EUROPEAN COMMISSION

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

1998 REPORT

Report published in conjunction with the
General Report on the Activities of the European Union — 1998

European Commission

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Foreword

This report, which is the 24th annual agricultural situation report, is published in conjunction with the 1998 General Report on the Activities of the European Union. It is presented in accordance with the procedure laid down in the declaration on the system for fixing Community farm prices contained in the Accession Documents of 22 January 1972. It was completed in December 1998.

As in previous years, the report falls into two parts. The first presents the agricultural situation and the year's out-turn. The economic situation, the trends on principal markets, issues affecting rural development, financing of the common agricultural policy and external trade relations are then discussed.

The second part of the report provides the main statistics on European Union agriculture and gives, in a form that has now become standard, updates of the tables produced in previous reports.

The statistics are based mainly on data supplied by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat). The Directorate-General for Agriculture has updated some of the figures and has sometimes added estimates when final figures were unavailable because of the report's publication date.

As in earlier years, certain subjects covered by the report have also been dealt with in other Commission documents. The reader will thus find references to various publications available from either the Commission, the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities or Eurostat.

Contents

PRINCIPAL ABBREVIATIONS USED

ACP = African, Caribbean and Pacific countries
AWU = Annual work unit
CAP = Common agricultural policy
CEEC = Central and east European countries
COM = Common organisation of the market
EAGGF = European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund
EFTA = European Free Trade Association
EMS = European monetary system
FADN = Farm accountancy data network
GATT = General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
MCA = Monetary compensatory amount
MGQ = Maximum guaranteed quantity
NVA = Net value-added
UAA = Utilised agricultural area
USDA = United States Department of Agriculture

I — Economic situation and farm incomes

Overview

1. The 1998 agricultural year saw a marked increase in production in some sectors. This was particularly the case for cereals (apart from maize), oilseeds and protein plants, fruit, pigmeat, poultrymeat and sheepmeat and goatmeat. The reasons for the increase included particularly favourable weather conditions and higher yields, especially for cereals.

2. On the other hand, production of sugarbeet, olive oil, potatoes and beef fell, and wine and milk production remained stable.

3. Internal demand also remained unchanged or fell slightly for most agricultural products, particularly milk products. Consumption of beef, on the other hand, showed an increase of 2.8 % compared with 1997, although the general level remained below the levels seen before the BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) crisis.

4. International trade was severely disrupted by the international financial crisis leading to a slow-down of growth of world demand for agricultural products, particularly in south-east Asia and Russia. The cessation of exports to Russia had particularly adverse effects on the markets in beef and pigmeat, exports to this country accounting for 40 and 36 % of EU total exports respectively. The adverse international situation also affected the market in cereals as world outlets were reduced.

5. Based on the information available at the end of December 1998, it is estimated that the nominal producer-price index for all agricultural products will have fallen in 1998 by an average of 1.9 %, as a result of an average 2.7 % increase in prices for crop products and a 6.3 % drop in prices for animal products. This is accounted for primarily by the fall in pigmeat prices, of the order of 27.1 %. The only sectors for which producer prices rose in 1998 were fruit (apart from citrus fruit), wine, potatoes and cattle.

6. The imbalance between production and consumption led to an increase in Community intervention stocks of cereals, which totalled some 16 million tonnes at the beginning of December. Intervention stocks of beef were also significant (around 490 000 tonnes at the end of July).

7. For the European Union as a whole, a decline in farm income of about 3.9 % in real terms is expected, based on initial estimates. This average, however, has been reached on the basis of far greater variations between the Member States and production sectors. The fall in income in the pig sector played a decisive role in the change in farm incomes in many Member States. The drop might have been even more marked had the agricultural sector not benefited during the year from an appreciable fall in input costs, most notably in the prices for animal feed, fertiliser and energy.

8. Despite this new decline, average farm incomes in 1998 for the Union as a whole will be significantly higher in real terms than those at the start of the 1990s, thanks to the considerable progress that certain Member States have made. Nevertheless, the downturn over these last two years means that farm incomes in 1998 have fallen in some Member States below the level in the 1989–91 period, despite the good performances achieved in 1994–6.

Production levels

9. With an estimated harvest of around 208 million tonnes, i.e. an increase of 2.1 % over the previous year, 1998 was a record year for total cereal production in the European Union. The increase is due exclusively to increased yields (up 4.2 %) because, notwithstanding the fact that set-aside remained at 5 % (the same level as the previous year), the area under cereals fell by nearly 800 000 hectares (about 2 % compared with 1997), notably because of difficulties in sowing winter cereals in the Iberian peninsula and the increased area sown to oilseeds and protein plants.

10. The area under barley fell in particular and so did areas under maize and common wheat, but to a lesser extent. The 1998 record for cereals as a whole was achieved notwithstanding the fact that maize production fell heavily compared to the previous year because of a fall in yields brought about by adverse weather conditions at the end of the growing season. Maize production is estimated to have fallen by about 11 % compared to 1997, to some 34 million tonnes. On the other hand, common wheat production increased strongly, passing 94 million tonnes, that is 3 million tonnes more than the previous record of 1996 when the set-aside rate was 10 %. Durum wheat saw the greatest increase over 1997 when production fell by more than 10 % due to an appreciable decline in yields caused by a lack of water in the production regions in the first few months of 1997.

11. The production of oilseeds (rape, sunflower and soya) hit a new record high in 1998, beating the 1997 level. Total production stood at around 15.5 million tonnes, 14.2 million of which was for consumption and 1.3 million from set-aside land for non-food use. This represents an increase of 6.5 % over the previous year, about 5.7 % of which can be accounted for by an increase in area sown to oilseeds and the remaining 0.8 % by better yields. For the second consecutive year, and after several years of stagnation or decline, the production of protein crops (peas and beans) also surged by nearly 10 % to a record 5.8 million tonnes, due to an increase in area sown.

12. After the excellent harvest in 1997, sugar production fell heavily in 1998 (down 7.5 % according to first estimates), because of the reduction in area and lower yields in particular (down 5 %). Unlike the previous year, the weather conditions in autumn 1998 did not favour summer crops and early frosts occurred that may well have damaged the sugar beet more than the initial estimates might have indicated.

13. The provisional estimates for wine available at the beginning of December suggest production of about 157 million hectolitres, slightly higher than 1997 production and 12 million hectolitres below the 1996 level. Wine production increased in Italy and Germany, but fell back in Spain, France and Portugal. The stocks at the start of the year fell by some 3 million hectolitres. This change relates only to stocks of table wine which, on 31 August 1998, had fallen by 7 % compared to the same period in the previous year.

14. According to the initial information available in mid-November 1998, olive oil production was about 1.75 million tonnes, i.e. more than 500 000 tonnes less than the previous year.

15. While the late frosts in central and southern Europe caused the production of certain fruits to fall in 1997, output recovered in 1998 to the average levels of recent years. This was especially true of pears, apples, peaches and nectarines, production of which had slumped severely in 1997. In the case of citrus fruits, 1997/98 production was significantly higher than the average for recent years, thanks to very favourable weather conditions.

16. On current estimates, beef and veal production will have amounted to 7.6 million tonnes in 1998, a drop of 4.2 % over 1997. Two factors combined to produce this fall: a cyclical reduction in production after the peak achieved in 1996 and the impact of the urgent measures decided on in October 1996 in response to the BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) crisis ([1]). Following the 7.4 % fall recorded in 1996, caused essentially by the BSE crisis, beef and veal consumption rallied somewhat in 1997 (up 2.7 %) and in 1998 (up 2.8 %), thanks to a return in consumer confidence, which accelerated further through the introduction of the Community programmes to promote quality beef and veal. Nevertheless, consumption rates per person remain below those achieved before the crisis.

17. Pigmeat production is estimated to have risen by 6.5 % over 1997. Although pigmeat production in 1997 had been affected by the massive pig slaughters that were required in the Netherlands, in particular, to eradicate the swine fever that broke out there in spring 1997, the increase in production in 1998 was nevertheless quite substantial and exceeded the rise in Community consumption (up 4.5 %). This increase in pigmeat production in 1998 is mainly due to the improved profitability of pig rearing in 1996 and 1997 in most Member States resulting from the especially high level of market prices. From April 1996 on (and especially in the first quarter of 1997) swine fever had reduced supply.

18. The production of poultrymeat increased by 2.1 % in 1998 under the combined effect of an increase in Community consumption, albeit at a reduced pace compared to recent years, and increased exports to third countries. Notwithstanding the Russian crisis, which also

([1]) The measures adopted to meet the BSE crisis were
- destruction of bovine animals over 30 months of age in the United Kingdom;
- selective slaughter in several Member States;
- the option for Member States of applying the calf processing premium and/or the early slaughter of meat calves.

affected this sector in the second half of the year, Community exports of chickens increased in 1998 by more than 10 % compared to 1997.

19. Sheepmeat and goatmeat production increased by 2.9 % in 1998 following the previous year's fall, which had been due in particular to adverse weather conditions and the holding back of animals normally intended for slaughter in the second half of 1997, especially in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

20. Milk production fell slightly in 1998 (down 0.5 %) compared to the previous year, to around 120 million tonnes. The fall in the Community dairy herd was mostly compensated for by the rise in yields. Deliveries to creameries are also thought to be slightly down (– 0.5 %) compared to 1997. Following its stabilisation in 1997, butter production recommenced its downtrend in 1998; production is expected to be 1.5 % below 1997. Community consumption of butter is also likely to have fallen slightly, carrying on its long-term trend after stabilising somewhat in recent years. Cheese production is estimated to have risen slightly (up 0.9 %) compared to 1997, but this rate of growth is one of the slowest in the last seven years. It should also be noted that the rate of growth in cheese production in the second half of the year slowed almost to a halt as a result of lower export prospects in some regions, in particular Russia, as a result of the economic and financial crisis. Lastly, milk powder production continued to fall, except for semi-skimmed and whole-milk powder.

Prices

21. World cereal prices were at their lowest for five years, down by an estimated average of 7.4 % on the previous year, while prices for other crop products increased. For example, potato prices may have increased by more than 40 %, wine prices by 7.7 %, fruit prices by 6.3 % and vegetable prices by 2.8 %.

22. The fall in prices for animal products was especially marked for pigmeat, but it was also significant in the case of sheepmeat (– 13.0 %) and poultry (– 3.5 %). On the other hand, milk prices remained static, while beef and veal prices increased slightly (+ 1.6 % on average).

23. Taking inflation into account, the producer-price index has fallen on average by 4.7 % in real terms for the European Union as a whole. Greater than average drops occurred in Germany (– 4.9 %), Spain (– 4.9 %), Greece (- 5.1 %), Belgium (– 6.5 %), Austria (– 7.5 %), and especially the United Kingdom (- 10.6 %) and Denmark (– 11.1 %).

24. The market prices for cereals in the European Union continued to fall during the year, affected by the drop in world prices and the replenishment of intervention stocks. The 1997/98 marketing year had started with prices generally higher than the intervention price, although they were significantly lower than the previous marketing year. The year ended at price levels (for barley, rye and fodder wheat in particular) which were in many cases around the intervention price. The arrival of a Community harvest that was significantly greater than the previous year's and a fall in world prices to their lowest level for five years caused the situation to deteriorate further in the early months of 1998/99. The prices of fodder wheat at the end of December 1998 varied between 90 % and 108 % of the intervention price while those for barley were between 93 % and 110 %. Maize prices, on the other hand, were well above the intervention price because of a fall in production, though there was a slight rally from September on. Durum wheat, which had enjoyed particularly favourable conditions both domestically and internationally in 1997/98 due to reduced domestic and world supply, suffered the most marked fall in prices. In autumn 1997 durum wheat prices had been almost double the intervention price on some Community markets, but they fell in November 1998 to levels between 95 % and 130 % of the intervention price.

25. According to the information available in mid-November 1998, market prices for extra virgin olive oil were above the intervention price (which was abolished on 1 November 1998) in Italy and Greece and about the same level as in Spain.

26. The drop in production in 1997 and its excellent quality played a determining role in improving market prices for red wine in the 1997/98 wine year compared with the previous year. The start of the 1998/99 marketing year saw a new increase in prices in France and Spain, while in Italy they remained unchanged at relative high levels. The situation for white wines improved markedly in Spain and France but remained depressed in most of the other producer countries.

27. The market prices for fruit were fairly good, particularly for pears, peaches and nectarines, but not for apples. The marked increase in the production of citrus fruits, on the other hand, led to a general fall in prices. As for vegetables, market prices were relatively satisfactory for tomatoes, whereas for cauliflowers they varied greatly throughout the season, leading to a crisis in some Member States. Production of potatoes was expected to be down on the previous year. For the 1997/98 marketing year potato prices were generally well up on the very depressed prices of 1996/97.

28. Market prices for butter, which had made a strong recovery in 1997 after their fall in 1996, were close to the intervention price level after starting 1998 9 % above the intervention rate, on average. After the summer, prices began to fall under the combined effect of export difficulties and increased production. Despite these fluctuations, butter prices remained higher than the previous year for the first nine months of 1998. The prices for skimmed-milk powder, which had been on average 3 to 5 % higher than the intervention price in 1997, fell to below the intervention price from the start of 1998. Parallel to this intervention stocks built up again, rising from less than 100 000 tonnes at the beginning of March to almost 200 000 tonnes in mid-November. Cheese prices in the second half of the year also felt the effects of the deterioration in prospects for foreign exports and the increase in stocks.

29. Beef and veal prices remained generally above 1997 levels until August 1998 and even rallied slightly against the levels reached after the crisis in the spring and summer of 1996. Conditions then deteriorated rapidly from the end of August after the loss of the Russian market, which alone accounts for 40 % of beef exports from the European Union. In the space of a few weeks, market prices fell by 10 %, closing the year at levels below those at the same time the previous year. In some Member States prices were even below those when the BSE crisis was at its height.

30. As regards pigmeat, the marked increased in production at a time of slower growth in internal consumption and increasing difficulties on foreign markets resulted in an appreciable drop in market prices. By the end of 1997 prices had fallen by a third compared to their May peak, although they did remain at a level comparable to the level before the initial rise at the beginning of 1996. The fall in pigmeat prices continued throughout 1998 and even accelerated after mid-June when the first difficulties appeared on the Russian market, which on its own had taken 36 % of Community pigmeat exports in the first half of the year. Despite a series of measures adopted in the summer to support the pigmeat market, the average price for pigmeat at the end of November 1998 stood at ECU 88.5/100 kg (or about 40 % below the 1996 and 1997 level in the same period) as against an average of ECU 163 to 164/100 kg in the two previous years.

31. Poultrymeat prices remained for most of the year well above those of the previous year. From mid-September onwards they fell sharply as a result of the difficulties on the Russian market and keener competition from pigmeat.

32. As in the pigmeat sector, market prices for sheepmeat and goatmeat had been fairly good in 1996 and 1997, but were lower in 1998, particularly in the second half of the year. At the end of November market prices were 24 % below the corresponding level for the previous year. A major factor was also the competition from other kinds of meat, production of which increased.

Input prices

33. The index of purchase prices for staple goods and services in agriculture will have fallen in 1998 by 2.5 % on average, in nominal terms, particularly as a result of the major decline in the prices of breeding animals (−9.6 %), animal feed (−5.4 %), energy (−4.9 %) and fertilisers (−3.2 %).

34. Taking inflation into account, the real index of prices for staple goods and services in agriculture will have fallen, on average, by 4.2 % for the European Union as a whole. Greater-than-average declines occurred in Greece and Ireland (−4.7 %), Italy (−4.9 %), the Netherlands (−5.0 %), Germany (−5.6 %), the United Kingdom (−5.6 %), Portugal (−5.8 %) and Belgium (−6.2 %).

Changes in farm incomes

35. The definitive data on the changes in farm incomes in 1998 will only become known in 1999 (2). The information available at the start of December 1998 indicates an average fall in farm incomes of around 4 % (expressed as net added value at factor cost per labour unit,in

(2) However, the reader is invited to consult Eurostat's 'Statistics in focus' series, which contains the initial estimates.

real terms). Significant declines in income were recorded in some of the Member States most exposed to the adverse effects of the crisis in the pig industry, in particular Denmark (−22.3 %), Belgium (−8.7 %), the Netherlands (−9.9 %) and Spain (−7.3 %), and also, for partly different reasons, the United Kingdom (−16.4 %), Ireland (−5.8 %), Portugal (−13.4 %), Finland (−4.7 %), Austria (−4.3 %) and Greece (−3.8 %). In Germany, on the other hand, farm incomes as a whole continued to rise in 1998 (+4.0 %). This was possible mainly because of the large reduction in the agricultural workforce, even though profitability in the German pig sector also fell heavily, just as it did in the rest of the Community. Farm incomes also increased in Sweden (+9.0 %) and Luxembourg (+2.0 %), while they remained more or less unchanged in Italy (+0.7 %) and France (−0.5 %).

36. If the initial information is subsequently confirmed, this will be the second consecutive year that farm incomes have fallen in the European Union as a whole, following the net improvement in the 1994–96 period that saw the implementation of the reform of the CAP and a much better international economic climate compared to 1998. Nevertheless, this new fall notwithstanding, farm incomes for the Union as a whole in 1998 are still well above pre-1994 levels, even with the slowdown in the rate at which the agricultural labour force has been falling in recent years.

37. It must be added, however, that the fall in agricultural incomes in 1998 might have been far greater if the agricultural sector had not benefited during the year from a quite significant reduction in input costs, most notably for animal feed, energy and fertilisers. Furthermore, it is obvious that the compensatory aids introduced under the reform of the CAP, for cereals and beef and veal in particular, played a pivotal role in stabilising farm incomes or in offsetting the negative income effects of the falls in prices or quantities produced. It should be remembered in this regard that the 'subsidy' element represented about one third of agriculture's gross added value in the Community of Fifteen in 1997, and that this figure is probably much higher in the cereals and beef sectors. In 1998, however, agricultural subsidies fell overall compared to the previous year. There were two reasons for this. The first was the reduction in compensatory payments for oilseeds as a result of overruns of the maximum guaranteed quantities combined with changes in world prices. The other reason was the cessation of certain temporary aids granted in 1997 to the beef and veal and pigmeat sectors (in response to BSE in the United Kingdom and swine fever in the Netherlands).

Changes in nominal producer prices of agricultural products in 1996 and 1997

(%)

Member State	1998/1997			1997/1996		
	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total
EU-15	1.7	-5.9	-2.1	-3.3	0.1	-1.6
Belgique/België	3.7	-8.4	-4.0	-3.0	4.5	1.7
Danmark	-3.2	-13.7	-10.1	-1.1	1.4	0.5
Deutschland	7.8	-7.9	-3.5	-3.7	3.0	0.7
Ελλάδα (Elláda)	-3.6	2.4	-2.0	3.5	3.3	3.4
España	-0.4	-6.1	-2.7	-9.1	3.5	-4.5
France	0.6	-1.6	-0.6	-3.2	2.6	-0.5
Ireland	19.9	-1.6	0.9	-9.4	-5.7	-6.1
Italia	5.7	-1.9	2.7	0.7	-1.2	-0.1
Luxembourg	5.3	0.6	1.5	4.4	1.4	2.0
Nederland	3.6	-9.1	-3.2	6.1	4.2	5.1
Österreich	1.7	-6.1	-4.2	1.0	2.6	2.2
Portugal	8.5	-5.5	1.1	-10.9	-0.9	-6.3
Suomi/Finland	-0.2	-1.6	-1.2	0.1	-2.6	-1.8
Sverige	-0.8	-2.4	-2.0	-6.6	-0.4	-2.1
United Kingdom	-8.0	-11.9	-9.9	-16.8	-11.8	-13.6

Deflated producer price indices

(1990 = 100)

Member State	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
EU-15	100.0	97.2	89.3	84.9	85.0	85.4	83.2	79.6	76.4	-3.9
Belgique/België	100.0	98.1	92.3	83.8	84.8	79.4	79.2	79.3	75.3	-5.1
Danmark	100.0	96.2	92.8	80.0	79.5	77.8	77.3	76.6	67.6	-11.8
Deutschland	100.0	95.2	91.2	80.6	79.5	78.7	76.8	76.9	73.4	-4.5
Ελλάδα (Elláda)	100.0	100.6	90.5	84.3	87.5	87.8	86.5	85.6	80.1	-6.5
España	100.0	94.9	83.5	84.1	88.8	94.1	90.5	84.8	80.7	-4.9
France	100.0	97.7	89.6	83.5	82.1	81.4	79.8	77.9	77.0	-1.2
Ireland	100.0	93.4	91.9	96.7	95.8	95.6	89.3	82.1	80.7	-1.7
Italia	100.0	102.8	89.8	87.8	87.5	90.9	89.2	84.7	85.1	0.5
Luxembourg	100.0	89.6	82.3	78.0	75.9	73.6	71.0	68.9	67.0	-2.7
Nederland	100.0	100.8	92.1	83.4	84.2	84.9	84.8	85.2	80.7	-5.3
Österreich	100.0	97.1	92.5	87.3	85.5	63.2	62.6	63.4	60.1	-5.2
Portugal	100.0	86.5	73.2	70.7	72.7	72.6	69.8	64.2	63.3	-1.5
Suomi/Finland	100.0	92.5	89.6	87.7	86.4	63.9	54.4	53.1	51.7	-2.6
Sverige	100.0	91.5	86.4	79.3	81.6	79.8	76.2	73.1	70.7	-3.2
United Kingdom	100.0	93.7	91.9	94.5	92.9	98.2	94.4	80.4	71.0	-11.6

Changes in nominal agricultural input prices in 1996. 1997 and 1998

(%)

Member State	Intermediate consumption (goods and services)			Investment (goods and services)			Total		
	1998/1997	1997/1996	1996/1995	1998/1997	1997/1996	1996/1995	1998/1997	1997/1996	1996/1995
EU-15	-2.5	1.1	3.9	1.5	0.7	4.1	-1.4	2.3	3.2
Belgique/België	-4.8	2.0	3.9	2.4	1.9	4.4	-3.8	2.8	1.1
Danmark	0.1	2.4	3.1	3.2	2.4	3.3	0.7	2.6	2.2
Deutschland	-4.6	1.6	2.5	0.5	1.9	2.9	-3.3	0.8	1.1
Ελλάδα(Elláda)	-0.1	2.7	8.1	5.7	2.6	8.5	1.2	3.2	6.4
España	0.4	2.5	4.2	3.6	2.3	4.0	1.0	3.8	5.2
France	-2.7	1.7	3.8	0.9	1.7	4.1	-2.0	1.4	2.4
Ireland	-2.6	-0.6	3.4	4.2	-1.5	3.8	-0.9	2.4	2.1
Italia	-2.6	0.6	3.6	0.5	-1.9	3.0	-1.0	3.0	4.3
Luxembourg	-1.2	0.8	2.4	1.3	0.3	3.7	-0.1	1.4	0.9
Nederland	-3.0	0.7	4.1	2.4	0.4	4.7	-1.6	1.5	2.6
Österreich	-2.4	2.8	3.7	1.2	3.8	5.0	-0.8	1.5	2.1
Portugal	-3.3	-2.6	0.5	3.0	-4.4	-0.4	-2.0	4.7	4.4
Suomi/Finland	-2.5	1.8	2.1	1.1	2.7	2.3	-1.3	-0.1	1.7
Sverige	-1.8	1.9	5.5	1.3	2.2	6.9	-1.1	1.0	1.2
United Kingdom	-3.7	-1.6	5.4	2.1	-2.3	5.9	-2.8	2.8	2.3

Deflated input price indices. intermediate consumption

(1990 = 100)

Member State	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
EU-15	100.0	97.4	95.0	93.4	91.4	90.9	92.2	91.2	87.4	-4.2
Belgique/België	100.0	97.1	94.5	91.0	88.5	87.4	89.4	89.8	84.6	-5.8
Danmark	100.0	96.7	94.1	92.7	89.0	87.6	88.6	87.4	85.8	-1.8
Deutschland	100.0	98.3	96.0	91.9	90.0	88.5	89.8	91.4	86.4	-5.5
Ελλάδα(Elláda)	100.0	101.7	99.2	96.5	97.4	94.2	94.2	92.3	88.0	-4.7
España	100.0	96.1	92.0	91.1	89.5	88.4	88.7	89.0	87.4	-1.8
France	100.0	97.9	96.2	94.2	92.6	92.6	94.4	94.2	91.1	-3.3
Ireland	100.0	97.3	94.3	93.0	91.7	90.8	92.7	90.8	86.2	-5.1
Italia	100.0	95.9	92.8	95.6	93.1	97.9	97.0	94.2	89.8	-4.7
Luxembourg	100.0	98.7	96.0	91.4	89.5	89.0	91.1	89.8	88.5	-1.5
Nederland	100.0	96.9	95.2	90.9	87.5	88.7	91.0	89.0	84.5	-5.1
Österreich	100.0	98.8	96.3	93.7	88.8	84.8	87.5	89.7	86.6	-3.5
Portugal	100.0	94.5	89.3	79.7	79.2	76.0	73.4	65.5	64.5	-5.8
Suomi/Finland	100.0	102.8	102.4	102.0	96.6	74.7	75.9	77.0	74.0	-4.0
Sverige	100.0	95.4	92.9	88.4	88.1	90.8	96.6	97.0	94.0	-3.1
United Kingdom	100.0	97.9	97.3	100.1	98.1	98.0	101.3	97.2	91.8	-5.6

Farm accountancy data network (FADN)

Farm incomes

38. Output costs and incomes of commercial farms in the EU are calculated from observed data collected in a survey of harmonised farm accounts (see Statistical annex. Table 3.2.1.) The survey provides valuable information about how farm incomes vary, which is not apparent from the global averages in the results for the agricultural sector as a whole. This section presents variations according to type of production. For an explanation of the various types of production, see Statistical annex, Table 3.2.2.

39. The results set out here are all based on observations, and the variations are calculated in real terms (adjusted for inflation). At the time of writing (December 1998), some results for 1996 were not yet available. Detailed results (in current ECU) for the different types of farming and different business levels of economic size of farm are given in the Statistical annex, Tables 3.2.3 and 3.2.4.

Income by type of farming

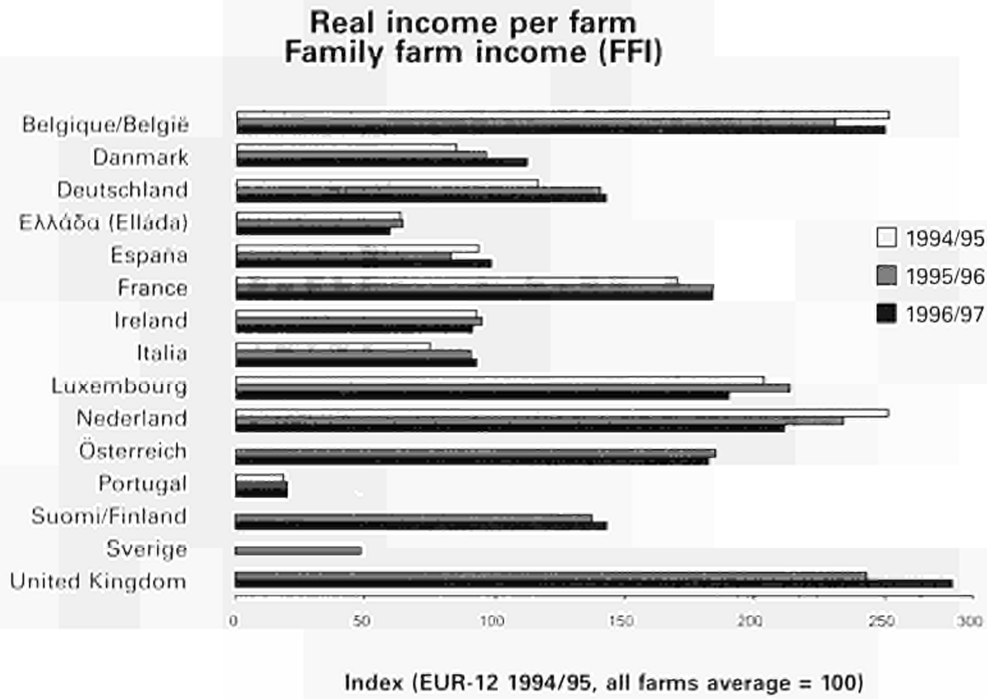
40. The large differences in average income between Member States (see Figure 1) are inherent in the structure of agriculture in these countries. The Member States with the highest average incomes are generally speaking those with a large number of large-sized farms specialising in arable crops or involved in the most competitive sectors of production (pigs and/or poultry, horticulture and dairy). The southern Member States, with a large number of small farms engaged in mixed farming (crop and livestock production) or 'other permanent crops' (mixes of different cropping enterprises) have average incomes below the EU average.

41. In the 1996/1997 accounting year average farm incomes in real terms were up on 1995/1996 in several Member States: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, Italy and Finland. For the others (excluding Sweden and the UK) the figures were lower than the results recorded in 1995/96.

42. Figure 2 shows the wide range of incomes for each type of farming from one Member State to another. It also shows that the sectors with an increase in income between 1995 and 1996 in most Member States were horticulture, vineyards, pigs and poultry, and mixed farming. On the other hand, the dairy and drystock sectors had a negative rate of change in most Member States.

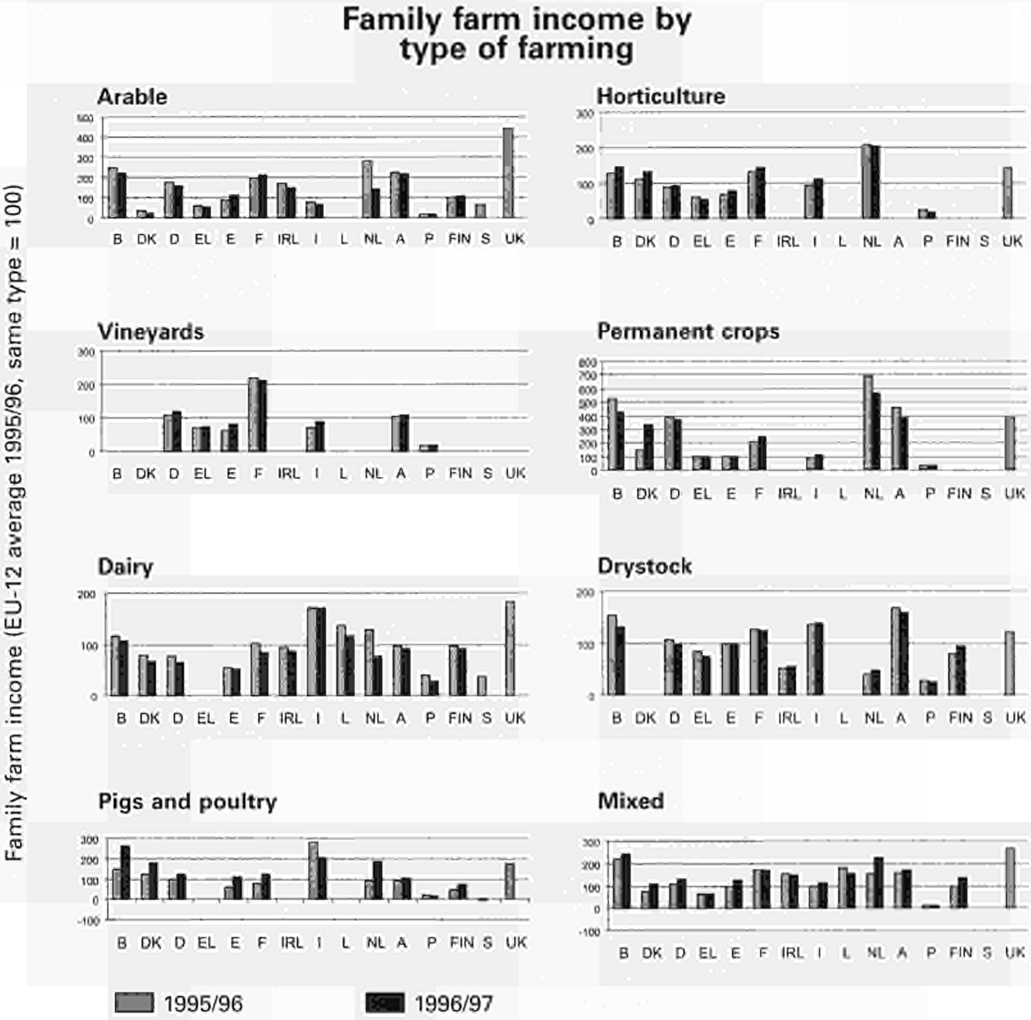
43. Figure 3 shows the value of production of the average holding (in real terms): between 1995 and 1996 about the same number of Member States experienced an increase as a decrease.

44. Figure 4 shows the evolution of net public subsidies (balance between public subsidies and taxes) per farm since 1994. Between 1995 and 1996 five countries had a negative evolution: Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Austria and Finland. All the others had an increase in net public subsidies (excluding Sweden and the UK for which the data are not yet available).



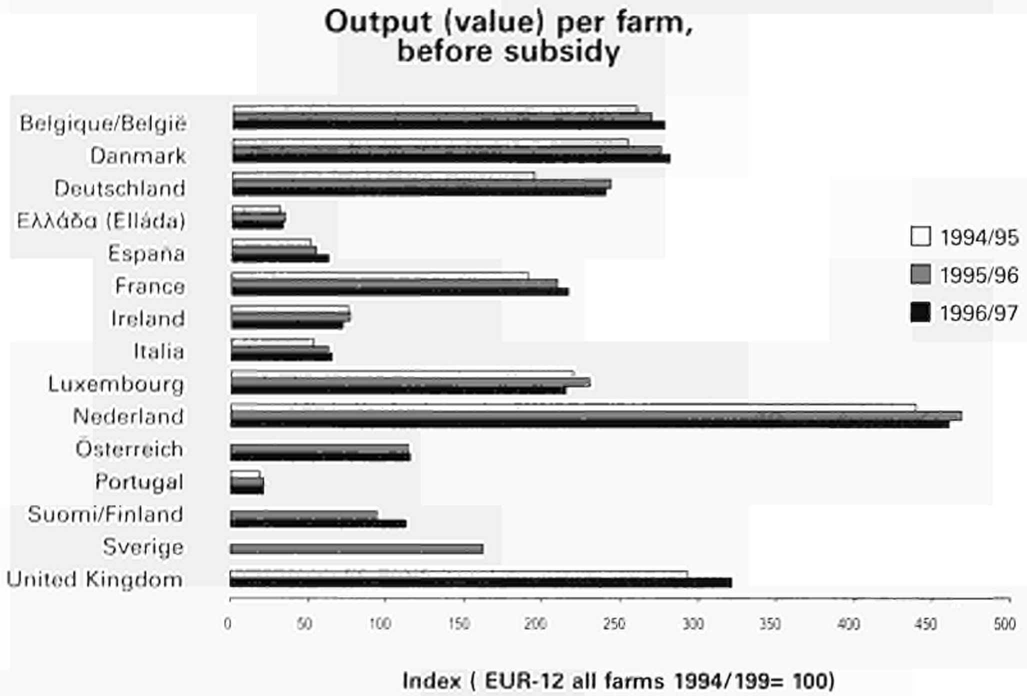
Source: EU-FADN, DG VI/A.3

Figure 1



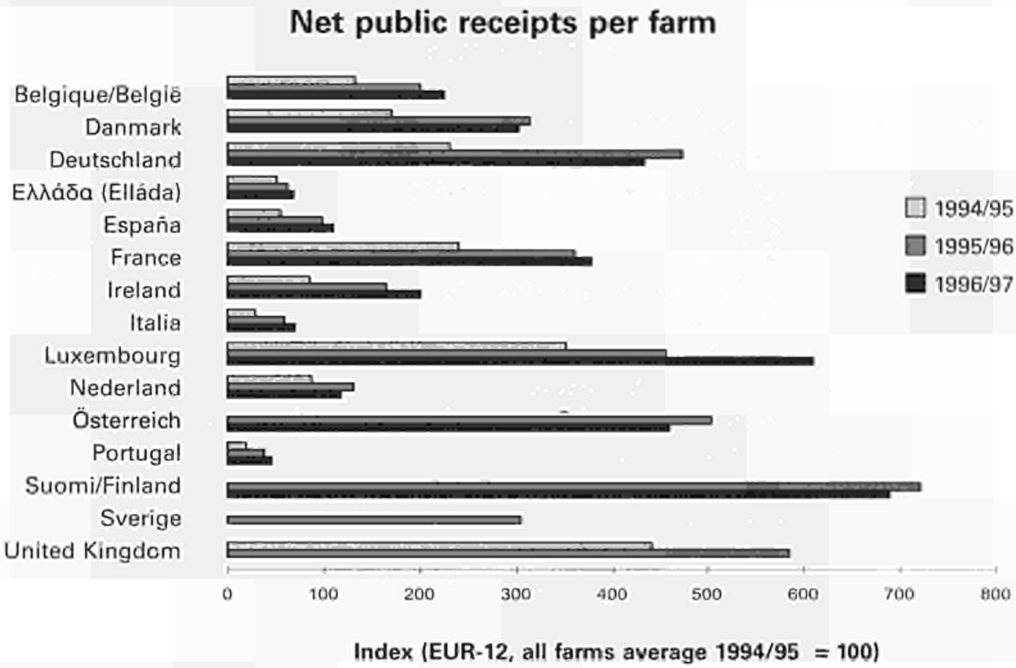
Source: EU-FADN, DG VI/A.3

Figure 2



Source: EU-FADN, DG VI/A.3

Figure 3



Source: EU-FADN, DG VI/A.3

Figure 4

II — Policy developments and legislative initiatives in 1998

Agenda 2000

45. On 18 March 1998, the Commission tabled detailed legislative proposals ([3]) for reform of the common agricultural policy (CAP) and rural development, as well as the financial arrangements for the EAGGF fund. The reform proposals, in line with the Agenda 2000 document tabled by the Commission in July 1997, reflect the need to maintain the competitiveness of the European agricultural sector as well as finding new ways to promote the sustainable economic development of Europe's rural communities, drawing, in particular, on the multifunctional nature of agriculture.

46. Agriculture and rural development policy needs to respond to a number of challenges over the coming years. These challenges are of an internal and external nature. Internally, the main challenges are the following.

- Risks of growing imbalances on the internal market as a result of rising production coupled with stagnant, or falling consumption. On exports, the Community needs to keep to international undertakings that put limits on subsidised exports.
- The need to respond to growing consumer concerns such as health, food safety, and product identification.
- A growing awareness of the complex relationship between farming and the natural environment.
- The importance of strong rural economies.
- The need to decentralise administration and simplify legislation.

47. Externally, the EU faces three key developments:

Promising world market developments for exporters.

The Millennium Round of multilateral trade talks set to start at the end of 1999.

Preparing to expand membership of the Union to up to 26 members in central and eastern Europe and elsewhere.

([3]) COM(1998) 158 final, OJ C 170 of 4.6.1998, p 93.

The main lines of the reform

48. Continued competitiveness must be ensured by cuts in the institutional prices of key commodities. These cuts will help guarantee continued growth on home market outlets and greater market share on world markets. Price reductions need to be offset by increases in direct payments to farmers. Price competition is an important aspect of competitiveness, but not the only one. Other factors influencing product competitiveness must be developed and exploited, such as *safety* and *quality*.

49. As part of the drive to pursue new means of sharing management responsibility with Member States, part of the direct aid to be paid to producers will be left to Member States to distribute as they see fit. In this way, Member States can tailor direct aid packages to national circumstances. Steps will be taken to ensure that this move does not lead to distortions of competition.

50. On the environment, major changes are planned on the markets and in rural development. In the beef sector, for instance, the premium to encourage more extensive production methods is set to go up threefold. In addition to CMO-specific environmental provisions, under the proposals, all direct aid payments would be conditional on environmental conditions being respected. Furthermore, the Community agri-environmental programme launched in 1992 is set to see a substantial increase in funding. Finally, under the rural development 'menu' to be offered to Member States for the 2000–06 programming period, many measures will include an environmental element. By means of these policy initiatives, the Commission aims to help ensure that environmental considerations are fully taken into account in policy planning, implementation, and evaluation.

51. The draft regulation on rural development lays the foundation for an integrated approach to rural development issues. Rural development initiatives aim to complement the reforms made in the market sectors and contribute to the economic diversification of Europe's rural areas. This new approach is backed up by the proposal that, in contrast to past policy, all areas in the Community benefit from assistance. Lastly, the valuable experience gathered in the Leader II Community Initiative will feed into the new initiative planned in rural development.

52. Finally, the Commission has put forward a number of proposals to redress some of the inequalities that exist in the CAP. Thus, the draft legislative proposals include degressive ceilings on aid per farm, proposals to ensure that aid gets only to those genuinely engaged in farming, and the legal possibility of modulating payment levels in line with the amount of labour employed per holding.

53. More details of the Commission proposals on the markets and in rural developments are to be found in Chapters III and V.

Towards a European model of agriculture

54. The reform proposals put forward by the Commission aim to contribute to the creation of an improved European model of agriculture. In broad terms, the Commission seeks to develop the following.

— A competitive agricultural sector able to compete on world markets without having recourse to subsidies that are increasingly less acceptable internationally.

— Production methods which do not harm the environment, and which continue to provide consumers with high-quality goods at reasonable prices.

— Diverse forms of agriculture that are rich in their traditions, and which seek to contribute to the sustainable development of rural communities across the Union.

— A simpler agricultural and rural development policy that establishes clear dividing lines between those decisions taken centrally and those taken at national, regional, and local level.

— Greater accountability to fully justify the use of public money to the European taxpayer.

55. Discussions on the technical aspects of the reform package took place in the course of 1998, both in the Council, as well as in the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. The Vienna European Council of December 1998 reiterated the firm commitment to reaching an overall agreement on the Agenda 2000 package at the Brussels European Council of 24 and 25 March 1999.

Policy on quality

56. Under Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs (4) the Commission made additions to the list of registered names, which now stands at more than 500.

57. The countries around the Mediterranean are still the best represented in terms of number of registrations but other Member States are now increasingly seeing an advantage in recognition and protection of products that consumers can identify by production methods linked to geographical origin.

58. Cheeses, fresh meats and meat products are the most numerous products but fruits, vegetables, cereals and oils/fats are also notable.

59. Much less use has been made of Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92 (5) on certificates of specific character introducing the 'guaranteed traditional speciality' indication. Six specialities have been registered and nine applications are under examination.

(4) OJ L 208, 24.7.1992, p. 1.

(5) OJ L 208, 24.7.1992, p. 9.

60. The information campaign to make the public aware of the indications (PDO = protected designation of origin, PGI = protected geographical indication, GTS = guaranteed traditional speciality) continued. Targeted first on producers and then on distributors, it is now oriented to consumers with a programme on the theme 'Products with a story' (6). The campaign, which uses *inter alia* documentary advertising in the press of the Member States, won an International Press Award first prize (gold winner) for international advertising campaigns.

61. To increase the visibility of products covered by European quality guarantees Regulation (EC) No 1726/98 (7) added a Community logo for PDO and PGI products to that already adopted for GTS products by Regulation (EEC) No 1848/93 (8).

62. The profusion of quality labels for foodstuffs carries the risk of loss of consumer confidence owing to confusion about what they mean.

63. The Commission has therefore compiled an inventory of these labels in order to gain an in-depth picture both of the various systems as they now stand and of what is expected of them by the social and economic players in the food industry.

64. It emerges that consumers have ever increasing expectations from foodstuffs, not just greater safety but also greater authenticity, with guaranteed origin and traceability. This means that they attach more and more importance to control procedures for products for which these distinguishing features are claimed. Environment-friendly production methods are also an increasingly important factor in consumer choice.

Promotion of agricultural products

65. As regards programmes run directly by the Commission, a new two-year campaign for textile flax was prepared in 1998. The sixth campaign for olive oil was completed. Assessment of its results has been very encouraging: it has attained its objectives of stabilising consumption at a higher level in producing Member States and increasing consumption in non-producing countries. As regards indirectly run programmes, promotional campaigns continued for milk and milk products, quality beef, apples, citrus fruit and grape juice. For these sectors the assessment reports are also encouraging.

66. A large budget for promotion of quality beef and veal that helped stabilise consumption. The Council adopted a regulation on publicity measures for the new labelling system for beef and veal.

67. The first set of promotion programmes for flowers and live plants was completed and a new set launched in 14 Member States.

(6) The DG VI Internet site has a specific page on quality policy: 'europa.eu.int/comm/dg06'.

(7) OJ L 224, 11.8.1998, p. 1.

(8) OJ L 168, 10.7.1993, p. 35.

68. For table olives the Commission awaits a new programme.

69. An information campaign on the logos used by the most remote regions of the EU on their quality agricultural products of local origin commenced.

70. The Commission sent the Council a proposal for a regulation on information and promotion measures for European agricultural products in non-member countries.

71. The budget set for these was as follows.

(Million ECU)

	Amount set in 1998
Olive oil	19.6
Textile flax	4.0
Grape juice	7.1
Nuts	1.0
Apples/citrus fruit	8.0
Table olives	1.0
Quality beef	27.0
Milk and milk products	10.0
Quality products from most remote regions	6.4
Flowers and live plants	11.5

72. The Commission adopted a regulation standardising its financial management rules for promotional measures.

Plant health

73. In the field of plant health, the Council Directive 98/57/EC on the control of Ralstonia solanacearum (Smith) Yabuuchi et al., the harmful organism causing the brown rot disease of potatoes and bacterial wilt of tomatoes, was adopted on 20 July 1998 [9].

74. The Commission adopted Directives 98/1/EC [10] and 98/2/EC [11] amending certain Annexes to Council Directive 77/93/EEC. It also adopted Directive 98/17/EC [12] amending Directive 92/76/EEC [13] recognising protected zones exposed to particular plant health risks in the Community. In addition it adopted Directive 98/22/EC [14] laying down the minimum conditions for carrying out plant health checks in the Community, at inspection posts other

(9) OJ L 235, 21.8.1998, p. 1.
(10) OJ L 15, 21.1.1998, p. 26.
(11) OJ L 15, 21.1.1998, p. 34.
(12) OJ L 85, 20.3.1998, p. 28.
(13) OJ L 305, 21.10.1992, p. 12.
(14) OJ L 126, 28.4.1998, p. 26.

than those at the place of destination, of plants, plant products or other objects coming from third countries.

75. Commission Decision 98/83/EC ([15]) recognised certain third countries and certain areas of third countries as being free of *Xanthomonas campestris* (all strains pathogenic to Citrus), *Cercospora angolensis Carv. et Mendes and Guignardia citricarpa Kiely* (all strains pathogenic to Citrus).

76. Commission Decision 98/109/EC ([16]) authorised Member States to take temporary emergency measures against the dissemination of *Thrips palmi Karny* as regards Thailand.

77. Commission Decision 98/503/EC ([17]) amending Decision 96/301/EC ([18]) authorised Member States to take temporary emergency measures against the dissemination of *Pseudomonas solanacearum (Smith) Smith* as regards Egypt.

78. During the second half of the year, the Commission adopted Decision 98/690/EC ([19]) and 98/717/EC ([20]) concerning Community financial contributions to ongoing programmes for the control of organisms harmful to plants and plant products in Madeira and in the French overseas departments.

Plant protection products

79. With regard to the re-evaluation programme for a first series of 90 existing active substances covered by regulation (EEC) No 3600/92 ([21]), the files submitted are under examination in the rapporteur Member States.

80. Fifty-four evaluation reports have been submitted to the Commission for further examination by all Member States in the framework of the Standing Committee on Plant Health. Eighteen evaluation reports have been peer reviewed during 1998. The Commission has received 26 evaluation reports for new active substances; five of which were peer reviewed in 1998. The Commission adopted directives ([22]) for the inclusion of two further active substances in the positive list of Directive 91/414/EEC (azoxystrobin and kresoxim-methyl), and decided to withdraw two other active substances (dinoterb and fenvalerate) ([23]) from the market.

([15]) OJ L 15, 21.1.1998, p. 41.
([16]) OJ L 27, 3.2.1998, p. 47.
([17]) OJ L 225, 12.8.1998, p. 34.
([18]) OJ L 115, 9.5.1996, p. 47.
([19]) OJ L 325, 3.12.1998, p. 15.
([20]) OJ L 340, 16.12.1998, p. 51.
([21]) OJ L 366, 15.12.1992, p. 10.
([22]) OJ L 191, 7.7.1998, p. 50.
([23]) OJ L 117, 21.4.1998, p. 13.

Pesticide residues

81. On 27 October the Commission adopted Directive 98/82/EC ([24]) amending Council Directives 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC and 90/642/EEC on the fixing of maximum residue levels (MRLs) for pesticides in cereals, foodstuffs of animal origin and certain products of plant origin, including fruit and vegetables.

82. Considerable progress was made in planning work in this area and in developing guidelines to provide a sound scientific basis for MRL setting in the future.

83. In collaboration with DG XXIV, the results of the first annual coordinated Community monitoring exercise for pesticide residues in foods (1996) were collated, and a report published on 24 November. The results were encouraging, with 60 % of the 41 000 samples analysed being found to be free of pesticides residues. Levels of residues in the remainder were generally low (3 % exceeded the MRL). The conclusion which can be drawn is that whilst there is no reason for consumer concern, there is need for continuing and increasing this monitoring.

Seeds and propagating material

84. In December 1998 the Council approved a proposal ([25]) on amendment of the Community legislation on seeds and other planting material of agricultural and vegetable species. Both this and another Commission proposal (COM(97) 403 final; COM(98) 499 final) for amendment of the legislation were submitted to the Council for adoption. The purpose is to:

- complete adjustment of the 'seeds' legislation to the requirements of the internal market;
- integrate assessment of risks from genetically modified varieties into the marketing admission procedures for plant varieties;
- help conserve genetic resources by authorising the marketing of certain material;
- simplify certain quality control procedures for seeds and planting material (field inspections) by increasing the participation of seed-producing undertakings in inspection procedures.

85. Under the programme to simplify internal market legislation (SLIM) the Council, acting on a Commission proposal ([26]), adopted Directive 98/56/EC on the marketing of propagating material of ornamental plants ([27]). This replaces Council Directive 91/682/EEC on the marketing of ornamental plant propagating material ([28]). It simplifies control procedures and administrative requirements.

([24]) OJ L 290, 29.10.1998, p. 25.

([25]) COM(93) 598 final; COM(97) 690 final; see 1997 report, point 106.

([26]) 1997 report, point 107.

([27]) OJ L 226, 13.8.1998, p. 16.

([28]) OJ L 376, 31.12.1991, p. 21.

86. In April the Commission adopted a decision ([29]) on organisation of a temporary Community experiment to assess the impact of a simplified seed quality analysis procedure.

Plant variety rights

87. Community-level protection of plant variety rights (a specific form of intellectual property right applying to newly created plant varieties) was introduced by Council Regulation (EC) No 2100/94 ([30]). The Commission adopted a regulation ([31]) supplementing Commission Regulation (EC) No 1768/95 ([32]) on the rules applicable to 'farm seed' of protected varieties. This specifies the level of the remuneration that farmers using 'farm seed' of a protected variety (except 'small farmers') must make to the holder of the right.

Organic farming

88. During the year the Commission adopted regulations to improve and refine the Community regime established by Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 ([33]). In particular it established the requirements for substances to be used for the production of organic mushrooms (Commission Regulation (EC) No 1900/98 ([34])), and updated the list of third countries for which equivalency was recognised at EU level (Commission Regulation (EC) No 1367/98 ([35])). Significant progress was also made in Council with the preparation of a Council regulation extending the implementation of Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 to animal production.

Veterinary legislation and animal health

BSE

89. The Community institutions continued to work hard in 1998 to combat bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and other transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs). Following the 'Final consolidated report to the temporary committee of the European Parliament on the follow-up of recommendations on BSE ([36])' which had set an ambitious work programme, the Commission presented to the European Parliament biannual

([29]) OJ L 140, 12.5.1998, p. 14.
([30]) OJ L 227, 1.9.1994, p. 1.
([31]) OJ L 328, 4.12.1998, p. 6.
([32]) OJ L 173, 25.7.1995, p. 14.
([33]) OJ L 198 of 22.7.1991, p. 1.
([34]) OJ L 247 of 5.9.1998, p. 6.
([35]) OJ L 185 of 30.6.1998 p. 11-12.
([36]) COM(97) 509 final.

reports in May and December 1998, which gave a broad overview of practical measures taken to combat BSE and to implement the new approach in the fields of scientific advice, risk analysis and inspection. A large part of the Commission's work programme has been completed, which reflects the priority that continues to be given to the BSE issue within the Commission. Furthermore a second joint conference [37] (European Parliament and Commission) 'The European Union and food safety: Lessons to be learned from the BSE crisis' provided an opportunity to take stock of past progress and future challenges from a wide range of angles.

90. As part of its action plan, the Commission supplemented the protection measures taken in 1996 and 1997 by harmonising the epidemiological surveillance of TSEs [38] in Member States and by imposing an obligation to notify details of TSE cases to the Commission and to the other Member States. On 18 November 1998, the Commission adopted a proposal for interim measures for a common approach to removing 'specific risk material' from the food and feed chain. In the absence of a qualified majority in the Standing Veterinary Committee of 2 December, it was submitted for an opinion to the Council in December. The Council has finally decided to postpone the entry into force of the decision until 31 December 1999.

91. On 18 November 1998 the Commission adopted a proposal fulfilling its commitment to present a text for the control and prevention of all TSEs based on Article 100A to the European Parliament and the Council. The proposal creates a legal base in this field and represents a large range of measures addressing all human and animal health aspects of food and feed production relating to risks of exposure to all TSEs. The provisions are based on international recommendations (OIE Code) and on the Community scientific opinions in order to ensure a high level of protection. In particular the OIE Code on BSE recommends to take account of epidemiological status with regard to TSEs when importing from a country or zone. In that view the Commission defined on 22 July 1998 the information necessary to submit to support applications for the evaluation of their epidemiological status [39].

92. Since March 1996 the United Kingdom has implemented further measures to control BSE in its territory and to protect human and animal health. On the basis of the Florence agreement the Commission undertook to assess the export ban and consulted the Scientific Steering Committee on the possibilities of resuming — within certain conditions — beef exports from the UK. On 16 March 1998 the Council adopted a first decision [40] which establishes a rigorous scheme to re-authorise dispatches from Northern Ireland of de-boned meat and other products derived thereof from animals belonging to 'eligible' herds, i.e. herds clear of BSE for at least eight years. Following presentation of a positive mission inspection report on this subject, the Commission decided, by Decision 98/351/EC [41], to allow dispatches to start as from 1 June 1998.

93. On 25 November 1998 and after a positive opinion of the SSC, various contacts between Commission services and the UK authorities, successive meetings with Member States and

(37) European Parliament, 30 November and 1 December 1998.

(38) Decision 98/272/EC (OJ L 122 of 24.4.1998, p. 59).

(39) Recommendation 98/477/EC (OJ L 212,30.7.1998, p. 58).

(40) Decision 98/256/EC (OJ L 113 of 15.4.1998, p. 33).

(41) Decision 98/351/EC (OJ L 157 of 30.5.1998, p. 110).

different inspection mission on the spot, the Commission adopted a second decision on a date-based export scheme ([42]). This scheme applies only to de-boned meat obtained from animals born after the 1 August 1996 (the date on which it is considered that the meat and bone meal ban in the UK was fully effective) and which are over six months and under 30 months of age. The scheme also includes the slaughter and destruction of offspring from BSE infected animals and verification that the dam of the animal concerned has lived for at least six months after birth and not developed BSE. Strict rules on identification of animals and traceability of animals and meat are also included.

94. The increase in the incidence of BSE since June 1998 combined with certain shortcomings in the enforcement of measures to control the BSE risk factors led the Commission to take urgent measures ([43]) to address the risk from BSE for humans and animals inside and outside Portugal. The measures include a complete embargo on exports of live bovine animals and certain bovine products (among which meat and bone meal), an embargo limited to nine months on exports of meat and meat products and a programme for the enforcement of all Community and national rules in the field of BSE (in particular the removal of specified risk material in both food and feed chains and a total ban on the feeding of meat and bone meal).

Other legislative initiatives

95. The Council took other important decisions on health protection matters. On 16 March it specified methods to be used for microbiological testing for salmonella ([44]). On 24 June it strengthened the provisions of Directive 91/67/EEC for preventing the spread of diseases of aquaculture animals and updated Directive 64/432/EEC on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine.

96. On 18 February the Commission proposed implementation of the electronic database system provided for by Directive 64/432/EEC. On 2 June it decided to adjust the transposition deadline for Directive 97/12/EC applying to monitoring and surveillance for bovine tuberculosis, bovine brucellosis and enzootic bovine leucosis. On 9 June it extended to 31 December 2000 the transitional period for the simplified approval arrangements provided in Decision 95/408/EC for establishments authorised for exportation to the Community.

Animal welfare legislation

97. On 16 February the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 411/98 ([45]) setting standards for vehicles transporting animals for more than eight hours. On 20 July it adopted Directive 98/58/EC, which for the purposes of implementation of the European Convention for the

([42]) COM(98) 656 final.

([43]) Decision 98/653/EC (OJ L311 of 20.11.1998, p. 23).

([44]) Decision 98/227/EC (OJ L87, 21.3.1998, p. 14).

([45]) OJ L52, 21.2.1998, p. 8.

Protection of Animals kept for Farming Purposes sets harmonised rules on housing, treatment and care.

98. On 11 March the Commission proposed minimum standards for protection of laying hens. On 22 July it proposed revision of Directive 91/628/EEC as regards transportation of pigs.

Animal nutrition

99. The year was marked by adoption by the Council and the Commission of a number of measures and proposals to strengthen Community legislation to provide better guarantees of the safe use and quality of animal feeds.

100. To strengthen control provisions, particularly on inspection and protective action, the Commission sent the Council a proposal ([46]) for a directive amending Directive 95/53/EC fixing the principles governing the organisation of official inspections in the field of animal nutrition. Proposals for amendment of Council Directive 79/373/EEC on the marketing of compound feeding stuffs ([47]) and 96/25/EC on the circulation of feed materials ([48]) were also sent for the purpose of extending the scope of Directive 96/25/EC to feed materials produced and used on the farm, including environmental impact in the authorisation criteria and improving the traceability of products of animal origin.

101. Extension is also proposed to all feed materials used in animal nutrition of the prohibitions on use of certain feed materials set by Directive 79/373/EEC that have hitherto applied only to production of compound feeds. The Council was also sent a proposal for a decision setting rules to be followed by the Member States in regard to certain fees in the animal feed sector ([49]) and a proposal for a directive ([50]) amending the provisions on fees of Directives 70/524/EEC ([51]) and 95/69/EC ([52]). This proposal has been agreed by the Council and will be formally adopted before the end of 1998.

Lastly the Council approved Regulation (EC) No 2821/98 amending, as regards withdrawal of the authorisation of certain antibiotics, Directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs.

([46]) COM(98) 602 final.
([47]) OJ L 86, 6.4.1979, p. 30.
([48]) OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p. 25.
([49]) COM(98) 225 final.
([50]) OJ C 155, 20.5.1998, p. 29.
([51]) OJ L 270, 14.12.1970, p 1.
([52]) OJ L 332, 30.12.1995, p. 15.

102. In the light of advances in scientific and technical knowledge the Commission adopted a number of acts, including:

— Directive 98/19/EC of 18 March 1998 (prohibiting the use of ronidazole as an additive) ([53]) and Regulations (EC) Nos 1436/98 of 3 July 1998 (authorising the use of enzymes and micro-organisms as additives) ([54]), 2316/98 of 26 October 1998 (authorising new additives and new uses of additives) ([55]), 2374/98 of 3 November 1998 (amending the list of additives authorised for use in feeds) ([56]), 2785/98 and 2786/98 of 22 December 1998 (prolonging the provisional authorisations of certain additives) and 2788/98 of 22 December 1998 (prohibiting the use of the growth promoters carbadox and olaquindox as additives) ([57]).

— A major development in the field of additives was Council Regulation (EC) No 2821/98 ([58]) withdrawing the authorisation of certain antibiotics in feedingstuffs. New scientific evidence concerning the safety of these substances had been supplied by Sweden in connection with its application for a general ban on antibiotics and by Denmark and Finland invoking the safeguard clause; numerous international conferences, particularly one organised by the WHO (World Health Organisation) in October 1997, had also issued recommendations on additives. It was acknowledged that the reservoir of resistant genes within the animal population should not be increased as this posed a potential risk for humans by reducing the efficacy of human medicines. The authorisations for four antibiotics (bacitracin zinc, spiramycin, tylosin phosphate and virginiamycin) were therefore withdrawn with effect from 1 January 1999 on public health grounds. This ban may be reviewed before 31 December 2000 in the light of new evidence.

— Directive 98/60/EC of 1 July ([59]) setting a maximum dioxin content in citrus pulp;

— Directive 98/64/EC of 3 September 1998 ([60]) setting Community analysis methods for determination of amino-acids, crude oils and fats and olaquindox in feeds;

— Directive 98/67/EC of 7 September 1998 ([61]) amending the Annex to Directive 96/25/EC listing feed materials and requirements in connection with their circulation;

— Directive 98/51/EC of 9 July 1998 ([62]) laying down conditions and arrangements for approving and registering certain feed sector establishments and intermediaries located outside the Community;

— Directive 98/88/EC of 13 November 1998 ([63]) establishing guidelines for microscopic identification and estimation of constituents of animal origin for official control of feeds.

([53]) OJ L 96, 28.3.1998, p. 39.
([54]) OJ L 191, 7.7.1998, p. 15.
([55]) OJ L 289, 28.10.1998, p. 4.
([56]) OJ L 295, 4.11.1998, p. 3.
([57]) OJ L 347, 23.12.1998, p. 21, p. 25, p. 31.
([58]) OJ L 351, 29.12.1998, p. 4.
([59]) This Directive was repeated by Article 16 of Council Directive 1999/29/EC of 22 April 1999 (OJ L 115 of 4.5.1999, p. 32).
([60]) OJ L 257, 19.9.1998, p. 14.
([61]) OJ L 261, 24.9.1998, p. 10.
([62]) OJ L 208, 24.7.1998, p. 43.
([63]) OJ L 318, 27.11.1998, p. 45.

103. On the matter of health requirements in connection with agricultural crop products, the Commission adopted:

- Regulation (EC) No 1525/98 of 16 July 1998 ([64]) amending Regulation (EC) No 194/97 ([65]) setting maximum aflatoxin levels in groundnuts, nuts, dried fruit, cereals and milk;
- Directive 98/53/EC of 16 July 1998 ([66]) laying down sampling methods and general criteria to be met by analysis methods for official checking of aflatoxin levels in certain foodstuffs.

Agricultural research

Fifth framework programme — agricultural research 1998–2002

104. In parallel with completion of the 4th framework programme the Commission prepared for the launching of its successor, the 5th RTD framework programme covering the period 1998–2002, so that there would be no legislative or practical obstacle to issuing the first calls for proposals at the beginning of 1999.

105. One of the innovations of the 5th programme is its concentration of appropriations on a limited number of priority objectives through 'key actions' targeting research on the main problems facing the Union. Research activity in agriculture, forestry and rural development will essentially be grouped in two 'key actions': 'control of infectious diseases' for research into animal diseases and 'sustainable agriculture, fisheries and forestry, including integrated development of rural areas' for other topics. The Council decided to allocate EUR 300 million for the first key action and EUR 520 million for the second. The details of the research activities, set out in the work programme approved by the Commission were established following the 11 scientific workshops held in June 1998 with experts in each of the areas in question followed by in-depth discussion with the Member States in the Standing Committee for Agricultural Research on 22 July 1998.

106. Throughout the implementation of each 'key action' the Commission will be assisted by an external advisory group of 15 to 20 high-level independent persons representing research, industry, users, consumers etc. Membership of the groups for an initial two-year period was decided on by the Commission on 20 November 1998.

FAIR programme

107. The FAIR research programme, falling under the 4th framework programme for research and technological development (1994–98), terminated this year with a sixth and final

([64]) OJ L 201, 17.7.1998, p. 43.
([65]) OJ L 31, 1.2.1997, p. 48.
([66]) OJ L 201, 17.7.1998, p. 93.

call for proposals and a joint call for proposals on TSEs (transmissible spongiform encephalopathies).

108. The sixth call for proposals, opened on 15 October 1997 and closed on 15 January 1998, drew almost 500 proposals, of which 295 fell within the scope of the Directorate General for Agriculture. Under the procedure in force these 295 proposals were subjected to an independent assessment procedure involving 180 high-level scientific experts over five weeks. On 30 June 1998 58 projects of the 295 were selected by the Commission for Community financing. The breakdown is:

– reformed common agricultural policy, adjustment of production systems	9
– quality policy	3
– diversification of agricultural production	9
– plant health	12
– animal health and welfare	12
– multifunctional forest management	5
– rural development	8

109. The results of the call for proposals are projects more closely geared to the requirements of the common agricultural policy, a rise in industrial participation (more than 20 % of projects have at least one industrial partner) and a substantial increase in rural development projects. The Community appropriations are ECU 44.91 million out of a total cost of ECU 60.42 million.

110. To complete the research action plan for TSEs adopted by the Commission on 13 November 1996, a second and final joint call for proposals involving the FAIR, Biomed and Biotech programmes was opened on 17 March and closed on 17 June. Available appropriations amounted to ECU 13 million, the balance of the ECU 35 million of the additional financing decided by the Council and Parliament for the action plan.

111. Of the 28 proposals made 13 (9 under FAIR and 4 under Biomed) were selected following independent assessment. The main project topics are risk analysis, creation of a European network for standardising surveillance methods and validating diagnostic methods, and development of a test for differentiating scrapie from BSE in sheep. The Community appropriations amount to ECU 8.49 million out of a total cost of ECU 12.70 million.

Genetic resources in agriculture

112. The Commission sent Parliament and the Council a progress report ([67]) on the programme for conservation, characterisation, collection and utilisation of genetic resources in agriculture under Regulation (EEC) No 1467/94 ([68]). After discussing it the Council adopted a declaration pointing to the need for greater financial resources for the programme in order notably to boost the Union's credibility in international negotiations. Parliament supported this recommendation given the relevance of such Community action in the context of Agenda 2000.

113. A third call for proposals under Regulation (EEC) No 1467/94 was opened on 9 April 1998 and closed on 9 July 1998. Of the 22 proposals received (animal and plant genetic resources together) three and six were selected by the Commission on 27 October for assignment of the ECU 2.5 and 2.6 million in available appropriations in 1998 and 1999 respectively.

114. In January the Commission, in line with its commitment to Parliament when the draft of Regulation (EEC) No 1467/94 was discussed, organised the third annual meeting with interested governmental and non-governmental organisations.

Simplifying agricultural legislation

115. In recent years, the Commission has given greater importance to simplifying agricultural legislation. The reform proposals tabled in 1998 provided an opportunity to put this initiative into action.

116. In the arable crops sector several schemes and derogations that were difficult to manage and control, or that have not been as efficient as expected, would be abolished. This move concerns base areas, regionalisation and set-aside. Council Regulation 1765/92 will be revised, allowing easier access to legislation, and making provisions easier to understand.

117. In the beef sector, under the proposals the public intervention regime and the marketing year would be abolished. This should considerably reduce the administrative burden imposed on the Commission and the Member States. The basic Council Regulation 805/68 will also be revised. In addition, in November 1998, the early marketing premium was abolished.

118. In the milk sector the new text of basic Council Regulation 804/68 is presented in a more succinct form. Obsolete provisions will be deleted.

119. In rural development the number of objectives under the structural funds would be reduced to 3 from 7, while the number of Community Initiatives would be reduced to 3 from 13, and all rural development measures condensed into one regulation. Moreover, where

([67]) COM(97) 327 final.

([68]) OJ L 159, 28.6.1994, p. 1.

possible, rules for aid eligibility and maximum amounts to be granted will be made simpler. Where appropriate, detailed rules will be decided at Commission level.

120. In the wine sector one single new Council regulation will replace 23 Council regulations. This will bring much needed clarity and accessibility to the system. From a management point of view, the proposed abolition of obligatory distillation, to be replaced by a voluntary crisis distillation, is an important example of simplification.

121. In the olive oil sector the new market organisation includes the abolition of consumption aid and intervention purchases. The new system also abolishes the regime for small producers, thus facilitating management and control of the system.

122. In other policy areas, over the last few years the Commission has worked on major simplification of hygiene legislation for animal products. A proposal to merge 16 Council directives into one Parliament and Council regulation is well advanced.

123. Furthermore, the Commission has recently taken two initiatives to make agricultural legislation clearer and more easily accessible.

124. Agricultural legislation in force has been reviewed with a view to identifying what is still relevant and what is obsolete, and could therefore be repealed. So far, 10 regulations in the arable crops sector and 11 in the beef sector have been repealed. Work will continue in other sectors. Furthermore, 258 obsolete acts covering a wide range of sectors, which had limited periods of application, have been removed from the Directory of Community legislation.

125. A project has been launched to prepare informal consolidations of agricultural legislation in all 11 Community languages. The consolidated acts will be continuously updated and will also be available to the general public and to national administrations on the Internet. The work is expected to take about three years to complete but the results will be made available on an ongoing basis.

State aids

Introduction

126. In 1998 new State aid rules entered into force. These concern aids for rescue and restructuring (Community guidelines for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty [69]), aids for research and development (Commission communication amending the Community framework for State aid for research and development [70]), and subsidised short-term operating loans in agriculture (Commission communication on subsidised short-term loans in agriculture [71]) as interpreted by Commission letter dated 19th December 1997 (SG(97)D/10801).

127. In 1998 the Commission received 276 notifications of State aid to be granted in the agricultural and agro-industrial sector, mostly from Italy and Germany. However, figures alone may not necessarily be significant. Some of the notifications concern individual cases and/or one-off measures, which vary from relatively straightforward aids to complex cases of aids for restructuring and capital injections. Other notifications concern aid regimes of indefinite duration. These are often drafts of national or regional Acts aimed at providing comprehensive frameworks for State aids in the State or regions concerned. In 1998 the Commission also began the examination of 32 aid measures which had not been notified before under Article 93(3) of the EC. The review of two existing aid measures pursuant to Article 93(1) of the EC Treaty was concluded. In total the Commission approved 204 measures, several after the Member State concerned either undertook to amend, or amended their proposals in order to bring them in line with Community State aid rules. The Commission started the procedure envisaged by Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty in respect of 25 cases, where the measures concerned raised serious doubts of incompatibility with the common market. The Commission closed the Article 93(2) procedure in 13 cases, taking a negative final decision in six of them. In all the cases where a negative decision was taken, and State aid had already been granted by the Member State concerned, the Commission requested reimbursement of the aid paid.

128. The following overview of cases is not exhaustive. It aims to illustrate the most interesting cases with respect to State aid policy in the agricultural and agro-industrial sector.

Belgium

The beef and veal sector

129. Concerning State aids for 'exceptional circumstances' falling under Article 92(2)(b) of the EC Treaty, a decision concerning a Belgian case (Wallonia) created a precedent for State aids granted in cases of BSE outside the United Kingdom. For the first time the Commission

(69) OJ C 283, 19.9.1997, p. 2.
(70) OJ C 48, 13.2.1998, p. 2.
(71) OJ C 44, 16.2.1996, p. 2.

deemed compensatory aid for damages suffered in the beef and veal sector, as a result of the BSE crisis, as compatible with the common market under an Article 92(2)(b) exemption. This was the case even where the damage had occurred outside the United Kingdom, where an embargo had been imposed. The Commission followed the same approach in a case concerning State aids granted by the Italian State.

Promotional aid through parafiscal taxes

130. Concerning promotional aids financed through parafiscal taxes, the Commission initiated the procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the Treaty against a non-notified aid given by the Flemish authorities for the promotion of agricultural products. The aid consisted of direct grant to a promotion agency (VLAM), and the right, given to VLAM, to raise parafiscal tax on primary products. Certain promotional activities undertaken by VLAM appear to place excessive emphasis on the origin of products, and thus constitute an infringement of Article 30 of the Treaty. They are also incompatible with the framework for State aids for the promotion of agricultural products ([72]). In particular the procedure concerns three labels or logos under which Flemish products are promoted: Flandria, Van Vlaanderen (From Flanders), and Duke of Flanders. Furthermore, the parafiscal levies for some of the products do not exclude levies on imports. For practical purposes the duties on cattle, sheep, goats, horses and pigs are collected at the slaughterhouse. The duties are divided into two: one part has to be paid by the producer and the other has to be paid by the meat buyer. No charges are levied on the producer for cattle, sheep, goats, horses and pigs that are imported. However, the buyer still has to pay his part of the levies on imported animals. According to the Court of Justice (see judgment of 26 June 1970 in Case 47/69, (1970) ECR 487), an aid may not be financed by parafiscal charges that are also levied on products imported from other Member States. Such a method of financing has a protective effect, which goes beyond actual aid. Even if the rules ensure equal treatment for national and imported products, in practice the arrangements are bound to favour national producers, given that the measures are tailored to national specificity, needs and shortcomings. Consequently, at this stage of the procedure it appears that the aid is not compatible with the common market, since it is financed from obligatory contributions that are also imposed on products imported from other Member States.

Denmark

Pesticide Tax

131. Concerning parafiscal taxes, in 1998, in a decision on a Danish State aid case, the Commission confirmed its favourable approach towards parafiscal taxes levied with environmental objectives. When the case was first examined in 1995 the Commission had declared significant increases in the Danish pesticide tax rates to be compatible with the rules on State aid with reference to Article 92(3)(c) of the EC Treaty. The yield of the Danish

([72]) OJ C 302 of 12.11.1987, p. 6.

pesticide tax, although channelled through the general budget, is reserved for the benefit of the agricultural sector. In 1995 the Commission approved the basic pesticide tax system, involving an increase in the tax rates from on average 3 % to 25 % at wholesale level (up to 37 % at retail level). In the 1998 decision the Commission approved a doubling of the pesticide tax at the wholesale level. Despite the fact that this parafiscal tax was levied on imported products, which in principle makes it incompatible with State aid rules, the Commission authorised the system on account of its environmental objectives. These were in explicit accordance with Community environmental policy and in particular with the programme of policy and action in relation to the environment and sustainable development ([73]). According to the Commission's 1995 decision, the system could not have fulfilled its primary environmental objective without imposing tax on all pesticides used in Denmark. The tax yield is partly used as State aid aimed at reinforcing the reduction in pesticide use. A condition for the Commission's approval in 1998 was the continued compliance with the relevant Community fiscal provisions, notably that the tax is levied without discriminating between domestic and imported products.

Germany

Processing and marketing of agricultural products

132. Concerning aids for the processing and marketing of agricultural products, the Commission adopted a final negative decision against Germany in respect of aids that could be granted under existing regional aid schemes. In 1995, the Commission proposed guidelines and appropriate measures for State aids granted in connection with investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products. These guidelines provide for a maximum aid rate of 75 % for investments in Objective 1 areas, and 55 % in other parts of the Community. They also state that no aid may be granted for investments which fall within the scope of the sectoral restrictions laid down by Commission Decision 94/173/EEC ([74]). This decision relates to the establishment of selection criteria concerning the improvement of processing conditions and the marketing of agricultural and forestry products. The restrictions, which were established by the Commission following an analysis of representative markets, generally preclude aid for investments in sectors which are subject to overcapacity at Community level. In response to the Commission's proposal, the German authorities accepted the restrictions to aid measures which were granted under sectoral aid schemes. Nevertheless they replied that they could not accept the application of the sectoral limitations in the case of regional aid schemes. In effect, the German authorities considered that they should be able to avoid the sectoral limitations imposed by CAP policy objectives where this was justified by regional policy development objectives. With respect to the procedure opened under Article 93(2) in July 1996, and considering the observations of the German Government, the Commission was unable to accept these arguments. The Commission noted that the sectoral restrictions had already taken account of regional policy objectives, in that they permitted certain types of investment that would be prohibited

([73]) OJ C 138, 17.5.1993, p. 11.
([74]) OJ L 79, 23.3.1994, p. 29.

elsewhere in the Community. In other cases, the Commission considered that investments in sectors which were over-productive at Community level would be unlikely to bring about lasting regional development. Furthermore they could have negative effects on trade. Moreover, the Commission noted that the distinction the German authorities sought to make between sectoral and regional aids would enable the competent authorities to circumvent Community policy by reclassifying an aid measure under the relevant scheme. For these reasons, the Commission required the German authorities to amend their current regional aid schemes to ensure that no aid was given to investments in sectors covered by the restrictions laid down in Decision 94/173/EEC.

Land purchases

133. Concerning non-notified aids, following many complaints received since 1996, in 1998 the Commission initiated the procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the Treaty against aid granted by the German government under the law 'Entschädigungs- und Ausgleichsleistungsgesetz' (EALG). The Commission closed the procedure on 20 January 1999 deciding that the Act in its current form does not entirely comply with Community law ([75]). The law contains a scheme for the purchase of land at discounted prices in former East Germany. The Commission considered that for 'Wiedereinrichter' (resettled farmers and legal persons including at least one resettled farmer) the benefit of purchase at a reduced price constituted compensation for losses suffered (the expropriation of land and/or the possible deterioration of the farm's inventory). However this was not true for 'Neueinrichter' (newly settled farmers), or for other legal entities, and possibly other beneficiaries not included in the law in question. The Commission considered that for these beneficiaries the advantageous sales prices constituted State aid according to Article 92(1) of the Treaty given that they had not been expropriated or suffered similar damage. The Commission considered the aid rate to exceed the rates which are normally admissible for the purchase of farmland in non-less-favoured areas. In addition, the aid in question was considered to be discriminatory, given that certain beneficiaries must have been resident in former East Germany on 3 October 1990 in order to qualify for the aid. In practice, this condition could only be fulfilled by (East) German nationals. The aid was therefore found to also infringe Articles 6 and 52 of the Treaty.

Greece

Debt write-offs and consolidation

134. Adhering to the principle which forbids Member States to grant operating aids, the Commission opened the procedure under Article 93(2) in respect of a Greek law writing-off and consolidating debts through the Agricultural Bank of Greece. This law affected over 200 agricultural holdings. The debt to be written-off amounts to at least GRD 158.6 billion (about ECU 450 million). The debt consolidation involves GRD 4.2 billion (about ECU 12 million). Debt is mainly incurred from operational losses on the holdings concerned. The Commission

([75]) Decision not yet published.

considers that the proposed aid is operating aid, which is not permitted. It is also seen as incompatible with the provisions of the common market organisations. Other debt appeared to relate to an 'interventionist policy' of the Greek State. In the absence of the exact details of this policy, the Commission had serious doubts as to its compatibility with the CAP. Some smaller debt was accrued in infrastructure creation and operation, and by the reconstruction of assets affected by natural disasters. The Commission also opened the procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the Treaty in relation to other aid measures included in the law. These include rebates on social payments made by cooperatives, the sale of public assets, investment aids, measures to support livestock production and, in one case, assistance in paying salaries. In accordance with a law subjecting the cancelling of national debt to previous clearance by the Commission according to Article 93(3), the Commission decided not to issue an injunction against Greece. In October 1998, on application by the Greek State, the case was referred to the Council under the procedure envisaged by Article 93(2), subparagraph 3, of the EC Treaty. This application effectively suspends the procedure opened by the Commission until the Council has made its position known. The Council may, acting unanimously, decide that the aid is compatible with the common market, in derogation from the provisions of Article 92, if such a decision is justified by exceptional circumstances. If, however, the Council does not make its position known within three months of the Member State's application, the Commission will give its decision on the case. The Council approved this aid at its meeting of 15 December 1998.

Natural disasters: drought and field mice

135. In 1998 the Commission received numerous notifications from different Member States concerning aids following natural disasters and extraordinary events. This follows a trend already shown in previous years. In one Greek case, the Commission adopted a final negative decision against an aid for lentil producers in Lefkada. The aid aimed at compensating producers for damage caused by drought in 1996. The Greek authorities undertook to respect the rules set by the Commission's practice for events that do not apparently fall directly under Article 92(2)(b). However in this case compensation was calculated on the basis of the market value for lentils, which would certainly lead to overcompensation. The Commission also decided to open the Article 93(2) procedure in relation to a draft aid for melon and watermelon producers in the Thessaloniki region. This aimed at compensating them for damage caused by field mice. The Commission took the view that this situation could not fall within the definition of an 'extraordinary event' within the meaning of Article 92(2)(b), and that it could not satisfy the rules set by the Commission's practice for assimilated events.

Spain

Aid for restructuring

136. With regard to aids aimed at restructuring companies in difficulty, the Commission decided not to approve State aid granted to Jaen (Andalucia), Hijos de Andres Molina SA (HAMSA) and requested that the aids paid out be recovered. The beneficiary company, which has five production divisions (meat-based products, slaughterhouses, pig units, cheese making and animal feedstuffs) and a workforce of 450, has been in financial difficulties since 1993. The Instituto de Fomento de Andalucia (IFA) has controlled the company since 1995 and in 1997 acquired an 80 % shareholding. HAMSA received assistance from the Spanish Government, through IFA, from 1993 to 1998, in the form of guarantees (totalling ESP 1.672 million) and in the form of loans (totalling ESP 6.090 million). It also received aid in the form of remission of debts (totalling ESP 1.361 million) owed to State agencies (social security, taxes, etc.). The Commission took the view that these aids were not legal and not compatible with the common market under Article 92(1) of the Treaty. Moreover they did not qualify for the derogation envisaged by paragraphs 2 and 3 of the same article. In particular the aids concerned did not conform with the Community guidelines on State aids for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty ([76]). As a result of the Commission's decision, Spain must terminate the loan contracts, revoke the guarantees, which are still in effect and take the necessary steps to recover the aids paid.

France

The pigmeat sector

137. In 1998 the Commission decided to open the procedure laid down in Article 93(2) of the Treaty concerning an aid scheme for pig farming planned by the French authorities, involving three aspects: (1) Stabiporc: the French authorities intend to revive the system of repayable advances from Stabiporc. In so far as the advances (loans) are granted on the basis of market interest rates in line with the reference rates established by the Commission, the measures do not appear to constitute State aids within the meaning of Article 92(1) of the Treaty. As far as the other measures are concerned (2) carryover of social contributions and (3) taking over interest payments on loans for recent investors, since the sector concerned is involved in trade and keen competition within the European Union, they could affect competition by favouring French producers. As things stand, the measures do not appear to be in line with the policies adopted by the Commission on qualifying for exemption under Article 92 of the Treaty. They are therefore regarded at this stage purely and simply as operating aids incompatible with the common market.

The sheepmeat sector

138. Finally, concerning the recuperation of State aids that are incompatible with the common market, it is worth mentioning a case concerning French State aids granted for promotion in the sheepmeat sector. In 1997 the Commission found the aid to be in breach of Article 30 of the EC Treaty. Following this negative decision, the Commission requested reimbursement of aid granted (with interest calculated using commercial rates from the date of award). In 1998 the French authorities provided evidence of reimbursement. The case is therefore now considered closed.

([76]) OJ C 368 of 23.12.1994, p. 12.

Ireland

Livestock transport

139. The Commission decided to initiate Article 93(2) proceedings in respect of what also seemed to be an operating aid, granted by Ireland. This case concerned payment of IEP 1 million (about ECU 1.298 million) State aid to the Irish company Gaelic Ferries, for the operation of a ferry service open to livestock transports from Ireland to continental Europe. The State's intervention was triggered by a private ferry operator's decision to discontinue its livestock transport service due to commercial reasons related to pressure from animal welfare groups. In the decision to open the procedure the Commission noted that the professed objective and the effect of the State aid was to guarantee access to the continental market to Irish producers of livestock. Indeed the tariffs charged by Gaelic Ferries, although corresponding to the ones the exporters had to bear before, would have had no practical meaning, since only the State's additional payment induced a new carrier to start a livestock service. Therefore the Commission considered that the aid might constitute operating aid in favour of Irish livestock exporters, since it relieves them of a part of the transport costs which they would have had to bear had the State not intervened.

Italy

Processing and marketing of agricultural products

140. In a decision concerning aids granted by Italy for the processing and marketing of agricultural products, the Commission decided that sectoral limits did not apply to national aid for investments in the retail sector. Neither did they apply to investments planned by enterprises whose wholesale turnover (sales to other traders) accounts for a maximum of 20 % of their total turnover and whose turnover relating to trade in the agricultural products referred to in point 2 of the Annex to Decision 94/173/EC accounts for a maximum of 20 % of the total turnover of the trader concerned. These traders include, for example, large distribution outlets which sell, generally in large quantities, to final users, either private or professional (service providers: restaurants, doctors, hairdressers, etc.) and occasionally to small shopkeepers. In taking this decision the Commission considered that these aids could contribute to the development of the sector, in particular by improving the conditions for the distribution of agricultural products. Moreover they correspond to the logic of the system introduced by the selection criteria referred to in the Annex to Decision 94/173/EC.

Privatisations

141. Complaints received also induced an investigation into the possibility of non-notified aid measures taken by the Italian government during the privatisation of the 'Centrale del Latte di Roma'. The Commission decided to open the procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty, as it appeared that since 1992 the Centrale del Latte di Roma's operational losses, totalling ITL 215.1 billion (about ECU 110 million), had been written off under a 'public service' scheme. In initiating the procedure, the Commission considered that a 'public service' argument could not be used to justify the writing-off of losses in a fully competitive market covered by a common market organisation. The investigation procedure was also initiated in relation to the support given to Lazio milk producers through the operation and the subsequent privatisation of the 'Centrale del Latte'. 'Centrale del Latte' was privatised in 1997. The initial owner (Comune di Roma) proceeded with the privatisation without organising a formal public tender procedure, and included a number of burdensome conditions (maintenance of workforce, investment plan, supply from local producers) in the purchase contract. Therefore, the Commission could not exclude that aid was also given to the buyer.

Promotion and advertising

142. Concerning aids for promotion and advertising, in July 1998, the Commission adopted a final negative decision with respect to the aid measures provided for by Regional Law No 5/97 in Sicily (Italy) to the extent that the measures for the support and promotion of citrus fruit production in Sicily were to be implemented using mass media (television, press, radio and posters). The procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the Treaty was opened for three reasons. These were: (1) the absence of assurances of compliance with the guidelines contained in the Commission communication concerning State involvement in the promotion of agricultural and fisheries products ([77]); (2) aid was granted at a rate of 100 %; (3) the lack of adequate information on the nature of the intermediary operators or representatives of market operators responsible for implementing the advertising campaigns in the mass media. Aid for publicity campaigns in the mass media is subject to the provisions of the Community framework for national aids for the advertising of agricultural products and certain products not listed in Annex II to the EEC Treaty, excluding fishery products ([78]). Under the Article 93(2) procedure in particular, the Italian authorities had argued that the measures concerned were to disseminate scientific knowledge through the mass media and that therefore the framework was not applicable. However, the Commission concluded that for the framework not to be applicable, it was essential that the promotional measures referred to the product in totally impartial and general terms. The campaign should not contain any excessive reference to the origin or the particular designation of any product, which in this case, on the basis of the information available, was not guaranteed. On the issue of the intermediaries responsible for carrying out the advertising campaigns in the mass media, the Commission took the view that the comments submitted by the Italian authorities under the procedure were insufficient to ensure the conformity of the aid measures with Directive 92/50/EEC ([79]). Consequently their compatibility with the common market remained uncertain. The Italian authorities provided no information that would enable verification of the status (public or private-sector) of the intermediaries referred to in Law No 5/97, or of the system they used to determine the

([77]) OJ C 272 of 28.10.1986, p. 3.

([78]) OJ C 302 of 12.11.1987, p. 6.

([79]) Council Directive 92/50/EEC of 18 June 1992 relating to the coordination of procedures for the award of public service contracts (OJ L 209, 24.7.1992, p. 1).

costs of the proposed measures if the above Community directive was not applied. Thus it could not be ruled out that there would be overcompensation and consequently aid would be granted to intermediaries.

Debt consolidation: guarantee fund

143. In April 1998, the Commission opened the procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the Treaty with respect to Article 2 of Italian Law No341/1995 and the relevant rules of application, insofar as applied to products listed in Annex II to the EC Treaty. This was done with respect to the following measures: guarantees and interest-rate rebates on debt consolidation operations; guarantees for equity loans; guarantees for contributions from banks and other public or private institutions to the capital of SMEs. The aid measures in the form of debt consolidation and equity investments may be combined. The Commission opened the procedure with respect to the aid measures in the form of guarantees for loans and interest-rate rebates or a combination of those measures, intended for the consolidation of the debts of the beneficiary undertakings, for two reasons. These were: a) aid granted to viable undertakings appeared to be operating aid, which is prohibited under the Treaty, since it could not be considered to assist the development of agriculture in a way compatible with the common market. The funding caused distortion in the sectors concerned and thus did not seem to be justified under Article 92(3)(c); b) in the case of enterprises in difficulty, the measures in question did not appear to be compatible with Community rules for aids to undertakings in difficulty laid down in the Community guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty. Concerning aid measures in the form of guarantees for equity loans granted by banks for public or private equity investments in undertakings, the Commission decided to open the procedure for two reasons. Firstly, in the case of viable firms, on the basis of the information available, the aid measures covered not only investments, but also seemed to constitute operating aid which is not allowed under competition rules; secondly, in the case of firms in difficulty, the aid measures did not seem compatible with Community rules on aids for undertakings in difficulty laid down in the Community guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty.

Netherlands

Restructuring the pigmeat sector

144. Concerning new projects, it is interesting to outline a total reform of the Dutch pig-farming sector which is in the process of being implemented, which involved notification of different State aid measures to the Commission. This reform must be seen within the context of the implementation of Council Directive 91/676/EEC of 12 December 1991 concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources ([80]). On

([80]) OJ L 375 of 31.12.1991 p. 1

1 September 1998 the law on the restructuring of pig farming entered into force in the Netherlands. This law gives each pig-farmer a number of pig-rights, within which is included a number of breeding-sow rights. These rights are based on the respective number of pigs and breeding sows held in 1996 or 1995. The law on restructuring of pig farming provides for a reduction of 25 % of the pig-rights. This will occur in two phases, 10 % as of 1 September 1998 and 15 % as of 1 January 2000. Furthermore the law states that pig-rights will be reduced by 40 % in 1998 and by 60 % in 1999 upon each transfer of such rights. As of the year 2000, the reduction upon transfer amounts to 25 %. No compensation will be granted for this reduction of 25 %. The Commission has been notified regarding five measures relating to the reform of the Dutch pig-farming sector.

— Pig levy: a system of parafiscal taxes for combating diseases in the pig sector.

— Buying-out scheme: buying of manure production rights at market prices in areas affected by swine-fever.

— Socioeconomic pig-farming plan: a project has been proposed which would provide collective information (courses, seminars, etc.) and assistance/information (through company audits, drawing up of operating plans, education, conversion and placement) for individual farmers.

— Financial allowance given for stopping pig farming: pig-rights will be reduced by 40 % in 1998 and by 60 % in 1999 upon each transfer of such rights. As of the year 2000, the reduction upon transfer amounts to 25 %. This scheme intends to provide financial compensation for the larger reduction of pig-rights upon transfer in 1998 and 1999, i.e., 15 % in 1998 and 35 % in 1999.

— Exiting scheme for pig-farmers located in certain areas: this aims to improve the environment by reducing the manure output of intensive pig farming located in or near valuable nature reserves. Pig-farmers located in sensitive areas can cease all activities or transfer their activities to other areas. The cessation of pig-farming leads to the annulment of pig-rights. The transfer of activities leads to a reduction of pig-rights, pursuant to the new Dutch law on restructuring of pig farming which entered into force on 1 September 1998. To stimulate this, pig-farmers located in these areas may receive compensation upon terminating or transferring their activities.

145. Apart from the last measure, which is still under examination, the Commission approved all the measures.

Austria

Investment aid in the starch sector

146. The Commission decided to close the procedure regarding investment aid to the company Agrana Stärke GmbH. The Commission found that the proposed aid constituted

State aid incompatible with the common market and that it may therefore not be granted. Agrana Stärke GmbH, with its headquarters in Vienna, produces starch and starch products. The proposed investments, which were aimed at increasing production capacity, were intended to allow Agrana to adapt to the changed economic environment following Austria's accession to the EU. Because significant structural surpluses exist in the starch sector, for which refunds must be granted in order to allow exports to third countries, the Commission does not normally permit aids to this sector. A clause in the Act of Accession of 1994 stipulates that the Commission should act flexibly with respect to transitional national aid schemes designed to facilitate restructuring in the processing of agricultural products. In accordance with this clause, the Commission had previously allowed several aids for investments to restructure Austrian production in the starch sector, provided this did not entail an increase in capacity. However, in this case the investments involved entailed a significant increase in production capacity. The Commission was therefore unable to accept the Austrian arguments that the Commission should clear the aid in accordance with the flexibility clause. Article 92(3)(c) requires the Commission to exercise discretion in determining whether a State aid is in the common interest. After undertaking an investigation in accordance with the procedure laid down by Article 93(2) of the Treaty, and considering the observations provided by the Austrian government and third parties, the Commission concluded that the provision of aids which would have the effect of further increasing capacity in the starch sector could not be considered compatible with the common interest. Furthermore, the Commission took into consideration that the company had already carried out the investments and that the production facilities had become operational without State aid having been granted or a positive decision having been taken. The Commission concluded that the aid was not necessary for the investments to be undertaken and the development of the sector to be facilitated, since market forces had brought about the same result.

Portugal

Aid for rescue and restructuring

147. Concerning aids for rescue and restructuring, in 1997, the Commission adopted a final negative decision regarding a rescue aid by Portugal. This was a State guarantee in the framework of a debt consolidation loan granted to the State-owned cereal trading company EPAC. The Portuguese authorities did not respect the decision requiring that the aid be cancelled. The matter has now gone to the European Court of Justice. Subsequently, Portugal notified the Commission of a restructuring and privatisation plan for EPAC involving the granting of an additional State aid amounting to PTE 15.5 billion (about ECU 77.5 million). At the same time, the Portuguese authorities notified the Commission of a capital injection in Silopor. This aimed to finance a major part of Silopor's debts to EPAC, which currently total PTE 31.35 billion (ECU 157 million). A programme privatising a cereal silos operation accompanied this capital injection. In the framework of this operation, the port silos would remain public property, but their operation would be transferred to private companies. The Commission decided to open the procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty in relation to these notifications since, at this stage, it is not possible to conclude that the aids to EPAC comply with the relevant guidelines for restructuring companies in difficulty.

Furthermore, it is uncertain whether the capital injection in Silopor is justified according to the private investor principle, as the Portuguese authorities claimed.

Sweden

Energy tax exemption

148. The Commission gave its approval to a Swedish State aid project concerning a five-year (plus two possible extensions of two years) energy tax exemption, granted in favour of Agroetanol AB for the annual production of 50 000 litres of bioethanol. This has a value of between SEK 80 and 150 million (about ECU 9 to 17 million). However, the Commission, in accordance with Article 93(1) of the Treaty, recommended that Sweden modifies the conditions of aid so that it is possible to monitor the production cost differential of bioethanol and fossil fuels during the exemption period. This would make it possible to react to changes of this differential if necessary. This would mean reducing the tax exemption so that State aid would not be granted in excess of the extra production costs incurred in producing bioethanol in comparison to fossil fuels. Bioethanol is produced from renewable resources (cereals). When blended at low levels with traditional motor fuels the mixture can be used in ordinary vehicles without any changes having to be made. Bioethanol is less environmentally harmful than fossil fuels especially in terms of its emission impact, since it is practically carbon dioxide neutral. In its decision the Commission reiterated the common interest in the development of renewable forms of energy. The future competitiveness of renewable energy should lead to a reduced dependency on imported fossil fuels and a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, particularly carbon dioxide. In view of the Swedish authorities' undertakings to monitor and evaluate the project, and in view of the time limitation on the tax exemption as well as the relative volume of production in comparison to total fuel consumption in Sweden, the Commission accepted that the aid concerns a pilot project. That status was made a precondition for tax-exempting such projects by Council Directive 92/81/EEC of 19 October 1992 on the harmonisation of excise duties on mineral oils ([81]). Regarding the level of aid, the Commission, whose procedural powers relating to State aid are restricted, applied the principle stipulated in the Community guidelines on State aid for environmental protection (1994), that State aid for renewable energy sources shall not exceed the extra production costs incurred in comparison to fossil fuels. While at present tax exemption is not likely to result in overcompensation it is possible that the company might improve its cost efficiency in the future. It might, for example increase production capacity, make technological developments, or sell an increased amount of bioethanol as an additive to petrol in relation to the amount sold as diesel. Therefore in accordance with Article 93(1) of the Treaty, the Commission decided to recommend that Sweden modify its aid measure in order to take these factors into account.

([81]) OJ L 316, 31.10.1992, p. 12.

Assistance to the needy

149. The European Union continued its food aid programme for the needy ([82]). This involves making agricultural produce and processed agricultural produce from intervention stocks available to organisations working in the field in the Member States.

150. The table below gives a breakdown of the total budget and shows the quantities that can be withdrawn from intervention by each participating Member State, as adjusted during the year.

Free distribution of agricultural products (1998)

Member State	Appropriation allocated (ECU)	Quantity (tonnes)					
		Cereals	Rice	Olive oil	Skimmed milk powder	Butter	Beef
Belgique/België	3 422 000	4 557			479		500
Danmark	1 192 000						327
Ελλάδα (Elláda)	15 499 000		10 000		2 582		1 760
España	43 416 000	29 550	8 564		7 149	524	5 340
France	30 304 000	15 000	2 000		6 084		4 000
Ireland	2 031 000					60	500
Italia	51 517 000	35 000	7 200	3 000	7 225	1 473	4 675
Luxembourg	44 000				13		5
Portugal	16 451 000	5 690	9 910		4 417		750
Suomi/Finland	1 934 000	11 390					140
United Kingdom	29 190 000						8 000

Most remote regions

151. These regions suffer from social and economic backwardness compounded by permanent structural factors (remoteness, island status, limited local markets). In 1991 and 1992, in accordance with the declaration on the outermost regions of the Community annexed to the Treaty on European Union, the Commission set up three programmes: Poseidom (for the French overseas departments: Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guiana and Réunion); Poseima (for the Portuguese archipelagos of Madeira and the Azores); and Poseican (for the Canary Islands). These programmes are tailored to the specific characteristics of each region and cover a variety of sectors. Their very substantial agricultural component comprises both aid supplementary to the CAP or specific aid for a wide range of products. They are financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section and fall into two categories.

([82]) Regulation (EEC) No 3730/87, 10.12.1987 (OJ L 352, 15.12.1987, p. 1); Commission Decision 96/687/EC, 22.11.1996 (OJ L 317, 6.12.1996, p. 22).

152. Specific supply arrangements: each year or marketing year the Commission under the management committee procedure adopts an estimated supply requirement for the main agricultural products for human consumption and local processing. For these quantities no customs duty is applied on imports from non-member countries. For imports from the Community an aid equivalent to the import duty exemption advantage is granted. The interdepartmental working party for the most remote regions is at present exploring ways of improving the effectiveness of these arrangements by adjusting the calculation rules for this aid.

153. Supplementary production, marketing or processing aid is granted for agricultural products of these regions.

154. The basic regulation for the agricultural component of Poseidom (Regulation (EEC) No 3763/91 ([83])) was amended in November 1995 (Regulation (EC) No 2598/95 ([84])) following a Commission report on implementation of the measures and at the French authorities' request. In 1998 the Commission adopted the final regulations on rules of application.

155. A regulation supplementing the restructuring plan indicated in Regulation (EEC) No 1487/92 ([85]) on flat-rate aid for sugar cultivation in the ODs (Article 17 of Regulation (EEC) No 3763/91 ([86])) was adopted.

156. The preparatory work for revision of the basic regulations for Poseican and Poseima (Regulations (EEC) Nos 1601/92 ([87]) and 1600/92 ([88])) is in hand.

157. A regulation adjusting the special aid for processing sugar beet into white sugar in the Azores (Article 25 of Regulation (EEC No 1600/92) was adopted.

158. Changes to the list of traditional exports from the Canary Islands (Regulation (EC) No 2790/94 ([89])) and in the rules of application for the consumption aid for fresh milk products (Article 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 1601/92) were adopted.

The reform of the agricultural advisory committees

159. On 11 March 1998, the Commission adopted a decision on the reform of the agricultural advisory committees ([90]).

([83]) OJ L 356, 24.12.1991, p. 1.
([84]) OJ L 267, 9.11.1995, p. 1.
([85]) OJ L 156, 10.6.1992, p. 7.
([86]) OJ L 356, 24.12.1991, p. 1.
([87]) OJ L 173, 27.6.1992, p. 13.
([88]) OJ L 173, 27.6.1992, p. 1.
([89]) OJ L 296, 17.11.1994, p.23.
([90]) Commission Decision 98/235/EC on the advisory committees dealing with matters covered by the common agricultural policy, OJ L 88, 24.3.1998, p. 59.

160. The advisory committees provide a forum for the exchange of views on policy developments in the CAP and rural development policy. The first committees were set up in 1962.

161. The decision to reform the committees was taken with two key ideas in mind. Firstly, the committees need to keep up with policy developments, notably in the areas of the rural development, the environment, food quality, and animal welfare.

162. Under the decision of 11 March 1998, the number of advisory committees is reduced from 26 to 10. The new committees are the following.

— Advisory Committee on the Common Agricultural Policy

— Advisory Committee on Arable Crops

— Advisory Committee on Non-Food and Textile Crops

— Advisory Committee on Livestock Products

— Advisory Committee on Fruit, Vegetables and Flowers

— Advisory Committee on Specialist Products ([91])

— Advisory Committee on Forestry and Cork

— Advisory Committee on Agricultural Product Health and Safety

— Advisory Committee on Rural Development

— Advisory Committee on Agriculture and the Environment.

163. The advisory committees may be assisted by standing groups and/or working parties made up of trade representatives or experts. These are appointed by the Commission on a proposal by the socioeconomic group concerned. These experts groups may look into such areas as the situation of women in rural areas, organic farming, or animal welfare issues. So far, 31 such groups have been set up ([92]).

164. The advisory committees provide a forum in which the Commission and pan-European interest groups that represent wide sectors of society affected by the CAP and rural development may debate policy developments and initiatives. The first meetings of the advisory committees under the new system started on 27 October 1998. The 7 December meeting of the CAP and rural development committees provided an opportunity to report on the state of play of negotiations on the Agenda 2000 package and to listen to the views of committee members.

([91]) Specialist products include the wine sector, spirits, olives and derived products, beekeeping, hops, and tobacco.

([92]) Cereals, oilseeds and protein crops, dried fodder, sugar, rice, starch, renewable energy, cotton, flax and hemp, beef, pigmeat, sheepmeat and goatmeat, poultrymeat and eggs, milk, fresh fruit and vegetables, processed fruit and vegetables, cut flowers and ornamental plants, wine-growing, spirit drinks, olives and derived products, beekeeping, hops, tobacco, organic farming, veterinary matters, plant health, feedingstuffs, animal welfare, seed, promotion of agricultural products, women in rural areas.

III — The agricultural markets in 1998

The 1998/99 price package

165. On 26 June the Council adopted Regulations (EC) Nos 1360/98 to 1365/98 ([93]) and on 22 July, Regulations (EC) Nos 1623/98 to 1639/98 ([94]) fixing agricultural prices for the 1998/99 marketing year. For the most part, the key elements of the 1997/98 price package remained the same. There were some exceptions, however. These included the decisions to cut the aid per hectare for hemp by 7.5 % and to prolong the ban on new plantings in the wine sector until 2000. The latter ban did allow for some exceptions, provided these did not exceed 10 000 hectares. The Council also decided on a set-aside rate of 10 % for the 1999/2000 marketing year and adopted significant amendments to the common organisations of the markets in olive oil, tobacco and bananas.

Plant products

Proposals for reform in the arable crops sector

166. The combination of intervention price cuts and increases in area aid included in the reform package adopted by the Commission on 18 March continues the process launched in 1992. The main features of the proposals are given below.

167. The Commission is proposing a 20 % cut in intervention prices from 2000. Intervention is henceforth to act as a safeguard for farm incomes. The effect of this price cut would be offset by an increase in area aid from the current level of EUR 54/tonne to EUR 66/tonne. The aid would be the same for all arable crops. The non-specific payment in the oilseeds sector eliminates the basic condition for production-area constraints imposed by the Blair House agreement and would enable the EU to repeal all its specific oilseeds provisions.

168. Protein crops would receive additional payments of EUR 6.5/tonne in order to ensure their continued profitability compared with other arable crops, bringing total aid to EUR

([93]) OJ L 185, 30.6.1998, p. 1.
([94]) OJ L 210, 28.7.1998, p. 1.

72.5/tonne after the cut, as compared with EUR 78.49/tonne before it. The durum wheat scheme, amended in 1997, would continue.

169. Compulsory set-aside would be kept as a management tool, but with the normal rate set at zero. Voluntary set-aside would be allowed, but with more stringent environmental conditions. Compensation per hectare would be fixed at the same level as for cereals.

170. The current arrangements for silage cereals would be kept, thereby avoiding expensive control mechanisms and giving producers greater flexibility, since the final use of maize (grain versus silage) may depend on weather conditions which cannot be foreseen at the time of applying for the arable crop payment.

Cereals

World market

171. World production of cereals (excluding rice) in 1997/98 was well up on the previous marketing year, on account of the increase in wheat production, which greatly outstripped the drop in production of feed grains. World wheat production rose from 583 million tonnes in 1996/97 to 610 million tonnes in 1997/98 as a result of larger harvests in China and all the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Production in China, the world's leading producer of wheat, amounted to 123.3 million tonnes (+ 11.5 %). The total wheat harvest in the CIS countries as a whole was slightly larger than in the previous year (79.4 million tonnes as against 63.5 million tonnes in 1996). The United States also had a more abundant harvest, while the European Community, Canada, Australia, Argentina and above all North Africa harvested less than in 1996.

172. As a result of high cereal prices during previous marketing years, the areas sown to cereals, which increased in 1996 in all the major producer countries, remained high and the world harvest totalled 1 514 million tonnes in 1997/98, compared with 1 499 million tonnes in the previous marketing year. Production of feed grains fell from 916 million tonnes in 1996/97 to 904 million tonnes in 1997/98 (a fall of 1.2 %).

173. World consumption of wheat during 1997/98 is estimated at 587 million tonnes, i.e. 23 million tonnes less than the harvest, though up on the previous marketing year (579 million tonnes). Consumption of feed grains is estimated at 891 million tonnes, slightly up on the previous marketing year (886 million tonnes), but falling short of production.

174. World cereal stocks returned to a level similar to that at the beginning of the 1990s. Cereals stocks were at 268 million tonnes, i.e. 36 million tonnes higher than at the end of 1996/97 (232 million tonnes), including 133 million tonnes of wheat and 136 million tonnes of feed grains.

175. The volume of world trade in cereals totalled 184 million tonnes in 1997/98, including 95 million tonnes of wheat (common and durum), as compared with 189 million tonnes (90 million tonnes of wheat) in the previous marketing year. Imports of wheat by most of the importing countries remained stable, the exceptions being Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, which had additional requirements following poor harvests. The relaxing of the embargo enabled Iraq to purchase larger quantities of wheat. Eastern Europe and Saudi Arabia were able to reduce their imports of feed grains considerably thanks to good harvests.

176. Harvest forecasts for the 1998/99 marketing year indicate a decrease in world production (1 483 million tonnes as against 1 514 million tonnes for the previous year), resulting in particular from a substantial decrease in the cereal production in the CIS countries as a whole and in the Chinese wheat harvest. With the increase in consumption expected to outstrip production (1 486 million tonnes compared with 1 478 million tonnes in 1997/98), world stocks remained stable, with a fall in wheat stocks and a rise in feed grain stocks. World trade in cereals can be expected to remain the same (184 million tonnes, including 95 million tonnes of wheat).

Community market

177. Community production of cereals in 1997/98 is estimated at 205 million tonnes for the 15 Member States, i.e. one million tonnes less than in 1996/97.

178. This downward trend in production can be attributed to an increase in the area sown to cereals (38 million hectares compared with 36.9 million in 1996/97, i.e. + 3.1 %) together with a drop in yields in relation to the record in 1996 (5.39 t/ha as against 5.58 t/ha).

179. Production of common wheat (87.5 million tonnes) and durum wheat (7.3 million tonnes) were down by 4.1 % and 16.7 % respectively as a result of lower yields. Weather conditions in the Mediterranean regions affected both yields and quality. By contrast, maize production increased substantially, from 35.4 million tonnes to 39 million tonnes (+ 10 %).

180. Rye production, at 6.2 million tonnes, was up 6.3 %.

181. With the cut in the set-aside requirement from 10 % for the 1996 harvest to a single rate of 5 % for the 1997 harvest, the area of land taken out of production under the arable support scheme fell from 5.7 to 4 million hectares. In addition, the five-year set-aside scheme introduced before the 1992 reform came to an end. However, voluntary set-aside of nearly 2 million hectares brought the actual total rate of set-aside to 10 %, with Spanish, Swedish and Finnish farmers in the forefront.

182. The cut in cereal prices under the 1992 reform and the high prices for oilseeds and protein crops boosted the use of cereals for livestock feed. In addition, white meat production (pigmeat and poultry) was boosted by the drop in prices for feedingstuffs. The use of cereals in the feedingstuffs sector rose to 107 million tonnes for the Fifteen in 1997/98, 20 million more than during the period preceding the reform.

183. Parallel to this, trade in cereals between Member States continued to develop, thereby contributing to the completion of the single market.

184. Community exports during 1997/98 (including processed products and food aid) fell to 22.6 million tonnes as against 28.4 million tonnes the previous marketing year as a result of difficulties in disposing of cereals on the world markets. Commercial exports totalled

14.1 million tonnes of common wheat (including flour), 5.7 million tonnes of barley (including malt) and 0.5 million tonnes of rye and rye flour. Exports of durum wheat remained below average.

185. This drop in the volume of exports during the 1997/98 marketing year led, despite a further increase in internal consumption, to an increase in intervention stocks, from 2.4 million tonnes at the start of the marketing year to 13.8 million tonnes by the end, consisting of 2 million tonnes of common wheat, 7.8 million tonnes of barley and 2.7 million tonnes of rye.

186. The Council left all prices and aid unchanged for the 1998/99 marketing year and left the monthly increases applicable to the intervention price at ECU 1.0/t/month. However, in view of the level of stocks and harvests and the situation on the world market, the Council increased the rate of compulsory set-aside to 10 % for the 1999 marketing year.

Oilseeds

187. Oilseeds yield oil, chiefly for human consumption and cake for animal feed. This means that the economic position of the sector depends on price trends for seed, oils and cake. The oils may be consumed without further processing or as prepared oils and fats such as margarine.

188. The European Union is a major net importer of oilseeds, vegetable oils and cake, annual import volumes being largely dependent on the relative prices of seeds, cake, oils and competing animal feed products (cereals, corn gluten feed, etc.) and on the opportunities for exporting oils and cake from the EU. Total imports of oilseeds amounted to 16 million tonnes in 1997 and 18 million tonnes in 1996. Soya accounts for most of this quantity (80 %).

189. Altogether, 25.5 million tonnes of oilseeds were crushed in the European Union (EU-15) in 1997/98, as against 29 million tonnes in 1996/97. Most of these were soya beans (around 48 %), followed by rapeseed (around 28 %) and sunflower (around 22 %).

190. From 1993/94, the support arrangements for oilseed growers (rapeseed, sunflower and soya) have been part of the support scheme for producers of certain arable crops (cereals, oilseeds, protein plants and linseed) requiring producers taking part in the general scheme to set aside land. Under these arrangements, a payment of ECU 433.50/ha is made. The amount actually paid to growers varies regionally according to historic yields of cereals or oilseeds and is adjusted where necessary in line with world price fluctuations beyond a certain margin.

191. For 1997/98, a specific compensatory payment was granted for some 5 089 569 ha, an area in excess of the maximum guaranteed area (MGA) of 4 933 800 ha. The compensatory payment therefore had to be adjusted because the MGA was overrun. The adjustment was applied in the Member States which had exceeded their national reference area. The reductions amounted to 0.56 % in Greece, 2.89 % in France, 3.35 % in Ireland, 10.23 % in Italy and 6.62 % in the United Kingdom. In addition, the observed reference price for the 1997/98 marketing year was fixed at ECU 235.636/tonne, 19.734 % above the projected reference price (ECU 196.8/tonne); taking account of the 8 % margin, this observed price resulted in an 11 % reduction in compensatory payments.

192. Total oilseed production in 1997/98 was almost 14.3 million tonnes (0.9 million tonnes of which was non-food production), as against 12 million tonnes in 1996/97 (1.4 million tonnes non-food).

Peas, field beans and sweet lupins

193. These products, which go chiefly to the animal-feed industry, compete with a wide range of other raw materials.

194. From 1993/94, aid to processors and minimum prices were replaced by the aid scheme for certain arable crops (cereals, oilseeds, protein plants and linseed) requiring producers taking part in the general scheme to set aside land. The regionally differentiated aid is ECU 78.49 multiplied by the historic cereals yield.

195. Compensatory aid was paid for around 1.3 million hectares in 1997/98. Total production amounted to 5.4 million tonnes.

Linseed

196. The European Union produces both fibre flax, which is grown primarily for use in the textile industry but which also gives seeds, and seed flax, which is grown exclusively for linseed. Linseed is either used without further processing or is crushed to obtain oil (for industrial applications) and cake used for animal feed.

197. The European Union imports large quantities of linseed (around 560 000 tonnes a year). Canada is its major supplier.

198. In order to control production, a better balance between support granted for linseed production and other current crops was sought. From 1993/94, linseed was added to the list of arable crops benefiting from per-hectare aid under the reform adopted in 1992. A compensatory payment of ECU 105.1 per tonne multiplied by the cereal yield is granted.

199. The area sown to linseed in 1997 totalled 219 000 ha, while the corresponding figure for 1998 is put at 210 000 ha.

Chick peas, vetches and lentils

200. Council Regulation (EEC) No 762/89 [95] introduced a specific measure for grain legumes in 1989. It comprises aid per hectare for a maximum guaranteed area (MGA) which

(95) OJ L 80, 23.3.1989, p. 76.

is not part of the arable crops scheme. This measure has been extended several times, most recently in 1996 ([96]).

201. The aid per hectare is set at ECU 181, and the MGA is 400 000 hectares. Should the MGA be exceeded, the aid is reduced in proportion during the marketing year in question.

202. In 1997/98 the area under grain legumes totalled 494 161 hectares; overrun of the MGA led to adjustment of the aid, which was set at ECU 146.51 per hectare; the area for the 1998/99 marketing year is estimated at 443 618 hectares.

Non-food set-aside

203. During the period covered by this report, Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 for establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops ([97]) was amended to encourage the production of biomass on set-aside land ([98]). Member States are now authorised to pay national aid of up to 50 % of the cost of establishing multiannual crops. When set-aside land is used for multiannual crops intended for biomass production, Member States may authorise producers to set aside an area greater than that intended for arable crops for which a compensatory payment is requested.

204. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1586/97 laying down detailed implementing rules for the use of set-aside land for the production of non-food crops ([99]) was not amended during the 1997/98 marketing year.

205. According to the most recent available data, a total area of 430 000 hectares of set-aside land was used in 1997/98 for the production of industrial crops in the European Union as against 694 000 hectares in 1996/97. The reduction in area is due to the reduction in the compulsory set-aside rate to 5 % from 10 % the previous year. The provisional figures for 1998/99 suggest that the area is likely to increase to 450 000 ha despite the fact that the compulsory set-aside rate has remained at 5 %.

206. The 430 000 hectares of land dedicated to non-food uses in 1997/98 included around 393 000 under oilseeds, i.e. rapeseed and sunflower. About 60 % of the oilseeds produced were used to manufacture biodiesel and the remaining 40 % for lubricants and in the oil and chemical industries.

207. Clause 7 of the memorandum of understanding on certain oilseeds between the EC and the USA stipulates that corrective measures will be taken if the quantity of by-products used for food or feed exceeds one million tonnes a year. Around 360 000 tonnes of by-products were produced in 1997/98 from the 393 000 hectares of oilseeds in 1997/98.

([96]) Regulation (EC) No 1577/96, OJ L 206, 16.8.1996, p. 4.
([97]) OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 12.
([98]) Council Regulation (EC) No 1624/98, OJ L 210, 28.7.1998, p. 3.
([99]) OJ L 215, 7.8.1997, p 3.

Rice

208. The world harvest in 1997 was up on 1996 (384.7 million tonnes compared with 379 million tonnes of milled rice equivalent) as a result of good harvests in countries in Asia (China, India) and Brazil.

209. The volume of international trade in 1997 amounted to 18.3 million tonnes (19.5 million tonnes in 1996).

210. World market prices fell in 1997 following the devaluation following the drop in the value of the currencies of the exporting countries in Asia.

211. Despite a slight drop in the area sown, an increase in agronomic and milling yields resulted in Community production of milled rice sold on the market of 1 667 010 tonnes (1 551 884 tonnes in 1996) including 339 717 tonnes of indica rice (369 000 tonnes in 1996) and 1 327 292 tonnes of japonica rice (1 182 883 tonnes in 1996).

212. Throughout the 1997/98 marketing year, Community prices were below the intervention price for all varieties of rice. They were especially low for indica rice in Greece.

213. Following a good harvest and large quantities of imports, some 368 000 tonnes of paddy rice were taken into intervention in 1997/98, of which almost 44 000 tonnes were indica rice.

214. Imports, particularly of indica rice, were slightly up in 1997/98 (529 000 tonnes of milled rice equivalent as against 522 000 tonnes in 1996/97). Exports amounted to 283 000 tonnes (261 000 tonnes in 1996/97), as a result of food aid operations.

215. With the implementation of the new import arrangements for rice from the overseas countries and territories (OCTs), imports from that origin fell sharply during the 1997/98 marketing year (46 265 tonnes as against 232 273 tonnes of husked rice equivalent in 1996/97).

216. Forecasts indicate an area sown of around 408 000 hectares in 1997/98 (422 000 hectares in 1997), including 99 000 hectares of indica rice (84 000 hectares in 1997).

217. The drop in the total area and the increase in the area sown to indica rice will help bring the market into balance. However, considerable quantities remain in intervention storage.

Starch

218. Trends on the market in starch and derived products in the European Union can be described as follows.

Production of maize starch is stable at around 3.7 million tonnes, using some 6 million tonnes of maize per year, and accounts for about half the production of cereal and non-cereal starch in the European Union.

— Production of wheat starch is growing fast and has more than doubled since the beginning of the decade. At 2.3 million tonnes in 1998, it now occupies second place ahead of potato starch.

— Following the Council's decision in June 1998 to extend the quota scheme for potato starch production to include the 1998/99, 1999/2000 and 2000/01 marketing years [100], the production ceiling is 1 864 304 tonnes.

219. Disposal of starch and derived products continues to increase as the Union's GDP grows. However, since the sector is in surplus overall, market saturation has worsened and market prices have fallen during the year.

Sugar

World market

220. In 1997/98 the world sugar balance was in surplus for the fourth consecutive year, this time by 5.0 million tonnes. At the end of the marketing year, stocks were at 51.1 million tonnes, or 41.6 % of total consumption.

World market trends

(million t, raw value)

Marketing year Sept./Aug.	Production	Consumption	Surplus or deficit	Stock consumption ratio
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1)-(2)	(4)
1988/89	104.6	107.0	– 2.4	29.0
1989/90	109.1	109.6	– 0.5	28.0
1990/91	115.7	110.4	+ 5.3	31.8
1991/92	116.9	111.1	+ 5.8	36.1
1992/93	112.7	111.8	+ 0.9	35.7
1993/94	111.4	112.5	– 1.1	33.4
1994/95	116.0	114.8	+ 1.2	33.3
1995/96	125.2	118.0	+ 7.2	38.6
1996/97	123.6	120.3	+ 3.3	39.3
1997/98 (estimate)	127.9	122.9	+ 5.0	41.6

Source: F.O. Licht (10.11.1998)

(100) Council Regulation (EC) No 1284/98 of 16 June 1998 establishing a quota system for the production of potato starch, OJ L 178, 23.6.1998, p. 3.

221. Initial estimates by market analysts forecast a substantial deficit as global consumption was expected to exceed world production by over 2 million tonnes. But by the turn of the year it became clear that production shortfalls in a number of important producer countries like Cuba would be offset by bumper harvests in the Community and Brazil. These changes in production patterns were accompanied by changes in consumption patterns. The countries hit by the financial crises in south-east Asia and Russia saw a slowdown in consumption growth rates.

222. Unlike the 1996/97 marketing year, surplus production in 1997/98 had an immediate impact on world market prices. Although at the start of the marketing year prices were still as high as they had been in 1996/97, they fell sharply from March 1998 onwards. Raw sugar prices fell to 8.1 cts/lb in June 1998 as compared with 12.33 cts/lb in December 1997, giving an average price of 10.76 cts/lb for 1997/98 as against 11.34 cts/lb for 1996/97. Raw sugar prices thus fell 40 % between December 1997 and October 1998. White sugar prices withstood this price collapse better, falling 26 % over the same period.

223. The spot prices in ecus for the last two marketing years (July to June), also compared with October 1998, are as follows:

	1996/97	1997/98	October 1998
White sugar (Paris)	26.99	27.30	19.20
Raw sugar (New York)	21.18	23.28	15.67

224. These ecu prices include the effect of changes in the ecu exchange rate in the two periods (USD 1 = ECU 0.834 in 1996/97 and USD 1 = ECU 0.908 in 1997/98). They thus show a slightly distorted picture of the market developments described. However, when the latest available figures (October 1998) are taken into account, these dramatic price falls are confirmed. Normally such falls should have stimulated greater demand but economic contraction and higher sugar prices in local currencies in many importing countries have neutralised any positive impact. This situation was further aggravated by developing export countries having to continue exporting in order to earn hard currency.

225. The price trends in the second half of 1997/98 are likely to continue in 1998/99, because these surpluses are being generated more by lower-than-expected demand than by excessive increases in production. The first estimate for the 1998/99 world balance points to large surpluses, following the same pattern where increased production is not matched by a similar increase in consumption. Differences in the size of the forecast surplus are largely caused by variation in consumption assumptions. In spite of the low prices the weakness in demand is likely to persist. This is likely to be felt in particular on the Russian and Asian markets. In the past Asia has seen some of the highest growth rates in sugar consumption. Russia, the world's biggest importer, cut its imports considerably in the last quarter of 1997/98 and introduced prohibitive import taxes in the second half of 1998.

226. Sugar consumption in Asia grew by 3.9 % per year between 1990 and 1997, while average world consumption grew at 2 %. Stagnant, and even falling, consumption on the

Indonesian market contributed in particular to the slowdown on Asian markets in 1997/98. This trend is likely to continue into 1998/99. Conversely, the crisis has had less impact on consumption in other major consumer countries like China, India, Pakistan and Thailand.

227. Imports remained stable at 38.1 million tonnes in 1997/98, compared with 37.9 million tonnes in 1996/97. Very good harvests in China and Pakistan, which reduced the import needs of what are traditionally major importers, reduced Asian imports by 1.6 million tonnes. This reduction was offset by higher imports by Russia. At world level, exports have remained stable. However, Cuba and Thailand saw large losses of more than 1 million tonnes each. End-of-year stocks are therefore up in producing importers like Pakistan and China and in some of the major exporters such as Australia, Brazil, the European Union, Mexico, Turkey and Russia, particularly because of the large imports in 1997/98 (F.O. Licht, Sept./Aug. basis).

Community market

228. Beet areas increased slightly by 0.8 % (2 041 000 hectares) in 1997 as compared with the previous marketing year. The average yield reached a record 8.56 tonnes of sugar per hectare, up 5.3 % on the previous year and up 7 % on the average for 1993–97. France in particular contributed to this result, with an average yield of 11.2 tonnes/hectare. These high yields resulted in record production of 17.763 million tonnes (white sugar equivalent). Of this, 17.457 million tonnes came from beet, 256 000 tonnes from cane and 50 000 tonnes from molasses.

229. Total internal consumption of sugar stood at around 12 700 000 tonnes, which is stable compared with last year's level. Of this quantity, 258 000 tonnes were used by the chemical industry, a slight increase on the previous marketing year.

230. Surpluses, which can arise from internal production as well as from preferential and non-preferential sugar imports ([101]) (in total 2.282 million tonnes), are either exported or carried forward as blocked sugar ([102]). 917 000 tonnes of blocked sugar were carried forward from 1996/97, and 1 195 000 tonnes from 1997/98 to 1998/99. Total exports of sugar in the natural state in 1997/98 amounted to 6.106 million tonnes, including 3.146 million as C sugar and 2.960 million tonnes as Community sugar. Sugar in the natural state is mainly exported under a weekly tendering system with a refund. C sugar has to be exported without a refund ([103]).

([101]) Preferential sugar imports cover imports coming under the ACP (64 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries) Sugar Protocol, the India Agreement, special preferential sugar and Most Favoured Nation reduced tariff quotas. Non-preferential sugar imports cover mostly imports of processed goods.

([102]) Blocked sugar is non-quota production which becomes quota sugar in the following marketing year.

([103]) In broad terms, the sugar market organisation provides for a system of production quotas attributed to Member States. Thus, this essentially self-financing system provides for a system of production levies per quota. For the A quota, this levy amounts to 2 % of the intervention price and for the B quota, it is fixed at a basic rate of 37.5 %. Production coming out of these two quotas can be sold or marketed in the Community or, in the case of exports, can benefit from export refunds. C quota sugar can only be sold on the world market, and no export refunds are available for these operations.

231. Although exports have increased as a result of the bumper harvest at the end of 1997/98, stocks are also more than 350 000 tonnes higher than in 1996/97, which has a stabilising effect on world prices.

232. Like sugar, production of isoglucose and inulin syrup is regulated by quotas. As in past years, no isoglucose was produced in excess of the A and B quota. Production of inulin syrup, on the contrary, has not yet reached the maximum level fixed by quotas. However, at 218 000 tonnes production in 1997/98 was 25 % higher than in 1996/97.

233. Beet and sugar production in the 1998/99 marketing year are expected to fall by 2.4 % in terms of acreage and by 3.1 % in terms of yield per hectare. Total production is forecast at around 16.500 million tonnes, a drop of 1.3 million tonnes (or 7.2 %).

Potatoes

234. The total area under cultivation is nearly 1 400 000 hectares, making potatoes a major crop in the EU. They are grown in all the Member States, although, because of climatic and soil conditions, they are more widely grown in northern regions.

235. The increase in areas planted seen in 1996 did not continue in 1997. This resulted in higher yields and a slight drop in production.

236. The Union is self-sufficient in potatoes with the exception of early varieties. These are imported in winter and early spring from Mediterranean countries when no, or only limited, Community production is available. The main suppliers are Cyprus, Egypt and Morocco. During the past few years an annual average of some 400 000 tonnes of early potatoes have been imported from non-member countries.

237. Potatoes are one of the products for which no market organisation has been established. With a view to the completion of the single market, the Commission presented a proposal five years ago for a common organisation of the market in potatoes ([104]). The Council has still not taken a final decision on the matter.

Dried fodder

238. Dried fodder is made up of products rich in proteins (minimum 15 %) derived from the artificial drying (dehydration) or natural drying (sun drying) of lucerne, other leguminous crops and certain grasses.

239. The table below gives a summary of production trends on the basis of aid applications.

([104]) COM(92) 185 final; OJ C 333, 17.12.1992, p. 19.

Production of dried fodder (EU-15([1])) calculated on the basis of aid applications

(1 000 tonnes)

Fodder	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Dehydrated fodder	4 576	4 468	4 070	3 818	4 282
Sun-dried fodder	420	455	402	253	156
Total	4 996	4 923	4 473	4 071	4 439

([1]) EU-12 up to 1994/95.

240. In the 1997/98 marketing year, the third one of the new market organisation, aid was granted for 4 282 574 tonnes of dehydrated fodder (97.1 % of the MGQ) and for 156 424 tonnes of sun-dried fodder (35.3 % of the MGQ).

241. Actual production of dehydrated fodder exceeded the MGQ for the first time since the reform. However, the fairly low selling prices meant that it was not possible to dispose of all the year's production. About 300 000 tonnes therefore remained in storage and did not receive aid for the 1997/98 marketing year.

242. The quantity for which aid was paid did not exceed the MGQ and the full amount of aid was paid.

Fibre flax and hemp

Fibre flax

243. The total world area sown with fibre flax in 1997 was 548 000 hectares, producing around 633 000 tonnes of fibre, of which 370 000 tonnes were produced in China and 60 000 tonnes in Russia. There is no significant trade in raw flax between the European Union and third countries. On the other hand, fibre imports sometimes reach levels capable of disrupting the Community market. The Union has a deficit in medium- and low-quality fibres, which it imports from eastern Europe, Egypt and China. On the other hand, it supplies the whole world with high- and very high-quality fibres, since these are not produced elsewhere. In 1997, the Union exported 45 000 tonnes, of which 34 000 were long fibres and 11 000 short fibres. The main destinations were China, Hong Kong and Brazil.

244. The Community area planted with fibre flax increased substantially between 1992 (44 000 ha) and 1996 (132 000 ha). The increase in area was too much for the processing capacity available in the EU, so the Council introduced a system of compulsory contracts between producers and approved primary processors from 1997/98. The initial effect of this measure was to stabilise areas in 1997 at 133 000 ha. More recently, the Community area has again increased considerably (to around 170 000 hectares in 1998) to keep pace with the growth in the primary processing industry, especially in Spain. France, Belgium and the Netherlands have traditionally been the principal producer Member States. Raw flax is processed into fibres by about 150 retting and scutching companies in the north-west of France (30), Belgium (100), the Netherlands and Germany. There are also outlets for the product in non-textile sectors (paper-making in particular). Poor weather conditions in the traditional producer countries have resulted in much lower-than-average yields of raw flax in 1998/99, between 1.5 and 2 tonnes lower than for the 1997 harvest.

245. The balance on the market continued through the 1994/95 and 1995/96 marketing years. However, during the two following marketing years it became harder to dispose of scutched flax. This market, despite efforts to diversify by seeking new outlets, remains very dependent on the fashion in clothing.

246. Aid for fibre flax in 1998/99 was set at ECU 815.86 per hectare. It is graduated by production area and harvesting method according to the traditional seed yield per hectare. From the 1998/99 marketing year, separate minimum yields must be complied with, according to the harvesting method used (cutting or pulling).

Hemp

247. The world area planted with hemp has fallen sharply in recent years: 131 000 hectares were sown in 1997, as opposed to an average of 480 000 hectares for 1979–81. China, North Korea, India and Russia are the main producers. In the European Union production is limited and traditionally concentrated in France, with a very small amount in Spain, although some other Member States (the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Austria) have been trying to get production of this crop off the ground again in recent years. They were joined in 1996 by Germany and in 1997 by Finland and Portugal. The 1998 EU harvest amounted to about 41 000 hectares. Trade with third countries is very limited. Aid for hemp was set at ECU 662.88 per hectare, a reduction of 7.5 % compared with the previous marketing year.

248. As for fibre flax, the Council has introduced a system of compulsory contracts between producers and approved primary processors from 1999/2000 in order to reduce the expansion in the area sown and better monitor the regime.

Cotton

249. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, around 32.6 millions hectares were planted with cotton in 1998/99 in the world as a whole, producing a forecast 18.7 million tonnes (86.1 million bales), as against 33.4 million ha and 19.3 million tonnes in 1997/98.

250. Unginned cotton is not traded internationally, but the European Union, which has a cotton spinning capacity which is much larger than its fibre production, imports substantial quantities: more than 1 million tonnes from 1988 to 1993, 907 000 tonnes in 1997.

251. The former Soviet Union, the United States, Syria and the CFA area countries in Africa are the main suppliers. Intra-Community trade, however, remains limited, though it is increasing.

252. In the European Union, the scale of cotton production is limited, in terms of both surface area planted and number of producers. However, it is concentrated in certain areas of Greece and Spain where it plays a very important socioeconomic role. The Community area planted with cotton has stabilised: it was 510 000 hectares in 1997 and 507 000 hectares in 1998 (407 000 ha in Greece and 100 000 ha in Spain) producing an estimated 1 512 000 tonnes of unginned cotton (1 150 000 tonnes in Greece and 362 000 tonnes in Spain) as against 1 465 000 tonnes in 1997. The European Union is 35 to 40 % self-sufficient in cotton fibres, its consumption from 1995 to 1997 having been around 1 175 000 tonnes.

253. The Community aid scheme provides for a guide price (ECU 106.30/100 kg from 1995/96 onwards) and aid, equivalent to the difference between that price and the world price, granted to ginners who pay a minimum price to the producer. If the production of unginned cotton exceeds a maximum guaranteed quantity (MGQ), the guide price and the amount of aid are reduced proportionally.

