EUROPEAN COMMISSION

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

1997 REPORT

(Published in conjunction with the 'General Report on the Activities of the European Union — 1997')

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BRUSSELS • LUXEMBOURG, 1998

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Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1998

ISBN 92-828-2420-9

Printed in Italy

Foreword

This report, which is the 23rd annual agricultural situation report, is published in conjunction with the 1997 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 1997. However, the section entitled 'New reforms' (Chapter I, points 30 to 59) deals with the proposals which the Commission adopted on 18 March 1998 as part of the Agenda 2000 package. These supersede the proposals announced in July 1997, which had undergone various amendments meanwhile.

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
CEECs = 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
WTO = World Trade Organisation

I. The agricultural year

1. In December 1995, the Commission presented its Agricultural Strategy Paper to the Madrid European Council. This stressed the importance of improving the competitiveness of the European agricultural and agri-food sectors on internal and world markets, in the context of trade liberalisation and an expected growing world food demand. It highlighted the need for a further evolution of the CAP, by developing the approach successfully started by the 1992 reform. The Paper also outlined the need for an integrated rural policy which would accompany the reform process. Moreover, it called for a radical simplification of legislation at Union level and for a substantial decentralisation of policy implementation.

2. Later on, in November 1996, the First Cohesion Report argued in particular in favour of a more rational development of agricultural production, through a greater market orientation of prices and continuing structural adjustment. The Union should, the report said, make a parallel effort to enhance the economic potential and the environmental value of rural areas and their capacity to provide sustainable jobs.

3. On 16 July 1997, the Commission presented its communication 'Agenda 2000'. In a single framework, the Commission outlines the broad outlook for the development of the European Union and its policies beyond the turn of the century, the impact of enlargement on the Union as a whole and the future financial framework beyond 2000, taking account of the prospect of an enlarged Union. The Commission sets out its analysis and policy guidelines for agriculture as follows.[1]

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[1] As background information for the Agenda 2000 proposals, the Directorate-General for Agriculture published in 1997 a series of working documents under the heading *CAP 2000*:
- Long-term prospects: grains, milk and meat products;
- Situation and outlook: beef;
- Situation and outlook: dairy sector;
- Situation and outlook: cereals, oilseeds and protein crops;
- Rural developments.

Assessment of the reform process

Agricultural market policy

4. Since the 1992 reform, there has been a considerable improvement of *market balances* and a decrease of public stocks in most of the reformed sectors. In the case of cereals, set-aside has helped to keep production under control, while the increased price competitiveness has allowed significant additional quantities to be used on the domestic market, mainly for animal feed. In the beef sector, the market situation evolved favourably and intervention stocks were diminishing rapidly until the outbreak of the BSE crisis in March 1996.

5. The general evolution of *agricultural income* per capita has been positive since the reform was implemented, growing by 4.5 % yearly on average between 1992 and 1996, with a diversity of situations according to Member State and type of farming. The improvement of the market situation, the strong adaptation capacity of farmers and the agri-monetary context are among the factors which have contributed to this result. In the case of cereals the market prices improved much more than originally expected. This has led to an over-compensation of producers in the last few years. In the case of oilseeds, too, the observed market prices have most of the time been significantly higher than the reference price so that producers have benefited from the franchise in four years out of five.

6. The reform effects on the *environment* are mixed. Some positive elements can be identified: the more rational use of fertilisers and pesticides resulting from price decreases, the possible environmental benefits of set-aside (if well managed), incentives for a long-term improvement in the territorial distribution of livestock rearing. But there are also negative elements, mainly the encouragement given to irrigated crops through the regionalisation of direct payments for cereals, oilseeds and protein crops, as well as the relative advantage given to intensive livestock farming through lower feed prices and by subsidising silage.

7. The reduction of price support and the introduction of direct payments have benefited *consumers* as part of the burden of agricultural support has shifted away from them. *Budgetary expenditure* is therefore higher in the sectors concerned. It is also under better control since factors of uncertainty (world prices, dollar exchange rate, level of intervention stocks) that strongly affected its past evolution have become less determining. At the same time the shift to direct payments has made the support for farmers more transparent.

Rural development policy

8. For almost two decades, attempts have been made to integrate agricultural structural policy into the wider economic and social context of rural areas. Experience gained shows how rural diversification can be exploited in a flexible way as a necessary complement to farming. Activities which had hitherto been marginal – the development and marketing of quality produce, rural tourism, investment projects linked with the environment or the region's culture, small and medium-sized enterprises – have been developed and have opened up new perspectives.

9. The 1992 CAP reform stressed the environmental dimension of agriculture as the largest land user. Among the accompanying measures of the reform, the agri-environmental measures are of key importance and have in general been welcomed by the public and well received by farmers. However, the scale of support still provided through prices and crop-specific payments (e.g. silage maize and flax) may discourage farmers from committing themselves to more extensive practices or dedicating land to environmental purposes.

10. On the whole, as a result of these various developments, rural policy in the Union still appears as a juxtaposition of agricultural market policy, structural policy and environmental policy, with rather complex instruments and lacking much overall coherence.

Long-term outlook

11. According to the major forecasting institutes world-wide, the *long-term outlook* for the main *agricultural markets* is favourable for exporting countries. Prospects for increased food consumption, mainly in developing countries, combined with the limited possibility of a proportionate growth in domestic production, are expected to boost world trade and sustain world prices over the next decade.

12. Two key factors influence *food demand*: population growth and rising incomes. The world population is expected to increase by more than 85 million people a year between 1995 and 2005. Moreover, growing urbanisation will influence the pattern of food consumption. The second factor determining increasing food demand is the favourable prospect for world incomes and economic growth, particularly in developing countries.

13. An increase in world *agricultural production* is expected over the next decade, but at a lower rate than in the past. In particular in many developing countries, the increase will be less than the growth in demand. This is firstly due to the limited availability of land, because of urbanisation and environmental constraints and, secondly, to a slowdown in the growth of yields. The development of genetic engineering, if well controlled, could enhance production but may raise questions of acceptability to consumers.

14. Almost all analysts expect generally *strong prices for agricultural commodities* up to 2006 and even beyond. Prices are projected to strengthen or remain strong for cereals, oilseeds, beef, poultrymeat, cheese and milk powder, but may weaken for pigmeat. However, price variability could increase in the future, as world stocks are expected to be relatively low compared with the past.

15. Despite this favourable world context, the *agricultural commodities outlook* is not very promising at European level. Supposing that present policies continue, over the coming years a gap between Union and world prices will remain for many sectors. Taking into account current commitments under the Uruguay Round Agreement, in particular on export subsidies, non-exportable surpluses are likely to emerge after 2000, for the existing Union. A structural surplus was already projected for beef before it was made worse by the BSE crisis. Increasing problems may also appear for cereals, sugar, wine, olive oil, skimmed-milk powder and some other milk products, and the Union risks losing more and more of its share in expanding world markets.

16. New *multilateral trade negotiations* will start in 1999 as a follow-up to the Uruguay Round. It remains to be seen whether the European Union will be capable of going into the negotiations on the offensive, defending the specific characteristics of a European model of mixed and multifunctional farming well integrated into the countryside. Another, increasingly sensitive, issue is the need to introduce environmental and social standards at international level and to take into account consumer concerns.

17. *Eastward enlargement* will add over a 100 million consumers, whose average purchasing power would, however, be only roughly one third of that of the current consumers in the Union. Agricultural area would be expanded by half and the agricultural labour force would at least double. The central and eastern European countries have a serious need for structural improvement in their agriculture and up- and downstream sectors. Restructuring can be expected to reduce the labour absorption capacity of agriculture, implying a need for diversification of their rural economies. If the CAP instruments, mainly support prices and direct payments, were applied at their present level by the central and eastern European countries, particular problems would arise. Inordinate cash injections through direct payments would risk creating income disparities and social distortions in the rural areas of these countries. In addition, surpluses would increase, in particular for sugar, milk and meat, reinforcing the growing market imbalances predicted after 2000.

18. *Consumer requirements* from agriculture and the food industry are also evolving. Health, notably food safety, is the main one. Convenience (fast-food, ready-made meals and snacks) is becoming more and more important in the context of changing lifestyles. But at the same time, typical, well-identified products, linked to specific areas or cultural values (traditional production methods, animal welfare, etc.) are increasingly sought after.

19. *Rural trends* in the Union show a sharp decline in the number of people employed in agriculture and in the number of farms. In terms of regional income and employment, agriculture (and forestry) no longer forms the mainstay of the rural economy. It represents only 5.5 % of total employment on average, and in very few regions is its share higher than 20 %. The long-term trend is a further drop in the number of farmers, at a rate of 2-3 % per year.

20. New activities and new sources of income are emerging on, around and off the farm. Among those, the production of *renewable raw materials*, for non-food purposes in niche markets or the energy sector, can represent a new opportunity for agriculture and forestry and contribute to job creation in rural areas.

21. Society is increasingly conscious of the importance of the *natural environment* and of the environmental effects – both positive and negative – of human activity. Rural areas are in a unique position to respond to these concerns by maintaining and creating environmentally attractive living, working and recreational spaces. In this context, the concept of public payment for the protection of natural resources and the enhancement of the countryside is increasingly gaining acceptance and offers agriculture and forestry, as the main land users, both new challenges and fresh opportunities.

22. While the successive reforms have improved transparency and effectiveness, a number of inconsistencies and overlaps between different policies have developed. Too many programmes and measures can apply simultaneously in the same area under different policy headings, affecting consistency. There is an urgent need for a radical *simplification* of rules and a greater *decentralisation* of policy implementation, with more discretion being left to Member States and regions. More decentralisation should not, however, lead to any renationalisation of policies.

23. The CAP absorbs around 0.6 % of the Community's GDP. Considering both the declining share of agriculture in the economy and the increasing *budgetary constraints* many Member States are facing, this public support has to be fully justified. This means that the crucial role that agriculture plays, in producing high-quality food, in maintaining a living countryside, in protecting landscapes and preserving cultural values, has to be clearly demonstrated. While the generalisation of direct payments to farmers after the 1992 CAP reform made financial support for agriculture more transparent, it also increased the need for it to be economically sound and socially acceptable.

Policy objectives for the CAP

24. In order to help European agriculture take advantage of the expected positive world market developments, further reform of the CAP must *improve the competitiveness* of Union agriculture on both domestic and external markets. Lower guaranteed prices will benefit consumers and leave more room for price differentiation in favour of high-quality speciality products. Greater market orientation will facilitate the progressive integration of new Member States and will help prepare the Union for the next WTO Round. It will also help the Union to reinforce its position as a major world exporter.

25. Prices are, however, only one aspect of competitiveness. *Food safety and food quality* are at least as important. It is a fundamental obligation to guarantee the safety of food to consumers both within and outside the Union, and this must therefore be a top priority for the CAP. As far as possible it will continue to support quality products, which are often linked to specific geographical origins or specific production methods identifiable by consumers. Complete reliability from the point of view of food safety, and continuous efforts to improve quality, will also determine the image of European products on domestic and international markets. Of growing importance in this area too are questions of the environmental soundness of production methods, and animal welfare considerations. In all these respects, European farmers are able to offer quality products deserving to be known worldwide.

26. Ensuring a fair standard of living for the agricultural community and contributing to the stability of *farm incomes* remain key objectives of the CAP. In this context the questions of modulation, redistribution of income support among farmers and the preservation of sustainable farming are gaining importance, not least from the point of view of social cohesion.

27. *The integration of environmental goals* into the CAP and the development of the role farmers can and should play in terms of management of natural resources and landscape conservation are another increasingly important objective for the CAP.

28. The creation of complementary or alternative *income and employment opportunities* for farmers and their families, on-farm and off-farm, remains a major aim for the future, as employment possibilities in agriculture itself fall away. Rural areas are multifunctional, and farmers should be encouraged to exploit all opportunities for rural entrepreneurs.

29. Last but not least, while recognising the need of all rural areas for improving agricultural competitiveness and enhancing economic diversification, agricultural and rural policies have to contribute to *economic cohesion* within the Union.

New reforms

30. The Commission confirms the policy choice expressed in the 'Agricultural Strategy Paper' of December 1995. It proposes deepening and extending the 1992 reform through further shifts from price support to direct payments, and developing a coherent rural policy to accompany this process. Direct payments will be set at an appropriate level while avoiding any overcompensation.

31. The Commission aims to rectify a number of adverse effects damaging the image of the CAP. For that reason:

- it proposes introducing a ceiling, on a degressive basis, on the total amount of direct aid a farm may receive under the market organisations so that certain agricultural holdings cannot obtain excessive subsidies;
- the Member States will in future have the legal means to confine payment of direct aids to those farmers who can show that they are actually engaged in the activities for which the aids are designed;
- the Member States will have the option of modulating, i.e. reducing, direct aids to farms, on the basis of criteria to be defined by the Member State, in connection with the labour employed on the holding. The proceeds of this modulation will be kept by the Member State for allocation to agri-environmental measures;
- lastly, the Member States will have to take appropriate measures to tackle the environmental problems connected with agricultural production.

Crop sector: cereals, oilseeds and protein crops

32. Over the coming years, the areas devoted to the cultivation of these crops and to set-aside are expected to stabilise at about 53.5 million hectares. In the present policy framework, without an appropriate reform of the common agricultural policy and supposing that the set-aside rate returns to its reference level of 17.5 %, the areas devoted to each of the three crops would also be likely to remain relatively stable over time.

33. Cereals yields are forecast to continue their upward trend, which would mean that production would rise from 201 million tonnes in 1996 to 214 million tonnes by 2005. Total consumption of cereals is also likely to increase further, though at a slower rhythm, as a result of the development of white meat production. Up to 2000, the situation is likely to remain relatively balanced, in particular for wheat. But from 2001 onwards, the GATT commitments on subsidising exports are to become more of a constraint on both wheat and coarse grains, which would be liable to lead to a rapid increase in intervention stocks (which could total some 58 million tonnes by 2005).

34. Oilseed yields are expected to increase only very slightly and the area cultivated would be strictly limited by the Uruguay Round Agreement. Production is likely to increase slightly, from 12.2 million tonnes in 1996 to 12.8 million tonnes in 2005. Trade deficits in oilseeds and oilseed meals would remain very substantial.

35. In theory, it should be possible to react to new cereals surpluses by increasing the compulsory set-aside rate. But this could then risk gradually increasing to over 20 %. Furthermore, the Union could well fail to benefit from the positive developments expected on the world market, since internal prices could be expected to remain above world prices. A more offensive strategy could simultaneously avoid the routine use of export subsidies, reinforce the competitiveness of cereals on the internal market, overcome the Uruguay Round constraints for oilseeds and, last but not least, bring a good deal of simplification.

36. The Commission therefore proposes the following measures:

- a one-off 20 % intervention price cut applicable from the marketing year 2000/01;
- partially compensating for the 20 % cut in the intervention price by increasing the direct payment for cereals (from ECU 54.34/t to ECU 66/t);
- harmonising direct payments for cereals, non-fibre flax and oilseeds (same direct payment), keeping a differentiation for protein plants. The 'oilseeds' payment would thus be non-specific and enable all the special oilseed provisions, including those in connection with the Blair House Agreement, to be abolished;
- maintaining the principle of compulsory set-aside as a means of controlling production, the rate being set at 0 % instead of 17.5 %;
- maintaining the principle of voluntary set-aside, with compensation equal to the cereals payment (ECU 66/t);
- keeping the special arrangements to assist durum wheat (higher specific payment in the traditional areas), with the rules introduced in 1997 (maximum guaranteed areas and extension of the non-traditional areas qualifying for reduced specific aids);
- keeping the list of products qualifying for arable crop aids unchanged, including silage cereals (contrary to what was proposed in the original Agenda 2000 document);
- only the special case of irrigated crops is to be taken into account for fixing a specific yield. Eligibility for this special irrigated crops aid will remain limited to the historical area, which implies the determination of a base area for irrigated land. The ceiling on irrigated areas is abolished, having become obsolete;
- setting yields for oilseeds will no longer be necessary, since direct payments will be based on cereals;
- setting the rate of compulsory set-aside at zero means that all the provisions in relation to this obligation introduced under the 1992 reform, such as transferring and taking into account set-aside for environmental purposes (Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92) or forestry purposes (Regulation (EEC) No 2080/92) can be abolished;
- where, for a given marketing year, the rate of compulsory set-aside is higher than zero, producers producing less than 92 tonnes of cereals equivalent will be exempt from the obligation (this is the only provision relating to small producers).

37. Practical experience with the implementation of the 1992 reform has shown the need for certain additional measures:

- postponement of the sowing date from 15 May to 31 May, while retaining the principle of certain exceptions on the grounds of the weather;
- postponement of the per-hectare payment period from '16 October to 31 December' to '1 January to 31 March' to take account of the difficulties encountered by the Member States in carrying out checks and to increase market fluidity, by deterring producers from holding on to their production;
- putting a single committee in charge of all arable crops (Management Committee for Cereals);
- the payments per hectare and the rates of set-aside may be adjusted in the future in the light of developments with regard to production and markets (as provided for in the current rules).

Simplification of rules and management

38. The changes set out above permit simplification of the existing support arrangements for producers of certain arable crops while retaining the basic elements of this system, in particular the base areas, the regionalisation scheme, observance of historical yields and the set-aside scheme:

- the possibility of applying an individual base area is abolished (none of the Member States have taken up this option since it was introduced);
- if a base area is exceeded, only the financial penalty will be applied (extraordinary set-aside abolished);
- the option of concentrating the penalties for exceeding the base area on those subdivisions of the base area responsible for the overrun is abolished because of its complexity;
- the possibility of making a distinction between maize and the other arable crops by fixing a specific yield is abolished, as is, consequently, the setting of a specific base area for maize.

Beef and veal

39. Over the coming years, beef production will be influenced, on the one hand, by the short-term measures adopted in 1996 (i.e. the calf processing and early marketing of veal calves schemes) and, on the other, by the elimination of adult cattle over 30 months in the UK from the food and feed chain. The first will be felt mainly in 1998 and 1999, whereas consequences of the second will continue until 2001. Beef consumption is expected to recover gradually from the 1996 shock and return to its long-term (declining) trend.

40. These factors add to a cyclical downswing of production until 2000 and should lead to a substantial reduction in stocks over the next few years, from the levels built up during 1996 and 1997. After 2001, however, if the market policy remains unchanged, production would return to its full potential, whereas consumption would continue its long-term decline. Intervention stocks would tend to accumulate again (given the GATT limited export possibilities) and could reach some 1.5 million tonnes by 2005.

41. It is not acceptable in the long run to solve the problem of over-production in this sector by slaughtering young calves a few days after birth. Nor can the surplus problem be solved efficiently by pure supply management (quotas on animal numbers or on production), as this would present major administrative complications.

42. A strategy which is more on the offensive, on the other hand, could, at one and the same time, substantially reduce refunds on exports to traditional destinations, help develop new export outlets without subsidies and rebalance internal meat consumption to the benefit of beef. Moreover, it would reduce the incentive for higher carcass weights.

43. The Commission therefore proposes:

- a 30 % cut in institutional prices in three annual stages (3 x 10 % starting on 1 July 2000) with the aim of exporting without refunds to our traditional markets or, in the case of prime cuts, to new markets such as South-East Asia. This price cut should also restore the balance in internal meat consumption in favour of beef;
- the markets should resume their principal role, i.e. regulating the balance between production and consumption. It is therefore proposed to abolish public intervention, which has proved very costly, and replace it with private storage measures;
- direct aid to beef farmers will be increased to cushion the effect of the price cut provided for in the first indent. This direct aid may not exceed the financial envelope set for the beef/veal and dairy sectors, so that the aid for arable crops, including silage maize, can continue to be financed. In this context, the premiums for bull calves have been adjusted to take account of the fact that some 35 % of silage maize has been used to fatten them. In order to maintain some flexibility in the premium schemes, it is proposed that half the increase in premiums resulting from Agenda 2000 be reserved and allocated in the form of a national envelope for each Member State. The total amount thus reserved will be allocated to the Member States according to their respective production levels. This financial envelope will be subdivided into:
  - an amount corresponding to the payment of premiums as provided for in the 1992 reform plus half of the Agenda 2000 increase and
  - the second half of the Agenda 2000 increase allocated on the basis of Member States' production. These payments may be made in the form of additional premiums for adult bovines (males and females, including heifers) or in the form of area aid payments (grazing).

The Community rules will set limits (in terms of amount and number) for these additional payments;

- the calf processing premium will be abolished.

Simplification of rules and management

44. The current dual intervention system (i.e. standard plus safety net) is abolished. In addition:

- a single general Regulation will simplify and consolidate two Council Regulations in a single basic Regulation. The new Regulation is thus far more succinct and the transitional measures will be abolished systematically;
- support prices are programmed in advance for three years, which makes the annual price fixing for the sector obsolete;
- the requisite powers are invested in the Commission for implementing the non-WTO tariff quota.

Flexibility and decentralisation

45. Other changes are introduced in connection with this reform:

- the deseasonalisation premium is confined to those Member States which really need it (to safeguard beef market stability) This means that Denmark, Germany and Sweden (which all produce relatively few cattle) are excluded and Ireland and Northern Ireland, where the traditional production system leads to an accumulation of slaughterings in the autumn, will keep the premium;
- the extensification premium, which was calculated on a notional basis (essentially the number of animals for which a premium was requested) is reformed to focus on genuine extensive production. It is proposed that account be taken of the number of animals actually present on the farm during the grazing season. The amount of the premium has been increased to ECU 100;
- the suckler cow premium is extended, subject to individual ceilings, to include heifers (which may account for up to 20 % of the total number). The quota for this premium (some 10 % of which has been unused so far) is reduced to the level of payments of the highest number in 1995 or 1996 plus 3 % (in order to constitute the national reserve). This corresponds to a cut of about 10% in the ceilings for dairy cows. The two measures together (i.e. lower ceiling and inclusion of up to 20 % heifers) should curb or even cut production potential in the EU. The possibility of granting additional amounts for the suckler cow premium, part-financed

by the EAGGF in Objective 1 regions (and also Belgium) has been abolished in view of the possibility created by the additional payment for Member States;

- the regional ceiling on the male bovine premium is set at the level adopted in the decision of November 1996, with the minor adjustment for Spain and Portugal proposed in the 1989/99 prices package. This represents a decrease of some 20 % compared with 1996.

Milk and milk products

46. If milk quotas remain unchanged over the coming years, total milk production is forecast to decline slightly from 121.6 million tonnes in 1996 to 118.1 million tonnes in 2005, due to a small increase in milk fat content and adjustment of production to the quota level. Global milk demand (in whole milk equivalent) is expected to decline from 112.2 million tonnes in 1995 to 108.7 million tonnes in 2005. This is the net result of decreasing consumption of some dairy products, notably butter, and increasing demand for other products, such as cheese and fresh products. On-farm consumption (animal feed) should also drop in line with the expected decline in cattle numbers. The net surplus is likely to vary between 9.0 and 9.5 million tonnes of milk equivalent in the 1996-2005 period, with a tendency to increase by the end of the period.

47. Turning to the different milk products, which are all covered by GATT commitments, and supposing no policy changes, it appears that:

- further export growth in the *cheese* sector would be constrained by GATT limitations on subsidised exports;
- intervention stocks of *skimmed-milk powder* will tend to increase from 1998 onwards and reach some 200 000 tonnes in the first half of the next decade, as the GATT export commitments become binding;
- for *butter*, GATT export commitments give sufficient margin for subsidised exports, so that no accumulation of intervention stocks would necessarily be expected; it is, however, questionable whether real outlets exist on world markets for a quantity as large as the expected surplus of around 300 000 tonnes.

48. After an in-depth examination of the different options, the Commission discards radical solutions, such as drastic price cuts and rapid abolition of the quota system. Expected market developments do not justify such extreme measures. The Commission sees no strong reason for introducing fresh quota cuts either, since no major deterioration of the market balance is expected. Finally, the Commission also discards a double price–double quota system, which would raise serious questions of WTO compatibility, could cause distortions, depending on how it were shaped and implemented, and would add to current administrative complexity and control problems.

49. However, dairy farmers should not be given the impression that the present system, with its intrinsic rigidities, can last for ever. The recent debate on long-term prospects has revealed factors of uncertainty; in particular, the results of the next WTO Round could also affect the dairy sector.

50. The Commission therefore recommends a cautious approach at this stage. It proposes the following measures:

- prolonging the milk quota system six times for a period of 12 months from 1 April 2000, with a 2 % increase in the guaranteed quantity (1 % for all Member States, priority being given to young farmers, and 1 % for producers in mountain areas);
- cutting the intervention prices for butter and skimmed-milk powder by 15 % in four stages between 1 July 2000 and 1 July 2003 (this corresponds to a cut in the guide price of some 17 %). This change to the proposal contained in the original Agenda has been made following analyses showing very favourable developments on the milk market. The competitiveness of Community exports of milk products will be substantially reinforced, internal consumption will be increased and some flexibility in adjusting the milk quota will be possible. This operation will also help to finance the additional cost for silage maize;
- introducing an annual aid of ECU 145 per premium unit in four stages, taking account of the level of milk quotas before the reform. In the final phase, this aid will be made up of a fixed component (ECU 100) and an additional payment payable either per head or on the basis of area (at the discretion of the Member States);
- the 'dairy cow' payment under the beef regime may vary in the same way from ECU 50 to ECU 70 (Community average).

Simplification of rules and management

51. The proposal for a new single general Regulation on the organisation of the market in milk combines six Council Regulations in one text. The new Regulation is thus far more succinct and the obsolete transitional measures are systematically abolished;

- prices are set in advance for four years, which renders annual fixing obsolete;
- the Commission is given the necessary powers to implement the non-WTO tariff quota;
- the Commission is also given the requisite powers to be able to introduce penalties for the use of hormones (particularly BST);
- steps are to be taken to ensure that only butter of Community origin is bought into intervention.

Flexibility and decentralisation

52. Additional payments can be introduced by the Member States in accordance with agreed rules (non-discrimination, national envelope, absolute limit on the combination of premiums). An additional milk quota is also set for young farmers (1 %), producers in mountain areas and in the northernmost areas of the Union (1 % according to their share of production).

Mediterranean products

53. As a continuation of the 1992 reform process, in December 1996 the Commission presented a report on the *tobacco* regime to the Council and the Parliament. This report gives a positive assessment of the 1992 tobacco reform and proposes further strengthening the market orientation of the sector, while recognising the important economic role it plays in some rural areas. In February 1997, the Commission presented a report on the *olive oil* regime. It suggests as a possible option a further shift from price support to direct payments and a radical simplification of these payments. The Commission now proposes that production aid be maintained until the 2000/01 marketing year inclusive, that the rules be greatly simplified and that the maximum guaranteed quantity be increased and allocated among the Member States.

54. For *fruit and vegetables*, a major reform was adopted by the Council in July 1996: budgetary efforts were shifted from supporting prices to strengthening producer organisations and making them more competitive, and emphasis was placed on the structural adjustment of the sector and on its environmental dimension. The Commission will closely monitor the implementation of this reform.

55. For *wine*, a reform proposal has been pending at Council level since 1994. In view of the latest developments, and in particular the new context created in this sector by the Uruguay Round Agreement, the Commission intends to review the pending proposal and to table a fresh one as soon as the 1997 situation has been fully analysed. The new proposal would take into account the guidelines which have in the meantime been defined in the 1995 'Agricultural Strategy Paper'.

Rural policy

56. Over the coming decade, agriculture will have to adapt to further changes in market evolution, market policy and trade rules. These changes will not only affect agricultural markets, but also local economies in rural areas in general. Many of them are already confronted with acute economic development problems. Moreover, rural areas have increasingly important environmental and recreational functions to fulfil, and requirements linked to these functions may well imply additional adjustments for agriculture, as the main land user. At the same time the increasing importance of environmental and recreational needs will also offer new development opportunities from which farmers and their families should be able to benefit.

57. The Commission suggests that these developments should be encouraged and supported by a reorganisation of the existing rural policy instruments (see also points 483 to 488).

Simplification of rules

58. The proposal for a Regulation provides for a reorganisation of all the rural policy instruments currently in force:

- the new Regulation incorporates into a single text nine Council regulations, and in particular the current EAGGF Guidance Section implementing measures, the three regulations on CAP accompanying measures and the various forestry measures. This reorganisation is accompanied by a major simplification of the eligibility conditions:
- for the sake of clarity, the measures relating to producer organisations are to be transferred to market policy;
- in accordance with the guidelines laid down in Agenda 2000, the following administrative and financial measures concerning rural development are to apply:
  - Community support for rural development is to form part of the programming of the Structural Funds in Objective 1 and Objective 2 areas,
  - Community assistance will be financed by either the EAGGF Guidance or the Guarantee Section depending on the measure and the region concerned;
- there are two distinct groups of measures to assist rural development:
  - 1992 accompanying measures (agri-environment scheme, afforestation, early retirement) and compensatory allowances in less-favoured areas,
  - measures concerning modernisation and diversification (aid for farm investment, aid for investment in the processing sector, programme for young farmers, etc.).

The components of the reform

59. As far as rural areas in regions eligible under Objective 1 of the Structural Funds are concerned, the current approach of integrated development programmes is maintained with the exception of the scheme for less-favoured areas, for which the EAGGF Guarantee Section will provide assistance on the same basis as for the accompanying measures (agri-environment scheme, afforestation, early retirement). In Objective 1 areas rural development measures will be financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section.

60. In rural areas eligible under the new Objective 2 measures (former Objectives 5(a) and 5(b)) will be financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section as accompanying measures. These measures will stand alongside those financed by the ERDF and the ESF, in the same programme, for the Objective 2 eligible region.

61. In all rural areas not covered by Objective 1 or the new Objective 2, rural development measures designed to accompany and complement the market policies will be part-financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section. Integrated into the same legal framework as the current accompanying measures, these measures will apply horizontally and will be implemented in a decentralised manner, at the appropriate level, on the initiative of the Member States.

62. The environmental aspects of rural development policy are reinforced by the criteria on eligibility for classification as less-favoured areas. The agri-environmental measures are also oriented towards the objectives of safeguarding the countryside and maintaining natural resources.

63. The proposal for a Regulation also gives more prominence than in the original Agenda 2000 proposals to forestry measures. This is in response to Parliament's call for a European forestry strategy (resolution A4-0414/96 of 30 January 1997).

64. The reference for the rate of part-financing is the Structural Funds framework regulation.

65. Given the importance attached to environmental aspects, the Member States are asked to take the environmental measures they consider appropriate in the light of their specific situation as regards use of farmland.

66. The Member States should fix appropriate penalties for ecological damage caused by failure to comply with these measures. The penalties could include a reduction or, if necessary, cancellation of benefit from the support schemes concerned.

67. It is proposed that a ceiling per holding be fixed as follows for aid under the support system:

- full payment for aids totalling not more than ECU 100 000;
- a 20 % reduction for aids between ECU 100 000 and 200 000;
- a 25 % reduction for aids exceeding ECU 200 000.

68. The Member States may decide to modulate these amounts according to the number of annual work units (AWU) present on the holding during the calendar year.

Main institutional prices and aids applicable for the 1996/97 and 1997/98 marketing years

(ECU/t)

	1996/97	1997/98
Arable crops		
Compensatory payment		
– Cereals [1]	54.34	54.34
– Rapeseed, sunflower and soya (reference amounts in ECU/ha) [2]	433.50	433.50
– Peas, fieldbeans and sweet lupins [1]	78.49	78.49
– Non-fibre flax seed [1]	105.10	105.10
– Set aside [1]	68.83	68.83
Additional compensatory payment for durum wheat (ECU/ha)		
– Traditional zones	358.60	358.60
– Non-traditional zones	138.90	138.90
Cereals		
– Intervention price	119.19	119.19
Rice		
– Intervention price	351.00	333.45 [3]
– Compensatory payment	–	
Potato starch		
– Minimum price	209.78	209.78
– Compensatory payment	86.94	86.94
– Industry premium	22.25	22.25
Sugar		
– Basic price for sugar beet	47.67	47.67
– Intervention price for white sugar (ECU/q)	63.19	63.19
Olive oil		
– Production target price	3 837.70	3 837.70
– Intervention price [4]	1 805.80	1 751.60
– Representative market price	2 295.00	2 295.00
– Production aid	1 422.00	1 422.00
– Consumption aid	120.70	120.70
Dried fodder		
– Fixed aid [5]	68.83	68.83
Lentils, chick peas, vetches		
– Fixed aid (ECU/ha) [6]	131.69	146.51
Fibre flax		
– Fixed aid (ECU/ha)	865.48	815.86
Hemp		
– Fixed aid (ECU/ha)	774.74	716.63
Silkworms		
– Aid per box	133.26	133.26
Cotton		
– Guide price	1 063.00	1 063.00
– Minimum price	1 009.90	1 009.90

	1996/97	1997/98
Milk products		
(a) Target price for milk	309.80	309.80
(b) Intervention price		
– Butter	3 282.00	3 282.00
– Skimmed-milk powder	2 055.20	2 055.20
Beef/veal		
– Intervention price for adult bovine animals (carcase weight – category R3)	3 475.00	3 475.00
Sheepmeat		
– Basic price (slaughter weight)	5 040.70	5 040.70
Pigmeat		
– Basic price (slaughter weight)	1 509.39	1 509.39
Table wine		
– Guide price type RI (ECU/ %/hl)	3.828	3.828
RII (ECU/ %/hl)	3.828	3.828
RIII (ECU/hl)	62.15	62.15
AI (ECU/ %/hl)	3.828	3.828
AII (ECU/hl)	82.81	82.81
AIII (ECU/hl)	94.57	94.57
Tobacco (premiums) [7]		
– I Flue cured	2 709.65	2 709.65
– II Light air cured	2 167.48	2 167.48
– III Dark air cured	2 167.48	2 167.48
– IV Fire cured	2 383.62	2 383.62
– V Sun cured	2 167.48	2 167.48
– VI Basmas	3 754.15	3 754.15
– VII Katerini	3 185.41	3 185.41
– VIII Kaba koulak	2 276.15	2 276.15
Fruit and vegetables		
Basic and buying-in prices	[8]	[8]

[1] The aid per tonne is to be multiplied by the regional yield in the production region in question.
[2] To be differentiated according to the regional yield for cereals/oilseeds to arrive at the regional reference amounts.
[3] Amount per hectare fixed by Member State in Regulation (EC) NO 3072/95 (OJ L 329, 30.12.1995, p. 18).
[4] After application of the adjustment following the overrun of the maximum guaranteed quantity.
[5] Aid for sun-dried fodder is fixed at ECU 38.64/t.
[6] After the reduction following the overrun of the maximum guaranteed area.
[7] Supplementary amounts have been fixed for certain varieties; see OJ L 148, 30.6.1995, p. 40.
[8] A series of prices covering different products and periods is fixed each year.

Agrimonetary measures

69. Most of the currencies were relatively stable in 1997. The dollar continued to make up lost ground after its sharp devaluation in the first half of 1995; by about mid-May it was 15 % up on its June 1995 level. Generally speaking, the dollar trend was reflected in similar trends for sterling and the Irish pound. On the other hand, the vast majority of the 'strong' currencies saw a slight devaluation, their market rates approaching the January 1993 level.

70. The agricultural conversion rates did not change for the French franc, the Portuguese escudo, the Danish krone or the Finnish markka. The rate for sterling underwent four revaluations and that for the Irish pound three. After several falls in the agricultural conversion rate for the Italian lira, the Council considered that the conditions for a substantial revaluation of 3.08 % had been met on 1 March.

71. The Council decided to reapply the arrangements adopted at the time of the 'sensitive' revaluations in 1995. Under these rules,[1] the agricultural conversion rates applicable for flat-rate aid per hectare or per animal, and for structural or environmental aid, are frozen until 1 January 1999, the date scheduled for the introduction of the single currency. The Council also decided to limit the difference between the frozen agricultural conversion rate and the rate which would have applied if it had not been frozen to 11.5 %. This provision gave rise to a reduction in the frozen conversion rates for the Swedish krona (0.11 %) and the pound sterling (3.61 %).

72. The Member States concerned can grant aid to offset the loss of income entailed by the fall of institutional prices in national currency. The amount of aid is subject to an upper limit set by the Council and may be granted on a degressive basis for a period of three years. The EAGGF funds up to 50 % of the ceiling set by the Council, whether or not there is a national component and irrespective of its size.

73. In 1997 Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Austria granted their second instalments of compensatory aid in connection with the 'sensitive' revaluations which occurred in June and July 1995. In the light of monetary developments in 1997, the third planned instalment was cancelled for these Member States. Sweden granted the first two instalments of the sensitive revaluation compensation of 11 January 1996. Ireland granted the part financed by the Community of the first instalment of compensation for the three sensitive revaluations. Italy and the United Kingdom had still not reached a decision on whether to grant such compensation.

Promotional measures

74. In 1997, as far as the programmes directly managed by the Commission are concerned, the two-year programme for fibre flax ended in July and was followed by a six-month interim programme pending the launch of a new two-year campaign. The fifth olive oil campaign is under way, running until July 1998. The evaluation of the first phase of the campaign showed very encouraging results, with consumption up in all the Member States. As regards programmes not

[1] Regulation (EC) No 724/97 (OJ L 108, 25.4.1997, p. 8).

directly managed by the Commission, promotion campaigns continued for milk and milk products, quality beef, apples, citrus fruit and grape juice. For these products as well the results reflected in the evaluation reports are encouraging.

75. Funds for the beef/veal sector were increased, enabling several campaigns to be organised in 1997. The promotion measures were extended to include quality veal. The Commission presented a proposal for a Regulation to the Council on the promotion of beef in non-EU countries and information campaigns on the new rules on the labelling of beef.

76. A first series of measures to promote flowers and live plants was launched in 14 Member States.

77. Lastly, a programme for table olives submitted by industry organisations in Italy started up in 1997.

78. The breakdown of the budget by product is as follows:

(ECU million)

	Amount fixed in 1997
Olive oil	17.6
Fibre flax	1.0
Grape juice	5.8
Nuts	0.9
Apples/citrus fruit	7.8
Table olives	1.0
Quality beef	31.3
Milk and milk products	8.8
Quality agricultural products in the most remote regions	4.9
Flowers and live plants	14.7

Consumer interest and product quality

79. In connection with the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin,[1] the Commission made additions to the list of registered designations, which now exceeds 440. The Council Regulation was also amended to allow a more flexible transitional period where products are registered at Community level.[2]

[1] OJ L 208, 24.7.1992.
[2] OJ L 156, 13.6.1997.

80. The information campaign aimed at familiarising the public with the meaning of the terms PDO (protected designation of origin), PGI (protected geographical indications) and TSG (traditional speciality guaranteed) and the logo in use continued. At first directed at producers, then distributors, it then entered the consumer information phase with the theme 'products with a story'.

81. It was felt that the profusion of quality labels intended to highlight the particular qualities of food products was liable to create confusion as regards the nature of the labels and the requirements they reflect. The Commission is therefore having an inventory of such labels compiled, with two major objectives: to acquire detailed knowledge of, firstly, the various systems and the latest developments in them and, secondly, the expectations on all sides of the food industry regarding those systems.

82. In line with the objective of ensuring sustainable agricultural and rural development, the approach adopted takes account of the principal economic and social functions performed by agricultural producers, and is also aimed at facilitating consumer choice. Particular attention is paid to production methods.

Assistance to the needy

83. The European Union continued its food aid programme for the needy[1]. This involves making agricultural produce or products processed from agricultural produce available to associations working in the field in the various Member States.

Free distribution of agricultural products (1997)

Member State	Appropriations allocated (ECU)	Quantities (tonnes) [1]				
		Cereals	Olive oil	Skimmed milk powder	Butter	Beef
Belgique/België	2 986 000	3 500			300	420
Danmark	1 518 000					420
Elláda	15 784 000		5 000			1 679
España	40 394 000	34 740			6 135	4 171
France	34 452 000	12 611		8 131		4 275
Ireland	2 031 000				60	500
Italia	49 646 000	40 000	2 000		2 000	9 388
Luxembourg	44 000			13		5
Portugal	15 216 000	5 200		2 060	2 971	

[1] 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).

Member State	Appropriations allocated (ECU)	Quantities (tonnes) [1]				
		Cereals	Olive oil	Skimmed milk powder	Butter	Beef
Suomi/Finland	2 039 000	10 700				200
United Kingdom	29 190 000					8 000
Total [2]	193 300 000	106 751	7 000	10 204	11 466	29 058

[1] These quantities take account of an adjustment to the plan made during the marketing year because insufficient stocks of olive oil were available.
[2] ECU 1 million should be added to the ECU 193.3 million to cover the financing of intra-Community transport costs.

84. The table below gives a breakdown of the amount involved and of the quantities which may be withdrawn from intervention stocks in each Member State.

Harmonisation of legislation

Veterinary and zootechnical legislation

85. Some major decisions were adopted in the veterinary and zootechnical fields in 1997.

86. The Council amended and updated Directive 64/432/EEC on animal health problems affecting intra-Community trade in bovine animals and swine.[1]

87. In the animal welfare sector the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 1255/97 laying down Community criteria for staging points[2] to ensure optimum conditions for the transport of animals.

88. Lastly, to improve production and marketing conditions for beef and beef products, the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 820/97[3] (see point 95)

89. Under the powers allocated to it, the Commission adopted numerous implementing texts to supplement the measures laid down for the completion of the single market.

90. In the animal health field, safeguard clauses to prevent the spread of diseases in the Community were also adopted, particularly in response to the outbreak of classical swine fever in the Netherlands, Spain, Belgium and Italy.

91. To protect public health, a large number of decisions were taken to prohibit imports from various non-EU countries of fishery products liable to pose a serious threat to consumer health.

[1] Directive 97/12/EC (OJ L109, 25.4.1997, p. 1).
[2] OJ L 174, 2.7.1997, p. 1.
[3] OJ L 117, 7.5.1997, p. 1.

92. Numerous decisions were also adopted on the Community financing of measures for eradicating animal diseases and curbing the spread of animal diseases in the Community.

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

93. The Community institutions continued to work hard in 1997 to combat bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and the other transmissible encephalopathies. The temporary committee of inquiry set up by Parliament in 1996 reported to Parliament in February and recommended a series of measures to combat BSE. On the basis of the report, Parliament adopted a resolution on 19 February inviting the Commission in particular to implement its recommendations[1] and, on 23 April, set up a new temporary committee of inquiry to monitor action taken.[2] On 14 May the Commission adopted an action plan containing a series of recommendations to eliminate as much as possible the potential risks posed by BSE in the light of the growing body of scientific data and on 20 October it presented a consolidated final report to the new committee of inquiry.[3] The report sets out the measures taken to eradicate BSE, protect public health and restore consumer confidence. On the basis of the committee of inquiry's report, Parliament expressed satisfaction in a resolution adopted on 19 November[4] with the measures taken by the Commission.

94. As part of its action plan, the Commission supplemented the protection measures taken in 1996, by prohibiting the use of materials presenting a BSE risk (the brains, eyes, tonsils and spinal cord of bovine animals, sheep and goats; spleens of sheep and goats)[5] and by strictly regulating the transport of animal waste.[6] On 28 July, the Commission also supplemented the list of ingredients whose use is banned in compound feedingstuffs[7] and introduced special labelling for animal feed containing protein products derived from mammalian tissues.[8]

95. To increase consumer protection by improving information on the origin of meat, the Council adopted on 21 April Regulation (EC) No 820/97[9] which establishes a system for the identification and registration of bovine animals, involving in particular the provision of a passport for each animal and the creation of a computerised database in each Member State, and also a consistent and reliable system for labelling beef and veal and products derived from them. Contrary to the Commission proposal, the Council took Article 43 rather than Article 100a of the EC Treaty as the legal basis for the regulation. The Commission applied to the Court on 22 July 1997 for the

1 OJ C 85, 17.3.1997.
2 OJ C 150, 19.5.1997.
3 COM(97) 509.
4 OJ C 371, 8.12.1997.
5 Decision 97/534/EC (OJ L 216, 8.8.1997), this ban will enter into force on 1 January 1999.
6 Decision 97/734/EC (OJ L 294, 28.10.1997).
7 Decision 97/582/EC (OJ L 237, 28.8.1997).
8 Directive 97/47/EC (OJ L 211, 5.8.1997).
9 OJ L 117, 7.5.1997.

regulation to be cancelled on account of this choice of legal basis (Case C 269/97). The Commission had the backing of the European Parliament in this case.

Animal feed

96. The Commission adopted Directive 97/6/EC[1] amending Council Directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs[2] prohibiting, as a precaution, the use of avoparcin pending the results of investigations under way into the risk of transferring resistance to antibiotics used in human medicine through the use of antibiotics in feedingstuffs.

97. Following the numerous amendments to the Annexes to Council Directive 74/63/EEC on undesirable substances and products in animal nutrition and an important change in the terminology used in this Directive, the Commission deemed it appropriate, for the sake of clarity, to consolidate the various instruments amending the Annexes to the Directive in question by Directive 97/8/EEC.[3]

98. For practical reasons and for the sake of legal consistency, the Commission considered it appropriate, following the veterinary protection measures regarding bovine spongiform encephalopathy and the ban on the use of protein derived from mammalian tissue in ruminant feed, to adopt Decision 97/582/EC[4] supplementing Decision 91/516/EEC[5] establishing a list of ingredients whose use is prohibited in compound feedingstuffs.

99. In addition, to prevent users of feedingstuffs containing protein derived from certain mammalian tissues from feeding them to ruminants through ignorance of current rules, the Commission adopted Directive 97/47/EC,[6] which introduces into Council Directives 77/101/EEC[7] and 79/373/EEC[8] on the marketing of straight and compound feedingstuffs provisions on appropriate labelling of such feedingstuffs calling livestock farmers' attention to the ban on their use in ruminant feed. Furthermore, so that livestock farmers are informed as to the exact nature of ingredients contained in feedingstuffs, the Commission decided in Directive 97/47/EC[9] to withdraw the option offered to feed manufacturers under Directive 91/357/EEC of declaring all mammalian protein under the description 'land animal products'.

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1 OJ L 35, 5.2.1997, p. 11.
2 OJ L 270, 14.12.1970, p. 1.
3 OJ L 48, 19.2.1997, p. 22.
4 OJ L 237, 28.8.1997, p. 39.
5 OJ L 281, 9.10.1991, p. 23.
6 OJ L 211, 5.8.1997, p. 45.
7 OJ L 32, 3.2.1977, p. 1.
8 OJ L 86, 6.4.1979, p. 30.
9 OJ L 211, 5.8.1997, p. 45.

100. The Council, for its part, adopted Directive 97/40/EC[1] on 25 June 1997 postponing for 18 months the date by which the Commission was required to decide on all the authorisation applications (1 January 1996) submitted under Directive 93/113/EEC concerning the use and marketing of enzymes, micro-organisms and their preparations in animal nutrition.

101. The Commission transmitted two proposals for Directives[2] to the Council on 25 and 28 July 1997, one amending Council Directive 93/74/EEC on feedingstuffs intended for particular nutritional purposes and the other amending Directive 95/69/EC laying down the conditions and arrangements for approving and registering certain establishments and intermediaries operating in the animal feed sector and amending Directives 74/63/EEC, 79/373/EEC and 82/471/EEC. The purpose of these proposals is to deal with the production, circulation and use of a new category of products: nutritional supplements for animals.

Plant health

102. In the field of plant health, the Council Directive 97/3/EC[3] aimed at introducing the principle of Community financial solidarity and Member States' liability into the Community plant health regime was adopted on 20 January 1997.

103. The Commission, in its programme of work, amended Community legislation to continue to ensure that Community plant production was adequately protected in the light of newly identified risks from specific harmful organisms, in particular new protection measures for the citrus producing areas of the Community.[4] Also Commission Directive 97/14/EC removed the import prohibition on potatoes from Algeria[5] and Commission Decision 97/5/97[6] recognised Hungary as free from the bacterial ring rot disease of potatoes and hence able to export potatoes to the EU. Commission Directive 97/46/EC[7] amending Directive 95/44/EC[8] established the conditions for the introduction or movement of potato material in the Community for research or trials purposes.

104. There was also ongoing reporting and discussion on the situation concerning potato ring rot in the Community and the action taken to eradicate occurrences of this disease in accordance with Community legislation.[9]

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[1] OJ L 180, 9.7.1997, p. 21.
[2] COM (97) 408 and 409 final, 25.7.1997 (not published).
[3] OJ L 27, 30.1.1997.
[4] Directive 98/83/EC OJ L 15, 21.1.1998).
[5] OJ L 87, 2.4.1997
[6] OJ L 2, 4.1.1997
[7] OJ L 204, 31.7.1997.
[8] OJ L 184, 3.8.1995.
[9] Council Directive 93/85/EEC on the control of potato ring rot (OJ L 259, 18.10.1993).

105. Several derogations from the Community plant health regime were also adopted which enabled the introduction of certain plants and plant products – potatoes, vine plants, strawberry plants – from specified origins, under strict additional phytosanitary measures.

Seeds and Propagating Material Sector

106. In July 1997 the European Parliament gave its opinion on the so-called seeds 'package' proposal (COM(93) 598 final). The most important amendments related to the environmental risk assessment for seed of genetically modified plant varieties and the labelling of packages of such seed. The Commission's revised proposal to the Council will incorporate these amendments.

107. As a follow-up to the SLIM (simpler legislation for the internal market) exercise, the Commission made a proposal to the Council to simplify Council Directive 91/682/EEC on the marketing of ornamental plant propagating material and ornamental plants.[1]

108. In addition to the usual routine measures the Commission authorised the indelible printing of information on packages of seed of oil and fibre plants and extended a similar provision to all fodder plant species.[2]

Plant protection products

109. With regard to the re-evaluation programme for a first series of 90 existing active substances covered by Regulation (EEC) No 3600/92[3], the dossiers submitted by the interested notifiers are under examination in the rapporteur Member States.

110. Forty-three evaluation reports have been submitted to the Commission for further examination with all Member States in the framework of the Standing Committee on Plant Health. Thirty-five evaluation reports including five reports on new active substances have been peer reviewed during 1997. The Commission adopted a Directive for the inclusion of a first active substance into the positive list of Directive 91/414/EEC.

111. Following annulment in 1996 by the Court of Justice of Annex VI of Directive 91/414/EEC providing for uniform principles for the authorisation of plant protection products, the Council adopted[4] on 25 June 1997 a new Commission proposal re-establishing this Annex, essential for the proper functioning of the Community regime, in the light of the Court's judgment.

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[1] OJ L 376, 31.12.1991, p. 21
[2] OJ L 48, 19.2.1997, p.35
[3] OJ L 366, 15.12.1992, p. 10
[4] OJ L 134, 12.7.1997, p. 33

Pesticide residues

112. On 25 June, the Council adopted a Directive (Council Directive 97/41/EC[1]) amending the four basic Directives concerning pesticide residues in agricultural products (Directives 76/895/EEC, 86/362/EEC, 86/363/EEC and 90/642/EEC). The measure streamlines Community procedures for the fixing of maximum levels and resolving trade problems and also extends the scope of the legislation to processed products.

Organic farming

113. During the year the Commission adopted Regulations to improve and refine the Community regime established by Regulation (EEC) 2092/91, in particular by revising the list of products authorised in organic farming for plant protection to take account of developing practice in this field (Commission Regulation 97/314/EC[2] concerning imports from third countries; Commission Regulation 97/345/EC[3], amending Article 3 of Regulation No 207/93, concerning the provisional authorisation of non-organic ingredients in organic foodstuffs to a maximum limit of 5 % of the total agricultural ingredients and Commission Regulation 97/1488/EC[4], amending Annexes II and VI concerning the list of plant protection products authorised in organic farming).

State aid

114. The Commission adopted a new version of the Community guidelines for rescue and restructuring aid to agricultural undertakings. The new rules entered into force on 1 January 1998 for new aid.

115. This modification involves a substantive change of policy. Until now, the Commission has considered compatible with the common market rescue and restructuring aids fulfilling the following specific criteria: financial difficulties should result from past investment; difficulties should be caused by external factors and total aid to the investment is to be maintained under certain ceilings. Member States had, as an alternative, the possibility of using the Community guidelines applicable to all sectors.[5]

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[1] OJ L 184, 12.7.1997 p. 33
[2] OJ L 51, 21.2.1997, p. 34
[3] OJ L 58, 27.2.1997, p. 38
[4] OJ L 202, 30.7.1997, p. 12
[5] OJ C 368, 23.12.1994, p. 12.

116. The specific criteria for the agricultural sector are now replaced by criteria of the same nature of those used in the same guidelines, i.e., a counterpart for the aid is needed in the surplus sectors, consisting of an irreversible reduction or closure of capacity (5 % to 16 %).

117. In order to take into account the special features of the agricultural sector, for small agricultural enterprises (defined as operators having no more than 10 annual work units) the requirement of irreversibly reducing or closing capacity may be considered to be achieved at the relevant market level rather than that of the enterprise concerned.

118. In recognition of the practical problems associated with capacity reduction, the Commission will waive the capacity reduction requirement where the aid concerns only a minimum amount of output such that trade distortion is at most only of very minor incidence. This derogation can be applied when the production concerned by the aid in a given year does not exceed 3 % (if the measures are focused on certain products or producers) or 1.5 % (if the measures are general) of the total annual value of products concerned in a given Member State.

119. After publication at the beginning of 1996 of a new framework for research and development concerning all sectors, including agriculture, the Commission adopted a modification to this document which clarifies and redefines its policy on such aid in the agricultural sector. The modification followed from the fact that the framework did not make any provisions for R & D work, fulfilling the conditions of Article 92 (1) of the Treaty to be aided at above 75 %. This 75 % limitation constituted a more restrictive approach than had previously been applied in agriculture. After the entry into force of the modification on 1 February 1998 the framework will, in defined circumstances, allow aid of up to 100 % in the agricultural sector. Four conditions are imposed; that the research is of general interest to the sector concerned, that it is published, that its results are made available for exploitation by interested parties on a equal basis and that it fulfils the conditions laid down in Annex 2 of the GATT agreement on agriculture. Cases which do not satisfy these conditions are to be examined under the other rules of the framework.

120. The Commission had adopted in 1995 guidelines regarding State aid policy in the form of short term reduced interest loans in agriculture ('operating loans').[1] The main objective of these guidelines is to tighten Commission policy concerning these types of operating aid. According to these guidelines, the Commission recognises that the specificities of the agricultural sector may produce disadvantage in the form of higher interest rates on short term loans regarding other sectors of the economy. Member States are thus allowed to compensate that difference between sectors, having as a precondition to supply the calculation method they intend to apply, demonstrating that there is no overcompensation.

121. During 1997, several Member States (Italy, Portugal, Spain) submitted their proposals for calculation methods of this disadvantage. Detailed examination of their proposals revealed a number

[1] OJ C 44, 16.2.1996, p. 2.

of practical problems encountered in the application of the guidelines. Solving those problems required, firstly, the suspension of the application of the guidelines in order to allow the Commission to carry out a thorough examination of all the implications of these problems and, secondly, the adoption of a new communication clarifying the interpretation to be given to point C of the guidelines. The criteria provided for in the guidelines (to be interpreted according to the principles confirmed with the new communication) will enter into force on 30 June 1998.

122. During 1997, the Commission undertook steps to assure a better coordination between Structural Funds and competition policy in the agricultural sector. It is expected that, for the next round of Structural Funds starting after 1999, rules relating to competition aspects in structural programmes are clear and transparent both for Member States and to the Commission.

123. As in previous years, the Commission received a large number of notifications in the agricultural sector (a total of 266 compared with an annual average of 290 in the previous four years. As expected from their size and administrative structure, the majority of notifications came from Italy (28 %), Germany (20 %) and Spain (10 %). As regards the three new Member States, major contributors to notifications in previous years, their notification level has clearly decreased in 1997, probably stabilising.

124. The Commission took a final negative decision in a Portuguese case regarding aid granted in favour of the public owned cereal trading company EPAC (Aid No C 15/97). The aid concerned a State guarantee, as well as special financing conditions in the framework of a debt consolidation loan. The aids granted were not considered to be in conformity with rules regarding rescue and restructuring aid for companies in difficulty.

125. Since the aid had not been previously notified and was particularly distortive of competition, the Commission used for the first time the possibilities offered by the Boussac judgement in the agricultural sector. In fact, this decision was preceded by an interim decision requesting the Portuguese government to suspend the aid until a final decision has been reached.

126. As the Portuguese authorities have not ceased the aid, the Commission was obliged to apply to the European Court of Justice to enforce the application of Community law.

127. In what concerns its policy for publicity aid in agriculture, the Commission had noted in 1996 that assurances given by Member States may not guarantee compliance with mandatory Commission rules in this field. In fact, some public funded publicity material was found to contain breaches of EC provisions, Article 30 of the Treaty in particular.

128. To this end, the Commission adopted a final negative decision for French State aid for encouragement of sheep consumption (Aid No C 18/95). Publicity logos 'Agneau des bergers de France' and 'Agneau français, qualité bouchère' were deemed incompatible with Article 30 of the Treaty.

129. In a related matter, the Commission considered start-up aid for a Regulatory Council for the quality mark 'Rioja calidad' (Aid No N 541/96). The public aid was not given to a private quality origin, but to a regional quality label. As this quality label was not covered by Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 and it was in practice reserved to agricultural products of the Rioja region, the Commission considered it contrary to Community provisions.

130. In the framework of aid for publicity measures, the Commission opened the procedure provided for in Article 93 (2) of the Treaty to Italian aid for promotion and publicity of Sicilian citrus fruits (Aid No C 41/97), entirely financed by the public budget. According to the Community guidelines for this aid,[1] the maximum level of aid for these actions is 50 %, as a general rule. Although these guidelines allow this rate to be increased in particular circumstances, the Commission has never fixed a ceiling for the maximum rate acceptable. It had nevertheless accepted rates up to 75 % (and, exceptionally, 80 %). The Commission does not accept a 100 % aid rate for these actions, maintaining that the contribution from the beneficiaries shall be 'significant'.

131. After having in late 1996 adopted a final negative decision on the French biofuel case (Aid No C 51/94), the Commission adopted in 1997 two final negative decisions relating to biofuel cases, in Italy (Aid No C 43/94) and Belgium (Aid No C 5/95). Both cases were deemed incompatible with common agricultural policy rules. In contrast to the French case, they were not considered incompatible with Article 95 of the Treaty.

132. In the French biodiesel case, and in spite of its strict policy concerning the recovery of illegal aid, the Commission did not insist on recovery because the breach of Community provisions did not lead to an increase of aided production and the reestablishment of the status quo ante would result in a far worse situation for the beneficiaries. For the same reasons, the Commission did not insist on recovery of the Italian biofuel aid. The Belgian aid has never been granted.

133. In what concerns the execution of the final negative decisions, both France and Italy asked for extensions of the time period necessary to implement them. Equally, the Commission has adopted a similar negative approach towards both requests, on the grounds that these are not supported by an objective impossibility of their application.

134. At the end of 1995, the Commission opened the procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the Treaty regarding an Italian law providing for the State to take over guarantees undertaken by cooperative members in favour of agricultural cooperatives declared insolvent. The Commission

[1] OJ L 302, 12.11.1987, p. 6.

has assessed the aid as a retroactive operating aid to cooperatives, without any possibility of restructuring, since all the cooperatives concerned were closed or about to cease operation.

135. In 1997, Italy submitted to the Council a request for approval of this aid in the framework of Article 93(2) third subparagraph of the Treaty, alleging exceptional circumstances. This request was accepted by the Council and the aid was deemed compatible with the common market by derogation from Article 92 of the Treaty.

136. The procedure before the Commission – suspended as a consequence of the Italian request to the Council – has consequently become void. Furthermore, the Commission has waived the possibility of asking the Court of Justice for the annulment of the Council's Decision.

137. While maintaining its well established policy of opposing operating aid in the agricultural sector, the Commission decided to raise no objections to three notifications relating to the Community's outermost regions: for the French overseas departments and the Azores Islands, the aid is transport aid concerning the financing of part of the shipping costs of local products; for the Canary Islands, the notification concerned a special economic and fiscal regime also applicable to agriculture including several types of operating aid.

138. The Commission considered that this aid was justified in order to compensate for the strongly negative economic impact of the combination of insularity and remoteness of these regions, without, however, having an impact on the internal market.

139. In what concerns aid linked to the BSE disease, the Commission opened the procedure pursuant to Article 93(2) of the Treaty towards Italian aid for the region Friuli Venezia Giulia for compensation of operators in the sector of processing and marketing of beef products, for compensation for loss of value and decrease in slaughterings between 18 March and 16 August 1996 (Aid No C 51/97).

140. Until now, the Commission policy had been only to accept compensation for indirect effects of the BSE crisis in the UK, this Member State being the only one for which a total ban on exports had been imposed. For other Member States, only direct compensation had been allowed. In this particular case, the proceedings have been opened because there was no sufficient evidence to demonstrate there is no overcompensation. The opening of procedure does not cover the fact that the aid is now compensating indirect effects in a Member State other than UK.

141. After having in 1995 opened the procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the Treaty regarding a restructuring aid given by the regional authorities of Navarra to company 'Cárnicas del Sadar' (Aid No C 33/95) and following additional information supplied by the Spanish authorities, the Commission has decided to close the procedure.

142. 'Cárnicas del Sadar' is a company formed by previous workers of a bankrupt company ('Pamplonica, S.A.'). Following the bankruptcy of the latter, 'Carnicas del Sadar' obtained from the managing judge the facilities, equipment and the marketing brand of the company, for pursuit of the same activity. The capital needed to restart production was obtained by using the unemployment allowances of the workers, as well as regional government aid. Although formally the beneficiary of the aid is a new company, the Commission considered that it remained the same business and, under this condition, the Community guidelines for rescue and restructuring of companies in difficulty could be applied.

143. In the field of agri-monetary related aids four cases have been notified in 1997. Three of these cases concerned Ireland and were based on Council Regulation (EC) No 724/97 which provides for the possibility of compensation being granted for losses of income caused by a reduction in agricultural conversion rates for certain currencies. The other case concerned Sweden and was based on Regulation (EC) No 2990/95 which covers the same subject matter for Finland and Sweden.

144. The first Irish case (Aid No N 256/97) concerned the revaluation of the Irish pound which occurred in November 1996 and January 1997, whereas the Swedish case concerned the revaluation of the Swedish krona of July 1996. The second Irish aid (Aid No N 408/97) referred to the subsequent revaluation of the Irish pound which occurred in March 1997. Within the scope of these notifications, both Member States envisaged granting the maximum aid allowed under the Regulations. Equally, all the schemes involved only Community financial support. Consequently the amounts payable in these schemes were limited to half the total possible under the Regulations.

145. The third Irish case (Aid No N 397/97) concerned the utilisation of national moneys unused in the framework of aid No N 256/97 for the implementation of a new agrimonetary scheme. Although this new scheme is different from the early approved schemes (concentrating aid to the beef sector on a restricted group of animals), the Commission considered that the aid was not distorting competition, since the aid level did not compensate the income losses suffered by these producers.

146. In a Dutch case concerning publicity aid for ornamental plants (Aid C 34/97), where the Article 93(2) procedure was initiated on the aspect of partial financing of aid through a parafiscal tax on imports from other Member States, the Commission considered that this tax differs from parafiscal taxes normally applied. The taxation of imports would only be possible if the representative partner organisation in the Member State concerned agrees to it. Furthermore, the earnings of the tax levied on imports are given back to the partner organisation in the Member State concerned. The moneys concerned have to be spent for generic promotion for ornamental plants decided in consultation between the Dutch product board for ornamental plants and the partner organisation but must always be approved by the partner organisation. This rechannelling of the tax earnings to representative organisations would, according to the Commission's view, ensure that products of the Member States concerned could have a comparable benefit from publicity aid to Dutch products which are taxed in the Netherlands.

147. The Commission, however, opened the procedure in this case because it had not sufficient information to consider that the partner organisations with which contracts were concluded represented all producers and traders in the Member State concerned (or at least their overwhelming majority) and that the rechannelled moneys were really used in all cases in a way that producers and traders in the other Member States could have a comparable benefit from publicity aid measures.

148. Furthermore the Commission considered consultation of other Member States and third parties in the framework of this procedure as necessary because application of the taxation and rechannelling system directly concerns the interests of all other Member States and organisations and enterprises in the ornamental plants sector in these Member States and therefore their agreement to such a system needs to be verified.

149. As regards particular rules applicable to the new Member States (Austria, Sweden, Finland) by virtue of the provisions of the Act of Accession, the Commission had to establish what the contracting parties meant by the word 'flexibility' used in Declaration 31. Indeed, this provision promises the Commission would apply 'flexibility' on transitional national aid schemes designed to facilitate restructuring, as regards the processing industry in Austria and Finland. The Commission, in cases 445/B/95 and 14/96, had already decided this could mean disregarding the normal exclusions for aid (so-called 'selection criteria' according to Decision 94/173/EC). Moreover, at the end of 1996 in case 517/B/96 the Commission agreed to an aid proposal where selection criteria were disregarded and without even requiring a contribution from the beneficiary in closing down part of the production capacity.

150. The Commission opened the Article 93(2) procedure in regard to an aid proposal which would imply an increase of production capacity in an excluded sector (starch). In its Decision, the Commission specified concern that, with a view to the common interest of the Community, the term 'flexibility' as used in Declaration 31 can only go so far and that increasing production capacity might be beyond this scope.

151. A second aspect of transitory provisions applying to the new Member States is the transitional degressive product support applying to virtually all agricultural products according to Articles 138 and 140, Act of Accession. Although this type of aid already reached the phase of considerable degression in 1997, the amendment of the relevant Commission decision to take account of recurring revision of the support level before and after accession was a constant task to the competent services during the last year.

II – Economic situation and farm incomes

General overview

152. After the remarkable economic results in 1996 in certain production sectors, particularly arable crops, and disastrous results in others, such as beef and veal, 1997 saw a return to a much more balanced situation. The cereals market, which in 1996 had enjoyed particularly favourable conditions, both domestically and internationally, returned in 1997 to a more normal situation. The beef and veal market, which had collapsed as a result of the 'mad cow' crisis in the spring of 1996, gradually strengthened from the autumn of that year thanks to the support measures adopted by the Community and increased consumer confidence, although this was still fragile. Although the market for pigmeat was hit in spring 1997 by the outbreak in the Netherlands of one of the European Union's worst-ever swine-fever epizootics, producers in the rest of the Community generally enjoyed a good year. On balance, results were also positive for oilseeds, sugar beet and poultry.

153. Weather conditions in 1997 were certainly less spectacular than in the previous year, which saw exceptional harvests, but also less disappointing than might have been feared at certain key moments. The beginning of autumn was generally speaking favourable for the preparation of fields and sowing, except in the southern and central parts of the Community, where sowing was delayed by heavy rainfall. The second part of autumn was very cold and damp in most of the Community, and waterlogged land made the sowing of some winter crops difficult or, in certain cases, impossible. Total rainfall during the January-March period was below normal throughout Europe, except in Scotland and areas of southern Spain. Precipitation in January over the whole of the Iberian Peninsula, south-east France, several regions in the north and south of Italy and in Greece was above average.

154. February saw particularly heavy rainfall in northern Europe, while in March, the whole of Europe, with the exception of some regions in the south of Germany, experienced insufficient rainfall, with above-average temperatures, which accelerated the growth of winter crops and increased water shortages.

155. The situation was somewhat helped by rain throughout Europe from the end of April, except in the south of the Community where the rains arrived too late to benefit winter crops. Rainfall during summer 1997 was also higher than normal, adversely affecting not only yields but also the quality of winter crops at harvest. Spring cereals, on the other hand, and particularly maize, enjoyed conditions which were generally more favourable not only than those for other cereals but also, in certain cases, than those during the previous year. Overall, weather conditions in 1997 produced yields, except for summer crops, which were generally lower than the exceptional levels of the previous year, but nevertheless in line with the long-term trend.

156. On the macroeconomic level, economic growth in 1997 was slightly higher than in the previous year and the situation on the labour market remained unsatisfactory, despite a slight increase in the number of jobs created and the stabilisation or reduction in the rate of unemployment at Community level. As in 1996, economic growth was mainly the result of investments and particularly exports, domestic consumption having grown more slowly than GDP. Inflation continued to fall, reaching 2.1 % in 1997, its lowest level since the beginning of the 1960s. The public debt in the Member States also fell, to an average of 2.7 % in 1997 for the Union as a whole, against a figure of 6.4 % in 1993.

157. Overall, although still unsatisfactory in certain respects, results in 1997 show signs of an upturn which should be reinforced in 1998 and 1999, provided there is no marked deterioration in the international situation.

158. Changes during the year in agricultural conversion rates generally had little effect on farm incomes, except in the United Kingdom. Most currencies were relatively stable during 1997, except for the pound sterling and the Irish pound and although the 'green rates' for the two currencies increased by 14 % and more than 6 % respectively during the first 10 months of the year, the negative effect this revaluation would have had on farm incomes was partly offset by the Council's decision to freeze the agricultural conversion rates applicable to per-hectare and per-animal aid until 1 January 1999, under the arrangements established after the significant revaluation of certain currencies in 1995.

159. These arrangements also allowed other Member States (in particular Sweden) to protect themselves from the negative effects on farm incomes of the revaluations carried out in 1996. As regards Italy, although the conversion rates for aid were frozen in March 1997, it should be recalled that aid for the 1996/97 marketing year had been reduced by about 12 % from the levels of the previous year following revaluation of the Italian lira between April 1995 and July 1996 after a previous devaluation of around 20 %.

160. The revaluation of the pound sterling, the Irish pound and the Italian lira led to a fall in institutional prices in the national currencies and lower market prices in the Member States concerned. However, those Member States were authorised to make compensatory payments to cover consequent losses of income, with the EAGGF covering 50 % of the payments. Ireland made such compensatory payments but, by the beginning of November, neither the United Kingdom nor Italy had done so. It must also be pointed out that, during the first 10 months of 1997, the 'green rates' for certain Member States increased slightly. The resulting increase in prices in national currency was 2.2 % in Belgium and Luxembourg, 0.7 % in Denmark, 2 % in Germany and Austria, 1.1 % in Spain, Portugal and France and 2.3 % in the Netherlands.

Production levels and price trends

161. Cereal production in 1997 is estimated at some 202 million tonnes, slightly less than the level achieved in the previous year, which had seen the European Union's largest-ever harvest. It should be noted, however, that while the 1996 record was reached with a set-aside rate of 10 %, the 1997 harvest was obtained on a larger area, following a reduction in set-aside to 5 %. This increase in area was offset by a fall in yields compared with the exceptionally high levels of the previous year.

162. The total area sown to cereals increased by 1.1 million hectares or around 2 % over the previous year, less than the total area freed by the reduction of the rate of compulsory set-aside from 10 % to 5 %, which was of the order of 1.9 million hectares. This is because, parallel to the increase in areas sown to cereals, there were increases in the areas sown to oilseeds (+0.5 million hectares) and protein plants (+0.2 million hectares) and a slight increase in voluntary set-aside (+0.1 million hectares). Increases in cereal areas principally involved barley, common wheat, maize and triticale.

163. Yields were on average 3 to 4 % below the record levels of the previous year, but, as already noted, generally followed the long-term upward trend. Maize yields in 1997, however, were even higher than in 1996 thanks to particularly favourable weather conditions for the crop during the year.

164. According to initial, provisional estimates, production of common wheat was down by around 3 % on the previous year and that of durum wheat by about 12 % owing to a substantial reduction in yields caused by water shortages in the production regions during the first few months of the year. Maize production reached almost 37 million tonnes, the highest-ever level, up nearly 7 % on the previous year. The production of rye and triticale was also up significantly (+5 % and +15 % respectively). Barley production was more or less stable, with lower yields being offset by an increase in the areas sown.

165. Market prices were generally lower than during the previous year and closer to the invention prices, unlike in 1995/96 when there was a significant gap between the market price and the intervention price for most cereals. The market began to slacken in July 1996 as soon as the size of the 1996 harvest became known and marketing began. This situation continued throughout most of the 1996/97 marketing year, except for the period March-April 1997 when uncertainty about the US wheat harvest, following frost in certain production regions, caused world wheat prices to shoot up and cereal prices on the Community market to increase.

166. After reaching a peak in April, prices on the internal market fell rapidly to the intervention price level, with the exception of durum-wheat prices, which increased constantly from October 1996 owing to shortages on the world market and a Community harvest which was expected to be well below that of the previous year. At the beginning of November 1997, market prices were 10 to 30 % above the intervention price for common wheat, 60 to 80 % for durum wheat and 5 to 20 % for barley and maize (although market prices were below intervention prices on certain markets for barley in Germany and for maize in Italy).

167. Oilseed production in 1997 (rape, sunflower and soya) was a record 14.7 million tonnes, of which 13.5 million tonnes were for food uses and 1.2 million tonnes for non-food uses, i.e. produced on areas set aside. This represents an increase in total production of 21 % on the previous year and a 26 % increase in production for food uses. After several years of stagnation or decline, the production of protein plants (peas and field beans) shot up by almost 20 % as a result of both increased areas and higher yields.

168. Sugar production in 1997, at more than 17 million tonnes, was at a record level, 3.4 % up on the previous year. A combination of factors was responsible: a slight increase in areas, a significant increase in sugar-beet yields and a higher sugar content. The higher yields were the result of good weather conditions, particularly at the beginning and the end of the marketing year.

169. According to initial, provisional estimates available in mid-November, wine production was down by 5.5 % on the previous year, but was still around the average for the last three wine years. Production fell particularly in France and Italy, while it was stable in Spain. Quality will be exceptional in several producer Member States because of good weather conditions in the autumn. This played a vital role in the rapid increase in market prices for red wines from the end of September. Prices for white wines, on the other hand, were very depressed throughout the year, particularly in Spain and Italy.

170. The unseasonal frosts which hit southern Europe (particularly France and Italy) and the southern parts of Germany at the beginning and end of spring had an often drastic effect on the production of several kinds of fruit. Peaches and nectarines were particularly badly affected, with production falling by 60 to 70 % in France and Italy, as were apples, Community production of which fell by 15 to 20 %. The citrus fruit harvest, on the other hand, is expected to be large, possibly exceptional, up by around 15 %. Prices were generally good, not only for fruit of which production was significantly down, such as apples, peaches and nectarines, but also for certain vegetables, such as tomatoes and cauliflowers.

171. Estimated milk production in 1997 was very slightly down on the previous year, at around 121 million tonnes, as a result of a reduction in herds, partly offset by an increase in yields. Deliveries to dairies should remain more or less stable. Estimated butter production is down by 1.5 %, although consumption should remain at the same level as the previous year. For the first time for several years, total cheese production remained practically unchanged, or even fell slightly, as a result of a marked fall in the production of cheeses made from 'other types of milk' and stable production of cow's milk cheese. This confirms that the upward trend is at an end, as was already evident in 1996 when production increased by only 1.6 % against an average of more than 2 % in previous years. Cheese consumption, which increased by 3.9 % in 1995 and by 0.9 % in 1996, rose by only 0.3 % in 1997, more or less in line with the increase in production.

172. After falling by around 10 % in 1996, market prices for butter slowly but steadily increased during 1997, recovering during the first 10 months of the year all they had lost during the previous year. In mid-November 1997, they were on average 8 % above the intervention price. This is explained by a reduction in intervention stocks, falling production, more or less stable domestic consumption and a resumption of exports, particularly to Russia. Prices for 'other milk products' were fairly firm during 1997. It should be noted, however, that higher prices on the market for milk products were not reflected in higher producer prices.

173. For the second consecutive year, beef and veal production was fairly stable in 1997 (around 7.950 million tonnes), having reached the peak of its cycle during the 1996/97 marketing year. This cyclical production peak was, however, around 300 000 tonnes less than could have been expected without the slaughter of calves and particularly of cattle of more than 30 months old in the United Kingdom following the BSE (bovine spongiform encephalopathy) crisis. After a fall of 7.4 % in 1996, beef and veal consumption began to recover in 1997, increasing by around 3 %.

174. Elsewhere, exports of beef and veal to third countries continued at a fairly high level despite the difficulties caused by the BSE crisis. This contributed to the gradual increase in beef and veal prices during 1997, after a fall of around 15 % between April and September 1996. From May, market prices for live cattle were substantially higher than at the same time the previous year and, in mid-August even reached pre-BSE levels.

175. Market prices for the reference quality, particularly during the first half of the year, nevertheless remained below 80 % of the intervention price, the threshold for the adoption of market support measures. Between the beginning of the year and the end of September 1997, 220 000 tonnes were bought in, adding to the 430 000 tonnes already in intervention storage at the end of 1996. From the end of August, the rate of intervention purchases gradually slowed owing to a significant improvement in the market situation.

176. The production of pigmeat in 1997 was heavily influenced by the huge number of pigs that had to be slaughtered in the Netherlands to eradicate swine fever, which hit the country in the spring. Overall, production was slightly down on the record level of the previous year, when the fall in the consumption of beef and veal caused by the BSE crisis had pushed up the consumption of white meats throughout the Community. Although pigmeat production increased in several Member States, the fall in the Netherlands was so great that the net result for the Community of 15 was a fall of 0.7 % on the previous year. Consumption is also expected to fall slightly as a result of excessive price increases and the return of consumers, although still only tentative, to beef and veal. As already noted, pigmeat prices were fairly high from April 1996, reaching exceptional levels in mid-May 1997, as a result of shortages in the Netherlands, and to a lesser extent, in Germany. From then on, however, prices fell considerably, although remaining for most of the year at the very firm levels of the previous year.

177. Production of poultrymeat continued to increase at a very substantial rate in 1997 (+3.1 %), driven by a sharp increase in domestic consumption and an even greater increase in exports to third countries. Thanks to this dynamism, since 1996 both the production and the domestic consumption of poultrymeat have exceeded those of beef and veal, and poultrymeat exports have rapidly approached the level of beef and veal exports. After the rise in prices following the BSE crisis, market prices for chicken stabilised during 1997 at levels generally below those of the previous year, but still higher than those obtaining before the outbreak of the crisis.

178. Production of sheepmeat and goatmeat was slightly down on the previous year (−2.4 %), as a result, in particular, of a substantial fall in the United Kingdom and Ireland. After being particularly high in 1996, market prices remained firm in 1997 and, except during the spring, even exceeded their levels of the previous year.

Producer prices

179. The information available on 20 November 1997 suggests that the index of nominal producer prices for all agricultural products fell in 1997 by an average of 2.4 % for the Community of 15. As compared with 1996, the index of producer prices for crop products fell in nominal terms by an average of 4.6 %. In particular, cereal prices fell by an annual average of 9 %, those for potatoes by 6.7 %, those for wine by 5.2 %, those for vegetables by almost 3 % and those for olive oil by more than 23 %. Prices for sugar beet and fruit, on the other hand, increased by an average of 1.3 % and 1.4 % respectively.

180. Trends in producer prices for livestock products were generally more satisfactory, with the index of prices remaining, on average, fairly stable (−0.3 %) in nominal terms as a consequence of increases in prices for pigs (+3.5 %) and sheep and lambs (+1.3 %), a slight rise in cattle prices (+0.5 %, after a fall of around 13 % in 1996) and a reduction in prices for poultry (−2.2 %), milk (−2.3 %) and eggs (−4.0 %).

181. Allowing for inflation, the index of producer prices fell by an estimated average of 4.8 % in real terms for the whole of the European Union, with above-average falls in Spain (−7.6 %), Ireland (− 8.8 %), Italy (− 5.8 %), Portugal (− 8.1 %) and the United Kingdom (− 15.9 %) and relatively smaller ones in Belgium (-1.7 %), Denmark (−1.5 %), Greece (−1.5 %), France (−1.8 %), Finland (−2.5 %) and Sweden (−4.0 %). The index of real prices was relatively stable or even slightly up in the other Member States.

Input prices

182. In 1997, the index of purchase prices of staple goods and services in agriculture rose on average by some 0.9 % in nominal terms. Excluding seeds and fertilisers, the nominal prices of which fell by around 3 %, the prices for all staple goods and services in agriculture increased in nominal terms. Above-average increases were expected for breeding livestock (+4.5 %), energy (+ 3.3 %), repair and maintenance of equipment (+ 3.3 %) and veterinary services.

183. The deflated index of prices of staple goods and services in agriculture fell by an estimated average of 1.3 % in the European Union as a whole, but the decreases were put at 1.6 % in Denmark, 2.6 % in Greece and the Netherlands, 2.9 % in Ireland, 3.6 % in Italy, 5.9 % in Portugal and 4.6 % in the United Kingdom.

Trends in farm incomes

184. The final figures for trends in farm incomes will not be known until some time in 1998.[1] The only underlying factor explaining the trend in farm incomes for which preliminary estimates are already available for 1997 is the 'agricultural price spread' (the producer price index: intermediate consumption index ratio). This deteriorated in virtually all Member States, most particularly in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Sweden, Finland, France, Portugal and Italy. However, it improved somewhat in the Netherlands and Greece and, to a lesser extent, in Germany and Denmark.

185. It is worth pointing out, however, that this indicator has lost some of its economic significance since the entry into force of the CAP reform, by reason of the introduction of compensatory aid in return for the cuts in institutional prices under the reform. This aid, which

[1] However, readers can refer to the estimates published by Eurostat in its *Statistics in focus* series.

is included under 'subsidies' in the agricultural economic accounts, now constitutes a key component in the formation of agricultural incomes, at least as far as cereals and beef are concerned. In 1996, operational subsidies received by agriculture as a whole totalled over 30 % of gross value added in the Community of 15, but this figure is probably considerably higher in the cereals and beef sectors.

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

(%)

Member State	1997/96			1996/95		
	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total
EU-15	- 4.6	- 0.3	- 2.4	- 0.5	1.0	0.2
Belgique/België	- 2.4	1.8	0.2	- 1.7	2.0	0.6
Danmark	- 1.5	1.9	0.7	- 1.4	4.3	2.2
Deutschland	1.4	2.5	2.2	- 5.5	1.3	- 1.1
Ελλάδα (Elláda)	4.4	4.3	4.4	6.8	0.2	5.0
España	- 10.1	2.7	- 5.4	- 3.1	4.6	- 0.4
France	- 3.6	3.4	- 0.3	0.4	- 0.9	- 0.3
Ireland	- 11.6	- 6.4	- 7.0	- 11.9	- 4.0	- 5.0
Italia	- 4.1	- 2.1	- 3.3	2.5	1.2	2.0
Luxembourg	0.8	0.1	0.2	3.4	- 5.1	- 3.7
Nederland	1.3	3.4	2.4	0.4	3.2	1.9
Österreich	- 0.3	2.1	1.6	2.1	0.5	0.9
Portugal	- 8.9	- 2.1	- 5.8	- 0.2	3.0	1.2
Suomi/Finland	- 0.4	- 2.2	- 1.6	- 9.2	- 16.1	- 14.3
Sverige	- 7.4	- 0.6	- 2.5	- 7.8	- 2.6	- 4.1
United Kingdom	- 17.4	- 11.9	- 13.9	- 7.4	2.3	- 1.5

Source: Eurostat

186. As far as developments in farm incomes in 1997 are concerned, it should be pointed out that these depend not only on the movement of producer prices and prices paid by farmers for goods and services, a summary of which is given above, but also on other important factors, including the volume of production, the growing role of direct aids as part of incomes and the development of the agricultural labour force as regards the indicators of income per work unit. If account is taken of all these factors and working on the basis of the data available at the time this chapter was drafted, economic results for European farmers as a whole in 1997 looked like being less favourable overall than in the previous three years, which saw substantial increases in incomes, but much more balanced than in the previous year. However, even if in certain sectors, such as cereals, there was a relative fall in incomes in 1997 because of the fall in producer prices, amounting on initial estimates to an average of 9 % compared with 1996, it should not be forgotten that these sectors had achieved very good results over the previous two years. On the other hand, the beef and veal sector probably made a slight recovery in 1997 from the catastrophic situation which had prevailed since the beginning of the BSE crisis. As already stated, the situation for pig-breeders, poultry-breeders and sugar-beet growers in 1997 was also relatively favourable.