254. The reduction of aid in each Member State is proportional to the amount by which it exceeds its NGQ, set at 782 000 tonnes for Greece and 249 000 tonnes for Spain. There is no limit on this reduction, but it is cut if the level of the world price allows expenditure on the aid scheme to be limited. For 1998/99 the provisional reduction is estimated at 35 % of the guide price for Greece and 34 % for Spain.

255. Two new provisions have been introduced into the aid scheme for 1998/99: the possibility of re-estimating production during the marketing year and an incentive to encourage producer groups to have ginning carried out on their behalf.

Olive oil

World market

256. World production averages some 2 000 000 tonnes, of which 78 % comes from the European Union (around 1 550 000 tonnes). The other main producers are Tunisia (155 000 tonnes), Turkey (90 000 tonnes), Syria (75 000 tonnes) and Morocco (45 000 tonnes). Production varies considerably from one year to another, and the world market fluctuates as a direct result of the Community market situation.

Community market

257. Estimated Community production eligible for aid in 1997/98 was around 2 290 600 tonnes, as against 1 930 000 tonnes in 1996/97. According to information received from the Member States when the yields of olives and olive oil were laid down for the 1997/98 marketing year, there are around 520 million productive olive trees in the European Union. Some two million farms are engaged in olive growing.

258. In 1996/97 Community consumption was around 1 600 000 tonnes (75 % of world consumption). The most recent forecasts set consumption at a comparable level in 1997/98.

Olive oil packaged in quantities of less than 5 kg accounts for the bulk of consumption (more than 90 % of the total). At the beginning of the 1997/98 marketing year, intervention stocks totalled 10 000 tonnes, but increased to around 140 000 tonnes at the end of the year.

259. Greece and Spain are normally the main suppliers, and Italy, although itself an exporting producer, remains the main purchaser. During 1997/98 imports totalled 46 000 tonnes. Exports for the same marketing year reached around 189 000 tonnes, exceeding the 149 000 tonnes in 1996/97. A total of 94 500 tonnes were exported with refunds during 1997/98, well under the limit imposed for that marketing year under the GATT agreements (about 130 000 tonnes).

260. The Community support scheme has, since 1987/88, included a budget stabiliser with a maximum guaranteed quantity (MGQ) of 1.35 million tonnes. When production exceeds that quantity plus, where applicable, the carryover from the previous year, production aid (paid to olive growers) is reduced proportionally. The MGQ was exceeded in 1996/97, leading to a cut in aid. Forecasts suggest that the MGQ will probably also be exceeded for the 1997/98 marketing year.

Adaptation of the market organisation for olive oil

261. In July and October 1998 the Council and the Commission adopted a series of regulations ([105]) introducing changes to the market organisation for the 1998/99 to 2000/01 marketing years pending more reliable data on which to embark on the reform of the market organisation.

262. These changes mainly concern the following amendments to the production aid scheme:

— the MGQ is increased and allocated among the producer Member States;

— entitlement to aid is restricted to groves already existing on 1 May 1998;

— the two aid schemes for producers of less than 500 kg of olive oil and more than 500 kg of olive oil are replaced with a scheme whereby aid is granted only on the basis of oil production;

— consumption aid is abolished;

— the public intervention arrangements are replaced by private storage aid;

— production aid may be granted for table olives.

([105]) Council Regulation (EC) No 1638/98 of 20 July 1998 amending Regulation No 136/66/EEC on the establishment of a common organisation of the market in oils and fats, Commission Regulation (EC) No 2366/98 of 30 October 1998 (OJ L 293, 31.10.1998, p. 50) and Commission Regulation (EC) No 2367/98 of 31 October 1998 (OJ L 293, 31.10.1998, p. 64).

Olive oil eligible for production aid in the European Union

(1 000 tonnes)

Member State	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97 (estimate)
Ελλάδα (Elláda)	334.9	171.0	237.6	430.1	314.4	323.2	389.9	445.0	409.0
España	406.5	700.0	702.0	610.0	636.0	588.0	583.0	375.0	964.0
France	1.4	2.0	2.0	3.4	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
Italia	437.1	585.0	148.0	650.0	410.0	550.0	458.7	625.0	445.0
Portugal	28.0	20.0	37.8	35.0	17.1	27.5	29.2	34.0	39.0
TOTAL	1 143.2	1 512.3	1 041.0	1 728.5	1 379.3	1 491.1	1 463.2	1 481.5	1 859.4

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Fresh fruit and vegetables

World market

263. World production of fresh fruit and vegetables is steadily increasing. In 1996 it totalled nearly 911 million tonnes, 1.2 % up on 1995 and 18.9 % above the average for the period 1989 to 1991 ([106]).Vegetables (including melons) account for around 62 % of this total.

Country	Production (mt)
China	245
EU	108
India	94
USA	63
Brazil	36

264. The major lines of production in the world are tomatoes (85 million tonnes in 1996), oranges (60 million tonnes), apples (54 million tonnes) and cabbages (47 million tonnes).

265. As far as citrus fruits are concerned, the first estimates relating to the 1997/98 marketing year ([107]) point to world production totalling some 89.9 million tonnes, 5.7 % more than in 1996/97, 14.5 % up on the figure for 1994/95 and 86.5 % above the average for the marketing years 1970/71 to 1978/79.

([106]) *Source*: FAO Production Yearbook Vol. 50, 1996.

([107]) *Source:* FAO 1998 annual statistics on fresh and processed citrus fruit.

266. The world's largest producers of citrus fruit in 1997/98 were:

Country	Production (mt)
Brazil	20.7
USA	15.3
EU	10
China	8.8
Mexico	5.2

267. In terms of percentage of world production and of the average for the marketing years 1970/71 to 1978/79, there was a marked increase for China (from 1.4 to 9.7 %) and for Brazil (from 15.5 to 23 %) a decrease for the United States (from 24.7 to 17 %) and Japan (from 7.8 to 2.1 %) and only a slight drop for the Community (from 12.6 to 11 %).

268. The volume of international trade in fresh fruit and vegetables varies from one product to another. In 1997/98, exports accounted for 10.4 % of world citrus production. Between 1993 and 1995, imports accounted for an average of 11 % of world production for pears, 9.6 % for onions, 9.4 % for apples, 8.3 % for peaches and 3.8 % for tomatoes. For 1995, the EU's exports accounted for the following percentages of international trade: lemons 15 %, oranges and small citrus fruits 11 %, apples 8.8 %, tomatoes 7.8 % and pears 6.3 %.

269. The European Union has a deficit of fresh fruit and vegetables: the volume of exports was only 56 % that of imports in 1995, and 57 % in 1996. The situation was more balanced in 1997, with exports (3.66 million tonnes) were equivalent to 71 % of total imports (5.16 million tonnes) but only 53 % of imports for fruit (69 % for citrus fruit and 43 % for other fruit). By contrast, while the Community had a deficit for vegetables in 1995 and 1996, it had a surplus in 1997, with a drop in imports (– 42 %) and an increase in exports (up 30 % compared with 1996). Imports of tomatoes fell particularly sharply, by 70 % compared to 1996 (– 0.4 million tonnes).

Community market

270. Community production of *apples*, at about 7 million tonnes in 1997/98, was slightly down on the 1995/96 and 1996/97 marketing years. However, the situation varies from Member State to Member State, with a particularly sharp fall in production in Italy (– 30 %) and more variable results elsewhere. The average producer price fell by 10 % from 1996/97 to 1997/98, with prices falling in France (– 16 %), Italy (– 14 %), the Netherlands (– 13 %), Portugal (– 15 %) and particularly sharply in Austria (– 35 %), while they rose in Greece (+ 7.4 %) and Belgium (+ 6,1 %). According to the earliest available figures, the trend in production and prices was reflected in a reduction in the quantities withdrawn from the market, from 4.6 % of EU production in 1996/97 to 4.1 % in 1997/98.

271. Production of pears for the 1997/98 marketing year, at around 2 million tonnes, was 20 % down on 1996/97 and 25 % down on the average for the marketing years 1991/92 to 1995/96. This decrease was accounted for mainly by Italy (down 45 % on 1996/97) and France (down 26 %). The average Community producer price for 1997/98 was 30 % higher than in 1996/97, with a particularly marked increase in Italy (+ 82 %), less in France (+ 22 %) and Spain (+ 25 %). The quantities withdrawn from the market amounted to 4.1 % of production, compared with 6.1 % for 1996/97.

272. Peach production in 1997 fell by 23.8 % in relation to 1996 and by 14 % in relation to the average for 1991–95 with a particularly sharp fall in Greece (– 65 %) and Italy (– 27 %). The average Community producer price was higher than in 1996 (+ 15 %), particularly in Greece (+ 65 %), following a poor harvest, and Italy (+ 25 %); in Portugal it fell by 38 %. There was a sharp reduction in withdrawals (3.7 % of production as against 16.4 % in 1996).

273. The market for nectarines in 1997 followed the same trend as for peaches, with a particularly marked drop in production in Greece (– 74 %) and Italy (– 39 %).

274. Production of table grapes for the 1996 marketing year was about 14 % up on 1995, mainly thanks to Italy, which alone accounted for 64 % of EU production. The full data on production for the 1997 marketing year are not yet available. Producer prices continued to rise for seven consecutive marketing years, with particularly marked increases compared to 1996 in Greece (+ 40 %) and France (+ 39 %) and a smaller increase of 5.6 % in Italy. Withdrawals remained negligible.

275. Production of apricots fell again in 1997 (down 21 % on 1996) but was still 10 % higher than the low figure for 1995. The average Community producer price was largely stable (0.7 % higher than 1996), but with strong variations: increases of 43 % in Greece and 18 % in Spain, and a 21.5 % drop in Italy. Withdrawals increased slightly, from 3.6 % of production in 1996 to 3.8 % in 1997.

276. Citrus production is on the increase: 9 million tonnes for 1996/97 (+ 3.4 % compared with 1995/96, but – 4.5 % compared with 1994/95). No overall figures are available for 1997/98 but in Spain, Europe's largest producer, production was 27.8 % higher in 1997/98, at 1.17 million tonnes. Community production of *oranges* was also up, at 5.88 million tonnes (14.5 % higher than for 1996/97). At 1.4 million tonnes, and after three poor harvests, *lemon* production in 1997/98 returned to the average for the 1991/92 to 1995/96 marketing years. Production of *mandarins*, *clementines*, and *satsumas* was 15.4 %, 23.4 % and 22.8 % higher, respectively, than in 1996/1997. The average Community producer price for oranges fell by 12 % between 1996/97 and 1997/98, particularly in Spain (– 14 %) and Italy (– 18 %). Average Community prices also fell for lemons (– 16 %) and mandarins (– 14 %). Clementine prices fell (by an average of 26 % for Greece, Spain and France). Withdrawals in 1997/98 remained at the same levels as in 1996/97, i.e. 2.4 % of Community production, for oranges, fell from 0.9 % to 0.3 % for mandarins and rose from 0.6 % to 4 % for clementines and from 0.3 % to 0.5 % for lemons.

277. Production of *cauliflowers* in 1996/97 was 2.2 million tonnes. No overall figures are available for 1997/98, but there was an increase in Italy (+ 5 %) and a substantial fall in France (– 4 %), Spain (– 13 %) and Germany (– 4 %). Producer prices increased in almost all the Member States (+ 42 %), with rises of 33 % in Spain and 12 % in Germany. Withdrawals fell in 1997/98 from 8.8 % of production to 7.8 %.

278. Tomato production was higher in 1996/97 than in 1995/96 (+ 13.7 %). Production in 1997/98 fell in Italy (– 15 %), Spain (– 11 %) and Portugal (– 12 %) and increased slightly in France (+4 %) and the Netherlands (+6 %). The average Community producer price increased in Spain (+29 %), Portugal (+70 %) and Greece (+45 %) and fell in Italy (–3 %). There was a sharp increase in withdrawals (+ 95 %) which still remained negligible at 1.6 % of production.

Main developments in legislation

279. 1998 was the second year of implementation of the new market organisation adopted by the Council in 1996 ([108]). The conditions for the recognition and preliminary recognition of producer organisations were adopted in 1997, as were the detailed rules for implementing operational programmes and operational funds and the intervention arrangements.

280. Under the new market organisation, Community financing can be granted to recognised producer organisations (POs) that implement an operational programme. A total of 680 POs, accounting for about 26 % of fruit and vegetable production in the European Union, submitted operational programmes for 1997. In 1998, the number rose to 868. ECU 199.2 million worth of Community aid was available for 1997.

281. Under the specific measures for asparagus, aid applications were submitted for 5 665 hectares in 1998.

282. Under the programme for grubbing apple, pear, peach and nectarine trees, adopted by the Council in 1997, the initial allocation of areas among the Member States was adjusted to take account of actual applications.

283. To avoid any risk of budget difficulties arising from an excessive volume of withdrawals, the Commission set intervention thresholds for the 1998/99 marketing year for the following products:

Tomatoes	360 000 t	Table grapes	158 700 t
Cauliflowers	111 300 t	Lemons	58 500 t
Apples	491 300 t	Oranges	414 200 t
Peaches	260 800 t	Satsumas	22 100 t
Nectarines	81 600 t	Mandarins	37 900 t
Melons	176 600 t	Clementines	132 800 t
Water melons	197 400 t		

284. None of the trigger levels set by the Commission for the 1998/99 marketing year under the special safeguard clause laid down by the agreements resulting from the Uruguay Round multilateral negotiations (GATT agreements) were exceeded. For the purposes of managing

([108]) Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 of 28 October 1996 on the common organisation of the market in fruit and vegetables, OJ L 297 of 21.11.1996, p. 1.

this clause, the system of import licences has been replaced by a computerised system for rapid recording of Community imports, administered directly by the customs services.

285. In June 1998 the Commission extended the mechanism for controlling imports of garlic originating in China for one year.

286. The increase in the Community tariff quota for hazelnuts imported from Turkey, introduced in 1997, was suspended in 1998.

287. The export refund regime was made more flexible by increasing the quantities allocated to system B for the more perishable products.

Bananas

288. The main effects of removing barriers between markets since the establishment of the market organisation for bananas ([109]) have been:

— a trend towards price convergence;

— a better mix of origins.

289. Bananas are supplied by three main groups:

— the Community production regions (market share: 20.44 %)

— the ACP countries (17.47 %)

— the countries of Central and South America (62.10 %).

Reform of the market organisation for bananas

290. On 20 July 1998, following the conclusions of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) panel, the Council adopted Council Regulation (EC) No 1637/98 amending Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 on the common organisation of the market in bananas ([110]). The tariff quota was fixed at 2 553 000 tonnes to take account of the three new Member States. The main change in the legislation is the abolition of A, B and C operators in the context of the utilisation of the tariff quotas for bananas from non-member countries and non-traditional ACP bananas.

291. For its part, on 28 October 1998 the Commission adopted Regulation (EC) No 2362/98 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of the arrangements for imports of bananas into the Community ([111]). The new arrangements apply from 1 January 1999 to meet the requirements of the WTO.

([109]) Regulation (EEC) No 404/93, 13.2.1993, OJ L 47, 25.2.1993, p. 1.

([110]) OJ L 210, 28.7.1998, p. 28.

([111]) OJ L 293, 31.10.1998, p. 32.

292. The regulation introduces the detailed rules for applying the arrangements for the importation of bananas into the Community:

- the importation of bananas under the tariff quotas and quantities of traditional ACP bananas;
- allocation of the tariff quotas among the main supplier countries;
- distribution of the tariff quotas and quantities of traditional ACP bananas to traditional operators (92 %) and newcomers (8 %).

293. Traditional operators are operators who have actually imported (paid customs duties) during a specified period. It was agreed that the rights of these operators for 1999 would be determined on the basis of average imports from 1994 to 1996. Newcomers are registered on the basis of several criteria taken together;

- registration procedures and determination of annual rights of operators;
- the detailed arrangements for the issue of import licences;
- rules for imports of bananas outside the tariff quotas and of traditional ACP bananas;
- transitional arrangements needed for application from 1 January 1999.

294. The convergence of prices following the creation of the merged market in 1993 has meant a reduction in the price for Community bananas. To mitigate this effect of the market organisation, producer groups receive aid to offset the gap between the average flat-rate reference income fixed in 1991 for the four production areas and the average income in a given year. Compensation ([112]) worth ECU 24.81/100 kilograms with a supplement of ECU 2.82/100 kg for Portuguese bananas was paid for the 810537 tonnes of bananas marketed in 1997. Expenditure on compensation amounted to ECU 201.9 million in 1997, as against ECU 203 million in 1996.

([112]) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1007/98 of 14 May 1998 (OJ L 145, 15.5.1998, p. 4).

Common organisation of the market in bananas: main mechanisms for managing market supply (new arrangements)

Origin	Instrument	Customs duty (for 3 and 4)	Maximum quantity (tonnes net)
(1) EU	Compensation		854 000
Canary Islands			420 000
Guadeloupe			150 000
Martinique			219 000
Madeira and others			50 000
Crete, Laconia			15 000
(2) Traditional ACP	Overall quantities	Exemption	857 700
(3) All bananas other than			
1 and 2, including:	Tariff quotas	ECU 75/tonne	
	(bound)		2 200 000
	(additional)		353 000
	Sub-quota (%)	ECU 75/tonne	
Ecuador	26.17		
Costa Rica	25.61		
Colombia	23.03		
Panama	15.76		
Other (1)	9.43		
(4) All origins for quantities in excess of the tariff quota	Non-quota	ECU 850/tonne, 20 % reduction over six years	No limit
ACP in excess of 2 and 3		difference of ECU 200/tonne in relation to the full duty	

(1) Non-traditional ACP bananas at zero duty.

Community production

295. Community production is expected to be up in 1998. According to preliminary estimates, some 830 000 tonnes will be marketed, compared with 810 000 tonnes in 1997.

ACP imports

296. Imports of traditional ACP bananas in 1997 amounted to 613 000 tonnes. They are likely to be of the order of 670 000 tonnes in 1998.

Processed fruit and vegetables

World market and EU market

297. The information available about products processed from fruit and vegetables remains very incomplete. As far as the European Union is concerned, it relates almost exclusively to products qualifying for processing aid.

298. World production of *tomatoes for processing* totalled around 22.6 million tonnes for the 1997/98 marketing year, 3.3 million tonnes more than in 1996/97. Production fell in the world's three leading producers: the United States (9 million tonnes in 1997/98 as against 10.3 in 1996/97), the EU (6.9 million tonnes as against 7.9) and Turkey (down by 1.1 million tonnes, i.e. – 35.5 %).

299. The drop in Community production (– 1.0 million tonnes) concerned all products: concentrate (– 0.6 million tonnes), peeled tomatoes (– 0.2 millions tonnes) and 'other products' (– 0.2 million tonnes), but of the 6.9 million tonnes of tomatoes processed in the European Union into products which might have qualified for processing aid only 6.3 million tonnes, or 91 %, actually did so (6.2 million tonnes for 1996/97). About two thirds of these quantities were used in the manufacture of concentrate. Among the products receiving aid there has been a steady decline in percentage terms for peeled tomatoes.

300. For the 1998/99 marketing year, production is expected to decrease not only in the EU but also in the rest of the world.

301. Less than 426 000 tonnes of *peaches* were *tinned in syrup and/or natural juice* in the European Union during the 1997/98 marketing year, compared with around 500 000 tonnes in the previous marketing year. This drop in Community production comes from the fact that Greek production was more than halved (177 000 tonnes) as a result of poor weather. The EU continued to export this product (about 132 000 tonnes in 1997).

302. EU production of *Williams and Rocha pears in syrup and/or natural juice* totalled over 135 000 tonnes for the 1997/98 marketing year, i.e. 35 % above the guarantee threshold. Italy remained the main EU producer (44 % of the total), followed by Spain (35 %) and France (14 %). The EU had a deficit of this product in 1997: exports totalled 6 800 tonnes of finished product and imports 28 900 tonnes.

Main developments in legislation

303. The common organisation of the market which governs this sector covers, in principle, all products processed from fruit and vegetables. However, Community support is concentrated on a few products: peaches, pears, tomatoes, prunes, dried figs and pineapples (processing aid subject to compliance with a minimum producer price), dried grapes and dried figs (intervention and storage aid at the end of the marketing year, accompanied by per-hectare aid for dried grapes) and mushrooms (duty-free quotas). In addition, a minimum import price scheme in is force for dried grapes and certain products processed from cherries and for imports of soft fruit from certain central and eastern European countries, including the Baltic States. Lastly, raspberries for processing and dried grapes benefit from specific measures to improve product quality and marketing.

304. The reform of the market organisation involved adjustments to the rules for the application of the processing aid scheme and the system of quotas for tomato-based processed products.

305. For the 1998/99 marketing year, the minimum producer price was kept at the same level as in the previous year except in the case of tomatoes (−3 %) and peaches (+15 %). Processing aid was cut by 8.85 % for tomatoes, 25 % for peaches in syrup and/or natural juice, 19 % for Williams and Rocha pears in syrup and/or natural juice and 6.3 % for tinned pineapples. This trend reflects that for the ecu prices for the raw materials in non-EU countries. The cut in aid for pears was greater because the guarantee threshold had been exceeded.

306. For dried grapes, the basic amount of aid per hectare was kept at ECU 2.785. This aid is paid only for specialised areas meeting certain yield criteria.

307. The EU and Turkey agreed to amend the import arrangements for Turkish tomato concentrate. The new arrangements came into force on 1 September 1997. There are two six-monthly tariff quotas a year of 15 000 tonnes each, exempt from customs duty. There were special provisions applicable during the period 1 September to 31 December 1997.

308. The new minimum import price scheme for certain soft fruit from Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and the Czech Republic, introduced in 1997, continued. Under these arrangements, the minimum import prices are applicable permanently, no longer on the basis of an ad hoc Commission decision.

Wine

Market developments

309. The European Union is the world's largest wine producer, with 169 million hectolitres (1996/97) or 62 % of world production and 3.35 million hectares under wine grapes (1996/97), 43 % of the world total. Many countries in the world produce wine, the largest producers after the European Union being the United States (18.6 million hectolitres in 1996) and Argentina (12.7 million hectolitres in 1996).

310. The European Union is the world's largest exporter at 12.2 million hectolitres (1997). The main purchasers of its wine in 1997 were the United States (3.4 million hectolitres), Switzerland (1.6 million hectolitres) and Japan (1 million hectolitres). Exports are increasing. The chief exporting Member States are France (4.5 million hectolitres in 1997) and Italy (3.4 million hectolitres in 1997).

311. Imports from third countries are also on the increase, amounting to 5.55 million hectolitres in 1997, i.e. 17 % more than in 1995. However, imports fell slightly, by about 4 %, in relation to 1996.

312. Wine imports in 1997 came mainly from Australia (907 000 hectolitres), Bulgaria (711 000 hectolitres), Chile (704 000 hectolitres), South Africa (680 000 hectolitres) and the United States (622 000 hectolitres) in 1997.

313. In 1995 and 1996, exports from Argentina to the European Union increased substantially, to 1.1 million hectolitres, but fell again to normal levels in 1997, at 201 000 hectolitres. This phenomenon resulted from the drop in production in Spain caused by the drought during the 1994/95 and 1995/96 marketing years, distorting the continual upward trend in imports.

314. The Member States that import most wine are Germany (26 % of total imports in 1997) and the United Kingdom (43 %).

315. Intra-Community trade, on the basis of imports, amounted to 29.2 million hectolitres in 1997, 4 % up on 1996.

316. Wine consumption is dropping continually, although the decline has been much less steep in the two most recent marketing years (35.2 litres/head in 1995/96 and 34.7 litres/head in 1996/97). In the Community of Twelve, consumption fell from 45 to 34.7 litres/head between 1983/84 and 1996/97.

317. According to forecasts, Community production in 1998/99 (159 million hectolitres) will be 2 % up on the previous marketing year.

Main developments in legislation and proposals for reform

318. Between 1988/89 and 1996/97 premiums were paid for the permanent abandonment of a total of 489 000 hectares under vines. In 1996 the Council allowed the Member States to elect not to apply this measure to all or part of their territory. Following that amendment, recourse to the measure fell (−90 % in relation to previous marketing years).

319. Since the 1994/95 marketing year, when there was a substantial drop in wine production, the market has reached a new balance between supply and demand and there has been no further recourse to compulsory distillation.

320. On 1 July, the Commission presented a proposal to the Council for the reform of the winegrowing sector ([113]). The proposed regulation aims at simplifying management of the sector (condensing 23 regulations into a single Council regulation), helping the sector become

([113]) Proposal for a Council Regulation (EC) on the common organisation of the market in wine. COM(1998) 370 final, OJ C 271, 31.8.1998, p. 21.

more competitive in the longer run, achieving a better balance between supply and demand and ensuring a fair income to producers. The proposed reform would:

— end intervention buying-in, while guaranteeing supply to the potable alcohol market under a specific measure on distillation;

— target grubbing-up schemes on regions with structural surpluses;

— relax the ban on planting new vines so as to encourage the production of wines for which demand is expanding;

— introduce a scheme for converting vineyards;

— make the role of producer groups and interbranch organisations more official;

— improve the provisions on product designations and presentations.

321. A study was carried out in the winegrowing sector before the proposal was drawn up. The study for CAP 2000 situation and outlook: wine sector ([114]), the last in the CAP 2000 series, is based on the data available at the end of April 1998, and gives a detailed description of the sector, how the market organisation operates, the problems facing the sector and the market prospects for 2002/03.

Tobacco

Market developments

322. World tobacco production in 1997 was up 7.6 % on 1996, at 8.1 million tonnes. China is still the world leader in tobacco production, with 42.9 % of total world production (up 7.2 % on the 1996 harvest). The USA, India and Brazil take second, third, and fourth place respectively in world production. The European Union, with a 4.1 % share in total production, is in fifth place. In 1997 the EU produced 335 000 tonnes of leaf tobacco, a small fall (−0.6 %) on 1996.

323. Tobacco prices fell slightly on the Malawi and Zimbabwe markets. Price trends on these markets give a good indication of world price trends, particularly for flue-cured and light air-cured varieties. Prices on European markets were up, notably for oriental varieties. World demand for leaf tobacco fell by 1.4 % between 1996 and 1997.

324. In 1997, the EU exported 168 255 tonnes of tobacco to the rest of the world, compared with 219 900 tonnes in 1996. Exports were mostly of oriental varieties, sought after for their aroma. The sharp fall in EU exports was caused primarily by the big decreases in exports of flue-cured and sun-cured varieties in 1997. The EU imported 536 000 tonnes of tobacco in 1997.

325. Production levels in the Community stabilised in 1997. This development is the consequence of the implementation of the 1992 reform of the common organisation of markets in the tobacco sector. The reform introduced production quotas by Member State

([114]) CAP 2000 — *Working documents — Situation and outlook: wine sector* CH-15-98-059-FR-C.

and by group of varieties. There are now eight groups of varieties compared with 34 under the previous market organisation. The reform abolished intervention buying-in and export refunds.

326. For the 1997 harvest, the quota was fixed at 350 323 tonnes, with Community production coming in at 4.4 % below this level.

Reform of the tobacco market organisation

327. On the basis of a Commission proposal, on 20 July 1998 the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 1636/98 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2075/92 on the common organisation of the market in raw tobacco ([115]). The new regulation introduces the following measures:

— on quality, the premium granted to producers is linked to the quality of the product. This will be done by linking part of the aid to the purchase price of raw tobacco;

— on the environment, as part of the overall Agenda 2000 package, the Commission has tabled proposals that would allow Member States to make the grant of direct aid payments under the market organisations subject to compliance with environmental requirements;

— on research, more funds will be available for research into less harmful tobacco varieties;

— on conversion to other activities, a quota buy-back scheme specific to the tobacco sector is now in place. Producers will also be able to benefit from measures proposed for the next generation of rural development programmes;

— on controls, the regulation sets up national systems for approving processors. This will help Member States penalise processors not complying with Community legislation;

— on the quota system, the new market organisation aims to introduce greater flexibility, to enable producers to respond better to demand;

— on simplification, by replacing the current system where quotas are allocated to individual producers with a system where quotas can also be allocated to producer groups, the new regulation eases the administrative burden on the national authorities.

Seeds

Market developments

328. In 1997 the total area in the Community sown to seeds qualifying for Community aid ([116]) was 375 932 hectares. For the Member States taken together this represents an increase of about 16 % on the previous year.

([115]) OJ L 210, 28.7.1998, p. 23.

([116]) The common market organisation for seeds provides for production aid for basic seed and certified seed belonging to some 40 different species of agricultural plant, including various types of fodder seed, rice and flax.

329. The areas cultivated for the production of seed for grass and legume crops for feed use totalled 172 805 hectares and 138 126 hectares respectively, representing an overall increase on 1996 of around 13 % and 20 % respectively.

330. The total area producing rice seed was 17 674 hectares, some 5 % down on 1996. There was a slight increase in the area under indica rice (3 461 hectares, around 10 % more than in 1996) and a reduction in the case of japonica (13 377 hectares, 15 % less than in 1996).

331. The areas used for growing seed for the production of fibre flax seed and linseed were 26 555 hectares and 19 021 hectares respectively, i.e. 18 % and 40 % more respectively than in 1996 for the Member States taken together.

332. The area sown for hybrid maize seed production was 58 133 hectares. This represents an increase of around 5 % on 1996 for the Member States as a whole.

333. As regards seed eligible for Community aid in the 1996/97 marketing year, total imports into the Union (76 114 tonnes) continued to exceed exports to third countries (17 028 tonnes), thus confirming the trend recorded over the last decade. Imports of hybrid maize seed totalled 49 558 tonnes, of which 44 528 (around 90 %) were simple hybrids.

Hops

World market

334. The world area planted to hops amounts to 78 000 hectares, of which 63 000 hectares are located in member nations of the International Hop Growers Convention (IHGC) and the producer Member States in the European Union. China is also an important producer, but precise figures on production volumes are not available.

335. For IHGC members and the EU, hop areas were down 9.14 % in 1997. The biggest falls were in the Ukraine (−46 %), Russia (−39 %), the Czech Republic (−25 %) and Bulgaria (−24 %). Some countries saw an increase in areas cultivated. They were France (+9 %) and Australia (+3.5 %).

336. At around 2 400 000 Ztr ([117]), the 1997 harvest was 5.86 % down on 1996. Quality was higher, with an alpha acid content of 7.75 % and alpha acid production coming in at 9 300 tonnes, compared with 9 395 tonnes in 1996. While not nearing the record levels of the 1993 harvest, the 1997 harvest was 2 % up on the average of the past 20 years in terms of yield.

337. Breweries appear to have sufficient stock to cover at least several more months of production. Furthermore, the trend towards fewer bitter beers, coupled with technological progress, means less alpha acid is needed.

([117]) 1 Ztr (Zentner) = 50 kg.

Community market

338. Hops are grown in eight Member States of the Union (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Austria, Portugal, and the United Kingdom). Germany accounts for 80 % of the Community area devoted to hop growing, which totals 26 786 hectares. This area was smaller than for the 1996 harvest by 545 hectares (–2 %).

339. The 1997 harvest was down substantially on 1996, with a fall in production of 11.48 %. Average yield per hectare came in at 1.56 t/hectare or 31 Ztr/hectare. Quality was good, with an average alpha acid content of 8.75 % across the Community for the three categories of varieties, the equivalent of 3 662 tonnes of alpha acid, or 137 kg/hectare for 1998 beer production.

340. Overall, the average price of hops sold under contract came to ECU 202/Ztr, ECU 8/Ztr up on the 1996 harvest. Average prices on the free market fell sharply to ECU 64 /Ztr in 1997 from ECU 98/Ztr in 1996. Spot prices for the Nugget variety fell to ECU 62/Ztr from ECU 96/Ztr, a drop of 35 %. Producers were drawn to the Nugget variety, which produces a good deal of alpha acid. This trend, most notable in the USA (areas under Nugget up to 3 638 hectares in 1997 against 3 497 hectares in 1996), led to greater supplies on the market.

341. Forecasts for 1998 point to a substantial drop in Community production (down 8 %).

Main developments in legislation

342. The common organisation of the market in hops ([118]) provides for aid to be granted to producers to enable them to attain a reasonable level of income. For the 1997 harvest, the Council fixed this aid at ECU 480/hectare for all varieties.

343. On 25 May 1998 the Council adopted a regulation ([119]) introducing special temporary measures for hops to address the issue of production surpluses. The regulation provides for temporary resting and/or permanent grubbing up of areas under hops for a period running from the 1998 harvest to the 2002 harvest.

Flowers and live plants

344. This sector covers a wide range of products: bulbs, live plants (ornamentals and nursery products), cut flowers and foliage. The market organisation ([120]) includes quality standards and customs duties, with no specific protective measures against imports other than any safeguard measures which might prove necessary.

([118]) Council Regulation (EEC) No 1696/71, OJ L 175, 4.8.1971, p. 1.

([119]) Council Regulation (EC) No 1098/98, OJ L 157, 30.5.1998, p. 7.

([120]) Regulation (EEC) No 234/68 of the Council of 27 February 1968 on the establishment of a common organisation of the market in live trees and other plants, bulbs, roots and the like, cut flowers and ornamental foliage, OJ L 55, 2.3.1968, p. 1.

345. Over the last few years production and trade have increased in the European Union and in other countries as well.

346. Around 115 000 ha are used for ornamental horticulture, of which about 22 000 ha for bulb production, principally in the Netherlands.

347. Community imports from third countries totalled 298 113 tonnes in 1997, with a value of ECU 931 million, which represents an increase of about 120 % on the figures for 1988. About half of this quantity was fresh cut flowers, the EU being the biggest market in the world for this product. The majority of these flowers (approximately 80 %) are exempted from customs duties under agreements such as the generalised preference system for Colombia and other Central and South American countries and the agreements concluded with the ACP States under the Lomé Convention.

348. Five Mediterranean countries (Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, and the West Bank and Gaza Strip) are granted tariff exemptions for certain cut flowers (roses and carnations) within set quotas, provided that the import prices are not below a certain percentage of the corresponding Community price.

349. Israel is still the Union's largest supplier of fresh cut flowers (37 495 tonnes), followed by Kenya (31 400 tonnes) and Colombia (20 000 tonnes).

350. Other countries that supply the European Union with products from the sector as a whole include Poland and Zimbabwe, which now supply three times more than in 1990, and Ecuador, which exported 20 times more in 1997 than it did eight years ago.

351. Community exports to third countries totalled around 278 300 tonnes in 1997, worth ECU 992 million, the principal exports, in order of importance, being live plants and nursery products, bulbs, fresh cut flowers and foliage.

352. The external trade balance for the entire sector was positive (ECU 60 million) for 1997. This situation arises from the fact that for two lines of production — bulbs and live plants — the export surplus amounted to ECU 220 million and ECU 180 million respectively.

Animal feedingstuffs

353. Large quantities of agricultural products are used for animal feed, including most of the Community's output of cereals and oilseeds and virtually all of its permanent grassland and fodder production from arable land. Three quarters of all the European Union's UAA (utilised agricultural area) is used for this purpose. Furthermore, feeding costs account for around 65 % of the total production costs of pigmeat and poultrymeat.

354. Overall demand ([121]) increased slightly in 1997/98, due to the increase in demand in the pig and poultry sectors, which offset the drop in the cattle sector. Approximately half (200

([121]) This includes all marketable and non-marketable animal feed. Estimate for EU-15.

million tonnes FU) of the aggregate supply ([122]) is composed of feedingstuffs which are not generally marketed (grass, hay and silage), mainly used for ruminants. The other half, which can be used for all animals, consists of feedingstuffs which are marketed (cereals, substitutes, oilcakes, etc.) where competition (prices, nutritional value) is most intense. Since the CAP reform in 1992, and unlike previous years, the quantities of cereals used in animal feed have increased each year, as a result of the increase in livestock demand, and have increased their share of the feedingstuffs market to the detriment of substitutes, most of which are imported.

355. Total animal consumption of the key marketable products ([123]) in the European Union is estimated at roughly 198.6 million tonnes in 1997/98 (3.3 million tonnes more than in 1996/97). This consumption is made up of:

— EU products, estimated at 147.6 million tonnes (over 4 million tonnes more than in the previous marketing year, mainly due to greater use of EU-produced cereals, bran and oilseeds and protein crops);

— net imports, estimated at 51.0 million tonnes, i.e. around 0.7 million tonnes less than the previous marketing year (mainly because of a reduction in imports of oilcakes and protein crops).

356. As regards substitutes subject to import quotas, the quota utilisation rates in 1997 for manioc imports increased from 57 % in 1996 to 61 % in 1997 for manioc from Thailand and fell from 40 to 12 % for manioc from Indonesia over the same period; the rate for manioc from other GATT countries remained at around 20 % in 1997, while the rate for non-GATT members, including China, increased from 0 % in 1996 to 6 % in 1997. Utilisation of the Chinese sweet potato quota remained at 0 % in 1997.

357. Total manufacture of compound feedingstuffs in the European Union ([124]) in 1997 is estimated at 119.5 million tonnes, 2.0 million tonnes less than in 1996. This fall is a result of the drop in demand for compound feedingstuffs for cattle (−2.3 million tonnes) and pigs (−0.1 million tonnes), the pig sector having been hit by classical swine fever. The increase in the poultry sector (+0.6 million tonnes) was not sufficient to offset the drop in production in the other sectors.

([122]) Estimate based on the Eurostat feed balance expressed as FU (feed units) equivalent to the energy provided by 1 kg of average barley. *Source:* DG VI.

([123]) Covering most of the marketable feedingstuffs used in the EU by the compound feed industry and by farmers (farm consumption and purchases of raw materials) and set out in the table 'Animal consumption of key marketable products (estimates EU-15)'. *Source:* DG VI.

([124]) Provisional figures for EU 15 not including Greece or Luxembourg, see Table 4.13.7.3, Part 2. *Source:* European Feed Manufacturers' Association (FEFAC).

Industrial manufacture of compound feedingstuffs in the EU by category of animal

(million tonnes)

Compound feed for:	1996	1997	change	% change
cattle (beef and dairy)	36.9	34.6	- 2.3	- 6.2 %
pigs	42.0	41.9	- 0.1	- 0.3 %
poultry (eggs and meat)	34.0	34.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.7 %
Total compound feedingstuffs	121.5	119.5	- 2.0	- 1.6 %

358. In terms of total production of compound feedingstuffs by Member States in 1997, the sharpest falls were recorded in the Netherlands, Germany and the United Kingdom, while the increases were in France and Spain.

359. As regards the incorporation of raw materials into compound feedingstuffs by EU feed manufacturers in 1997, the quantity of cereals used again showed an increase ([125]), from 44.3 million tonnes in 1996 to 46.1 million tonnes in 1997; the reason for this is to be found in the fact that prices for raw materials were favourable to cereals, particularly given the continuing high prices of soya oilcake and proteins, the decreasing use of cereal substitutes and the growth of demand in the poultrymeat sector. This increase in the use of cereals between 1996 and 1997 was seen in all the Member States apart from Germany and Sweden.

360. The factor determining choice of the composition of feedingstuffs remained raw material prices relative to one another and the percentage of total demand accounted for by the different animal species.

361. The average weighted price of the key marketable products in the European Union fell in 1997/98 in relation to the previous marketing year, with all groups of key products following a downward trend.

([125]) Table 4.13.7.5, part 2. *Source:* European Feed Manufacturers' Association (FEFAC).

Weighted average price of key marketable products ([1]), EU average (estimate)

(ECU/t)

Key products	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	% change 96/97 to 97/98
I - Cereals	182.9	157.6	149.3	151.7	138.7	128.9	−6 %
II - Substitutes	124.6	120.4	115.9	121.6	115.4	101.1	−12 %
III - Proteins	154.0	171.9	136.6	169.1	212.1	185.0	−13 %
IV - Total	163.3	153.6	140.2	150.6	150.8	137.4	−9 %

([1]) Indicator of the trend in average prices in the EU of the key marketable products and their principal constituents, weighted by the share of each in total consumption. For each cereal, an average EU price is calculated by weighting the arithmetical average price in each Member State by animal consumption in each. For oilcakes and substitutes, which are for the most part imported, the average cif Rotterdam price has been used
Source: DG VI.

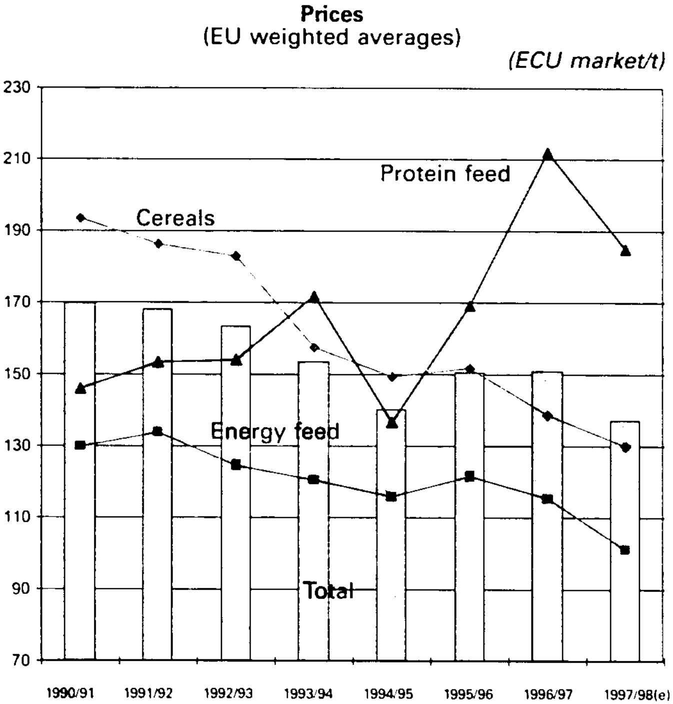
362. For 1998/99 and beyond, livestock consumption of cereals will depend on developments in livestock demand, import prices and currency parities. Implementation of Agenda 2000, by increasing the competitiveness of cereals in relation to substitutes, will increase the use of cereals in feedingstuffs.

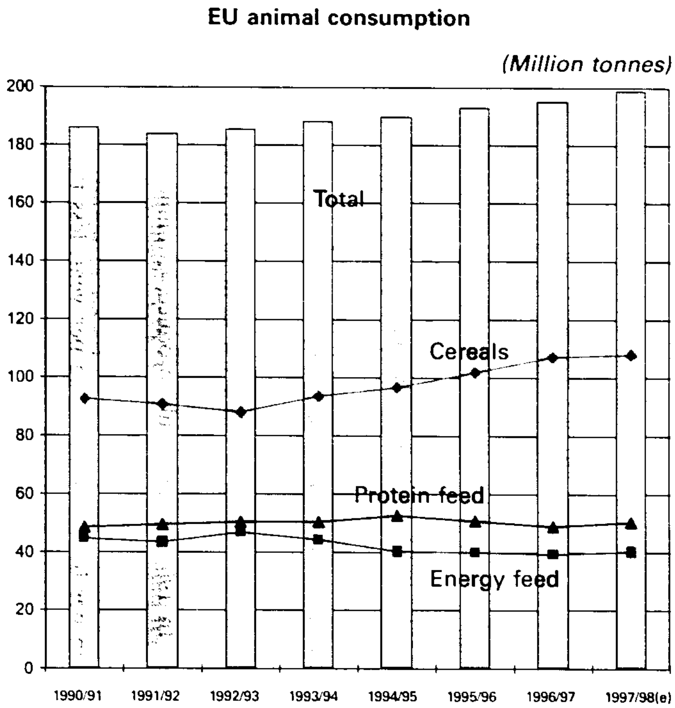
Animal consumption of key marketable products (estimate EU-15)

	Import-Duty rates	1995/96 animal consumption				1996/97 animal consumption				1997/98(v) animal consumption			
		EU	IMP	EXP	Total	EU	IMP	EXP	Total	EU	IMP	EXP	Total
Grain									107.2				108.0
Common wheat	T	34.7	—	—	34.7	35.1	—	—	35.1	35.3	—	—	35.3
Barley	T	31.2	—	—	31.2	33.1	—	—	33.1	30.5	—	—	30.5
Maize	T	21.3	1.7	—	23.0	24.3	1.2	—	25.5	28.8	0.7	—	29.5
Other	T	12.0	1.2	—	13.2	12.3	1.2	—	13.5	10.8	1.9	—	12.7
Total Cereals		99.2	2.9	-	**102.1**	104.8	2.4	-	**107.2**	105.4	2.6	-	**108.0**
Substitutes ex Annex D total. of which:		*20.1*	*14.6*	—	*34.6*	*20.2*	*13.9*	—	*34.1*	*21.1*	*13.8*	—	*34.9*
Manioc	6 % B / T	—	3.4	—	3.4	—	3.2	—	3.2	—	3.3	—	3.3
Sweet potatoes	0 B / T	—	0.0	—	0.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CGF (corn gluten feed)	0 B	1.5	5.9	—	7.4	1.5	5.7	—	7.2	1.6	5.4	—	7.0
Bran	T	10.8	0.1	—	10.9	10.8	—	—	10.8	11.5	0.0	—	11.5
MGC (maize germ cake)	0 B	0.2	0.7	—	0.9	0.2	0.7	—	0.9	0.2	0.7	—	0.9
Citrus pellets	0 B	—	2.0	—	2.0	—	2.0	—	2.0	—	2.1	—	2.1
Dried sugerbeet pulp	0 B	5.3	0.8	—	6.1	5.4	0.8	—	6.2	5.4	0.8	—	6.2
Brewing and distilling residues	0 B	1.9	0.8	—	2.7	1.9	0.6	—	2.5	2.0	0.6	—	2.6
Various fruit waste	0 G	0.4	0.9	—	1.3	0.4	0.9	—	1.3	0.4	0.9	—	1.3
Other energy feeds. of which:		*1.3*	*4.1*	—	*5.4*	*0.9*	*4.3*	—	*5.2*	*0.9*	*4.4*	—	*5.3*
Molasses	T	0.7	3.7	—	4.4	0.3	3.9	—	4.2	0.3	4.0	—	4.3
Animal and vegetable fats (added to feed)	4-17 % B	0.6	0.4	—	1.0	0.6	0.4	—	1.0	0.6	0.4	—	1.0
Total high-energy feeds		21.3	18.7	-	**40.0**	21.1	18.2	-	39.3	22.0	18.2	-	**40.2**
Oilcake and seeds (oilcake equivalent). of which		*5.8*	*32.9*	*0.9*	*37.8*	*6.4*	*30.7*	*0.9*	*36.2*	*7.7*	*30.4*	*0.9*	*37.2*
Soya	0 B	0.7	23.8	0.7	23.8	0.8	22.3	0.7	22.4	1.3	22.6	0.7	23.2
Rape	0 B	3.9	1.3	0.1	5.1	3.5	1.3	0.1	4.7	4.3	0.9	0.1	5.1
Sunflower	0 B	1.2	3.2	0.0	4.4	2.1	2.6	—	4.7	2.1	2.5	—	4.6
Other	0 B	–	4.6	0.1	4.6	—	4.5	0.1	4.4	—	4.4	0.1	4.3
Other protein feeds of which:		11.6	2.4	1.0	13.0	11.3	2.3	0.9	12.7	12.4	1.6	0.9	13.1
Protein crops	2-5 % B	3.8	1.3	0.0	5.1	3.9	1.2	—	5.1	4.8	0.8	—	5.6
Dried fodder. etc.	0-9 % B	4.5	0.3	0.1	4.6	4.1	0.3	0.1	4.3	4.4	0.1	0.2	4.3
Fish meal and meat meal	0-2 % B	2.7	0.8	0.8	2.7	2.7	0.8	0.8	2.7	2.6	0.7	0.7	2.6
Skimmed-milk powder	T	0.6	—	—	0.6	0.6	—	—	0.6	0.6	--	·	0.6
Total high-protein feeds		17.4	35.2	1.8	**50.8**	17.6	33.0	1.8	**48.8**	20.2	32.0	1.8	**50.4**
Total key products		137.9	56.9	1.8	**192.9**	143.5	53.6	1.8	**195.3**	147.6	52.8	1.8	**198.6**
Key products index 100 = 1994/95	189.5												
• Consumption index					101.8				103.0				104.8
• Livestock demand index					101.8				103.0				104.8

Remarks: (e) estimate; T = Tariff since 1/7/95; B = bound under GATT; % = import at 1/7/95; O = exempt.

Weighted average price and animal consumption of key marketable products (EU estimate)





NB: (e) = Estimate.

Source: DG VI EU 15 from 1990/91 . (for ease of reading, the estimates for the three new Member States have been entered since 1990/91).

Figure 5

Animal products

Milk and milk products

World market

363. According to FAO estimates, world production of milk (including cows' milk, buffalo milk, sheep's milk and goats' milk) in 1998 is likely to be 7 million tonnes up on 1996, at 555 million tonnes. Most of this increase is in the production of cow's milk, unlike previous years, when cow's milk production remained more or less stable despite the increase in production in Australasia. This is due to the drop in production in Russia and the other countries of eastern Europe.

364. In Asia, the increase in production in India, where more than half is buffalo milk, had been slowed during 1995 by a shortage of fodder. Since then, production has risen steadily by more than 5 % per year. In 1998, India should produce 75 million tonnes, becoming the world's second largest producer after the European Union, ahead of the United States. This growth in production in India has been supported by the growth in domestic demand. Nevertheless, consumption per head is only 65 kg per year, less than one quarter that in western countries. Pakistan, which is the region's other major producer, fifth in the world, will produce 22 million tonnes in 1998, 1 million tonnes more each year since 1994.

365. In Latin America, production is set to increase in most countries from 55 million tonnes in 1997 to more than 57 million tonnes in 1998, despite the heavy rainfall during the first half of the year (due to the weather conditions caused by El Niño). Brazil is both the region's largest milk producer (sixth in the world) and the largest importer of the Mercosur countries. Production in Brazil will exceed 19 million tonnes in 1998, but domestic consumption will also absorb large quantities of milk products from Argentina and Uruguay.

366. Milk production in eastern Europe looks set to stay the same in 1998 as in 1997, at 86.5 million tonnes, although production has not remained constant in all countries. In the former Soviet Union, the decline will probably continue, particularly as a result of the fall-off in production of the two largest producers, Russia and Ukraine, where there are problems of farm management. However, production is on the increase particularly in Poland, Romania and the Czech Republic, and less so in other countries. Supplies of animal feedingstuffs continued to be limited, with consequent further reductions in herds. The economic crisis in Russia has also hit its neighbours, causing price increases which have dampened consumption and allowed supply to outstrip demand. In addition, there was the move towards cheaper substitute products such as vegetable oils. Although consumption of traditional milk products fell, long-life milk, soft cheeses, ice-creams and desserts were in great demand.

367. In the United States production increased very slightly in 1998, contrary to forecasts of spectacular growth due to the BST (bovine somatotrophin) programme, which has been running for several years. In Canada, the maintenance of processing quotas for milk will leave production practically unchanged.

368. In Australasia, the very favourable weather conditions in 1996 gave way in 1997 to a drought affecting much of Australia. During the first half of 1998, weather conditions were also less favourable. This meant higher feed costs as forage was in short supply, which forced grain prices up; moreover, milk production will not increase as much as expected, remaining at 9.5 million tonnes. In New Zealand, milk production has increased markedly, by 8 % each year between 1995 and 1998, as weather conditions have been good for grazing and world price trends were favourable in 1995 and 1996. In 1998, production is expected to be up by 5.4 % despite the fall in world prices, which was offset by the devaluation of the New-Zealand dollar (Australia also followed suit).

Community market

369. In the European Union the total dairy herd at the end of 1998 is set to continue the downward trend (– 1.6 %) but at a much slower pace than in 1997. The figure is put at 21.3 million head at the end of 1998, representing a decrease of 350 000 head.

370. The reduction in the number of cows was compensated for by the increase in yields, from 5 516 in 1997 to 5 582 kg/cow in 1998, i.e. an increase of 1.2 %, which is slightly less than the traditional annual average (+ 1.9 %).

371. Production of milk has remained very stable at around 120 million tonnes since 1992. Similarly, and for the third year running, deliveries remained stable at around 113 million tonnes until 1997; they are expected to fall by 0.9 % to 112.3 million tonnes in 1998. The fat content of milk, on the other hand, has continued to rise, meaning increasingly large adjustments to the quota rules.

372. Butter production, which on present trends is showing an annual average drop of 2.9 %, totalled 1.85 million tonnes in 1996 and 1997, which marked an increase on 1994 and consequently a reversal of the trend. Production is expected to be down by 1.5 % in 1998.

373. Production of cheese increased by 1.5 % in 1997, to 6.6 million tonnes; it is expected to remain more or less the same in 1998, at 6.64 million tonnes. This is an increase of only 0.6 %, the smallest in the last seven years. This confirms the signs of an end to the rise seen in 1996, when the increase was only 0.8 %, well below the annual average (+ 2.2 %) seen since the introduction of quotas.

374. Production of all forms of milk powder continued to fall in 1995 and 1996, with totals of 2.24 million tonnes and 2.15 million tonnes respectively. There was little change in 1997 and 1998 (2.1 million tonnes), but the trend varied from one type of powder to another: production of skimmed-milk powder was distinctly down (-3.5 %) in 1997, while the production of other types of powder fell in 1996 and 1998 and rose in 1997.

375. After being reversed in 1995 and 1997 by increases of 2.5 % and 5 % respectively, the general downward trend (– 1.6 %) in the production of condensed and evaporated milk has since continued. In 1996 there was a 1.9 % fall, and in 1998 production is expected to fall by 3.6 % to 1.3 million tonnes. Casein production in 1996 was 133 000 tonnes, 6 % down on 1995. Production in 1997 and 1998 remained at the same level.

376. Overall consumption of milk products in the European Union, after having increased by 3 % in 1994, fell by 2 % in 1995 and increased slightly in 1996. In 1997 and 1998 it remained unchanged, at over 105 million tonnes.

377. Total drinking milk consumption fell by 2.3 % between 1995 and 1998. In 1998 it remained practically unchanged, at 29.5 million tonnes. Consumption of whole milk was overtaken by semi-skimmed milk, which accounts for 47 % of total consumption of drinking milk, compared to 45 % for whole milk and 8 % for skimmed milk. The situation has completely changed since 1986, when whole milk accounted for two thirds of consumption, double that of low-fat milk.

378. Cheese consumption amounted to 6.08 million tonnes in 1997 and 1998, and accounted for 92 % of cheese production in 1998.

379. Demand for butter has been falling at a rate of 0.8 % every year since 1984. Since 1988, it has fallen consistently, except in 1994 when it was up by 2.9 %. In 1998 it is expected to rise again by 2.6 %, i.e. 1.72 million tonnes. Consumption per head is about 4.6 kg but varies greatly from Member State to Member State, with Spain at one extreme with 0.56 kg and France at the other with 8 kg.

380. Community stocks in 1996 were at an all-time low: in March 1996 there was scarcely a single tonne of either butter or skimmed-milk powder available in public storage. In 1997 and 1998, stocks of SMP (skimmed-milk powder) increased because of a lack of demand either inside or outside the EU. Intervention buying-in of butter was very limited and the total quantity in March again reached an all-time low.

381. Internal prices for milk products started to rise at the beginning of 1997, far exceeding intervention prices in early summer, and reached their highest levels in mid-December (butter at 109 % of the intervention price and SMP at 104.6 %). In 1998 the situation changed radically for SMP, with prices again falling below the intervention price. Butter prices also fell, but began to climb again from June.

382. Export refunds remained unchanged throughout 1998, except for skimmed-milk powder, for which they were increased in June and September by ECU 6 and 8.5/100 kg, respectively, to ECU 82.5/100 kg.

383. Exports of milk products from the European Union rose in 1997 by 1 million tonnes milk equivalent. However, the forecasts for 1998 indicate that exports will fall, particularly during the second half of the year, as a result of the crises in Russia and Asia. Imports in 1997 were over 3 million tonnes (including casein and fresh products), i.e. 200 000 tonnes more than in 1996, but 1.4 million tonnes less than in 1994. World trade trends tend to follow the expansion and contraction of Community exports. This is because of the share of European trade in world trade, as can be seen in the table in the Annex, with New Zealand in second place, accounting for only 23 %.

Reform of the milk and milk products sector

384. Under the reform proposals tabled in March 1998, the management of the internal market would continue to be based on intervention and the public storage of skimmed-milk powder (SMP). However, the intervention price for these two products would be gradually cut by 15 %. Specific private storage and marketing measures (such as the provisions for the subsidised distribution of school milk) would be retained.

385. The Commission is proposing to extend the quota regime to 2006. However, the total amount of quota would be increased by 2 %, 1 % going to young farmers as a priority and 1 % going to producers in mountain areas.

386. Direct aid to producers would be introduced, calculated on the basis of subsidy units. These units would be calculated by dividing the producer's quota by the average dairy yield in the EU. Thus lower intervention prices would be offset by payments that would be divided into:

— a basic subsidy payment (equal for all subsidy units);

— an additional payment, financed by the EAGGF, but allocated according to criteria decided by the Member State.

387. The basic subsidy is to be increased in four stages, in parallel with the cuts in intervention prices, to reach EUR 100 in 2003. Member States will be granted the means to increase this to an average of EUR 145 per premium unit through the Community-financed 'national envelopes'.

388. These 'national envelopes' would be allocated to Member States according to the size of their quota. While national authorities will have the power to decide how best to distribute the funds in the sector, they will need to ensure that the principles of the Single Market are adhered to.

Beef and veal

World market

389. According to FAO data, world beef and veal production, estimated at 57.0 million tonnes for 1997, showed an increase of over 1 %, as it had done in 1996, still accounting for just over one quarter of total meat production.

390. Production of beef and veal in the European Union, totalling some 7.888 million tonnes, now accounts for only about 14 % of world production.

391. The supply of beef and veal grew in North America and the producing countries of South America, some of which are now officially recognised as free of foot-and-mouth disease.

392. Beef production in Australia fell in 1996 on account of the drought, and market conditions meant that exports from Australia and New Zealand were reduced to below their share of the tariff quota for exports to their traditional North American export market, but production in Australia in 1997 was 8 % higher than in 1996.

393. In eastern Europe, and especially in Russia, production continued to decrease as herd sizes and productivity per head also fell.

394. On a world market experiencing dynamic economic growth and a strong propensity to consume meat in developing countries, beef consumption was limited by consumer fears about BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy). As far as the Community is concerned, the Commission is hoping that the promotion campaigns for quality beef, which it has been funding to the tune of 60 % of eligible expenditure, will help regain consumer confidence. After the BSE crisis, the budget authority greatly increased the funds available to promote quality beef. ECU 10 million was earmarked for such measures in 1996, ECU 32 million in 1997 and ECU 27 million in 1998. In 1999 only EUR 17 million will be available under the budget.

395. World trade in beef and veal amounted in 1997 to around 5.01 million tonnes, or 9.4 % de production, some 3 % up on 1996.

396. The upturn in world trade was influenced by the growing import needs of south-east Asia, which now accounts for one quarter of trade, and will continue in 1998 on account, among other things, of the export ban on Taiwanese pigmeat exports in the wake of foot-and-mouth disease. Nevertheless, the recent crisis in Asia is bound to have a dampening effect on the upward trend in beef imports, which should have been stronger by the end of 1998.

397. The two South American exporting countries, Argentina and Uruguay, now officially recognised as being free of foot-and-mouth disease, will now also increase their exports of fresh/chilled beef to the most remunerative North American markets.

398. More favourable access conditions on some import markets mean that a reversal in trends on the international markets can be expected in 1998 and thus some improvement in world beef prices. Nevertheless, the crisis in Russia has considerably depressed the Community beef market. The fall-off in Russian imports (40 % of Community exports) from September 1998 brought prices down by 10 % on average, thus increasing the supply to possible outlets.

399. At the beginning of 1998 there was a downward trend in cattle numbers in many countries, including the USA, where the decrease was put at some 2.2 %.

400. World production is therefore expected to remain unchanged for 1998, whereas the medium-term trend is an increase of the order of 0.7 % a year due to small increases in the developing countries.

Beef and veal production

(1000 tonnes carcases weight)

Country/region	1995	1996	1997	1998	% change	
					1997/96	1998/97
Argentina	2 419	2 371	2 390	2 374	+ 0.8	− 0.7
Australia	1 710	1 729	1 874	1 740	+ 8.4	− 1.2
Brazil	6 077	6 372	6 051	6 050	− 5.0	− 0.1
China	4 154	4 946	5 400	5 800	+ 9.2	+ 7.4
United States	11 555	11 726	11 693	11 230	− 0.3	− 4.0
India	2 508	2 528	2 542	2 586	+ 0.6	+ 1.7
Japan	601	555	538	524	− 3.1	− 2.5
Russia (former Soviet Union)	5 619	5 187	4 713	4 544	− 8.6	− 4.2
EU	7 964	7 949	7 888	7 600	− 0.8	− 3.6
Mexico	1 850	1 800	1 800	1 780	—	− 1.1
World	55 900	56 300	57 000	57 400	+ 1.2	+ 0.7

Source: GIRA and FAO

Community market

401. The Community market in beef and veal was still in decline in the 1997/98 marketing year, even though production was somewhat truncated by emergency slaughterings on account of BSE, both calves and adult cattle being slaughtered, particularly in the United Kingdom. Premiums for the early slaughter of calves and processing premiums for new-born calves (the latter implemented in the United Kingdom, Portugal and France) certainly helped to reduce net Community production temporarily.

402. Plans to eradicate BSE were implemented in several Member States, including the United Kingdom; these plans provide for veterinary health checks on identified herds and feedingstuffs and the elimination from the food chain of meat from animals liable to be affected by BSE. Up to the beginning of August 1998, over 2.478 million cattle had been slaughtered, in particular cull dairy cows.

403. By the end of August 1998, premiums for the early marketing and processing of calves had been paid in respect of 1.92 million and 1.73 million head, respectively.

404. The decrease in cattle numbers, particularly male bovines and dairy cows, observed in June 1998 points to a downturn in production in the two coming years.

405. The market price for the reference quality (uncastrated adult males of class R3) remained above 80 % of the intervention price, the threshold triggering support measures, while there was a downward trend in prices for bovine carcases (classes R3 and R4) and the average Community price is little above 66 % of the intervention price.

406. Between April 1996 and September 1998, 693 000 tonnes were bought in on the market; by contrast, sales of intervention stocks up to 30 June 1998 amounted to only about 130 000 tonnes.

407. Consumption of beef and veal, although considerably up on 1996, remained below average.

408. At 429 000 tonnes in 1997, as against 395 000 tonnes in 1996, Community imports are following the usual trend seen over recent years.

409. Exports of beef and veal to non-EU countries, which totalled 1.05 million tonnes in 1997, maintained a relatively high level despite the difficulties caused by the BSE crisis. In 1998, in view of the crisis in Russia, beef exports are expected to be lower.

410. After the sharp fall in market prices in 1996, in particular for cow meat (about 15 % from one year to the next), until July 1998 beef prices picked up, particularly for the reference quality of young adult males of class R3, to close to 80 % of the intervention price. The crisis in Russia which started in August 1998 and halted purchases of EU beef, seriously disrupted prices for those carcases, which fell on average to 66 % of the guide price, and to around 60 % in Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Reform of the beef sector

411. The overall approach of the Commission in the beef sector has been to restore a better balance between supply and demand on the internal market, chiefly through cuts in intervention prices, but also through a raft of other measures aimed at regaining market share. These include legislation to improve the labelling of beef, projects involving the electronic identification of animals and campaigns to promote quality beef. These same measures will also contribute to improving the competitiveness of European beef on world markets.

412. Under the March proposals the effective support level will gradually be cut by 30 % in three steps to reach EUR 1 950/tonne. On 1 July 2002, when the final price cut is made, a new private storage regime will replace the current intervention system. A similar private storage scheme is already operating in the pigmeat sector.

413. In line with the approach taken in other sectors, direct payments to beef producers are to be increased under the proposals:

the special premium would be increased by 2002 to EUR 220 for bulls and to EUR 170 for steers. Payments would be one-off for bulls and twice in a lifetime for steers;

— for the deseasonalisation premium to be applied more effectively, it would be linked to the relative importance of steer production by Member States;

— the suckler cow premium would be increased to EUR 180 by 2002. A maximum of 20 % of the SCP could be claimed for heifers;

— the extensification premium is to be increased significantly under the reform proposals to EUR 100. The qualifying rate will be set at 1.4 livestock units per hectare or below. The eligibility criteria would be made more rigorous by taking into account all the adult cattle actually present on the holding and ensuring the animals graze during the normal pasture growing season.

414. On supply management, for male animals, the regime would include a set of regional ceilings for the number of premium rights. For the suckler cow premium, the system would continue to be based on individual ceilings, but it would be appropriate to introduce national ceilings to cover all suckler cow premium rights.

415. National envelopes: the budget allocated for direct support in the beef sector would be divided into a Community-wide basic payment and an additional payment, to be made according to national provisions. As in the milk sector, these moves are to be made in full compliance with the principles of the single market.

Sheepmeat and goatmeat

World market

416. In terms of supply, the EU is the second biggest producer of sheepmeat and goatmeat in the world behind China. Australia, New Zealand, the Confederation of Independent States (CIS) and the USA take third, fourth, fifth, and sixth place respectively. Forecasts up to 2005 give no indication of any major changes in total production levels, but the EU and the USA are expected to see falls in production.

417. The EU is the second biggest importer of sheepmeat after China. Other major importers are the USA, the Middle East, and south-east Asia. Imports into the Community take place under various quota arrangements. These include reduced-tariff quotas, tariff-free quotas under the WTO, and preferential arrangements with central and eastern European countries under the Europe Agreements that have been put in place since 1989. Taken together, these quota arrangements amount to 320 000 tonnes in 1998.

418. Imports of sheepmeat into the EU are expected to be around 270 000 tonnes in 1998. New Zealand and Australia are the major suppliers, with quotas of 226 700 tonnes and 19 000 tonnes respectively. Hungary is the leading supplier from the CEEC countries, exporting 9 000 tonnes in 1997, followed by Bulgaria with exports to the EU coming in at around 3 000 tonnes. Elsewhere, Uruguayan exports to the EU are around 5 500 tonnes with Chile at around 2 000 tonnes.

The Community market

419. Total production of sheepmeat in the Community amounted to 1 109 000 tonnes in 1997 while forecasts for 1998 predict an increase to 1 146 000 tonnes. Rises in production are being seen in particular in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

420. With regard to goatmeat, the total EU flock (which stands at 12 million goats compared with 100 million sheep) has seen an increase of 0.5 % from 1997 to 1998. This is set to go up a further 0.4 % in 1999.

421. In terms of intra-Community trade, France remains the major market. Whilst production is predicted to be around 147 000 tonnes in 1998, consumption is expected to be just over twice that figure at 298 000 tonnes.

422. On prices, whilst the trend was on the whole good in 1997, the pattern in 1998 is radically different, with prices peaking at periods (around the middle of the year) where they are usually lower, and falling when they are usually higher (in the spring and autumn).

423. A number of factors influenced the trend towards lower prices in 1998. These included:

— lower demand, particularly on the key French market;

— higher production, particularly in the UK, where lambs were carried over from 1997;

— poor quality lambs in northern Europe as a result of poor weather conditions over the summer;

— the collapse of the Russian sheepskin market following the financial crisis in September 1998;

— keen competition from other meats such as poultry, pork and beef.

Main developments in legislation

424. The ewe premium was set at ECU 14.967 in 1997. This premium is calculated firstly by taking the difference between the basic price, which is fixed each year by the Council (ECU 468.785/100kg), and the market price (ECU 325.329/100kg). This difference is then multiplied by a technical coefficient (0.16), which represents the yield of meat from a carcase to arrive at the figure for the ewe premium. Producers located in areas defined as less-favoured areas receive a top-up premium known as the 'rural world' premium. Goat producers benefit from similar premium schemes.

425. Private storage operations for sheepmeat were put into operation in the spring and autumn of 1998. This move aimed to stabilise prices by removing excess supply from the market. With the exception of the United Kingdom in autumn 1998, uptake was low.

426. The outlook for sheepmeat production at the end of 1998 is for a slight rise as producers react to the favourable market conditions witnessed in recent years by expanding flock numbers. EU forecasts point to a rise in production of 3.7 % in 1998, falling slightly in 1999.

427. Demand for sheepmeat was very strong in the wake of the BSE crisis (mid-1996 to the end of 1997) and, because of limited supplies, prices were high. EU forecasts indicate an overall increase in consumption for 1998 as a result of lower prices and increased production. However, several reports have pointed to weaker levels of demand for 1999.

Pigmeat

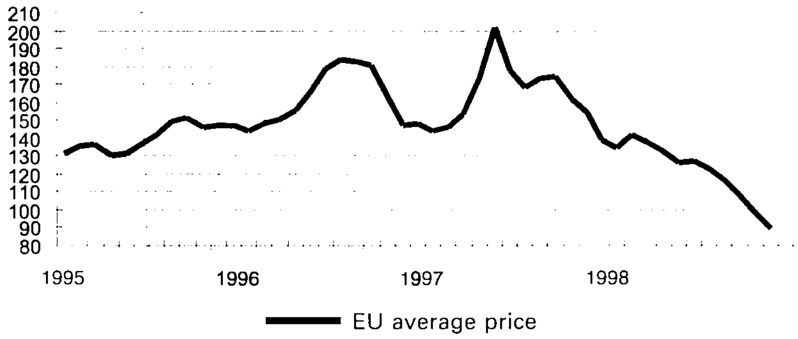
428. World production of pigmeat in 1997 went up 3.8 %, or 3 million tonnes, to reach 82.4 million tonnes. China remains the world's leading producer with an output of 37.3 million tonnes, up 10 % on 1996. The European Union remained the world's second largest producer with an annual production of 16.2 million tonnes, down 0.4 % on 1996. This fall was due to the withdrawal from the market (under disease eradication measures) of over ten million pigs following the classical swine fever epidemic in the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium and Spain. Production in 1998 is expected to go up to 17.3 million tonnes (up 6.6 %), as swine fever has now been eradicated from all Member States with the exception of Spain. The world's third largest producer of pigmeat was the USA at 7.8 million tonnes. Production in the USA is forecast to increase by 10 % in 1998.

429. The economic outlook for European pig producers changed radically in 1998 from the very favourable outlook the sector had seen since the start of 1996. The reasons for this reversal of fortune lay in a combination of overproduction, the collapse of the Russian market and tougher competition on the world market from the USA. EU pig farmers thus saw a gradual deterioration in their economic situation during 1998. The Commission took a series of steps in an attempt to improve the market situation, including export refunds and aid for private storage (as provided for under the common market organisation in pigmeat). Export refunds were made available for fresh and frozen products from May 1998 and were increased in August and October. In addition, a special increase in exports refunds for carcases and certain cuts (from ECU 40/100 kg to ECU 70/100 kg) to destinations in Russia was approved in November 1998. Aid for private storage was introduced from 28 September 1998 (50 000 tonnes were placed in storage during the first eight weeks of the scheme) and in December the Council approved a food supply programme for Russia, including 100 000 tonnes of pigmeat.

430. Per capita pigmeat consumption fell 1 % in 1997 to 41.3 kg/year. In 1998 consumption is expected to go up as prices are considerably lower than in 1997.

431. EU pigmeat exports amounted to over 1 million tonnes in 1997, up slightly on 1996. Imports were rather modest, at 63 000 tonnes in 1996 and 70 000 tonnes in 1997. This is in spite of the high EU internal prices over these two years. Russia was the most important export destination in 1997, with exports amounting to 340 000 tonnes. Japan came second at 200 000 tonnes, and the USA third at 70 000 tonnes. Pigmeat exports in 1996 and 1997 were relatively high not least because of the high EU internal prices for pigmeat and the absence of export refunds for key products. In the first half of 1998 exports out of the EU were up, but this increase was followed by a decline after the collapse of the Russian market in August.

EVOLUTION OF COMMUNITY PIGMEAT PRICE SINCE 1995
ECU/100 kg



Eggs

World market

432. World production increased by 4.4 % a year on average from 1991 to 1995, and has continued to increase since 1995, but at a slower rate. The increase in the United States was average and production in the EU fell slightly. Growth in China was high, at 12 % from 1991 to 1995. Since then, the growth in production (four times that of the EU) has fallen to 4.6 % per year.

Egg production

(billion)

	Brazil	China	Hungary	Japan	USA	USSR of Russia	EU-12	Others	World production
1987		118	34	37	70	82	**81**	90	512
Market share (%)		23.0	6.6	7.2	13.7	16.0	**15.9**	17.5	100.0
1988		139	34	40	69	85	**82**	89	538
1989	18	141	20	40	67	85	**79**	47	496
1990	18	159	15	40	68	82	**79**	38	500
1991	20	184	13	42	70	47	**83**	69	528
1992	20	204	12	43	71	43	**82**	67	541
1993	20	236	11	43	72	40	**80**	65	568
1994	22	260	11	43	74	39	**82**	64	595
1995	22	290	11	42	75	38	**83**	66	628
% change 1995/91	2.3	12.0	-3.9	0.5	2.0	-5.2	**0.0**	-1.1	4.4
							EU-15		
1995	26	302	10	42	75	34	**88**	92	668
1996	26	313	12	43	76	32	**86**	95	682
1997	28	336	12	43	78	32	**87**	94	710
Market share (%)	4.0	47.3	1.8	6.0	10.9	4.5	**12.3**	13.2	100.0
1998	29	345	13	42	80	35	**87**	97	728
% change 1998/95	4.0	4.6	8.6	0.2	2.3	1.2	**-0.1**	1.8	2.9

1997: estimates; 1998: forecasts
The Community figures include those for the former East Germany since 1991
Up to 1990 USSR, since 1991 Russia.
Sources: Community October 1998 and USDA March 1998.

433. World exports fell in 1995 only to resume in 1996; the upward trend should continue in 1997. The main importer countries are still Japan (egg products) and Hong Kong (eggs in shell). Community exports increased by 6 % in 1997 and early figures for 1998 suggest an increase of almost 8 %.

Community market

434. The number of laying hens in the EU increased by an estimated 1.2 % in 1998. The economic conditions for producers were far from outstanding during the first six months of 1998 compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, with fairly low prices.

435. The common organisation of the market is similar to that for poultrymeat.

436. As far as trade is concerned, refunds are subject to a ceiling of 120 000 tonnes (eggs in shell equivalent) in 1998/99. Since the summer of 1996, exports have been beneath the ceilings agreed within the WTO.

437. The association agreements with Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Bulgaria involve an 80 % reduction in customs duties for certain egg products. Import quotas at a reduced duty under minimum access arrangements were opened for an annual volume of 128 152 tonnes in 1998/99, shared between three groups of products, of which only those for egg products and ovalbumin are used.

Poultrymeat

World market

438. Since 1991 world production of poultrymeat has increased steadily, by over 6 % a year. Among the main producer regions, the rate of increase was even higher in China (24 % a year from 1991 to 1995), but production fell in Russia and Japan. In eastern Europe production started to increase again from 1994/95 onwards.

439. The world market continued to expand slightly in 1997, thanks in particular to growing demand in Russia, China and Japan. The United States continue to be the world's leading exporter in 1997 and 1998, particularly thanks to exports of cheap cuts and various promotional programmes. Russia remains the world's largest importer, but its production is expected to increase slightly for the first time in several years, with a commensurate fall in exports in 1998.

440. Community exports increased substantially in 1996 and 1997, and this trend is expected to continue in 1998.

Poultrymeat production

(billion)

	Brazil	China	Hungary	Japan	USA	USSR of Russia	EU-12	Others	World production
1986	1 680	1 879	445	1 421	8 262	2 988	**5 443**	7 165	29 283
Market share (%)	5.7	6.4	1.5	4.9	28.2	10.2	**18.6**	24.5	100.0
1987	1 865	2 040	470	1 465	9 105	3 126	**5 784**	7 416	31 271
1988	1 997	2 744	465	1 471	9 272	3 107	**5 997**	7 640	32 693
1989	2 139	2 820	4250	1 423	9931	3 233	**6 108**	6 279	32 353
1991	2 691	3 950	320	1 357	11 204	1 751	**6 766**	7 661	35 700
1992	2 932	4 540	320	1 367	11 885	1 428	**6 933**	8 168	37 573
1993	3 211	5 736	307	1 368	12 396	1 277	**6 915**	8 413	39 623
1994	3 491	7 550	320	1 258	13 206	1 142	**7 259**	8 803	43 029
1995	4 140	9 347	368	1 282	13 786	893	**7 555**	9 856	46 532
% annual change ARC 95/91	11.4	24.0	3.6	-1.4	5.3	-15.5	**2.8**	6.5	6.8
							EU-15		
1995	4 140	9 347	368	1 2852	13 786	859	**7 945**	9 856	47 583
1996	4 144	10 746	365	1 249	14 522	705	**8 255**	10 518	50 504
1997	4 562	11 226	370	1 225	14 951	630	**8 535**	11 066	52 565
Market share (%)	8.7	21.4	0.7	2.3	28.4	1.2	**16.2**	21.1	100.0
1998	4 592	11 700	380	1 235	15 088	640	**8 535**	11 567	53 737
% change 1998/95	2.6	5.8	0.8	-0.9	2.3	-7.1	**1.8**	4.1	3.1

1997: estimates; 1998: forecasts
The Community figures have included those for the former East Germany since 1991
Up to 1990 USSR, since 1991 Russia.
Sources. Community October 1998 and USDA March 1998.

Community market

441. Total poultrymeat production on the EU market looked set to rise by a further 2.2 % in 1998. The average economic situation as regards production continued during the first eight months of 1998 but deteriorated thereafter as a result of the collapse of the Russian market and the influence of the market in pigmeat.

442. Poultrymeat qualifies for no support on the internal market. The measures governing trade with third countries have been adapted to comply with WTO rules: exports with refunds are being cut by some 30 000 tonnes a year (345 400 t for 1998/99). This restriction has led to a targeting of refunds as regards countries of destination and products. Thus, in 1998, only 35 % of Community exports are expected to qualify for refunds.

443. Import quotas at reduced customs duties continue to apply under the association agreements (with Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and the Baltic States). In addition, 15 500 tonnes of boned chicken and 2 500 tonnes of turkey meat can be imported each year free of customs duty, to which has been added 7 188 tonnes at reduced duty for 1998/99 (July/June) under the minimum access arrangements.

Honey

444. World production of honey stood at 1.1 million tonnes in 1997 and 1998, stabilising at a lower level than in 1991–95, where it stood at around 1.2 million tonnes. As a result, world prices have been rising.

445. Self-sufficiency within the European Union was at 50.1 % during the 1996/97, slightly down on the previous marketing year. This is due to the fall in production, which was greater than the drop in imports.

446. Human consumption also fell slightly to 0.7 kg per person per year, 100 grams less than in the previous year.

447. Under Council Regulation (EC) No 1221/97 laying down general rules for the application of measures to improve the production and marketing of honey ([126]), the Commission adopted decisions approving the national programmes for the first two years.

Silkworms

448. Silkworm rearing is practised in Greece, Italy, and to a lesser extent, France. It accounts for a tiny part of the EU's agricultural activity and of world silk production. In certain regions such as Thrace, Veneto and Marche, however, it represents an important activity and know-how which deserves to be preserved.

449. World production of raw silk has risen markedly in the last few years. According to the FAO, it amounted to 116 000 tonnes in 1996 (68 000 tonnes on average from 1979 to 1981). The industry is dominated by Asian producers (106 000 tonnes), with China (84 000 tonnes), India (15 000 tonnes), South Korea (5 000 tonnes) and Japan (2 000 tonnes) accounting for more than 90 % of world production.

450. Community rearing is finding it difficult to sustain its level of activity. The increase in production costs is not always offset by a growth in market prices.

451. In 1997, 2 267 boxes were produced successfully, compared with 1 943 in 1996, totalling 47 500 kilograms of cocoons. The aid was set at ECU 133.26 per box for 1998/99.

([126]) OJ L 173, 1.7.1997, p. 1.

IV — Agrimonetary system

Developments in 1998

452. The dollar remained relatively stable in value during the first half of 1998. From August, it registered a drop of around 10 % (ECU 1 = USD 1.20). It then rallied from October onwards, to move back towards its year-opening value. In general terms, the depreciation of the dollar also dragged down the Swedish krona and the pound sterling by a similar amount. The Irish pound fell by 4 % at the beginning of the year. The drachma, for its part, fell by 12 % during the first quarter of 1998, before rallying somewhat (4 %).

453. The appreciation of sterling led to a revaluation of the agricultural conversion rate (2.642 %), on 3 May 1998. The agricultural conversion rates for the drachma, the Swedish krona and the Irish pound followed market rates. The agricultural conversion rates for the Belgian/Luxembourg franc, the French franc, the Italian lira and the Finnish markka remained stable. The agricultural conversion rates for the other currencies experienced a drop of less than 1 %.

454. The 'appreciable' revaluation of the agricultural conversion rate for sterling impelled the Council to extend the period of validity of the provisions adopted at the time of the 'appreciable' revaluations in June and July 1995, involving mainly the German mark. Under these provisions ([127]) the agricultural conversion rates applicable to flat-rate aid per hectare or per animal, and to structural or environmental aid, were frozen until 1 January 1999, the date on which the single currency was to be introduced.

455. In addition, the Member States affected may grant compensatory aid for loss of income entailed by the fall of institutional prices in national currency. There is a ceiling on the amount of aid involved, and it can be allocated degressively over a period of three years. The EAGGF will cover up to 50 % of the set maximum, regardless of the amount of any national supplement.

456. What is more, movements in the current agricultural conversion rate were such that a disparity had developed between it and the agricultural conversion rate which was frozen on the date of the last operative event of more than 11.5 % for the pound sterling and the Swedish krona. Adapting these agricultural conversion rates gave the opportunity to grant additional compensatory aid.

([127]) Regulation (EC) No 2990/95, OJ L 312 of 23.12.1995, p. 7, amended by Regulation (EC) No 1451/96, OJ L 187 of 26.7.1996, p. 1.

457. In 1998, Sweden and Ireland granted compensatory aid in respect of 'appreciable' revaluations which had occurred earlier (see sections on State aid below). The United Kingdom limited the compensation allocated as a result of the four appreciable revaluations carried out in 1997 to the beef sector, with a portion of the above-mentioned additional aid being granted to the sheepmeat sector. Italy has not yet allocated the aid available as a result of the appreciable revaluation of March 1997.

Agrimonetary compensatory aids

458. Concerning agrimonetary compensatory aids, four cases were notified during 1998. The Swedish authorities notified a modification of the ECU 17.7 million scheme the Commission had approved in 1997, in order to transfer ECU 3.3 million from the beef to the milk sector, within the maximum losses recorded for each sector. The United Kingdom submitted two schemes during 1998, one concerning the beef sector and one related to the sheep sector. The beef scheme concerned the granting of ECU 95.2 million to the suckler cow producers (50 % of the total beef output) for one year only. At the end of 1998 the United Kingdom notified an amendment to the approved scheme in order to grant a second tranche of ECU 63.3 million. Although this scheme concentrates aid to the beef sector on a restricted group of animals, the Commission considered that the aid was not distorting competition beyond the common interest. The level of aid did not overcompensate the income losses suffered by suckler cow farmers for agrimonetary reasons. The sheep scheme was aimed at compensating losses in CAP direct aids, as a result of the reduction of the green rate applied for CAP direct payments. Aid totalling ECU 15.4 million was distributed to producers who received sheep premia in 1997 (18.8 million). Contrary to other Member States, Italy granted ECU 247.3 million in Community aid for a programme consisting of three agro-economic measures. These were: a) investment aids for processing and marketing of agricultural products in applying the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 951/97 (20 % of the total amount); b) investment aids for improving effectiveness of agricultural structures in application of Council Regulation (EC) No 950/97 (14 % of overall funds); c) rebates in insurance premia against labour accidents (66 % of total aid).

Agrimoney and the Euro

459. In June, the Commission put forward its proposals for the reform of the agrimonetary regime in light of the introduction of the euro on 1 January . The key ideas behind the proposal were to replace green rates with market rates, and to introduce transitional arrangements to cushion the impact of the new system and to compensate farmers for any adverse exchange rates. The introduction of the euro will benefit European agriculture and other sectors, by helping contribute to greater competitiveness, price stability and simpler rules.

460. The Council adopted these two regulations in December. From 1 January 1999, green rates are abolished, and CAP amounts set and paid in euro, for those countries participating in the euro. Those Member States not initially participating in the euro (United Kingdom, Greece, Sweden and Denmark) will retain an agrimonetary system. Under the system, amounts henceforth to be set in euro will be converted into the currencies of these Member States.

461. Under the new agrimonetary system for the 'pre-in' countries, the conversion rate will no longer be the specific green rate but the foreign exchange market rate. The reference day for choosing the rate will be the one on which the economic objective of the operation is regarded as having been achieved (operative event).

462. Where a revaluation of the currencies of the countries not participating in the euro involves losses of income, farmers may receive degressive compensatory aid reducing to zero by 2002. Temporary compensation is also provided for countries participating in the euro since the abolition of the green rate might have effects similar to revaluation.

V — Rural development in 1998

Agenda 2000 and rural development

463. The major event of 1998 was the tabling of the Commission's proposals translating the principles set out in the Agenda 2000 document published in July 1997.

464. On 18 March 1998 the Commission presented a series of proposals to the Council for regulations on the common organisation of the markets in cereals, beef and dairy products together with general provisions on the Structural Funds, the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF), structural measures in the fisheries sector and support for rural development from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) ([128]).

465. In view of the multisectoral approach that is increasingly typical of integrated development in rural areas, all the regulations on the Structural Funds may potentially be applied to programmes for rural areas (in the period 2000-06) under conditions that differ according to region.

466. Because of the wide variety of rural areas and the need to target funding at the most vulnerable regions, even if the Commission's intention is to be able to apply the rural development policy to the whole of the territory of the Community, it will be necessary to devote special attention to the areas most in need of assistance, to choose the most appropriate measures and to set rates of aid which may vary according to the seriousness of the difficulties arising in the different regions.

467. Rural society is facing many problems, including a steady drop in jobs in agriculture which is causing depopulation in many regions, frequently of young people leaving in search of skills and employment. In some cases this can lead to areas being abandoned. At the same time, the proportion of GDP represented by farming is declining (currently under 2 % compared with 4 % at the start of the 1980s). The economies of rural areas will also have to bear the impact of globalisation; rural areas will thus have to adapt to new technologies, in particular in the area of information technology. If agriculture and forestry are to go on being the mainstay of land use, therefore, the diversification of economic and social activities in the context of an integrated approach to the development of rural areas will be a major advantage in maintaining the viability of those areas. This integrated multisectoral approach will encompass the adjustment and development of agriculture and forestry, economic

([128]) COM(1998) 158 final, OJ C 170, 4.6.1998, p. 1.

diversification (small businesses, craft-based industries, countryside services), the management of natural resources, the protection of the environment and the cultural heritage, and tourism and leisure. Sustainable management of the rural economy should make it possible to preserve the quality of life, the landscape and opportunities afforded by rural areas. It will have to be applied primarily in the new areas covered by the Structural Funds for the period 2000-06 but also in the rest of the Community.

468. In order to simplify the management of the Structural Funds and concentrate assistance to make it more effective, the Commission has proposed reducing the number of Structural Fund Objectives from seven to three and the percentage of the population covered from 51 to 40 %.

469. The strategy for fostering economic and social cohesion will continue to give priority to Objective 1, covering regions at NUTS level II with a gross domestic product (GDP) over the last three years of less than 75 % of the Community average along with the most extremely remote regions and those covered by the existing Objective 6. Regional development programmes and Community support frameworks (CSFs) will cover the entire economic development of the areas concerned, including rural areas. The four Structural Funds will contribute to financing the various measures proposed. The Guidance Section of the EAGGF will meet expenditure other than on supporting measures accompanying the 1992 CAP reform and on less-favoured areas (compensatory payments), which are funded by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

470. A new Objective 2 is to be created to support the economic and social conversion of areas in difficulties. These include areas where the industrial and service sectors are undergoing social and economic change, rural areas in decline, problem urban areas and areas dependent on fishing.

471. At least 50 % of the eligible population will have to satisfy the Community criteria for rural and industrial areas. For rural areas (NUTS level III), these criteria are as follows:

— a population density of less than 100 per square kilometre, or a percentage of jobs in farming in relation to total employment of not less than twice the Community average for the whole of the reference period from 1985; or

— an average rate of unemployment above the Community average recorded over the last three years, or a decline in population since 1985.

472. The percentage of the population covered is likely to be 5 % of the EU population compared with 8.9 % at present for the Objective 5(b) areas. All the Structural Funds will contribute to the part-financing of measures; in the case of the EAGGF, however, funding will come from the Guarantee Section.

473. In all other rural areas, other than those covered by Objectives 1 and 2, the EAGGF Guarantee Section will contribute to financing rural development measures intended to supplement, and complete, market management. Rural development will thus become the second pillar of Community agricultural policy.

474. These rural development measures are set out in the proposed Council regulation on support for rural development rural from the EAGGF.

475. The new regulation would replace Council Regulation (EEC) No 2085/93 of 20 July 1993 ([129]) on the EAGGF Guidance Section along with the regulations on the existing Objective 5(a), principally Regulations (EC) Nos 950/97 and 951/97 of 20 May 1997 ([130]) on the improvement of the efficiency of agricultural structures and the improvement of the conditions for the processing and marketing of agricultural products, and the regulations of 30 June 1992 on measures accompanying the reform of the CAP (agri-environmental and early retirement measures, and measures for the afforestation of agricultural land) ([131]) as well as the regulation on structural aid for forestry.

476. This combining of instruments within a single legal framework would help simplify Community legislation as it will be accompanied by a relaxing of the terms for assistance and an easing of eligibility criteria. The Commission, however, will be adopting some implementing procedures after consulting the Management Committee for Agricultural Structures and Rural Development. These simplifying measures will mean that there will be greater flexibility in implementation. They are in line with the principle of subsidiarity; all the measures will be put into effect in a decentralised way at the appropriate level determined by the Member States.

477. The rural development regulation will make it possible for aid to be granted for:

- investments in holdings in order to help increase farm incomes and improve living and working conditions and production on farms;
- young farmers setting up in farming in order to make it easier for them to become established;
- training to improve the knowledge and skills of farmers and others engaged in rural pursuits;
- early retirement in order to encourage the replacement of older farmers and give them an income;
- less-favoured areas through compensating payments to offset their natural disadvantages in order to ensure the continued use of the land, protect the countryside, safeguard methods of farming and ensure compliance with environmental requirements;
- agri-environmental measures for environmental protection and nature conservancy;
- improving the processing and marketing of agricultural products to facilitate rationalisation and increase competitiveness and the value added of products;
- forestry to encourage sustainable development of forests, the conservation of forest resources, and the expansion of afforestation for the processing and marketing of forest products;
- measures to assist the adjustment and development of rural areas: land melioration, improvements to living conditions, village renewal, the diversification of activities to create multiple activities and additional sources of income; rural infrastructure; tourism and craft-based industries, upkeep of the environment.

([129]) OJ L 193, 31.7.1993 p. 44.

([130]) OJ L 142, 2.6.1997, p. 1.

([131]) OJ L 215, 30.7.1992, p. 85.

478. By offering a wide array of possible forms of assistance, the Commission will enable Member States to select those programmes that are best suited to resolving the specific difficulties of each rural area.

479. Still in the interests of simplifying procedures, the Commission has proposed reducing the number of Community Initiatives from 13 to 3, one of which is to support rural development.

480. The features that made Leader I and Leader II a success should be continued under the next Initiative, e.g. the involvement of local partners and the bottom-up approach; support for innovative action that can serve as a model. The new Initiative should be used as a testing ground for stimulating an integrated and sustainable approach to development. To ensure that information and results are widely disseminated and experiences exchanged the 'networking' aspect should be further extended.

481. Networking will be all the more important as the new Community rural development Initiative will probably apply throughout the territory of the Union and no longer be confined to the geographical areas covered by the regionalised Objectives. This will enable groups proposing innovative projects with a broader geographical basis to be selected.

482. To simplify further, the proposal is that one Fund only be involved: the EAGGF Guidance Section, which would be able to support measures financed up to now by other Structural Funds.

483. Discussions of the proposals are under way in the different Council working groups and work continued throughout 1998 in the other institutions too (Parliament, Committee of the Regions, Economic and Social Committee) with a view to final adoption in March 1999.

Horizontal measures

Implementation under Objective 5(a)

Measures to improve and modernise farms

484. Each year some 40 000 holdings receive investment aids which require the preparation of individual investment plans for improving competitiveness, modernising conditions of production and diversifying activities, as well as upkeep of the environment, improving the health of livestock and animal welfare. Restrictions have gradually been placed on these aids with a view to making the structural measures consistent with the market situation and ensuring in the longer term the sustainable development of the various sectors of production.

Young farmers

485. The aids for young farmers, comprising a setting-up allowance and additional investment aid under Articles 10 and 11 of Regulation (EC) No 950/97, are intended to encourage young people able to adjust to the new realities of agriculture to become heads of holdings by providing them with the resources from which to meet the costs of setting themselves up.

Less-favoured agricultural areas

486. Specific aid to farmers in the less-favoured agricultural areas account for the majority of commitments from the EAGGF Guidance Section under Objective 5(a) measures.

487. The area occupied by less-favoured areas was enlarged in 1998 with the designation of 30 small islands in Denmark and the extension of the less-favoured areas in Austria in order to adjust the boundaries of the less-favoured areas designated earlier.

488. Mountain and other less-favoured farming areas continue to receive compensatory allowances designed to maintain farming and keep the population in place. This aid, which is intended to offset generally higher production costs, is granted over a wide area. More than 1.1 million holdings receive allowances to assist farming in mountain and less-favoured areas. In total the less-favoured farming areas represent 56 % of the agricultural area of the Union of 15.

489. Several Member States have presented ideas to the Commission for enhancing the Community policy to assist mountain areas. The Commission is continuing to hold discussions with the Member States to adapt these measures to the real needs of the various mountain areas.

Processing and marketing of agricultural and forest products

490. Implementation of the measures to improve conditions for the processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products as provided for in Regulations (EC) Nos 951/97 ([132]) and 867/90 ([133]) continued as part of the programming of the Structural Funds for the period 1994 to 1999. In the regions eligible under Objectives 1 and 6, this programming was integrated along with the rest of the measures under Objective 5(a) in the relevant programming documents.

([132]) OJ L 142, 2.6.1997, p. 22.
([133]) OJ L 91, 6.4.1990, p. 7.

491. By the end of 1996, the Commission had approved 47 programming documents under Regulations (EC) No 951/97 and (EEC) No 867/90. These are listed below:

— Nine national single programming documents for France, Spain, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg, Austria, Finland and Sweden (excluding regions eligible under Objectives 1 and 6).

— Thirteen regional single programming documents for Germany (at *Länder* level) and Belgium (at region level).

— One Community support framework for Italy, in the form of 15 operational programmes for improving the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed and a multi-regional operational programme and 12 operational programmes for improving the conditions under which forest products are processed and marketed, for the regions of Italy not covered by Objective 1.

492. In July 1998, the Commission decided on the distribution of the unallocated commitment appropriations available under the agricultural part of Objective 5(a), in areas not in Objectives 1 and 6. A total of ECU 190 million was earmarked for the various measures eligible under Objective 5(a), including an additional amount of ECU 171 million for the programmes under Regulation (EC) No 951/97 in Spain, Germany, France and Belgium. Other adjustments were made to the programmes under that regulation for the Netherlands, Germany, Finland, Sweden, Italy and Belgium. These changes mainly concerned the inclusion of new sectors, adjustments to financial plans and transfers of funds within Objective 5(a). They are based, among other things, on the results of the mid-term review.

Producer groups

493. A report is being prepared on the application of Regulation (EC) No 952/97 on producer groups and associations with a view to concentrating supply and adapting production to market needs.

Regional measures

Implementation of Objectives 1 and 6

494. By the end of 1998, 57 operational programmes (OPs) and 14 single programming documents (SPDs), including 2 for Objective 6, i.e. a total of 71 programmes, were up and running.

495. The table below gives the breakdown of these programmes together with their total volumes and the contribution from the Union, by Member State and Fund.

Objectives 1 and 6 — 1994 to 1999 SPDs and OPs

Member State	Number of SPDs or OPs	Structural Funds million ECU	ERDF		ESF		EAGGF		FIFG		Total cost
			ECU m	%	ECU m	%	ECU m	%	ECU m	%	ECU m
Belgique/ België	1	730.0	515.9	70.7	166.7	22.8	47.0	6.4	0.4	0.1	2 411.7
Deutschland	8	13 640.0	6 820.0	50.0	4 092.0	30.0	2 644.5	19.4	83.5	0.6	58 466.8
Ελλάδα(Elláda)	14	13 980.0	9 489.5	67.9	2 560.5	18.3	1 800.0	12.9	130.0	0.9	25 954.6
España	15	26 300.0	15 944.2	60.6	6 047.0	23.0	3 313.8	12.6	995.0	3.8	47 702.8
France	6	2 190.0	1 194.9	54.6	525.5	24.0	431.4	19.7	38.2	1.7	5 005.4
Ireland	3	5 620.0	2 562.0	45.6	1 953.0	34.8	1 058.0	18.8	47.0	0.8	10 383.2
Italia	12	14 860.0	9 660.0	65.0	2 739.0	18.4	2 228.0	15.0	233.0	1.6	27 525.3
Nederland	1	150.0	80.0	53.3	40.0	26.7	21.5	14.3	8.5	5.7	958.7
Österreich (1)	1	165.6	107.7	65.0	33.1	20.0	24.8	15.0	0.0	0.0	831.4
Portugal	5	13 980.0	8 723.9	62.4	3 148.7	22.5	1 894.2	13.5	213.2	1.5	26 713.4
Suomi/ Finland (1) (2)	459.9	172.5	37.5	105.8	23.0	177.6	38.6	4.0	0.9	1 326.1	
Sverige (1) (2)	1	252.0	122.6	48.7	63.9	25.4	61.4	24.4	4.1	1.6	635.0
United Kingdom	3	2 359.8	1 331.8	56.4	747.2	31.7	245.9	10.4	34.9	1.5	5 670.7
Total EU	71	94 687.3	56 725.1	59.9	22 222.4	23.5	13 948.1	14.7	1 791.8	1.9	213 585.1

(1)Since 1 January 1995.
(2) Objective 6.

Belgium

496. Management of the programme took a fairly new turn in 1998 in the sense that its experimental side was given a boost by the funding of projects which were non-standard in this area (processing of flax, applied research on potatoes, etc.).

497. The EAGGF contribution accounts for only a small part of the total amount allocated to the SPD (less than 7 %), with over 50 % of the funds being awarded for horizontal measures (under Regulations (EC) Nos 950/97 and 951/97), plus a number of rural development measures.

Germany

498. Following unification, structural changes are continuing to be made to the economies of the new *Länder*, especially in agriculture, with the construction of efficient, modern facilities for the marketing and processing of agricultural products, the sustainable development of rural areas and the improvement of agricultural production structures.

499. The region is particularly affected, however, by the decline in the number of jobs and the problem of an extremely high rate of joblessness. Assistance from the EAGGF Guidance Section has been mainly targeted, in 1998 again, at creating alternative forms of employment with particular emphasis on the measures for 'direct marketing' and 'agricultural tourism'.

500. With the investments part-financed by the Community Funds, efficient farm businesses and modern processing and marketing facilities have been built in the new *Länder*. Through the multiplier effect, a substantial number of jobs have been safeguarded and some new ones created locally, with around 90 % of the work being carried out by small businesses in the region. The evaluation reports on the implementation of the operational programmes demonstrate this clearly and confirm that progress is satisfactory, in accordance with forecasts.

Greece

501. In late 1998, implementation of the Greek national OP and the majority of the regional OPs was very satisfactory, with the exception of four OPs where there are still delays (West Macedonia, North Aegean Sea, Peloponnese and Continental Greece).

502. The role played by small businesses in rural development is significant in the food industry. As an illustration, from 1994 to 1998 all the projects on the processing and marketing of agricultural products were presented by small businesses.

Spain

503. Following the allocation of ECU 50 million to expand the existing forms of assistance, the total funding from the EAGGF Guidance Section within the Community Support Framework for the regions of Spain eligible under Objective 1 for the period 1994–99 has been programmed.

504. Progress in 1998 on the various forms of assistance making up the CSF is satisfactory overall.

505. There are, nevertheless, considerable differences in the progress of the various forms of action under the CSF. For instance, compared with programmes with a very high execution rate (Community of Valencia, Canary Islands and Asturia), others are well below the overall average (programme for economic diversification in rural areas and Cantabria).

France

506. Implementation of the programmes for Martinique and French Guiana speeded up in 1998 and it is hoped that the accumulated delays can be made up. Implementation is proceeding satisfactorily in Guadeloupe, Réunion and especially Corsica, where the large number of Objective 5(a) socio-structural measures in the SPD justifies more automatic and hence more rapid progress.

Ireland

507. The mid-term review of Ireland's Community Support Framework and each of its operational programmes was carried out in 1997 and resulted in changes affecting some EAGGF measures in two of the programmes:

— Agriculture, rural development and forestry: commitments under major parts of the OP are now complete and expenditure is proceeding as planned. Proposals to adjust the compensatory allowances were introduced and approved by the Commission on 27 May 1998.

— Industry (Food sub-programme): savings of ECU 28 million on some EAGGF measures were transferred to other parts of the CSF as a result of the mid-term review.

508. A 'pilot project on rural resettlement' is being undertaken following the mid-term review of the OP for 'Local urban and rural development'.

Italy

509. All programmes were under way in 1998. A major effort was made to select projects for financing from among the thousands of applications submitted. At the same time, budget procedures at central and regional level made available the funds required to finance the projects selected.

MULTIREGIONAL LEVEL

510. Implementation of the new multiregional programme on support for setting up and operating fruit and vegetable producer organisations, approved in late 1997, began in 1998.

511. Under the multiregional programme on agricultural advisory services, part-financing (for six years) of the salaries of advisors trained before 1995 continued to be granted. In addition, the selection of the bodies which are to implement the 'Research' measure was completed.

512. Turning to the programme entitled 'Services for adding commercial value to southern agricultural production', aimed at improving the match between agricultural supply and market demand, the Ministry examined and selected (30) proposals in the various programme sectors. As a result, 14 macro-trade organisations (MTOs) were chosen. Actual work began in 1998.

REGIONAL LEVEL

513. On 15 January 1998 the Commission approved a new programme for Campania involving a global grant for the livestock sector. A contribution of ECU 34.27 million representing 52 % of the total volume of the measure (ECU 66.47 million) was made from the

EAGGF Guidance Section. The measure is to contribute to the implementation of priority 4 of the CSF (Diversification, upgrading of agricultural resources and rural development).

514. Regarding the measures approved earlier for Campania, progress was satisfactory on action for the development of agricultural tourism and investments in holdings (Regulation (EC) No 950/97).

515. In Sardinia, in order to fill gaps in the sheep and goat farming sector, 34 small cheese manufacturers received funding to enable them to comply with the health requirements under Directive 92/46/EEC on the production and processing of milk.

516. Regarding the processing and marketing of agricultural products (Regulation (EEC) No 951/97), a major effort was made to select and finance investment projects. For example, in Sicily 33 small and medium-sized agri-foodstuffs businesses have been selected and financed in various sectors, including citrus fruit, honey, milk, olive oil, including organic, and table olives. Work is now complete in the case of 10 businesses. Once all the investments are made, it is estimated that at least 400 jobs will have been secured and a further 90 created.

517. Since 1997 the delays have been made up in a large number of regions.

Netherlands

518. Progress in implementing the development side of the EAGGF Guidance Section part of the SPD for Flevoland is uneven. The major projects financed from public funds are further advanced than the measures eligible under Objective 5(a) or the other measures relying on private-sector initiative, some of which are seriously behind.

519. On the basis, among other things, of the findings of the mid-term review, it has been suggested that the measures be regrouped, the funds reallocated and the rates of part-financing adjusted in order that the implementation of certain measures can be speeded up.

Austria

520. Under the SPD for Burgenland, implementation of the priority 'Sylviculture and agriculture, protection of the natural environment' continued satisfactorily in 1998. Major efforts were made also to promote investments in individual businesses (young farmers) and provide support for farmers in less-favoured areas.

521. To improve infrastructure in rural areas, and develop road networks, the EAGGF Guidance Section part-financed the construction of remote heating plants fuelled by organic matter (biomass), thus contributing to reducing carbon dioxide levels and improving the protection of the environment.

522. Implementation of the SPD for Burgenland is satisfactory and in line with forecasts.

Portugal

523. Adjustments were made to three of the five multi-fund programmes receiving a contribution from the EAGGF Guidance Section.

524. The multi-fund operational programme 'Promotion of regional development potential' (PRDP) was subdivided, giving rise to the 'Specific programme for the integrated development of the Alqueva area' (Pediza). This consists of a series of measures grouped together in a comprehensive project including, among other things, a dam, irrigation schemes, occupational training, research, etc. Part-financing from the EAGGF Guidance Section totals ECU 70 million, previously provided for under the PRDP operational programme.

525. The PRDP in addition decommitted ECU 15 million from the EAGGF Guidance Section, of which ECU 13 million was allocated to the 'Agriculture' sub-programme of the multi-fund operational programme on the 'Modernisation of the economic fabric', where implementation is far ahead of planning, and ECU 2 million went to the Pedraa programme for the development of the Autonomous Region of the Azores; the pace of implementation has meant that the EAGGF Guidance Section component has had to be increased by ECU 9.2 million (including ECU 2 million from the EAGGF Guidance Section allocation to the PRDP operational programme and the remainder from the CSF deflator).

Finland

526. EAGGF assistance progressed satisfactorily on the whole. This was the case in particular for measures to improve the efficiency of agriculture and for the rural development measures that had been delayed earlier on in the programming period. However, measures to promote the processing and marketing of agricultural products and establish producer groups for agricultural and horticultural products are still lagging behind.

Sweden

527. EAGGF assistance progressed satisfactorily. Measures concerning the food processing industry and reindeer husbandry are still lagging behind, however, even though they have caught up somewhat. Aid for new entrants to farming, on the contrary, slowed down. The monitoring committee approved a new Objective 5(a) measure on investment aid for agriculture.

United Kingdom

NORTHERN IRELAND

528. A mid-term review of the agricultural and rural development sub-programme of the single programming document (SPD) was completed and the allocation for the measures providing investment aid for the food sector was reduced. Application of the various measures was still somewhat uneven as the farm investment measures remained suspended due to lack of additional part-funding, and farmer confidence was still affected by the difficulties in the beef sector over BSE.

HIGHLANDS & ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND

529. Following the interim assessment of the SPD, proposals have been made for implementing some of the evaluator's recommendations. For EAGGF-funded measures these proposals reflect increased awareness of environmental issues. The scope of the measure for the preservation and enhancement of the environment will be broadened to incorporate the growing interest in cycle routes as a form of environmental management. Farm investments were delayed because of the BSE crisis. New actions under the programme for farming and crofting business should improve the uptake under this programme.

MERSEYSIDE

530. The SPD for Merseyside reflects the urban nature of the region and the small allocation from the EAGGF Guidance Section was reduced.

Introduction to Objective 5(b)

531. As explained in previous annual reports, most of the rural development programmes for the period 1994–99 funded under Objective 5(b) of the Structural Funds got off to a relatively slow start. This was due partly to the delays in 1993 in the negotiations to establish the new regulatory framework and partly to the time needed to establish the decentralised structures necessary for the efficient management of the programmes on the ground.

532. Once the necessary structures were firmly in place, the implementation of Objective 5(b) programmes accelerated markedly across the 12 Member States concerned. One indication of this is the rate of uptake of Community funding. By the end of 1998, the amount of financial resources made available to the programmes as a whole — the commitments — reached around 70 % of the total available. In relation to payments made, which are an indicator of the rate of implementation of projects on the ground, some 50 % of the total available had been taken up. The accelerated rate of uptake also reflects the modifications to the programmes that have been made in close liaison between the programme management authorities and the Commission. These modifications seek to ensure that programmes continue to be adapted to changing needs and circumstances on the ground.

533. The expectations are therefore that with continuing efforts on the part of programme managers, the resources for the programmes will be fully committed before the deadline at the end of 1999. A further two years are permitted for payments to be made to final beneficiaries. The Commission will continue to work closely with programme managers to ensure that these targets are met, drawing where appropriate on experience and methods in

Member States where special efforts have been made to simplify and accelerate the claims process.

534. One of the main benefits emerging from Objective 5(b) programmes has been the creation of regionalised delivery systems. It is through these delivery systems that the Commission and the partners at national, regional and local level in the Member States have been able to guarantee that resources are targeted where they are most needed. A key aspect has been the use of interim evaluations to monitor the impact of programmes and to provide a solid basis for any programme modifications that might be needed. In some Member States, programmes have been modified in order to increase the emphasis on new priorities such as job creation through, for example, business support schemes as in the United Kingdom and enterprise support schemes as in several regions in Finland. All of this experience will be of particular value for the new generation of rural development programmes scheduled to begin in the year 2000.

535. Experimentation with new delivery systems has been a particular priority of the second generation of Leader programmes. In general, this has met with success in so far as it has involved new partners in rural development policy and promoted innovative ways of stimulating the rural economy. The process has been somewhat less successful up to now in promoting transnational networks. There are exceptions, however, such as cooperation in the marketing of produce between groups located in Spain, France and the United Kingdom and on cultural projects between groups in Italy and France.

Belgium

536. In the programming for 1994–99, particular emphasis is placed by the two Flemish programmes (for Meetjesland and Westhoek) on the integrated approach to rural development, which has to be seen from the overall perspective of land use by exploiting the comparative advantages of the different areas. One of the main priorities is raising the number of jobs and safeguarding others. Tourism is regarded as a key to the development of these regions; at the same time efforts are being made to attract businesses.

537. A number of schemes to benefit the environment and measures to encourage SMEs have been introduced as part of the two Flemish SPDs. These consist mainly of the setting up of a coordination centre, support for business on environment issues, and environmental audits of businesses in the region.

538. The two monitoring committees met twice in 1998. They found that progress in implementing the diversification projects, other than the strictly agricultural ones, was very slow to date. The delays were due mainly to part-financing difficulties. Commitments for the Meetjesland programme had been made for 1995 only under the EAGGF and the ERDF, and for 1994 only under the ESF, and 13 % of Community payments had been made to date (EAGGF: 22 %, ERDF: 11 %, ESF: 6 %).

539. As a result of the mid-term review, a modifying decision was adopted for Westhoek in September 1998 and annual tranches in particular were re-scheduled. The 1998 tranche for the EAGGF will be committed at the beginning of 1999. The rates of uptake and of

Community payments, as at 31 December 1998, are around 27 % and 20 % respectively (EAGGF 25.5 % and 16 %, ERDF 27 % and 22 %, and ESF 27 % and 27 %).

540. Progress on the SPD under Objective 5(b) for Wallonia showed a distinct improvement during 1998. Technical delays on some measures arising from the need for projects to be properly prepared started to be made up. This programme is being implemented in a coordinated way for all three Funds, the ESF being increasingly called upon to back up measures financed by the other Funds.

541. The rates of uptake and of payment of Community funds are encouraging therefore (EAGGF 63 % and 42 %, ERDF 63 % and 42 %, ESF 62 % and 42 %). The monitoring committee met once in 1998.

Denmark

542. Objective 5(b) areas in Denmark cover 19.6 % of the territory and 7 % of the population. One single programme covering all Danish Objective 5(b) areas was approved on 21 December 1994. The main objectives are the creation and safeguarding of jobs and the raising of incomes in the areas while at the same time ensuring that environmental effects are taken into consideration. The total Community contribution is ECU 54 million (at 1994 prices).

543. Progress was rather slow in the first part of the programme period. The situation has improved since then. By the end of 1998 the following levels of commitments and payments of EU expenditure had been reached for the three Structural Funds: EAGGF 80 % (43 %), ERDF 69 % (46 %) and ESF 93 % (28 %).

544. In 1998 adjustments to the financial allocations between measures were decided on the basis of the recommendations in the mid-term report. This increased the emphasis in the programme on agricultural conversion, in particular to organic farming and improved animal welfare, investment aid to small and medium-sized enterprises, vocational training and retraining in relation to the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, and tourist infrastructure.

Germany

545. In 1998 the German Objective 5(b) monitoring committees focused on the findings of the mid-term evaluations. As a result the programmes for Bavaria, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rheinland-Palatinate, Hesse, Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony were modified. For certain regions this included the programming of the indexation funds available for the years 1994–98.

546. These adjustments are expected to speed up financial implementation, which for the major programmes is already in line with initial programming forecasts. At the end of 1997 approximately 77 % of public funds for all three Funds were committed and 57 % paid to final beneficiaries. In Saarland and North Rhine-Westphalia, however, there are concerns about the relatively slow uptake, a situation that will require particular attention on the part of programme managers in 1999 if all the allocations are to be used.

547. Evaluation reports also made recommendations on the provision of evaluation data, on indicators and on possible changes in the programme management systems. In each of the cases the monitoring committees took the decisions that were necessary.

548. The monitoring committees for Bavaria and Hesse also decided to reinforce the 'village redevelopment' measure. According to the evaluation report on the EAGGF part of the programmes, this measure has the most significant effect on job creation while there appears to be a high level of demand for such actions as reflected in the relatively rapid absorption of the funds made available.

549. Technical assistance forms part of all German Objective 5(b) programmes. The committees decided, for each of the programmes, on a series of different actions within this measure to improve their implementation. These included using project facilitators and improving information and publicity.

550. A major part of monitoring committee discussions was devoted to programme auditing. The regional programme authorities informed committee members of audits performed by the national authorities, the Commission and the European Court of Auditors.

Spain

551. Payments by Spain for the rural development programmes approved by the Commission in late 1994 reached more than 75 %. This means that progress is on target for completion of the programmes before the end of 1999.

552. In 1998 changes were made to seven programmes mainly as regards the staggering of the economic forecasts for each year and in some cases for adjusting the allocations for each measure in the light of the actual implementation prospects in 1994–99.

France

553. The year 1998 saw steady progress in implementing the Objective 5(b) programmes. Overall commitments of public funds for the 18 regional rural development programmes for final beneficiaries reached 80 %, with actual payments of 50 % (situation at 31 August 1998). The uptake of funds for the programmes is satisfactory therefore and should mean that all the funds available for the period 1994–99 can be used without major problems. By contrast, delays in implementing the two cross-regional upland programmes and the national technical assistance programme are giving cause for concern. The financial impact of these three programmes on the overall allocation for Objective 5(b) in France is minimal, however.

554. The last of the mid-term evaluations were completed at the beginning of the year and brought to light aspects where action is needed if the performance and impact of programmes are to be improved. As a result of these findings the monitoring committees proposed changes to the SPDs, in line with the original decisions approving the programmes and making provision for this flexibility. The various changes include:

— adjustments to the technical content of measures to widen the circle of beneficiaries or the types of measures eligible;

— new measures, transfers of funds between measures so that financing plans are better adapted to needs (these transfers may take place through adjustments to the allocations from each of the three Funds);

— rescheduling of annual tranches;

— increases in overall allocations through the use of funds arising from indexation;

— an increase in the level of the Community contribution for the whole of the SPD so that the programme can be implemented more easily and, especially, to take account of new measures.

555. These changes made it possible to respond, in a number of programmes, to the developing aims and priorities of the regions, for example, through increased efforts to set up SMEs in Aquitaine in the interests of proactive job-creation, greater emphasis on environmental policy and facilities in Limousin through the promotion of waste management measures (waste collection sites, incinerators, ending of unauthorised dumping).

556. The various changes discussed and put forward formally by the monitoring committees resulted in the Commission adopting 52 amending decisions.

Italy

557. In 1998 programming under Objective 5(b) in Italy was appreciably broadened to meet the new problems encountered by the rural areas of the Regions of Marche and Umbria, as a result of the damage caused by the earthquake in 1997. In total Community assistance under Objective 5(b) was 41 % up on the original programming as a result of transfers from other programmes part-financed by the Structural Funds in Italy and from Objective 5(a). A Community contribution of ECU 495.77 million was earmarked ([134]) for new reconstruction measures and measures to restore living conditions and production structures in areas affected by the earthquake. The measures part-financed by the EAGGF are targeted at the most vulnerable parts of the territory and population and include agriculture production, farm accommodation, public infrastructures and structures, and rural villages including main residences.

558. Apart from the transfers for the benefit of Marche and Umbria, the programmes have not undergone major adjustment. The monitoring committees met regularly and received ongoing assessments by independent experts. The strategies adopted when the programmes

([134]) Commission Decision C(98)2335 of 4.8.1998 amending Decision C(94)3485 approving the single programming document for Community structural measures in the Region of Umbria under Objective 5(b) and Commission Decision C(98)2336 of 4.8.1998 amending Decision C(95)736 approving the single programming document for Community structural measures in the Region of Marche under Objective 5(b).

were introduced were found to be valid generally as were certain specific aspects of Objective 5(b) in Italy which are responsible for the delays in the implementation of certain programmes, for instance:

— the distinction between the implementation procedures for Objective 5(b) programmes and standard regional programming;

— the predominance of aid schemes covering a large number of micro-projects;

— the complexity of the national administrative rules to be observed when carrying out projects and in particular the length and intricacy of the clearance procedures.

559. At the end of 1998, in spite of these difficulties, and excluding the funds allocated for reconstruction in Marche and Umbria, the programming level of the planned appropriations was close to 100 %.

Luxembourg

560. The programme strategy has the following priorities: the stimulation of agriculture and forestry while respecting the environment, creating and safeguarding sustainable jobs and investments in tourism and improving living standards.

561. According to the mid-term evaluation report and the findings of the two monitoring committee meetings in 1998, implementation of the programme got off to a slow start but progress is now satisfactory.

562. At the end of 1998 67 % of the Community allocation had been committed, broken down as follows: EAGGF 53 %, ERDF 76 % and ESF 77 %.

563. At 45 %, the rate of implementation of each Fund based on payments is relatively satisfactory (EAGGF 40 %, ERDF 43 % and ESF 64 %). Some infrastructure projects require special monitoring. Any claims for payment under the EAGGF made during the current year should be settled at the beginning of 1999, thereby advancing the programme yet further.

564. On the basis of the results of the mid-term evaluation report, the monitoring committee decided that the approach taken in the SPD needed to be altered as certain EAGGF measures concerning in particular environmental protection and the upkeep of the countryside had not been sufficiently attractive to project promoters.

565. An amending decision was approved by the Commission during October 1998. As a result, funds from the EAGGF, the ERDF and the ESF were reassigned to measures within the same Fund, funds were transferred from the ERDF to the EAGGF and part of the 1998 deflator was reallocated.

Netherlands

566. Implementation of the Objective 5(b) programmes in the Netherlands is not yet entirely satisfactory. Some 50 % of the Community funds allocated for the entire programming period, 1994 to 1999, for all the Objective 5(b) areas in the Netherlands have been committed and 41 % of the payments made. The breakdown of commitments by Fund is roughly 62 % for the EAGGF, 48 % for the ERDF and 28 % for the ESF, and payments represent 51 % for the EAGGF, 38 % for the ERDF and 27 % for the ESF.

567. The provinces (Friesland, Groningen/Drenthe, Overijssel and Limburg) are concentrating in general on the creation of new enterprises, tourism and the upkeep of the landscape, while Zeeland is placing particular emphasis on the diversification of agriculture.

568. The results of the mid-term evaluation reports made it possible for adjustments to be made to some programmes. These included a number of transfers between priorities/ measures, the carry-over of unused appropriations, and the allocation of the additional amount arising from indexing. Two amending decisions (Friesland, Groningen/Drenthe) were adopted in 1998.

569. Measures to support SMEs form an integral part of the Objective 5(b) programmes. Friesland in particular allocates a significant share of its appropriations for that purpose. Sixty percent of all investments under the programme are targeted at promoting SMEs in the form of projects such as the large industrial park at Drachten and Heerenveen, industrial sites used for watersports, etc.

570. The environment component is quite strongly represented in the Dutch programmes. The largest share of appropriations for environmental schemes is accounted for by the province of Friesland for nature protection schemes and measures to encourage farmers to use environment-friendly farming methods. The province of Groningen/Drenthe is devoting 12 % of funds to the protection of the environment, forests and the landscape under projects for improving water quality, the development of a nature reserve and the relocation of certain farms.

Austria

571. By 30 September 1998 commitments stood at 64 %; the figure for payments was 52.38 %. After a slow start at regional level, implementation of the programmes progressed fairly sharply in the first half of 1998.

572. The monitoring committees spent some considerable time examining the various components of and expenditure entries for technical assistance; they reviewed also the situation regarding the internal and external national and Community checks carried out over the period; they checked, lastly, that the publicity and information strategies of the federal and *Länder* authorities were being maintained on a proper scale.

573. In order to prepare for and assist the smooth and regular flow of Community and national appropriations, the monitoring committees made plans for the introduction of new or (slightly) modified types of subsidy, proposed by Austria in the light of the adjustments to its economic priorities (tourism, SMEs) which had taken shape during the programming period.

574. The adjustments to the budget allocations satisfy the same requirements and, in most cases, were suggested in the mid-term reviews on the basis of the rapid use of appropriations, and hence the level of success of particular measures with farmers, manufacturers and local authorities.

Finland

575. Finland's Objective 5(b) area covers approximately 95 000 km^2 of territory with a total population of around 1.1 million. The areas covered are relatively sparsely settled with population density averages of only 11.5 inhabitants per square kilometre, among the lowest in the Union.

576. Objective 5(b) assistance is implemented through two operational programmes, one for continental Finland and the other for the Åland Islands.

577. In terms of progress, over 50 % of the anticipated EU assistance has been committed for the implementation of programmes in Finland's Objective 5(b) areas, with around 30 % having been paid to final beneficiaries. In 1998 modifications were made to the programme involving transfers between measures to facilitate the aim of creating new jobs and new enterprises. Eight of the 14 regions covered by the programme for continental Finland proposed these transfers. In the course of programme implementation, there has been increasing demand for aid for projects that promote the development of rural communities.

Sweden

578. The Swedish Objective 5(b) areas cover 12.8 % of the territory and 8.6 % of the population. Five Objective 5(b) programmes were approved on 10 May 1996. Development of small and medium-sized enterprises, including agricultural and forestry enterprises, is a priority in all five programmes. Other priorities are the development of the cultural heritage, the tourism industry and human resources. The total EU contribution to the programmes is ECU 137 million (at 1996 prices).

579. After slow progress during the first year, implementation of the programmes has accelerated. Apart from a few measures, the rate of progress is now satisfactory given the late start of implementation. By 31 December 1998, allocations to projects and payments of EU expenditure corresponded to: EAGGF 72 % (16 %), ERDF 82 % (34 %) and ESF 82 % (18 %).

580. The Swedish Objective 5(b) programmes were modified in 1998 in order to increase average rates of Community support to facilitate the implementation of certain measures, to allocate resources resulting from indexation for 1997 of which the main part was reserved for technical assistance purposes to ensure follow-up and successful completion of the programmes, and to transfer financial resources originally intended for improving the efficiency of individual farms (Objective 5(a)), to the Objective 5(b) programmes in order to finance the provision of loans to young businessmen and enable investments in improved harbour facilities on Gotland, both under the ERDF subprogramme.

United Kingdom

581. Objective 5(b) support is provided to 11 regions of the United Kingdom. The designated areas vary considerably in size in terms of geographical area and population. The English Northern Uplands is the largest of the Objective 5(b) regions, covering in excess of 14 000 square kilometres. In contrast the English Midlands Uplands covers only 1 000 square kilometres. The population density of the designated areas varies significantly, ranging from 10 to 105 per square kilometre, with an average of around 47 people per square kilometre.

582. Overall, these programmes involve total EU expenditure of approximately ECU 840 million, of which approximately 18 % is supported from the EAGGF.

583. Implementation of the programmes was faster in 1998. This can be seen from the increase in commitments from approximately 32 % for all three Funds at the end of 1997 to approximately 46 % at the end of 1998. In the case of the EAGGF contributions, a cause for concern has been the low uptake of funds in England reflected in extremely low levels of commitments and corresponding low levels of payment of EAGGF resources. To address this issue, a series of measures were taken by the programme authorities during 1998. These included the increased use of project facilitators, the development and implementation of monitoring systems as well as improvements to the claims process and improved payment times.

584. In support of these developments, all programmes were subject to modifications following the results of the mid-term reviews undertaken during the period. Most programmes have been modified to improve their effectiveness. The areas of greater potential for efficiency improvements related to management administration. The simplification and standardisation of procedures, combined with close monitoring of the achievement of targets, both financial and output, offer large potential gains. Monitoring committee reports indicate that on the basis of projects coming forward or under development, a majority of programme authorities expect that existing EAGGF resources will be fully used by the end of the programme period, but greater efforts are required for programmes where the rate of execution remains particularly low.

585. At this stage it is still too early to assess the impact of the United Kingdom rural development programmes in terms of jobs. However, information provided from programme monitoring reports and the mid-term evaluation exercises indicates that support measures are having an impact in this respect.

Accompanying measures

Agri-environment

586. Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 [135] both continues and amplifies the measures set out in Article 19 of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91, prior to the reform of the CAP. Programmes require farmers to adopt environmentally sound production methods or implement measures to safeguard the environment and preserve the countryside. These commitments cover a minimum period of five years (20 years in the case of long-term set-aside of agricultural land for reasons connected with the environment). The aid level is set on the basis of the surface area and the type of production specified in each agreement.

587. In the first two years after the launch of the measure the implementation of some programmes was slow and not all the funds available were utilised. There were a number of reasons for this, including the fact that the measures called for a change of approach on the part of farmers and for adjustments at administrative level. In 1996, for the first time ever, nearly all the agri-environmental programmes of the Member States were operational. In 1997 and 1998, several programmes approved in 1993 and 1994 completed their first five-year cycle.

588. The Commission has approved a total of 130 agri-environmental programmes or groups of programmes submitted under Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 by Member States or regions.

589. A comparison of the number of beneficiaries and the number of holdings gives a very uneven picture across the Member States, with the percentages ranging from 78 % in Austria and 77 % in Finland to around (7 %) or less in Belgium, Greece, Spain and the Netherlands. Figures for the cultivated area give a similar picture.

590. The Commission attaches a great deal of importance to the monitoring and evaluation of agri-environmental measures. The detailed rules for the implementation of Regulation (EEC) No 746/96 [136] specify how the monitoring and evaluation are to take place and the Commission has, together with the Member States, begun to scrutinise the plans, methods and early findings of the monitoring and assessment work notified by the Member States under the implementing regulation. The Commission is ensuring that this accompanying measure is applied evenly and effectively in the Member States. A report to Parliament and the Council on the implementation of the regulation was presented in December 1997 [137] followed, or to be followed, by a series of working papers on support for organic farming, on genetic resources, and on evaluation and monitoring together with implementation in the Member States. A working paper on the evaluation of Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 was presented to the Committee on Agricultural Structures and Rural Development by the Commission in December 1998, and also to the competent committees of the European Parliament.

(135) OJ L 215, 30.7.1992, p. 85.
(136) OJ L 102, 25.4.1996, p. 19.
(137) COM(97) 620 final.

591. This document, which is based on over 150 monitoring and evaluation reports from the Member States, highlights a number of positive environmental benefits arising from the agri-environmental initiative. The following are of interest.

— Reduction in soil erosion.

— Reduction in the use of N-fertilisers.

— Contribution to the conservation of biodiversity.

— Contribution to the upkeep of the natural landscape.

— Job creation, for instance where farms adopt labour-intensive environmental management techniques rather than low labour-intensive techniques.

— Changes in attitudes both among the farming community and the wider community. There is a growing awareness of the essential role of certain farming activities to maintain the traditional landscape and conserve Europe's semi-natural biodiversity — that farmers are perhaps best placed to be natural 'stewards' of the countryside.

— Finally, the document points to a growing evaluation culture in the field of agri-environmental initiatives. Much work remains to be done in what is still a relatively innovative area, for instance in establishing reliable agri-environmental indicators, both at Community level and elsewhere. The OECD, for instance, has also been working on this subject.

Community scheme to assist early retirement

592. The Community scheme to assist early retirement, introduced under Regulation (EEC) No 2079/92 ([138]), seeks to encourage the replacement of older farmers by younger ones who can improve the viability of the remaining holdings.

593. The scheme is currently being operated, in the form of national or regional multiannual programmes, by a total of 10 Member States. It is not being operated in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands or Luxembourg, and Finland is the only new Member State implementing it.

594. Altogether, the programmes are aimed at encouraging about 205 000 farmers and 7 500 farm workers to abandon farming. This would free close to four million hectares, part of which would be put to uses other than farming, e.g. forestry and the creation of ecological reserves. The rest of the area would be made available to other farmers, above all to young people seeking to enlarge their holding or take up farming as their main occupation.

Forestry measures in agriculture

595. Regulation (EEC) No 2080/92 of 30 June 1992 aims to promote woodland management on farmland in order to support the reform process launched in 1992, contribute to the diversification of rural areas, and create and safeguard jobs in the countryside. From the time

([138]) OJ L 215, 30.7.1992, p. 91.

the regulation was put into effect, agreements have been signed for the reforestation of some 500 000 hectares of cultivated land.

596. The Commission has adopted a number of technical and financial amendments to the programmes introduced under Regulation (EEC) No 2080/92, the aim being to make their implementation in the Member States more effective, and adjust the financial resources available.

Other forestry measures

597. The implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1615/89, extended by Regulation (EEC) No 400/94, establishing a European forestry information and communications system, has carried forward action to coordinate and improve the quality of forestry statistics in the Union. Cooperation with international organisations, including the UN/ECE and the FAO, has been consolidated. As the regulation expired at the end of 1997, the Commission prepared a report on its application during the period 1993–97, which was presented to the Council on 25 March 1998, along with a proposal to extend the scheme for the period 1998–2002. The new Regulation (EC) No 1100/98 was adopted by the Council on 25 May 1998.

598. Under two Community schemes for the protection of forests against atmospheric pollution (Regulation (EC) No 307/97, taking over from Regulation (EEC) No 3528/86) and against fire (Regulation (EC) No 308/97 extending Regulation (EEC) No 2158/92), the Commission granted aid totalling ECU 16 million for projects presented by the Member States for 1998.

599. On 18 November 1998, the Commission adopted a communication to the Council and the European Parliament on a forestry strategy for the Union. This communication is a response to a resolution of Parliament and represents a common strategy on the management and sustainable development of forests in Europe. The forestry strategy should be seen in the context of international developments in strategies for the management, conservation and sustainable development of forests (UN Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro 1992; Ministerial Conference on the protection of forests in Europe, Strasbourg 1990, Helsinki 1993 and Lisbon 1998). The strategy examines how best forestry can contribute to rural development and environmental protection, particularly with regard to biodiversity and climate change. At its meeting on 14 and 15 December, the Farm Council adopted a resolution as a reaction to the Commission Communication. This resolution supports the general objectives and guidelines of the Commission communication and invites the Commission to report to the Council on the implementation of the strategy within five years.

Other environmental measures

600. The agri-environment and forestry measures described above should be seen in the context of a wider approach towards the integration of environmental concerns into all areas of agricultural and rural policy-making. For example, on the markets, in the arable crop regime the link between the set-aside used as a market management instrument and the environmental set-aside has been strengthened (e.g. possibility of including land set-aside under the Regulations (EEC) Nos 2078/92 and 2080/92 schemes under certain conditions) includes the possibility of undertaking specific nature management schemes on land set aside from production. The beef market organisation provides for a specific premium to encourage more extensive production practices. Under Agenda 2000, as described elsewhere in this report, the Commission aims to introduce a raft of measures that will contribute to encouraging the sustainable development agriculture, not only of the agricultural sector, but of the rural economy as a whole.

601. Agriculture plays a key role in other Community initiatives in the field of environmental protection. An example here are the moves being made to protect surface and groundwater. For instance, under the nitrates directive, Member States must, notably, establish action plans in designated vulnerable areas so as to work on reducing nitrogenous pollution at source. Another Community legislative initiative of interest is the 1979 birds directive, under the terms of which Member States must protect the habitats of their wild bird populations. Finally, under the 1992 habitats directive, a European ecological network called Natura 2000 has been set up.

Community initiatives

Leader II

602. The 'Leader' Community Initiative supports rural development projects designed and managed by local partners in the countryside which stress innovation, demonstration of practicability and transferability.

603. Leader II, which follows on from Leader I, is based on three priorities:

— support for transferable innovative projects that demonstrate new approaches to rural development;

— support for exchanges of experiences and the transfer of know-how;

— support for cross-border cooperation projects.

604. The appropriations available amount to some ECU 1.7 billion. Approval has been granted for 102 programmes; over 900 local action groups (LAGs) and other partnership bodies have been set up.

Belgium

LEADER

605. The programme for Hainaut, adopted on 8 July 1997, envisages a total volume of ECU 9.26 million and Community funding of ECU 4.09 million, of which ECU 1.875 million will come from the EAGGF Guidance Section. In June 1998 the monitoring committee adopted three of the five rural innovation programme (RIPs) provided for in the framework programme, which means that they can be implemented.

606. The Leader II programmes adopted on 12 December 1997 for Meetjesland and Westhoek got under way only in 1998. The local action group(s) and other partnership body(ies) have not yet been designated.

607. The programme for Wallonia was adopted late. All the LAGs were selected following a call for projects in 1998; 16 were chosen and began implementing the rural innovation programmes.

INTERREG

608. The two programmes for Hainaut have a modest EAGGF section and are presenting no major implementation difficulties.

Denmark

LEADER

609. The Danish Leader II programme was approved on 13 June 1996. The long-term objective is to maintain and redevelop the areas as active, living and viable local communities. The total Community contribution to the programme is ECU 8 million (at 1994 prices).

610. After a relatively slow start, projects have begun to come forward. According to the mid-term evaluation report which was presented in June 1998, the expectation is that all or the vast majority of the programme resources seem likely to be utilised.

Germany

LEADER

611. Implementation of Leader II in the new *Länder* continued successfully in 1998.

612. Experience indicates that it is innovative projects in the countryside, together with the acquisition of specialist knowledge, which have had a major impact. Apart from the creation of jobs, an important psychological factor, these projects have played a role in improving regional production, protecting the environment, preserving the rural identity of inhabitants and conserving typical landscapes, including villages.

613. In Objective 5(b) areas, the mid-term evaluation exercise is almost complete for seven programmes. The results suggest that the initial strategies and financial allocations between the different measures remain generally valid and in only a few cases are amendments proposed to the financing plans and to the measures themselves.

614. Spending is still slow for Bavaria, Schleswig-Holstein, Baden-Württemberg and Lower Saxony. The evaluation reports concluded that the *Länder* will utilise all the available funds. The national authorities confirmed this view during the monitoring committee meetings, although the Commission services expressed concern about the lack of progress to date.

INTERREG

615. This Community Initiative is being applied in the *Länder* of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Brandenburg and Saxony.

616. A close network of contacts was established with the regions in the adjoining countries of Poland and the Czech Republic in 1997.

617. The available allocation was used primarily to continue developing the infrastructure, support forestry and agriculture, upgrade the quality of the environment and develop the countryside.

Greece

LEADER

618. Implementation of the programmes of the most effective LAGs continued in 1998, but for others was delayed by the scrutiny of the files of the various beneficiaries and the appeal procedures for applications that had initially been rejected. The 'Leader' Community Initiative is intended by definition for rural SMEs for investments in innovative niche markets.

INTERREG

619. Implementation of the first 'external frontiers' operational programmes started in 1997 and continued in 1998 at a slow rate.

Spain

LEADER

620. Implementation of this Initiative with 16 global grants and one operational programme (in the Basque Country) is proceeding according to plan. The management of the individual global grants has been entrusted to an intermediary body which approved the projects submitted by the LAGs. By the end of 1998 contracts had been concluded for over 70 % of these projects. A major effort will have to be made by these groups to complete the contracts before the end of the current 1994–99 period.

REGIS

621. This programme concerns the most remote region of the Canary Islands. Implementation is proceeding satisfactorily.

INTERREG

622. The programme for Spain and Portugal is proceeding according to plan.

France

LEADER

623. In the Objective 1 areas, procedures are being conducted entirely on a regional basis for both Corsica and Hainaut. The smooth running of the Corsican programme is experiencing difficulties in setting up partnerships between representatives of the LAG and the local administration. Projects are being completed nevertheless and exchanges of experience put in place.

624. In the Objective 5(b) areas, the situation of the regional programmes under the 'Leader II' Community Initiative is giving cause for concern. The pace of implementation continues to be slow, with commitments and payments from the Community Funds to beneficiaries of around 42 and 16 %. The main partners agree on the need to resolve the management problems specific to Leader II. In order to alleviate these difficulties, some regions have invested considerable effort in promoting an ongoing exchange of information between LAGs networked regionally and the administrative agencies set to supervise them, for example in the Auvergne and Aquitaine. In 1998 the monitoring committees attempted to find operational solutions to these procedural difficulties in order to achieve the objectives originally set by the programmes.

INTERREG

625. The four programmes for Corsica (with Sardinia and Tuscany) and French Hainaut (with Belgian Hainaut) are proceeding without major problems considering the sums involved.

REGIS

626. In line with the planned review of SPDs following the mid-term evaluation, adjustments were made to the REGIS programmes for the four overseas regions in 1998.

Ireland

LEADER

627. A mid-term review of this programme was completed during the year, with a number of minor changes made. LAGs received an additional amount of money from the allocation to Ireland of its share from the Community Initiatives reserve (ECU 15.5 million).

Italy

LEADER

628. All the Objective 1 regions have completed the selection of LAGs. Implementation has now begun.

629. The 'Leader II' Initiative in Italy's Objective 5(b) regions has elicited a great deal of interest among potential beneficiaries, encouraging local players to become involved in the creation of numerous local partnerships.

630. The innovative nature of the Initiative and especially the far-reaching decentralisation of the management of public funds entailed lengthy and complex preparations and training by the regional authorities and local actors. In many cases the LAGs only began operating in 1998. Implementation is expected to speed up considerably in the first half of 1999.

Luxembourg

LEADER

631. Approved in 1995, the Leader II programme has opted for a strategy based entirely on innovation and transferability. It includes specific local development projects covering all economic and cultural sectors. It has succeeded in bringing together all the local players in a regional partnership that covers nearly every socioeconomic sector.

6.32. Despite a number of institutional and administrative difficulties, the progress of the Leader II programme is satisfactory. The local players have formed two LAGs: Clervaux-Vianden and Redange-Wiltz.

6.33. The single-tranche operational programme provides for a total volume of ECU 4 883 300. The Community contribution will be ECU 1 000 000, i.e. around 20 % of the total. Community payments amounting to 65 % have been made.

6.34. The programme's mid-term evaluation is scheduled for the first quarter of 1999. The monitoring committee, which met in 1998, confirmed the need to restructure two measures ('Innovative investments in SMEs' and 'Incentives for distance learning in a rural environment') in order to encourage greater awareness of their status as pilot measures within the region and its businesses.

Netherlands

LEADER

6.35. Implementation in Flevoland is proceeding according to plan. As a result of the mid-term evaluation, improvements were made in connection with management and monitoring, as well as the selection of projects by the LAG.

6.36. The three Leader II programmes in the Objective 5(b) areas (North-West Friesland, North-West Groningen and North-East Friesland, Drenthe) are monitored by the Objective 5(b) monitoring committees. These programmes, which are aimed mainly at stimulating sustainable economic and farming activities and tourism, are proceeding satisfactorily. The Community contribution for the three Leader II programmes (excluding areas in Objective 1) is ECU 6.34 million. Nearly 30 % of payments have been made (for all three Funds).

6.37. For each programme, one LAG representing local organisations and authorities, is responsible for project development. In the light of the mid-term evaluation, adjustments were made to each programme's financing plans, mainly through the allocation of the extra funds arising from the deflator and the reserve. The Commission adopted amending decisions in the second half of 1998. Most of the additional resources were allocated to innovative projects targeted at cultural/rural tourism, SMEs and agricultural diversification.

638. The Netherlands Leader II national network, approved officially by the Commission on 2 April 1997, has been placed under the supervision of the province of Friesland. Its aims are the exchange of experience, mutual cooperation, the organisation of visits and thematic studies.

Austria

LEADER

639. Implementation of the initiative in Burgenland continued successfully in 1998. The administrative procedures are now properly coordinated.

640. Project initiators are concentrating primarily on the sustainable development of well-defined areas.

641. After a relatively slow start, the 'Leader II' Community Initiative in the Objective 5(b) areas was given a very positive reception. It has led to active participation on the part of the many groups that have been set up. Minor changes are needed.

Portugal

LEADER

642. There are 47 LAGs. Implementation of their business plans continued according to plan in 1998.

INTERREG

643. Implementation of the programme is proceeding normally bearing in mind the small amount involved.

REGIS

644. Implementation is on schedule. A scheme for the biological control of Mediterranean fly is meeting considerable success.

Finland

LEADER

645. There are 10 LAGs carrying out their business plans in the Objective 6 areas. Altogether there are 500 projects (phase B) and also 10 transnational projects have been also started. The activity is wide-ranging, from general development projects to small-business projects. The Leader II programme is appropriate for Finnish rural areas as it not only creates projects but also has a very important activating role. Preparations for the next period have started and there are also new candidates to become local action groups.

INTERREG

646. In Finland altogether there are seven Interreg programmes, six of which receive EAGGF contributions. Three of the six programmes (Karelia, South-East Finland and South Finland Coastal Zone) seek to promote cooperation with areas which belonged to the former Soviet Union. The other three aim to promote cooperation with other Nordic countries (Sweden/Finland Islands Region programme, Kvarken-MittSkandia programme and North Calotte Region programme). In 1998, 22 new EAGGF-financed projects were approved. The majority of the approved projects concern cooperation with areas in the former Soviet Union.

Sweden

LEADER

647. In 1998 the three LAGs in the Objective 6 areas approved over 100 projects and committed around half of their allocated budget. Payments are also beginning to flow to the groups. The national network has continued its operations with several seminars, publications and a comprehensive website (www.leader.bygde.net). The monitoring committee proposed a more flexible interpretation of the private financing rates.

648. On 28 June 1996, the Commission approved the Leader II programme for the Swedish Objective 5(b) areas. The purpose of the programme is to promote a process that recognises rural areas as a resource for the future, and to increase the attractiveness of rural areas, not only to those currently living there, but also for people moving in from outside these areas. The total EU contribution to the programme is ECU 12 million (at 1996 prices).

649. The mid-term evaluation report which was presented in October 1997 concentrated on the administrative systems. According to the report, a number of administrative difficulties had complicated the implementation of the programme. Most of these difficulties now seem to have been resolved, and progress started to improve in 1998.

INTERREG

650. Three programmes were adopted: 'Nordic Green Belt' (with Norway) with ECU 1 million in EAGGF contribution, 'Kvarken/Mittskandia' (with Norway and Finland, only partly Objective 6 area) with ECU 0.908 million of EAGGF contribution and 'North Calotte Region' (with Russia, Norway and Finland) with ECU 1.6 million of EAGGF contribution. In the North Calotte Region, projects were approved only under the 'Environmental protection' measure. No projects have yet been decided under the 'Rural development' and 'Development of Sami livelihoods' measures. In the Nordic Green Belt projects started on the 'Local development' and 'Sami livelihoods' measures.

United Kingdom

NORTHERN IRELAND

LEADER

651. The 24 Leader groups in Northern Ireland (made up of 9 other collective bodies (OCBs) and 15 local action groups (LAGs) continued to make steady progress and expenditure was up on previous years. A mid-term evaluation of the programme was also carried out.

INTERREG

652. Progress on the EAGGF-funded measure remained slow during the year and the mid-term evaluation proposed some changes to the overall progress which were discussed at length by the Member States involved (Ireland/United Kingdom).

PEACE AND RECONCILIATION

653. Progress on the programme continued during the year but at a slower than expected rate. A further ECU 100 million was allocated to the programme budget for 1998 and a mid-term evaluation carried out. While the evaluators did not recommend any major changes to the programme, they did state that delivery agencies and sub-programme leaders looking for additional funding for 1998 and 1999 should justify the request for this funding.

HIGHLANDS & ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND

LEADER

654. A mid-term assessment was carried out in 1997. According to the evaluator, expenditure on knowledge acquisition and transnational cooperation has been overestimated. Allocations for these elements have been reduced in favour of projects from LAGs.

VI — Financing of the CAP in 1998

The EAGGF Guarantee Section

655. The appropriations for the EAGGF Guarantee Section for 1998 amounted to some ECU 40437 million (including ECU 200 million for the agricultural reserve in Chapter B0-40), ECU 2826 million lower than the agricultural guideline ([139]) of ECU 43263 million.

The budget procedure

656. The 1998 budget procedure started with the presentation on 30 April 1997 of the preliminary draft budget (PDB), which estimated appropriation requirements at ECU 40987 million. On 29 October 1997, the Commission adopted a letter of amendment (letter No 1), which took account of the favourable economic environment for agriculture and recent agricultural legislation, which would generate further expenditure. The favourable economic climate led to an overall reduction in foreseeable expenditure of ECU 1027 million as compared to the preliminary draft budget. These savings related mainly to the following three sectors: beef and veal (- ECU 557 million), due to an appreciable improvement in the market; arable crops (- ECU 337 million), as a result of foreseeable savings on refunds and slightly lower production in 1997 than was first forecast; sheepmeat (- ECU 251 million), thanks to an increase in the average price on the Community market. Additional expenditure arising from the recent adoption of legislative proposals amounted to ECU 1408 million: arable crops (+ ECU 1353 million) because of the Council's decision, supported by Parliament, to reject the Commission proposal to reduce direct aid and the decision on the agricultural prices review (+ ECU 55 million), which increased the appropriation requirements for 1998 as compared to the Commission proposal on which the preliminary draft budget was based.

657. To stay within the ECU 40987 ceiling limit laid down by the preliminary draft budget and the draft budget, the Commission made an across-the-board reduction of ECU 381 million to DG VI's forecasts for 1998.

658. Following conciliation at the end of November 1997, the budgetary authority reduced EAGGF Guarantee Section appropriations by a further ECU 550 million in response to the need to impose strict discipline on the entire EU budget. The appropriations for the buying-in of beef were reduced by ECU 100 million, for swine fever by ECU 50 million, and for agri-

([139]) An instrument of budgetary discipline that sets the maximum growth rate for agricultural expenditure.

monetary compensation by ECU 100 million, while an across-the-board reduction of ECU 300 million was applied to all EAGGF Guarantee Section budget headings. The overall appropriations were thus reduced to ECU 40 437 million, below the level in the 1997 budget, which was ECU 40 805 million.

659. It should be emphasised that any estimate of future expenditure in agriculture is particularly difficult, since up to 20 months may elapse between the forecast and the execution of certain items, and many unforeseeable factors, both internal and external, such as the euro/dollar exchange rate, may have a major influence on expenditure.

660. Furthermore, budget forecasts by the Commission depend heavily on forecasts of expenditure, as well as some production forecasts, to be provided by the Member States in accordance with Community rules. The Commission has therefore looked at ways of improving the conditions of financial management and is implementing a programme to this end. It has asked the Member States to play their part by improving the quality of information provided and supplying it more promptly.

Budgetary discipline

The guideline

661. As in previous budget years, 1998 is subject to the requirements of budgetary discipline and in particular compliance with the guideline resulting from the agreement reached at the European Council meeting in Brussels in February 1988 and extended to 1999 at the European Council in Edinburgh in December 1992. In order to curb CAP expenditure, the guideline limits its annual rate of increase.

662. The overall pattern of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure since 1992 can be summarised as follows.

EAGGF Guarantee Section

(million ECU)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Guideline	35 039	36 657	36 465	37 944	40 828	41 805	43 263
Expenditure financed within the guideline	31 119	34 590	32 970	34 503	39 108	40 423	38 748
Margin	3 920	2 067	3 495	3 441	1 720	1 382	4 515
Total expenditure[1]	31 950	34 590	32 970	34 503	39 108	40 423	38 748

([1]) All types of expenditure have been financed within the guideline as from 1993.

663. Figure 6 shows the evolution of the guideline and expenditure from 1988 to 1998.

The monetary reserve

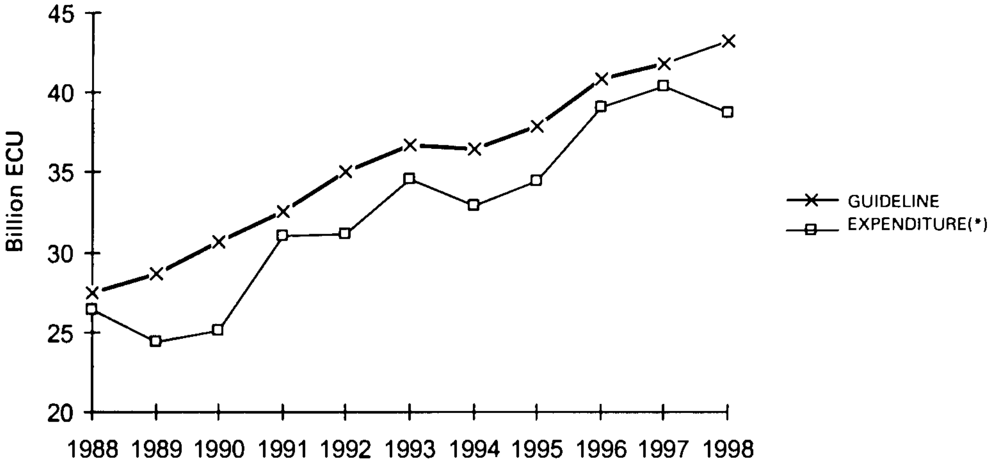
664. The operating mechanisms for the monetary reserve are set out on page 139 of the 1995 Report on the Agricultural Situation.

665. In accordance with the Council decision on budgetary discipline, the ecu/dollar parity used for the 1998 financial year is equal to the average dollar parity for January, February and March 1997, i.e. USD 1 = ECU 0.85.

666. The average rate for the dollar from 1 August 1997 to 31 July 1998 was ECU 0.91, giving rise to substantial savings of ECU 278 million.

667. As a result, ECU 200 million, equivalent to the margin laid down by the rules on budgetary discipline, was entered by the budgetary authority in the agricultural budget reserve in Chapter B0-40; the balance, representing an additional saving of ECU 78 million, will be transferred to the monetary reserve.

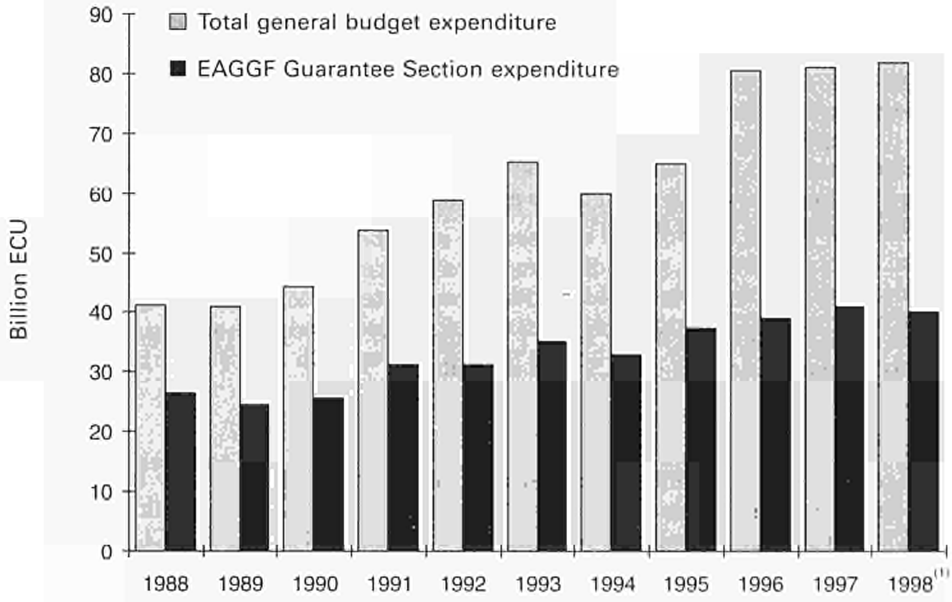
EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure



(*) 1998: provisional figure

Figure 6

EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure against total expenditure under general budget



(1) Budget appropriations.
Source: DG VI, EAGGF.

Figure 7

668. Substantial savings also arose from changes in the dual rate coefficient between the A ecu (the green ecu) and the B ecu (the budget ecu). The impact of the dual rate was estimated, in terms of the appropriation requirements on which the budget was based, at ECU 1 020 million. The impact of the dual rate, as currently calculated, is estimated at about ECU 780 million, representing a fall of ECU 240 million.

The EAGGF in the general budget

669. In the general budget of the European Union for the 1998 financial year, totalling ECU 82 019 million (in payment appropriations entered in the 1998 budget), ECU 40 437 million inpayment appropriations (including the monetary reserve and the appropriations entered in Chapter B0-40 (Provisions)), i.e. 49 %, was allocated to the EAGGF Guarantee Section. In 1997, EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure accounted for 51 % of general budget expenditure.

670. The changes in the share of the Guarantee Section budget in the general budget since 1998 are shown in Figure 7. This indicates an overall reduction of that share, as a result of the development of other common policies and a determination to curb agricultural spending.

The EAGGF and its financial resources

671. The EAGGF forms an integral part of the European Union's budget. Its appropriations are therefore decided in accordance with budget procedures in the same way as other Community expenditure.

672. The CAP also generates revenue in the form of sums collected under the common organisation of the market. This revenue, which forms part of the Union's own resources ([140]), consists of:

- levies, which are variable charges on imports of agricultural products covered by the common organisation of the market and coming in from third countries; such charges are intended to compensate for the difference between prices on the world market and prices agreed within the Union. Under the Agreement on Agriculture following the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, levies have been replaced by fixed duties since 1995;
- levies collected under the common organisation of the market in sugar; these are divided into production levies on sugar and isoglucose, sugar storage levies and additional elimination levies, which ensure that farmers and sugar manufacturers finance the cost of disposing of sugar which is surplus to Community internal consumption.

([140]) The Union's other own resources are the levy on VAT, customs duties collected under the common customs tariff and Member States' contributions.

Revenues
Charges accruing to the Union's own resources under the CAP

(million ECU)

Type of charge	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 ([1])
Agricultural levies	1 206.8	1 029.1	922.5	844.3	810.1	873.4	903.7
Sugar levies, of which	1 002.4	1 115.3	1 382.1	1 316.3	1 213.7	1 366.0	632.8
- production ([2])	606.8	698.4	809.9	766.2	711.5	842.4	400.5
- storage costs	388.6	416.7	572.2	542.0	490.8	513.4	232.3
- other	7.0	0.2	0.0	7.8	11.4	10.0	0.0
Total	2 209.2	2 144.4	2 304.6	2 160.6	2 023.8	2 239.4	1 536.5

([1]) Figures up to 31 October.
([2]) Including the additional elimination levy.

673. It is worth pointing out that there are other sources of agricultural revenue. Under the common organisation of the market in milk and milk products, producers pay an additional levy if milk quotas are exceeded. This revenue does not, however, form part of the Union's own resources but is considered to be part of the measures to stabilise agricultural markets. This revenue covers the additional expenditure brought about by the production overrun on the quotas and is thus deducted from this same expenditure.

EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure

674. Essentially, the EAGGF Guarantee Section finances expenditure on the common organisation of the agricultural markets, comprising:

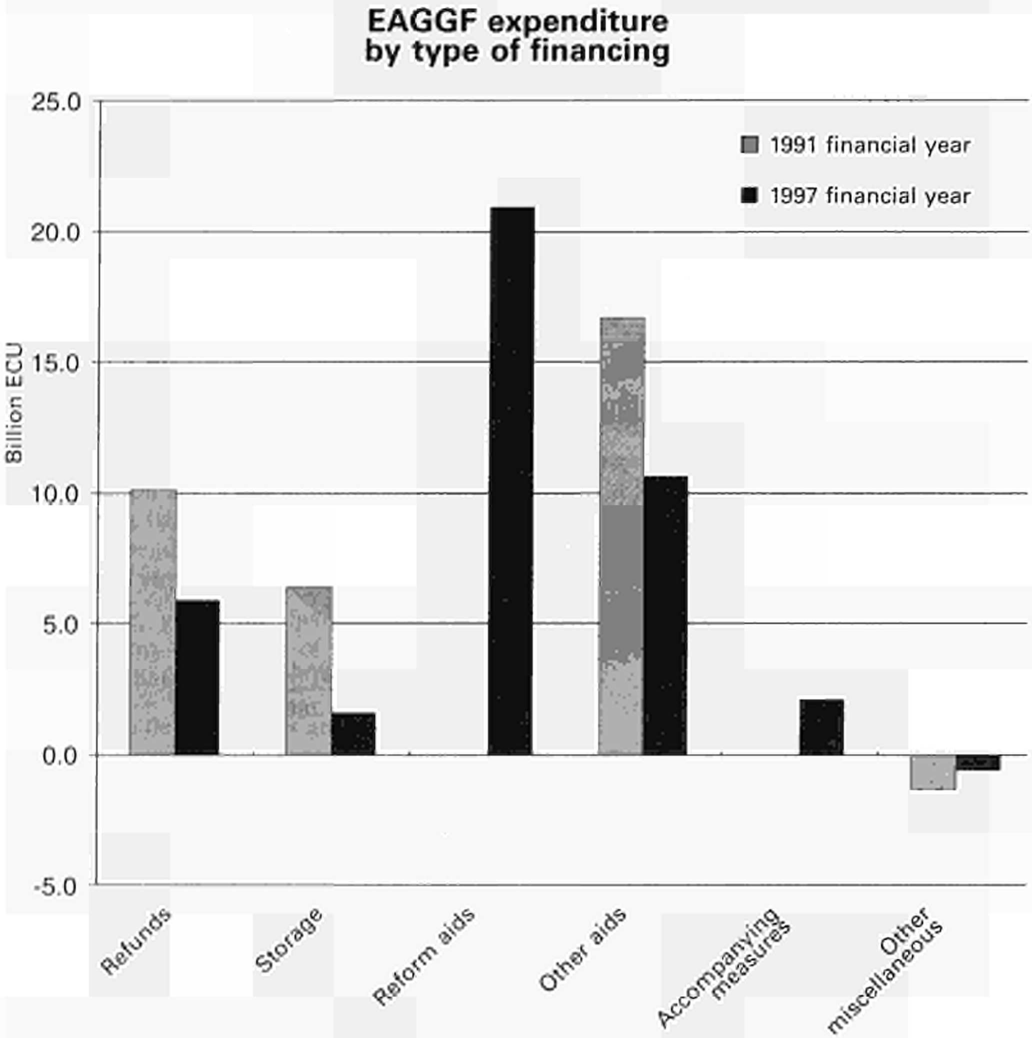
— market support (ECU 12 363 million in 1997);

— direct aids (ECU 28 681 million in 1997).

675. Market support covers export refunds (ECU 5 884 million in 1997), storage (ECU 1 597 million in 1997), guidance premiums (ECU 696 million in 1997), processing and marketing aids (ECU 1 689 million in 1997), consumption aids (ECU 1 514 million in 1997), withdrawals and similar operations (ECU 590 million in 1997) and miscellaneous other expenditure (ECU 395 million in 1997).

676. Aid to producers is thus currently by far the largest type of assistance. It consists in particular of production aid but also covers guidance premiums and processing aid to the extent that the producers receive them directly.

677. Furthermore, as a result of the reorientation and then the reform of the CAP, the EAGGF Guarantee Section has been used to finance, in whole or in part, various specific measures for the management of agricultural markets, such as the distribution of agricultural products to the needy in the Community, measures to combat fraud, measures to promote quality and measures designed to compensate for the geographical isolation of the French overseas departments (Poseidom), Madeira and the Azores (Poseima), the Canary Islands



NB: Negative expenditure consisting of clearance recoveries, milk levy, etc.

Figure 8

(Poseican) and the Aegean islands. In connection with the CAP reform, mention should also be made of the accompanying measures to assist farmers with projects to protect the environment, maintain the landscape, develop the use of forest resources and transfer their holdings with a view to early retirement.

678. Figure 8 shows the impact of the reform on the main types of financing in 1997, as compared to the pre-reform levels. Of note are the fall in expenditure on storage following the measures to normalise markets, the lower expenditure on refunds and the increased share devoted to the new aids introduced or reinforced by the reform.

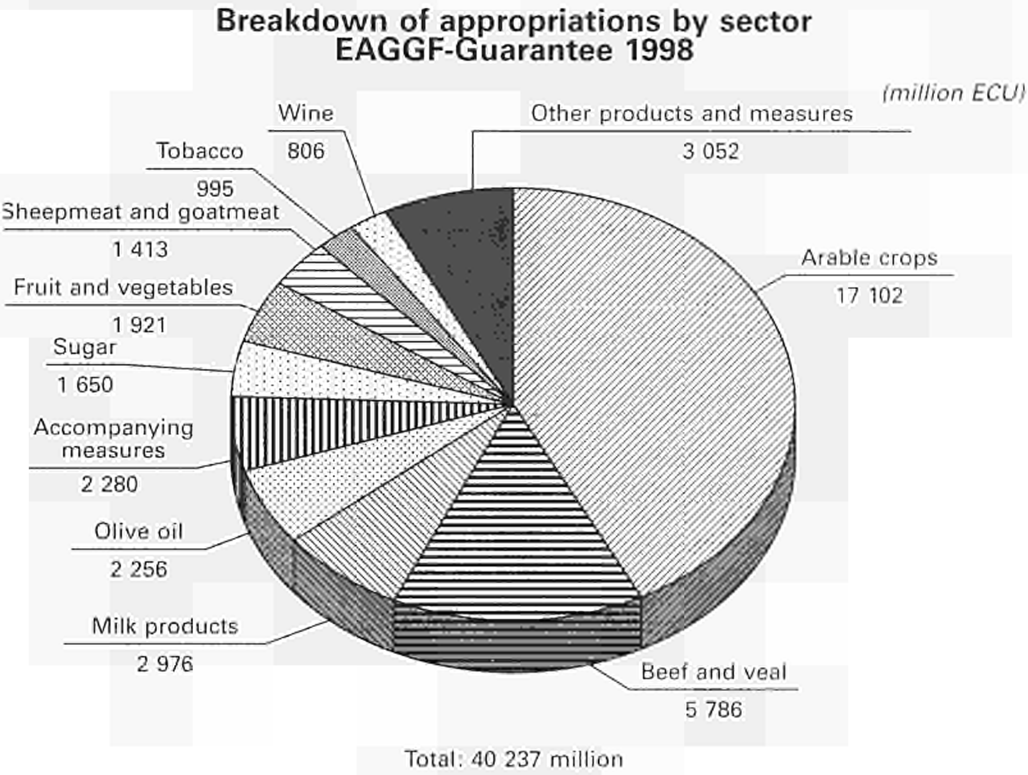


Figure 9

Breakdown of appropriations by sector

679. Figure 9 shows the breakdown of appropriations entered in the 1998 budget.

680. It should be noted that Chapter 10 (Arable crops) covers the appropriations for cereals, oilseeds and protein plants. Aid per hectare (including set-aside) makes up a very significant proportion of this expenditure (ECU 16 243 million).

681. The past evolution in EAGGF expenditure by sector and Member State and the detailed breakdown of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure and appropriations under the 1998 budget, by sector and economic type, are given in Tables 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.4.3.1 and 3.4.4 (see statistical part of this Report).

PUBLIC STORAGE

682. As indicated in Table 3.4.5 (statistical part of this Report), between 1 October 1996 and 30 September 1997, the date on which public storage accounts were closed, the book value of the products in storage showed a clear increase over 1996, rising by 70 % from ECU 481.1 million to ECU 1 596.8 million.

683. This development results from:

— a slight decline in cereals and rice stocks (from 30.9 % in September 1996 to 30.8 % at 30 September 1997);

— a further increase in beef stocks (from 35.3 to 45.3 %);

— a steep fall in the share accounted for by milk products (from 29.2 to 18.7 %).

684. During the 1998 financial year, developments were as follows:

— The buying-in of cereals was much higher than expected as a result of an increase in production and a fall in the quantities exported (compared to the forecasts on which the budget is based). In addition, world prices for cereals were very low. The result was very high expenditure on public storage, particularly due to the strong depreciation of the products stored.

— However, given the favourable market situation, it was decided not to introduce compulsory distillation of table wine; this reduced the funding needed to dispose of the alcohol that would have been produced.

685. These developments are shown in Figure 10.

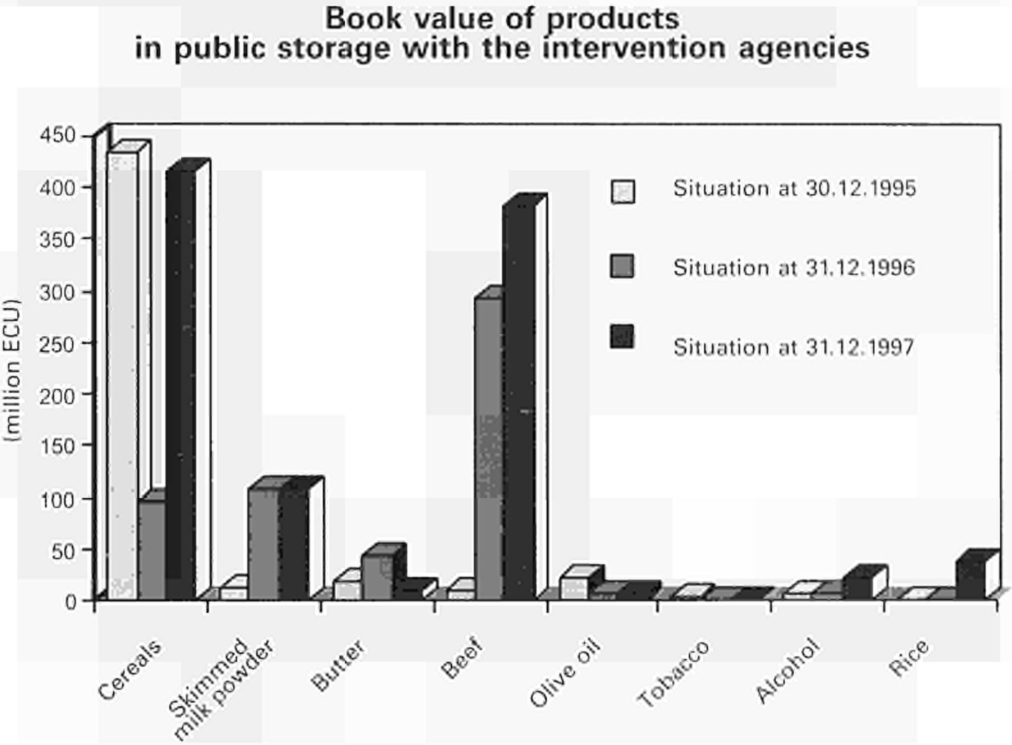


Figure 10

Clearance of accounts

686. The clearance of the EAGGF Guarantee Section accounts amounts to final recognition of the expenditure incurred by Member States under the CAP, following verification of their annual statements, on-the-spot checks on individual cases and a significant number of administrative and physical controls carried out by the competent authorities in the Member States themselves. The Member States execute almost all the payments charged to the EAGGF Guarantee Section, and they have the main responsibility for the financial management and monitoring of the Community funds involved. In recognition of the need to ensure ever-higher standards of financial management, the Commission reformed the clearance of accounts procedure in 1995. Among the changes introduced was a legal obligation for Member States to meet Community-wide standards for management and audit systems. In each Member State, all EAGGF Guarantee Section payments must be managed by accredited paying agencies, whose accounts are subject to an annual external audit. Responsibilities of all other services involved in processing and checking claims are clearly defined, and internal audit departments verify that all services fulfil their responsibilities.

These reforms increase the responsibility of Member States to ensure that payments comply with Community regulations and to minimise the risk of irregularities. Moreover, the setting of standards establishes benchmarks by which Member States' systems can be evaluated. The Commission also provides advice and guidelines to Member States on how to organise the IT systems and databases that are used to administer and pay CAP subsidies, how to guarantee their security, and on the nature of the information to be recorded.

687. On 6 May 1998, the Commission adopted Decision 98/358/EC ([141]) on the clearance of the accounts presented by the Member States in respect of the expenditure for 1994 of the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund.

688. Under the new clearance procedure, on 29 April 1998 the Commission adopted Decision 98/324/EC ([142]) on the clearance of the accounts presented by the Member States in respect of the expenditure for 1997 of the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (actual accounting aspect).

689. Clearance of the 1995 accounts will be finalised in December 1998.

690. Conformity checks on the clearance of accounts for 1997 and 1998 continued during 1998. Ad hoc expert groups were involved in amending or supplementing the regulations on the integrated management and control system, on financial auditing and on ex-post checks (Regulation (EC) No 4045/89 ([143]).

691. Details of the clearance procedure are published by the Commission each year in the Financial Report on the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Expenditure on agricultural markets in 1998

692. The uptake of EAGGF Guarantee Section appropriations for the 1998 financial year (expenditure by the Member States from 16 October 1997 to 15 October 1998) amounted to ECU 38 748 million, i.e. 95.8 % of the appropriations entered under subsection B1 of the budget. After the transfer of appropriations to the monetary reserve, the appropriations exceeded expenditure by ECU 1 411 million.

693. In its letter of amendment to the preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget 1/98, the Commission made a proposal to the budgetary authority that the EAGGF Guarantee Section appropriations be reduced by ECU 400 million so that some headings in other parts of the budget headings might be increased.

694. The Commission proposed two transfers of appropriations to the budgetary authority:

— one of ECU 78 million to the monetary reserve, in accordance with the rules on budgetary discipline;

([141]) OJ L 163, 6.6.1998, p. 28.

([142]) OJ L 141, 13.5.1998, p. 38.

([143]) OJ L 208, 7.8.1990, p. 43.

— the other to cover the supplementary requirements of Chapters B1-10 (Arable crops), B1-37 (Clearance of accounts) and B1-22 (Sheepmeat and goatmeat) in particular.

695. The main sectors where funds were underutilised were thus beef and veal (– ECU 625 million), due to the fall in buying-in, the reduction in some export refund rates and lower expenditure on premiums. There was less expenditure on special premiums (fewer cattle on which a premium was paid) and on the exceptional support measures (BSE eradication: the incinerator plants in the UK were overburdened). The accompanying measures came next (– ECU 433 million), due to carryovers to 1999, and fruit and vegetables (– ECU 413 million), in particular withdrawal operations, milk and milk products (– ECU 379 million) with export refunds lower than predicted and higher revenue from the additional levy, and other measures (– ECU 328 million) where the underutilisation of appropriations was due to lower expenditure on aid in the UK and the carryover of payments to 1999 in Italy.

696. On the other hand, the following chapters were substantially overutilised compared with the original budget:

— arable crops (+ ECU 690 million); sugar (+ ECU 103 million), especially on refunds because of a higher level of exports and low world prices; sheepmeat (+ ECU 122 million), given the higher level of ewe and she-goat premiums than that forecast when setting the budget, because of the lower market price.

The EAGGF Guidance Section

697. Implementation of the reform of the Structural Funds since 1 January 1989 has gradually changed the nature of the aid granted by the EAGGF Guidance Section. An ever-increasing share of Community contributions is taken up by the part-financing of operational programmes (99.4 % of the total in 1997, as compared with 52 % in 1993 and 40 % in 1991). The second reform of the Structural Funds, which came into force on 1 January 1994, put the finishing touches to the system of assistance. Virtually all financing under the EAGGF Guidance Section is now provided through measures programmed on a multiannual basis in accordance with the principles of partnership and subsidiarity between the Commission and the Member States.

698. The current programming period, which covers 1994 to 1999, is marked by consolidation of the principles governing the first programming period following the reform of the Funds. It also includes some simplification of procedures, for example under Regulation (EC) No 951/97 on improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural products. Furthermore, Regulation (EC) No 950/97 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures has been amended so that financing is based on multiannual programmes as for the other Objectives, thus harmonising the funding mechanisms. In this way the Community schemes implemented by Member States, which account for a significant part of financing by the Guidance Section (farm improvement plans, compensatory allowances, etc.), give rise to reimbursements up to the limits laid down in the corresponding multiannual programmes.

699. The measures undertaken on the initiative of the Member States under the Community support frameworks are supplemented by those launched by the Commission, i.e. programmes under the Community Initiatives such as Leader II, REGIS II and Peace, and measures financed under Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 4256/88 and transitional measures.

Funding carried out

700. EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure by Member State during the period 1991 to 1997 is shown in the table below.

701. It is also worth noting the breakdown of expenditure by Objective. The EAGGF Guidance Section contributes to the following four objectives:

— Objective 1 (regions whose development is lagging behind).

— Objective 5(a) (agricultural structures in all regions).

— Objective 5(b) (rural development in designated areas).

— Objective 6 (Nordic regions with low population density), following the accession of the new Member States.

702. The following table also shows expenditure for 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997 under the Community Initiatives and under Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 [144] (finance for technical assistance, general studies, pilot and demonstration projects) and transitional measures (old measures which cannot be assigned to an Objective under the new rules).

(141) OJ L 163, 6.6.1998, p. 28.

(142) OJ L 141, 13.5.1998, p. 38.

(143) OJ L 208, 7.8.1990, p. 43.

Expenditure of EAGGF Guidance Section (commitment appropriations)

(million ECU)

Member State	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Belgique/België	30 488	28 178	41 702	37 598	40.0	39.9	32.5
Danmark	18 038	23 518	19 986	42 491	16.7	29.1	17.2
Deutschland	200 192	253 758	348 724	700 181	807.9	805.1	718.6
Ελλάδα(Elláda)	274 205	392 200	402 853	266 288	463.8	328.3	339.1
España	514 155	633 600	412 906	544 770	709.5	695.-	925.2
France	425 262	554 359	633 502	619 763	347.8	526.3	633.1
Ireland	168 501	194 510	165 709	178 317	157.3	261.1	285.2
Italia	326 511	375 874	624 978	263 187	454.2	428.1	580.1
Luxembourg	6 666	6 362	9 014	9 802	6.0	4.3	1.1
Nederland	20 496	21 899	19 526	32 068	13.1	27.3	13.6
Österreich	—	—	—	—	97.7	122.6	84.5
Portugal	313 402	289 775	313 946	510 490	282.7	379.5	309.4
Suomi/Finland	—	—	—	—	109.8	102.4	129.3
Sverige	—	—	—	—	24.7	65.4	14.4
United Kingdom	110 243	100 781	99 495	130 470	74.1	116.-	45.7
Other	—	—	—		3.7	4.1	3.4
TOTAL	2 408 159	2 874 814	(*) 3 093 397	3 335 425	3 609.1	3 934.5	4 132.4

(*) Including ECU 975 000 of multi-country funding.

703. Expenditure under Objective 1, which had increased since 1991, stabilised towards the end of the first programming period, only to rise again from 1994.

704. Expenditure under Objective 5(a) was fairly stable during the period under review, but peaked strongly in 1994 as a result of the change in the system of financing the 'indirect' measures (former Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91), which meant that reimbursements for 1993 and new financing for 1994 were charged to that year. Expenditure under Objective 5(b) grew substantially from 1990 to 1993, reflecting the emphasis on rural development policy, but fell sharply in 1994 following delays in launching the new programming period. The delays were made up in 1996 and 1997.

705. Since the transitional measures are being wound up, expenditure on them has fallen since 1991.

Expenditure by objective

(million ECU)

Objective	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Community support frameworks							
Obj. 1 (regions lagging behind)	1 440.827	1 634.683	1 599.218	1 904.274	2 395.2	2 416.5	2 578.7
Obj. 5(a) (agricultural structures)	631.252	701.333	923.884	1 131.599	655.9	802.4	974.7
Obj. 5(b) (rural areas)	260.152	475.798	508.644	271.836	249.5	508.4	421.5
Obj. 6 (Nordic areas)					47.7	44.7	51.3
Community Initiatives							
Leader							65.4
Interreg				2.667	235.9	83.1	17.6
REGIS	Included under other headings			4.249	12.8	31.3	4.6
Envireg				0.005	4.1	17.0	—
Peace				5.849	0.0	0.0	13.0
Posei					1.3	8.1	—
Art. 8 of R.4256/88				5.184	0.6	15.4	5.3
Transitional measures	75.928	63.000	61.655	9.762	10.3	7.6	0.4
Total	2 408.159	2 874.814	3 093.397(1)	3 335.425	3 609.1	3 934.5	4 132.4

(1) Including ECU 975 000 of multi-country funding.

706. While the amounts under Objectives 1 and 5(b) for 1991 to 1993 include measures under the Community support frameworks those under the Community Initiatives and Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) 4256/88 ([145]), from 1994 onwards the amounts for the latter are shown separately.

Budget execution

707. In terms of the appropriations available, including those originally entered in the budget together with transfers and carryovers (ECU 4235 million in commitment appropriations and ECU 3708 million in payment appropriations), execution of the 1997 budget for the whole of the EAGGF Guidance Section was 97.6 % for commitment appropriations and 99.0 % for payment appropriations.

708. The appropriations in the 1998 budget amounted to ECU 4410 million for commitments and ECU 3701 million for payments. These figures include the appropriations for Community Initiatives. As in 1996, the above figures also include that part of the payment appropriations allocated under Regulation (EC) No 3575/90 ([146]) to the new German *Länder* and sums for the implementation of the programmes in the most remote areas included in the

([144]) OJ L 374, 31.12.1988, p. 25.

chapter on the Structural Funds. The total of commitment appropriations does not include allocations for measures in the fisheries sector, since this is separate from agriculture.

Evaluation activities in 1998

709. A reorganisation of evaluation activities in Directorate-General VI took place in 1998, with a new unit taking on the role of coordinating evaluation activities for expenditure funded under both Sections of the EAGGF (Guarantee and Guidance).

710. On the Guidance Section side, the results of the Objective 5(b) mid-term review came in and these are analysed in greater detail in the relevant section of Chapter VI. Mid-term evaluations of certain Objective 5(a) measures are expected in 1999.

711. On the Guarantee Section side, ex-ante evaluations launched internally in DG VI in 1998 covered arable crops, beef and the milk and milk products market organisation. As mentioned elsewhere in this report, in December 1998 the Commission presented a working document on the evaluation of the agri-environment programme launched in 1992. Finally, seven external evaluations were launched in 1998. These covered the promotions programme, the school milk programme, food programmes inside the Union, the Poseican and Poseidom schemes, the Aegean islands programme, and lastly the durum wheat scheme. The results of these evaluations should be available in the first half of 1999.

VII — Preparing for enlargement

The start of accession negotiations

712. The enlargement of the European Union to central and eastern Europe and Cyprus, formally decided at the Luxembourg European Council held in December 1997, presents a major step in European history. The start of formal accession negotiations in March 1998 with Poland, Hungary, Estonia, the Czech Republic, Slovenia and Cyprus is the latest step in this process. In 1991 the EU signed association agreements, known as Europe Agreements, with Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia and by 1996, all 11 candidate countries had signed Europe Agreements. In 1993 the Copenhagen European Council set out the criteria for membership of the EU, and by 1997, all 10 CEECs had applied for membership.

Screening of the *acquis communautaire*

713. As the first stage in the negotiation process, the European Commission and the applicant countries launched the analytical examination of the Community *acquis* on 27 April 1998. The objective of this analytical examination (screening) is to explain the *acquis* and to identify possible technical adaptations for its implementation. In addition, it aims to identify *acquis* acceptance problems and implementation capacity (i.e. availability of administrative and control structures). The screening of the agricultural sector started on 21 September 1998 and will last until June 1999 for the candidate countries mentioned above.

714. The screening exercise for the candidate countries with whom negotiations have not yet started (Bulgaria, Romania, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia) have taken place through multilateral meetings.

[145] OJ L 374, 31.12.1988, p. 25.

[146] OJ L 353, 17.12.1990, p. 19.

Accession partnerships

Introduction

715. As part of the Agenda 2000 initiative, the Commission proposed bringing all the different forms of pre-accession support provided by the EU into one single framework. At its meeting of 12 to 13 December 1997 the Luxembourg European Council endorsed this by creating accession partnerships with each of the candidate countries ([147]). These partnerships are to be the key instruments in the reformed pre-accession strategy. They are designed to help prepare the candidate countries to meet the criteria for membership established in 1993.

716. Each accession partnership sets out priorities and intermediate objectives. Short-term priorities have been selected on the basis that it is realistic to expect these to be well advanced, if not completed, by the end of 1998. Those listed as medium-term priorities are expected to need more than a year to complete although work may and should also begin on them in 1998.

717. Whilst the accession partnerships identify particular priorities they also make clear that the candidate countries will have to address all issues identified in the Commission's opinions on the application for membership.

718. Each accession partnership is individually tailored to the needs and specific situation of the country concerned. Some of the common objectives for the agricultural sector cover:

— alignment with the veterinary and phytosanitary *acquis*, in particular external border controls;

— development of the capacity to implement and enforce the CAP. This concerns in particular the fundamental management mechanisms and administrative structures for monitoring the agricultural markets and implementing structural and rural development measures. The restructuring of the agri-food sector is also included.

The national programme for the adoption of the *acquis*

719. To complement the accession partnerships, each candidate country has submitted a national programme for the adoption of the *acquis* (NPAA). This document sets out the legislative, administrative, and operational adjustments that need to be completed prior to accession, together with an implementation timetable. Where possible it also indicates the staff and financial resources required for implementation.

Financing enlargement

720. The accession partnerships also indicate the main Community instruments for technical and financial assistance. The main source of financial assistance remains the Phare programme, which will provide ECU 6.7 billion to the central and eastern European countries in the period 1995–99. The Commission will work with the candidate countries, the European Investment Bank (EIB) and other international financing institutions, in particular the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to facilitate the co-financing of projects relating to pre-accession issues.

721. In the Agenda 2000 proposals the Commission also proposes, in addition to the EUR 1.5 billion Phare assistance, to reinforce pre-accession assistance for agriculture and rural development. This would be undertaken through a specific instrument called special accession programme for agriculture and rural development (Sapard). This will run from 2000–06 with a budget of EUR 500 million per year.

722. ISPA, the pre-accession instrument for structural policies, will contribute EUR 1 billion per year for the period 2000–06. This fund, similar in operation to the Cohesion Fund, will focus on funding in the areas of transport and the environment.

723. Under the accession partnership Community assistance will be conditional on respecting commitments made under the Europe Agreement, as well as taking further steps towards satisfying the Copenhagen criteria and making progress in implementing the accession partnership priorities.

724. Monitoring of the implementation of the accession partnerships will take place through the Europe Agreement institutions. This process has begun and the first conclusions are included in the first progress report submitted to the Council in November 1998. This reviews the progress made by the candidate countries since the Commission's opinions on their applications for membership.

725. As agreed by the Luxembourg European Council in 1997 the Commission's progress reports will serve as the basis for the decisions that may need to be taken in the Council on the conduct of the accession negotiations or on extending these negotiations to other applicants.

Institution-building and twinning arrangements

726. Another important aspect of accession to the EU is how to strengthen the institutional and administrative capacity of the candidate countries. These countries which must establish modern, efficient administrations are to apply the *acquis communautaire* to the same standards as the current Member States.

727. The European Commission has proposed re-focusing Phare support on two priorities in order to help candidate countries adopt the *acquis*. These are institution-building and investment. While support for investment will help candidate countries bring their economic and social structures in line with Community standards, institution-building will help them to reinforce their institutional and administrative capacity so that they can take on the obligations of membership. Institution-building can take many forms such as technical assistance, training programmes and the exchange of experts.

728. In the EU the *acquis* is implemented, applied and enforced by national administrations (at central, regional and local level) and by agencies as well as by the private sector. This vast body of administrative and technical expertise will be made available to the candidate countries through the process of twinning. In 1998 twinning will focus on four key areas of the *acquis* in each candidate country, namely agriculture, environment, finance, and justice and home affairs.

729. Twinning aims to deliver specific and guaranteed results in the process of implementing the priority areas of the *acquis* set out in the accession partnerships.

Sapard — The special accession programme for agriculture and rural development.

730. In the framework of the pre-accession strategy the Commission put forward a proposal for a Council regulation ([148]) which aims to implement pre-accession aid in the agricultural and rural development sectors from the year 2000. This instrument, Sapard (special accession programme for agriculture and rural development) should contribute to the implementation of the *acquis communautaire* in the CAP and related policies. It should also help address the challenges needed in finding solutions to the long-term adaptation of the agricultural sector and the rural areas in the candidate countries.

731. The budget of EUR 500 million per year will be distributed between the central and eastern European countries according to objective criteria. Priority will be given to those countries which are in more need.

732. On accession the candidate countries will cease to benefit from this aid, and the resources released will be distributed between the remaining candidate countries according to the same criteria, taking into account their capacity for absorption.

733. Sapard will be implemented in the form of multi-annual programmes developed and implemented by the candidate countries. The Sapard regulation envisages a broad range of measures for the improvement of structures in agriculture. This includes for example:

— investments in farms;

— improvement of processing and of marketing of agricultural and fisheries products;

— improvement of veterinary, phytosanitary and quality control;

— methods of agricultural production aiming at environmental protection and the maintenance of the countryside;

— the creation of replacement and management services for farms;

— the creation of producer groups;

— the improvement of the land;

([147]) See OJ C 202 of 29.6.1998 for full details of the accession partnerships.

the management of water resources;

— forestry and woodland management including investments in private forestry;

— rural development measures;

the diversification of economic activities for the creation of multiple activities or of alternative incomes;

the modernisation and development of villages and the protection and conservation of the rural heritage;

the development and improvement of rural infrastructures;

— improvements in professional and vocational education;

the establishment and implementation of land registers.

734. Candidate countries will be able to select from the available measures those, which address their specific needs and objectives.

735. In November 1998 the Council gave its agreement in principle to the Sapard proposal. The procedures for the preparation of the administration in the CEECs for the implementation of Sapard are under way. These moves are supported by the special preparatory programme (SPP) component of the Phare 1998 programme and a series of seminars organised by DG VI and TAIEX ([149]).

Bilateral trade relations

736. With respect to purely commercial relations, the adaptation protocols to the Europe Agreements, negotiated to take account of EU enlargement and the results of the GATT Uruguay Round, should enter into force by the end of 1998. They will replace the existing autonomous trade arrangements. Until the protocols are ratified by all concerned, the autonomous trade remain in force.

737. Negotiations for wine and spirit agreements with the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia continued. Negotiations on the renewal of the current wine agreements with Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary also continued.

Reports

738. In 1998, the Directorate-General for Agriculture at the European Commission brought out a series of country-specific reports on the state of agriculture in the central and eastern European countries ([150]). These reports aim to provide an analysis of the current situation and medium-term outlook for the agricultural and agro-food sectors in the accession candidate countries.

([148]) See COM(1998) 153 final (OJ C 150, 16.5.1998, p. 14).

VIII — International relations

International organisations and agreements

World Trade Organisation (WTO)

WTO ministerial conference

739. The second biennial WTO ministerial conference took place in Geneva from 18 to 20 May 1998. Its aim was to assess the implementation of the members' commitments under the WTO. The conference launched a process under the direction of the WTO General Council to prepare decisions for the third session of the ministerial conference, late in 1999. To this effect, the ministerial conference agreed that the General Council's work programme for agriculture should encompass recommendations concerning the issues, including those brought forward by members, relating to the implementation of the Agreement on Agriculture. It will also encompass recommendations on the negotiations for continuing the reform process already mandated in Article 20 of the Agreement on Agriculture.

740. In 1998 the WTO Committee on Agriculture held four regular meetings and informal consultations at which progress in the implementation of commitments negotiated under the Uruguay Round was reviewed. The WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Committee) also held four regular meetings and informal consultations during the year. The meetings were devoted in part to discussing specific implementation problems, and a substantial number of SPS-related trade matters were resolved following discussion at a formal meeting of the Committee or bilaterally. The discussions also focused on the development of guidelines to achieve consistency, the review of the SPS Agreement and the monitoring of the process of international harmonisation. The main issues discussed in the review of the agreement were 'transparency', 'technical assistance and differential treatment to developing countries', 'international standards', 'equivalence' and 'regionalisation'. This review was completed in March 1999. However, the Committee noted that members had not exhausted the discussions on the operation and the implementation of the agreement and that these matters should be reviewed as and when required.

WTO consultation and dispute settlement

BANANAS

741. The Appellate Body report on the EU banana regime was adopted on 26 September 1997. An arbitrator set the reasonable time for the EU to comply at 15 months. Accordingly, the EU modified its banana regime in order to bring it into conformity with the WTO by 1 January 1999.

SOUTH KOREA — TAXES ON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

742. A panel was established on 16 October 1997 at the request of the EU and the United States to examine the Republic of Korea's taxes on alcoholic beverages. Mexico and Canada participated as third parties. The panel's report was published on 31 July 1998 and found that Korea had applied dissimilar taxation in such a way as to afford protection to domestic production. Korea appealed against the report to the Appellate Body.

CHILE — TAXES ON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

743. On 25 March 1998, a panel was established at the Community's request to examine Chile's new system of taxation of alcoholic beverages.

NEW ZEALAND — BUTTER

744. At the request of New Zealand, a panel was established on 18 November 1997 concerning EU butter imports from New Zealand.

GROWTH-HORMONES

745. A panel to examine EU measures prohibiting the use of growth-promoting hormones in livestock farming and the import of hormone-treated meat was established at the request of the United States, and subsequently also of Canada. The EU appealed against the findings of the panel. The WTO Appellate Body delivered its report in response to the appeal on 16 January 1998. The Appellate Body reversed two of the panel's three findings. It found that the EU had not complied with the requirement to base its measures on an assessment of health risks, as appropriate. The report was adopted on 13 February 1998. An arbitrator set the reasonable period of time for the EU to comply at 15 months.

EU IMPORTS OF RICE FROM INDIA

746. As requested by India on 19 June 1998, consultations were held on measures concerning rice imports.

BRAZIL POULTRY

747. A panel was established at the request of Brazil to examine imports of poultry into the EU. Subsequently both Brazil and the EU appealed against its findings. The Appellate Body rejected all of Brazil's claims, except for those concerning the use of a representative price in the calculation of additional duties, under the special safeguard provision of the Agreement on Agriculture. The report was adopted on 23 July 1998.

SOUTH KOREA IMPORTS OF MILK PRODUCTS

748. A panel was established on 23 July 1998 at the request of the EU to examine Korea's definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain milk products (i.e. an import quota on skimmed-milk powder preparations). The United States is participating as a third party. The first substantive hearing was held on 10 to 11 November 1998.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

749. The EU continued to play an active part in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), particularly in the Committee for Agriculture and its working parties such as those on agricultural policies and markets, agricultural trade, and agriculture and the environment. It also played a prominent role in other bodies of the OECD, such as the Council Group on Rural Development and new working parties, those on food safety, biodiversity and biotechnologies.

750. In March 1998, Ministers of Agriculture met at the OECD and issued a communiqué stressing the need for further reform of agricultural policies, along the lines of Article 20 of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture (reopening of trade negotiations at the WTO by the end of 1999). By doing so, ministers also stressed the need to take into consideration non-trade concerns, in particular the promotion of the multifunctional role of agriculture. As a consequence of this ministerial meeting, the OECD launched a working programme aimed at providing background analytical material for the coming WTO negotiations on agriculture.

The generalised system of preferences (GSP)

751. The implementing provisions contained in the Council regulation on the new generalised system of preferences for agricultural products entered into force on 1 January 1997. The objective of this system is to foster the integration of developing countries into the world economy and the multilateral trading system. The new system grants preferential access to Community markets for a wide range of agricultural products from developing countries. Focusing on the needs of the poorest beneficiary countries, this system promotes the progressive transfer of the preferential conditions enjoyed by developed countries to developing countries, which benefit from a zero-rate tariff for all exports to Community markets of products covered by the GSP.

752. In addition, there are plans for a special scheme to benefit countries that pledge to observe social and environmental legislation. Similar additional preferential terms are available for Latin American countries that undertake to take action against the production of drugs.

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)

753. As a member of the FAO, the Community contributed to the work of the various departments of this organisation, in particular the meetings of the committees on agriculture, world food security, commodities and forestry, presenting its agricultural policy and its approach to food safety issues. It participated in the technical consultations on the revision of the International Plant Protection Convention (Rome, 13 to 17 January 1997). This also entailed ensuring that the Convention complied with the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round. In addition, the Community was an active participant in the meetings of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA).

754. The CGRFA also underlined the necessity for high-level participation on the part of governments in the ongoing discussions, given the importance of conservation and the sustainable use of phytogenetic resources for agriculture and global food security.

Food aid

755. The European Community and its Member States are contracting parties to the Food Aid Convention.

756. The renegotiation of the terms of the 1995 Food Aid Convention began in 1998, with ministerial declarations made at Marrakesh and Singapore.

International Sugar Organisation

757. The EU continued to play a full role in the affairs of the International Sugar Organisation, which is the body responsible for administering the 1992 International Sugar Agreement.

International Grains Agreement

758. This agreement ([151]), concluded in 1995, comprises two distinct legal instruments: the Grains Trade Convention and the Food Aid Convention. These two conventions, which were due to expire on 30 June 1998, were extended for a period of one year (until June 1999), in order to allow the terms of the Convention on Food Aid to be renegotiated.

Bilateral and regional trade relations

United States

759. In accordance with the 1996 exchange of letters between the EU and the United States on a settlement for cereals and rice, the cumulative recovery system for rice, introduced on a trial basis in July 1997, was extended to 31 December 1998. This was in order to allow the results of the operation to be reviewed. An annual tariff rate quota for malting barley was established for 1997 and 1998.

760. Discussions continued on a comprehensive EU/US wine agreement, which would include improved protection of geographical designations and the recognition of oenological practices used by the respective parties.

761. Bilateral and multilateral discussions took place on the EU support measures for canned fruit.

762. The Council adopted, in March 1998, a decision on the conclusion of a bilateral veterinary equivalence agreement covering sanitary measures affecting trade in live animals and animal products. Signature of the agreement is subject to a further Council decision following US action on the recognition of the EU health status.

763. In June 1998 the US unilaterally imposed safeguard action in the form of a quantitative limit on imports of wheat gluten. This included a very restrictive quota allocation for the EU. The Council adopted a regulation in August 1998 providing for the withdrawal of equivalent concessions from 2001 or if the US action is found to be incompatible with the WTO. This was in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Safeguards.

764. The Corn Gluten Feed Monitoring Group continued to meet regularly.

765. The Council adopted the Action Plan under the Transatlantic Economic Partnership in November 1998, which provides inter alia for enhanced cooperation on agricultural issues both bilaterally and in multilateral fora.

([151]) OJ L 21, 27.1.1996, p. 47.

Canada

766. Problems related to the import of durum wheat from Canada were resolved, and revised provisions were implemented.

767. In May 1998 the Commission forwarded a proposal for a Council decision on the conclusion of a bilateral veterinary agreement on sanitary measures to protect public and animal health in respect of trade in live animals and animal products. The aim of the agreement is to facilitate trade between the two parties by establishing a mechanism for the recognition of equivalence of sanitary measures, where this is possible, as well as a procedure for working towards equivalence in other areas. The Council adopted this decision in December 1998.

768. Discussions took place for a comprehensive EU/Canada wine/spirits agreement.

769. In July 1998, bilateral WTO consultations took place on the EU's phytosanitary import arrangements for softwood.

Mexico

770. The Council approved Commission negotiating directives for negotiations towards the establishment of a free trade area between the European Union and Mexico on 25 June. The first formal negotiating session took place in Mexico in November. Detailed discussion on agriculture will begin during the next round of negotiations, expected to be held in Brussels in January 1999.

Mercosur and Chile

771. On 22 July 1998, the Commission adopted the following recommendations:

— Recommendation for a Council decision authorising the Commission to negotiate the terms of an inter-regional association agreement between, on the one side, the European Community and its Member States and, on the other, Mercosur and its contracting parties.

— Recommendation for a Council decision authorising the Commission to negotiate a political and economic association between, on the one side, the European Community and its Member States and, on the other, the Republic of Chile.

772. The Commission also adopted two impact studies on the establishment of an inter-regional association between the European Union and Mercosur, and between the Union and Chile.

773. This followed the decisions taken at the Madrid European Council of 1995 and the Florence one of 1996. The European Union decided to liberalise trade with the Mercosur countries and Chile, in compliance with WTO rules and the agreements signed with the other third countries, and taking into consideration the sensitivity of certain products, in particular agricultural products.

774. Discussions on the impact studies concerning the establishment of inter-regional associations between the European Union and Mercosur/Chile, and on the negotiating directives, started in September 1998 in the Council Working Party on Latin America.

EFTA

775. The Community continued its negotiations with Switzerland with a view to concluding a new bilateral agricultural agreement. These negotiations are being conducted within the framework of a general negotiating directive covering seven different sectors. In the agricultural sector, negotiations have focused on mutual tariff concessions and the reduction of technical trade barriers (in particular, the veterinary, plant health, seed, organic farming, animal feedstuffs and wine sectors).

776. The conclusion of this agreement is dependent on the progress made in negotiations in other sectors. The Council directives require an appropriate balance to be maintained between these different areas.

777. In 1998, the Community continued its negotiations with Norway with a view to concluding a new bilateral agreement in the agriculture sector. These negotiations, which are supposed to be based on the principle of reciprocity, are intended to extend the concessions provided for under the existing agreements and to promote greater liberalisation of trade in this sector.

Former Yugoslavia

778. Regarding the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the newly negotiated cooperation agreement with the European Community entered into force on 1 January 1998. Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia benefit from an autonomous trade regime. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was excluded from the regime in 1998.

New Independent States

779. Since 1992, the Community and its Member States have negotiated partnership and cooperation agreements (PCAs) with the New Independent States. The agreements comprise provisions for cooperation in the agricultural and agro-industrial sectors, in particular regarding sanitary and phytosanitary standards. The PCAs with Russia, Ukraine and Moldova, respectively, have already entered into force. As regards the other NIS, interim agreements covering trade aspects only apply.

780. Following Russia's political and financial crisis, the relations between the Community and Russia in the field of agriculture have mainly been focused on measures to restore normal trade flows between the partners. Since the beginning of the 1990s, EU exports of agri-food products to Russia have increased substantially, from ECU 1.3 billion in 1992 to ECU 5.4 billion in 1997. Russia was the second largest importer of EU agricultural products in 1995–97.

781. On 9 December, acting on a request from the Russian authorities, the Commission adopted a proposal to the Council of Ministers on a food aid programme to Russia. The regulation lays down the basic conditions for the food aid operation, which covers wheat, rye, rice, beef, pigmeat, and skimmed-milk powder. The operation, set to cost ECU 400 million, is to be funded out of the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF. The products are to be sourced from EU intervention stocks. The one exception to this is pigmeat, which is to be sourced from the open market after a tender procedure. The products are to be transported from the EU to Russia by private operators selected following a tender procedure. The regulation was finally adopted on 17 December 1998 (Regulation (EC) No 2802/98, OJ L 349, 24.12.1998, p. 12).

Mediterranean countries

782. Under the Euro-Mediterranean partnership agreed with the EU's Mediterranean partners during the Barcelona Conference in 1995, new association agreements are to be negotiated. These will replace the cooperation agreements of the 1970s. The new agreements are aimed at enhancing trade and provide for reciprocal trade concessions on agricultural products. Negotiations with Israel, Morocco and Tunisia were concluded in 1995, and negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinian Authority in 1997. Negotiations are continuing with Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon and Syria.

783. The agreement with Tunisia entered into force at the beginning of 1998. Other agreements that have been concluded still have to be ratified by national parliaments. However, the reciprocal agricultural concessions agreed with Israel and the Palestinian Authority came into force on an interim basis in 1996 and 1997 respectively. Specific decisions on certain products were also taken in anticipation of certain provisions in the new agreement with Morocco, in order to maintain traditional flows of agricultural goods.

784. Negotiations with Turkey on adjustments to the preferential arrangements on agriculture in the existing association agreement were completed in 1997 and the new agreement entered into force in 1998. These adjustments extend the preferential regime for Turkish goods imported into the EU. They also provide for Turkish concessions for EU agricultural goods exported to Turkey. The adjustments also address the problems between the EU and Turkey linked to the implementation of the GATT Uruguay Round and to EU enlargement.

785. Conclusions were also reached in 1996 in negotiations with Cyprus to adapt the association agreement to the consequences of Uruguay Round implementation. The adaptations are expected to enter into force in 1998. Negotiations for Cypriot accession to the EU were opened in March 1998.

Republic of South Africa

786. Negotiations towards a free trade agreement and a separate agreement on wines and spirits continued with South Africa. A formal EU trade offer, including agricultural products, was presented to South Africa in January 1998. The South African offer to the EU had been presented in November 1997. Negotiating rounds took place in January 1998 (Pretoria), March (Pretoria), April (Brussels), June (Brussels), July (Pretoria), September (Brussels), October (Pretoria) and November (Brussels).

787. Suggestions for improvements to the EU and South African offers were explored during the negotiations. This work gained additional momentum in the light of the European Council conclusions of 16 June. These underlined the Union's determination to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion no later than the autumn of 1998. However, because of a lack of sufficient progress in the wines and spirits negotiations, both the September and October rounds were suspended without conclusion.

788. Commissioner Pinheiro met with South African Trade Minister Erwin on 24 October with suggestions for compromise positions, which would form part of an overall global package. The Commission on 11 November 1998 subsequently approved an overall EU package. It was the intention that this package would form the basis of the resumed round of negotiations with South Africa in November.

Japan and the Republic of Korea

789. Relations with Japan and the Republic of Korea continued to be centred on market access and deregulation issues, particularly in relation to continuing to remove trade barriers in the areas of plant and animal health.

IX — Agricultural development

Statistical information

NB: For practical reasons the following pages employ the continental representation of numbers, i.e. one thousand two hundred and thirty-four point five is represented as 1 234,5 rather than the more conventional 1,234.5.

Foreword

Codification of the tables

The choices made for the revision of the tables are reflected in a new codification, established on the basis of the same principle for all the tables. Each of them has been given a code with four digits, the first of which designates the subject to which the table refers (see table of contents following this foreword):

1. Conversion rates,
2. Basic data,
3. Economic tables,
4. Tables on agricultural markets.

The second and third digits refer to specific aspects of the field concerned and their significance varies from one field to another.

For the tables concerning the agricultural markets (Tables 4) a standard codification for all the products has been used for these two digits:

(i) the second digit of the code designates the agricultural product concerned,

(ii) the third digit refers to the nature of the statistic presented:

- -.-.0.- livestock numbers,
- -.-.1.- area, yields and production (crop products) or slaughterings and production (livestock products),
- -.-.2.- world production,
- -.-.3.- external trade,
- -.-.4.- supply balance,
- -.-.5.- prices (producer prices, market prices, consumer prices),
- -.-.6.- market management,
- -.-.9.- various.

For certain sectors, all the possibilities are used (e.g. cereals). For other products only some are used (e.g. potatoes), either because the data needed are not available or because the features of these sectors in the EU do not justify such an exhaustive presentation in a general document such as this, which, for considerations of space, can provide only the most important information.

Remarks

1. Up to December 1987 this report used the SITC Rev. 2, which was worked out using the 6-digit Nimexe, while from January 1988 it uses the SITC Rev. 3, which has been drawn up using the 8-digit subheadings of the Combined Nomenclature.

   In particular, it should be noted that considerable divergences have arisen at subheading level between the Combined Nomenclature and the formerly used Nimexe, leading to a break in the goods-related time series between 1987 and 1988.

2. From 1991 data for the former German Democratic Republic are included in the figures for the Federal Republic of Germany and accordingly in the figures for the EU as a whole.

3. As a result of gradual introduction of data for the ex-German Democratic Republic the % TAV rates calculated from one year to another may sometimes be inconsistent.

4. The new Intrastat system for collecting statistics on intra-EU trade was introduced in 1993. As a result, the data on intra-EU trade from 1993 onwards will no longer be comparable with the data for previous years.

5. The present report was based on data available on 15 November 1998.

6. From 1 January 1997 statistics for France and Spain have been amended to include the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion) and the Canary Islands respectively.

Contents
Statistical data and tables

□ = New table

Remark: The following tables of The Agricultural Situation in the European Union — 1997 have not been repeated: 3.5.2.4, 3.5.6.5, 4.3.5.2.

Key to symbols and abbreviations

Statistical symbols

—	Nil
0	Less than half a unit
*	Not applicable
:	Not available
.	Not fixed
. .	No prices quoted
#	Uncertain
p	Provisional
*	Eurostat estimate
**	European Commission estimate, Directorate-General for Agriculture
r	Revised
s	Secret
∅	Average
»1985»	∅(1984, 1985, 1986)
»1990»	∅(1989, 1990, 1991)
1990/91	Marketing year, starting in 1990 and ending in 1991
%	Percentage
% TAV	Annual rate of change (%)

Units

— *Currency*

ECU	European currency unit
EUA	European unit of account
u.a.	Gold parity unit of account
BEF	Belgian franc
DKK	Danish crown
DEM	German mark
GRD	Greek drachma
PTE	Portuguese escudo
FRF	French franc
FIM	Finnish markka
NLG	Dutch guilder
IEP	Irish pound
LUF	Luxembourg franc
ITL	Italian lira
ATS	Austrian schilling
ESP	Spanish peseta
SEK	Swedish crown
GBP	Pound sterling
USD	US dollar
NC	National currency

Other units

cif	Cost, insurance, freight
VAT	Value-added tax
Mrd	Thousand million
Mio	Million
t	Tonne
kg	Kilogram
hl	Hectolitre
l	Litre
ha	Hectare
UAA	Utilised agricultural area
LU	Livestock unit
ESU	European size unit
FU	Fodder unit
AWU	Annual work unit
TF	Type of farming
PPS	Purchasing power standard
NUTS	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics

Geographical abbreviations

EU	European Union
EU-9	Total of the Member States of the EC (1980)
EU-10	Total of the Member States of the EC (1981)
EU-12	Total of the Member States of the EC (1986)
EU-15	Total of the Member States of the EU (1995)
BLEU/UEBL	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union
DOM	French overseas departments
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific countries party to the Lomé Convention
PTOM	Countries and overseas territories of Member States of the EU

Sources

Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
SITC	Standard international trade classification (Eurostat)
Nimexe	Nomenclature of produce for the EU's external trade statistics and trade between its Member States (Eurostat)
ESA	European system of integrated economic accounts (Eurostat)
FADN	Farm accountancy data network (European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
Fefac	European Federation of Manufacturers of Compound Feedingstuffs
Fediol	Federation of Seed Crushers and Oil Processors in the EU
AIMA	Intervention Agency for the Agricultural Markets (Italy)
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

Currency units used in this report

1. European Monetary System (EMS) — ecu

Entry into force of the EMS on 13 March 1979 (Regulations (EEC) No 3180/78 and No 3181/78 of 18 December 1978) brought in the ecu as the sole unit of account for the Community. Its definition is identical to that of its predecessor the EUA except for a review clause allowing changes in its composition. The ecu is a currency unit of the 'basket' type made up of specified amounts of currencies of the EMS member countries determined mainly on the basis of the economic size of each. It is defined by Council Regulation (EC) No 3320/94. The central rates used in this system are rates set by the central banks around which the market rates of the EMS currencies may fluctuate within spot margins.

2. The ecu in the common agricultural policy

— Before 9 April 1979, the unit of account used in the agricultural sector was the u.a. defined by Regulation (EEC) No 129/62 and the representative rates (green rates) were fixed by the Council.

— On 9 April, the ecu began to be used in the CAP (Regulation (EEC) No 652/79) and is still being used (Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92).

— On the changeover from the u.a. to the ecu on 9 April 1979 common agricultural prices and amounts expressed in u.a. and converted into ecus were adjusted by the coefficient 1,208953. The green rates were however adjusted by the reciprocal coefficient 1/1,208953, leaving national price levels unchanged. For example, 100 u.a. × 3,40 = DEM 340 because ECU 121 × 2,81 = DEM 340.

— For the recording of world market prices, offer prices are converted at the representative market rate, which is an average of the rates recorded on the market. The common agricultural prices and amounts are set in ecus and converted into national currency at the agricultural conversion rates.

— Since 1 January 1993 these have been adjusted by the Commission whenever their divergence from representative market rates exceeds specified margins.

— Between the beginning of the 1984/85 marketing year and 31 January 1995 all conversion rates used for agriculture were multiplied by a correcting factor under the 'switchover' mechanism the effect of which was to express the common agricultural prices and amounts in a unit of account derived from the ecu, the 'green ecu'. This correcting factor, originally 1,033651, was increased in line with the revaluation of the EMS currency appreciating most among those observing all the rules. On abolition it was 1,207509. As on the changeover from the u.a. to the ecu in 1979 common agricultural prices and amounts were increased in ecus by a factor of 1,207509 on 1 February 1995 and all conversion rates used in agriculture reduced by a factor of 1/1,207509 so making the operation neutral in national currency terms.

According to context, different currency units have been used in this publication. The statistical series in terms of value are also calculated:

— at constant exchange rates, i.e. at the exchange rates obtaining during a specific period (e.g. 1980). These rates are used to eliminate the influences of exchange-rate changes on a time series;

— at current exchange rates (notably for external trade).

To assist the user of this publication wishing to convert units of account into national currencies and conversely, Tables 1.0.1, 1.0.2 and 1.0.3 give the rates to be used. Fuller information is given in specialised publications of the European Commission.

Observations on statistical method

A — Statistics on external trade — explanatory note

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75, of 24 June 1975, on the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States, includes provisions to ensure that data are not recorded twice:

(i) when goods from a non-member country are first brought into a Member State, that Member State must record the import according to the origin of the goods;

(ii) if the goods are then subject to a legal operation (for example clearance for consumption) and subsequently imported into another Member State, the latter must record the goods according to the Member State from which they were received.

However, to satisfy national requirements, the Member States may, if they wish, operate in parallel with the above system the arrangements they applied previously; this means that a Member State's national data may be substantially different from the data supplied by Community sources.

For the calculation of the intra-Community trade of the Community as a whole in the supply balances, there were two possibilities: the sum of the Member States' intra-Community exports (calculation on the basis of goods leaving) or the sum of the Member States' intra-Community imports (calculation on the basis of entries). Eurostat has chosen the second alternative. Also, exports to non-member countries in the supply balances of the Community as a whole are calculated by deducting intra-Community trade from Member States' total exports.

As a result, there may be discrepancies between the external trade data given in the supply balances and those given in the specific external trade tables.

Users must also allow for a break in the series of Community external trade statistics in 1977, the date on which Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 entered into force.

A last point is that, while the data relating to the external trade of the Community of Twelve from reference year 1985 use the same source for all the Member States (Community statistics), those which refer to a previous period may have been obtained from the Community statistics for the Community of Ten and from other sources for the new Member States.

B — Annual rate of change (% TAV)

1. The annual rate of change (symbol: % TAV) is used throughout this report for the calculation over periods of time of changes in a given aggregate. It measures the compound annual average increase or reduction, as a percentage, of the variable concerned from a base year (T in the following equations).

2. The annual rate of change is calculated as follows:

$$100 \times \text{Anti-Log}\left[\log\left(\frac{\text{(statistic for year T + N)}}{\text{(statistic for year T)}}\right) : \text{N}\right] - 100 = \%\ \text{TAV}$$

Where the annual rate of change is calculated over only two successive years, N = 1 and the formula becomes:

$$100 \times \left[\frac{\text{statistic for year T + 1}}{\text{statistic for year T}}\right] - 100 = \%\ \text{TAV}$$

3. The following series illustrates the use of this formula:

	1970	1971	...	1975	1976
Series =	100 000	112 000		161 051	177 156
		$\frac{1971}{1970}$		$\frac{1975}{1970}$	$\frac{1976}{1975}$
% TAV		12,0		10,0	10,0

Most of the statistics in the tables have been provided by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat). For longer and more detailed series, the user should refer to the following Eurostat publications:

Classification of Eurostat publications

Theme

0. Miscellaneous (pink)
1. General statistics (midnight blue)
2. Economy and finance (violet)
3. Population and social conditions (yellow)
4. Energy and industry (blue)
5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green)
6. External trade (red)
7. Distributive trades, services and transport (orange)
8. Environment (turquoise)
9. Research and development (brown)

Series

A Yearbooks and yearly statistics
B Short-term statistics
C Accounts and surveys
D Studies and research
E Methods
F Statistics in focus

1.0.1. Indicative currency parities

(1 ECU = ... NC)

Since	Belgique/ België Luxembourg	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
	BEF/LUF	DKK	DEM	GRD	ESP	FRF	IEP	ITL	NLG	ATS	PTE	FIM	SEK	GBP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. *Central rates* ([1])														
8.1.1990	42,1679	7,79845	2,04446	—	132,889	6,85684	0,763159	1 529,70	2,30358	—	—	—	—	—
8.10.1990	42,4032	7,84195	2,05586	—	133,631	6,89509	0,767417	1 538,24	2,31643	—	—	—	—	0,696904
6.4.1992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178,735	—	—	—
14.9.1992	42,0639	7,77921	2,03942	—	132,562	6,83992	0,761276	1 636,61	2,29789	—	177,305	—	—	0,691328
17.9.1992	41,9547	7,75901	2,03412	—	139,176	6,82216	0,759300	—	2,29193	—	176,844	—	—	—
23.11.1992	40,6304	7,51410	1,96992	—	143,386	6,60683	0,735334	—	2,21958	—	182,194	—	—	—
30.1.1993	40,2802	7,44934	1,95294	—	142,150	6,54988	0,809996	—	2,20045	—	180,624	—	—	—
14.5.1993	40,2123	7,43679	1,94964	—	154,250	6,53883	0,808628	—	2,19672	—	192,854	—	—	—
9.1.1995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,7167	—	—	—	—
6.3.1995	39,3960	7,28580	1,91007	—	162,493	6,40608	0,792214	—	2,15214	13,4383	195,792	—	—	—
B. *Annual average of daily rates*														
1990	42,4257	7,85652	2,05209	201,412	129,411	6,91412	0,767768	1 521,98	2,31212	14,4399	181,109	4,85496	7,52051	0,713851
1991	42,2233	7,90859	2,05076	225,216	128,469	6,97332	0,767809	1 533,24	2,31098	14,4309	178,614	5,00211	7,47926	0,701012
1992	41,5932	7,80925	2,02031	247,026	132,526	6,84839	0,760718	1 595,51	2,27482	14,2169	174,714	5,80703	7,53295	0,737650
1993	40,4713	7,59359	1,93639	268,568	149,124	6,63368	0,799952	1 841,23	2,17521	13,6238	188,370	6,69628	9,12151	0,779988
1994	39,6565	7,54328	1,92452	288,026	158,918	6,58261	0,793618	1 915,06	2,15827	13,5395	196,896	6,19077	9,16307	0,775902
1995	38,5519	7,32804	1,87375	302,989	163,000	6,52506	0,815525	2 130,14	2,09891	13,1824	196,105	5,70855	9,33192	0,828789
1996	39,2886	7,35934	1,90954	305,546	160,748	6,49300	0,793448	1 958,96	2,13973	13,4345	195,761	5,82817	8,51472	0,813798
1997	40,5332	7,48361	1,96438	309,385	165,887	6,61260	0,747516	1 929,30	2,21081	13,8240	198,589	5,88064	8,65117	0,692304

([1]) Currencies within the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

1.0.2. **Representative market rates**

	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998	
	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Correcting factor (¹)	1,145109	1,145109	1,195066	1,207509	1,207509	1,207509	1,207509	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5652	47,8212	47,3318	38,2955	38,6910	39,3686	40,0486	40,5993	40,7895	40,7862
Danmark	8,97989	8,97989	8,97989	8,97989	9,12443	9,11616	9,03831	7,27991	7,29394	7,37004	7,43563	7,49397	7,53244	7,53189
Deutschland	2,35418	2,35418	2,35418	2,35418	2,33547	2,32189	2,30329	1,86459	1,88339	1,91332	1,94386	1,96752	1,97691	1,97749
Elláda	267,566	285,304	310,351	322,343	335,285	350,778	356,426	301,098	311,761	302,857	309,159	310,591	311,706	333,928
España	149,336	148,064	166,075	180,781	191,824	192,108	195,066	161,772	159,467	161,236	163,731	166,228	167,343	167,845
France	7,89563	7,89563	7,89563	7,89563	7,95250	7,95109	7,95539	6,55329	6,44929	6,48754	6,55784	6,63864	6,61539	6,62914
Ireland	0,878776	0,878776	0,878776	0,976426	0,959728	0,958886	0,957670	0,815577	0,819371	0,791316	0,750474	0,752478	0,767777	0,785461
Italia	1 761,45	1 761,45	2 107,81	2 141,92	2 304,40	2 292,05	2 404,82	2 183,96	2 080,24	1 929,16	1 910,81	1 923,18	1 940,41	1 948,32
Luxembourg	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5652	47,8212	47,3318	38,2955	38,6910	39,3686	40,0486	40,5993	40,7895	40,7862
Nederland	2,65256	2,65256	2,65256	2,65256	2,61588	2,60310	2,57866	2,08653	2,10859	2,14427	2,18167	2,21435	2,22782	2,22893
Österreich	16,4626	16,4626	16,4597	16,6566	16,4210	16,3322	16,2076	13,1114	13,2524	13,4659	13,6782	13,8448	13,9094	13,9126
Portugal	205,713	195,283	211,171	224,714	238,299	239,648	236,787	196,330	196,843	196,721	195,676	198,643	202,205	202,472
Suomi/Finland	6,31347	6,37805	7,65915	7,92864	7,81938	7,71738	7,02071	5,72342	5,70851	5,82917	5,80560	5,87796	5,98610	6,01045
Sverige	8,49601	8,49601	10,31060	10,75050	11,33200	11,17280	10,98570	9,66301	8,70719	8,33172	8,57645	8,77668	8,67345	8,70857
United Kingdom	0,816056	0,806898	0,957833	0,938409	0,914823	0,944239	0,946033	0,832920	0,846631	0,813779	0,743720	0,683054	0,666093	0,658309
USA	1,53621	1,52562	1,46635	1,39276	1,36794	1,45688	1,46824	1,33110	1,31010	1,25492	1,24947	1,13802	1,11021	1,09775
Switzerland	2,07373	2,11955	2,11398	2,10229	1,98113	1,95276	1,94696	1,54007	1,51564	1,57611	1,68047	1,64100	1,59824	1,65797
Japan	193,109	192,189	181,685	150,909	152,176	146,286	147,020	112,151	134,436	136,396	143,605	130,152	144,297	153,846

(¹) Correcting factor applied to market exchange rates for purposes of switchover mechanism.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

1.0.3. Agricultural conversion rates

(1 ECU = ... NC)

Since	Belgique/ België Luxembourg	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
	BEF/LUF	DKK	DEM	GRD	ESP	FRF	IEP	ITL	NLG	ATS	PTE	FIM	SEK	GBP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.7.1992	48,5563	8,97989	2,35418	274,609	151,756	7,89563	0,878776	1761,45	2,65256	:	206,307	:	:	0,795423
1.7.1993	48,5563	8,97989	2,35418	319,060	182,744	7,89563	0,976426	2166,58	2,65256	:	222,758	:	:	0,948645
1.7.1994	49,3070	9,34812	2,35418	346,789	192,319	7,98191	0,976426	2274,93	2,65256	:	239,331	:	:	0,932453
1.7.1995	39,5239	7,74166	1,90616	302,387	170,165	6,61023	0,829498	2311,19	2,14021	13,4084	198,202	5,88000	9,91834	0,840997
1.7.1996	39,5239	7,49997	1,91449	311,761	165,198	6,61023	0,829498	2030,40	2,14427	13,4713	198,202	6,02811	8,93762	0,833821
1.1.1997	40,0486	7,49997	1,94386	311,761	165,198	6,61023	0,812908	1 973,93	2,18167	13,6782	198,202	6,02811	8,64446	0,809915
11.1.1997	40,1295	:	1,94738	:	:	:	0,778173	:	2,18573	13,7020	:	:	:	:
21.1.1997	40,2147	:	1,95076	:	:	:	:	:	2,19067	13,7246	:	:	:	0,768177
23.1.1997	40,3103	:	1,95540	:	:	:	:	:	2,19663	13,7562	:	:	:	:
24.1.1997	40,2861	:	1,95423	:	:	:	:	:	2,19514	13,7482	:	:	:	:
7.2.1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,69363	:
17.2.1997	40,3225	:	1,95431	:	165,442	:	:	:	:	13,7526	:	:	:	:
9.3.1997	:	:	:	:	165,571	:	:	:	2,19831	13,7529	:	:	8,71269	:
19.3.1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,83274	:
29.3.1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,756658	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,742320
26.4.1997	40,4180	:	1,95903	:	:	:	:	:	2,20270	13,7880	:	:	:	:
6.5.1997	40,4285	:	1,95929	:	:	:	:	:	2,20397	13,7910	:	:	8,88562	:
16.5.1997	:	:	:	311,858	:	:	0,757666	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
26.5.1997	:	:	:	312,011	:	:	0,759189	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
5.6.1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,720829
11.7.1997	40,7357	7,51757	1,97407	:	166,718	6,65716	:	:	2,22212	13,8905	199,234	:	:	:
21.7.1997	40,8741	7,54258	1,97970	:	166,839	6,68769	:	:	2,22893	13,9291	199,837	:	:	:
1.8.1997	40,9321	7,54917	1,98243	:	167,111	:	:	:	2,23273	13,9485	200,230	:	:	:
11.8.1997	:	:	:	:	167,153	:	:	:	:	:	200,321	:	:	:
21.8.1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,695735
11.10.1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,65258	:
1.1.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,763456	:	:	:	201,259	:	:	:
7.1.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,772837	:	:	:	:	:	8,68510	:

9.1.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,785663	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
21.1.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	201,690	:	:	:
1.2.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,71433	:
11.2.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,76111	:
19.2.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,794401	:	:	:	202,007	:	8,79309	:
11.3.1998	:	:	:	312,493	167,525	:	0,796521	:	:	:	202,232	:	:	:
19.3.1998	:	:	:	343,057	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
24.3.1998	:	7,55234	:	349,703	167,997	:	:	:	2,23286	:	202,764	:	:	:
3.4.1998	:	7,56225	1,98391	:	168,336	:	:	:	2,23593	13,9576	203,183	:	:	:
3.5.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,677353
21.7.1998	:	:	:	338,319	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	40,9321	7,56225	1,98391	338,319	168,336	6,68769	0,796521	1 973,93	2,23593	13,9576	203,183	6,02811	8,79309	0,677353

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

2.0.1.1. Basic data: key general statistics (1997)

	Total area (km²)	Population (1 000 inhabitants)	GDP/ inhabitants PPS (²)	Inflation (¹) %	Unemployment rate (% of civilian working population)	Total civilian working population (x 1 000)	Trade balance (Mio ECU)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EU-15	3 236 180	373 713	18 979	1,8	10,7	150 070	49 918
Belgique/België	30 518	10 170	21 456	1,4	9,2	3 838	11 111 (³)
Danmark	43 094	5 275	21 751	1,9	5,5	2 675	3 854
Deutschland	356 970	82 012	20 865	0,6	10,0	35 299	62 934
Elláda	131 957	10 487	13 138	6,9	9,6	3 853	- 12 903
España	505 990	39 299	14 758	2,0	20,8	12 706	- 12 595
France	543 965	58 492	19 817	1,0	12,4	22 157	15 093
Ireland	70 285	3 652	18 294	2,2	10,1	1 373	14 319
Italia	301 323	57 461	19 239	2,6	12,1	20 032	26 559
Luxembourg	2 568	418	31 531	2,4	2,6	169	11 111 (³)
Nederland	41 526	15 567	19 835	2,2	5,2	7 186	14 988
Österreich	83 858	8 068	21 349	1,6	4,4	3 609	- 5 448
Portugal	91 910	9 934	13 415	2,8	6,8	4 523	- 9 788
Suomi/Finland	338 150	5 132	18 726	2,2	13,1	2 120	8 693
Sverige	449 964	8 844	18 672	1,2	9,9	3 917	15 242
United Kingdom	244 101	58 902	18 929	2,7	7,0	26 612	- 23 171
Cyprus	9 250	766	:	3,0 (⁴)	:	370	- 2 886
CEECs	1 075 960	105 061	7 544	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	110 990	8 341	4 415	1 082,3 (⁵)	13,7	4 311 (⁴)	276
Czech Republic	78 870	10 309	12 016	8,5 (⁵)	5,2	4 889	- 3 883
Estonia	42 800	1 462	7 039	11,2 (⁵)	4,3	634	- 1 329
Hungary	93 030	10 174	8 894	18,3 (⁵)	10,4	3 646	- 1 882
Latvia	65 301	2 480	5 131	8,4 (⁵)	7,0	1 037	- 972
Lithuania	64 589	3 707	5 752	8,9 (⁵)	5,6	1 915 (⁴)	- 1 552
Poland	312 690	38 639	7 531	14,9 (⁵)	10,5	15 180	- 14 600
Romania	238 390	22 582	8 546	154,8 (⁵)	8,8	11 050	- 2 512
Slovakia	20 270	5 379	8 940	6,1 (⁵)	12,5	2 194	- 1 298
Slovenia	49 030	1 987	12 976	8,3 (⁵)	14,8	961 (⁴)	- 869
USA	9 363 520	271 648	27 561	1,8	4,9	138 771	- 224 725
Japan	377 800	125 638	22 485	0,5	3,4	66 860	72 460

(¹) GDP price deflator.
(²) Purchasing power standard.
(³) UEBL/BLEU.
(⁴) 1996.
(⁵) Consumer price index.

Sources: Eurostat, European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FAO and UNSO.

2.0.1.2. **Basic data — key EU agricultural statistics**

	Utilised agricultural area (1 000 ha)	Number of holdings (1 000 holdings)	UAA per holding (ha)	Employment in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sector		Final production of agriculture (Mio ECU)
				Number (1 000 persons)	Share in employed civilian working population (%)	
	1997	1996	1996	1997	1997	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EU-15	134 261 *	7 370	17,4	7 434	5,0	217 538
Belgique/België	1 375	71	19,1	102	2,7	6 592
Danmark	2 721	69	39,6	100	3,7	6 932
Deutschland	17 335	567	30,3	1 039	2,9	32 745
Elláda	3 465	802	4,5	765	19,9	8 815
España	29 649	1 278	19,7	1 055	8,3	26 853
France	30 168	735	38,5	1 029	4,6	46 953
Ireland	4 325	153	28,2	149	10,9	4 435
Italia	14 685	2 482	5,9	1 307	6,5	35 081
Luxembourg	127	3	39,9	4	2,4	181
Nederland	1 848	113	17,7	251	3,5	16 385
Österreich	3 412	222	15,4	249	6,9	3 583
Portugal	3 967	451	8,7	601	13,3	4 347
Suomi/Finland	2 150	101	21,7	164	7,7	2 306
Sverige	3 177	89	34,4	127	3,2	3 333
United Kingdom	15 858	235	70,1	493	1,9	18 997
Cyprus	148	:	:	76	20,5	:
CEECs	60 382 *	:	:	10 293 (4)	22,5 (4)	:
Bulgaria	6 203	:	:	769 (4)	37,3 (4)	4 408
Czech Republic	4 280	:	:	211 (4)	4,1 (4)	:
Estonia	1 199	:	:	74 (4)	9,2 (4)	:
Hungary	6 195	:	:	298 (4)	8,2 (4)	:
Latvia	2 521	:	:	208 (4)	15,3 (4)	748
Lithuania	3 504	:	:	398 (4)	24,0 (4)	1 769
Poland	18 457	:	:	4 130 (4)	26,7 (4)	15 958
Romania	14 794	:	:	3 975 (4)	37,3 (4)	10 285
Slovakia	2 444	:	:	169 (4)	6,0 (4)	:
Slovenia	785 (4)	:	:	61 (4)	6,3 (4)	:
USA	425 414	2 058	206,7	3 538	2,6	:
Japan	4 994 (4)	3 444	1,5	3 220 (4)	4,8 (4)	:

(1) For Member States intra + extra trade; for EU-12 and EU-15 extra trade.
(2) Change from previous year.
(3) UEBL/BLEU.
(4) 1996.
Sources: Eurostat, European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FAO and UNSO.

Consumption of inputs (Mio ECU)	Gross value-added at market prices (Mio ECU)	Share of agriculture in the GDP (GVA/GDP) (%)	Share of agriculture in total gross fixed capital formation (%)	EU trade in food and agricultural products (1)			Trend of food prices (2) (%)	Share of household consumption expenditure devoted to food, beverages and tobacco as proportion of total consumer expenditure of households (%)
				Share of imports of food and agricultural products in imports of all products (%)	Share of exports of food and agricultural products in exports of all products (%)	External trade balance in food and agricultural products (Mio ECU)		
1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1996
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
103 051	114 487	1,6	:	10,6	7,6	– 16 304	0,9	17,5 *
4 251	2 341	1,1	1,1 *	11,9 (3)	11,3 (3)	424 (3)	2,2	15,7
3 626	3 306	2,4	3,5 *	15,8	26,6	5 353	3,3	19,7
17 760	14 985	0,8	2,0 *	10,5	5,2	– 16 786	1,7	14,2 *
2 559	6 256	5,9	4,9 *	16,8	29,9	– 895	4,4	22,2
11 410	15 443	3,3	:	13,8	16,8	869	– 0,7	19,3
23 588	23 365	1,9	2,7 *	10,6	13,6	9 489	1,8	17,8
2 207	2 228	3,4	7,4 *	9,3	12,5	2 836	1,5	30,7
9 865	25 216	2,5	6,3 (4)	14,2	6,9	– 11 591	– 0,2	18,9
86	95	0,7	1,7 *	11,9 (3)	11,3 (3)	424 (3)	1,0	18,2 *
8 143	8 242	2,6	3,3 (4)	14,0	21,4	15 504	1,6	14,1
1 880	1 703	0,9	:	8,3	6,7	– 1 252	1,4	16,8
2 190	2 157	2,4	1,9 *	15,2	8,2	– 2 836	0,1	28,0 *
1 551	754	0,7	3,3 *	8,7	7,9	484	1,5	19,5
2 454	879	0,4	2,4 *	8,3	6,1	– 278	1,0	18,4
11 480	7 518	0,7	1,5 *	10,9	6,9	– 12 397	– 0,1	19,9
:	302 (4)	4,3 (4)	:	27,9	37,3	– 771	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2 311	2 094	23,3	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	8,2	7,3	– 486	:	:
:	240	:	:	18,2	25,0	– 66	:	:
:	2 088	5,2	:	6,0	15,4	147	:	:
442	306	6,3	:	14,9	37,9	201	:	:
887	882	10,4	:	12,8	22,7	52	:	:
9 859	6 098	5,1	:	12,0 (4)	12,5 (4)	– 1 096 (4)	:	:
4 484	5 801	18,8	:	7,2	10,2	46	:	:
:	758	4,4	:	8,7	7,3	– 219	:	:
:	:	:	:	9,5	5,2	– 403	:	:
:	:	:	:	6,5	10,7	9 798	:	:
:	:	:	:	19,2	0,6	– 55 014	:	:

3.1.1. **Shares of individual products in final agricultural production** (1997)

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Products subject to EU market organisations						
Wheat	5,0	2,9	6,1	5,7	3,4	2,3
Rye	0,3	0,0	0,6	1,3	0,0	0,1
Oats	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,4
Barley	1,9	0,4	4,5	2,9	0,3	2,6
Maize	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,5	2,2	2,3
Rice	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	1,0
Sugarbeet	2,6	4,9	2,3	4,0	2,3	1,5
Tobacco	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,1	2,4	0,4
Olive oil	2,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,5	7,1
Oilseeds	1,4	0,1	1,0	1,8	0,1	1,1
Fresh fruit (1)	4,1	4,5	0,4	4,5	7,2	6,4
Fresh vegetables (1)	9,0	11,8	1,9	3,8	12,7	13,0
Wine and must	6,0	0,0	0,0	3,9	1,7	5,2
Seeds	0,7	0,3	1,1	0,4	0,1	0,0
Textile fibres	0,6	0,2	0,0	0,0	11,7	1,0
Hops	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0
Milk	17,6	14,2	21,6	24,9	10,2	7,5
Beef/veal	9,8	13,1	5,9	10,4	2,6	6,4
Pigmeat	12,2	26,9	36,2	17,7	3,3	14,2
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	2,1	0,1	0,1	0,5	7,0	4,5
Eggs	2,5	2,9	1,2	3,2	2,2	2,6
Poultry	5,5	5,4	2,5	2,7	2,9	4,6
Subtotal	86,4	87,7	85,4	88,8	86,0	84,3
Products not subject to EU market organisations						
Potatoes	1,9	2,8	1,4	1,9	2,6	1,4
Other	11,4	9,2	13,2	9,2	11,4	12,4
Subtotal	13,3	12,0	14,6	11,1	14,0	13,8
Grand total	100	100	100	100	100	99
Value in Mio ECU	217 538	6 592	6 932	32 745	8 815	26 853

(1) The products listed in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 on the new market organisations.

Source: Eurostat, EAA (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

(%)

France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EU-12
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
8,0	1,4	3,3	2,4	0,7	2,5	0,9	2,6	5,5	9,9	5,0
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,4	0,0	0,3
0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,1	2,4	1,8	0,2	0,1
2,0	2,2	0,2	1,6	0,2	1,1	0,1	5,4	3,2	3,6	1,9
4,0	0,0	3,1	0,0	0,1	1,0	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0
0,1	0,0	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4
2,7	1,7	2,0	0,0	2,2	3,8	1,4	2,9	3,9	2,2	2,6
0,2	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4
0,0	0,0	4,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3
2,8	0,0	1,1	0,8	0,0	1,6	0,2	1,0	0,8	1,9	1,4
3,6	0,2	5,4	1,8	2,1	6,1	8,6	1,4	1,1	1,4	4,2
6,4	3,8	14,8	0,7	13,3	3,5	10,0	4,6	3,7	7,9	9,2
14,0	0,0	8,8	5,3	0,0	5,9	8,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,2
1,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,7
0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
16,2	33,7	12,2	45,1	20,9	21,1	13,4	35,6	33,8	24,2	16,3
12,2	33,0	8,8	25,1	8,7	14,3	7,2	9,2	9,7	8,5	9,4
7,8	7,7	6,9	11,6	12,0	21,8	18,4	11,1	15,3	8,8	11,5
1,2	5,9	0,6	0,0	0,4	0,7	6,7	0,1	0,2	6,2	2,1
1,7	0,6	2,7	1,1	2,8	2,8	1,6	1,8	2,9	3,3	2,4
7,9	3,9	5,4	0,1	4,2	3,3	4,3	2,5	2,8	11,2	5,4
92,7	94,3	82,5	96,0	69,9	90,4	87,3	80,7	85,3	89,7	84,4
1,7	1,2	1,1	1,7	3,2	1,2	3,6	3,8	3,0	2,7	1,9
5,8	4,5	15,1	1,8	26,9	8,4	7,3	15,4	11,7	8,0	11,7
7,5	5,7	16,2	3,6	30,5	9,6	10,9	19,4	14,7	10,7	13,6
100	100	99	100	100	100	98	100	100	100	100
46 953	4 435	35 081	181	16 385	3 583	4 347	2 306	3 333	18 997	208 316

3.1.2. **Individual Member States' shares in final agricultural production** (1997)

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Products subject to EU market organisations						
Wheat	1,8	3,9	17,3	2,8	5,8	35,0
Rye	0,1	6,9	75,7	0,5	6,5	2,3
Oats	0,4	2,4	10,9	0,7	25,1	8,7
Barley	0,6	7,5	23,0	0,6	16,8	23,0
Maize	0,0	0,0	4,4	4,7	15,3	45,9
Rice	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,1	29,2	4,4
Sugarbeet	5,7	2,8	23,0	3,6	7,3	22,8
Tobacco	0,1	0,0	3,8	26,9	14,3	12,9
Olive oil	0,0	0,0	0,0	23,0	39,7	0,0
Oilseeds	0,1	2,3	18,8	0,2	9,6	41,8
Fresh fruit (¹)	3,3	0,3	16,3	7,0	18,9	18,7
Fresh vegetables (¹)	4,0	0,7	6,3	5,7	17,8	15,4
Wine and must	0,0	0,0	9,8	1,2	10,7	50,2
Seeds	1,2	5,3	9,0	0,6	0,7	53,4
Textile fibres	0,8	0,0	0,0	77,2	19,2	2,5
Hops	1,1	0,0	70,8	0,0	4,2	4,1
Milk	2,4	3,9	21,3	2,4	5,3	19,9
Beef/veal	4,0	1,9	16,0	1,1	8,0	26,8
Pigmeat	6,7	9,5	21,8	1,1	14,3	13,7
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	0,2	0,1	3,4	13,3	26,4	12,1
Eggs	3,5	1,5	19,6	3,6	13,0	14,7
Poultry	3,0	1,5	7,5	2,1	10,3	30,9
Subtotal	3,3	3,4	16,5	4,3	12,4	24,7
Products not subject to EU market organisations						
Potatoes	4,4	2,4	14,6	5,5	8,9	19,5
Other	2,5	3,6	12,1	4,0	15,4	10,5
Subtotal	2,8	3,4	12,5	4,2	14,5	11,7
Grand total	3,0	3,2	15,1	4,1	12,3	21,6

(¹) The products listed in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 on the new market organisations.

Source: Eurostat, EAA (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

EU-15 = 100

(%)

Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0,6	10,8	0,0	1,0	0,8	0,4	0,5	1,7	17,4
0,0	0,2	0,0	0,5	2,0	0,6	1,2	2,7	0,7
1,9	7,1	0,1	0,2	1,5	1,0	12,1	17,5	10,3
2,4	2,1	0,1	0,7	0,9	0,1	3,0	2,5	16,7
0,0	26,4	0,0	0,2	0,9	2,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	51,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,9	0,0	0,0	0,0
1,3	12,6	0,0	6,3	2,4	1,1	1,2	2,3	7,5
0,0	40,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	35,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	11,9	0,0	0,1	1,8	0,3	0,7	0,9	11,4
0,1	21,1	0,0	3,9	2,4	4,1	0,3	0,4	3,0
0,9	26,4	0,0	11,2	0,6	2,2	0,5	0,6	7,6
0,0	23,7	0,1	0,0	1,6	2,7	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	0,0	0,0	24,5	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,6	3,6
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	18,6
3,9	11,2	0,2	9,0	2,0	1,5	2,1	2,9	12,0
6,8	14,5	0,2	6,6	2,4	1,5	1,0	1,5	7,6
1,3	9,1	0,1	7,4	2,9	3,0	1,0	1,9	6,3
5,7	4,9	0,0	1,6	0,5	6,3	0,0	0,2	25,3
0,5	17,4	0,0	8,6	1,9	1,3	0,8	1,8	11,7
1,5	15,9	0,0	5,7	1,0	1,6	0,5	0,8	17,8
8,4	16,4	0,1	6,5	1,8	2,2	1,1	1,6	9,7
1,3	9,5	0,1	12,5	1,0	3,8	2,1	2,4	12,1
8,0	22,8	0,0	17,6	1,2	1,6	1,4	1,5	5,8
0,9	20,9	0,0	16,9	1,2	1,9	1,5	1,7	6,7
2,0	16,1	0,1	7,5	1,6	2,0	1,1	1,5	8,7

3.1.3. **Farm inputs: breakdown by Member State** (1997)

(%)

	Consumption of inputs (Mio ECU)	Seeds and reproductive material	Animal feed	Fertilizers and soil improvers	Crop protection products	Pharmaceuticals	Energy and lubricants	Cattle	Farm implements, upkeep, repairs	Services	Other	Share of inputs in production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EU-15	103 050	5,4	36,0	8,8	6,4	1,2	11,4	1,0	12,3	13,4	4,1	47,4
Belgique/België	4 251	6,1	47,3	4,8	3,7	1,9	7,7	1,0	9,5	7,8	10,3	64,5
Danmark	3 626	3,4	47,3	6,7	4,0	0,0	5,9	0,0	13,6	13,3 ([3])	5,9	52,3
Deutschland	17 760	4,5	27,6	8,3	6,0	0,0	15,9	0,7	15,0	19,9 ([3])	2,0	54,2
Elláda	2 559	4,1	21,6	7,7	7,3	2,6	32,1	1,5	14,4	2,3	6,4	29,0
España	11 410	3,0	41,1	7,9	4,6	3,3	7,8	2,4	16,5	6,2	7,4	42,5
France	23 588	9,0	34,3	12,0	10,1	1,5	7,9	0,3	10,8	11,9	2,2	50,2
Ireland	2 207	3,3	35,8	15,7	3,0	4,9	13,3	0,8	9,7	7,4	6,1	49,8
Italia	9 865	5,6	46,8	9,3	7,1	0,3	16,0	0,0	0,0	8,6	6,3 ([4])	28,1
Luxembourg	86	4,4	27,4	13,9	3,4	1,9	9,2	5,4	11,5	0,0	23,0	47,4
Nederland	8 143	5,5	43,5	3,4	2,1 ([3])	0,0	11,4	3,1	13,6	16,3	1,1	49,7
Österreich	1 880	4,0	21,0	7,1	4,5	0,0	15,5	2,8	20,4	1,6	23,1	52,5
Portugal	2 190	0,0	43,3	0,0	14,2 ([1])	0,0	13,0	5,3 ([2])	9,5	8,8	5,8	50,4
Suomi/Finland	1 551	1,8	32,2	13,5	2,3	2,0	12,1	0,0	14,8	16,1	5,2	67,3
Sverige	2 454	5,5	30,7	7,9	2,9	0,3	14,6	0,0	23,3	14,8	0,0	73,6
United Kingdom	11 480	4,4	31,0	9,9	5,8	1,7	7,7	0,2	14,1	23,2	2,0	60,4
EU-12	97 164	5,5	36,5	8,8	6,6	1,2	11,2	1,0	11,9	13,5	3,9	46,6

([1]) Including fertilizers and soil improvers.
([2]) Including seeds and reproductive material.
([3]) Including pharmaceuticals.
([4]) Including cattle and farm implements, upkeep, repairs.

Source: Eurostat, EAA (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.4. Situation of the (1): (a) final agricultural production, (b) consumption of inputs, (c) gross value-added of agriculture (d) net value-added at factor cost (4) — 1997

		NC (Mio)		% TAV on the basis of data in national currencies at 1990 prices		At current prices and rates of exchange			
						PPS	ECU		
		At current prices	At 1990 prices	1997/1990	1997/1996	Mio	Mio	As % of aggregate (EU-15 = 100)	As % of final production by Member States
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Final production	EU-15	:	:	×	×	225 377	217 538	100,0	100,0
	Belgique/België	267 198	300 025	14,1	- 1,2	6 749	6 592	3,0	3,0
	Danmark	51 879	56 341	2,9	1,1	5 682	6 932	3,2	3,2
	Deutschland	64 324	68 706	1,0	0,0	30 016	32 745	15,1	15,1
	Elláda	2 726 903	1 793 601	16,8	1,7	11 110	8 815	4,1	4,1
	España	4 454 500	3 884 460	11,2	7,0	33 259	26 853	12,3	12,3
	France	310 481	354 236	6,2	0,2	44 887	46 953	21,6	21,6
	Ireland	3 315	3 440	6,8	- 0,2	4 912	4 435	2,0	2,0
	Italia (2)	67 683	59 716	6,7	- 0,8	38 833	35 081	16,1	16,1
	Luxembourg	7 320	8 436	1,5	- 3,4	173	181	0,1	0,1
	Nederland	36 224	36 421	0,0	- 5,1	16 639	16 385	7,5	7,5
	Österreich	49 532	63 106	- 4,1	1,2	3 356	3 583	1,6	1,6
	Portugal	863 219	820 429	- 3,6	- 3,9	6 544	4 347	2,0	2,0
	Suomi/Finland	13 559	22 024	- 10,2	4,8	2 187	2 306	1,1	1,1
	Sverige	28 833	32 147	- 5,6	3,8	2 765	3 333	1,5	1,5
	United Kingdom	13 152	16 196	21,7	0,9	18 267	18 997	8,7	8,7
	EU-12	:	:	×	×	217 070	208 316	95,8	95,8
Consumption of inputs	EU-15	:	:	×	×	104 831	103 050	100,0	47,4
	Belgique/België	172 323	166 073	12,7	- 1,1	4 352	4 251	4,1	64,5
	Danmark	27 137	26 691	2,5	0,1	2 972	3 626	3,5	52,3
	Deutschland	34 887	31 613	- 10,0	- 0,3	16 280	17 760	17,2	54,2
	Elláda	791 700	428 493	9,5	- 0,3	3 226	2 559	2,5	29,0
	España	1 892 700	1 635 513	11,8	1,4	14 132	11 410	11,1	42,5
	France	155 975	151 587	4,1	1,0	22 550	23 588	22,9	50,2
	Ireland	1 650	1 575	16,9	- 4,0	2 444	2 207	2,1	49,8
	Italia (2)	19 033	15 035	- 6,7	- 1,3	10 920	9 865	9,6	28,1
	Luxembourg	3 472	3 411	4,8	- 0,5	82	86	0,1	47,4
	Nederland	18 002	16 798	- 0,9	- 3,2	8 269	8 143	7,9	49,7
	Österreich	25 992	23 980	3,5	- 0,1	1 761	1 880	1,8	52,5
	Portugal	434 952	384 628	0,8	- 2,5	3 297	2 190	2,1	50,4
	Suomi/Finland	9 124	10 013	- 11,3	- 0,5	1 472	1 551	1,5	67,3
	Sverige	21 233	18 167	- 7,1	0,6	2 036	2 454	2,4	73,6
	United Kingdom	7 948	7 948	15,6	- 1,5	11 038	11 480	11,1	60,4
	EU-12	:	:	×	×	99 562	97 164	94,3	46,6

Gross value-added at market prices	EU-15	:	:	×	×	120 547	114 487	100,0	52,6
	Belgique/België	94 875	133 952	15,9	- 1,4	2 396	2 341	2,0	35,5
	Danmark	24 742	29 651	3,2	2,1	2 710	3 306	2,9	47,7
	Deutschland	29 436	37 094	12,7	0,3	13 736	14 985	13,1	45,8
	Elláda	1 935 204	1 365 108	19,4	2,4	7 885	6 256	5,5	71,0
	España	2 561 800	2 239 319	10,3	11,0	19 128	15 443	13,5	57,5
	France	154 506	202 649	7,8	- 0,3	22 337	23 365	20,4	49,8
	Ireland	1 666	1 864	- 0,4	3,3	2 467	2 228	1,9	50,2
	Italia (2)	48 650	44 681	12,1	- 0,6	27 913	25 216	22,0	71,9
	Luxembourg	3 849	5 025	- 0,6	- 5,2	91	95	0,1	52,6
	Nederland	18 222	19 623	0,8	- 6,7	8 370	8 242	7,2	50,3
	Österreich	23 540	39 126	- 8,2	2,0	1 595	1 703	1,5	47,5
	Portugal	428 267	435 801	- 7,1	- 5,2	3 247	2 157	1,9	49,6
	Suomi/Finland	4 435	12 012	- 9,2	9,6	716	754	0,7	32,7
	Sverige	7 600	13 980	- 3,7	8,2	729	879	0,8	26,4
	United Kingdom	5 205	8 248	28,1	3,3	7 228	7 518	6,6	39,6
	EU-12	:	:	×	×	117 508	111 152	97,1	53,4
Net value-added at factor cost (3) (4)	EU-15	:	—	×	×	119 919	113 298	100,0	52,1
	Belgique/België	83 172	—	×	×	2 101	2 052	1,8	31,1
	Danmark	22 411	—	×	×	2 454	2 995	2,6	43,2
	Deutschland	24 773	—	×	×	11 560	12 611	11,1	38,5
	Elláda	2 353 479	—	×	×	9 589	7 608	6,7	86,3
	España	2 851 100	—	×	×	21 288	17 187	15,2	64,0
	France	163 988	—	×	×	23 708	24 799	21,9	52,8
	Ireland	2 147	—	×	×	3 180	2 872	2,5	64,7
	Italia (2)	39 989	—	×	×	22 943	20 727	18,3	59,1
	Luxembourg	4 106	—	×	×	97	101	0,1	56,1
	Nederland	15 308	—	×	×	7 032	6 924	6,1	42,3
	Österreich	22 374	—	×	×	1 516	1 618	1,4	45,2
	Portugal	480 724	—	×	×	3 644	2 421	2,1	55,7
	Suomi/Finland	11 289	—	×	×	1 821	1 920	1,7	83,3
	Sverige	7 381	—	×	×	708	853	0,8	25,6
	United Kingdom	5 961	—	×	×	8 278	8 610	7,6	45,3
	EU-12	:	—	×	×	115 875	108 906	96,1	52,3

(1) The figures are calculated from series according to recording net of VAT.
(2) In thousand million lire.
(3) TAV at current prices.
(4) Net value-added at factor cost = gross value-added at market prices + subsidies - production-linked taxes - depreciation.

Source: Eurostat, EAA (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.5. Final agricultural production, crop production and livestock production ([1])

	Mio NC			Mio ECU			% EAV
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Final production EU-15	×	×	×	209 091	219 422	217 538	– 0,9
Belgique/België	255 323	264 634	267 198	6 623	6 734	6 592	– 2,1
Danmark	50 030	51 337	51 879	6 827	6 976	6 932	– 0,6
Deutschland	61 188	63 704	64 324	32 655	33 361	32 745	– 1,8
Elláda	2 646 862	2 605 865	2 726 903	8 736	8 529	8 815	3,4
España	3 837 197	4 415 400	4 454 500	23 541	27 468	26 853	– 2,2
France	297 828	305 643	310 481	45 644	47 073	46 953	– 0,3
Ireland	3 576	3 538	3 315	4 385	4 460	4 435	– 0,5
Italia ([2])	66 787	69 389	67 683	31 353	35 421	35 081	– 1,0
Luxembourg	7 606	7 418	7 320	197	189	181	– 4,3
Nederland	35 650	36 170	36 224	16 985	16 904	16 385	– 3,1
Österreich	49 141	49 090	49 532	3 728	3 654	3 583	– 1,9
Portugal	873 148	948 010	863 219	4 452	4 843	4 347	– 10,2
Suomi/Finland	13 339	13 322	13 559	2 337	2 286	2 306	0,9
Sverige	29 787	28 686	28 833	3 192	3 369	3 333	– 1,1
United Kingdom	15 280	14 776	13 152	18 436	18 157	18 997	4,6
EU-12	×	×	×	199 835	210 113	208 316	– 0,9
B. Crop production EU-15	×	×	×	99 900	106 529	105 049	– 1,4
Belgique/België	99 242	97 429	95 343	2 574	2 479	2 352	– 5,1
Danmark	15 097	15 013	14 644	2 060	2 040	1 957	– 4,1
Deutschland	23 877	25 241	25 625	12 743	13 218	13 045	– 1,3
Elláda	1 822 368	1 844 071	1 929 505	6 015	6 035	6 237	3,3
España	2 167 690	2 626 800	2 572 800	13 299	16 341	15 509	– 5,1
France	152 170	158 016	161 681	23 321	24 336	24 450	0,5
Ireland	446	454	410	547	572	548	– 4,3
Italia ([2])	40 493	41 701	40 380	19 010	21 287	20 930	– 1,7
Luxembourg	1 353	1 332	1 151	35	34	28	– 16,2
Nederland	16 539	16 609	18 156	7 880	7 762	8 212	5,8
Österreich	17 117	16 300	16 752	1 298	1 213	1 212	– 0,1
Portugal	453 059	485 000	385 636	2 310	2 478	1 942	– 21,6
Suomi/Finland	3 750	3 977	4 103	657	682	698	2,3
Sverige	9 553	8 824	8 794	1 024	1 036	1 016	– 1,9
United Kingdom	5 908	5 708	4 785	7 128	7 014	6 912	– 1,4
EU-12	×	×	×	96 921	103 597	102 123	– 1,4
B.1. Cereals (excl. rice) EU-15	×	×	×	18 738	22 079	20 373	– 7,7
Belgique/België	8 996	10 527	8 992	233	268	222	– 17,2
Danmark	6 474	6 281	5 824	883	853	778	– 8,8
Deutschland	5 769	6 766	7 088	3 079	3 543	3 608	1,8
Elláda	190 324	145 001	163 758	628	475	529	11,5
España	178 711	440 300	356 700	1 096	2 739	2 150	– 21,5
France	40 902	45 996	44 651	6 268	7 084	6 752	– 4,7
Ireland	138	159	126	169	200	168	– 15,8
Italia ([2])	5 642	5 548	4 684	2 649	2 832	2 428	– 14,3
Luxembourg	319	362	377	8	9	9	1,1
Nederland	409	440	343	195	206	155	– 24,5
Österreich	2 302	2 297	2 498	175	171	181	5,7
Portugal	32 909	37 555	29 253	168	192	147	– 23,2
Suomi/Finland	1 204	1 409	1 442	211	242	245	1,4
Sverige	3 178	3 219	3 298	341	378	381	0,9
United Kingdom	2 184	2 350	1 812	2 635	2 888	2 617	– 9,4
EU-12	×	×	×	18 012	21 289	19 565	– 8,1

3.1.5. *(cont.)*

	Mio NC			Mio ECU			% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C. Livestock production EU-15	×	×	×	108 466	112 247	111 788	- 0,4
Belgique/België	155 503	166 591	171 141	4 034	4 239	4 222	- 0,4
Danmark	34 933	36 324	37 235	4 767	4 936	4 976	0,8
Deutschland	37 256	38 394	38 667	19 883	20 106	19 684	- 2,1
Elláda	824 311	761 604	797 151	2 721	2 493	2 577	3,4
España	1 620 796	1 757 600	1 850 700	9 944	10 934	11 156	2,0
France	146 036	148 166	149 340	22 381	22 819	22 584	- 1,0
Ireland	3 130	3 085	2 906	3 838	3 887	3 887	- 0,0
Italia (²)	25 521	26 873	26 376	11 981	13 718	13 671	- 0,3
Luxembourg	6 214	6 050	6 135	161	154	151	- 1,7
Nederland	19 111	19 561	18 068	9 105	9 142	8 172	- 10,6
Österreich	32 024	32 790	32 780	2 429	2 441	2 371	- 2,8
Portugal	405 230	450 060	461 842	2 066	2 299	2 326	1,2
Suomi/Finland	9 588	9 345	9 456	1 680	1 603	1 608	0,3
Sverige	20 234	19 862	20 039	2 168	2 333	2 316	- 0,7
United Kingdom	9 372	9 068	8 367	11 308	11 143	12 085	8,5
EU-12	×	×	×	102 189	105 871	105 493	- 0,4
C.1 Beef/veal total EU-15	×	×	×	24 681	21 583	21 388	- 0,9
Belgique/België	39 365	35 169	34 880	1 021	895	861	- 3,8
Danmark	3 868	3 186	3 085	528	433	412	- 4,8
Deutschland	7 744	7 058	6 720	4 133	3 696	3 421	- 7,4
Elláda	84 100	74 863	71 666	278	245	232	- 5,4
España	294 041	258 200	285 000	1 804	1 606	1 718	7,0
France	42 181	37 808	37 906	6 464	5 823	5 732	- 1,6
Ireland	1 322	1 148	1 093	1 621	1 446	1 462	1,1
Italia (²)	6 826	6 202	5 986	3 204	3 166	3 103	- 2,0
Luxembourg	2 128	1 910	1 835	55	49	45	- 6,9
Nederland	3 352	2 938	3 143	1 597	1 373	1 422	3,5
Österreich	8 498	7 757	7 092	645	577	513	- 11,1
Portugal	60 229	56 913	62 124	307	291	313	7,6
Suomi/Finland	1 395	1 289	1 248	244	221	212	- 4,0
Sverige	3 518	2 844	2 791	377	334	323	- 3,4
United Kingdom	1 992	1 162	1 121	2 403	1 427	1 620	13,5
EU-12	×	×	×	23 415	20 450	20 340	- 0,5
C.2 Milk EU-15	×	×	×	38 197	38 613	38 241	- 1,0
Belgique/België	37 642	36 753	37 943	976	935	936	0,1
Danmark	11 152	11 322	11 185	1 522	1 538	1 495	- 2,9
Deutschland	16 080	15 961	16 017	8 582	8 359	8 154	- 2,5
Elláda	328 689	261 060	279 047	1 085	854	902	5,6
España	312 827	334 800	333 200	1 919	2 083	2 009	- 3,6
France	50 942	51 094	50 228	7 807	7 869	7 596	- 3,5
Ireland	1 212	1 209	1 116	1 486	1 524	1 493	- 2,0
Italia (²)	7 568	8 234	8 234	3 553	4 203	4 268	1,5
Luxembourg	3 350	3 283	3 301	87	84	81	- 2,5
Nederland	7 757	7 427	7 588	3 696	3 471	3 432	- 1,1
Österreich	10 139	10 348	10 439	769	770	755	- 2,0
Portugal	114 599	115 531	115 746	584	590	583	- 1,2
Suomi/Finland	4 660	4 646	4 825	816	797	821	2,9
Sverige	9 454	9 901	9 750	1 013	1 163	1 127	- 3,1
United Kingdom	3 566	3 558	3 178	4 302	4 372	4 590	5,0
EU-12	×	×	×	35 598	35 883	35 538	- 1,0

3.1.5. *(cont.)*

	Mio NC			Mio ECU			% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C.3 Pigmeat							
EU-15	×	×	×	23 262	26 817	26 558	– 1,0
Belgique/België	56 792	67 781	71 989	1 473	1 725	1 776	3,0
Danmark	15 949	17 791	18 787	2 176	2 417	2 510	3,8
Deutschland	9 149	10 734	11 365	4 883	5 621	5 786	2,9
Elláda	77 080	84 498	91 287	254	277	295	6,7
España	505 116	580 300	630 400	3 099	3 610	3 800	5,3
France	20 425	23 376	24 145	3 130	3 600	3 651	1,4
Ireland	233	293	254	286	370	340	– 8,0
Italia (2)	4 239	4 563	4 649	1 990	2 329	2 410	3,5
Luxembourg	612	722	851	16	18	21	14,2
Nederland	5 434	6 295	4 330	2 589	2 942	1 958	– 33,4
Österreich	8 995	10 272	10 806	682	765	782	2,2
Portugal	121 986	158 500	159 180	622	810	802	– 1,0
Suomi/Finland	1 331	1 373	1 502	233	236	255	8,4
Sverige	4 274	4 026	4 400	458	473	509	7,6
United Kingdom	1 136	1 323	1 151	1 371	1 625	1 663	2,3
EU-12	×	×	×	21 889	25 344	25 012	– 1,3
C.4 Eggs and poultrymeat							
EU-15	×	×	×	14 851	17 131	17 338	1,2
Belgique/België	17 949	22 975	22 199	466	585	548	– 6,3
Danmark	1 701	1 798	1 933	232	244	258	5,7
Deutschland	3 441	3 933	3 836	1 836	2 060	1 953	– 5,2
Elláda	129 771	135 226	138 809	428	443	449	1,4
España	276 542	324 700	321 300	1 697	2 020	1 937	– 4,1
France	25 647	28 184	29 617	3 931	4 341	4 479	3,2
Ireland	139	144	150	170	182	200	10,1
Italia (2)	4 947	5 709	5 479	2 323	2 914	2 840	– 2,5
Luxembourg	76	83	92	2	2	2	6,6
Nederland	2 083	2 426	2 543	992	1 134	1 150	1,5
Österreich	2 710	2 895	3 033	206	215	219	1,8
Portugal	43 687	52 476	51 230	223	268	258	– 3,8
Suomi/Finland	470	612	585	82	105	100	– 5,2
Sverige	1 637	1 626	1 647	175	191	190	– 0,3
United Kingdom	1 731	1 976	1 907	2 088	2 428	2 755	13,5
EU-12	×	×	×	14 387	16 619	16 829	1,3

(1) At current prices.
(2) In thousand million lire.
Source: Eurostat, EAA (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.6. Final agricultural production, consumption of inputs and gross value-added (at market prices): changes by volume

(1990 = 100)

		1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
Final production	EU-15	102,3	102,9	105,8	106,4
	Belgique/België	114,5	116,1	115,5	114,1
	Danmark	99,7	101,5	101,7	102,9
	Deutschland	95,4	97,6	101,0	101,0
	Elláda	115,8	120,4	114,9	116,8
	España	97,0	93,9	103,9	111,2
	France	99,4	101,7	105,9	106,2
	Ireland	101,1	104,5	107,0	106,8
	Italia	105,6	105,9	107,6	106,7
	Luxembourg	98,3	101,0	105,0	101,5
	Nederland	106,4	105,9	105,4	100,0
	Österreich	99,4	95,2	94,8	95,9
	Portugal	93,2	94,6	100,4	96,4
	Suomi/Finland	88,3	86,9	85,7	89,8
	Sverige	90,5	88,9	90,9	94,4
	United Kingdom	121,2	120,4	120,6	121,7
	EU-12	103,0	103,8	106,8	107,3
Consumption of inputs	EU-15	100,5	102,1	102,3	101,9
	Belgique/België	112,1	112,7	114,0	112,7
	Danmark	103,5	104,3	102,4	102,5
	Deutschland	90,4	91,7	90,3	90,0
	Elláda	104,9	110,8	109,8	109,5
	España	104,9	107,3	110,3	111,8
	France	98,7	101,7	103,1	104,1
	Ireland	116,3	120,9	121,8	116,9
	Italia	95,1	95,0	94,5	93,3
	Luxembourg	101,1	101,7	105,4	104,8
	Nederland	100,9	102,3	102,4	99,1
	Österreich	105,4	101,6	103,6	103,5
	Portugal	102,5	101,5	103,4	100,8
	Suomi/Finland	83,8	91,5	89,1	88,7
	Sverige	94,8	91,4	92,4	92,9
	United Kingdom	118,1	119,1	117,3	115,6
	EU-12	101,0	102,7	102,9	102,5
Gross value-added	EU-15	103,6	103,5	108,4	109,8
	Belgique/België	117,6	120,5	117,5	115,9
	Danmark	96,2	98,9	101,1	103,2
	Deutschland	100,7	103,8	112,4	112,7
	Elláda	119,5	123,7	116,6	119,4
	España	91,3	84,2	99,4	110,3
	France	99,8	101,6	108,1	107,8
	Ireland	90,2	92,6	96,4	99,6
	Italia	109,9	110,4	112,8	112,1
	Luxembourg	96,5	100,6	104,8	99,4
	Nederland	111,1	109,1	108,1	100,8
	Österreich	96,1	91,7	90,0	91,8
	Portugal	85,5	89,1	97,9	92,9
	Suomi/Finland	92,0	83,1	82,8	90,8
	Sverige	84,6	85,6	88,9	96,3
	United Kingdom	124,4	121,9	124,0	128,1
	EU-12	104,4	104,5	109,7	110,9

Source: Eurostat, EAA (Economic Accounts for Agriculture)

3.1.7. Evolution of the implicit price index of final production:
— value/volume (nominal)
— value/volume, deflated by GDP deflator (real)

(1990 = 100)

		1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal	EU-15	91,3	90,9	92,8	91,4
	Belgique/België	90,5	83,7	87,1	89,1
	Danmark	87,5	90,0	92,2	92,1
	Deutschland	93,3	92,2	92,7	93,6
	Elláda	141,4	143,2	147,8	152,0
	España	110,0	117,0	121,6	114,7
	France	87,6	87,8	86,5	87,6
	Ireland	104,4	106,3	102,7	96,4
	Italia	104,8	112,6	115,3	113,3
	Luxembourg	89,8	90,6	85,0	86,8
	Nederland	93,4	92,4	94,2	99,5
	Österreich	99,3	78,5	78,7	78,5
	Portugal	106,4	108,5	111,0	105,2
	Suomi/Finland	102,2	62,6	63,4	61,6
	Sverige	99,2	98,3	92,6	89,7
	United Kingdom	87,8	95,3	92,1	81,2
	EU-12	91,4	92,0	93,9	92,7
Real	EU-15	82,8	81,3	79,9	77,2
	Belgique/België	79,6	72,3	74,1	74,7
	Danmark	81,0	81,7	82,1	79,9
	Deutschland	80,2	77,5	77,2	77,4
	Elláda	83,0	76,9	73,1	70,4
	España	88,6	89,8	90,6	83,8
	France	79,6	78,6	76,6	76,7
	Ireland	95,3	96,7	92,4	85,5
	Italia	86,1	88,1	85,8	82,3
	Luxembourg	74,6	74,5	69,3	69,9
	Nederland	85,6	83,3	83,9	86,9
	Österreich	86,9	67,1	65,9	64,8
	Portugal	76,8	74,5	74,2	67,9
	Suomi/Finland	95,5	57,1	57,2	55,0
	Sverige	86,8	82,9	77,4	73,6
	United Kingdom	75,0	79,6	74,7	64,1
	EU-12	82,4	82,0	80,6	77,9

Source: Eurostat, EAA (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.8. **Evolution of the implicit price index of intermediate consumption:**
— value/volume (nominal)
— value/volume, deflated by GDP deflator (real)

(1990 = 100)

		1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal	EU-15	98,6	99,4	104,0	105,1
	Belgique/België	98,4	97,9	102,3	103,8
	Danmark	95,1	93,9	98,1	101,7
	Deutschland	105,5	106,5	109,3	110,4
	Elláda	155,4	165,5	179,6	184,8
	España	106,6	109,0	113,8	115,7
	France	97,4	98,3	101,0	102,9
	Ireland	100,4	102,6	105,7	104,7
	Italia	112,4	121,3	127,0	126,6
	Luxembourg	98,0	98,9	99,6	101,8
	Nederland	101,0	101,0	105,0	107,2
	Österreich	102,9	102,8	106,5	108,4
	Portugal	107,6	112,2	116,0	113,1
	Suomi/Finland	112,0	84,7	87,5	91,1
	Sverige	103,1	107,9	114,4	116,9
	United Kingdom	93,8	97,3	102,7	100,0
	EU-12	99,0	100,1	104,6	105,7
Real	EU-15	88,4	87,4	88,8	88,1
	Belgique/België	86,5	84,6	87,1	87,1
	Danmark	88,1	85,3	87,4	88,2
	Deutschland	90,7	89,6	91,0	91,2
	Elláda	91,2	88,9	88,8	85,5
	España	85,8	83,7	84,7	84,6
	France	88,5	88,0	89,4	90,0
	Ireland	91,7	93,3	95,1	92,9
	Italia	92,3	94,9	94,5	91,9
	Luxembourg	81,4	81,3	81,2	82,0
	Nederland	92,5	91,1	93,5	93,6
	Österreich	90,0	87,9	89,2	89,5
	Portugal	77,6	77,1	77,6	73,0
	Suomi/Finland	104,7	77,3	79,0	81,5
	Sverige	90,2	91,0	95,6	95,9
	United Kingdom	80,1	81,3	83,3	79,0
	EU-12	88,0	87,5	88,8	88,0

Source: Eurostat, EAA (Economic Accounts for Agriculture)

3.1.9. **Trend of 'terms of trade'** (1)

(»1990« = 100)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	92,4	95,5	95,2	92,3	90,1
Belgique/België	89,1	91,8	85,3	85,0	85,7
Danmark	89,6	93,0	96,9	95,0	91,6
Deutschland	87,9	89,9	88,0	86,2	86,2
Elláda	89,0	91,8	87,3	83,1	83,1
España	95,2	104,1	108,2	107,7	99,9
France	87,7	90,6	90,0	86,3	85,8
Ireland	98,8	98,0	97,7	91,5	86,8
Italia	92,3	92,9	92,5	90,4	89,2
Luxembourg	92,6	93,9	93,9	87,4	87,4
Nederland	89,2	92,2	91,3	89,5	92,5
Österreich	98,1	98,2	77,6	75,2	73,7
Portugal	99,0	103,6	101,2	100,2	97,5
Suomi/Finland	88,5	93,0	75,3	73,8	68,8
Sverige	89,5	94,8	89,8	79,8	75,6
United Kingdom	99,0	94,9	99,2	90,8	82,3
EU-12	92,3	95,4	95,8	93,0	91,0

(1) The 'terms of trade' for agriculture are measured by the ratio of the nominal price index of total final production to that of intermediate consumption.