Deflated output price indices

(1990 = 100)

Member State	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/96
EU-15	100.0	97.3	89.5	84.9	85.1	85.6	82.8	78.9	- 4.8
Belgique/België	100.0	98.1	92.4	83.8	84.8	79.9	78.8	77.5	- 1.7
Danmark	100.0	96.2	92.8	80.0	79.5	77.5	77.5	76.3	- 1.5
Deutschland	100.0	95.2	91.3	80.6	79.5	78.7	76.5	76.6	0.3
Ελλάδα (Elláda)	100.0	101.9	93.3	85.2	87.3	87.7	86.5	85.2	- 1.5
España	100.0	94.8	83.4	84.1	88.8	94.1	90.3	83.5	- 7.6
France	100.0	97.8	89.6	83.5	82.6	81.9	78.3	77.0	- 1.8
Ireland	100.0	93.4	91.9	96.6	95.8	95.5	89.3	81.4	- 8.8
Italia	100.0	102.8	89.8	87.9	87.5	90.9	89.2	84.0	- 5.8
Luxembourg	100.0	89.6	82.3	78.0	76.0	73.6	69.9	68.9	- 1.4
Nederland	100.0	100.8	92.1	83.4	84.2	84.9	84.8	84.8	0.0
Österreich	100.0	97.1	92.4	87.3	85.5	63.2	62.7	62.3	- 0.5
Portugal	100.0	86.5	73.2	70.6	72.7	72.6	71.2	65.5	- 8.1
Suomi/Finland	100.0	92.6	89.7	87.7	86.5	63.9	54.4	53.0	- 2.5
Sverige	100.0	91.5	86.4	79.3	81.6	79.8	76.1	73.1	- 4.0
United Kingdom	100.0	93.7	91.9	94.5	93.1	98.7	94.9	79.9	- 15.9

Changes in nominal agricultural input prices in 1995, 1996 and 1997

(%)

Member State	Intermediate consumption (goods and services)			Investment (goods and services)			Total		
	1997/96	1996/95	1995/94	1997/96	1996/95	1995/94	1997/96	1996/95	1995/94
EU-15	0.9	4.1	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.4	1.3	3.9	2.9
Belgique/België	2.0	4.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	3.6	1.7	3.7	0.5
Danmark	0.7	3.3	0.4	1.0	2.2	2.8	0.8	3.1	0.9
Deutschland	2.0	2.9	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.5	0.5
Ελλάδα (Elláda)	3.3	8.7	5.6	3.1	6.4	11.3	3.2	8.2	6.8
España	2.3	4.0	3.3	4.6	5.2	5.9	2.7	4.2	3.7
France	2.0	4.1	1.7	1.4	2.4	2.0	1.9	3.8	1.7
Ireland	- 0.9	3.8	1.6	1.6	0.0	4.6	- 0.3	2.8	2.3
Italia	-1.0	3.0	10.6	3.4	4.3	4.7	1.2	3.6	7.6
Luxembourg	1.3	3.7	1.3	- 1.1	0.9	1.5	0.2	2.4	1.4
Nederland	- 0.3	4.7	3.3	2.4	2.6	3.1	0.4	4.1	3.3
Österreich	3.7	5.0	- 2.1	0.9	2.1	2.0	2.5	3.7	- 0.3
Portugal	- 3.5	0.3	3.5	4.2	4.1	7.3	- 2.0	1.0	4.2
Suomi/Finland	2.9	2.3	- 21.9	1.3	1.7	- 14.4	2.4	2.1	- 19.5
Sverige	2.1	6.9	5.7	1.0	1.2	6.0	1.8	5.4	5.8
United Kingdom	- 2.4	6.1	3.3	2.7	2.3	3.6	- 1.7	5.5	3.3

Deflated input price indices (intermediate consumption)

(1990 = 100)

Member State	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1996/97
EU-15	100.0	97.5	95.2	93.5	91.3	90.9	92.3	91.1	- 1.3
Belgique/België	100.0	97.0	94.5	90.9	88.6	87.2	89.1	89.2	0.1
Danmark	100.0	96.7	94.1	92.7	89.1	87.6	88.6	87.0	- 1.6
Deutschland	100.0	98.3	96.0	91.9	90.0	88.5	89.8	91.1	0.1
Ελλάδα (Elláda)	100.0	104.7	103.5	101.5	98.4	95.1	95.3	91.8	- 2.6
España	100.0	96.0	92.0	91.0	89.5	88.3	88.7	88.7	- 0.1
France	100.0	97.9	96.2	94.2	92.6	92.6	94.4	94.4	0.4
Ireland	100.0	97.3	94.3	92.9	91.7	90.8	92.7	90.1	- 2.9
Italia	100.0	96.0	92.8	95.7	93.1	97.9	97.1	93.5	- 3.6
Luxembourg	100.0	98.7	96.0	91.4	89.5	89.0	91.1	90.7	- 0.4
Nederland	100.0	96.8	95.2	90.9	87.5	88.7	90.9	88.6	- 2.6
Österreich	100.0	98.8	96.2	93.7	88.9	85.2	87.7	88.9	1.6
Portugal	100.0	94.5	89.1	79.9	76.2	75.7	73.4	69.3	- 5.9
Suomi/Finland	100.0	102.8	102.4	102.0	96.6	74.7	75.9	77.4	2.0
Sverige	100.0	95.3	92.9	88.3	88.1	90.8	96.6	97.2	0.5
United Kingdom	100.0	97.9	97.2	100.1	98.0	97.9	101.3	96.8	- 4.6

Farm accountancy data network (FADN)

Farm incomes

187. Output, costs and incomes of commercial farms[1] in the EU[2] are calculated from observed data collected in a survey of harmonised farm accounts[3] (see Chapter VII, 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 Chapter VII, Table 3.2.2.

188. 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 going to press, some results were not yet available.[4] Detailed results (in current ecus) for the different types of farming and different business levels economic size of farm are given in Chapter VII, Tables 3.2.3. and 3.2.4.

1 Farms which market the bulk of their production and have a minimum level of economic activity.
2 Results refer to the 15 Member States.
3 Known as the farm accountancy data network (FADN). About 58 000 farms are surveyed in EUR 15, and they cover EU production representing over 90 % of the total value added in primary agricultural production.
4 Results for 1995/96 do not cover Germany or the United Kingdom (Scotland) since complete figures were not yet available for these two Member States. Averages could not therefore be worked out for EU-12 or EU-15.

Income by type of farming

189. 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 dairying). 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.

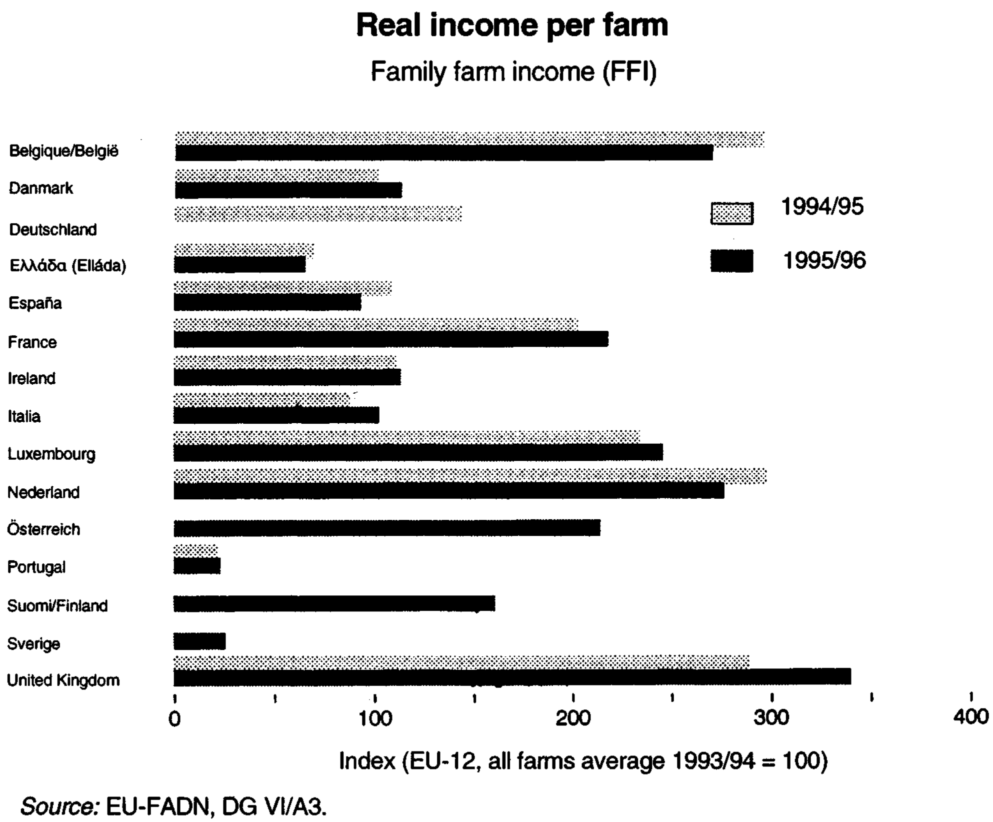
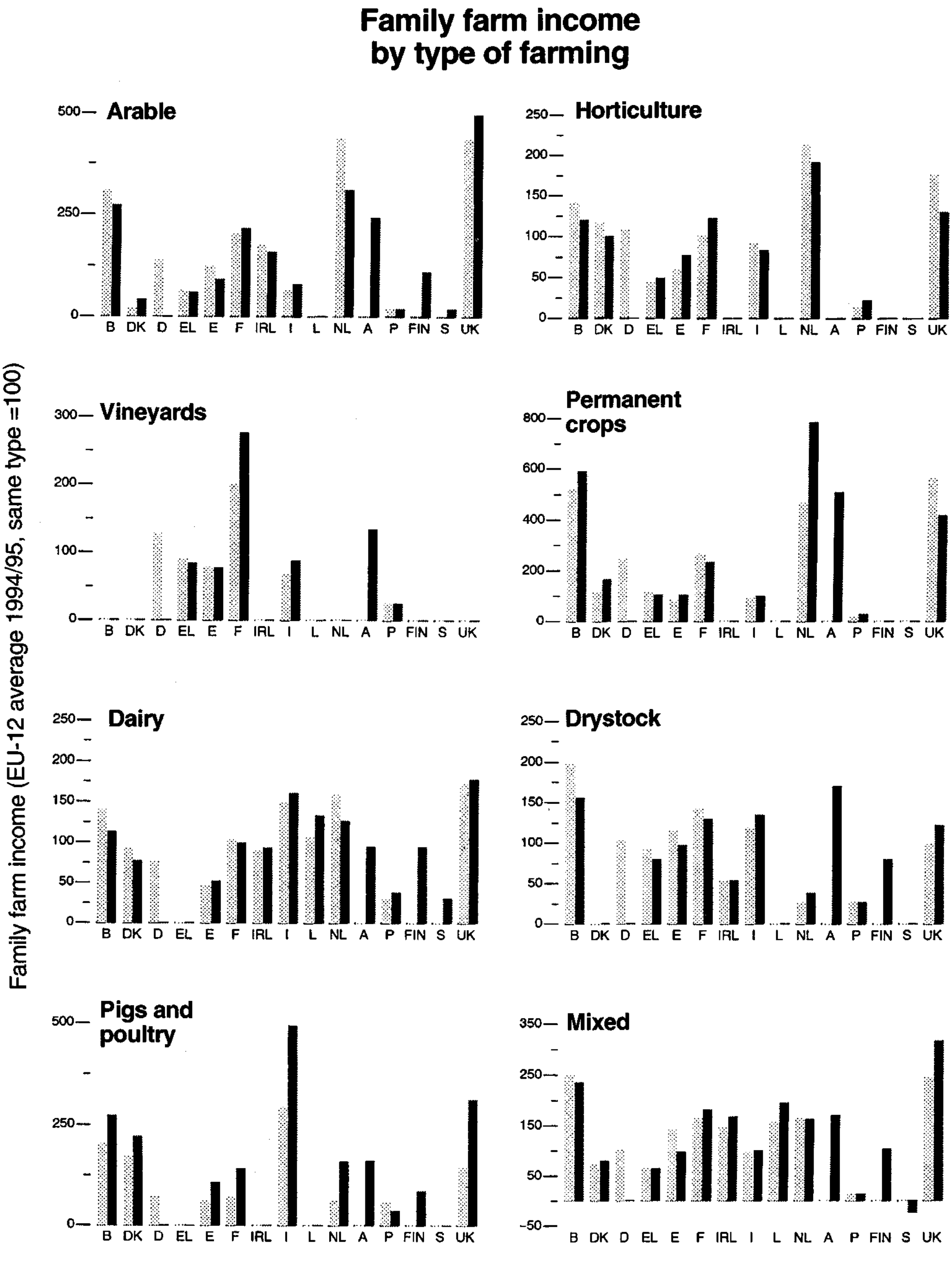


Figure 1

190. In the 1995/96 accounting year (the third year of implementation of the 1992 CAP reform), average farm incomes in real terms were up on 1994/95 in several Member States: Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal and the United Kingdom. For others the figures were lower than the average results recorded in 1994/95.



Source: EU-FADN, DG VI/A3

Figure 2

191. Figure 2 shows the wide range of incomes for each type of farming from one Member State to another. It also shows that the results for those types of farming most affected by the CAP 1992 reform had a major impact on the average results for all farms in some Member States. For instance, there was an increase in the average income of arable farms in Denmark, France, Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom, whereas the trend was in the opposite direction for the same type of farming in Belgium, Greece, the Netherlands and Spain. In Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom there was also an increase in the average income of producers specialising in beef, while their opposite numbers in Belgium and Spain experienced a drop in incomes. In France the fall in the average income of specialised beef farms was a factor in limiting the increase in the average farm income. In the Netherlands, on the other hand, the downward trend in the average farm income was moderated by the increase in the average income of holdings specialising in beef.

192. In the case of Ireland, the average income of arable farms fell slightly while that of specialist beef farms remained stable. In Ireland, as in Luxembourg, the increase in the national average income is primarily linked with upward trends in average incomes for dairying and mixed farming.

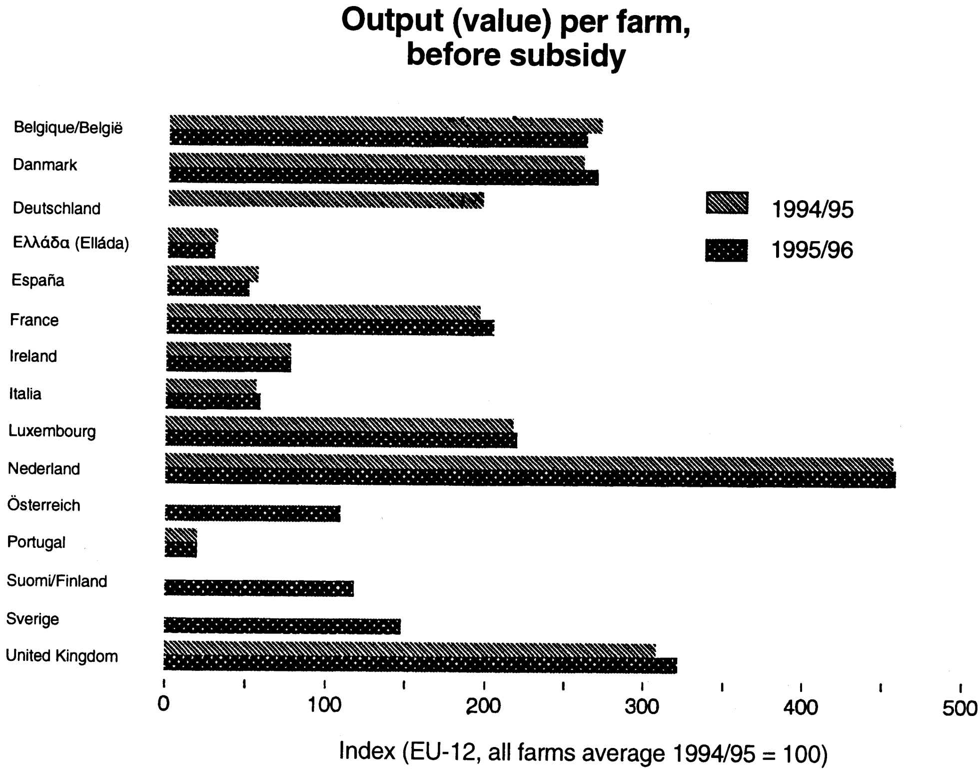
193. The average results for all farms in some Member States can also be explained by the results of farms engaged in enterprises other than those targeted most by the 1992 CAP reform. For instance, the fall in the average farm income seen in the Netherlands stems from lower average incomes of not only arable holdings but also those specialising in horticulture and dairying. Similarly, the improvement in the average farm income in Italy can be explained partly by the increase in average incomes for vineyards, holdings growing 'other permanent crops' and dairy farms.

Third year of application of the reform

194. Figure 3 shows that the value of production of the average holding (minus subsidies and inflation) rose in all the EU-12 Member States except Belgium, Greece and Spain, where decreases were seen, and in Ireland and Portugal, where the value of production of the average holding remained at virtually the same level as in the preceding year.

195. It can be seen from Figure 4 that, during the third year of application of the reform, income from direct payments continued to increase. Net public receipts (all grants and subsidies paid directly to the farm, including national aids and compensation payments, less production taxes) increased in all the Twelve except Greece and Spain (though the figures are still provisional for these two countries).

196. According to the 1995/96 figures, in all the Member States apart from Greece the percentage of total agricultural turnover (including public subsidies) and of farm incomes accounted for by public subsidies continued to rise. The percentage of the total agricultural turnover in 1995/96



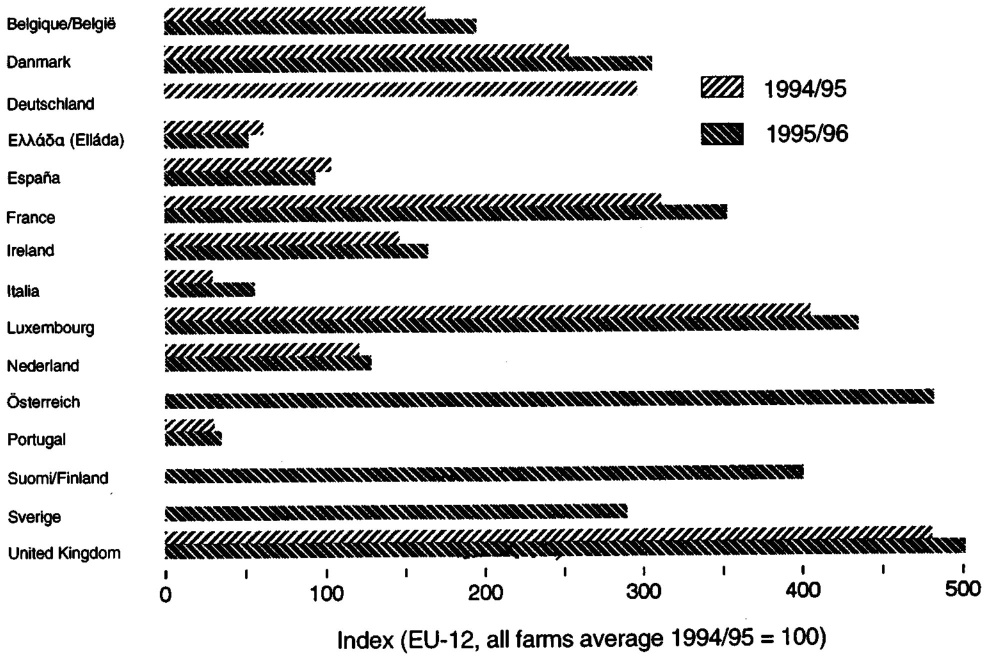
Source: EU-FADN, DG VI/A3.

Figure 3

ranged from 2.4 % for the Netherlands to 16 % for Ireland (in 1994/95, the corresponding percentages were 2.3 % and 14.4 % respectively). As regards average farm income in 1995/96, public subsidies accounted for between 14.6 % (in the Netherlands) and 85.3 % in Denmark (in 1994/95, the percentages for these two countries were 12.7 % and 79 % respectively). These percentages are averages for all farms, including the types of farming not directly targeted by the 1992 reform.

197. According to the 1995/96 figures, the value of direct public subsidies as a percentage of farm output (including subsidies) and of total agricultural turnover is even more marked in Austria, Finland and Sweden.

Net public receipts per farm



Source: EU-FADN, DG VI/A3.

Figure 4

III – Agricultural markets

198. This chapter reviews the world and Community markets for the main agricultural products, covering price trends and the main market management measures proposed or decided at Community level.

Cereals

World market

199. World production of cereals in 1996/97 was well up on the previous marketing year, mainly on account of feed grains. Maize production in the United States totalled 236 million tonnes, compared with 209 million tonnes during the previous year. World wheat production rose from 540 million tonnes in 1995/96 to 581 million tonnes in 1996/97 as a result of larger harvests in most of the major producer countries. In Australia, the harvest was up by a third, to 23.5 million tonnes, compared with 17 million tonnes in 1995/96. The total wheat harvest in the CIS countries as a whole was slightly larger than in the previous year. China, Canada and the United States also had more abundant harvests, while Argentina almost doubled its 1995/96 production figure (16 million tonnes as against 9.5 million tonnes).

200. As a result of very high cereal prices during the 1995/96 marketing year, the areas sown to cereals increased in 1996 in all the major producer countries, and the world harvest totalled 1 482 million tonnes in 1996/97, compared with 1 335 million tonnes in the previous marketing year. Production of feed grains rose from 799 million tonnes in 1995/96 to 901 million tonnes in 1996/97 (an increase of 12.9 %).

201. World consumption of wheat during 1996/97 is estimated at 578 million tonnes, i.e. 3 million tonnes less than the harvest, though up on the previous marketing year (554 million tonnes). Consumption of feed grains is estimated at 871 million tonnes, well up on the previous marketing year (828 million tonnes), but falling short of production. World cereal stocks recovered slightly from the low level reached at the end of the 1995/96 marketing year (184 million tonnes) to a total of 218 million tonnes, just a little less than the 1994/95 figure (229 million tonnes). This total was made up of 99 million tonnes of wheat and 119 million tonnes of feed grains.

202. The volume of world trade in cereals totalled 183 million tonnes, including 92 million tonnes of wheat, as compared with 182 million tonnes (90 million tonnes of wheat) in the previous marketing year. Most of the importing countries bought roughly the same quantity as in the previous year, the exceptions being Iran, which imported far more, and China, whose imports fell sharply.

203. Harvest forecasts for the 1997/98 marketing year indicate a decrease in world production (1 461 million tonnes as against 1 482 million tonnes for the previous year), resulting in particular from a substantial decrease in the Chinese harvest of feed grains, particularly maize (down 23 million tonnes), while production in most of the other producer countries is expected to remain at about the same level. With an expected increase in consumption in excess of production (1 474 million tonnes compared with 1 449 million tonnes in 1996/97), world stocks look set to fall by some 10 million tonnes to 205 million tonnes. As far as world trade in cereals is concerned, a slight increase in volume can be expected (186 million tonnes, including 94 million tonnes of wheat).

Community market

204. Community production in 1996/97 is estimated at 206 million tonnes for the 15 Member States, 29 million tonnes more than in 1995/96, when the south of the European Union was hit by drought.

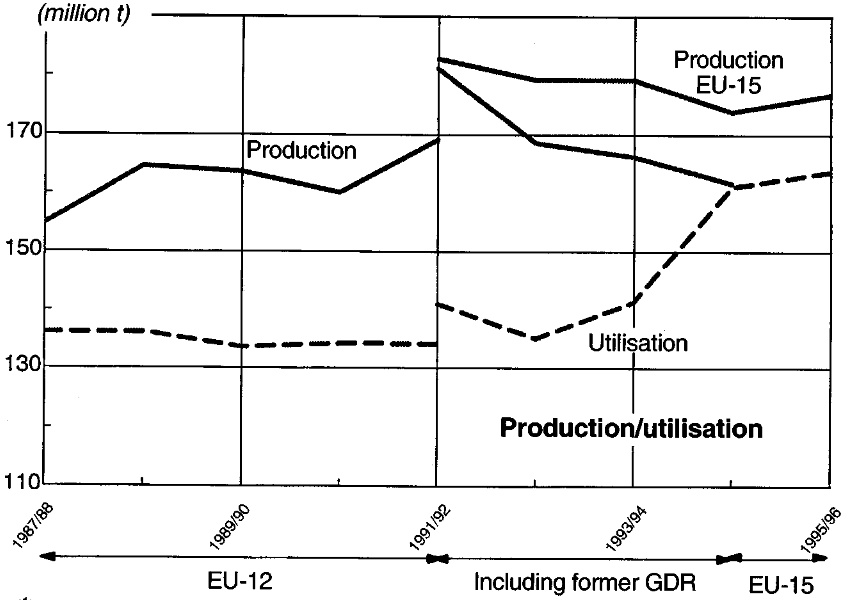
205. The increase in production reflects an increase in the area sown to cereals (36.9 million hectares compared with 35.6 million in 1995/96, i.e. + 3.7 %) and record yields of 5.58 t/ha, as against 4.99 t/ha the previous year.

206. This increase covered all types of grain. The record yields brought production of common wheat up to 91.3 million tonnes (+ 10.7 million tonnes), barley to 52.5 million tonnes (+9.0 million tonnes) and maize to 35.3 million tonnes (+ 5.5 million tonnes).

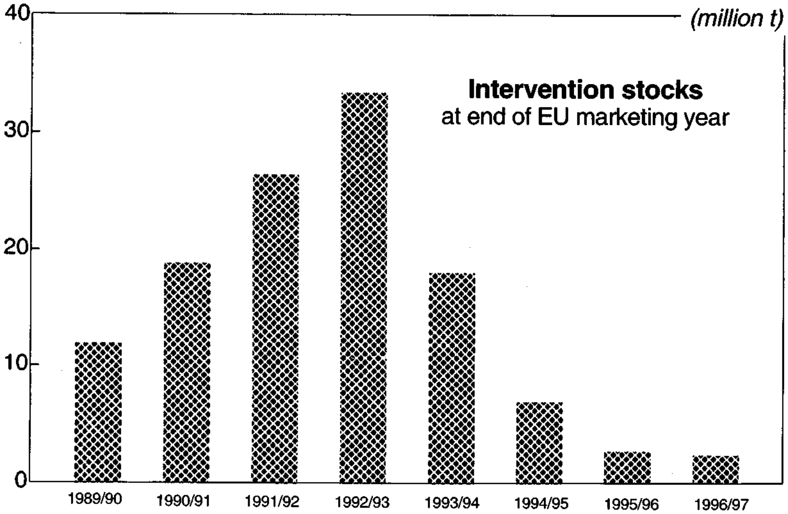
207. Production in the Iberian Peninsula returned to normal after four years of drought, and the Nordic regions of the Community experienced particularly good weather conditions.

208. With the cut in the set-aside requirement to a single rate of 10 %, the area of land taken out of production under the arable support scheme fell from 6.4 to 5.6 million hectares. In addition, some 400 000 hectares remained uncultivated under the five-year set-aside scheme. Voluntary set-aside of nearly 2 million hectares brought the actual total rate of set-aside to 14.4 %, with Spanish, German, Swedish and Finnish farmers in the forefront.

Cereals ([1])



([1]) Except rice.



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 5

209. The cut in cereal prices under the reform and the particularly high prices for oilseeds and protein crops boosted the use of cereals for livestock feed, which rose to 106 million tonnes for the Fifteen in 1996/97, 18 million more than during the period preceding the reform.

210. Parallel to this, trade between Member States continued to develop.

211. Community exports during the 1996/97 marketing year (including processed products and food aid) are estimated at 29 million tonnes, compared with 19.5 million tonnes during the previous marketing year. Commercial exports totalled 16.1 million tonnes of common wheat (including flour), 8.9 million tonnes of barley (including malt) and 0.8 million tonnes of rye and rye flour. Exports of durum wheat remained below average, while exports of processed products regained their market shares.

212. The continuing large volume of exports during the 1996/97 marketing year and the marked increase in internal consumption led, despite the record harvest, to a further fall in intervention stocks, from 2.7 million tonnes at the start of the marketing year to only 2.3 million tonnes by the end, consisting of 0.5 million tonnes of common wheat, 0.8 million tonnes of barley and 1.0 million tonnes of rye.

213. This situation led the Council to set the single set-aside rate for the 1997 harvest at 5 % instead of 17.5 %.

214. For the 1997/98 marketing year the Council decided to cut the monthly increases applicable to the intervention price by ECU 1.1 to ECU 1.0 per tonne per month in line with the reduction in storage costs.

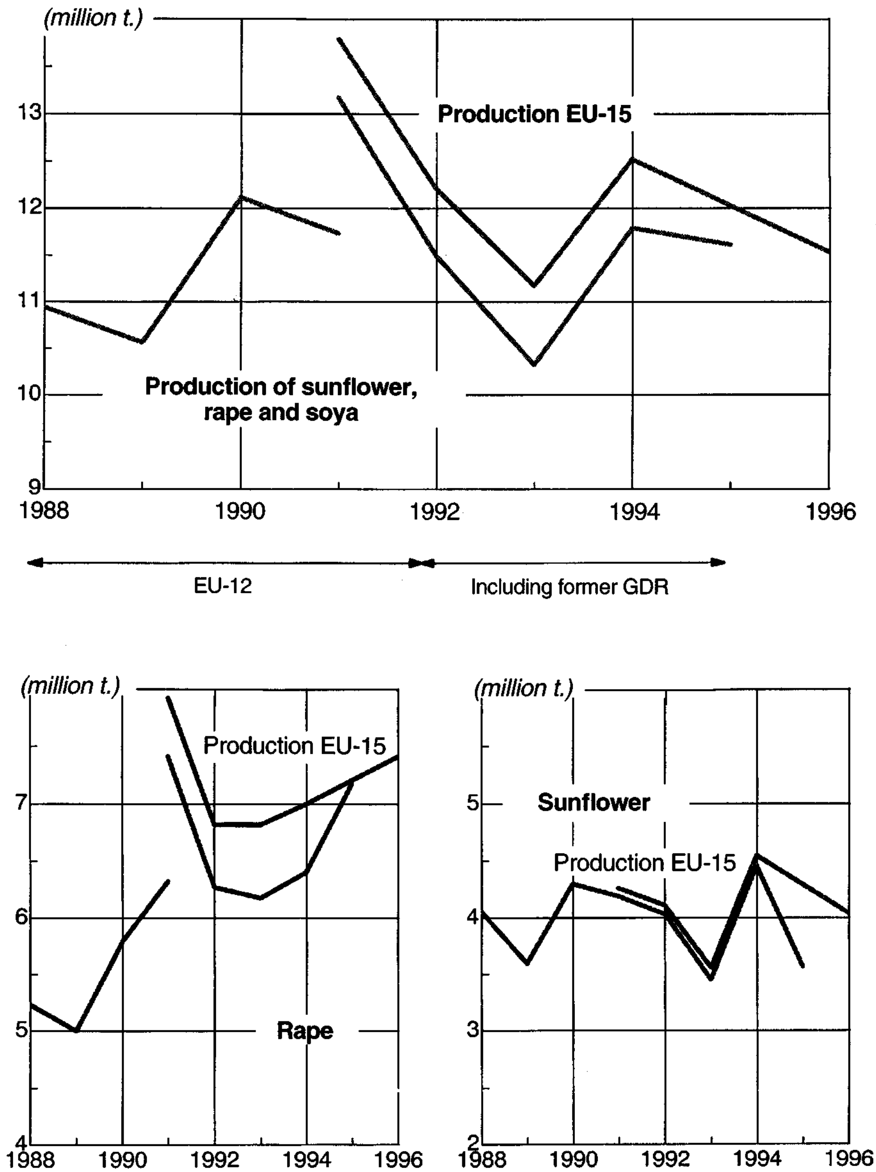
215. The Community harvest for the 1997/98 marketing year is estimated at some 200 million tonnes for the 15 Member States. The impact of the cut in set-aside in terms of an increase in production is expected to be moderated by a fall in cereal production in Spain and Portugal resulting from yields slightly down on the record levels for the previous marketing year.

216. The Council decided to keep the compulsory set-aside rate at 5 % for the 1998 harvest and to suspend for a further marketing year the obligation of unremunerated set-aside where the historic base area is exceeded.

Oilseeds

217. Oilseeds yield oil 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.

Oilseeds



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 6

218. 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 18.5 million tonnes in 1995/96 and 16 million tonnes in 1996/97. Soya accounts for most of this quantity (80 %).

219. Altogether, 30 million tonnes of oilseeds were crushed in the European Union (EU-15) in 1996/97, as against 28.4 millions tonnes in 1995/96. Most of these were soya beans (around 50 %), followed by rapeseed (around 25 % and sunflower (around 22 %).

220. 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.

221. For 1996/97, a specific compensatory payment was granted for some 4 691 803 ha, an area well within the maximum guaranteed area (MGA) of 4 933 800 ha. The compensatory payment was therefore not reduced for an overrun of the MGA. However, the observed reference price for the 1996/97 marketing year was fixed at ECU 223.551/tonne, 13.593 % above the projected reference price (ECU 196.8/tonne); taking account of the 8 % margin, this observed price resulted in a 5 % reduction in compensatory payments.

222. Total oilseed production in 1996/97 was almost 15 million tonnes (1.2 million tonnes of which was non-food production), as against 12 million tonnes in 1995/96 (2.1 million tonnes non-food).

Peas, field beans and sweet lupins

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

224. 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.

225. Compensatory aid was paid for around 1.086 million hectares in 1996/97. Total production amounted to 4.4 million tonnes.

Linseed

226. The European Union produces both fibre flax, which is grown primarily for use in the textile industry but which also gives a high seed yield, 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.

227. The European Union imports large quantities of linseed (around 500 000 tonnes a year). Canada is its major supplier.

228. 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.

229. The area sown to linseed in 1996 totalled 171 000 ha, while the corresponding figure for 1997 is put at 200 000 ha. The increase is mainly due to expansion of the area sown in Germany (an increase of 14 000 ha) and in the United Kingdom (78 000 ha in 1997, as against 48 000 ha in 1996).

Rice

230. The world harvest in 1996 was well up on 1995 (563.2 compared with 550 million tonnes of paddy rice) as a result of excellent harvests in countries in Asia (China, Indonesia, Bangladesh) and Africa.

231. During 1996, the volume of international trade decreased by about 2.1 million tonnes compared with 1995 (from 21 to 18.9 million tonnes), mainly because of good harvests in the countries which are the main net importers of rice.

232. World market prices fell in 1996 as world demand was below the previous year's level.

233. Community production sold on the world market in 1996 totalled 2.5 million tonnes of paddy rice, as against 2.1 million tonnes in 1995, thanks to the end of the drought in Spain and the increase in production of indica rice. The total rose from 438 000 tonnes of paddy rice in 1995 to 632 000 tonnes in 1996. Japonica rice production was also 15 % up on the 1.65 million tonnes of paddy rice of the previous year.

234. Throughout the 1996/97 marketing year, Community prices were below the intervention price for all varieties of rice. They were particularly low in Spain and Greece because the indica rice produced in these two Member States faced stiff competition from rice imported from outside the European Union.

235. For the first time in several years 162 000 tonnes of paddy rice were accepted for intervention in 1996/97, nearly 130 000 tonnes of which consisted of indica rice. The good harvest and the large volume of imports were the reasons behind this situation.

236. In 1996/97, the volume of imports (principally indica rice) was about the same as in the previous year, at around 522 000 tonnes milled rice equivalent, while exports increased by about 86 % (from 146 000 tonnes in 1995/96 to 261 000 tonnes, including food aid, in 1996/97).

237. Imports of semi-milled rice from the overseas countries and territories (OCT) at zero duty totalled 160 000 tonnes of wholly milled rice equivalent in 1996/97, compared with 212 000 tonnes in 1995/96. The reason for this decrease was two safeguard measures applied by the Commission and the Council in January and May 1997 following disturbances caused in the Community market by these imports.

238. Imports of rice from the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries increased substantially, from 7 000 to 27 000 tonnes of husked equivalent as a result of the safeguard measures for OCT rice and the expectations of a change in the import arrangements for ACP rice.

239. In order to implement an agreement with the United States in the form of an exchange of letters under GATT Article XXIV.6, the Commission adopted Regulation (EC) No 703/97, which introduced a cumulative recovery system (CRS) for husked rice to adjust for over- or undercharged customs duties, for a one-year trial period starting on 1 July 1997.

240. The reform of the common organisation of the market in rice was applied for the first time in the 1996/97 marketing year, the main features being the reduction of the intervention period to four months (April-July), the establishment of base areas and new rules on the quality offered for intervention. The cut in the intervention price and the system of compensatory payments will be operational from the 1997/98 marketing year.

241. Forecasts indicate an area sown of around 417 000 hectares in 1997/98, including 95 000 hectares of indica rice. The quality of the harvest is expected to be good. Given the restrictions on exports laid down in the Uruguay Round Agreement (151 200 tonnes of milled rice equivalent), large quantities are expected to be presented for intervention.

Sugar

World market

242. In 1996/97, for the third consecutive marketing year, world sugar production exceeded consumption. This surplus is currently estimated at 2.7 million tonnes, despite the marked increase (3.2 million tonnes) in consumption during the same period. The final level of stocks for the marketing year is put at 48.4 million tonnes or 40.2 % of consumption, well above the 30 % seen at the end of the 1980s.

World market trends

(million tonnes of raw sugar)

Marketing year	Production	Consumption	Surplus or deficit	Stock as % of consumption
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1) – (2)	(4)
1987/88	104.7	107.2	– 2.5	31.2
1988/89	104.6	107.0	– 2.4	29.0
1989/90	109.1	109.6	– 0.5	27.9
1990/91	115.7	110.4	+ 5.8	31.7
1991/92	116.9	111.1	+ 5.9	36.0
1992/93	112.7	111.9	+ 0.8	35.6
1993/94	111.4	112.2	– 1.2	33.6
1994/95	116.1	114.0	+ 2.1	34.1
1995/96	125.9	117.3	+ 8.6	39.8
Est. 1996/97	123.2	120.5	+ 2.7	40.2

Source: F.O. Licht.

243. Despite the 1.7 million tonne increase in world stocks at the end of the marketing year, the trend in world prices did not fully reflect the downward pressure expected. In the past, ratios of stocks to consumption like that seen in 1996/97 have caused prices to fall below ECU 20/100 kg for white sugar and ECU 12/100kg for raw sugar, yet raw sugar prices remained more or less stable (10-12 cents per pound) throughout the marketing year, only white sugar prices yielded to the downward pressure, and then only slightly compared with forecasts at the start of the marketing year.

Average spot price:

– Paris Exchange (*white sugar*)	= ECU 30.69/100 kg 1995/96
	ECU 26.99/100 kg 1996/97 (– 12.1 %)
– New York Exchange (*raw sugar*)	= ECU 21.58/100 kg 1995/96
	ECU 21.18/100 kg 1996/97 (– 1.9 %)

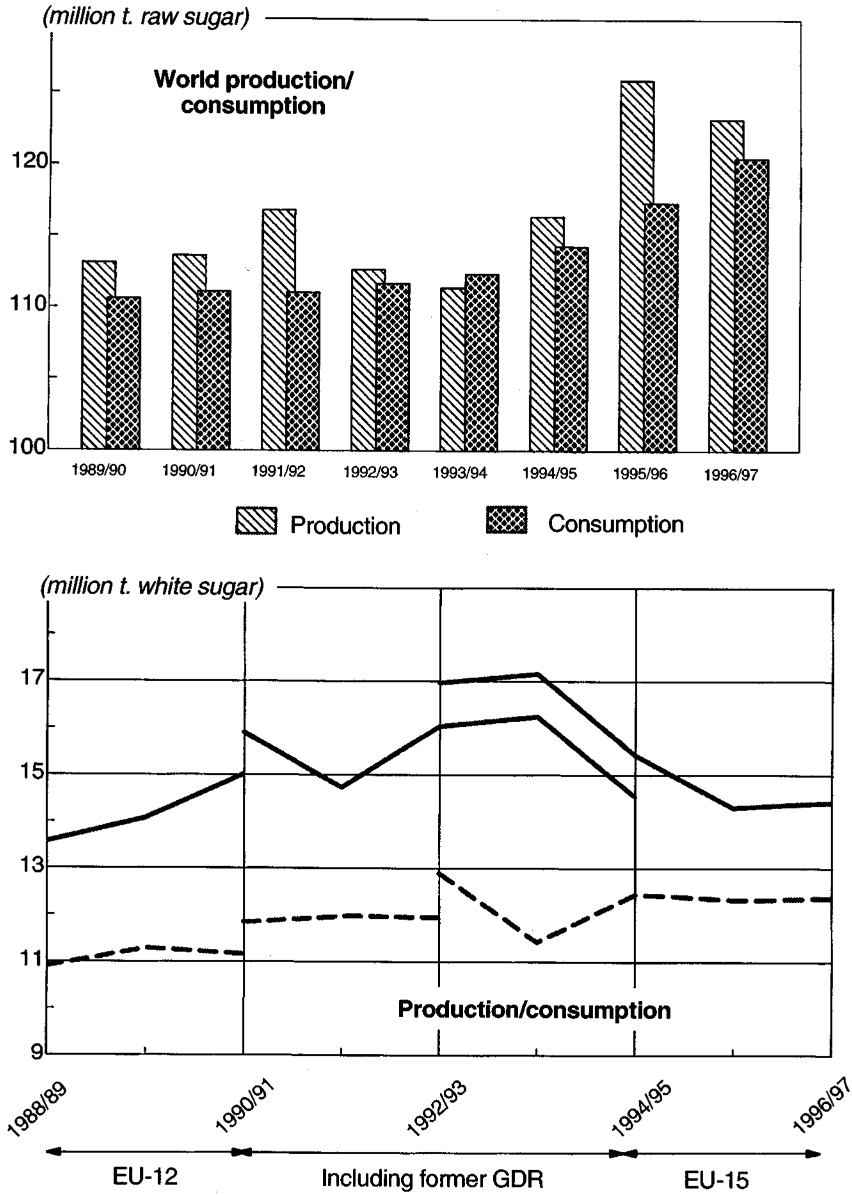
244. The fact that world prices were less volatile may be attributed first and foremost to structural changes in the supply and demand situation in recent years: the trend towards self-sufficiency in developing countries; the use of substitute sweeteners in industrialised countries, the break-up of the Soviet Union and also to the storage policy operated by some countries. Whereas during the previous marketing year India held a major part of the surplus stocks, this year it was the industrialised countries that ended up with larger stocks (some 3.0 million tonnes), producing a buffer effect on prices throughout the marketing year.

245. Import demand is currently estimated at 36.0 million tonnes, some 1.8 million tonnes down on the previous marketing year. The main reason for this is that sugar was removed from stocks in the importing countries (some 2.4 million tonnes) because in fact world consumption over the same period increased. Imports of raw sugar remained at roughly the same level as in the previous marketing year (around 19.0 million tonnes), while those of white sugar decreased. Since the refineries set up in the Middle East were not yet fully operational, the use of stocks in some importing countries was the reason behind this decline.

246. The preliminary estimates for the 1997/98 harvest point, for the first time in three marketing years, to a world production deficit compared with consumption. With production expected to remain steady, the forecast increase in consumption could bring the deficit to around 2.0 million tonnes. The level of stocks accumulated during the last three marketing years is sufficient to cover such a deficit, so sugar prices should therefore remain stable during the marketing year, becoming firmer at the beginning of 1998 on account of localised supply-demand tension. In the European Union (EU-15) the area under sugar beet in 1996 (2 020 000 ha) was slightly down on the previous year. The average sugar yield amounted to 8.2 tonnes a hectare, which was 9.3 % up on 1995 on account of improved growing conditions. These yields led to a production figure in terms of white sugar equivalent of 16.837 million tonnes: 16.515 million tonnes from beet, 0.275 million tonnes from cane and 0.047 million tonnes from molasses.

247. From this production, exports of unrefined Community sugar qualifying for refunds, as in the previous year, totalled around 2.75 million tonnes, including some 1.6 million tonnes equivalent to preferential imports. Given the upturn in global production, exports of C sugar (non-quota sugar production) increased by around 0.8 million tonnes to around 2.4 million tonnes. The amount of C sugar carried over also increased to 0.917 million tonnes. On the basis of these factors, the Community's level of final stocks rose by some 250 000 t, which had a stabilising effect on world prices.

Sugar



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 7

248. Community consumption of sugar seems to have stabilised at around 12 600 000 tonnes, reflecting a slight upward trend despite the development of insulin syrup production, which continued in 1996/97, reaching a total of 0.177 million tonnes (0.128 million tonnes in 1995/96). Isoglucose production, on the other hand, remains stable at around 0.302 million tonnes, in line with quotas.

249. The Council froze institutional prices during the 1996/97 marketing year and cut the amount of reimbursement for storage costs by 6.7 % to take account of interest level trends.

250. The Commission, for its part, reduced the storage levy from ECU 3.62/100 kg for the period 1995/96 to ECU 2.0/100 kg in 1997/98, presupposing a fall in actual guaranteed prices of 2.4 %, to the consumer's advantage.