Source: Eurostat, EAA (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.10. Gross fixed capital formation and gross value-added in agriculture at factor cost ([1])

(1990 = 100)

		1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	Belgique/België	62,2	58,6	68,9	75,1
	Danmark	86,0	100,5	103,7	101,9
	Deutschland	89,9	94,1	95,9	88,1
	Elláda	149,9	195,5	214,5	287,8
	España	108,8	:	:	:
	France	96,6	108,1	114,2	113,9
	Ireland	83,6	110,0	135,1	130,5
	Italia	111,1	122,9	140,2	:
	Luxembourg	92,2	83,3	86,3	83,0
	Nederland	72,6	83,0	80,3	:
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	62,8	71,9	70,4	85,2
	Suomi/Finland	42,7	44,2	52,7	68,6
	Sverige	108,6	108,5	112,4	119,2
	United Kingdom	129,6	129,0	134,5	123,4
Gross value-added (GVA)	Belgique/België	99,0	83,0	84,3	86,0
	Danmark	94,3	106,0	109,2	107,8
	Deutschland	90,3	90,4	95,9	96,2
	Elláda	175,3	193,8	195,0	197,5
	España	124,3	131,3	149,8	150,8
	France	99,8	104,0	106,2	104,8
	Ireland	111,8	118,8	121,7	117,3
	Italia	116,1	125,5	133,5	131,4
	Luxembourg	94,0	100,3	102,3	100,6
	Nederland	98,6	94,6	95,1	108,0
	Österreich	104,8	104,9	95,9	91,2
	Portugal	105,3	110,7	120,1	105,0
	Suomi/Finland	92,2	86,5	84,2	79,3
	Sverige	75,3	84,7	72,0	71,6
	United Kingdom	122,8	137,7	136,9	114,2
GFCF/GVA (%)	Belgique/België	11,4	12,8	14,9	15,9
	Danmark	21,1	21,9	22,0	21,9
	Deutschland	30,0	31,3	30,1	27,6
	Elláda	7,9	9,3	10,1	13,4
	España	12,9	:	:	:
	France	16,7	17,9	18,6	18,8
	Ireland	17,6	21,8	26,1	26,2
	Italia	31,4	32,1	34,4	:
	Luxembourg	44,7	37,8	38,4	37,5
	Nederland	21,1	25,1	24,2	:
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	12,2	13,3	12,0	16,7
	Suomi/Finland	12,7	14,0	17,1	23,6
	Sverige	33,4	29,7	36,2	38,6
	United Kingdom	22,2	19,7	20,7	22,7

([1]) At current prices, the series are based on figures exclusive of VAT.

Source: Eurostat, EAA (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.11. Changes (% TAV) in final production, gross value-added, employment, utilised agricultural area and growth of agricultural productivity (»1996« as compared with 1990) ([1])

	At 1990 prices		Total employment in 'agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fisheries'	Utilised agricultural area (UAA)	Labour productivity calculated on the basis of:		Productivity per ha of UAA calculated on the basis of:	
	Final production	Gross value-added			final production	gross value-added	final production	gross value-added
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	0,8	1,1	- 4,2	:	- 3,4	- 3,1	:	:
Belgique/België	2,4	2,8	- 2,9	- 0,1	- 0,5	- 0,1	2,3	2,6
Danmark	0,3	0,2	- 3,0	:	- 2,7	- 2,9	:	:
Deutschland	- 0,0	1,5	- 9,3	- 0,5	- 9,3	- 7,8	- 0,5	1,0
Elláda	2,7	3,1	- 3,4	:	- 0,7	- 0,4	:	:
España	- 0,1	- 1,4	- 2,9	- 0,5	- 3,0	- 4,3	- 0,6	- 1,9
France	0,8	0,9	- 3,6	- 0,3	- 2,9	- 2,7	0,5	0,7
Ireland	1,0	- 0,6	- 2,5	:	- 1,5	- 3,2	:	:
Italia	1,1	1,9	- 3,9	:	- 2,8	- 2,0	:	:
Luxembourg	0,4	0,3	- 3,8	0,0	- 3,3	- 3,5	0,4	0,3
Nederland	0,6	1,0	- 0,5	:	0,1	0,4	:	:
Österreich	- 0,8	- 1,5	- 5,3	- 0,4	- 6,1	- 6,9	- 1,2	- 1,9
Portugal	- 0,5	- 1,2	- 5,1	- 0,0	- 5,6	- 6,3	- 0,5	- 1,2
Suomi/Finland	- 2,2	- 2,6	- 3,3	- 2,9	- 5,5	- 5,8	- 5,1	- 5,4
Sverige	- 1,5	- 1,7	- 2,0	- 1,6	- 3,4	- 3,7	- 3,1	- 3,3
United Kingdom	3,2	3,7	- 1,7	:	1,5	2,1	:	:
EU-12	0,9	1,2	- 4,2	:	- 3,3	- 2,9	:	:

([1]) The changes are calculated on the basis of series after recording net of VAT.

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.12. Net value-added at factor cost for total manpower per annual work unit (AWU)

(«1990» = 100)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% TAV 1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EU-15 ([1])	87,3	89,6	100,4	99,2	100,8	98,7	99,2	108,5	114,7	120,4	117,1	- 2,7
Belgique/België	79,1	85,4	106,9	97,0	96,2	91,5	88,9	91,4	74,2	75,9	78,2	3,0
Danmark	79,8	84,1	103,1	100,9	96,0	86,2	87,8	96,3	113,8	116,7	112,9	- 3,3
Deutschland ([1])	73,5	91,0	110,0	96,1	103,9	119,9	106,2	109,7	113,3	128,4	132,5	3,2
Elláda	84,1	84,5	97,3	89,2	113,5	96,0	89,5	100,1	112,1	106,7	103,6	- 2,9
España	86,0	98,2	96,5	101,9	101,6	86,6	101,2	118,7	120,4	142,4	139,0	- 2,4
France	85,8	84,3	98,9	103,7	97,5	98,8	98,1	110,7	117,1	121,2	120,6	- 0,5
Ireland	92,2	105,7	101,8	103,4	94,8	109,4	110,2	116,5	130,5	130,5	124,7	- 4,4
Italia	103,7	97,8	102,7	95,0	102,3	100,0	100,8	104,1	112,3	118,1	113,5	- 3,8
Luxembourg	95,7	98,3	108,9	102,4	88,7	89,0	87,1	84,3	95,7	101,2	102,0	0,8
Nederland	81,9	84,9	101,2	101,0	97,8	87,6	72,9	87,9	82,0	81,9	96,6	17,9
Österreich	86,3	87,9	93,4	103,2	103,4	104,8	96,1	112,8	116,8	102,3	94,8	- 7,3
Portugal	90,8	74,3	90,3	109,5	100,2	89,2	85,4	109,8	112,1	121,8	104,3	- 14,3
Suomi/Finland	63,3	74,5	98,1	104,4	97,5	84,6	88,8	102,4	102,8	103,9	99,1	- 4,6
Sverige	88,9	88,5	98,6	122,4	79,0	70,4	82,7	73,4	87,4	67,0	66,1	- 1,3
United Kingdom	97,8	91,5	101,5	99,7	98,8	105,2	117,6	119,1	134,1	130,3	101,1	- 22,4
EU-12 ([1])	88,0	90,0	100,6	98,8	101,2	99,4	99,9	109,2	115,5	122,0	118,8	- 2,7

([1]) Since 1990: 1990-1991 = 100.

Source: Eurostat, EAA (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.13. Volume of total agricultural labour in annual work units (AWUs) from 1983 to 1997

(x 1 000)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997 (¹)	% TAV 1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
EU-15	10 784,3 *	10 523,2 *	10 264,4 *	10 011,5 *	9 657,4 *	9 327,8 *	8 888,5 *	8 559,4 *	8 561,0 *	8 129,4 *	7 731,5 *	7 464,1 *	7 186,9 *	6 967,8 *	6 844,3 *	– 1,8
Belgique/België	109,4	108,7	106,1	104,8	101,6	98,3	96,0	94,2	91,9	88,0	85,8	83,6	81,1	79,1	77,2	– 2,4
Danmark	127,7	124,3	119,8	115,5	111,1	104,8	101,9	98,9	95,5	93,5	92,7	88,4	84,7	83,9	83,0	– 1,0
Deutschland	945,9	930,8	917,9	904,1	850,7	837,0	786,8	760,0	1 028,5	863,6	802,9	750,0	710,0	683,0	660,0	– 3,4
Elláda	917,0	918,0	931,0	898,0	849,0	851,0	799,3	737,5	680,8	690,6	702,8	681,8	616,6	598,1	580,5	– 2,9
España	1 614,7	1 531,3	1 483,9	1 428,8	1 389,9	1 359,2	1 298,0	1 255,8	1 186,7	1 156,9	1 112,1	1 099,6	1 088,2	1 029,7	1 031,8	0,2
France	1 671,3	1 619,5	1 564,5	1 508,9	1 454,8	1 401,0	1 343,7	1 288,6	1 235,3	1 183,0	1 121,2	1 086,5	1 057,8	1 031,3	1 005,9	– 2,5
Ireland	276,1 *	276,0 *	275,8 *	265,2 *	254,5 *	250,6 *	261,5 *	257,6 *	253,7 *	249,8	242,9	235,1	221,9	223,4	218,3	– 2,3
Italia	2 654,7	2 598,6	2 494,1	2 476,5	2 422,9	2 313,3	2 194,3	2 153,4	2 156,4	2 051,1	1 901,1	1 812,9	1 740,3	1 687,1	1 663,7	– 1,4
Luxembourg	7,9	7,5	7,3	7,0	6,7	6,4	6,3	6,0	5,8	5,5	5,4	5,1	4,9	4,7	4,5	– 4,4
Nederland	248,3	246,7	245,4	242,7	240,5	237,4	237,5	230,2	236,1	238,3	235,7	229,7	225,6	223,3	220,2	– 1,4
Österreich	249,9	244,5	237,6	230,1	222,5	215,1	206,2	198,0	190,4	178,8	167,8	158,1	148,7	141,5	137,2	– 3,0
Portugal	1 109,7	1 084,4	1 059,2	1 033,9	974,0	914,0	846,8	787,3	727,9	668,5	609,1	597,1	585,1	573,4	561,6	– 2,1
Suomi/Finland	225,0	217,8	210,0	201,0	199,0	174,0	160,8	156,8	152,3	150,1	143,6	137,4	131,4	128,6	125,7	– 1,8
Sverige	129,6	126,1	125,1	117,2	114,1	107,8	103,7	98,4	95,4	93,6	93,3[1]	91,8	89,0	87,4	85,8	– 1,8
United Kingdom	497,1	489,0	486,7	477,8	466,1	457,6	445,7	436,7	424,3	418,1	415,1	407,0	401,6	393,3	388,9	– 1,1
EU-12	10 179,7 *	9 934,8 *	9 691,6 *	9 463,2 *	9 121,8 *	8 830,8 *	8 417,8 *	8 106,3 *	8 122,9	7 707,0	7 326,8	7 076,8	6 817,9	6 610,3	6 495,6	– 1,7

(¹) Provisional data.

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.14. Changes in intermediate consumption by volume (1997 from 1996)

(%)

	Seeds and reproductive material	Energy and lubricants	Fertilizers and soil improvers	Crop protection products	Animal feed	Farm implements, upkeep and repairs	Services	Consumption of inputs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	2,8	1,6	- 2,2	0,6	- 1,2	0,3	- 0,1	- 0,3
Belgique/België	2,0	0,0	- 2,0	- 1,7	3,2	0,0	0,0	1,0
Danmark	2,7	- 2,9	0,0	0,0	0,9	- 2,3	- 3,3	- 0,7
Deutschland	0,5	7,3	- 6,3	- 1,0	- 5,7	- 1,6	0,5	- 1,0
Elláda	- 0,6	4,2	0,5	4,2	0,4	1,0	2,1	2,3
España	- 0,3	- 0,3	- 7,2	7,6	2,6	3,2	4,8	1,4
France	7,1	0,0	- 1,0	0,1	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,6
Ireland	- 11,8	2,6	- 10,6	1,5	- 6,4	1,3	- 0,1	- 4,6
Italia	4,9	- 0,3	- 2,5	- 1,9	- 2,3	:	- 3,5	- 1,3
Luxembourg	5,5	- 2,2	9,6	4,0	- 3,3	- 1,4	- 1,0	1,2
Nederland	- 0,5	- 2,0	0,0	1,0	- 5,0	- 2,0	- 2,0	- 3,3
Österreich	- 0,2	- 0,1	6,1	1,3	- 0,2	- 0,6	- 28,0	- 0,7
Portugal	:	- 14,2	:	15,6	- 1,1	6,5	2,2	- 1,7
Suomi/Finland	1,9	- 0,6	- 4,5	- 0,6	- 3,6	1,6	0,4	- 1,7
Sverige	- 1,3	1,1	0,5	0,8	- 0,1	0,1	- 2,2	- 0,2
United Kingdom	- 3,8	0,1	5,1	0,3	- 4,1	- 0,1	- 1,4	- 1,4
EU-12	2,9	1,7	- 2,4	0,6	- 1,2	0,3	0,1	- 0,3

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.15. **Main agricultural economic data, by region (1995)**

Regions	GVA/ ha UAA (2) (4)	Share of agriculture in whole economy ag.GVA / tot. GVA % (2) (4)	Gross value-added =(fc) (Mio ECU) (2) (4)	GVA/ MWU EU-15 = 100 (2) (3) (4)	Share of inputs/ final production % (2) (4)	Share of other production costs (1)/ final production % (2) (4)	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production): Cereals (2) (4)	Other crops (2) (4)	Fruit, vegetables (2) (4)	Wine (2) (4)	Milk (2) (4)	Cattle (2) (4)	Pigs (2) (4)	Eggs, poultry (2) (4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
EU-15	834,1	1,8	138 719,1	100,0	46,7	34,8	9,9	8,5	14,6	5,6	18,2	11,9	10,9	7,3
EU-12	859,1	1,8	130 801,7	100,1	46,3	34,1	10,0	8,6	15,0	5,8	17,6	11,8	10,7	7,4
Belgique / België	1 701,2	1,1	2 622,1	172,9	64,9	23,4	3,6	10,0	17,6	—	14,7	15,4	22,2	7,0
— Vlaams gewest + Région bruxelloise/ Brussels gewest	2 520,3	1,0	1 712,3	165,2	68,4	22,1	1,5	7,0	21,2	—	11,6	11,1	28,6	8,5
— Région wallonne	1 023,6	1,4	909,8	189,7	54,3	27,3	9,5	19,0	7,2	—	24,0	28,1	3,6	2,6
Danmark	1 242,0	2,6	4 041,8	255,3	51,0	38,0	15,4	5,5	2,3	—	22,0	7,2	31,5	3,4
— Danmark	1 242,0	2,6	4 041,8	255,3	51,0	38,0	15,4	5,5	2,3	—	22,0	7,2	31,5	3,4
Deutschland	811,0	0,8	18 974,6	143,0	57,1	45,9	9,4	9,4	8,2	3,6	26,2	13,0	15,4	5,7
— Schleswig-Holstein	741,0	1,3	1 009,5	173,1	63,4	46,6	8,0	4,9	7,9	—	35,0	15,2	12,1	2,4
— Hamburg	4 151,6	0,1	68,5	:	62,7	54,5	0,8	0,3	34,5	—	1,6	1,8	0,4	0,2
— Niedersachsen	1 165,9	1,9	3 923,9	216,8	54,4	32,4	7,1	12,1	4,9	—	23,7	11,9	21,4	10,7
— Bremen	1 295,3	0,1	14,8	:	56,8	46,3	1,6	0,3	35,1	—	25,0	12,9	1,7	1,1
— Nordrhein-Westfalen	1 180,6	0,4	2 298,2	164,7	59,1	37,7	7,8	7,9	10,0	—	18,9	12,6	26,3	4,6
— Hessen	557,3	0,2	587,8	84,9	66,8	51,2	11,8	8,5	12,9	1,9	24,0	12,7	15,1	3,9
— Rheinland-Pfalz	1 410,1	1,3	1 287,4	166,5	44,9	32,8	6,2	7,6	11,9	40,5	13,7	7,4	4,7	2,8
— Baden-Württemberg	1 066,5	0,6	2 006,6	116,0	52,1	49,9	6,3	5,0	15,6	10,6	22,3	12,2	13,2	3,6
— Bayern	744,8	0,8	3 164,9	83,1	59,7	52,2	7,8	8,9	4,6	1,0	37,1	19,1	12,1	3,3
— Saarland	571,5	0,2	57,4	115,6	57,1	44,6	11,2	3,1	8,0	1,3	28,9	20,1	5,2	4,4
— Berlin	9 003,5	0,0	24,0	145,7	58,3	52,3	0,7	0,1	57,0	—	2,6	0,7	0,9	0,8
— Brandenburg	411,7	1,6	997,0	197,8	57,3	62,2	14,5	7,7	8,5	—	27,6	11,5	11,6	10,3
— Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	389,7	2,3	959,8	217,7	58,3	60,7	20,6	18,2	2,3	—	28,7	9,9	8,7	6,8
— Sachsen	629,1	1,0	957,4	167,1	57,7	61,5	12,9	9,8	9,5	0,1	31,2	10,5	8,7	6,0
— Sachsen-Anhalt	459,7	1,5	892,2	216,7	59,3	59,3	22,2	18,5	8,2	0,2	22,0	6,7	11,3	5,3
— Thüringen	511,8	1,3	725,1	172,1	58,0	61,2	18,6	10,8	7,6	—	26,3	10,4	13,5	5,8

Elláda	1 674,7	8,0	7 838,0	61,5	24,9	17,2	7,2	23,4	23,8	1,2	13,0	2,8	2,6	4,8
— Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	1482,2	15,4	701,6	61,5	22,2	19,9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Kentriki Makedonia	1558,9	8,6	1391,0	62,8	33,2	19,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Dytiki Makedonia	957,2	10,1	264,4	54,0	35,4	26,9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Thessalia	1812,3	16,6	1054,0	74,7	21,6	15,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Ipeiros	2554,9	16,8	379,0	47,8	28,6	15,5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Ionia nisia	1678,9	9,3	175,9	43,1	19,0	9,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Dytiki Elláda	1789,4	13,3	785,4	52,7	20,3	15,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Sterea Elláda	1433,3	11,7	682,7	57,8	30,1	17,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Peloponnisos	2079,7	19,8	1093,2	68,7	16,8	13,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Attiki	2101,9	0,7	235,2	98,5	32,8	17,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Voreio Aigaio	1137,4	11,5	161,6	41,5	18,4	28,8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Notio Aigaio	1 616,9	6,1	165,2	54,1	16,2	14,7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Kriti	1 867,6	12,6	748,8	68,9	19,8	17,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
España	586,7	3,6	16 866,1	76,1	42,8	28,9	9,9	9,1	28,1	3,4	7,7	6,7	11,8	7,4
— Galicia	1 075,0	4,2	1 067,9	27,7	41,7	:	– 0,4	9,3	9,2	4,8	26,4	15,3	12,4	14,6
— Principado de Asturias	723,7	2,0	240,5	22,8	40,1	:	– 3,0	7,5	8,6	0,1	44,2	31,4	2,2	5,0
— Cantabria	854,4	2,5	156,3	32,7	39,5	:	0,1	2,7	4,1	0,1	51,9	28,8	1,7	3,9
— País Vasco	1 538,2	1,2	334,6	65,3	37,1	:	7,1	9,4	26,9	4,2	22,0	14,5	2,9	7,2
— Navarra	412,6	3,6	289,3	82,7	51,8	:	23,7	3,1	19,2	2,6	7,8	8,3	14,6	9,7
— La Rioja	1 065,5	10,0	339,5	134,8	27,0	:	8,9	10,2	36,6	11,2	2,5	6,9	6,0	5,9
— Aragón	319,3	5,6	953,7	96,1	55,1	:	21,3	4,3	15,3	1,7	1,5	6,6	22,5	7,4
— Cataluña	780,8	1,3	1 098,6	66,8	68,2	:	6,8	2,4	16,6	2,4	5,5	10,3	30,3	16,1
— Baleares	568,1	1,5	158,3	65,7	44,9	:	0,7	7,7	39,0	0,8	12,0	11,3	8,9	4,6
— Castilla-León	301,8	6,6	1 847,8	77,7	48,7	:	20,0	15,0	5,2	1,3	13,8	11,0	14,0	5,7
— Madrid	317,3	0,2	151,9	87,4	53,4	:	8,1	4,6	20,2	2,1	16,1	5,5	1,0	35,1
— Castilla-La Mancha	297,2	9,1	1 630,0	100,8	41,1	:	20,1	8,1	17,5	13,0	5,0	5,6	4,2	7,3
— Comunidad Valenciana	1 822,9	4,1	1 765,7	116,7	35,3	:	2,3	2,0	68,9	2,4	0,8	0,6	6,5	6,9
— Región de Murcia	1 160,3	6,9	752,2	101,2	50,9	:	1,3	3,5	65,7	1,6	0,9	0,5	17,7	1,8
— Extremadura	367,0	10,6	983,5	87,6	36,1	:	11,4	16,7	20,5	3,4	3,8	8,8	14,4	1,6
— Andalucía	865,3	7,2	4 636,3	100,3	26,2	:	8,6	16,0	32,2	2,2	3,7	1,3	4,0	3,2
— Ceuta y Melilla	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Canarias	2 789,6	2,9	459,8	74,3	39,8	:	0,0	4,6	64,6	3,8	5,1	1,8	1,6	9,1

3.1.15. *(cont.)*

Regions	GVA/ ha UAA [2] [4]	Share of agriculture in whole economy ag.GVA / tot. GVA % [2] [4]	Gross value-added =(fc) (Mio ECU) [2] [4]	GVA/ MWU EU-15 = 100 [2] [3] [4]	Share of inputs/ final production % [2] [4]	Share of other production costs [1]/ final production % [2] [4]	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production)							
							Cereals [2] [4]	Other crops [2] [4]	Fruit, vegetables [2] [4]	Wine [2] [4]	Milk [2] [4]	Cattle [2] [4]	Pigs [2] [4]	Eggs, poultry [2] [4]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
France	776,5	2,0	29 921,7	151,4	48,8	28,0	13,9	8,0	10,4	14,2	17,1	14,0	6,8	8,6
— Île-de-France	694,1	0,1	586,2	224,9	52,7	43,4	28,8	22,4	18,8	0,1	1,8	1,4	0,3	5,2
— Champagne-Ardennes	1 027,5	6,6	2 016,6	258,5	38,0	30,6	17,8	17,2	1,9	38,7	8,1	4,8	1,2	1,2
— Picardie	794,6	3,6	1 402,3	234,7	50,4	31,0	22,7	35,7	8,5	3,3	13,6	7,0	1,6	3,5
— Haute-Normandie	628,8	1,5	742,0	184,2	50,7	32,5	21,2	18,0	5,3	—	24,4	18,4	3,3	2,9
— Centre	470,2	2,7	1 896,3	190,8	54,1	31,8	32,0	13,8	9,4	9,7	7,2	7,6	2,5	6,0
— Basse Normandie	630,8	3,6	1 107,3	120,4	52,5	29,7	9,5	3,5	6,0	—	43,4	24,1	5,9	3,8
— Bourgogne	642,9	4,3	1 674,8	210,4	41,1	28,1	17,2	7,2	4,9	30,2	7,2	21,3	1,9	4,1
— Nord-Pas-de-Calais	1 044,8	1,4	1 106,5	166,6	51,5	26,0	15,2	25,8	10,7	—	22,4	10,3	6,7	4,9
— Lorraine	424,3	1,3	761,2	170,2	52,4	27,0	21,9	7,6	3,0	0,2	34,6	23,6	2,2	2,5
— Alsace	1 242,9	1,2	501,1	130,7	43,3	28,5	20,1	6,4	4,7	33,1	13,7	6,3	2,6	5,7
— Franche-Comté	553,8	2,1	525,7	144,5	46,4	21,9	9,7	3,5	3,6	4,8	50,4	19,5	2,9	2,0
— Pays de la Loire	950,2	4,0	2 708,4	154,6	50,6	25,5	7,9	1,9	7,8	4,0	23,0	21,6	8,0	18,3
— Bretagne	1 292,4	5,1	2 673,9	155,7	62,3	16,7	5,5	1,8	5,7	—	23,5	14,3	27,5	19,4
— Poitou-Charentes	479,0	3,3	1 360,9	134,2	57,4	31,2	20,3	8,2	4,0	16,5	14,7	16,3	2,7	8,2
— Aquitaine	1 342,4	4,4	2 563,6	139,6	39,9	30,2	13,6	2,2	13,8	37,9	7,3	8,5	2,7	10,0
— Midi-Pyrénées	480,6	3,0	1 933,7	111,4	52,3	27,3	20,8	6,5	13,1	5,8	16,1	16,0	4,4	8,8
— Limousin	289,8	2,3	451,1	81,4	60,2	27,6	4,6	1,4	6,0	—	9,9	63,7	5,0	2,3
— Rhône-Alpes	966,9	1,6	1 966,8	129,9	38,7	23,5	8,9	2,5	16,6	16,6	20,9	12,4	3,7	9,3
— Auvergne	392,2	2,9	949,0	114,7	50,5	28,2	12,9	3,3	4,3	0,8	29,3	34,0	5,2	4,9
— Languedoc-Roussillon	1 163,2	3,7	1 445,2	130,8	32,8	42,4	5,2	1,7	29,1	52,4	2,7	2,7	0,6	3,8
— Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	1 458,9	1,7	1 450,4	141,8	35,1	36,8	4,5	2,2	35,9	33,1	0,9	0,8	1,0	1,6
— Corse	237,1	1,8	98,5	129,4	43,7	27,2	1,1	1,2	37,3	18,8	7,8	4,5	6,9	3,5

Ireland														
— Ireland	519,7	4,8	3 226,3	77,8	46,3	20,4	3,8	3,8	3,4	—	33,7	37,0	6,5	3,8
Italia	1 347,9	2,7	25 833,4	79,4	27,8	49,4	10,0	5,4	23,5	8,3	11,3	10,2	6,3	7,4
— Piemonte	:	2,3	1 807,8	73,9	34,0	:	21,9	2,6	11,6	9,2	10,8	20,5	7,3	7,4
— Valle d'Aosta	:	1,5	46,6	37,4	29,9	:	0,1	3,5	6,1	2,9	39,6	34,0	0,6	3,6
— Liguria	:	2,2	614,7	106,0	12,4	:	0,1	0,6	6,9	0,8	1,1	1,2	0,0	2,4
— Lombardia	:	1,5	2 655,3	140,1	40,2	:	13,3	2,7	3,8	2,2	26,5	17,2	17,4	9,5
— Trentino-Alto Adige	:	3,5	607,5	65,8	24,1	:	0,0	0,8	47,5	11,9	19,8	10,8	1,2	3,6
— Veneto	:	2,8	2 458,9	107,9	31,7	:	12,2	7,3	16,6	9,6	11,5	14,0	4,2	16,9
— Friuli-Venezia Giulia	:	1,9	472,1	79,5	31,9	:	25,5	7,9	6,8	10,8	11,0	9,1	8,6	7,0
— Emilia-Romagna	:	3,4	2 705,4	116,4	33,0	:	9,9	6,6	24,9	6,7	14,6	8,9	10,9	12,3
— Toscana	:	1,8	1 213,1	69,6	26,0	:	10,8	5,4	11,5	14,1	5,3	4,7	4,8	5,4
— Umbria	:	3,1	496,0	76,6	32,0	:	18,7	16,9	6,8	8,1	3,9	7,8	13,0	11,0
— Marche	:	2,8	690,9	80,3	29,9	:	18,0	13,5	18,6	9,6	3,0	6,1	6,8	9,8
— Lazio	:	1,5	1 364,7	65,0	26,1	:	6,9	4,2	31,4	8,3	12,2	10,2	2,4	4,3
— Campania	:	3,2	2 030,9	55,1	20,4	:	4,1	12,4	38,0	4,2	5,8	7,5	2,4	4,6
— Abruzzi	:	4,0	726,5	60,9	22,6	:	7,0	8,2	25,2	22,0	2,9	5,6	4,1	7,4
— Molise	:	4,3	204,4	47,0	34,4	:	15,6	10,3	11,3	6,5	12,8	12,1	5,8	14,5
— Puglia	:	5,8	2 710,9	75,6	18,4	:	7,4	4,5	35,7	12,1	4,1	2,8	0,4	1,6
— Basilicata	:	5,2	430,9	49,7	26,7	:	19,7	1,9	38,3	4,5	6,8	8,9	4,7	2,2
— Calabria	:	6,0	1 260,9	57,5	15,9	:	2,8	3,8	35,5	3,5	3,4	5,1	3,1	2,6
— Sicilia	:	4,8	2 533,6	91,2	17,7	:	4,0	2,1	44,9	14,7	4,3	7,4	0,9	2,9
— Sardegna	:	3,6	802,4	63,8	32,8	:	1,8	2,0	22,1	3,6	27,3	13,0	8,6	3,0
Luxembourg														
— Luxembourg	886,2	0,9	143,6	155,8	42,9	34,7	4,6	2,2	2,9	7,7	43,8	28,8	7,8	1,0
Nederland	3 984,9	3,0	7 679,9	174,4	50,4	31,0	1,2	5,2	12,2	—	23,0	10,7	13,8	7,1
— Noord-Nederland	2 135,9	4,2	1 172,3	192,6	45,6	:	2,6	13,6	3,6	—	45,3	13,6	3,8	7,3
— Oost-Nederland	3 056,4	3,6	1 656,3	139,1	58,9	:	0,8	4,4	6,0	—	30,2	18,9	18,7	8,0
— West-Nederland	6 852,9	2,5	3 253,2	212,1	36,7	:	1,3	4,3	18,6	—	12,8	3,8	2,6	1,2
— Zuid-Nederland	4 394,3	3,0	1 598,1	149,3	61,4	:	0,7	2,7	14,9	—	17,3	9,8	27,8	13,1

3.1.15. *(cont.)*

Regions	GVA/ ha UAA (²) (⁴)	Share of agriculture in whole economy ag.GVA / tot. GVA % (²) (⁴)	Gross value-added =(fc) (Mio ECU) (²) (⁴)	GVA/ MWU EU-15 = 100 (²) (³) (⁴)	Share of inputs/ final production % (²) (⁴)	Share of other production costs (¹)/ final production % (²) (⁴)	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production) Cereals (²) (⁴)	Other crops (²) (⁴)	Fruit, vegetables (²) (⁴)	Wine (²) (⁴)	Milk (²) (⁴)	Cattle (²) (⁴)	Pigs (²) (⁴)	Eggs, poultry (²) (⁴)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Österreich	551,7	1,1	3 633,8	130,8	49,2	56,1	4,7	7,0	10,2	6,4	20,6	17,3	18,3	5,5
— Ostösterreich	608,0	0,8	:	:	50,9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Südösterreich	633,4	1,7	:	:	47,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Westösterreich	457,0	1,1	:	:	49,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal														
— Portugal	427,2	2,1	2 262,1	20,7	51,4	28,8	5,0	8,8	17,5	12,6	12,9	7,8	12,6	10,5
Suomi/Finland	540,5	1,7	2 541,3	69,8	55,1	41,7	7,2	8,5	5,0	—	35,0	13,6	14,5	5,1
— Manner-Suomi	:	1,7	2 523,1	:	55,1	:	:	:	:	—	:	:	:	:
— Ahvenanmaa/Åland	:	2,0	18,3	:	52,4	:	:	:	:	—	:	:	:	:
Sverige														
— Sverige	367,7	0,6	1 742,2	104,8	64,8	45,0	10,7	9,9	4,9	—	31,7	11,8	14,3	5,5
United Kingdom	503,0	1,0	11 392,2	151,8	54,5	27,3	13,8	10,6	9,0	—	22,7	14,4	7,3	11,1
— North	324,4	0,8	462,5	117,3	62,9	32,5	13,4	:	1,1	—	33,2	19,5	3,9	6,2
— Yorkshire-Humberside	818,9	1,2	1 046,9	181,7	52,9	25,8	19,3	:	9,4	—	14,2	7,5	19,2	9,1
— East Midlands	802,0	1,6	1 154,9	185,7	55,7	24,2	21,9	:	14,6	—	11,4	6,1	5,9	14,0
— East Anglia	1 062,4	3,0	1 174,0	218,4	52,8	23,7	20,5	:	17,9	—	2,7	1,7	13,1	11,9
— South East	761,9	0,3	1 391,2	139,5	54,9	29,5	21,2	:	18,3	—	12,1	6,2	6,0	13,1
— South West	845,1	2,1	1 776,8	178,9	50,1	27,7	8,6	:	4,3	—	39,4	18,1	5,4	10,9
— West Midlands	952,8	1,2	1 048,6	182,7	50,5	27,7	11,3	:	6,6	—	27,1	12,8	4,3	14,0
— North West	1 450,0	0,7	731,5	202,3	43,4	29,4	3,8	:	9,1	—	37,5	15,8	4,6	13,6
— Wales	218,5	0,9	577,0	76,5	71,3	29,0	1,1	:	1,3	—	40,2	25,5	1,4	7,1
— Scotland	165,0	1,2	1 364,6	136,5	55,4	31,5	15,6	:	2,9	—	17,5	26,5	4,3	7,8
— Northern Ireland	481,3	2,7	664,1	95,9	60,1	21,3	1,3	:	4,1	—	32,9	30,7	9,1	11,1

(¹) Other production costs = depreciation + wages + rent + interest.
(²) Different dates, depending on the Member State, used to calculate EU-15 and EU-12 figures.
(³) Berlin: Hamburg and Bremen included.
(⁴) 1991 data for Spain; 1993 for the Netherlands; 1994 for Greece and Finland.
NB: The negative values reflect 'negative' final production (for example, fodder cereals which are products of one region but are consumed on holdings in another region), i.e. production which is not entered as such in the accounts but which incurs costs.

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.16. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value-added at market prices in ecu ([1]) — Cereals (excluding rice) EU-15

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	177,4	177,2	177,7	170,1	171,3	167,5	146,0	137,7	136,7	135,4	124,5
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	117,7	112,8	107,9	98,2	93,9	87,9	74,0	68,0	65,6	63,3	57,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 7,2	- 4,2	- 4,3	- 9,0	- 4,4	- 6,3	- 15,8	- 8,1	- 3,5	- 3,5	- 9,6
of which: main product per 1 000 kg ([2])											
a) Nominal	176,4	175,6	176,8	168,9	170,0	166,5	145,0	136,6	135,7	134,3	123,4
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	117,8	112,6	108,1	98,2	93,8	87,9	73,9	67,9	65,5	63,2	57,1
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 7,4	- 4,4	- 4,0	- 9,2	- 4,5	- 6,2	- 15,9	- 8,1	- 3,5	- 3,6	- 9,6
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	76,5	74,3	79,7	80,1	75,5	79,3	75,3	78,4	84,0	80,4	80,2
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	112,0	104,3	106,8	102,0	91,2	91,7	84,1	85,4	88,9	82,9	81,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,4	- 6,9	2,4	- 4,5	- 10,6	0,6	- 8,3	1,6	4,0	- 6,8	- 1,9
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg ([2])											
a) Nominal	30,3	28,5	29,7	29,3	27,3	27,4	25,6	27,5	29,8	29,4	28,8
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	120,7	108,9	108,3	101,7	90,0	86,4	77,8	81,6	85,9	82,5	79,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 8,4	- 9,8	- 0,5	- 6,1	- 11,6	- 3,9	- 9,9	4,8	5,3	- 4,0	- 3,6
Gross value-added per 1 000 kg ([2])											
a) Nominal	100,9	102,9	97,9	90,0	95,8	88,2	70,7	59,2	52,7	55,0	44,3
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	122,5	119,9	108,9	95,1	96,1	84,7	65,6	53,6	46,3	47,1	37,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 9,3	- 2,1	- 9,2	- 12,7	1,1	- 11,8	- 22,6	- 18,3	- 13,5	1,7	- 20,8
Gross value-added per ha											
a) Nominal	433,5	474,8	451,1	422,7	477,9	414,4	357,7	294,4	262,6	306,9	239,1
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	110,6	116,3	105,4	93,9	100,7	83,6	69,7	55,9	48,5	55,2	42,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 9,1	5,1	- 9,4	- 11,0	7,3	- 17,0	- 16,6	- 19,8	- 13,3	13,9	- 23,4
Modified gross value-added per 1 000 kg ([2]) ([3])											
a) Nominal	102,5	104,4	100,0	92,4	98,3	90,7	103,2	106,4	115,2	111,2	102,4
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	121,4	118,8	108,5	95,3	96,2	85,0	93,4	93,9	98,7	92,8	84,1
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 8,9	- 2,2	- 8,7	- 12,1	1,0	- 11,7	9,9	0,5	5,1	- 6,0	- 9,4
Modified gross value-added per ha ([3])											
a) Nominal	440,3	482,0	460,7	434,3	490,6	426,0	522,1	529,0	573,9	620,1	552,5
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	109,6	115,2	105,0	94,1	100,9	83,9	99,3	98,1	103,4	108,8	95,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 8,7	5,1	- 8,8	- 10,4	7,2	- 16,9	18,4	- 1,2	5,4	5,3	- 12,4
Physical production ([2])											
a) Yield (kg per ha)	4 297,0	4 615,0	4 606,9	4 698,6	4 990,1	4 695,6	5 057,3	4 969,3	4 980,8	5 577,0	5 393,0
b) Area (1 000 ha)	38 648,2	38 188,3	38 372,1	39 293,0	38 925,7	38 049,1	35 090,9	34 756,2	35 382,0	36 729,4	37 838,4

([1]) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
([2]) Main product.
([3]) Including CAP subsidies.
Source: Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.1.17. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value-added at market prices in ecu (1) — Wine EU-15

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	450,4	526,6	663,9	719,6	709,2	623,0	609,8	704,7	801,8	840,4	834,8
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	74,3	83,3	100,2	103,2	96,6	81,2	76,8	86,5	95,6	97,6	95,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 8,0	12,2	20,3	3,0	- 6,5	- 15,9	- 5,5	12,7	10,5	2,1	- 2,4
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	453,1	535,2	663,5	716,6	704,4	620,8	606,7	701,7	800,0	838,1	832,4
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	75,0	85,0	100,5	103,2	96,3	81,2	76,7	86,5	95,7	97,7	95,4
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 8,7	13,4	18,3	2,7	- 6,7	- 15,6	- 5,6	12,8	10,7	2,1	- 2,4
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	76,7	105,4	100,0	95,5	111,9	92,4	111,1	117,8	122,6	113,6	116,5
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	86,1	113,6	102,9	93,3	103,8	82,0	95,3	98,5	99,6	89,9	90,7
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,7	31,8	- 9,4	- 9,3	11,3	- 21,0	16,1	3,4	1,1	- 9,7	0,8
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	11,7	15,4	13,5	12,7	13,0	9,6	10,3	11,2	12,1	10,9	10,5
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	102,3	129,4	108,5	97,3	94,3	66,6	68,9	73,3	76,6	67,4	64,1
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 11,7	26,6	- 16,2	- 10,3	- 3,1	- 29,4	3,5	6,4	4,6	- 12,1	- 4,9
Gross value-added per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	373,8	421,2	563,9	624,1	597,2	530,7	498,8	586,9	679,1	726,8	718,3
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	72,2	78,1	99,7	104,9	95,3	81,1	73,6	84,4	94,9	99,0	96,1
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 8,6	8,2	27,7	5,2	- 9,2	- 14,9	- 9,2	14,7	12,4	4,3	- 2,9
Gross value-added per ha											
a) Nominal	1 989,7	1 751,8	2 663,9	3 040,3	2 543,1	2 777,9	2 276,4	2 675,0	3 045,2	3 620,5	3 399,5
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	83,1	70,2	101,8	110,5	87,7	91,7	72,6	83,2	92,0	106,5	98,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 6,6	- 15,5	45,1	8,5	- 20,6	4,6	- 20,9	14,6	10,6	15,9	- 7,7
Modified gross value-added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)											
a) Nominal	373,8	421,2	563,9	624,1	597,2	530,7	498,8	586,9	679,1	726,8	718,3
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	72,2	78,1	99,7	104,9	95,3	81,1	73,6	84,4	94,9	99,0	96,1
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 8,6	8,2	27,7	5,2	- 9,2	- 14,9	- 9,2	14,7	12,4	4,3	- 2,9
Modified gross value-added per ha (3)											
a) Nominal	1 989,7	1 751,8	2 663,9	3 040,3	2 543,1	2 777,9	2 276,4	2 675,0	3 045,2	3 620,5	3 399,5
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	83,1	70,2	101,8	110,5	87,7	91,7	72,6	83,2	92,0	106,5	98,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 6,6	- 15,5	45,1	8,5	- 20,6	4,6	- 20,9	14,6	10,6	15,9	- 7,7
Physical production (2)											
a) Yield (kg per ha)	5 323,5	4 158,9	4 724,4	4 871,2	4 258,0	5 234,8	4 564,0	4 557,7	4 484,1	4 981,7	4 732,9
b) Area (1 000 ha)	3 966,6	3 887,6	3 836,0	3 788,4	3 743,1	3 696,4	3 540,5	3 420,2	3 407,7	3 398,2	3 396,4

(1) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
(2) Main product.
(3) Including CAP subsidies.
Source: Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

5.1.18. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value-added at market prices in ecu (1) — Sugarbeet

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	51,5	51,8	51,2	51,0	52,5	50,7	50,3	51,5	50,6	52,6	51,0
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	114,9	110,9	104,4	98,9	96,7	89,3	85,7	85,5	81,5	82,6	78,7
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,3	- 3,5	- 5,8	- 5,2	- 2,2	- 7,6	- 4,1	- 0,2	- 4,7	1,3	- 4,7
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	47,2	48,3	48,0	47,5	49,0	47,5	47,3	48,1	47,0	49,0	47,6
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	112,6	110,5	104,9	98,6	96,6	89,5	86,1	85,4	81,1	82,4	78,6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,4	- 1,9	- 5,1	- 6,0	- 2,0	- 7,3	- 3,9	- 0,8	- 5,0	1,6	- 4,6
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	18,1	17,8	18,0	18,4	19,0	17,1	16,8	18,3	18,9	19,2	17,6
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	112,5	106,6	102,6	99,8	97,6	84,2	80,1	84,9	85,3	84,5	75,8
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,4	- 5,3	- 3,8	- 2,7	- 2,2	- 13,7	- 4,9	6,0	0,6	- 1,0	- 10,2
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	7,7	7,3	7,2	7,1	6,8	5,9	5,7	6,4	6,7	6,7	6,0
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	124,7	114,2	108,0	101,0	91,1	76,4	70,3	77,1	78,7	76,4	67,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 10,5	- 8,4	- 5,4	- 6,5	- 9,8	- 16,1	- 8,0	9,6	2,1	- 2,9	- 12,0
Gross value-added per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	33,5	34,0	33,2	32,6	33,5	33,6	33,5	33,2	31,6	33,3	33,4
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	116,2	113,2	105,4	98,4	96,2	92,2	88,8	85,9	79,4	81,5	80,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,2	- 2,5	- 6,9	- 6,6	- 2,3	- 4,1	- 3,7	- 3,3	- 7,5	2,7	- 1,5
Gross value-added per ha											
a) Nominal	1 637,7	1 726,8	1 780,3	1 663,9	1 638,9	1 798,4	1 812,5	1 703,5	1 664,8	1 768,8	1 867,4
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	110,9	112,2	110,3	98,0	91,6	96,3	93,7	85,9	81,5	84,4	87,6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 5,1	1,2	- 1,6	- 11,2	- 6,5	5,1	- 2,7	- 8,4	- 5,1	3,5	3,8
Modified gross value-added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)											
a) Nominal	33,5	34,0	33,2	32,6	33,5	33,6	33,5	33,2	31,6	33,3	33,4
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	116,2	113,2	105,4	98,4	96,2	92,2	88,8	85,9	79,4	81,5	80,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,2	- 2,5	- 6,9	- 6,6	- 2,3	- 4,1	- 3,7	- 3,3	- 7,5	2,7	- 1,5
Modified gross value-added per ha (3)											
a) Nominal	1 637,7	1 726,8	1 780,3	1 663,9	1 638,9	1 798,4	1 812,5	1 703,5	1 664,8	1 768,8	1 867,4
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	110,9	112,2	110,3	98,0	91,6	96,3	93,7	85,9	81,5	84,4	87,6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 5,1	1,2	- 1,6	- 11,2	- 6,5	5,1	- 2,7	- 8,4	- 5,1	3,5	3,8
Physical production (2)											
a) Yield (kg per ha)	48 922,9	50 790,0	53 670,8	51 061,4	48 856,1	53 542,5	54 125,0	51 283,4	52 642,3	53 092,3	55 912,1
b) Area (1 000 ha)	2 003,7	1 975,0	1 996,8	2 242,1	2 130,0	2 151,6	2 114,6	2 086,5	2 118,8	2 096,1	2 094,8

(1) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
(2) Main product.
(3) Including CAP subsidies.
Source: Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.1.19. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value-added at market prices in ecu (1) — Oilseeds EU-15

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	381,6	386,9	429,4	394,1	334,4	160,5	204,3	210,6	196,7	199,1	214,0
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	113,1	110,0	116,5	101,6	81,9	37,6	46,2	46,5	42,2	41,6	43,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 25,9	- 2,7	5,9	- 12,8	- 19,5	- 54,0	22,9	0,5	- 9,3	- 1,4	5,7
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	381,1	384,7	428,4	392,5	333,0	160,2	203,9	210,1	196,3	198,5	213,5
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	113,3	109,8	116,6	101,6	81,8	37,7	46,3	46,5	42,2	41,6	44,0
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 25,9	- 3,1	6,2	- 12,9	- 19,5	- 53,9	22,9	0,4	- 9,2	- 1,4	5,7
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	133,7	140,8	149,9	160,2	155,1	172,4	185,2	190,6	186,9	178,9	156,4
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	99,1	100,2	101,7	103,3	95,0	101,1	104,8	105,2	100,2	93,5	80,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 16,0	1,1	1,6	1,6	- 8,1	6,4	3,7	0,3	- 4,7	- 6,7	- 14,1
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	50,8	50,9	52,4	54,9	51,4	51,8	52,0	56,3	59,2	57,2	49,4
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	110,3	106,1	104,1	103,8	92,1	89,0	86,2	91,0	92,9	87,5	74,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 17,5	- 3,9	- 1,8	- 0,4	- 11,2	- 3,4	- 3,1	5,6	2,1	- 5,9	- 15,1
Gross value-added per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	248,0	246,0	279,4	233,9	179,3	- 11,9	19,1	20,1	9,8	20,1	57,6
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	122,5	116,6	126,3	100,5	73,1	- 4,7	7,2	7,4	3,5	7,0	19,7
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 30,3	- 4,8	8,4	- 20,4	- 27,2			2,6	- 52,6	99,7	181,3
Gross value-added per ha											
a) Nominal	649,3	619,3	694,2	541,8	456,8	- 25,4	35,8	40,3	22,4	48,2	154,6
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	131,2	120,1	128,5	95,3	76,3	- 4,1	5,5	6,1	3,3	6,9	21,6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 17,9	- 8,5	6,9	- 25,8	- 20,0			9,7	- 46,0	109,9	215,2
Modified gross value-added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)											
a) Nominal	248,0	246,0	279,4	233,9	179,3	228,6	340,1	360,8	266,3	286,6	292,9
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	122,5	116,6	126,3	100,5	73,1	89,3	128,3	132,7	95,1	99,8	100,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 30,3	- 4,8	8,4	- 20,4	- 27,2	22,1	43,7	3,4	- 28,3	4,9	0,4
Modified gross value-added per ha (3)											
a) Nominal	649,3	619,3	694,2	541,8	456,8	487,5	637,3	723,1	607,1	686,7	786,3
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	131,2	120,1	128,5	95,3	76,3	77,9	98,4	108,8	88,7	97,8	110,1
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 17,9	- 8,5	6,9	- 25,8	- 20,0	2,2	26,3	10,6	- 18,5	10,2	12,6
Physical production (2)											
a) Yield (kg per ha)	2 618,5	2 517,2	2 484,2	2 316,2	2 547,9	2 132,1	1 873,9	2 004,1	2 279,7	2 396,0	2 684,8
b) Area (1 000 ha)	4 817,9	4 682,8	4 655,1	5 619,5	5 436,2	5 630,9	5 950,2	6 126,7	5 674,5	5 381,5	5 611,4

(1) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
(2) Main product.
(3) Including CAP subsidies.
Source: Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.1.20. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value-added at market prices in ecu ([1]) — Cattle and fattening calves EU-15

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	3 254,2	3 384,3	3 632,1	2 858,9	3 129,1	3 280,5	3 403,3	3 442,6	3 280,4	3 032,9	3 066,1
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	116,2	116,0	118,8	88,9	92,3	92,7	92,9	91,6	84,8	76,4	75,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 2,3	- 0,2	2,4	- 25,2	3,9	0,4	0,2	- 1,4	- 7,4	- 9,9	- 0,6
of which: main product per 1 000 kg ([2])											
a) Nominal	3 128,2	3 259,8	3 501,1	2 729,5	3 003,6	3 157,0	3 283,6	3 318,4	3 148,1	2 897,0	2 931,0
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	116,4	116,4	119,3	88,4	92,3	92,9	93,3	92,0	84,7	76,0	75,6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 1,9	0,0	2,5	- 25,9	4,5	0,6	0,5	- 1,5	- 7,9	- 10,3	- 0,6
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	2 500,7	2 539,7	2 602,0	2 234,4	2 409,4	2 391,5	2 501,0	2 480,9	2 428,1	2 314,1	2 306,0
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	118,8	115,7	113,1	92,3	94,5	89,8	90,7	87,7	83,4	77,5	75,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,2	- 2,5	- 2,3	- 18,4	2,4	- 5,0	1,0	- 3,3	- 4,9	- 7,1	- 2,1
of which: animal feed per 1 000 kg ([2])											
a) Nominal	617,6	645,4	665,0	595,7	607,4	608,8	630,3	650,1	653,4	682,0	658,0
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	113,7	114,1	112,1	95,5	92,4	88,7	88,7	89,2	87,0	88,5	83,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,6	0,3	- 1,7	- 14,9	- 3,2	- 4,1	0,0	0,6	- 2,4	1,7	- 5,2
Gross value-added per 1 000 kg ([2])											
a) Nominal	753,5	844,6	1 030,1	624,5	719,7	889,0	902,3	961,8	852,3	718,8	760,1
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	108,6	116,8	136,0	78,3	85,7	101,4	99,3	103,2	88,9	73,0	75,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	4,6	7,6	16,4	- 42,4	9,4	18,3	- 2,0	3,9	- 13,9	- 17,8	3,9
Gross value-added per head											
a) Nominal	191,6	223,7	278,2	175,2	189,5	236,7	236,5	256,3	230,3	195,5	210,1
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	102,0	114,2	135,5	81,2	83,3	99,6	96,1	101,6	88,6	73,3	77,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	5,2	12,0	18,6	- 40,1	2,7	19,6	- 3,5	5,7	- 12,7	- 17,3	5,6
Modified gross value-added per 1 000 kg ([2]) ([3])											
a) Nominal	753,5	893,8	1 098,3	690,5	790,2	979,7	1 162,7	1 329,4	1 234,7	1 118,2	1 184,1
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	100,0	113,9	133,5	79,8	86,7	102,9	117,9	131,5	118,6	104,6	108,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	4,6	13,8	17,2	- 40,2	8,6	18,7	14,6	11,5	- 9,8	- 11,8	4,1
Modified gross value added per head ([3])											
a) Nominal	191,6	236,7	296,6	193,8	208,1	260,9	304,8	354,3	333,6	304,1	327,3
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	93,9	111,4	133,1	82,6	84,3	101,1	114,1	129,3	118,3	105,1	111,1
c) Real (% change on previous year)	5,2	18,6	19,5	- 37,9	1,9	20,0	12,8	13,3	- 8,5	- 11,2	5,8
Physical production ([2])											
a) Yield (kg per head)	254,3	264,9	270,0	280,6	263,3	266,3	262,1	266,5	270,2	272,0	276,4
b) Number of heads (1 000 head)	20 050,5	18 952,6	17 941,3	21 664,8	20 370,1	19 785,8	18 771,8	17 861,1	18 036,4	17 679,6	17 107,7

([1]) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
([2]) Main product.
([3]) Including CAP subsidies.
Source: Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.1.21. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value-added at market prices in ecu ([1]) — Dairy cows

EU-15

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	511,3	526,8	557,9	510,4	495,8	490,6	489,9	489,1	469,8	453,3	454,5
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	112,4	111,1	112,3	97,6	90,0	85,3	82,3	80,1	74,7	70,2	69,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,1	- 1,1	1,0	- 13,1	- 7,8	- 5,3	- 3,6	- 2,7	- 6,7	- 6,0	- 1,4
of which: main product per 1 000 kg ([2])											
a) Nominal	264,5	276,8	295,7	287,1	276,5	280,0	277,8	277,4	273,9	278,6	278,9
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	105,9	106,4	108,5	100,1	91,5	88,7	85,0	82,7	79,4	78,6	77,4
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,6	0,4	1,9	- 7,7	- 8,6	- 3,0	- 4,2	- 2,6	- 4,1	- 0,9	- 1,6
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	355,9	356,8	371,3	314,4	335,9	324,1	314,2	312,3	303,8	294,8	292,8
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	119,8	115,3	114,5	92,1	93,4	86,3	80,8	78,3	74,0	70,0	68,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,2	- 3,8	- 0,7	- 19,5	1,4	- 7,6	- 6,4	- 3,1	- 5,5	- 5,4	- 2,4
of which: animal feed per 1 000 kg ([2])											
a) Nominal	125,3	128,1	135,4	116,3	125,9	122,2	115,5	116,4	115,2	120,8	119,2
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	114,2	112,0	112,9	92,2	94,8	88,1	80,4	79,0	75,9	77,6	75,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,7	- 1,9	0,8	- 18,3	2,8	- 7,1	- 8,7	- 1,8	- 3,9	2,2	- 3,0
Gross value-added per 1 000 kg ([2])											
a) Nominal	155,4	170,0	186,6	196,0	159,9	166,5	175,7	176,9	166,0	158,5	161,8
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	98,5	103,4	108,3	108,1	83,7	83,4	85,0	83,4	76,1	70,8	71,0
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 6,0	5,0	4,8	- 0,2	- 22,6	- 0,3	1,9	- 1,9	- 8,8	- 6,9	0,3
Gross value-added per head											
a) Nominal	677,6	762,4	853,9	959,9	748,0	809,2	896,8	913,2	873,1	850,7	865,3
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	91,0	98,2	104,9	112,1	82,9	85,9	91,9	91,3	84,8	80,5	80,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 8,1	8,0	6,9	6,8	- 26,0	3,6	7,0	- 0,7	- 7,1	- 5,1	0,0
Modified gross value-added per 1 000 kg ([2]) ([3])											
a) Nominal	155,4	170,0	186,6	196,0	159,9	166,5	175,7	176,9	166,0	158,5	161,8
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	98,5	103,4	108,3	108,1	83,7	83,4	85,0	83,4	76,1	70,8	71,0
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 6,0	5,0	4,8	- 0,2	- 22,6	- 0,3	1,9	- 1,9	- 8,8	- 6,9	0,3
Modified gross value-added per head ([3])											
a) Nominal	677,6	762,4	853,9	959,9	748,0	809,2	896,8	913,2	873,1	850,7	865,3
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	91,0	98,2	104,9	112,1	82,9	85,9	91,9	91,3	84,8	80,5	80,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 8,1	8,0	6,9	6,8	- 26,0	3,6	7,0	- 0,7	- 7,1	- 5,1	0,0
Physical production ([2])											
a) Yield (kg per head)	4 360,0	4 485,6	4 575,6	4 897,9	4 678,6	4 861,5	5 104,8	5 163,7	5 260,6	5 367,3	5 348,8
b) Number of heads (1 000 head)	27 944,9	26 503,8	25 868,7	25 381,4	26 246,3	24 673,5	23 482,0	23 241,4	23 075,3	22 528,3	22 102,3

([1]) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
([2]) Main product.
([3]) Including CAP subsidies.

Source: Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.1.22. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value-added at market prices in ecu (1) — Sheep and goats for fattening

EU-15

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	4 009,6	4 125,5	3 988,4	3 453,1	3 127,1	3 248,5	3 370,0	3 388,8	3 455,6	3 942,2	4 346,6
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	130,2	128,5	118,6	97,6	83,9	83,4	83,6	81,9	81,2	90,2	97,8
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 8,0	- 1,3	- 7,8	- 17,7	- 14,0	- 0,5	0,2	- 2,0	- 1,0	11,2	8,4
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	3 711,8	3 833,8	3 686,7	3 146,9	2 836,8	2 961,9	3 093,1	3 096,8	3 142,1	3 615,0	4 007,8
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	131,7	130,5	119,7	97,1	83,1	83,1	83,8	81,8	80,6	90,4	98,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 7,8	- 0,9	- 8,3	- 18,9	- 14,4	0,0	0,9	- 2,4	- 1,5	12,1	9,0
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	2 398,0	2 389,5	2 513,5	2 354,8	2 278,8	2 277,5	2 381,2	2 540,7	2 610,3	2 680,1	2 853,8
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	115,4	110,4	110,8	98,6	90,6	86,7	87,5	91,1	90,9	90,9	95,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 5,6	- 4,4	0,4	- 11,0	- 8,1	- 4,3	1,0	4,0	- 0,2	0,0	4,7
of which: animal feed per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	471,2	471,5	501,8	504,9	474,1	479,9	527,5	531,2	529,8	539,7	500,4
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	109,5	105,2	106,8	102,1	91,1	88,2	93,7	92,0	89,1	88,4	80,6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 9,6	- 4,0	1,5	- 4,4	- 10,9	- 3,1	6,2	- 1,8	- 3,1	- 0,7	- 8,9
Gross value-added per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	1 611,5	1 736,0	1 474,8	1 098,3	848,3	971,0	988,8	848,1	845,3	1 262,1	1 492,8
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	160,8	166,2	134,7	95,4	69,9	76,6	75,4	63,0	61,0	88,8	103,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 11,4	3,4	- 18,9	- 29,2	- 26,7	9,6	- 1,7	- 16,4	- 3,2	45,5	16,3
Gross value-added per head											
a) Nominal	14,9	16,2	14,0	11,3	8,9	10,6	10,2	8,3	8,1	12,1	13,5
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	149,3	155,8	128,2	98,5	73,3	83,8	77,7	62,3	58,6	85,4	93,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 10,3	4,4	- 17,7	- 23,1	- 25,6	14,3	- 7,3	- 19,8	- 5,8	45,6	9,6
Modified gross value-added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)											
a) Nominal	1 611,5	1 736,0	1 474,8	1 098,3	848,3	971,0	988,8	848,1	845,3	1 262,1	1 492,8
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	160,8	166,2	134,7	95,4	69,9	76,6	75,4	63,0	61,0	88,8	103,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 11,4	3,4	- 18,9	- 29,2	- 26,7	9,6	- 1,7	- 16,4	- 3,2	45,5	16,3
Modified gross value-added per head (3)											
a) Nominal	14,9	16,2	14,0	11,3	8,9	10,6	10,2	8,3	8,1	12,1	13,5
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	149,3	155,8	128,2	98,5	73,3	83,8	77,7	62,3	58,6	85,4	93,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 10,3	4,4	- 17,7	- 23,1	- 25,6	14,3	- 7,3	- 19,8	- 5,8	45,6	9,6
Physical production (2)											
a) Yield (kg per head)	9,2	9,3	9,5	10,3	10,4	10,9	10,3	9,8	9,6	9,6	9,0
b) Number of heads (1 000 head)	62 825,5	66 938,9	69 696,5	71 917,8	76 566,9	74 929,0	75 195,1	72 675,2	72 487,4	72 129,5	69 416,4

(1) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
(2) Main product.
(3) Including CAP subsidies.
Source: Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.2.1. The farm accountancy data network — Explanatory note

The farm accountancy data network (FADN) collects accountancy data from a sample of agricultural holdings in the Community. The FADN field of survey relates to 'commercial' farms, i.e. farms which market the bulk of their production and which exceed a minimum level of economic activity defined in terms of economic size (see the definition of the European size unit below).

In the most recent accounting years there were almost 58 000 holdings (Community of Fifteen) representative of commercial farms in the FADN sample.

The terms used in the tables relate to the following definitions.

BASIC FADN TERMS

Accounting year

The accounting year is a 12-month period starting between 1 January and 1 July, the exact date varying from one Member State to another.

Economic size and European size unit (ESU)

The European size unit (ESU) is a unit of measurement of the economic size of the agricultural holding. A farm has an economic size of 1 ESU if its total standard gross margin is ECU 1 200 of 1990 SGM. The standard gross margin for each enterprise corresponds to the average value, over a three-year period and in a given region, of production minus certain variable costs (Decision 85/377/EEC).

Type of farming (TF)

The type of farming (TF) of a holding is determined by the relative share in the holding's total standard gross margin of each of the enterprises of the holding. A description is given in Table 3.2.2. The results given in the following tables relate to nine groups aggregated from the 17 principal types of farming in the Community farm typology (Decision 85/377/EEC).

Weighting and number of holdings represented

The holdings in the FADN sample are selected in such a way as to be representative, for each division, of the holdings belonging to each cell formed by the combination of TF and economic size class. The populations to be represented are derived from the Community farm structure surveys.

3.2.1. *(cont.)*

The results presented are weighted averages. Each holding in the FADN sample is attributed a weight proportional to the number of holdings belonging to the same type of farming and the same economic size class in the division.

The number of holdings represented is the sum of the weights of the holdings in the sample. Some cells (division — TF — economic size class) may have no holdings in the sample, either because very high selection rates would be necessary or because there are technical difficulties in selecting holdings.

STRUCTURAL DATA

UAA: utilised agricultural area (in hectares).

Annual work unit (AWU and FWU)

This represents the agricultural work done by one full-time worker in one year. Part-time and seasonal work are fractions of an AWU.

An FWU is an AWU of unpaid (family) labour.

AVERAGE RESULTS PER HOLDING

Total output

This is the value of total production during the accounting year. Included are off-farm sales, home-grown feed and seed, farmhouse consumption and benefits in kind, as well as changes in the value of livestock and stocks of crop products.

Intermediate consumption

This corresponds to all the fixed and variable costs that are necessary for agricultural activity and includes home-grown feed and seed but excludes financial charges, labour costs, rent and depreciation.

Depreciation

This is the annual provision designed to replace the fixed components of working capital at the end of their life (buildings, machinery, equipment, etc.). It is calculated on the basis of replacement value.

Farm net value-added (FNVA)

Total output less intermediate consumption and depreciation, adjusted to take account of taxes, grants and subsidies linked to production.

This is an indicator of the economic performance of the holding. It renumerates family and hired labour, own and borrowed capital and the management of the holding.

Family farm income (FFI)

This corresponds to farm net value-added, less other real costs in the accounting year: interest and financial charges, wages and social security costs paid and rent.

This indicator represents the return on the labour of farmer and family, and on owned capital.

3.2.2. **The nine types of farming: shares of each enterprise in total output**

Description of the types of farming in Table 3.2.3

Type of farming (principal types) EU-12 **	TF codes	Enterprise output as % of total output												
		Cereals	Other field crops	Vegetables and flowers	Fruits	Wine and grapes	Olives and olive oil	Dairying	Beef and veal	Sheep and goats (¹)	Pigmeat	Poultry and eggs	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All farms		12,8	11,5	9,8	3,8	6,7	2,2	21,4	10,2	2,8	10,1	2,8	5,9	100
AB — Arable crops	11 + 12 + 60	35,2	30,8	9,5	1,7	3,2	1,4	1,7	3,4	0,8	3,0	1,7	7,4	100
C — Horticulture (p)	20	0,2	1,6	94,6	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,9	100
D — Vineyards	31	1,3	1,2	0,3	0,7	91,3	0,7	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,2	3,9	100
E — Fruit (and other permanent crops)	32 + 33 + 34	1,6	15,1	1,8	44,4	9,0	23,6	0,6	0,4	0,5	0,3	0,1	2,6	100
F — Dairying	41	3,6	3,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	69,8	16,6	0,4	1,6	0,3	4,3	100
G — Dry stock	42 + 43 + 44	5,7	5,5	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,2	16,0	39,1	22,3	1,1	0,6	8,9	100
H — Pigs and/or poultry	50	4,5	1,4	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,7	0,1	67,9	20,2	4,6	100
I — Mixed	71 + 72 + 81 + 82	15,1	8,8	1,2	0,4	0,8	0,5	21,7	12,4	2,9	23,6	4,8	8,0	100

(¹) Including milk.

Source: FADN results for 1995/96 (weighted with the 1993 Farm Structure Survey using '1990' standard gross margins).

3.2.3. **Accountancy results by type of farming** 1995/96 and 1996/97

Type of farming	Number of holdings: In the FADN field of observation		Number of holdings: In the sample (1)		Size of holdings: UAA (ha)		Size of holdings: Labour input (AWU)	
	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All types of farming								
EU-15 (p)	3 600 591	:	56 869	:	28,4	:	1,57	:
Belgique/België	46 493	46 237	1 184	1 198	29,6	31,4	1,67	1,65
Danmark	59 054	59 146	2 153	2 174	45,8	45,2	1,34	1,32
Deutschland (p)	310 373	313 153	5 486	5 828	52,0	49,0	2,02	2,00
Elláda	501 986	517 483	5 240	4 927	6,1	5,8	1,75	1,80
España	504 775	553 248	6 245	7 706	23,8	24,7	1,12	1,10
France	432 767	432 536	7 524	7 603	57,5	58,5	1,72	1,71
Ireland	130 154	130 467	1 153	1 181	37,1	36,3	1,31	1,27
Italia	877 244	948 563	15 861	16 634	11,8	12,0	1,36	1,29
Luxembourg	1 952	2 037	278	274	53,9	56,9	1,62	1,56
Nederland	88 674	89 705	1 523	1 534	23,1	23,5	2,14	2,15
Österreich	89 952	90 121	2 128	2 115	23,6	23,8	1,95	1,90
Portugal	343 048	350 982	3 275	3 154	11,8	11,2	1,48	1,40
Suomi/Finland	46 466	49 047	955	994	33,4	31,6	1,82	1,90
Sverige	36 104	:	553	:	51,6	:	1,26	:
United Kingdom	131 549	:	3 311	:	116,7	:	2,32	:

Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU (current)											
Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value-added		Farm net value-added per AWU		Family farm income per unit unpaid labour	
1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
51,3	:	27,4	:	7,1	:	24,3	:	15,5	:	12,6	:
119,5	124,7	64,1	66,2	13,1	13,7	50,3	53,8	30,1	32,7	23,6	26,2
122,2	126,4	74,4	76,4	13,3	13,6	46,9	48,5	34,9	36,9	15,5	18,5
107,9	107,7	66,5	66,6	17,7	17,3	42,4	41,2	21,0	21,1	14,6	15,0
15,3	14,8	5,0	5,2	1,8	1,9	10,9	10,5	6,2	6,0	6,1	5,8
24,0	27,8	10,5	11,9	2,4	2,2	15,1	18,2	13,5	16,5	14,0	17,6
92,9	96,9	51,1	54,6	13,7	14,3	42,5	43,0	24,8	25,1	19,6	19,9
34,2	32,4	20,6	20,7	3,2	3,0	17,0	16,7	12,9	13,2	11,9	11,9
27,6	29,2	10,9	11,9	3,5	3,9	15,6	16,3	11,4	12,6	11,0	12,1
102,6	96,5	56,6	52,2	22,7	26,3	41,4	42,4	25,6	27,1	21,8	20,2
208,2	207,1	113,8	116,8	27,0	26,9	72,5	68,1	34,0	31,7	24,4	22,3
49,9	51,2	24,8	25,1	11,7	11,7	33,1	32,6	17,0	17,0	15,0	15,1
9,4	9,4	5,2	5,5	1,7	1,9	4,0	3,9	2,7	2,7	2,4	2,4
41,5	50,1	35,3	39,2	8,2	9,0	26,1	29,1	14,3	15,5	12,0	13,1
71,6	:	47,0	:	16,1	:	20,4	:	16,3	:	6,2	:
142,9	:	82,7	:	15,5	:	67,7	:	29,2	:	31,1	:

3.2.3. *(cont.)*

Type of farming	Number of holdings: In the FADN field of observation 1995/96	1996/97	In the sample ([1]) 1995/96	1996/97	Size of holdings: UAA (ha) 1995/96	1996/97	Labour input (AWU) 1995/96	1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AB. Arable crops								
EU-15 (p)	1 125 068	:	16 978	:	33,0	:	1,45	:
Belgique/België	5 480	5 480	116	125	42,5	45,5	1,38	1,34
Danmark	24 424	24 424	615	601	45,2	43,3	0,85	0,82
Deutschland (p)	58 257	57 869	1 086	1 261	89,9	81	2,20	2,10
Elláda	203 195	204 137	2 763	2 610	8,1	8	1,74	1,70
España	157 212	166 351	2 446	3 358	39,5	44,1	1,04	1,03
France	119 343	117 391	2 183	2 220	78,5	80,9	1,52	1,51
Ireland	3 800	3 800	57	52	58,3	55,2	1,39	1,29
Italia	330 969	374 225	5 355	5 656	13,6	13,4	1,29	1,20
Luxembourg	1	:	1	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	11 724	12 405	285	289	45,5	43,4	1,47	1,40
Österreich	15 581	15 750	372	410	36,3	37,6	1,72	1,70
Portugal	137 685	139 395	608	584	9,9	8,9	1,46	1,40
Suomi/Finland	10 483	10 602	181	179	46,7	45,6	1,14	1,00
Sverige	13 571	:	166	:	64,1	:	0,96	:
United Kingdom	33 343	:	744	:	143,9	:	2,39	:
C. Horticulture								
EU-15 (p)	112 657	:	3 268	:	3,7	:	2,70	:
Belgique/België	4 646	4 390	112	116	3,1	3,1	2,63	2,58
Danmark	1 467	1 460	186	193	7,4	8,1	5,29	5,08
Deutschland (p)	7 660	9 442	217	259	2,7	3,2	4,00	3,77
Elláda	7 439	8 318	84	104	2,4	2,2	1,95	2,02
España	32 242	36 714	539	374	3,1	4,7	1,51	1,57
France	10 961	11 011	322	338	6,8	6,7	3,60	3,74
Ireland	21	1	3	1	:	:	:	:
Italia	21 290	22 446	966	981	2,2	2,5	1,95	2,21
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Nederland	14 154	14 503	384	390	5,0	4,8	4,72	4,83
Österreich	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Portugal	8 744	8 818	313	286	4,2	4,8	2,01	1,98
Suomi/Finland	0	3 803	0	80	:	1,6	:	3,33
Sverige	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	4 033	:	142	:	5,7	:	5,81	:

Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU (current)											
Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value-added		Farm net value-added per AWU		Family farm income per unit unpaid labour	
1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
39,2	:	20,5	:	6,3	:	21,7	:	15,0	:	11,9	:
95,1	93,7	45,1	45,1	9,5	9,5	50,9	49,5	37,0	37,0	29,3	27,4
55,5	52,7	33,1	33,0	8,6	8,5	26,4	22,7	31,2	27,8	7,9	5,5
125,5	114,0	77,4	70,0	22,3	20,9	58,2	51,1	26,5	24,8	17,8	16,9
16,6	15,8	5,8	6,0	2,1	2,3	10,6	9,6	6,1	5,5	5,6	4,9
21,3	27,1	9,0	11,2	2,2	2,3	15,6	20,9	15,1	20,3	15,1	21,4
86,6	93,5	51,8	56,3	16,1	16,8	44,4	47,2	29,2	31,2	22,6	24,5
61,7	60,4	39,0	41,7	5,8	5,0	34,9	31,4	25,1	24,4	23,7	20,6
20,6	19,9	8,1	8,6	3,4	3,6	12,8	11,9	9,9	9,9	9,2	8,9
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
162,9	136,6	78,7	75,3	21,2	20,3	71,7	47,6	48,7	33,6	34,7	17,6
53,1	56,1	27,5	27,9	12,9	12,8	41,0	41,4	23,8	24,3	20,9	21,0
7,2	7,1	3,8	4,0	1,5	1,7	3,3	3,3	2,3	2,3	2,0	2,2
32,0	30,8	27,9	25,8	8,1	7,3	21,4	21,8	18,8	20,8	14,7	17,1
66,7	:	42,2	:	14,2	:	24,8	:	25,7	:	12,6	:
174,7	:	93,2	:	22,7	:	101,4	:	42,5	:	57,2	:
122,9	:	59,2	:	13,8	:	51,5	:	19,1	:	16,6	:
141,6	147,5	63,0	64,7	19,5	19,1	58,8	63,1	22,3	24,5	32,8	22,7
349,1	356,4	169,4	176,0	32,1	31,1	150,8	15,3	28,5	30,2	27,5	27,6
235,0	208,5	137,2	117,5	21,9	20,4	85,2	75,1	21,5	19,9	15,0	14,4
30,5	2,7	9,7	8,9	3,8	3,0	17,7	15,8	9,1	7,8	9,1	8,1
39,7	40,6	14,4	13,9	3,2	2,5	22,3	24,7	14,8	15,8	17,1	18,7
169,8	183,7	76,1	85,0	21,7	23,0	73,7	77,8	20,5	20,8	33,5	20,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
52,8	59,9	19,8	20,7	5,1	5,9	27,7	33,3	14,2	15,1	23,7	15,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
365,1	359,7	184,1	182,8	47,0	44,2	138,5	13,5	29,4	28,0	52,4	28,7
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
18,9	17,9	7,9	9,0	2,8	2,7	8,2	6,3	4,1	3,2	6,3	3,0
:	135,8	:	87,5	:	19,8	:	53,5	:	16,1	:	11,2
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
266,5	:	143,0	:	18,5	:	106,3	:	18,3	:	36,0	:

3.2.3. *(cont.)*

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings			
	In the FADN field of observation		In the sample ([1])		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)	
	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D. Vineyards								
EU-15 (p)	216 300	:	2 688	:	9,6	:	1,50	:
Belgique/België	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Danmark	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Deutschland (p)	14 597	14 699	171	148	6,6	8,8	1,77	2,00
Elláda	8 235	8 165	93	93	3,7	3,9	1,84	1,80
España	18 183	19 040	106	162	15,8	17,6	1,27	1,26
France	50 930	43 497	916	930	18,4	17,9	2,11	2,04
Ireland	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Italia	87 044	96 602	1 090	1 174	5,8	5,8	1,26	1,20
Luxembourg	269	269	15	20	:	:	:	:
Nederland	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Österreich	5 310	5 310	79	77	11,1	11,9	1,92	1,90
Portugal	31 732	31 603	218	240	4,9	6,3	1,33	1,30
Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Sverige	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:
E. Other permanent crops								
EU-15 (p)	731 744	:	5 901	:	7,0	:	1,39	:
Belgique/België	1 657	1 657	65	58	10,0	10,1	2,81	2,86
Danmark	652	664	77	76	14,7	14,7	3,13	3,20
Deutschland (p)	4 152	4 106	78	107	8,9	8,3	4,06	3,90
Elláda	216 519	232 460	1 400	1 336	4,3	4,0	1,72	1,70
España	161 373	171 941	892	1 173	11,1	10,5	0,99	0,96
France	12 856	13 566	290	289	23,9	24,8	3,23	3,20
Ireland	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Italia	280 938	285 837	2 414	2 875	5,1	5,3	1,18	1,10
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Nederland	4 744	4 744	101	98	7,9	7,7	3,35	3,30
Österreich	1 970	1 970	46	49	14,9	15,0	2,37	2,40
Portugal	45 142	51 108	470	425	10,3	10,3	1,22	1,20
Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Sverige	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1 741	:	68	:	26,6	:	7,85	:

Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU (current)											
Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value-added		Farm net value-added per AWU		Family farm income per unit unpaid labour	
1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
47,3	:	14,6	:	6,5	:	27,1	:	17,6	:	14,9	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
59,7	68,5	26,3	31,3	9,5	11,0	29,5	32,5	16,7	16,4	13,0	13,5
14,6	15,2	3,3	3,7	2,4	2,3	12,8	14,4	6,9	8,1	7,5	8,7
19,6	22,8	3,2	4,4	4,0	2,2	13,0	17,1	10,3	13,6	10,7	15,4
122,7	123,2	39,1	40,8	14,4	14,2	68,9	67,6	32,7	33,1	29,7	29,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
23,8	27,7	5,6	6,3	3,9	4,3	14,5	17,9	11,6	14,8	10,6	14,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
42,2	43,6	16,0	16,7	11,0	11,1	24,2	25,0	12,6	13,3	10,8	11,3
10,0	10,4	3,7	3,8	1,3	1,9	5,3	5,0	4,0	3,9	4,0	3,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
18,6	:	5,6	:	2,6	:	12,6	:	9,1	:	8,5	:
147,2	146,3	47,8	50,6	15,4	18,1	84,8	75,0	30,1	26,3	37,2	29,8
134,7	159,7	54,5	58,9	9,4	8,9	73,8	93,9	23,6	29,3	13,6	30,4
185,6	161,8	83,5	79,1	18,9	19,1	91,1	89,7	22,5	22,9	24,9	23,7
11,6	11,2	2,5	2,6	1,5	1,5	10,0	10,3	5,8	5,9	6,0	6,1
14,2	15,5	3,4	3,2	2,3	2,2	11,8	13,2	12,0	13,7	13,8	16,0
121,7	127,2	51,0	54,0	17,1	17,1	56,7	60,9	17,6	19,0	12,5	15,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
15,1	16,5	3,9	4,4	2,2	2,4	10,3	11,8	8,8	11,0	8,4	10,7
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
190,8	172,9	65,4	63,0	25,2	24,9	105,6	92,7	31,5	28,3	41,0	34,6
61,8	47,4	22,0	21,8	16,1	16,4	50,7	43,6	21,4	18,5	22,5	19,2
8,1	7,3	3,0	3,3	2,1	2,2	3,7	3,4	3,1	2,8	2,7	2,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
300,8	:	157,5	:	18,0	:	126,4	:	16,1	:	25,8	:

3.2.3. *(cont.)*

	Number of holdings				Size of holdings			
Type of farming	In the FADN field of observation		In the sample ([1])		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)	
	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
F. Dairy								
EU-15 (p)	491 705	:	10 536	:	35,6	:	1,73	:
Belgique/België	10 512	10 513	236	256	33,9	36	1,56	1,53
Danmark	12 733	12 733	510	529	48,0	49,6	1,60	1,56
Deutschland (p)	114 859	114 313	1 730	1 765	36,3	36,2	1,70	1,70
Elláda	1 318	1 865	14	14	:	:	:	:
España	44 032	55 585	1 211	1 299	10,5	10,4	1,40	1,25
France	83 876	82 423	1 234	1 143	48,9	49,8	1,54	1,54
Ireland	40 980	40 508	387	399	36,8	36,3	1,57	1,55
Italia	44 934	46 629	1 878	1 984	20,8	21,2	2,08	2,10
Luxembourg	1 265	1 265	205	179	61,0	63,6	1,59	1,60
Nederland	32 053	32 053	449	444	31,8	33,2	1,63	1,63
Österreich	24 080	24 080	573	586	18,4	18,1	1,95	1,93
Portugal	8 695	10 490	580	619	13,7	12,6	1,86	1,75
Suomi/Finland	25 901	24 646	489	462	26,2	27,6	2,11	2,08
Sverige	14 271	:	292	:	45,5	:	1,54	:
United Kingdom	32 196	:	748	:	73,5	:	2,29	:
G. Drystock (excl. milk)								
EU-15 (p)	427 902	:	7 851	:	49,1	:	1,47	:
Belgique/België	9 728	9 728	197	220	37,3	39,8	1,49	1,49
Danmark	468	643	7	9	:	:	:	:
Deutschland (p)	13 291	13 492	208	204	47,3	47,3	1,69	1,62
Elláda	35 044	32 348	502	445	4,9	4,2	1,86	1,90
España	56 591	61 993	676	767	27,6	27,9	1,15	1,12
France	86 140	84 098	1 229	1 263	64,8	67	1,45	1,45
Ireland	81 740	82 144	635	659	34,9	34,2	1,14	1,11
Italia	47 453	53 153	2 058	1 827	36,3	34,5	1,67	1,61
Luxembourg	172	229	22	32		70	:	1,49
Nederland	9 371	9 372	61	66	19,3	18,6	1,40	1,38
Österreich	20 630	20 630	519	473	22,1	22.1	2,05	2,02
Portugal	21 130	21 282	577	535	39,7	34.2	1,61	1,45
Suomi/Finland	1 573	1 550	32	33	24,0	26,5	1,79	1,53
Sverige	2	:	2	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	44 569	:	1 126	:	148,3	:	1,62	:

Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU (current)											
Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value-added		Farm net value-added per AWU		Family farm income per unit unpaid labour	
1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
85,0	:	46,1	:	11,6	:	35,2	:	20,4	:	16,1	:
93,2	92,7	43,9	44,7	13,3	14,5	42,2	40,1	27,2	26,2	19,2	18,2
140,5	139,1	81,3	82,4	14,8	15,1	54,7	52,8	34,3	33,8	16,5	14,6
79,7	76,9	45,6	45,9	14,8	14,4	30,2	27,2	17,8	16,4	12,8	11,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
35,0	32,5	18,7	17,4	2,4	1,8	14,6	14,2	10,4	11,3	10,0	10,7
82,2	80,7	45,8	47,4	10,7	11,4	32,6	28,4	21,1	18,4	17,0	14,2
62,4	61,0	32,9	33,6	4,9	4,7	28,1	27,2	17,9	17,6	17,0	16,1
92,2	100,8	43,2	48,8	7,9	8,9	44,3	45,0	21,3	21,9	21,3	21,9
108,2	102,6	59,4	55,4	24,3	28,6	43,2	44,3	27,3	27,6	22,7	20,1
165,5	162,0	82,9	90,8	26,8	27,8	60,1	46,9	37,0	28,8	21,2	12,6
39,9	38,5	17,1	17,2	9,7	9,7	27,9	26,5	14,3	13,7	12,7	12,5
37,7	31,5	25,1	22,2	4,5	4,0	12,3	9,3	6,6	5,3	6,1	4,7
42,8	43,4	32,3	33,0	7,5	7,7	28,6	27,6	13,6	13,3	12,0	11,7
83,5	:	54,7	:	16,7	:	23,0	:	14,9	:	6,4	:
174,5	:	91,6	:	16,2	:	72,7	:	31,8	:	30,3	:
37,2	:	22,6	:	5,3	:	20,0	:	13,6	:	11,8	:
74,6	68,6	43,2	43,5	9,4	9,9	34,6	31,9	23,2	21,4	16,7	14,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
74,3	70,4	50,4	49,0	15,0	14,4	27,9	24,8	16,5	15,3	11,8	11,0
20,1	19,8	9,6	10,6	1,1	1,3	14,4	13,1	7,8	6,9	7,8	6,9
23,9	25,3	11,5	12,3	1,4	1,2	16,9	17,6	14,7	15,7	14,3	15,4
53,0	53,1	33,2	35,5	9,0	9,8	26,6	26,4	18,4	18,2	14,6	14,3
14,4	13,5	10,4	10,7	1,8	1,8	9,2	9,8	8,0	8,8	7,8	8,3
48,2	50,3	24,7	25,1	4,2	4,5	23,5	24,0	14,1	15,0	13,9	14,7
:	84,2	:	48,4	:	25,0	:	42,9	:	28,9	:	23,2
70,6	66,7	44,1	42,2	8,0	9,0	23,7	21,3	17,0	15,5	5,7	6,6
44,3	41,9	19,9	19,1	10,8	10,8	31,0	29,0	15,1	14,4	13,5	13,1
11,2	11,0	8,0	8,1	2,1	2,2	5,4	4,8	3,4	3,3	3,2	3,2
19,6	28,5	27,8	30,5	5,1	8,1	17,4	19,8	9,8	12,9	7,6	10,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
50,2	:	37,4	:	8,7	:	27,4	:	16,9	:	14,2	:

3.2.3. *(cont.)*

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings			
	In the FADN field of observation		In the sample ([1])		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)	
	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H. Granivores EU-15 (p)	63 383	:	1 760	:	19,7	:	1,74	:
Belgique/België	4 327	4 327	150	140	9,1	9,5	1,37	1,41
Danmark	5 160	5 160	277	269	45,2	45,8	1,81	1,85
Deutschland (p)	10 468	12 812	309	358	30,9	30,7	1,58	1,63
Elláda	445	375	17	16	0,5	:	2,70	:
España	6 748	8 307	114	192	6,6	8,4	1,39	1,69
France	7 214	7 744	176	194	26,6	27,4	1,63	1,70
Ireland	350	191	8	3	:	:	:	:
Italia	3 248	4 064	99	104	13,5	11,7	2,34	2,39
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	:	:	:	:
Nederland	9 309	9 309	172	185	5,8	5,9	1,41	1,39
Österreich	4 101	4 101	123	125	21,1	21,1	1,86	1,85
Portugal	3 579	3 634	68	64	1,9	1,6	1,43	1,47
Suomi/Finland	3 746	3 676	117	104	34,2	33,6	1,86	1,80
Sverige	620	:	16	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	4 067	:	113	:	19,9	:	3,35	:
I. Mixed (crops + livestock) EU-15 (p)	431 832	:	7 887	:	41,3	:	1,77	:
Belgique/België	10 143	10 142	308	283	35,0	36,2	1,61	1,58
Danmark	14 150	14 062	481	497	51,0	49,1	1,32	1,30
Deutschland (p)	87 089	86 419	1 687	1 726	64,5	61,4	2,19	2,08
Elláda	29 791	29 815	367	309	8,1	7	1,86	1,80
España	28 394	33 317	261	381	54,2	49,7	1,18	1,18
France	61 447	62 806	1 174	1 226	70,0	71,8	1,73	1,71
Ireland	3 263	3 822	63	67	73,0	63,2	1,98	1,75
Italia	61 368	65 607	2 001	2 033	18,8	20,2	1,72	1,68
Luxembourg	244	273	34	42	58,8	65,4	1,37	1,33
Nederland	7 319	7 319	71	62	21,4	23,5	1,53	1,59
Österreich	18 280	18 280	416	395	26,4	26,6	1,99	1,96
Portugal	86 341	84 652	441	401	12,3	12,4	1,58	1,55
Suomi/Finland	4 763	4 770	136	136	45,2	45,6	1,72	1,71
Sverige	7 640	:	77	:	42,7	:	1,21	:
United Kingdom	11 600	:	370	:	123,0	:	2,49	:

([1]) Results for groups of less than 25 holdings are not considered representative and are therefore not included in the table, although they are included in totals.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FADN (population: 1993 structure survey; classification: standard gross margins '1990').

Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU (current)											
Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value-added		Farm net value-added per AWU		Family farm income per unit unpaid labour	
1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
207,8	:	143,7	:	17,4	:	56,2	:	32,3	:	26,7	:
252,6	305,4	166,2	178,7	18,5	18,6	71,0	112,8	51,7	80,2	41,2	70,5
304,5	344,5	194,6	208,4	25,5	27,9	99,4	123,3	55,0	66,6	39,8	59,8
151,0	164,8	98,2	102,7	17,9	17,4	49,7	59,2	31,4	36,4	25,4	29,4
146,2	:	108,1	:	4,3	:	28,4	:	10,5	:	9,0	3,0
123,6	168,9	92,3	117,6	4,7	4,7	26,4	47,0	19,1	27,8	21,7	35,9
240,0	271,7	178,0	191,9	22,2	22,1	47,2	64,9	28,9	38,2	19,9	31,0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
277,4	252,0	157,2	157,3	13,9	15,3	109,4	81,4	46,7	34,1	48,9	34,1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
311,5	347,9	224,2	229,5	28,2	26,8	63,7	97,9	45,2	70,3	26,0	56,6
82,3	96,2	50,7	54,7	14,9	15,0	39,5	43,5	21,2	23,5	18,1	21,1
59,2	60,4	46,2	48,8	2,2	2,2	10,4	9,0	7,3	6,1	7,1	5,7
59,9	67,1	60,5	58,6	11,3	10,2	25,8	35,0	13,9	19,5	9,9	16,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
368,9	:	257,0	:	17,1	:	99,6	:	29,8	:	47,7	:
73,9	:	47,0	:	10,2	:	28,8	:	16,3	:	12,0	:
131,7	138,3	74,7	76,9	12,9	13,5	54,9	58,9	34,1	37,2	25,2	28,6
133,6	140,2	88,3	89,6	14,2	14,5	45,5	50,2	34,4	38,6	13,5	20,0
126,5	133,8	85,2	88,8	19,9	19,7	45,2	48,4	20,6	23,2	14,1	17,3
19,5	19,6	9,0	9,4	1,4	1,5	12,8	12,4	6,9	6,9	6,8	6,7
39,9	46,1	24,9	26,2	2,8	2,3	18,9	24,7	16,1	20,9	15,2	20,2
114,0	117,5	72,7	76,3	15,8	16,8	43,2	43,0	25,0	25,2	19,2	19,3
103,4	92,7	70,0	66,4	9,7	7,7	44,0	38,6	22,2	22,1	20,0	21,6
42,4	45,4	20,1	22,2	4,9	5,3	19,9	21,7	11,6	12,9	10,9	12,5
96,7	97,6	61,0	64,2	20,4	24,9	37,1	39,2	27,2	29,4	25,4	20,8
220,0	244,0	149,7	157,6	22,4	23,7	52,9	68,7	34,7	43,3	20,0	30,5
60,4	64,9	35,4	35,9	13,2	13,1	34,9	35,9	17,5	18,4	15,2	16,0
7,1	7,4	4,5	4,8	1,4	1,5	2,9	3,3	1,8	2,2	1,6	1,8
47,4	53,6	50,8	50,7	11,5	10,8	25,8	32,2	15,0	18,9	11,3	16,0
53,2	:	37,8	:	17,6	:	7,6	:	6,3	:	– 2,3	:
173,7	:	109,3	:	17,5	:	78,5	:	31,5	:	34,3	:

3.2.4. **Results by economic size of holding** — 1995/96 and 1996/97

Economic size of holding in European size units (ESU)		Number of holdings in the FADN field of observation		Area (ha UAA)		Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU: Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value-added		Farm net value-added per AWU		Family farm income per unit of unpaid labour	
		1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
EU-15 (p)	small (< 8 ESU)	1 091 615	:	6,4	:	7,9	:	2,9	:	1,3	:	5,1	:	4,3	:	4,2	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	695 445	:	13,7	:	17,4	:	7,8	:	2,7	:	10,3	:	7,7	:	7,3	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	1 206 592	:	31,0	:	45,0	:	24,3	:	6,8	:	22,2	:	14,2	:	12,5	:
	large (40-100 ESU)	475 255	:	61,6	:	126,1	:	71,5	:	16,7	:	53,8	:	26,8	:	22,4	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	131 684	:	145,9	:	377,3	:	203,3	:	45,4	:	168,9	:	37,7	:	45,7	:
	all sizes	3 600 591	:	28,4	:	51,3	:	27,4	:	7,1	:	24,3	:	15,5	:	12,6	:
Belgique/ Belgie	small (< 8 ESU)	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	18 832	18 573	18,8	20,5	49,2	47,4	24,9	25,6	5,3	5,7	23,8	22,2	18,3	17,8	14,6	13,5
	large (40-100 ESU)	21 529	21 529	34,6	35,8	131,7	135,8	71,4	73,6	15,4	15,7	54,2	56,6	31,5	33,3	23,7	25,5
	very large (> 100 ESU)	6 132	6 132	45,5	49	293,0	320,0	158,2	163,3	29,4	30,5	117,7	140,3	44,9	52,8	41,7	53,5
	all sizes	46 493	46 234	29,6	31,4	119,5	124,7	64,1	66,2	13,1	13,7	50,3	53,8	30,1	32,7	23,6	26,2
Danmark	small (< 8 ESU)	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	7 529	6 988	15,2	15,5	14,4	13,1	13,9	13,9	2,9	2,8	1,5	0,6	3,3	1,4	– 8,8	– 10,2
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	23 465	23 918	26,9	26,1	39,6	39,6	28,3	29,0	5,7	5,6	12,7	11,9	15,5	15,1	3,5	3,9
	large (40-100 ESU)	18 783	18 916	50,8	51	131,7	134,8	80,3	81,9	14,1	14,3	50,4	51,8	35,6	36,6	17,4	18,6
	very large (> 100 ESU)	9 277	9 324	108,3	104,6	399,6	416,8	227,9	233,6	39,6	40,6	163,2	171,8	50,4	54,8	37,9	48,3
	all sizes	59 054	59 146	45,8	45,2	122,2	126,4	74,4	76,4	13,3	13,6	46,9	48,5	34,9	36,9	15,5	18,5
Deutschland (p)	small (< 8 ESU)		:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	25 588	23 448	19,6	18,4	41,0	36,5	26,1	21,1	7,5	8,0	15,6	15,5	12,1	11,6	9,2	8,7
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	180 872	183 621	28,1	27,3	61,6	61,4	37,3	37,6	12,0	11,5	23,1	22,4	15,2	15,1	11,3	11,4
	large (40-100 ESU)	89 240	90 261	55,6	55,3	138,8	143,4	85,7	88,3	21,1	21,3	50,9	52,5	25,6	26,3	18,6	19,5
	very large (> 100 ESU)	14 673	15 823	381,1	310,7	606,6	546,9	380,0	346,0	85,3	75,2	275,3	232,3	28,7	28,8	34,2	33,6
	all sizes	310 373	313 153	52,0	49	107,9	107,7	66,5	66,6	17,7	17,3	42,4	41,2	21,0	21,1	14,6	15,1
Ellada	small (< 8 ESU)	235 446	253 343	3,7	3,4	9,1	9,2	2,9	2,9	1,2	1,3	6,9	7,0	4,3	4,3	4,2	4,2
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	157 348	155 447	6,2	5,9	15,2	14,6	5,1	5,4	1,8	1,9	10,9	10,3	6,3	5,9	6,2	5,8
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	104 096	103 948	10,1	10,2	26,9	26,5	9,2	9,6	2,7	2,9	18,5	18,0	8,9	8,7	9,1	8,7
	large (40-100 ESU)	5 047	4 673	25,2	26,7	63,5	62,1	20,8	22,6	6,2	7,1	40,9	38,6	14,3	13,4	15,3	14,2
	very large (> 100 ESU)	49	72	49,5	41,2	31,2	96,4	11,6	31,1	4,4	5,1	26,5	66,7	5,1	20,8	4,7	29,8
	all sizes	501 986	517 483	6,1	5,8	15,3	14,8	5,0	5,2	1,8	1,9	10,9	10,5	6,2	6,0	6,1	5,8
España	small (< 8 ESU)	188 391	219 840	9,8	8,3	11,3	12,1	3,1	3,2	1,7	1,3	8,9	9,6	10,2	10,8	10,4	11,1
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	146 776	152 757	16,5	16,9	17,8	19,8	7,0	7,5	1,8	1,7	11,7	13,9	11,0	13,9	11,1	14,3
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	153 257	157 438	38,6	41,4	35,4	41,1	16,4	18,1	3,2	3,1	21,7	26,6	16,4	20,1	17,3	21,9
	large (40-100 ESU)	15 483	20 459	96,9	96,2	114,1	123,5	67,0	69,9	6,0	6,2	53,3	62,9	24,1	28,6	32,7	39,0
	very large (> 100 ESU)	868	2 754	364,2	286,1	227,0	261,1	149,7	163,3	17,7	9,2	98,1	130,0	18,3	39,0	36,5	101,8
	all sizes	504 775	553 248	23,8	24,7	24,0	27,8	10,5	11,9	2,4	2,2	15,1	18,2	13,5	16,5	14,0	17,6

3.2.4. *(cont.)*

Economic size of holding in European size units (ESU)		Number of holdings in the FADN field of observation		Area (ha UAA)		Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU											
						Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value-added		Farm net value-added per AWU		Family farm income per unit of unpaid labour	
		1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
France	small (< 8 ESU)	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	19 260	18 183	25,9	22,7	27,4	20,1	16,1	13,0	4,6	3,9	12,0	7,4	8,9	6,3	6,9	4,7
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	237 519	236 471	41,5	42,3	53,1	54,4	30,6	32,3	8,1	8,6	23,9	23,7	17,1	16,9	13,8	13,5
	large (40-100 ESU)	141 493	142 407	74,8	75,4	422,9	127,5	68,5	73,2	18,1	19,0	55,7	55,4	29,8	29,7	24,1	23,9
	very large (> 100 ESU)	34 495	35 475	114,1	117,1	280,5	297,0	140,6	149,9	38,4	39,7	133,0	140,6	38,6	40,5	39,3	43,3
	all sizes	432 767	432 536	57,5	58,5	92,9	96,9	51,1	54,6	13,7	14,3	42,5	43,0	24,8	25,1	19,6	19,9
Ireland	small (< 8 ESU)	42 706	42 705	17,5	17,9	6,2	5,3	4,5	4,7	0,9	0,7	3,7	3,7	4,1	4,1	3,9	4,0
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	29 626	29 922	29,9	29,4	13,0	12,4	9,1	9,4	1,7	1,7	8,4	8,8	7,1	7,8	7,2	7,5
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	43 582	43 666	48,0	46,4	39,4	39,1	23,7	24,3	3,6	3,5	20,3	21,4	13,9	14,9	13,3	14,2
	large (40-100 ESU)	12 932	12 911	69,2	68,5	127,6	115,5	72,6	69,3	10,2	9,5	55,6	50,4	25,0	24,5	26,6	23,7
	very large (> 100 ESU)	1 308	1 263	158,7	140	333,9	340,0	187,2	206,8	26,9	21,8	153,1	142,9	38,6	38,5	49,6	44,0
	all sizes	130 154	130 467	37,1	36,3	34,2	32,4	20,6	20,7	3,2	3,0	17,0	16,7	12,9	13,2	11,9	11,9
Italia	small (< 8 ESU)	358 473	425 500	5,0	4,8	7,4	8,2	2,8	3,0	1,4	1,5	4,3	5,0	4,4	5,6	4,3	5,6
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	215 258	215 528	8,9	9,5	14,9	16,8	5,4	6,4	2,4	2,9	9,0	9,8	7,3	8,4	7,1	8,1
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	231 615	233 689	17,2	18,5	36,0	40,6	13,7	16,1	4,6	5,4	20,8	23,3	12,7	14,4	12,4	14,1
	large (40-100 ESU)	57 249	58 772	29,4	31,5	101,9	111,9	42,0	47,7	10,3	11,6	55,7	58,6	22,5	23,1	23,9	24,2
	very large (> 100 ESU)	14 649	15 074	67,5	70,2	283,3	601,2	122,7	136,1	25,9	28,9	149,8	153,7	37,3	34,5	48,0	44,5
	all sizes	877 244	948 563	11,8	12	27,6	29,2	10,9	11,9	3,5	3,9	15,6	16,3	11,4	12,6	11,0	12,2
Luxembourg	small (< 8 ESU)	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	47	104	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	806	834	37,2	40,1	63,1	65,4	36,5	35,7	15,1	18,4	24,3	29,5	16,4	21,0	13,5	15,5
	large (40-100 ESU)	1 072	1 044	66,3	67	132,6	119,2	71,8	63,5	28,3	31,8	54,1	51,9	31,3	30,2	27,1	22,9
	very large (> 100 ESU)	27	55	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	all sizes	1 952	2 037	53,9	56,9	102,6	96,5	56,6	52,2	22,7	26,3	41,4	42,4	25,6	27,1	21,8	20,2
Nederland	small (< 8 ESU)	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	21 469	22 150	12,1	11,8	64,0	67,2	41,4	42,1	7,6	7,8	17,4	19,9	14,8	16,4	8,5	10,4
	large (40-100 ESU)	41 788	42 137	20,2	21	156,1	156,3	90,5	93,7	19,2	19,6	50,7	47,3	30,3	28,4	19,3	17,5
	very large (> 100 ESU)	25 417	25 418	37,3	38	415,6	413,1	213,4	220,4	56,2	55,5	155,0	144,5	41,8	38,4	37,6	33,4
	all sizes	88 674	89 705	23,1	23,5	208,2	207,1	113,8	116,8	27,0	26,9	72,5	68,1	34,0	31,7	24,4	22,3
Österreich	small (< 8 ESU)	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	23 540	23 540	13,5	13	29,6	28,6	13,1	12,8	7,7	7,7	19,7	18,6	11,9	11,4	10,5	10,0
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	58 130	58 130	23,9	24,1	50,4	51,0	24,9	25,0	11,9	11,9	33,7	32,5	16,8	16,4	14,9	14,8
	large (40-100 ESU)	8 280	8 280	50,3	51,2	104,5	113,9	57,8	59,1	21,9	21,3	67,6	71,4	28,7	31,1	25,1	27,4
	very large (> 100 ESU)	2	171	:	94,4	:	196,0	:	92,7	:	33,3	:	133,5	:	48,9	:	34,4
	all sizes	89 952	90 121	23,6	23,8	49,9	51,2	24,8	25,1	11,7	11,7	33,1	32,6	17,0	17,0	15,0	15,1

Economic size of holding in European size units (ESU)		Number of holdings in the FADN field of observation		Area (ha UAA)		Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU											
						Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value-added		Farm net value-added per AWU		Family farm income per unit of unpaid labour	
		1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Portugal	small (< 8 ESU)	266 597	275 620	6,6	6,3	5,2	5,1	2,6	2,7	1,1	1,3	2,2	1,9	1,6	1,5	1,6	1,4
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	44 118	43 468	17,8	17,2	13,0	13,2	7,2	7,7	2,4	2,5	5,5	5,8	3,5	3,7	3,1	3,6
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	27 494	26 899	37,6	36,1	29,8	30,6	17,3	18,0	4,5	4,9	13,4	13,4	6,3	6,4	6,3	6,5
	large (40-100 ESU)	4 154	4 283	89,8	87,7	84,8	83,4	53,6	53,5	9,5	9,7	33,4	39,9	9,8	12,0	12,9	18,7
	very large (> 100 ESU)	685	712	134,6	147,5	159,6	196,2	107,2	151,1	14,1	14,9	55,5	61,0	11,2	11,4	23,3	28,0
	all sizes	343 048	350 982	11,8	11,2	9,4	9,4	5,2	5,5	1,7	1,9	4,0	3,9	2,7	2,7	2,4	2,4
Suomi/Finland	small (< 8 ESU)	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	9 298	8 256	22,4	25,6	17,3	18,0	16,8	18,7	4,5	4,7	11,3	11,4	8,7	10,2	7,0	7,8
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	32 999	34 242	33,4	31,9	42,3	42,5	35,4	33,8	8,2	8,1	27,9	26,8	14,5	14,4	12,5	12,6
	large (40-100 ESU)	3 705	5 720	56,4	39,3	79,1	114,4	71,0	82,3	15,5	17,6	42,3	56,9	18,9	21,1	14,7	18,9
	very large (> 100 ESU)	464	830	:	29,8	:	241,7	:	169,9	:	32,9	:	111,6	:	22,4	:	23,0
	all sizes	46 466	49 048	33,3	31,6	41,5	50,1	35,3	39,2	8,2	9,0	26,1	29,1	14,3	15,5	12,0	13,1
Sverige	small (< 8 ESU)	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	5 681	:	29,5	:	23,2	:	18,9	:	9,0	:	3,4	:	4,6	:	- 1,3	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	17 820	:	43,3	:	53,6	:	35,6	:	13,4	:	14,4	:	12,7	:	5,7	:
	large (40-100 ESU)	12 441	:	70,7	:	118,4	:	75,6	:	23,3	:	35,6	:	21,5	:	8,0	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	162	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	all sizes	36 104	:	51,5	:	71,6	:	47,0	:	16,1	:	20,4	:	16,3	:	6,2	:
United Kingdom	small (< 8 ESU)	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	11 376	:	65,4	:	23,7	:	17,0	:	5,0	:	8,8	:	7,4	:	3,5	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	54 636	:	70,8	:	52,1	:	33,8	:	7,7	:	24,3	:	16,4	:	14,1	:
	large (40-100 ESU)	42 059	:	118,1	:	133,6	:	79,0	:	15,0	:	62,4	:	27,9	:	28,9	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	23 476	:	245,9	:	428,4	:	235,1	:	41,4	:	207,0	:	41,7	:	78,7	:
	all sizes	131 549	:	116,7	:	142,9	:	82,7	:	15,5	:	67,7	:	29,2	:	31,1	:

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FADN — (population: 1993 structure survey; classification: standard gross margins '1990'. Results for groups of less than 25 holdings are not considered representative and are therefore not included in the table, although they are included in totals.

3.3.1. Agricultural prices and amounts of Community aid (beginning of marketing year)

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1995/96 (1)	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	% TAV (2) 1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals, protein products and oil seeds						
Compensatory payments (arable scheme):						
1. All cereals (3)		54,34	54,34	54,34	54,34	0,0
2. Supplement durum wheat/ha		358,60	358,60	358,60	358,60	0,0
3. Protein products (3)		78,49	78,49	78,49	78,49	0,0
4. Set-aside (3)		68,83	68,83	68,83	68,83	0,0
5. Non-fibre flax (3)		105,10	105,10	105,10	105,10	0,0
6. Oil seeds	Reference amount per ha	411,83	411,83	385,82 (4)	433,5 (5)	12,4
7. Grain legumes	Reference amount per ha	181,00	131,69	146,51	181,00 (6)	23,5
Marketing year: July-June						
Beginning of single market: 1967/68						
1. Durum wheat	Single/basic intervention price	119,19	119,19	119,19	119,19	0,0
2. Common wheat	Single/basic intervention price	119,19	119,19	119,19	119,19	0,0
3. Barley	Single/basic intervention price	119,19	119,19	119,19	119,19	0,0
4. Rye	Single/basic intervention price	119,19	119,19	119,19	119,19	0,0
5. Maize	Single/basic intervention price	119,19	119,19	119,19	119,19	0,0
Rice						
Marketing year: September-August						
Beginning of single market: 1967/68						
1. Paddy rice	Target price	373,84	351,00	333,45	315,90	– 5,3

Sugar, isoglucose and inulin syrup						
Marketing year: July-June						
Beginning of single market:						
1968/69: Sugar						
1977/78: Isoglucose						
1994/95: Inulin syrup						
1. Beet	Basic price	47,67	47,67	47,67	47,67	0,0
	Minimum price 'A' sugarbeet					
	EU	46,72	46,72	46,72	46,72	0,0
	Italia	49,76	49,76	49,76	46,72	- 6,1
	United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Suomi/Finland	48,62	48,62	48,62	48,62	0,0
	España	48,92	48,92	48,92	48,92	0,0
	Minimum price 'B' sugarbeet					
	EU	32,42	32,42	32,42	32,42	0,0
	Italia	35,46	35,46	35,46	32,42	- 8,6
	United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Suomi/Finland	34,32	34,32	34,32	34,32	0,0
	España	34,62	34,62	34,62	34,62	0,0
2. Raw sugar	Threshold price	—	—	—	—	—
3. White sugar	Target price	665,00	665,00	665,00	665,00	0,0
	Intervention price					
	EU	631,90	631,90	631,90	631,90	0,0
	Italia	655,30	655,30	655,30	631,90	- 3,6
	DOM	631,90	631,90	631,90	631,90	0,0
	United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Suomi/Finland	646,50	646,50	646,50	646,50	0,0
	España	648,80	648,80	648,80	648,80	0,0

3.3.1. *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1995/96 (1)	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	% TAV (2) 1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Olive oil						
Marketing year: November-October	Target production price	3 837,70	3 837,70	3 837,70	3 837,70	—
	Intervention price	1 861,70	1 805,80	1 751,60	—	—
	Production aid	1 422,00	1 422,00	1 422,00	1 322,50	- 7,0
Dried fodder						
Marketing year:						
Dehydrated lucerne: April-March						
Beginning of single market: 1974/75						
1. Dehydrated lucerne	Target price	—	—	—	—	—
2. Dehydrated fodder	Aid	—	68,83	68,83	68,83	0,0
	Maximum guaranteed quantity	—	4,41	4,41	4,41	0,0
3. Sun-dried fodder	Aid	—	38,64	38,64	38,64	0,0
	Maximum guaranteed quantity	—	0,44	0,44	0,44	0,0
Cotton (natural)						
Marketing year: September-August	Target price	1 063,00 (7)	1 063,00	1 063,00	1 063,00	0,0
Beginning of single market: 1981/82	Minimum price	1 009,90 (7)	1 009,90	1 009,90	1 009,90	0,0
Fibre flax and hemp — ECU/ha						
Marketing year: August-July						
Beginning of single market: 1970/71						
1. Fibre flax	Community aid	935,65	865,48	815,86	815,86	0,0
2. Hemp	Flat-rate aid	774,74	774,74	716,63	662,88	- 7,5
Seeds (8)						
Marketing year: July-June						
Beginning of single market: 1972/73						
(Fibre flax: 1973/74,						
Monoecious hemp: 1975/76 and						
Seed flax: 1977/78)						
1. Monoecious hemp (8)	Aid	205,30	205,30	205,30	205,30	0,0
2. Fibre flax (8)	Aid	283,80	283,80	283,80	283,80	0,0
3. Seed flax (8)	Aid	224,60	224,60	224,60	224,60	0,0
4. Grasses (8)	Aid	192,00 to 759,50	192,00 to 759,50	192,00 to 835,60	192,00 to 835,60	0,0 to 0,0
5. Legumes (8)	Aid	200,40 to 751,10	200,40 to 751,10	200,40 to 751,10	200,40 to 751,10	0,0 to 0,0

Wine — ECU/degree-hl orhl (according to type) Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1969/70						
A — 1. Type R I	Guide price	3,83	3,83	3,828	3,828	0,0
A — 2. Type R II	Guide price	3,83	3,83	3,828	3,828	0,0
A — 3. Type R III	Guide price	62,15	62,15	62,150	62,150	0,0
A — 4. Type A I	Guide price	3,83	3,83	3,828	3,828	0,0
A — 5. Type A II	Guide price	82,81	82,81	82,810	82,810	0,0
A — 6. Type A III	Guide price	94,57	94,57	94,570	94,570	0,0
Leaf tobacco — ECU/kg						
I — Flue cured	Premium	2,710	2,710	2,7097	2,7097	0,0
Virgin D, Virginia and hybrids thereof (9)	Supplementary amount	0,388	0,388	0,3876	0,3876	0,0
II — Light air cured	Premium	2,168	2,168	2,1675	2,1675	0,0
Badischer Burley E and hybrids thereof (9)	Supplementary amount	0,679	0,679	0,6786	0,6786	0,0
III — Dark air cured	Premium	2,168	2,168	2,1675	2,1675	0,0
Badischer Geudertheimer, Pereg, Korso (9)		0,424	0,424	0,4238	0,4238	0,0
Paraguay and hybrids thereof, Dragon vert and hybrids thereof, Philippin, Petit Grammont (Flobecq), Semois, Appelterre (9)	Supplementary amount	0,316	0,316	0,3163	0,3163	0,0
Nijkerk (9)	Supplementary amount	0,185	0,185	0,1847	0,1847	0,0
Misionero and hybrids thereof, Rio Grande and hybrids thereof (9)	Supplementary amount	0,202	0,202	0,2016	0,2016	0,0
IV — Fire cured	Premium	2,384	2,384	2,3836	2,3836	0,0
V — Sun cured	Premium	2,168	2,168	2,1675	2,1675	0,0
VI — Basmas	Premium	3,754	3,754	3,7542	3,7542	0,0
VII — Katerini and similar varieties	Premium	3,185	3,185	3,1854	3,1854	0,0
VIII — Kaba Koulak classique	Premium	2,276	2,276	2,2762	2,2762	0,0

3.3.1. *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1995/96 (1)	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	% TAV (2) 1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fruit and vegetables — ECU/100 kg						
Marketing year: differs according to product						
Beginning of single marketing year: 1966/67						
1. Cauliflowers	Basic price	35,29	36,58	—	—	×
	Buying-in price	15,36	15,92	—	—	×
	Community withdrawal compensation	—	—	9,34	8,88	- 4,9
2. Tomatoes (open grown)	Entry price	90,80	89,50	—	—	×
	Basic price	33,92	33,92	—	—	×
	Buying-in price	12,90	12,90	—	—	×
	Community withdrawal compensation	—	—	6,44	6,12	- 5,0
3. Oranges (Group 1)	Entry price	36,90	36,60	—	—	×
	Basic price	37,53	41,08	—	—	×
	Buying-in price	23,72	25,96	—	—	×
	Community withdrawal compensation	—	—	14,33	14,26	- 0,5
4. Mandarins	Entry price	30,80	30,30	—	—	×
	Basic price	43,19	44,05	—	—	×
	Buying-in price	27,64	28,18	—	—	×
	Community withdrawal compensation	—	—	16,15	15,52	- 3,9
5. Lemons	Entry price	61,10	60,10	—	—	×
	Basic price	46,14	46,14	—	—	×
	Buying-in price	27,08	27,08	—	—	×
	Community withdrawal compensation	—	—	13,37	13,30	- 0,5
6. Table grapes	Entry price	56,60	56,20	—	—	×
	Basic price	43,25	43,25	—	—	×
	Buying-in price	27,82	27,82	—	—	×
	Community withdrawal compensation	—	—	10,69	10,15	- 5,1
7. Apples (Group 1)	Entry price	50,60	49,60	—	—	×
	Basic price	28,32	30,43	—	—	×
	Buying-in price	14,43	15,51	—	—	×
	Community withdrawal compensation	—	—	10,69	10,32	- 3,5
8. Pears	Entry price	51,40	50,40	—	—	×
	Basic price	34,14	34,14	—	—	×
	Buying-in price	17,56	17,56	—	—	×
	Community withdrawal compensation	—	—	10,18	9,82	- 3,5

9. Peaches	Entry price	91,10	90,50	—	—	×
	Basic price	43,67	54,04	—	—	×
	Buying-in price	24,22	30,02	—	—	×
	Community withdrawal compensation	—	—	14,65	13,92	- 5,0
10. Cherries	Entry price	155,10	153,90	152,80	151,60	- 0,8
						×
11. Plums (Group 1)	Entry price	71,80	71,30	70,90	70,50	- 0,6
12. Cucumbers	Entry price	75,40	73,80	72,30	70,70	- 2,2
Products processed from fruit and vegetables — ECU/100 kg						
1. Preserved pineapple	Aid	165,646	166,871	153,917	144,114	- 6,4
	Minimum price	37,648	37,648	37,648	37,648	0,0
2. Peaches in syrup and/or natural juice	Production aid	8,663	8,663	8,128	6,065	- 25,4
	Minimum producer price	27,301	27,301	26,755	30,768	15,0
3. Prunes	Production aid	76,146	82,505	80,261	81,360	1,4
	Minimum producer price	193,523	193,523	193,523	193,523	0,0
4. Tomato concentrate	Aid for the finished product	95,490	95,490	277,690	244,12 (10)	- 12,1
	Minimum raw material price	301,550	296,120	93,580	90,770	- 3,0
5. Figs	Aid	33,552	33,552	27,986	27,757	- 0,8
	Minimum price	80,496	80,496	80,496	85,326	6,0
6. Williams and Rocha pears and/or natural juice	Aid	19,319	18,087	15,532	12,517	- 19,4
	Minimum price	39,259	39,259	39,259	39,259	0,0
7. Dried grapes	Per hectare aid	2,785	2,785	2,785	2,785	0,0

3.3.1. *(cont.)*

1	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated 2	1995/96 (1) 3	1996/97 4	1997/98 5	1998/99 6	% TAV (2) 1998/99 / 1997/98 7
Milk products						
Marketing year: April-March						
Beginning of single market: 1968/69						
1. Milk (3.7 % MG)	Target price	309,80	309,80	309,80	309,80	0,0
2. Butter	Intervention price	3 282,00	3 282,00	3 282,00	3 282,00	0,0
3. Cheese		—	—	—	—	—
4. Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention price	2 055,20	2 055,20	2 055,20	2 055,20	0,0
Beef/veal						
Marketing year: April-March						
Beginning of single market: 1968/69						
1. Carcasses	Intervention price (Community)	3 475,00	3 475,00	3 475,00	3 475,00	0,0
Pigmeat						
Marketing year: July-June						
Beginning of single market: 1967/68						
Pig carcasses	Basic price	1 509,39	1 509,39	1 509,39	1 509,39	0,0
Eggs						
Marketing year: August-July						
Beginning of single market: 1967/68						
Eggs in shell	Sluice-gate price	—	—	—	—	—
Silkworms — ECU/box of seed						
Marketing year: April-March	Aid	133,26	133,26	133,26	133,26	0,0
Beginning of single market: 1972/73						

Sheepmeat and goatmeat — ECU/100 kg Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1980/81	Basic price	504,07	504,07	504,07	504,07	0,0

(1) From the 1995/96 marketing year prices in agriculture are expressed using the new conversion rate (see explanation of the monetary units used in this publication in the introduction).
(2) Calculated on the basis of comparable prices in 1994/95 and 1995/96 (for this purpose the 1994/95 prices have been multiplied by the coefficient 1,207509).
(3) Per tonne of cereals (regionalisation plan).
(4) To be reduced as a result of the maximum guaranteed quantity for 1994/95 being exceeded (by 9 % on average for EU).
(5) To be reduced as appropriate depending on the world price and whether the maximum guaranteed quantity is exceeded.
(6) To be reduced as a result of maximum guaranteed quantity having been exceeded.
(7) Following changes to the aid scheme for cotton, applicable from 1995/96, the guide price (ECU 1 063,00 / t) has been reduced as a consequence of an increase in the maximum guaranteed quantity.
(8) Seed subsidies 1998/99(ECU/100 kg):

1. Graminae:		*Festuca ovina L.*	43,59	*Trifolium incarnatum L.*	45,76
Festuva pratensis Huds	43,59	*Lolium x Boucheanum*	21,13	*Trifolium resupinatum L.*	45,76
Poa pratensis L.	38,52	*Arrhenatherum elatius L.*	67,14	*Medicago sativa (ecotypes)*	22,10
Poa trivialis L.	38,88	*Festuca arundianacea Schr.*	58,93	*Medicago sativa (variétés)*	36,59
Lolium perenne L. (variété à haute persistance)	34,90	*Poa nemoralis L.*	38,88	*Medicago lupolina L.*	31,88
Lolium perenne L. (nouvelle variété et autres)	25,96	*Festololium*	32,36	*Onobrichis viclifolia Se.*	20,04
Lolium perenne L. (variété à basse persistance)	19,20			*Hedysarium coronarium L.*	36,47
Lolium multiflorum lam	21,13	*2. Leguminosae:*			
Phleum pratense L.	83,56	*Pisum sativum L. partim*	0,0	*3. Ceres:*	
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	50,96	*Vicia faba L. partim*	0,0	*Triticum spelta L.*	14,37
Festuca rubra L.	36,83	*Vicia sativa L.*	30,67	*Oryza sativa L.*	
Dactylis glomerata L.	52,77	*Vicia villosa Roth*	24,03	*—type indica*	17,27
Agrostis canina L.	75,95	*Trifolium pratense L.*	53,49	*—type japonica*	14,85
Agrostis gigante Roth.	75,95	*Trifolium repens L.*	75,11		
Agrostis stolonifera L.	75,95	*Trifolium repens L. gigan.*	70,76	*4. Oléagineux:*	
Agrostis cappilaris L.	75,95	*Trifolium alexandrinum L.*	45,76	*Linum usatissimum (textile)*	28,38
		Trifolium hybridum L.	45,89	*Linum usatissimum (oléagineux)*	22,46
				Cannabis sativa L. (monoïque)	20,53

(9) Germany, Belgium, France, Austria (from the 1996 harvest onwards).
(10) Amount likely to be increased at the end of the 1998/99 marketing year depending on progress.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.3.2. Producer prices for agricultural products in the EU — EU-15

	Nominal index (1990 = 100)				% TAV	Real index (1990 = 100)				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	100,9	105,2	105,5	104,0	- 1,5	85,0	85,4	83,2	80,4	- 3,4
Crop products	101,8	110,9	110,5	107,3	- 2,9	84,2	88,2	84,9	80,5	- 5,2
Cereals and rice	90,3	92,6	90,6	82,0	- 9,6	76,7	75,9	72,5	64,2	- 11,5
Common wheat	89,0	88,4	87,9	79,9	- 9,1	77,5	74,7	72,7	64,9	- 10,7
Durum wheat	84,5	93,7	89,4	90,2	0,9	64,8	68,6	62,3	61,3	- 1,6
— Fodder barley	91,0	90,6	89,7	80,0	- 10,8	79,4	76,7	74,2	65,1	- 12,2
— Barley for brewing	91,1	99,8	93,7	84,0	- 10,3	77,2	81,6	74,9	65,6	- 12,4
— Oats	92,6	79,4	82,4	77,1	- 6,4	79,7	65,5	66,6	61,1	- 8,3
— Grain maize	87,7	97,7	93,1	79,7	- 14,3	71,3	76,4	70,4	58,5	- 16,9
— Paddy rice	137,9	150,8	146,4	125,3	- 14,4	110,3	114,9	107,3	89,7	- 16,4
— Other	84,8	71,9	73,3	68,6	- 6,4	74,0	61,3	61,4	56,7	- 7,8
Roots and brassicas	120,8	136,4	103,7	100,7	- 3,0	102,1	111,9	82,4	78,0	- 5,3
— Ware potatoes	140,8	175,2	98,1	91,2	- 7,0	116,7	141,8	75,3	67,6	- 10,3
— Sugarbeets	106,7	108,0	109,9	109,7	- 0,2	91,8	90,0	89,1	87,2	- 2,1
— Other	88,2	85,4	86,0	86,8	0,9	78,4	74,6	73,8	73,3	- 0,8
Fresh vegetables	108,5	113,5	118,0	122,8	4,1	88,5	88,2	88,6	89,7	1,3
Fruits	103,9	119,4	119,5	122,6	2,6	82,4	90,4	86,7	86,5	- 0,3
— Fresh fruits	99,2	114,3	114,2	117,3	2,7	79,8	87,8	84,2	84,1	- 0,2
— Dried fruits	158,9	179,2	181,0	184,3	1,8	113,6	121,4	116,5	114,5	- 1,7
Wine / must	98,5	115,1	121,3	114,7	- 5,4	84,7	95,6	97,7	91,3	- 6,6
Olives and olive oil	133,1	157,8	192,2	153,5	- 20,1	98,2	110,4	129,6	97,2	- 25,0
Seeds	99,8	113,3	109,5	104,6	- 4,5	86,2	95,3	90,0	84,4	- 6,2
Flowers and plants	105,8	116,0	114,1	119,5	4,7	91,2	97,4	93,8	96,4	2,7
Other crop products	84,8	85,6	90,1	90,2	0,2	66,2	63,6	63,9	62,6	- 2,2
Animals and livestock products	100,1	99,8	100,8	100,8	0,0	85,7	82,9	81,6	80,2	- 1,7
Animals (for slaughter and export)	98,4	97,8	98,2	99,3	1,1	84,3	81,1	79,3	78,8	- 0,6
— Beef animals	104,7	98,5	85,7	86,6	0,9	91,2	83,4	71,0	70,6	- 0,5
— Calves	110,8	110,5	97,8	101,8	4,2	93,1	89,7	76,9	78,9	2,6
— Pigs	86,3	92,2	102,2	104,0	1,7	74,2	76,9	83,3	83,3	- 0,0
— Sheep and lambs	116,1	116,9	133,7	135,3	1,2	94,8	91,6	101,7	100,8	- 0,9
Poultry	100,5	95,1	102,6	101,1	- 1,5	85,4	78,1	81,8	79,3	- 3,0
Other animals	97,7	101,3	106,4	104,7	- 1,6	78,4	77,5	78,1	75,2	- 3,7
Milk	104,0	105,1	104,5	103,0	- 1,5	89,4	87,8	85,5	82,7	- 3,2
Eggs	96,5	90,6	109,5	106,1	- 3,1	80,9	73,1	86,2	81,7	- 5,2
Other livestock production	91,4	93,5	91,2	96,5	5,8	77,6	77,3	73,6	76,6	4,1

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.3. Producer price indices (excluding VAT)

(1990 = 100)

	Nominal indices				% TAV	Indices in real terms (deflated)				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Crop products										
EU-15	101,8	110,9	110,5	107,3	2,9	84,2	88,2	84,9	80,5	- 5,2
Belgique/België	102,0	96,1	95,6	92,9	- 2,8	91,7	85,2	83,0	79,5	- 4,2
Danmark	87,3	88,4	85,2	84,3	- 1,1	80,9	80,2	75,7	73,5	- 3,0
Deutschland	91,8	95,9	90,6	87,3	- 3,7	80,0	82,1	76,5	72,6	- 5,1
Elláda	153,4	172,1	186,3	198,5	6,5	87,3	89,7	89,5	90,4	1,1
España	109,4	127,5	123,5	112,3	- 9,1	89,0	99,1	92,7	82,7	- 10,8
France	86,4	89,3	90,2	87,3	- 3,2	78,8	80,0	79,2	75,7	- 4,4
Ireland	105,3	112,7	99,3	88,8	- 10,5	95,4	99,5	86,2	76,3	- 11,6
Italia	103,8	117,3	120,2	121,0	0,7	85,5	91,9	90,6	89,5	- 1,2
Luxembourg	80,6	77,7	87,7	91,5	4,4	71,5	67,7	75,4	77,6	2,9
Nederland	102,1	110,4	110,8	117,5	6,1	90,3	95,8	94,2	98,0	4,1
Österreich	97,4	71,5	73,1	73,6	6,5	84,9	61,0	61,2	60,9	- 0,4
Portugal	103,6	111,3	107,1	95,4	- 10,9	76,5	78,9	73,6	64,4	- 12,6
Suomi/Finland	92,7	62,3	56,6	56,7	0,1	83,6	55,6	50,2	49,7	- 1,0
Sverige	93,0	104,3	96,7	90,3	- 6,6	77,7	85,1	78,5	71,9	- 8,3
United Kingdom	98,4	111,7	103,2	86,0	- 16,7	86,1	94,5	85,2	69,8	- 18,2
EU-12	102,6	112,7	112,3	102,9	- 8,4	84,6	89,3	85,8	83,4	- 2,8
Livestock products										
EU-15	100,1	99,8	100,8	100,8	0,0	85,7	82,9	81,6	80,2	- 1,7
Belgique/België	89,9	86,9	88,7	92,6	4,5	80,8	77,0	77,0	79,3	2,9
Danmark	85,0	84,2	87,9	89,1	1,4	78,7	76,4	78,1	77,7	- 0,5
Deutschland	90,8	90,0	91,1	93,8	3,0	79,2	77,0	76,9	78,0	1,5
Elláda	153,2	159,4	159,7	164,9	3,3	87,2	83,0	76,7	75,1	- 2,0
España	108,5	110,7	115,8	119,8	3,5	88,3	86,0	86,9	88,3	1,6
France	94,1	92,5	91,6	94,0	2,6	85,8	82,9	80,5	81,5	1,3
Ireland	105,8	107,5	103,3	97,4	- 5,7	95,9	95,0	89,7	83,6	- 6,8
Italia	109,8	114,3	115,6	114,2	- 1,2	90,5	89,5	87,2	84,5	- 3,1
Luxembourg	86,6	85,9	81,5	82,7	1,4	76,9	74,9	70,1	70,1	0,0
Nederland	90,2	88,8	91,6	95,5	4,2	79,8	77,1	77,9	79,6	2,2
Österreich	98,3	74,8	75,2	77,2	2,6	85,7	63,8	63,0	63,8	1,3
Portugal	93,1	93,2	95,9	95,0	- 0,9	68,8	66,1	65,9	64,1	- 2,8
Suomi/Finland	97,2	75,5	63,3	61,7	- 2,6	87,6	67,4	56,2	54,1	- 3,7
Sverige	99,2	95,5	92,9	92,5	- 0,4	83,0	77,9	75,4	73,7	- 2,3
United Kingdom	111,5	119,1	121,9	107,5	- 11,8	97,6	100,8	100,7	87,2	- 13,4
EU-12	100,5	101,7	103,1	86,6	- 16,0	85,9	84,2	83,2	85,6	2,9

Total										
EU-15	100,9	105,2	105,5	104,0	- 1,5	85,0	85,4	83,2	80,4	- 3,4
Belgique/België	94,3	90,2	91,2	92,7	1,7	84,8	80,0	79,2	79,4	0,2
Danmark	85,8	85,7	86,9	87,4	0,5	79,5	77,8	77,3	76,2	- 1,4
Deutschland	91,1	92,0	91,0	91,6	0,7	79,5	78,7	76,8	76,2	- 0,8
Elláda	153,3	168,4	178,6	188,7	5,7	87,3	87,8	85,8	86,0	0,3
España	109,1	121,1	120,6	115,2	- 4,5	88,8	94,1	90,5	84,8	- 6,3
France	90,0	90,8	90,8	90,4	- 0,5	82,1	81,4	79,8	78,4	- 1,7
Ireland	105,8	108,2	102,8	96,3	- 6,3	95,8	95,6	89,3	82,7	- 7,4
Italia	106,2	116,1	118,4	118,3	- 0,1	87,5	90,9	89,2	87,5	- 1,9
Luxembourg	85,5	84,4	82,6	84,3	2,0	75,9	73,6	71,0	71,4	0,6
Nederland	95,2	97,9	99,7	104,7	5,1	84,2	84,9	84,8	87,4	3,1
Österreich	98,1	74,1	74,7	76,3	2,2	85,5	63,2	62,6	63,2	0,9
Portugal	98,4	102,4	101,6	95,2	- 6,3	72,7	72,6	69,8	64,2	- 8,0
Suomi/Finland	95,9	71,5	61,3	60,2	- 1,8	86,4	63,9	54,4	52,8	- 3,0
Sverige	97,6	97,8	93,9	91,9	- 2,1	81,6	79,8	76,2	73,2	- 4,0
United Kingdom	106,2	116,1	114,3	98,8	- 13,6	92,9	98,2	94,4	80,2	- 15,1
EU-12	101,5	107,1	107,7	94,6	- 12,1	85,2	86,7	84,5	84,5	0,1

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.4. Annual rate of change of: (a) consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages; (b) producer prices for agricultural products

	% TAV		% trend compared with preceding year					% trend compared with the corresponding month of preceding year	
	1996/1990	1997/1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	III 1998	VI 1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages									
EU-15	×	×	:	:	:	1,9	0,9	1,9	1,7
Belgique/België	1,0	1,1	– 0,6	1,8	1,6	0,6	2,2	3,5	2,1
Danmark	1,4	1,7	– 0,3	3,0	3,0	1,8	3,3	3,1	1,0
Deutschland	1,8	1,7	0,6	1,5	1,1	0,7	1,7	2,3	1,2
Elláda	11,4	10,4	12,7	12,9	9,2	6,8	4,4	4,8	3,3
España	3,9	3,3	0,1	5,6	5,0	3,4	– 0,7	1,0	1,6
France	1,4	1,4	– 0,2	1,5	0,6	:	1,8	2,1	2,9
Ireland	1,5	1,5	– 0,2	3,5	2,9	1,7	1,5	3,1	5,2
Italia	4,7	4,0	1,3	3,5	6,2	3,9	– 0,2	0,7	1,2
Luxembourg	1,4	1,3	– 0,7	2,1	2,6	0,8	1,0	3,4	2,9
Nederland	1,2	1,2	– 0,3	1,8	0,4	– 0,2	1,6	3,3	2,1
Österreich	2,5	2,3	3,0	1,9	– 0,6	0,0	1,4	2,9	2,1
Portugal	4,1	3,5	0,9	3,7	2,7	2,0	0,1	3,5	4,6
Suomi/Finland	0,2	0,4	– 0,6	0,3	– 7,4	– 1,8	1,5	2,9	3,2
Sverige	– 0,4	– 0,2	0,7	1,7	1,3	– 6,1	1,0	2,0	1,2
United Kingdom	2,7	2,3	1,7	1,2	3,8	:	– 0,1	0,8	0,2
EU-12	×	×	1,0	3,0	3,4	:	:	:	:

Producer prices for agricultural products									
EU-15	0,9	0,6	- 1,4	3,7	4,2	0,3	- 1,5	- 0,1	- 1,6
Belgique/België	- 1,5	- 1,1	- 6,8	3,6	- 4,3	1,0	1,7	- 2,1	- 6,1
Danmark	- 2,3	- 1,9	- 12,8	1,4	- 0,1	1,5	0,5	- 2,4	- 13,5
Deutschland	- 1,6	- 1,2	- 8,5	1,3	0,9	- 1,1	0,7	2,6	- 4,2
Elláda	10,1	9,5	4,6	13,6	9,9	6,0	5,7	3,7	- 3,6
España	3,2	2,0	5,4	10,5	11,0	- 0,4	- 4,5	- 2,4	- 0,1
France	- 1,6	- 1,4	- 4,8	- 0,0	0,8	0,1	- 0,5	2,1	1,5
Ireland	0,5	- 0,5	6,7	1,4	2,3	- 5,0	- 6,3	- 0,4	0,4
Italia	2,9	2,4	2,1	3,6	9,3	2,0	- 0,1	2,5	- 0,2
Luxembourg	- 3,1	- 2,4	- 1,8	- 0,5	- 1,3	- 2,2	2,0	3,3	1,8
Nederland	- 0,1	0,7	- 7,1	3,7	2,8	1,9	5,1	- 0,3	3,6
Österreich	- 4,7	- 3,8	- 2,2	0,9	- 24,5	0,9	2,2	1,1	- 7,2
Portugal	0,3	- 0,7	2,7	8,3	4,0	- 0,8	- 6,3	7,4	0,5
Suomi/Finland	- 7,8	- 7,0	- 0,1	- 0,3	- 25,4	- 14,3	- 1,8	- 1,9	- 1,2
Sverige	- 1,0	- 1,2	- 3,9	5,1	0,3	- 4,0	- 2,1	0,5	- 5,6
United Kingdom	2,2	- 0,2	4,5	0,8	9,3	- 1,5	- 13,6	- 12,5	- 5,9
EU-12	×	×	- 1,0	4,0	5,5	0,5	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.5. Input prices (excluding VAT)

ECU/100 kg

		Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A — *Animal feed*																
Barley	1995	18,71	14,85	13,84	17,71	16,42	18,90	:	17,21	14,73	15,01	13,68	:	12,74	:	19,67
	1996	18,05	14,68	13,83	18,99	16,03	19,05	:	17,73	14,45	14,58	14,20	:	12,82	:	20,20
	1997	17,23	13,59	11,53	18,55	:	:	:	16,40	13,40	13,84	12,60	:	12,53	:	24,08
Oats	1995	18,93	:	11,15 (6)	28,12	17,74	17,68	:	22,39	14,99	:	:	:	12,33	:	21,40
	1996	20,55	:	12,60 (6)	27,97	18,12	19,09	:	25,79	15,98	:	:	:	12,63	:	22,37
	1997	19,23	:	11,02	28,26	:	:	:	25,59	14,80	:	:	:	11,97	:	25,18
Maize	1995	21,82	:	16,42	22,50	18,63	22,51	:	19,15	18,08	17,87	15,87	:	:	:	27,61
	1996	21,35	:	17,74	22,34	18,79	22,57	:	18,28	18,07	17,53	15,38	:	:	:	29,43
	1997	18,35	:	12,72	21,09	:	:	:	14,44	14,93	14,77	12,48	:	:	:	32,20
Toasted extracted soya bean meal	1995	21,16	17,99	19,20 (6)	:	:	22,10	:	18,56	:	16,15	21,87	:	:	21,14	24,94
	1996	26,36	19,12	24,87 (6)	:	:	27,10	:	22,81	:	21,92	27,85	:	:	27,09	28,64
	1997	30,68	23,29	29,21	:	:	:	:	25,16	:	26,28	32,55	:	:	32,34	34,25
Fish meal	1995	45,52	51,72	48,07 (6)	:	37,95	:	:	47,18	:	40,07	46,46	:	:	:	46,64
	1996	53,19	58,56	59,74 (6)	:	45,38	:	:	62,78	:	49,54	53,75	:	:	:	57,88
	1997	60,31	64,22	64,37	:	:	:	:	70,17	:	57,51	62,21	:	:	:	67,48
Dried sugarbeet pulp	1995	18,27	:	14,79	11,40	16,26	12,99	15,24	16,57	:	19,63	14,15	:	:	:	17,24
	1996	16,82	:	14,30	11,91	17,48	12,48	15,33	16,41	:	18,55	14,73	:	:	:	18,16
	1997	15,58	:	:	12,13	:	:	13,87	13,31	:	17,06	13,68	:	:	:	20,71
B — *Compound feedingstuffs*																
Supplementary feed for dairy cattle (stall-fed) (in bags) (1)	1995	24,14	:	16,15	24,95	22,55	21,39	20,60	22,48	25,03	19,11	24,62	:	27,50	18,73	:
	1996	25,38	:	17,18	26,50	23,83	22,79	22,19	26,00	23,21	18,22	25,64	:	27,62	21,80	:
	1997	25,52	:	16,71	26,63	:	:	22,78	25,70	23,56	16,95	25,72	:	27,72	25,16	:
Complete feed for fattening pigs (in bags) (2)	1995	23,48	18,77	19,65	28,74	23,07	19,70	23,95	23,20	26,59	21,20	26,49	:	25,40	20,44	:
	1996	24,65	18,86	20,06	30,32	24,37	20,83	25,94	26,64	26,92	21,84	27,06	:	26,25	22,37	:
	1997	24,69	19,24	19,64	30,61	:	:	27,50	26,07	26,80	21,44	27,40	:	28,23	21,89	:
Complete feed for 'battery' laying hens (3) (in bags)	1995	28,77	:	21,58	29,95	25,07	20,48	24,81	26,57	34,89	22,39	29,28	:	25,93	19,93	:
	1996	29,72	:	22,15	31,30	26,46	21,76	26,52	31,25	34,86	22,98	30,21	:	26,59	22,29	:
	1997	29,18	:	21,68	28,27	:	:	27,53	30,93	35,03	22,59	29,94	:	28,23	25,15	:
C — *Fertilizers* (4)																
Ammonium nitrate (5) (26 % N, in bags)	1995	59,28	60,85	56,51	29,84	51,82	55,27	54,26	59,23	65,31	58,56	:	62,83	:	:	43,32
	1996	58,26	68,42	58,83	31,24	58,28	60,79	58,77	68,02	65,65	62,35	:	69,07	:	:	45,24
	1997	51,60	62,96	52,93	31,99	:	:	57,56	66,23	58,33	54,35	:	69,20	:	:	47,71
Superphosphate	1995	64,13	74,39	:	58,43	67,21	69,81	:	58,74	:	75,31	:	75,97	:	:	:
	1996	65,03	84,70	:	58,54	69,53	72,51	:	66,84	:	76,40	:	81,01	:	:	:
	1997	65,10	78,45	:	58,57	:	:	:	66,82	:	77,06	:	80,94	:	:	:

C — Potassium chloride	1995	32,67	32,59	33,97	:	26,57	28,64	33,12	25,04	29,65	38,03	:	37,65	:	:	27,76
	1996	33,26	46,25	33,14	:	28,07	27,59	35,44	28,29	25,88	36,42	:	37,71	:	:	25,21
	1997	30,97	29,39	31,82	:	26,02	:	37,04	28,56	25,06	36,41	:	37,18	:	:	27,47
D — *Compound fertilizers* (4)																
Fertilizers containing nutrients NPK 20-10-10	1995	:	:	:	:	30,39	:	:	:	:	20,26	:	:	:	:	14,21
	1996	:	:	:	:	30,05	:	:	:	:	20,80	:	:	:	:	15,73
	1997	:	:	:	:	30,13	:	:	:	:	20,25	:	:	:	:	:
Fertilizers containing nutrients NPK 17-17-17 (bags)	1995	18,72	:	:	17,22	20,56	21,86	21,59	:	23,99	22,99	20,50	26,44	:	:	17,34
	1996	18,74	:	:	17,15	21,38	23,14	23,20	:	23,36	23,13	18,96	28,01	:	:	18,49
	1997	19,03	:	:	17,53	20,60	:	23,49	:	21,97	22,49	18,15	27,28	:	:	:
Fertilizers containing nutrients NPK 9-9-18	1995	:	:	15,61	:	13,99	:	:	:	:	15,23	:	:	:	:	10,98
	1996	:	:	15,13	:	15,21	:	:	:	:	14,90	:	:	:	:	11,94
	1997	:	:	13,97	:	14,15	:	:	:	:	13,95	:	:	:	:	:
E — *Fuel*																
Petrol	1995	73,85	32,29	69,17	66,60	57,77	:	70,10	53,10	:	77,66	67,82	:	:	:	72,03
	1996	79,01	34,21	71,13	72,41	61,05	:	76,50	57,94	:	80,33	69,37	:	:	:	75,73
	1997	82,30	:	71,56	73,54	60,96	:	:	59,87	:	114,52	69,95	:	:	:	97,07
Diesel fuel	1995	16,32	19,68	28,29	44,10	23,94	:	:	29,33	17,66	22,75	55,23	35,67	24,66	35,29	20,21
	1996	19,29	23,36	31,19	51,77	25,02	:	:	34,23	19,95	27,19	56,65	37,26	22,60	53,33	20,72
	1997	19,34	24,53	31,92	50,63	25,79	:	:	36,28	20,53	36,87	56,71	34,85	24,56	52,36	24,75
Heating fuel	1995	16,32	19,44	19,91	30,79	11,87	29,72	27,50	52,49	:	25,55	:	:	24,66	:	:
	1996	19,29	23,05	23,08	35,49	12,21	33,64	31,43	60,82	:	29,69	:	:	22,60	:	:
	1997	19,34	24,23	23,00	32,26	12,20	:	33,18	64,32	:	30,53	:	:	24,56	:	:

(1) Germany and Sweden: bulk price.
(2) Germany, France and Sweden: bulk price.
(3) Germany, France and Sweden: bulk price.
(4) Price for 100 kg. of pure nutrient content, except for compound fertilizers: price per 100 kg. of product.
(5) Ammonium nitrate (33 % N): Greece, France and United Kingdom. Germany: bulk price.
(6) Figures for Federal Republic of Germany as constituted before 3 October 1990, including West Berlin.

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.6. **Agricultural wages, input prices** ([1]) **and producer prices** (excluding VAT)

(1990=100)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	% TAV 1997/1990	% TAV 1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Farm wages EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
Belgique/België	111,4	114,3	117,9	119,7	121,4	2,8	1,4
Danmark	110,6	114,0	117,2	120,9	125,1	3,3	3,5
Deutschland	112,7	116,0	119,1	123,0	126,3	3,4	2,7
Elláda	133,4	142,8	157,6	167,2	175,8	8,4	5,1
España	126,6	134,2	142,5	148,3	154,0	6,3	3,8
France ([4])	111,8	114,2	117,8	122,0	125,5	3,3	2,9
Ireland	111,0	114,9	:	:	:	×	×
Italia	123,7	123,9	126,5	129,1	:	×	×
Luxembourg	123,8	130,1	134,2	137,5	145,5	5,5	5,8
Nederland	114,2	110,4	114,4	:	:	×	×
Österreich	116,5	120,6	124,3	127,4	:	×	×
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
Suomi/Finland	104,1	104,4	116,2	119,6	119,4	2,6	– 0,2
Sverige	107,3	109,1	114,0	119,4	124,2	3,1	4,0
United Kingdom	116,9	121,4	127,3	129,3	135,6	4,4	3,4
EU-12	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
Inputs ([2]) EU-15	106,2	107,2	110,0	114,5	115,3	2,1	0,7
Belgique/België	98,8	98,5	98,5	102,6	104,4	0,6	1,8
Danmark	98,2	96,1	96,5	99,7	102,0	0,3	2,4
Deutschland	102,6	103,3	103,4	106,4	108,4	1,2	1,9
Elláda	160,8	172,9	182,6	198,5	203,3	10,7	2,4
España	106,9	110,0	113,7	118,2	120,9	2,7	2,3
France ([4])	101,5	101,6	103,3	107,5	109,4	1,3	1,7
Ireland	100,3	101,2	102,8	106,7	105,1	0,7	– 1,5
Italia	111,7	113,0	125,0	128,7	126,3	3,4	– 1,9
Luxembourg	100,8	100,8	102,1	105,9	106,3	0,9	0,3
Nederland	99,9	98,9	102,2	107,0	107,4	1,0	0,4
Österreich	104,4	102,0	99,8	104,8	108,8	1,2	3,8
Portugal	102,5	107,3	107,3	106,8	102,1	0,3	– 4,4
Suomi/Finland	111,8	107,1	83,6	85,5	87,8	– 1,8	2,7
Sverige	103,4	105,4	111,4	119,0	121,7	2,8	2,2
United Kingdom	111,7	112,1	115,8	122,6	119,8	2,6	– 2,3
EU-12	106,2	107,4	111,0	115,5	:	×	×
Producer prices ([3]) EU-15	97,3	100,9	105,2	105,5	104,0	0,6	– 1,5
Belgique/België	91,0	94,3	90,2	91,2	92,7	– 1,1	1,7
Danmark	84,7	85,8	85,7	86,9	87,4	– 1,9	0,5
Deutschland	90,0	91,1	92,0	91,0	91,6	– 1,2	0,7
Elláda	135,0	153,3	168,4	178,6	188,7	9,5	5,7
España	98,7	109,1	121,1	120,6	115,2	2,0	– 4,5
France ([4])	90,1	90,0	90,8	90,8	90,4	– 1,4	– 0,5
Ireland	104,3	105,8	108,2	102,8	96,3	– 0,5	– 6,3
Italia	102,5	106,2	116,1	118,4	118,3	2,4	– 0,1
Luxembourg	85,9	85,5	84,4	82,6	84,3	– 2,4	2,0
Nederland	91,8	95,2	97,9	99,7	104,7	0,7	5,1
Österreich	97,2	98,1	74,1	74,7	76,3	– 3,8	2,2
Portugal	90,9	98,4	102,4	101,6	95,2	– 0,7	– 6,3
Suomi/Finland	96,2	95,9	71,5	61,3	60,2	– 7,0	– 1,8
Sverige	92,8	97,6	97,8	93,9	91,9	– 1,2	– 2,1
United Kingdom	105,4	106,2	116,1	114,3	98,8	– 0,2	– 13,6
EU-12	97,6	101,5	107,1	107,7	:	×	×

([1]) The EU index of farm input prices is a Laspeyres index, whereas the deflated price series (see Table 3.1.8) is a Paasche index. The discrepancies between the figures in the two tables are mainly a matter of the differing index formulae.
([2]) Indices of the prices of goods and services of current agricultural consumption.
([3]) Annual indices include fruit and vegetables.
([4]) Source: SCEES.

Source: Eurostat ('Purchase price of inputs' and 'Producer prices for agricultural products' are harmonised indices, whereas 'Farm wages' remain heterogeneous national indices).

3.3.7. EU price indices for feedingstuffs, fertilizers and soil improvement, fuels and lubricants, and investments in machinery (excluding VAT)

(1990 = 100)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	% TAV 1997/1990	% TAV 1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Feedingstuffs EU-15	100,8	100,5	105,9	106,4	0,9	0,5
Belgique/België	95,2	91,7	97,6	100,9	0,1	3,5
Danmark	87,3	84,0	86,9	91,1	- 1,3	4,8
Deutschland	92,2	88,2	94,0	96,2	- 0,6	2,3
Elláda	154,9	159,4	172,7	174,8	8,3	1,2
España	101,1	100,9	105,2	106,7	0,9	1,4
France	96,4	94,9	100,5	104,9	0,7	4,3
Ireland	98,3	97,0	100,4	97,4	- 0,4	- 3,0
Italia	111,3	121,0	125,2	121,4	2,8	- 3,0
Luxembourg	92,2	90,7	94,0	97,1	- 0,4	3,2
Nederland	92,7	91,0	95,3	95,4	- 0,7	0,1
Österreich	94,1	90,1	109,1	123,7	3,1	13,4
Portugal	100,6	99,8	101,4	95,2	- 0,7	- 6,2
Suomi/Finland	97,2	69,4	72,0	75,9	- 3,9	5,3
Sverige	91,4	89,1	91,4	95,2	- 0,7	4,2
United Kingdom	109,0	110,0	118,4	114,1	1,9	- 3,6
EU-12	101,0	101,5	106,7	95,1	- 0,7	- 10,8
Fertilizers and soil improvement EU-15	98,7	107,6	112,7	108,8	1,2	- 3,4
Belgique/België	81,9	86,5	89,0	84,6	- 2,4	- 4,9
Danmark	95,3	102,5	107,2	101,1	0,1	- 5,7
Deutschland	92,9	102,4	105,3	100,3	0,0	- 4,7
Elláda	192,5	212,0	219,1	236,0	13,0	7,7
España	101,5	108,8	114,5	112,9	1,7	- 1,4
France	94,4	102,0	106,5	104,5	0,6	- 1,8
Ireland	95,5	99,9	104,6	99,0	- 0,1	- 5,4
Italia	113,8	135,7	141,7	137,6	4,7	- 2,9
Luxembourg	96,2	106,0	105,8	97,9	- 0,3	- 7,5
Nederland	92,9	105,5	108,9	98,1	- 0,3	- 10,0
Österreich	79,5	59,8	57,8	56,8	- 7,8	- 1,6
Portugal	92,0	98,0	106,2	106,7	0,9	0,4
Suomi/Finland	115,5	96,5	96,1	94,4	- 0,8	- 1,8
Sverige	84,0	107,9	109,1	104,1	0,6	- 4,6
United Kingdom	91,0	102,0	112,8	99,9	- 0,0	- 11,5
EU-12	99,0	109,1	114,3	92,8	- 1,1	- 18,8
Fuel and lubricants EU-15	115,8	116,8	125,8	129,0	3,7	2,6
Belgique/België	98,1	98,0	105,1	107,6	1,0	2,3
Danmark	89,5	88,0	97,7	100,8	0,1	3,2
Deutschland	110,7	108,7	115,5	119,3	2,6	3,3
Elláda	220,1	224,1	251,2	250,8	14,0	- 0,2
España	115,7	115,9	117,8	120,1	2,7	2,0
France	96,5	96,5	105,4	108,1	1,1	2,6
Ireland	96,1	96,8	103,4	105,5	0,8	2,1
Italia	126,4	146,0	154,5	159,6	6,9	3,3
Luxembourg	95,8	91,7	98,3	101,6	0,2	3,3
Nederland	94,4	97,5	106,9	114,5	2,0	7,1
Österreich	104,7	109,0	113,8	116,8	2,2	2,6
Portugal	121,1	84,5	87,8	83,7	- 2,5	- 4,7
Suomi/Finland	117,1	90,5	101,4	108,9	1,2	7,4
Sverige	120,5	130,8	159,9	167,7	7,7	4,9
United Kingdom	108,3	110,3	116,7	118,6	2,5	1,6
EU-12	116,2	117,4	125,7	101,3	0,2	- 19,5

3.3.7. *(cont.)*

(1990 = 100)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	% TAV 1997/1990	% TAV 1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Investment in machinery						
EU-15	115,4	119,8	124,5	127,0	3,5	2,0
Belgique/België	114,0	119,0	119,0	119,0	2,5	0,0
Danmark	105,2	107,6	109,3	112,1	1,7	2,6
Deutschland	113,1	114,3	115,9	117,0	2,3	1,0
Elláda	155,0	180,0	192,2	194,5	10,0	1,2
España	97,0	106,2	114,4	119,8	2,6	4,7
France	110,3	112,7	115,9	117,2	2,3	1,1
Ireland	109,2	113,3	113,3	115,6	2,1	2,0
Italia	122,7	132,1	141,5	146,2	5,6	3,3
Luxembourg	113,4	114,8	116,5	117,8	2,4	1,1
Nederland	110,2	113,5	117,4	119,2	2,5	1,5
Österreich	113,6	115,1	118,3	120,2	2,7	1,6
Portugal	138,7	149,7	156,8	164,8	7,4	5,1
Suomi/Finland	111,9	94,2	96,6	94,9	- 0,8	- 1,8
Sverige	120,1	128,5	130,4	131,7	4,0	1,0
United Kingdom	117,5	119,7	122,4	124,7	3,2	1,9
EU-12	115,6	120,9	125,9	101,6	0,2	- 19,3
Investment in structural work						
EU-15	118,8	122,0	124,4	127,7	3,5	2,6
Belgique/België	108,2	110,5	111,2	113,0	1,8	1,7
Danmark	111,5	116,0	120,2	123,2	3,0	2,4
Deutschland	120,0	122,9	122,9	122,3	2,9	- 0,5
Elláda	167,3	178,9	189,8	199,6	10,4	5,2
España	122,0	126,9	131,7	136,1	4,5	3,3
France	108,9	110,4	111,7	114,2	1,9	2,2
Ireland	115,2	121,4	121,4	124,1	3,1	2,3
Italia	121,0	123,7	126,0	129,3	3,7	2,7
Luxembourg	111,9	114,0	114,1	116,0	2,1	1,7
Nederland	100,2	103,5	104,3	105,9	0,8	1,5
Österreich	117,0	120,1	121,8	123,4	3,0	1,3
Portugal	169,1	169,1	169,1	169,1	7,8	0,0
Suomi/Finland	101,1	90,7	90,0	94,1	- 0,9	4,6
Sverige	114,9	116,7	116,9	117,9	2,4	0,9
United Kingdom	116,9	123,2	126,0	130,7	3,9	3,7
EU-12	119,2	122,7	125,2	120,0	2,6	- 4,1

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.8. Market value of agricultural land (parcels)

		ECU/ha ([1])				% TAV (real) ([2])	
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1979	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België ([3])	Arable land	12 148	12 860	13 193	:	×	×
	Meadow	9 995	10 228	11 323	:	×	×
Danmark ([4])	Agricultural land	6 483	7 608	8 051	8 552	- 2,8	5,7
BR Deutschland	Agricultural land	15 653	17 173	16 680	16 386	- 2,4	- 0,7
Deutschland ([9])	Agricultural land	11 349	11 357	10 646	9 865	×	- 6,4
Elláda	Agricultural land:						
	— Irrigated land	11 929	12 212	11 946	12 332	×	- 1,0
	— Non-irrigated land	5 027	4 786	4 746	4 849	×	- 2,0
España	Agricultural land:						
	— Irrigated land	9 634	9 877	10 663	11 659	- 3,1	10,7
	— Non-irrigated land	2 737	2 822	3 098	3 394	- 1,6	10,9
France	Arable land	3 054	3 142	3 188	3 191	- 4,7	0,7
	Natural meadow	2 188	2 222	2 233	2 208	- 5,8	- 0,5
Ireland ([11])	Agricultural land	5 311	5 393	6 411	:	×	×
Italia ([10])	Agricultural land	11 685	10 916	:	:	×	×
Luxembourg ([8])	Agricultural land	44 845	46 690	44 531	41 941	- 0,3	- 4,2
Nederland ([5])	Arable land	17 746	19 725	20 750	22 661	- 1,7	10,3
	Meadow	18 533	20 153	21 405	22 073	- 1,8	4,2
Österreich		:	:	:	:	×	×
Portugal		:	:	:	:	×	×
Suomi/Finland	Agricultural land	2 698	3 011	2 717	2 820	×	3,5
Sverige		1 190	1 157	1 362	1 480	×	9,8
United Kingdom:							
— England ([6])	Agricultural land	5 413	5 433	6 573	:	×	×
— Wales ([6])	Agricultural land	3 841	4 480	:	:	×	×
— Scotland ([7])	Agricultural land	2 232	2 711	2 431	:	×	×
— Northern Ireland ([6])	Agricultural land	6 516	7 179	6 327	11 351	- 0,9	47,9

([1]) Converted at current exchange rates.
([2]) In national currencies, deflated (implicit CPI).
([3]) Weighted average of public and private sales.
([4]) Agricultural holdings with buildings (10-100 ha).
([5]) Land with vacant possession.
([6]) Sales of all agricultural land with vacant possession of more than 5 ha (2 ha in Northern Ireland).
([7]) Price of farms (land and buildings) of more than 5 ha.
([8]) Sales of all utilisable agricultural land whether for agricultural or non-agricultural purposes (industrial estates, road building, building plots).
([9]) Ex-German Democratic Republic included.
([10]) *Source:* INEA.
([11]) *Source:* ESRI.

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.9. **Rents for agricultural land**

	ECU/ha ([1])				% TAV (real) ([2])		Ratio rent/ market value %
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1979	1997/1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België							
Arable land	160,73	171,87	176,42	174,79	– 0,8	0,5	:
Meadow	156,85	164,89	167,74	164,04	– 1,1	– 0,8	:
Danmark							
Agricultural land	260,23	270,06	278,56	:	×	×	:
Deutschland ([3]) ([4])							
Total rents	:	249,23	:	:	×	×	:
New rents	:	225,75	:	:	×	×	:
Elláda ([5])							
Arable land	391,86	408,48	428,80	442,41	– 3,3	– 1,0	3,6
España	:	:	:	:	×	×	:
France ([6])							
Arable land	118,80	121,38	123,52	123,70	0,8	0,2	3,9
Luxembourg	148,07	154,16	151,25	148,03	– 1,0	– 0,5	0,4
Agricultural land							
Nederland ([7])							
Arable land	282,63	300,16	310,79	327,93	0,3	6,6	1,4
Meadow	254,83	252,51	259,38	271,39	0,5	5,7	1,2
Österreich							
Agricultural land	240,63	248,44	250,85	244,50	×	– 1,0	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	×	×	:
Suomi/Finland							
Agricultural land	150,22	149,78	144,13	140,63	×	– 2,7	5,00
Sverige							
Agricultural land	80,10	80,26	92,90	95,83	×	4,2	6,5
United Kingdom ([8])							
— England	131,40	127,87	125,49	165,66	– 0,1	8,9	:
— Wales	79,49	79,97	71,11	99,84	0,7	15,8	:
— Scotland	95,01	92,30	97,68	119,41	0,7	0,8	:
— Northern Ireland	234,57	235,28	266,65	:	×	×	:

([1]) Converted at current exchange rates.
([2]) In national currencies, deflated (GDP deflator).
([3]) Biannual surveys.
([4]) Data for the Federal Republic of Germany, including West Berlin, as constituted prior to 3 October 1990.
([5]) Most of this land is irrigated.
([6]) Series based on surveys in 1969, 1980 and 1992, updated using the rent index for wheat production.
([7]) Weighted by area across agricultural regions.
([8]) Prices for all kinds of land. Agricultural land.
Source: Eurostat.

3.3.10. **Trend of purchase prices of agricultural inputs** (excluding VAT)

	Nominal indices 1990 = 100				% TAV	Deflated indices 1990 = 100				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	109,6	112,7	117,0	118,3	1,1	93,3	92,9	93,9	93,4	- 0,6
A — *Consumer goods and services*	107,2	110,0	114,5	115,3	0,7	91,4	90,9	92,3	91,4	- 1,0
Seeds, other reproductive material	107,7	115,9	117,1	114,5	- 2,2	92,9	96,9	95,6	92,0	- 3,8
Animals for breeding or production	97,1	96,9	93,1	99,5	6,9	83,1	80,8	76,1	80,0	5,2
Energy, lubricants	115,8	116,8	125,8	129,0	2,6	95,6	93,3	97,6	98,4	0,9
Fertilizers, soil improvers	98,7	107,6	112,7	108,8	- 3,4	84,5	89,4	91,2	86,4	- 5,3
Plant protection products	112,4	112,3	114,9	115,0	0,1	96,4	93,3	92,9	91,5	- 1,5
Animal feed	100,8	100,5	105,9	106,4	0,5	85,9	82,9	85,1	84,1	- 1,2
Implements and small tools	105,5	114,1	114,0	114,4	0,4	90,4	94,7	92,0	90,6	- 1,5
Maintenance and repair of implements	121,5	126,9	132,3	136,9	3,4	104,2	105,7	107,5	109,2	1,6
Maintenance and repair of farm buildings and other structures	118,1	122,4	124,9	127,2	1,9	101,2	101,9	101,6	101,6	0,0
Veterinary services	111,0	113,6	117,6	119,8	1,9	96,3	96,1	97,3	97,5	0,2
B — *Investment goods and services*	116,7	120,7	124,5	127,2	2,2	98,9	98,7	99,0	99,4	0,4
Machinery and other equipment	115,4	119,8	124,5	127,0	2,0	98,6	99,2	100,3	100,6	0,2
Construction	118,8	122,0	124,4	127,7	2,6	99,3	98,1	96,9	97,5	0,7

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.11. Value-added tax (VAT) rates: producer prices ([1]) at 1 January 1998

(%)

		Scheme	
		Normal	Flat-rate ([2])
1	2	3	4
Belgique/België	Most products (excl. flowers)	6,0	6,0
	Flowers	21,0	21,0 ([3])
Danmark	All products	25,0	—
Deutschland	Most products	7,0	9,5
	Wine must, beverages, services	15,0	16,0
Elláda	Most products	8,0	8,0
	Wine and wine must	—	18,0
España	Products used for human and animal feed, other than wine and flowers and ornamental plants	7,0	4,0
	Wine	16,0	4,0
	All products not used for human or animal consumption	16,0	4,0
	All unprocessed products, except those from independent breeders	—	4,0
France	All plant products except wine and horticultural products	5,5	3,05
	Wine	20,6	—
	All livestock products except animals for meat	—	3,05
	Animals for meat	—	4,0
	Products sold through a producers' group:		
	—fruit, vegetables and wine	—	3,05
	—pigs, eggs and poultry	—	4,0
Ireland	Horses, live cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and cervidae	2,8	3,6
	Other livestock including poultry and fish, carcasses, raw wool, horsehair, bristles, feathers, hides and skins, non-edible horticultural produce	21,0	3,6
	Other agricultural products excluding live animals	0,0	3,6
Italia	Cereals, paddy rice, fresh and dried vegetables, potatoes, fresh and dried fruit, oilseeds for edible oil, olive oil, butter, cheese	4,0	4,0
	Wine and wine must	16,0	9,0/4,0
	Eggs	10,0	9,0
	Cattle	16,0	9,0
	Pigs	16,0	9,0
	Raw milk	19,0	9,0
	All other products	19,0	4,0
Luxembourg	Most products and services	8,0	8,0
	Wine and must	12,0	12,0
Nederland	Most products	6,0	5,93
Österreich	Most products	10,0	10,0
	Wine	12,0	10,0
Portugal	Fresh vegetables, fresh fruit	5,0	—
	Ordinary table wine	5,0	—
	Flowers	17,0	—
	Dried fruit, honey, brandy	17,0	—
	All other agricultural products	0,0	—
Suomi/Finland	All products	17,0	—
Sverige	Products used for human consumption	12,0	—
	Most products	25,0	—
United Kingdom	Products generally used for human and animal consumption (including seeds, seedlings and animals)	0,0	4,0
	Other products and services	17,5	4,0

([1]) The figures are for agriculture in the strict sense, excluding forestry. The most important products are given only as examples.
([2]) The flat-rate schemes applicable to agriculture are all designed to offset on a general sales-related basis the VAT paid on purchases of agricultural inputs.
([3]) VAT on flowers sold by auction is invoiced at 19,5 %. Growers covered by the flat-rate scheme receive only the normal flat-rate of 6 %, the remaining 13,5 % being payable to the central tax authority by the purchaser.

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.12. Value-added tax (VAT) rates: input prices
at 1 January 1998

Belgique/België	Purchase and tenancy of land	(1)
	Animal feedingstuffs, seeds, fertilizers, liming, agricultural services, veterinary services	6,0
	Coal (solid fuel)	12,0
	Construction and maintenance of farm buildings	21,0
	Farm equipment, pesticides	21,0
	Road diesel fuel, petrol, liquefied petroleum gas for non-agricultural purposes	21,0
	Diesel fuel for agricultural purposes, light fuel oil, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, electricity	21,0
Danmark	Purchase of land and buildings	0,0
	All products	25,0
Deutschland	Purchase of farmland	(1)
	Inputs of agricultural origin (animal feedingstuffs, seeds and propagating material, breeding stock)	7,0
	Inputs of industrial origin (fertilizers, pesticides, fuel and power, buildings and machinery, building materials and accessories), non-agricultural services	16,0
Elláda	Purchase and tenancy of land, manual workers' wages, insurance premiums	0,0
	Seed animal feedingstuffs, breeding stock, fertilizers, pesticides, phytopharmaceutical products	8,0
	Most farm equipment, maintenance and repair of machinery, installations and buildings, electricity, lubricants, liquefied gases, asbestos cement piping, wire fencing	18,0
	Motor fuels	18,0
España	Purchase and tenancy of agricultural land	(1)
	Inputs of agricultural origin: medicines	7,0
	Inputs of industrial origin	16,0
	Most services	7,0
France (2)	Non-processed agricultural products (including breeding stock), work under contract	5,5
	Fertilizers, animal feedingstuffs, pesticides	5,5
	Motor fuel, certain building work and services provided by persons eligible for the special deduction, purchase and maintenance of farm equipment, construction and maintenance of farm buildings	20,6 (3)
Ireland	Animal feedingstuffs, fertilizers (put up in quantities of 10 kg or more), cereals, beet, hay, cake, etc., seeds and propagating material of products used for food, veterinary products for oral administration	0,0
	Concrete and blocks of concrete	12,5
	Electricity, solid fuels, diesel fuel for heating, diesel fuel for tractors, gas for heating and lighting	12,5
	Most services	12,5
	Machinery repairs	12,5
	Fertilizers (quantities less than 10 kg), pesticides, disinfectants and detergents, veterinary products for injection and veterinary equipment, farm equipment including tractors, building materials, second-hand goods, petrol and lubricants, motor vehicle and motorcycles, other services (transport, storage, hiring of equipment)	21,0

3.3.12. *(cont.)*

Italia	Agricultural loans, rural leases, veterinary services	(1)
	Animal feedingstuffs of vegetable origin, fertilizers	4,0
	Agricultural work under contract	10,0
	Animal feedingstuffs of animal origin, seeds, breeding stock, pesticides, products of mineral and chemical origin and additives for animal feed	10,0
	Fuels and lubricants/pharmaceuticals	10,0/4,0
	Equipment and machinery, gas and electricity, lubricants, building materials, most services	20,0
Luxembourg	Water supplied by public enterprises, disposal of real property	(1)
	Inputs: seeds and propagating material, livestock and livestock products, animal feedingstuffs, fertilizers, plant protection products, pharmaceuticals, agricultural services, e.g. artificial insemination	3,0
	Gas and electricity	6,0
	Services rendered by professional personnel (veterinary medicine), solid mineral fuel, mineral oils and timber to be used as fuel, unleaded petrol	12,0
	Farm machinery and equipment, construction and maintenance of farm buildings, motor fuel other than unleaded petrol, certain services (transport)	15,0
Nederland	Indemnity insurance, purchase, renting and tenancy of immovable property (except sale by builder)	(1)
	Seeds, fertilizers, fuel for hothouses, animal feedingstuffs, breeding stock, some services, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, work under contract, equipment	6,0
	Telecommunications, veterinary services, motor fuels and other fuels, structural work, maintenance and repair of farm buildings, machinery, tractors and equipment, small items of equipment and accessories, transport services, petrol, electricity	17,5
Österreich	Diesel fuel for heating, gas, electricity	20,0
	Animal feedingstuffs, fertilizers, water	10,0
	Purchase and tenancy of land	0,0
Portugal	Fertilizers and crop protection products, animal feedingstuffs and seeds, live animals, machinery, equipment and tractors, veterinary services	5,0
	Electricity, fuels and gas	5,0
	Maintenance and repair of machinery/petrol, coal	17,0/16,0
Suomi/Finland	Most products	22,0
	Animal feedingstuffs	17,0
Sverige	Most goods and services	25,0
United Kingdom	Interest relief grants on purchase and renting of land, insurance, financial costs	(1)
	Most products generally used for human consumption and animal consumption, including seeds, propagating material and animals reared for the purpose. Power fuels and other fuels (except road diesel fuel and petrol), electricity and water	0,0
	Road diesel fuel, lubricants, petrol, fertilizers, chemicals, purchase and maintenance of agricultural machinery, other goods and services not specified	17,5
	Purchase of motor vehicles	17,5

(1) Exempt.
(2) Reimbursement at a subsequent stage.
(3) 50% deductible from 1.1.1986.
Source: Eurostat.

3.3.13. Producer prices in the Member States in 1997

(ECU/100 kg)

	Belgique-België	Danmark	Deutschland	Ellàda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Crop products														
Common wheat	11,64	12,98	12,20	15,70	15,22	12,16	9,87	15,51	11,31	10,73	13,34	14,96	12,07	12,81
Durum wheat	:	:	:	21,24	17,05	15,70	:	18,57	:	14,17	13,34	:	:	:
Rye	10,38	12,22	11,30	:	13,12	11,81	:	14,60	11,49	10,63	12,09	15,05	11,52	:
Barley	10,96	13,93	11,25	14,80	13,29	11,12	10,13	15,29	11,72	10,51	12,59	12,53	11,00	11,74
Oats	12,04	12,97	11,10	20,67	14,52	11,84	9,87	21,40	12,44	10,37	20,14	11,97	11,20	12,06
Maize	:	:	12,39	15,77	14,08	11,18	:	15,14	:	10,07	14,10	:	:	:
Potatoes	4,38	14,46	6,26	31,26	13,80	5,45	:	22,49	7,19	7,81	13,36	18,03	14,02	7,94
Sugarbeet	45,59	:	:	57,00	46,32	:	51,44	56,67	56,04	:	:	:	:	:
Dessert apples (1)	30,64	56,79	39,03	40,16	27,51	52,17	:	32,66	29,40	30,02	30,89	84,17	50,32	66,74
Dessert pears (1)	42,85	62,80	49,29	73,97	25,82	60,04	:	46,97	49,76	50,06	41,08	:	60,00	62,04
Table grapes (1)	:	:	:	90,24	57,47	127,94	:	57,50	:	:	61,08	:	:	:
Oranges (1)	:	:	:	24,66	21,53	:	:	27,29	:	:	36,24	:	:	:
Cauliflowers (2)	39,44	:	34,56	54,28	32,52	:	41,93	48,71	63,78	29,88	33,87	:	:	24,96
Lettuces (2)	38,44	:	51,91	23,71	28,78	:	:	46,60	58,80	37,25	64,85	:	:	:
Asparagus (2)	:	:	449,92	:	131,98	:	:	211,88	422,92	704,64	:	:	:	1 034,17
Tomatoes (2)	:	:	65,77	77,81	44,60	:	:	46,22	:	46,22	:	:	:	:
Carrots (2)	:	:	21,17	32,79	15,90	:	16,95	41,33	18,09	19,17	20,44	:	:	20,03
Onions (2)	16,58	23,65	15,34	40,99	16,07	50,66	21,12	35,10	:	15,05	27,75	32,14	30,91	21,52
Dry peas	:	:	:	:	20,69	15,30	:	46,14	17,10	:	:	27,09	:	24,56
Dry beans	:	:	:	157,06	132,83	:	:	111,12	:	:	65,46	:	:	:
2. Livestock products														
Calves (3)	263,29	:	:	197,78	181,90	306,58	:	250,37	247,66	233,58	235,01	291,92	:	:
Pigs (3)	172,90	151,40	160,36	:	:	:	:	:	:	146,41	168,84	144,20	156,40	153,68
Poultry carcasses (class A)	:	:	150,68	:	116,63	119,02	:	140,15	:	188,44	:	:	188,65	:
Whole drinking milk	:	:	46,02	90,79	:	:	84,16	82,34	:	:	:	:	58,32	:
Cream	:	:	:	227,13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Butter	333,38	366,40	339,89	457,60	:	435,08	:	366,58	333,81	:	:	329,90	349,43	337,34

(1) All varieties.
(2) All qualities.
(3) Carcass weight — Class I.
Source: Eurostat.

3.3.14. Institutional prices in national currency, expressed as indices in real terms for all agricultural products

(1990/91 = 100)

	1994/95 (1)	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	78,1	71,7	70,2	70,8	70,0
Danmark	82,4	77,9	73,9	71,9	70,3
Deutschland	76,5	71,0	70,3	71,5	70,9
Elláda	78,5	74,0	70,0	66,1	68,3
España	93,6	93,2	86,9	83,8	82,3
France	83,8	79,5	78,1	77,4	76,1
Ireland	83,1	80,3	78,6	70,0	71,9
Italia	100,5	115,7	96,5	91,2	90,3
Luxembourg	82,6	76,1	74,6	74,0	72,2
Nederland	80,8	75,5	74,4	75,0	73,7
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	67,1	65,5	63,1	61,8	61,1
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	90,9	87,0	83,9	70,3	66,4
EU-12	86,9	85,9	81,5	78,7	77,6

(1) Since the beginning of the 1992/93 marketing year, certain CMOs have been reformed, and farmers have been compensated for the fall in institutional prices by direct aid.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.1. **Budgetary expenditure on the common agricultural policy**

	Unit	1995	1996	1997	1998 (1)	1999 (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EU budget	Mio ECU	65 498,1	80 456,5	80 880,0	81 433,6	:
1. EAGGF — Guarantee	Mio ECU	34 502,7	39 107,7	40 423,4	40 437,0	40 440,0
— Plant products	Mio ECU	22 832,3	24 876,6	26 263,1	26 404,0	26 460,0
— Animal products	Mio ECU	10 558,6	12 208,4	11 575,3	10 632,5	10 320,0
— Ancillary expenditure and income aid	Mio ECU	279,7	170,4	520,2	1 120,5	1 063,0
— Accompanying measures	Mio ECU	832,1	1 852,3	2 064,8	2 280,0	2 597,0
— Monetary reserve	Mio ECU	(500)	(500)	(500)	(500)	(500)
2. EAGGF — Guidance	Mio ECU	3 609,1 (4)	3 934,5	4 239,6 (3)	4 384,8 (4)	5 164,0 (5)(6)
3. Other agricultural expenditure	Mio ECU	106,1	109,8	158,9	124,3	:
4. Total agricultural expenditure	Mio ECU	38 217,9	43 152,0	44 821,9	44 946,1	:
Changes under the common agricultural policy:	Mio ECU	2 160,7	2 023,8	2 239,4	1 856,6	:
— ordinary levies	Mio ECU	844,3	810,1	873,4	693,2	:
— sugar levies	Mio ECU	1 316,4	1 213,7	1 366,0	1 163,4	:
Net cost of the CAP:	Mio ECU	36 057,2	41 128,2	2 159,1	2 658,3	:
— as % of GDP	%	0,5	:	:	:	:
— per head in the EU	ECU	93,9	:	:	:	:

(1) Appropriations entered in the 1998 budget.
(2) Appropriations entered in the 1999 preliminary draft budget.
(3) Estimate 1997 budget outturn.
(4) Including amounts under the CIPs.
(5) Draft budget, first reading.
(6) Not including amounts under the CIPs.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.2. EAGGF Guarantee and Guidance expenditure, by Member State

(Mio ECU)

	EAGGF Guarantee expenditure ([1])					EAGGF Guidance expenditure ([2])				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EU-15	×	×	34 502,7	39 107,8	40 675,0	×	×	3 609,0	3 930,2	4 132,3
Belgique/België	1 298,7	1 170,4	1 622,1	1 145,6	972,6	41,7	58,6	40,0	39,8	32,5
Danmark	1 334,7	1 278,4	1 389,4	1 355,7	1 235,3	20,0	42,5	16,7	29,1	17,2
Deutschland	4 976,2	5 179,9	5 380,0	6 048,2	5 774,8	348,7	679,2	807,9	805,1	718,6
Elláda	2 715,0	2 718,9	2 438,8	2 816,8	2 729,8	402,9	266,3	463,8	328,3	339,0
España	4 175,7	4 408,3	4 562,3	4 046,9	4 594,1	412,9	544,8	709,5	695,0	925,3
France	8 184,8	8 001,2	8 376,6	9 557,6	9 141,7	633,5	619,8	347,8	526,3	633,1
Ireland	1 649,9	1 480,0	1 417,5	1 699,5	2 034,2	165,8	178,3	157,3	261,1	285,2
Italia	4 765,4	3 460,6	3 364,3	4 219,9	5 121,4	625,0	263,2	454,2	428,1	580,1
Luxembourg	7,3	12,1	14,0	19,7	22,6	9,0	9,8	6,0	4,3	1,1
Nederland	2 328,1	1 916,0	1 929,7	1 535,4	1 756,7	19,5	32,1	13,1	27,3	13,6
Österreich	×	×	86,1	1 212,2	858,6	×	×	97,7	122,6	84,5
Portugal	478,1	708,4	705,7	645,4	654,9	313,9	510,5	282,7	379,4	309,3
Suomi/Finland	×	×	61,9	647,5	568,3	×	×	109,8	102,4	129,3
Sverige	×	×	75,1	622,2	745,2	×	×	24,7	65,4	14,4
United Kingdom	2 737,9	2 939,0	2 954,0	3 468,2	4 401,2	99,5	130,5	74,1	116,0	45,7
Community ([3])	96,4	139,0	125,2	67,0	63,6	1,0 ([4])	:	3,7	4,1	3,4
EU-12	34 748,2	33 412,2	34 279,6	36 625,9	38 502,9	3 093,4	3 335,6	3 376,8	3 639,8	3 904,1

([1]) Adjusted for expenditure against carryovers and the financial consequences of clearance of accounts decisions.
([2]) Expenditure from appropriations for commitment.
([3]) Community initiative programme. Leader II programme, European Association for Information on Local Development (EAILD) involving the 15 Member States.
([4]) Financing under Art. 8 for 25 beneficiaries across the Member States.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.3.1. EAGGF Guarantee expenditure, by product

Products 1999 preliminary draft budget heading	1997		1998 (1)		1999 (2)	
	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arable crops	17 414,1	0,4	17 255,0	0,4	17 356,0	0,4
Refunds	(3)		526,0		482,0	
Intervention, of which:	(3)		16 729,0		16 874,0	
— aid (ha)	(3)		15 290,0		15 306,0	
of which set-aside	(3)		1 250,0		1 257,0	
— storage of cereals	(3)		189,0		311,0	
Sugar	1 674,9	0,0	1 674,0	0,0	1 701,0	0,0
Refunds	(3)		1 205,0		1 239,0	
Intervention, of which:	(3)		469,0		462,0	
— refund of storage costs	(3)		335,0		333,0	
Olive oil	2 196,0	0,1	2 256,0	0,1	2 187,0	0,1
Refunds	(3)		42,0		19,0	
Intervention	(3)		2 214,0		2 168,0	
Dried fodder and dried vegetables	367,4	0,0	374,0	0,0	389,0	0,0
Refunds	—		—		—	
Intervention, of which:	367,4		374,0		389,0	
— dried fodder	(3)		304,0		317,0	
— dried vegetables	(3)		70,0		72,0	
Textile plants and silkworms, of which:	906,9	0,0	870,0	0,0	856,0	0,0
— flax and hemp	(3)		113,0		82,0	
— cotton	(3)		757,0		774,0	
Fruit and vegetables	1 555,3	0,0	1 921,0	0,0	1 867,0	0,0
Refunds	(3)		79,0		73,0	
— fresh	(3)		68,0		63,0	
— processed	(3)		11,0		10,0	
Intervention	(3)		1 842,0		1 794,0	
— fresh	(3)		1 032,0		977,0	
— processed	(3)		810,0		817,0	
Wine	1 030,1	0,0	806,0	0,0	796,0	0,0
Refunds	(3)		51,0		47,0	
Intervention, of which:	(3)		755,0		749,0	
— aid for private storage	(3)		55,0		52,0	
— distillation	(3)		264,0		262,0	
— compulsory distillation of the by-products of wine-making	(3)		64,0		65,0	
Tobacco	998,0	0,0	987,0	0,0	992,0	0,0
Refunds	0,0		—			
Intervention	998,0		987,0		992,0	
Other sectors or agricultural products, of which:	187,4	0,0	253,0	0,0	308,0	0,0
— rice	(3)		150,0		201,0	
— seeds	(3)		89,0		93,0	
— hops	(3)		13,0		13,0	
Milk products	2 984,9	0,1	2 976,0	0,1	2 858,0	0,1
Refunds	(3)		1 593,0		1 536,0	
Intervention, of which:	(3)		1 383,0		1 322,0	
— aids for skimmed milk	(3)		688,0		659,0	
— skimmed milk storage	p.m.		28,0		62,0	
— butter storage	(3)		24,0		18,0	
— butter disposal	(3)		624,0		565,0	
— contribution milk producers	(3)		- 88,0		- 90,0	
Beef/veal	6 580,5	0,2	5 786,0	0,1	5 124,0	0,1
Refunds	(3)		998,0		774,0	
Intervention, of which:	(3)		4 788,0		4 350,0	
— public and private storage	(3)		407,0		62,0	
— suckler cow premiums	(3)		1 616,0		1 673,0	
— special premium	(3)		1 439,0		1 435,0	

3.4.3.1. *(cont.)*

Products 1999 preliminary draft budget heading	1997		1998 (¹)		1999 (²)	
	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1 425,0	3,5	1 413,0	3,5	2 010,0	5,0
Refunds	0,0		0,0		0,0	
Intervention	1 425,0		1 413,0		2 010,0	
Pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat	557,5	1,4	415,0	1,0	288,0	0,7
Refunds	(³)		202,0		240,0	
Intervention	(³)		16,0		23,0	
Other measures for livestock products	5,6	0,0	15,0	0,0	15,0	0,0
Fishery products	21,8	0,1	27,5	0,1	25,0	0,1
Refunds	0,0		—		—	
Intervention	21,8		27,5		25,0	
Non-Annex II products	565,9	1,4	545,0	1,3	550,0	1,4
Refunds	565,9		545,0		550,0	
Total market organizations	37 838,4	93,6	37 036,5	91,6	36 780,0	90,9
Food programmes	328,7	0,8	429,0	1,1	382,0	0,9
POSEI programmes	187,5		208,5		230,0	
Control and prevention measures	42,8	0,1	45,0	0,1	28,0	0,1
Clearance of accounts	− 867,6	− 2,1	− 710,0	− 1,8	− 400,0	− 1,0
Promotional measures	54,2	0,1	95,0	0,2	92,0	0,2
Other measures	208,7	0,5	508,0	1,3	181,0	0,4
Accompanying measures	2 064,8	5,1	2 280,0	5,6	2 597,0	6,4
Grand total	40 423,4	100,0	40 437,0	100,0	40 440,0	100,0

(¹) Appropriations under 1998 budget.
(²) Appropriations in the 1999 preliminary draft budget.
(³) Figures to be determined in accordance with the nomenclature of the 1999 preliminary draft budget.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.4. Breakdown of expenditures (financial year 1997) and of appropriations (financial year 1998) by sector

1998 preliminary draft budget heading	Chapter Art. Item	1997 Mio ECU (1) (2)										
		Expenditure	Market support								Direct aids	Other
			Export refunds	Storage	Guidance premiums	Processing/ marketing aid	Consumption aid	Other	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Total	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arable crops	B1-10	17 414,0	532,3	71,5	0,0	300,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	904,6	16 521,2	- 11,7
Sugar	B1-11	1 607,8	1 115,7	362,4	0,0	120,8	0,0	14,2	0,0	1 613,0	0,0	- 5,2
Olive oil	B1-12	2 196,0	42,7	- 26,2	0,0	27,3	125,6	0,0	0,0	169,3	2 004,6	22,1
Dried fodder and dried vegetables	B1-13	367,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	297,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	297,4	70,8	- 0,8
Textile plants	B1-14	906,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	906,9	0,0
Fruit and vegetables	B1-15	1 569,0	84,0	0,3	0,0	769,9	0,0	9,3	283,8	1 147,8	313,9	107,3
Wine	B1-16	1 030,1	59,7	274,5	242,1	165,7	0,0	0,0	290,9	1 032,9	0,0	- 2,9
Tobacco	B1-17	998,0	- 2,7	- 4,1	98,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	92,1	906,4	- 0,5
Other sectors	B1-18	274,4	64,2	18,1	0,9	0,0	0,0	87,0	0,0	170,1	104,5	- 0,3
Milk and milk products	B1-20	3 101,2	1 753,3	150,0	353,4	0,0	1 388,6	0,0	0,0	3 645,3	0,0	- 544,2
Beef/veal	B1-21	6 580,4	1 498,9	749,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2 248,5	4 355,8	- 23,8
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	B1-22	1 424,9	- 0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1 425,4	- 0,6
Pigmeat	B1-23	478,8	72,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	72,5	0,0	406,4
Eggs and poultrymeat	B1-24	78,7	79,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	79,5	0,0	- 0,8
Other measures in favour of animal products	B1-25	94,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	88,7	0,0	88,7	0,0	5,6
Fishery products	B1-26	33,5	0,0	0,5	0,0	6,6	0,0	11,7	14,7	33,5	0,0	0,0
Non-Annex II products	B1-30	565,9	569,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	569,2	0,0	- 3,3
Food programmes	B1-31	15,0	15,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,1	0,0	0,0
Interest, prefinancing	B1-34	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Distribution to disadvantaged groups	B1-35	183,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	183,8	0,0	183,8	0,0	0,0
Control and prevention measures	B1-36	42,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	42,8
Clearance of accounts	B1-37	- 867,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	- 867,6
Promotion measures	B1-38	54,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	54,2
Other measures	B1-39	204,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	204,2
Income aid	B1-40	4,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,5	0,0
Accompanying measures	B1-50	2 064,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2 066,8	- 2,0
Total EAGGF — Guarantee	B1	40 423,0	5 883,9	1 596,8	695,6	1 688,5	1 514,3	394,8	589,5	12 363,3	28 680,8	- 621,1
%		100,00	14,56	3,95	1,72	4,18	3,75	0,98	1,46	30,58	70,95	- 1,54

(1) The expenditure items are taken from Member States' returns made under the advance payments system and are charged to a given financial year under Article 100 of the Financial Regulation.
(2) Expenditure charged against the 1996 budget.
(3) Appropriations entered in the 1997 budget.
(4) Expenditure in the Member States from 16 October 1997 to 15 October 1998.
This is therefore provisional expenditure.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

according to the economic nature of the measures

	1998 - Mio ECU (1) (4)									
	Market support								Direct aids	Other
Initial appropriations	Export refunds	Storage	Guidance premiums	Processing/ marketing aid	Consumption aid	Other	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Total	Total	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
17 102,0	429,4	1 087,8	0,0	279,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	1 797,1	16 163,4	- 9,8
1 650,0	1 265,5	349,5	0,0	151,4	0,0	12,8	0,0	1 779,1	0,0	- 2,5
2 256,0	24,9	27,0	0,0	33,8	136,0	0,0	0,0	221,7	1 995,8	51,5
374,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	70,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	70,6	307,3	- 0,2
860,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	869,8	0,0
1 921,0	58,3	0,0	67,3	539,7	0,0	0,0	138,3	803,7	311,7	394,1
806,0	41,2	200,2	15,1	132,8	0,0	0,0	312,9	702,2	0,0	- 0,4
995,0	0,0	0,0	84,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	84,0	787,2	- 1,0
352,0	63,4	58,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	82,1	0,0	204,4	145,8	- 0,3
2 976,0	1 426,7	136,7	5,5	0,0	1 238,1	0,0	0,0	2 806,9	0,0	- 214,5
5 786,0	774,5	145,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	919,8	4 260,1	- 12,7
1 413,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	1 538,9	- 0,6
329,0	74,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	74,5	0,0	163,2
86,0	90,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	90,7	0,0	- 0,5
113,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	93,7	0,0	93,7	0,0	1,4
39,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,7	10,9	21,6	0,0	- 0,5
532,0	556,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	556,1	0,0	- 3,0
429,0	35,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	108,9	195,1	0,0	339,0	0,0	- 0,9
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	26,1
- 710,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	- 654,1
95,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	44,7
505,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	177,4
3,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,0
2 280,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1 849,8	- 2,9
40 437,0	4 840,0	2 005,7	172,0	1 208,2	1 483,0	394,5	462,1	10 565,5	28 230,5	- 45,2
100,00	12,49	5,18	0,44	3,12	3,83	1,02	1,19	27,27	72,85	- 0,12

3.4.5. Quantity and value of products in public storage

	Situation at 31.12.1995 (3)		Situation at 31.12.1996		Situation at 31.12.1997	
	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) (1)	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) (1)	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) (1)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	1 369,1	125,1	340,3	31,5	450,9	47,4
Non-breadmaking common wheat	7,3	0,4	0,0	0,0	—	—
Barley	2 483,3	200,0	315,3	25,9	797,1	70,8
Rye	1 422,3	96,1	498,0	35,1	959,4	74,7
Durum wheat	233,4	11,6	55,8	2,8	0,0	0,0
Maize	8,4	0,5	0,0	0,0	21,9	2,2
Sorghum	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Rice	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	151,4	36,0
Triticale	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	—	—
Total cereals, rice included	5 524,2	433,7	1 209,4	95,3	2 380,7	231,0
Olive oil	32,4	20,5	12,4	7,5	11,4	7,1
Rape	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunflower	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaf tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—
Processed tobacco	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	—	—
Baled tobacco	13,1	3,8	0,1	0,1	—	—
Total tobacco	13,1	3,8	0,1	0,1	—	—
Skimmed-milk powder	14,4	11,4	124,7	106,9	142,2	113,8
Butter	19,6	17,5	39,3	43,2	28,2	26,2
Grana Padano (cheese)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	—	—
Total milk products	34,0	28,9	164,0	150,1	170,4	140,1
Beef carcasses	0,4	0,2	250,7	158,2	341,9	205,1
Boned beef	18,0	9,6	182,9	136,5	280,8	164,0
Total beef	18,4	9,8	433,6	294,7	622,6	369,1
Alcohol (2)	1 018,4	4,9	872,6	4,8	578,6	2,0
General total	—	501,6	—	552,5	—	749,2

(1) The product values take account of financial depreciation.
(2) 1 000 hl.
(3) EU-12.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.9. **Implementation of budget by 'objective'** (1997)

(1 000 ECU)

	Total	CCA				Leader	Interreg	REGIS	Envireg	PEACE	POSEI	Article 8/ Article 22	Transitional (5) (6)
		Objective 1 (1)	Objective 5a (2)	Objective 5b (3)	Objective 6 (4)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A. Commitments													
Belgique/België	32,537	0,000	25,598	0,543		2,965						3,431	
Danmark	17,220		17,020	0,000		0,000						0,200	
Deutschland	727,130	457,456	169,306	91,801		0,000	8,556					0,011	
Elláda	339,046	339,046				0,000						0,000	
España	925,248	777,407	72,534	53,542		21,753		0,000				0,012	
France	633,092	41,448	385,016	188,478		14,266		3,474				0,410	
Ireland	276,692	272,418				1,125				3,149		0,000	
Italia	580,069	397,693	122,949	53,734		0,000	5,315					0,008	0,370
Luxembourg	1,111		0,000	1,111		0,000						0,000	
Nederland	13,599	4,724	5,021	3,817		0,037						0,000	
Österreich	84,537	5,350	70,103	8,165		0,000	0,719					0,200	
Portugal	309,346	283,112				22,130	2,982	1,122				0,000	
Suomi/Finland	129,279		67,139	10,640	51,300	0,000						0,200	
Sverige	14,386		13,819	0,000	0,000	0,000						0,567	
United Kingdom	45,690	0,000	26,162	9,647		0,000				9,867		0,014	
Others	3,407					3,143						0,264	
Total	4 132,389	2 578,654	974,667	421,478	51,300	65,419	17,572	4,596	0,000	13,016	0,000	5,317	0,370
B. Payments													
Belgique/België	27,860	0,000	22,775	2,360		1,651	0,011					1,063	
Danmark	24,583		20,579	4,004		0,000	0,000					0,000	
Deutschland	659,622	413,432	146,817	83,964		6,125	9,079					0,205	
Elláda	325,361	310,595				7,714	7,052					0,000	
España	619,743	486,503	67,791	52,609		8,557	0,936	0,000				0,579	2,768
France	594,355	70,199	368,114	146,001		7,946		0,546				1,297	0,252
Ireland	149,374	145,643				1,684				2,047		0,000	

Italia	573,182	356,387	148,318	64,958		0,000	2,658					0,491	0,370
Luxembourg	6,453		4,598	1,609		0,246						0,000	
Nederland	15,854	4,122	2,346	9,263		0,015						0,108	
Österreich	108,179	5,040	81,230	21,549		0,000	0,360					0,000	
Portugal	328,382	315,517				11,375	0,895	0,561	0,034			0,000	
Suomi/Finland	151,680		109,346	11,181	30,917	0,000						0,236	
Sverige	17,760		14,002	0,000	3,441	0,000	0,317					0,000	
United Kingdom	63,890	24,480	21,440	8,883		1,320				7,648		0,119	
Others	2,978					2,978						0,000	
Total	3 669,256	2 131,918	1 007,356	406,381	34,358	49,611	21,308	1,107	0,034	9,695	0,000	4,098	3,390

(1) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to all the agricultural measures implemented in the countries/regions given in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88.
(2) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to measures applicable in all Member States (horizontal measures) implemented in countries/regions not covered by Objective 1 and 6.
(3) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to measures implemented in regions selected by the Commission under Decision 89/426/EEC.
(4) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to all the agricultural measures carried out in the countries or regions listed in Annex I to Protocol No 6 to Council Decision 95/1/EC, Euratom, ECSC of 1 January 1995.
(5) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to measures applicable in certain countries/regions (regional measures) not covered by Objectives 1, 6 or 5(b) in force before 1 January 1989 and certain expenditure under Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 which cannot be charged to one or other of the three objectives to which this Fund contributes.
(6) Also including payments made in respect of commitments entered into before 1989 when the rules made no provision for a breakdown by Objectives.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.1.1. **Employment in agriculture: statistical sources and applications**

There are several sources of Community statistics enabling employment in agriculture to be measured from various viewpoints, including employment statistics proper (sample survey of the labour force, annual employment estimates) and agricultural statistics (structural surveys of agricultural holdings). Methods and concepts vary from one source to another, and the purpose of this introduction is to help the user to choose, among the statistics given in the subsequent tables, those which will provide him with the information he seeks.

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND IN THE OTHER SECTORS

One approach to the problem of employment in agriculture consists in considering it as a part of overall employment and comparing it with employment in the other economic sectors. The relevant information comes from employment statistics; in these figures, the persons employed are assigned to that economic sector in which they mainly work, and the characteristics of employment are measured according to identical concepts from one sector to another. Changes over time in numbers employed in the various sectors, and, in particular, in agriculture, are measured on the basis of annual employment estimates (Tables 3.5.1.2 and 3.5.1.3). For detailed information on the structure of employment in agriculture compared with that of other sectors (breakdown by sex, by occupational status, by working time, or by age), reference must be made to the sample survey of manpower, which provides a 'photograph' of employment in any given year (Table 3.5.1.4).

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

Only the statistics which have just been presented allow a proper comparison of employment in agriculture with employment in the other sectors. However, they do not cover all persons employed in agriculture: an important feature of farming is that so many farmers and farm workers work only part-time and often also have other jobs. In the employment statistics, such persons are not classified as working in agriculture.

A full measure of employment in agriculture is provided by the surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings; it should be noted that the information from this source enables employment in agriculture to be analysed as such but that, as it is established according to specific definitions, it cannot be compared with employment data for other sectors.

These surveys cover all persons employed on holdings, whether farming is their main activity or not; they also record working hours and any other remunerated work outside farming. They thus enable employment on agricultural holdings to be measured fully, and part-time and combined other employment to be analysed. By conversion of the numbers of persons employed into full-time equivalent workers ('annual work units'— AWU), the data on working hours give information on the actual volume of labour devoted to farming, the only valid measure of the labour contribution to agriculture, in view of the scale of part-time working (Tables 3.5.1.5 and 3.5.1.6).

3.5.1.2. 'Persons employed' (1) in 'agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' (1970-97)

	× 1 000				% TAV			
	1970	1980	1990	1997	1980/1970	1990/1970	1990/1980	1997/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	:	12 730	9 562	7 435	×	×	– 2,8	– 3,5
Belgique/België	177	116	119	102	– 4,1	– 2,5	0,3	– 2,2
Danmark	266	200	147	100	– 2,8	– 3,8	– 3,0	– 5,4
Deutschland	2 262	1 403	1 081	1 039	– 4,7	– 4,7	– 2,6	– 0,6
Elláda	1 280	1 016	889	765	– 2,3	– 2,3	– 1,3	– 2,1
España	3 662	2 229	1 496	1 055	– 4,8	– 5,7	– 3,9	– 4,9
France	2 751	1 821	1 394	1 029	– 4,0	– 4,3	– 2,6	– 4,2
Ireland	283	209	173	149	– 3,0	– 3,2	– 1,9	– 2,1
Italia	3 878	2 899	1 913	1 307	– 2,9	– 4,5	– 4,1	– 5,3
Luxembourg	14	9	6	4	– 4,3	– 5,4	– 4,0	– 5,6
Nederland	:	244	297	251	×	×	2,0	– 2,4
Österreich	553	323	269	249	– 5,2	– 4,6	– 1,8	– 1,1
Portugal	:	1 122	840	601	×	×	– 2,9	– 4,7
Suomi/Finland	538	314	207	164	– 5,2	– 6,0	– 4,1	– 3,3
Sverige	314	211	154	127	– 3,9	– 4,5	– 3,1	– 2,7
United Kingdom	:	614	577	493	×	×	– 0,6	– 2,2
EU-12	:	11 881	8 932	6 895	×	×	– 2,8	– 3,6

(1) 'Persons employed' include all persons working for remuneration or self-employed, plus unpaid family workers. Persons employed in more than one economic sector are counted only in the sector in which they mainly work.
NB: Former GDR not included before 1991.

Source: Eurostat, annual employment and labour force statistics.

3.5.1.3. **Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors**

		1970	1980	1990	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total civilian employment	EU-15	:	:	:	:	148 408	149 147	149 522
(1 000 persons)	Belgique/België	3 546	3 610	3 675	3 748	3 793	3 791	3 838
	Danmark	2 315	2 460	2 630	2 537	2 601	2 623	2 664
	Deutschland	26 169	26 528	28 825	35 894	35 782	35 634	35 299
	Elláda	3 134	3 356	3 719	3 786	3 821	3 868	3 853
	España	12 433	11 551	12 578	11 728	12 027	12 342	12 706
	France	20 328	21 443	22 098	21 720	22 057	22 195	22 149
	Ireland	1 045	1 141	1 123	1 207	1 262	1 308	1 369
	Italia	19 218	20 313	21 215	20 024	19 943	20 013	20 032
	Luxembourg	140	157	186	165	162	165	169
	Nederland	:	4 970	6 268	6 706	6 782	6 932	6 765
	Österreich	2 953	3 035	3 406	3 709	3 675	3 617	3 609
	Portugal	:	3 924	4 479	4 440	4 417	4 431	4 523
	Suomi/Finland	2 207	2 318	2 457	2 015	2 016	2 064	2 112
	Sverige	3 854	4 159	4 485	3 928	4 134	3 988	3 912
	United Kingdom	24 381	25 136	26 916	25 657	25 936	26 177	26 522
	EU-12	:	124 588	133 712	137 558	138 582	139 478	139 889
	USA	78 678	99 303	118 793	132 474	133 646	135 231	:
	Japan	50 940	55 360	62 490	66 450	66 664	67 108	:
Agriculture	EU-15	:	:	:	:	5,3	5,1	5,0
(% of total civilian employment)	Belgique/België	5,0	3,2	2,7	2,9	2,7	2,7	2,7
	Danmark	11,5	8,1	5,7	5,0	4,4	3,9	3,8
	Deutschland	8,6	5,3	3,7	3,3	3,2	3,2	2,9
	Elláda	40,8	30,3	23,9	20,8	20,4	20,3	19,9
	España	29,5	19,3	11,8	9,9	9,3	8,6	8,3
	France	13,5	8,5	5,6	5,2	4,9	4,8	4,6
	Ireland	27,1	18,3	15,0	12,5	12,0	11,2	10,9
	Italia	20,2	14,3	8,8	7,7	7,5	6,7	6,5
	Luxembourg	9,7	5,5	3,3	3,0	3,7	2,4	2,4
	Nederland	:	4,9	4,6	3,9	3,7	3,6	3,7
	Österreich	18,7	10,6	7,9	7,3	7,3	7,4	6,9
	Portugal	:	28,6	18,0	11,8	11,5	12,2	13,3
	Suomi/Finland	24,4	13,5	8,4	8,3	7,7	7,8	7,8
	Sverige	8,1	5,1	3,4	3,5	3,3	3,3	3,2
	United Kingdom	:	2,4	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,0	1,9
	EU-12	:	9,5	6,5	5,5	5,2	5,0	4,9
	USA	4,5	3,6	2,9	2,9	2,9	2,8	:
	Japan	17,4	10,4	7,2	5,8	5,7	5,5	:
Industry	EU-15	:	:	:	:	30,3	29,8	29,5
(% of total civilian employment)	Belgique/België	43,3	35,2	28,7	28,9	28,3	27,6	27,5
	Danmark	37,8	28,9	26,6	26,4	27,0	26,3	26,2
	Deutschland	49,3	43,7	40,6	37,6	36,0	36,0	34,7
	Elláda	25,0	30,2	27,7	23,6	23,2	22,9	22,5
	España	37,2	36,0	33,4	30,1	30,2	29,4	29,9
	France	39,2	36,0	30,0	26,8	27,0	26,5	26,6
	Ireland	29,9	32,5	28,6	27,8	27,7	27,2	28,6
	Italia	39,5	37,9	32,7	32,1	32,1	32,2	31,7
	Luxembourg	44,3	38,0	30,8	26,7	25,3	23,0	23,1
	Nederland	:	31,4	26,3	22,8	22,6	21,8	22,9
	Österreich	40,5	40,7	37,0	32,8	32,1	30,3	29,6
	Portugal	:	36,1	34,6	32,5	32,2	31,3	31,0
	Suomi/Finland	34,1	34,6	31,0	26,8	27,6	26,8	27,4
	Sverige	38,4	32,5	30,3	25,1	25,8	25,8	25,6
	United Kingdom	:	36,1	27,7	27,6	27,3	27,3	26,9
	EU-12	:	37,4	32,4	30,6	30,3	29,8	29,6
	USA	33,1	29,3	25,1	24,0	24,0	23,9	:
	Japan	35,7	35,3	34,1	34,0	33,6	33,3	:

3.5.1.3. *(cont.)*

1	2	1970 (3)	1980 (4)	1990 (5)	1994 (6)	1995 (7)	1996 (8)	1997 (9)
Services	EU-15	:	:	:	64,4 *	64,3	65,1	65,6
(% of total civilian employment)	Belgique/België	51,7	61,6	68,5	68,2	69,0	69,6	69,8
	Danmark	50,7	63,0	67,6	68,1	68,4	69,6	70,0
	Deutschland	42,0	51,0	55,6	59,1	60,8	60,8	62,4
	Elláda	34,2	39,5	48,3	55,6	56,4	56,9	57,7
	España	33,3	44,6	54,8	60,0	60,5	62,0	61,8
	France	47,2	55,5	64,4	67,9	68,1	68,6	68,8
	Ireland	43,1	49,2	56,3	59,3	60,0	61,2	60,6
	Italia	40,3	47,8	58,5	60,2	60,4	61,1	61,8
	Luxembourg	46,0	56,5	65,9	69,1	70,4	74,5	74,0
	Nederland	:	63,6	69,1	71,1	70,6	68,9	73,4
	Österreich	40,7	48,7	55,1	60,0	60,5	62,3	63,5
	Portugal	:	35,4	47,4	55,8	56,3	56,5	55,7
	Suomi/Finland	41,6	51,4	60,5	64,6	64,6	64,3	64,8
	Sverige	53,5	62,4	67,2	71,4	70,9	70,8	71,2
	United Kingdom	:	61,4	70,1	69,7	70,2	70,3	71,2
	EU-12	:	53,0	61,1	63,7	64,2	64,8	65,5
	USA	62,3	67,1	72,0	73,1	73,1	73,3	:
	Japan	46,9	54,2	58,2	60,2	60,7	61,2	:
Share of paid employment in agriculture (%)	EU-15	:	:	:	30,6 *	30,0	30,9	31,3
	Belgique/België	10,6	13,1	17,9	16,7	16,7	13,5	16,7
	Danmark	23,3	25,0	36,1	47,2	50,9	50,0	48,0
	Deutschland	13,0	18,1	27,1	44,7	46,1	46,1	53,0
	Elláda	:	5,0	3,9	3,7	5,0	4,5	4,1
	España	28,5	27,8	31,8	31,0	32,7	31,2	35,9
	France	20,5	17,9	21,1	24,3	25,5	27,7	28,6
	Ireland	13,1	12,9	13,6	18,5	19,2	19,2	19,5
	Italia	31,9	37,5	42,2	35,7	35,7	37,3	35,5
	Luxembourg	11,8	13,8	24,2	:	:	:	:
	Nederland	:	22,5	35,6	37,4	39,3	38,5	37,8
	Österreich	:	:	12,4	13,8	13,3	13,4	13,3
	Portugal	:	20,9	18,9	14,8	14,2	16,5	14,5
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	17,9	19,3	25,0
	Sverige	35,9	38,4	39,0	35,8	32,6	30,8	31,5
	United Kingdom	:	63,3	53,4	44,4	43,3	45,2	44,4
	EU-12	:	26,2	29,0	30,4	30,8	31,9	32,1
	USA	34,5	43,8	52,9	:	:	:	:
	Japan	5,3	7,8	9,3	11,5	:	:	:

NB: Former GDR not included before 1991.

Source: Eurostat (annual employment and labour force statistics) and OECD (annual labour force statistics).

3.5.1.4. Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors: structures compared (1997)

		Numbers			%	
		x 1 000	% men	% women	paid workers	self-employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	EU-15	7 435	66,0	34,0	31,3	68,7
	Belgique/België	102	67,6	32,4	16,7	83,3
	Danmark	100	79,0	20,0	48,0	52,0
	Deutschland	1 039	62,8	37,2	53,0	47,0
	Elláda	765	57,3	42,7	4,1	95,9
	España	1 055	73,9	26,0	35,9	64,1
	France	1 029	67,6	32,4	28,6	71,4
	Ireland	149	87,9	12,8	19,5	80,5
	Italia	1 307	67,3	32,7	35,5	64,5
	Luxembourg	4	75,0	25,0	25,0	75,0
	Nederland	251	74,1	25,9	37,8	62,2
	Österreich	249	51,0	49,0	13,3	86,7
	Portugal	601	48,4	51,6	14,5	85,5
	Suomi/Finland	164	67,7	32,3	25,0	75,0
	Sverige	127	75,6	24,4	31,5	68,5
	United Kingdom	493	74,6	25,4	44,4	55,6
	EU-12	6 895	66,3	33,7	32,1	67,9
Industry	EU-15	44 060	77,4	22,6	88,1	11,9
	Belgique/België	1 057	80,4	19,6	89,9	10,1
	Danmark	699	74,8	25,2	93,1	6,9
	Deutschland	12 240	76,6	23,4	93,4	6,6
	Elláda	866	78,1	21,9	68,8	31,2
	España	3 796	83,9	16,1	83,2	16,8
	France	5 891	75,8	24,2	90,0	10,0
	Ireland	391	76,5	23,5	88,2	11,8
	Italia	6 348	75,7	24,3	81,8	18,2
	Luxembourg	39	89,7	10,3	94,9	5,1
	Nederland	1 548	83,4	16,6	92,7	7,3
	Österreich	1 070	78,4	21,5	95,2	4,8
	Portugal	1 403	70,6	29,4	83,0	17,0
	Suomi/Finland	579	76,0	24,0	90,2	9,8
	Sverige	1 000	78,0	21,9	89,7	10,3
	United Kingdom	7 133	77,9	22,1	85,7	14,3
	EU-12	41 411	77,4	22,6	87,8	12,2
Services	EU-15	98 028	48,9	51,1	84,8	15,2
	Belgique/België	2 679	50,7	49,3	82,5	17,5
	Danmark	1 865	45,7	54,3	91,8	8,2
	Deutschland	22 021	46,0	54,0	88,4	11,6
	Elláda	2 223	59,6	40,4	66,8	33,2
	España	7 855	54,3	45,7	77,7	22,3
	France	15 229	46,8	53,1	89,9	10,1
	Ireland	829	49,0	51,0	85,8	14,2
	Italia	12 377	57,6	42,4	70,0	30,0
	Luxembourg	125	53,6	46,4	92,0	8,0
	Nederland	4 967	51,2	48,8	89,5	10,5
	Österreich	2 290	46,7	53,3	89,8	10,2
	Portugal	2 519	48,0	52,0	79,0	21,0
	Suomi/Finland	1 369	41,0	59,0	89,3	10,7
	Sverige	2 785	41,9	58,1	90,3	9,7
	United Kingdom	18 895	46,0	54,0	88,6	11,4
	EU-12	91 584	49,2	50,7	84,4	15,6

Source: Eurostat (Community labour force survey).

%		%					
full-time	part-time	less than 25 years	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
84,6	15,5	8,8	19,1	21,3	22,9	20,1	7,8
93,0	7,0	7,0	24,0	24,4	23,3	19,6	1,7
87,2	12,8	18,2	20,8	21,8	18,7	15,0	5,5
83,7	16,4	7,9	22,1	24,9	20,6	19,0	5,5
90,4	9,6	7,4	12,8	17,1	21,6	30,3	10,9
92,4	7,7	10,1	19,5	19,1	24,0	24,2	3,1
84,3	15,7	6,7	21,6	27,5	27,6	13,4	3,3
93,1	6,9	9,3	18,9	20,1	22,0	17,1	12,6
87,2	12,8	10,3	21,4	20,8	22,7	18,6	6,2
97,3	2,7	10,0	29,2	24,4	18,9	11,7	5,8
68,7	31,3	17,5	22,3	20,8	20,8	15,1	3,4
83,3	16,7	6,0	20,4	24,5	24,8	17,4	6,9
68,7	31,3	4,8	7,7	12,5	19,6	25,6	29,8
81,4	18,6	8,2	17,4	28,0	25,8	15,9	4,8
72,9	27,1	8,3	17,2	16,4	25,8	21,9	10,5
81,2	18,8	10,7	21,4	21,3	22,5	16,3	7,8
84,9	15,1	8,9	19,0	21,1	22,8	20,3	7,8
93,4	6,6	12,3	28,6	26,6	22,6	9,4	0,6
95,5	4,5	10,7	33,5	29,4	21,3	4,8	0,2
90,5	9,5	16,1	26,6	23,4	24,2	9,0	0,7
92,0	8,0	11,1	27,8	26,8	21,4	12,2	0,6
97,7	2,3	9,8	25,4	29,0	23,7	11,0	1,0
97,2	2,8	14,7	26,0	26,0	23,3	9,8	0,3
94,2	5,8	8,5	28,3	30,1	26,3	6,6	0,2
95,8	4,2	21,6	31,2	24,0	16,1	6,5	0,6
95,9	4,1	14,7	32,3	25,1	20,7	6,6	0,6
98,0	2,0	10,0	31,0	28,7	24,7	5,2	0,4
83,4	16,6	11,8	31,9	26,7	23,0	6,2	0,3
93,6	6,4	17,3	29,7	26,5	20,5	5,7	0,3
96,1	3,9	19,9	24,5	26,0	19,5	8,6	1,6
96,3	3,8	9,2	26,4	29,3	27,7	7,1	0,3
89,7	10,3	8,2	26,1	24,7	27,0	13,3	0,6
91,9	8,1	12,7	28,2	24,6	22,7	10,9	0,9
93,4	6,6	12,4	28,6	26,5	22,5	9,4	0,6
78,5	21,6	11,1	27,6	27,7	22,8	9,6	1,1
81,0	19,0	7,5	31,7	32,2	22,0	6,1	0,6
72,4	27,6	17,2	23,6	23,9	24,5	9,9	0,9
77,2	22,8	10,9	26,9	27,2	22,1	12,0	1,0
96,2	3,8	8,8	28,6	30,0	21,4	9,5	1,7
88,9	11,1	11,8	28,1	28,3	21,0	10,0	0,7
78,9	21,1	7,8	29,0	30,3	25,6	6,9	0,4
82,8	17,2	17,4	29,2	25,8	18,2	8,0	1,4
92,0	8,0	8,1	28,2	30,0	22,8	9,4	1,4
89,6	10,4	9,9	33,5	31,5	18,5	6,0	0,6
58,0	42,0	14,1	30,1	27,4	21,7	6,1	0,6
81,2	18,8	13,3	32,1	28,3	19,7	6,0	0,7
91,8	8,2	11,4	23,4	26,8	24,4	11,2	2,7
85,9	14,1	9,1	23,9	30,4	27,4	8,7	0,5
68,0	32,0	8,9	27,7	24,9	27,3	13,8	1,3
68,5	31,5	15,2	26,4	24,5	22,1	10,1	1,7
78,6	21,4	11,2	27,7	27,8	22,6	9,6	1,2

3.5.1.5.1. Employment in agriculture: persons working on agricultural holdings ([1])

		Total number of persons working on agricultural holdings ([1]) (× 1 000)	Total number of AWU (equivalent full-time workers) (× 1 000) ([1])	Average AWU/persons working on agricultural holdings ([1])	Volume of labour in agriculture (× 1 000 AWU)		total (AWU)
					family members	non-family members	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EU-15	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	×	:	:	8 669,0
	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	15 308	6 685	0,44	5 903,4	781,8	7 318,7
Belgique/België	1987	147	99	0,68	94,1	5,2	101,0
	1989	141	94	0,66	86,7	6,8	93,0
	1993	132	84	0,64	77,4	6,5	85,0
	1995	122	77	0,63	70,2	7,2	78,9
Danmark	1987	148	114	0,77	86,2	27,3	112,0
	1989	139	95	0,68	71,4	23,8	95,0
	1993	142	100	0,70	77,1	22,9	105,0
	1995	141	101	0,71	66,6	33,9	105,0
Deutschland	1987	1 624	851	0,52	763,8	86,9	851,0
	1989	1 776	1 030	0,58	650,6	379,1	1 030,0
	1993	1 479	788	0,53	597,8	190,5	804,0
	1995	1 325	697	0,53	534,6	162,2	711,0
Elláda	1987	2 082	847	0,41	727,3	119,9	849,0
	1989	1 543	680	0,44	625,5	54,8	680,0
	1993	1 774	628	0,35	623,1	5,3	702,0
	1995	1 567	564	0,36	555,9	7,8	637,9
España	1987	3 436	1 625	0,47	1 281,1	343,5	1 627,0
	1989	2 839	1 143	0,40	852,7	290,3	1 143,0
	1993	2 571	953	0,37	841,0	111,7	1 112,0
	1995	2 543	926	0,36	801,8	124,3	1 089,6
France	1987	2 034	1 482	0,73	1 110,0	371,9	1 459,0
	1989	1 859	1 257	0,68	1 037,4	219,1	1 257,0
	1993	1 610	1 007	0,63	870,8	136,2	1 081,0
	1995	1 507	938	0,62	800,5	137,2	1 015,4
Ireland	1987	400	254	0,64	223,5	30,5	255,0
	1989	313	250	0,80	234,2	15,5	250,0
	1993	320	234	0,73	223,4	10,4	240,0
	1995	293	212	0,72	201,7	10,5	218,5
Italia	1987	5 155	:	0,00	:	:	2 134,0
	1989	5 287	1 924	0,36	1 598,3	327,4	1 924,0
	1993	4 762	1 626	0,34	1 572,9	53,4	1 837,0
	1995	4 773	1 614	0,34	1 559,7	54,4	1 818,0

Luxembourg	1987	10	7	0,67	3,0	3,7	7,0
	1989	9	6	0,70	5,7	0,6	6,0
	1993	8	6	0,71	5,1	0,6	6,0
	1995	7	5	0,72	4,7	0,6	5,3
Nederland	1987	293	234	0,80	186,6	47,3	234,0
	1989	289	225	0,78	173,6	51,5	225,0
	1993	290	217	0,75	167,6	49,3	224,0
	1995	276	202	0,73	152,1	49,9	210,0
Österreich	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	×	:	:	342,0
	1993	476	319	0,67	293,9	25,5	319,0
	1995	547	185	0,34	171,0	14,1	187,4
Portugal	1987	1 666	936	0,56	821,0	114,5	983,0
	1989	1 561	847	0,54	720,9	126,0	847,0
	1993	1 263	560	0,44	509,4	50,2	605,0
	1995	1 173	537	0,46	488,8	47,9	583,6
Suomi/Finland	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	×	:	:	201,0
	1993	210	201	×	191,3	9,2	:
	1995	296	183	0,62	181,5	1,8	186,6
Sverige	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	×	:	:	102,0
	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	164	83	0,51	65,1	18,4	87,7
United Kingdom	1987	714	521	0,73	310,6	210,1	524,0
	1989	659	474	0,72	289,0	184,7	474,0
	1993	651	409	0,63	267,1	141,5	434,0
	1995	572	361	0,63	249,4	111,8	384,0
EU-12	1987	17 708	6 968,2 (2)	0,39	5 607,3 (2)	1 360,8 (2)	9 135,0
	1989	16 416	8 024	0,49	6 345,9	1 677,8	8 024,0
	1993	15 002	6 611	0,44	5 833,6	777,5	7 235,0
	1995	14 300	6 233	0,44	5 485,9	747,6	6 857,1

(1) Without irregularly employed non-family members.
(2) Not including Italy.
Source: Eurostat (Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings + national data).

3.5.1.5.2. Employment in agriculture: breakdown by type of labour

(%)

		Numbers				AWU				
		Farm heads	Spouses	Other family members	Regularly employed non-family members	Farm heads	Spouses	Other family members ([1])	Regularly employed non-family members	Irregularly employed non-family members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EU-15	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	47,5	22,5	23,5	6,4	46,4	17,4	16,9	10,7	8,7
Belgique/België	1987	62,6	22,0	10,4	5,1	69,5	14,7	25,3	4,2	1,0
	1989	59,9	23,7	11,3	5,0	65,8	16,4	27,0	6,1	1,2
	1993	57,0	27,4	9,1	6,5	64,7	17,7	8,5	7,6	1,5
	1995	57,0	26,3	9,0	7,7	64,5	16,1	8,4	9,1	1,9
Danmark	1987	57,3	23,8	2,7	16,0	62,3	11,4	13,7	19,3	4,8
	1989	58,2	24,5	3,1	14,1	55,7	14,7	19,3	20,4	4,6
	1993	51,5	22,3	6,8	19,4	51,5	14,7	4,6	21,9	4,6
	1995	48,5	17,7	7,0	26,8	45,2	13,1	5,2	32,3	4,2
Deutschland	1987	42,5	26,2	25,3	6,1	49,4	21,3	40,4	8,8	1,4
	1989	36,4	19,6	21,3	22,7	35,4	13,8	27,8	35,2	1,6
	1993	40,6	21,1	24,1	14,1	42,2	15,5	16,7	23,7	2,0
	1995	42,4	20,8	23,4	13,4	43,9	15,0	16,3	22,8	2,0
Elláda	1987	45,8	33,8	20,2	0,2	43,5	31,3	42,4	0,4	13,7
	1989	55,1	30,3	14,2	0,4	55,3	25,7	36,6	0,6	7,4
	1993	46,2	33,1	20,4	0,3	47,3	27,0	14,5	0,8	10,5
	1995	51,2	32,1	16,1	0,6	49,8	25,7	11,7	1,2	11,6
España	1987	46,6	16,2	27,5	9,7	42,8	16,1	36,0	8,4	12,7
	1989	55,2	17,8	22,4	4,6	45,5	13,4	29,1	8,8	16,5
	1993	55,2	17,8	22,4	4,6	44,5	13,3	17,8	10,0	14,3
	1995	48,8	16,0	28,9	6,2	42,7	12,6	18,4	11,4	15,0
France	1987	45,3	24,5	13,5	16,8	46,2	19,5	28,7	18,9	6,2
	1989	49,0	24,4	17,6	9,0	50,1	19,1	32,5	11,0	6,4
	1993	48,8	23,1	17,7	10,4	49,4	17,8	13,4	12,6	6,9
	1995	47,7	22,2	18,8	11,3	47,8	17,1	13,9	13,5	7,7
Ireland	1987	52,4	18,0	20,4	9,2	58,1	12,4	29,9	10,6	1,4
	1989	54,3	23,0	18,3	4,3	57,3	21,2	36,5	4,4	1,8
	1993	49,6	22,9	22,8	4,7	55,2	20,8	17,3	4,3	2,4
	1995	52,1	20,1	22,5	5,3	58,5	17,9	15,9	4,8	2,9

Italia	1987	53,3	21,0	23,4	2,3	:	20,1	36,7	3,7	9,9
	1989	50,1	24,1	24,1	1,7	46,1	17,6	37,0	3,4	13,5
	1993	52,0	22,8	23,7	1,5	49,1	17,5	19,0	2,9	11,5
	1995	51,8	23,2	23,4	1,6	49,1	17,6	19,1	3,0	11,2
Luxembourg	1987	39,7	24,7	28,6	7,1	45,7	23,7	45,2	8,3	0,8
	1989	42,0	23,4	28,4	6,2	46,0	18,9	44,3	8,9	0,8
	1993	42,5	24,3	25,2	8,0	45,0	21,0	22,1	10,5	1,4
	1995	43,1	23,9	24,3	8,7	45,8	20,3	21,2	11,4	1,3
Nederland	1987	43,9	21,5	18,1	16,6	48,5	15,6	31,3	16,5	3,7
	1989	42,3	21,5	18,6	17,6	45,3	14,7	31,8	18,8	4,1
	1993	40,2	17,6	21,0	21,2	43,8	12,6	18,2	22,0	3,4
	1995	39,8	16,3	21,0	23,0	42,1	11,0	19,3	23,8	3,8
Österreich	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993	54,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	39,7	25,4	31,0	3,9	56,0	21,9	13,4	7,5	1,2
Portugal	1987	37,2	26,8	28,6	7,4	38,2	27,3	49,6	9,5	2,7
	1989	38,4	28,1	28,3	5,5	38,9	28,0	46,2	7,4	7,5
	1993	38,3	28,4	28,1	5,2	41,1	26,3	16,8	8,3	7,5
	1995	38,0	28,6	28,2	5,3	40,8	26,4	16,5	8,2	8,0
Suomi/Finland	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993	91,4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	34,0	20,7	44,3	0,9	37,5	18,8	41,0	1,0	1,7
Sverige	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	50,8	23,5	7,9	17,8	53,2	16,3	4,7	20,9	4,9
United Kingdom	1987	30,8	16,3	20,0	32,9	32,3	12,1	27,4	35,3	5,0
	1989	34,4	18,3	17,3	30,0	32,9	12,8	28,1	33,2	5,8
	1993	35,0	16,6	19,4	29,0	34,6	11,2	15,9	32,5	5,8
	1995	39,3	14,7	19,9	26,1	37,4	10,1	17,5	29,1	5,9
EU-12	1987	46,7	22,8	22,7	7,7	44,5	20,3	36,0	12,3	7,2
	1989	45,2	23,2	21,5	7,2	45,2	18,2	33,9	12,1	8,8
	1993	47,8	22,9	22,8	6,4	46,2	17,9	16,5	10,8	8,6
	1995	48,0	22,5	23,0	6,5	46,3	17,2	16,5	10,9	9,1

(1) Including spouses.

Source: Eurostat (Surveys of the structure of holdings + national data).

3.5.1.6. Employment in agriculture: working hours and combined other employment of farmers (1)

		Total	Working hours = 100% (2)	Working hours from 50 to 100% (2)	Working hours of less than 50% (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. *Numbers* (x 1 000)					
EU-15	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	7 758	:	:	:
	1995	6 944	1 827	1 072	4 045
Belgique/België	1987	92	60	6	26
	1989	83	49	9	25
	1993	75	45	7	23
	1995	69	41	6	21
Danmark	1987	85	—	—	—
	1989	80	38	11	31
	1993	72	44	7	21
	1995	67	34	11	22
Deutschland	1987	690	304	58	328
	1989	626	255	50	320
	1993	582	235	50	297
	1995	548	215	45	287
Elláda	1987	953	89	204	659
	1989	847	136	200	511
	1993	814	112	170	532
	1995	796	99	171	526
España	1987	1 601	418	208	975
	1989	1 239	249	199	790
	1993	1 179	291	127	760
	1995	1 055	253	145	657
France	1987	921	532	132	256
	1989	908	452	148	309
	1993	785	386	121	278
	1995	717	354	104	259
Ireland	1987	210	91	51	68
	1989	165	115	27	24
	1993	154	106	23	25
	1995	149	102	24	23
Italia	1987	2 750	350	492	1 907
	1989	2 574	293	306	1 975
	1993	2 370	351	294	1 725
	1995	2 423	344	298	1 782

Luxembourg	1987	4	2	1	1
	1989	4	2	1	1
	1993	3	2	1	1
	1995	3	2	1	1
Nederland	1987	129	96	18	15
	1989	119	81	20	18
	1993	116	82	17	18
	1995	103	67	18	18
Österreich	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	258	:	:	:
	1995	203	60	51	92
Portugal	1987	619	180	149	291
	1989	569	123	181	265
	1993	471	70	156	245
	1995	433	80	139	215
Suomi/Finland	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	192	:	:	:
	1995	100	50	17	33
Sverige	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	86	:	:	:
	1995	81	26	15	40
United Kingdom	1987	220	133	29	57
	1989	200	112	25	63
	1993	201	105	28	68
	1995	197	101	26	70
EU-12	1987	8 272	2 256 [3]	1 349 [3]	4 582 [3]
	1989	7 413	1 905	1 178	4 330
	1993	6 822	1 830	1001	3 991
	1995	6 559	1 691	989	3 880

3.5.1.6. *(cont.)*

		Total	Working hours = 100% (2)	Working hours from 50 to 100% (2)	Working hours < less than 50% (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. *No other gainful employment (%)*					
EU-15	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
	1995	71,0	93,2	75,4	59,9
Belgique/België	1987	67,4	96,9	50,3	3,9
	1989	66,4	100,0	46,5	6,9
	1993	81,5	99,5	73,7	47,8
	1995	84,9	99,5	74,8	59,5
Danmark	1987	67,2	—	—	—
	1989	66,8	83,9	67,2	45,7
	1993	70,4	95,3	58,9	22,0
	1995	68,0	91,6	56,4	37,5
Deutschland	1987	57,0	95,7	37,4	24,6
	1989	55,9	95,5	38,2	27,1
	1993	55,2	95,1	39,1	26,3
	1995	54,9	95,0	42,1	26,9
Elláda	1987	66,6	97,1	85,8	56,5
	1989	74,0	96,8	87,0	62,8
	1993	77,0	117,5	102,2	60,3
	1995	74,4	98,3	88,3	65,4
España	1987	70,4	97,1	77,5	57,4
	1989	65,0	97,7	84,8	49,7
	1993	65,5	97,1	69,2	52,7
	1995	72,1	96,5	79,6	61,1
France	1987	68,2	76,2	60,7	55,5
	1989	76,0	93,6	65,5	55,2
	1993	75,8	92,7	61,6	58,5
	1995	75,3	91,3	61,4	59,2
Ireland	1987	63,5	92,4	63,9	24,5
	1989	73,8	88,9	43,7	34,3
	1993	66,9	76,4	47,1	44,7
	1995	66,3	75,2	46,8	47,4
Italia	1987	76,0	97,8	89,8	68,5
	1989	69,7	94,6	83,0	63,9
	1993	73,2	94,6	83,0	67,2
	1995	74,9	96,9	88,1	68,4

Luxembourg	1987	81,3	94,6	72,7	45,6
	1989	81,6	95,0	79,0	38,1
	1993	83,0	94,5	80,9	46,3
	1995	82,9	93,9	84,7	45,1
Nederland	1987	76,4	93,1	32,2	22,1
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	75,7	91,6	41,3	35,2
	1995	75,7	91,9	48,8	41,8
Österreich	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
	1995	60,3	100,0	46,0	42,4
Portugal	1987	61,7	97,4	68,8	36,1
	1989	63,6	99,1	80,5	35,7
	1993	65,3	98,9	84,2	43,6
	1995	67,0	98,8	84,7	43,7
Suomi/Finland	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
	1995	49,6	66,8	39,0	29,0
Sverige	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
	1995	45,6	73,7	36,2	30,5
United Kingdom	1987	76,1	94,5	47,2	48,1
	1989	70,4	92,1	44,7	41,9
	1993	69,3	97,0	36,6	39,6
	1995	71,6	96,3	46,0	45,7
EU-12	1987	69,8	91,6 (3)	77,0 (3)	57,1 (3)
	1989	69,1	95,0	77,7	55,3
	1993	72,0	94,1	76,6	60,7
	1995	72,0	94,0	78,2	60,8

3.5.1.6. *(cont.)*

1	2	Total 3	Working hours = 100% (2) 4	Working hours from 50 to 100% (2) 5	Working hours less than 50% (2) 6
3. *With other main gainful employment (%)*					
EU-15	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
	1995	24,0	0,9	11,2	37,8
Belgique/België	1987	29,6	0,0	36,9	95,5
	1989	31,4	0,0	36,8	91,8
	1993	15,9	0,0	0,0	52,2
	1995	12,7	0,0	0,3	40,5
Danmark	1987	10,3	—	—	—
	1989	11,4	1,0	9,1	25,0
	1993	22,9	1,0	15,8	71,3
	1995	24,4	1,4	28,9	57,5
Deutschland	1987	38,3	0,0	42,0	73,2
	1989	39,1	0,0	34,3	71,0
	1993	39,3	0,0	32,4	71,6
	1995	39,4	0,0	27,3	70,7
Elláda	1987	26,9	0,0	4,4	37,6
	1989	20,9	0,0	6,1	37,4
	1993	24,3	0,0	5,0	36,7
	1995	21,4	0,0	4,9	30,7
España	1987	23,2	0,0	6,9	36,7
	1989	28,5	0,0	4,1	43,7
	1993	29,6	0,0	15,4	43,3
	1995	23,3	0,0	10,3	35,1
France	1987	11,8	0,0	6,9	38,9
	1989	14,8	0,1	6,5	40,4
	1993	14,3	0,2	7,3	36,9
	1995	14,2	0,2	8,3	35,9
Ireland	1987	26,0	0,9	15,9	67,2
	1989	20,5	5,8	4,7	61,2
	1993	19,2	8,7	37,7	46,8
	1995	19,9	10,4	37,9	43,4
Italia	1987	20,5	0,0	2,8	28,9
	1989	27,9	0,0	8,3	35,0
	1993	23,1	0,0	6,9	30,6
	1995	23,5	0,0	6,1	31,0

Luxembourg	1987	14,4	0,0	22,9	53,2
	1989	13,9	0,0	17,1	58,7
	1993	12,1	0,0	16,2	48,1
	1995	12,4	0,0	11,9	52,9
Nederland	1987	15,5	2,8	45,1	61,7
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	18,3	3,8	44,9	60,1
	1995	18,0	3,7	37,3	52,6
Österreich	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
	1995	33,6	0,0	29,9	57,5
Portugal	1987	31,8	0,6	14,6	59,9
	1989	32,3	0,3	9,6	62,5
	1993	31,5	0,6	8,6	54,9
	1995	29,9	0,9	8,6	54,4
Suomi/Finland	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
	1995	23,4	2,9	22,7	54,6
Sverige	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
	1995	36,1	3,8	31,9	59,3
United Kingdom	1987	13,9	0,8	9,9	46,6
	1989	17,3	0,0	6,4	52,4
	1993	21,2	0,0	15,7	56,0
	1995	18,9	0,0	10,1	49,7
EU-12	1987	23,0	0,3 (3)	8,5 (3)	38,8 (3)
	1989	32,3	0,3	9,6	62,5
	1993	22,8	0,7	9,5	36,3
	1995	23,5	0,9	9,7	36,9

3.5.1.6. *(cont.)*

		Total	Working hours = 100% (2)	Working hours from 50 to 100% (2)	Working hours less than 50% (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6
4. *With other secondary gainful employment (%)*					
EU-15	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
	1995	5,0	5,9	13,3	2,4
Belgique/België	1987	3,0	3,1	12,8	0,6
	1989	2,2	0,0	16,8	1,4
	1993	2,7	0,5	26,4	0,0
	1995	2,5	0,5	24,9	0,0
Danmark	1987	22,5	—	—	—
	1989	21,8	15,2	23,8	29,4
	1993	6,7	3,7	25,3	6,7
	1995	7,7	7,0	14,7	5,0
Deutschland	1987	4,7	4,3	20,5	2,2
	1989	6,0	4,5	27,5	1,9
	1993	5,5	4,9	28,5	2,2
	1995	5,7	5,0	30,5	2,4
Elláda	1987	6,5	2,9	9,8	5,9
	1989	5,1	3,2	8,9	4,9
	1993	5,4	2,6	9,0	4,8
	1995	4,2	1,7	6,8	3,9
España	1987	6,4	2,9	15,6	5,9
	1989	6,4	2,3	11,1	6,6
	1993	4,9	2,8	15,4	4,0
	1995	4,6	3,5	10,1	3,8
France	1987	19,9	23,8	32,3	5,6
	1989	9,2	6,3	28,0	4,4
	1993	9,9	7,2	31,1	4,6
	1995	10,4	8,6	30,3	4,9
Ireland	1987	10,5	6,7	20,2	8,2
	1989	5,7	5,3	8,8	4,4
	1993	13,9	14,9	15,2	8,5
	1995	13,7	14,4	15,3	9,2
Italia	1987	3,4	2,2	7,3	2,6
	1989	2,5	5,4	8,7	1,1
	1993	3,7	5,4	10,1	2,2
	1995	1,6	3,1	5,8	0,6

Luxembourg	1987	4,4	5,4	4,4	1,2
	1989	4,5	5,0	3,9	3,2
	1993	4,9	5,5	4,4	3,7
	1995	4,7	6,1	3,4	2,0
Nederland	1987	8,1	4,1	22,7	16,2
	1989	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	1993	5,9	4,6	13,9	4,7
	1995	6,3	4,5	13,9	5,6
Österreich	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
	1995	6,0	0,0	24,1	0,0
Portugal	1987	6,4	2,0	16,6	4,0
	1989	4,2	0,6	9,9	1,9
	1993	3,2	0,6	7,2	1,5
	1995	3,1	0,4	6,7	1,9
Suomi/Finland	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
	1995	27,1	30,3	38,3	16,4
Sverige	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
	1995	18,3	22,5	32,0	10,3
United Kingdom	1987	10,0	4,7	43,0	5,3
	1989	12,3	7,9	48,9	5,8
	1993	9,6	3,0	47,6	4,4
	1995	9,4	3,7	43,9	4,6
EU-12	1987	7,1	8,1 (3)	14,5 (3)	4,2 (3)
	1989	5,1	4,6	13,1	3,2
	1993	5,2	5,1	13,9	3,0
	1995	4,5	5,1	12,1	2,2

(1) Farmers who are at the same time farm heads. The farmer is the person for whom and on whose behalf the holding is farmed; the farm head is the person responsible for the current, day-to-day management of the holding. In EU-10, 97 % of agricultural holdings are farmed by farmers who are at the same time farm-heads.
(2) Farmers working their farms for respectively 100 %, 50 to 100 %, and less than 50 % of the annual working hours of a full-time worker.
(3) Not including Denmark.

Source: Eurostat (Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings).

3.5.2.2. Main crops in 1996

(1 000 ha)

	EU-15		Belgique/Belgie		Danmark		Deutschland		Elláda		España	
	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UAA total	134 287	100,0	1 373	100,0	2 721	100,0	17 335	100,0	3 465	100,0	29 619	100,0
Cereal (total excl. rice)	36 938	27,5	295	21,5	1 545	56,8	6 707	38,7	1 271	36,7	6 664	22,5
of which: — common wheat	13 762	10,2	205	14,9	674	24,8	2 586	14,9	255	7,4	1 360	4,6
— durum wheat	3 198	2,4	:	:	:	:	8	0,0	600	17,3	653	2,2
— grain maize	4 174	3,1	22	1,6	:	:	372	2,1	208	6,0	440	1,5
— barley	11 444	8,5	50	3,6	764	28,1	2 208	12,7	148	4,3	3 572	12,1
— rye	1 324	1,0	2	0,1	75	2,8	809	4,7	18	0,5	167	0,6
Rice	430	0,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	30	0,9	105	0,4
Sugarbeet	2 110	1,6	98	7,1	70	2,6	515	3,0	40	1,2	157	0,5
Oilseeds (total)	4 082	3,0	16	1,2	110	4,0	:	:	25	0,7	1 196	4,0
of which: — rape	2 616	1,9	5	0,4	106	3,9	854	4,9	:	:	98	0,3
— sunflower	2 425	1,8	:	:	:	:	44	0,3	24	0,7	1 098	3,7
Olive trees	4 453	3,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	729	21,0	2 265	7,6
Cotton	504	0,4	:	:	:	:	:	:	427	12,3	77	0,3
Tobacco	145	0,1	0	0,0	:	:	3	0,0	64	1,8	18	0,1
Hops	27	0,0	0	0,0	:	:	22	0,1	:	:	0	0,0
Potatoes	1 513	1,1	61	4,4	43	1,6	336	1,9	53	1,4	180	0,6
Dry pulses	1 735	1,3	3	0,2	:	:	149	0,9	23	0,7	719	2,4
Fresh vegetables (total)	1 238	0,9	:	:	:	:	153	0,9	134	3,9	388	1,3
of which: — tomatoes	248	0,2	1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0	0,0	37	1,1	57	0,2
— onions	103	0,1	0	0,0	2,0	0,1	7	0,0	10	0,3	26	0,1
Fresh fruit (total) excl. citrus	:	:	16	1,2	5,0	0,2	:	:	:	:	1 124	3,8
of which: — apples	299	0,2	9	0,7	2,0	0,1	36	0,2	14	0,4	42	0,1
— pears	138	0,1	4	0,3	0,0	0,0	2	0,0	4	0,1	39	0,1
— peaches	224	0,2	0	0,0	:	:	0	0,0	48	1,4	71	0,2
— apricots	65	0,0	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	5	0,1	25	0,1
— melons	95	0,1	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	8	0,2	43	0,1
Citrus fruit (total)	364	0,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	58	1,7	276	0,9
of which: — oranges and mandarins	342	0,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	42	1,2	153	0,5
— lemons	94	0,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	0,3	43	0,1
Almonds	798	0,6	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	0,7	638	2,2
Vines	3 231	2,4	0	0,0	:	:	102	0,6	132	3,8	1 162	3,9
Flowers and ornamental plants	33	0,0	1	0,1	4	0,1	9	0,1	1	0,0	2	0,0
Green fodder	5 218	3,9	178	13,0	:	:	1 641	9,5	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.2.2. *(cont.)*

(1 000 ha)

	France		Ireland		Italia		Luxembourg		Nederland		Österreich	
	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UAA total	30 215	100,0	4 325	100,0	14 685	100,0	126	100,0	1 848	100,0	3 428	100,0
Cereal (total excl. rice)	8 816	29,2	294	6,8	4 017	27,4	30	23,8	206	11,1	810	23,6
of which: — common wheat	4 767	15,8	86	2,0	815	5,5	10	7,9	142	7,7	237	6,9
— durum wheat	270	0,9	:	:	1 628	11,1	:	:	:	:	11	0,3
— grain maize	1 734	5,7	:	:	1 023	7,0	0	0,0	11	0,6	179	5,2
— barley	1 535	5,1	181	4,2	351	2,4	13	10,3	35	1,9	260	7,6
— rye	49	0,2	0	0,0	8	0,1	0	0,0	7	0,4	51	1,5
Rice	22	0,1	:	:	245	1,7	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sugarbeet	461	1,5	32	0,7	273	1,9	0	0,0	117	6,3	53	1,5
Oilseeds (total)	1 861	6,2	4	0,1	518	3,5	1	0,8	113	6,1	:	:
of which: — rape	875	2,9	4	0,1	65	0,4	2	1,6	1	0,1	65	1,9
— sunflower	891	2,9	:	:	248	1,7	:	:	:	:	19	0,6
Olive trees	14	0,0	:	:	1 124	7,7	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cotton	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tobacco	9	0,0	:	:	48	0,3	:	:	:	:	0	0,0
Hops	1	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0,0
Potatoes	175	0,6	24	0,6	92	0,6	1	0,8	185	10,0	26	0,8
Dry pulses	542	1,8	5	0,1	:	:	0	0,0	5	0,3	37	1,1
Fresh vegetables (total)	321	1,1	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	77	4,2	:	:
of which: — tomatoes	9	0,0	:	:	124	0,8	0	0,0	1	0,1	0	0,0
— onions	9	0,0	:	:	16	0,1	0	0,0	17	0,9	2	0,1
Fresh fruit (total) excl. citrus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
of which: — apples	63	0,2	:	:	72	0,5	0	0,0	15	0,8	6	0,2
— pears	15	0,0	:	:	52	0,4	0	0,0	6	0,3	0	0,0
— peaches	19	0,1	:	:	73	0,5	:	:	0	0,0	0	0,0
— apricots	18	0,1	:	:	16	0,1	:	:	:	:	0	0,0
— melons	18	0,1	:	:	22	0,1	:	:	0	0,0	:	:
Citrus fruit (total)	3	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
of which: — oranges and mandarins	0	0,0	:	:	121	0,8	:	:	:	:	:	:
— lemons	0	0,0	:	:	38	0,3	:	:	:	:	:	:
Almonds	0	0,0	:	:	94	0,6	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vines	917	3,0	:	:	916	6,2	1	0,8	1	0,1	:	:
Flowers and ornamental plants	7	0,0	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	3	0,2	0	0,0
Green fodder	3 274	10,8	:	:	:	:	14	11,1	:	:	:	:

3.5.2.2. *(cont.)*

(1 000 ha)

	Portugal		Suomi/Finland		Sverige		United Kingdom		EU-12	
	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UAA total	3 957	100,0	2 143	100,0	3 190	100,0	15 858	100,0	125 526	100,0
Cereal (total excl. rice)	642	16,2	1 075	50,2	1 210	37,9	3 358	21,2	33 844	27,0
of which: — common wheat	210	5,3	113	5,3	328	10,3	1 975	12,5	13 084	10,4
— durum wheat	27	0,7	:	.	.	:	1	0,0	3 188	2,5
— grain maize	185	4,7	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	3 995	3,2
— barley	46	1,2	543	25,3	469	14,7	1 268	8,0	10 174	8,1
— rye	61	1,5	35	1,6	34	1,1	8	0,1	1 204	1,0
Rice	28	0,7	:	:	:	:	:	:	430	0,3
Sugarbeet	1	0,0	35	1,6	59	1,8	199	1,3	1 963	1,6
Oilseeds (total)	101	2,6	62	2,9	73	2,3	:	:	3 834	3,1
of which: — rape	0	0,0	62	2,9	66	2,1	414	2,6	2 423	1,9
— sunflower	101	2,6	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	2 406	1,9
Olive trees	322	8,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	4 453	3,5
Cotton	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	504	0,4
Tobacco	2	0,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	145	0,1
Hops	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	3	0,0	27	0,0
Potatoes	89	2,2	35	1,6	37	1,2	177	1,1	1 415	1,1
Dry pulses	47	1,2	11	0,5	:	:	194	1,2	1 698	1,4
Fresh vegetables (total)	:	:	11	0,5	7	0,2	147	0,9	1 220	1,0
of which: — tomatoes	19	0,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	248	0,2
— onions	:	:	1	0,0	1	0,0	12	0,1	99	0,1
Fresh fruit (total) excl. citrus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
of which: — apples	24	0,6	0	0,0	2	0,1	14	0,1	291	0,2
— pears	13	0,3	:	:	0	0,0	3	0,0	138	0,1
— peaches	11	0,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	223	0,2
— apricots	1	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	65	0,1
— melons	4	0,1	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	95	0,1
Citrus fruit (total)	27	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	364	0,3
of which: — oranges and mandarins	26	0,7	:	:	:	:	:	:	342	0,3
— lemons	1	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	94	0,1
Almonds	41	1,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	798	0,6
Vines	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	0,0	3 231	2,6
Flowers and ornamental plants	0	0,0	0	0,0	:	:	10	0,1	33	0,0
Green fodder	:	:	:	:	:	:	111	0,7	5 218	4,2

3.5.3.3. Cattle numbers and number of holders (1995)

(%)

1		EU-15	Belgique/België	Danmark	Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EU-12
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average size of stocks		44,0	69,0	69,1	50,8	14,2	24,8	62,2	50,8	29,0	96,6	82,8	19,9	7,6	27,6	42,3	89,1	46,1
Total	— Animals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	— Holders	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1-2	— Animals	3,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	2,9	1,1	0,1	0,1	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,6	7,9	0,1	2,6	0,0	0,4
	— Holders	34,1	3,4	4,2	7,5	25,5	16,7	3,8	1,8	17,5	1,5	2,1	7,2	40,5	1,6	21,1	2,5	12,0
3-9	— Animals		1,0	1,2	2,0	15,8	7,5	1,1	1,8	6,1	0,3	0,7	8,1	26,5	2,8		0,7	2,7
	— Holders		11,8	14,0	18,2	42,9	33,4	12,4	14,9	32,7	6,3	9,4	28,2	43,4	11,7		11,3	22,9
10-19	— Animals	5,0	2,4	2,7	4,1	14,2	11,6	2,8	5,3	8,5	0,8	1,7	17,6	13,9	15,2	6,2	1,9	4,5
	— Holders	15,7	11,8	13,2	14,9	14,7	19,9	12,1	19,0	18,3	6,7	10,1	24,8	9,1	27,5	18,8	12,3	14,8
20-29	— Animals	5,5	3,2	3,2	5,2	8,1	10,4	3,5	6,6	7,6	1,4	2,1	20,2	8,1	23,6	7,1	2,4	4,8
	— Holders	10,1	9,0	9,1	10,8	4,8	10,8	8,9	13,8	9,4	5,5	7,3	16,7	3,0	26,0	12,6	8,8	9,2
30-49	— Animals	11,0	8,1	6,3	12,2	16,5	13,5	9,4	13,8	11,4	3,6	5,8	31,1	8,6	35,2	16,2	5,8	10,0
	— Holders	12,6	14,4	11,2	16,0	6,0	8,6	15,0	18,2	8,9	8,7	12,2	16,5	1,8	25,3	17,7	13,3	11,9
50-99	— Animals	25,2	27,7	22,6	29,4	19,7	19,0	31,6	27,2	16,6	20,8	26,1	19,8	10,9	19,4	33,9	16,9	25,2
	— Holders	15,6	26,3	21,1	21,3	3,9	6,3	27,5	19,7	7,1	27,6	29,2	6,3	1,2	7,2	20,7	20,8	16,3
100-199	— Animals	49,5	36,5	43,9	23,6	15,1	16,8	36,2	25,5	18,2	49,9	38,5	2,4	10,4	3,1	33,9	30,9	28,8
	— Holders	11,8	18,6	22,1	9,0	1,7	2,7	16,8	9,6	4,0	35,1	23,8	0,4	0,7	0,7	9,2	19,6	9,8
200-299	— Animals		11,1	13,4	6,1	4,6	8,2	10,1	8,4	8,2	15,0	9,8	0,2	4,0	0,3		20,2	10,3
	— Holders		3,3	3,9	1,3	0,3	0,9	2,7	1,8	1,0	6,2	3,4	0,0	0,1	0,0		7,2	2,0
≥300	— Animals		9,9	6,7	17,2	3,2	11,8	5,2	5,7	22,3	8,2	15,3	0,1	9,8	0,2		21,1	12,8
	— Holders		1,5	1,2	1,1	0,1	0,6	0,8	0,7	1,1	2,4	2,4	0,0	0,1	0,0		4,2	1,1

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.4. Changing structure of cattle farms, by Member State

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EU-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Holdings (× 1 000)																	
1991	:	56	36	355	60	285	410	153	339	3	65	:	196	:	:	136	2 093
1993	2 135	52	34	350	51	246	348	155	279	2	60	125	188	61	45	140	1 904
1995	1 935	48	30	314	40	221	332	136	250	2	56	117	174	43	42	130	1 733
1997	:	:	:	287	:	:	300	:	:	2	52	:	:	44	:	129	:
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1991}$	×	- 3,9	- 4,6	- 3,1	- 10,1	- 6,4	- 5,3	- 2,9	- 7,6	- 10,1	- 3,7	×	- 3,0	×	×	- 1,1	- 4,7
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1993}$	- 4,9	- 4,0	- 6,3	- 5,4	- 12,1	- 5,4	- 2,4	- 6,5	- 5,5	0,0	- 3,4	- 3,3	- 3,9	- 17,5	- 3,4	- 3,7	- 4,7
Animals (× 1 000)																	
1991	:	3 264	2 222	14 526	631	5 046	20 970	6 158	8 005	205	4 982	:	1 381	:	:	11 623	79 012
1993	84 633	3 232	2 195	16 194	608	5 001	20 098	6 308	7 459	205	4 797	2 334	1 322	1 360	1 811	11 709	79 129
1995	84 872	3 286	2 090	15 953	575	5 494	20 646	6 532	7 270	204	4 654	2 326	1 324	1 179	1 777	11 560	79 590
1997	:	:	:	15 740	:	:	20 154	:	:	205	4 411	:	:	1 125	:	11 272	:
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1991}$	×	0,2	- 1,5	2,3	- 2,3	2,1	- 0,4	1,5	- 2,4	- 0,1	- 1,7	×	- 1,1	×	×	- 0,1	0,2
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1993}$	0,1	0,8	- 2,5	- 0,7	- 2,8	4,7	1,3	1,7	- 1,3	- 0,2	- 1,5	- 0,2	0,1	- 7,1	- 0,9	- 0,6	0,3
Average number of animals per holding																	
1991	:	58,2	62,6	40,9	10,4	17,7	51,1	40,3	23,6	81,9	76,7	:	7,0	:	:	85,6	37,7
1993	39,6	62,5	65,1	46,3	12,0	20,3	57,8	40,8	26,7	90,2	79,6	18,7	7,0	22,3	40,1	83,8	41,6
1995	43,9	69,0	69,1	50,8	14,2	24,8	62,2	48,2	29,0	96,6	82,8	19,9	7,6	27,6	42,3	89,1	45,9
1997	×	×	×	54,8	×	×	67,2	×	×	102,5	84,8	×	×	25,6	×	87,4	×

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.5. Changing structure of cattle farms, by herd size class

EU-15 ([1])

	Number of animals							
	1-2	3-9	10-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	≥ 100	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Holdings (× 1 000)								
1991	260	525	343	196	251	317	203	2 081
1993	253	452	279	172	223	291	212	1 882
1995	207	397	256	160	206	283	224	1 734
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1991}$	- 5,7	- 7,0	- 7,3	- 5,1	- 4,9	- 2,8	2,5	- 4,6
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1993}$	- 10,0	- 6,5	- 4,3	- 3,6	- 4,0	- 1,4	2,8	- 4,1
Animals (× 1 000)								
1991	428	2 901	4 774	4 696	9 705	22 303	28 645	73 476
1993	399	2 441	3 916	4 129	8 595	20 535	37 276	77 644
1995	328	2 150	3 560	3 822	7 987	20 190	41 534	79 987
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1991}$	- 6,7	- 7,5	- 7,3	- 5,1	- 4,9	- 2,5	9,3	2,1
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1993}$	- 9,8	- 6,3	- 4,8	- 3,9	- 3,7	- 0,8	5,4	1,5

([1]) EU-12.
Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.6. **Dairy cow numbers and number of holders (1995)**

(%)

		EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutsch-land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem-bourg	Neder-land	Öster-reich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EU-12
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average size of herds		22,3	31,4	42,9	25,2	6,4	10,8	29,5	30,2	18,7	33,6	44,0	7,8	4,2	12,4	27,1	71,7	24,2
Total	— Animals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	— Holders	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1-2	— Animals	7,1	0,1	0,1	0,5	10,4	4,0	0,2	0,3	1,6	0,1	0,2	3,4	17,7	0,4	2,7	0,1	1,0
	— Holders	41,3	3,1	4,2	7,9	45,6	31,4	4,2	5,5	19,3	1,9	4,9	17,1	58,7	3,4	13,0	3,0	17,4
3-9	— Animals		1,9	0,6	4,9	28,0	17,8	1,7	2,3	10,4	0,5	0,9	37,5	28,8	19,3		0,3	4,8
	— Holders		9,6	5,3	20,7	37,2	34,9	8,4	11,2	37,5	2,7	7,1	52,2	31,2	34,0		3,8	21,7
10-19	— Animals	12,9	9,3	2,9	15,1	20,8	27,4	9,8	10,5	12,9	4,5	3,2	43,9	19,4	59,1	14,8	1,3	10,9
	— Holders	20,5	20,4	8,5	26,6	10,3	20,9	20,0	22,6	17,9	9,6	9,6	26,0	5,7	52,2	27,2	6,1	18,6
20-29	— Animals	13,9	16,0	7,9	18,8	11,7	11,5	18,8	15,5	10,8	14,8	6,7	11,5	9,5	17,7	23,3	3,1	13,6
	— Holders	12,8	20,9	13,8	19,8	3,2	5,2	22,5	19,5	8,6	19,6	12,0	3,9	1,2	9,3	26,3	9,2	13,6
30-49	— Animals	24,5	33,6	28,0	24,5	13,1	18,1	40,2	30,3	14,3	54,8	25,5	3,2	8,2	2,9	32,2	11,1	25,4
	— Holders	14,7	27,8	30,6	16,6	2,4	5,2	31,8	24,3	7,2	52,0	28,5	0,7	2,3	1,0	23,6	20,1	16,5
50-99	— Animals	25,5	34,6	47,0	16,9	10,7	11,1	26,2	30,6	25,3	23,1	50,4	0,5	10,6	0,4	20,0	35,7	26,9
	— Holders	8,7	17,2	30,7	6,8	1,1	1,7	12,3	14,5	6,7	13,5	33,5	0,1	0,8	0,1	8,6	35,7	9,9
≥ 100	— Animals	16,1	4,5	13,4	19,3	5,4	10,2	3,1	10,5	24,7	2,2	13,1	0,0	5,8	0,2	7,1	48,3	17,2
	— Holders	2,1	1,1	6,9	1,6	0,2	0,5	0,8	2,4	2,8	0,6	4,4	0,0	0,1	0,0	1,3	22,1	2,4

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.7. Changing structure of dairy farms, by Member State

	EU-15	Belgique/België	Danmark	Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EU-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Holdings (x 1 000)																	
1991	:	29	21	275	47	185	201	51	197	2	48	:	100	:	:	42	1 198
1993	1 196	25	18	236	39	148	169	46	147	2	43	116	100	47	20	40	1 013
1995	1 009	22	16	209	28	115	159	42	113	1	40	91	86	32	18	37	868
1997	:	:	:	186	:	:	146	:	:	1	37	86	:	29	:	36	:
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1991}$	×	− 6,9	− 6,8	− 6,9	− 12,9	− 11,9	− 5,9	− 4,9	− 13,9	− 4,4	− 4,6	×	− 3,8	×	×	− 3,2	− 8,1
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1993}$	− 8,5	− 6,4	− 5,9	− 6,1	− 16,6	− 12,6	− 3,0	− 4,5	− 13,2	− 4,3	− 3,6	− 12,1	− 7,5	− 19,2	− 5,3	− 3,9	− 7,7
Animals (x 1 000)																	
1991	:	806	742	4 769	214	1 516	4 969	1 293	2 536	52	1 909	:	394	:	:	2 779	21 981
1993	23 472	702	714	5 364	219	1 371	4 613	1 274	2 287	51	1 804	898	375	490	525	2 786	21 559
1995	22 530	692	702	5 271	180	1 239	4 672	1 268	2 113	48	1 763	706	364	402	481	2 629	20 941
1997	:	:	:	5 193	:	:	4 476	:	:	47	1 643	720	:	383	:	2 496	:
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1991}$	×	− 3,8	− 1,4	2,5	− 4,3	− 5,0	− 1,5	− 0,5	− 4,6	− 2,0	− 2,0	×	− 2,0	×	×	− 1,4	− 1,2
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1993}$	− 2,0	− 0,7	− 0,8	− 0,9	− 9,8	− 5,1	0,6	− 0,2	− 4,0	− 3,0	− 1,1	− 12,0	− 1,5	− 9,9	− 4,4	− 2,9	− 1,5
Average number of animals per holding																	
1991	:	27,6	35,8	17,3	4,5	8,2	24,7	25,5	12,9	30,9	40,1	:	3,9	:	:	65,6	18,4
1993	19,6	28,3	39,8	22,7	5,6	9,3	27,3	27,3	15,5	32,9	41,8	7,7	3,8	10,5	26,2	69,4	21,3
1995	22,3	31,4	42,9	25,2	6,4	10,8	29,5	30,2	18,7	33,6	44,0	7,8	4,2	12,4	27,1	71,7	24,1
1997	×	×	×	27,9	×	×	30,7	×	×	35,9	44,4	8,4	×	13,2	×	69,3	×

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.8. Changing structure of dairy farms, by herd size class

EU-15 (1)

	Number of animals							
	1-2	3-9	10-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	≥ 100	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Holdings (× 1 000)								
1991	245	316	236	153	155	76	17	1 198
1993	199	239	193	136	147	79	21	1 013
1995	151	188	161	118	143	86	21	868
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1991}$	- 12,1	- 13,0	- 9,6	- 6,5	- 2,0	3,1	5,3	- 8,1
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1993}$	- 13,8	- 12,0	- 9,1	- 7,1	- 1,4	4,2	0,0	- 7,7
Animals (× 1 000)								
1991	356	1 694	3 269	3 643	5 748	4 935	2 335	21 981
1993	278	1 272	2 683	3 259	5 445	5 098	3 523	21 559
1995	210	1 007	2 284	2 864	5 332	5 642	3 601	20 941
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1991}$	- 13,2	- 13,0	- 9,0	- 6,0	- 1,9	3,3	10,8	- 1,2
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1993}$	- 14,0	- 11,7	- 8,1	- 6,5	- 1,0	5,1	1,1	- 1,5

(1) EU-12.

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.9. Pig numbers and number of holders (1995)

(%)

		EU-15	Belgique-België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EU-12
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Average size of stocks		92,3	557,3	517,5	103,1	39,1	60,2	161,5	514,1	28,8	121,8	643,1	33,1	17,2	189,4	214,4	545,1	96,3
Total	— Animals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	— Holders	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1-2	— Animals		0,0	0,0	0,4	2,5	1,2	0,5	0,1	3,5	0,3	0,0	2,2	5,4	0,0		0,0	0,8
	— Holders	1,8	4,4	2,4	23,9	71,1	64,8	55,3	33,3	70,2	19,5	1,2	43,4	65,3	3,1	0,0	17,7	53,3
3-9	— Animals	72,3	0,0	0,1	1,2	1,8	1,3	0,4	0,1	3,0	1,0	0,0	4,0	6,1	0,1	20,1	0,1	0,9
	— Holders		4,8	4,7	26,3	14,9	18,3	16,2	16,7	20,2	22,0	1,9	29,8	22,0	3,7		16,0	19,9
10-49	— Animals	2,7	0,5	1,0	4,8	4,7	3,1	0,9	1,0	4,3	5,4	0,3	8,5	11,9	1,9	3,0	0,7	2,5
	— Holders	10,5	10,3	18,8	20,6	8,4	6,3	6,0	23,3	6,3	21,8	5,7	12,4	9,4	13,2	25,6	15,8	10,1
50-99	— Animals	2,9	1,1	1,5	5,7	2,8	3,3	1,1	0,5	2,1	6,3	1,0	9,7	4,3	5,6	4,3	0,7	2,6
	— Holders	3,8	8,0	11,2	8,2	1,6	3,0	2,5	3,3	0,9	10,0	9,1	4,5	0,8	14,3	12,9	5,2	3,6
100-199	— Animals	5,8	3,4	3,6	10,0	4,4	4,5	3,0	0,8	2,8	11,1	3,7	19,7	10,7	21,0	8,4	1,6	5,0
	— Holders	3,7	13,0	12,8	7,3	1,2	2,0	3,3	3,3	0,6	8,9	16,4	4,6	1,4	26,8	12,6	6,5	3,4
200-399	— Animals	11,4	8,3	7,6	17,7	7,3	9,9	8,0	2,0	6,0	20,0	8,5	35,7	9,4	44,1	17,7	4,0	10,1
	— Holders	3,7	16,0	13,7	6,4	1,0	2,0	4,4	3,3	0,6	8,6	19,2	4,2	0,4	30,3	13,4	7,9	3,3
400-999	— Animals	26,9	31,0	25,7	37,1	14,9	26,0	30,8	6,5	13,4	39,2	25,8	18,7	9,2	23,1	33,0	16,5	27,1
	— Holders	3,9	25,8	20,5	6,2	0,9	2,3	7,5	3,3	0,6	7,3	25,7	1,2	0,4	8,2	11,5	14,6	4,1
≥ 1 000	— Animals	48,5	55,7	60,6	23,2	61,5	50,7	55,1	89,0	65,0	16,7	60,6	1,5	42,9	4,3	33,6	76,4	50,9
	— Holders	2,1	17,6	15,9	1,2	0,9	1,3	4,8	13,3	0,6	2,0	20,8	0,0	0,0	0,5	3,9	16,3	2,3

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.10. **Changing structure of pig farms, by Member State**

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EU-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Holdings (x 1 000)																	
1991	:	17	28	288	48	429	135	3	362	1	28	:	166	:	:	17	1 521
1993	1 552	15	27	294	51	440	106	3	273	1	27	125	150	11	12	17	1 404
1995	1 276	13	21	239	23	301	90	3	280	1	22	112	139	7	11	13	1 146
1997	:	:	19	205	:	:	:	:	:	1	21	100	:	6	:	14	:
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1991}$	×	− 6,7	− 7,2	− 4,7	− 18,4	− 8,9	− 10,1	0,0	− 6,4	− 10,3	− 6,0	×	− 4,4	×	×	− 6,7	− 7,1
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1993}$	− 9,8	− 7,2	− 12,6	− 10,4	− 39,8	− 19,0	− 8,2	0,0	1,3	− 8,9	− 10,2	− 5,5	− 3,8	− 22,6	− 4,4	− 13,4	− 10,2
Animals (x 1 000)																	
1991	:	6 550	9 783	21 989	974	17 209	12 539	1 350	8 523	64	13 216	:	2 560	:	:	7 519	102 276
1993	121 227	7 165	11 568	26 486	1 144	18 188	14 291	1 487	8 348	72	14 964	2 822	2 665	1 381	2 777	7 869	114 247
1995	117 812	7 268	11 084	24 674	916	18 126	14 531	1 542	8 063	68	14 398	3 706	2 402	1 394	2 305	7 335	110 406
1997	:	:	11 383	24 250	:	:	:	:	:	74	15 189	3 680	:	1 444	:	7 939	:
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1991}$	×	2,6	3,1	2,9	− 1,5	1,3	3,7	3,3	− 1,4	1,5	2,1	×	− 1,6	×	×	− 0,6	1,9
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1993}$	− 1,4	0,7	− 2,1	− 3,5	− 11,1	− 0,2	0,8	1,8	− 1,7	− 2,9	− 1,9	13,6	− 5,2	0,5	− 9,3	− 3,5	− 1,7
Average number of animals per holding																	
1991	:	385,3	349,4	76,4	20,3	40,1	92,9	450,0	23,5	75,6	472,0	:	15,4	:	:	442,3	67,2
1993	78,1	477,7	428,4	90,1	22,4	41,3	135,0	495,7	30,6	107,6	554,2	22,6	17,8	125,5	231,4	462,9	81,4
1995	92,3	557,3	517,5	103,1	39,1	60,2	161,5	514,1	28,8	121,8	643,1	33,1	17,2	189,4	214,4	545,1	96,3
1997	:	:	599,1	118,3	:	:	:	:	:	74,0	723,3	36,8	:	240,7	:	567,1	:

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.11. Changing structure of pig farms, by herd size class

EU-15 [1]

	Number of animals								
	1-2	3-9	10-49	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-999	≥ 1 000	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Holdings (× 1 000)									
1991	859	280	162	56	50	:	:	:	1 521
1993	778	254	154	52	47	:	:	:	1 404
1995	611	228	116	41	39	38	47	27	1 146
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1991}$	− 8,5	− 5,1	− 8,4	− 7,8	− 6,2	×	×	×	− 7,1
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1993}$	− 12,1	− 5,4	− 14,2	− 11,9	− 9,3	×	×	×	− 10,2
Animals (× 1 000)									
1991	1 313	1 345	3 764	3 991	7 165	13 507	30 397	40 794	102 276
1993	1 171	1 326	3 676	3 704	6 773	12 649	31 149	53 799	114 247
1995	832	1 026	2 794	2 920	5 563	11 115	29 927	56 229	110 406
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1991}$	− 11,4	− 6,8	− 7,5	− 7,8	− 6,3	− 4,9	− 0,4	8,0	1,9
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1993}$	− 17,1	− 12,8	− 13,7	− 11,9	− 9,8	− 6,5	− 2,0	2,2	− 1,7

[1] EU-12.