251. As for levies, the Commission set the B levy at 36.5 % of the intervention price for 1997/98.

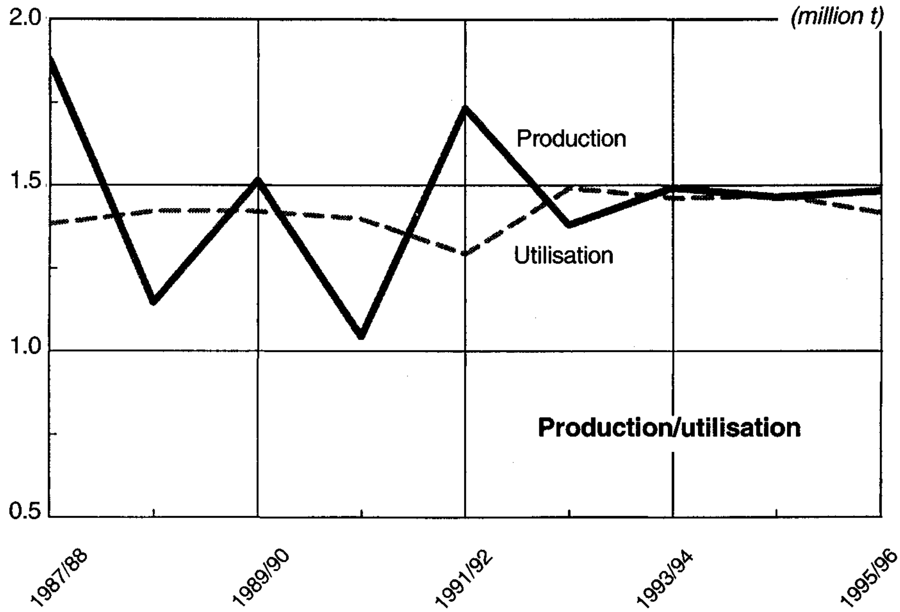
Olive oil

252. 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.

253. Estimated Community production eligible for aid in 1996/97 was around 1 859 400 tonnes, as against 1 481 000 tonnes in 1995/96. According to information received from the Member States when the yields of olives and olive oil were laid down for the 1996/97 marketing year, there are around 500 million productive olive trees in the European Union. Some 2 million farms are engaged in olive growing.

254. In 1995/96 Community consumption was around 1 390 000 tonnes (75 % of world consumption). The most recent forecasts indicate that consumption in 1996/97 should be up on previous years, mainly because of the sharp fall in prices. Olive oil packaged in quantities of less than 5 kg accounts for the bulk of consumption (more than 90 % of the total), particularly because of the influence of the consumption aid scheme introduced in 1979. At the beginning of the 1996/97 marketing year, intervention stocks totalled 12 000 tonnes, falling to around 8 000 tonnes at the end of the year.

Olive oil



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 8

255. Greece and Spain are normally the main suppliers, and Italy, although itself an exporting producer, remains the main purchaser. During 1996/97 imports totalled 46 000 tonnes. Exports for the same marketing year reached around 140 000 tonnes, far exceeding the 135 000 tonnes in 1995/96 and nearing the limit imposed under the GATT agreements.

256. 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 1995/96, leading to a cut in aid. Forecasts suggest that the MGQ will probably also be exceeded for the 1996/97 marketing year.

257. The Commission has for some time been studying various ideas for reforming the support scheme for olive growing.

Olive oil eligible for production aid in the European Union

('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)	319.2	316.4	170.9	430.1	314.4	323.2	389.9	445.0	409.0
España	408.0	573.0	700.0	610.0	636.0	588.0	583.0	375.0	964.0
France	1.2	2.8	2.3	3.4	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
Italia	390.0	585.0	148.0	650.0	410.0	550.0	458.7	625.0	445.0
Portugal	24.6	35.1	20.0	35.0	17.1	27.5	29.2	34.0	39.0
Total	1 143.0	1 512.3	1 041.2	1 728.5	1 379.3	1 491.1	1 463.2	1 481.5	1 859.4

Dried fodder

258. 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.

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

260. In the early 1990s the increase in production of dried fodder was accompanied by an increase in the budget cost, which led the Commission to propose to the Council a reform of the sector commencing in the 1995/96 marketing year.

Production of dried fodder (EU-15) (¹)

(1 000 tonnes)

Fodder	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
Dehydrated fodder	4 236	4 576	4 468	4 070	3 818
Sun-dried fodder	446	420	455	402	253
Total	4 682	4 996	4 923	4 473	4 071

(¹) EU-12 up to 1994/95.

261. The reform adopted by the Council (Regulation (EC) No 603/95 of 2 February 1995) may be summarised as follows:

(1) replacing the variable aid paid out hitherto by a fixed aid per tonne of ECU 68.83 per tonne for dehydrated fodder and ECU 38.64 for sun-dried fodder;

(2) introducing maximum guaranteed quantities (MGQs):

(a) 4.394 million tonnes for dehydrated fodder (4.412 million tonnes after the accession of Sweden, Finland and Austria),

(b) 443 500 tonnes for sun-dried fodder;

these maximum guaranteed quantities are broken down into national guaranteed quantities (NGQs), allocated to the Member States on the basis of their average production subsidised in the reference marketing years 1992/93 and 1993/94; where the MGQs are exceeded, the aid is reduced in order to avoid any overrunning of the planned budget package; when assessing overruns, the first 5 % is applied to all Member States without distinction; beyond that point responsibility becomes national;

(3) stepping up integrated control system checks on aid for arable crops and livestock farming in order to allow identification of all parcels on which fodder for drying is being grown and thus prevent the cumulation of aid.

262. In the 1996/97 marketing year, the second one of the new market organisation, aid was granted for 3 817 894 tonnes of dehydrated fodder (87 % of the MGQ) and for 252 823 tonnes of sun-dried fodder (57 % of the MGQ).

Grain legumes (chick peas, vetches and lentils)

263. Council Regulation (EEC) No 762/89 introduced a specific measure for grain legumes in 1989. It comprises aid per hectare for a maximum guaranteed area (MGA). The measure was renewed on several occasions and it is now included in Regulation (EC) No 1577/96.

264. 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.

265. In 1996/97 the area under grain legumes totalled 550 000 hectares; overrun of the MGA led to adjustment of the aid, which was set at ECU 131.69; the area for the 1997/98 marketing year is estimated at 500 000 hectares.

Fruit and vegetables

Fresh fruit and vegetables

World situation

266. World production of fresh fruit and vegetables is steadily increasing. In 1995 it totalled nearly 890 million tonnes, 1.0 % up on 1994 and 8.9 % above the average for the period 1989 to 1991.[1] Vegetables (including melons) account for around 55 % of this total. With some 102 million tonnes, the European Union was the world's third largest producer in 1995, after China (169 million tonnes) and India (104 million tonnes) and ahead of the United States (64 million tonnes), Brazil (39 million tonnes) and Turkey (32 million tonnes). Among the major lines of production in the world it is worth noting the role played by tomatoes (78 million tonnes in 1995), oranges (58 million tonnes), apples (50 million tonnes) and onions (32 million tonnes).

267. As far as citrus fruits are concerned, the first estimates relating to the 1996/97 marketing year[2] point to world production of totalling some 85 million tonnes, 1.3 % more than in 1995/96, 10 % up on the figure for 1993/94 and 87 % above the average for the marketing years 1971/72 to 1975/76. With production estimated at around 8 million tonnes, the European Union, for the 1996/97 marketing year, ranked third in the world, alongside China (7.9 million tonnes), behind Brazil (17.7 million tonnes) and the United States (17.5 million tonnes) and ahead of Mexico (4 million tonnes) and Egypt (2.5 million tonnes). In terms of percentage of world production and of the average for the marketing years 1971/72 to 1975/76, there was a marked increase for China (from 1.6 to 9.3 %) and for Brazil (from 13 to 21 %) and a decrease for the European Union (from 14 to 9.4 %), the United States (from 27 to 21 %) and Japan (from 8.5 to 1.9 %).

International trade

268. The volume of international trade in fresh fruit and vegetables varies from one product to another. For the period 1993 to 1995 and on the basis of imports, trade accounted for an average of 13 % of world production for lemons, 11 % for oranges and small citrus fruits, 11 % 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. In 1996 exports were equivalent to 86 % of imports of vegetables, 53 % of those of citrus fruit and 44 % of those of other fruit. This gap widened from 1995 (– 2.5 million tonnes) to 1996 (– 2.6 million tonnes), the differences in export levels (+ 9.1 % for vegetables, -2.9 % for citrus fruit and + 21 % for other fruit) not offsetting the increase in imports (+ 1.3 % for vegetables, + 11 % for citrus fruit and + 7.0 % for other fruit).

[1] Source : FAO Production Yearbook Vol. 49 - 1995.

[2] Source : FAO 1997 annual statistics on fresh and processed citrus fruit.

Community market

270. At nearly 9 million tonnes, production of *apples* in the European Union for the 1996/97 marketing year was up by 6.2 % on 1995/96, but the situation varied considerably from one Member State to another. In some the increase was marked: + 45 % in Germany, + 33 % in Luxembourg, while in others there was a substantial decrease: –42 % in Belgium and –22 % in the Netherlands, with a range of – 11 to + 14 % in the other Member States. This trend in production was reflected, at least partially, in the trend in producer prices of pilot products, those for which the Council fixes basic and buying-in prices. For the 1996/97 marketing year as compared with 1995/96, these prices rose in France (+ 16 % after a bad year in 1995/96), Belgium (+ 3.7 %) and the Netherlands and fell sharply in Greece (–22 %) and Germany (– 16 %). The EU average showed a fall of 12 %. The trend in production and prices was reflected in an increase in the quantities withdrawn from the market, from 2.4 % of EU production in 1995/96 to 3.9 % in 1996/97.

271. Production of *pears* for the 1996/97 marketing year exceeded 2.9 million tonnes, 6.6 % more than in 1995/96 and 6.8 % above the average for the marketing years 1991/92 to 1995/96. The increase was accounted for mainly by Spain (26 % up on 1995/96), France (+ 10 %) and Italy (+ 9.4 %). For the 1996/97 marketing year, the Community average for producer prices was 3.5 % down on 1995/96, with marked differences between Member States (ranging from + 26 % in Denmark to – 34 % in Spain). The quantities withdrawn from the market amounted to 6.1 % of production, compared with 1.8 % for 1995/96.

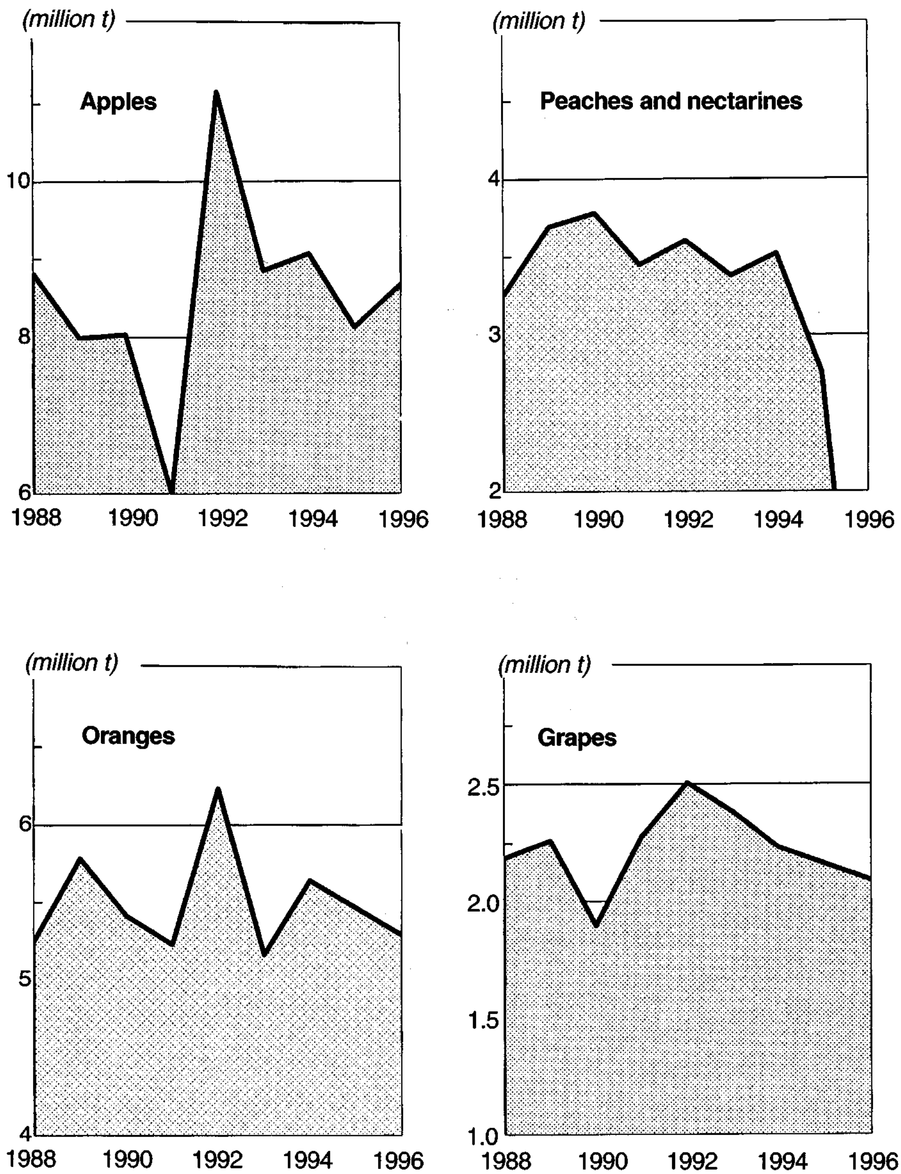
272. The 1996 marketing year for *peaches* was marked by an average level of production (19 % up on 1995 but only 1.8 % above the average for the marketing years 1991 to 1995). The average producer price remained more or less unchanged overall (0.2 % down on 1995, though it fell by 26 % in Italy and rose by 29 % in Portugal). There were again substantial withdrawals (16 % of production).

273. According to the figures available, 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. Producer prices continued on an upward trend for the sixth consecutive marketing year (+ 5.7 % for the EU compared with 1995, but – 14 % in Italy). The quantities withdrawn remained minimal (0.5 % of production).

274. Production of *apricots* improved in the 1996 marketing year (+ 36 % compared with the low figure for 1995). This was accompanied by a 17 % fall in the Community producer price, which reflected a decrease of 35 % in France and an increase of 116 % in Portugal. The total quantities withdrawn increased but still did not exceed 3.6 % of production.

Fruit

Harvested crop of



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 9

275. In the *citrus fruit* sector, no global figures are yet available for 1995/96 or 1996/97, but there are signs of a stabilisation of EU production of *oranges* at 5.3 million tonnes, as compared with 5.6 million tonnes for the 1994/95 marketing year. At 1.3 million tonnes for 1996/97, production of *lemons* rose after two years of low figures; it was nonetheless below the average for the period 1991/92 to 1995/96 (1.4 million tonnes). On the other hand, production of *mandarins* and *clementines* fell by 6.1 % and 12 % respectively compared with 1995/96. From 1995/96 to 1996/97, the average Community producer price fell for oranges (–13 %) and mandarins (–6.6 %), remained stable for clementines (+0.7 %) and rose for lemons (+3.1 %). The quantities withdrawn for the 1996/97 marketing year were down on 1995/96, equivalent to 2.0 % of EU production for oranges, 0.9 % for mandarins, 0.6 % for clementines and 0.3 % for lemons.

276. No overall figures have been produced for several marketing years concerning the production of *cauliflowers*. For the 1996/97 marketing year as compared with 1995/96, the situation was stable in Italy (– 1.0 %) and production fell sharply in France (– 12 %). For the same marketing year, producer prices were well down in all the Member States (ranging from – 14 % in Spain to – 34 % in Portugal) apart from Denmark (+ 1.4 %), and the quantities withdrawn were well up (+ 47 %) on the 1995/96 figure.

277. The sketchy information available on *tomatoes* indicates that for the 1996/97 marketing as compared with 1995/96, production rose in Greece (+ 11 %), Spain (+ 34 %) and Italy (+ 26 %) and fell in Belgium (– 17 %), and that the average Community producer price rose by 17 % and withdrawals, although remaining negligible (under 1 % of production) increased by 83 %.

The main developments in legislation and policy

278. The 1997/98 marketing year is the first one to which the common organisation of the market adopted by the Council in 1996 applies. The new market organisation entered into force on 1 January 1997 and the detailed rules for its application were gradually established in the course of the year.

279. The Commission first of all adopted the conditions for the recognition and preliminary recognition of producer organisations and the detailed rules for granting aid for forming these organisations. It then adopted detailed rules for the application of operational programmes and operational funds and also intervention arrangements. Lastly, it decided on the rules for the application of the processing aid scheme for citrus fruit.

280. The Commission, also under the reform, adopted detailed rules for the application of the special measures for processed asparagus and of the flat-rate aid for hazelnuts harvested during the 1997/98, 1998/99 and 1999/2000 marketing years.

281. Under the agreement reached in 1996 when the reform of the market organisation was adopted, the Council adopted a programme for grubbing up apple, pear, peach and nectarine trees.

This programme covers a maximum area of 20 000 hectares, shared equally between, on the one hand, apple and pear trees and, on the other, peach and nectarine trees. There is provision for the initial breakdown of these areas by Member State to be adjusted subsequently to take account of applications actually submitted.

282. To avoid any risk of budget difficulties arising from an excessive volume of withdrawals, the Commission set intervention thresholds for the 1997/98 marketing year for the following products: tomatoes 360 000 tonnes, cauliflowers 111 300 tonnes, apples 387 300 tonnes, peaches 272 400 tonnes, nectarines 89 800 tonnes, melons 176 600 tonnes, parsnips 197 400 tonnes, table grapes 162 200 tonnes, lemons 93 500 tonnes, oranges 408 500 tonnes, satsumas 23 300 tonnes, mandarins 36 000 tonnes and clementines 133 400 tonnes.

283. Under the special safeguard clause laid down by the agreements resulting from the Uruguay Round multilateral negotiations (GATT agreements) the Commission set the trigger levels for the 1997/98 marketing year for tomatoes, cherries, cucumbers, oranges, mandarins, lemons and table grapes.

284. At the request of the Portuguese authorities, the Council extended the programme of measures for improving the application of Community standards for fruit and vegetables and providing for stricter compliance checks in Portugal.

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

286. The Community tariff quota for hazelnuts imported from Turkey was increased autonomously for 1997, from 25 000 to 34 060 tonnes, to take account of the trade arrangements for this product that existed between the new Member States and Turkey.

287. A specific entry price, subject to a quota, was set for oranges imported from Cyprus.

288. The export refund scheme was amended to bring the level of refunds into line with market requirements.

Processed fruit and vegetables

World market and EU market

289. 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.

290. World production of *tomatoes for processing* totalled around 25.8 million tonnes for the 1996/97 marketing year, 1.0 million tonnes more than in 1995/96. Different trends were noted for the world's three leading producers: stability in the United States (10.3 million tonnes in 1996/97 as against 10.2 in 1995/96), an increase in the EU (7.9 million tonnes compared with 6.8) and a fall of some 8 % in Turkey (1.7 million tonnes).

291. The increase in EU production was due to the increase in the production of tomato concentrate (+ 0.7 million tonnes, or + 16.5 %) and the category 'other products' (+ 0.3 million tonnes, or + 37 %), but of the 7.9 million tonnes of tomatoes processed in the European Union into products which might have qualified for processing aid, only 6.3 million tonnes, or 80 %, actually did so (6.2 million tonnes for 1995/96). 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.

292. The main features of the world market situation in 1996/97 were a fall of some 25 % in the price of concentrate and peeled tomatoes, the disposal of Turkish stocks, primarily to Russia, and the existence of large stocks of concentrate in the United States and of peeled tomatoes in Italy.

293. For the 1997/98 marketing year, production is expected to decrease not only in the EU but also in the rest of the world.

294. Nearly 494 000 tonnes of *peaches* were *tinned in syrup and/or natural juice* in the European Union during the 1996/97 marketing year, compared with around 470 000 tonnes in the previous marketing year. Greece remained the main producer in the EU (60 % of the total), followed by Spain (26 %) and Italy (11 %). The EU continued to export this product (about 150 000 tonnes).

295. EU production of Williams and Rocha *pears in syrup and/or natural juice* totalled over 126 000 tonnes for the 1996/97 marketing year compared with 125 000 tonnes for the previous year. Italy remained the main EU producer (47 % of the total), followed by Spain (30 %) and France (17 %). The EU had a deficit of this product in 1996: exports totalled 9 300 tonnes of finished product and imports 33 000 tonnes.

The main developments in legislation and policy

296. 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 is in 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.

297. The reform of the market organisation agreed in 1996 entered into force on 1 January 1997. This involved adjustments to the rules for the application of the processing aid scheme and the system of quotas for tomato-based processed products.

298. Under the price package agreement the Council amended the breakdown between products of the quota granted to France in connection with the aid scheme for tomato-based products.

299. For the 1997/98 marketing year, the minimum producer price was kept at the same level as in the previous year except in the case of tomatoes (–2.0 %) and peaches (–2.0 %). Processing aid was cut by 9.6 % for tomatoes, 6.2 % for peaches in syrup and/or natural juice, 14 % for Williams and Rocha pears in syrup and/or natural juice, 7.8 % for tinned pineapples and 2.7 % for prunes. 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.

300. 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.

301. 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.

302. The Community brought into force early, on 1 July 1997, the new system of minimum import prices for certain soft fruits originating in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and the Czech Republic agreed at the time of the negotiations on additional protocols to the Europe Agreements. The new arrangements lay down that the minimum import prices are applicable on a permanent basis, no longer on the basis of an ad hoc Commission decision. The old rules, on the other hand, were maintained for imports from the Baltic States.

303. The export refund rates were adjusted in line with changes in the dollar exchange rate.

Bananas

304. The main effects of removing barriers between markets during the first four years of the market organisation for bananas[1] have been:

- a trend towards price convergence;
- a better mix of origins;

Common organisation of the market in bananas: main mechanisms for managing market supply

Origin	Instrument	Customs duty (for 3 and 4)	Maximum quantity (in tonnes net)
(1) EU	**Compensatory aid**		**854 000**
Canary Islands			420 000
Guadeloupe			150 000
Martinique			219 000
Madeira and others			50 000
Crete, Lakonia			15 000
(2) Traditional ACP	**quantities per country**	exemption	**857 700**
(3) All origins other than 1 and 2 of which:	**tariff quota**	ECU 75/tonne	**2 200 000** [1]
(3) (a) non-traditional ACP	under quota allocated by country	exemption	90 000
(3) (b) framework agreement	under quota in %:	ECU 75/tonne	
Colombia	21		
Costa Rica	23.40		
Venezuela	3		
Nicaragua	2		
(3) (c) Other		ECU 75/tonne	
(4) All origins for quantities in addition to the tariff quota	**Non-quota**	ECU 850/tonne, 20 % reduction in six years	**no limit**
(4) (a) ACP in addition to 2 and 3 (a)		ECU 100 less than full duty	
(4) (b) other		Until July 1997: ECU 793/tonne	

[1] Tariff quota increased, for 1995, 1996 and 1997, to 2.553 million tonnes, following enlargement.

305. Bananas are supplied by three main groups (see table):

- the Community production regions (market share: 17 %);
- the ACP countries (20 %);
- the countries of Central and South America (63 %).

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

306. Under the market organisation the European Union has different obligations to these three groups of suppliers (see table, p. 79)

- Community produce: compensation for up to 854 000 tonnes and aid from the Structural Funds;
- ACP bananas: imports at zero duty for up to 857 700 tonnes, broken down by traditional ACP supplier country;
- bananas from non-member countries other than traditional ACP bananas: a tariff quota of 2.553 million tonnes (EU-15), at a duty of ECU 75 per tonne; within this quota, 90 000 tonnes are reserved for imports of non-traditional ACP bananas at zero duty.

307. The convergence of prices on the merged market 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 worth ECU 29/100 kilograms with a supplement of ECU 3.8/100 kg and ECU 5.9/100 kg for Portuguese and Guadeloupe bananas[1] was paid for the 684 605 tonnes of bananas marketed.

308. Given, on the one hand, the relatively low level of prices in 1996 and, on the other hand, the expansion of volumes traded (up 4 % from 1995 to 1996), expenditure on compensatory aid increased in 1996 to ECU 203 millions, compared with ECU 180 millions in 1995.

309. Community production is expected to be up in 1997. According to preliminary estimates, some 790 000 tonnes will be marketed, compared with 685 000 tonnes in 1996.

310. Imports of traditional ACP bananas in 1996 amounted to 733 000 tonnes on account of the 'tropical storm' licences. They are likely to be of the order of 700 000 tonnes in 1997.

311. The tariff quota opened for imports of third-country and non-traditional ACP bananas was set for 1997 at 2 553 000 tonnes, an increase of 353 000 tonnes to take account of the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden. It should be noted that, as in 1996, the Commission had to adopt the increase in the tariff quota itself, since the Council had failed to reach a decision on the proposal[2] presented to it in April 1995. The Member States were still unable to agree, particularly about the adjustments to be made following enlargement, so the Council did not reach a decision on the various proposals for amendments to the market organisation.[3]

312. The market organisation for bananas was the subject of a complaint to the World Trade Organisation lodged at the end of 1995 by a group of four countries: the United States, Guatemala,

[1] Regulation (EC) No 898/97, 20.5.1997, OJ L 128, 21.5.1997, p. 12.
[2] COM(95) 115; (OJ C 136, 3.6.1995)
[3] COM(95) 114, amended by COM(96) 37 (OJ C 92, 23.3.96) and supplemented by COM (96) 82 (OJ C 121, 25.4.1996).

Honduras and Mexico, subsequently joined by Ecuador, which became a member of the WTO in 1996. The panel's report ruled that a number of aspects of the market organisation were not in conformity with WTO provisions. The Appellate Body upheld this ruling in September 1997.

Wine

313. The area under vines in the EU fell steadily during the period 1993/94 to 1995/96, from 3.4 to 3.3 million ha, a loss of some 4 % of the initial area. The most significant changes were seen in Greece (– 18 %), Spain (– 6 %) and Italy (– 4 %). This was primarily the outcome of the Commission's grubbing policy since 1988. It is estimated that during the period 1988 to 1996 the total area grubbed amounted to some 490 000 ha (provisional figure). The scheme was extended until the 1997/98 marketing year.

314. As far as yields are concerned, in the same period figures varied within individual Member States, while at Community level the average fell from 46.3 hl/ha in the 1993/94 marketing year to 45.7 hl/ha in 1994/95. Although the precise figure is not available, there was a further fall in 1995/96. A modest reduction in areas translates into a substantial fall in production.

315. The European Union is the world's leading wine economy with, on average, 60 % of world production and 55 % of world consumption. In 1995, these percentages were 62 % and 60 % respectively. The other main producers are, in descending order: Argentina, the United States, eastern Europe as a whole (Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, ex-Yugoslavia and the Czech and Slovak Republics), the former Soviet Union (with 11 wine-growing republics) and South Africa.

316. With world production totalling around 250 million hectolitres (average for the period 1993 to 1995), annual consumption amounts to some 217 million hectolitres (average for the period 1993 to 1995). Most of the world surplus of around 30 million hectolitres is distilled. Not counting intra-Community trade, which represents about 30 million hectolitres, (12 % of world production), international trade in wine involves some 24 million hectolitres, which represents about 10 % of world production.

317. In 1996 there were slightly more commercial transactions between the EU and other countries: 10 418 754 hectolitres were exported, compared with 9 793 000 hectolitres in 1995. France (3 409 942 hl), Italy (3 022 968 hl), and Spain (2 358 864 hl) are the main exporters and the principal trading partners are the United States (25 %), Canada (8 %) and Japan (7 %). In the past relatively large quantities were exported to Russia, but have dwindled to only 3 %.

318. Imports of wine into the European Union increased substantially in 1996 (by 57% compared with 1995) on account of low availability of EU-produced wine. The main importers are the United Kingdom (36%), Germany (21%) and Spain (16%). Some 45% of the United Kingdom's imports (917 374 000 hl) are supplied by Australia and South Africa. The EU's main suppliers are the east European countries (32 %), followed by Argentina (18 %), Australia (14 %), South Africa (10%) and the United States (9%). Spain imported an exceptionally large quantity of wine from Argentina (0.938 million hl) because its home production had been hit by the drought in some of its producer regions.

319. EU production for the 1996/97 wine year is estimated provisionally at 165 millions hectolitres for all categories of wine (table wine, quality wine produced in specified regions and other wine). The reason for what appears to be a substantial increase in production was that the 1995/96 harvest was the smallest in recent decades (151 millions hl). Guide prices for table wine of types AI, RI and RII were kept unchanged from 1995/96 at ECU 3.828 / % vol/hl. Table wine prices varied very widely according to production region: from 56 % to 127 % of guide prices.

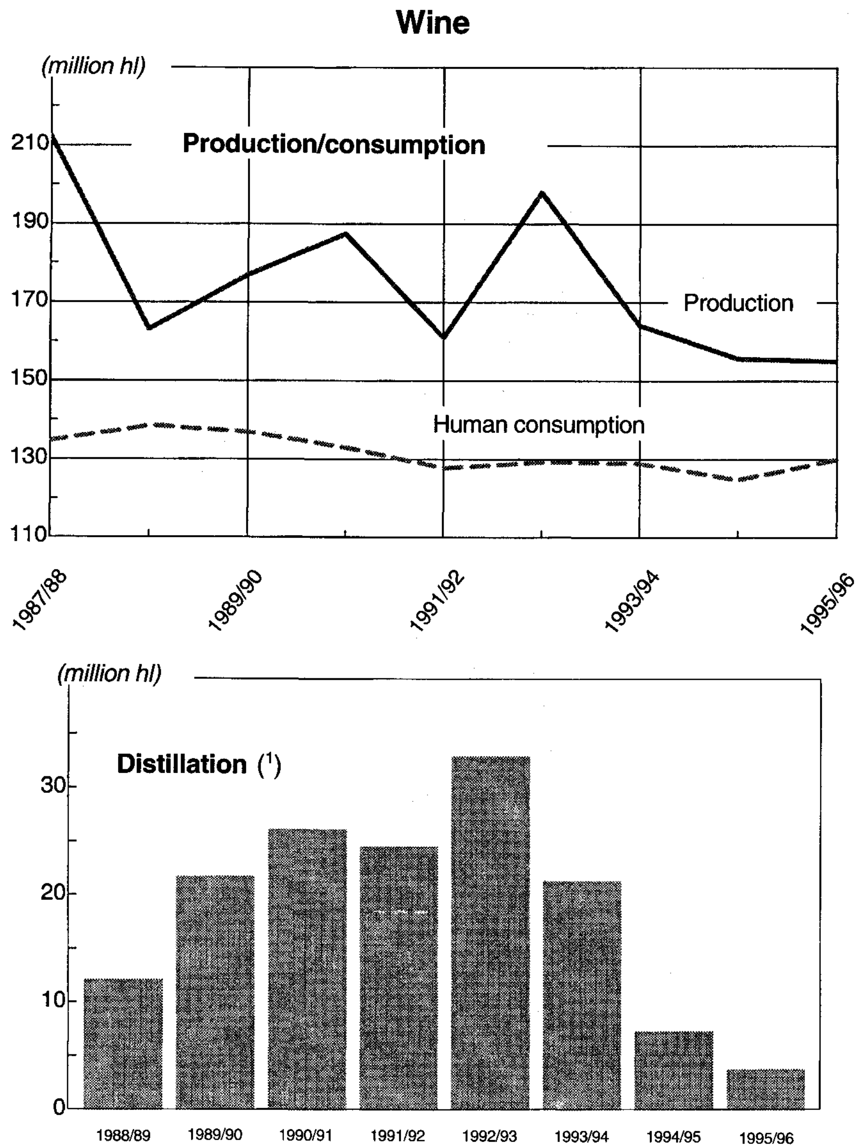
320. Direct human consumption of wine, although showing a long-term downward trend, should be little changed from previous marketing years (128 million hl), as should industrial use for vermouth and vinegar production (3.8 million hl).

321. Producers' and traders' stocks were 114 million hl at the beginning of the marketing year and by its end are estimated at around 119 million hl.

322. Despite increased production (165 million hl) and the stocks of 114 million hl at the start of the marketing year, it was nonetheless possible to avoid recourse to compulsory distillation in 1996/97. It was decided to apply a preventive distillation scheme and a support distillation scheme to cope with the situation. A total of some 11 million hl were distilled (preventive distillation accounting for 10.7 and support distillation for 0.3 million hl).

323. Between 16 December 1996 and 15 February 1997, long-term storage contracts (nine months) were concluded for 10 320 000 hectolitres (table wine: 6 832 000; must: 2 837 000; concentrated must and rectified concentrated must: 651 000). The 1995/96 total was 6 500 000 hectolitres.

324. Wine production in 1997/98 was estimated at the beginning of the wine year at 161 million hl (compared with 165 for the previous year), slightly above the average for the last three wine years. It should, however, be borne in mind that this period includes one marketing year (1995/96) when production was among the lowest figures for several decades.



(1) Compulsory and optional distillation (Portugal excluded 1979-91). 1992 figures include Portugal.

Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 10

Cotton

325. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, around 33.8 millions hectares were planted with cotton in 1997/98 in the world as a whole, producing a forecast 19 million tonnes (87.3 million bales)[1], as against 33.7 million ha and 19.3 million tonnes in 1996/97.

326. 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 1986 to 1990, 895 000 tonnes in 1995.

327. The United States, the former Soviet Union, Syria, Argentina and Australia, during certain periods, are the main suppliers. Intra-Community trade, however, remains limited, though it is increasing.

328. 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 area planted with cotton in the EU rose from 501 000 hectares in 1996 to 510 000 hectares in 1997 (423 000 hectares in Greece and 113 500 hectares in Spain) and Community unginned cotton production for the latter year is estimated at 1 475 000 tonnes (1 100 000 tonnes in Greece and 375 000 tonnes in Spain) compared with 1 500 000 tonnes in 1996. It should be pointed out that bad weather in Andalusia at the end of 1996 seriously damaged some winter crops (cereals, sugarbeet and potatoes in particular). To limit the resulting loss of income, Spanish farmers sowed a substantial part of the areas thus vacated with cotton, bringing the total crop area to 113 500 ha, well up on the preceding marketing year (79 000 ha).The European Union is 25 to 30 % self-sufficient in cotton fibres, its consumption being around 1 250 000 tonnes.

329. 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.

330. After the first year of application of the reformed aid scheme, the Council decided, in the light of the difficulties encountered, to terminate the advance fixing mechanism and to make changes to the system of advances.

331. The reduction of aid in each Member State is proportional to the amount by which it exceeds its MGQ, set at 782 000 tonnes for Greece and 249 000 tonnes for Spain. There is no limit on

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1 1 bale = approximately 217.7 kg.

this reduction, but it is cut if the level of the world price allows expenditure on the aid scheme to be limited. For 1997/98 the provisional reduction is estimated at 31 % of the guide price for Greece and 37 % for Spain.

Silkworms

332. 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.

333. World production of raw silk has risen markedly in the last few years. According to the FAO, it amounted to 114 000 tonnes in 1994 (68 000 tonnes on average from 1979 to 1981). The industry is dominated by Asian producers (112 000 tonnes). China (84 000 tonnes), India (17 000 tonnes), Korea (5 000 tonnes) and Japan (4 000 tonnes) together account for over 90% of world production.

334. 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. Production is declining, especially in Greece.

335. In 1996, 1 943 boxes were produced successfully, compared with 1 736 in 1995, totalling 41 831 kilograms of cocoons. The aid was set at ECU 133.26 per box for 1997/98.

Fibre flax and hemp

Fibre flax

336. The total world area sown with fibre flax is around 750 000 hectares, producing around 600 000 tonnes of fibre. However, it should be noted that, firstly, political developments in eastern Europe have disrupted flax production and, secondly, no precise information is available about production in China, another major producer. 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 1995, the Union exported 69 500 tonnes, of which 43 500 were long fibres and 26 000 short fibres.

337. 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. This measure has had the effect of stabilising the crop area (133 000 ha sown in 1997) and developing the primary processing industry, especially in Spain and, to a lesser extent, in the United Kingdom. France, Belgium and the Netherlands have traditionally been the principal producer Member States, but production of this crop took off again some years ago in Germany and more so in the United Kingdom and Spain. While these two countries accounted for only 4 % and 0.4 % respectively of the Community area given over to this crop in 1993, they accounted for 14 % and 37 % respectively in 1997. Raw flax is processed into fibres by about 150 retting and scutching companies in the north-west of France (30), Belgium (100), the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark. There are also outlets for the product in non-textile sectors (paper-making in particular).

338. The market in flax fibre, depressed for some years, picked up towards the end of the 1992/93 marketing year following a distinct fall in the Community harvest for three years in a row on the one hand, and an upturn in flax consumption on the other. This 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. The market depends very heavily on the fashion in clothing.

339. Aid for fibre flax in 1997-99 was set at ECU 815.86 a hectare. It is graduated by production area and harvesting method according to the traditional seed yield per hectare.

Hemp

340. The world area planted with hemp has fallen sharply in recent years: 100 000 to 150 000 hectares have been sown 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 very 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. The 1997 EU harvest amounted to about 22 000 hectares. Trade with third countries is very limited. Aid for hemp was set at ECU 716.63 a hectare.

Tobacco

341. In 1996 world production of tobacco increased significantly (by 10.2 %) compared with the 1995 harvest, to 7.2 million tonnes. With 41.7 % of world production (and a 17 % increase over its 1995 harvest), China remained by far the world's biggest producer, followed by the United States, India and Brazil. The European Union, with 5.1 % of world production, remained in fifth place: in 1996 its production of leaf tobacco totalled 337 000 tonnes, i.e. slightly more (+ 1.2 %) than in 1995, thus maintaining its percentage of world production.

342. Prices rose on the markets of Malawi and Zimbabwe, considered to be indicative of world price trends (particularly for flue-cured and light air-cured varieties). Prices on the European market also increased, particularly for oriental varieties.

343. Growth in world leaf tobacco consumption was slower (+ 1.5 %) between 1995 and 1996.

344. The EU's tobacco exports to the rest of the world amounted to 219 300 tonnes (283 900 tonnes in 1995), the main exports being of the oriental varieties, sought after for their aromatic qualities. The significant decrease in EU exports of tobacco resulted from a substantial fall in exports of flue-cured tobacco in 1996. The European industry used about 707 000 tonnes of baled tobacco, of which 543 000 tonnes (76.8 %) were imported.

345. Community production stabilised. This was the result of the application of the reform of the common organisation of the market in raw tobacco. This reform established a quota scheme by Member State and group of varieties (there are now eight groups of varieties, instead of the 34 groups under the old system), and put an end to intervention and export refunds.

346. The total quota was set at 350 323 tonnes for the 1996 harvest, and Community production fell short of this figure by 3.8 %.

347. The Commission presented a report to the Council and Parliament on the operation of the market organisation for tobacco (COM (96) 554 final of 18 December 1996). It is planning a thorough overhaul of the present system, introducing from the 1999 harvest onwards a graduation of the premium according to the buying-in price, with the aim of improving the quality of Community production.

348. The planned reform also takes more account of public health and environmental considerations and aims to step up controls and improve the management of the production quota system.

Hops

World market

349. The world area planted to hops is around 82 408 hectares, of which almost 69 000 ha are situated in member countries of the International Hop Growers Convention (IHGC) and producer Member States of the European Union. There is also considerable production in China, for which there are no exact figures, only rough estimates.

350. The areas under hops in the IHGC and the EU fell on average by 3.41 % in 1996, with the sharpest falls in Ukraine (–28 %), Bulgaria (–19 %) and Russia (–13 %). The main countries in which the crop area increased were Poland (4 %) and the United States (2 %).

351. The world harvest in 1996, at some 2 549 306 Ztr (1 Ztr (Zentner) = 50 kg), was much the same (– 0.16 %) as in 1995. Product quality was higher, with an alpha acid content of 7.37 % and total alpha acid production of 9 395 tonnes (8 584 tonnes in 1995).

352. Although it did not reach the record levels of 1993, the 1996 harvest was nevertheless 8 % above the average of the 20 preceding years in terms of yield.

353. World beer production is estimated at 1 250 millions hectolitres for 1997. Since 8 000 tonnes of alpha acid would normally be used to produce this quantity of beer at a hopping rate of 5.8 g grams of alpha acid per hectolitre, the quantity of hops produced would exceed that required to cover needs (by 1 395 tonnes). It may be noted that hopping at 5.8 g/hl of beer requires around 6.4 grams per hectolitre to be available in breweries; the difference is accounted for by losses in storage and hop processing.

354. Breweries seem still to have sufficient stocks to cover production for several months. It should be added that less alpha acid is needed than previously because of a trend towards manufacturing less bitter beers, on the one hand, and the results of constant technological progress, on the other.

Community market

355. Hops are grown in eight Member States (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom), with Germany accounting for 80 % of the Community area devoted to hop growing, which totals 27 325 hectares. This is 173 hectares or 0.63 % less than the area harvested in 1995.

356. The quantity of hops harvested in 1996 was much bigger (12.61 %) than in 1995. The total harvest was 946 060 Ztr, and the average yield per hectare was 1.48 t/ha or 34.62 Ztr.

357. Product quality was good, with an alpha acid content for the Community as a whole of 7.68 % for all three categories of varieties, representing 3 631 tonnes of alpha acid – 113 kg per hectare – for 1997 beer production.

358. Overall, the average price of hops sold under contract was ECU 194 /Ztr, i.e. ECU 3/Ztr less than for the 1995 harvest.

359. The average price of hops sold on the free market fell sharply (from ECU 140 /Ztr in 1995 to ECU 98 /Ztr in 1996).

360. Under the common organisation of the market in hops, the Community has two types of financial commitments. Firstly, aid is granted to growers to enable them to attain a reasonable income level. For the 1996 harvest, the Council set this at ECU 480 per hectare for all varieties. Secondly, special aid is granted to hop producers converting part of their land under bitter varieties to other varieties more suited to market requirements. By 31 December 1996, when the programme ended, the Commission had approved conversion plans for 3 241 hectares.

361. Estimates indicate a smaller harvest for 1997 than for the previous year.

362. A reform of the common organisation of the market in hops was adopted by the Council on 22 July 1997 (Regulation (EC) No 1554/97, OJ L 208, 2.8.1997, p. 1). The main changes are as follows:

- a flat-rate annual aid per hectare based on historic averages, with a distinction made between the different groups of varieties, is to be granted and this aid paid soon after harvest;
- varietal conversion may be undertaken on a permanent basis, i.e. with no restriction on area or time scale, aid being included in the above-mentioned flat-rate aid per hectare.

Seeds

363. 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.

364. In 1996 the total area in the Community sown to seeds qualifying for Community aid was 324 925 hectares. For the Member States taken together this represents an increase of about 8 % on the previous year.

365. The areas cultivated for the production of seed for grass and legume crops for feed use totalled 153 453 hectares and 114 900 hectares respectively, representing an overall increase on 1995 of around 6.8 % and 7.4 % respectively.

366. The total area producing rice seed was 18 594 hectares, some 1.6 % up on 1995. There was actually a slight reduction in the area under indica rice (3 134 hectares, 9.7 % less than in 1995) and an increase in the case of japonica (15 460 hectares, 23.2 % more than in 1995).