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.4.1. **Number and area of holdings** (1)

	Farm size class (ha UAA) (2)	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1987	1993	1995	1993	1995	1995/1987	1995/1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	1- 5	:	:	4 155,0	:	56,4	×	×
	5-10	:	:	960,3	:	13,0	×	×
	10-20	:	:	782,0	:	10,6	×	×
	20-50	:	:	848,4	:	11,5	×	×
	≥ 50	:	:	585,7	:	7,9	×	×
	Total	:	:	7 370,0	:	100,0	×	×
Belgique/België	1- 5	21,8	25,0	22,1	32,7	31,1	0,2	- 5,9
	5-10	14,3	11,2	10,3	14,6	14,4	- 4,1	- 4,2
	10-20	19,3	14,4	12,7	18,9	17,9	- 5,1	- 5,9
	20-50	18,8	18,7	18,3	24,5	25,8	- 0,3	- 1,0
	≥ 50	4,6	5,4	6,0	7,0	8,4	3,4	5,5
	Total	78,8	76,3	71,0	100,0	100,0	- 1,3	- 3,6
Danmark	1- 5	1,5	1,7	1,8	2,3	2,7	2,5	3,8
	5-10	14,0	11,8	11,4	15,9	16,5	- 2,6	- 1,7
	10-20	21,8	17,0	14,9	23,1	21,7	- 4,6	- 6,3
	20-50	33,9	26,7	23,3	36,1	33,8	- 4,6	- 6,6
	≥ 50	14,8	16,4	17,1	22,3	24,9	1,9	2,2
	Total	86,0	73,8	68,8	100,0	100,0	- 2,8	- 3,5
Deutschland	1- 5	196,9	189,6	176,8	31,3	31,2	- 1,3	- 3,4
	5-10	118,4	95,2	84,0	15,7	14,8	- 4,2	- 6,0
	10-20	148,5	111,7	100,0	18,4	17,6	- 4,8	- 5,4
	20-50	166,2	141,8	132,2	23,4	23,3	- 2,8	- 3,4
	≥ 50	40,7	65,7	71,5	10,8	12,6	7,3	4,3
	Total	670,7	606,1	566,9	100,0	100,0	- 2,1	- 3,3
Elláda	1- 5	488,0	617,2	600,2	75,3	74,8	2,6	- 1,4
	5-10	140,7	122,2	120,0	14,9	14,9	- 2,0	- 0,9
	10-20	53,5	53,6	54,0	6,5	6,7	0,1	0,4
	20-50	17,5	20,0	21,8	2,4	2,7	2,8	4,4
	≥ 50	3,8	3,2	3,4	0,4	0,4	- 1,5	2,3
	Total	703,5	819,2	802,4	100,0	100,0	1,7	- 1,0
España	1- 5	821,1	789,4	693,3	57,0	54,3	- 2,1	- 6,3
	5-10	292,0	216,9	211,6	15,7	16,6	- 3,9	- 1,2
	10-20	189,5	154,9	147,2	11,2	11,5	- 3,1	- 2,5
	20-50	144,6	114,9	115,3	8,3	9,0	- 2,8	0,1
	≥ 50	92,7	92,6	97,1	6,7	7,6	0,6	2,4
	Total	1 539,9	1 383,9	1 277,6	100,0	100,0	- 2,3	- 3,9
France	1- 5	166,0	216,5	196,3	27,0	26,7	2,1	- 4,8
	5-10	107,2	77,5	69,6	9,7	9,5	- 5,3	- 5,2
	10-20	174,7	103,8	88,6	13,0	12,1	- 8,1	- 7,6
	20-50	299,2	205,3	177,3	25,6	24,1	- 6,3	- 7,1
	≥ 50	164,7	193,7	198,5	24,2	27,0	2,4	1,2
	Total	911,8	801,3	734,8	100,0	100,0	- 2,7	- 4,2

Average size		UAA						
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
1993	1995	1987	1993	1995	1993	1995	1995 / 1987	1995 / 1993
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
×	×	:	:	7 317	:	5,7	×	×
×	×	:	:	6 727	:	5,2	×	×
×	×	:	:	11 062	:	8,6	×	×
×	×	:	:	26 826	:	20,9	×	×
×	×	:	:	76 565	:	59,6	×	×
×	17,4	:	:	128 497	:	100,0	×	×
×	×	57	51	46	3,7	3,4	- 2,7	- 5,2
×	×	103	80	73	5,9	5,4	- 4,2	- 4,4
×	×	281	210	186	15,4	13,7	- 5,0	- 6,0
×	×	570	581	576	42,6	42,5	0,1	- 0,4
×	×	352	422	473	31,0	34,9	3,8	5,9
17,6	19,1	1 363	1 344	1 354	98,6	100,0	- 0,1	0,4
×	×	5	3	4	0,1	0,1	- 2,5	9,7
×	×	102	85	83	3,0	3,0	- 2,6	- 1,5
×	×	317	247	216	8,8	7,9	- 4,7	- 6,5
×	×	1 082	860	756	30,7	27,7	- 4,4	- 6,3
×	×	1 292	1 543	1 668	46,2	61,2	3,2	4,0
37,1	39,6	2 798	2 739	2 727	97,9	100,0	- 0,3	- 0,2
×	×	507	426	398	3,6	2,3	- 3,0	- 3,4
×	×	864	688	605	5,8	3,5	- 4,4	- 6,2
×	×	2 163	1 627	1 457	13,8	8,5	- 4,8	- 5,4
×	×	5 117	4 495	4 215	38,0	24,6	- 2,4	- 3,2
×	×	3 175	9 786	10 483	82,8	61,1	16,1	3,5
28,1	30,3	11 826	17 022	17 157	143,9	100,0	4,8	0,4
×	×	1 196	1 143	1 102	30,7	32,3	- 1,0	- 1,8
×	×	949	836	819	22,5	23,6	- 1,8	- 1,0
×	×	712	724	731	19,5	20,5	0,3	0,5
×	×	493	564	626	15,2	15,9	3,0	5,3
×	×	372	272	300	7,3	7,7	- 2,7	5,1
4,3	4,5	3 722	3 539	3 578	95,1	100,0	- 0,5	0,6
×	×	1 947	1 567	1 409	6,3	6,3	- 4,0	- 5,2
×	×	2 010	1 489	1 459	6,0	6,0	- 3,9	- 1,0
×	×	2 607	2 136	2 032	8,7	8,6	- 3,1	- 2,5
×	×	4 441	3 539	3 543	14,3	14,3	- 2,8	0,1
×	×	13 676	15 983	16 788	64,8	64,7	2,6	2,5
17,9	19,7	24 681	24 714	25 230	100,1	100,0	0,3	1,0
×	×	432	440	404	1,6	1,4	- 0,8	- 4,2
×	×	785	558	499	2,0	1,8	- 5,5	- 5,4
×	×	2 562	1 506	1 284	5,4	4,5	- 8,3	- 7,7
×	×	9 632	6 810	5 937	24,3	21,0	- 5,9	- 6,6
×	×	14 613	18 793	20 143	67,1	71,3	4,1	3,5
35,1	38,5	28 024	28 107	28 267	100,3	100,0	0,1	0,3

3.5.4.1. *(cont.)*

	Farm size class (ha UAA) (2)	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1987	1993	1995	1993	1995	1995/1987	1995/1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ireland	1- 5	34,9	16,0	14,2	10,1	9,3	– 10,6	– 5,8
	5-10	32,9	22,2	20,5	13,9	13,4	– 5,7	– 3,8
	10-20	63,3	44,9	40,6	28,2	26,5	– 5,4	– 4,9
	20-50	66,3	56,8	57,2	35,6	37,3	– 1,8	0,4
	≥ 50	19,5	19,0	20,2	11,9	13,2	0,4	3,1
	Total	216,9	159,4	153,4	100,0	100,0	– 4,2	– 1,9
Italia	1- 5	1 340,1	1 923,4	1 933,7	77,3	77,9	4,7	0,3
	5-10	333,0	269,0	258,1	10,8	10,4	– 3,1	– 2,0
	10-20	171,3	157,5	140,2	6,3	5,6	– 2,5	– 5,6
	20-50	91,6	93,5	105,3	3,8	4,2	1,8	6,1
	≥ 50	38,0	40,6	40,3	1,6	1,6	0,7	– 0,5
	Total	1 974,0	2 488,4	2 482,1	100,0	100,0	2,9	– 0,1
Luxembourg	1- 5	0,7	0,9	0,8	25,6	24,5	1,4	– 5,3
	5-10	0,4	0,3	0,3	8,2	8,8	– 4,4	0,0
	10-20	0,5	0,3	0,3	8,5	7,9	– 8,3	– 7,2
	20-50	1,2	0,8	0,7	22,6	20,8	– 7,2	– 7,4
	≥ 50	1,0	1,2	1,2	34,1	37,4	2,2	1,3
	Total	3,8	3,4	3,2	100,0	100,0	– 2,2	– 3,3
Nederland	1- 5	29,2	38,4	35,5	32,1	31,3	2,5	– 3,9
	5-10	21,6	19,3	18,1	16,1	16,0	– 2,2	– 3,3
	10-20	29,3	22,4	20,8	18,7	18,3	– 4,2	– 3,8
	20-50	32,0	30,4	29,8	25,4	26,3	– 0,9	– 1,0
	≥ 50	5,2	6,8	7,2	5,7	6,3	4,1	2,5
	Total	117,3	119,7	113,2	100,0	100,0	– 0,4	– 2,8
Österreich	1- 5	:	:	84,6	:	38,1	×	×
	5-10	:	:	41,7	:	18,8	×	×
	10-20	:	:	49,0	:	22,1	×	×
	20-50	:	:	35,8	:	16,1	×	×
	≥ 50	:	:	8,0	:	3,6	×	×
	Total	:	:	221,8	:	100,0	×	×
Portugal	1- 5	278,4	380,8	344,4	77,9	76,4	2,7	– 4,9
	5-10	57,8	54,0	51,9	11,0	11,5	– 1,3	– 2,0
	10-20	27,5	28,6	28,3	5,9	6,3	0,3	– 0,6
	20-50	12,9	14,8	15,1	3,0	3,3	2,0	0,8
	≥ 50	7,4	9,5	9,8	1,9	2,2	3,6	1,7
	Total	384,0	489,0	450,6	100,0	100,0	2,0	– 4,0
Suomi/Finland	1- 5	:	:	10,1	:	10,0	×	×
	5-10	:	:	17,9	:	17,8	×	×
	10-20	:	:	30,3	:	30,1	×	×
	20-50	:	:	35,2	:	34,9	×	×
	≥ 50	:	:	6,9	:	6,8	×	×
	Total	:	:	101,0	:	100,0	×	×

Average size		UAA						
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
1993	1995	1987	1993	1995	1993	1995	1995/1987	1995/1993
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
×	×	99	50	45	1,2	1,0	- 9,4	- 4,7
×	×	248	167	156	3,9	3,6	- 5,6	- 3,5
×	×	916	664	596	15,5	13,8	- 5,2	- 5,3
×	×	2 027	1 786	1 798	41,7	41,6	- 1,5	0,4
×	×	1 626	1 611	1 729	37,7	40,0	0,8	3,6
26,8	28,2	4 916	4 278	4 325	100,0	100,0	- 1,6	0,5
×	×	3 045	1 923	1 934	13,1	13,2	- 5,5	0,3
×	×	2 277	1 856	1 779	12,6	12,1	- 3,0	- 2,1
×	×	2 339	2 156	1 927	14,6	13,1	- 2,4	- 5,4
×	×	2 715	2 807	3 170	19,0	21,6	2,0	6,3
×	×	4 765	5 032	4 919	34,1	33,5	0,4	- 1,1
5,9	5,9	15 141	14 736	14 685	100,0	100,0	- 0,4	- 0,2
×	×	2	2	2	1,4	1,2	- 3,4	- 6,8
×	×	3	2	2	1,5	1,6	- 4,8	1,3
×	×	7	4	4	3,4	3,0	- 7,5	- 6,8
×	×	44	28	24	21,7	18,5	- 7,5	- 7,6
×	×	70	92	96	72,0	75,7	4,0	2,4
37,4	39,9	126	127	127	100,0	100,0	0,1	- 0,1
×	×	76	83	77	4,1	3,9	0,2	- 3,4
×	×	157	138	129	6,9	6,5	- 2,4	- 3,4
×	×	425	325	302	16,2	15,1	- 4,2	- 3,7
×	×	963	939	929	46,6	46,5	- 0,5	- 0,6
×	×	396	529	562	26,3	28,1	4,5	3,1
16,8	17,7	2 017	2 015	1 999	100,0	100,0	- 0,1	- 0,4
×	×	:	:	202	:	5,9	×	×
×	×	:	:	303	:	8,9	×	×
×	×	:	:	707	:	20,7	×	×
×	×	:	:	1 056	:	30,8	×	×
×	×	:	:	1 156	:	33,8	×	×
×	15,4	:	:	3 425	:	100,0	×	×
×	×	626	649	597	16,4	15,2	- 0,6	- 4,1
×	×	397	373	360	9,5	9,2	- 1,2	- 1,8
×	×	372	393	389	9,9	9,9	0,6	- 0,5
×	×	383	448	457	11,3	11,6	2,2	1,0
×	×	1 424	2 086	2 122	52,8	54,1	5,1	0,9
8,1	8,7	3 202	3 950	3 925	100,0	100,0	2,6	- 0,3
×	×	:	:	33	:	1,5	×	×
×	×	:	:	133	:	6,1	×	×
×	×	:	:	444	:	20,3	×	×
×	×	:	:	1 078	:	49,2	×	×
×	×	:	:	503	:	23,0	×	×
×	21,7	:	:	2 192	:	100,0	×	×

3.5.4.1. *(cont.)*

	Farm size class (ha UAA) (2)	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1987	1993	1995	1993	1995	1995/1987	1995/1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sverige	1- 5	:	:	10,5	:	11,9	×	×
	5-10	:	:	15,5	:	17,5	×	×
	10-20	:	:	19,0	:	21,4	×	×
	20-50	:	:	24,7	:	27,8	×	×
	≥ 50	:	:	18,6	:	21,0	×	×
	Total	:	:	88,8	:	100,0	×	×
United Kingdom	1- 5	32,8	35,0	30,5	14,4	13,0	- 0,9	- 6,5
	5-10	30,2	30,3	29,5	12,4	12,6	- 0,3	- 1,3
	10-20	37,1	37,3	36,1	15,3	15,4	- 0,3	- 1,6
	20-50	61,8	58,9	56,5	24,2	24,1	- 1,1	- 2,0
	≥ 50	81,0	79,9	80,1	32,8	34,2	- 0,1	0,1
	Total	242,9	243,5	234,5	100,0	100,0	- 0,4	- 1,9
EU-12	1- 5	3 411,0	4 233,8	4 049,8	58,3	58,2	2,2	- 2,2
	5-10	1 163,0	929,7	885,1	12,8	12,7	- 3,4	- 2,4
	10-20	936,0	746,4	683,7	10,3	9,8	- 3,9	- 4,3
	20-50	946,0	782,5	752,7	10,8	10,8	- 2,8	- 1,9
	≥ 50	473,0	534,0	552,3	7,4	7,9	2,0	1,7
	Total	6 929,0	7 264,0	6 958,5	100,0	100,0	0,1	- 2,1

(1) Holdings of 1 ha UAA or more.
(2) 1993 and 1995 surveys: classification 0 ≥ 5.
Source: Eurostat (harmonised national data + Community surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings).

Average size		UAA						
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
1993	1995	1987	1993	1995	1993	1995	1995/1987	1995/1993
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
×	×	:	:	32	:	1,1	×	×
×	×	:	:	110	:	3,6	×	×
×	×	:	:	266	:	8,7	×	×
×	×	:	:	796	:	26,0	×	×
×	×	:	:	1 855	:	60,6	×	×
×	34,4	:	:	3 060	:	100,0	×	×
×	×	88	84	75	0,5	0,5	− 1,9	− 5,3
×	×	221	223	216	1,4	1,3	− 0,3	− 1,4
×	×	536	535	520	3,3	3,2	− 0,4	− 1,5
×	×	2 038	1 943	1 866	11,9	11,3	− 1,1	− 2,0
×	×	13 863	13 598	13 769	83,0	83,7	− 0,1	0,6
67,3	70,1	16 746	16 383	16 447	100,0	100,0	− 0,2	0,2
×	×	8 080	7 384	7 049	6,2	5,5	− 1,7	− 2,3
×	×	8 116	6 496	6 180	5,5	4,8	− 3,3	− 2,5
×	×	13 237	10 529	9 644	8,9	7,5	− 3,9	− 4,3
×	×	29 505	24 799	23 896	20,8	18,6	− 2,6	− 1,8
×	×	55 624	69 746	73 051	58,6	56,9	3,5	2,3
16,4	17,2	114 562	118 953	119 821	100,0	93,2	0,6	0,4

3.5.6.1. Agricultural products sold through cooperatives (1996)

(%)

	Pigmeat	Beef/veal	Poultrymeat	Eggs	Milk	Sugarbeet	Cereals	All fruit	All vegetables
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	18	0	—	—	53	—	30	75	85
Danmark	91	66	0	52	94	0	60	70-80	70-80
Deutschland	27	28	—	—	52	80	45-50	40	28
Elláda (2)	3	2	15	2	20	—	49	57	3
España	7	8	22	25	27	22	20	45	15
France (2)	85	30	30	25	47	16	68	40	25
Ireland	66	15-20	20	—	99,5	—	57	14,3	17,5
Italia (1)	13	12	35	8	40	6,5	20	43	8
Luxembourg	37	38	—	—	81	—	79	—	—
Nederland	34	16	9	14	83	63	65	76	73
Österreich (2)	20	25	70	—	90	100	60	18	28
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suomi/Finland	66	65	83	54	97	—	48	—	—
Sverige	78	76,3	—	33	99	—	75	20	50
United Kingdom	28	—	25	—	67	—	24	67	26

(1) 1994.
(2) 1995.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.2. Products sold under contracts concluded in advance (1996)

(%)

	Pigmeat	Calves	Poultrymeat	Eggs	Milk	Sugarbeet	Potatoes	Peas	Canned tomatoes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	55	95	90	70	—	100	30	98	—
Danmark	3	70-90	100	23	5	100	82	100	0
Deutschland	—	—	60	—	99	100	55	94	—
Elláda ([1])	—	—	18	—	30	100	2,5	85	100
España	60	10	85	70	—	100	—	70	100
France ([1])	30	35	50	20	1	100	10	90	—
Ireland ([1])	—	—	90	30	10	100	10	100	—
Italia	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Luxembourg	40	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Nederland	25	85	90	50	90	100	50	85	—
Österreich ([2])	35	3	90	12	99	100	45	80	—
Portugal ([1])	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	100
Suomi/Finland	100	—	100	—	—	100	60	76	—
Sverige	96	70	100	40	99	100	50	100	—
United Kingdom	70	—	—	—	98	100	—	90	—

([1]) 1994.
([2]) 1995.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.3. Agricultural research programme. FAIR programme (1994-98). Projects selected and budget breakdown by field of research (1997)

FAIR Field of research 4. Agriculture, forestry and rural development	Concerted action (1)			Shared-cost action (2)		
	Number of projects	Total budget (ECU)	EU contribution (ECU)	Number of projects	Total budget (ECU)	EU contribution (ECU)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.1 Reformed CAP	8	1 928 200	1 928 200	2	1 877 387	1 277 000
4.2 Quality policy	2	690 000	690 000	5	6 689 442	4 697 000
4.3 Diversification	1	400 000	400 000	6	8 252 190	5 673 000
4.4 Crop protection	1	181 000	181 000	15	22 308 198	17 214 800
Animal health	2	470 000	470 000	17	24 868 830	17 895 450
Animal welfare	0	0	0	1	923 000	575 000
4.5 Multifunctional forest management	2	506 000	506 000	5	5 985 080	4 728 000
4.6 Rural development	0	0	0	2	2 208 101	1 205 777
Total	16	4 175 200	4 175 200	53	73 112 228	53 266 027

(1) Community contribution: 100 % of total costs.
(2) Community contribution: 50 % of total costs or 100 % of marginal costs.
Source: European Commission, Directorate General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.6. Specific measures to assist mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas — Article 19 of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91

	Compensatory allowances granted in respect of less-favoured areas								
	Number of holdings			Amounts of allowances paid in 1996			Amounts of allowances per LU		
	1994	1995	1996	Total (ECU)	Average allowance per holding (ECU)		Number of LU 1996 (1 000)	ECU/LU	
					1995	1996		1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7=5/4	8	9	10=5/8
Belgique/België	6 873	6 636	6 168	8 580 149	1 367	1 391	97	87	88
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deutschland	231 275	228 919	220 823	510 515 797	2 210	2 312	3 065	106	108
Elláda	187 538	180 825	169 242	102 627 792	589	606	1 269	64	62
España	187 059	185 373	178 193	75 839 339	409	426	1 440	32	31
France	140 612	131 997	123 002	106 735 507	2 403	868	4 126	76	26
Ireland	105 619	92 636	101 664	137 712 835	1 583	1 355	1 960	85	70
Italia (1) (2)	39 056	49 969	:	:	342	:	:	27	:
Luxembourg	2 515	2 402	2 313	11 531 054	4 764	4 985	55	123	126
Nederland	3 901	4 850	3 617	4 739 535	869	1 310	36	65	131
Österreich	—	97 635	96 606	181 912 241	1 836	1 883	1 057	159	120
Portugal	89 510	99 338	79 705	44 798 713	641	562	385	65	68
Suomi/Finland (3)	—	74 733	88 534	76 146 017	3 714	860	55	174	138
Sverige	—	23 181	23 453	65 701 887	2 611	2 801	503	101	106
United Kingdom (3)	60 912	57 181	56 129	154 595 000	2 347	2 754	2 996	21	52
Total	1 054 870	1 235 675	1 149 449	1 481 435 866	1 543	1 289	17 044	62	68

(1) For 1993 and 1994 only 10 regions out of 21 replied.
(2) For 1995 only 9 regions out of 21 replied.
(3) 1997.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for agriculture.

3.5.6.7. Regulation (EC) No 951/97 and Regulation (EEC) No 867/90 by sector
Improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural and forestry products
Single programming documents — Period 1994-99
(Regions not covered by Objectives 1 and 6)

Financing plan and implementation end 1997

(1 000 ECU)

Sectors	Financing plan 1994-99		Commitments 1994-97				
	Total eligible cost	EAGGF contribution	Total eligible cost	EAGGF contribution	%	Number of projects	Average cost of investments
1	2	3	4	5	6 = 5/3	7	8 = 4/7
Forestry products	184 776	33 418	141 201	22 750	68	504	280
Meat	1 895 871	333 419	1 412 717	205 390	62	1 006	1 404
Milk and milk products	985 436	157 852	668 436	105 305	67	435	1 537
Eggs and poultry	456 857	72 476	287 536	45 277	62	194	1 482
Other livestock products	19 183	2 354	1 866	497	21	11	170
Cereals	199 286	30 877	55 186	8 864	29	141	391
Oilseeds	55 696	13 524	13 183	2 967	22	43	307
Wine and spirits	408 884	90 174	174 276	30 987	34	285	611
Fruit and vegetables	1 211 261	251 592	846 760	147 070	58	759	1 116
Flowers and plants	175 182	39 359	72 287	16 869	43	54	1 339
Seeds	89 321	14 422	47 215	8 088	56	91	519
Potatoes	250 811	42 426	178 224	29 432	69	176	1 013
Sundry vegetables	103 939	20 074	52 680	7 394	37	78	675
Other products	82 899	15 472	16 774	1 630	11	14	1 198
Total	6 119 402	1 117 439	3 968 341	632 520	57	3 791	1 047

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.8. **Breakdown by region of aid granted by the EAGGF for single programming documents or Community support frameworks concerning Regulations (EEC) Nos 866/90 and 867/90 — Period 1994-99 (non-Objective 1 + 6)**

(Indexed prices — 1 000 ECU 1998)

Member State	Region	1 000 ECU
Belgique/België	Several regions	—
	Bruxelles/Brussel	1 132
	Flandres/Vlaanderen	23 984
	Wallonie	5 457
	Total	30 573
Danmark	Several regions	27 573
	Storkøbenhavn	—
	Øst for Storebælt, ekskl. Storkøbenhavn	—
	Vest for Storebælt	—
	Total	27 573
Deutschland (NUTS 1)	Several regions	—
	Schleswig-Holstein	3 121
	Hamburg	4 386
	Niedersachsen	30 490
	Bremen	684
	Nordrhein-Westfalen	31 180
	Hessen	21 410
	Rheinland-Pfalz	19 406
	Baden-Württemberg	22 527
	Bayern	87 291
	Saarland	3 203
	Berlin (West)	—
	Total	223 698
España	Several regions	176 742
	Total	176 742
France	Several regions	264 192
	Total	264 192
Italia	Several regions	193 136
	Piemonte	—
	Valle d'Aosta	—
	Liguria	—
	Lombardia	—
	Trentino-Alto Adige	—
	Veneto	—
	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	—
	Emilia-Romagna	—
	Toscana	—
	Umbria	—
	Marche	—
	Total	193 136
Luxembourg	Several regions	3 084
	Total	3 084
Nederland	Several regions	60 527
	Total	60 527
Österreich	Several regions	64 738
	Niederösterreich	—
	Wien	—
	Kärnten	—
	Steiermark	—
	Oberösterreich	—
	Salzburg	—
	Tirol	—
	Voralberg	—
	Total	64 738
Suomi/Finland	Several regions	45 063
	Uusimaa	—
	Etelä-Suomi	—
	Itä-Suomi	—
	Väli-Suomi	—
	Pohjois-Suomi	—
	Ahvenanmaa/Åland	—
	Total	45 063
Sverige	Several regions	23 923
	Stockholm	—
	Östra Mellansverige	—
	Småland med öarna	—
	Norra Mellansverige	—
	Mellersta Norrland	—
	Övre Norrland	—
	Total	23 923
United Kingdom (NUTS 1)	Several regions	51 797
	North	—
	Yorkshire-Humberside	—
	East-Midlands	—
	East-Anglia	—
	South-East	—
	South-West	—
	West-Midlands	—
	North-West	—
	Wales	—
	Scotland	—
	Northern Ireland	—
	Total	51 797

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.9. Regulation (EC) No 951/97 and Regulation (EEC) No 867/90 by Member States
Improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural and forestry products
Single programming documents — Period 1994-99
(Regions not covered by Objectives 1 and 6)

Financing plan and implementation end 1997

(1 000 ECU)

	Financing plan 1994-99		Commitments 1994-97				
	Total eligible cost	EAGGF contribution	Total eligible cost	EAGGF contribution	%	Number of projects	Average cost of investments
1	2	3	4	5	6 = 5/3	7	8 = 4/7
Belgique/België	284 457	30 000	380 544	26 861	90	194	1 962
Danmark	213 600	26 700	151 746	18 549	69	104	1 459
Deutschland	918 506	218 259	510 212	118 495	54	354	1 441
España	585 903	175 770	576 014	122 585	70	745	773
France	1 404 518	258 890	957 340	168 247	65	872	1 098
Italia	713 656	185 471	240 981	51 698	28	344	701
Luxembourg	20 500	3 075	10 920	1 638	53	13	840
Nederland	313 653	39 207	138 089	18 089	46	236	585
Österreich	912 853	62 302	591 998	40 405	65	303	1 954
Suomi/Finland	359 191	43 103	157 793	18 934	44	133	1 186
Sverige	187 834	23 479	112 329	13 943	59	306	367
United Kingdom	204 731	51 183	140 375	33 076	65	187	751
Total	6 119 402	1 117 439	3 968 341	632 520	57	3 791	1 047

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.11. Investment aid for agricultural holdings (1996) (Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91)

	Number of plans approved	Volume of eligible investment involved (1 000 ECU)	Total aid proposed under the EU scheme (1 000 ECU)	Average per plan (1 000 ECU)		Total number of PIPs (physical improvement plans) on all main occupation holdings (%) (1)
				Eligible investments	Planned aid	
1	2	3	4	5 = 3/2	6 = 4/2	7
Belgique/België	2 462	139 559	45 853	57	19	4,1
Danmark	1 483	:	:	—	—	2,6
Deutschland	4 386	944 520	283 355	215	65	1,3
Elláda	3 354	40 063	40 060	12	12	1,2
España	9 224	275 598	89 932	30	10	1,7
France	8 318	853 264	232 708	103	28	1,2
Ireland	138	8 635	2 134	63	15	0,1
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	150	22 146	9 619	148	64	4,9
Nederland	169	8 568	1 185	51	7	0,2
Österreich	5 345	204 509	28 227	38	—	—
Portugal	1 963	88 393	28 728	45	15	0,6
Suomi/Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sverige	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	123	3 583	1 001	29	8	0,1
Total	37 115	2 588 838	762 802	70	21	1,1

(1) Calculated on the basis of the 1989/1990 Community survey of the structure of agricultural holdings.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.12. Special aid for young farmers (1996) (Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/92)

	Number of beneficiaries or aids approved in 1996		Eligible amount of the start-up premium (1 000 ECU)	Volume of eligible investments provided for in the plans (1 000 ECU)	Total investment aid eligible under the Community regulation (1 000 ECU)	Of which additional investment aid (1 000 ECU)	Average per beneficiary (1 000 ECU)	
	Start-up premium (Article 10)	Investments aids (Article 11)					Start-up premium	Investment aid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belgique/België	931	616	24 678	47 915	17 342	2 711	27	28
Danmark	545	419	:	:	—	—	—	—
Deutschland	2 399	680	14 361	140 871	50 790	5 174	6	75
Elláda	1 691	415	11 675	128 011	37 437	10 378	7	90
España	5 914	2 065	76 131	79 687	43 513	7 856	13	21
France	8 677	2 718	226 949	279 250	77 569	8 688	26	29
Ireland	1 167	31	5 989	2 029	888	—	5	29
Italia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	67	68	1 149	10 985	4 868	1 217	17	72
Nederland	— (²)	12	—	581	—	21	—	—
Österreich	1 671	1 393	7 842	53 574	9 837	7 377	5	7
Portugal	806	916	11 732	47 012	19 099	3 920	15	21
Suomi/Finland (¹)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sverige	176	—	3 272	—	—	—	19	—
United Kingdom	—	5	—	2 146	—	53	—	—
Total	24 044	9 338	383 778	792 061	261 343	47 395	16	28

(¹) Scheme not implemented in 1993.
(²) Scheme not implemented.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.7.1. Arable aid applications (Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92)

without reductions

Breakdown of areas	EU-15	Belgique/ /België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total base area	53 548	479	2 018	10 156	1 492	9 220	13 526
of which: — maize	3 303	97	0	540	0	404	614
Fodder crops	807	55	21	236	0	21	227
Total area involved	51 877	491	2 057	10 194	1 258	8 852	13 794
of which: — maize base area	3 565	144	0	562	0	438	641
Small farmers	11 144	255	284	1 577	1 135	1 439	1 782
of which: — cereals and silage crops	10 959	255	280	1 564	1 131	1 389	1 767
of which: — maize (base area)	1 410	108	0	189	0	78	124
— oilseeds	92	0	1	7	2	41	9
— protein plants	92	0	2	5	2	8	6
— non-fibre flax	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial producers,	39 925	181	1 752	8 381	123	7 393	11 786
of which: — set-aside	3 978	12	160	821	11	1 080	960
— total crop area	35 947	169	1 592	7 560	112	6 312	10 825
of which: — oilseeds							
— crop area	5 130	4	94	833	24	1 000	1 747
of which: — protein plants							
— crop area	1 270	3	92	182	0	73	630
of which: — non-fibre flax							
— crop area	218	0	4	94	0	20	5
of which: — cereals and silage crops							
— crop area	29 329	162	1 402	6 451	88	5 219	8 444
crop area of which: — maize (base area)	1 893	13	0	314	0	343	459
— other cereals	27 436	149	1 402	6 137	88	4 876	7 985
Durum wheat in traditional areas	2 980	:	:	:	590	628	203
Durum wheat in non-traditional areas	70	:	:	:	:	:	58
Total area	51 877	491	2 057	10 194	1 258	8 852	13 794
Fodder area	807	55	21	236	0	21	227
Set-aside and five-year set-aside	3 978	12	160	821	11	1 080	960
Crop areas	47 091	424	1 876	9 136	1 247	7 751	12 607
— cereals and silage crops	40 288	417	1 682	8 015	1 219	6 608	10 211
— oilseeds	5 222	4	96	840	26	1 041	1 756
— protein plants	1 362	3	94	186	2	82	636
— non-fibre flax	219	0	4	94	0	20	5

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Marketing year 1997/98

(1 000 ha)

Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
346	5 801	43	437	1 203	1 041	1 591	1 737	4 461
0	1 200	0	208	0	205	0	0	34
8	13	3	11	5	68	13	4	121
344	4 898	41	407	1 150	937	1 326	1 574	4 553
5	1 236	0	225	0	215	0	0	101
102	2 526	20	301	386	396	426	272	244
102	2 467	20	299	362	388	423	270	242
3	536	20	205	0	149	0	0	19
0	11	0	0	10	6	2	1	1
0	48	0	1	14	2	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
235	2 359	18	95	759	473	887	1 297	4 187
18	157	1	6	72	32	146	203	297
217	2 201	17	89	686	440	741	1 095	3 891
5	723	2	0	80	55	58	60	445
2	17	0	1	39	2	5	32	190
2	0	0	0	3	4	2	10	74
208	1 462	15	88	564	379	675	993	3 181
2	647	0	9	0	63	0	0	44
206	815	15	79	564	316	675	993	3 137
:	1 533	:	:	:	27	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:
344	4 898	41	407	1 150	937	1 326	1 574	4 553
8	13	3	11	5	68	13	4	121
18	157	1	6	72	32	146	203	297
319	4 727	37	390	1 073	836	1 167	1 367	4 135
309	3 928	35	387	926	766	1 099	1 263	3 423
5	734	2	0	90	61	60	61	446
3	65	0	2	54	4	6	34	191
2	0	0	0	3	4	2	10	75

3.5.7.2. **Areas set aside under the different set-aside schemes for arable land** (1997/98 marketing year)

Member States	Area set aside (1 000 ha)	
	Annual set-aside	
	Total (1)	of which industrial set-aside (2)
1	2	3
Belgique/België	11,9	1,5
Danmark	159,7	10,9
Deutschland	821,1	111,4
Elláda	11,2	0
España	1 080,5	5,7
France	960,4	229,9
Ireland	18,3	0,7
Italia	157,4	14,8
Luxembourg	1,2	0,4
Nederland	5,9	0,2
Österreich	72,4	3,8
Portugal	32,3	:
Suomi/Finland	146,5	0,3
Sverige	202,8	17,9
United Kingdom	296,6	30,2
Total	3 978,2	427,6

(1) Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 (compulsory and voluntary set-aside).
(2) Regulations (EEC) Nos 1765/92 and 334/93.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.7.3. Suckler cow premium: potential rights and applications for premiums granted

	Number of animals			
	Number of potential rights (2)	Number of cows in receipt of premium (1) (2)		
		1995 (3)	1996 (3)	1997 (4)
1	2	3	4	5
EU-15	11 458 933	9 626 499	9 980 386	10 990 021
Belgique/België	443 588	379 645	374 136	412 235
Danmark	136 191	105 116	107 810	113 906
Deutschland	774 566 (5)	512 648	531 738	582 790
Elláda	149 778	94 077	128 016	149 500
España	1 462 369	1 239 571	1 308 239	1 462 369
France (6)	3 855 243	3 586 800	3 630 200	3 850 000
Ireland	1 109 363	903 290	990 880	1 109 062
Italia	787 993	511 233	561 571	787 993
Luxembourg	14 765	13 323	13 571	14 900
Nederland	98 200	53 468	59 579	65 677
Österreich	325 000	263 760	274 767	266 518
Portugal (6)	286 554	251 448	261 908	286 554
Suomi/Finland	55 000	25 141	27 507	29 787
Sverige	155 000	125 908	128 650	147 025
United Kingdom	1 805 323	1 561 071	1 581 814	1 711 705
EU-12	10 923 933	9 211 690	9 549 462	10 546 691

(1) Regulations (EEC) Nos 805/68 and 3886/92.
(2) Provisional figures supplied by the Member States, subject to verification and control by the Commission.
(3) Provisional figures.
(4) Applications for premiums (adjusted to the regional ceiling where this was exceeded).
(5) Including the regional ceiling of 306 048 rights allocated to the new *Lander*.
(6) Excluding French overseas departments and the Portuguese programme for extensive farming.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.7.4. Special premium for male bovine animals: regional ceilings and number of premiums granted

	Number of animals							
	Regional ceilings on rights 1995-96 ([3])	Regional ceilings on rights 1997 ([4])	Number of bovine animals in receipt of premium ([1]) ([2])					
			1995		1996		1997 ([5])	
			1st period	2nd period	1st period	2nd period	1st period	2nd period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	11 203 948	9 037 582	8 956 569	3 055 410	8 896 684	3 218 142	8 475 707	2 355 093
Belgique/België	293 211	235 149	246 885	51 189	230 616	45 017	235 149	1 049
Danmark	324 652	277 110	259 914	10 899	202 300	12 016	250 420	3 829
Deutschland	3 092 667	1 782 700	1 786 817	469 248	1 559 293	441 713	1 574 878	101 163
Elláda	140 130	140 130	118 925	30 000	140 130	2 245	140 130	8 000
España	551 552	603 674	551 552	28 222	549 161	25 691	603 674	24 312
France ([6])	1 908 922	1 754 732	1 857 383	541 320	1 858 149	529 048	1 754 732	285 000
Ireland	1 286 521	1 002 458	1 027 644	878 535	1 126 710	934 000	1 002 458	972 087
Italia	824 885	598 746	550 078	21 842	609 255	27 966	528 515	20 000
Luxembourg	19 300	18 962	19 252	5 493	20 782	5 745	18 962	2 666
Nederland	264 000	157 932	117 100	11 560	101 727	12 346	91 701	111
Österreich	423 400	423 400	419 476	98 048	300 281	79 533	278 975	15 569
Portugal ([6])	154 897	154 897	155 566	23 775	205 920	39 628	154 897	16 842
Suomi/Finland	250 000	241 553	250 000	14 598	197 254	22 835	195 077	18
Sverige	250 000	226 328	214 099	98 798	228 277	96 647	226 328	9 830
United Kingdom	1 419 811	1 419 811	1 381 878	771 883	1 566 829	943 712	1 419 811	894 617
EU-12	10 280 548	8 146 301	8 072 994	2 843 966	8 170 872	3 019 127	7 775 327	2 329 676

([1]) Provisional figures supplied by the Member States subject to verification and control by the Commission.
([2]) Regulations (EEC) Nos 805/68 and 3886/92.
([3]) Ceiling set by Regulation (EC) No1884/94, including rights for the new German *Länder* and the Canary Islands.
([4]) Ceiling amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2222/96.
([5]) Applications for premiums (adjusted to the regional ceiling where this was exceeded).
([6]) Excluding French overseas departments and the Portuguese programme for extensive farming.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.7.5. Ewe and goat premium: potential rights and applications for premiums

	Number of animals (1 000 head)				
	Number of potential rights ([2])	Applications for ewe and goat			
		1994 ([3])	1995 ([3])	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	79 732	—	71 874	72 673	72 445 **
Belgique/België	70	59	60	64	60 **
Danmark	104	81	81	80	75
Deutschland	2 427	1 721	1 768	1 772	1 680
Elláda	10 990 ([5])	9 677	10 056	10 130	10 100 **
España	19 665 ([4])	17 417	17 813	19 159	19 614
France	7 850	7 155	7 243	7 148	7 119
Ireland	4 959	4 747	4 740	4 722	4 608
Italia	9 561 ([5])	7 560	7 654	6 833	6 900 **
Luxembourg	4	3	4	3	3
Nederland	866	735	701	721	723
Österreich	206	—	158	187	181
Portugal	2 742	2 285	2 375	2 124	2 200 **
Suomi/Finland	80	—	63	65	60
Sverige	180	—	148	147	152
United Kingdom	20 028	19 518	19 010	19 518	18 970
EU-12	79 266	70 958	71 505	72 274	72 052 **

([1]) Provisional figures supplied by the Member States, subject to verification and control by the Commission.
([2]) Regulations (EEC) Nos 3013/89 and 2700/93.
([3]) Premiums paid.
([4]) Not including the Canary Islands (potential rights: 177 761 head).
([5]) To be increased up to a ceiling of 600 000 head per Member State, Regulation (EEC) No 1265/95.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.7.6. Early retirement (Regulation (EEC) No 2079/92): number of beneficiaries approved per year

	Number of beneficiaries approved			
	15.10.1994	15.10.1995	15.10.1996	15.10.1997
1	2	3	4	5
Belgique/België	—	—	502	739
Danmark	—	291	339	340
Elláda	—	2 538	5 459	8 314
España (1)				
— farmers	481	1 497	1 947	2 652
— workers	210	175	270	399
France (2)	25 583	27 158	22 576	20 983
Ireland				
— farmers	1 003	3 480	4 878	5 719
— workers	—	3	7	8
Italia	—	—	—	—
Portugal				
— farmers	—	—	51	854
— workers	—	—	—	1
Suomi/Finland	—	329	938	1 826
Total:				
— farmers	27 067	35 293	36 690	41 427
— workers	210	178	277	407

(1) National programme and programme for Navarre.
(2) Programme amended in 1995.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.7.7. Agriculture and environment (Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92): application of measure

		EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aggregate total on 31/10/1997						
Approvals	number	1 642 178	1 786	7 975	517 524	2 399
	hectares	26 851 107	19 229	107 309	6 511 549	34 803
	LU	455 335	302	:	15 483	:
Average aid	per hectare	91	80	142	59	328
	per LU	110	120	:	149	:
Aggregate total on 31/10/1996						
Approvals	number	1 227 380	:	7 453	483 791	1 839
	hectares	22 866 424	12 879	86 752	5 860 450	12 303
	LU	374 849	250	:	16 371	:
Average aid	per hectare	:	76	130	:	223
	per LU	:	94	:	:	:
Aggregate total on 31/10/1995						
Approvals	number	907 822	:	:	460 169	:
	hectares	18 882 640	3 203	64 749	5 652 384	:
	LU	338 359	:	:	12 003	:
Average aid	per hectare	:	215	104	:	:
	per LU	:	:	:	:	:
Aggregate total on 31/10/1994						
Approvals	number	:	:	:	:	:
	hectares	10 879 940	:	:	4 841 118	:
	LU	78 883	:	:	5 834	:
Average aid	per hectare	:	:	:	:	:
	per LU	:	:	:	:	:

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
33 911	162 289	28 565	126 488	1 908	6 707	436 617	135 806	90 393	67 185	22 625
871 072	6 809 918	961 068	1 660 633	94 392	30 759	3 539 610	646 410	2 012 395	1 614 190	1 937 770
33 375	30 765	1 396	36 241	:	:	272 185	52 600	7 042	2 600	3 346
78	45	135	266	88	278	144	109	125	81	49
81	198	230	200	:	:	87	121	82	108	104
11 515	:	19 647	:	0	123	440 138	123 293	90 549	33 684	15 348
329 858	7 471 859	652 347	:	0	1 031	3 539 610	593 079	1 997 277	709 909	1 599 070
9 546	27 637	:	:	0	:	272 185	42 611	6 249	:	:
106	:	155	:	:	165	:	80	127	:	32
50	:	:	:	:	:	:	121	:	:	:
:	:	198 377	696 096	0	:	447 653	:	:	:	:
124 218	5 065 205	:	889	0	2 941	3 488 220	483 533	1 870 693	:	1 233 021
:	12 439	:	:	0	:	272 185	40 843	:	:	:
158	:	110	:	:	:	:	77	107	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
90 612	5 008 000	:	:	0	:	:	302 329	:	:	637 881
:	:	:	:	0	:	:	33 606	:	:	39 443
182	:	:	:	:	:	:	35	:	:	44
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	119	:	:	:

3.5.7.8. Afforestation (Regulation (EEC) No 2080/92): application of measure

		EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Ellada
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aggregate total on 31/10/1997						
Authorisations granted	number	130 087	147	675	19 488	15 396
	hectares	997 003	221	1 103	23 333	24 199
Applications approved						
afforestation costs	number	111 744	53	5 971	19 488	10 060
	hectares	699 717	77	2 001	23 333	13 985
maintenance costs	number	54 964	22	55	3 743	7 547
	hectares	474 510	26	215	8 191	9 777
loss of income	number	49 964	0	0	:	7 529
	hectares	499 845	0	0	:	9 634
Aggregate total on 31/10/1996						
Authorisations granted	number	82 020	16	108	1 277	9 521
	hectares	776 405	35	549	1 293	12 951
Applications approved						
afforestation costs	number	80 737	9	42	16 206	6 446
	hectares	477 562	24	179	19 332	8 626
maintenance costs	number	32 928	0	30	2 176	3 666
	hectares	282 297	0	165	5 400	5 566
loss of income	number	38 194	0	0	0	3 755
	hectares	349 107	0	0	0	5 654
Aggregate total on 31/10/1995						
Authorisations granted	number	57 341	0	69	1 108	6 855
	hectares	538 913	0	333	1 108	7 500
Applications approved						
afforestation costs	number	53 381	0	10	14 519	0
	hectares	280 936	0	42	17 382	5 660
maintenance costs	number	26 802	0	5	1 497	1 982
	hectares	143 717	0	30	3 683	2 190
loss of income	number	34 176	0	0	13 246	0
	hectares	161 476	0	0	0	2 190
Aggregate total on 31/10/1994						
Authorisations granted	number	36 787	0	0	8 037	5 355
	hectares	303 812	0	0	7 990	5 982
Applications approved						
afforestation costs	number	23 090	0	0	8 037	2 241
	hectares	103 860	0	0	7 990	2 438
maintenance costs	number	3 926	0	0	0	2
	hectares	32 106	0	0	0	10
loss of income	number	7 249	0	0	0	2
	hectares	76 363	0	0	0	10

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
31 547	9 515	10 755	13 367	5	75	1 712	4 728	4 996	0	17 681
457 788	40 480	115 496	76 339	22	1 696	1 391	111 404	19 296	0	124 235
27 937	9 515	9 483	8 014	2	237	658	3 963	3 065	0	13 298
289 642	40 480	87 328	39 934	12	2 006	509	96 445	9 835	0	94 130
19 822	0	9 483	6 039	0	0	1 054	3 963	3 236	0	0
230 922	0	87 390	28 848	0	0	882	96 512	11 747	0	0
10 941	2 083	9 483	6 366	1	225	0	3 936	3 247	0	6 153
204 068	19 388	87 389	29 992	4	1 970	0	96 240	11 835	0	39 325
27 897	0	9 161	10 664	5	0	1 176	3 449	3 589	0	15 157
368 568	33 300	99 506	56 054	22	0	922	83 380	14 607	0	105 218
21 626	7 815	8 000	4 266	2	319	1 176	1 960	1 269	0	11 601
184 004	33 300	72 143	19 769	12	4 108	922	56 977	3 762	0	74 404
13 273	0	8 000	2 811	0	0	305	1 960	707	0	0
126 823	0	72 205	12 476	0	0	250	56 956	2 456	0	0
14 037	1 109	8 000	3 032	1	301	0	1 951	830	0	5 178
151 927	9 132	72 204	13 314	4	3 826	0	56 540	2 786	0	33 720
19 449	0	6 856	6 648	1	0	428	2 236	1 398	0	12 293
241 724	22 916	74 264	39 660	9	0	326	59 759	6 097	0	85 217
15 464	5 385	5 782	1 765	1	234	428	821	72	0	8 900
91 906	22 916	50 656	8 000	9	1 814	326	27 506	207	0	54 512
15 464	0	5 782	1 251	0	0	0	821	0	0	0
54 439	0	50 718	5 213	0	0	0	27 444	0	0	0
7 623	948	5 782	1 510	0	222	0	811	0	0	4 034
72 413	7 707	50 717	0	0	1 450	0	26 999	0	0	0
9 041	0	4 918	0	0	0	0	650	0	0	8 786
152 187	11 941	53 696	0	0	0	0	21 280	0	0	50 736
278	2 795	2 996	0	0	0	0	650	0	0	6 093
2 040	11 941	29 731	0	0	0	0	21 280	0	0	28 440
278	0	2 996	0	0	0	0	650	0	0	0
2 012	0	29 731	0	0	0	0	353	0	0	0
228	421	2 993	0	0	0	0	648	0	0	2 957
1 857	4 054	29 731	0	0	0	0	20 988	0	0	19 723

3.6.1. World exports and EU external trade in all products, agricultural products (1) and other products

EU-15

(Billion USD)

	1994 (3)	1995	1996	1997 (4)
1	2	3	4	5
World exports (2)				
— all products	3 207,6	3 616,7	3 806,2	3 989,8
of which: — agricultural products	363,5	411,8	420,5	421,0
of which: — other products	2 844,1	3 204,9	3 385,7	3 568,8
External EU trade (2)				
Exports:				
— all products	643,0	749,8	793,9	816,8
of which: — agricultural products	53,2	61,0	61,7	62,3
Imports:				
— all products	649,8	713,2	738,5	760,4
of which: — agricultural products	77,2	84,0	83,4	80,8
World exports of agricultural products as percentage of total world exports	11,3	11,4	11,0	10,6
EU exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EU exports	8,3	8,1	7,8	7,6
EU imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EU imports	11,9	11,8	11,3	10,6
Index changes (1995 = 100)				
World exports:				
— all products	×	100,0	105,2	110,3
— agricultural products	×	100,0	102,1	102,2
— other products	×	100,0	105,3	111,4
External EU trade				
Exports:				
— all products	×	100,0	105,9	108,9
— agricultural products	×	100,0	101,1	102,1
Imports:				
— all products	×	100,0	103,5	106,6
— agricultural products	×	100,0	99,3	96,2

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232 (231 from 1988), 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4.
(2) Excluding intra-EU trade.
(3) EU-12.
(4) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

NB: When comparing statistical series for trade expressed in value terms, it is important to remember that, because of exchange rate movements, the use of one currency unit rather than another may alter the apparent trend. For example, between 1994 and 1995, the ratio of the USD to the ecu changed by +10,0 %, and between 1995 and 1996 by -2,9 %.

Sources: GATT statistics and Eurostat.

3.6.2. EU trade by product

EU-15

(Mio ECU)

SITC codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Balances		
		1995	1996	1997 (2)	1995	1996	1997 (2)	1995	1996	1997 (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	545 253	581 501	670 529	573 277	625 116	720 303	28 024	43 615	49 774
	Agricultural products (total) (1)	64 227	65 678	71 238	46 660	48 604	54 934	- 17 567	- 17 074	- 16 304
00	Live animals	506	522	584	782	752	684	276	230	100
01	Meat	2 748	2 934	3 229	4 015	4 189	4 527	1 267	1 255	1 298
02	Milk and eggs	692	731	803	4 639	4 603	4 931	3 947	3 872	4 128
03	Fish	7 692	8 024	8 918	1 411	1 466	1 681	- 6 281	- 6 558	- 7 237
04	Cereals	1 777	1 851	1 956	4 845	5 448	5 823	3 068	3 597	3 867
05	Fruit and vegetables	12 134	13 007	12 230	4 027	4 186	4 536	- 8 107	- 8 821	- 7 694
06	Sugar and honey	1 577	1 797	1 632	2 471	2 184	2 460	894	387	828
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	7 981	6 802	8 828	2 751	2 838	3 076	- 5 230	- 3 964	- 5 752
08	Animal feed	4 445	5 331	5 068	1 466	1 468	1 789	- 2 979	- 3 863	- 3 279
09	Food products	601	631	1 245	3 187	3 459	4 089	2 586	2 828	2 844
11	Beverages	1 109	1 434	1 860	8 220	8 672	9 988	7 111	7 238	8 128
12	Tobacco	1 964	2 180	2 196	1 185	1 674	2 388	- 779	- 506	192
21	Hides	1 052	1 026	1 076	833	1 012	1 010	- 219	- 14	- 66
22	Oilseeds	4 498	4 980	5 093	136	200	225	- 4 362	- 4 780	- 4 868
231	Natural rubber	1 178	1 072	1 003	29	33	67	- 1 149	- 1 039	- 936
24	Timber and cork	5 750	5 036	6 207	1 599	1 590	1 993	- 4 151	- 3 446	- 4 214
261 to 265+268	Natural textile fibres	3 491	3 248	3 783	706	712	726	- 2 785	- 2 536	- 3 057
29	Agricultural raw materials	2 382	2 599	2 964	1 955	1 906	2 260	- 427	- 693	- 704
4	Oils and fats	2 641	2 463	2 544	2 209	2 004	2 592	- 432	- 459	48
592.11) 592.12)	Starches, inuline Gluten	6	6	1	192	226	74	186	220	73

(1) 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.
(2) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.
Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.3. Exports of agricultural and food products by the EU and some other countries

(Mio USD)

SITC codes	Products	EU-15		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1996	1997 (¹)	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	793 897	816 824	582 118	643 178	201 573	214 373	57 343	59 863	13 966	:
0, 1, 21 ,22 231, 24, 261 to 265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	61 727	62 295	73 638	69 089	25 879	27 450	17 674	18 693	8 529	:
0	Food products and live animals of which:	38 853	38 097	44 549	39 929	12 692	13 713	12 346	12 729	6 264	:
00	Live animals	955	776	533	683	1 400	1 389	515	547	93	:
01	Meat	5 320	5 134	6 958	6 894	1 518	1 832	2 263	2 554	1 864	:
02	Milk and eggs	5 844	5 592	686	803	285	305	1 379	1 358	2 328	:
03	Fish	1 862	1 906	2 930	2 630	2 269	2 258	818	889	796	:
04	Cereals	6 919	6 603	18 134	12 630	4 349	4 687	4 513	4 482	55	:
05	Fruit and vegetables	5 316	5 144	7 313	7 483	1 161	1 290	841	852	865	:
06	Sugar and honey	2 774	2 790	620	658	267	309	1 289	1 277	64	:
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	3 604	3 488	680	735	407	501	149	140	41	:
08	Animal feed	1 863	2 029	4 338	4 782	720	781	390	413	48	:
09	Other food products	4 393	4 637	2 357	2 630	316	361	190	217	108	:
1	Beverages and tobacco	13 141	15 185	7 940	7 927	986	1 037	542	621	78	:
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	10 160	10 595	1 068	1 119	613	595	475	575	71	:
21	Hides	1 285	1 145	1 695	1 673	310	339	388	404	308	:
22	Oilseeds	254	255	7 838	7 950	1 189	1 375	170	188	1	:
231	Natural rubber	42	77	44	41	1	7	0	0	0	:
24	Timber and cork	2 021	2 260	5 502	5 136	9 675	9 920	485	506	781	:
261 265 268	Natural textile fibres	904	823	2 877	2 826	25	24	3 316	3 827	713	:
29	Agricultural raw materials	2 421	2 563	1 308	1 355	392	450	165	162	279	:
4	Oils and fats	2 545	2 939	1 806	2 152	581	557	186	199	104	:

(¹) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Other countries: Comtrade.

3.6.4. Imports of agricultural and food products by the EU and some other countries

(Mio USD)

SITC codes	Products	EU-15		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1996	1997 ([1])	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	738 506	760 380	817 627	898 026	171 007	196 004	61 400	61 832	14 724	:
0, 1, 21, 22 231, 24, 261 to 265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	83 411	80 784	53 108	57 978	11 617	12 792	3 612	3 668	1 240	:
0	Food products and live animals of which:	52 870	50 454	31 171	34 605	8 642	9 305	2 288	2 365	890	:
00	Live animals	663	662	1 636	1 697	112	118	72	90	21	:
01	Meat	3 726	3 662	2 469	2 820	797	904	43	52	38	:
02	Milk and eggs	928	911	758	750	222	232	158	144	29	:
03	Fish	10 190	10 113	7 027	8 078	1 106	1 063	474	467	44	:
04	Cereals	2 350	2 218	2 212	2 563	836	895	130	150	142	:
05	Fruit and vegetables	16 519	13 868	8 599	8 874	2 870	3 072	468	438	210	:
06	Sugar and honey	2 282	1 851	2 004	2 014	551	538	68	67	113	:
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	8 638	10 011	4 931	6 173	970	1 145	380	430	95	:
08	Animal feed	6 770	5 741	718	750	583	635	82	99	52	:
09	Other food products	801	1 412	819	884	595	702	414	429	146	:
1	Beverages and tobacco	4 591	4 621	7 032	8 054	817	962	400	402	146	:
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	1 715	1 990	5 165	5 790	649	728	258	286	111	:
21	Hides	1 304	1 220	211	211	126	151	2	2	21	:
22	Oilseeds	6 325	5 775	377	429	175	239	79	68	25	:
231	Natural rubber	1 361	1 137	1 564	1 315	188	180	68	52	10	:
24	Timber and cork	6 394	7 039	7 927	8 600	864	1 067	329	343	34	:
261, 265, 268	Natural textile fibres	4 125	4 290	583	295	145	139	52	49	8	:
29	Agricultural raw materials	3 302	3 361	2 428	2 697	364	395	170	178	42	:
4	Oils and fats	3 128	2 883	1 654	1 642	269	315	214	201	60	:

([1]) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Other countries: Comtrade.

3.6.5. 1996 world production and trade in the principal agricultural products — The EU share of the world market

EU-15

	World production 1 000 t	World trade (1) 1 000 t	Proportion of production traded (%) (3/2) x 100	% of world trade		
				Imported by EU	Exported by EU	Net EU share of world trade (2) (6-5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (except rice) (3)	1 487 319	180 161	12,1	3,3	10,1	6,8
of which: — total wheat	584 874	91 955	15,7	2,0	12,7	10,7
Feed grain (except rice) (3)	902 445	88 206	9,8	4,5	7,4	2,9
of which: — maize	576 821	62 188	10,8	4,4	0,4	- 4,0
Oil seeds (by weight produced)	298 040	45 711	15,3	42,6	1,3	- 41,3
of which: — soya	130 302	34 246	26,3	42,4	0,1	42,3
Wine	25 263	2 299	9,1	28,2	50,1	21,9
Sugar	136 741	33 780	24,7	6,2	13,3	7,1
Total milk	466 317	1 008	0,2	1,4	37,6	36,2
Butter	6 565	727	11,1	13,1	26,4	13,3
Cheese	14 994	962	6,4	9,9	54,9	45,0
Milk powder	5 863	2 172	37,0	3,0	35,7	32,7
Total meat (except offal)	215 169 (4)	11 076 (5)	5,1	7,0	18,2	11,2
of which: — beef and veal	56 760 (4)	3 520 (5)	6,2	5,1	20,5	15,4
— pigmeat	85 761 (4)	1 608 (5)	1,9	2,3	27,3	25,0
— poultrymeat	58 122 (4)	5 000 (5)	8,6	3,8	16,4	12,6
Eggs	47 338	356	0,8	3,4	30,3	26,9

(1) Exports (excluding intra-EU trade) and excluding processed products.
(2) Net balance EU trade/world trade.
(3) Cereals as grain; processed products excluded.
(4) Including salted meat.
(5) Excluding salted meat for trade.

Sources: FAO (world production and world trade); Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture (EU share in world trade).

3.6.6. EU-15 trade in agricultural and food products ([1]), according to principal customer countries

(Mio ECU)

No	Main client countries (based on 1996)	Exports 1995	Exports 1996	Exports 1997 ([2])	Corresponding imports 1995	Corresponding imports 1996	Corresponding imports 1997 ([2])	Trade balance 1995	Trade balance 1996	Trade balance 1997 ([2])
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	5 203	5 923	7 271	8 745	9 227	9 503	- 3 542	- 3 304	- 2 232
2	Russia	3 616	4 238	5 634	1 396	1 472	1 477	2 220	2 766	4 157
3	Japan	3 425	3 710	4 050	116	118	128	3 309	3 592	3 922
4	Switzerland	3 210	3 209	3 289	1 274	1 217	1 220	1 936	1 992	2 069
5	Poland	1 359	1 619	1 719	1 250	1 174	1 315	109	445	404
6	Saudi Arabia	1 166	1 352	1 269	18	8	12	1 148	1 344	1 257
7	Norway	1 288	1 349	1 465	2 032	2 066	2 249	- 744	- 717	- 784
8	Hong Kong	1 195	1 278	1 567	78	67	69	1 117	1 211	1 498
9	Canary Islands	1 103	1 182	—	897	908	—	206	274	×
10	Czech Republic	873	958	980	636	602	649	237	356	331
11	Canada	856	927	1 083	1 891	1 663	1 892	- 1 035	- 736	- 809
12	Turkey	862	920	1 053	1 629	1 724	1 993	- 767	- 804	- 940
13	South Korea	654	865	819	112	102	117	542	763	702
14	Algeria	999	847	1 055	30	42	30	969	805	1 025
15	Egypt	809	722	908	265	211	201	544	511	707
16	Taiwan	702	700	866	74	71	77	628	629	789
17	Brazil	843	661	661	4 788	4 935	6 296	- 3 945	- 4 274	- 5 635
18	Australia	485	534	665	1 446	1 506	1 938	- 961	- 972	- 1 273
19	United Arab Emirates	507	517	624	28	47	73	479	470	551
20	Israel	505	512	634	631	757	780	- 126	- 245	- 146
21	Singapore	425	493	727	200	169	203	225	324	524
22	Libya	527	461	539	17	13	13	510	448	526
23	Thailand	425	452	471	1 415	1 639	1 576	- 990	- 1 187	- 1 105
24	Ukraine	317	444	456	207	287	372	110	157	84
25	Croatia	453	435	453	190	190	184	263	245	269
	Total of 25 countries (A)	31 811	34 309	38 259	29 367	30 217	32 370	2 444	4 092	5 889
	Total of third countries (B)	46 660	48 604	54 934	64 227	65 678	71 238	- 17 567	- 17 074	- 16 304
	% A/B	68, 2	70, 6	69, 6						

([1]) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.
([2]) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.
Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorat-General for Agriculture.

3.6.7. EU-15 trade in agricultural and food products ([1]), according to principal supplier countries

(Mio ECU)

No	Main supplier countries (based on 1996)	Imports			Corresponding exports			Trade balance		
		1995	1996	1997 ([2])	1995	1996	1997 ([2])	1995	1996	1997 ([2])
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	8 745	9 227	9 502	5 203	5 923	7 271	- 3 542	- 3 304	- 2 231
2	Brazil	4 788	4 935	6 296	843	661	661	- 3 945	- 4 274	- 5 635
3	Argentina	2 951	3 156	3 043	197	203	234	- 2 754	- 2 953	- 2 809
4	Norway	2 032	2 067	2 250	1 288	1 349	1 465	- 744	- 718	- 785
5	Turkey	1 629	1 724	1 993	862	920	1 053	- 767	- 804	- 940
6	Ivory Coast	1 813	1 688	1 676	187	216	249	- 1 626	- 1 472	- 1 427
7	Canada	1 891	1 663	1 892	856	927	1 083	- 1 035	- 736	- 809
8	Thailand	1 415	1 639	1 576	425	452	471	- 990	- 1 187	- 1 105
9	Indonesia	1 555	1 623	1 853	199	175	189	- 1 356	- 1 448	- 1 664
10	China	1 427	1 598	1 720	724	353	576	- 703	- 1 245	- 1 144
11	New Zealand	1 350	1 535	1 686	76	82	103	- 1 274	- 1 453	- 1 583
12	Australia	1 446	1 507	1 938	484	534	665	- 962	- 973	- 1 273
13	Russia	1 396	1 472	1 477	3 616	4 238	5 634	2 220	2 766	4 157
14	Malaysia	1 438	1 321	1 271	258	254	326	- 1 180	- 1 067	- 945
15	Colombia	1 603	1 292	1 575	66	71	99	- 1 537	- 1 221	- 1 476
16	Switzerland	1 274	1 217	1 220	3 210	3 209	3 289	1 936	1 992	2 069
17	Poland	1 249	1 174	1 315	1 360	1 619	1 719	111	445	404
18	India	914	1 169	1 303	101	74	118	- 813	- 1 095	- 1 185
19	Hungary	1 065	1 147	1 145	480	423	528	- 585	- 724	- 617
20	South Africa	957	1 146	1 299	346	322	425	- 611	- 824	- 874
21	Morocco	892	1 016	995	583	427	412	- 309	- 589	- 583
22	Canary Islands	897	908	—	1 103	1 182	—	206	274	×
23	Chile	808	843	903	76	93	112	- 732	- 750	- 791
24	Iceland	715	778	814	84	91	96	- 631	- 687	- 718
25	Ecuador	695	758	844	36	35	45	- 659	- 723	- 799
	Total of 25 countries (A)	44 977	46 605	49 587	22 662	23 832	26 723	- 22 315	- 22 773	- 22 864
	Total of third countries (B)	64 227	65 678	71 238	46 660	48 604	54 934	- 17 567	- 17 074	- 16 304
	% A/B	70.1	71.1	69.6						

([1]) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.
([2]) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.
Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.8. EU imports (by product) EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993/94 (7)	1994/95 **	1995/96 **	1996/97 **	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	5 156	6 595	7 988	5 552	– 30,5
— Common wheat	1 299	1 571	1 467	1 071	– 27,0
— Durum wheat	546	761	1 414	652	– 53,9
— Rye	29	15	36	2	– 94,4
— Barley	241	287	363	677	86,5
— Oats	54	21	15	18	20,0
— Maize	2 528	3 219	3 494	2 444	– 30,1
— Other (including sorghum)	459	721	1 199	:	×
Husked rice	559	497	595	:	×
Sugar (2)	2 034	2 061	2 099	:	×
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	4 136	4 154	7 119	5 668	– 20,4
Fresh fruit	:	:	:	:	×
Fresh vegetables	:	:	:	:	×
Rapeseed	884	1 400	882	397	– 55,0
Sunflower seed	1 285	1 656	2 330	2 646	13,6
	1994 (7)	1995	1996	1997	1997 / 1996
Olive oil	170,2	164,1	75,9	163,6	115,5
Soya:					
— Seed	12 559,6	16 249,0	14 537,1	13 780,2	– 5,2
— Oil	0,6	3,4	2,8	20,1	617,9
— Cake	13 277,1	12 681,6	11 507,7	9 850,6	– 14,4
Lucerne meal	20,9	26,3	24,2	7,7	– 68,2
Fibres:					
— Flax	41,6	23,4	20,9	16,0	– 23,4
— Hemp	1,7	1,6	1,4	0,2	– 85,7
Raw tobacco	485,5	493,7	541,9	536,0	– 1,1
Apples (fresh)	595,8	820,5	820,4	857,4	4,5
Pears (fresh)	231,3	275,4	249,8	267,6	7,1
Peaches	10,5	12,5	15,2	16,4	7,9
Oranges	846,3	869,4	967,4	837,5	– 13,4
Lemons	165,5	191,0	205,8	159,4	– 22,5
Tomatoes	465,1	483,5	538,3	160,8	– 70,1
Potatoes	424,6	676,0	650,2	277,8	– 57,3
Live plants (4)	726,9	784,5	875,2	927,7	6,0
Hops:					
— Cones and powders	15,1	16,4	13,8	10,1	– 26,8
— Saps and extracts	1,1	1,4	1,3	1,2	– 7,7
Butter and butteroil	64,8	71,9	94,9	87,6	– 7,7
Cheese	118,1	83,1	95,2	111,1	16,7
Skimmed-milk powder	31,7	42,0	59,4	72,4	21,9
Whole-milk powder	5,0	8,8	5,6	6,1	8,9
Condensed milk	0,6	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0
Casein	86,9	67,9	56,6	57,8	2,1
Beef/veal (5)	286,6	206,9	211,7	238,4	12,6
Pigmeat (5)	12,5	14,5	37,6	50,7	34,8
Poultrymeat (5)	140,1	145,8	191,2	210,7	10,2
Sheepmeat (5)	212,3	223,5	228,6	230,6	0,9
Eggs (6)	19,8	6,6	10,0	14,1	41,0

(1) Including derived products, except rice.
(2) Including the sugar contained in processed products.
(3) Including vermouths and aromatised wines, except in the case of France.
(4) In million ECU; including horticultural products.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (including preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumine and its derivatives included).
(7) EU-12.

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.9. EU exports (by product) — EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993/94 (7)	1994/95 **	1995/96 **	1996/97 **	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	35 191	32 047	24 526	33 523	36,7
— Common wheat	20 185	15 990	12 136	16 457	35,6
— Durum wheat	1 854	2 780	1 255	1 446	15,2
— Rye	571	1 452	1 945	1 123	- 42,3
— Barley	8 154	8 329	7 907	12 910	63,3
— Oats	61	755	235	474	101,7
— Maize	4 363	2 730	1 013	1 060	4,6
— Other (including sorghum)	2	4	7	:	×
Husked rice	22	20	4	:	×
Sugar (2)	6 762	5 914	5 428	:	×
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	13 009	13 543	10 574	13 698	29,5
Fresh fruit	:	:	:	:	×
Fresh vegetables	:	:	:	:	×
Rapeseed	251	358	116	445	283,6
Sunflower seed	15	71	68	72	5,9
	1994 (7)	1995	1996	1997	1997 / 1996
Olive oil	216,7	190,4	191,1	256,5	34,2
Soya:					
— Seed	20,8	47,4	22,9	49,0	114,0
— Oil	502,3	695,0	512,8	835,4	62,9
— Cake	1 010,2	828,4	485,4	967,2	99,3
Lucerne meal	146,4	149,9	58,0	94,5	62,9
Fibres:					
— Flax	78,5	54,1	43,9	48,6	10,7
— Hemp	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,4	300,0
Raw tobacco	208,9	283,9	219,3	168,3	- 23,3
Apples (fresh)	410,8	426,4	488,0	424,2	- 13,1
Pears (fresh)	89,8	83,8	117,0	162,0	38,5
Peaches	179,6	98,9	139,2	100,7	- 27,7
Oranges	1037,2	631,3	550,4	563,7	2,4
Lemons	228,7	178,8	194,7	245,7	26,2
Tomatoes	279,5	245,1	241,5	314,4	30,2
Potatoes	877,3	700,3	605,0	930,9	53,9
Live plants (4)	1 186,1	893,7	871,4	932,0	7,0
Hops:					
— Cones and powders	16,9	15,8	15,6	15,1	- 3,2
— Saps and extracts	1,5	1,6	1,5	1,5	0,0
Butter and butteroil	149,4	216,1	192,0	219,2	14,2
Cheese	518,6	529,0	528,1	510,6	- 3,3
Skimmed-milk powder	145,7	380,2	229,1	282,5	23,3
Whole-milk powder	589,4	597,2	546,2	572,6	4,8
Condensed milk	286,2	338,3	314,7	345,5	9,8
Casein	60,9	64,3	61,2	58,1	- 5,1
Beef/veal (5)	934,1	925,1	858,0	819,9	- 4,4
Pigmeat (5)	554,1	440,1	440,7	482,4	9,5
Poultrymeat (5)	670,3	827,8	824,5	919,8	11,6
Sheepmeat (5)	6,8	6,5	6,4	3,8	- 40,6
Eggs (6)	114,2	138,7	97,1	107,4	10,6

(1) Including derived products, except rice.
(2) Including the sugar contained in processed products.
(3) Including vermouths and aromatised wines, except in the case of France.
(4) In million ECU; including horticultural products.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (including preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).
(7) EU-12.

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.10. EU imports of agricultural products ([1]) from various groups of countries

	Mio ECU				% TAV	% of total EU-15			
	1994 ([10])	1995	1996	1997 ([11])	1997/1996	1994 ([10])	1995	1996	1997 ([11])
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. World total ([2])	169 452	186 535	192 584	206 226	7,1	×	×	×	×
2. Total EU-15, intra-EU	105 672	122 309	126 906	134 988	6,4	×	×	×	×
3. Total EU-15, extra-EU	63 780	64 227	65 678	71 238	8,5	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. Signatory countries of the North American Free Trade Agreement ([3]) of which:	9 483	11 024	11 281	11 930	5,8	14,9	17,2	17,2	16,7
— USA	7 531	8 745	9 228	9 502	3,0	11,8	13,6	14,1	13,3
— Canada	1 719	1 891	1 663	1 892	13,8	2,7	2,9	2,5	2,7
5. Latin American Common Market ([4]) of which:	8 335	8 125	8 520	9 889	16,1	13,1	12,7	13,0	13,9
— Argentina	2 862	2 951	3 156	3 043	- 3,6	4,5	4,6	4,8	4,3
— Brazil	5 066	4 788	4 935	6 296	27,6	7,9	7,5	7,5	8,8
6. Central and east European countries ([5]) of which:	3 583	4 600	4 718	5 332	13,0	5,6	7,2	7,2	7,5
— Poland	1 101	1 250	1 174	1 315	12,0	1,7	1,9	1,8	1,8
— Hungary	877	1 065	1 147	1 148	0,1	1,4	1,7	1,7	1,6
— Romania	131	157	167	205	22,8	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3
7. EFTA ([6])	8 455	4 042 ([7])	4 093 ([7])	4 326 ([7])	5,7	13,3	6,3	6,3	6,1
8. Industrialised Commonwealth ([8])	5 275	5 644	5 851	6 815	16,5	8,3	8,8	8,9	9,6
9. Mediterranean basin ([9])	3 843	4 205	4 367	4 672	7,0	6,0	6,5	6,6	6,6
10. Latin America	13 381	14 238	14 338	16 887	17,8	21,0	22,2	21,8	23,7
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	7 820	8 755	8 657	9 572	10,6	12,3	13,6	13,2	13,4

([1]) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.11 + 12.
([2]) Not including confidential, ships' stores, etc.
([3]) USA, Canada, Mexico.
([4]) Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina.
([5]) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, Territory of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
([6]) Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.
([7]) Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein.
([8]) Canada, Australia, New Zealand; plus the Union of South Africa.
([9]) Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Malta, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Libya.
([10]) EU-12.
([11]) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.11. EU exports of agricultural products ([1]) to various groups of countries — EU-15

	Mio ECU				% TAV	% of total EU-15			
	1994 ([10])	1995	1996	1997 ([11])	1997/1996	1994 ([10])	1995	1996	1997 ([11])
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. World total ([2])	154 109	172 158	178 158	195 151	9,5	×	×	×	×
2. Total EU-15, intra-EU	108 885	125 498	129 554	140 216	8,2	×	×	×	×
3. Total EU-15, extra-EU	45 224	46 660	48 604	54 934	13,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. Signatory countries of the North American Free Trade Agreement ([3]) of which:	6 556	6 319	7 201	8 852	22,9	14,5	13,5	14,8	16,1
— USA	5 228	5 204	5 923	7 271	22,8	11,6	11,2	12,2	13,2
— Canada	911	856	927	1 083	16,8	2,0	1,8	1,9	2,0
5. Latin American Common Market ([4]) of which:	821	1 194	1 002	1 087	8,5	1,8	2,6	2,1	2,0
— Argentina	205	197	203	234	15,3	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4
— Brazil	484	843	661	661	0,0	1,1	1,8	1,4	1,2
6. Central and east European countries ([5]) of which:	4 127	5 259	5 886	6 376	8,3	9,1	11,3	12,1	11,6
— Poland	1 177	1 360	1 619	1 719	6,2	2,6	2,9	3,3	3,1
— Hungary	462	480	423	528	24,8	1,0	1,0	0,9	1,0
— Romania	195	317	335	275	- 17,9	0,4	0,7	0,7	0,5
7. EFTA ([6])	8 273	4 597 ([7])	4671 ([7])	4873 ([7])	4,4	18,3	9,8	9,8	8,9
8. Industrialised Commonwealth ([8])	1 725	1 762	1 865	2 276	22,0	3,8	3,8	3,8	4,1
9. Mediterranean basin ([9])	4 505	5 754	5 147	6 208	20,6	10,0	12,3	10,6	11,3
10. Latin America	1 999	2 268	2 170	2 586	19,2	4,4	4,9	4,5	4,7
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	2 205	2 382	2 409	2 981	23,7	4,9	5,1	5,0	5,4

([1]) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.11 + 12.
([2]) Not including confidential, ships' stores, etc.
([3]) USA, Canada, Mexico.
([4]) Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina.
([5]) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, Territory of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
([6]) Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.
([7]) Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein.
([8]) Canada, Australia, New Zealand; plus the Union of South Africa.
([9]) Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Malta, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Libya.
([10]) EU-12.
([11]) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.
Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.12. EU trade with ACP countries and Member States' overseas territories

EU-15

(Mio ECU)

		Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1995	1996	1997 (2)	1995	1996	1997 (2)	1995	1996	1997 (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	20 928	23 544	24 284	19 686	20 886	23 179	- 1 242	- 2 658	- 1 105
	Agricultural products (total) (1)	9 110	90 901	9 956	2 728	2 760	3 397	- 6 382	- 88 141	- 6 559
00	Live animals	13	15	13	9	8	10	- 4	- 7	- 3
01	Meat	149	114	129	210	210	248	61	96	119
02	Milk and eggs	2	5	5	464	478	559	462	473	554
03	Fish	1 203	1 355	1 562	182	189	258	- 1 021	- 1 166	- 1 304
04	Cereals	143	160	109	561	528	649	418	368	540
05	Fruit and vegetables	851	918	970	163	171	210	- 688	- 747	- 760
06	Sugar and honey	812	936	906	219	190	220	- 593	- 746	- 686
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	3 221	2 948	3 084	53	43	50	- 3 168	- 2 905	- 3 034
08	Animal feed	48	61	65	27	34	28	- 21	- 27	- 37
09	Food products	3	4	8	227	262	316	224	258	308
11	Beverages	80	140	237	351	383	483	271	243	246
12	Tobacco	297	374	511	50	72	144	- 247	- 302	- 367
21	Hides	52	42	47	1	0	0	- 51	- 42	- 47
22	Oilseeds	70	97	101	1	1	2	- 69	- 96	- 99
231	Natural rubber	229	231	216	1	0	1	- 228	- 231	- 215
24	Timber and cork	1 120	879	988	16	15	21	- 1 104	- 864	- 967
261 to 265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	303	315	467	3	4	6	- 300	- 311	- 461
29	Agricultural raw materials	256	254	268	25	24	28	- 231	- 230	- 240
4	Oils and fats	257	243	271	166	149	162	- 91	- 94	- 109
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

(1) 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.
(2) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.
Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.13. EU trade with Mediterranean countries ([1])

EU-15

(Mio ECU)

		Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1995	1996	1997 ([3])	1995	1996	1997 ([3])	1995	1996	1997 ([3])
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	37 886	42 275	46 988	52 784	58 458	66 432	14 898	16 183	19 444
	Agricultural products (total) ([2])	4 205	4 367	4 672	5 755	5 147	6 208	1 550	780	1 536
00	Live animals	5	6	8	362	281	172	357	275	164
01	Meat	33	38	33	341	276	294	308	238	261
02	Milk and eggs	6	7	10	533	58	599	527	51	589
03	Fish	419	455	549	91	80	114	- 328	- 375	- 435
04	Cereals	35	30	25	1 081	903	1 273	1 046	873	1 248
05	Fruit and vegetables	2 359	2 552	2 585	322	229	304	- 2 037	- 2 323	- 2 281
06	Sugar and honey	53	52	49	663	571	589	610	519	540
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	47	51	57	151	132	157	104	81	100
08	Animal feed	21	28	20	254	223	271	233	195	251
09	Food products	43	44	58	266	335	403	223	291	345
11	Beverages	49	53	55	178	177	226	129	124	171
12	Tobacco	100	100	115	115	141	225	15	41	110
21	Hides	64	39	26	130	164	174	66	125	148
22	Oilseeds	36	53	44	51	26	26	15	- 27	- 18
231	Natural rubber	1	0	0	2	2	5	1	2	5
24	Timber and cork	14	15	19	496	402	540	482	387	521
261 to 265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	240	246	325	133	176	245	- 107	- 70	- 80
29	Agricultural raw materials	330	364	389	102	109	152	- 228	- 255	- 237
4	Oils and fats	351	235	305	481	333	438	130	98	133
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	0	0	0	4	5	2	4	5	2

([1]) Malta, Turkey, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Cyprus, Lebanon, Syria, Israel and Jordan.
([2]) 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.
([3]) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.14. EU trade in agricultural and food products ([1])

	Imports					Exports				
	Mio ECU				% TAV	Mio ECU				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997 ([2])	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997 ([2])	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Intra-EU										
EU-15	:	122 309	126 906	134 988	6,4	:	125 498	129 554	140 216	8,2
UEBL/BLEU	10 116	11 399	11 260	12 043	7,0	11 765	13 189	13 769	14 397	4,6
Danmark	2 095	3 288	3 356	3 802	13,3	5 986	7 216	7 164	7 772	8,5
Deutschland	22 829	27 467	28 524	26 221	- 8,1	13 048	15 772	16 808	16 015	- 4,7
Elláda	2 476	2 797	2 778	2 819	1,5	1 531	1 859	1 926	1 621	- 15,8
España	6 066	7 293	7 134	7 382	3,5	7 261	8 551	10 130	11 329	11,8
France	17 103	18 146	18 627	19 269	3,4	22 408	24 399	24 454	26 007	6,4
Ireland	1 859	2 005	2 196	2 504	14,0	4 651	5 281	4 618	4 306	- 6,8
Italia	14 733	15 988	16 817	17 380	3,3	7 468	8 596	9 438	9 534	1,0
Nederland	10 695	11 101	10 663	14 528	36,2	25 545	25 140	25 402	31 152	22,6
Österreich	:	3 048	3 300	3 747	13,5	:	1 943	2 021	2 442	20,8
Portugal	2 066	2 370	2 707	2 681	- 1,0	815	1 019	1 118	1 172	4,8
Suomi/Finland	:	1 067	1 312	1 462	11,4	:	1 409	1 334	1 536	15,1
Sverige	:	2 353	2 753	2 910	5,7	:	2 441	2 594	2 946	13,6
United Kingdom	13 141	13 987	15 479	18 240	17,8	8 133	8 679	8 807	9 988	13,4
EU-12	103 179	:	:	:	×	108 612	:	:	:	×
With non-EU countries										
EU-15	:	64 227	65 678	71 238	8,5	:	46 660	48 604	54 934	13,0
UEBL/BLEU	3 875	4 263	4 538	4 726	4,1	2 372	2 453	2 299	2 796	21,6
Danmark	2 737	2 170	2 233	2 450	9,7	4 017	3 513	3 371	3 833	13,7
Deutschland	14 098	12 987	12 482	14 144	13,3	7 989	7 019	7 258	7 564	4,2
Elláda	728	698	882	965	9,4	1 096	958	1 215	1 268	4,4
España	5 747	6 143	6 171	6 594	6,9	3 471	3 404	3 598	3 516	- 2,3
France	7 447	7 177	7 097	7 450	5,0	8 821	9 004	9 363	10 200	8,9
Ireland	509	420	446	517	15,9	1 497	1 601	1 561	1 551	- 0,6
Italia	8 665	8 149	7 926	8 722	10,0	4 111	4 066	4 636	4 977	7,4
Nederland	9 127	8 009	9 090	8 730	- 4,0	6 760	6 790	6 506	7 610	17,0
Österreich	:	1 002	1 015	1 043	2,8	:	954	984	1 096	11,4
Portugal	1 614	1 753	1 825	1 828	0,2	360	423	483	502	3,9
Suomi/Finland	:	865	835	955	14,4	:	1 012	1 173	1 365	16,4
Sverige	:	1 575	1 551	1 858	19,8	:	1 126	1 250	1 544	23,5
United Kingdom	9 975	9 015	10 095	11 257	11,5	4 694	4 338	4 907	7 111	44,9
EU-12	64 521	:	:	:	×	45 187	:	:	:	×

([1]) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.
([2]) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.
Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.15. Intra-EU trade (by product) incoming merchandise — EU-15

	1000 t				% TAV
	1993/94 (7)	1994/95 **	1995/96 **	1996/97 **	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	3	4	5	5	6
Total cereals (1):	36 580	41 171	45 387	42 598	- 6,1
— Common wheat	16 062	16 210	16 617	16 848	1,4
— Durum wheat	2 398	2 633	2 931	2 958	0,9
— Rye	207	425	1 434	487	- 66,0
— Barley	5 904	9 915	12 474	10 605	- 15,0
— Oats	220	196	305	491	61,0
— Maize	11 323	10 623	10 257	9 930	- 3,2
— Other (including sorghum)	453	495	461	:	×
Husked rice	255	221	215	:	×
Sugar (2)	2 893	3 895	3 782	:	×
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	28 041	31 660	28 436	:	×
Fresh fruit	:	:	:	:	×
Fresh vegetables	:	:	:	:	×
Rapeseed	865 **	917 **	963 **	:	×
Sunflower seed	323 **	451 **	203 **	:	×
	1994 (7)	1995	1996	1997	1997 / 1996
Olive oil	404,4	373,3	423,1	606,7	43,4
Soya:					
— Seed	881,1	842,3	925,3	710,1	- 23,3
— Oil	460,9	499,7	504,4	559,5	10,9
— Cake	3 012,4	3 689,3	3 433,5	3 544,8	3,2
Lucerne meal	629,4	601,9	572,6	409,8	- 28,4
Fibres:					
— Flax	192,0	184,7	158,6	168,4	6,2
— Hemp	2,3	3,3	5,8	4,0	- 31,0
Raw tobacco	122,5	140,1	181,5	167,3	- 7,8
Apples (fresh)	1 361,5	1 798,7	1 687,3	1 600,3	- 5,2
Pears (fresh)	463,2	495,3	531,1	578,6	8,9
Peaches	619,6	555,7	641,2	577,1	- 10,0
Oranges	1 281,4	1 468,2	1 397,7	1 423,1	1,8
Lemons	339,0	373,3	377,4	424,3	12,4
Tomatoes	1 059,6	1 206,2	1 275,3	1 686,6	32,3
Potatoes	4 432,7	4 566,8	4 493,5	4 320,4	- 3,9
Live plants (4)	3 185,6	3 653,2	3 871,9	4 098,1	5,8
Hops:					
— Cones and powders	6,9	12,4	9,1	8,3	- 8,8
— Saps and extracts	1,6	1,6	1,8	1,3	- 27,8
Butter and butteroil	573,8	634,4	534,1	617,2	15,6
Cheese	1 392,5	1 527,1	1 614,7	1 683,7	4,3
Skimmed-milk powder	554,5	621,2	487,0	489,5	0,5
Whole-milk powder	229,4	349,1	272,6	234,3	- 14,0
Condensed milk	649,3	472,7	448,8	398,8	- 11,1
Casein	87,8	81,5	75,4	80,1	6,2
Beef/veal (5)	1 822,7	1 765,2	1 511,1	1 576,7	4,3
Pigmeat (5)	2 407,5	2 574,1	2 854,6	2 552,4	- 10,6
Poultrymeat (5)	1 073,4	1 152,3	1 275,4	1 122,2	- 12,0
Sheepmeat (5)	265,5	260,3	270,4	230,1	- 14,9
Eggs (6)	505,1	534,9	600,3	575,3	- 4,2

(1) Including derived products, except rice.
(2) Including the sugar contained in processed products.
(3) Including vermouths and aromatised wines, except in the case of France.
(4) In million ECU; including horticultural products.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (including preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).
(7) EU-12.

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.16. Intra-EU trade (by product) outgoing merchandise EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993/94 (7)	1994/95 **	1995/96 **	1996/97 **	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	38 483	34 552	38 202	:	×
— Common wheat	17 807	16 160	17 173	:	×
— Durum wheat	2 489	2 894	2 861	:	×
— Rye	217	230	304	:	×
— Barley	5 701	5 690	7 883	:	×
— Oats	237	397	513	:	×
— Maize	11 370	10 564	10 327	:	×
— Other (including sorghum)	450	495	572	:	×
Husked rice	134	164	169	:	×
Sugar (2)	3 271	4 030	4 253	:	×
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	28 764	27 493	30 564	:	×
Fresh fruit	:	:	:	:	×
Fresh vegetables	:	:	:	:	×
Rapeseed	:	:	:	:	×
Sunflower seed	:	:	:	:	×
	1994 (7)	1995	1996	1997	1997 / 1996
Olive oil	371,5	389,1	410,1	553,3	34,9
Soya:					
— Seed	788,3	339,1	724,6	1 236,2	70,6
— Oil	461,4	654,9	622,7	607,8	- 2,4
— Cake	3 316,6	3 734,9	3 748,3	3 766,1	0,5
Lucerne meal	583,4	561,9	516,5	390,3	- 24,4
Fibres:					
— Flax	164,0	136,5	107,9	136,3	26,3
— Hemp	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	- 33,3
Raw tobacco	123,5	162,1	200,2	178,4	- 10,9
Apples (fresh)	1 478,5	1 926,5	1 765,0	1 748,4	- 0,9
Pears (fresh)	527,4	541,3	562,4	612,6	8,9
Peaches	681,1	567,5	648,7	569,9	- 12,1
Oranges	1 378,2	1 550,1	1 478,4	1 467,3	- 0,8
Lemons	352,5	382,0	395,8	446,4	12,8
Tomatoes	1 283,5	1 336,3	1 320,8	1 670,9	26,5
Potatoes	4 556,9	4 271,8	4 210,1	4 128,8	- 1,9
Live plants (4)	3 874,8	4 163,4	4 283,1	4 184,6	- 2,3
Hops:					
— Cones and powders	6,3	5,0	4,8	4,1	- 14,6
— Saps and extracts	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	0,0
Butter and butteroil	566,1	592,0	533,5	565,9	6,1
Cheese	1 450,6	1 560,1	1 779,2	1 758,0	- 1,2
Skimmed-milk powder	565,0	615,2	551,5	510,7	- 7,4
Whole-milk powder	295,6	333,8	252,9	242,9	- 4,0
Condensed milk	400,9	438,4	462,7	439,8	- 4,9
Casein	69,1	64,3	62,6	62,5	- 0,2
Beef/veal (5)	1 974,5	1 929,3	1 623,8	1 700,2	4,7
Pigmeat (5)	2 713,2	2 830,2	2 923,8	2 740,2	- 6,3
Poultrymeat (5)	1 115,1	1 237,5	1 404,9	1 471,5	4,7
Sheepmeat (5)	253,2	274,2	271,4	227,1	- 16,3
Eggs (6)	559,8	544,8	604,4	582,5	- 3,6

(1) Including derived products, except rice.
(2) Including the sugar contained in processed products.
(3) Including vermouths and aromatised wines, except in the case of France.
(4) In million ECU; including horticultural products.
(5) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (including preserves).
(6) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).
(7) EU-12.

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.19. EU imports of agricultural and food products ([1]) from some central and east European

SITC codes	Products	Czech Republic		Slovakia	
		1996	1997 ([2])	1996	1997 ([2])
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-9	All products	9 748,7	11 673,5	3 418,4	3 965,5
	Agricultural products (total) ([1])	602,0	648,7	147,4	192,2
00	Live animals	16,8	26,1	9,4	13,7
01	Meat	19,0	20,5	3,4	4,0
02	Milk and eggs	19,4	17,1	6,0	9,0
03	Fish	16,1	17,9	0,7	0,9
04	Cereals	11,7	7,7	3,1	1,6
05	Fruit and vegetables	51,4	50,8	9,3	9,3
06	Sugar and honey	12,9	15,0	2,7	4,3
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	5,4	5,3	0,1	0,9
08	Animal feed	30,5	29,0	12,4	22,3
09	Food products	7,5	7,7	1,5	1,1
11	Beverages	44,2	49,7	1,3	1,6
12	Tobacco	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
21	Hides	15,8	21,3	5,7	10,0
22	Oilseeds	30,2	27,0	10,9	9,8
231	Natural rubber	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
24	Timber and cork	284,0	310,8	76,9	99,3
261 to 265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	17,6	21,5	0,8	1,1
29	Agricultural raw materials	10,7	11,5	1,2	1,3
4	Oils and fats	8,6	9,6	1,8	2,0
592.11) 592.12)	Starches, inuline Gluten	—	—	0,0	0,0

([1]) 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.
([2]) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.
Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

countries **EU-15**

(Mio ECU)

Bulgaria		Romania		Poland		Hungary	
1996	1997 (²)	1996	1997 (²)	1996	1997 (²)	1996	1997 (²)
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 702,8	2 076,9	3 589,7	4 416,3	12230,4	14109,4	8 818,3	11 587,3
248,1	271,6	167,3	204,7	1 174,4	1 314,8	1147,0	1 144,7
1,8	0,8	29,4	35,2	139,9	142,5	67,4	77,2
27,8	34,1	9,7	7,9	127,7	126,0	391,3	395,8
3,1	2,9	0,8	1,2	37,8	48,2	6,5	3,7
6,1	6,0	0,2	2,6	106,7	104,3	6,6	3,7
1,6	0,4	5,3	3,8	5,2	3,7	48,5	51,6
57,6	53,4	38,8	43,0	363,9	434,7	202,5	208,8
6,3	5,8	5,4	11,6	49,6	58,0	22,2	17,3
2,1	3,5	0,3	0,8	15,3	14,0	33,2	26,7
8,7	11,3	9,3	11,8	37,6	50,2	36,5	22,6
0,1	0,2	0,3	0,2	1,7	3,2	4,2	5,9
66,0	74,1	20,4	21,3	7,2	10,3	36,6	47,7
12,4	13,8	0,1	0,4	1,1	1,6	0,1	1,3
0,1	0,4	0,5	2,8	13,1	21,5	10,7	12,8
14,4	14,0	4,0	5,7	12,8	1,7	98,5	59,5
0,2	0,5	0,1	—	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,1
22,0	30,9	27,5	40,6	173,0	204,1	99,9	122,0
2,0	2,9	0,8	1,1	5,6	5,6	9,8	16,5
15,1	16,5	10,9	11,2	64,1	72,9	56,8	61,9
0,6	0,5	3,4	3,5	11,7	12,1	15,6	9,6
—	—	—	—	—	0,0	—	0,0

3.6.20. EU exports of agricultural and food products (1) to some central and east European

SITC codes	Products	Czech Republic		Slovakia	
		1996	1997 (2)	1996	1997 (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-9	All products	13 843,5	15 502,9	3 965,2	4 728,4
	Agricultural products (total) (1)	958,4	980,0	240,7	267,7
00	Live animals	14,3	6,9	2,6	4,3
01	Meat	25,7	19,6	2,2	2,2
02	Milk and eggs	40,4	29,4	7,7	6,7
03	Fish	22,5	24,3	5,7	6,4
04	Cereals	76,7	92,2	23,7	24,7
05	Fruit and vegetables	226,5	232,0	60,2	61,3
06	Sugar and honey	32,8	26,7	15,8	14,0
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	63,2	68,0	17,8	22,5
08	Animal feed	82,0	101,9	32,5	46,6
09	Food products	105,2	99,2	18,8	21,6
11	Beverages	58,7	59,6	12,5	11,0
12	Tobacco	40,2	21,0	4,3	6,0
21	Hides	62,6	4,6	9,4	9,4
22	Oilseeds	11,4	11,9	1,8	2,1
231	Natural rubber	2,4	3,8	1,6	2,4
24	Timber and cork	25,2	34,3	3,4	4,0
261 to 265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	37,6	49,7	1,5	1,5
29	Agricultural raw materials	53,2	61,1	14,6	16,6
4	Oils and fats	33,3	33,7	4,2	4,4
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

(1) 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.
(2) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.
Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

countries **EU-15**

(Mio ECU)

Bulgaria		Romania		Poland		Hungary	
1996	1997 (2)	1996	1997 (2)	1996	1997 (2)	1996	1997 (2)
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 674,5	1 802,9	4 415,0	4 934,2	19 649,1	24 476,2	9 897,1	13 358,6
172,9	188,6	334,5	274,8	1 619,7	1 718,8	423,2	527,8
0,7	2,4	4,5	2,2	24,5	30,6	4,4	5,9
7,6	20,5	5,9	9,4	67,5	70,8	19,4	44,3
7,9	10,5	16,9	10,4	28,0	45,8	7,8	11,4
9,0	6,5	6,2	4,9	57,1	56,7	4,2	5,5
6,6	20,9	25,4	14,1	311,2	165,1	29,5	28,8
24,3	19,8	26,7	38,3	236,3	295,5	59,3	69,9
5,8	4,4	49,6	16,5	51,0	44,2	11,1	12,6
16,4	17,3	33,6	28,6	99,7	127,3	46,8	48,2
2,4	3,9	16,5	15,1	141,9	227,4	45,1	77,9
25,5	16,2	56,8	52,0	143,5	149,8	54,4	52,4
17,5	17,3	7,6	73,5	43,4	58,6	23,3	25,7
21,7	11,2	40,5	29,6	34,7	38,5	16,0	17,3
0,1	0,2	3,5	0,7	56,5	65,7	18,4	15,5
0,9	1,0	0,4	11,9	63,1	29,7	3,0	5,8
0,1	0,4	11,5	8,6	2,6	5,2	0,7	1,4
0,7	26,6	2,0	0,7	19,2	23,9	13,5	16,8
18,1	22,0	14,6	13,3	43,3	57,4	11,8	13,3
3,5	2,2	5,9	8,6	106,5	119,9	41,2	48,2
3,9	7,1	6,3	13,3	88,7	106,1	13,7	26,9
0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,7	0,1	0,1	0,0

3.6.21. EU trade with the United States of America

EU-15

(Mio ECU

SITC codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1995	1996	1997 (2)	1995	1996	1997 (2)	1995	1996	1997 (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	103 567,8	112 559,3	135 603,1	103 013,9	113 492,2	138 570,5	- 553,9	932,9	2 967,4
	Agricultural products (total) (1)	8 745,4	9 227,4	9 502,5	5 203,9	5 923,2	7 271,4	- 3 541,5	- 3 304,2	- 2 231,1
00	Live animals	115,3	105,0	126,5	76,6	110,6	131,2	- 38,7	5,6	4,7
01	Meat	107,6	123,3	121,1	183,8	189,8	223,0	76,2	66,5	101,9
02	Milk and eggs	19,1	22,9	28,1	287,8	339,4	341,3	268,7	316,5	313,2
03	Fish	325,9	332,7	385,5	113,1	94,3	98,6	- 212,8	- 238,4	- 286,9
04	Cereals	828,5	835,4	741,7	304,3	326,7	412,5	- 524,2	- 508,7	- 329,2
05	Fruit and vegetables	1 232,4	1 409,7	1 345,9	477,9	552,5	643,6	- 754,5	- 857,2	- 702,3
06	Sugar and honey	33,8	42,3	43,1	151,5	162,6	180,8	117,7	120,3	137,7
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	34,6	32,1	41,4	359,6	366,1	509,4	325,0	334,0	468,0
08	Animal feed	1 252,5	1 312,5	1 245,8	73,2	82,1	78,0	- 1 179,3	- 1 230,4	- 1 167,8
09	Food products	132,9	136,1	259,2	125,3	152,7	203,9	- 7,6	16,6	- 55,3
11	Beverages	241,3	334,8	401,8	2 236,3	2 616,1	3 362,7	1 995,0	2 281,3	2 960,9
12	Tobacco	622,1	667,5	731,1	60,4	81,8	107,3	- 561,7	- 585,7	- 623,8
21	Hides	106,8	117,1	109,2	25,4	36,7	34,4	- 81,4	- 80,4	- 74,8
22	Oilseeds	2 151,9	2 321,2	2 236,6	8,0	15,5	4,7	- 2 143,9	- 2 305,7	- 2 231,9
231	Natural rubber	5,1	2,7	2,7	0,8	1,2	5,4	- 4,3	- 1,5	2,7
24	Timber and cork	744,6	666,5	871,4	32,1	37,7	62,4	- 712,5	- 628,8	- 809,0
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	195,9	183,3	156,4	42,2	36,6	40,8	- 153,7	- 146,7	- 115,6
29	Agricultural raw materials	322,8	351,4	452,7	344,2	310,3	427,0	21,4	- 41,1	- 25,7
4	Oils and fats	271,0	229,4	197,5	273,8	376,3	376,6	2,8	146,9	179,1
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	1,4	2,0	0,3	27,4	34,2	26,6	26,0	32,2	26,3

(1) 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.
(2) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.
Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.7.1. Share of consumer expenditure on food, beverages and tobacco in the final consumption of households

	% of total expenditure on final consumption by households ([1]) in 1996					Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV ([2])
	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	Foodstuffs	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco	1996/1995	1996/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EU-15	17,5 *	:	:	:	:	5,6	4,9 *
Belgique/België	15,7	12,4	0,5	1,2	1,6	3,6	3,8
Danmark	19,7	14,0	0,8	2,5	2,3	4,6	4,5
Deutschland	14,2 *	10,2 *	:	2,5 *	1,5 *	3,3	7,4 *
Elláda	22,2	16,8	0,6	1,1	3,8	11,1	15,7
España	19,3	:	:	:	:	5,7	6,8
France	17,8	13,8	0,6	1,9	1,5	4,0	3,6
Ireland	30,7	14,2	1,3	11,3	3,9	8,0	6,5
Italia	18,9	15,9	0,4	0,9	1,7	5,2	6,3
Luxembourg	18,2 *	:	:	:	:	3,6	5,3 *
Nederland	14,1	10,7	0,5	1,4	1,5	4,3	4,7
Österreich	16,8	12,7	0,6	1,9	1,6	4,4	4,4
Portugal	28,0 *	:	:	:	:	6,1	8,4 *
Suomi/Finland	19,5	13,4	0,5	3,9	1,8	5,0	2,8
Sverige	18,4	13,4	0,6	2,6	1,9	2,2	4,3
United Kingdom	19,9	10,5	0,8	6,1	2,6	6,2	5,3
EU-12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

([1]) Within the economic territory, and based on current prices.
([2]) On the basis of development at constant 1990 prices.
Source: Eurostat — SEC.

3.7.2. Human consumption of certain agricultural products

(kg/head)

	EU-15	UEBL/ BLEU	Danmark	Deutsch-land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Neder-land	Öster-reich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EU-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1996/97																
Cereals ([1])																
Total cereals (without rice)	:	70,8	78,8	74,6	:	73,1	:	83,2	:	58,6	72,3	:	66,2	62,9	85,0	:
of which: — Wheat ([1])	:	67,3	59,4	57,1	:	71,2	:	70,0	:	52,3	51,8	:	42,9	50,2	70,9	:
— Rye ([1])	:	1,3	14,4	10,7	:	0,4	:	0,2	:	2,1	10,3	:	16,2	5,2	0,6	:
— Grain/maize ([1])	:	1,3	0,2	4,7	:	1,2	:	10,9	:	1,7	6,3	:	1,2	0,2	10,9	:
— Total milled rice ([2])	:	6,7	2,4	3,8	:	7,0	:	4,8	:	8,6	:	:	2,3	3,5	3,7	:
Potatoes	:	92,8	56,9	73,4	:	88,9	57,7	177,7	:	85,0	55,8	:	77,0	83,6	106,7	:
Sugar ([3])	:	44,9	48,2	33,6	:	34,0	34,2	45,3	:	33,3	40,3	:	32,9	40,9	38,0	:
Vegetables																
Total vegetables (incl. preserved veg.)	:	110,0	:	81,4	:	157,1	:	83,3	177,3	93,9	:	121,9	:	:	:	:
of which: — Cauliflowers ([4])	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Tomatoes ([4])	:	16,6	:	8,8	:	:	:	5,6	28,7	4,2	:	7,4	:	:	:	:
Fruit ([5])																
Total fresh fruit (incl. preserved fruit and fruit juice)	:	67,1	:	63,8	:	67,0	:	22,7	77,2	64,2	:	80,5	:	:	:	:
— Apples ([4])	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Pears ([4])	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Peaches ([4])	:	1,8	:	1,3	:	:	:	0,6	2,4	1,9	:	0,0	:	:	:	:
Citrus fruit																
Total citrus fruit	:	30,3	:	28,0	:	40,3	:	8,1	43,9	58,3	:	25,5	:	:	:	:
of which: — Oranges ([4])	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wine ([6])	34,4	78,8	29,3	23,1	25,1	38,5	59,7	7,8	58,9	14,4	30,0	53,6	4,6	12,2	12,9	35,4

1996																
Milk products																
— Fresh products	104,6	82,0	143,2	90,7	67,2	133,4	100,1	176,4	66,7	130,7	96,4	101,8	198,2	150,0	129,6	102,3
— Cheese	15,9	15,3	17,0	18,8	23,0	7,2	23,4	6,6	19,0	13,7	14,4	7,2	14,8	15,8	8,6	15,9
— Butter (2)	4,5	5,7	2,1	7,3	0,7	0,7	8,1	3,6	2,6	4,3	5,1	1,5	8,5	5,8	2,3	4,4
— Margarine (fat)	:	0,0	7,4	6,0	:	2,4	3,1	3,3	:	9,1	1,5	:	:	:	4,4	:
Eggs	12,5	14,5	14,1	13,7	10,7	13,5	15,5	7,5	10,3	12,2	13,9	8,2	11,0	12,5	10,7	12,6
Meat (7)																
Total meat (without offal)	87,9	97,0	100,2	86,8	81,8	107,6	99,0	89,4	84,6	94,6	95,9	82,3	64,6	64,5	71,1	88,7
of which: — Total beef/veal	18,8	21,5	18,3	15,3	22,9	13,1	26,3	13,0	23,7	21,2	20,0	13,9	19,2	18,6	14,2	18,7
— Pigmeat	41,7	47,0	64,9	54,8	24,7	58,4	36,0	37,9	35,0	48,7	57,2	37,0	33,2	35,4	23,7	41,6
— Poultrymeat	20,7	22,1	15,1	14,1	19,8	26,4	24,4	31,3	18,6	21,7	15,7	24,7	10,1	9,3	26,5	21,2
— Sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,7	2,1	1,1	1,1	14,0	5,8	5,3	6,6	1,7	1,5	1,2	3,7	0,4	0,8	6,4	3,9
Oils and fats																
Total fats and oils	:	:	:	25,4	:	:	21,6	:	:	34,3	:	:	:	:	26,8	:
of which: — Vegetable	:	:	:	12,8	:	24,1	11,2	:	:	15,2	:	:	4,3	1,1	15,1	:
— Of land animals	:	:	12,5	5,3	:	3,3	6,7	:	:	0,1	6,3	:	0,2	0,0	5,0	:

(1) Flour equivalent.
(2) Expressed in product weight.
(3) White sugar equivalent.
(4) Human consumption based on marketed produce and including processed products.
(5) Not including citrus fruits.
(6) Litres/head.
(7) Including cutting-room fat.

Source: Eurostat.

3.7.3. Self-sufficiency in certain agricultural products

(%)

	EU-15	UEBL/ BLEU	Danmark	Deutsch-land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Neder-land	Öster-reich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EU-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1996/97																
Cereals																
Total cereals (excl. rice)	:	50	119	120	:	99	:	98	:	26	99	:	124	127	123	:
of which: — Total wheat	:	71	124	129	:	94	:	80	:	35	124	:	95	123	128	:
— Rye	:	22	107	141	:	103	:	0	:	19	89	:	97	157	77	:
— Barley	:	57	119	121	:	124	:	129	:	16	106	:	125	133	150	:
— Grain/maize	:	4	0	80	:	68	:	0	:	8	87	:	0	0	0	:
— Total milled rice	:	0	0	0	:	167	:	0	:	0	:	:	0	0	0	:
Potatoes	:	145	92	102	:	91	99	79	:	136	95	:	97	90	91	:
Sugar	:	200	186	150	:	86	214	135	:	191	146	:	72	110	65	:
Fresh vegetables	:	116	:	42	:	139	:	73	:	:	59	156	70	36	:	:
Fresh fruit (excl. citrus fruit)	:	49	:	18	:	125	:	15	:	:	59	66	9	8	:	:
of which: — *Citrus fruit*	:	0	:	0	:	332	:	0	:	:	0	:	0	0	:	:
Wine	109	53	0	46	133	149	122	0	138	0	86	153	0	0	0	111
1996																
Milk products																
of which: — Fats	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Proteins	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Fresh milk products	101	140	102	112	97	97	102	100	93	86	100	98	100	100	98	101
— Whole-milk powder	232	324	542	182	0	25	624	3 200	2	444	112	100	2030	101	124	236
— Skimmed-milk powder	129	245	215	313	0	90	134	850	0	19	125	200	114	124	126	129
— Concentrated milk	137	204	:	123	:	126	59	0	4	341	107	0	:	104	118	138
— Cheese	107	38	335	95	80	85	118	404	90	298	85	92	114	91	68	107
— Butter	109	154	171	81	43	93	98	811	77	258	102	127	111	108	95	109
— Margarine	:	:	144	113	:	97	64	108	:	126	100	:	:	:	96	:

Eggs	102	141	105	73	97	102	100	97	99	253	84	97	124	100	95	102
Meat (1)																
Total meat (2),	107	175	355	82	61	105	116	318	78	219	107	85	100	96	86	107
of which: — Total beef/veal	116	169	190	126	24	109	129	1 238	72	165	148	70	98	83	85	116
— Pigmeat	106	212	449	77	55	107	102	161	67	251	100	81	101	102	71	106
— Poultrymeat	109	127	230	60	85	96	157	104	105	193	:	98	:	:	94	110
— Sheepmeat and goatmeat	83	18	33	46	87	100	50	354	57	113	75	70	59	55	101	83
Oils and fats																
Total oils and fats	:	0	0	48	:	:	71	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	35	:
of which: — vegetable	:	0	0	42	:	0	68	:	:	1	:	:	0	0	29	:
— Cutting-room fat	:	88	0	108	:	0	93	:	:	0	109	:	0	0	80	:

(1) Excl. offal.
(2) Including cutting-room fat.
Source: Eurostat.

4.1.1.1. Area, yield and production of common and durum wheat

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat															
EU-15	12 826	13 412	13 758	14 022	1,9	60,4	60,1	66,2	62,4	- 5,8	77 424	80 628	91 186	87 469	- 4,1
Belgique/België	203	209	205	209	2,2	70,2	72,9	90,3	79,5	- 12,0	1 425	1 525	1 844	1 661	- 9,9
Danmark	574	608	674	685	1,6	65,0	75,9	69,9	72,4	3,6	3 725	4 598	4 757	4 958	4,2
Deutschland	2 424	2 572	2 586	2 713	4,9	67,8	68,9	73,0	73,0	- 0,0	16 422	17 726	18 875	19 793	4,9
Elláda	307	252	255	240	- 5,8	30,2	28,4	25,8	25,3	- 2,2	998	717	658	606	- 7,9
España	1 322	1 481	1 357	1 402	3,3	24,9	18,3	32,5	25,1	- 22,7	3 301	2 716	4 338	3 522	- 18,8
France	4 340	4 516	4 767	4 844	1,6	68,0	66,1	72,7	68,1	- 6,4	29 463	29 852	34 667	32 971	- 4,9
Ireland	74	71	86	94	9,7	77,2	82,4	90,0	77,0	- 14,4	572	583	771	724	- 6,1
Italia	845	859	815	703	- 13,7	46,1	44,9	46,5	42,7	- 8,3	3 895	3 853	3 798	3 001	- 21,0
Luxembourg	9	9	10	10	2,0	50,1	56,5	65,7	57,0	- 13,3	45	53	64	57	- 11,5
Nederland	121	135	142	138	- 2,5	80,8	86,6	89,6	77,0	- 14,0	981	1 167	1 269	1 063	- 16,2
Österreich	241	246	237	247	4,4	52,1	51,3	50,6	52,7	4,2	1 184	1 265	1 198	1 302	8,7
Portugal	215	235	210	232	10,5	18,8	14,0	19,1	11,7	- 38,8	420	329	362	271	- 25,1
Suomi/Finland	89	101	113	125	10,8	38,0	37,7	40,7	37,1	- 8,8	337	380	459	464	1,0
Sverige	252	261	328	344	4,9	54,7	60,7	61,9	59,8	- 3,5	1 345	1 554	2 030	2 056	1,3
United Kingdom	1 810	1 857	1 975	2 036	3,1	73,5	77,0	81,1	73,8	- 9,1	13 310	14 310	16 096	15 020	- 6,7
EU-12	12 244	12 804	13 081	13 306	1,7	58,2	60,5	66,9	62,9	- 6,0	74 558	77 429	87 499	83 647	- 4,4
Durum wheat															
EU-15	3 046	3 147	3 201	3 222	0,7	26,8	22,5	27,4	22,6	- 17,5	8 274	7 086	8 737	7 282	- 16,7
Deutschland	11	7	8	7	- 12,5	53,2	52,6	58,4	48,6	- 16,8	58	38	47	34	- 27,2
Elláda	595	605	600	600	0,0	26,6	23,5	19,7	23,3	18,2	1 700	1 422	1 183	1 398	18,2
España	648	646	655	642	- 2,0	15,6	6,6	26,3	17,3	- 34,2	1 002	423	1 702	1 111	- 34,7
France	234	230	270	266	- 1,6	44,8	45,1	46,4	32,9	- 29,0	1 038	1 036	1 254	876	- 30,1
Italia	1 527	1 623	1 628	1 665	2,2	28,7	25,2	27,4	22,7	- 17,3	4 356	4 093	4 460	3 773	- 15,4
Österreich	9	10	11	12	10,1	51,4	38,8	38,4	41,7	8,5	71	37	42	50	19,6
Portugal	21	25	27	29	7,4	30,1	12,4	16,8	11,7	- 30,3	43	31	44	34	- 22,7
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	0,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	0,0	6	6	6	6	0,0
EU-12	3 037	3 137	3 190	3 210	0,6	26,8	22,5	27,4	22,5	- 17,8	8 203	7 049	8 695	7 232	- 16,8

4.1.1.2. Area, yield and production of rye and barley

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rye and meslin															
EU-15	1 275	1 450	1 358	1 370	0,9	39,7	43,5	43,0	45,1	4,9	5 083	6 215	5 813	6 179	6,3
Belgique/België	3	3	2	2	11,1	44,0	34,4	53,9	40,0	- 25,8	12	9	9	8	- 11,1
Danmark	89	96	75	88	17,3	47,7	51,6	47,6	54,5	14,5	423	495	343	480	39,9
Deutschland	733	872	820	855	4,3	47,8	52,5	52,1	54,3	4,3	3 502	4 573	4 274	4 645	8,7
Elláda	18	17	18	17	- 4,5	22,9	22,2	21,9	21,8	- 0,7	42	37	39	37	- 5,1
España	169	190	188	172	- 8,5	13,2	10,2	17,3	15,8	- 8,9	223	176	336	271	- 19,3
France	44	46	49	45	- 7,4	39,3	41,0	45,4	43,8	- 3,6	174	190	221	197	- 10,8
Italia	7	7	8	6	- 25,0	28,7	27,8	38,8	30,0	- 22,6	20	20	31	18	- 41,9
Luxembourg	0	0	1	1	100,0	41,1	46,7	46,0	30,0	- 34,8	2	2	2	3	30,4
Nederland	6	8	7	5	- 27,5	47,4	52,0	55,4	56,0	1,2	27	42	38	28	- 26,7
Österreich	86	80	53	59	11,3	41,4	40,9	30,5	35,9	17,8	357	328	162	212	30,9
Portugal	66	62	61	59	- 3,3	9,1	5,8	8,3	6,9	- 16,1	64	36	54	41	- 24,1
Suomi/Finland	9	21	35	23	- 34,8	25,8	27,7	24,6	20,4	- 17,0	22	58	87	47	- 45,9
Sverige	39	40	34	29	- 14,7	45,5	53,1	50,4	47,9	- 4,8	173	206	166	139	- 16,1
United Kingdom	7	8	8	9	12,5	61,4	53,8	63,8	58,9	- 7,6	43	43	51	53	3,9
EU-12	1 141	1 309	1 236	1 259	1,9	39,5	43,7	43,9	45,9	4,6	4 531	5 623	5 398	5 781	7,1
Barley															
EU-15	10 943	11 008	11 443	11 911	4,1	39,9	39,6	46,2	44,1	- 4,4	43 649	43 505	52 739	52 587	- 0,3
Belgique/België	58	54	50	50	0,0	59,9	66,4	71,9	74,4	3,5	346	357	382	372	- 2,6
Danmark	700	719	764	739	- 3,3	48,9	54,6	52,1	54,4	4,3	3 446	3 898	3 953	4 017	1,6
Deutschland	2 070	2 109	2 208	2 274	3,0	52,7	56,4	54,7	58,9	7,8	10 903	11 891	12 074	13 399	11,0
Elláda	162	133	148	143	- 3,6	27,3	28,9	24,2	25,0	3,2	475	384	359	357	- 0,6
España	3 539	3 556	3 572	3 706	3,8	21,0	14,2	30,1	23,2	- 23,0	7 416	5 047	10 697	8 594	- 19,7
Ireland	1 405	1 387	1 535	1 690	10,1	54,4	55,4	61,9	59,9	- 3,2	7 649	7 686	9 519	10 126	6,4
France	170	179	181	190	4,7	53,6	61,3	67,5	57,2	- 15,3	910	1 084	1 225	1 087	- 11,3
Italia	393	381	351	336	- 4,3	37,4	36,4	37,4	32,5	- 13,1	1 467	1 387	1 313	1 091	- 16,9
Luxembourg	14	13	13	13	1,6	44,2	49,5	56,6	52,3	- 7,6	60	63	73	68	- 6,2
Nederland	44	36	35	42	20,0	52,2	56,9	66,1	63,8	- 3,5	228	203	235	268	14,1
Österreich	253	229	260	261	0,5	46,9	46,5	41,7	48,2	15,6	1 184	1 065	1 083	1 258	16,2
Portugal	53	51	46	43	- 6,5	17,5	10,4	14,3	9,3	- 34,7	96	53	70	40	- 42,9
Suomi/Finland	505	516	543	583	7,5	36,8	34,2	34,3	34,4	0,3	1 858	1 764	1 860	2 004	7,8
Sverige	473	453	469	483	3,0	37,0	40,4	46,0	43,2	- 6,2	1 661	1 793	2 113	2 086	- 1,3
United Kingdom	1 106	1 192	1 268	1 358	7,1	53,8	57,3	61,4	57,6	- 6,2	5 950	6 830	7 784	7 820	0,5
EU-12	9 712	9 810	10 172	10 584	4,1	40,0	39,7	47,0	44,6	- 5,0	38 945	38 883	47 683	47 239	- 0,9

4.1.1.3. Area, yield and production of oats and mixed cereals and maize

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Oats and mixed cereals															
EU-15	2 239	2 048	2 105	2 159	2,6	32,2	31,4	36,2	34,2	– 5,5	7 273	6 407	7 661	7 386	– 3,6
Belgique/België	11	8	7	7	2,9	48,7	45,7	51,9	60,0	15,6	49	34	35	42	19,0
Danmark	44	31	32	34	6,3	47,1	51,0	51,3	45,9	– 10,5	231	158	164	156	– 4,9
Deutschland	444	354	348	359	3,2	42,2	45,2	52,5	50,3	– 4,2	1 873	1 599	1 826	1 806	– 1,1
Elláda	40	42	40	43	6,4	19,1	20,3	23,8	23,0	– 3,1	101	85	96	99	3,1
España	347	367	391	395	1,0	11,9	6,3	15,9	12,7	– 20,0	414	231	664	503	– 24,2
France	221	201	195	191	– 2,1	41,3	40,4	44,3	42,0	– 5,2	909	812	864	802	– 7,2
Ireland	21	20	21	21	0,5	61,2	64,7	69,9	62,9	– 10,0	128	129	146	132	– 9,6
Italia	144	135	142	139	– 1,8	24,3	22,4	25,0	19,8	– 20,8	355	301	353	275	– 22,1
Luxembourg	4	4	3	3	0,0	36,1	44,7	52,0	50,0	– 3,8	15	16	18	15	– 17,6
Nederland	6	3	2	2	5,3	50,6	53,1	56,3	55,0	– 2,3	28	15	11	11	2,8
Österreich	62	50	53	57	7,1	34,8	39,5	37,0	41,9	13,5	219	197	197	239	21,6
Portugal	75	73	71	76	7,0	9,9	8,0	9,7	5,5	– 42,8	79	58	60	42	– 30,0
Suomi/Finland	342	340	384	380	– 1,1	34,6	33,2	33,6	33,7	0,1	1 173	1 127	1 292	1 279	– 1,0
Sverige	367	305	318	350	10,1	29,8	33,9	42,8	39,9	– 6,7	1 091	1 014	1 332	1 396	4,8
United Kingdom	111	115	98	102	4,1	54,5	54,8	61,3	57,7	– 5,7	608	631	603	589	– 2,3
EU-12	1 468	1 353	1 349	1 372	1,7	32,1	30,1	35,3	32,6	– 7,7	4 790	4 069	4 840	4 472	– 7,6
Maize															
EU-15	3 851	3 767	4 174	4 361	4,5	76,8	79,2	84,1	89,5	6,4	29 670	30 280	35 480	39 030	10,0
Belgique/België	26	26	22	24	8,1	79,9	89,2	97,0	106,3	9,5	209	236	199	255	28,1
Deutschland	345	325	372	368	– 1,1	70,8	73,7	78,3	86,6	10,7	2 446	2 395	2 913	3 188	9,5
Elláda	198	160	208	230	10,6	94,1	97,9	81,6	83,0	1,7	2 000	1 566	1 850	1 909	3,2
España	342	357	440	486	10,5	68,6	72,5	89,6	91,4	2,1	2 344	2 590	3 751	4 443	18,4
France	1 663	1 650	1 734	1 858	7,2	78,3	77,2	83,8	90,6	8,1	12 958	12 736	14 544	16 832	15,7
Italia	910	943	1 023	1 032	0,9	82,2	89,7	93,4	96,0	2,8	7 483	8 454	9 547	9 907	3,8
Nederland	11	9	11	13	19,3	74,6	70,4	80,0	77,7	– 2,9	83	63	87	101	15,8
Österreich	179	120	179	161	– 10,1	79,2	85,3	76,5	97,8	27,8	1 421	1 474	1 736	1 575	– 9,3
Portugal	177	177	185	189	2,2	39,4	43,0	44,0	43,4	– 1,4	726	766	854	820	– 4,0
EU-12	3 672	3 647	3 995	4 200	5,1	76,7	79,0	84,5	89,2	5,5	28 249	28 806	33 744	37 455	11,0

4.1.1.4. Area, yield and production of other cereals and total cereals (excl. rice)

	Area					Yield					Production*				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other cereals (¹)															
EU-15	662	744	899	1 029	14,5	44,1	48,1	50,3	52,9	5,0	2 918	3 575	4 525	5 439	20,2
Belgique/België	8	9	9	9	0,0	54,8	58,2	75,1	62,2	- 17,1	50	54	65	56	- 13,8
Deutschland	208	288	365	438	20,0	54,1	56,9	58,4	59,8	2,5	1 125	1 642	2 127	2 621	23,2
Elláda	2	1	1	1	0,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	2	2	2	2	0,0
España	56	41	60	62	3,3	24,1	13,6	29,6	22,7	- 23,2	133	56	156	141	- 9,6
France	231	237	266	292	9,8	47,5	47,2	52,7	51,5	- 2,3	1 073	1 119	1 402	1 503	7,2
Italia	42	38	50	36	- 28,0	58,3	60,1	38,8	53,6	38,2	250	230	193	193	0,0
Luxembourg	3	3	3	2	- 33,3	48,1	50,3	60,3	90,0	49,3	12	14	19	18	- 5,3
Nederland	6	7	9	7	- 21,3	80,0	76,1	80,0	92,9	16,1	54	50	71	65	- 8,7
Österreich	1	19	17	51	200,0	15,1	73,2	66,8	73,1	9,5	0	86	75	373	397,3
Portugal	50	44	42	45	7,1	17,0	10,9	15,0	8,4	- 43,7	85	48	56	38	- 32,1
Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	2	×	0,0	0,0	28,9	25,0	- 13,5	1	1	2	5	150,0
Sverige	42	45	61	62	2,5	46,5	51,2	51,7	49,8	- 3,6	100	224	313	309	- 1,2
United Kingdom	6	8	8	8	0,0	52,2	60,0	58,6	53,8	- 8,2	34	42	41	43	4,9
EU-12	619	680	820	914	11,5	45,5	48,0	50,4	52,0	3,1	2 818	3 266	4 135	4 752	14,9
Total cereals (excl. rice)															
EU-15	34 842	35 576	36 938	38 074	3,1	50,1	49,9	55,8	53,9	- 3,3	174 291	177 696	206 141	205 372	- 0,4
Belgique/België	309	309	295	301	2,0	67,7	71,7	86,0	79,5	- 7,5	2 091	2 215	2 534	2 394	- 5,5
Danmark	1 406	1 454	1 545	1 555	0,6	55,3	63,2	59,6	62,3	4,5	7 825	9 150	9 217	9 683	5,1
Deutschland	6 235	6 527	6 707	7 014	4,6	58,3	61,1	62,8	64,9	3,2	36 329	39 864	42 136	45 486	8,0
Elláda	1 322	1 210	1 270	1 274	0,3	37,3	34,8	32,3	34,6	7,1	5 318	4 213	4 187	4 408	5,3
España	6 423	6 638	6 663	6 865	3,0	23,1	16,9	32,8	27,1	- 17,6	14 833	11 239	21 644	18 585	- 14,1
France	8 138	8 267	8 816	9 186	4,2	65,6	64,6	70,8	68,9	- 2,7	53 284	53 431	62 471	63 307	1,3
Ireland	270	274	294	310	5,6	59,6	65,9	73,0	62,7	- 14,1	1 609	1 796	2 142	1 943	- 9,3
Italia	3 868	3 986	4 017	3 917	- 2,5	46,5	46,0	49,0	46,6	- 4,9	17 826	18 338	19 695	18 258	- 7,3
Luxembourg	30	29	30	29	- 3,0	45,1	51,3	58,7	55,5	- 5,4	134	148	176	161	- 8,3
Nederland	194	198	206	207	0,6	72,2	78,2	83,2	74,2	- 10,8	1 401	1 548	1 711	1 536	- 10,2
Österreich	831	754	810	848	4,7	53,2	55,1	52,6	59,1	12,4	4 436	4 452	4 493	5 009	11,5
Portugal	657	667	642	673	4,8	21,7	19,8	23,7	19,1	- 19,2	1 513	1 321	1 500	1 286	- 14,3
Suomi/Finland	945	978	1 075	1 113	3,5	35,6	34,0	34,4	34,1	- 0,8	3 391	3 328	3 700	3 799	2,7
Sverige	1 173	1 104	1 210	1 268	4,8	39,3	44,3	50,0	47,2	- 5,5	4 370	4 791	5 954	5 986	0,5
United Kingdom	3 041	3 181	3 358	3 514	4,6	65,6	68,7	73,0	67,0	- 8,3	19 951	21 862	24 581	23 531	- 4,3
EU-12	31 893	32 740	33 843	34 845	3,0	50,8	50,5	56,8	54,7	- 3,7	162 094	165 125	191 994	190 578	- 0,7

(¹) Including 'triticale'.

4.1.2.1. World production of cereals and production in principal exporting countries

	%				Mio t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I — Wheat (¹)									
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	524,3	540,6	581,4	609,4	4,8
of which:									
— EU-12	15,7	15,6	16,6	15,3	82,5	84,4	96,3	93,0	− 3,4
— Austria	0,2	0,2	0,2	:	1,3	1,3	1,2	:	×
— Sweden	0,1	0,1	0,1	:	0,3	0,4	0,5	:	×
— Finland	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	1,4	1,6	2,0	2,2	10,0
— EU-15	16,3	16,2	17,2	:	85,5	87,7	100,0	:	×
— USA	12,1	11,0	10,7	11,3	63,2	59,5	62,1	68,8	10,8
— Canada	4,4	4,7	5,1	4,0	23,1	25,0	29,8	24,3	− 18,5
— Argentina	2,2	1,6	2,8	2,4	11,3	9,5	16,0	14,7	− 8,1
— Australia	1,7	3,1	4,0	3,1	8,9	17,0	23,5	18,6	− 20,9
— Others	63,4	63,3	60,2	63,6	332,3	341,9	350,0	387,8	10,8
II — Other cereals (²)									
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	868,6	799,3	901,5	904,2	0,3
of which:									
— EU-12	9,1	10,2	10,6	11,4	79,1	80,7	95,6	103,3	8,1
— Austria	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,0	3,1	3,0	3,4	:	×
— Sweden	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	3,0	2,9	3,2	3,4	4,9
— Finland	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	3,3	3,3	3,9	4,0	1,9
— EU-15	10,1	11,3	11,7	12,2	87,7	89,9	105,7	:	×
— USA	32,8	26,3	29,7	29,4	284,8	209,4	267,6	265,5	− 0,8
— Canada	2,7	3,0	3,1	2,8	23,4	24,1	28,1	25,2	− 10,3
— Argentina	1,5	1,7	2,0	2,8	13,4	13,4	18,0	24,9	38,3
— Australia	0,6	1,2	1,1	1,0	4,9	9,7	10,2	9,1	− 10,8
— Others	52,3	56,4	52,3	51,8	454,4	452,8	471,4	468,8	− 0,6

(¹) Common and durum wheat.
(²) Excl. rice.
Source: FAO — Production Directory + Monthly Bulletin: Economics and Statistics. Eurostat for Community figures.

4.1.3.1. The EU's share in world cereals trade

		Mio t								% TAV
		1993	%	1994	%	1995	%	1996	%	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Imports (¹)										
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	116,4	100,0	111,0	100,0	114,3	100,0	113,3	100,0	– 0,9
	EU-12	1,2	1,0	1,6	1,4	2,9	2,5	2,2	1,9	– 24,1
	EU-15	1,4	1,2	1,8	1,6	2,6	2,3	1,9	1,7	– 26,9
Other cereals (²)	World	115,3	100,0	115,5	100,0	131,6	100,0	125,9	100,0	– 4,3
	EU-12	3,4	2,9	3,9	3,4	6,0	4,6	5,3	4,2	– 11,7
	EU-15	3,5	3,0	4,1	3,5	5,7	4,3	4,8	3,8	– 15,8
All cereals (²)	World	231,7	100,0	226,5	100,0	245,9	100,0	239,2	100,0	– 2,7
	EU-12	4,6	2,0	5,5	2,4	8,9	3,6	7,5	3,1	– 15,7
	EU-15	4,9	2,1	5,9	2,6	8,3	3,4	6,7	2,8	– 19,3
2. Exports (¹)										
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	119,3	100,0	113,8	100,0	116,6	100,0	112,0	100,0	– 3,9
	EU-12	21,5	18,0	16,6	18,5	16,2	13,9	13,7	12,2	– 15,4
	EU-15	21,9	18,4	17,2	18,5	16,1	13,8	13,6	12,1	– 15,5
Other cereals (²)	World	116,0	100,0	117,4	100,0	133,4	100,0	121,7	100,0	– 8,8
	EU-12	8,2	7,1	8,5	7,2	5,9	4,4	6,4	5,3	8,5
	EU-15	9,2	7,9	10,1	8,6	6,3	4,7	6,9	5,7	9,5
All cereals (²)	World	235,3	100,0	231,2	100,0	250,0	100,0	233,7	100,0	– 6,5
	EU-12	29,7	12,6	25,1	10,9	22,1	8,8	20,1	8,6	– 9,0
	EU-15	31,1	13,2	27,3	11,8	22,4	9,0	20,5	8,8	– 8,5

(¹) Excl. intra-EU trade.
(²) Excl. rice + malt in barley equivalent.
Sources: FAO but Eurostat for Community figures.

4.1.4.1. Supply balances — durum wheat (1 July-30 June) — common wheat

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993/94 ([2])	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	6 900	8 106	7 075	8 416	19,0
Change in stocks	- 1 487	- 1 216	161	222	37,9
Imports	546	761	1 414	652	- 53,9
Exports	1 854	2 780	1 255	1 446	15,2
Intra-EU trade ([1])	2 398	2 633	2 931	2 988	1,9
Internal use	7 079	7 303	7 073	7 400	4,6
of which:					
— animal feed	959	822	803	1 100	37,0
— seed	672	667	698	718	2,9
— industrial use	13	13	13	14	7,7
— losses (market)	29	38	41	63	53,7
— human consumption (grain)	5 406	5 763	5 518	5 505	- 0,2
Human consumption (after processing)	3 747	4 019	3 848	3 839	- 0,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	10,1	10,8	10,4	10,3	- 0,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,4	111,0	100,0	113,7	13,7
Common wheat					
Usable production	73 801	77 081	80 080	91 300	14,0
Change in stocks	- 6 085	- 4 821	- 953	89	- 109,3
Imports	1 299	1 571	1 467	1 071	- 27,0
Exports	20 185	15 990	12 136	16 457	35,6
Intra-EU trade ([1])	16 062	16 210	16 617	16 848	1,4
Internal use	61 000	67 483	70 364	75 825	7,8
of which:					
— animal feed	26 136	30 754	32 865	36 991	12,6
— seed	2 181	2 385	2 464	2 501	1,5
— industrial use	2 478	3 240	3 400	3 751	10,3
— losses (market)	1 134	1 175	1 202	1 370	13,9
— human consumption (grain)	29 071	29 929	30 433	31 213	2,6
Human consumption (after processing)	21 768	22 551	22 931	23 518	2,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	58,9	60,8	61,7	63,1	2,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	121,0	114,2	113,8	120,4	5,8

([1]) Calculated on intra-import basis.
([2]) EU-12.
Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.4.2. **Supply balances** — **barley**
(1 July-30 June) — **rye**

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993/94 (2)	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	42 778	43 344	43 331	52 405	20,9
Change in stocks	– 1402	– 3 926	– 4 733	– 1 741	– 63,2
Imports	241	287	363	677	86,5
Exports	8 154	8 329	7 907	12 910	63,3
Intra-EU trade (1)	5 904	9 915	12 474	10 605	– 15,0
Internal use	36 267	39 228	40 520	41 913	3,4
of which:					
animal feed	27 205	29 042	29 905	31 440	5,1
– seed	1 621	1 812	1 912	1 973	3,2
– industrial use	6 703	7 499	7 828	7 518	– 4,0
— losses (market)	668	704	686	786	14,6
— human consumption (grain)	70	171	189	196	3,7
Human consumption (after processing)	44	103	57	57	0,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,1	0,3	0,2	0,2	– 0,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	118,0	110,5	106,9	125,0	16,9
Rye					
Usable production	4 107	5 000	6 112	5 742	– 6,1
Change in stocks	190	– 621	– 1 108	66	×
Imports	29	15	36	2	– 94,4
Exports	571	1 452	1 945	1 123	– 42,3
Intra-EU trade (1)	207	425	1 434	487	– 66,0
Internal use	3 375	4 184	5 311	4 555	– 14,2
of which:					
animal feed	1 677	2 195	3 293	2 567	– 22,0
seed	146	187	199	189	– 5,0
industrial use	52	52	49	73	49,0
losses (market)	102	122	144	86	– 40,2
– human consumption (grain)	1 398	1 628	1 626	1 640	0,9
Human consumption (after processing)	1 174	1 359	1 102	1 112	0,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,2	3,7	3,0	3,0	0,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	121,7	119,5	115,1	126,1	9,5

(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(2) EU-12

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.4.3. **Supply balances** — **maize**
(1 July-30 June) — **oats and mixed summer cereals** **EU-15**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993/94 (²)	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	29 472	29 132	30 063	35 235	17,2
Change in stocks	1664	1 061	211	2 544	1 105,7
Imports	2 528	3 219	3 494	2 444	– 30,1
Exports	4 363	2 730	1 013	1 060	4,6
Intra-EU trade (¹)	11 323	10 623	10 257	9 930	– 3,2
Internal use	29 301	30 682	32 333	34 075	5,4
of which:					
— animal feed	22 384	23 106	24 317	26 120	7,4
— seed	204	212	216	218	0,9
— industrial use	3 215	3 631	3 792	4 146	9,3
— losses (market)	313	354	372	352	– 5,4
— human consumption (grain)	3 185	3 379	3 636	3 239	– 10,9
Human consumption (after processing)	2 122	2 235	2 024	1 803	– 10,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	5,7	6,0	5,4	4,8	– 11,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	100,6	94,9	93,0	103,4	11,2
Oats and mixed corn					
Usable production	4 747	7 391	6 396	7 657	19,7
Change in stocks	224	– 154	– 149	689	×
Imports	54	21	15	18	20,0
Exports	61	755	235	474	101,7
Intra-EU trade (¹)	220	196	305	491	61,0
Internal use	4 517	6 811	6 325	6 512	3,0
of which:					
— animal feed	3 716	5 731	5 272	5 480	3,9
— seed	253	411	411	381	– 7,3
— industrial use	3	3	2	4	100,0
— losses (market)	77	93	84	67	– 20,2
— human consumption (grain)	468	573	556	580	4,3
Human consumption (after processing)	325	393	356	372	4,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,9	1,1	1,0	1,0	4,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	105,1	108,5	101,1	117,6	16,3

(¹) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(²) EU-12.
Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.4.4. Supply balances — other cereals
(1 July-30 June) — total cereals (excl. rice)

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993/94 (³)	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals (¹)					
Usable production	2 960	2 794	3 523	4 556	29,3
Change in stocks	163	- 290	50	670	1 240,0
Imports	459	721	1 199	688	- 42,6
Exports	3	11	35	53	51,4
Intra-EU trade (²)	466	1 169	1 369	1 249	- 8,8
Internal use	3 254	3 795	4 637	4 521	- 2,5
of which:					
— animal feed	3 096	3 621	4 441	3 968	- 10,7
— seed	92	81	67	135	101,5
— industrial use	6	8	31	7	- 77,4
— losses (market)	33	32	49	356	626,5
— human consumption (grain)	27	53	49	55	12,2
Human consumption (after processing)	14	34	35	37	5,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	5,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	91,0	73,6	76,0	100,8	32,6
Total cereals (excl.rice)					
Usable production	164 765	172 848	176 580	205 311	16,3
Change in stocks	- 10 062	- 12 089	- 6 521	2 539	- 138,9
Imports	5 156	6 595	7 988	5 552	- 30,5
Exports	35 191	32 047	24 526	33 523	36,7
Intra-EU trade (²)	36 580	41 171	45 387	42 598	- 6,1
Internal use	144 792	159 485	166 563	174 801	4,9
of which:					
— animal feed	85 173	95 271	100 896	107 665	6,7
— seed	5 169	5 755	5 967	6 115	2,5
— industrial use	12 469	14 445	15 115	15 513	2,6
— losses (market)	2 356	2 518	2 578	3 080	19,5
— human consumption (grain)	39 625	41 496	42 007	42 428	1,0
Human consumption (after processing)	29 194	30 694	30 354	30 738	1,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	79,0	82,8	81,7	82,5	1,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	113,8	108,4	106,0	117,5	10,8

(¹) Including 'triticale'.
(²) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(³) EU-12.

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.5.1. Producer prices of certain cereals

(NC/100 kg)

		Common wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België (BEF)	1994	503,40	474,70	507,10	482,50	:
	1995	485,90	466,90	468,90	425,70	:
	1996	489,20	454,60	461,30	504,20	
	1997	471,90	420,70	444,20	488,00	:
Danmark (DKK)	1994	102,70	95,10	104,67	94,54	:
	1995	101,07	92,93	109,09	88,16	:
	1996	97,12	91,47	104,24	97,04	
	1997	97,12	91,47	104,24	97,04	:
Deutschland * (DEM)	1994	25,97	24,56	24,00	23,28	27,58
	1995	24,20	21,86	22,14	20,55	27,94
	1996	25,41	22,61	23,05	23,39	26,99
	1997	23,96	22,19	22,09	21,81	24,33
Elláda (GRD)	1994	4 575,00	:	4 382,00	6 050,00	4 713,00
	1995	4 807,00	:	4 547,00	6 425,00	4 925,00
	1996	4 767,00		4 557,00	6 280,00	4 859,00
	1997	4 857,00	:	4 577,00	6 395,00	4 879,00
España (ESP)	1994	2 684,00	2 272,00	2 188,00	2 122,00	2 659,00
	1995	2 826,00	2 417,00	2 449,00	2 594,00	2 770,00
	1996	2 580,00	2 174,00	2 138,00	2 328,00	2 583,00
	1997	2 524,00	2 177,00	2 205,00	2 409,00	2 336,00
France (FRF)	1994	86,40	92,60	81,80	76,50	81,40
	1995	85,40	87,40	82,10	72,70	88,00
	1996	86,20	84,80	79,50	78,30	88,10
	1997	80,40	78,10	73,50	78,30	73,90
Ireland (IEP)	1994	9,20	:	8,72	8,32	:
	1995	11,53	:	10,50	9,89	:
	1996	9,41		9,08	9,06	
	1997	7,38	:	7,57	7,38	:
Italia (ITL)	1994	32 388,00	33 562,00	31 095,00	37 189,00	32 093,00
	1995	35 543,00	32 865,00	34 630,00	40 688,00	38 315,00
	1996	32 472,00	31 102,00	32 074,00	43 667,00	35 297,00
	1997	29 927,00	28 162,00	29 497,00	41 288,00	29 205,00
Luxembourg (LUF)	1994	515,00	465,00	475,00	490,00	:
	1995	512,00	430,00	435,00	400,00	:
	1996	490,00	420,00	420,00	440,00	
	1997	480,00	395,00	395,00	410,00	:
Nederland (NLG)	1994	29,50	29,40	29,30	29,10	:
	1995	28,40	27,60	27,20	26,70	:
	1996	28,13	27,53	27,68	27,86	
	1997	25,00	25,40	25,90	27,50	:
Österreich ** (ATS)	1994	308,80	308,40	271,60	273,40	181,70
	1995	156,10	131,70	142,60	138,20	189,40
	1996	176,30	175,80	167,50	171,50	172,90
	1997	148,28	146,91	145,24	143,36	139,20
Portugal (PTE)	1994	3 096,00	2 870,00	2 870,00	2 863,00	2 964,00
	1995	3 200,00	2 870,00	2 870,00	3 500,00	2 964,00
	1996	2 950,00	2 800,00	2 800,00	3 600,00	3 000,00
	1997	2 650,00	2 400,00	2 500,00	4 000,00	2 800,00
Suomi/Finland ** (FIM)	1994	212,96	251,75	157,21	148,31	:
	1995	87,40	88,90	72,70	70,40	:
	1996	90,90	89,90	74,70	73,60	
	1997	88,00	88,50	73,70	70,40	:
Sverige ** (SEK)	1994	109,00	109,40	102,50	107,20	:
	1995	119,10	116,70	107,10	113,40	:
	1996	111,00	106,40	101,70	102,10	
	1997	104,40	99,70	95,20	96,90	:
United Kingdom (GBP)	1994	10,64	:	10,54	10,84	:
	1995	11,56	:	10,76	10,14	:
	1996	11,25	:	10,37	10,74	:
	1997	8,87		8,12	8,35	

Source: Eurostat.

4.1.5.4. Consumer price indices — bread and cereals (in nominal and real terms)

	1990 = 100				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal terms					
Belgique/België	108,3	109,6	:	:	:
Danmark	109,1	110,9	112,5	:	:
Deutschland	114,0	116,4	:	:	:
Elláda	163,0	173,1	184,8	:	:
España	128,4	133,1	138,6	:	:
France	109,2	110,4	111,6	:	:
Ireland	107,2	109,9	:	:	:
Italia	119,7	125,5	129,0	:	:
Luxembourg	107,9	110,3	112,8	:	:
Nederland	109,7	110,6	111,7	:	:
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	141,1	147,9	147,3	:	:
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	111,2	112,0	113,0	:	:
Real terms					
Belgique/België	97,2	96,3	:	:	:
Danmark	102,6	102,6	101,9	:	:
Deutschland	99,9	99,6	:	:	:
Elláda	103,5	98,6	95,5	:	:
España	107,1	106,8	106,2	:	:
France	101,3	100,8	100,5	:	:
Ireland	98,9	100,4	:	:	:
Italia	101,7	103,1	100,9	:	:
Luxembourg	94,7	91,7	92,6	:	:
Nederland	102,5	101,6	100,5	:	:
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	107,1	105,7	99,8	:	:
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	96,6	95,5	94,0	:	:

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.5.5. Cif Rotterdam prices for cereals

(ECU/t)

	Year	Months												Ø	% TAV compared with previous year
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat	1994	91,91	89,49	86,28	91,11	95,98	93,89	85,63	91,86	100,62	106,96	106,67	113,00	96,12	4,6
	1995	94,40	109,81	103,83	99,50	109,49	120,97	138,00	141,33	154,51	158,05	159,13	167,61	129,72	35,0
	1996	168,35	176,33	171,18	191,82	211,91	177,11	153,38	143,81	143,68	143,85	129,97	137,26	162,39	25,2
	1997	139,59	137,00	140,85	151,10	152,89	132,26	127,29	141,94	142,59	141,30	137,99	136,76	140,13	- 13,7
Rye	1994	66,81	66,78	65,40	65,38	64,11	63,24	61,01	60,99	60,54	59,27	59,71	61,36	62,88	0,3
	1995	60,24	71,60	68,56	67,27	68,17	74,58	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×
	1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×
	1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×
Barley	1994	62,39	63,25	61,76	61,80	61,05	61,13	59,35	60,54	71,11	73,36	77,92	84,08	66,48	- 9,2
	1995	86,90	104,22	98,99	96,54	103,18	105,51	107,46	111,39	111,65	128,11	155,50	174,51	115,33	73,5
	1996	176,68	183,40	171,71	163,57	159,93	158,53	152,54	129,19	121,31	118,79	120,03	122,62	148,19	28,5
	1997	125,93	132,36	135,99	133,72	129,78	129,25	122,63	122,52	124,77	125,68	122,69	122,75	127,34	- 14,1
Maize	1994	103,60	100,84	92,57	89,22	87,59	88,25	76,02	73,58	74,27	73,53	74,96	83,27	84,81	3,1
	1995	85,22	100,52	98,23	94,27	100,74	103,66	103,92	109,86	116,55	119,13	119,79	124,24	106,34	25,4
	1996	132,97	142,37	144,33	156,35	174,44	169,03	174,11	157,17	131,60	115,57	106,23	106,69	142,57	34,1
	1997	111,56	116,20	127,71	125,78	121,28	114,83	110,64	119,36	119,97	118,31	1 118,32	118,04	201,83	41,6

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.6.2. Market prices for cereals as a percentage of the intervention price (¹)

		1997					
		VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Belgique/België	113,35	110,69	109,92	110,09	111,62	109,25
	Danmark	116,80	116,69	112,75	112,25	111,32	110,40
	Deutschland	107,18	106,38	107,38	108,39	108,68	108,08
	Elláda	138,39	140,77	140,72	144,00	141,33	140,16
	España	129,78	129,53	130,91	130,11	129,56	128,94
	France	107,05	110,25	108,30	107,24	110,61	110,83
	Italia	120,58	120,62	118,42	122,91	124,33	124,27
	Nederland	110,07	—	102,40	105,22	—	—
	Österreich	110,22	104,64	105,76	105,56	104,73	—
	Portugal	120,18	116,57	115,49	120,76	119,44	—
	Suomi/Finland	—	122,48	122,19	122,04	121,22	—
	Sverige	110,89	109,95	110,62	114,66	113,82	—
	United Kingdom	136,56	128,82	130,85	132,94	128,84	
Common feed wheat (²)	Belgique/België	—	—	100,66	100,89	103,44	101,07
	Deutschland	103,16	102,70	100,81	98,86	103,31	103,48
	Nederland	111,04	103,34	102,61	89,64	107,23	106,35
	Portugal		112,38	106,41	116,22	115,26	
	United Kingdom		100,81	105,51	106,78	101,34	
Durum wheat	Elláda	—	140,92	147,74	173,06	186,88	185,12
	España	—	145,11	154,54	157,55	160,66	165,57
	France	—	167,80	176,19	177,93	175,49	175,63
	Italia	145,98	156,75	172,17	183,05	174,61	181,22
Barley (³)	Belgique/België	104,68	100,44	100,44	101,42	102,99	100,80
	Danmark	101,31	101,14	99,36	98,07	96,99	96,75
	Deutschland	97,86	99,03	96,07	96,48	97,52	128,99
	Elláda	130,55	135,47	136,32	134,13	138,37	138,40
	España	112,60	113,42	112,66	113,44	113,39	113,68
	France	99,38	101,29	103,08	103,76	101,98	100,05
	Italia	113,65	113,22	107,10	111,91	112,75	114,42
	Nederland	102,43	103,34	103,83	90,47	105,74	105,81
	Österreich	102,98	100,93	103,44	98,95	98,14	—
	Portugal	110,96	113,37	113,60	116,22	115,26	—
	Suomi/Finland	—	98,29	98,28	98,58	98,88	—
	Sverige	110,17	106,59	104,76	107,17	105,06	-
	United Kingdom	89,04	91,31	101,36	99,39	117,16	
Rye (³)	Belgique/België	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Deutschland (⁴)	:	:	:	:	:	:
	España	:	:	:	:	:	:
	France	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:
Maize (³)	Belgique/België	—	—	—	104,58	105,56	105,18
	Deutschland	—	110,61	114,34	103,22	103,69	105,68
	Elláda	—	—	127,72	111,68	107,56	106,58
	España	126,19	127,22	115,07	116,37	117,30	116,61
	France	112,71	114,84	110,06	102,47	103,04	102,71
	Italia	104,18	105,11	101,10	98,10	99,79	99,11
	Österreich	93,77	105,11	105,11	104,36	92,67	—
	Portugal	129,20	127,30	124,52	121,04	119,69	—

(¹) Average prices at certain representative marketing centres adjusted to the standard quality.
(²) Figures based on intervention price for common wheat of breadmaking quality reduced by 5 %.
(³) Feed grains.
(⁴) Rye of breadmaking quality.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(%)

1998					
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
9	10	11	12	13	14
108,34	106,90	104,46	101,85	99,51	—
108,95	107,53	106,27	104,57	103,74	—
108,12	106,39	105,58	103,52	104,83	—
138,58	137,02	121,35	122,20	121,24	—
129,16	128,88	127,38	125,93	122,49	—
108,95	104,77	103,50	98,88	96,74	—
124,28	119,78	119,56	117,27	118,70	—
–	103,62		—	—	—
105,32	106,15	106,13	105,73	104,89	113,36
128,83	127,59	125,09	120,36	116,62	—
119,47	118,50	117,39	116,57	115,68	—
111,90	110,09	108,77	107,60	106,79	—
124,14	116,68	123,72	122,04	138,05	—
102,16	100,09	98,11	95,41	93,19	—
104,64	102,76	101,03	99,82	100,32	—
105,52	103,01	101,76	98,75	97,58	—
114,17	115,18	113,81	113,03	—	—
98,65	96,49	94,35	88,73	92,85	—
184,59	186,02	164,63	163,32	162,02	—
167,24	164,83	159,00	151,79	141,13	—
171,62	154,55	140,64	105,22	125,41	—
180,96	172,93	166,11	159,72	149,38	—
99,47	97,18	94,92	—	90,99	—
97,23	95,70	94,93	93,51	94,05	93,53
99,92	97,72	95,46	94,26	94,84	—
136,61	131,39	117,19	117,25	116,32	—
112,68	111,49	107,81	104,69	100,85	—
99,59	96,98	94,38	92,18	91,36	—
114,85	114,35	113,47	112,50	109,67	—
104,70	101,80	100,07	97,80	97,70	—
99,16	100,89	99,46	98,39	97,23	95,93
112,60		-	—	—	—
98,02	97,31	95,03	93,96	93,17	—
102,71	100,86	100,01	99,69	99,57	—
92,22	89,90	89,17	86,74	90,85	—
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
104,63	102,63	100,33	99,07	99,87	—
107,88	102,89	102,03	102,53	105,42	—
105,93	110,73	104,12	108,78	118,21	118,97
118,32	118,23	116,55	114,31	114,07	—
101,95	101,34	100,06	97,80	99,14	—
99,17	98,81	98,04	98,77	102,03	—
94,85	95,59	95,71	95,26	94,67	—
116,20	113,60	112,23	111,06	110,68	—

4.1.6.3. Intervention stocks in the EU at the end of the marketing year

(1 000 t)

Products	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
1	2	3	4	5
Common wheat:	1 993	459	497	2 451
— Common wheat of bread-making quality	1 982	459	497	2 451
— Common feed wheat	11	0	0	0
Rye	1 208	793	1 049	2 708
Barley	3 276	1 344	798	7 757
Durum wheat	399	85	1	0
Maize	8	0	10	687
Sorghum	0	0	0	60
Total	6 884	2 681	2 355	13 663

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.2.1.1. Area, yield and production of rice (paddy)

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	3	4	5	5	6	8	9	10	10	11	13	14	15	15	16
EU-15	369	365	425	422	- 0,7	57,6	59,4	61,7	65,7	6,5	2 126	2 168	2 621	2 772	5,8
Elláda	23	25	29	30	3,4	76,4	81,1	83,6	81,3	- 2,8	174	207	244	243	- 0,4
España	63	54	107	111	3,7	61,1	61,5	68,8	72,0	4,7	385	334	736	801	8,8
France	24	24	23	20	- 13,0	51,6	49,6	49,7	60,0	20,7	127	122	116	121	4,3
Italia	236	240	238	233	- 2,1	55,1	57,4	57,2	62,0	8,4	1 301	1 374	1 360	1 442	6,0
Portugal	23	22	28	28	0,0	60,6	61,0	59,0	59,1	0,2	139	131	165	164	- 0,6

Source: Eurostat and reports from Member States.

4.2.4.1. **Supply balance — rice** ([1]) **EU-15**

	1 000 t wholly milled rice				% TAV
	1993/94 ([3])	1994/95 ([3])	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	3	4	5	5	6
Usable production	1 364	1 395	1 467	1 415	– 3,5
Changes in stock	– 13	– 17	– 14	43	×
Imports	438	393	496	538	8,5
Exports	163	189	146	278	90,4
Intra-EU trade ([2])	716	563	968	941	– 2,8
Internal use	1 770	1 742	1 848	2 098	13,5
of which:					
— animal feed	120	120	156	132	– 15,4
— seed	47	48	51	56	9,8
— industrial use	75	80	67	95	41,8
— losses (market)	30	30	9	12	33,3
— gross human consumption	1 498	1 464	1 565	1 803	15,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	77,0	80,1	79,4	67,4	– 15,0

([1]) Broken rice included.
([2]) Calculated on intra-import basis.
([3]) EU-12.

Source: Eurostat and reports from Member States.

4.2.5.1. Cif Rotterdam prices [1] for husked rice

(ECU/t)

	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Ø	% TAV compared with previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Round-grain rice														
1989/90	191,8	188,2	184,9	178,1	169,7	167,7	167,7	167,2	164,5	165,4	163,9	157,8	172,2	- 7,5
1990/91	153,1	151,5	147,6	146,4	149,9	146,0	152,1	165,5	169,3	171,6	178,1	172,1	158,6	- 7,9
1991/92	170,2	166,6	166,0	163,5	160,9	163,7	166,2	165,8	164,7	162,9	159,4	157,3	163,9	3,3
1992/93	156,5	158,3	163,8	162,5	164,4	165,5	165,9	163,7	162,6	164,9	168,1	169,0	163,8	- 0,1
1993/94	163,4	164,5	169,9	170,6	170,1	170,2	168,7	168,3	166,1	165,8	162,2	162,7	166,9	1,9
1994/95	162,2	160,8	160,8	163,0	161,9	174,0	177,5	176,5	177,2	174,3	243,2	247,3	181,5	8,7
1995/96	287,9	352,0	382,3	389,8	392,1	378,9	373,7	379,4	374,9	361,9	360,7	353,4	365,6	101,4
1996/97	345,3	305,3	290,9	303,5	321,2	328,5	306,0	293,6	286,9	290,9	307,1	323,6	308,6	- 15,6
1997/98	328,7	326,9	309,5	308,1	303,5	289,1	279,3	281,5	300,1	329,0	346,6	352,8	312,9	1,4
Long-grain rice														
1989/90	231,7	220,3	190,7	175,8	167,9	189,1	191,5	181,9	175,8	180,3	177,4	166,8	187,4	- 8,7
1990/91	147,7	141,2	134,7	137,2	147,4	159,4	178,4	191,7	198,9	213,5	226,3	214,4	174,2	- 7,0
1991/92	207,7	197,6	187,7	181,8	186,4	192,3	193,0	185,8	182,3	176,0	169,2	168,0	185,7	6,6
1992/93	170,5	176,3	181,2	174,2	171,6	166,9	165,6	160,8	156,2	156,5	162,8	172,9	168,0	- 9,5
1993/94	150,6	155,8	205,1	219,6	212,0	222,0	208,3	195,5	190,4	185,5	173,6	169,0	190,6	13,5
1994/95	176,3	174,0	174,0	176,3	174,8	182,2	181,1	180,1	182,5	202,3	257,1	261,7	193,5	1,5
1995/96	262,2	297,7	291,9	285,4	278,5	281,1	288,7	300,1	318,4	320,6	323,6	328,5	298,1	54,1
1996/97	330,4	324,6	318,2	324,5	349,7	381,5	380,4	388,5	378,1	377,5	388,2	376,5	359,8	20,7
1997/98	365,3	353,8	344,2	358,9	371,3	367,2	363,9	349,4	342,0	353,1	347,6	336,5	354,4	- 1,5

[1] Monthly averages. From July 1995, the reference price used to calculate import duties (Regulation (EC) No 1503/96, amended).

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.2.6.1. Average market prices (1) for paddy rice in surplus areas compared with intervention prices

Month	Italia (a)						España (b)	
	Cripto round-grain rice		Drago long-grain rice		Lido medium-grain rice		Bahia' rice	
	ITL/100 kg	% of intervention price	ITL/100 kg	% of intervention price	ITL/100 kg	% of intervention price	ESP/100 kg	% of intervention price
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IX. 1996	70 000	98,22	70 000	98,22	70 000	98,22	5 795	97,39
X.	67 000	96,70	67 000	96,70	67 000	96,70	5 780	99,93
XI.	63 750	92,01	64 750	93,46	65 500	94,54	5 750	99,16
XII.	62 000	89,49	63 000	90,93	64 000	92,37	5 750	99,16
I. 1997	62 000	89,49	63 000	90,93	64 000	92,37	5 850	99,16
II.	62 000	89,49	63 000	90,93	64 000	92,37	5 675	99,31
III.	62 375	89,97	63 375	91,41	64 625	93,09	5 675	97,67
IV.	62 500	89,75	64 500	92,49	66 000	94,64	5 675	97,18
V.	62 500	89,05	64 500	91,90	66 000	94,04	5 688	96,51
VI.	62 500	88,48	64 500	91,31	66 000	93,44	5 800	97,05
VII.	60 500	86,52	66 000	92,85	67 000	94,25	5 940	98,86
VIII.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IX.	57 800	87,86			60 000	91,15	5 250	94,19
X.	55 500	84,32	57 500	87,36	57 600	87,36	5 250	94,19
XI.	55 500	84,32	57 500	87,36	58 750	89,29	5 195	93,20
XII.	55 500	84,32	57 500	87,36	59 500	90,40	5 220	93,65
I. 1998	55 000	83,56	57 500	87,36	59 500	90,40	51 700	92,73
II.	53 400	81,09	57 250	86,98	59 500	90,40	5 200	93,19
III.	53 000	80,50	55 500	84,32	59 500	90,40	5 250	93,96
IV.	53 000	80,04	54 500	82,31	59 500	89,86	5 200	92,44
V.	55 250	82,94	54 500	81,82	59 500	89,32	5 200	91,89
VI.	57 500	85,82	55 800	83,27	59 500	88,80	5 230	91,48
VII.	:	:	57 000	84,57	59 500	88,28	5 250	91,44
VIII.	:	:	:	:	:	:	5 255	91,44

(1) Monthly averages.

Source: (a) Camera di commercio di Vercelli.
(b) Ministry of Agriculture.

4.3.1.1. Area under sugarbeet ([1]), yield ([2]) and production ([2]) of sugar

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	t/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15	2 064	2 024	2 041	1 991	- 2,4	7,54	8,13	8,56	8,06	- 5,8	15 859	16 767	17 780	16 347	- 8,1
Belgique/België	104	103	102	98	- 3,9	8,54	9,25	9,96	8,56	- 14,1	888	953	1 016	839	- 17,4
Danmark	67	68	67	66	- 1,5	6,45	7,41	8,03	7,82	- 2,6	432	504	538	516	- 4,1
Deutschland ([3])	518	514	504	503	- 0,2	7,35	8,14	7,97	8,01	0,5	3 826	4 202	4 034	4 049	0,4
Elláda	42	40	53	37	- 30,2	6,83	6,62	6,87	7,03	2,3	287	265	364	260	- 28,6
España ([5])	170	159	155	154	- 0,6	6,44	7,52	7,66	7,71	0,7	1 098	1 201	1 143	1 142	- 0,1
France ([4])	430	422	421	410	- 2,6	9,77	9,74	11,30	10,00	- 11,5	4 445	4 443	4 999	4 350	- 13,0
Ireland	35	34	33	33	0,0	6,34	6,68	6,21	6,30	1,4	222	227	205	208	1,5
Italia	267	248	275	265	- 3,6	5,58	5,79	6,32	5,89	- 6,8	1 491	1 437	1 740	1 560	- 10,3
Nederland	116	116	114	112	- 1,8	8,52	8,92	8,95	8,93	- 0,2	988	1 035	1 020	1 000	- 2,0
Österreich	52	52	51	51	0,0	8,06	9,51	9,02	9,00	- 0,2	443	492	484	483	- 0,2
Portugal ([5])	1	1	3	4	33,3	5,00	3,00	6,68	6,70	0,3	5	3	70	70	0,0
Suomi/Finland	34	35	34	34	0,0	4,74	3,74	5,24	4,50	- 14,1	162	136	183	158	- 13,7
Sverige	57	59	59	60	1,7	6,25	6,75	6,71	6,67	- 0,6	356	398	396	400	1,0
United Kingdom	171	173	170	164	- 3,5	7,11	8,50	9,37	8,00	- 14,6	1 216	1 471	1 588	1 312	- 17,4
EU-12	1 921	1 878	1 897	1 846	- 2,7	7,61	8,23	8,67	8,14	- 6,1	14 898	15 741	16 717	15 306	- 8,5

([1]) Area planted with sugarbeet exclusive of area planted for distillery supply.
([2]) In terms of white-sugar value.
([3]) Including production of molasses.
([4]) Area and yield, metropolitan France only; including the French overseas departments.
([5]) Including production of sugar from sugar cane.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.3.2.1. **World production of sugar and production of the main producing and/or exporting countries**

	Raw sugar and white sugar								
	%				1 000 t raw sugar				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	109 816	116 983	124 194	125 132	0,8
of which:									
Europe									
EU-15	15,1	14,5	14,2	14,8	16 589	16 932	17 692	18 583	4,8
America									
USA	6,3	6,2	5,3	5,4	6 921	7 238	6 593	6 731	2,1
Cuba	3,7	2,8	3,5	3,7	4 017	3 259	4 529	4 605	1,7
Dominican Republic	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5	579	508	670	687	2,5
Mexico	3,5	3,9	3,9	4,0	3 808	4 539	4 784	5 047	5,5
Argentina	1,1	1,4	1,1	1,3	1 202	1 612	1 393	1 649	18,3
Brazil	11,1	11,8	11,9	13,0	12 270	13 835	14 718	16 371	11,2
Asia									
India	10,7	13,1	13,7	11,5	11 745	15 337	17 058	14 439	− 15,4
People's Rep. China	5,8	5,3	5,7	6,0	6 325	6 148	7 091	7 415	4,6
Pakistan	2,8	2,7	1,9	2,1	3 044	3 105	2 350	2 679	14,0
Philippines	1,9	1,3	1,5	1,6	2 098	1 562	1 885	1 954	3,7
Thailand	3,8	4,7	5,0	5,0	4 168	5 447	6 154	6 243	1,4
Africa									
South Africa	1,6	1,5	2,0	1,9	1 777	1 732	2 471	2 419	− 2,2
Oceania									
Australia	4,8	4,4	4,5	4,7	5 217	5 129	5 618	5 882	4,7

Source: Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Organisation (ISO).

4.3.3.1. World supply balance and international trade in sugar

	1 000 t raw sugar				% TAV
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I) Supply balance (marketing year September/August)					
Initial stock	37 645	38 928	46 721	46 912	0,4
Production	116 121	125 857	123 156	125 478	1,9
Imports	34 537	37 888	36 003	36 681	1,9
Availability	188 303	202 673	205 880	209 071	1,5
Exports	34 350	38 612	36 981	37 771	2,1
Consumption	114 025	117 340	120 460	123 455	2,5
Final stock	38 928	46 721	48 439	47 845	– 1,2
of which: as % of consumption	34,1	39,8	40,2	38,8	– 3,5
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997 / 1996
(II) International trade					
Imports/world	30 064	34 700	35 226	33 264	– 5,6
of which:					
EU-15	2 042	1 787	1 868	1 883	0,8
%	7	5,1	5,3	5,7	7,5
Exports/world	30 042	34 706	35 280	37 021	4,9
of which:					
EU-15	5 171	5 414	4 209	5 152	22,4
%	17,2	15,6	11,9	13,9	16,8

Sources: (I) FO Licht — European Sugar Journal (for the supply balance). (II) International Sugar Organisation (for international trade).

4.3.4.1. Sugar supply balance (October/September)

EU-15

	1 000 t white sugar				% TAV
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total production	15 403	15 859	16 766	17 763	5,9
of which: C sugar production for export	1 991	1 581	2 370	3 146	32,7
Usable production (1)	13 412	14 278	14 396	14 617	1,5
Change in stocks	– 728	293	608	364	– 40,1
Imports (2)	2 154	2 190	2 263	2 282	0,8
Exports (1) (2)	3 679	3 621	3 325	3 835	15,3
Intra-EU trade	(1 680)	(1 666)	(1 860)	(1 800)	– 3,2
Internal use	12 615	12 554	12 726	12 700	– 0,2
of which:					
— animal feed	10	5	2	2	0,0
— industrial use	180	246	250	258	3,2
— human consumption	12 425	12 303	12 474	12 440	– 0,3
Human consumption (kg/head) (3)	33,5	33,2	33,5	33,3	– 0,6
Self-sufficiency (%) (1)	106,3	113,7	113,1	115,1	1,8

(1) Excl. C sugar.
(2) Excl. sugar traded for processing.
(3) Ratio of human consumption to resident population at 1 January.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.3.5.1. Average world sugar prices (1)

	ECU/100 kg				% TAV (5)
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paris Exchange (2)	29,91	30,69	26,99	27,30	– 11,1
London Exchange (3)	26,55	23,96	22,93	23,70	– 15,8
New York Exchange (4)	23,49	21,58	21,18	23,28	– 8,0

(1) Arithmetic mean of spot prices (June/July).
(2) White sugar, loaded fob designated European ports, in new bags.
(3) Raw sugar 96°, cif — United Kingdom, ex. hold.
(4) Raw sugar 96°, loaded fob Caribbean — Contract No 11.
(5) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.3.6.1. Sugar and isoglucose production, by quota

	Sugar (1 000 t white sugar)								Isoglucose (1 000 t dry matter)				
	Basic quotas		Production available 1997/98 (p)		Breakdown				Basic quotas		Production (p) 1997/98		
	A sugar	B sugar	Quantity of sugar carried over from 1996/97	Crop 1997/98	Production of A sugar	Production of B sugar not carried over	Production of C sugar not carried over	Quantity of sugar carried over into 1998/99	Isoglucose A	Isoglucose B	Total	of which: A + B	of which: Isoglucose C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EU-15	11 982	2 610	917	17 780	11 786	2 552	3 164	1 195	252	51	303	303	—
Belgique/België	680	146	70	1 016	680	146	184	76	57	15	72	72	—
Danmark	328	97	30	538	328	97	100	43	—	—	—	—	—
Deutschland	2 637	812	139	4 034	2 638	810	618	107	29	7	36	36	—
Elláda	290	29	—	364	290	29	—	45	11	2	13	13	—
España	960	40	174	1 143	960	40	143	174	75	8	83	83	—
France (1)	2 996	806	333	4 999	2 807	759	1 432	334	16	4	20	20	—
Ireland	182	18	18	205	182	18	8	15	—	—	—	—	—
Italia	1 320	248	11	1 740	1 320	241	3	187	16	4	20	20	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	690	182	—	1 020	690	182	148	—	7	2	9	9	—
Österreich	316	74	41	484	317	74	91	43	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	73	7	—	70	65	5	—	—	8	2	10	10	—
Suomi/Finland	134	13	—	183	133	13	18	19	11	1	12	12	—
Sverige	336	34	28	396	336	34	17	37	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1 040	104	73	1 588	1 040	104	402	115	22	6	28	28	—
EU-12	11 196	2 489	848	16 717	11 000	2 431	3 038	1 096	241	50	291	291	—

(1) Incl. French overseas departments.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.1.1. Area, yield and production of: (a) rapeseed, (b) sunflower seed and (c) soya beans

		Area					Yield					Production				
		1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1000 t				% TAV
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	EU-15	2 834	2 892	2 666	2 804	5,2	22,7	:	:	30,3	×	6 992	:	6 896	8 502	23,3
Rapeseed	BLEU/UEBL	15	12	8	8	- 1,3	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,8	2,7	46	35	24	24	1,4
	Danmark	171	156	108	105	- 2,3	20,7	20,8	22,2	27,1	22,1	354	324	239	284	19,0
	Deutschland	1 082	1 003	869	915	5,3	25,8	28,5	22,6	30,3	34,1	2 796	2 864	1 962	2 775	41,4
	España	69	87	84	62	- 26,1	8,0	6,6	14,8	14,7	- 0,7	55	57	125	92	- 26,5
	France	702	862	868	950	9,4	25,7	29,3	31,1	33,4	7,4	1 805	2 527	2 699	3 175	17,6
	Ireland	6	3	3	6	81,8	33,0	33,0	33,0	33,0	0,0	19	10	11	20	81,8
	Italia	14	44	93	101	8,5	20,1	17,5	21,5	21,7	0,9	28	77	200	219	9,5
	Nederland	1	2	2	1	- 75,0	33,0	33,0	33,1	33,0	- 0,3	4	5	7	2	- 75,0
	Österreich	71	96	72	60	- 16,7	30,4	:	0,0	23,4	×	217	:	:	140	×
	Suomi/Finland	67	85	62	60	- 3,2	21,6	15,0	16,0	16,0	0,0	145	127	99	96	- 3,2
	Sverige	128	102	67	62	- 7,5	18,8	18,6	24,0	20,1	- 16,3	241	191	161	125	- 22,4
	United Kingdom	506	441	430	473	10,0	25,3	28,8	31,8	32,7	2,8	1 281	1 268	1 369	1 549	13,2
	EU-12	2 567	2 609	2 465	2 622	6,4	24,9	27,5	26,9	31,1	15,6	6 389	7 168	6 636	8 141	22,7
	EU-15	2 958	2 448	2 494	2 388	- 4,2	15,3	:	16,5	17,7	7,3	4 526	:	4 125	4 227	2,5
Sunflower seed	Deutschland	203	56	44	34	- 22,0	19,7	23,2	23,9	25,8	8,0	401	129	105	88	- 15,9
	Elláda	20	18	22	26	17,0	15,3	15,3	11,0	11,0	0,0	31	28	24	28	17,0
	España	1 328	1 070	1 124	1 054	- 6,2	7,9	5,4	11,0	12,9	17,4	1 049	578	1 235	1 357	9,9
	France	1 023	958	911	875	- 4,0	23,1	23,1	21,9	22,9	4,6	2 363	2 215	1 995	2 008	0,7
	Italia	214	243	269	318	18,2	22,7	22,8	23,8	20,2	- 14,9	487	553	639	641	0,3
	Österreich	37	30	18	20	7,9	24,7	:	24,0	24,0	0,0	92	:	44	47	7,9
	Portugal	131	72	106	61	- 42,5	7,9	7,9	7,9	7,9	0,0	103	57	84	48	- 42,5
	EU-12	2 921	2 417	2 476	2 368	- 4,3	15,2	14,7	16,5	17,6	6,8	4 444	3 560	4 081	4 180	2,4
	EU-15	342	305	332	456	37,3	29,1	:	:	:	×	994	:	:	1 578	×
Soya beans	Deutschland	0	0	0	0	22,7	22,2	21,9	21,8	22,2	1,8	1	1	0	1	25,0
	Elláda	0	0	0	0	0,0	—	—	—	—	×	0	0	0	0	×
	España	6	0	5	5	0,0	19,9	18,0	18,0	22,0	22,2	11	1	9	11	22,2
	France	98	104	86	96	12,1	27,1	27,1	28,3	28,9	2,1	266	282	243	279	14,5
	Italia	191	184	227	338	49,1	32,0	32,0	32,0	37,0	15,6	611	588	725	1 252	72,6
	Österreich	47	16	14	16	14,3	22,5	:	:	22,5	×	105	:	:	36	×
	EU-12	295	289	318	440	38,3	30,1	30,2	30,7	35,9	16,9	889	871	978	1 543	57,7

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.3.1. **Internal and external trade: (a) rapeseed; (b) sunflower seed; (c) soya beans; (d) flax seed**

(1000 t)

		Rapeseed			Sunflower seed			Soya beans			Flax seed		
		Intra-EU trade [1]	Imports	Exports	Intra-EU trade [1]	Imports	Exports	Intra-EU trade [1]	Imports	Exports	Intra-EU trade [1]	Imports	Exports
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EU-15	1995	1 599	1 314	40	784	1 709	144	842	16 249	47	151	589	4
	1996	1 981	590	460	543	2 758	21	925	14 537	23	139	577	3
	1997	2 129	279	387	1 021	1 957	133	710	13 779	47	164	515	4
BLEU/UEBL	1995	341	339	0	222	61	12	102	1 244	0	39	233	1
	1996	428	75	12	197	172	0	52	1 191	0	49	235	1
	1997	373	25	0	283	255	0	76	1 203	1	74	236	1
Danmark	1995	100	83	0	1	11	1	20	105	0	3	2	0
	1996	161	10	10	6	12	2	4	75	0	4	2	0
	1997	54	5	0	13	15	2	8	69	0	3	2	1
Deutschland	1995	518	456	27	54	209	1	494	2 829	2	45	255	0
	1996	815	378	149	93	341	1	647	2 526	4	18	185	0
	1997	1 027	209	79	154	284	1	392	2 656	7	17	147	1
Elláda	1995	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	219	0	0	0	0
	1996	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	234	0	0	0	0
	1997	0	0	0	0	51	0	15	235	0	0	0	0
España	1995	5	0	0	108	507	1	21	2 827	0	2	0	0
	1996	5	0	0	45	508	1	26	2 297	0	5	0	0
	1997	8	:	0	174	282	22	30	2 701	0	5	0	0
France	1995	24	48	0	5	104	101	46	776	1	14	0	0
	1996	13	10	209	20	421	13	41	585	2	19	0	0
	1997	19	3	278	21	228	101	65	616	2	20	0	0
Ireland	1995	0	:	0	0	0	0	10	6	0	0	0	0
	1996	1	5	0	0	0	0	15	10	0	0	0	0
	1997	2	:	0	0	0	0	23	16	0	0	0	0
Italia	1995	8	2	0	13	108	0	6	1 276	4	2	3	0
	1996	1	0	0	1	162	2	2	881	4	2	1	0
	1997	2	10	0	4	150	3	4	757	21	8	0	0
Nederland	1995	212	93	1	120	434	1	43	5 334	16	42	47	0
	1996	176	47	1	74	609	1	12	4 960	9	37	115	0
	1997	257	5	1	125	417	1	12	3 806	12	35	77	0

Österreich	1995	0	1	12	1	22	26	19	1	24	2	0	0
	1996	3	5	0	2	61	1	11	2	4	2	0	0
	1997	3	13	5	2	34	2	19	3	4	1	0	0
Portugal	1995	3	0	0	79	167	0	0	895	0	0	0	0
	1996	1	0	0	50	216	0	0	713	0	0	0	0
	1997	0	0	0	139	123	0	2	627	0	0	0	0
Suomi/Finland	1995	54	4	0	0	6	0	29	127	0	0	0	0
	1996	29	6	0	1	5	0	18	143	0	0	0	0
	1997	44	6	0	2	5	0	0	185	0	0	0	0
Sverige	1995	82	18	0	1	8	0	0	4	0	0	1	0
	1996	147	30	0	2	12	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	1997	62	1	0	5	11	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
United Kingdom	1995	252	270	0	179	41	0	52	606	0	0	48	1
	1996	203	24	80	52	139	0	98	918	0	2	37	1
	1997	277	3	24	99	100	0	64	905	0	0	52	1
EU-12	1995	1 463	1 291	28	782	1 672	117	794	16 117	23	148	588	3
	1996	1 802	550	460	538	2 681	20	897	14 391	19	137	576	3
	1997	2 020	259	382	1 012	1 906	130	690	13 591	43	162	514	4

(¹) Based on quantities entering.

Source: Eurostat.

4.4.4.1. Supplies of rape and colza (seed, oil, cake)
(July/June)

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994/95 (¹)	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EU production	6 390	7 488	7 023	8 502	21,1
Imports (extra-EU)	1 400	882	397	207	– 47,9
Exports (extra-EU)	358	116	445	344	– 22,7
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	×
Availabilities	7 432	8 254	6 975	8 365	19,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	86	91	101	102	0,9
Oil and oil equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	2 556	2 949	2 631	3 263	24,0
— from imported seed	560	353	159	83	– 47,9
Imports (extra-EU)	5	10	11	14	27,3
Exports (extra-EU)	1 023	926	413	581	40,7
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	×
Availabilities	2 098	2 386	2 388	2 779	16,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	122	126	118	122	4,0
Cake and cake equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	3 578	4 128	3 684	4 568	24,0
— from imported seed	784	494	222	116	– 47,9
Imports (extra-EU)	686	792	1 006	535	– 46,8
Exports (extra-EU)	92	9	5	11	120,0
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	×
Availabilities	4 956	5 405	4 907	5 208	6,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	72	78	80	91	14,1

(¹) EU-12.

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.4.2. Supplies of sunflower (seed, oil, cake) (July/June)

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994/95 (¹)	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EU production	4 445	3 560	4 125	4 227	2,5
Imports (extra-EU)	1 656	2 330	2 646	1 252	– 52,7
Exports (extra-EU)	71	68	72	97	34,7
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	×
Availabilities	6 159	5 822	6 699	5 382	– 19,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	72	61	62	79	27,5
Oil and oil equivalent					
EU total production					
from Community seed	1 867	1 467	1 702	1 735	1,9
from imported seed	696	979	1 111	526	– 52,7
Imports (extra-EU)	102	160	34	36	5,9
Exports (extra-EU)	342	190	413	311	– 24,7
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	×
Availabilities	2 303	2 415	2 435	1 985	– 18,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	76	27	30	38	25,7
Cake and cake equivalent					
EU total production					
from Community seed	2 489	1 956	2 270	2 313	1,9
from imported seed	927	1 305	1 482	701	– 52,7
Imports (extra-EU)	1 468	2 007	1 819	1 177	– 35,3
Exports (extra-EU)	11	10	26	20	– 23,1
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	×
Availabilities	4 765	5 257	5 544	4 171	– 24,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	49	53	58	79	36,2

(¹) EU-12.

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate General for Agriculture.

4.4.4.3. **Supplies of soya (seed, oil, cake)** (July/June)

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994/95 ([1])	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EU production	889	907	978	1 578	61,3
Imports (extra-EU)	15 249	15 212	14 313	10 228	– 28,5
Exports (extra-EU)	40	25	28	39	39,3
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	×
Availabilities	15 763	16 094	15 263	11 767	– 22,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	6	6	6	13	109,3
Oil and oil equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	160	159	171	277	62,0
— from imported seed	2 745	2 738	2 576	1 841	– 28,5
Imports (extra-EU)	1	3	15	11	– 26,7
Exports (extra-EU)	741	511	816	606	– 25,7
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	×
Availabilities	2 270	2 389	1 946	1 523	– 21,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	7	7	9	19	106,2
Cake and cake equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	693	688	741	1 200	62,0
— from imported seed	11 894	11 865	11 164	7 978	– 28,5
Imports (extra-EU)	12 737	12 678	10 544	7 934	– 24,8
Exports (extra-EU)	1 295	735	737	891	20,9
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	×
Availabilities	24 130	24 496	21 712	16 221	– 25,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	3	3	4	8	116,0

([1]) EU-12.

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.4.4. Supplies of olive oil **EU-15**

	1000 t				% TAV
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU production	1 491	1 463	1 481	1 930	30,3
Oil imports	60	61	27	46	70,4
Intra-EU trade	370	350	409	500	22,2
Oil exports	100	75	135	150	11,1
Intra-EU trade	370	350	409	500	22,2
Change in stocks	– 8	– 19	– 8	242	×
Internal use	1 459	1 468	1 381	1 584	14,7
of which:					
— Industrial use	26	0	0	0	×
— Human consumption	1 396	1 468	1 381	1 584	14,7
Human consumption (kg/head) (1)	4,0	4,0	3,7	4,2	14,5
Self-sufficiency (%) (2)	97,9	99,7	107,2	121,8	13,6

(1) Ratio of human consumption to resident population at 1 January.
(2) Ratio of total production to domestic use.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.5.1. Fixed prices and average market prices in Greece, Spain and Italy for olive oil

	Member States	Intervention price (1)	XI	XII	I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1994/95						
Extra virgin	Elláda	204,00	244,77	241,06	241,96	253,33
olive oil	España	204,00	253,40	245,48	249,49	272,40
	Italia	204,00	289,48	263,14	279,45	279,76
Lampante grade	Elláda	173,32	206,77	206,68	201,66	208,33
olive oil 3°	España	173,32	236,06	221,73	235,05	261,90
	Italia	173,32	238,80	:	234,08	248,76
Refined olive oil	España	—	261,37	251,20	256,92	283,81
	Italia	—	261,90	238,82	262,56	286,95
1995/96						
Extra virgin	Elláda	191,00	303,96	330,72	363,53	351,85
olive oil	España	191,00	331,66	345,74	405,00	385,95
	Italia	191,00	313,72	362,40	394,38	390,67
Lampante grade	Elláda	167,57	259,96	285,50	316,75	280,80
olive oil 3°	España	167,57	322,14	332,89	390,12	371,34
	Italia	167,57	292,85	325,36	362,67	358,56
Refined olive oil	España	—	339,38	354,86	422,43	402,64
	Italia	—	320,73	359,87	402,82	399,28
1996/97						
Extra virgin	Elláda	192,66	362,39	293,19	296,67	286,48
olive oil	España	192,66	355,79	280,92	262,54	246,97
	Italia	192,66	403,72	343,22	357,24	373,35
Lampante grade	Elláda	161,98	287,36	237,05	238,86	228,71
olive oil 3°	España	161,98	329,30	203,38	234,21	216,34
	Italia	161,98	322,20	270,79	250,28	233,76
Refined olive oil	España	—	364,56	301,47	270,06	249,26
	Italia		361,29	310,25	281,08	266,33
1997/98						
Extra virgin	Elláda	187,24	241,66	228,21	211,83	199,33
olive oil	España	187,24	197,52	189,69	182,08	177,31
	Italia	187,24	304,43	256,08	251,38	240,18
Lampante grade	Elláda	156,56	153,04	151,02	145,00	138,73
olive oil 3°	España	156,56	179,90	168,96	159,65	151,97
	Italia	156,56	170,13	163,50	166,04	151,62
Refined olive oil	España	—	199,56	193,21	170,67	173,61
	Italia	—	198,17	186,63	164,89	177,04

(1) Institutional prices were changed on 1 February 1995 as a result of the new agrimonetary measures.

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; Greek Ministry of Agriculture; Spanish Ministry of Agriculture; Bari Chamber of Commerce.

(ECU/100 kg)

III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Ø
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
245,87	234,52	234,45	246,65	260,38	258,97	300,59	306,81	255,78
269,04	263,52	267,69	269,54	278,58	301,64	324,18	329,55	277,04
280,02	264,97	266,45	268,41	284,77	297,89	332,24	319,66	285,52
202,41	188,66	188,22	201,29	211,15	211,27	252,78	262,40	211,80
262,12	252,40	256,43	238,17	258,66	290,49	314,37	319,50	262,24
246,71	234,58	237,49	245,69	262,04	269,84	295,70	293,30	255,18
271,84	274,19	275,54	276,45	283,19	310,28	334,57	340,65	285,00
279,07	258,03	263,45	267,90	285,30	294,84	323,43	318,07	278,36
345,14	354,40	368,03	380,04	366,32	378,99	384,56	382,84	359,20
370,87	371,16	375,36	327,85	361,93	369,14	380,98	371,00	366,39
378,84	381,64	402,67	387,49	388,85	405,85	405,99	406,36	384,90
275,05	285,37	301,10	296,76	283,07	284,11	284,67	284,67	286,48
357,23	352,83	358,12	345,80	327,56	341,27	318,89	349,34	347,29
341,45	337,83	355,09	331,95	322,68	341,50	353,99	338,99	338,58
387,77	381,82	380,99	371,82	366,58	378,43	386,15	358,00	377,57
380,92	375,86	391,63	370,04	360,41	381,46	393,42	380,30	376,40
258,18	262,15	272,31	256,94	250,86	269,22	261,36	248,36	276,51
250,46	248,41	246,59	221,50	216,95	214,39	213,62	202,24	246,70
378,60	384,70	374,78	333,68	331,99	336,89	343,48	315,89	356,46
192,04	187,30	195,33	185,84	157,67	161,85	156,94	154,69	198,64
205,61	191,82	174,19	168,41	178,45	182,43	187,36	182,96	204,54
216,66	208,97	191,24	175,62	178,95	184,91	194,20	177,07	217,05
237,95	226,59	205,97	194,82	202,51	205,85	212,13	201,25	239,37
246,80	197,68	214,99	197,51	201,74	207,71	188,22	198,97	239,38
183,46	179,87	186,44	186,44	190,55	198,63	:	:	200,64
175,69	175,94	179,00	181,11	180,01	180,47	:	:	181,88
246,60	249,50	249,22	245,87	237,37	236,96	:	:	
130,38	125,77	130,83	130,83	132,07	131,53	:	:	136,92
149,62	148,03	152,02	150,73	151,61	152,75	:	:	156,52
149,45	149,45	149,45	148,57	146,92	147,16	:	:	154,23
168,91	167,53	170,56	169,31	169,56	172,65	:	:	175,56
172,16	169,10	170,30	168,48	166,38	163,62	:	:	173,68

4.4.5.3. Average monthly prices for oilseed products

(ECU/100 kg)

	1997						1998					
	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Soya beans (1)	28,457	28,876	26,403	25,302	25,249	28,717	27,100	24,798	24,046	22,775	22,642	21,875
Oils (2)												
Soya oil	49,045	51,282	50,379	55,468	60,962	56,804	58,175	58,401	60,184	60,530	60,698	56,874
Rapeseed oil	46,815	48,067	49,558	56,672	60,866	57,328	58,535	58,962	60,185	60,811	60,567	57,055
Sunflower oil	48,658	50,636	49,240	56,859	61,535	61,585	61,178	62,711	70,240	72,893	68,607	66,069
Oil cake (2)												
Soya cake	24,827	26,662	28,118	25,308	25,804	26,868	23,090	22,181	20,182	18,618	17,422	17,382
Rapeseed cake	11,931	11,482	13,150	13,735	15,404	16,446	15,992	14,797	13,396	12,300	11,763	10,338
Sunflower cake	9,604	9,893	10,732	9,920	10,192	11,006	10,393	9,905	9,129	7,998	7,387	7,420

(1) Unloaded at Rotterdam.
(2) Ex-EU factory.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.9.1. Apparent human consumption of fats, subdivided by: — base materials (pure fat) — processed products consumed (pure fat)

(1996)

		Base materials					Total	Processed products consumed						
		Vegetable oils and fats	Oils and fats of land animals	Oils and fats of marine animals	Total (without butter)	Butter		Margarine	Other prepared oils and fats	Other oils and fats of land animals	Other oils and fats of marine animals	Edible oils	Total (without butter)	Butter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 000 t	EU-15	:	:	:	:	1 284	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 284
	BLEU/UEBL	:	:	:	:	34	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	34
	Danmark	—	82	22	104	9	113	36	2	66	—	—	104	9
	Deutschland	1 465	417	67	1 949	493	2 442	455	69	434	30	691	1 949	493
	Elláda	:	:	:	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5
	España	1 028	157	—	1 185	21	1 206	86	131	123	—	845	1 185	21
	France	777	427	14	1 218	289	1 607	168	23	390	8	629	1 218	389
	Ireland	:	:	:	:	11	:	11	11	:	:	:	:	11
	Italia	:	:	:	:	126	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	126
	Nederland	452	15	32	499	56	555	131	140	2	2	224	499	56
	Österreich	:	:	:	:	34	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	34
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12
	Suomi/Finland	82	4	1	87	37	124	:	:	1	—	22	:	37
	Sverige	197	13	7	217	43	260	:	:	—	—	10	:	43
	United Kingdom	1 122	301	63	1 486	114	1 600	241	122	292	4	827	1 486	114
	EU-12	:	:	:	:	1 170	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 170
%	EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	BLEU/UEBL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Danmark	0	73	19	92	8	100	32	2	58	0	0	92	8
	Deutschland	60	17	3	80	20	100	19	3	18	1	39	80	20
	Elláda	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	España	85	13	0	98	2	100	7	11	10	0	70	98	2
	France	48	27	1	76	24	100	11	1	24	1	39	76	24
	Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Nederland	81	3	6	90	10	100	23	25	1	1	40	90	10
	Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	66	3	1	70	30	100	:	:	1	0	18	:	30
	Sverige	76	5	3	84	16	100	:	:	0	0	4	:	16
	United Kingdom	70	19	4	93	7	100	15	8	18	0	52	93	7
	EU-12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

kg/head	EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	BLEU/UEBL	:	:	:	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5
	Danmark	0	16	4	20	2	22	7	0	13	0	0	22	2
	Deutschland	18	5	1	24	6	30	6	1	5	0	12	24	6
	Elláda	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
	España	27	4	0	31	1	32	2	3	3	0	23	31	1
	France	14	7	0	21	7	28	3	0	7	0	11	21	7
	Ireland	:	:	:	:	3	:	3	3	:	:	:	:	3
	Italia	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2
	Nederland	29	1	2	32	4	36	9	9	0	0	14	32	4
	Österreich	:	:	:	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2
	Suomi/Finland	16	1	0	17	7	24	:	:	0	0	4	17	7
	Sverige	22	1	1	24	5	29	:	:	0	0	1	24	5
	United Kingdom	19	5	1	25	2	27	4	2	5	0	14	25	2
	EU-12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

4.5.1.1. Area, yield and harvested production of (a) fruit; (b) citrus fruit; (c) vegetables

	Area					Yield					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Fruits (excl. citrus)															
A.1 All fruit															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	16	16	16	16	0,0	452	451	311	:	×	705	721	498	:	×
Danmark	:	:	5	7	40,0	:	:	82	:	×	:	:	41	:	×
Deutschland	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Elláda	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	2 259	:	:	:	×
España	:	1 130	1 124	:	×	:	34	40	:	×	4 264	3 894	4 471	:	×
France	241	230	226	221	– 2,2	160	162	165	159	– 3,9	3 846	3 716	3 733	3 509	– 6,0
Ireland	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Italia	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	7 949	:	:	:	×
Luxembourg	:	:	0	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	×	12	8	11	6	– 45,5
Nederland	26	25	25	25	0,0	269 **	298	244	240	– 1,6	705	745	610	600	– 1,6
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	189	199	200	226	13,0
Portugal	153	150	147	:	×	38 **	:	40	:	×	581	548	589	681	15,6
Suomi/Finland	6	8	8	8	0,0	22	18	21	20	– 5,9	14	14	17	16	– 5,9
Sverige	6	6	6	6	0,0	:	55	53	53	0,0	33	33	32	32	0,0
United Kingdom	33	30	29	28	– 3,4	129	125	128	82	– 35,6	427	376	370	230	– 37,8
EU-12	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
A.2 Apples															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	8 167	7 453	7 584	:	×
Belgique/België	9	9	9	9	0,0	558	564	328	408	×	502	508	295	367	24,4
Danmark	:	:	2	2	0,0	:	:	90	:	×	38	30	18	:	×
Deutschland (1)	36	36	36	31	– 13,9	244	159	244	247	1,2	880	573	878	765	– 12,9
Elláda	15	14	14	:	×	219	236	239	:	×	329	331	335	297	– 11,3
España	45	44	42	41	– 2,4	167	172	206	212	×	751	757	865	869	0,5
France	70	64	63	63	0,0	314	325	318	322	1,2	2 195	2 079	2 004	2 028	1,2
Ireland	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	12	12	11	9	– 18,2
Italia	77	73	70	66	– 5,7	290	266	296	220	– 25,7	2 233	1 940	2 072	1 452	– 29,9
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	×	:	:	:	:	×	9	6	8	4	– 50,0
Nederland	16	15	15	15	0,0	331	373	291	280	– 3,9	530	560	437	420	– 3,9
Österreich (1)	5	5	6	6	0,0	294	314	270	313	16,0	147	157	162	188	16,0
Portugal	25	24	24	24	0,0	85	98	107	110	2,7	212	235	257	264	2,7
Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0	0,0	:	48	46	:	×	2	2	2	3	50,0
Sverige	2	2	2	2	0,0	90	90	85	85	0,0	18	18	17	17	0,0
United Kingdom	16	14	14	13	– 7,1	194	176	160	105	– 34,1	310	246	224	137	– 38,8
EU-12	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	8 000	7 276	7 403	:	×

A.3 Pears															
EU-15	:	:	138	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	2 276	2 536	:	×
Belgique/België	4	4	4	5	25,0	387	390	343	258	− 24,7	154	156	137	129	− 5,8
Danmark	:	:	0	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	×	:	5	3	:	×
Deutschland (1)	2	2	2	2	0,0	195	200	185	185	0,0	39	40	37	37	0,0
Elláda	:	4	4	:	×	:	150	180	:	×	76	60	72	58	− 19,4
España	40	40	39	38	− 2,6	146	131	171	179	4,8	579	523	665	679	2,1
France	15	15	15	14	− 6,7	223	214	231	183	− 21,0	343	321	347	256	− 26,2
Italia	53	52	51	45	− 11,8	184	176	196	122	− 37,5	970	913	999	551	− 44,8
Nederland	6	6	6	6	0,0	288	233	217	235	8,5	135	140	130	141	8,5
Österreich (1)	0	0	0	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	×	7	6	6	5	16,7
Portugal	12	12	13	13	0,0	96	62	78	126	62,4	117	74	101	164	62,4
Sverige	:	0	0	0	0,0	:	121	41	:	×	3	3	1	1	0,0
United Kingdom	3	3	3	3	0,0	75	117	133	80	− 40,0	26	35	40	24	− 40,0
EU-12	:	:	137	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	2 762	2 267	2 529	:	×
A.4 Peaches															
EU-15	:	241	227	:	×	:	112	141	:	×	3 627	2 706	3 191	2 433	− 23,8
Deutschland (1)	0	0	0	0	0,0	:	58	58	:	×	1	1	1	0	×
Elláda	:	53	52	:	×	:	125	150	:	×	1 035	661	780	270	− 65,4
España	75	75	71	71	0,0	116	88	123	130	6,3	871	661	870	925	6,3
France	23	22	19	18	− 5,3	146	148	149	162	8,9	331	326	283	292	3,2
Italia	78	77	73	67	− 8,2	155	125	161	127	− 21,0	1 220	963	1 176	853	− 27,5
Österreich (1)	1	0	0	0	0,0	70	135	142	:	×	7	6	6	4	− 33,3
Portugal	14	13	11	11	0,0	66	69	69	81	17,1	92	90	76	89	17,1
EU-12	190	240	227	:	×	187	113	140	:	×	3 550	2 700	3 185	2 429	− 23,7
A.5 Nectarines															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Elláda	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	142	96	117	30	− 74,4
España	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
France	13	13	12	10	− 16,7	152	156	147	175	19,3	197	203	176	175	− 0,6
Italia	35	34	34	33	− 2,9	152	108	164	103	− 37,5	530	366	559	339	− 39,4
Portugal	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
EU-12	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
A.6 Table grapes															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	.	0	0	0	0,0	:	300	:	:	×	1	1	1	:	×
Elláda	16	16	15	16	6,7	169	155	159	150	− 5,5	271	248	238	240	0,8
España	:	38	35	37	5,7	:	105	105	84	− 20,3	301	399	369	311	− 15,7
France	16	15	15	14	− 6,7	60	78	63	74	17,3	95	117	95	104	9,5
Italia	79	:	:	:	×	185	:	:	:	×	1 471	1 263	1 533	:	×
Nederland	0	0	0	0	− 100,0	:	232	:	:	×	0	0	0	0	0,0
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Portugal	8	7	7	:	×	69	81	80	:	×	53	57	56	60	7,1
EU-12	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	2 193	2 084	2 292	:	×

4.5.1.1. *(cont.)*

	Area					Yield					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.7 Apricots															
EU-15	66	65	65	:	×	94	62	86	:	×	619	402	561	444	− 20,9
Deutschland (1)	0	0	0	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	×	0	0	0	0	0,0
Elláda	5	5	5	:	×	158	100	86	:	×	79	50	43	43	0,0
España	25	24	25	25	0,0	81	58	79	51	− 35,4	200	139	198	128	− 35,4
France	19	19	18	18	0,0	82	53	97	88	− 9,7	155	101	175	158	− 9,7
Italia	16	16	16	17	6,3	112	66	86	62	− 27,9	180	105	137	105	− 23,4
Österreich (1)	0	0	0	0	0,0	:	79	74	:	×	1	2	2	2	0,0
Portugal	1	1	1	1	0,0	73	50	50	80	60,0	5	5	5	8	60,0
EU-12	65	65	65	:	×	95	61	86	:	×	619	399	558	442	− 20,8
B. Citrus fruit:															
B.1 All citrus fruit															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:		×	9 448	8 716	9 013	:	×
Elláda	58	58	58	:	×	202	181	213	:	− 100,0	1 172	1 048	1 236	:	×
España	268	272	276	277	0,4	189	175	153	195	27,3	5 076	4 768	4 224	5 398	27,8
France	3	3	3	3	0,0	87	103	87	90	3,8	26	31	26	27	3,8
Italia	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	2 931	2 607	3 297	3 122	− 5,3
Portugal	26	26	27	27	0,0	93	101	85	85	− 0,4	243	262	230	229	− 0,4
EU-12	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:		×	9 448	8 716	9 013	:	×
B.2 Oranges															
EU-15	306	306	304	:	×	186	170	169	:	×	5 689	5 203	5 131	5 877	14,5
Elláda	39	39	39	:	×	238	211	251	:	×	930	823	979	960	− 1,9
España	136	134	134	132	− 1,5	198	192	164	208	26,6	2 698	2 573	2 201	2 744	24,7
France	0	0	0	0	0,0	:	139	139	:	×	1	1	1	1	0,0
Italia	111	112	110	111	0,9	169	143	161	180	11,7	1 871	1 597	1 771	1 996	12,7
Portugal	20	20	21	21	0,0	95	105	85	84	− 1,7	189	209	179	176	− 1,7
EU-12	306	306	304	:	×	186	170	169	:	×	5 689	5 203	5 131	5 877	14,5

B.3 Lemons															
EU-15	96	94	94	:	×	133	:	:	:	×	1 279	:	:	:	×
Elláda	12	12	12	:	×	123	118	134	:	×	147	142	161	152	- 5,6
España	44	42	43	43	0,0	124	109	113	150	33,7	546	457	484	647	33,7
France	0	0	0	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	×	0	:	:	:	×
Italia	38	38	38	37	- 2,6	152	143	160	166	3,7	576	543	608	614	1,0
Portugal	1	1	1	1	0,0	85	110	90	90	0,0	11	11	9	9	0,0
EU-12	96	94	94	:	×	133	:	:	:	×	1 279	:	:	:	×
B.4 Mandarins															
EU-15	31	36	38	:	×	128	133	139	:	×	397	480	527	608	15,4
Elláda	3	3	3	:	×	110	97	100	:	×	33	29	30	29	- 3,3
España	12	17	19	19	0,0	143	144	152	188	23,9	171	244	289	358	23,9
France	0	0	0	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	×	0	0	0	0	0,0
Italia	12	12	11	11	0,0	127	138	152	163	7,2	152	165	167	179	7,2
Portugal	4	4	5	5	0,0	103	105	82	84	2,4	41	42	41	42	2,4
EU-12	31	36	38	:	×	128	133	139	:	×	397	480	527	608	15,4
B.5 Clementines															
EU-15	84	87	91	:	×	194	171	145	:	×	1 633	1 491	1 323	1 633	23,4
Elláda	3	3	3	:	×	157	127	160	:	×	47	38	48	50	4,2
España	58	61	63	65	3,2	215	187	151	181	19,8	1 249	1 139	952	1 177	23,6
France	2	2	3	3	0,0	110	135	70	77	9,5	22	27	21	23	9,5
Italia	21	22	22	22	0,0	150	130	137	175	27,2	315	286	302	384	27,2
EU-12	84	87	91	:	×	194	171	145	:	×	1 633	1 491	1 323	1 633	23,4
B.6 Satsumas															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	369	309	263	323	22,8
Elláda	0	0	0	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	4	5	5	5	0,0
España	16	14	15	15	0,0	228	217	172	212	23,3	365	304	258	318	23,3
EU-12	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	369	309	263	323	22,8
B.7 Other citrus fruit															
EU-15	3	3	3	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Elláda	0	0	0	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	3	2	2	:	×
España	1	1	1	1	0,0	210	210	220	:	×	21	21	22	:	×
Italia	2	2	2	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
EU-12	3	3	3	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×

4.5.1.1. *(cont.)*

	Area					Yield					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B.8. Melons															
EU-15	:	:	95	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	2 002	1 936	– 3,3
Elláda	8	7	8	8	0,0	200	217	205	204	– 0,6	160	152	164	163	– 0,6
España	47	42	43	43	0,0	187	205	225	214	– 4,9	877	860	968	921	– 4,9
France	18	18	18	17	– 5,6	185	183	175	164	– 6,2	333	329	315	279	– 11,4
Italia	20	22	22	:	×	213	212	223	:	×	426	467	491	521	6,1
Portugal	:	:	4	3	– 25,0	:	:	160	173	8,3	:	:	64	52	– 18,8
EU-12	:	:	95	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	2 002	1 936	– 3,3
B.9. Water melons															
EU-15	:	:	46	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	1 636	:	×
Elláda	14	16	17	16	– 5,9	464	389	424	391	– 7,6	650	623	720	626	– 13,1
España	22	22	20	23	15,0	266	332	326	355	9,0	585	730	651	816	25,3
France	0	0	0	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	×	10	9	10	8	– 20,0
Italia	18	18	6	:	×	340	326	392	:	×	612	587	235	:	×
Portugal	:	:	1	1	0,0	:	:	200	180	– 10,0	:	:	20	18	– 10,0
EU-12	:	:	46	:	×	:	:	356	:	×	:	:	1 636	:	×
C. Vegetables:															
C.1 All vegetables															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	56	:	:	:	×	257	:	:	:	×	1 438	1 408	1 292	:	×
Danmark	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Deutschland	78	84	90	87	– 3,3	287	290	308	299	– 3,1	2 236	2 436	2 773	2 597	– 6,3
Elláda	130	133	134	131	– 2,2	319	309	311	313	0,8	4 152	4 116	4 167	4 106	– 1,5
España	423	391	390	408	4,6	250	:	:	:	×	10 585	:	:	:	×
France	317	325	321	314	– 2,2	185	188	191	192	0,7	5 865	6 097	6 132	6 038	– 1,5
Ireland	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Italia	487	:	:	:	×	256	:	:	:	×	12 485	:	:	:	×
Luxembourg	:	0	0	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	×	2	2	2	2	0,0
Nederland	78	75	77	71	– 7,8	467	483	465	515	10,7	3 640	3 621	3 579	3 653	2,1
Österreich	8	12	12	13	8,3	:	329	329	353	7,3	:	395	395	459	16,2
Portugal	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	:
Suomi/Finland	8	10	11	10	– 9,1	299	235	209	259	23,9	239	235	230	259	12,6
Sverige	6	6	7	7	0,0	350	350	324	324	0,0	210	210	227	227	0,0
United Kingdom	141	149	147	137	– 6,8	206	193	207	208	0,5	2 904	2 873	3 048	2 854	– 6,4
EU-12	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×

C.2 Cauliflowers															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	2 217	:	x
Belgique/België	5	5	5	5	0,0	212	188	180	184	2,2	106	94	90	92	2,2
Danmark	:	:	1	:	x	:	:	70	:	x	:	:	7	:	x
Deutschland	6	6	6	6	0,0	260	260	272	260	- 4,3	156	156	163	156	- 4,3
Elláda	3	3	4	3	- 25,0	217	213	178	217	22,1	65	64	71	65	- 8,5
España	14	15	17	16	- 5,9	206	190	211	196	- 7,1	288	285	358	313	- 12,6
France	47	46	43	41	- 4,7	117	121	122	123	0,5	548	558	526	504	- 4,2
Ireland	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	11	10	10	9	- 10,0
Italia	34	34	36	35	- 2,8	188	185	174	188	8,0	638	628	626	657	5,0
Nederland	3	3	2	2	0,0	197	217	285	275	- 3,5	59	65	57	55	- 3,5
Österreich	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	9	8	11	37,5
Portugal	:	:	1	1	0,0	:	:	90	80	- 11,1	:	:	9	8	- 11,1
Suomi/Finland	1	1	1	1	0,0	40	50	40	50	25,0	4	5	4	5	25,0
Sverige	0	0	0	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	x	5	5	6	6	0,0
United Kingdom	23	24	23	21	- 8,7	140	125	123	124	1,0	323	301	283	261	- 7,8
EU-12	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	2 199	:	x
C.3 Tomatoes															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	13 427	12 822	14 565	:	x
Belgique/België	1	1	1	1	0,0	3 090	3 430	2 860	3 030	5,9	309	343	286	303	5,9
Danmark	:	:	0	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	20	21	19	:	x
Deutschland	0	0	0	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	x	25	27	38	33	- 13,2
Elláda	37	38	37	38	2,7	530	520	522	523	0,0	1 961	1 977	1 933	1 986	2,7
España	60	55	57	56	- 1,8	517	517	584	527	- 9,7	3 102	2 841	3 326	2 951	- 11,3
France	11	10	9	9	0,0	727	804	860	894	4,0	800	804	774	805	4,0
Ireland	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	12	8	7	7	0,0
Italia	116	115	124	110	- 11,3	481	450	526	503	- 4,5	5 575	5 173	6 528	5 529	- 15,3
Nederland	1	1	1	1	0,0	5 610	6 010	4 800	5 100	6,3	561	601	480	510	6,3
Österreich	0	0	0	0	0,0	:	1 106	1 056	:	x	15	25	19	18	- 5,3
Portugal	15	16	19	19	0,0	586	524	519	455	- 12,4	879	839	987	865	- 12,4
Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0	0,0	:	2 583	2 773	:	x	35	31	33	33	0,0
Sverige	0	0	0	0	0,0	:	2 969	3 103	:	x	19	19	18	18	0,0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0,0	:	3 174	3 431	:	x	109	113	117	115	- 1,7
EU-12	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	13 359	12 746	14 494	:	x
C.4 Aubergines															
EU-15	18	18	20	17	- 15,0	316	328	294	381	29,7	569	591	588	648	10,2
Elláda	3	3	3	3	0,0	277	320	267	297	11,3	83	96	80	89	11,3
España	4	3	4	4	0,0	295	437	335	343	2,2	118	131	134	137	2,2
France	1	1	1	1	0,0	270	260	240	230	- 4,2	27	26	24	23	- 4,2
Italia	10	10	13	9	- 30,8	305	302	238	402	68,7	305	302	310	362	16,8
Nederland	0	0	0	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	x	34	35	37	36	- 2,7
EU-12	18	18	20	17	- 15,0	316	328	294	381	29,7	569	591	588	648	10,2

(1) Apple production statistics for Germany and Austria no longer cover scattered trees (Steuobst).

Source: Eurostat.

4.5.3.1. Intra-EU trade and external trade in fresh fruit and vegetables (³) — EU-15

(1 000 t)

			1994 (⁶)	1995	1996	1997	% TAV 1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Intra-EU trade (¹) (³)	Vegetables of which:	Total	5 550	6 132	6 560	6 848	4,4
		Cauliflowers	300	283	350	344	– 1,7
		Tomatoes	1 053	1 202	1 275	1 680	31,8
		Cucumbers	586	608	653	655	0,3
	Fruits (²) of which:	Total	4 859	5 510	5 742	5 678	– 1,1
		Apples	1 321	1 646	1 646	1 519	– 7,7
		Pears	447	461	505	547	8,3
		Peaches & nectarines	619	555	641	573	– 10,6
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	2 784	3 041	2 964	3 110	4,9
		Oranges	1 240	1 432	1 370	1 350	– 1,5
		Lemons	335	368	363	413	13,8
		Clementines	834	793	744	796	7,0
Imports (⁴) (⁵)	Vegetables of which:	Total	1 019	1 109	1 123	648	– 42,3
		Cauliflowers	1	1	1	1	0,0
		Tomatoes	465	484	538	161	– 70,1
		Cucumbers	52	56	35	11	– 68,6
	Fruits (²) of which:	Total	2 243	2 612	2 790	2 802	0,4
		Apples	561	695	634	603	– 4,9
		Pears	229	269	245	261	6,5
		Peaches & nectarines	11	13	15	16	6,7
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	1 609	1 748	1 941	1 709	– 12,0
		Oranges	843	866	966	829	– 14,2
		Lemons	158	181	194	145	– 25,3
		Clementines	94	109	141	131	– 7,1
Exports (⁴)	Vegetables of which:	Total	1 151	887	974	1 264	29,8
		Cauliflowers	49	29	34	39	14,7
		Tomatoes	279	245	242	311	28,5
		Cucumbers	75	45	57	64	12,3
	Fruits (²) of which:	Total	1 226	1 024	1 248	1 217	– 2,5
		Apples	406	424	488	421	– 13,7
		Pears	89	83	117	158	35,0
		Peaches & nectarines	180	99	139	100	– 28,1
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	1 563	1 059	1 034	1 179	14,0
		Oranges	1 031	629	545	562	3,1
		Lemons	228	179	194	245	26,3
		Clementines	187	160	176	237	34,7

(¹) Based on entries.
(²) Not including citrus fruit.
(³) Including the Canary Islands from 1997.
(⁴) Including trade with the Canary Islands up to 1996 inclusive.
(⁵) Quantity (tonnes) of Canary Island tomatoes sold in EU-15: 1995 (334 452); 1996 (379 794).
(⁶) EU-12.

Source: Eurostat

4.5.5.1. Producer prices of certain types of fruit and vegetables

		ECU/100 kg				% TAV
		1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98 (³)	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples 'Golden Delicious'	Belgique/België	28,97	34,69	37,66	39,94	6,1
	Danmark	:	41,00	30,00	:	×
	Deutschland	38,19	46,36	38,10	36,46	- 4,3
	Elláda	52,53	54,90	46,63	50,09	7,4
	España	31,74	30,28	26,99	27,37	1,4
	France	37,3	36,98	42,53	35,81	- 15,8
	Ireland	:	:	42,80	:	×
	Italia	33,05	37,82	33,77	28,98	- 14,2
	Nederland	35,97	41,24	42,89	37,33	- 13,0
	Österreich	:	26,42	23,02	14,99	- 34,9
	Portugal	41,44	38,80	38,65	32,96	- 14,7
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
	Sverige	28,7	:	:	:	×
Pears	Belgique/België	45	51,69	46,70	56,28	20,5
	Danmark	:	34,99	44,00	46,55	5,8
	Deutschland	32,12	44,94	47,54	54,73	15,1
	Elláda	68,87	87,98	64,44	61,62	- 4,4
	España	31,85	49,38	32,50	40,60	24,9
	France	41,16	45,40	47,52	58,23	22,5
	Italia	43,92	46,13	37,01	67,17	81,5
	Nederland	57,28	58,68	56,24	63,53	13,0
	Österreich	:	:	:	:	×
	Portugal	27,1	56,54	46,95	27,10	- 42,3
	Sverige	36,67	:	:	:	×
	United Kingdom	44,29	38,36	42,71	55,16	29,2
Peaches	Elláda	32,92	44,52	40,55	65,69	62,0
	España	38,09	53,77	48,95	48,82	- 0,3
	France	51,67	72,76	77,48	71,13	- 8,2
	Italia	37,27	70,84	52,11	65,36	25,4
	Portugal	43,88	49,28	63,36	39,00	- 38,4

Nectarines	España	48,42	75,90	69,11	56,66	- 18,0
	France	68,73	97,93	91,57	93,55	2,2
	Italia	46,40	96,63	79,17	96,37	21,7
	Portugal	55,00	66,73	81,21	41,97	- 48,3
Apricots	Elláda	45,01	86,48	65,99	94,59	43,3
	España	47,41	62,02	61,67	73,01	18,4
	France	55,32	114,73	75,03	73,83	- 1,6
	Italia	46,86	94,58	92,98	72,95	- 21,5
	Portugal	30,48	52,26	113,04	44,68	- 60,5
Table grapes	Elláda	53,3	58,80	84,30	117,65	39,6
	España	51,72	67,88	59,90	64,60	7,8
	France	79,41	88,40	74,21	103,28	39,2
	Italia	30,93	42,33	36,33	38,36	5,6
	Portugal	51,59	49,96	54,38	58,54	7,6
Water melons	Elláda	:	:	:	:	×
	España	:	:	:	16,14	×
	France	:	:	:	:	×
	Italia	:	:	:	25,01	×
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	×
Melons	Elláda	:	:	:	:	×
	España	:	:	:	34,74	×
	France	:	:	:	:	×
	Italia	:	:	:	36,58	×
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	×
Strawberries	Elláda	:	:	:	:	×
	España	:	:	:	108,957	×
	France	:	:	:	:	×
	Italia	:	:	:	:	×
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	×

4.5.5.1. *(cont.)*

		ECU/100 kg				% TAV
		1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98 (³)	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Citrus fruit:						
Oranges	Elláda	32,97	36,22	25,51	26,69	4,6
	España	33,45	39,31	38,35	33,13	- 13,6
	Italia	32,46	38,36	32,87	26,93	- 18,1
	Portugal	32,05	35,18	33,38	28,80	- 13,7
Mandarins	Elláda	30,13	34,23	31,66	34,31	8,4
	España	49,04	76,33	70,18	56,23	- 19,9
	Italia	37,11	45,14	40,01	39,57	- 1,1
	Portugal	26,13	40,63	49,73	37,52	- 24,6
Lemons	Elláda	36,75	35,59	38,11	40,05	5,1
	España	45,77	67,27	63,46	45,21	- 28,8
	Italia	33,68	38,08	36,01	32,83	- 8,8
	Portugal	38,23	29,42	40,99	30,10	- 26,6
Clementines	Elláda	34,94	57,90	47,85	40,45	- 15,5
	España	39,73	58,12	62,85	45,60	- 27,4
	France	36,21	50,12	53,73	58,13	8,2
	Italia	:	:	:	37,29	×
	Portugal	26,48	36,69	38,78	25,43	- 34,4
Satsumas	España	28,04	41,25	44,50	33,24	- 25,3
	Portugal	39,69	34,05	25,23	:	×
Cauliflowers	Belgique/België	64,99	87,86	59,07	63,45	7,4
	Danmark	:	49,24	49,92	62,93	26,1
	Deutschland	32,16	34,89	29,57	33,18	12,2
	Elláda	43,43	47,19	35,67	42,97	20,5
	España	23,55	24,78	21,39	28,39	32,7
	France	30,38	31,77	24,54	25,88	5,5
	Ireland	:	54,76	42,52	41,64	- 2,1
	Italia	26,57	28,67	21,50	30,55	42,1
	Nederland	53,46	66,66	55,12	68,13	23,6
	Österreich	:	:	26,25	33,17	26,4
	Portugal	26,04	46,51	30,95	38,67	24,9

	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	86,60	×
	Sverige	57,08	:	45,78	54,06	18,1
	United Kingdom	24,55	28,28	23,95	37,14	55,1
'Round' tomatoes	Belgique/België (1)	51,99	47,27	65,24	98,74	51,3
	Danmark (1)	87,42	60,80	92,25	81,57	– 11,6
	Deutschland (2)	59,08	52,95	58,30	59,09	1,4
	Elláda (2)	43	39,44	35,50	51,68	45,6
	España (2)	43,29	36,85	35,55	45,84	28,9
	France (2)	51,96	46,30	63,17	60,18	– 4,7
	Ireland (1)	58,12	54,63	84,58	79,60	– 5,9
	Italia (2)	28,99	21,56	31,22	30,17	– 3,4
	Nederland (1)	58,29	49,07	69,03	:	×
	Österreich (1)	:	:	:	48,42	×
	Portugal (2)	21,03	22,68	22,14	37,65	70,1
	Suomi/Finland (1)	:	:	:	90,86	×
	Sverige (1)	:	:	:	100,18	×
	United Kingdom (1)	67,47	58,75	69,27	60,43	– 12,8
Aubergines	España	22,23	35,51	28,56	35,25	23,4
	France	69,2	84,40	78,73	95,42	21,2
	Italia	:	:	:	21,54	×
	Nederland	79,58	80,64	89,61	:	×
	Portugal	60,9	81,65	68,90	60,45	– 12,3

(1) Tomatoes grown under glass.
(2) Open-grown tomatoes.
(3) Change in marketing years from 1997/98 (Annex I to Commission regulation (EC) No 659/97).

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.5.6.1. Quantities of fruit and vegetables bought in

		1 000 kg				% of harvested production	
		1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98 (p)	1996/97	1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Apples	EU-15	:	206 615	349 341	279 864	4,6	:
	Belgique/België	16 602	200	796	4 980	0,3	1,4
	Danmark	0	0	0	0	:	:
	Deutschland	26 408	267	5 644	1 846	0,6	0,2
	Elláda	96 376	76 499	137 783	37 934	41,1	12,8
	España	64 981	30 693	112 624	78 012	13,0	9,0
	France	372 600	92 773	79 168	111 375	4,0	5,5
	Ireland	585	287	235	38	2,1	0,4
	Italia	25 910	2 559	5 855	39 006	0,3	2,1
	Nederland	13 518	392	4 207	1 533	1,0	0,4
	Portugal	1 102	1 853	1 619	5 078	0,6	1,9
	United Kingdom	10 647	1 092	1 410	62	0,6	0,0
	EU-12	628 729	206 615	349 341	279 864	4,7	:
Pears	EU-15	:	49 105	178 237	84 209	:	:
	Belgique/België	2 507	0	1 613	1 099	1,2	0,8
	Deutschland	172	55	92	0	0,2	:
	Elláda	1 922	502	1 371	60	1,9	0,1
	España	47 604	11 344	99 200	51 141	14,9	7,5
	France	21 929	22 814	44 482	10 051	12,8	3,9
	Ireland	0	0	0	38	:	:
	Italia	6 448	5 643	27 100	9 342	2,8	1,4
	Nederland	2 432	4 266	1 003	286	0,8	0,2
	Portugal	7 723	1 578	1 506	9 974	1,5	6,1
	United Kingdom	519	2 903	1 870	2 218	4,7	9,1
	EU-12	91 247	49 105	178 237	84 209	:	:
Peaches	EU-15	:	224 899	527 232	88 034	16,4	3,7
	Deutschland	0	0	6	0	0,7	:
	Elláda	657 409	169 734	313 986	5 976	40,3	2,2
	España	21 253	3 006	63 460	34 987	7,3	3,8
	France	47 162	39 840	65 086	35 535	23,0	12,2
	Italia	73 100	11 901	83 537	9 919	7,0	1,2
	Portugal	338	418	1 157	1 617	1,5	1,8
	EU-12	799 262	224 899	527 232	88 034	16,5	3,7
Nectarines	EU-15	:	73 148	239 628	70 848	:	:
	Elláda	103 580	29 839	87 636	1 744	74,7	5,8
	España	3 347	1 616	16 014	18 251	:	:
	France	35 399	19 577	61 295	36 647	34,8	21,0
	Italia	49 197	22 116	74 344	14 206	13,3	4,2
	Portugal	0	0	339	0	:	:
	EU-12	191 523	73 148	239 628	70 848	:	:

Table grapes	EU-15	:	2 058	12 963	119	:	:
	Elláda	18 279	1 613	5 309	0	2,2	:
	España	679	0	1 830	119	0,5	0,0
	France	1 254	91	5 824	0	6,1	:
	Italia	0	354	0	0	:	:
	EU-12	20 212	2 058	12 963	119	0,6	:
Apricots	EU-15	:	3 218	20 224	16 913	3,6	3,8
	Elláda	16 422	5	10	0	0,0	:
	España	34 009	3 121	17 029	14 809	8,6	11,6
	France	4 221	88	3 185	1 888	1,8	1,2
	Italia	280	4	0	216	:	0,2
	EU-12	54 932	3 218	20 224	16 913	3,6	3,8
Oranges	EU-15	:	184 718	122 515	143 800	2,4	2,4
	Elláda	106 036	80 983	95 077	42 136	9,7	4,4
	España	63 632	19 483	15 219	61 711	0,7	2,2
	France	91	752	589	246	49,5	20,2
	Italia	48 625	82 293	11 630	39 703	0,7	2,0
	Portugal	2 275	1 207	0	4	:	0,0
	EU-12	220 659	184 718	122 515	143 800	2,4	2,4
Mandarins	EU-15	:	4 943	4 386	1 836	:	:
	Elláda	3 386	1 432	2 824	655	9,3	2,3
	España	137	0	0	514	:	0,1
	Italia	974	3 324	1 562	487	0,9	0,3
	Portugal	0	187	0	180	:	0,4
	EU-12	4 497	4 943	4 386	1 836	:	:
Lemons	EU-15	:	4 588	4 118	7 866	:	:
	Elláda	424	24	948	35	0,6	0,0
	España	6 016	4 209	2 837	7 321	0,6	1,1
	France	16	5	38	0	:	:
	Italia	20	179	75	149	0,0	0,0
	Portugal	0	171	220	361	2,5	3,8
	EU-12	6 476	4 588	4 118	7 866	:	:
Clementines	EU-15	:	52 698	8 363	66 393	:	:
	Elláda	207	42	226	2	0,5	0,0
	España	37 470	41 793	5 160	63 293	0,5	5,4
	France	1 656	2 648	2 623	683	12,5	3,0
	Italia	1 314	7 844	354	1 249	0,1	0,3
	Portugal	0	371	0	1 166	:	:
	EU-12	40 647	52 698	8 363	66 393	:	:

4.5.6.1. *(cont.)*

		1 000 kg				% of harvested production	
		1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98 (p)	1996/97	1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Satsumas	EU-15	:	1 210	1 050	4 033	:	:
	Elláda	0	0	0	0	:	:
	España	589	1 210	1 050	4 033	0,4	1,3
	EU-12	589	1 210	1 050	4 033	:	:
Cauliflowers	EU-15	:	132 023	193 893	167 422	8,7	:
	Belgique/België	967	0	1 463	1 418	1,6	1,5
	Deutschland	10 203	10 880	17 934	8 046	11,0	5,1
	Elláda	0	44	0	0	:	:
	España	8 858	11 702	22 865	14 754	6,4	4,7
	France	147 877	70 271	105 389	69 195	20,0	13,7
	Ireland	752	77	232	11	2,4	0,1
	Italia	17 858	34 165	32 499	43 616	5,2	6,6
	Portugal	349	10	88	20	1,0	0,2
	United Kingdom	7 455	4 874	13 423	30 362	4,7	11,6
	EU-12	194 319	132 023	193 893	167 422	8,8	:
Tomatoes	EU-15	:	67 025	122 607	239 316	0,8	:
	Belgique/België	7 531	0	403	810	0,1	0,3
	Deutschland	59	191	190	0	0,5	:
	Elláda	2 977	794	1 100	36	0,1	0,0
	España	9 996	40 844	48 592	213 343	1,5	7,2
	France	6 644	14 351	9 326	2 865	1,2	0,4
	Ireland	97	211	91	34	1,2	0,5
	Italia	13 820	234	60 919	22 148	0,9	0,4
	Nederland	8 958	8 591	1 444	0	0,3	:
	Portugal	138	1 809	542	80	0,1	0,0
	United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	:	:
	EU-12	50 220	67 025	122 607	239 316	0,8	:
Aubergines	EU-15	:	5 336	11 499	4 034	2,0	0,6
	Elláda	1	380	31	0	0,0	0,0
	España	280	459	290	831	0,2	0,6
	France	97	228	522	0	2,2	0,0
	Italia	3	4 269	10 653	3 203	3,4	0,9
	Portugal	0	0	3	0	:	:
	EU-12	381	5 336	11 499	4 034	2,0	0,6

Melons		EU-15	.	:	:	:	:	
	Elláda		:	:	:	16 346	:	1,8
	France		:	:	:	70	:	0,0
	Italia		:	:	:	612	:	0,1
		EU-12	:	:	:	17 028	:	:
Watermelons		EU-15						
	España		:	:	:	6 086	:	0,7
	France		:	:	:	0	:	:
	Italia		.	:	:	764	:	:
		EU-12	.	:	:	6 850	:	:

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.6.1.1. Area under vines, yield and production of wine and must

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	hl/ha				% TAV	1 000 hl				% TAV
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15 **	3 485	3 394	3 361	3 353	- 0,2	46,2	45,8	45,2	50,4	11,5	160 846	155 495	151 767	169 129	11,4
Belgique/België	0	0	0	0	×	×	:	:	:	×	2	2	2	2	×
Deutschland	106	106	106	102	- 3,8	93,6	98,2	78,9	84,7	7,4	9 920	10 406	8 361	8 678	3,8
Elláda (1)	66	54	54	54	×	51,2	56,5	71,8	76,0	5,8	3 378	3 051	3 875	4 105	5,9
España	1 225	1 189	1 154	1 154	×	21,6	17,3	17,4	26,9	54,6	26 495	20 574	20 045	31 000	54,7
France (2)	877	869	877	887	1,1	59,4	61,4	62,0	64,3	3,7	52 059	53 325	54 354	57 047	5,0
Italia	896	866	861	848	- 1,5	69,3	67,9	64,7	66,4	2,6	62 068	58 776	55 702	56 321	1,1
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	×	170,0	175,0	150,0	128,0	- 14,7	170	175	150	128	- 14,7
Österreich **	50	49	49	48	- 2,0	37,3	54,0	43,6	44,0	0,9	1 865	2 647	2 134	2 110	- 1,1
Portugal	263	259	258	258	×	18,5	25,2	27,6	37,6	36,2	4 871	6 521	7 131	9 712	36,2
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	×	18,0	18,0	13,0	26,0	100,0	18	18	13	26	100,0
EU-12	3 435	3 345	3 312	3 305	- 0,2	46,3	45,7	45,2	51,2	13,3	158 981	152 848	149 633	166 919	11,6

(1) For 1994/95 and 1995/96, area in production.
(2) Area in production.
Source: Eurostat.

4.6.3.1. Trade (¹) in wine and share in world trade

(1 000 hl)

	Imports					Exports					% of world trade
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	(1996)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EU-15	:	32 665	32 984	35 785	8,5	:	41 118	39 571	45 018	13,8	69,0
BLEU/UEBL	2 222	2 315	2 318	2 430	4,8	172	332	197	228	15,7	0,3
Danmark	1 185	1 374	1 485	1 633	10,0	40	44	45	94	108,9	0,1
Deutschland	9 951	9 821	10 783	11 317	5,0	2 886	2 431	2 469	2 232	– 9,6	4,3
Elláda	35	36	40	134	235,0	659	594	485	472	– 2,7	0,8
España	516	2 433	1 111	126	– 88,7	88 184	6 482	6 964	9 159	31,5	12,1
France	6 660	6 109	5 080	5 640	11,0	11 142	11 451	12 958	15 247	17,7	22,6
Ireland	185	162	267	302	13,1	1	7	6	7	16,7	:
Italia	251	289	292	1 153	294,9	17 232	17 778	13 939	14 319	2,7	24,3
Nederland	2 316	2 051	2 175	2 109	– 3,0	135	99	126	245	94,4	0,2
Österreich	:	5	321	637	98,4	:	140	215	200	– 7,0	0,4
Portugal	949	787	516	435	– 15,7	1 859	1 636	1 947	2 450	25, 8	3,4
Suomi/Finland	:	280	264	307	16,3	:	2	2	1	– 50,0	:
Sverige	:	877	1 135	1 088	– 4,1	:	3	3	10	233,3	:
United Kingdom	7 644	6 126	7 197	8 474	17,7	50	119	215	354	64,7	0,4
EU-12	31 914	31 503	31 264	33 753	8,0	42 360	40 973	39 351	44 807	13,9	68,6

(¹) Intra and extra.

Source: Eurostat and OIV.

4.6.4.1. **Supply balance — wine** **EU-15**

	1 000 hl				% TAV
	1993/94 (2)	1994/95 (2)	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Total wine					
Usable production	163 913	155 423	154 696	169 129	9,3
Change in stocks	– 14 751	– 3 249	2 407	6 542	171,8
Imports	3 497	3 862	6 676	5 700	– 14,6
Exports	12 688	12 498	9 663	13 768	42,5
Intra-EU trade	29 107	31 346	29 996	29 316	– 2,3
Internal uses:	164 541	147 461	146 373	154 519	5,6
— losses — production	906	100	797	593	– 25,6
— marketing	266	210	248	492	98,4
— processing	34 736	21 816	15 547	25 399	63,4
— human consumption	128 633	124 588	129 781	128 035	– 1,4
Human consumption (l/head)	37,1	35,9	35,2	34,7	– 1,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	113,0	112,0	108,0	122,0	13,0
2. Quality wines produced in specified regions (Total)					
Usable production	54 507	55 119	57 818	62 703	8,4
Internal uses	52 625	52 950	53 728	54 518	1,5
3. Table wines (Total)					
Usable production	93 922	86 809	85 180	95 814	12,5
Internal uses of which:	96 543	78 778	75 701	83 484	10,3
— human consumption	71 466	67 581	67 898	66 717	– 1,7
— Community distillation (1)	21 242	7 226	3 675	12 696	245,5

(1) Excluding distillation for the production of wine spirits bearing a designation of origin and national distillation operations.
(2) EU-12.
Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.6.5.1. **Producer prices ([1]) for table wines**

	ECU				% TAV
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6
Type RI: Red, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl					
Elláda	:	:	:	:	×
Heraklion	:	:	:	:	×
Patras	:	:	:	:	×
España	2,850	4,482	3,816	4,654	22,0
Requena	2,850	4,482	3,935	4,654	18,3
Reus	:	:	3,342	:	×
Villafranca del Bierzo	:	:	:	:	×
France	3,464	4,181	4,003	3,935	– 1,7
Bastia	3,389	4,157	4,179	4,439	6,2
Béziers	3,424	4,142	3,971	3,866	– 2,6
Montpellier	3,527	4,212	4,022	3,959	– 1,6
Narbonne	3,490	4,202	4,084	4,005	– 1,9
Nîmes	3,460	4,197	3,992	3,979	– 0,3
Perpignan	3,413	4,074	3,906	3,765	– 3,6
Italia	2,812	5,270	4,096	4,605	12,4
Asti	:	:	:	:	×
Firenze	2,101	:	:	:	×
ecce	:	:	:	3,148	×
Pescara	2,526	:	4,023	4,185	4,0
Reggio Emilia	3,518	5,930	4,851	4,638	4,4
Treviso	2,617	4,736	3,752	4,099	9,2
Verona (local wines)	2,944	5,499	4,446	5,029	18,5
EU	3,432	4,237	4,014	4,030	0,4
Type R II: Red, 12,5 to15°, % vol./hl					
Elláda	:	:	:	:	×
Heraklion	:	:	:	:	×
Patras	:	:	:	:	×
España	3,205	4,457	3,934	3,901	– 0,8
Calatayud	:	:	:	:	×
Falset	3,307	4,296	4,067	4,216	3,7
Jumilla	2,973	3,822	3,775	3,680	– 2,5
Navalcarnero	2,570	3,983	3,337	3,450	3,4
Requena	:	:	3,935	:	×
Toro	:	:	:	:	×
Villena	3,416	5,110	3,724	4,061	9,0
France	3,152	4,006	3,730	3,889	4,3
Bastia	3,152	4,006	3,730	3,889	4,3
Brignoles	:	:	:	:	×
Italia	2,422	3,902	3,204	3,614	12,8
Bari	2,438	3,748	3,131	3,493	11,6
Barletta	2,301	3,766	3,138	3,377	7,6
Cagliari	3,344	5,200	4,302	6,445	49,8
Lecce	:	:	:	3,573	×
Taranto	:	:	:	:	×
EU	2,596	4,092	3,484	3,695	6,1

Type R III: Red, Portuguese type, hl					
Deutschland	81,030	118,254	125,877	68,098	- 45,9
Rheinpfalz-Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	81,030	118,254	125,877	68,098	- 45,9
EU	81,030	118,254	125,877	68,098	- 45,9
Type A I: White, 10 to 13°, % vol./hl					
Elláda	:	:	3,780	:	×
Athens	:	:	:	:	×
Heraklion	:	:	3,780	:	×
Patras	:	:	:	:	×
España	2,801	3,343	2,264	2,030	- 10,3
Alcazàr de San Juan	2,759	2,729	2,164	2,032	- 6,1
Almedralejo	2,719	2,918	2,264	1,991	- 12,1
Medina del Campo	:	5,303	3,935	3,854	- 2,1
Ribadavia	:	:	:	:	×
Villafranca del Penedés	3,407	2,542	:	:	×
Villar del Arzobispo	:	:	:	:	×
Villarrobledo	2,937	3,176	2,392	2,210	- 7,6
France	:	:	:	:	×
Bordeaux	:	:	:	:	×
Nantes	:	:	:	:	×
Italia	2,714	3,602	2,843	2,976	4,7
Bari	2,562	3,302	2,450	2,533	3,4
Cagliari	2,914	3,535	2,662	3,800	42,7
Chieti	2,718	3,363	2,398	2,681	11,8
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	2,845	3,770	2,904	2,924	0,7
Trapani (Alcamo)	2,348	2,991	2,141	2,345	9,5
Treviso	2,821	5,055	3,484	3,727	7,0
EU	2,725	3,522	2,671	2,736	2,4
Type A II: White, Sylvaner type, hl					
Deutschland	52,495	69,559	70,244	67,078	- 4,5
Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	48,472	67,565	69,703	66,667	- 4,4
Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	55,449	71,302	71,369	68,448	- 4,1
EU	52,495	69,557	70,244	67,078	- 4,5
Type A III: White, Riesling type, hl					
Deutschland	50,973	:	70,620	:	×
Mosel/Rheingau	50,973	:	70,620	:	×
EU	50,973	:	70,620	:	×

(1) Weighted average market prices.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.7.1.1. Area, yield and production of potatoes

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15	1 436	1 499	1 539	1 392	– 9,6	331	298	331	345	4,2	:	44 624	50 887	48 063	– 5,5
Belgique/België	52	56	61	55	– 9,8	289	352	402	464	15,4	1 504	2 117	2 470	2 554	3,4
Danmark	38	42	43	39	– 9,3	350	343	389	396	1,8	1 331	1 441	1 674	1 545	– 7,7
Deutschland	293	315	335	304	– 9,3	330	314	390	384	– 1,5	9 669	9 898	13 100	11 659	– 11,0
Elláda	49	52	50	35	– 30,0	224	216	200	233	16,5	1 097	1 006	1 004	814	– 18,9
España	206	211	209	167	– 20,1	197	198	200	205	2,5	4 058	3 914	4 184	3 416	– 18,4
France	167	171	175	173	– 1,1	325	342	357	387	8,4	5 434	5 839	6 248	6 687	7,0
Ireland	21	21	24	18	– 25,0	278	306	301	262	– 13,0	584	618	733	472	– 35,6
Italia	88	89	92	90	– 2,2	229	238	222	230	3,6	2 013	2 095	2 048	2 067	0,9
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	0,0	200	285	254	250	– 1,6	20	23	20	23	15,0
Nederland	170	179	185	179	– 3,2	417	410	436	445	2,1	7 088	7 340	8 081	7 973	– 1,3
Österreich	30	27	26	23	– 11,5	198	268	292	294	0,7	594	724	769	677	– 12,0
Portugal	85	96	89	77	– 13,5	154	150	154	141	– 8,4	1 306	1 439	1 370	1 083	– 20,9
Suomi/Finland	39	36	35	35	0,0	186	221	220	215	– 2,3	726	798	766	754	– 1,6
Sverige	33	33	35	34	– 2,9	307	328	346	357	3,2	:	1 074	1 201	1 214	1,1
United Kingdom	164	171	177	165	– 6,8	398	368	407	432	6,1	6 531	6 297	7 219	7 125	– 1,3
EU-12	1 334	1 403	1 443	1 303	– 9,7	305	300	334	349	4,4	40 635	42 028	48 151	45 418	– 5,7

Source: Eurostat.

4.7.1.2. **Area, yield and production of early potatoes**

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15 **	165	179	182	160	- 12,1	204	220	223	238	6,9	3 360	3 935	4 052	3 807	- 6,0
Belgique/België	7	10	11	10	- 9,1	254	310	316	403	27,4	178	310	348	403	15,8
Deutschland	21	22	21	18	- 14,3	247	256	307	301	- 2,1	518	564	645	541	- 16,1
Elláda	14	16	15	10	- 33,3	229	227	216	210	- 2,8	320	363	324	210	- 35,2
España	37	38	41	33	- 19,5	179	174	177	177	- 0,2	664	662	726	583	- 19,7
France	22	23	23	22	- 4,3	194	219	230	235	2,2	426	504	529	517	- 2,3
Italia	22	28	29	25	- 13,8	185	212	165	186	12,4	408	594	479	464	- 3,1
Österreich **	11	12	12	16	33,3	198	220	319	268	- 16,0	218	264	383	429	12,0
Portugal	15	16	16	14	- 12,5	207	200	184	214	16,3	310	320	294	300	2,0
United Kingdom	16	16	14	12	- 14,3	199	221	231	300	29,6	318	354	324	360	11,1
EU-12	154	169	170	144	- 15,3	204	217	216	235	8,7	3 142	3 671	3 669	3 378	- 7,9

Source: Eurostat.

4.7.4.1. **Supply balance — potatoes** **EU-15 ([1])**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1995/96 / 1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	48 059	44 371	43 322	44 975	3,8
Change in stocks	440	– 169	:	:	×
Imports	738	465	921	898	– 2,5
Exports	1 187	1 011	752	820	9,0
Intra-EU trade	6 420	7 738	:	:	×
Internal use	46 448	43 994	43 706	44 828	2,6
of which:					
— animal feed	4 753	4 095	2 547	3 362	32,0
— seed	2 962	2 856	3 266	3 285	0,6
— industrial use	584	581	730	776	6,3
— alcohol	584	581	730	776	6,3
— processing	7 840	8 066	6 940	7 068	1,8
— losses (market)	1 712	1 512	2 080	2 439	17,3
— human consumption	28 598	26 884	28 142	27 898	– 0,9
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	84,1	77,5	76,1	75,2	– 1,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	103,47	100,9	99,1	100,3	1,2

([1]) EU-12.
Source: Eurostat.

4.8.1.1. Area, yield and production of leaf tobacco, by groups of varieties

		Area				
		ha				% TAV
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Flue cured	EU-15	50 092	46 157	46 485	44 153	– 5,3
	Deutschland	1 394	1 251	1 291	1 446	10,7
	Elláda	11 097	10 435	11 482	10 435	– 10,0
	España	11 213	10 889	10 084	8 440	– 19,5
	France	3 816	3 582	3 342	3 337	– 0,1
	Italia	20 325	18 345	18 351	18 345	– 0,0
	Österreich	—	1	0	0	0,0
	Portugal	2 247	1 654	1 935	2 150	10,0
	EU-12	50 092	46 156	46 485	44 153	– 5,3
II. Light air cured	EU-15	24 584	23 522	21 617	20 817	– 3,8
	Belgique/België	27	25	24	23	– 4,3
	Deutschland	1 427	1 161	989	906	– 9,2
	Elláda	3 710	3 701	3 789	3 538	– 7,1
	España	835	1 036	1 016	913	– 11,3
	France	2 504	2 319	2 248	2 438	7,8
	Italia	15 549	14 863	13 109	12 547	– 4,5
	Österreich	190	146	87	90	3,3
	Portugal	342	271	355	362	1,9
	EU-12	24 394	23 376	21 530	20 727	– 3,9
III. Dark air cured	EU-15	21 170	20 896	17 991	17 281	– 4,1
	Belgique/België	386	339	356	322	– 10,6
	Deutschland	1 245	1 164	1 134	1 140	0,5
	España	3 899	4 371	4 130	3 860	– 7,0
	France	4 252	4 007	3 752	3 366	– 11,5
	Italia	11 388	11 015	8 608	8 582	– 0,3
	Österreich	—	—	11	11	0,0
	EU-12	21 170	20 896	17 980	17 270	– 4,1
IV. Fire cured	EU-15	3 117	2 875	2 870	2 986	3,9
	España	12	12	15	12	– 25,0
	Italia	3 105	2 863	2 855	2 974	4,0
	EU-12	3 117	2 875	2 870	2 986	3,9
V. Sun cured	EU-15	15 133	13 860	12 587	11 754	– 7,1
	Elláda	7 438	7 241	7 106	6 681	– 6,4
	Italia	7 695	6 619	5 481	5 073	– 8,0
	EU-12	15 133	13 860	12 587	11 754	7,1
VI, VII, VIII. Special sun cured	EU-15	45 039	42 268	41 337	39 212	– 5,4
	Elláda	45 039	42 268	41 337	39 212	– 5,4
	EU-12	45 039	42 268	41 337	39 212	– 5,4
Raw tobacco	EU-15	159 135	149 578	142 887	136 203	– 4,9
	Belgique/België	413	364	380	345	– 10,1
	Deutschland	4 066	3 576	3 414	3 492	2,2
	Elláda	67 284	63 645	63 714	59 866	– 6,4
	España	15 959	16 308	15 245	13 225	– 15,3
	France	10 572	9 908	9 342	9 141	– 2,2
	Italia	58 062	53 705	48 404	47 521	– 1,9
	Österreich	190	146	98	101	3,0
	Portugal	2 589	1 925	2 290	2 512	8,8
	EU-12	158 945	149 431	142 789	136 102	– 4,9

NB: Classification of tobacco varieties as set out in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2075/92, 30.6.1992.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha				% TAV	t				% TAV
1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23,7	26,4	26,5	27,6	4,2	118 521	122 024	123 015	121 761	- 1,0
14,6	16,5	19,6	20,1	2,6	2 041	2 066	2 528	2 905	14,9
26,7	29,3	26,8	29,3	9,3	29 644	30 624	30 791	30 578	- 0,7
25,8	26,6	27,3	33,4	22,4	28 944	28 969	27 509	28 177	2,4
21,7	23,5	26,9	22,6	- 15,7	8 273	8 412	8 976	7 554	- 15,8
22,5	26,2	26,1	25,9	- 0,6	45 691	48 000	47 841	47 558	- 0,6
	20,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	—	2	0	0	0,0
17,5	23,9	27,8	23,2	- 16,4	3 928	3 951	5 370	4 989	- 7,1
23,7	26,4	26,5	27,6	4,2	118 521	122 022	123 015	121 761	- 1,0
28,5	30,1	33,4	34,6	3,4	70 000	70 804	72 290	71 988	- 0,4
30,7	30,4	33,8	20,4	- 39,5	83	76	81	47	- 42,0
21,3	18,7	27,5	28,0	2,0	3 040	2 176	2 718	2 540	- 6,5
31,5	31,7	32,6	34,6	6,3	11 700	11 732	12 346	12 255	- 0,7
27,8	23,7	23,8	26,5	11,3	2 320	2 454	2 422	2 422	0,0
26,5	29,0	30,0	27,1	- 9,5	6 642	6 719	6 744	6 616	- 1,9
28,9	31,3	35,7	37,4	4,7	44 968	46 486	46 797	46 900	0,2
19,1	17,9	21,5	22,8	6,0	363	262	187	205	9,6
25,8	33,2	28,0	27,7	- 1,1	884	899	995	1 003	0,8
28,5	30,2	33,5	34,6	3,4	69 637	70 542	72 103	71 783	- 0,4
20,7	21,1	25,3	25,0	- 0,9	43 886	44 003	45 446	43 277	- 4,8
31,2	30,4	34,2	32,3	- 5,6	1 206	1 032	1 218	1 040	- 14,6
23,0	23,7	29,1	29,0	- 0,3	2 862	2 762	3 295	3 304	0,3
27,7	24,3	25,6	27,0	5,2	10 800	10 640	10 586	10 413	- 1,6
28,4	30,4	32,0	30,7	- 4,0	12 074	12 170	11 998	10 328	- 13,9
14,9	15,8	21,3	21,2	- 0,6	16 944	17 399	18 328	18 170	- 0,9
×	×	19,1	20,0	4,8		—	21	22	4,8
20,7	21,1	25,3	25,0	- 0,9	43 886	44 003	45 425	43 255	- 4,8
19,7	23,4	22,2	22,9	3,1	6 148	6 733	6 384	6 846	7,2
21,7	23,3	20,0	21,7	8,3	26	28	30	26	- 13,3
19,7	23,4	22,3	22,9	3,0	6 122	6 705	6 354	6 820	7,3
19,7	23,4	22,2	22,9	3,1	6 148	6 733	6 384	6 846	7,2
18,1	19,7	21,1	22,4	6,1	27 335	27 265	26 543	26 309	- 0,9
20,3	21,3	21,5	22,8	6,1	15 104	15 411	15 272	15 238	- 0,2
15,9	17,9	20,6	21,8	6,1	12 231	11 854	11 271	11 071	- 1,8
18,1	19,7	21,1	22,4	6,1	27 335	27 265	26 543	26 309	- 0,9
14,0	14,8	15,3	16,5	8,0	62 896	62 358	63 342	64 895	2,5
14,0	14,8	15,3	16,5	8,0	62 896	62 358	63 342	64 895	2,5
14,0	14,8	15,3	16,5	8,0	62 896	62 358	63 342	64 895	2,5
20,7	22,3	23,6	24,6	4,3	328 786	333 187	337 020	335 076	- 0,6
31,2	30,4	34,2	31,5	- 7,8	1 289	1 108	1 299	1 087	- 16,3
19,5	19,6	25,0	25,1	0,1	7 943	7 004	8 541	8 749	2,4
17,7	18,9	19,1	20,5	7,5	119 344	120 125	121 751	122 966	1,0
26,4	25,8	26,6	31,0	16,7	42 090	42 091	40 547	41 038	1,2
25,5	27,6	29,7	26,8	- 9,7	26 989	27 301	27 718	24 498	- 11,6
21,7	24,3	27,0	27,5	1,8	125 956	130 444	130 591	130 519	- 0,1
19,1	17,9	21,2	22,5	5,9	363	262	208	227	9,1
18,6	25,2	27,8	23,9	- 14,2	4 812	4 850	6 365	5 992	- 5,9
20,7	22,3	23,6	24,6	4,3	328 423	332 923	336 812	334 849	- 0,6

4.8.2.1. World production of raw tobacco and production in principal exporting countries

	%				1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	6 391,9	6 376,7	7 514,9	8 082,6	7,6
of which:									
— EU-12	5,1	5,2	4,5	4,1	328,4	332,9	336,8	334,8	- 0,6
— EU-15	5,1	5,2	4,5	4,1	328,8	333,2	337,0	335,1	- 0,6
— Turkey	2,9	3,2	3,1	2,9	187,7	204,9	229,4	235,4	2,6
— USSR/CIS	2,9	1,8	1,7	1,8	185,3	113,5	130,4	143,0	9,6
— Bulgaria	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,7	34,8	26,5	43,2	56,3	30,4
— Zimbabwe	2,8	3,3	2,8	2,4	177,8	209,0	207,8	192,1	- 7,5
— Malawi	1,5	2,0	1,9	2,0	98,1	130,7	142,3	158,8	11,6
— India	8,3	9,2	7,5	7,5	528,0	587,1	562,8	604,5	7,4
— Rep. of South Korea	1,5	1,3	0,8	0,8	98,6	83,9	61,0	68,0	11,5
— USA	11,2	9,0	9,2	9,2	718,0	575,4	688,3	746,4	8,5
— Canada	1,1	1,2	1,1	1,0	71,5	79,3	79,3	79,3	0,0
— Mexico	1,1	0,7	0,6	0,5	68,2	45,4	48,2	44,3	- 8,0
— Indonesia	2,5	2,7	2,4	2,3	160,0	171,4	177,0	184,3	4,1
— Philippines	0,9	1,0	0,9	0,6	56,0	65,5	64,1	47,8	- 25,4
— Brazil	6,9	6,2	6,0	7,5	442,0	398,0	452,0	603,2	33,5
— Argentina	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,5	82,0	79,0	98,2	123,2	25,5
— Peop. Rep. China	35,0	36,3	43,0	42,9	2 238,0	2 317,7	3 234,0	3 466,0	7,2

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and USDA.

4.8.3.1. EU share of world trade ([1]) in raw tobacco

	Provenance or destination %	1 000 t				% TAV
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imports	World	1 771,3	1 781,2	1 953,6	1 964,5	0,6
	EU-15	520,2	493,4	541,9	536,0	- 1,1
	%	29,4	27,7	27,7	27,3	- 1,6
Exports	World	1 695,4	1 766,6	1 993,0	2 039,7	2,3
	EU-15	209,4	283,9	219,9	168,3	- 23,5
	%	12,4	16,1	11,0	8,2	- 25,2

([1]) Excl. intra-EU trade.

Sources: Eurostat and '*Tobacco: World Markets & Trade*' (USDA publication).

4.8.3.2. EU tobacco exports to third countries — EU-15

Destination	t				% of 1997 total	% TAV 1997/1996
	1994 (1)	1995	1996	1997		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
USA	27 577	23 214	26 598	26 552	15,8	– 0,2
Russia	9 581	19 290	26 328	23 330	13,9	– 11,4
Switzerland	11 914	12 745	13 449	9 606	5,7	– 28,6
Romania	7 066	3 690	12 085	9 095	5,4	– 24,7
Poland	10 087	13 758	11 894	10 779	6,4	– 9,4
Ukraine	5 512	4 684	10 914	9 694	5,8	– 11,2
Bulgaria	1 594	5 606	10 011	3 656	2,2	– 63,5
Egypt	40 539	14 039	8 572	5 663	3,4	– 33,9
Algeria	14 685	17 791	7 146	6 573	3,9	– 8,0
Japan	8 748	10 062	6 984	6 826	4,1	– 2,3
Hungary	3 165	80 773	4 931	5 222	3,1	5,9
Czech Republic	4 596	6 163	4 389	2 474	1,5	– 43,6
Cuba	4 480	5 257	4 116	×	×	×
Mexico	4 058	1 220	3 254	1 770	1,1	– 45,6
Territory of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3 522	4 888	1 868	916	0,5	– 51,0
Others	51 287	60 684	66 706	46 099	27,4	– 30,9
World	208 411	283 866	219 938	168 255	100,0	– 23,5

(1) EU-12.

Source: Eurostat

4.8.3.3. Imports and exports of raw tobacco

EU-15

(1 000 t)

	Imports			Exports		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Flue cured Virginia	214,7	240,1	191,4	126,8	38,1	25,5
Light air cured Burley	67,1	66,7	63,5	17,7	21,4	24,3
Light air cured Maryland	1,2	1,2	1,2	0,4	0,3	0,1
Fire cured Kentucky	7,1	8,5	7,4	2,5	2,8	1,7
Other fire cured tobacco	11,2	8,6	8,3	1,0	0,6	0,7
Light air cured (other)	12,7	15,2	30,0	2,0	2,2	2,9
Sun cured	37,0	37,9	37,6	66,3	82,1	52,3
Dark air cured	32,3	33,4	31,7	23,2	21,6	15,6
Flue cured (other)	24,9	36,2	55,4	18,3	19,6	12,4
Other tobacco	9,1	8,8	13,2	17,2	14,2	13,1
Tobacco refuse	76,0	85,4	96,1	8,4	17,1	19,8
Total	493,4	541,9	536,0	283,9	219,9	168,3

Source: Eurostat.

4.9.1.1. **Seed production and related aid** (1997)

Product	100 kg							
	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Gramineae								
Festuca pratensis Huds.	50 949	0	10 600	28 000	0	0	700	0
Poa pratensis L.	79 850	0	54 580	2 000	0	0	50	0
Poa trivialis L.	2 655	0	2 650	0	0	0	5	0
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	513 155	0	222 720	0	0	0	53 000	0
Lolium per. L. (new var. & others)	312 527	0	118 090	84 000	0	1 240	20 000	0
Lolium per. L. (low persistence)	2 780	0	2 780		0			0
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	445 741	0	47 300	170 000	0	32 000	57 000	0
Phleum pratense L.	52 885	0	2 710	10 000	0	0	0	0
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festuca rubra L.	180 706	0	140 500	9 500	0	0	10 000	0
Dactylis glomerata L.	38 235	0	21 240	700	0	150	13 000	0
Agrostis canina L.	21	0	6	0	0	0	15	0
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis stolonifera L.	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis capillaris L.	346	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festuca ovina L.	5 917	0	3 320	1 200	0	0	900	0
Lolium x hybridum Hausskn.	31 539	0	10 680	1 600	0	0	11 000	0
Arrhenatherum elatius L — P	1 158	0	0	1 000	0	0	0	0
Festuca arundinacae Schreb.	32 553	0	1 990	50	0	740	20 000	0
Poa nemoralis L.	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festololium	1 000	0	0	1 000	0	0	0	0
2. Leguminosae								
Pisum sativum L. partim	1 645 012	0	252 420	260 000	350	0	857 000	0
Vicia faba L. partim	166 370	0	1 750	28 000	0	0	8 000	0
Vicia sativa L.	452 651	0	0	2 500	30 027	280 000	90 000	0
Vicia villosa roth.	2 725	0	0	1 000	0	1 500	100	0
Trifolium pratense L.	22 844	0	2 940	1 600	0	0	12 000	0
Trifolium repens L.	13 063	0	11 300	600	0	0	250	0
Trifolium repens L. gigante	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	17 969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium hybridum L.	280	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium incarnatum L.	13 019	0	0	389	0	0	3 500	0
Trifolium resupinatum L.	3 135	0	0	0	0	0	150	0
Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	51 795	0	0	0	0	22 000	0	0
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	96 324	0	0	5	21 000	14 400	45 000	0
Medicago lupulina L.	430	0	430	0	0	0	0	0
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	305	0	0	0	0	0	60	0
Hedysarium coronarium L.	2 238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Ceres								
Triticum spelta L.	34 409	0	0	32 000	0	0	0	0
Orysa sativa L.	52 960	0	0	0	33 000	0	18 400	0
— type japonica	268 869	0	0	0	0	163 000	0	0
— type indica	635 000	0	0	0	0	175 000	0	0
4. Oleagineae								
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	127 850	0	27 000	0	0	21 000	35 000	0
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	111 054	0	0	40 000	0	7 250	14 000	0
Cannabis sativa L.	4 600	0	0	0	0	600	4 000	0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

100 kg										
Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EU-12	ECU/100kg	1 000 ECU EU-15
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0	0	153	108	0	3 434	7 850	104	39 557	43,59	2 221
0	0	21 240	0	0	0	1 980	0	77 870	38,52	3 076
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 655	38,88	103
0	260	191 325	0	0	0	0	45 850	513 155	34,90	17 909
6 651	460	31 201	0	0	580	3 200	47 105	308 747	25,96	8 113
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 780	19,20	53
61 901	5 790	58 847	0	0	320	0	12 583	445 421	21,13	9 419
0	15	27	20	0	21 070	17 950	1 093	13 845	83,56	4 419
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,96	0
0	0	13 967	0	0	28	5 070	1 641	175 608	36,83	6 655
1 305	0	112	61	0	200	440	1 027	37 534	52,77	2 018
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	75,95	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,95	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	75,95	1
0	0	345	0	0	0	0	1	346	75,95	26
0	0	454	0	0	0	0	43	5 917	43,59	258
0	0	1 200	870	0	0	190	5 999	30 479	21,13	666
0	0	0	158	0	0	0	0	1 000	67,14	78
750	0	8 925	0	0	15	0	83	32 538	58,93	1 918
0	0	404	0	0	0	0	0	404	38,88	16
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 000	32,36	32
0	2 150	1 150	57 322	0	4 620	0	210 000	1 583 070	0,00	0
0	210	0	13 700	0	510	0	114 200	152 160	0,00	0
47 113	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 011	452 651	30,67	13 883
79	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	2 725	24,03	65
538	0	6	461	0	990	4 250	59	17 143	53,49	1 222
3	0	0	0	0	0	720	190	12 343	75,11	981
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	70,76	2
17 958	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	17 969	45,76	822
0	0	0	0	0	0	260	0	20	45,89	13
9 130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 019	45,76	596
2 985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 135	45,76	143
29 795	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51 795	22,10	1 145
15 895	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	96 300	36,59	3 524
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	430	31,88	14
245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	305	20,04	6
2 238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 238	36,47	82
389	0	0	2 020	0	0	0	0	32 389	14,37	494
0	0	0	0	1 560	0	0	0	52 960	0,00	0
105 869	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268 869	14,85	3 993
460 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	635 000	17,27	10 966
0	0	32 850	0	0	0	0	12 000	127 850	28,38	3 628
0	0	0	860	0	1 944	0	47 000	108 250	22,46	2 494
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 600	20,53	94

4.9.1.2. **Area under seed** (1997/98)

Product	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Graminae							
Festuca pratensis Huds.	7 090	0	1 457	3 216	0	0	104
Poa pratensis L.	8 836	60	5 529	557	0	0	11
Poa palustris & triviali	260	0	259	0	0	0	1
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	44 613	575	15 087	5 795	0	0	4 764
Lolium per. L. (new var. & others)	30 002	640	15 267	4 194	0	100	1 250
Lolium per. L. (low persistence)	285	0	285	0	0	0	0
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	35 714	2 197	3 760	14 782	0	2 700	4 945
Phleum pratense L.	11 082	9	474	2 056	0	0	0
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festuca rubra L.	21 532	87	15 473	1 916	0	0	1 382
Dactylis glomerata L.	5 011	20	2 448	272	0	29	1 837
Agrostis canina L.	3	0		0	0	0	3
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Agrostis stolonifera L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis capillaris L.	115	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festuca ovina L.	1 240	36	392	609	0	0	127
Lolium x Boucheanum Kunth	3 016	17	934	234	0	0	1 045
Arrhenatherum elatius L — P	240	0	0	200	0	0	0
Festuca arundinacae Schreb.	3 498	0	222	9	0	89	2 315
Poa nemoralis L.	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festololium	219	0	0	219	0	0	0
2. Leguminosae							
Pisum sativum L. partim.	50 088	102	11 373	7 773	28	0	17 071
Vicia faba L. partim	6 840	0	52	960	0	0	460
Vicia sativa L.	38 948	7	7	257	2 405	30 000	3 824
Vicia villosa roth.	407	0	0	186	0	190	3
Trifolium pratense L.	8 077	0	552	1 103	0	0	4 288
Trifolium repens L.	2 758	0	2 255	341	0	0	18
Trifolium repens L. gigante	51	0		37	0	0	0
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	2 896	0	4	0	0	0	10
Trifolium hybridum L.	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium incarnatum L.	1 912	0	0	65	0	0	580
Trifolium resupinatum L.	535	0	0	0	0	0	50
Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	10 340	0	0	0	407	4 500	0
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	14 785	0	0	5	0	1 400	10 254
Medicago lupulina L.	38	0	38	0	0	0	0
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	72	0	0	0	0	0	37
Hedysarium coronarium L.	343	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Ceres							
Triticum spelta L.	1 214	441	0	695	0	0	0
Orysa sativa L.	836	0	0	0	356	0	460
— type japonica	3 651	0	0	0	0	2 300	0
— type indica	13 088	0	0	0	0	2 200	0
4. Oleagineae							
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	26 555	7 222	2 000	0	0	2 900	8 702
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	19 021	0	0	3 345	0	475	911
Cannabis sativa L.	537	0	0	0	0	117	420

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(ha)

Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EU-12
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0	0	0	30	18	0	981	1 271	13	4 820
0	0	0	2 345	0	0	0	334	0	8 502
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260
134	0	24	13 435	0	0	58	346	4 395	44 209
522	478	38	3 359	0	0	0	0	4 154	30 002
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285
0	2 002	526	3 649	0	0	32	2	1 119	35 680
0	0	3	4	7	0	4 900	3 440	189	2 735
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1 570	0	0	4	786	314	20 742
0	112	0	16	17	0	10	116	134	4 868
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	112	0	0	0	0	3	115
0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	13	1 240
0	0	0	99	68	0	0	21	598	2 927
0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	200
0	74	0	763	0	0	5	0	21	3 493
0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	46
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219
0	0	51	23	2 485	0	154	4 005	7 023	43 444
0	0	6	0	212	0	17	46	5 087	6 565
0	2 248	0	0	0	0	0	12	188	38 936
0	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	18	407
0	130	0	3	297	0	521	1 107	76	6 152
0	2	0	0	0	0	0	142	0	2 616
0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51
0	2 877	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2 896
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0
0	1 267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 912
0	468	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	535
0	5 433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 340
0	3 096	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	14 755
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
0	343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	343
0	19	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	1 155
0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	836
0	1 351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 651
0	10 888	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 088
0	0	0	3 468	0	0	0	0	2 263	26 555
0	0	0	0	86	0	243	426	13 535	18 266
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	537

4.10.1.1. **Area, yield and production of hops**

		Belgique/België	Deutschland	España	France	Ireland	Österreich	Portugal	United Kingdom	EU-15
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of holdings	1995	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1996	77	2 950	1 137	137	2	80	32	201	4 616
	1997	64	2 790	829	131	2	81	32	194	4 123
	% TAV $\frac{1997}{1996}$	– 16,9	– 5,4	– 27,1	– 4,4	0,0	1,3	0,0	– 3,5	– 10,7
Area (ha)	1995	374	21 885	1 102	670	8	244	121	3 095	27 499
	1996	341	21 813	930	710	7	253	128	3 148	27 331
	1997	305	21 381	883	774	7	248	123	3 064	26 786
	% TAV $\frac{1997}{1996}$	– 10,6	– 2,0	– 5,1	9,0	0,0	– 2,0	– 3,9	– 2,7	– 2,0
	% of total 1997	1,1	79,8	3,3	2,9	0,0	0,9	0,5	11,4	100
Area under hops per holding (ha)	1995	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1996	4,4	7,4	0,8	5,2	3,5	3,2	4,0	15,7	5,9
	1997	4,8	7,7	1,1	5,9	3,5	3,1	3,8	15,8	6,5
	% TAV $\frac{1997}{1996}$	9,1	4,1	37,5	13,5	0,0	– 3,1	– 5,0	0,6	10,2
Yield (100 kg/ha)	1995	16,1	15,6	15,4	16,5	13,0	13,8	10,5	13,2	15,3
	1996	17,1	17,7	12,7	16,1	11,9	13,4	12,3	16,5	17,3
	1997	18,0	15,9	13,1	14,8	12,6	15,3	8,3	14,6	15,6
	% TAV $\frac{1997}{1996}$	5,3	– 10,2	3,1	– 8,1	5,9	14,2	– 32,5	– 11,5	– 9,8
Production (t)	1995	603	34 054	1 692	1 104	10	336	127	4 078	42 004
	1996	584	38 704	1 184	1 145	8	339	158	5 181	47 303
	1997	550	34 052	1 158	1 149	9	379	102	4 476	41 873
	% TAV $\frac{1997}{1996}$	– 5,8	– 12,0	– 2,2	0,4	12,5	10,6	– 35,4	– 13,6	– 11,5

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.10.4.1. **Market balance — hops**

		Unit	EU-15				% TAV	World				% TAV
			1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hops												
A	Area	1 000 ha	27,65	27,50	27,33	26,79	− 2,0	86,39	85,00	82,41	78,00	− 5,4
B	Yield	t/ha	1,40	1,43	1,73	1,56	− 9,8	1,40	1,49	1,55	1,54	− 0,7
C = A x B	Production: hops	1 000 t	38,71	39,32	47,30	41,87	− 11,5	120,95	127,67	127,47	120,12	− 5,8
D	of which — alpha acid	%	4,58	5,76	7,68	8,75	13,9	6,20	6,70	7,37	7,75	5,2
E = C x D/100	— alpha acid	t	1 772,79	2 264,96	3 632,64	3 663,63	0,9	7 498,91	8 553,89	9 394,54	9 309,30	− 0,9
Beer												
F	Beer production (1)	Mio hl	316,78	318,60	317,90	317,00	− 0,3	1 189,55	1 250,00	1 260,00	1 260,00	0,0
G	of which — alpha acid	grams/hl	:	:	:	:	×	6,90	6,50	6,40	:	×
H = F x G x 1 000	— alpha acid	t	:	:	:	:	×	8 207,86	8 125,00	8 000,00	:	×

(1) Following year.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.10.5.1. **Market price for hops**

		Zentner = 50 kg				% TAV
		1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97
1		2	3	4	5	6
EU-15 (no contract)	ECU	123	140	98	64	– 34,7
EU-15 (under contract)	ECU	161	197	194	202	4,1
	Total ECU	153	186	164	164	0,0
Belgique/België	BEF	5 157	5 471	4 016	3 049	– 24,1
Deutschland	DEM	288	350	313	297	– 5,1
España	ESP	19 466	23 621	26 453	23 888	– 9,7
France	FRF	1 330	1 346	1 304	1 583	21,4
Ireland	IEP	172	238	276	293	6,2
Österreich	ATS	3 867	3 672	3 570	3 471	– 2,8
Portugal	PTE	12 430	26 245	18 070	18 700	3,5
United Kingdom	GBP	146	192	160	187	16,9
EU-12 (no contract)	ECU	123	140	98	64	– 34,7
EU-12 (under contract)	ECU	159	196	194	202	4,1
	Total ECU	117	152	163	162	– 0,6

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.1.1. Area, production and yield of cotton (unginned and ginned)

	Elláda					España					EU-15				
	1994	1995	1996	1997	% TAV 1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	% TAV 1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	% TAV 1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Area (1 000 ha)	382,6	440,6	423,0	396,1	- 6,4	40,0	32,0	78,9	113,6	44,0	422,6	472,6	501,9	509,7	1,6
Production (t):															
unginned cotton	1 181 449	1 353 244	962 480	1 058 918	10,0	136 562	101 556	301 241	368 848	22,4	1 318 011	1 454 800	1 263 721	1 427 766	13,0
ginned cotton	386 635	438 451	297 366	354 113	19,1	44 806	33 812	96 071	123 517	28,6	431 441	472 263	393 437	477 630	21,4
cotton seed	635 432	711 806	508 597	560 535	10,2	70 656	53 532	160 209	192 501	20,2	706 088	765 338	668 806	753 036	9,3
Yield (kg/ha):															
unginned cotton	3 088	3 071	2 275	2 673	17,5	3 415	3 151	3 817	3 248	- 14,9	3 119	3 078	3 235	2 801	- 13,4
ginned cotton	1 010	995	703	894	27,2	1 120	1 057	1 217	1 087	- 10,7	1 021	999	784	937	19,5
cotton seed	1 661	1 615	1 202	1 451	20,7	1 767	1 673	2 030	1 965	- 3,2	1 671	1 619	1 332	1 477	10,9

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.1.2. Area, yield and production of fibre flax

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Flax straw															
EU-15	:	103,2	132,0	133,4	1,1	:	46,2	39,8	35,7	- 10,3	:	476,6	525,6	476,0	- 9,4
Belgique/België	11,2	10,9	10,0	11,7	17,0	57,5	62,5	65,0	70,6	8,6	64,4	68,1	65,0	82,6	27,1
Danmark	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	55,0	24,8	58,2	:	×	2,7	0,3	0,6	:	×
Deutschland	1,7	3,3	4,6	1,4	- 69,6	55,0	:	36,0	27,3	- 24,2	9,3	:	16,6	3,8	- 77,1
España	3,6	11,5	46,6	49,0	5,2	6,0	6,0	6,0	:	×	2,2	6,9	88,5	:	×
France	50,0	54,7	44,6	45,4	1,8	70,0	60,1	66,0	74,6	13,0	350,0	328,7	279,6	338,7	21,1
Nederland	4,5	4,4	3,8	4,0	5,3	65,0	75,0	80,0	79,0	- 1,3	29,2	33,0	30,4	31,6	3,9
Österreich	:	1,4	1,1	1,1	0,0	:	62,0	56,0	37,0	- 33,9	:	8,7	6,2	4,0	- 35,5
Suomi/Finland	:	0,1	0,4	0,9	125,0	:	49,0	58,5	:	×	:	0,5	2,3	:	×
United Kingdom	17,7	16,9	20,2	19,1	- 5,4	16,0	18,0	18,0	8,0	- 55,6	28,3	30,4	36,4	15,3	- 58,0
EU-12	89,2	101,8	130,5	131,4	0,7	54,5	45,5	39,6	35,9	- 9,3	486,1	467,4	517,1	472,0	- 8,7
Flax fibre															
EU-15	:	103,2	132,0	133,4	1,1	:	11,9	8,1	9,8	21,0	:	123,1	107,5	130,6	21,5
Belgique/België	11,2	10,9	10,0	11,7	17,0	12,6	14,0	14,5	16,0	10,3	14,1	15,3	14,5	18,7	29,0
Danmark	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	12,0	:	:	:	×	0,6	:	:	:	×
Deutschland	1,7	3,3	4,6	1,4	- 69,6	12,0	15,0	7,2	5,5	- 23,6	2,0	5,0	3,3	0,8	- 75,8
España	3,6	11,5	46,6	49,0	5,2	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
France	50,0	54,7	44,6	45,4	1,8	14,0	16,3	16,0	21,2	32,5	70,0	89,2	71,4	96,2	34,7
Nederland	4,5	4,4	3,8	4,0	5,3	13,0	16,7	21,0	20,5	- 2,4	5,8	7,3	8,0	8,2	2,5
Österreich	:	1,4	1,1	1,1	0,0	:	13,0	17,0	9,0	- 47,1	:	1,8	1,9	1,0	- 47,4
Suomi/Finland	:	0,1	0,4	0,9	125,0	:	:	13,0	:	×	:	:	0,5	:	×
United Kingdom	17,7	16,9	20,2	19,1	- 5,4	3,1	2,6	3,9	3,0	- 23,1	5,6	4,5	7,9	5,7	- 27,8
EU-12	89,2	101,8	130,5	131,4	0,7	11,0	11,9	8,0	9,9	23,8	98,1	121,3	105,1	129,6	23,3

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.1.3. **Output of silkworm cocoons and number of boxes of silkworm eggs used**

		Quantity				% TAV
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silkworm cocoons (kg)	EU-15	:	38 437	41 831	47 499	13,5
	Elláda	30 000	22 000	17 661	24 065	36,3
	France	1 123	1 390	1 224	1 763	44,0
	Italia	5 966	15 047	22 946	21 671	– 5,6
	EU-12	37 089	38 437	41 831	47 499	13,5
Boxes of silkworm eggs	EU-15	:	1 736	1 943	2 267	16,7
	Elláda	1 304	1 064	866	1 138	31,4
	France	52	54	55	59	7,3
	Italia	251	618	1 020	1 070	4,9
	EU-12	1 607	1 736	1 943	2 267	16,7

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.3.1. **Imports of flax straw into Belgium**

Exporting Member State	t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	:	32 776	24 852	26 439	6,4
France	28 779	30 948	23 283	23 218	– 0,3
Nederland	3 589	1 828	1 569	3 221	105,3
EU-12	32 368	32 776	24 852	26 439	6,4

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.3.2. Intra-EU trade and external trade in cotton fibre (1)

(1 000 t)

		1994	1995	1996	1997	% TAV 1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Intra-EU trade (2)	EU-15	:	115	132	115	– 12,9
	BLEU/UEBL	20	9	7	4	– 42,9
	Deutschland	11	18	20	17	– 15,0
	Elláda	2	3	1	1	0,0
	España	7	6	7	2	– 71,4
	France	21	17	33	33	0,0
	Ireland	4	3	1	0	×
	Italia	43	43	41	31	– 24,4
	Nederland	3	3	2	2	0,0
	Österreich	:	5	14	14	0,0
	Portugal	6	9	5	7	40,0
	Suomi/Finland	:	0	0	0	×
	Sverige	:	0	0	0	×
	United Kingdom	1	0	1	1	0,0
	EU-12	118	110	118	101	– 10,6
Imports	EU-15	953	898	884	939	6,2
	BLEU/UEBL	33	32	41	57	39,0
	Danmark	5	5	3	4	33,3
	Deutschland	168	129	125	152	21,6
	Elláda	5	6	7	9	28,6
	España	102	87	90	70	– 22,2
	France	126	100	90	95	5,6
	Ireland	14	12	14	10	– 28,6
	Italia	307	307	304	322	5,9
	Nederland	3	2	1	:	×
	Österreich	:	17	15	23	53,3
	Portugal	152	162	159	159	0,0
	Suomi/Finland	:	1	3	1	– 66,7
	Sverige	:	6	4	6	50,0
	United Kingdom	28	31	29	30	3,4
	EU-12	953	874	862	909	5,5
Exports	EU-15	137	154	209	178	– 14,8
	BLEU/UEBL	4	1	0	1	×
	Deutschland	9	6	4	5	25,0
	Elláda	107	130	185	145	– 21,6
	España	3	6	14	22	57,1
	France	7	3	3	1	– 66,7
	Italia	6	6	3	3	0,0
	United Kingdom	1	1	0	1	×
	EU-12	137	154	209	178	– 14,8

(1) Cotton, other than rendered absorbent or bleached
(2) Based on entries

Source: Eurostat

4.11.5.1. **Producer prices for flax seed**

	ECU/t (¹)				% TAV
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	125,76	153,54	171,83	178,57	3,9
Nederland	170,87	191,33	234,83	257,58	9,7

(¹) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.
Source: European Commission, Directorate General for Agriculture.