367. The areas used for growing seed for the production of fibre flax seed and linseed were 22 521 hectares and 13 672 hectares respectively, i.e. 0.2 % and 22.4 % more respectively than in 1995 for the Member States taken together.

368. The area sown for hybrid maize seed production was 55 192 hectares. This represents an increase of around 0.8 % on 1995 for the Member States as a whole.

369. As regards seed eligible for Community aid in the 1995/96 marketing year, total imports into the Union (35 523 tonnes) continued to exceed exports to third countries (13 496 tonnes), thus confirming the trend recorded over the last decade. Imports of hybrid maize seed totalled 35 565 tonnes, of which 28 006 (around 78.7 %) were simple hybrids.

Flowers and live plants

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

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

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

373. Community imports from third countries totalled 286 000 tonnes in 1996, with a value of ECU 875 millions, which represents an increase of about 113 % 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.

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

375. Israel is still the Union's largest supplier of fresh cut flowers (37 000 tonnes), followed by Kenya (29 000 tonnes) and Colombia (20 000 tonnes).

376. Community exports to third countries totalled around 263 000 tonnes in 1996, worth some ECU 868 million, the principal exports, in order of importance, being live plants and nursery products, bulbs, fresh cut flowers and foliage.

377. The external trade balance for the entire sector was negative (ECU 6 million) for 1996, whereas in 1995 it still showed a surplus (ECU 107 million). This situation arises from the fact that for two lines of production – fresh cut flowers and foliage – the import surplus amounted to ECU 204 million and ECU 184 million respectively.

Animal feedingstuffs

378. 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 70 % of the total production costs of pigmeat and poultrymeat.

379. *Overall demand*[1] has increased slightly since 1993, mainly due to the increase in demand in the pig and poultry sectors. Approximately half (200 million tonnes FU) of the aggregate supply[2] 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

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

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

value) is most intense. Since the introduction of the CAP reform in 1993, and unlike previous years, the quantities of cereals used in animal feed have increased to the detriment of substitutes, most of which are imported.

380. *Total animal consumption* of the key marketable products[1] in the European Union is estimated at roughly 194 million tonnes in 1996/97 (2 million tonnes more than in 1995/96). This consumption is made up of, on the one hand, indigenous products, estimated at 144 million tonnes (over 6 million tonnes more than in the previous marketing year, mainly due to greater use of indigenous cereals) and, on the other hand, products imported from non-member countries, estimated at around 52 million tonnes, i.e. over 4 million tonnes less than the previous marketing year (mainly because of a reduction in imports of oilcakes). Exports are estimated to have remained stable, at around 2 million tonnes.

381. As regards *substitutes* subject to import quotas, the quota utilisation rates in 1996 for manioc imports remained at about 56 % for manioc from Thailand and increased from 14 % in 1995 to around 40 % in 1996 for manioc from Indonesia; the rate for manioc from other GATT countries fell to 23 % in 1996, while the rate for non-GATT members, including China, was again 0 % in 1996. Utilisation of the Chinese sweet potato quota fell from 6 % in 1995 to 0 % in 1996.

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

(million tonnes)

Compound feed for:	1996	Change since 1995	% change
– pigs	41.5	1.2	3.1
– poultry	34.0	0.6	1.9
– other	8.2	0	–
– cattle (beef and dairy)	36.5	1.0	– 2.8
Total	120.1	0.8	0.7

382. Total manufacture of compound feedingstuffs in the European Union[2] in 1996 is estimated at 120.1 million tonnes, 0.8 million tonnes more than in 1995. The rise is mainly due to an increase in the production of feedingstuffs for pigs (+ 1.2 million tonnes) and poultry (+0.6 million tonnes), while production of bovine feed was down by about 1 million tonnes, largely on account of the beef crisis.

[1] 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)' and the following figure. Source: DG VI.

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

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

(ECU/t)

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	% change between 1995/96 and 1996/97
I - Cereals	182.9	157.6	149.3	151.7	138.7	-9
II - Substitutes	124.6	120.4	115.9	121.4	115.3	-5
III - Proteins	154.0	171.9	136.6	169.0	213.0	26
IV - Total (weighted average price)	163.3	153.6	140.2	150.6	150.7	0

[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.

383. In terms of total production of compound feedingstuffs by Member State in 1996, the largest increases were recorded in France, Germany, the United Kingdom and Austria, while the main falls were in Italy, the Netherlands and Ireland.

384. As regards the incorporation of raw materials into compound feedingstuffs by EU feed manufacturers in 1996, the quantity of cereals[1] used again showed an increase, from 40.9 million tonnes in 1995 to 43.3 million tonnes in 1996; the reason for this is to be found in the fact that prices for raw materials were favourable to cereals, particularly given the high prices of soya oilcake and proteins, the decreasing use of cereal substitutes and the growth of demand in the pigmeat and poultrymeat sectors. An increase in the use of cereals over the reference period was seen in all the Member States apart from the Netherlands (no change).

385. 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.

386. The average weighted price of the key marketable products in the European Union remained at the same level in 1996/97 as in 1995/96, but with major differences from one group of key products to another: marked increase in the average price for proteins (+ 26 %) and fall in the internal average price for cereals (– 9 %) and substitutes (– 5 %).

387. For 1997/98, livestock consumption of cereals will depend on developments in livestock demand, import prices and currency parities.

[1] Table 4.13.7.5, Part 2. Source: European Feed Manufacturers' Association (FEFAC).

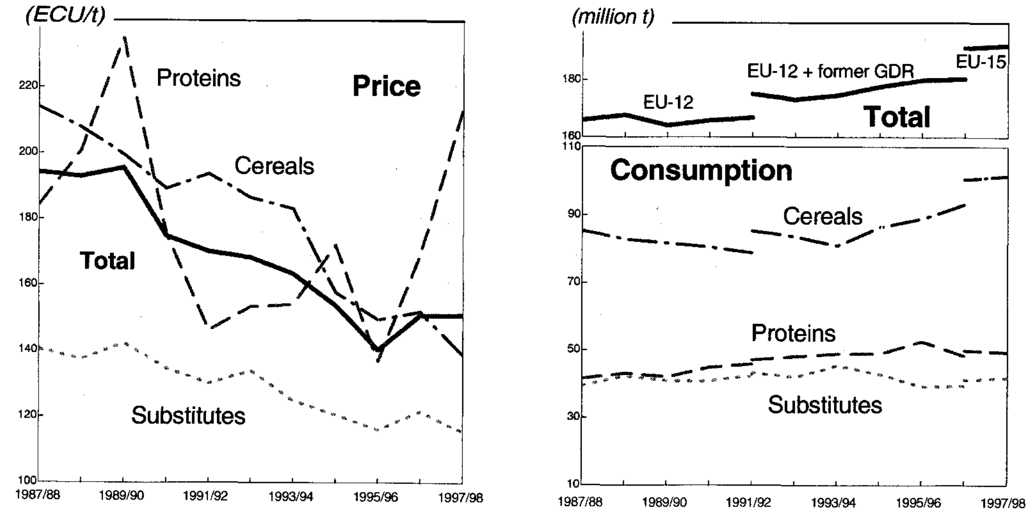
Animal consumption of key marketable products (estimate EU-15)

(million tonnes)

	Rate of import duties	1994/95 Animal consumption				1995/96 Animal consumption				1996/97 Animal consumption			
		EC	Imports	Exports	Total	EC	Imports	Exports	Total	EC	Imports	Exports	Total
Cereals					96.3				101.4				106.2
– Common wheat	T	32.0	–	–	32.0	34.5	–	–	34.5	36.6	–	–	36.6
– Barley	T	29.4	–	–	29.4	31.0	–	–	31.0	32.0	–	–	32.0
– Maize	T	22.5	1.6	–	24.0	21.3	1.7	–	23.0	23.6	0.9	–	24.5
– Other	T	10.1	0.7	–	10.9	11.7	1.2	–	12.9	12.5	0.6	–	13.1
Total cereals		94.0	2.3	–	**96.3**	98.5	2.9	–	**101.4**	104.7	1.5	–	**106.2**
Substitutes ex-Annex D total, of which		*19.7*	*15.3*	–	*35.0*	*20.1*	*14.0*	–	*34.1*	*20.2*	*13.4*	–	*33.6*
– Manioc	6 % B/T	–	3.7	–	3.7	–	2.9	–	2.9	–	2.9	–	2.9
– Sweet potatoes	0 B/T	–	0.5	–	0.5	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	–	–	–
– CGF (corn gluten feed)	0 B	1.4	5.9	–	7.3	1.5	5.9	–	7.4	1.5	5.5	–	7.0
– Bran	T	10.8	0.1	–	10.9	10.8	0.1	–	10.9	10.8	0.0	–	10.8
– MGC (maize germ cake)	0 B	0.2	0.8	–	1.0	0.2	0.7	–	0.9	0.2	0.7	–	0.9
– Citrus pellets	0 B	–	2.0	–	2.0	–	2.0	–	2.0	–	2.0	–	2.0
– Dried sugarbeet pulp	0 B	5.0	0.7	–	5.7	5.3	0.8	–	6.1	5.4	0.8	–	6.2
– Brewing and distilling residues	0 B	1.9	0.8	–	2.7	1.9	0.8	–	2.7	1.9	0.6	–	2.5
– Various fruit waste	0 B	0.4	0.8	–	1.2	0.4	0.9	–	1.3	0.4	0.9	–	1.3
Other energy-rich feeds of which:		*0.9*	*4.1*	*0.1*	*4.9*	*1.3*	*4.1*	–	*5.4*	*1.3*	*4.1*	–	*5.4*
– Molasses	T	0.3	3.7	0.1	3.9	0.7	3.7	–	4.4	0.7	3.7	–	4.4
– 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 energy-rich feeds		20.6	19.5	0.1	**39.9**	21.3	18.2	–	**39.5**	21.5	17.5	–	**39.0**
Oilcake and seeds (oilcake equivalent). of		*6.5*	*33.0*	*1.2*	*38.4*	*5.8*	*32.8*	*0.9*	*37.8*	*6.4*	*30.4*	*0.9*	*35.9*
– Soya	0 B	0.7	24.9	0.9	24.7	0.7	23.8	0.7	23.8	0.8	22.1	0.7	22.2
– Rape	0 B	3.5	1.4	0.2	4.7	3.9	1.2	0.1	5.0	3.5	1.3	0.1	4.7
– Sunflower	0 B	2.3	2.3	0.0	4.5	1.2	3.2	0.0	4.4	2.1	2.5	–	4.6
– Other	0 B	–	4.5	0.1	4.4	–	4.6	0.1	4.6	–	4.5	0.1	4.4
Other proteins of which:		*13.0*	*2.4*	*1.1*	*14.4*	*11.6*	*2.4*	*1.0*	*13.0*	*11.3*	*2.3*	*0.9*	*12.7*
– Protein crops	2-5 % B	4.7	1.3	0.1	5.9	3.8	1.3	0.0	5.1	3.9	1.2	–	5.1
– Dried fodder. etc.	0-9 % B	4.9	0.2	0.2	4.9	4.5	0.3	0.1	4.6	4.1	0.3	0.1	4.3
– Fish meal and meat meal	0-2 % B	2.8	1.0	0.8	3.0	2.7	0.8	0.8	2.7	2.7	0.8	0.8	2.7
– Skimmed-milk powder	T	0.6	–	–	0.6	0.6	–	–	0.6	0.6	–	–	0.6
Total protein-rich feeds		19.5	35.5	2.3	**52.7**	17.4	35.2	1.8	**50.7**	17.7	32.7	1.8	48.6
Total key products		134.1	57.2	2.4	**189.0**	137.2	56.3	1.8	**191.7**	143.9	51.7	1.8	193.8
Key products index 100=1994/1995				189.0	189.0			191.7	191.7			193.8	193.8
– Consumption index				–	**100.0**			0.0	**101.4**			0.0	**102.6**
– Livestock demand index				**189.0**	**100.0**			**191.7**	**101.4**			**193.8**	**102.6**

Remarks: (e) = estimate; T = Tariff since 1/7/95; B = bound under GATT; 0 = exempt; % = import duty at 1/7/95.

Weighted average price and animal consumption of key marketable products



NB: 1996/97 = estimate.
Source: DG VI, supply balance for key products.

Figure 11

Milk and milk products

World market

388. According to FAO estimates, world production of milk (including cows' milk, buffalo milk, sheep's milk and goats' milk) in 1997 is likely to be just about 0.4 %, or 2 million tonnes up on 1996, at 539 million tonnes. The increase is expected in India for buffalo milk, while cows' milk production on the other hand is expected to fall, as it did in 1996. The decrease in production in eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union is at the root of this trend, since in the rest of the world milk production is increasing.

389. In Asia, the growth of milk production in India (the largest producer among developing countries and third in the world after the European Union and the United States) during the year 1995 was slowed by a shortage of fodder in certain regions. In 1996 it increased by 4 %, reaching

67 million tonnes and is expected to total 70 million in 1997. Pakistan is expected to pass the 20 million tonne mark, which will put it in fifth place in the world.

390. In Latin America, most countries increased production in 1996, and this trend was expected to continue in 1997. Brazil, the region's largest producer, is likely to show substantially increased production following the development of milk production outside traditional areas as a result of improvements in dairy farmers' incomes. In 1997 production is expected to exceed 20 million tonnes. Production in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay should also increase. In Mexico, the abolition of government price controls increased production in 1996, as was the case in other countries in the region during the 1980s.

391. In most countries of eastern Europe, the fall in production continued as a result of the reduction in herds and hot, dry weather. Supplies of animal feedingstuffs continued to be limited, with consequent further reductions in herds. Despite falls in production, price increases in a number of these countries discouraged consumption, leading to a surplus of supply over 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.

392. In the United States production fell slightly in 1996, contrary to all the forecasts of growth due to the bovine somatotropin (BST) programme. There was little change expected for 1997. In Canada, the maintenance of processing quotas for milk in 1997 will leave production unchanged.

393. In Australasia, the very favourable weather conditions in 1996 gave way to a drought affecting much of Australia. This meant higher feed costs as forage was in short supply and grain prices were higher, so milk production will be below the 9 million tonne total for 1996. In New Zealand, milk production increased markedly (by over 9 %) as weather conditions were good for grazing. For 1997 a 1 % increase is expected in view of the less favourable weather and the lower prices obtained by producers during the year.

Community market

394. In the European Union the total dairy herd at the end of 1997 is expected to show a return to the downward trend (– 2.3 %) which had been moderated in 1996 by the BSE crisis. The figure is put at 21.6 million head at the end of 1997, representing a decrease of 500 000 head.

395. The reduction in the number of cows was compensated for by the increase in yields, from 5 435 in 1996 to 5 534 kg/cow in 1997, i.e. an increase of 1.8 %, which is slightly less than the annual average (+ 2 %).

396. 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. In 1995, both production and deliveries increased by a million tonnes and since then production has remained stable. The fat content of milk, on the other hand, has continued to rise, meaning increasingly large adjustments to the quota rules.

397. Butter production, which on present trends is showing an annual average drop of 2.9 %, totalled 1.87 million tonnes in 1995 and 1996, which marked an increase on 1994 and consequently a reversal of the trend. Production is expected to be down by 3.1 % in 1997.

398. Production of cheese increased by 1.6 % in 1996, to a total of 6.48 million tonnes; in 1997, production should remain more or less stable at 6.46 million tonnes, the 0.4 % drop resulting from lower production of cheese made from other types of milk and no change in that of cheese made from cows' milk. This confirms the signs of an end to the rise seen in 1996, when the increase was already well below the annual average (+ 2.4 %) seen since the introduction of quotas.

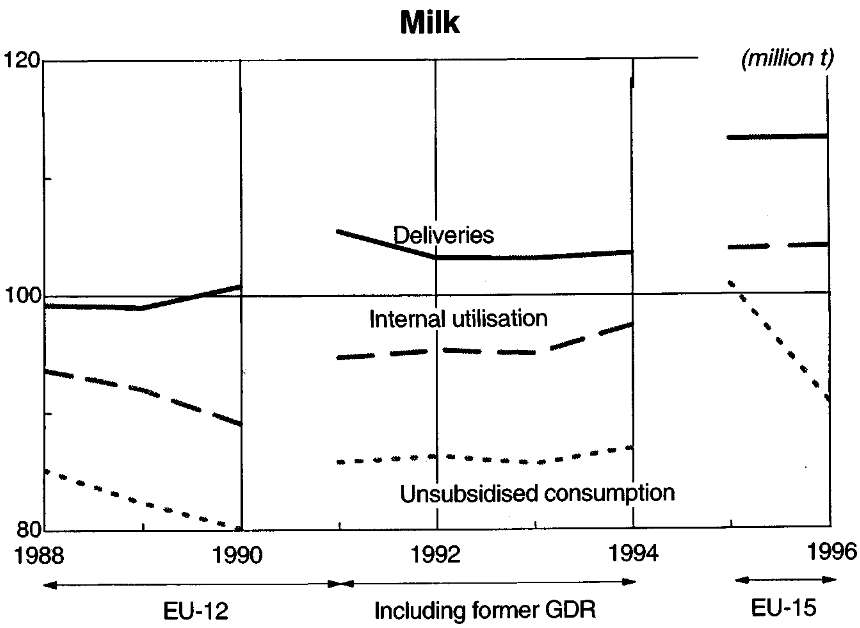
399. Production of all forms of milk powder continued to fall very slowly in 1995 and 1996, with totals of 2.24 million tonnes and 2.15 million tonnes respectively. There was little change in 1997 (2.16 million tonnes), but the trend varied from one type of powder to another: production of skimmed-milk powder was distinctly down (– 3.5 %) in 1997, while the production of other types of powder fell in 1996 and rose in 1997.

400. After being reversed in 1995 by an increase of 4.4 %, the downward trend (– 1.7 %) in the production of condensed and evaporated milk has since continued. In 1996 there was a 0.7 % fall, and in 1997 production is expected to be up by 1.9 % to 1.37 million tonnes. Casein production in 1996 was 133 000 tonnes, 6 % down on 1995. Production in 1997 is expected to remain at the same level.

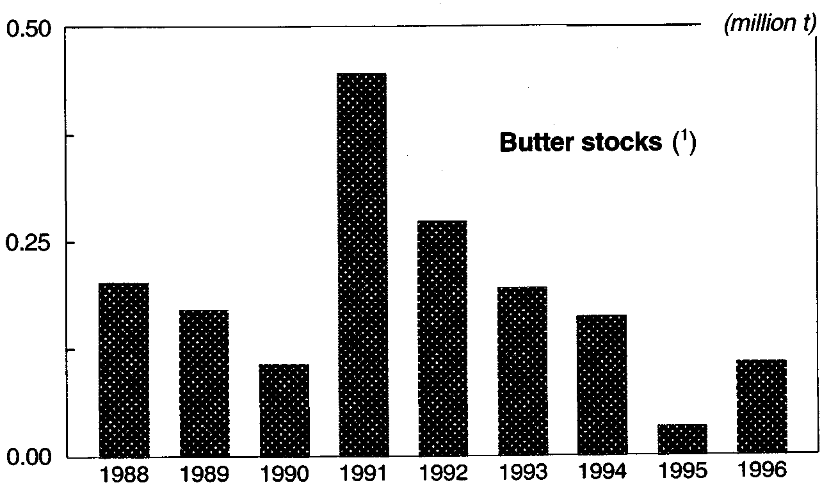
401. Overall consumption of milk products in the European Union, after having increased by 3 % in 1994, fell by 2 % in 1995 and increased slightly in 1996. Another slight increase is expected for 1997, taking it to over 105 million tonnes.

402. Total drinking milk consumption remained more or less stable between 1995 and 1997. The 1997 figure is put at just under 29 tonnes, 0.8 % more than in the previous year. Whole milk now accounts for only 47 % of consumption, whereas in 1986 it was two thirds, i.e. double that of reduced-fat milk. Only the consumption of semi-skimmed milk is clearly on the rise, that of whole milk remaining stable, whilst consumption of skimmed milk has been falling by 1 % a year since 1992.

403. Cheese consumption in 1996 was equivalent to 93 % of production, at 5.98 million tonnes, an increase of 1 %. It is expected to grow by 0.3 % in 1997.



NB: Consumption calculated on basis of total milk equivalent (milkfat content) figures.
1988 consumption includes 3.245 million t for animal feed.



(1) Public and private stocks covered by Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68. Position on 31 December.

Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 12

404. Demand for butter has fallen steadily since 1988, except in 1994 when it rose by 2.9 %, a result of the reduction in the intervention price by 2 % in 1993 and 3 % in 1994. Since 1995 it has remained around 1.75 million tonnes.

405. Community public stocks in 1996 were at an all-time low. In March 1996, public stocks of butter and skimmed-milk powder were almost zero. Only in Australasia were there sufficient supplies. In the United States, stocks were insufficient to meet internal demand, almost tripling internal butter prices. Availabilities were no better in 1997.

406. Internal prices for milk products started to rise at the beginning of 1997, far exceeding intervention prices in early summer. The reason for this was that production of intervention products had stabilised or even fallen (e.g. skimmed-milk powder), together with high demand for butter exports to Russia.

407. Export refunds were amended on several occasions in order to comply with the limits resulting from the undertakings made during the Uruguay Round. Since 1 January 1997, refunds have been reduced by 5 % for butter, butteroil, skimmed-milk powder, whole-milk powder and condensed milk, 53 % for drinking milk, 9 % for processed cheeses and between 5 and 24 % for other types of cheese.

408. Exports of milk products from the European Union fell in 1996 by 2.2 million tonnes milk equivalent. The previous year had been an exceptionally good one, the best since 1989. Such a situation is unlikely to be repeated in the foreseeable future. In 1996, the European Union accounted for 41 % of world trade, which amounted to 29.5 million tonnes, nearly 2 million less than in 1995. Imports totalled 1.3 million tonnes. The volume of world trade reflects the expansion or contraction of Community exports because European trade accounts for such a large percentage of the total, as can be seen from the tables in the Annex. The second largest supplier – New Zealand – accounts for only 21 %.

Beef and veal

409. World beef and veal production, estimated at 56.5 million tonnes for 1996, showed an increase of over 1 %, as it had done in 1995, still accounting for just over one quarter of total meat production.

410. Production of beef and veal in the European Union, totalling some 7 950 million tonnes, now accounts for only about 14 % of world production.

411. 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.

412. Beef production in Australia fell 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.

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

414. 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).

415. World trade in beef and veal amounted in 1996 to around 4.86 million tonnes, or 8.6 % of production, some 2 % up on 1995.

416. 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 1997 on account, among other things, of the export ban on Taiwanese pigmeat exports in the wake of foot-and-mouth disease.

417. 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.

418. More favourable access conditions on some import markets mean that a reversal in trends on the international markets can be expected in 1997 and thus some improvement in world beef prices.

419. At the beginning of 1997 there was a downward trend in cattle numbers in many countries, including the USA, where the decrease was put at some 2 %.

420. World production is therefore expected to remain unchanged for 1997, whereas the medium-term trend is an increase of the order of 0.7 % a year.

421. The Community market in beef and veal was at the peak of the production cycle in the 1996/97 marketing year, even though this production peak was somewhat truncated by emergency slaughterings on account of BSE, both calves and adult cattle being slaughtered, particularly in the United Kingdom.

422. 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 September 1997, over 1.730 million cattle had been slaughtered, in particular cull dairy cows.

Beef and veal production

(1 000 tonnes carcass weight)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	% change	
					1996/95	1997/96
USA	11 194	11 585	11 749	11 617	+ 1.4	- 1.1
Japan	602	601	555	550	- 7.7	- 0.9
Argentina	2 486	2 466	2 485	2 500	+ 0.8	+ 0.6
Brazil	4 639	4 783	4 691	4 715	- 1.9	+ 0.5
Australia	1 825	1 803	1 702	1 700	- 0.6	- 0.1
India	2 496	2 550	2 600	2 650	+ 2.0	+ 1.9
China	2 455	3 010	3 220	3 350	+ 7.0	+ 4.0
Russia	3 240	2 733	2 543	2 400	- 7.0	- 5.6
Ukraine	1 427	1 158	1 037	960	- 10.4	- 7.4
EU	7 831	7 964	7 950	7 900	- 0.2	- 0.6
World	55 300	55 900	56 500	56 450	+ 1.1	- 0.1

423. Other measures to improve the veal market hit by the BSE crisis, the premium for the early marketing of calves and the calf processing premium, involved 1.020 million head and 1.130 million head respectively up to the beginning of September 1997.

424. The decrease in cattle numbers observed in June 1997 points to the cyclical downturn in production in the coming years, particularly as regards male bovines.

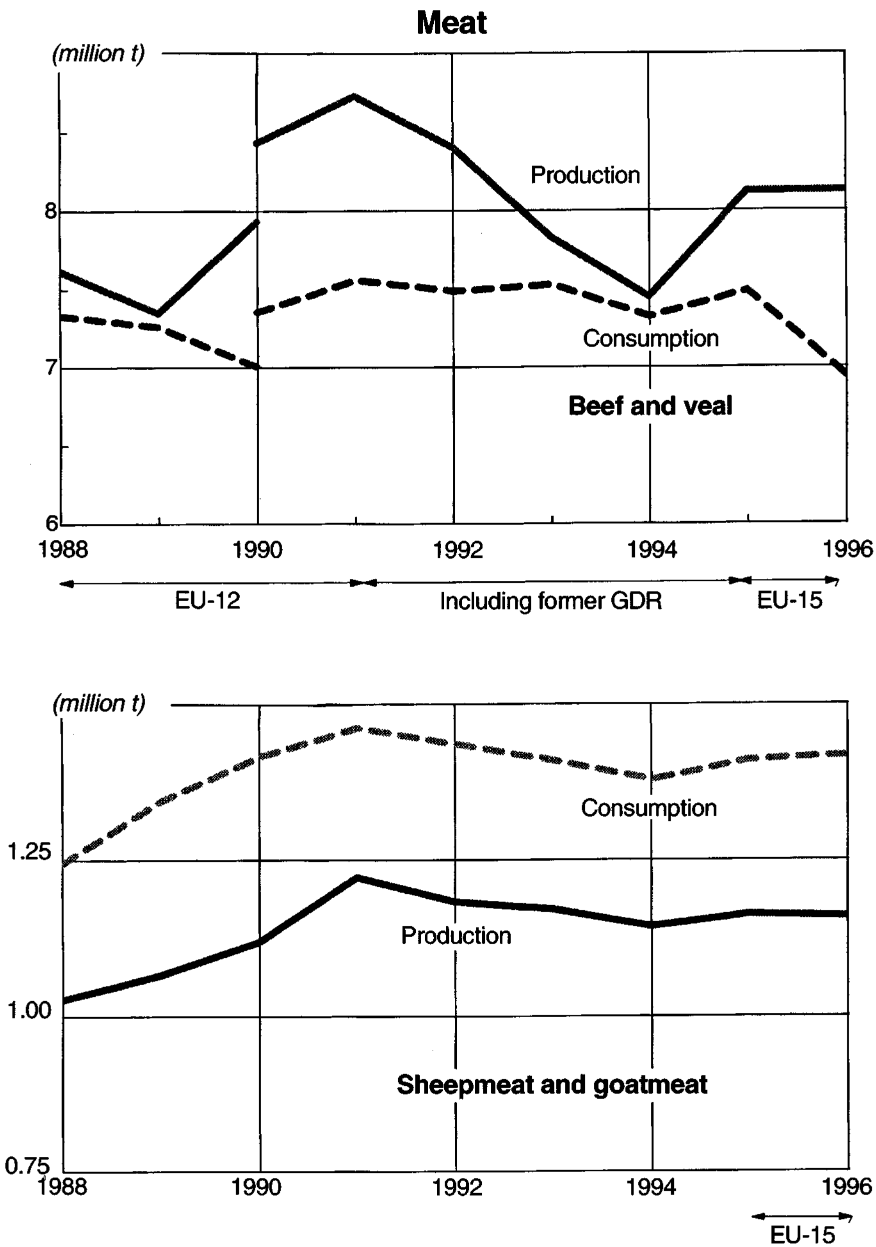
425. The market price for the reference quality (adult males of class R3) remained below 80 % of the intervention price, the threshold triggering support measures, consisting of:

- the direct buying-in on the market of 225 million tonnes up to the end of September 1997;
- compensation for loss of income paid in the form of increased premiums.

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

427. The low level of imports – 395 million tonnes in 1996 compared with 422 million tonnes in 1995 – reflects exacting consumer requirements as to the origin of meat offered for direct sale.

428. Exports of beef and veal to non-EU countries, which totalled 1.1 million tonnes in 1996, maintained a relatively high level despite the difficulties caused by the BSE crisis.



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 13

429. The halt to vaccination against foot-and-mouth disease should enable beef and veal to be exported to new markets in the future and thus compensate for the planned cut in exports qualifying for refunds.

430. After the sharp fall in market prices in 1996, in particular for cow meat (about 15 % from one year to the next), for a few months beef prices have been picking up, particularly for the reference quality, to close to 80 % of the intervention price.

431. In the past few years market prices have fallen by an average of about 15 % as a result of the BSE crisis and the 15 % cut in three stages in the support price, while feed prices have fallen by only 10 %.

Sheepmeat and goatmeat

432. World sheepmeat and goatmeat production, currently estimated at approximately 10 million tonnes annually, appears to be in decline on account of a number of factors, such as the falling price of wool, cuts in livestock numbers and lower profitability compared with other enterprises. The world has a total of 1700 millions head of sheep and goats, over 60 % of which are to be found in Asia and Africa.

433. World trade is dominated by New Zealand, which exports up to 400 000 tonnes a year and by Australia, whose annual exports, often in the form of live animals, exceed 300 000 tonnes. The European Union is the world's third largest producer after China and the ex-Soviet Union countries and is also the largest importer and biggest consumer. EU exports remain negligible.

434. On the Community market, production is expected to fall by 2.4 % to 1.145 million tonnes in 1997, owing, in particular, to a significant fall in UK and Irish production. Despite a significant fall in consumption in the United Kingdom, Community consumption remained stable in 1997, mainly thanks to the positive image of sheepmeat in the eyes of the consumer.

435. Intra-Community trade continued to develop: in 1996 trade exceeded 286 000 tonnes, France remaining the principal country of destination and the United Kingdom the main supplier.

436. During the first quarter of 1997, after sustaining a good level in 1996, the Community market price remained very high until early spring. From June onwards, the price again exceeded the 1996 level, influenced by the revaluation of sterling against the green rate. The average lamb price on the Community market in 1997 was ECU 376 per 100 kg, i.e. almost 4 % up on 1996.

437. Imports into the Community are carried out principally under reduced-tariff or tariff-free WTO quotas, together with additional quantities provided for in the Europe Agreements with central and east European countries. The total reduced-tariff or tariff-free import possibility was 317 000 tonnes in 1997, slightly more than in 1996, on account of the Europe Agreements.

438. It is estimated that imports into the European Union in 1997 will total 265 000 tonnes, slightly less than in 1996, mainly on account of the fall in exports from the CEECs, due primarily to the reduction in livestock headage in this region in recent years.

439. The level of the Community ewe premium in 1996 was ECU 16.869 and the rural world premium supplement ECU 6.641 per ewe. Private storage stocks at the end of 1996 totalled only 85 tonnes, in Finland.

440. In 1997 two advances on the ewe premium were fixed, for a total of ECU 9.196. Private storage aid was used for only 300 tonnes in Finland in 1997.

441. The outlook for 1998 is for stability in Community production and consumption, the decreases expected in the United Kingdom being offset by a slight increase in the other Member States. As importers may attempt to take advantage of the good market conditions, prices could fall compared with their very high level in 1997. Intra-Community trade is likely to continue to expand. A similar trend may be forecast for the medium term.

Pigmeat

442. World production of pigmeat went on growing in 1996. A total of 86 million tonnes was produced, representing an increase of around 2 million on the preceding year. China is still the world's leading producer, estimated to account for over 40 million tonnes, followed by the European Union, which produced 16.3 million, up 2.3 % from 1995 tonnes in 1996. In the United States, the world's third largest producer, production went down, totalling 7.8 million tonnes in 1996.

443. The greatest parts of the years 1996 and 1997 were very favourable to the interests of the vast majority of pig producers in the Union. Prices were rather high throughout most of that period so that profitability was good as well, despite the relatively high cost of animal feed. It should be stressed that the effect of bovine spongiform encephalopathy helped to support prices for pigmeat, thanks to an increase in its consumption from the second quarter of 1996, and when, in the spring of 1997, the effect of that factor was becoming less marked, it was followed by new dramatic events with quite significant positive effects on the price level for pigmeat in the European Union.

444. The Netherlands was hit by the most serious outbreaks of classical swine fever so far experienced in the European Union. In the summer of 1997 the number of pigs killed in the effort to fight this disease accounted for half of the total Dutch pig herd.

445. From the spring of 1997 competition on the Japanese market was substantially reduced after a ban on exports of pigmeat from Taiwan following numerous outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease. Taiwanese exports of pigmeat are expected to remain blocked for quite some time.

446. In 1996 exports remained at a fairly high level, despite the GATT agreement which imposed limits on subsidised exports. Some 820 000 tonnes left the Union and around 60 % of this quantity was exported without refunds. Overall, exports went up by 5 % against the level of 1995. As to imports, the bulk of pigmeat-derived products entered the Union under association agreements or GATT agreements with preferential rates of duty. The Union's main supplier continues to be Hungary, which accounted for 36 000 of a total of 42 000 tonnes of imports in 1996.

447. Even though production of pigmeat is on the increase in a number of EU Member States, in 1997 the drop in Dutch production will be so substantial that the net result for the entire European Union will be a reduction in the total EU production of pigmeat of an uncertain magnitude.

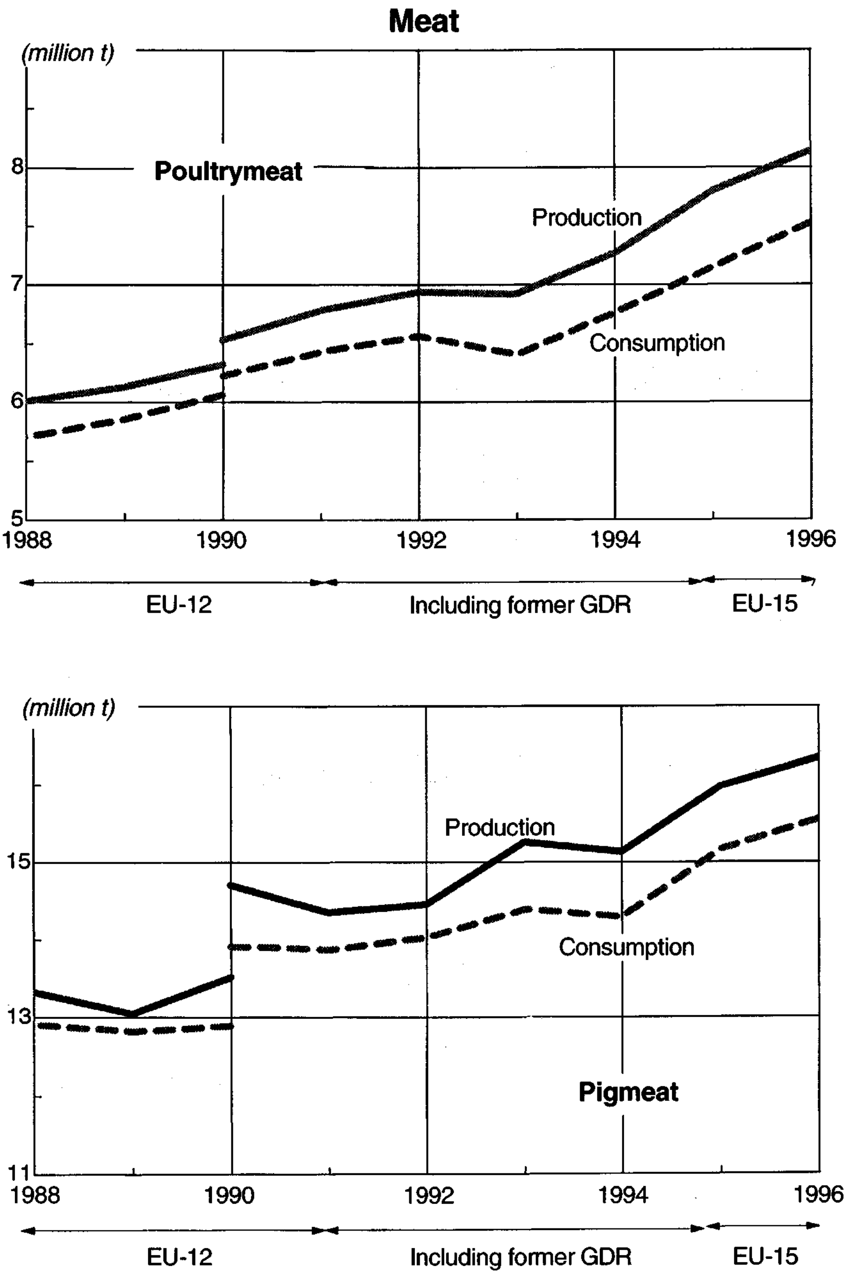
Poultrymeat

448. 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.

449. The world market continued to expand slightly in 1996, thanks in particular to growing demand in Russia, China and Japan. Saudi Arabia's imports were expected to decrease in 1996 and 1997 as a result of the development of domestic production. The United States retained first place in the league of exporting countries in 1996 (increase of 18 %) and was expected to do so again in 1997 thanks in particular to exports of cheap cuts and various promotional programmes. Community exports increased by less than 1 % in 1996. The stronger dollar boosted EU exports in the early months of 1997.

450. Total poultrymeat production on the EU market (EU-15) looked set to rise by a further 3.1 % in 1997. Economic conditions remained very healthy for the first eight months of 1997.

451. 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 (375 000 t for 1997/98). This restriction has led to a targeting of refunds as regards both countries of destination and products.



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 14

Poultrymeat production

(1 000 tonnes)

	Brazil	China	Hungary	Japan	USA	USSR/ Russia	**EU-12**	Others	World production
1986	1 680	1 879	445	1 421	8 262	2 998	**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	420	1 423	9 931	3 233	**6 108**	6 279	32 353
1990	2 416	3 229	426	1 391	10 645	3 169	**6 336**	6 182	33 794
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**	9 471	46 532
% annual change ARC 95/91	11.4	24.0	3.6	– 1.4	5.3	– 15.5	**2.8**	5.4	6.8
							EU-15		
1995	4 140	9 347	368	1 282	13 786	859	**7 781**	9 471	47 034
1996	4 160	11 000	365	1 241	14 516	765	**8 128**	9 730	49 905
Market share (%)	8.3	22.0	0.7	2.5	29.1	1.5	**16.3**	19.5	100.0
1997	4 330	12 500	370	1 240	15 285	719	**8 354**	10 088	52 886
% change 1997/95	2.3	15.6	0.3	– 1.7	5.3	– 8.5	**3.6**	3.2	6.0

1996: estimates; 1997: forecasts. The Community figures include the new German *Länder* from 1991 onwards. Until 1990, USSR; after 1991, Russia.
Sources: Community August 1997 and USDA March 1998.

452. Import quotas at reduced customs duties continue to apply under the association agreements (with Poland, Hungary, 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 4 800 tonnes at reduced duty for 1997/98 (July/June) under the minimum access arrangements.

Eggs

453. World production increased by 4.4 % a year on average from 1991 to 1995, and this rate of increase is expected to continue from 1995 to 1997. The increase was moderate in the United States and in the European Union but in China there was a rapid rate of expansion: 12 % from 1991 to 1995 and 7 % from then on, with production equivalent to four times that of the EU.

Egg production

(billion)

	China	USA	Eastern Europe	Japan	Mexico	USSR/ Russia	**EU-12**	Others	World production
1987	118	70	34	37		82	**81**	90	512
Market share (%)	23.0	13.7	6.6	7.2		16.0	**15.9**	17.5	100.0
1988	139	69	34	40		85	**82**	89	538
1989	141	67	20	40	18	85	**79**	47	496
1990	159	68	15	40	18	82	**79**	38	500
1991	184	70	13	42	20	47	**83**	69	528
1992	204	71	12	43	20	43	**82**	67	541
1993	236	72	11	43	20	40	**80**	65	568
1994	260	74	11	43	22	39	**82**	64	595
1995	290	75	11	42	22	38	**83**	66	628
% change 1995/91	12.0	2.0	- 3.9	0.5	2.3	- 5.2	0.0	- 1.1	4.4
							EU-15		
1995	335	75	10	42	26	34	**88**	65	674
1996	360	76	11	43	26	32	**87**	66	702
Market share 1996	51.3	10.9	1.6	6.1	3.7	4.6	**12.4**	9.5	100.0
1997	385	79	12	43	27	32	**88**	69	734
% change 1997/95	7.1	3.0	8.3	1.2	1.4	- 3.3	0.3	2.9	4.3

1996: estimates; 1997: forecasts. The Community figures include the new German *Länder* from 1991 onwards. Until 1990, USSR; after 1991, Russia.
Sources: EU August 1997; USDA March 1998.

454. World trade has been fairly stable since 1992. The main importer countries are still Japan (egg products) and Hong Kong (eggs in shell). The volume of Community exports fell by 17 % in 1996 and the preliminary estimates for 1997 indicate little change.

455. The number of laying hens in the EU increased by an estimated 3.6 % in 1997. The economic conditions for producers were very good during the first six months of 1997 compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

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

457. As far as trade is concerned, refunds are subject to a ceiling of 115 200 tonnes (eggs in shell equivalent in 1997/98). Since summer 1996, the quantities exported have remained below that ceiling.

458. 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 113 479 tonnes in 1997/98, shared between three groups of products, of which only that for egg products is used 100 %.

Potatoes

459. The increase in areas planted seen in 1995 continued in 1996. This was accompanied by an increase in yields and in production.

460. 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 four years ago for a common organisation of the market in potatoes. The Council has still not taken a final decision on the matter.

461. The total area under cultivation is nearly 1 500 000 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.

462. 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.

Honey

463. World production of honey amounted to about 1.1 million tonnes in 1996, which represents a decrease of 8 % on the previous year. This fall marks a break with the stability of world production seen over the previous five years around a level of 1.2 million tonnes.

464. Self-sufficiency within the European Union was at 50.4 % in 1995/96, reflecting a return to the level for 1993/94 after the fall during the previous marketing year. A larger increase in production as compared with imports was the reason for this.

465. Human consumption also increased to 0.8 kg per person per year, 200 grams more than in the previous year.

466. The Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 1221/97 laying down general rules for the application of measures to improve the production and marketing of honey.[1] The Commission planned to adopt the detailed rules for the application of the Regulation for the fourth quarter.

[1] OJ L 173, 1.7.1997, p. 1.

The Member States were required to forward the national programmes provided for in the Council Regulation by 15 December 1997.

Non-food set-aside

467. The Commission Regulation which sets out the detailed implementing rules for 'non-food' set-aside was amended and consolidated by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1586/97. Commission Regulation (EEC) No 334/93 is therefore repealed but will continue to apply in respect of non-food contracts concluded before the entry into force of Regulation 1586/97. The amendments which have been introduced envisage a simplification of the scheme as well as a harmonisation and clarification of the rules with regard to the delivery of the raw material and the application of the system of securities.

468. Provisional data suggest that total non-food set-aside in EU 15 in 1996/97 amounted to 725 000 hectares, as compared with 1 050 000 hectares in 1995/96. The total non-food area for 1997/98 is estimated at 440 000 hectares. The lower uptake of non-food set-aside as compared with 1995/96 is due to a lower obligatory set-aside rate.

469. The 725 000 hectares in 1996/97 included some 660 000 hectares of oilseeds, 60 % of which was used for the production of biodiesel. The remaining 40 % was used for technical oils and in the chemical industry. Other non-food crops grown on set-aside land were cereals, medicinal plants, fibre plants and raw materials for direct combustion.

470. Clause 7 of the Memorandum of Understanding on certain oilseeds between the EC and the USA within the GATT framework limits the quantity of by-products made available as a result of the cultivation of rape seed, sunflower seed and soya beans on set-aside land which may go to the food or feed market to 1 million tonnes a year in terms of soya bean meal equivalent. As regards the 1996/97 marketing year, the 660 000 hectares of oilseeds represented around 600 000 tonnes of by-products in terms of soya bean meal equivalent.

Starch production

471. Production of cereal and non-cereal starch in the European Union in 1996 amounted to some 7.1 million tonnes. Of this total, maize starch accounted for 49 %, (3.5 million tonnes), wheat starch for 25 % (1.77 million tonnes) and potato starch for 26 % (1.9 million tonnes).

472. The quantity of raw materials used was about 18.6 million tonnes, 51 % of this being farina potatoes, 30 % maize and 19 % wheat.

473. The year 1996, particularly the first half, was characterised by stable market prices for maize and wheat, following the world market trend. The potato industry, for its part, experienced a very good harvest in terms of both quantity (yield per hectare) and quality (starch content of the potatoes), thanks to good weather. Production just exceeded the quota overall (the quota was actually exceeded in Denmark, Germany, Finland and the Netherlands).

474. The greater availability of starch led to lower prices and an increase in the quantities exported.

475. Expenditure on starch products fell substantially as a result of the reduction in the unit amount of export refunds in connection with world market stability: the average export refund was ECU 40/t of maize as against the ECU 61/t seen in the previous marketing year.

476. The production refund arrangements, intended to supply cereal and potato starch at world market prices to producers of certain products not protected from imports, was applied for only part of 1996 on account of the alignment of world and EU prices. Expenditure on production refunds was down 50 % on that seen in the two previous years. The unit rate of refunds went down from ECU 22/t of starch at the start of the year for the general maize-based refund to zero between April and October 1996 as a result of steady world prices.

IV – Rural development

The challenges facing rural society

477. Rural areas account for over 80 % of the territory of the European Union and are home to more than one quarter of its population. Today, rural society is increasingly subject to pressures which threaten to undermine its already fragile equilibrium. That is why Article 130a of the Treaty establishing the European Community states that the Union is to aim to reduce disparities between the levels of development of the various regions and the backwardness of the least favoured regions, including rural areas.

478. The weakening of the economic fabric, mainly because of the decline in agricultural activity, demographic imbalance and the threat of depopulation because of the out-migration of young people and an increase in the average age of the population and a reduction in the services which are essential to quality of life, or, indeed, their complete abolition are just some of the main problems facing rural areas. Over the last decade agriculture has undergone huge changes as regards its role in the economy and the number of people employed in agriculture. These changes have not been without impact on the economy and social structures of the different Member States and regions.

479. In 1987 the percentage of the working population engaged in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing stood at around 8 % (EU-12). In 1995 this percentage had fallen to 5.3 % (EU-12 and 15). Similarly, during the same period the share of agriculture in the gross domestic product fell from 3.5 % (EU-12) to 1.8 % (EU-12) and 1.7 % (EU-15). These percentages, which represent averages, are made up of a wide range of figures for individual Member States: in 1995 the percentage of the working population engaged in agriculture ranged from 20.4 % in Greece and 11.5 % in Portugal at one end of the scale to 2.1 % in the United Kingdom and 2.7 % in Belgium at the other. As regards the share of agriculture in the GDP the figures range from 7.3 % in Greece and 4.8 % in Ireland on the one hand to 0.4 % in Sweden and 0.9 % in Luxembourg. The number of farms fell from 8 644 000 in 1987 (EU-12) to 7 264 000 (EU-12) in 1993. At the same time the average size of farms increased, the utilised agricultural area (UAA) per holding rising from 12.5 ha (EU-12) in 1985 to 16.4 ha (EU-12 and 15) in 1993, but there are large differences from one country to another. The average UAA per holding was 4.3 ha in Greece, 5.9 in Italy and 8.1

in Portugal, whereas in the United Kingdom it was 67.1, in Luxembourg 42.3 and in Denmark 37 ha.

480. The total number of people working on farms fell between 1987 and 1993 from 17.7 million to 15 million in EU-12, a decrease of around 17 %.

481. While these trends may be observed in all Member States, they vary in intensity from one to another, reflecting the diversity of agriculture and rural society in Europe and the varying severity of the socioeconomic problems in the different countries.

- Agriculture is undergoing profound changes which are having a direct impact on economic and social cohesion in rural areas. These changes, which are the result of a process of modernising agriculture and making it more competitive, have not yet come to an end.
- Changes in the economy and agricultural policy combined with the current situation with regard to agricultural structures give clues to the short- and medium-term outlook for the developments already under way. Around 30 % of the 7.3 million heads of holdings in the Union of 12 were aged over 55 in 1993. This figure rose to almost 42 % in Greece and 50 % in Portugal. The decline in agricultural activity suggests that economic adjustment will be required in those countries, and this will call for appropriate measures to foster economic and social cohesion.
- In addition to their task of producing a vast variety of raw materials, for both food and other purposes, farmers have an increasingly important role to play with regard to the structure and use of the land and the preservation and promotion of cultural and environmental assets against a background of growing integration between agricultural markets policy and rural development policy.
- In the current context of the second period of reform of the Structural Funds (1994 to 1999) the Community programmes under the various Objectives 1, 5(a), 5(b) and 6 are playing their part in developing viable rural communities. These programmes will remain in force until the end of 1999.

482. In July the Commission presented the broad guidelines for Community policies for the start of the new millennium, including rural development policy.

Agenda 2000

483. The Commission adopted its proposals for the period 2000 to 2006 on 15 July 1997, then on 18 March 1998 (see points 56 to 64) covering the financial outlook and the planned development of the main policies of the European Union in the context of future enlargement. The proposals call for continuation of the reform of the common agricultural policy to prepare European agriculture for the challenges of the coming years (enlargement of the EU, negotiations within the WTO framework) and for the maintenance of economic and social cohesion through the action of the Structural Funds. Rural development policy, the Commission says, should in future be incorporated with these two policies, since the need for a fully-fledged rural development policy covering the entire area of the Community and forming a whole together with the markets policy has increasingly been making itself felt. The Commission stresses that it is important to reconcile the objective of competitiveness with keeping the fabric of rural society in good order in accordance with the European society model, while at the same time taking more account of environmental aspects.

484. The Commission states that, as is currently the case, the measures relating to agricultural structures and rural development will continue to be financed under Objective 1, the approach of integrated development programmes being maintained. The three Funds, including the EAGGF Guidance Section, will contribute to the financing of measures depending on their nature; two thirds of the appropriations will be allocated to Objective 1, the geographical coverage of which will be reduced by the strict application of the criterion of 75 % of the average GDP for the European Union. One significant change is proposed: the compensatory allowances in less-favoured areas will in future be financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section as is already the case for the three accompanying measures approved in 1992.

485. A new Objective 2 is proposed for regions with restructuring requirements. It will apply to areas undergoing economic change: industrial areas, rural areas, areas dependent on fisheries and urban areas facing difficulties. The Commission stresses that all areas with high unemployment levels and depopulation face conversion problems. The appropriate adjustments need to be encouraged and economic diversification fostered. As far as rural areas are concerned, better links need to be established between town and country. In rural areas measures eligible under Objective 2 (formerly Objective 5(a) and 5(b) measures) will be financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section together with the accompanying measures; the ERDF, the ESF and where appropriate the FIFG will also contribute.

486. In all rural areas outside Objectives 1 and 2, rural development measures designed to accompany and complement market policies will be part-financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section. Rural policy, in this context, will embrace all the measures at present part-financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section and will be implemented in a decentralised way, at the initiative of the Member States.

487. Given the greater emphasis on environmental issues in agriculture, the accompanying measure on agri-environmental matters remain compulsory in line with the overriding concern of society to protect the environment and safeguard the countryside. Measures such as organic farming, the preservation of semi-natural habitats, the maintenance of traditional orchards and hedgerows, the keeping of Alpine cattle and the upkeep of wetlands need to be encouraged.

488. As far as Community initiatives are concerned, the Commission proposes that their number be reduced from 13 to three, including one on rural development.

European Leader symposium

489. From 9 to 11 November a symposium was held in Brussels, bringing together nearly 1000 participants representing Leader II beneficiary groups, the managers of the 102 programmes, representatives of the national administrations, the Community institutions, international organisations, east European countries and Cyprus. The purpose of the conference was to hold talks with those involved on the ground with a view to envisaging the future Community initiative on rural development on the basis of experience gained in the context of Leader II.

Horizontal measures

Improvement and modernisation

490. Every year, some 41 000 holdings receive investment aid which requires the preparation of individual investment plans for improving competitiveness, modernising the conditions of production and diversifying activities, preserving the environment, improving health conditions for stock and animal welfare. Over time, these aids have had restrictions imposed on them to bring structural measures into line with market situations and to ensure the sustainable development of the different sectors of production over the longer term.

Young farmers

491. Aid to young farmers, comprising an installation premium and extra investment aid under Articles 10 and 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 950/97, is 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 initial expenditure involved.

492. On 4 September 1996, the Commission adopted a report on young farmers and the problem of taking over holdings in European agriculture, for presentation to the Council, Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.

493. This report, which is the Commission's contribution to the debate on the installation of young people in agriculture, looks at the economic and social problems experienced by new farmers and at problems relating to legal and tax matters. It then considers the existing Community instruments to encourage and help young people to establish themselves in the countryside, describes how they are applied and assesses the results in the various Member States. The report also sets out a number of guidelines and recommendations on measures which could be taken at Community and national level to encourage greater consistency and more effective action to help young farmers throughout the Union.

Less-favoured agricultural areas

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

495. Mountain and other less-favoured agricultural areas have continued to receive compensatory allowances to assist the maintenance of agricultural activity and the retention of population. This aid, which is intended to offset the usually higher production costs, is applied over a wide area. Over 1.2 million holdings receive allowances to assist farming in mountain and less-favoured areas. Overall, less-favoured agricultural areas account for 56 % of the agricultural area of the 15 Member States.

496. A number of Member States have sent the Commission their ideas on improving Community policy on mountain areas. The Commission is continuing discussion with the Member States on adapting the measures in question to meet the specific needs of the various mountain areas.

Measures concerning the processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products

497. Implementation of measures to improve conditions for the processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products as provided for by Regulations (EC) No 951/97[1] and (EEC) No 867/90[2] 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, that programming, like the measures under Objective 5(a), was included in the relevant programming documents.

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

- 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 the level of the *Länder*) and Belgium (at regional level);
- one Community support framework for Italy, comprising 13 regional 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

[1] OJ L 142, 2.6.1997, p. 22.
[2] OJ L 91, 6.4.1990, p. 7.

the conditions under which forestry products are processed and marketed, for the regions of Italy not covered by Objective 1.

499. In 1997, amendments were made to some programming documents, particularly those relating to Spain, the Netherlands, some German regions and also to the Community support framework for Italy. The changes relate to the inclusion of new sectors, adjustments to financing plans and transfers of funds within Objective 5(a). The improvement of monitoring and evaluation procedures continued within the partnership framework. All the programming documents will be in force until the end of 1999.

500. A report on the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 952/97 on producer groups and associations thereof geared to concentrating supply and adjusting production to market requirements is being prepared for presentation to the Council by the Commission.

Regional measures

Objective 1

501. The bulk of the Objective 1 regions of the Community is situated in essentially rural areas where agriculture and forestry constitute the main land use and play a major part in income generation and employment. In most of the Objective 1 areas, other sectors of the economy are underdeveloped and agriculture constitutes an important source of private sector employment in rural areas (about 15 % of employment in agriculture).

502. Measures for the development of these regions are deployed through Community support frameworks or single programming documents with funding being provided for a range of instruments by the three Structural Funds and the FIFG through integrated development programmes. Amongst other development measures, the instruments for rural development and agriculture mainly take the form of multi-fund integrated packages. They aim to diversify agriculture and extend the range of economic activities, which at present is over-dependent on agriculture.

503. Since 1994 Objective 5(a) measures have been integrated into these programmes, providing close coordination and synergy with other measures. In some Member States compensatory allowances paid in less-favoured areas play a major role in the Community support framework or single programming document, limiting the possibilities for funding other measures of a more developmental type.

Objectives 1 and 6 – 1994 to 1999
Single programming document (SDP) or operation programme (OP)
(as at 1 September 1997)

Member State	Number of SPDs or OPs	Structural Funds ECU m	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	6	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	14	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	10	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]	1	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	66	94 687.6	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.

504. Appropriations for Objective 1 account for almost 70 % of all appropriations under the Structural Funds. Measures to improve rural areas are financed in full by the EAGGF Guidance Section and partially and to a limited extent by the other two Funds.

505. The rural development policy makes a remarkable contribution to improving economic and social cohesion in non-urbanised areas which are of particular importance in the regions qualifying under this Objective.

506. The good results achieved from the implementation of operational programmes in rural areas and in particular from the inclusion of Objective 5(a) in a single programming and management procedure illustrate the need for a stronger rural development policy in Objective 1 areas.

507. Following the natural disasters in the Azores, more specific problems were identified. A shortfall of appropriations became apparent in countries like Greece where the implementation effort was particularly rapid.

508. The conversion of agriculture in the new German *Länder* has already shown good results. These areas are now among those with the most productive levels of agriculture in the Union while at the same time protecting the environment and conserving the countryside. Considering the historical context and the need for social revitalisation, village development policy has proved the central instrument.

509. The table on page 119 gives the breakdown of the Union's contribution, by Member State and by Fund, and the total costs.

Belgium

510. The EAGGF contribution, which accounts for only a small part of the total amount allocated under Objective 1 to Hainaut, continued without major difficulties. Most of the expenditure was under the two horizontal Regulations (Regulations (EC) Nos 950/97 and 951/97) on socio-structural measures and aid for the agri-foodstuffs sector. The more specific rural development measures are more complicated to implement and are designed to support farmers in their activities or help them diversify. The prudent management of this programme is designed to avoid disturbances which could arise from the Objective 1 rate of aid in this region as compared with neighbouring areas.

Germany

511. The main objective of the policy to promote agriculture and the countryside in the Objective 1 regions of Germany is to create sustainable employment; it is also designed to stabilise the rural economy and improve the environment. The programmes have seen a very satisfactory rate of utilisation of appropriations and the interim regional evaluation reports confirmed that the integrated approach formulated in the operational programmes was appropriate.

Greece

512. The national programme for agriculture, which qualified for the CSF deflator in 1995 and 1996, continued to make rapid progress, enabling the 1998 tranche to be committed before the end of 1997. A new amendment, with an increase in the EAGGF amounts, came into effect on 30 December 1997.

513. The rural development aspect of the regional MOPs saw very variable rates of progress, but overall a slight improvement was noted in the rate of implementation of measures.

514. The measures financed under Regulation (EEC) No 2019/93 (specific measures for the smaller Aegean islands) have been fully operational since 1995. In 1996 the Commission prepared its first progress report, in accordance with the Regulation, on the first two years of implementation, giving details on the implementation of the various measures and some requests by Greece for the adaptation of certain schemes to make them more relevant. The report was considered by the Council and transmitted to Parliament. The progress report on the third year of implementation is being prepared. An evaluation report will also be produced in 1998; in the light of the conclusions reached, changes may be proposed if appropriate.

Spain

515. The assistance financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section in the Spanish Objective 1 regions is intended to promote rural development and the modernisation of agriculture.

516. The Commission adopted the following in the course of 1996: 'Development and economic diversification of rural areas', in June, for which the EAGGF contribution amounts to ECU 170 million, and the MOP for technical assistance for the updating of statistics, allocated ECU 15 million from the EAGGF, in October.

517. Progress on the various operational programmes can be described as satisfactory overall, although the general delay in national part-financing could make it difficult to finalise them in 1999.

France

518. Implementation of the various SPDs seems to be catching up after the delays. In 1996 amending decisions were adopted to take account of the delays and relaunch the utilisation of appropriations. Implementation of the programmes should be swifter in 1997 as changes are made in the light of the mid-term reviews.

519. The part of the Nord department eligible under Objective 1 (Hainaut) is experiencing difficulties as regards the utilisation of appropriations, to the point where a transfer of unusable appropriations to measures financed by other Funds is under consideration.

Ireland

520. The operational programme has been in operation since 1994, and the mid-term review was completed in 1997.

521. Additional funding of ECU 18 million was provided for the control of farmyard pollution and dairy hygiene measures.

522. The food sub-programme, which is part of the industry operational programme, was also examined as part of the mid-term review of that OP, and funding for the programme was reduced by ECU 28 million as a result of the review.

523. The operational programme for local urban and rural development, which contains a measure for village renewal, was also the subject of a mid-term review, but there were no major changes recommended for this measure.

Italy

524. Programmes for eight regions of the Mezzogiorno were adopted in 1994 and 1995. For these first two years expenditure went mainly on transitional measures put in place to facilitate the switch from the old to the new system integrating Objective 5(a) into Objective 1 programming. These measures enabled the delay which had built up in, for instance, payments of the subsidies under Regulations (EEC) Nos 2328/91 (first and foremost the compensatory allowance for farmers in less-favoured areas) and 1204/82 (citrus fruit plan) to be caught up. The other support measures provided for in the programmes actually started up in 1996 and 1997 after a widespread information campaign which was followed by the submission of a large number of projects.

525. As far as the multiregional programme on support activities for services involved in agricultural development is concerned, the Ministry responsible continued the regular financing of the activities of extension officers and in June 1997 initiated the procedures for implementation of the research measure.

526. The second multiregional programme for the development of southern lines of production was adopted by the Commission at the end of 1996. The bodies which are to implement the programme were selected in July 1997.

Netherlands

527. A serious delay was noted in the implementation of some measures relating to the promotion of new agricultural activities, village renewal, farm tourism and ecological structures.

528. The amendments proposed in connection with the mid-term review should help to speed up the implementation of the agricultural and rural development aspects of the programmes.

Austria

529. EAGGF assistance under the structural policy for Burgenland has had very positive effects on the rural economy. According to the mid-term review, the operational programme is well adapted to the region's needs. The integrated approach for improving the economic and environmental situation has highlighted not only an increase in productivity but also better market orientation of production.

530. Utilisation of appropriations is satisfactory.

Portugal

531. The implementation of the four multi-fund programmes adopted in 1994 involving the EAGGF Guidance Section has on the whole gone according to plan.

532. More particularly the development programme for the autonomous region of the Azores (Pedraa) is ahead of schedule: the 1998 annual instalment was committed in 1997. According to the mid-term review, the role of the EAGGF Guidance Section needs to be reinforced.

533. The agricultural sub-programme of the MOP for the modernisation of the economic fabric has been implemented satisfactorily. Some development priorities may be redefined in the mid-term review.

534. A fifth multi-fund programme was adopted on 28 July 1997 concerning the integrated development of the area of Alqueva (Pediza) with Community assistance of ECU 203.133 million allocated to it, of which ECU 70 million is to come from the EAGGF Guidance Section.

United Kingdom

NORTHERN IRELAND

535. All measures are in full application, with the exception of aid for the food processing industry, for which the UK Government has reduced its national co-funding. The sub-programme was subject to a mid-term review, and several recommendations were made to change aspects of the programme. Particular attention was paid to the problem of funding of aid to the food industry.

HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS

536. In 1997, a mid-term review was undertaken of the agriculture and rural development measures, but no major changes were recommended.

MERSEYSIDE

537. During the year it was decided to reduce EAGGF funding to ECU 1.1 million following the decision of the United Kingdom Government not to provide further funding for the application of Regulation (EC) No 951/97 (formerly 866/90).

Most remote regions

538. These regions suffer from economic and social 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 Community set up three programmes: **Poseidom** (for the French overseas departments: Martinique, Guadeloupe, French 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. They include a substantial agricultural section comprising aids to supplement the CAP and specific aid for a wide range of products. These measures are financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section and fall into two categories (paragraphs 539 and 540).

539. *Special supply arrangements:* each year or marketing year, under the management committee procedure, the Commission adopts a forecast supply balance for the main agricultural products for human consumption and local processing. Within the quantities laid down in the supply balance, products can be imported duty-free from non-member countries. An aid equivalent to the advantage of exemption from import duties is granted for imports from the European Union. An interdepartmental working party on the remote regions is exploring ways of improving the effectiveness of these arrangements, adjusting, where necessary, the technical details of how the aid is calculated.

540. *Supplementary production, marketing and processing aid* is granted for agricultural products from these regions.

541. The basic Regulation governing the agricultural section of the Poseidom programme (Regulation (EEC) No 3763/91) was amended in November 1995 (by Regulation (EC) No 2598/95) following the Commission's report on the implementation of the measures and at the request of the French authorities. In 1997 the Commission adopted further implementing regulations.

542. Preparatory work is under way on the revision of the basic Regulations governing Poseican and Poseima (Regulations (EEC) Nos 1601/92 and 1600/92).

Objective 6

543. The new structural policy objective was created in connection with the latest enlargement of the Union at the beginning of 1995. As regards the system of granting assistance from the Structural Funds, Objective 6 corresponds to the existing Objective 1 approach, though with slightly lower aid intensity per capita. Some 50 % of the total surface area of Sweden and 60 % of that of Finland are designated as Objective 6 areas.

544. Despite substantial efforts being made to develop private and tertiary sector activity, these regions are dependent in the long term on public support on account of the very harsh climate and the extremely low population density. The principal objective of Community structural policy in these areas is to prevent depopulation and improve rural living standards. In addition, emphasis is put on increasing the value added to raw materials obtained from the region by processing them within the region and on measures to make better use of local potential.

545. In Objective 6 areas, with their harsh climatic conditions, payments for less-favoured areas form a key element. This is understandable as agriculture and forestry are core activities. The goals to increase on-the-spot processing and make better use of indigenous potential are advancing, even though the pace could be faster.

Finland

546. The bulk of EAGGF funding is devoted to compensatory allowances, although the part-financing rate for this scheme is relatively low. In addition there are measures for improving the efficiency of agriculture and the food processing industry. Despite the delayed start of the specific rural package, more than 300 development plans funded by the EAGGF and creating some 350 new jobs have already been accepted under this scheme. This is crucial for the area, since the overall programme has neither succeeded in preventing the rapid fall in the number of farms nor has it managed to create enough jobs outside agriculture. Limited funding allocations for rural development have been partially offset by a nationally funded compensation package.

Sweden

547. With the help of EAGGF-funded development projects launched during 1996, some 300 jobs will be either created or safeguarded.

National aid

548. Under Article 142 of the Act of Accession, Finland and Sweden may, with authorisation from the Commission, continue to grant the long-term national aids for agriculture in their northernmost areas which applied before accession to the European Union. However, this authorisation is subject to the condition that the volume of production and the intensity of the aid do not increase. By its decisions of 4 May 1995 in the case of Finland and 28 February 1996 in the case of Sweden, the Commission approved these aid schemes, which apply from 1 January 1995 in the areas concerned (normally north of the 62nd parallel). These areas cover 55.5 % of the utilised agricultural area of Finland and 14 % of that of Sweden. In response to duly justified requests from the two Member States, the Commission amended the relevant decisions on 4 April and 17 July 1997 for Finland and Sweden respectively.

549. The Commission has produced the 1995 report on the implementation of this aid in Finland and presented it to the Council for consideration. The report on the situation in Sweden is being prepared.

Objective 5(b)

550. The activity of the monitoring committees, which were already in operation in 1995 and 1996, intensified in 1997.

551. The monitoring committees are responsible for overseeing measures part-financed under Community programmes. Each committee is chaired by a representative of the Member State concerned and made up of representatives of the authorities involved in part-financing and sometimes representatives of economic and social circles. Where appropriate, the monitoring committees propose major amendments to programmes.

552. In 1997, the main activity of the monitoring committees involved preparing and carrying out mid-term reviews. This provides the committees with a vital tool for assessing the possible effects of measures under way and as far as possible ensuring the maximum impact, particularly with regard to creating and safeguarding jobs. It is aimed above all, in accordance with Article 130a of the Treaty, to narrow the gaps between rural areas and the rest of the territory in terms of the level of development (income and employment) or at the very least not to widen them.

553. The various committees selected assessors and approved the specifications for the reports to be drawn up. In all cases the committees selected external assessors via a tendering procedure designed to enhance the credibility of the reports to be discussed and approved by the committees. Contracts have been concluded for 83 evaluation reports, often accompanied by additional specific and sectoral studies. On the basis of these reports, a large number of committees have already proposed amendments to programmes. A total of 61 amendment decisions were discussed and approved in 1997.

554. The mid-term review exercise proved not only important but also difficult. Some Member States which had previously not introduced this practice had to overcome additional problems, leading to delays. The results nonetheless confirmed how useful the method was in enabling the monitoring committees to consider the best way of improving the results achieved by the end of programmes.

Summary table showing the funding of Community Objective 5(b) SPDs for 1994-99

(ECU million) [1]

Member State	SPD	Total Structural Funds	EAGGF	ERDF	ESF	Total public expenditure [2]	Total cost [3]
België/Belgique	3	78.1	23.8	41.1	13.2	183.1	266.2
Danmark	1	54.0	21.6	21.6	10.8	112.2	202.3
Deutschland	8	1 240.8	527.8	479.5	233.5	5 072.1	7 588.4
España	7	676.2	423.4	163.1	89.7	1 336.0	1 838.5
France	21	2 250.9	1 010.9	945.9	294.1	4 952.0	7 948.7
Italia	13	904.3	411.1	370.6	122.6	2 247.5	4 700.6
Luxembourg	1	6.0	2.2	3.1	0.8	20.5	25.5
Nederland	5	150.0	50.6	81.8	17.6	510.6	595.4
Österreich	7	411.0	164.2	175.0	71.8	1 089.5	2 679.9
Suomi/Finland	2	194.0	66.7	94.5	32.8	457.1	624.0
Sverige	5	141.0	40.2	70.6	30.3	447.7	727.1
United Kingdom	11	820.5	151.2	535.0	134.3	1 763.4	1 972.1
Total EU	84	6 926.7	2 893.6	2 981.6	1 051.5	18 191.6	29 168.7

[1] Current prices.
[2] Including Member States' financial contributions.
[3] Including funds from private sources.

555. As far as the purely financial execution is concerned, all the competent authorities for each Structural Fund had already undertaken payment substantiation procedures in the first year of application of each programme (as a reminder, a large number of the programmes (30) had been approved during the second half of 1995 (1996 in the case of Sweden)).

556. Whereas 1996 was the first year of full implementation for all the programmes, 1997 was the year of checks on execution for many of the regions covered by Objective 5(b). The economic and financial situation sometimes led to tighter budget discipline and made difficulties for the authorities responsible for the national or regional part-financing accompanying the Community contributions. This situation was one of the factors causing additional delays (in the case of the United Kingdom) or creating delays where none had existed before (some regions of Spain). The Community method of payment requires that for each annual instalment the Member State provide the Commission with evidence of payments made to the final beneficiaries of the programmes in order to obtain advances for each following annual instalment. It goes without saying that in the case of the programmes started late the commitments for 1997 were delayed.

557. Overall, however, expenditure on the programmes got going, and the Community commitments actually increased more than proportionally compared with the early years of the programmes, which had been difficult on account of delays in the approval of the SPDs. Many regions proved that it was possible, even in programmes relating to economically vulnerable areas, to maintain a satisfactory rate of expenditure. Several regions managed to advance as regards commitment of the budget tranche for 1998. Some of the initial delays were made up in this way, for instance in some regions of Spain and in Germany; in other cases there were still delays but the rate appeared satisfactory (e.g. in France).

558. A continued effort needs to be made for the rest of the period. It is an important issue to be tackled with the Member States, particularly in view of the possible difficulties in some Member States of ensuring part-financing of the measures provided for in each SPD.

559. Finally, some Member States seem to have specific difficulties which the Commission is looking into within the partnership framework.

Belgium

FLANDERS

560. The two Flemish programmes for the period 1994 to 1999 (Meetjesland and Westhoek) have the general aim of increasing and maintaining agricultural employment, improving living conditions in villages and diversifying agriculture and horticulture.

561. These programmes lay particular emphasis on the integrated approach to rural development, based on the idea that land use must be seen from a global perspective highlighting the comparative advantages of individual areas. Tourism is regarded as a key to the development of these regions, while at the same time efforts are being made to attract businesses.

562. Some environmental measures are being undertaken under the two Flemish SPDs. These relate primarily to the establishment of an environmental coordination and support centre for businesses and an environmental evaluation of the businesses in the region.

563. The monitoring committees both met twice in 1997. They noted that progress was rather slow outside the strictly agricultural projects. The main reason for the delay was that there were problems with part-financing from the Flemish Government. Only the 1994 budget tranche had been committed for the three Funds. Payments of the Community contributions were limited to the first 1994 tranche (second 1994 tranche for the EAGGF).

564. A series of proposals for amendments to the programmes was put forward. The Commission is considering how the SPDs need to be amended on the basis of the mid-term reviews, so any changes to the Flemish SPDs should come about in the second half of 1998.

WALLONIA

565. Implementation of the Objective 5(b) SPD for Wallonia, which had been rather slow in 1996, made significant progress in 1997: nearly 47 % of the Community appropriations have been committed since the beginning of the 1994-99 programming period. Programming can thus be said to be good on the whole, but efforts need to be made to speed up progress on the ground once the administrative side has been completed.

566. A priority target is the forestry industry – given the potential it represents for the region – for which Structural Fund assistance has been granted for projects ranging from increasing awareness among the public and owners to primary processing and including aid for good sylvicultural management of large wooded areas. The main aim is to reconcile the main functions of the forest, i.e. wood production, tourism and its ecological and environmental role. More active support needs to be given to the sub-measure concerning the planting and upkeep of hedgerows, which has had some teething troubles.

567. As far as agriculture is concerned, the main thrust is diversification, together with encouragement of traditional lines of production, with the emphasis on improving quality.

568. The Objective 5(b) monitoring committee for the region of Wallonia met twice in 1997. It noted a favourable budget situation for the EAGGF and the ESF (commitment of the first three tranches for the EAGGF and the first four for the ESF) but some delay in the case of the ERDF (only the first tranche had been committed).

569. The monitoring committee, in the light of the outcome of the evaluation exercise, is making changes to the programme, mainly to enable the delays with regard to the ERDF to be dealt with.

Denmark

570. The Danish Objective 5(b) areas cover 19.6 % of the total territory and 7 % of the population. The programme has a total budget for the period 1994-99 of 202 ECU million (1994 prices). The main objectives are the creation and safeguarding of permanent employment opportunities and the improvement of income levels in the areas concerned, while at the same time paying full attention to the protection and improvement of the environment. There are three major development priorities: diversification and protection of the environment in agriculture and forestry, development of small and medium-sized enterprises and development of tourism.

571. The programme monitoring committee met on 12 June 1997. The main point on the agenda was the mid-term review. According to the report, progress was satisfactory given the delayed start of implementation. However, in order to achieve the objectives, it would be necessary to promote some of the slower measures more actively. As an example of successful active promotion of measures, the evaluation report mentioned the results which had been obtained in the county of Sønderjylland in the field of conversion of traditional agricultural production to organic production. The efforts had resulted in a large number of projects which contributed to the main programme objectives of ensuring economic viability for the population in the area and protecting and improving the environment. The evaluator saw no need for modifications of the programme structure at the present stage, but recommended that the situation be reviewed in 1998. Despite a strong demand for extra resources for some of the measures, the Committee decided to follow the evaluator's recommendations. It was also decided to postpone a decision on the allocation of the indexation resources until 1998.

Germany

572. Under Objective 5(b) eight different regional programmes in Germany, with total investments of ECU 5 200 million, are being part-financed by the Commission, including ECU 523 million from the EAGGF, ECU 475 million from the ERDF and ECU 231 million in ESF funds. The programmes cover 17 % of the total area of Germany and 9.7 % of its population.

573. At various meetings of the monitoring committees, modification decisions were taken in the partnership framework in order to ensure smooth implementation of the programmes. They included reallocations of yearly tranches within sub-programmes and reinforcement of successful measures. The results of the mid-term evaluations underline the fact that rural development in Germany is playing a dominant role in German regional policies and that the 5(b) programmes contribute best to promoting these policies and the development of rural areas.

574. Overall, progress is very satisfactory, especially in those *Länder* where rural areas predominate. Schleswig-Holstein, Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg and Lower Saxony have readjusted their initial rhythm, and spending has accelerated. They have applied for the commitment of the 1998 tranche in order to keep up with implementation progress. Thanks to the experience gained during the period 1989 to 1993 the programmes also succeeded in better integrating human resources policies in rural development efforts.

Spain

575. The Spanish Objective 5(b) programmes continued to make satisfactory progress in 1997, both from the financial point of view and as regards actual execution; at the end of the year, the seven Objective 5(b) regions had committed the 1997 tranche for the three Funds and in some cases (Navarre, Aragon) brought forward the 1998 commitment; several regions are already starting to use up the appropriations allocated to certain measures; in the case of the Navarre European pilot programme, all the appropriations will have been spent by the beginning of 1999.

576. The monitoring committees for the seven regions reviewed progress made during the period 1994 to 1996 in the light of the results of the mid-term review. The reports studied paint a generally positive picture of the impact of these programmes, while at the same time suggesting possible improvements in coordination between the bodies managing the various measures and in the dissemination of information to those participating in rural measures. The evaluators called for a greater effort in the implementation of the ESF section, particularly with regard to the integration of measures to make better use of human resources with the other schemes under the programme.

577. In the light of progress between 1994 and 1996 and the mid-term reviews, several regions proposed a shift in the balance between the measures and development priorities initially approved in 1994 to improve the chances of achieving the objectives of the programmes. After study and approval by the monitoring committees, these changes, together with the use of the deflator, were endorsed by Commission decision.

France

578. In the course of 1997, the Objective 5(b) monitoring committees concentrated mainly on studying the interim assessment reports which reviewed the implementation and impact of the programmes. There were as yet no impact indicators available; several SPDs were adjusted, however, in the light of the assessment exercise.

579. Despite the delay in the approval and launch of the programmes, the rate of progress was satisfactory overall, generally in line with the annual schedule.

580. In some areas not previously classified (in particular Upper Normandy and four of the five departments of Pays de la Loire), the operational implementation of the programme and its administrative and financial management encountered difficulties because of the lack of previous experience on the part of managers, project leaders and awarding authorities, leading to inevitable delays. These problems affecting those responsible for the programmes inevitably delayed the implementation of the programme. The setting-up of the national technical assistance programme in 1997 should go some way towards rectifying the imbalance between regions, improving harmonisation in the management of programmes and facilitating the task of those responsible, by means of training schemes, exchanges and transfers of information and experience, and by the selection of a high-performance computer system making for compatibility between regions.

581. Schemes relating to the quality of agricultural products feature in virtually all the programmes: for instance in the SPD for Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, with collective measures upstream and downstream of all the agricultural industries with a view to quality certification of products, in Burgundy with the development in 1996 of a programme of contract production of quality beef to encourage breeders to become fatteners or in some cases to return to fattening or there again in Lower Normandy where efforts are being made to enhance the Norman credentials of herds.

582. There are often difficulties in setting up economic operations, particularly in the agri-foodstuffs industry, on account of the small number of project leaders in the countryside. Some regions, e.g. Burgundy, Franche-Comté and Limousin, on the other hand, have successfully set up projects for the use of wood as fuel or wood processing to enhance the value of local forest resources.

583. In the field of tourism, the majority of the numerous operations tend to be rather scattered and face coordination problems in bringing together the necessary equipment, village development and operational structures. The situation is similar with regard to the development and renewal of villages, repairs to individual public buildings often taking precedence over global development projects which for small communes are complex to design and implement. There are nonetheless some large-scale projects involving an overall theme such as the Celtic civilisation itinerary in Burgundy.

584. The protection and enhancement of the natural heritage constitute another fundamental objective for some programmes, including that in Midi-Pyrénées, with the financing of coordinated action on vulnerable ecosystems, e.g. in Lower Normandy, with strong emphasis on action for the protection of water resources and river development, and in Brittany, with the development of major natural heritage sites. The schemes planned are sometimes reinforced or adjusted in the light of local issues, e.g. action to tackle pollution from agriculture and restore water quality in Brittany, the inclusion of new types of scheme for the treatment of agricultural waste in Centre and the utilisation of the deflator appropriations to meet major waste management policy needs in Limousin.

585. Some programmes have successfully put into practice an approach based on involving and giving responsibility to local participants. This is the case in particular in Rhône-Alpes, Midi-Pyrénées and Burgundy, whose Objective 5(b) area is subdivided into seven mini-regions; its SPD thus has an unusual three-tier implementation structure (region – department – coordinated regional development programme for each mini-region) depending on the field concerned. This method has encouraged integration and offers the prospect of development at local level while enabling a broadly-based project to emerge.

Italy

586. Generally speaking, the implementation of the programmes has confirmed the validity of the strategies decided on when the programme was adopted. The collective approach, whether with a territorial or sectoral slant, has been followed in farm investments, which has amplified the territorial impact of the schemes. In Veneto, for instance, coordinated investments have absorbed between 60 and 80 % of the resources allocated for improving and diversifying agricultural production.

587. Increasing attention has been paid to measures to support employment. The Tuscany regional programme incorporated new employment aid schemes (aid for taking on labour, setting up businesses, etc.). The protection and improvement of the environment have been given particular prominence in the province of Bolzano, where 37 Alpine refuges and several hundred livestock farms have received aid for various types of investment for environmental purposes.

588. The monitoring committees for the 13 regions involved met regularly during the year and the interim assessment is nearing completion. There is still a delay in the financing of the programmes, mainly as a result of the complexity of the implementing procedures, which affects payments above all. The acceleration expected in 1997 was seen principally in those regions which qualified under Objective 5(b) in the previous programming period (1989 to 1993), while the regions benefiting for the first time continue to show the greatest delays.

Luxembourg

589. The programme has three priorities: to stimulate agriculture and forestry paying due attention to the environment, creating and maintaining permanent jobs and investment in tourism and quality of life.

590. After a considerable delay in implementing the programme, there were indications at the second meeting of the monitoring committee in the middle of 1997, of a will to get the monitoring exercise properly under way.

591. The rate of utilisation per Fund, based on payments, improved 46.3 % for the EAGGF and 30.2 % for the ESF and a rather low 22.5 % for the ERDF. Some EAGGF measures relating to the development of the Our nature reserve, protection of the environment, maintenance of the countryside and the creation of tourist accommodation on farms have yet to be taken up by project leaders.

592. The monitoring committee agreed that there would have to be a shift of emphasis for some measures in 1998, on the basis of the interim report, due to be approved early in 1998.

593. The monitoring committee decided to alter the financing plan, and the Commission approved the carry-over of unused appropriations to the 1997, 1998 and 1999 tranches.

Netherlands

594. The main priorities of the Objective 5(b) programmes in the Netherlands are to support economic activities and improve the environment, to ensure sustainable development of the region by means of improving the quality of the economic structure in order to maintain or if possible improve the level of employment and income and the quality of the natural environment.

595. The provinces of Friesland, Groningen/Drenthe, Overijssel and Limburg are concentrating in general on the creation of new businesses, tourism and the development of the landscape, while Zeeland places particular emphasis on the diversification of agriculture.

596. The meetings of the five monitoring committees, which are held twice a year, were satisfactory.

597. The interim assessment of each programme was presented and approved during the first half of 1997. The vast majority of project leaders said that their projects could not have gone ahead without the Community contribution and that the aid had speeded up implementation and enabled a wider-scale approach to be taken. The results of the evaluation reports made it possible to pinpoint what adjustments needed to be made.

598. The implementation of these programmes is progressing satisfactorily. Some 41.5 % of the appropriations allocated for the entire programming period, 1994 to 1999, for all the Objective 5(b) regions in the Netherlands have been committed and 28.9 % of the payments made. The breakdown of commitments by Fund is roughly 52.2 % for the EAGGF, 40.3 % for the ERDF and 16.5 % for the ESF, and payments represent 40.7 % for the EAGGF, 26.7 % for the ERDF and 10.1 % for the ESF.

599. Monitoring of the physical and financial execution of projects can be said to be good on the whole for all the 5(b) regions in the Netherlands.

600. 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 countryside under projects for improving water quality, the development of a nature reserve and the relocation of certain farms.

601. As regards information and publicity, Objective 5(b) programmes in the Netherlands need to be more transparent. An information and publicity campaign is to be implemented, targeted at private beneficiaries, and there are also plans to extend membership of the management committee to representatives of organisations other than public bodies.

Austria

602. The seven Austrian 5(b) regions cover about 60 % of the total area of the country and 29 % of its total population. Total investment amounts to ECU 2 700 million, of which ECU 411 million are contributed by the Commission. During the early years programmes mainly concentrated on the creation of implementation structures. The authorities had to make considerable efforts to adapt to Community structural funding. Consequently, the financial progress of the programmes has still not made up the delay of the first programming year (Commission decision: December 1995), although ESF appropriations have already been allocated for 1997 to Upper Austria, Salzburg and Styria.

603. In order to speed up implementation, the monitoring committees decided that some amendments needed to be made to programmes, including reallocation of ESF funds and adjustment of State aid schemes which form an integral part of the programmes. Considerable effort was concentrated on the mid-term evaluations, preliminary results of which will be available in March 1998.

Finland

604. Finland's Objective 5(b) area covers a population of 1.1 million, a fifth of the country's total, and one quarter of the total surface area. The Objective 5(b) area comprises 14 regions situated in Central and Southern Finland and the Åland Islands. The area is very sparsely populated, having a population density of 11.5 persons per square kilometre. The primary sector still plays a major role, accounting for an average of over 20 %, the figure varying significantly between regions, up to as much as 30 % in some. Structural changes in the primary sector thus have a major impact in such regions. The total cost of the Objective 5(b) programmes for the period 1995 to 1999 is ECU 624 million, of which the EU contribution is ECU 194 million.

605. The programme is managed at regional level. In 1995 a regional management committee was established in each region, consisting of representatives of different administrative sectors, local authorities and rural development experts. The Regional Councils are coordinating the programming work and looking after coordination with regional strategies. In order to simplify regional administration, the district offices of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Labour were brought together within a single regional body. This new administrative structure was launched in September 1997. This simplification is expected to improve the implementation of the Structural Fund policies and the regional partnership in future.

606. The aims of the Finnish programmes are to diversify and strengthen small and medium-sized enterprises, to develop services in the countryside and to make rural areas more attractive. An important objective is also to help the adaptation of rural areas to the common agricultural policy and to diversify on-farm and off-farm activities. The structure of the primary sector is to be improved by developing new quality products and strengthening the cooperation between farmers and other rural entrepreneurs.