4.11.5.2. **Flax tow prices**

	ECU/t (¹)				% TAV
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België — water-retted					
Scutched flax:					
— average: — low	1 374,0	1 507,5	1 224,5	1 224,5	0,0
— normal	1 493,2	1 634,0	1 346,9	1 346,9	0,0
— good	1 682,1	1 826,3	1 591,8	1 591,8	0,0

(¹) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.5.3. Ginned cotton, world prices ([1])

(ECU/100 kg)

	1993	1994	1995	1996 ([2])	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	82,5	101,0	137,7	146,5	139,7	145,1
II	88,9	126,1	175,5	148,3	147,9	141,6
III	95,6	134,8	183,6	141,7	154,0	137,5
IV	95,1	131,6	177,1	—	—	—
V	90,9	138,2	195,6	—	—	—
VI	90,2	136,3	194,8	—	—	—
VII	87,4	127,2	194,8	—	—	—
VIII	92,1	117,7	140,9	—	—	—
IX	88,9	113,6	152,2	131,1	165,3	:
X	84,8	108,7	159,0	132,4	157,9	:
XI	84,5	109,7	148,0	133,4	152,6	:
XII	91,5	119,7	147,7	135,0	148,2	:
Ø	89,4	113,2	153,1	138,3	152,2	:
% TAV in relation to preceding year	4,0	26,6	35,2	- 9,7	10,1	:

([1]) 'Mid. 1-3/32' in force the first day of each month.
([2]) Since the 1995/96 marketing year the world market price for unginned cotton is no longer fixed from March to August.

4.13.7.3. Industrial production of compound feedingstuffs, by species and by Member State

		EU-15 (1)	Belgique/België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cattle (2)	1995	37 543	1 278	1 527	7 986	:	3 710
	1996	36 893	1 197	1 522	8 354	:	3 210
	1997 (p)	34 600	991	1 413	7 716	:	3 310
	% TAV 1997/1996	– 6,2	– 17,2	– 7,2	– 7,6	:	3,1
Pigs	1995	40 452	3 278	3 306	5 958	:	6 040
	1996	41 992	3 454	3 429	6 245	:	6 530
	1997 (p)	41 886	3 577	3 546	6 274	:	6 530
	% TAV 1997/1996	– 0,3	3,6	3,4	0,5	:	3,1
Poultry	1995	33 359	1 089	656	4 002	:	4 050
	1996	33 977	1 062	651	4 136	:	4 100
	1997 (p)	34 550	1 122	654	4 255	:	4 050
	% TAV 1997/1996	1,7	5,6	0,5	2,9	:	3,1
Other	1995	8 259	132	164	929	:	1 457
	1996	8 566	149	144	599	:	1 375
	1997 (p)	8 421	140	164	551	:	1 390
	% TAV 1997/1996	– 1,7	– 6,0	13,9	– 8,0	:	3,1
Total	1995	119 613	5 777	5 653	18 875	:	15 257
	1996	121 428	5 862	5 746	19 334	:	15 215
	1997 (p)	119 457	5 830	5 777	18 796	:	15 280
	% TAV 1997/1996	– 1,6	– 0,5	0,5	– 2,8	:	3,1

(1) Greece and Luxembourg not included.
(2) Including milk-replacer feed.
Source: Fefac.

(1 000 t)

France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EU-12 (1)
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4 592	1 962	3 960	4 805	187	1 119	507	1 210	4 700	35 639
4 704	1 720	3 959	4 549	206	1 090	472	1 230	4 680	34 985
4 680	1 457	3 730	4 350	199	1 010	471	1 170	4 103	32 760
- 0,5	- 15,3	- 5,8	- 4,4	- 3,4	- 7,3	- 0,2	- 4,9	- 12,3	- 6,4
6 381	618	2 450	7 405	261	1 311	324	700	2 420	39 167
6 663	685	2 410	7 459	229	1 300	322	700	2 566	40 741
6 932	705	2 350	6 700	227	1 320	323	700	2 702	40 636
4,0	2,9	- 2,5	- 10,2	- 0,9	1,5	0,3	0,0	5,3	- 0,3
8 774	468	4 450	3 409	435	1 323	213	500	3 990	32 211
9 136	468	4 269	3 581	399	1 330	222	540	4 083	32 816
9 428	487	4 400	3 600	380	1 340	221	490	4 123	33 459
3,2	4,1	3,1	0,5	- 4,8	0,8	- 0,5	- 9,3	1,0	2,0
1 530	330	1 140	753	178	244	141	150	1 111	7 790
2 116	299	1 128	784	162	240	158	150	1 262	8 096
2 138	298	1 120	700	182	240	154	150	1 194	7 935
1,0	- 0,3	- 0,7	- 10,7	12,3	0,0	- 2,5	0,0	- 5,4	- 2,0
21 277	3 378	12 000	16 372	1 061	3 997	1 185	2 560	12 221	114 807
22 619	3 172	11 766	16 373	996	3 960	1 174	2 620	12 591	116 638
23 178	2 947	11 600	15 350	988	3 910	1 169	2 510	12 122	114 790
2,5	- 7,1	- 1,4	- 6,2	- 0,8	- 1,3	- 0,4	- 4,2	- 3,7	- 1,6

4.13.7.5. Use of cereals by the compound feedingstuffs industry

	% of production of compound feedingstuffs				1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997(p)	1994	1995	1996	1997(p)	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EU-15 (¹)	34,8	36,4	38,4	40,5	41 260	43 490	46 635	48 385	3,8
Belgique/België	17,3	17,7	18,4	19,3	930	1 025	1 080	1 125	4,2
Danmark	34,0	37,6	41,3	43,3	1 970	2 125	2 375	2 500	5,3
Deutschland	28,4	31,0	33,4	34,3	5 420	5 845	6 465	6 440	− 0,4
España	59,4	58,3	61,0	63,7	8 760	8 890	9 285	9 740	4,9
France	37,2	39,6	40,1	41,6	7 925	8 425	9 060	9 640	6,4
Ireland	26,5	29,9	35,8	40,0	905	1 010	1 135	1 180	4,0
Italia	47,0	45,8	48,0	50,0	5 500	5 500	5 650	5 800	2,7
Nederland	15,1	18,4	21,1	22,8	2 525	3 010	3 460	3 500	1,2
Österreich	64,2	66,0	70,8	71,9	700	700	705	710	0,7
Portugal	28,7	29,9	33,1	36,7	1 140	1 195	1 310	1 435	9,5
Suomi/Finland	35,1	37,1	41,7	43,2	375	440	490	505	3,1
Sverige	45,9	41,8	41,8	41,8	1 070	1 070	1 095	1 050	− 4,1
United Kingdom	33,7	34,8	35,9	39,3	4 040	4 255	4 525	4 760	5,2
EU-12 (¹)	34,3	36,0	38,0	40,2	39 115	41 280	44 345	46 120	4,0

(¹) Greece and Luxembourg not included.

Source: Fefac.

4.13.7.7. **Production of dehydrated fodder (excluding potatoes)**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	:	4 070	3 818	4 283	12,2
BLEU/UEBL	7	4	4	4	− 1,8
Danmark	297	271	207	225	8,6
Deutschland	419	343	300	308	2,5
Elláda	47	46	30	38	27,7
España	1 400	1 261	1 414	1 571	11,2
France	1 340	1 307	1 091	1 264	15,8
Ireland	5	5	6	6	7,3
Italia	607	526	499	561	12,5
Nederland	250	221	176	210	18,8
Österreich	:	2	2	2	8,8
Portugal	2	1	2	4	83,6
Suomi/Finland	:	2	1	1	− 20,3
Sverige* *	9	9	7	5	− 26,0
United Kingdom	94	72	79	84	5,9
EU-12	4 468	4 057	3 807	4 274	12,3

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.13.7.8. EU supplies of dehydrated and dried fodder — EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994 (1)	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production	4 923	4 473	4 071	4 439	9,0
Imports	21	26	24	8	- 68,4
Exports	146	150	58	95	62,9
Availabilities	4 798	4 349	4 037	4 352	7,8

(1) EU-12.

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.13.7.9. Area, yield and production of dry pulses, feed peas and field beans

		Area				
		1 000 ha				% TAV
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dried pulses, total	EU-15	1 363	1 179	1 221	1 410	15,5
	Belgique/België	6	5	3	3	26,0
	Danmark	103	72	70	95	35,1
	Deutschland	76	120	150	186	24,2
	Elláda	4	3	4	3	- 14,3
	España	114	116	130	122	- 6,2
	France	679	581	550	637	15,8
	Ireland	5	2	2	3	25,0
	Italia	80	39	65	63	- 2,5
	Nederland	4	4	2	3	50,0
	Österreich	49	25	41	56	38,1
	Portugal	2	5	4	4	4,0
	Suomi/Finland	6	5	6	6	- 1,3
	Sverige	7	11	19	34	76,3
	United Kingdom	229	191	176	195	10,8
	EU-12	1 301	1 138	1 155	1 314	13,8
Feed peas	EU-15	:	893	943	1 128	19,6
	Belgique/België	4	4	3	3	26,0
	Danmark	101	70	70	95	35,1
	Deutschland	45	62	87	119	36,3
	Elláda	1	0	0	0	×
	España	76	75	97	97	0,0
	France	664	567	539	625	16,0
	Ireland	1	0	2	2	0,0
	Italia	7	4	11	10	- 8,9
	Nederland	3	3	2	2	0,0
	Österreich	39	20	36	51	41,5
	Portugal	0	0	0	0	×
	Suomi/Finland	6	5	6	6	- 1,3
	Sverige	:	11	19	34	76,3
	United Kingdom	80	72	71	85	19,7
	EU-12	982	857	882	1 037	17,7
Field beans	EU-15	:	227	211	217	3
	Belgique/België	2	1	0	0	×
	Danmark	2	2	0	0	×
	Deutschland	30	25	21	26	22,0
	Elláda	3	3	4	3	- 14,3
	España	22	22	16	10	- 37,5
	France	11	11	9	10	11,1
	Ireland	4	2	1	1	100,0
	Italia	70	34	51	50	- 1,0
	Nederland	1	1	0	1	100,0
	Österreich	11	5	5	5	11,1
	Portugal	1	1	1	1	4,2
	Suomi/Finland	:	0	0	0	×
	Sverige	:	0	0	0	×
	United Kingdom	148	120	105	110	4,8
	EU-12	295	222	207	212	2,5

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
×	36,7	36,0	38,7	7,6	:	4 329	4 393	5 459	24,3
44,1	44,8	46,0	46,0	0,0	26	22	11	14	26,1
37,3	37,5	39,0	39,0	0,0	384	270	263	369	40,2
31,9	32,1	32,8	33,0	0,6	242	383	481	615	28,0
20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	8	6	7	6	- 14,3
9,5	5,6	9,2	9,7	5,4	108	66	118	118	0,1
50,6	47,9	48,2	50,7	5,1	3 433	2 784	2 638	3 230	22,4
48,7	47,9	40,0	44,0	10,0	23	9	9	11	29,4
16,3	16,4	33,5	17,7	- 47,2	131	64	116	112	- 3,9
46,3	30,0	30,0	30,0	0,0	19	12	6	9	50,0
32,8	32,8	34,4	31,4	- 8,8	160	82	136	176	29,3
8,0	8,1	10,0	8,0	- 20,0	2	4	3	4	3,0
22,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	0,0	14	5	6	6	- 1,3
×	26,3	25,0	25,0	0,0	:	30	48	84	76,3
33,4	30,9	39,0	36,2	- 7,2	765	592	550	706	28,3
39,5	37,0	36,4	39,5	8,6	5 140	4 212	4 203	5 194	23,6
×	41,0	39,7	41,7	4,8	:	3 661	3 746	4 697	25,4
46,0	46,0	46,0	46,0	0,0	18	18	11	14	26,0
37,3	37,3	39,0	39,0	0,0	377	263	263	369	40,2
33,4	32,8	32,8	33,6	2,4	151	205	286	400	39,6
20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	1	0	0	0	×
10,0	5,6	9,2	10,0	8,7	76	42	89	97	8,7
50,9	48,2	48,2	51,0	5,7	3 379	2 736	2 601	3 188	22,6
40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	0,0	2	2	6	6	0,0
33,5	33,5	33,5	33,5	0,0	23	12	38	34	- 8,9
45,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	0,0	14	9	6	6	0,0
34,4	34,4	34,4	31,9	- 7,4	134	69	124	163	31,1
0,0	10,0	10,0	0,0	- 100,0	0	0	0	0	- 100,0
22,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	0,0	14	5	6	6	- 1,3
×	26,3	25,0	25,0	0,0	:	30	48	84	76,3
34,4	37,7	39,0	39,0	0,0	314	270	268	332	23,8
44,4	41,5	40,5	42,9	5,9	4 355	3 557	3 568	4 445	24,6
×	24	23,4	28,3	20,7	:	548	494	613	24,0
40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	0,0	7	4	0	0	×
36,0	36,0	36,0	36,0	0,0	7	7	0	0	×
29,8	32,8	32,8	34,8	6,1	91	84	69	90	29,5
20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	6	6	7	6	- 14,3
10,0	6,0	9,6	9,6	0,0	22	14	15	10	- 37,5
38,3	34,9	34,9	38,7	10,9	42	38	31	39	23,2
50,0	50,0	50,0	50,0	0,0	21	8	3	5	100,0
14,6	14,6	14,6	14,6	0,0	102	50	74	73	- 1,0
50,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	0,0	5	3	0	3	100,0
26,4	26,4	26,4	26,4	0,0	27	13	12	13	11,1
8,0	8,0	8,0	8,0	0,0	0	1	1	1	4,2
×	0,0	0,0	0,0	×	:	0	0	0	×
×	0,0	0,0	0,0	×	:	0	0	0	×
30,4	26,9	34,0	34,0	0,0	451	321	282	374	32,4
25,6	24,1	23,3	28,3	21,3	754	535	482	600	24,3

4.13.7.12. Cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cake

(ECU/100 kg)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	18,66	15,33	17,07	18,85	20,24	15,48	21,10	24,25	23,62
II	17,64	15,46	17,65	18,62	19,90	15,72	20,14	25,58	21,96
III	17,88	16,21	17,56	17,92	19,49	15,98	20,10	28,79	20,16
IV	17,85	17,39	17,53	17,59	20,02	16,05	22,03	28,51	19,02
V	17,75	18,32	17,33	18,10	19,52	14,50	22,79	27,44	17,81
VI	16,70	19,31	17,14	18,41	18,37	14,33	21,97	25,90	17,40
VII	16,52	17,37	16,46	21,92	16,78	15,05	21,59	24,28	:
VIII	15,84	16,99	16,00	21,28	16,34	14,98	22,21	25,90	:
IX	16,32	17,79	15,85	19,61	16,20	17,01	23,29	28,02	:
X	16,27	17,86	16,51	18,81	15,18	17,09	22,11	25,31	:
XI	15,25	17,25	17,31	19,91	14,96	17,90	22,26	25,76	:
XII	15,36	16,77	18,39	19,74	15,61	20,24	23,52	25,78	:
Average 12 months	16,82	17,18	17,06	19,22	17,75	16,15	21,93	24,27	:
% TAV compared with previous year	- 28,1	2,1	- 0,7	12,7	- 7,6	- 9,0	35,8	10,7	:

Source: Eurostat.

4.14.1.1. Gross internal production and consumption of meat ([1]) EU-15

	Relative share %				1 000 t				% TAV
	1994 ([2])	1995	1996	1997	1994 ([2])	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gross internal production									
pigmeat	44,7	44,4	44,3	44,0	15 136	15 960	16 373	16 249	- 0,8
beef/veal	22,0	22,6	21,8	21,5	7 445	8 115	8 068	7 934	- 1,7
poultrymeat	21,4	21,6	22,3	23,1	7 259	7 781	8 239	8 513	3,3
sheepmeat and goatmeat									
equine meat	3,4	3,2	3,1	3,0	1 142	1 163	1 159	1 119	- 3,5
other	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	48	57	45	54	19,4
Total	2,6	2,5	2,5	2,4	892	888	929	901	- 3,0
Edible offals	94,2	94,4	94,1	94,2	31 922	33 963	34 813	34 769	0,0
Total	5,8	5,6	5,9	5,8	1 970	2 018	2 184	2 142	- 1,9
Meat consumption	100	100	100	100	33 892	35 981	36 997	36 912	- 0,2kg/head
— pigmeat									
beef/veal	44,4	44,5	44,9	44,4	41,3	40,9	41,7	41,3	- 1,0
poultrymeat	22,5	21,8	20,0	20,4	20,9	20,1	18,6	19,0	2,2
sheepmeat and goatmeat	20,5	20,9	22,0	22,5	19,1	19,2	20,5	20,9	2,3
equine meat	4,2	4,1	4,1	4,0	3,9	3,8	3,8	3,7	- 2,6
other	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	- 6,8
Total	2,7	2,9	2,9	2,8	2,5	2,6	2,7	2,6	- 2,1
Edible offals	94,7	94,6	94,3	94,6	88,2	87,1	87,6	87,9	0,3
Total	5,3	5,4	5,7	5,4	4,9	4,9	5,3	5,0	- 4,9

([1]) Carcass weight for meat.
([2]) EU-12.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.14.3.1. Net balance of external trade ([1]) in meat ([2]) and self-sufficiency

EU-15	Net balance 1 000 t				Self-sufficiency %			
	1994 ([3])	1995	1996	1997	1994 ([3])	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat ([2]):								
— pigmeat	883	761	767	823	106,1	105,0	105,8	105,3
— beef/veal	688	777	708	765	101,7	108,4	117,1	111,6
— poultrymeat	498	664	601	663	107,5	109,0	108,0	108,8
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	– 236	– 247	– 259	– 263	82,9	82,5	81,7	81,0
— equine meat	– 110	– 98	– 102	– 84	30,5	36,7	30,5	38,9
— other	– 53	– 94	– 67	– 77	94,4	90,5	93,3	92,1
Total	1 671	1 763	1 648	1 826	103,3	104,9	106,8	105,8
Edible offals	148	178	211	259	108,1	109,7	110,7	113,8
Total	1 819	1 941	1 859	2 085	103,6	105,2	107,1	106,2

([1]) Exports minus imports.
([2]) Including live animals, carcass weight equivalent.
([3]) EU-12.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.15.0.1. **Cattle numbers** (December of previous year)

	1 000 head				% of EU-15	% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EU-15	84 575	84 885	84 526	83 243	100,0	– 1,5
Belgique/België	3 161	3 159	3 071	2 977	3,6	– 3,1
Danmark	2 082	2 094	2 052	2 026	2,4	– 1,3
Deutschland	15 962	15 890	15 760	15 227	18,3	– 3,4
Elláda	520	550	550	542	0,7	– 1,5
España	5 234	5 495	5 904	5 825	7,0	– 1,3
France	20 528	20 655	20 557	20 154	24,2	– 2,0
Ireland	6 410	6 532	6 757	6 992	8,4	3,5
Italia	7 272	7 418	7 390	7 345	8,8	– 0,6
Luxembourg	204	204	209	205	0,2	– 1,9
Nederland	4 588	4 545	4 366	4 287	5,1	– 1,8
Österreich	2 329	2 326	2 272	2 198	2,6	– 3,3
Portugal	1 329	1 324	1 311	1 285	1,5	– 2,0
Suomi/Finland	1 185	1 179	1 150	1 125	1,4	– 2,2
Sverige	1 790	1 779	1 747	1 708	2,1	– 2,2
United Kingdom	11 981	11 735	11 430	11 347	13,6	– 0,7
EU-12	79 271	79 601	79 357	78 212	94,0	– 1,4

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.15.1.1. Slaughterings of adult bovine animals and calves ([1])

		1 000 head				% TAV	Average carcass weight in kg				% TAV
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adult bovine animals	EU-15	22 633	22 968	22 791	22 936	0,6	310,3	312,1	314,0	309,8	– 1,3
	Belgique/België	681	711	757	715	– 5,5	422,9	414,9	404,2	395,8	– 2,1
	Danmark	723	703	690	671	– 2,8	255,9	256,0	255,1	253,4	– 0,7
	Deutschland	4 329	4 251	4 458	4 447	– 0,2	313,7	316,9	317,9	312,6	– 1,7
	Elláda	248	235	237	227	– 4,2	250,0	246,8	253,2	251,1	– 0,8
	España	1 842	1 965	2 165	2 213	2,2	254,6	257,0	257,7	259,4	0,6
	France	3 842	3 968	4 137	4 142	0,1	354,5	359,1	357,7	354,2	– 1,0
	Ireland	1 435	1 514	1 644	1 779	8,2	310,1	317,0	325,4	318,7	– 2,1
	Italia	3 371	3 411	3 407	3 479	2,1	290,4	292,9	294,1	288,0	– 2,1
	Luxembourg	19	21	22	22	0,0	315,8	333,3	363,6	363,6	0,0
	Nederland	1 260	1 181	1 204	1 153	– 4,2	325,4	326,8	322,3	319,2	– 1,0
	Österreich	543	533	620	587	– 5,3	395,9	343,3	335,5	330,5	– 1,5
	Portugal	327	325	303	333	9,9	266,1	292,3	293,7	273,3	– 7,0
	Suomi/Finland	429	382	378	390	3,2	244,8	248,7	251,3	251,3	– 0,0
	Sverige	495	502	478	514	7,5	274,7	278,9	280,3	280,2	– 0,1
	United Kingdom	3 089	3 266	2 291	2 264	– 1,2	296,2	297,9	305,5	306,1	0,2
	EU-12	21 166	21 551	21 315	21 445	0,6	310,2	313,2	315,2	311,0	– 1,3
Calves	EU-15	6 050	5 828	5 712	5 950	4,2	136,4	136,4	139,1	131,6	– 5,4
	Belgique/België	380	336	289	318	10,0	160,5	160,7	162,6	150,9	– 7,2
	Danmark	52	55	57	51	– 10,5	96,2	90,9	105,3	98,0	– 6,9
	Deutschland	514	501	527	510	– 3,2	120,6	119,8	123,3	115,7	– 6,2
	Elláda	81	80	79	81	2,5	148,1	150,0	151,9	148,1	– 2,5
	España	31	25	35	120	242,9	129,0	160,0	200,0	150,0	– 25,0
	France	2 116	2 043	1 997	2 013	0,8	125,2	126,8	127,7	124,7	– 2,4
	Ireland	1	0	0	22	×	0,0	0,0	0,0	90,9	×
	Italia	1 384	1 321	1 230	1 132	– 8,0	140,2	137,0	146,3	139,6	– 4,6
	Luxembourg	1	2	3	3	0,0	300,0	100,0	133,3	133,3	0,0
	Nederland	1 197	1 198	1 196	1 351	13,0	162,1	161,9	160,5	145,1	– 9,6
	Österreich	158	130	149	149	0,0	94,9	92,3	94,0	80,5	– 14,3
	Portugal	55	71	80	106	32,5	109,1	126,8	125,0	122,6	– 1,9
	Suomi/Finland	8	10	11	18	63,6	125,0	100,0	90,9	55,6	– 38,9
	Sverige	50	30	35	56	60,0	100,0	100,0	114,3	71,4	– 37,5
	United Kingdom	22	26	24	20	– 16,7	36,4	38,5	41,7	48,5	16,4
	EU-12	5 834	5 658	5 517	5 727	3,8	137,8	137,7	140,5	133,6	– 5,0

([1]) Total slaughterings of animals of domestic and foreign origin.

Source: Eurostat.

4.15.1.2. Net production of beef/veal (adult bovine animals and calves) (1)

		1 000 t (2)				% TAV
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	EU-15	6 566	7 171	7 156	7 106	– 0,7
	Belgique/België	288	295	306	283	– 7,5
	Danmark	185	180	176	170	– 3,4
	Deutschland	1 358	1 347	1 417	1 390	– 1,9
	Elláda	62	58	60	57	– 5,0
	España	469	505	558	574	2,9
	France	1 362	1 425	1 480	1 467	– 0,9
	Ireland	445	480	535	567	6,0
	Italia	979	1 000	1 002	1 002	0,0
	Luxembourg	6	7	8	8	0,0
	Nederland	410	386	388	368	– 5,2
	Österreich	:	183	208	194	– 6,7
	Portugal	87	95	89	91	2,2
	Suomi/Finland	:	95	95	98	3,2
	Sverige	:	140	134	144	7,5
	United Kingdom	915	973	700	693	– 1,0
	EU-12	6 503	6 683	6 719	6 670	– 0,7
Calves	EU-15	805	797	794	782	– 1,5
	Belgique/België	61	54	47	48	2,1
	Danmark	5	5	6	5	– 16,7
	Deutschland	62	60	65	60	– 7,7
	Elláda	12	12	12	12	0,0
	España	4	4	7	18	157,1
	France	265	259	255	251	– 1,6
	Ireland	0	0	0	2	100,0
	Italia	194	182	180	159	– 11,7
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0,0
	Nederland	194	194	192	196	2,1
	Österreich	:	13	14	12	– 14,3
	Portugal	7	9	10	13	30,0
	Suomi/Finland	:	1	1	1	0,0
	Sverige	:	3	4	4	0,0
	United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	0,0
	EU-12	805	780	775	765	– 1,3
Beef/veal	EU-15	7 846	7 964	7 949	7 888	– 0,8
	Belgique/België	349	349	353	332	– 5,9
	Danmark	189	185	182	175	– 3,8
	Deutschland	1 420	1 408	1 482	1 449	– 2,2
	Elláda	75	70	71	69	– 2,8
	España	472	508	565	592	4,8
	France	1 627	1 683	1 735	1 718	– 1,0
	Ireland	445	480	535	569	6,4
	Italia	1 173	1 181	1 182	1 160	– 1,9
	Luxembourg	7	7	8	8	0,0
	Nederland	604	580	580	564	– 2,8
	Österreich	227	196	222	206	– 7,2
	Portugal	94	104	100	104	4,0
	Suomi/Finland	107	96	96	99	3,1
	Sverige	141	143	137	148	8,0
	United Kingdom	916	974	701	695	– 0,9
	EU-12	7 371	7 529	7 494	7 435	– 0,8

(1) Total slaughterings of animals including those of foreign origin.
(2) Carcass weight.
NB: These figures do not correspond to gross domestic production; for this see Table 4.14.1.1.
Source: Eurostat

4.15.2.1. **World production and production of principal beef/veal producing/exporting countries** ([1])

	%				1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	52 252	52 983	53 422	53 834	0,8
— EU-12	14,1	14,2	14,0	13,8	7 372	7 530	7 494	7 435	− 0,8
— Austria	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	211	196	222	206	− 7,2
— Sweden	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	142	143	137	148	8,0
— Finland	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	107	96	96	99	3,1
— EU-15	15,0	15,0	14,9	14,7	7 832	7 964	7 950	7 888	− 0,8
— USA	21,4	21,8	21,9	21,7	11 164	11 555	11 726	11 693	− 0,3
— Russia	6,2	5,2	4,8	4,4	3 240	2 733	2 543	2 390	− 6,0
— Brazil	11,0	11,5	11,9	11,2	5 725	6 077	6 372	6 054	− 5,0
— Argentina	4,8	4,6	4,4	4,4	2 495	2 419	2 371	2 390	0,8
— Uruguay	0,7	0,6	0,8	0,9	365	341	410	460	12,2
— Australia	3,5	3,2	3,2	3,5	1 809	1 710	1 729	1 874	8,4
— New Zealand	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	572	631	639	647	1,3
— Peop. Rep. China	6,3	7,8	9,3	10,0	3 300	4 154	4 946	5 400	9,2
— Canada	1,7	1,8	1,9	2,0	900	928	1 016	1 062	4,5
— Mexico	3,5	3,5	3,4	3,3	1 810	1 850	1 800	1 800	0,0
— Colombia	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	684	748	760	766	0,8
— Poland	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	422	419	435	487	12,0
— India	4,8	4,7	4,7	4,7	2 496	2 508	2 528	2 542	0,6
— Japan	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,0	602	601	555	538	− 3,1
— South Africa	1,1	1,1	0,9	0,9	554	582	468	502	7,3
— Switzerland	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	142	140	152	145	− 4,6
— Hungary	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	103	97	100	69	− 31,0
— Norway	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	87	84	85	87	2,4

([1]) Net production.
Sources: FAO and other international organisations (GATT).

4.15.3.1. Beef/veal — EU trade by species

		A. Live animals in number (per 1 000 head)				B. Live animals converted to meat weight (per 1 000 t carcass weight)	C. Meat (1 000 t carcass weight)				
		Calves	Adult bovine animals	Pure-bred breeding animals	Total live animals		Fresh or chilled from adult bovine animals	Frozen	Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	Prepared and preserved (cooked or uncooked)	Total beef/veal (B + C)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Imports											
Extra-EU	1995	407,0	25,6	40,9	473,5	45,2	88,3	119,5	2,1	167,1	422,2
	1996	433,9	17,1	14,2	465,2	32,1	100,8	129,5	2,6	130,8	395,8
	1997	563,5	12,0	8,4	583,9	36,6	114,3	144,2	3,2	130,8	429,0
Intra-EU	1995	1 938,5	858,7	203,6	3 000,8	325,4	1 402,8	203,6	5,4	70,6	2 007,8
	1996	1 617,7	949,2	204,9	2 771,8	336,4	1 114,7	141,1	5,8	56,3	1 654,3
	1997	1 668,9	1 307,4	203,7	3 180,0	350,4	1 118,9	206,5	6,1	55,2	1 737,2
Total	1995	2 345,6	884,3	244,4	3 474,3	370,7	1 491,1	323,1	7,5	237,7	2 430,1
	1996	2 051,6	966,3	219,1	3 237,0	368,5	1 215,5	270,6	8,4	187,1	2 050,1
	1997	2 232,5	1 319,4	212,0	3 763,9	387,0	1 233,2	350,7	9,3	186,0	2 166,2
Exports											
Extra-EU	1995	4,1	521,1	134,9	660,1	193,5	98,7	803,5	1,4	102,2	1 199,3
	1996	5,5	351,5	140,5	497,5	138,8	89,8	789,3	1,4	84,9	1 104,2
	1997	2,5	193,7	91,3	287,5	80,8	93,8	813,1	2,3	61,5	1 051,5
Intra-EU	1995	1 602,0	1 058,0	108,3	2 768,3	374,3	1 436,2	174,3	5,3	70,5	2 060,6
	1996	1 636,0	1 164,8	99,1	2 899,9	371,7	1 155,2	154,1	3,2	67,8	1 752,0
	1997	1 879,7	1 160,8	112,1	3 152,6	396,7	1 222,4	199,2	4,0	57,5	1 879,8
Total	1995	1 606,0	1 579,1	243,3	3 428,4	567,7	1 534,9	977,7	6,7	172,7	3 259,8
	1996	1 641,5	1 516,3	239,6	3 397,4	510,5	1 245,0	943,4	4,6	152,7	2 856,2
	1997	1 882,2	1 354,2	203,3	3 439,7	477,5	1 316,3	1 012,3	6,3	119,0	2 931,3

NB: Coefficients: — Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight x 0,50.
— Boneless meat
Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight x 1,3 = carcass weight.

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Eurostat.

4.15.3.2. Beef/veal — trade with non-member countries

(1 000 tonnes carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1994	%	1995	%	1996	%	1997	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EU-15	:	:	1 199,3	100,0	1 103,9	100,0	1 051,5	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	39,6	3,2	47,3	3,9	56,2	5,1	42,6	4,1
Danmark	46,5	3,8	38,3	3,2	50,1	4,5	63,5	6,0
Deutschland	242,8	19,9	251,0	20,9	248,3	22,5	249,2	23,7
Elláda	3,2	0,3	3,1	0,3	2,6	0,2	3,0	0,3
España	24,7	2,0	33,7	2,8	37,2	3,4	35,1	3,3
France	248,6	20,4	179,0	14,9	182,5	16,5	163,3	15,5
Ireland	380,8	31,2	412,7	34,4	317,5	28,8	248,1	23,6
Italia	79,2	6,5	34,4	2,9	47,5	4,3	65,6	6,2
Nederland	94,4	7,7	107,4	9,0	118,9	10,8	154,7	14,7
Österreich	:	:	19,3	1,6	21,7	2,0	18,9	1,8
Portugal	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,9	0,1
Suomi/Finland	:	:	3,4	0,3	3,7	0,3	4,4	0,4
Sverige	:	:	1,4	0,1	1,1	0,1	1,6	0,2
United Kingdom	60,2	4,9	68,1	5,7	16,3	1,5	0,6	0,1
EU-12	1 220,3	100,0	1 175,2	98,0	1 077,4	97,6	1 026,6	97,6
B. Imports								
EU-15	:	:	422,3	100,0	395,0	100,0	429,0	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	3,1	0,6	2,2	0,5	2,2	0,6	2,5	0,6
Danmark	1,2	0,2	1,0	0,2	0,9	0,2	0,4	0,1
Deutschland	156,9	29,5	109,0	25,8	91,4	23,1	80,5	18,8
Elláda	8,4	1,6	6,5	1,5	6,3	1,6	12,7	3,0
España	3,4	0,6	4,9	1,2	5,5	1,4	17,8	4,1
France	15,7	2,9	12,2	2,9	13,5	3,4	15,8	3,7
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,1	2,4	0,6	1,6	0,4
Italia	117,6	22,1	75,1	17,8	63,2	16,0	63,3	14,8
Nederland	63,0	11,8	39,5	9,4	53,6	13,6	63,7	14,8
Österreich	:	:	1,4	0,3	1,2	0,3	2,2	0,5
Portugal	7,7	1,4	4,5	1,1	3,5	0,9	3,3	0,8
Suomi/Finland	:	:	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0
Sverige	:	:	6,3	1,5	7,1	1,8	6,2	1,4
United Kingdom	155,3	29,2	159,2	37,7	144,0	36,5	159,0	37,1
EU-12	532,3	100,0	414,6	98,2	386,5	97,8	420,5	98,0

NB: Coefficients: — Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight × 0,50.
— Boneless meat
— Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight × 1,3 = carcass weight.

Source: Eurostat.

4.15.4.1. Supply balance — beef/veal

EU-15

	1 000 t (3)				% TAV
	1994 (4)	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	7 445	8 115	8 120	7 934	– 2,3
Net production	7 371	7 964	7 950	7 888	– 0,8
Change in stocks	– 556	– 145	415	196	– 52,8
Imports (1)	456	377	364	392	7,7
Exports (1)	1 073	1 006	965	971	0,6
Intra-EU trade (2)	1 810	2 007	1 654	2 166	31,0
Internal use (total)	7 310	7 480	6 934	7 113	2,6
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	20,9	20,1	18,6	19,0	2,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	101,7	108,4	117,1	111,5	– 4,8

(1) Total trade, with the exception of live animals.
(2) All trade, including live animals (figures based on imports).
(3) Carcass weight.
(4) EU-12.

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.15.5.1. Market prices (1) for beef/veal

(ECU/100 kg) (2)

	Adult male bovines R3 (4)				Heifers R3 (4)				Cows O3 (5)			
	1995 (6)	1996 (6)	1997	% TAV 1997/1996	1995 (6)	1996 (6)	1997	% TAV 1997/1996	1995 (6)	1996 (6)	1997	% TAV 1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EU-15	290,85	264,04	269,70	2,1	295,36	262,98	266,94	1,5	236,24	200,49	208,44	4,0
Belgique/België	284,28	270,07	263,45	- 2,5	278,07	233,90	222,59	- 4,8	238,10	200,62	205,93	2,6
Danmark	287,32	272,82	266,83	- 2,2	286,18	263,95	260,76	- 1,2	235,88	204,22	200,00	- 2,1
Deutschland	283,75	264,56	267,03	0,9	277,71	247,36	242,20	- 2,1	230,19	194,93	202,88	4,1
Elláda	399,64	383,61	381,20	- 0,6	:	:	:	×	284,78	238,59	:	×
España	288,53	270,32	275,90	2,1	303,27	280,38	285,58	1,9	209,93	168,42	161,04	- 4,4
France	300,20	269,10	273,91	1,8	326,60	289,97	297,29	2,5	258,87	225,14	242,93	7,9
Ireland	276,09	235,07	237,45	1,0	274,38	234,09	240,16	2,6	235,76	185,21	194,09	4,8
Italia	313,54	292,50	292,36	0,0	333,30	329,11	326,69	- 0,7	226,45	182,09	187,03	2,7
Luxembourg	315,84	294,37	283,99	- 3,5	334,97	315,70	299,09	- 5,3	265,15	217,51	217,46	0,0
Nederland	287,15	268,34	272,18	1,4	253,28	211,15	233,00	10,3	242,50	200,54	216,55	8,0
Österreich	290,65	269,86	275,33	2,0	:	251,83	247,25	- 1,8	:	184,84	186,23	0,8
Portugal	321,52	272,59	273,74	0,4	309,96	:	:	×	234,57	184,91	152,96	- 17,3
Suomi/Finland	277,05	256,74	250,34	- 2,5	:	:	:	×	:	198,32	182,38	- 8,0
Sverige **	283,33	271,82	263,98	- 2,9	:	263,53	258,30	- 2,0	:	224,16	224,64	0,2
United Kingdom	275,66	235,94	241,21	2,2	275,50	232,88	247,97	6,5	221,19	:	:	×
EU-12 (3)	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	×

(1) Country Ø.
(2) Slaughter weight.
(3) Weighted Ø ECU/100 kg.
(4) Good conformation and average fat cover.
(5) Fairly good conformation and average fat cover.
(6) New agricultural conversion ECU.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.16.0.1. **Pig numbers** (December of previous year)

	1 000 head				% of EU-15	% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EU-15	117 569	115 971	118 376	118 650	100,0	0,2
Belgique/België	6 984	7 153	7 117	7 498	6,3	5,4
Danmark	10 864	10 709	11 079	11 494	9,7	3,7
Deutschland	24 698	23 737	24 283	24 795	20,9	2,1
Elláda	951	917	904	938	0,8	3,8
España	18 296	18 125	18 572	19 269	16,2	3,8
France	14 593	14 530	14 976	15 473	13,0	3,3
Ireland	1 498	1 542	1 665	1 717	1,4	3,2
Italia	8 023	8 061	8 090	8 155	6,9	0,8
Luxembourg	68	73	77	74	0,1	– 3,9
Nederland	13 931	13 935	14 253	11 437	9,6	– 19,8
Österreich	3 729	3 705	3 663	3 680	3,1	0,5
Portugal	2 416	2 402	2 344	2 365	2,0	0,9
Suomi/Finland	1 295	1 394	1 413	1 444	1,2	2,2
Sverige	2 324	2 317	2 319	2 353	2,0	1,5
United Kingdom	7 899	7 371	7 622	7 959	6,7	4,4
EU-12	110 221	108 555	110 981	111 173	93,7	0,2

Source: Eurostat.

4.16.1.1. **Number of pigs slaughtered** ([1])

	1 000 head				% TAV	Average carcass weight in kg				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EU-15	190 615	188 256	190 548	189 208	- 0,7	79,8	85,0	83,8	86,2	2,9
Belgique/België	10 852	11 294	11 474	11 208	- 2,3	87,0	89,6	90,2	94,7	5,0
Danmark	20 367	19 873	19 732	19 890	0,8	67,4	76,4	74,8	73,3	- 2,0
Deutschland	40 068	39 353	39 581	38 543	- 2,6	92,0	91,6	91,1	94,3	3,5
Elláda	2 268	2 268	2 262	2 203	- 2,6	67,5	62,8	63,0	64,6	2,5
España	27 120	27 539	28 975	29 783	2,8	70,5	76,3	75,1	77,8	3,6
France	24 788	24 860	25 248	25 579	1,3	76,8	85,5	84,9	85,4	0,6
Ireland	3 086	3 002	2 927	3 066	4,8	65,4	71,5	72,1	68,6	- 4,9
Italia	12 134	11 992	11 944	12 164	1,8	109,5	112,4	112,7	115,9	2,8
Luxembourg	109	112	124	121	- 2,4	62,9	68,8	63,7	73,4	15,2
Nederland	19 396	18 616	18 480	15 312	- 17,1	81,7	89,9	87,8	106,1	20,8
Österreich	5 259	4 954	5 124	5 154	0,6	88,0	94,5	91,0	93,3	2,5
Portugal	4 284	4 209	4 554	4 627	1,6	55,4	69,4	61,9	64,6	4,4
Suomi/Finland	2 126	2 066	2 089	2 182	4,5	82,8	78,4	79,6	78,3	- 1,6
Sverige	3 688	3 743	3 844	3 883	1,0	75,4	80,7	80,3	82,4	2,6
United Kingdom	15 069	14 376	14 221	15 496	9,0	64,4	72,0	69,8	64,4	- 7,7
EU-12	179 542	177 494	179 491	177 990	- 0,8	79,6	84,9	83,8	86,2	2,9

([1]) Animals of domestic and foreign origin.
Source: Eurostat.

4.16.1.2. Net pigmeat production (¹)

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997 / 1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	16 007	15 976	16 316	16 249	- 0,4
Belgique/België	1 012	1 035	1 061	1 006	- 5,2
Danmark	1 519	1 475	1 457	1 523	4,5
Deutschland	3 604	3 602	3 636	3 562	- 2,0
Elláda	142	142	142	142	- 0,2
España	2 102	2 175	2 316	2 401	3,7
France	2 126	2 144	2 183	2 220	1,7
Ireland	215	211	210	220	4,6
Italia	1 347	1 346	1 410	1 396	- 1,0
Luxembourg	8	8	9	9	1,7
Nederland	1 673	1 622	1 624	1 376	- 15,3
Österreich	468	466	481	489	1,7
Portugal	292	282	299	303	1,3
Suomi/Finland	162	166	171	179	4,8
Sverige	302	309	320	326	1,9
United Kingdom	1 035	992	998	1 098	10,0
EU-12	15 075	15 034	15 345	15 255	- 0,6

(¹) Animals of domestic and foreign origin.
Source: Eurostat.

4.16.2.1. World production and gross domestic production of principal pigmeat-producing or exporting countries

	%				1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	96,0	77 558	78 462	79 366	82 359	3,8
— EU-12	19,6	19,2	:	×	15 233	15 027	:	:	×
— EU-15	20,6	20,5	20,6	19,7	16 005	16 105	16 373	16 249	- 0,8
— Peop. Rep. China	42,9	42,4	42,7	45,3	33 250	33 233	33 869	37 275	10,1
— USA	10,3	10,3	9,8	9,5	8 027	8 097	7 750	7 835	1,1
— Russia	2,7	2,4	2,2	1,9	2 103	1 865	1 732	1 560	- 9,9
— Poland	2,2	2,5	2,6	2,3	1 681	1 962	2 064	1 891	- 8,4
— Japan	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,5	1 390	1 322	1 226	1 245	1,5
— Brazil	1,7	1,8	1,9	1,9	1 300	1 430	1 516	1 540	1,6
— Canada	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5	1 232	1 276	1 228	1 258	2,4
— Romania	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,7	789	673	683	615	- 10,0
— Hungary	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	608	594	721	721	0,0

Source: FAO.

4.16.4.1. **Supply balance — pigmeat** **EU-15**

	1 000 t (¹)				% TAV
	1994 (²)	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	15 233	16 105	16 373	16 249	– 0,8
Imports — live animals	6,7	5,1	12,6	3,8	– 69,8
Exports — live animals	15,3	22,3	2,7	1,1	– 59,3
Intra-EU trade	457	482	518	236	– 54,4
Net production	15 209	16 088	16 382	16 246	– 0,8
Change in stocks	– 17	22	56	:	×
Imports	25	83	94	58	– 38,3
Exports	908	772	861	880	2,2
Intra-EU trade	3 031	3 140	3 288	4 068	23,7
Internal use	14 255	15 191	15 471	15 426	– 0,3
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	41,1	41,1	41,7	41,3	– 1,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	106,9	106,0	105,8	105,3	– 0,5

(¹) Carcass weight.
(²) EU-12.
Source: Eurostat.

4.16.5.1. **Market prices for pigmeat** (¹)

	ECU/100 kg (²)				% TAV (³)
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15 (⁴)	:	138,447	162,317	164,012	1,0
Belgique/België	115,237	142,391	167,331	170,945	4,8
Danmark	99,023	129,345	150,363	153,247	2,2
Deutschland	107,556	143,220	173,505	175,910	4,2
Elláda	123,779	157,233	182,891	182,540	- 0,1
España	110,413	148,324	161,520	167,364	4,3
France	105,053	138,096	161,002	160,278	0,1
Ireland	102,901	130,982	152,365	146,109	- 11,4
Italia	114,326	145,160	160,773	165,710	- 0,3
Luxembourg	121,908	155,422	185,745	201,670	11,4
Nederland	94,550	123,939	152,509	153,963	4,1
Österreich	:	143,226	176,469	170,884	- 0,5
Portugal	112,740	148,658	172,590	169,575	4,3
Suomi/Finland	:	139,335	141,529	144,626	3,0
Sverige	:	125,482	144,709	153,475	5,9
United Kingdom	102,132	139,405	165,506	154,506	- 19,1
EU-12 (⁴)	106,105	—	—	—	x

(¹) Representative markets.
(²) Slaughter weight — Class U. After 1 July 1995, Class E.
(³) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.
(⁴) Weighted Ø ECU/100kg.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.17.0.1. **Sheep and goat numbers** (preceding December)

	1 000 head				% of EU-15	% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sheep						
EU-15	98 569	97 021	94 660	96 150	100,0	1,6
Belgique/België	127	119	118	113	0,1	– 4,2
Danmark	87	79	93	93	0,1	0,0
Deutschland	2 369	2 340	2 395	2 324	2,4	– 3,0
Elláda	10 069	9 232	9 560	9 244	9,6	– 3,3
España	23 836	23 018	21 301	23 937	24,9	12,4
France	10 452	10 320	10 057	10 125	10,5	0,7
Ireland	5 990	5 775	5 583	5 391	5,6	– 3,4
Italia	10 461	10 681	10 668	10 920	11,4	2,4
Luxembourg	7	6	7	6	0,0	– 14,3
Nederland	1 300	1 300	1 450	1 400	1,5	– 3,4
Österreich	334	342	365	381	0,4	4,4
Portugal	3 305	3 416	3 428	3 380	3,5	– 1,4
Suomi/Finland	79	80	115	111	0,1	– 3,5
Sverige [1]	471	483	461	469	0,5	1,7
United Kingdom	29 682	29 830	29 059	28 256	29,4	– 2,8
EU-12	97 685	96 116	93 719	95 189	99,0	1,6
Goats						
EU-15	12 148	12 176	11 899	12 047	100,0	1,2
Belgique/België	8	8	8	11	0,1	37,5
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0,0	×
Deutschland	89	89	90	93	0,8	3,3
Elláda	5 821	5 556	5 847	5 668	47,0	– 3,1
España	2 739	2 964	2 964	2 734	22,7	– 7,8
France	1 056	1 068	1 083	1 114	9,2	2,9
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0,0	×
Italia	1 378	1 448	1 448	1 390	11,5	– 4,0
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
Nederland	66	73	73	110	0,9	50,7
Österreich	47	50	54	54	0,4	0,0
Portugal	836	819	819	781	6,5	– 4,6
Suomi/Finland	5	5	6	6	0,0	0,0
Sverige [1]	5	5	5	5	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	97	90	90	81	0,7	– 10,0
EU-12	12 091	12 116	12 423	11 982	99,5	– 3,5

[1] Results of June survey.

Source: Eurostat.

4.17.1.1. Sheep and goats slaughtered

	1 000 head				% TAV	Average carcass weight in kg				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EU-15	81 235	80 171	79 066	76 070	- 3,8	14,1	14,2	14,3	14,3	0,0
BLEU/UEBL	205	226	247	217	- 12,1	20,1	20,2	19,5	20,0	2,6
Danmark	83	69	76	68	- 10,5	22,9	21,6	21,4	22,2	3,7
Deutschland	2 109	2 069	2 162	2 193	1,4	19,0	20,2	19,9	19,7	- 1,0
Elláda	12 477	12 531	12 419	12 027	- 3,2	10,4	10,2	10,5	10,6	1,0
España	22 566	21 976	21 638	21 645	0,0	10,8	11,0	11,0	11,4	3,6
France	9 257	8 754	9 125	8 843	- 3,1	16,7	16,9	16,8	16,8	0,0
Ireland	4 417	4 298	4 367	3 770	- 13,7	21,0	20,8	20,6	21,0	1,9
Italia	8 552	8 443	8 360	8 105	- 3,1	9,1	9,0	9,3	9,4	1,1
Nederland	702	643	725	635	- 12,4	24,2	24,4	25,0	24,3	- 2,8
Österreich	280	278	301	310	3,0	22,5	21,7	21,1	21,1	0,0
Portugal	1 338	1 288	1 304	1 357	4,1	10,6	10,6	10,3	10,3	0,0
Suomi/Finland	67	75	71	66	- 7,0	20,8	18,9	17,9	17,8	- 0,6
Sverige	220	189	201	159	- 20,9	18,5	18,5	18,2	17,1	- 6,0
United Kingdom	18 962	19 332	18 071	16 674	- 7,7	18,6	18,9	19,1	19,3	1,0
EU-12	80 667	79 629	78 493	75 536	- 3,8	14,0	14,1	14,2	14,3	0,7

Source: Eurostat.

4.17.1.2. Gross internal sheepmeat and goatmeat production

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	1 170	1 166	1 159	1 119 **	– 3,5
BLEU/UEBL	3	3	4	3	– 25,0
Danmark	2	1	2	2	0,0
Deutschland	39	40	43	44	2,3
Elláda	124	123	127	125 **	– 1,6
España	246	245	241	248	2,9
France	147	147	154	150	– 2,6
Ireland	99	92	85	78 **	– 8,2
Italia	55	54	56	56	0,0
Nederland	26	22	26	23 **	– 11,5
Österreich	6	7	7	8	14,3
Portugal	27	27	26	26 **	0,0
Suomi/Finland	1	2	1	1	0,0
Sverige	4	4	4	4	0,0
United Kingdom	391	399	383	351	– 8,4
EU-12	1 159	1 153	1 147	1 106 **	– 3,6

Source: Eurostat.

4.17.3.1. **Sheepmeat and goatmeat — EU trade, by species** EU-15

		A. Live animals, in number (per 1 000 head)					B. Live animals converted to meat weight (1000 tonnes carcass weight)	C. Meat (1 000 t carcass weight)				
		Pure-bred breeding animals		Other live animals		Total live animals		Fresh or chilled	Frozen	Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	Prepared and preserved	Total sheepmeat and goatmeat (B + C)
		Sheep	Goats	Sheep	Goats							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Imports												
Extra EU	1995	1,2	0,3	1 656,2	19,8	1 677,5	16,4	17,9	219,4	0,0	0,0	253,8
	1996	0,0	0,4	1 364,6	8,0	1 373,0	12,7	26,6	227,5	0,0	0,0	266,9
	1997	0,0	0,3	1 339,2	10,3	1 349,8	12,8	28,5	225,5	0,0	0,2	267,1
Intra EU	1995	67,7	0,5	2 660,0	29,7	2 757,8	36,1	197,4	28,6	0,0	0,6	262,7
	1996	70,9	0,2	2 951,4	80,8	3 103,3	47,3	199,5	38,3	0,0	1,1	286,2
	1997	46,7	1,0	2 363,4	46,0	2 457,1	31,1	176,1	34,8	0,0	0,6	242,6
Total	1995	68,8	0,8	4 316,2	49,5	4 435,3	52,4	215,3	248,1	0,0	0,6	516,5
	1996	70,9	0,6	4 316,0	88,8	4 476,3	60,0	226,1	265,8	0,0	1,1	553,0
	1997	70,9	0,9	5 655,2	99,1	5 826,1	43,9	204,6	260,3	0,0	0,8	509,6
Exports												
Extra EU	1995	2,5	1,1	33,5	3,1	40,2	0,6	3,5	2,2	0,0	0,2	6,5
	1996	2,4	1,9	31,2	1,8	37,3	0,6	2,5	2,4	0,0	0,0	5,5
	1997	1,8	0,8	33,5	2,4	38,5	0,6	2,3	1,0	0,0	0,0	4,0
Intra EU	1995	27,3	1,2	2 368,1	52,4	2 449,1	39,2	206,7	30,6	0,0	0,9	277,4
	1996	15,5	0,0	2 844,9	50,5	2 910,9	39,9	197,7	37,3	0,1	0,9	275,9
	1997	33,1	0,1	2 130,6	87,4	2 251,2	31,9	173,1	33,0	0,1	1,5	239,7
Total	1995	29,8	2,3	2 401,6	55,5	2 489,3	39,8	210,2	32,8	0,0	1,1	283,9
	1996	17,9	1,9	2 876,1	52,3	2 948,2	40,4	212,7	35,2	0,0	0,9	283,9
	1997	19,7	2,7	2 909,6	54,7	2 986,7	32,5	175,4	34,0	0,1	1,5	243,5

NB: Coefficients: — Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight x 0,47
— Boneless meat
— Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight x 1,7 = Carcass weight.

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Eurostat.

4.17.3.2. Sheepmeat and goatmeat — trade with non-member countries

(Q = 1 000 t carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1994	%	1995	%	1996	%	1997	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EU-15	:	:	6,5	100,0	8,1	100,0	4,0	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	0,1	1,3	0,0	0,6	0,1	1,0	0,1	1,3
Danmark	0,1	1,5	0,1	1,0	0,1	1,4	0,1	2,7
Deutschland	0,3	4,7	0,1	1,5	0,2	2,2	0,2	4,9
Elláda	0,4	6,2	0,4	6,6	0,2	2,4	0,1	3,4
España	1,7	23,6	1,8	27,1	3,3	40,2	0,9	21,9
France	1,1	15,1	1,1	17,6	2,0	24,1	0,9	23,2
Ireland	0,0	0,3	0,2	2,4	0,5	5,9	0,1	2,4
Italia	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,7
Nederland	0,0	0,5	0,3	5,2	0,1	1,5	0,0	1,0
Österreich	:	:	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,3
Portugal	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,3
Suomi/Finland	:	:	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,3
Sverige	:	:	0,1	2,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,4
United Kingdom	3,3	46,6	2,3	34,8	1,6	20,3	1,5	37,2
EU-12	7,2	100,0	6,4	97,5	8,1	100,0	4,0	100,0
B. Imports								
EU-15	:	:	253,8	100,0	266,9	100,0	267,1	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	11,3	4,6	13,6	5,3	11,8	4,4	13,3	5,0
Danmark	4,1	1,7	4,1	1,6	2,7	1,0	2,5	0,9
Deutschland	40,0	16,5	40,0	15,8	45,1	16,9	40,4	15,1
Elláda	13,7	5,6	9,3	3,7	12,7	4,8	13,3	5,0
España	5,5	2,3	3,5	1,4	3,9	1,5	4,3	1,6
France	19,8	8,1	18,6	7,3	20,7	7,8	28,4	10,6
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,2
Italia	25,6	10,6	21,2	8,3	20,7	7,8	21,7	8,1
Nederland	8,3	3,4	5,1	2,0	7,0	2,6	6,8	2,5
Österreich	:	:	1,0	0,4	0,8	0,3	0,8	0,3
Portugal	3,9	1,6	2,8	1,1	3,1	1,1	4,0	1,5
Suomi/Finland	:	:	0,6	0,2	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,1
Sverige	:	:	2,4	0,9	1,9	0,7	1,9	0,7
United Kingdom	110,6	45,6	131,7	51,9	136,0	50,9	128,8	48,2
EU-12	242,7	100,0	249,8	98,5	263,8	98,8	264,0	98,9

NB Coefficients: Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight x 0,47
- Boneless meat
- Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight x 1,7 = Carcass weight.

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Eurostat.

4.17.3.3. **Imports of sheepmeat** ([1])

EU-15	t ([2])				% TAV
	1994 ([3])	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports					
— New Zealand	196 383	208 867	220 829	222 024	0,5
— Argentina	2 943	1 350	1 750	1 353	– 22,7
— Australia	15 570	18 151	18 046	18 706	3,7
— Hungary	10 123	9 556	9 262	8 889	– 4,0
— Bulgaria	3 765	3 499	3 510	3 007	– 14,3
— Poland	4 717	3 385	2 423	2 196	– 9,4
— ex-Yugoslavia	803	715	1 400	0	– 100,0
— Uruguay	4 458	4 280	5 626	5 437	– 3,4
— Romania	739	748	905	1 424	57,3
— Other countries	3 178	3 208	3 108	4 025	29,5
Grand total	242 679	253 754	266 859	267 061	0,1

([1]) Incl. live animals.
([2]) Tonnes carcass weight.
([3]) EU-12.
Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Eurostat.

4.17.4.1. **Supply balance — sheepmeat and goatmeat** **EU-15**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994 ([4])	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	1 159	1 166	1 159	1 119	– 3,5
Imports — live animals ([1])	19	16	13	13	0,0
Exports — live animals ([1])	1	1	1	1	0,0
Intra-EU trade ([1])	42	36	47	31	– 34,0
Net production	1 177	1 181	1 171	1 131	– 3,4
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	×
Imports ([2])	224	237	254	254	0,0
Exports ([2])	6	6	7	3	– 57,1
Intra-EU trade ([3])	225	227	239	240	0,4
Internal use	1 395	1 412	1 418	1 382	– 2,5
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	4,0	3,8	3,8	3,7	– 2,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	83,1	82,6	81,7	81,0	– 0,9

([1]) Carcass weight.
([2]) Carcass weight — All trade with the exception of live animals.
([3]) All trade in carcass weight, with the exception of live animals (figures based on imports).
([4]) EU-12.
Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.17.5.1. Market prices for sheepmeat ([1])

	ECU/kg ([2])				% TAV ([3])
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	3,246	3,558	3,483	3,919	15,4
Danmark	1,849	2,529	2,706	3,252	20,5
Deutschland	2,879	3,297	3,586	3,927	12,4
Elláda	3,225	3,678	3,927	4,003	2,0
España	3,050	3,357	4,151	4,000	- 3,0
France	2,854	3,237	3,802	4,103	8,5
Ireland	2,283	2,529	3,084	3,410	2,3
Italia	2,961	3,197	3,471	3,542	- 1,3
Nederland	2,941	3,550	3,451	3,961	18,2
Österreich	:	4,254	3,885	3,860	2,1
Portugal	3,167	3,822	4,493	4,459	- 0,3
Suomi/Finland	:	2,051	1,853	1,686	- 8,6
Sverige	:	2,738	2,896	3,121	7,5
United Kingdom	2,522	2,779	3,344	3,499	- 8,9

([1]) Belgique/België: Average price: 1) moutons extra (carcass weight 30 kg) - schapen extra (30 kg per stuk).
2) agneaux extra (carcass weight 16 kg) lammeren extra (16 kg per stuk).
Danmark: country Ø: lambs 1st quality.
Deutschland: country Ø: lambs carcass of 'L'-Mastlämmer quality.
Elláda: country Ø: 76 % amnos galaktos.
24 % amnos.
España:
France: country Ø for 'carcasses d'agneaux de boucherie'.
Ireland: country Ø: 70 % prime quality
30 % second quality.
Italia: Average price: 1) agnelloni (approx.20 kg carcass weight) = 36 % (country Ø).
2) agnelli (approx. 10 kg carcass weight) = 64 % (markets: Cagliari, Roma, Napoli, Firenze, L'Aquila).
Nederland: country Ø 'vette lammeren'.
Österreich:
Portugal:
Suomi/Finland:
Sverige: Grossistpriser.
United Kingdom: Ø market prices for sheep qualifying for guaranteed prices (pence/kg net on the hoof).

([2]) Slaughter weight.
([3]) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currency.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.18.0.1. Number of utility chicks of table strains hatched

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	:	:	4 094 869	4 231 026	3,3
BLEU/UEBL	139 578	173 114	183 487	201 874	10,0
Danmark	117 693	115 644 **	123 163 **	141 610	15,0
Deutschland	305 064	309 055	333 087	349 964	5,1
Elláda	87 638	87 042	79 292	82 502	4,0
España	563 357	555 996	565 762	588 764	4,1
France	886 208	894 472	938 942	960 138	2,3
Ireland	58 130	60 634	61 860	64 296	3,9
Italia	410 156	411 741	398 375	400 803	0,6
Nederland	357 393	360 006	367 675	351 698	− 4,3
Österreich	:	:	54 478	55 324	1,6
Portugal	184 367	182 200	188 740	205 510	8,9
Suomi/Finland	:	:	41 121 **	41 121 **	0,0
Sverige	:	:	:	:	×
United Kingdom	695 253	722 846	758 887	787 422	3,8
EU-12	3 804 837	3 872 749 **	3 999 270	4 134 581	3,4

Source: Eurostat.

4.18.1.1. **Gross internal production of poultrymeat**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	7 590	8 029	8 254	8 536	3,4
BLEU/UEBL	236	270	297	315	6,1
Danmark	185	184	182	185	1,6
Deutschland	639	664	693	734	5,9
Elláda	172	161	176	177 **	0,6
España	973	1 008	876	901 **	2,9
France	1 991	2 079	2 230	2 284	2,4
Ireland	100	112	118	124 **	5,1
Italia	1 092	1 098	1 117	1 144 **	2,4
Nederland	587	610	650	664	2,2
Österreich	102	99	98	104	6,1
Portugal	235	231	240	255 **	6,3
Suomi/Finland	39	43	49	53	8,2
Sverige	75	80	82	90	9,8
United Kingdom	1 164	1 390	1 446	1 506	4,1
EU-12	7 374	7 807	8 025	8 289 **	3,3

Source: Eurostat.

4.18.3.1. **Trade in poultrymeat with non-member countries** ([1])

(t carcass weight)

Reporting country	1994	%	1995	%	1996	%	1997	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EU-15	:	:	842 806	100,0	846 411	100,0	939 460	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	42 678	6,2	51 262	6,1	50 788	6,0	67 217	7,2
Danmark	77 388	11,3	83 163	9,9	69 098	8,2	65 831	7,0
Deutschland	18 514	2,7	20 627	2,4	16 549	2,0	25 189	2,7
Elláda	8 069	1,2	6 706	0,8	4 609	0,5	5 987	0,6
España	7 472	1,1	9 002	1,1	8 836	1,0	8 466	0,9
France	365 856	53,5	409 145	48,5	412 480	48,7	401 653	42,8
Ireland	864	0,1	947	0,1	1 390	0,2	3 119	0,3
Italia	7 601	1,1	19 410	2,3	13 320	1,6	17 174	1,8
Nederland	114 496	16,7	172 496	20,5	188 687	22,3	242 693	25,8
Österreich	:	:	526	0,1	1 014	0,1	1 955	0,2
Portugal	4 665	0,7	6 869	0,8	3 316	0,4	3 616	0,4
Suomi/Finland	:	:	611	0,1	975	0,1	1 976	0,2
Sverige	:	:	1 043	0,1	1 347	0,2	2 517	0,3
United Kingdom	36 410	5,3	60 999	7,2	74 003	8,7	92 067	9,8
EU-12	684 013	100,0	840 626	99,7	843 076	99,6	933 012	99,3
B. Imports								
EU-15	:	:	179 059	100,0	250 082	100,0	264 686	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	2 139	1,2	2 990	1,7	2 526	1,0	3 533	1,3
Danmark	1 175	0,7	38	0,0	39	0,0	56	0,0
Deutschland	101 977	57,1	104 299	58,2	121 964	48,8	107 294	40,5
Elláda	949	0,5	1 653	0,9	2 034	0,8	1 302	0,5
España	1 556	0,9	271	0,2	203	0,1	23 667	8,9
France	20 293	11,4	15 711	8,8	13 421	5,4	11 173	4,2
Ireland	3	0,0	2	0,0	1	0,0	29	0,0
Italia	25 263	14,1	18 261	10,2	15 560	6,2	12 945	4,9
Nederland	20 066	11,2	21 637	12,1	55 992	22,4	59 693	22,6
Österreich	:	:	7 745	4,3	17 721	7,1	17 114	6,5
Portugal	43	0,0	6	0,0	30	0,0	7	0,0
Suomi/Finland	:	:	0	0,0	21	0,0	1	0,0
Sverige	:	:	550	0,3	500	0,2	642	0,2
United Kingdom	5 176	2,9	5 896	3,3	20 071	8,0	27 230	10,3
EU-12	178 640	100,0	170 764	95,4	231 841	92,7	246 929	93,3

([1]) Live animals, expressed as carcass weight (live weight x 0,7), and poultrymeat, including offals, livers and fats of Chapter 02 of CN.

Source: Eurostat.

4.18.4.1. **Supply balance — poultrymeat** EU-15

	1 000 t (¹)				% TAV
	1994 (²)	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	7 259	7 945	8 255	8 535	3,4
Imports — live birds	3	4	5	5	0,0
Exports — live birds	2	1	1	1	0,0
Intra-EU trade	:	1 452	1 578	1 727	9,4
Net production	7 260	7 942	8 251	8 531	3,4
Change in stocks	4	– 10	7	47	571,4
Imports	178	223	284	274	– 3,5
Exports	683	868	860	936	8,8
Intra-EU trade	:		:	:	×
Internal use (total)	6 751	7 307	7 668	7 822	2,0
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	19,1	19,7	20,6	20,9	1,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	107,5	108,7	107,7	109,1	1,3

(¹) Slaughter weight.
(²) EU-12.
Source: Eurostat.

4.18.5.1. Market prices for chickens (1)

	ECU/kg (2)				% TAV (3)
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	1,240	1,365	1,532	1,489	− 0,6
Danmark	1,254	1,510	1,262	1,285	2,1
Deutschland	1,254	1,359	1,502	1,524	4,2
Elláda	1,638	1,916	1,830	1,859	1,8
España	0,952	0,944	1,152	1,083	− 5,3
France	0,999	1,153	1,253	1,116	− 10,7
Ireland	1,322	1,577	1,723	1,899	1,4
Italia	1,142	1,072	1,334	1,285	− 6,9
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	×
Nederland	1,126	1,277	1,356	1,371	4,5
Österreich	:	1,795	1,765	1,741	1,4
Portugal	1,072	1,295	1,446	1,401	− 2,7
Suomi/Finland	:	1,823	1,881	1,877	0,5
Sverige	1,880 **	1,706 **	1,913	1,858	− 3,1
United Kingdom	1,182	1,305	1,543	1,685	− 5,4

(1) Belgique/België: Poulets à 70 %, prix de gros à la vente. Kuikens 70 %, groothandelsverkoopprijs.
À partir de juillet 1982 prix franco frontière. Vanaf juli 1982 prijs franco grens.
Danmark: Kyllinger, 70 %, slagteri til detailhandel.
Deutschland: Schlachterei — Abgabepreis frei Empfänger, 70 % gefroren.
Elláda: Χονδρική τιμή 70 % (prix de gros).
España: Precio de mercado.
France: Paris-Rungis: poulets, classe A (moyens) 83 %, prix de gros à la vente.
Ireland: Chickens, 70 %, wholesale price.
Italia: Milano: prezzi d'acquisto all'ingrosso, 83 %.
Nederland: LEI: Kuikens 70 % — Groothandelsverkoopprijs.
Österreich:
Portugal: Preço à produção.
Suomi/Finland:
Sverige: Grossistpriser.
United Kingdom: London: Chickens, 83 %, wholesale price.
(2) Slaughter weight.
(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.19.0.1. **Laying hens, numbers**

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	358 959	356 129	346 313	356 959	3,1
BLEU/UEBL	12 277	12 436	12 300	13 654	11,0
Danmark	5 296	4 297	4 725	3 993	- 15,5
Deutschland	51 700	50 700	50 600	50 200 **	- 0,8
Elláda	15 473	15 742	14 681	17 586 **	19,8
España	46 698	48 634	44 351	44 347 **	- 0,0
France	66 500	66 400	63 700	61 483	- 3,5
Ireland	3 145	3 228	2 873	2 903 **	1,0
Italia	48 126	49 506	47 774	56 627	18,5
Nederland	40 868	38 162	39 579	40 580 **	2,5
Österreich	6 477	5 937	5 752	6 048	5,1
Portugal	8 696	8 087	7 747	7 490 **	- 3,3
Suomi/Finland	5 561	5 543	5 230	4 984	- 4,7
Sverige	5 918	6 100	5 709	5 725	0,3
United Kingdom	42 224	41 357	41 292	41 340	0,1
EU-12	341 003	338 549	329 622	340 203	3,2

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.0.2. **Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens**

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997 / 1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	265 585	260 288 **	265 544 **	266 961 **	0,5
Belgique/België	12 497	13 632	12 884	12 965	0,6
Danmark	4 349 **	3 689 **	3 776 **	3 342	- 11,5
Deutschland	45 140	43 438	44 712	43 165	- 3,5
Elláda	4 602	4 183	5 101	5 093	- 0,2
España	38 041	31 025	34 482	32 739	- 5,1
France	49 907	52 509	51 150	51 142	- 0,0
Ireland	1 416	964	999	872	- 12,7
Italia	26 544	32 136	31 694	31 789	0,3
Nederland	31 604	27 109	28 790	33 271	15,6
Österreich	5 766	5 483 **	4 953	5 374	8,5
Portugal	5 253	4 975	4 788	4 513	- 5,7
Suomi/Finland	3 485	3 295 **	3 359 **	3 301 **	- 1,7
Sverige	5 319	5 529	5 307	5 186	- 2,3
United Kingdom	31 662 **	32 322	33 549	34 209	2,0
EU-12	251 015 **	245 982 **	251 925 **	253 100 **	0,5

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.1.1. **Usable production of eggs (total eggs)**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	5 221	5 258	5 151	5 223 **	1,4
BLEU/UEBL	244	245	241	252	4,6
Danmark	90	95	88	85	– 3,4
Deutschland	843	836	841	847	0,7
Elláda	121	120	119	120 **	0,8
España	609	632	578	604 **	4,5
France	1 007	1 025	994	975 **	– 1,9
Ireland	34	36	31	31	0,0
Italia	630	650	626	651 **	4,0
Nederland	623	602	597	610 **	2,2
Österreich	101	103	98	100	2,0
Portugal	110	103	98	97 **	– 1,0
Suomi/Finland	72	75	71	67	– 5,6
Sverige	109	106	111	109	– 1,8
United Kingdom	628	630	658	675	2,6
EU-12	4 939	4 974	4 871	4 947 **	1,6

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.3.1. **Trade in eggs with non-member countries** (1)

(t)

Reporting country	1994	%	1995	%	1996	%	1997	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. *Exports*								
EU-15	:	:	206 980	100,0	170 229	100,0	184 286	100,0
Belgique/België	14 635	8,2	13 584	6,6	14 465	8,5	18 910	10,3
Danmark	2 542	1,4	1 924	0,9	7 188	4,2	2 648	1,4
Deutschland	43 936	24,7	33 193	16,0	31 367	18,4	32 240	17,5
Elláda	958	0,5	1 499	0,7	487	0,3	1 215	0,7
España	11 269	6,3	16 720	8,1	10 507	6,2	8 056	4,4
France	23 671	13,3	26 605	12,9	24 372	14,3	21 805	11,8
Ireland	126	0,1	85	0,0	60	0,0	87	0,0
Italia	5 153	2,9	9 288	4,5	9 147	5,4	10 759	5,8
Nederland	74 763	42,0	92 153	44,5	60 039	35,3	77 166	41,9
Österreich	:	:	73	0,0	266	0,2	1 591	0,9
Portugal	166	0,1	318	0,2	234	0,1	245	0,1
Suomi/Finland	:	:	6 276	3,0	5 517	3,2	3 093	1,7
Sverige	:	:	3 643	1,8	5 132	3,0	5 298	2,9
United Kingdom	953	0,5	1 619	0,8	1 447	0,9	1 173	0,6
EU-12	178 172	100,0	196 988	95,2	159 313	93,6	174 304	94,6
B. *Imports*								
EU-15	:	:	14 353	100,0	17 863	100,0	22 395	100,0
Belgique/België	319	1,2	195	1,4	308	1,7	184	0,8
Danmark	5 971	21,9	2 805	19,5	824	4,6	2 988	13,3
Deutschland	7 284	26,7	6 656	46,4	5 038	28,2	5 940	26,5
Elláda	237	0,9	17	0,1	38	0,2	44	0,2
España	358	1,3	147	1,0	76	0,4	36	0,2
France	347	1,3	204	1,4	313	1,8	232	1,0
Ireland	6	0,0	26	0,2	0	0,0	0	0,0
Italia	4 824	17,7	83	0,6	131	0,7	152	0,7
Nederland	6 756	24,8	2 394	16,7	6 642	37,2	8 192	36,6
Österreich	:	:	540	3,8	1 310	7,3	1 943	8,7
Portugal	15	0,1	24	0,2	20	0,1	35	0,2
Suomi/Finland	:	:	0	0,0	64	0,4	20	0,1
Sverige	:	:	286	2,0	1 813	10,2	1 432	6,4
United Kingdom	1 127	4,1	976	6,8	1 288	7,2	1 197	5,3
EU-12	27 244	100,0	13 527	94,2	14 676	82,2	19 000	84,8

(1) All egg products (eggs-in-shell equivalent).
Source: Eurostat.

4.19.4.1. **Supply balance — eggs (total eggs)** **EU-15**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994 (1)	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	4 820	5 257	5 151	5 223	1,4
Change in stocks	1	0	0	0	×
Imports	28	16	29	25	– 13,8
Exports	183	162	139	171	23,0
Intra-EU trade	:	696	699	671	– 4,0
Internal use	4 664	5 111	5 041	5 077	0,7
of which:					
— eggs for hatching	340	362	370	370	0,0
— industrial use	22	20	23	13	– 43,5
— losses (market)	18	16	15	14	– 6,7
— human consumption	4 284	4 713	4 633	4 680	1,0
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	12,4	12,7	12,4	12,5	0,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	103,3	102,9	102,2	102,9	0,7

(1) EU-12.
Source: Eurostat.

4.19.5.1. Market prices for eggs (1)

	ECU/100 kg				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997 (3)	1997 / 1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	63,586	72,222	96,168	89,247	- 7,2
Danmark	116,273	126,234	152,584	140,419	- 8,0
Deutschland	95,333	120,457	107,744	93,005	- 13,7
Elláda	124,020 (2)	137,394 (2)	117,339	115,500	- 2,0
España	92,261 (2)	102,009 (2)	126,520 (2)	118,004	- 6,7
France	64,388 (2)	65,722 (2)	96,451	88,251	- 8,5
Ireland	84,630 (2)	93,545 (2)	108,010	112,272	3,9
Italia	81,784	83,889	112,196	107,321	- 4,3
Luxembourg	—	—	129,377	113,558	- 12,2
Nederland	64,812	72,953	98,790	85,735	- 13,2
Österreich	:	87,347	109,228	96,049	- 12,1
Portugal	94,186 (2)	92,451 (2)	108,673	94,408	- 13,1
Suomi/Finland	:	87,902	121,002	98,587	- 18,5
Sverige	:	137,443	114,855	121,066	5,4
United Kingdom	86,522 (2)	86,563 (2)	99,585 (2)	96,062	- 3,5

(1) Eggs: Class III weight 60-65 gr.
(2) Eggs: Class IV weight 55-60 gr.
(3) Eggs: Class L + M weight 63 gr.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.0.1. **Dairy herds and yield**

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Dairy cows in December EU-15	23 087	22 529	22 109	21 760	− 1,6
Belgique/België	720	684	650	642	− 1,2
Danmark	717	714	697	695	− 0,3
Deutschland	5 273	5 229	5 195	5 026	− 3,3
Elláda	175	185	185	182	− 1,6
España	1 343	1 281	1 279	1 279	− 0,0
France	4 756	4 677	4 567	4 476	− 2,0
Ireland	1 269	1 267	1 272	1 268	− 0,3
Italia	2 167	2 080	2 125	2 088	− 1,7
Luxembourg	49	48	48	47	− 2,1
Nederland	1 757	1 777	1 646	1 674	1,7
Österreich	810	707	698	678	− 2,9
Portugal	368	364	362	362	0,0
Suomi/Finland	413	402	396	383	− 3,3
Sverige	503	482	478	462	− 3,3
United Kingdom	2 767	2 632	2 511	2 498	− 0,5
EU-12	21 359	20 938	20 537	20 237	− 1,5
B. Dairy cows yield ([1])	kg/head				% TAV
EU-15	5 171 **	5 279	5 396	5 513 **	2,2
Belgique/België	4 757	4 688	4 994	5 005	0,2
Danmark	6 527	6 517	6 576	6 573	− 0,0
Deutschland	5 257	5 428	5 504	5 711	3,8
Elláda	3 513	4 366	4 081	4 066 **	− 0,4
España	4 128	4 579	4 714	4 668 **	− 1,0
France	5 479	5 343	5 369	5 411	0,8
Ireland	4 240	4 217	4 319	4 232 **	− 2,0
Italia	4 397	4 844	5 139	4 988	− 3,0
Luxembourg	5 129	5 482	5 542	5 660 **	2,1
Nederland	6 169	6 429	6 198	6 524 **	5,3
Österreich	3 918 **	3 886	4 291	4 558	6,2
Portugal	4 368	4 783	4 904	5 011	2,2
Suomi/Finland	5 983 **	5 975	6 047	6 431	6,3
Sverige	6 774 **	6 569	6 894	7 216	4,7
United Kingdom	5 391	5 345	5 611	5 958	6,2
EU-12	5 166	5 289	5 387	5 489 **	1,9

([1]) Production of the year divided by the herd in December of previous year.

Source: Eurostat.

4.20.1.1. Production of milk from dairy herds and delivery of milk to dairies

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Production of milk from dairy cows (1)					
EU-15	120 072 **	121 775	121 336	119 966 **	– 1,1
Belgique/België	3 344	3 375	3 416	3 213	– 5,9
Danmark	4 641	4 673	4 630	4 568	– 1,3
Deutschland	27 866	28 621	28 779	28 702	– 0,3
Elláda	769	764	741	740 **	– 0,1
España	5 656	6 150	6 084	5 970 **	– 1,9
France	25 285	25 413	25 084	24 220	– 3,4
Ireland	5 402	5 352	5 360	5 366 **	0,1
Italia	10 055	10 497	10 746	10 414	– 3,1
Luxembourg	262	269	266	266 **	– 0,0
Nederland	10 963	11 295	11 013	10 922 **	– 0,8
Österreich	3 244 **	3 148	3 034	3 090	1,8
Portugal	1 638	1 760	1 785	1 814	1,6
Suomi/Finland	2 507 **	2 468	2 431	2 463	1,3
Sverige	3 421 **	3 304	3 316	3 334	0,5
United Kingdom	15 020	14 687	14 651	14 884	1,6
EU-12	110 900	112 856	112 555	111 079 **	– 1,3
B. Deliveries of cows' milk (2)					
EU-15	111 436 **	113 125	113 531	113 246	– 0,3
Belgique/België	2 948	2 993	3 052	2 908	– 4,7
Danmark	4 442	4 476	4 495	4 432	– 1,4
Deutschland	26 047	26 980	27 180	27 171	– 0,0
Elláda	584	612	522	549	5,2
España	4 926	5 048	5 418	5 397	– 0,4
France	23 224	23 425	23 109	22 922	– 0,8
Ireland	5 272	5 288	5 297	5 256	– 0,8
Italia	9 540	9 708	9 905	9 877	– 0,3
Luxembourg	251	260	256	255	– 0,4
Nederland	10 468	10 811	10 759	10 519	– 2,2
Österreich	2 193 **	2 290	2 343	2 420	3,3
Portugal	1 476	1 550	1 577	1 673	6,1
Suomi/Finland	2 385 **	2 365	2 329	2 370	1,8
Sverige	3 357 **	3 243	3 231	3 240	0,3
United Kingdom	14 323	14 075	14 058	14 257	1,4
EU-12	103 501	105 227	105 628	105 216	– 0,4

(1) Excl. milk for suckling.
(2) Incl. deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).
Source: Eurostat.

4.20.1.2. Deliveries of cows' milk to dairies, as a proportion of cows' milk production ([1])

(%)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	92,4 **	92,8	92,8	93,4	94,4 **
Belgique/België	87,3	88,2	88,7	89,3	90,5
Danmark	95,7	95,7	95,8	95,7	97,0
Deutschland	92,6	93,5	94,3	94,4	94,7
Elláda	76,2	75,9	80,1	69,1	74,2 **
España	88,8	87,1	82,1	89,7	90,4 **
France	90,8	91,8	92,2	92,1	94,6
Ireland	97,7	97,6	98,8	96,8	98,0 **
Italia	94,7	94,9	92,5	92,7	94,8
Luxembourg	96,3	95,9	96,6	96,2	95,9 **
Nederland	96,4	95,5	95,7	97,7	96,3 **
Österreich	67,3 **	67,6	72,7	77,2	78,3
Portugal	93,1	90,1	88,1	88,3	92,2
Suomi/Finland	94,9 **	95,1	95,8	95,8	96,2
Sverige	98,1 **	98,1	98,2	97,4	97,2
United Kingdom	94,4	95,4	95,2	95,2	95,8
EU-12	92,9	93,3	93,2	93,7	94,7 **

([1]) Incl. deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).
Source: Eurostat.

4.20.1.3. **Production of fresh milk and fresh milk products by the dairy industry** **EU-15**

	1 000 t					% TAV
	1992 (1)	1993 (1)	1994 (1)	1995	1996	1996/1995
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Drinking milk	26 326	26 546	26 709	29 901 **	29 524 **	– 1,3
of which: — whole milk	14 052	13 301	13 102	14 102	13 987	– 0,8
— semi-skimmed milk	10 330	11 317	11 697	13 341	13 218	– 0,9
— skimmed milk	1 926	1 902	1 879	2 427	2 292	– 5,6
— untreated milk	17	26	31	31 **	27 **	– 12,9
2. Buttermilk	469	427	440	509	514	1,0
3. Cream	1 363	1 373	1 395	1 697	1 793	5,7
4. Acidified milk	3 840	3 517	3 744	4 650	4 776	2,7
5. Milk-based drinks	789	759	769	789 **	856 **	8,5
6. Other fresh products	1 346	1 354	1 404	1 511	1 557	3,0
7. Subtotal (2-6)	7 807	7 429	7 752	9 156 **	9 496 **	3,7
Total	34 133	33 975	34 462	39 057 **	39 020 **	– 0,1

(1) EU-12.

Source: Eurostat.

4.20.1.4. **Production in dairies of butter and cheese**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997 / 1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Butter (1)					
EU-15	1 801	1 872	1 874	1 843 **	– 1,7
Belgique/België	62	80	88	97 **	10,2
Danmark	78	75	77	71 **	– 7,8
Deutschland	461	486	480	442 **	– 7,9
Elláda	2	2	2	1 **	– 50,0
España	19	26	23	24 **	4,3
France	443	454	461	463 **	0,4
Ireland	138	152	152	148 **	– 2,6
Italia	92	108	116	92 **	– 20,7
Luxembourg	3	4	3	3 **	0,0
Nederland	184	184	172	185 **	7,6
Österreich	37	38	39	40 **	2,6
Portugal	17	19	19	21 **	10,5
Suomi/Finland	45	57	56	59 **	5,4
Sverige	65	54	56	58 **	3,6
United Kingdom	155	133	130	139 **	6,9
EU-12	1 654	1 724	1 723	1 686 **	– 2,1
B. Cheese (2)					
EU-15	5 970 **	6 170 **	6 267 **	6 262 **	– 0,1
Belgique/België	70	68	69	71	2,9
Danmark	288	311	298	289	– 3,0
Deutschland	1 399	1 453	1 495	1 557	4,1
Elláda	127	131	109	109 **	– 0,0
España	239	229	235	211 **	– 10,2
France	1 560 **	1 581 **	1 619 **	1 615	– 0,2
Ireland	98	80	97 **	96 **	– 1,0
Italia	839	919	929	907	– 2,4
Luxembourg	4	3	3	3 **	0,0
Nederland	660	691	700	700 **	– 0,0
Österreich	103	99	98	104	6,1
Portugal	50	52	53	54	1,9
Suomi/Finland	88	96	95	88	– 7,4
Sverige	133	129	127	118	– 7,1
United Kingdom	313	328	340	340	– 0,0
EU-12	5 646 **	5 846 **	5 947 **	5 952 **	0,1

(1) Incl. butteroil manufactured from cream (butter equivalent).
(2) Processed cheese excluded.
Source: Eurostat.

4.20.1.5. **Production ([1]) in dairies of milk powder**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997 / 1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Skimmed-milk powder					
EU-15	1 218 **	1 221	1 135	1 072	- 5,6
Belgique/België	52	50	52	51	- 1,9
Danmark	21	18	28	23	- 17,9
Deutschland	382	406	401	339	- 15,5
Elláda	0	0	0	0 **	×
España	12	20	14	13 **	- 7,1
France	360	377	306	305	- 0,3
Ireland	129	115	119	102 **	- 14,3
Italia	0	0	0	0	×
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0 **	×
Nederland	51	47	36	43 **	19,4
Österreich	23 **	19	17	19	11,8
Portugal	11	13	10	13	30,0
Suomi/Finland	15	14	15	25	66,7
Sverige	34 **	25	29	30	3,4
United Kingdom	128	117	108	109	0,9
EU-12	1 146	1 164	1 074	998	- 7,1
B. Other milk powder ([2])					
EU-15	1 045	1 044	965	1 007	4,4
Belgique/België	67	74	70	84	20,0
Danmark	119	112	103	109	5,8
Deutschland	207	230	211	209	- 0,9
Elláda	0	0	0	0 **	×
España	10	13	11	11 **	0,0
France	336	306	270	281	4,1
Ireland	32	25	22	34 **	54,5
Italia	0	1	1	1	0,0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0 **	×
Nederland	164	147	154	145 **	- 5,8
Österreich	9 **	15	8	5	- 37,5
Portugal	7	7	6	7	16,7
Suomi/Finland	1	4	8	9	12,5
Sverige	10 **	11	10	8	- 20,0
United Kingdom	83	99	91	104	14,3
EU-12	1 025	1 014	939	985	4,9

([1]) Product weight.
([2]) Whole-milk powder, partly-skimmed-milk powder, cream-milk powder and buttermilk powder included.
Source: Eurostat

4.20.1.6. **Production ([1]) in dairies of concentrated milk and casein**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997 / 1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Concentrated milk (a) ([2]) EU-15	1 308 **	1 327 **	1 291 **	1 359	5,3
Belgique/België	30	39	47	52	10,6
Danmark	14	0	0	0	×
Deutschland	528	551	541	566	4,6
España	38	46	42	46	9,5
France	52	48	47	65	38,3
Ireland	69 **	69 **	65 **	67 **	3,1
Italia	0	1	1	1	0,0
Nederland	340	352	327	326	– 0,3
Luxembourg	10	11	0	0 **	×
Österreich	18	18	16	18	12,5
Portugal	1	0	0	1 **	×
Suomi/Finland	0 **	0	0	0	×
Sverige	12 **	11 **	10 **	19	90,0
United Kingdom	196	181	195	198	1,5
EU-12	1 278 **	1 298 **	1 265 **	1 322	4,5
B. Casein (b) ([3]) EU-15	113 **	139 **	137 **	131 **	– 4,4
Danmark	12	13	12	13	8,3
Deutschland	8	12	12	11	– 8,3
France	25	32	36	32	– 11,1
Ireland	37	43	46	42 **	– 8,7
Nederland	28 **	37 **	29 **	32 **	10,3
Österreich	1 **	2	2	1	– 50,0
Suomi/Finland	1 **	0 **	0 **	0 **	×
Sverige	0 **	0	0	0	×
United Kingdom	1	0	0	0	×
EU-12	111 **	137 **	135 **	130 **	– 3,7

([1]) Product weight.
([2]) Including that of 'chocolate crumb'.
([3]) Excl. caseinates produced from casein.

Sources: (a) Eurostat.
(b) European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.2.1. World exports and production ([1]) of — Butter ([2]) — Cheese — Casein

	Production						Exports					
	1 000 t				%	% TAV	1 000 t				%	% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Butter ([2])												
World:	6 934	6 611	6 617	6 535	100,0	- 1,2	819	738	846	788	100,0	- 6,9
— EU-12	1 689	1 652	1 720	1 678	25,7	- 2,4	202	154	—	—	0,0	x
— EU-15	1 837	1 800	1 868	1 821	27,9	- 2,5	:	:	228	192	24,4	- 15,8
— Australia	133	143	134	141	2,2	5,2	87	85	96	86	10,9	- 10,4
— New Zealand	299	285	275	290	4,4	5,5	249	252	234	273	34,6	16,7
— USA	596	588	569	526	8,0	- 7,6	121	79	38	21	2,7	- 44,7
— Canada	83	93	96	97	1,5	1,0	6	2	6	13	1,6	x
— Russia	732	488	419	319	4,9	- 23,9	1	0	4	6	0,8	50,0
— Pakistan	334	372	393	415	6,4	5,6	—	—	—	—	0,0	x
— Poland	147	116	123	130	2,0	5,7	17	18	18	14	1,8	- 22,2
— India	1 110	1 200	1 300	1 400	21,4	7,7	0	0	1	2	0,3	100,0
— Others	1 663	1 526	1 440	1 396	21,4	- 3,1	136	148	221	181	23,0	- 18,1
B. Cheese												
World:	14 141	14 407	14 453	14 754	100,0	2,1	990	1 056	1 069	1 089	100,0	1,9
— EU-12	5 716	5 862	6 121	6 178	41,9	0,9	524	509	—	—	0,0	x
— EU-15	6 014	6 169	6 447	6 500	44,1	0,8	:	:	521	500	45,9	- 4,0
— Australia	211	234	241	273	1,9	13,3	85	97	111	116	10,7	4,5
— New Zealand	163	193	197	239	1,6	21,3	127	159	169	205	18,8	21,3
— USA	3 301	3 385	3 493	3 626	24,6	3,8	16	26	32	36	3,3	12,5
— Canada	297	307	301	311	2,1	3,3	9	9	14	15	1,4	7,1
— Russia	663	613	477	428	2,9	- 10,3	0	0	2	3	0,3	50,0
— Switzerland	136	137	132	133	0,9	0,8	61	59	64	57	5,2	- 10,9
— Argentina	350	385	369	376	2,5	1,9	5	13	13	12	1,1	- 7,7
— Others	3 006	2 984	2 796	2 868	19,4	2,6	163	184	143	145	13,3	1,4
C. Casein												
World:	:	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	:	x
— EU-12	115	109	140	131	:	- 6,4	57	50	—	—	:	x
— EU-15	116	111	142	133	:	- 6,3	—	—	45	43	:	- 4,4
— Australia	5	5	6	6	:	0,0	4	6	7	6	:	- 14
— New Zealand	79	70	77	87	:	13,0	66	88	77	69	:	- 10,4
— Poland	12	3	3	5	:	66,7	11	8	4	4	:	0,0
— Others	:	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	:	x

([1]) Product weight.
([2]) Production in dairies, including butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.2.2. World exports and production ([1]) of — whole-milk powder and skimmed-milk powder — concentrated milk

	Production						Exports					
	1 000 t				%	% TAV	1 000 t				%	% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Skimmed-milk powder												
World:	3 379	3 419	3 477	3 541	100,0	1,8	926	844	1206	963	100,0	- 20,1
— EU-12	1 230	1 160	1 154	1 143	32,3	- 1,0	283	138	—	—	0,0	×
— EU-15	1 307	1 232	1 215	1 202	33,9	- 1,1	—	—	370	224	23,3	- 39,5
— Australia	207	210	229	238	6,7	3,9	165	174	187	167	17,3	- 10,7
— New Zealand	150	163	171	203	5,7	18,7	130	178	162	171	17,8	5,6
— USA	446	563	541	478	13,5	- 11,6	76	49	59	18	1,9	- 69,5
— Canada	52	60	71	65	1,8	- 8,5	17	33	44	45	4,7	2,3
— Russia	230	210	190	170	4,8	- 10,5	2	13	29	36	3,7	24,1
— Poland	145	112	118	120	3,4	1,7	86	112	97	77	8,0	- 20,6
— Others	842	869	942	1 065	30,1	13,1	167	147	258	225	23,4	- 12,8
B. Whole-milk powder ([2])												
World:	2 343	2 404	2 540	2 610	100,0	2,8	1 092	1 145	1 197	1 223	100,0	2,2
— EU-12	980	1 029	1 001	929	35,6	- 7,2	588	586	595	—	0,0	×
— EU-15	1 003	1 053	1 031	952	36,5	- 7,7	—	—	597	538	44,0	- 9,9
— Australia	93	104	113	134	5,1	18,6	57	74	98	93	7,6	- 5,1
— New Zealand	333	342	337	350	13,4	3,9	293	308	276	319	26,1	15,6
— USA	70	76	78	61	2,3	- 21,8	38	29	64	16	1,3	- 75,0
— Canada	10	8	6	5	0,2	- 16,7	6	7	3	6	0,5	100,0
— Russia	230	210	190	170	6,5	- 10,5	—	—	—	5	0,4	×
— Argentina	81	102	146	162	6,2	11,0	1	25	58	55	4,5	- 5,2
— Others	523	509	639	776	29,7	21,4	110	141	159	246	20,1	54,7
C. Concentrated milk												
World:	4 738	4 602	4 715	4 553	100,0	- 3,4	447	370	518	518	100,0	- 0,0
— EU-12	1 294	1 254	1 286	1 264	27,8	- 1,7	351	286	—	—	0,0	×
— EU-15	1 324	1 284	1 315	1 290	28,3	- 1,9	—	—	338	307	59,3	- 9,2
— Australia	107	110	111	110	2,4	- 0,9	2	2	8	23	4,4	×
— New Zealand	1	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	9	1	1	2	0,4	100,0
— USA	1 050	993	922	950	20,9	3,0	11	19	41	40	7,7	- 2,4
— Canada	94	82	86	97	2,1	12,8	6	1	10	25	4,8	×
— Russia	280	235	210	200	4,4	- 4,8	3	2	3	7	1,4	×
— Brazil	36	36	36	36	0,8	0,0	—	—	—	—	0,0	×
— India	407	413	426	440	9,7	3,3	—	—	—	—	0,0	×
— Others	1 439	1 448	1 608	1 429	31,4	- 11,1	65	59	117	114	22,0	- 2,6

([1]) Product weight.
([2]) Whole-milk powder, partly-skimmed-milk powder, cream-milk powder and buttermilk powder included.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.3.1. World trade in certain milk products — EU share

EU-15

(1 000 t)

	1991 ([2])	1992 ([2])	1993 ([2])	1994 ([2])	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Exports							
Butter/butteroil ([1])							
World	873	737	819	738	846	788	869
— EU	322	242	201	154	228	192	222
— Others	551	495	618	584	618	596	647
— EU share (%)	36,9	32,8	24,5	20,9	27,0	24,4	25,5
Skimmed-milk powder ([1])							
— World	880	997	926	844	1 206	963	902
— EU	253	390	283	138	371	224	279
— Others	627	607	643	706	835	739	623
— EU share (%)	28,8	39,1	30,6	16,4	30,8	23,3	30,9
Cheese							
— World	932	921	990	1 064	1 069	1 090	1 105
— EU	483	465	524	510	521	500	453
— Others	449	456	466	554	548	590	652
— EU share (%)	51,8	50,5	52,9	47,9	48,7	45,9	41,0
Whole-milk powder							
— World	1 084	1 049	1 092	1 145	1 223	1 159	1 281
— EU	618	581	588	586	596	538	569
— Others	466	468	504	559	627	621	712
— EU share (%)	57,0	55,4	53,8	51,2	48,7	46,4	44,4
Condensed milk							
— World	423	438	447	370	518	518	547
— EU	316	343	351	286	338	307	344
— Others	107	95	96	84	180	211	203
EU share (%)	74,7	78,3	78,5	77,3	65,3	59,3	62,9
Casein and caseinates							
— EU	58 **	69 **	57 **	50 **	50	41	43
B. Imports							
Butter/butteroil ([1])							
World	873	737	819	738	846	788	869
— EU	68	48	65	65	69	85	71
— Others	805	689	754	673	777	703	798
— EU share (%)	7,8	6,5	7,9	8,8	8,2	10,8	8,2
Cheese							
World	932	921	990	1 064	1 069	1 090	1 105
— EU	109	110	109	122	81	89	100
— Others	823	811	881	942	988	1 001	1 005
— EU share (%)	11,7	11,9	11,0	11,5	7,6	8,2	9,0
Casein and caseinates							
EU	58	54	59	87	47	44	43

([1]) Food aid included.
([2]) EU-12.

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, GATT and FAO.

4.20.4.2. Detailed supply balance (a) — skimmed-milk powder

EU-15

(1 000 t)

	1993 (2)	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
Opening stocks					
— private	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	47	37	72	14	125
Production:					
— skimmed-milk powder (b) (1)	1 222	1 159	1 220	1 135	1 073
— buttermilk powder	43	52	55	65	52
Imports (b)	19	33	35	50	64
Total availability	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption at full market prices	350	390	390	395	415
Subsidised consumption					
— animal feed					
(calves)	661	649	594	543	495
Special measures					
— pigs and poultry	—	:	:	:	:
Total consumption	1 011	1 039	984	938	910
Exports at world market prices	232	108	345	215	275
Food aid	52	30	25	9	4
Total exports	284	138	370	224	279
Closing stocks					
— private	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	37	72	14	125	135
Total	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Including buttermilk powder incorporated directly in animal feed, milk powder for babies.
(2) EU-12.

Sources: (a) European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(b) Eurostat.

4.20.4.3. **Detailed supply balance (a) — butter** (1) **EU-15**

(1 000 t)

	1992 (3)	1993 (3)	1994 (3)	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Opening stocks						
— private, aided by EU	41	68	47	59	20	54
— public (intervention)	261	172	161	59	50	40
Production:						
— dairy (b)	1 693	1 689	1 654	1 872	1 874	1 845
— farm (b)	21	21	21	20	19	18
Imports	48	65	65	73	95	90
Total availability	2 064	2 015	1 948	2 083	2 058	2 047
Consumption						
— at normal prices	1 153	1 150	1 161	1 298	1 291	1 291
Special schemes (2) (not including cream used in ice-cream)	429	455	506	486	470	478
Total apparent consumption	1 582	1 605	1 667	1 784	1 761	1 769
Exports at world market prices	197	194	152	220	202	226
Food aid	5	1	0	0	1	1
Exports at special prices	40	7	11	9	0	0
Total exports (b)	242	202	163	229	203	227
Closing stocks						
— private, aided by EU	68	47	59	20	54	40
— public (intervention)	172	161	59	50	40	11
Total closing stocks	240	208	118	70	94	51

(1) Product weight. Includes butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).

(2) Comprising (1 000 t)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Welfare schemes	18	15	13	18	23	16
Armed forces and non-profit organisations	36	38	37	36	39	33
— Butter concentrate	19	22	22	23	20	24
— Sales to food processors (including cream)	364	392	451	429	412	434

(3) EU-12

Sources: (a) European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, (including butteroil, butter equivalent).
(b) Eurostat

4.20.5.1. Milk producer price

ECU/100kg (market price)

	1994		1995		1996		1997		% TAV 1997 (December) / 1996 (December)
	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Fat content = 3,7%									
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	23,91	30,11	24,70	30,62	24,03	28,99	23,35	30,17	4,1
Danmark	31,34	30,43	31,39	30,68	31,48	30,74	31,30	30,69	- 0,2
Deutschland	28,11	29,42	28,98	30,52	27,86	28,19	27,38	29,11	3,3
Elláda	33,15	34,28	33,86	34,30	33,15	33,43	33,19	33,99	1,7
España	27,42	27,70	27,07	27,75	27,58	27,02	26,69	27,58	2,1
France	25,82	30,24	26,09	30,76	26,32	30,04	25,75	29,85	- 0,6
Ireland	26,68	27,51	27,76	29,42	28,48	31,35	27,28	31,18	- 0,5
Italia	34,52	33,59	30,90	33,43	36,98	38,03	37,14	36,44	- 4,2
Luxembourg	27,08	31,76	27,96	33,05	26,98	31,51	26,04	31,92	1,3
Nederland	30,15	31,80	30,20	31,98	28,62	28,70	27,92	31,30	9,1
Österreich	39,67	39,99	27,76	27,60	27,55	27,54	26,78	27,05	- 1,8
Portugal	29,87	30,46	29,55	29,45	29,17	29,38	28,50	27,98	- 4,8
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×
Sverige	:	:	30,73	33,50	36,38	34,93	34,02	33,48	- 4,2
United Kingdom	24,72	30,34	27,19	27,89	27,83	30,00	28,28	27,91	- 7,0
EU-12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×
B. Actual fat content									
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	23,83	33,19	27,26	33,75	26,52	31,96	25,77	33,26	4,1
Danmark	33,43	34,21	33,25	34,16	32,83	34,12	32,64	34,02	- 0,3
Deutschland	29,19	31,49	30,20	33,09	28,85	30,56	28,26	31,47	3,0
Elláda	31,70	32,55	32,29	32,56	31,48	31,75	31,52	32,28	1,7
España	26,95	27,98	26,66	28,23	27,34	27,41	26,44	28,12	2,6
France	26,16	31,75	26,66	33,17	27,03	32,47	26,50	32,14	- 1,0
Ireland	25,36	27,79	26,69	29,90	27,43	31,57	26,43	31,76	0,6
Italia	34,46	33,54	30,85	33,38	36,93	37,98	37,09	36,39	- 4,2
Luxembourg	27,51	33,64	28,88	35,69	27,74	34,34	27,15	34,69	1,0
Nederland	32,13	34,74	32,23	35,41	30,61	31,79	29,87	34,88	9,7
Österreich	:	:	28,30	29,26	27,77	29,08	27,22	28,84	- 0,8
Portugal	:	:	:	:	29,38	29,58	29,21	28,68	- 3,0
Suomi/Finland	:	:	27,08	35,27	26,83	34,45	26,73	33,74	- 2,1
Sverige	:	:	31,98	35,38	37,63	36,92	35,44	34,93	- 5,4
United Kingdom	25,25	31,7	27,94	29,22	28,55	31,65	29,15	29,2	- 7,7
EU-12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×

Source: Eurostat.

4.20.6.1. Intervention measures for butter and skimmed-milk powder (1997)

(t)

		Public storage Release from storage				Private storage
	Taken into storage	On the EU market (4)	For export (5)	For food aid (5)	Total	Quantity subject to storage contracts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Butter (1)						
EU-15	2 923	30 963	0	0	30 963	144 579
Belgique/België	0	0	0	0	0	19 189
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0	6 167
Deutschland	0	0	0	0	0	23 961
Elláda	0	0	0	0	0	0
España	590	3 749	0	0	3 749	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	36 153
Ireland	720	21 655	0	0	21 655	16 098
Italia	554	2 375	0	0	2 375	390
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	0	0	0	0	0	37 313
Österreich	0	0	0	0	0	2 555
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0	0	310
Sverige	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1 059	3 184	0	0	3 184	2 443
EU-12	2 923	30 963	0	0	30 963	141 714
B. Skimmed-milk powder (2)						
EU-15	34 164	23 404	0	0	23 404	0
Belgique/België	0	1	0	0	1	0
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deutschland	0	2 675	0	0	2 675	0
Elláda	0	0	0	0	0	0
España	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	10 595	0	0	10 595	0
Ireland	13 709	8 523	0	0	8 523	0
Italia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Österreich	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sverige	319	644	0	0	644	0
United Kingdom	20 136	966	0	0	966	0
EU-12	33 845	22 760	0	0	22 760	0

(1) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 804/68, Article 6.
(2) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 804/68, Article 7.
(3) Including quantities removed under Regulation (EEC) No 2315/76 (Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87).
(4) Including quantities refused.
(5) Including emergency aid delivered to East European countries.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.6.2. Application of the quota system

(t)

	1997/98					1998/99
	Overall guaranteed quantity [1]	Deliveries [2]	Adjustment of oil and fat [2] [3]	Transfers [2] [4]	Difference after the adjustment (quota overrun if amount >0)	Overall guaranteed quantity
1	2	3	4	5	6 = 3 + 4 — 2 — 5	7
EU-15	115 654 028	113 255 187	2 693 375	249 749 [5]	44 785	:
Belgique/België	3 125 099	3 020 847	213 376	91 840	17 284	:
Danmark	4 454 649	4 466 761	0	0	12 112	:
Deutschland	27 767 500	26 944 696	1 135 047	– 5156	317 399	:
Elláda	629 817	634 326	295	0	4 804	:
España	5 452 064	5 407 987	29 153	22 148	– 37072	:
France	23 772 759	23 174 046	637 593	67 682	– 28802	:
Ireland	5 235 902	5 244 084	34 257	4 986	37 453	:
Italia	9 698 399	9 433 912	0	26 002	– 290489	:
Luxembourg	268 098	256 472	15 108	205	3 277	:
Nederland	10 988 594	10 696 605	327 718	0	35 729	:
Österreich	2 383 182	2 408 477	39 152	33 533	30 914	:
Portugal	1 835 461	1 665 929	24 482	0	– 145050	:
Suomi/Finland	2 388 183	2 385 579	0	– 29	– 2575	:
Sverige	3 300 000	3 274 181	0	0	– 25819	:
United Kingdom	14 354 321	14 241 285	237 194	8 538	115 620	:
EU-12	107 582 663	105 186 950	2 654 223	216 245 [5]	42 265	:

(1) Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 3950/92.
(2) Declarations by Member States.
(3) Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 536/93.
(4) Article 4 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 3950/92.
(5) The additional levy is paid by the Member States exceeding 574 593 tonnes (543 679 tonnes for EU-12).

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.6.3. Community butter and skimmed-milk powder stocks ([1]) on 1 April

(t)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. *Butter* ([2])					
EU-15	:	:	36 366	44 755	6 932
Belgique/België	554	—	2 486	901	324
Danmark	1 052	50	—	—	—
Deutschland	18 544	4 954	4 480	59	—
Elláda	—	—	—	—	—
España	40 306	7 187	1 530	3 983	366
France	12 882	—	11 282	2 269	—
Ireland	55 798	15 944	14 089	28 092	4 139
Italia	7 508	3 776	776	3 985	59
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	18 609	525	—	—	—
Österreich	:	:	1	—	—
Portugal	1 332	—	—	—	—
Suomi/Finland	:	:	—	—	—
Sverige	:	:	—	—	—
United Kingdom	5 170	1 277	1 722	5 466	2 044
EU-12	161 755	33 713	36 365	44 755	6 932
B. *Skimmed-milk powder* ([2])					
EU-15	:	:	9 363	117 620	132 353
Belgique/België	691	181	—	4 592	4 064
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—
Deutschland	5 987	186	—	21 350	17 550
Elláda	—	—	—	—	—
España	294	—	—	—	—
France	37	—	—	13 888	6 274
Ireland	31 632	41 282	9 363	46 060	48 963
Italia	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	—	—	—	—	—
Österreich	:	:	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
Suomi/Finland	:	:	—	—	—
Sverige	:	:	—	2 240	2 210
United Kingdom	2 206	2 188	—	29 490	53 292
EU-12	40 847	43 837	9 363	115 380	130 143

([1]) Stocks referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 (butter, public and private storage; skimmed-milk powder, public storage).
([2]) Product weight.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.6.4. Quantities of skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder intended for animal feed and of skimmed milk processed into casein and caseinates, for which aids have been granted

	Skimmed milk ([1]) ([2])					Skimmed-milk powder ([2])					Skimmed milk for casein ([2])				
	1 000 t				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15	352	335	263	228	- 13,8	649	594	543	495	- 8,9	3 731	4 819	4 645	4 568	- 1,6
Belgique/België	68	53	43	43	- 3,3	21	19	15	11	- 23,3	0	0	0	0	×
Danmark	12	5	4	3	- 31,4	1	1	1	2	61,3	414	404	413	393	- 4,9
Deutschland	131	90	18	11	- 39,9	56	51	53	45	- 15,7	291	444	404	375	- 7,2
España	0	0	0	0	×	2	2	2	1	- 30,2	0	0	0	0	×
France	12	30	20	15	- 24,9	274	249	234	196	- 16,1	878	1 158	1 308	1 177	- 10,0
Ireland	13	11	16	11	- 30,5	5	4	4	3	- 12,1	1 211	1 435	1 410	1 417	0,5
Italia	108	110	133	114	- 13,7	98	76	74	72	- 2,2	0	0	0	0	×
Nederland	0	0	0	7	×	182	175	147	151	2,8	937	1 314	1 049	1 167	11,2
Österreich	—	28	20	14	- 31,7	—	3	2	2	- 2,0	—	52	54	39	- 29,1
Suomi/Finland	—	0	6	5	- 6,2	—	2	2	2	19,5	—	11	6	1	- 82,3
Sverige	—	0	0	0	×	—	2	2	1	- 10,2	—	0	0	0	×
United Kingdom	8	7	3	4	36,0	10	10	8	7	- 18,4	0	0	0	0	×
EU-12	352	307	237	209	- 12,5	649	587	538	489	- 9,1	3 731	4 756	4 585	4 529	- 1,2

([1]) Normal aid + special aid.
([2]) Product weight.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.21.4.1. Supply balance — honey

		Usable production (1 000 t)	Imports (1 000 t)	Exports (1 000 t)	Intra-EU trade (1 000 t)	Internal use: human consumption (1 000 t)	Human consumption (kg/head/year)	Self-sufficiency %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	1994/95	116	134	11	24	239	0,6	48,6
	1995/96	142	146	7	30	280	0,8	50,5
	1996/97	129	135	6	30	258	0,7	50,1
BLEU/UEBL	1994/95	1	7	2	1	6	0,6	16,0
	1995/96	1	6	2	2	5	0,5	19,2
	1996/97	2	9	3	2	8	0,8	25,0
Danmark	1994/95	2	5	2	2	5	1,0	40,0
	1995/96	2	3	2	1	3	0,6	66,7
	1996/97	3	4	2	1	6	1,0	54,5
Deutschland	1994/95	22	82	15	4	89	1,1	24,7
	1995/96	37	94	16	6	115	1,4	32,2
	1996/97	15	82	14	6	83	1,0	18,1
Elláda	1994/95	14	2	0	1	16	1,5	89,8
	1995/96	14	2	0	1	16	1,5	88,1
	1996/97	15	2	0	1	17	1,6	88,8
España	1994/95	20 **	15	6	2	29	0,7	69,0
	1995/96	30 **	14	5	5	39	1,0	76,9
	1996/97	30 **	7	2	3	35	0,9	85,9
France	1994/95	27 **	11	4	3	34	0,6	79,4
	1995/96	27 **	12	5	4	34	0,6	79,4
	1996/97	27 **	12	2	4	37	0,6	73,4
Ireland	1994/95	0	2	0	0	2	0,5	5,1
	1995/96	0	2	0	1	2	0,5	5,1
	1996/97	0	2	0	1	2	0,5	5,1
Italia	1994/95	10	12	1	2	21	0,4	47,6
	1995/96	10	13	1	2	22	0,4	45,5
	1996/97	11 **	12	2	2	20	0,4	53,9
Nederland	1994/95	0	8	0	6	8	0,5	1,3
	1995/96	0	7	0	5	7	0,4	1,5
	1996/97	1	6	0	4	7	0,4	12,3
Österreich	1994/95	8	5	0	1	13	1,6	63,0
	1995/96	8	5	0	1	12	1,5	65,0
	1996/97	6	5	0	3	10	1,3	53,9
Portugal	1994/95	4	0	0	0	4	0,4	100,0
	1995/96	4	1	0	0	5	0,5	81,6
	1996/97	11 **	1	1	1	11	1,1	97,3
Suomi/Finland	1994/95	2	1	0	0	3	0,4	69,0
	1995/96	2	1	0	0	3	0,6	69,0
	1996/97	1	1	0	0	2	0,4	52,6
Sverige	1994/95	2	3	0	0	5	0,6	40,0
	1995/96	2	2	0	0	5	0,5	50,0
	1996/97	3	3	0	0	6	0,7	55,9
United Kingdom	1994/95	4	20	1	1	23	0,4	17,4
	1995/96	4	24	2	2	26	0,4	15,4
	1996/97	4	23	2	2	25	0,4	16,0

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.22.1.1. **Basic forest resources (1995)**

	Total land area (1 000 ha)	Wooded area (1 000 ha)	Forest land (1 000 ha)	Wooded area by type of ownership (%)			Growing stock overbank volume (mio m3)			Annual net increment (ANI) (1 000 m³) overbank volume	Fellings (1 000 m³) overbank volume	Fellings/ ANI (%)
				Private forests	State forests	Other publicly owned forests	Coniferous	Non-coniferous	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EU-15	312 341	132 679	102 325	65	20	15	9 029	4 299	13 328	462 630	277 330	60
Belgique/België	3 025	620	620	57	10	33	19	77	96	4 457	3 326	75
Danmark	4 239	417	417	69	26	5	34	27	61	3 200	2 000	63
Deutschland	34 917	10 741	10 741	46	34	20	2 001	910	2 911	79 000	37 190	47
Elláda	12 884	6 513	3 359	15	73	12	85	67	152	3 813	3 376	89
España	50 019	25 984	10 662	67	4	29	363	229	592	28 891	15 014	52
France	53 758	16 874	15 034	75	10	15	757	1 202	1 959	76 753	36 045	47
Ireland	6 889	606	570	27	71	2	40	5	45	3 330	2 250	68
Italia	29 412	9 857	6 821	66	7	27	482	589	1 071	33 942	6 997	21
Luxembourg	256	89	89	53	11	36	7	13	20	132	345	261
Nederland	3 811	384	334	52	31	17	31	20	51	2 258	1 568	69
Österreich	8 275	3 877	3 887	82	15	3	849	181	1 030	31 416	19 846	63
Portugal	9 146	3 238	2 875	85	3	12	101	100	201	11 818	13 738	116
Suomi/Finland	30 460	23 003	20 032	68	29	3	1 601	353	1 954	74 858	58 410	78
Sverige	41 161	28 007	24 425	70	19	11	2 491	454	2 945	97 600	68 200	70
United Kingdom	24 088	2 469	2 469	57	37	6	167	73	240	11 162	9 025	81
EU-12	232 444	77 792	53 991	61	17	22	4 088	3 311	7 399	258 756	130 874	51

NB: The figures for wooded area and forest land refer to the definitions applied by TBFRA-1990.
Accordingly, forest land must have a tree crown cover of more than about 20 % of the area.

Sources: Eurostat Forestry Statistics 1992-1996, UN-ECE.

		1 000 t			Mio ECU		
		Export	Import	Balance	Export	Import	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Timber in the rough, other small round wood, cut or as particles	1995	13 260,5	37 006,2	- 2 374,6	1 156,5	3 046,6	- 1 890,1
	1996	2 985,9	19 528,6	- 16 542,7	247,5	1 574,9	- 1 327,4
	1997	2 669,2	23 811,2	- 21 142,0	294,1	1 875,2	- 1 582,2
Sawn timber	1995	13 134,6	18 353,4	- 5 218,8	5 244,3	7 716,2	- 2 471,9
	1996	3 506,6	8 323,6	- 4 817,0	1 336,5	3 461,8	- 2 125,3
	1997	3 872,5	10 760,1	- 6 887,6	1 694,9	4 345,9	- 2 651,1
Panels and sheets	1995	6 639,8	8 699,2	- 2 059,4	3 689,3	4 672,2	- 982,9
	1996	1 610,2	3 116,3	- 1 506,1	991,7	1 792,9	- 801,2
	1997	1 804,1	3 406,5	- 1 602,4	1 217,3	2 121,7	- 904,4
Wooden articles	1995	2 105,2	3 623,9	- 1 518,7	3 348,4	3 821,3	- 472,9
	1996	511,5	2 244,7	- 1 733,2	1 135,8	1 972,2	- 836,4
	1997	604,1	3 565,3	- 2 961,2	1 325,8	2 298,9	- 973,1
Paper stock/pulp wood	1995	14 218,5	20 592,2	- 6 373,7	5 152,1	9 538,2	- 4 386,1
	1996	4 001,4	10 491,2	- 6 489,8	1 172,4	4 571,9	- 3 399,5
	1997	5 278,0	13 974,7	- 8 696,7	1 041,5	2 898,8	- 1 857,3
Paper and board	1995	42 976,4	37 857,9	5 118,4	42 271,5	34 415,9	6 855,6
	1996	12 096,9	6 731,1	5 365,8	1 241,1	5 277,8	- 4 036,7
	1997	14 134,7	7 520,7	6 614,0	1 475,7	6 749,8	- 5 274,1
Cork and cork articles	1995	188,3	149,4	38,9	744,9	465,2	279,8
	1996	52,9	17,3	35,6	308,6	27,5	281,1
	1997	57,8	19,4	38,4	368,2	35,3	332,9
Total	1995	95 523,3	125 282,2	- 35 758,9	61 607,0	63 675,6	- 2 068,6
	1996	24 765,4	50 452,9	- 25 687,5	6 433,6	18 679,0	- 12 245,4
	1997	28 420,4	63 057,9	- 34 637,5	7 417,5	20 325,4	- 12 908,1

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.22.3.2. **EU external and intra-EU trade in timber and timber products by Member State** (1997)

	EU-15	BLEU/UEBL	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A — Imports						
Intra: — Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	17 919,1	2 851,0	875,7	943,6	20,5	745,2
— Sawn timber	11 579,9	897,3	1 084,9	1 553,6	175,7	708,2
— Panels and sheets	6 416,4	387,0	322,5	1 261,5	155,7	561,0
— Wooden articles	1 866,3	243,1	58,0	382,3	7,1	91,3
— Paper stock/pulpwood	16 141,1	714,7	377,0	3 935,6	78,0	1 217,9
— Paper and board	35 051,3	3 231,1	1 299,0	6 476,1	569,7	2 351,3
— Cork and cork articles	146,8	2,1	1,1	25,1	0,5	16,8
Extra: — Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	23 811,2	141,4	108,4	910,9	381,1	938,5
— Sawn timber	10 760,1	583,1	222,4	2 030,5	278,6	602,9
— Panels and sheets	3 406,5	281,5	150,1	959,1	59,2	55,8
— Wooden articles	3 565,3	98,5	67,6	1 362,9	15,0	22,3
— Paper stock/pulpwood	13 974,7	3 678,1	82,5	2 163,1	155,7	412,2
— Paper and board	7 520,7	402,4	107,2	1 842,3	142,6	510,7
— Cork and cork articles	19,4	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	1,8
B — Exports						
Intra: — Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	9 589,9	1 213,1	240,7	3 484,1	140,7	411,6
— Sawn timber	12 460,3	454,9	104,4	1 191,7	4,6	50,2
— Panels and sheets	7 279,8	1 553,4	134,3	1 172,1	0,9	309,3
— Wooden articles	2 167,4	317,1	140,4	324,4	1,8	114,1
— Paper stock/pulpwood	15 983,9	1 111,9	374,2	2 399,6	1,9	532,2
— Paper and board	37 944,4	2 344,3	329,8	6 234,5	10,6	947,3
— Cork and cork articles	63,8	0,5	0,0	1,7	0,0	53,0
Extra: — Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	2 669,2	46,4	107,1	604,3	0,2	25,4
— Sawn timber	3 872,5	39,5	20,9	229,5	12,9	28,6
— Panels and sheets	1 804,1	178,9	15,9	501,6	53,7	146,9
— Wooden articles	604,1	21,8	26,1	165,7	2,1	37,1
— Paper stock/pulpwood	5 278,0	385,0	97,5	1 381,6	24,3	125,2
— Paper and board	14 134,7	283,5	84,1	3 173,4	53,7	422,2
— Cork and cork articles	57,8	0,1	0,1	1,8	0,1	4,7

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1 000 t)

France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EU-12
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 478,0	51,3	3 273,3	422,7	2 072,7	330,1	1 310,9	3 131,3	412,8	11 404,2
878,1	162,5	2 586,5	1 097,8	236,5	49,1	16,1	45,9	2 087,7	11 281,4
665,7	81,5	579,3	732,3	247,7	78,5	28,0	200,5	1 115,2	5 940,2
309,1	31,0	152,4	157,4	89,7	24,4	12,5	26,2	281,8	1 737,9
2 102,8	84,2	2 151,1	2 091,4	1 004,1	165,3	75,5	553,3	1 590,2	14 508,2
5 718,8	583,5	2 993,2	3 354,4	988,5	554,5	326,1	492,4	6 112,7	33 244,3
25,5	0,9	21,8	6,4	8,4	28,7	0,4	1,2	7,9	136,8
845,3	26,4	2 489,2	120,5	2 903,5	1 130,5	6 957,7	6 674,9	182,9	7 275,1
552,4	1 017,3	1 696,4	962,7	490,9	106,7	147,1	106,2	1 962,9	10 015,9
179,7	39,0	432,8	200,7	52,7	9,4	36,0	179,9	770,6	3 137,9
113,1	9,4	219,3	201,9	184,0	6,2	42,6	61,4	1 161,1	3 277,3
1 498,1	24,3	2 428,9	858,6	287,7	52,6	105,0	298,3	1 929,6	13 283,7
687,3	26,1	1 029,3	504,1	216,0	39,2	62,3	175,4	1 775,8	7 067,0
1,2	0,0	5,0	0,1	0,3	9,6	0,0	0,0	1,0	19,1
1 150,0	260,2	9,6	373,6	1 054,5	569,8	443,7	171,5	66,8	7 920,2
664,1	159,4	41,8	298,1	2 224,5	280,8	2 660,8	4 277,1	47,9	3 297,8
1 180,6	219,7	211,7	144,2	863,1	600,0	583,7	139,0	185,8	5 712,0
207,5	1,9	143,5	306,2	208,2	75,6	32,8	136,3	157,6	1 790,1
1 592,2	58,4	10,2	1 196,3	398,3	1 023,7	2 439,7	4 263,8	581,5	8 882,1
4 050,5	92,6	2 029,8	2 966,4	2 300,7	630,4	7 485,8	6 802,5	1 718,2	21 355,4
3,0	0,0	2,9	0,9	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,7	62,7
240,9	17,9	11,1	13,9	83,8	170,0	249,1	1 089,7	9,4	1 246,6
150,7	0,4	66,6	42,5	555,8	64,9	1 245,9	1 408,2	6,1	662,6
129,2	12,5	255,2	12,2	202,1	61,3	124,5	81,2	28,9	1 396,3
53,4	1,2	49,8	14,6	58,4	4,6	39,1	105,6	24,6	401,0
277,2	83,5	65,7	796,2	222,1	113,3	572,6	998,3	135,5	3 485,0
928,0	2,1	724,1	676,6	1 225,7	85,5	3 668,2	2 191,8	615,8	7 049,0
1,2	0,1	1,5	0,2	0,8	46,1	0,1	0,2	0,9	56,7

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