607. In 1997 the work of the monitoring committee was focused on finding means of speeding up the implementation of the programme and improving the monitoring system. To improve implementation, the Finnish authorities employed additional project leaders, improved information and publicity campaigns and established nationally funded local initiative groups to activate projects.

608. The evaluation report was submitted in the autumn, indicating improvement in partnership and in project activities. The report also indicates the need to improve the administrative structures of the programme as well as clarifying the role of the regions.

609. One finding of the study is that the regional disparities seem to be increasing in Finland, i.e. the rural regions are losing their status in terms of population compared with the other Finnish regions.

610. The Commission has made it clear to the Finnish authorities that it is concerned about insufficient monitoring and spending capacity. Despite this, there have been positive experiences in Finland. Several local development projects aiming at diversifying the economic structure, creating new jobs, developing local services and remedying environmental defects have been launched (Southern Ostrobothnia). In other cases efforts have been made to promote the processing of primary products (wild berries, mechanical wood processing) and to develop cultural events based on Karelian and Orthodox culture (Savo region). Many Finnish regions are implementing projects targeted at networking rural enterprises and thus increasing their competitiveness and reducing the negative effects of remoteness.

Sweden

611. The implementation of the SPDs in the five Swedish 5(b) regions (approved by the Commission on 8 May 1996) started in reality in autumn 1996. For this new Member State the introduction of the Structural Fund system meant the creation of new administrative structures which took some time to handle. This explains the slow start in the implementation of the programmes. However, a remarkable speed-up in implementation developed during the first half of 1997 in most regions, and the forecasts indicate continued progress. Initial problems of an administrative nature also characterised the payment situation, but delays are expected to be caught up as commitments have been speeded up and procedures improved.

612. The mid-term review exercise for the five programmes was completed in autumn 1997. As a whole, the programmes remain valid, and no major amendments are expected. However, it was noted that the cuts in public budgets may make the national part-financing of projects more difficult in the future. The general development of the employment situation may make it difficult in some regions to reach the employment targets of the programmes. The initial administrative problems were also noted, and the need to take action to speed up the implementation of measures on which progress has been slow.

United Kingdom

613. The 11 programmes have taken an integrated approach to the development of their rural areas. Agriculture and environmental development actions are linked wherever possible to the development of other sectors in the local economy.

614. The interim evaluation exercise for all 11 programmes is almost complete. The results suggest that the initial strategies and financial allocations between the different priorities in each of the programmes remain valid and in only a few cases are amendments proposed to the financial plans. The studies have pointed out that a greater degree of rigour is required in the monitoring and assessment of results, and the recommendations have been incorporated in the programme management systems.

615. The apparent lack of national part-financing for agricultural diversification and farm tourism is a particular problem for the EAGGF in rural Wales, where it is possible that around one third of the allocation could remain unused.

616. Despite certain reservations in the evaluations over the reporting of some of the forecast results, it is likely that the job creation targets in the programmes will be exceeded.

617. Financial progress continues to be slow under all of the Funds. This masks a much greater degree of progress in terms of allocations to projects which for the EAGGF is up to 70 % of programme resources in some regions; these projects have to be completed and final payments made. Good progress is being made in Scotland and Wales, where great emphasis has been placed on promoting EAGGF-assisted environmental investments.

Community Initiatives (CI) and Innovative Measures

Leader II

618. The Leader Community Initiative supports rural development projects – designed and managed by local partners in a rural environment – that put the emphasis on innovation, demonstration and transferability.

619. Leader II, which, as its name implies, 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.

620. By the end of 1995 the Commission had approved 67 Leader II programmes, a further 31 programmes being approved by 31 December 1996. The final four programmes were approved in 1997. The appropriations available total about ECU 1.7 billion.

621. The situation in each Member State is as follows:

Belgium

622. The Leader II programmes introduced on 24 October 1994 for Meetjesland and Westhoek were discussed and revised at length. The Commission's concern was to ensure that the programmes featured the essential components of the CI, in particular a definition of the recipients of the Community aid (local action and collective groups) and complied with the principle of concentration, the aim being to guarantee the impact of the programmes. The latter were approved on 12 December 1997.

623. The Leader II programme for Hainaut province was adopted on 8 July 1997. The contribution from the Community is ECU 4.1 million (ECU 1.9 million from the EAGGF and ECU 2.2 million from the ERDF) out of a total, both public and private, of ECU 9.3 million.

624. On 19 June 1997 the Commission adopted a Leader II 5(b) programme for Wallonia featuring a Community allocation of close to ECU 3.3 million. The emphasis of the programme is on support for the creation of local action groups that can put forward and implement innovative local development programmes. The time taken by the Commission to adopt a decision is attributable to the novel nature of the measure and the fact that the latter covers all sectors of the economy and puts official development support structures at the service of local groups.

Denmark

625. The Danish Leader II programme has a total budget for the period 1994-99 of ECU 26 million (at 1994 prices). The long-term objective is to maintain and redevelop the areas concerned as active and viable local communities. To date, 11 local action groups have been selected, development officers have been appointed, a number of projects under Priority A ('Acquiring Skills') have been launched and promotion activities have been carried out. Progress is expected to speed up as the results of the measures filter through.

Germany

626. The 50 Leader II local action or collective groups for Objective 1 of are using every possible means to improve the economic situation of villages, in particular as regards mobile services and activities.

627. The upkeep and conservation of the cultural landscape feature prominently in rural development.

628. The take-up of appropriations is proceeding as planned. Mid-term evaluators have been chosen and will present their findings in April 1998.

629. Altogether, EAGGF Guidance appropriations for 1994-99 total ECU 50 million.

630. Thus far, in the context of Objective 5(b), 119 Leader groups have begun developing projects in the various fields of activity. For three of the seven programmes, this has already brought about the allocation of additional reserve and indexation funds, while for the others progress in terms of payments is still unsatisfactory. The Monitoring Committee has designated mid-term evaluators with a view to analysing implementation-related problems and assessing the socioeconomic effects.

631. A national Leader network has been set up, with co-financing from the Commission, in order to promote network efforts.

Greece

632. The field launch of Leader II took place in 1997 with the signing of the agreements between the local action groups and the intermediary bodies and the action undertaken jointly by the local action groups and the project leaders.

Spain

633. In the case of Leader II regional programmes for Objective 1, which began with the acquisition of skills, most of the local action groups have presented innovative projects, and these are now in their launch phase.

634. With regard to Objective 5(b), 1997 saw the completion of the process of selecting the local action groups, as a result of which implementation in the field reached what could be described as its cruising speed. Financial implementation is still at a fairly low level but is expected to rise sharply. The limited public funding originally earmarked for Leader II programmes was difficult to reconcile with the high standards assisted projects were expected to meet in terms of innovation and quality. With a view to underpinning the qualitative impact of the programmes and in accordance with the proposals put forward by the monitoring committees, the Commission amended the Leader II decisions, allocating the appropriations arising from the strengthening of the Community Initiatives and the deflator for 1994-97 to bolstering the Community rate of co-financing.

France

635. After allocation of the reserve and the deflator, the total appropriation for the 18 Leader II Objective 5(b) programmes was ECU 223.090 million. The process of selecting the local action groups was concluded by the regions, some of which reserved the possibility of issuing a second call for projects. The pace at which plans are being drawn up is still fairly slow, however, this being attributed by a number of local players to an insufficiently flexible approach to the management of the Community Initiative on the part of the authorities.

636. Delays in implementing Leader II are, it seems, shortening in the case of Objective 1.

Ireland

637. The progress achieved to date was reviewed by the Monitoring Committee on the basis of a mid-term evaluation carried out by an independent assessor. A number of amendments to the programme have been agreed and the additional funding from the Community Initiatives reserve has been allocated to the groups.

Italy

638. In 1995-96 approval was given to the Leader II programmes for Italy's eight Objective 1 regions. By the beginning of 1997 the decision-making bodies in Abruzzi, Campania, Calabria and Sardinia had selected 41 local action plans presented by local action or collective groups. In the other regions this work was completed in the second half of 1997. The programmes tend to be located in areas that are less favoured in terms of economic activity and employment. The measures occasionally supplement those introduced under operational programmes, but are more often than not intended to preserve or give fresh impetus to traditional local farming and craft trade activities.

639. The second phase of the Leader II initiative in Italy's 13 Objective 5(b) regions has elicited a great deal of interest among potential recipients, thus encouraging local players to become involved in the creation of numerous local partnerships.

640. A total of 52 local action groups have so far been selected; the selection process is still under way in Lazio and Piedmont. Selecting local action groups at regional level proved particularly complex: conducted as it is on the basis of quantified qualitative criteria, it is aimed in particular at guaranteeing satisfactory territorial concentration.

Luxembourg

641. Approved in 1995, the Leader II programme has opted for a strategy based entirely on innovation and transferability. It concerns concrete local development projects covering all economic and cultural sectors.

642. The initiative has succeeded in bringing together local players within a regional partnership that covers nearly every socioeconomic sector.

643. A few institutional and administrative problems notwithstanding, the Leader II programme is proceeding satisfactorily.

644. The local players have formed two local action groups: Clervaux-Vianden and Redange-Wiltz.

645. The single-tranche operational programme provides for a total cost of ECU 4 883 300. The Community contribution is ECU 1 million (i.e. about 20 % of the total cost), 40 % of which has already been paid.

646. The programme's mid-term evaluation is scheduled for the first half of 1998. The Monitoring Committee, which met in 1997, confirmed the need to restructure two measures (innovative investment (SMEs) and incentives to distance working in a rural environment) in order to encourage greater awareness of their status as pilot measures within the region and its businesses.

Netherlands

647. The Commission officially endorsed the Netherlands national Leader II network on 2 April 1997. The network, which operates under the aegis of the province of Friesland, has as its objective the exchange of experiences, mutual cooperation and the organisation of theme-based visits and studies.

648. The three Leader II programmes (North-west Friesland, North-west Groningen and North-east Drenthe) are monitored by the Objective 5(b) monitoring committees, whereas the three local action groups concerned see to the smooth implementation of the projects. The programmes, which are aimed mainly at encouraging sustainable economic and farming activities and tourism, are proceeding satisfactorily. The Community contribution for the three Leader II Objective 5(b) programmes is ECU 6.34 million, nearly 30 % of which has already been paid.

649. The execution of the Flevoland Leader II programme is proceeding as planned.

Austria

650. Thanks to the Leader II programme in Burgenland, amenities and services have been augmented and interconnected with a view to increasing their effectiveness and more closely matching them to requirements. There has been an increase in the population's motivation and skills.

651. EAGGF Guidance appropriations for 1995-99 total ECU 1.1 million.

652. In the case of Objective 5(b) the main focus of activities during the first full year of Leader was on the creation of Leader action groups, 40 of which have begun to implement measures. Progress on the financial front is still moderate, however. Programme implementation is expected to rise sharply next year, given the large number of projects that are now ready to be executed.

653. In order to improve communication between the different groups, a national Leader network was set up in 1997, with the Commission co-financing 50 % of the total cost (ECU 250 000).

Portugal

654. In 1997 the implementation of Leader II was back on schedule, no longer experiencing the delays that had been a feature of the preceding year. A decision on reprogramming which took into account the actual implementation of the programme, the deflators and the CI reserve was adopted in May 1997. The total Community contribution is ECU 130.9 million, including ECU 71.7 million chargeable to EAGGF Guidance.

Finland

655. The strategy of the Leader II programme consists of encouraging the rural population and local communities to establish new local action groups (LAGs) in order to implement an innovative development process and, thereby, adapt to the fresh challenges brought about by accession, the decline of farming and the weakness of employment generally. The two programmes, for Objective 5(b) and Objective 6 areas respectively, were adopted in 1996. Altogether, 22 LAGs have been identified: 10 in Objective 6 areas and 12 in Objective 5(b) areas. After initiating phase A with some fact-finding and the finalisation of their business plans, the LAGs went on to implement phase B late in the spring of 1997. The objective of the rural areas is to enhance and diversify business activities and utilise local and regional resources.

656. In July the Commission adopted the national Leader II network, co-financing 50 % of the total cost. The purpose of the national network is to provide an information link both between local action groups at national level and between national groups at European level and to make technical assistance available to all Leader groups within the EU.

Sweden

657. The aims of the Leader II programme are to promote rural areas as a future resource and to increase their attractiveness, thus encouraging not only the existing population but also an influx of people from the outside. The three LAGs identified in Objective 6 areas in 1996 immediately went over to phase B, the implementation of their business plans.

658. The work of the nine local action groups in the Objective 5(b) areas began at the end of 1996. The administrative and information problems which had led to a slow start were also noted in the interim evaluation report presented in the autumn of 1997. The evaluators later concluded, however, that the administrative problems had largely been resolved and that implementation appeared to be proceeding satisfactorily. The evaluators underlined the importance of increasing the representation of local businesses within the partnership.

659. An EU co-financed national network has been established which will help LAGs implement their plans and encourage them to take part in international contacts, this being an area in which activity has thus far been limited.

United Kingdom

NORTHERN IRELAND

660. Implementation of the Leader II programme is proceeding satisfactorily in Northern Ireland and additional money has been allocated from the Leader II reserve. A mid-term evaluation and review was conducted but did not recommend any major changes to the programme.

HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS

661. The programme underwent a mid-term evaluation and review. The addition of Leader II reserve funding and deflator money led to a modification of the original Commission Decision.

Objective 5(b)

662. Progress will clearly accelerate as the 31 local action groups formed under Leader II mature. There is concern, however, that the acceleration will not be sufficient to ensure that all the resources are absorbed. A major difficulty for some of the groups has been to secure local public co-financing that matches Leader II resources from the Structural Funds, and this has undoubtedly resulted in slower progress.

663. A number of groups have started to develop transnational contacts with a view to developing joint projects. This is encouraging, as such operations have in the past proved to be the most difficult to implement.

664. In the United Kingdom the lack of a national network co-financed by the EU is giving rise to some problems. The fact that there is no unanimous agreement on the source of national co-financing is jeopardising an initiative regarded by local action groups as necessary.

Other initiatives

665. The other Community Initiatives to which the EAGGF contributes are principally Regis II and Interreg II.

Belgium

666. The Interreg II programme was adopted on 15 July 1996. The EAGGF's share is small: ECU 0.7 million out of a total Community contribution of ECU 27.9 million.

Greece

667. The part corresponding to the EAGGF was incorporated in the 'External Borders' chapter of the Interreg II Community Initiative on 30 July 1996. The EAGGF's share for 1996-99 is ECU 33.5 million, compared with a total Community contribution of ECU 314 million.

France

668. The Regis II programmes for Réunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana have all been adopted. The EAGGF contribution for the four French Overseas Departments is ECU 68 million. The programmes contain measures corresponding to the various Community Initiatives, in particular Leader II.

669. The Interreg II programme for Hainaut was adopted on 15 July 1996. The EAGGF contribution is small: ECU 1.47 million out of a total of ECU 29.4 million.

670. The Corsica-Tuscany and Corsica-Sardinia Interreg II programmes were adopted on 26 and 27 September 1996 respectively and attract only a very small EAGGF contribution: ECU 0.27 million and ECU 0.5 million.

Ireland and the United Kingdom

671. Special support programme for peace and reconciliation: the EAGGF part of this programme increased its level of commitment and spending throughout the year. The Rural Community Network and the Rural Development Council allocated all their money and the Department of Agriculture established a farm and countryside enhancement scheme, which was well received by farmers. A mid-term evaluation and review were completed, the main recommendation of which was that money for the remaining two years of the programme should be allocated on the basis of performance in the first three years of the programme. The EAGGF continued to support village renewal and water quality management projects in Ireland under this programme in 1997.

672. Interreg: a mid-term evaluation and review was completed which recommended closer cooperation and more efficient administration of the programme. A major animal husbandry project linking two remote rural areas was launched during the year.

Portugal

673. The Regis II programme for the Azores and Madeira was modified in June 1997 to adjust programming to financial execution in 1994 and 1995, take the deflator into account and launch a new EAGGF Guidance-funded measure on Madeira: biological control of the Mediterranean fruit fly. The total Community contribution is ECU 126.5 million, of which ECU 8.2 million is chargeable to EAGGF Guidance.

Finland

674. The North Calotte (Finland/Sweden/Norway) Interreg II programme includes measures to aid cooperation in small-scale rural business activities, improve environmental and living conditions in rural areas and underpin traditional forms of Sami livelihood.

675. EAGGF funding for the two Finnish/Russian Interreg II programmes (Karelia and South-east Finland) is targeted on supporting change and development in agriculture and rural life.

676. All three programmes, adopted on 30 July 1996, have together attracted only a very small EAGGF contribution: ECU 3.5 million.

Sweden

677. The EAGGF is funding local development, especially cooperation between different research and training units and village groups, under the Nordic Green Belt (Sweden/Norway) Interreg II programme. The programme was adopted on 23 July 1996 and receives a contribution of ECU 5.5 million, including ECU 1 million chargeable to the EAGGF.

678. The North Calotte (Finland/Sweden/Norway) Interreg II programme includes measures to aid cooperation in the context of small-scale rural activities, the improvement of environmental and living conditions in rural areas and the strengthening of traditional forms of Sami livelihood. The programme was adopted on 30 July 1996 and receives a contribution of ECU 12.2 million, including ECU 1.6 million chargeable to the EAGGF.

Evaluation of rural development programmes

679. In accordance with the existing rules and looking forward to promoting sound and efficient management, as sought by the SEM 2000 exercise, the Commission has received nearly all the mid-term evaluations of the rural development programmes for Objective 1 and Objective 5(b) regions. In the case of Objective 5(b), summaries of the evaluations are produced which draw the main conclusions regarding what has been achieved at the financial level and in practice (on the basis of a list of quantified indicators), the socioeconomic impact of the measures, detailed arrangements for implementing the programmes, and management problems. Those conclusions were presented to the monitoring committees concerned and have been used by the latter to make mid-term corrections to their respective programmes. The reports also enable the Commission to make improvements to the rural development policy in preparation for the next stage.

680. The interim report on the *ex post* assessment of Leader I (1989/94) has been presented to the Commission. It covers the then 12 Member States, analyses the ascending approach to the initiative and its participative nature and includes a typology of the 217 local action groups on the basis of their territory, measures and degree of success. A more detailed survey covering some of the groups is being conducted in order to determine the actual impact of the measures.

681. In line with the Council Resolution of 2 December 1996 on the mainstreaming of equal opportunities for men and women into the European Structural Funds (OJ C 386/1, 20.12.1996), the evaluations now take that aspect into consideration.

Supporting measures

The environment

682. Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 marks the continuation and a considerable broadening of the measures set out in Article 19 of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 prior to the reform of the CAP. The programmes lay down that farmers are to adopt environmental methods of production or implement measures to safeguard the environment and preserve the countryside. The agreements concerned are to cover a minimum of five years (20 years in the case of the long-term set-aside of agricultural land for reasons connected with the environment). The aid is set in relation to the surface area and the type of production specified in the agreement.

683. In the first two years after the launch of the measure the implementation of some programmes was slow and the funds available were underutilised. This was due to a variety of reasons, in particular 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. It was also the first full year of implementation of the programmes of the new Member States. In 1997 several programmes approved in 1993 completed their first five-year cycle.

684. The Commission has approved a total of 130 agri-environmental programmes or groups of agri-environmental programmes presented, pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92, by Member States or regions, among them Finland, Sweden and Austria. Moreover the Commission has, for 50 of the programmes, approved amendments requested by Member States in the light of the experience gained in the early stages of their implementation.

685. In April 1996 the Commission adopted detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92,[1] the purpose of which was to add detail to the framework provided by the Regulation, ensure consistency between agri-environmental measures and other measures under the various Community policies, define the conditions for the granting of aid, guarantee a measure of flexibility as regards the commitments needed to ensure the success of the Regulation, and introduce administrative and other provisions covering financial monitoring, administrative scrutiny, checks and sanctions. The introduction of a specific expenditure-monitoring system has, for most programmes, made it possible to monitor spending on agri-environmental measures and thereby optimise programme effectiveness.

686. 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 specify how the monitoring and evaluation are to take place and the Commission has, together with the other Member States, begun to scrutinise the plans, methods and early findings of the monitoring and assessment work notified by the Member States in the context of the implementing Regulation. The Commission sees to it that the respective supporting measures are implemented evenly and effectively in the Member States. A report to Parliament and the Council on the implementation of the Regulation has been drawn up and will be supplemented by a series of working papers on support for organic farming, on genetic resources and on evaluation and monitoring in the Member States.

Community schemes to assist early retirement

687. The Community scheme to assist early retirement, which was introduced under Regulation (EEC) No 2079/92, is aimed at encouraging the replacement of older farmers by younger people and thereby improving the profitability of the remaining holdings.

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[1] Regulation (EC) No 746/96, OJ L 102, 25.4.1996, p. 19.

688. 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.

689. 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

690. The Commission has adopted a number of technical and financial amendments to the programmes introduced under Regulation (EEC) No 2080/92 instituting a Community aid scheme for forestry measures in agriculture, the aim being to make the implementation of those programmes in the Member States more effective and adjust the financial resources available.

691. In accordance with the Regulation, a report was presented to Parliament and the Council at the end of 1997, describing how the measures were applied in 1993-96 and assessing their impact on Community policies (agricultural, environment and forestry).

692. Moreover the Council extended for a five-year period (1997-2001) a number of Community schemes relating to the protection of forests against atmospheric pollution (Regulation (EC) No 307/97 extending the period of validity of Regulation (EEC) No 3528/86) and against fire (Regulation (EC) No 308/97 extending the period of validity of Regulation (EEC) No 2158/92).

693. The Commission contributed a total of ECU 18.7 million to projects presented by Member States in connection with those two measures in 1997.

694. Under Council Regulation (EEC) No 1615/89 establishing a European Forestry Information and Communications System, as extended by Council Regulation (EC) No 400/94, work proceeded on the harmonisation and qualitative improvement of forestry statistics at European level. Consultation with international organisations such as UN/ECE and FAO has been strengthened.

Article 8

695. The measures referred to in Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88,[1] as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2085/93,[2] provide for:

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[1] OJ L 374, 31.12.1988, p. 24.
[2] OJ L 193, 31.7.1993, p. 44.

- pilot or demonstration projects;
- technical assistance;
- evaluation studies;
- the dissemination of the findings.

696. The purpose of the above-mentioned measures is to:

- explore innovative possibilities of development that will act as catalysts in the development of rural areas;
- evaluate and assess the effectiveness of other Community measures;
- disseminate on a Community scale the knowledge, experience and results of activities acquired as a result of activities in the field of rural development and the improvement of agricultural structures.

697. A call for proposals for pilot or demonstration projects for women in a rural context was published in the Official Journal of the European Communities in September 1996.[1] The proposals received – more than 400 by the end of February 1997 – were scrutinised in the course of the year. The Commission's decision on the projects selected will be made early in 1998.

Agricultural research

698. In 1997 agricultural research was funded from the Community research and technological development (RTD) budget under two specific programmes:

(1) AIR: agriculture and agro-industry, including fisheries, 1990-94;[2]

(2) FAIR: agriculture and fisheries, including agro-industry, food technologies, forestry, aquaculture and rural development, 1994-98.[3]

699. Also in 1997 final reports were received and final payments made in respect of nine projects under the now concluding AIR programme.

700. A significant part (ECU 260 million) of the ECU 650 million budget of the ongoing FAIR programme is for agriculture, forestry and rural development.

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1 OJ C 284, 27.9.1996, p. 21.
2 OJ L 265, 21.9.1991.
3 OJ L 334, 22.12.1994.

701. The figures and publications available indicate that the 43 projects selected from the first wave[1] of 520 FAIR submissions in 1995, for which ECU 43 million was available, are on target towards finding solutions to some of the problems faced by the common agricultural policy and rural development policy.

702. The 77 projects resulting from the 518 submissions concerning agriculture, forestry and rural development that were received in 1996 as part of the second wave of FAIR[2] attracted funding totalling ECU 62 million and are now under way.

703. By the closing date of the third wave of FAIR in 1997[3] a total of 338 submissions had arrived and were competing for funding totalling ECU 46 million. Altogether, 63 projects concerning scientific research in agriculture, forestry and rural development were selected. A further eight projects were placed in reserve and may be financed if savings are made in the funding of the main group of projects.

Research into transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs)

704. As a first major step in the 'research into transmissible spongiform encephalopathies action plan' adopted by the Commission on 13 November 1996 in the light of the conclusions of a group of scientists led by Professor Weissmann, a specific call for proposals was issued from 17 December 1996 to 14 February 1997,[4] in the field of 'Agriculture, forestry and rural development'. This took place in the context of the FAIR programme, with a total appropriation of ECU 8.8 million. Altogether, 24 proposals were received, eight of which were selected for funding. Major efforts are being deployed, in particular as regards the development of diagnostic tests on live animals and carcasses, the analysis of genetic factors affecting differences in the sensitivity to BSE and scrapie, and studies aimed at evaluating the transmission of TSEs to various species.

705. The specific call for proposals in respect of FAIR was followed by a joint call for proposals involving the Biomed, Biotech and FAIR specific programmes. This was issued on 29 April 1997 and was closed on 15 July 1997.[5] The Commission's proposal that a total financial appropriation of ECU 35 million be allocated to this chapter was endorsed by the Council and Parliament in connection with some supplementary funding for the current Community framework research programme. A total of 66 proposals was received, 23 of which were placed on priority lists as

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[1] OJ C 357, 15.12.1994.
[2] OJ C 337, 15.12.1995.
[3] OJ C 381, 17.12.1996.
[4] OJ C 381, 17.12.1996.
[5] OJ C 134, 29.4.1997.

proposals whose scientific worth made them suitable for consideration as possible recipients of Community funding.

Genetic resources in agriculture

706. Regulation (EC) No 1467/94 on the conservation, characterisation, collection and utilisation of genetic resources in agriculture concerns a five-year programme with a budget of ECU 20 million.[1] The objectives are to help ensure and improve the conservation, characterisation, documentation, evaluation and utilisation of plant and animal genetic resources useful to agriculture in the EU.

707. The number of proposals selected as part of the first and second calls for proposals for EC funding in 1995 and 1996 was ten and five respectively. In view of the reduced budget available in 1997 (ECU 0.2 million), action focused on accompanying measures, with the organisation of meetings and workshops on the conservation of genetic resources. A third call for proposals (attracting EC funding in 1997) took place in the second half of 1996.

[1] OJ L 159, 28.6.1994, p. 1.

V – Financing of the CAP in 1997

The EAGGF Guarantee Section

708. The 1997 financial year has to be seen against the general background of budget austerity in the Member States. The budgetary authority made an across-the-board cut in EAGGF Guarantee Section appropriations of the order of ECU 1 billion, while keeping the allocation for the beef sector unchanged, thus maintaining the total appropriations at ECU 40 805 million, i.e. in line with the initial 1996 budget of ECU 40 828 million. Expenditure nonetheless remained within the overall budget limit. This result was achieved thanks, among other things, to an under-utilisation of appropriations for the beef sector of the order of ECU 800 million (on account of less intervention buying-in and little 'early' slaughtering of calves) and for sheepmeat and goatmeat of nearly ECU 600 million (market prices remained high, so the level of premiums payable was lower). There was also underutilisation of appropriations for sugar (amounting to ECU 200 million, less sugar being exported under the quota system) and for cereals (here again totalling ECU 200 million, as a result of less intervention buying-in), and also the additional quota for exceeding the milk quota was charged, amounting to around ECU 460 million. A sufficient margin thus resulted to finance the 50 % advance on the aid for oilseed crops for 1997 (ECU 1 300 million), payment of which was not allowed for when the budget was drawn up, and to cover market expenditure of the order of ECU 470 million under the 1997 budget under the heading of special measures to eradicate classical swine fever, which broke out at the beginning of 1997 and spread widely, particularly in the Netherlands, as the year went on.

709. 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 ecu/dollar exchange rate, may have a major influence on expenditure.

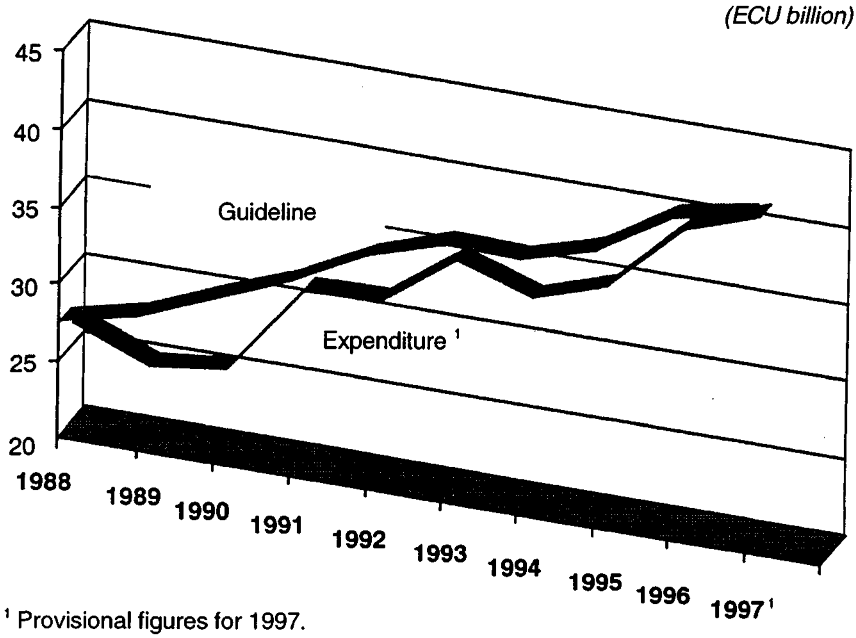
710. Furthermore, budget forecasts by the Commission depend heavily on forecasts of expenditure, as well as some production forecasts, to be drawn up and submitted to the Commission by the Member States in accordance with Community legislation. The Commission is looking at possible ways of improving the conditions of financial administration and is implementing a programme to this end; the Commission is asking Member States to play their part in this effort by complying with the relevant rules, i.e. by improving the quality of information provided and supplying it more promptly.

Budgetary discipline

The guideline

711. Like previous years, 1997 is subject to the requirements of budgetary discipline, and in particular to compliance with the guideline resulting from the agreement reached at the Brussels European Council meeting in February 1988 and extended to 1999 on the same basis at the Edinburgh European Council in December 1992. In order to curb CAP expenditure, the guideline limits its annual rate of increase.

Trend of EAGGF Guarantee Section — Expenditure



[1] Provisional figures for 1997.

Sources: DG VI, EAGGF.

Figure 15

712. The general trend in EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure since 1991 can be summarised as follows:

EAGGF Guarantee Section

(ECU million)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Guideline	32 511	35 039	36 657	36 465	37 944	40 828	41 805
Expenditure financed within the guideline	30 961	31 119	34 590	32 970	34 503	39 108	40 805 [2]
Margin	1 550	3 920	2 067	3 495	3 441	1 720	1 000 [2]
Total expenditure [1]	31 784	31 950	34 590	32 970	34 503	39 108	40 805 [2]

[1] All types of expenditure have been financed within the guideline as from 1993.
[2] Provisional.

713. The guideline for 1997 was set at ECU 41 805 million (not including the appropriations entered in the monetary reserve (ECU 500 million). The estimated requirement on which the preliminary draft budget was based was within the guideline. However, the budgetary authority applied a reduction across the board of ECU 1 billion and adopted a budget of ECU 40 805 million, roughly equal to the 1996 initial budget of ECU 40 828 million.

714. Figure 15 shows the trend of the guideline from 1988 to 1997 and of expenditure from 1988 to 1997, together with the appropriations entered in the 1997 budget.

The monetary reserve

715. The operating mechanisms for this reserve are set out on page 139 of the 1995 Report on the Agricultural Situation.

716. In accordance with the Council decision on budgetary discipline, the ecu/dollar parity used for the 1997 financial year is equal to the average dollar parity for January, February and March 1996, USD 1 = ECU 0.78. The average quotation for the dollar from 1 August 1996 to 31 July 1997 was ECU 0.84, giving rise to savings of ECU 244 million. The part of the savings in excess of the ECU 200 million threshold will be the subject of a proposal for a transfer to the monetary reserve.

The EAGGF in the general budget

717. In the general budget of the European Union for the 1997 financial year, totalling ECU 80 880 million (in payment appropriations entered in the 1997 budget), ECU 41 305 million in payment appropriations (including the monetary reserve and the appropriations entered in Chapter

B0-40 'provisions'), i.e. 51 %, was allocated to the EAGGF Guarantee Section. In 1996, EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure accounted for 48 % of general budget expenditure.

718. The trend of the share of EAGGF Guarantee Section budget in the general budget since 1988 is shown in Figure 16, which shows an overall reduction of that share as a result of the development of other common policies and a determination to curb agricultural spending.

Expenditure

719. Essentially, the EAGGF Guarantee Section finances expenditure on the common organisation of the agricultural markets, comprising:

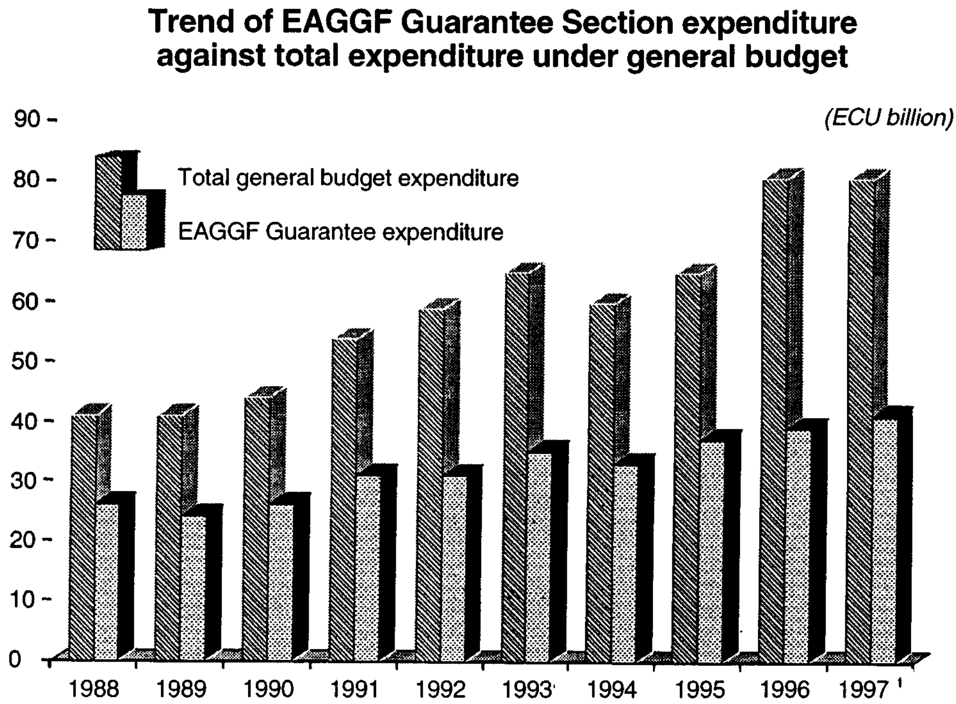
- market support (ECU 11 668.7 million in 1996);
- direct aids (ECU 27 807.4 million in 1996).

720. Market support covers export refunds (ECU 5 699.8 million in 1996), storage (ECU 1 391.6 million in 1996), guidance premiums (ECU 886.6 million in 1996), processing and marketing aids (ECU 1 433.5 million in 1996), consumption aids (ECU 1 636.6 million in 1996), withdrawals and similar operations (ECU 111.9 million in 1996) and other expenditure (ECU 508.7 million in 1996).

721. Direct aid – price compensation – is thus currently by far the largest item of expenditure; it consists of, in particular, direct aid for producers under the reform (arable crops: ECU 15 838.1 million in 1996, beef/veal: ECU 3 809.2 million in 1996)

722. 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, certain specific measures for the management of the agricultural markets, such as the distribution of agricultural products to the needy in the European Union, 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 (Poseican) and the Aegean islands. In connection with the CAP reform, mention should also be made of the accompanying measures to assist producers in their efforts to protect the environment, maintain the countryside, develop the use of forest resources or transfer their holdings with a view to early retirement.

723. Figure 17 shows the major changes that have followed the reform, indicating the level of the main types of financing in 1996 as compared with the pre-reform situation; this demonstrates the fall in storage expenditure following the measures to improve the situation of the markets, the lower expenditure on refunds and the greater proportion devoted to new forms of aid introduced or developed by the reform.



[1] Budget appropriations.

Sources: DG VI, EAGGF.

Figure 16

Breakdown of appropriations by sector

724. Figure 18 shows the breakdown of appropriations entered in the 1997 budget.

725. It should be noted that Chapter 10 of the 1997 budget (arable crops) covers appropriations for cereals, oilseeds and protein plants; aid per hectare (including set-aside) makes up a very significant proportion of this expenditure (ECU 15 046 million).

726. The increase in appropriations allocated to Chapter B1-21 (beef and veal) to provide for the expenditure needed for the eradication of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and income support for cattle farmers meant that the share of this sector in the total of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure rose sharply. Supplementary expenditure for 1997 is put at around ECU 1.2

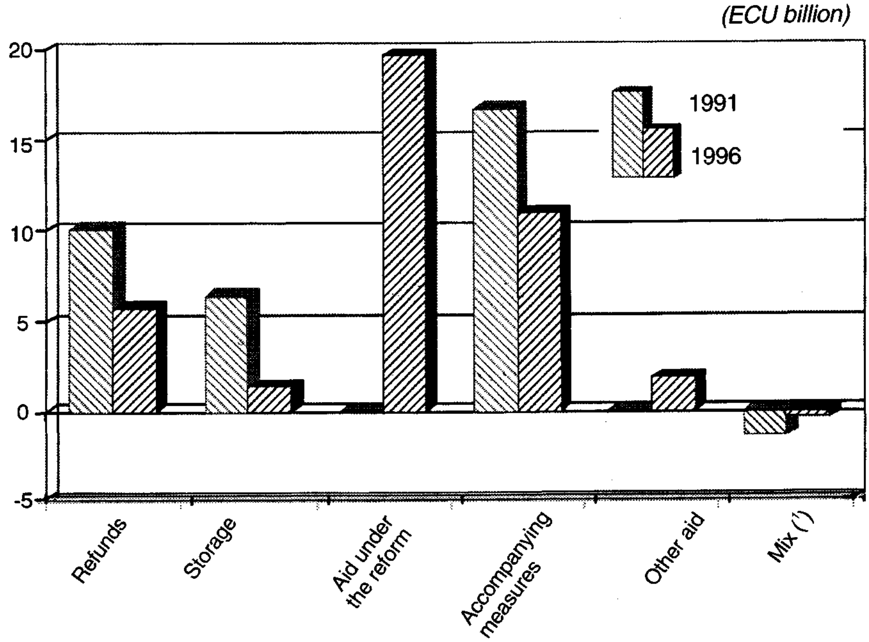
billion. This figure does not include expenditure on refunds and public storage since it is difficult to isolate the part accounted for by the BSE crisis in such expenditure.

727. Trends in EAGGF expenditure by sector and Member State, the detailed breakdown of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure and appropriations under the 1997 budget by product group and type are shown in Tables 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.4.3 and 3.4.4 (statistical annex to the Report).

Public storage

728. As indicated in Table 3.4.5 (statistical annex to the Report), between 31 December 1995 and 31 December 1996 the book value of products in storage showed a slight increase on 1995 after falling from ECU 1 133.4 million in 1994 to ECU 501.6 million in 1995, a decrease of 56 %. At the end of 1996 the total stood at ECU 552.5 million, reflecting a slight increase of 10 %.

EAGGF Guarantee Section
Expenditure by type



(1) 'Negative' expenditure, comprising amounts recovered in accounts clearances, milk levy.

Sources: DG VI, EAGGF.

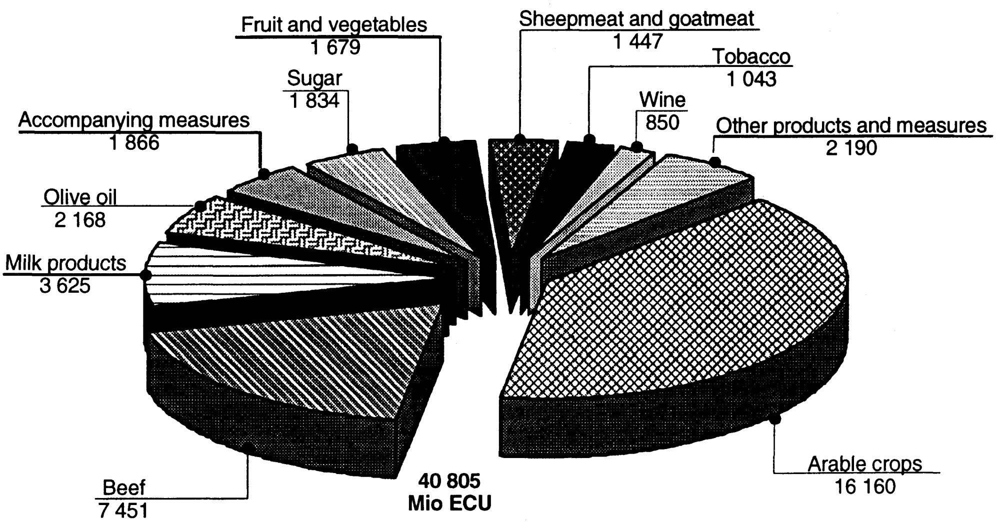
Figure 17

729. This development results from:

- a marked reduction (79 %) in all cereal stocks; stocks of sorghum and non-bread common wheat were entirely eliminated;
- a 62 % decrease in olive oil stocks and the abolition of intervention for tobacco;
- a major increase (80 %) in stocks of milk products;
- a very substantial increase (96 %) in beef stocks following buying-in to support the beef and veal market (see below).

Sectoral breakdown of EAGGF Guarantee Section appropriations 1997 expenditure

(million ECU)



Sources: DG VI, EAGGF.

Figure 18

730. During the first half of 1997 the trend was as follows:

- the impact of intervention buying-in of beef continued to make itself felt; the value of stocks rose from ECU 294.7 million on 31 December 1996 to ECU 467.7 million on 30 June 1997;

– stocks of skimmed-milk powder and butter increased.

731. It should be noted that the possibility of buying in tobacco was terminated in 1995; the last stocks were eliminated in 1996.

732. These trends are shown in Figure 19.

Clearance of accounts

733. The clearance of the EAGGF Guarantee Section accounts represents the definitive recognition of expenditure incurred by Member States under the common agricultural policy following verification of the annual statements, on-the-spot checks on various files and a significant number of administrative and physical checks carried out by the competent authorities of the Member States.

734. The Commission adopted decisions on 23 April and 30 July 1997 on the clearance of Member States' accounts for expenditure financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section for the 1993 financial year.

735. Under the new clearance procedure, the Commission adopted decisions on the clearance of Member States' accounts (actual accounting aspect) for expenditure financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section for the 1996 financial year on 5 May and 30 July 1997.

736. The finalisation of the clearance of accounts for 1994 is under way, and dialogues have taken place with the Member States concerning clearance of the 1995 accounts.

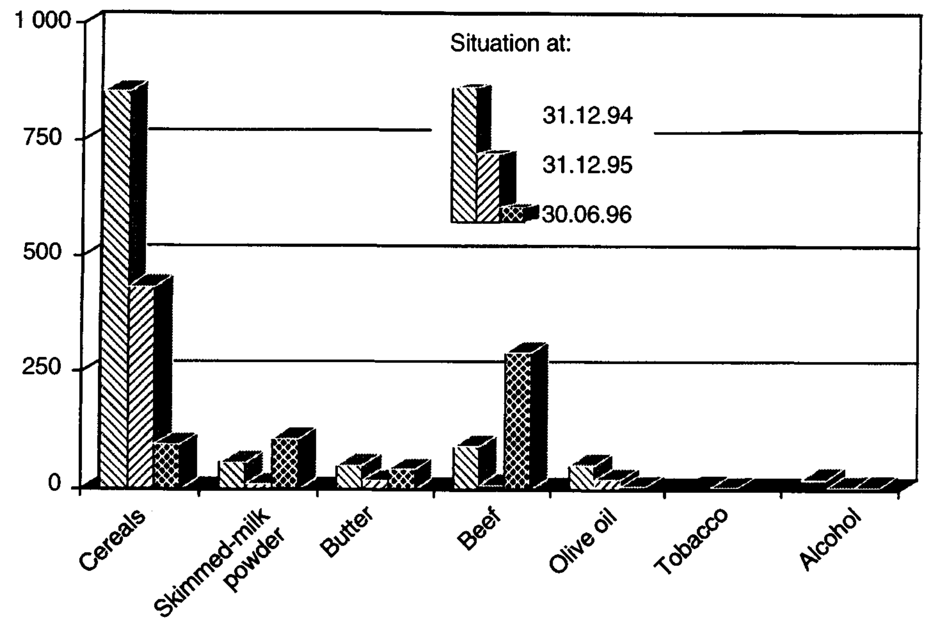
737. The Commission also carried out checks on expenditure of ECU 39 billion declared for the 1996 budget year at the paying agencies and at the bodies responsible for verifying the compliance of claims with Community rules.

738. During 1997, the Commission staff gave their views on the first year of application of Regulations (EC) Nos 1287/95 and 1663/95 on the new clearance of accounts procedure. Most of the Member States had complied by 15 October 1996 with all the criteria laid down in Community legislation concerning the approval of their paying agencies and, in particular, the establishment of a central coordination body, the certification of their accounts, the establishment of internal auditing bodies at paying agencies, and the systematisation of their administration, control and payment procedures. Some Member States still have work to do in connection with this.

739. Details of the clearance procedure are published by the Commission every year in the financial report on the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The 1996 report[1] describes the activities of the conciliation body set up by the reform of the accounts clearance procedure.

Book value of products held by intervention agencies

(million ECU)



Sources: DG VI, EAGGF.

Figure 19

Expenditure on agricultural markets in 1997

740. The uptake of appropriations for the 1997 financial year[2] totalled ECU 40 423 million, i.e. 99.1% of the budget appropriations. At the end of the financial year, appropriations of ECU 310.0 million remained unused. This balance is reduced by ECU 286.0 million on the basis

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[1] Twenty-sixth Financial Report 1996 (COM (97) 589 final).

[2] The EAGGF Guarantee Section's financial year begins on 16 October and ends on 15 October of the following year.

of a transfer of ECU 20 million from Chapter B0-40 to subsection B1 and a transfer of ECU 44 million to the monetary reserve.

741. Underutilisation was mainly in the chapters covering beef and veal (– ECU 870.6 million), sheepmeat and goatmeat (– ECU 553.9 million) and milk and milk products (– ECU 523.6 million). The underutilisation in the case of beef and veal can be explained by the fact that consumption picked up despite the BSE crisis, so there was less intervention buying-in than expected (350 000 tonnes instead of 530 000 tonnes). In the case of sheepmeat and goatmeat the main reason was that higher market prices reduced the need for appropriations for the basic ewe premium. As for milk and milk products, the main reasons for underutilisation were the revenue from additional levies and the very low level of export refunds for cheese.

742. Two chapters (arable crops and pigmeat) show substantial overutilisation. In the case of arable crops this stems from the Council's failure to reach a decision to postpone payment of aid per hectare for oilseeds for the 1997/98 marketing year to the 1998 financial year, which led to additional expenditure of ECU 1 313 million in 1997. As for pigmeat, the Commission faced substantial expenditure, totalling some ECU 400 million, on compensation for producers in connection with the measures taken to deal with the outbreak of classical swine fever, which was particularly virulent in the Netherlands. Developments in the ecu/dollar parity resulted in savings of ECU 244 million as the parity on which the budget was calculated was USD 1 = ECU 0.78, whereas the actual average rate was USD 1 = ECU 0.84.

The EAGGF Guidance Section

743. 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 1996, 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 and in accordance with the principles of partnership and subsidiarity between the Commission and the Member States.

744. The current programming period, which covers 1994 to 1999, is marked by consolidation of the principles which governed the first period following reform of the Funds. It also includes some simplification of procedures, for example Regulation (EC) No 951/97[1] (on improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural products). Regulation (EC) No 950/97[2] on

[1] OJ L 142, 2.6.1997, p. 22 (former Regulation (EEC) No 866/90).
[2] OJ L 142, 2.6.1997, p. 1 (former Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91).

improving the efficiency of agricultural structures amended the relevant rules so that financing is based on a multiannual programme as for the other objectives, thus harmonising the financial mechanisms. In this way the Community schemes implemented by the Member States, which account for a significant part of financing by the Guidance Section (farm improvement plans, compensatory allowances, etc.) give rise to reimbursements subject to the limits laid down in the corresponding multiannual programmes.

745. 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, Interreg II and Peace and measures financed under Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 and transitional measures.

Financing

746. EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure by Member State during the period 1991 to 1996 is shown in the table below.

EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure (commitment appropriations)

(ECU million)

Member State	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Belgique/België	30.488	28.178	41.702	37.598	40.0	39.9
Danmark	18.038	23.518	19.986	42.491	16.7	29.1
Deutschland	200.192	253.758	348.724	700.181	807.9	805.1
Ελλάδα (Elláda)	274.205	392.200	402.853	266.288	463.8	328.3
España	514.155	633.600	412.906	544.770	709.5	695.0
France	425.262	554.359	633.502	619.763	347.8	526.3
Ireland	168.501	194.510	165.709	178.317	157.3	261.1
Italia	326.511	375.874	624.978	263.187	454.2	428.1
Luxembourg	6.666	6.362	9.014	9.802	6.0	4.3
Nederland	20.496	21.899	19.526	32.068	13.1	27.3
Österreich	–	–	–	0.000	97.7	122.6
Portugal	313.402	289.775	313.946	510.490	282.7	379.5
Suomi/Finland	–	–	–	0.000	109.8	102.4
Sverige	–	–	–	0.000	24.7	65.4
United Kingdom	110.243	100.781	99.495	130.470	74.1	116.0
Others					3.7	4.1
Total	2 408.159	2 874.814	3 093.397[1]	3 335.425	3 609.1	3 934.5

[1] Including ECU 975 000 of multi-country funding.

747. It is also interesting to note the breakdown of the Structural Funds 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 certain limited areas);
- Objective 6 (Nordic regions), following the accession of the new Member States.

748. The following table also shows, for 1994, 1995 and 1996, expenditure under the Community initiatives and under Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 (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).

749. Expenditure under Objective 1, which had increased since 1991, stabilised at the end of the first period and then rose again in 1994, 1995 and 1996.

Expenditure trend by objective

(ECU million)

Objective	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Community support framework						
Obj. 1 (regions lagging behind)	1 440.827	1 634.683	1 599.218	1 904.274	2 395.2	2 416.5
Obj. 5a (agricultural structures)	631.252	701.333	923.884	1 131.599	655.9	802.4
Obj. 5b (rural areas)	260.152	475.798	508.644	271.836	249.5	508.4
Obj. 6 (Nordic areas)					47.7	44.7
Community initiatives						
Leader	Included under other headings			2.667	235.9	83.1
Interreg				4.249	12.8	31.3
Regis				0.005	4.1	17.0
Envireg				5.849	0.0	0.0
Peace					1.3	8.1
Posei				0.000	0.0	0.0
Art. 8 of Reg. 4256/88				5.184	0.6	15.4
Transitional measures	75.928	63.000	61.655 [1]	9.762	10.3	7.6
Total	2 408.159	2 874.814	3 093.397 [1]	3 335.425	3 609.1	3 934.5

[1] Including ECU 975 000 of multi-country funding.

750. Expenditure under Objective 5(a) was fairly stable during this period, peaking in 1994 as a result of a change in the system of financing the 'indirect' measures (former Regulation 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, then caught up again in 1996.

751. Since transitional measures are being wound up, expenditure on them has fallen since 1991.

752. While the amounts under Objectives 1 and 5(b) for 1991 to 1993 include measures under the Community support frameworks and also those taken under the Community initiatives and Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88, from 1994 onwards amounts for the latter are shown separately.

Implementation of the budget

753. In terms of the appropriations available, including those originally entered in the budget, the amending budget following enlargement, transfers and carryovers (ECU 3 987.2 million in commitment appropriations and ECU 4 093.1 million in payment appropriations), implementation of the 1996 budget for the whole of the EAGGF Guidance Section was 98.7 % for commitment appropriations and 86.3 % for payment appropriations.

754. The appropriations in the 1997 budget amount to ECU 4 253.1 million for commitments and ECU 3 761.8 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 (EEC) No 3575/90 to the new German *Länder* and sums for implementation of the programmes in the most remote areas included in the 'Structural Funds' chapter. The total of commitment appropriations does not include those for measures in the fisheries sector, since this is separate from agriculture.

Agricultural own resources

755. The EAGGF forms an integral part of the European Union's budget; its appropriations are therefore decided in accordance with the budgetary procedures in the same way as other Community expenditure.

Trend in revenue
Charges accruing to the European Union's own resources from the common agricultural policy

(ECU million)

Type of charge	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Levies	1 206.8	1 029.1	922.5	844.3	810.1	873.4
Sugar levies, of which	1 002.4	1 115.3	1 382.1	1 316.3	1 213.7	1 366.0
– production [1]	606.8	698.4	809.9	766.2	711.5	842.4
– storage costs	388.6	416.7	572.2	542.0	490.8	513.4
– other	7.0	0.2	0.0	7.8	11.4	10.0
Total	2 209.2	2 144.4	2 304.6	2 160.6	2 023.8	2 239.4

[1] Including the additional elimination levy.

756. The agricultural policy also generates revenue in the form of sums collected under the common organisation of markets. This revenue, which forms part of the Union's own resources, consists of:

- levies, which are variable charges on imports of agricultural products covered by the common organisation of the markets and coming from third countries; such charges are intended to compensate for the difference between prices on the world market and those agreed within the Community. Following the Agreement on Agriculture under the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, levies were replaced by fixed import duties as from 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; they ensure that farmers and sugar manufacturers finance the cost of disposing of the Community sugar which is surplus to domestic consumption.

757. It should be noted that there are other sources of agricultural income: under the common organisation of the market for milk and milk products, producers pay an additional levy if milk production quotas are exceeded. This revenue does not, however, form part of the Community's own resources, but is considered to be part of the measures to stabilise the agricultural markets. It is deducted directly from agricultural expenditure in the sectors concerned for the financial year in question.

VI – External relations

United States

758. In accordance with the 1996 exchange of letters between the EU and the US on a settlement for cereals and rice, a cumulative recovery system for rice was introduced in July 1997, on a trial basis, and a tariff rate quota for malting barley was established for 1996.

759. Discussions are continuing for a comprehensive EU/US wine agreement, which would give improved protection for EU designations of origin and would authorise imports of US wines made using certain oenological practices not approved in the EU.

760. Bilateral consultations took place on the EU support measures for canned fruit.

761. Negotiations were concluded on a bilateral veterinary equivalence agreement covering sanitary measures affecting trade in live animals and animal products and the Commission forwarded a proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the agreement.

762. Discussions continued between the Commission and the US authorities in an effort to address US concerns on the trade implications of the EU decision on specified risk materials.

763. Bilateral consultations took place on EU exports of wheat gluten to the US. The Corn Gluten Feed Monitoring Group continued to meet regularly.

Canada

764. In December 1996 the EU and Canada signed a political declaration and action plan, designed, *inter alia,* to strengthen and expand EU-Canada economic and trade relations. Under the terms of the plan, both sides agreed to exchange inventories of barriers to trade by October 1997 in an effort to facilitate trade in goods and services and to further reduce or eliminate tariff and non-tariff barriers.

765. Discussions continued between the Commission and the Canadian authorities in an effort to resolve problems in the interpretation and application of the Community WTO commitments on cereal tariffs.

766. In March 1997 the EU and Canada reached an agreement in principle on a draft text for a new equivalence agreement concerning veterinary measures relating to trade. The adoption procedure was delayed due to the EU's concern over Canada's new import restrictions on bovine products introduced in the wake of the BSE crisis.

Mexico

767. The first round of negotiations towards the conclusion of a new political, economic and trade agreement between the EU and the United Mexican States took place in Brussels in June 1997. The talks resulted in a draft Agreement on Economic Partnership, Political Coordination and Cooperation and a draft Interim Agreement on Trade and Trade-related Aspects. Discussions will begin in the latter part of 1997 on the detailed aspects of the agreements following the full ratification of the Agreements by the Council.

768. On 27 May 1997, the European Union and the Government of the United Mexican States signed an agreement on the mutual recognition and protection of designations for spirit drinks. The purpose of the agreement is the mutual protection of designations of spirituous beverages produced on the territory of the two parties. This agreement is the first of its kind to have been signed with a Latin American country.

Mercosur and Chile

769. At the meeting of the EU/Mercosur Joint Committee set up by the Interregional Framework Agreement between the European Community and Mercosur signed in December 1995, it was stressed that the Framework Agreement was to be applied on a provisional basis pending ratification. In this context details of the commercial objectives laid down in the Agreement were worked out, and the organs established since the Agreement was signed were confirmed, particularly the Joint Subcommittee on Trade.

770. This Subcommittee was instructed to look at trade issues with the assistance of the three working groups. The agricultural sector was to be studied by the working group on commodities, which was due to complete its analysis of the trade situation by the end of 1997.

771. The same procedure is also under way with regard to trade between the EU and Chile.

Japan and the Republic of Korea

772. Work 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. In March 1997 Commissioner Fischler undertook a six-day visit to Japan, accompanied by 20 senior European business executives, to promote European agricultural and food exports to Japan and to strengthen contacts with the Japanese Government. The visit was judged to have been very successful. Serious difficulties arose as a consequence of Korea's decision to impose a restrictive quota, in March 1997, for imports of milk-powder blends (for which the EU is the dominant supplier) under the WTO safeguards procedures. The EU does not accept the validity of these measures, and consultations with Korea are continuing.

New Zealand

773. On 17 December 1996 the Council adopted a decision on the conclusion of an Agreement between the European Union and New Zealand on sanitary measures applicable to trade in live animals and animal products. This agreement is the first of its kind between the Community and a third country and is designed to reduce existing regulatory barriers still further. It puts into practice the provisions of the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and will facilitate trade between the European Community and New Zealand in live animals and animal products through progressive recognition of the equivalence of sanitary measures, acceptance of the regionalisation principle and the improvement of communication and cooperation.

774. Discussions also took place on the definition of butter eligible for reduced duty within a WTO tariff quota.

Republic of South Africa

775. South Africa became a full beneficiary of the generalised system of preferences in 1997.

776. Based on Council negotiating directives, the process towards a free trade agreement with South Africa continued at technical and ministerial levels. The South African Minister for Agriculture, Derek Hanekom, met Commissioner Fischler on 27 June 1997 to consolidate progress on the negotiations and to address bilateral trade issues. Both sides expressed an interest in accelerating progress leading to a comprehensive bilateral agreement establishing a free trade area between the EU and South Africa. This would cover trade, development and a series of other aspects of cooperation based on three principles: full WTO compatibility, respect for sensitive interests and products, and benefits for the southern African region.

777. A separate exercise aimed at establishing an agreement on wines and spirits between the EU and South Africa has been started.

Central and eastern European countries (CEECs)

778. In the first part of the year, negotiations were concluded for the adaptation of the trade concessions contained in the Europe Agreements (Association Agreements) with the Visegrad countries (Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia), Bulgaria, Romania, and with the Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania). This adaptation was to take account of EU enlargement and the results of the GATT Uruguay Round.

779. For the Visegrad countries, Bulgaria and Romania, existing autonomous measures providing for the maintenance of concessions to these countries were extended from 1 January 1997, and were then superseded from 1 July 1997 by new autonomous measures introducing in full the results of the negotiations. For the Baltic States, autonomous measures introduced from 1 July 1996 continued to apply. Both sets of measures will remain in force until the Additional Protocols to the Europe Agreements have been finally adopted.

780. The new Europe Agreement with Slovenia, which included reciprocal agricultural concessions, entered into force on 1 January 1997. A Cooperation Agreement with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), involving Community tariff concessions, was signed on 29 April 1997, with a view to its entry into force at the end of the year.

781. Negotiations for wine and spirits agreements with the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia continued, as well as the renegotiation of the current agreements with Bulgaria and Romania.

782. Negotiations for veterinary, phytosanitary and animal welfare equivalence agreements with the Visegrad countries, Bulgaria and Romania continued, and those with the Czech Republic were completed.

783. The Commission published its opinions on the applications of 10 CEECs for EU membership and made certain proposals (in the framework of its Agenda 2000 documents) with regard to pre-accession financial assistance (including for agriculture) for the CEECs.

Mediterranean countries

784. Under the Euro-Mediterranean partnership agreed with the EU's Mediterranean partners in November 1995 in Barcelona, new Association Agreements are to be negotiated, which will replace the Cooperation Agreements of the 1970s. Negotiations with Tunisia, Israel and Morocco were concluded in 1995. In 1997, an agreement was concluded with the Palestinian Authority. Negotiations are being held with Algeria, Jordan, Egypt and Lebanon. The agreement with Jordan should be signed by the end of 1997. Exploratory talks with Syria were held in 1997, and negotiations may start in 1998. The new agreements with Israel, Morocco, Tunisia and the Palestinians will enter into force after ratification by national parliaments, probably in 1998. These agreements will serve to enhance trade and provide for reciprocal trade concessions on agricultural products.

785. The reciprocal concessions on agriculture in the new agreements with Israel and with the Palestinian Authority came into force on an interim basis in 1996 and 1997 respectively. Specific decisions on certain products were also taken to anticipate certain provisions of the new agreements with Morocco and Tunisia in order to maintain traditional flows of agricultural goods.

786. Negotiations with Turkey on adjustments to the preferential arrangements on agriculture were completed in 1997. These adjustments extend the preferential regime for Turkish goods imported into the EU; they also provide for reciprocal 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. The package should enter into force in 1998, with some elements being applied from September 1997.

787. Conclusions were reached in 1996 in negotiations with Cyprus to take account of the consequences of Uruguay Round implementation, with a view to being adopted in 1997 and applied from 1 January 1998.

EFTA countries

788. The European Union continued in 1997 its negotiations with Switzerland on the conclusion of a new bilateral agricultural agreement. These negotiations are being conducted on the basis of a general negotiating mandate in six other sectors. The negotiations on agriculture centre on mutual tariff concessions and the reduction of the technical barriers to trade (in particular in the veterinary, plant health, wine and spirits sectors).

789. Conclusion of the agreement will depend on the progress of negotiations in the other sectors, in accordance with the Council directives, which provide for the interlinking of the various fields.

790. In 1997, the EU held negotiations with Norway on the conclusion of a new bilateral agreement in the agricultural sector. These negotiations, based on the principle of reciprocity, are aimed at extending the concessions provided for in the existing agreements and promoting greater liberalisation of trade in the sector.

Multilateral cooperation and international organisations

World Trade Organisation (WTO)

791. The first biennial WTO Ministerial Meeting took place in Singapore from 9 to 13 December 1996, to assess the implementation of the members' commitments under the WTO. The Conference noted that progress had been made in advancing the reform programme in agriculture, including the implementation of agreed market access concessions and domestic support and export subsidy commitments. The Ministers approved the report of the Committee on Agriculture which states that :

792. "The negotiations to continue the reform process referred to in Article 20 of the Agreement on Agriculture will be conducted in conformity with the timetable and all other provisions contained in that Article. Useful experience will be gained by the Committee on Agriculture to further pursue in 1997 and thereafter:

- the assessment of the compliance with these commitments, taking into account the need for full and timely compliance; and
- a process of analysis and information exchange, in accordance with all relevant provisions of the Agreement on Agriculture.

793. This will allow WTO Members to better understand the issues involved and to identify their interests in respect of them before undertaking the mandated negotiations laid down in Article 20."

794. In 1997 the WTO Committee on Agriculture held regular meetings and several informal consultations at which progress in the implementation of commitments negotiated under the Uruguay Round was reviewed.

795. The WTO Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures is monitoring the implementation of the commitments of WTO members, working on guidelines on consistency, and developing a monitoring system on the process of international harmonisation. The European Commission participated actively in the work of both committees.

Accession to World Trade Organisation

796. The Commission negotiated with acceding countries regarding the agricultural aspects of accession to the WTO, with the main focus on China, Taiwan, Russia, the Baltic States, the newly independent States of the former USSR and Saudi Arabia.

WTO consultations and dispute settlement

797. The panel established at the request of Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and the United States to examine the EU banana regime issued its report on 22 May 1997. The EC appealed against the report to the Appellate Body, which issued its report on 9 September 1997. The Appellate Body found that certain aspects of the EC banana regime were not in conformity with WTO provisions.

798. A panel established at the request of the United States, and subsequently also of Canada, to examine EU measures prohibiting the use in livestock farming of growth-promoting hormones issued its report on 18 August 1997. The EU subsequently appealed against the report to the Appellate Body.

799. At the request of Brazil, a panel was established concerning the import of poultry into the EU.

800. The EU participated as a third party in consultations requested by the United States with the Philippines on the latter's management of pigmeat and poultry tariff quotas.

801. The EU held two rounds of consultations with Japan under Article XXII of GATT concerning administration of the import arrangements for pigmeat.

802. The EU held consultations with Korea in September 1997 under Article XXII of GATT on the restrictive quotas imposed on imports of milk-powder blends under the WTO Agreement on Safeguards. Australia participated as a third party.

The generalised system of preferences (GSP)

803. The provisions of the Council Regulation applying the new multiannual generalised system of preferences (GSP) for agricultural products entered into force on 1 January 1997. The aim of the GSP is to foster the integration of developing countries into the world economy and the multilateral trading system. The new scheme grants preferential access to Community markets for a wide range of agricultural products from the developing countries. It focuses on the needs of the poorest of the beneficiary countries by transferring preferences gradually from the more advanced to the least developed countries (LDCs), which benefit from zero duty on exports to EU markets for all products included in the GSP.

FAO

804. As a member of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, the Union participated fully in the work of the various bodies within the organisation, including meetings of the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on World Food Security, the Committee on Commodity Problems and the Committee on Forestry, presenting its agricultural policy and approach to food security. It took part in the technical consultations on the revision on the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) (Rome, 13-17 January), aimed, among other things, at bringing it into line with the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round. It also played an active part in the seventh session of the Commission on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Rome, 15-23 May). At this conference the Commission acknowledged the progress made towards revision of the international undertaking in this field. It also took account of the importance for agriculture and world food security of conservation and the sustainable use of plant genetic resources and also stressed the need for high-level participation by governments in further work.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

805. The EU continued to play an active part in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), particularly in the Committee for Agriculture and several working parties such as those on agricultural policies and markets, East/West economic relations in agriculture, agriculture and trade, agriculture and the environment, export credit, seed certification, standards for fruit and vegetables, etc. It also played a prominent role in the Council Group on Rural Development, based on a multisectoral approach in this area. The Union also contributed to compiling reports reviewing the agricultural situation and outlook in the OECD countries and the report reviewing countries whose economies are undergoing transition (central and eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, China and Mongolia).

International Sugar Organisation (ISO)

806. At its Council meeting on 29 May 1997, the International Sugar Organisation adopted a medium-term strategy, giving practical guidelines for the implementation of the 1992 International Sugar Agreement, which was also extended unchanged for a further two years to 31 December 1999.

International Grains Agreement (IGA)

807. The International Grains Agreement, 1995, consists of two separate legal instruments: the Grains Trade Convention, 1995, and the Food Aid Convention, 1995. Both conventions will remain in force until 30 June 1998.

808. Negotiations on their extension or replacement by a new convention started in autumn 1997.

Food aid

809. The European Union continued to implement its aid programme for developing countries and aid organisations.

810. Under the 1995 Food Aid Convention, of which the European Community and its Member States are signatories, the minimum annual contribution in wheat equivalent is 1 755 000 tonnes. The quantities to be supplied in 1996 remained virtually unchanged.

811. In Regulation (EC) No 1292/96 of 27 June 1996, the Council established a new framework for food aid policy and administration and a list of countries and organisations eligible for Community aid.

VII – 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 (e.g. cereals), all the possibilities are used. For other products (e.g. potatoes) only some are used, 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 the 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. Present report was based on data available on 15 November 1997.

Contents
Statistical data and tables

□ = New table

Remark: The following tables of *The Agricultural Situation in the European Union – 1996* have not been repeated: 3.5.7.7, 4.4.5.2.

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
% TVA	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	Utilized 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	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization 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) Nos 3180/78 and 3181/78 of 18 December 1978) brought in the ecu as 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:

$$100 \times \text{Anti-log}\left[\log\left(\frac{\text{statistic for year T+N}}{\text{statistic for year T}}\right) \div \text{N}\right] - 100 = \%\ \text{TAV}$$

   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	BR 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*														
1989	43,3806	8,04929	2,07015	178,840	130,406	7,02387	0,776818	1 510,47	2,33526	14,5695	173,413	4,72301	7,09939	0,673302
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

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) Currencies within the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System.

1.0.2 Representative market rates

	1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	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	1,145109	1,145109	1,195066	1,207509	1,207509	1,207509	1,207509	—	—	—	—	—
Belgique/België	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5652	47,8212	47,3318	38,2955	38,6910	39,3686	40,0486	40,5993
Danmark	8,97989	8,97989	8,97989	8,97989	8,97989	8,97989	9,12443	9,11616	9,03831	7,27991	7,29394	7,37004	7,43563	7,49397
BR Deutschland	2,35418	2,35418	2,35418	2,35418	2,35418	2,35418	2,33547	2,32189	2,30329	1,86459	1,88339	1,91332	1,94386	1,96752
Elláda	243,653	256,981	267,566	285,304	310,351	322,343	335,285	350,778	356,426	301,098	311,761	302,857	309,159	310,591
España	149,222	147,608	149,336	148,064	166,075	180,781	191,824	192,108	195,066	161,772	159,467	161,236	163,731	166,228
France	7,89563	7,89563	7,89563	7,89563	7,89563	7,89563	7,95250	7,95109	7,95539	6,55329	6,44929	6,48754	6,55784	6,63864
Ireland	0,878776	0,878776	0,878776	0,878776	0,878776	0,976426	0,959728	0,958886	0,957670	0,815577	0,819371	0,791316	0,750474	0,752478
Italia	1 761,45	1 761,45	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
Luxembourg	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5652	47,8212	47,3318	38,2955	38,6910	39,3686	40,0486	40,5993
Nederland	2,65256	2,65256	2,65256	2,65256	2,65256	2,65256	2,61588	2,60310	2,57866	2,08653	2,10859	2,14427	2,18167	2,21435
Österreich	16,4599	16,6356	16,4626	16,4626	16,4597	16,6566	16,4210	16,3322	16,2076	13,1114	13,2524	13,4659	13,6782	13,8448
Portugal	207,836	205,500	205,713	195,283	211,171	224,714	238,299	239,648	236,787	196,330	196,843	196,721	195,676	198,643
Suomi/Finland	5,64763	5,55684	6,31347	6,37805	7,65915	7,92864	7,81938	7,71738	7,02071	5,72342	5,70851	5,82917	5,80560	5,87796
Sverige	8,74022	8,49601	8,49601	8,49601	10,31060	10,75050	11,33200	11,17280	10,98570	9,66301	8,70719	8,33172	8,57645	8,77668
United Kingdom	0,812528	0,802398	0,816056	0,806898	0,957833	0,938409	0,914823	0,944239	0,946033	0,832920	0,846631	0,813779	0,74372	0,683054
USA	1,55160	1,30679	1,53621	1,52562	1,46635	1,39276	1,36794	1,45688	1,46824	1,33110	1,31010	1,25492	1,24947	1,13802
Switzerland	1,98876	2,00382	2,07373	2,11955	2,11398	2,10229	1,98113	1,95276	1,94696	1,54007	1,51564	1,57611	1,68047	1,64100
Japan	207,581	182,089	193,109	192,189	181,685	150,909	152,176	146,286	147,020	112,151	134,436	136,396	143,605	130,152

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) Correcting factor applied to market exchange rates for purposes of switchover mechanism.

1.0.3 Agricultural conversion rates

(1 ECU = ... NC)

Since	Belgique/ België Luxembourg	Danmark	BR 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
1.2.1995 (1)	40,8337	7,74166	1,94962	293,676	163,980	6,61023	0,808628	1 992,69	2,19672	13,7190	198,202	5,88000	9,29426	0,789704
11.2.1995	:	:	:	295,055	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,799794
17.2.1995	:	:	:	296,053	:	:	:	2 011,57	:	:	:	:	:	0,805837
21.2.1995	:	:	:	296,492	164,452	:	:	2 041,84	:	:	:	:	9,32044	:
24.2.1995	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,809785	2 054,24	:	:	:	:	:	:
6.3.1995	:	:	:	298,323	164,774	:	:	2 122,73	:	:	:	:	9,40716	0,807419
16.3.1995	:	:	:	300,872	169,712	:	0,824325	2 202,72	:	:	:	:	9,52763	0,821220
26.3.1995	:	:	:	302,187	170,165	:	0,829498	2 269,92	:	:	:	:	9,58593	0,829882
5.4.1995	:	:	:	302,387	:	:	:	2 277,46	:	:	:	:	9,80081	:
15.4.1995	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 291,15	:	:	:	:	9,80624	0,833125
25.4.1995	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 311,19	:	:	:	:	9,91834	0,836385
15.5.1995	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,840997
24.6.1995	39,5239	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1.7.1995	:	:	1,90616	:	:	:	:	:	2,14021	13,4084	:	:	:	:
4.7.1995	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 248,15	:	:	:	:	:	0,843954
14.7.1995	:	:	:	302,927	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
24.7.1995	:	7,49997	:	:	165,198	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
21.8.1995	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 164,34	:	:	:	:	:	:
1.9.1995	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9,63352	:
16.9.1995	:	:	:	303,725	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
26.9.1995	:	:	:	304,136	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
15.10.1995	:	:	:	307,247	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
30.10.1995	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9,24240	:
11.11.1995	:	:	:	308,434	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
18.11.1995	:	:	:	309,630	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,854276
21.11.1995	:	:	:	310,096	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,856563
21.12.1995	:	:	:	310,749	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1.1.1996	:	:	:	311,761	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
11.1.1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,93762	:
1.2.1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 096,38	:	:	:	:	:	:
1.4.1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5,89832	:	:
11.4.1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5,91413	:	:

16.4.1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5,95530	:	:
26.4.1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 030,40	:	:	:	:	:	:
6.5.1996	:	:	1,90798	:	:	:	:	:	:	13,4226	:	6,02811	:	:
28.5.1996	:	:	1,91308	:	:	:	:	:	:	13,4614	:	:	:	:
7.6.1996	:	:	1,91449	:	:	:	:	:	2,14272	13,4713	:	:	:	:
17.6.1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,833821
27.6.1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,14427	:	:	:	:	:
7.7.1996	:	:	1,91639	:	:	:	:	:	2,14934	13,4875	:	:	8,64446	:
1.10.1996	:	:	1,91692	:	:	:	:	1 973,93	2,14989	:	:	:	:	:
11.10.1996	39,5483	:	1,92047	:	:	:	:	:	2,15464	13,5103	:	:	:	:
21.10.1996	39,6374	:	1,92391	:	:	:	:	:	2,15840	13,5355	:	:	:	:
1.11.1996	39,6411	:	1,92441	:	:	:	:	:	2,15852	13,5396	:	:	:	0,809915
8.11.1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,812908	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
21.11.1996	39,6918	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1.12.1996	39,8740	:	1,93473	:	:	:	:	:	2,17067	13,6155	:	:	:	:
11.12.1996	39,9502	:	1,93805	:	:	:	:	:	2,17413	13,6364	:	:	:	:
21.12.1996	39,9696	:	1,93917	:	:	:	:	:	2,17598	13,6463	:	:	:	:
1.1.1997	40,0486	:	1,94386	:	:	:	:	:	2,18167	13,6782	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:
	40,9321	7,54917	1,98243	312,011	167,111	6,68769	0,759189	1 973,93	2,23273	13,9485	200,230	6,02811	8,88562	0,720829

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Abolition of correcting factor and increase in ecu prices and amounts by factor of 1,207 509.

2.0.1.1 **Basic data — key general statistics**

1996

	Total area (km²)	Population (1 000 inhabitants)	GDP/ inhabitants PPS (²)	Inflation (¹)* %	Unemployment rate (% of civilian working population)	Total civilian working population (× 1 000)	Trade balance (Mio ECU)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EU-15	3 236 180	372 654	18 154	3,5	10,9	148 584	129 932
Belgique/België	30 518	10 143	20 424	1,8	9,8	3 791	7 202 (³)
Danmark	356 970	5 251	20 899	2,0	6,9	2 618	5 978
BR Deutschland	43 094	81 818	19 656	1,0	8,9	35 634	57 839
Elláda	131 957	10 465	11 773	8,9	9,6	3 868	− 12 219
España	505 990	39 242	13 971	4,3	22,1	12 342	− 11 748
France	543 965	58 256	19 307	1,7	12,4	22 186	11 778
Ireland	70 285	3 616	18 106	0,8	11,8	1 303	11 973
Italia	301 323	57 333	19 075	5,1	12,0	20 013	47 954
Luxembourg	2 568	413	30 639	0,9	3,3	165	7 202 (³)
Nederland	41 526	15 494	18 990	1,4	6,3	6 533	15 186
Österreich	83 858	8 055	19 501	1,7	4,4	3 617	− 7 493
Portugal	91 910	9 921	12 252	3,3	7,3	4 431	− 7 577
Suomi/Finland	338 150	5 117	16 897	1,0	15,4	2 040	8 703
Sverige	449 964	8 838 (⁴)	17 631	0,9	10,0	3 984	15 041
United Kingdom	244 101	58 694	17 958	3,1	8,2	26 058	− 15 338
CEECs	107 838 *	104 998	5 547 *	:	:	52 488	:
Bulgaria	11 099	8 468	4 209	123,0	12,5	4 311	121 (⁴)
Czech Republic	7 887	10 251	9 410 (⁴)	8,8	3,5	5 549	− 5 972
Estonia	4 523	1 471	3 917 (⁴)	23,1	4,3	806	− 1 058
Hungary	9 303	10 049	6 311 (⁴)	23,6	10,7	4 695	− 2 652
Latvia	6 459	2 504	3 159 (⁴)	17,6	7,2	1 361	− 927
Lithuania	6 530	3 728	4 128 (⁴)	24,6	6,2	1 915	− 698 (⁴)
Poland	31 269	38 601	5 318 (⁴)	19,9	13,6	19 412	− 3 224 (⁴)
Romania	23 839	22 655	4 055 (⁴)	38,8	6,3	10 657	− 2 130 (⁴)
Slovakia	4 904	5 347	7 717	5,8	12,8	2 821	− 2 106
Slovenia	2 025	1 924	10 112 (⁴)	9,7	14,4	961	− 853
USA	9 730 000	269 444	24 656 (⁴)	1,9	5,4	136 825	− 146 806
Japan	378	125 351	20 256 (⁴)	0,4	3,4	66 443	65 824

Sources: Eurostat, European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and FAO.

(¹) GDP price deflator.
(²) Purchasing power standard.
(³) UEBL/BLEU.
(⁴) 1995.

2.0.1.2 **Basic data — key EU agricultural statistics**

	Utilized agricultural area (1 000 ha)	Number of holdings (1 000 holdings)	UAA per holding (ha)	Employment in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sector: Number (1 000 persons)	Employment in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sector: Share in employed civilian working population (%)	Final production of agriculture (Mio ECU)
	1996	1995	1995	1996	1996	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EU-15	135 260 *	7 341	17,5	7 514	5,1	220 346
Belgique/België	1 371	71	18,8	104	2,7	6 817
Danmark	2 727 (4)	69	39,6	102	3,9	6 915
BR Deutschland	17 335	567	30,3	1 046	2,9	33 348
Elláda	3 465 (4)	774	4,5	784	20,3	8 889
España	30 281	1 278	19,7	1 065	8,6	27 523
France	30 215	735	38,5	1 072	4,8	46 897
Ireland	4 325 (4)	153	28,2	146	11,2	4 404
Italia	14 685 (4)	2 482	5,9	1 332	6,7	35 694
Luxembourg	126	3	39,9	4	2,4	185
Nederland	1 969	113	17,7	247	3,8	17 156
Österreich	3 432	222	15,4	269	7,4	3 637
Portugal	3 927	451	8,7	541	12,2	4 937
Suomi/Finland	2 192 (4)	101	21,7	161	7,9	2 274
Sverige	3 060 (4)	89	34,4	130	3,3	3 484
United Kingdom	16 149 (4)	235	70,1	511	2,0	18 185
CEECs	60 564 *	:	:	10 206	21,1	:
Bulgaria	6 164	:	:	777	18,0	2 690 (4)
Czech Republic	4 280	:	:	301	6,0	3 341 *
Estonia	1 450	:	:	74	9,2	:
Hungary	6 179	:	:	403	8,6	4 277 * (4)
Latvia	2 541	:	:	208	15,3	:
Lithuania	3 504	:	:	398	24,0	:
Poland	18 474	:	:	4 130	21,3	8 758 (4)
Romania	14 743	:	:	3 685	34,6	8 855 (4)
Slovakia	2 446	:	:	169	6,0	1 401 (4)
Slovenia	783 (4)	:	:	61	6,3	:
USA	426 948	2 063	:	7 945	5,8	:
Japan	5 204	:	:	6 270	9,4	:

Sources: Eurostat, European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FAO and OECD.

(1) For Member States intra + extra trade, for EU-12 and EU-15 extra trade.
(2) Change from previous year.
(3) UEBL/BLEU.
(4) 1995.

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)		
1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996	1996 *	1995
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
102 861	117 485	1,7	2,9 * (4)	9,6	7,4	– 9 880	3,5	18,2
4 456	2 361	1,3	2,7 (3)	12,2 (3)	11,9 (3)	941 (3)	1,8	16,4
3 586	3 330	2,4	6,2	13,4	25,7	5 456	2,0	20,0
18 532	14 816	0,8	3,6	10,4	5,3	– 15 083	1,0	15,2
2 422	6 468	6,7	9,1	15,2	29,4	– 616	8,9	36,6
11 441	16 083	3,5	:	12,8	15,7	1 163	4,3	19,7
23 270	23 627	1,9	4,9	10,4	13,7	8 996	1,7	18,2
2 147	2 257	4,1	14,1	9,1	15,9	3 554	0,8	33,3
9 823	25 872	2,7	9,6	12,0	6,9	– 5 993	5,1	19,3
86	100	0,7	2,7 (3)	12,2 (3)	11,9 (3)	941 (3)	2,6	18,2
8 515	8 641	2,8	7,3	13,9	21,7	12 673	1,4	14,3
1 835	1 802	1,0	:	7,0	4,6	– 1 708	1,7	17,1
2 241	2 697	3,3	5,4	13,7	7,4	– 2 299	3,3	28,0
1 513	761	0,8	4,8	7,0	2,8	– 817	1,0	20,5
2 434	1 050	0,5	2,9	7,5	2,5	– 2 241	0,9	19,5
10 563	7 622	0,8	2,7	10,3	6,4	– 10 065	3,1	19,9
:	:	6,8	:	:	:	:	:	:
1 451 (4)	1 239 (4)	12,8	14,2 (4)	8,8	14,1	:	:	:
2 074 *	1 267 *	3,0	31,1 (4)	7,4	5,6	– 656	:	31,2
:	:	8,0	:	15,6	15,7	:	:	:
2 173 (4)	2 104 (4)	6,6	19,3 (4)	5,6	21,6	1 385	:	21,8 *
:	:	7,6	:	13,4	16,8	– 4	:	:
:	:	10,2	:	17,1	13,1	193	:	:
3 362 (4)	5 396 (4)	5,5	17,1 (4)	10,7	11,3	– 972	:	:
3 353 (4)	5 302 (4)	19,0	22,2 (4)	7,6	8,8	– 128	:	57,5
:	:	2,6	29,1 (4)	8,6	5,4	– 320	:	35,3
:	614 (4)	4,4	21,4 (4)	7,8	4,2	– 356	:	22,7
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,9	11,4 *
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,4	19,9 *

3.1.1 **Shares of individual products in final agricultural production (1996)**

	EU-15	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Products subject to EU market organisations							
Wheat	5,3	3,3	7,2	5,2	3,0	3,3	8,7
Rye	0,3	0,0	0,7	1,2	0,0	0,2	0,0
Oats	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,6	0,1
Barley	2,1	0,5	5,6	2,7	0,3	3,8	2,0
Maize	1,8	0,0	0,0	0,3	2,5	1,8	3,7
Rice	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	1,0	0,1
Sugarbeet	2,4	4,5	2,3	4,0	1,6	1,5	2,5
Tobacco	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,7	0,4	0,2
Olive oil	1,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,5	4,1	0,0
Oilseeds	1,2	0,0	0,8	1,2	0,2	0,8	2,5
Fresh fruit (1)	4,8	5,0	0,4	6,3	8,7	6,5	3,7
Fresh vegetables	9,0	14,2	1,7	3,4	16,8	14,1	6,9
Other fruit and vegetables (2)	1,9	0,0	0,5	0,1	3,5	6,9	0,8
Wine and must	6,4	0,0	0,0	3,8	1,8	5,4	14,3
Seeds	0,6	0,1	1,0	0,4	0,1	0,0	1,4
Textile fibres	0,6	0,2	0,0	0,0	10,3	1,1	0,1
Hops	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milk	17,5	14,1	21,7	25,4	11,6	7,6	16,5
Beef/veal	9,8	12,8	5,9	10,9	3,1	5,8	12,6
Pigmeat	12,3	26,1	35,0	16,5	3,3	13,1	7,5
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	2,0	0,1	0,1	0,4	7,8	4,2	1,1
Eggs	2,6	4,6	1,2	3,3	2,5	2,5	1,8
Poultry	5,2	4,8	2,3	2,5	3,0	4,8	7,2
Subtotal	88,5	90,5	86,7	88,4	94,3	89,9	93,5
Products not subject to EU market organisations							
Potatoes	2,1	2,3	1,6	2,3	3,5	1,8	1,5
Other	9,4	7,2	11,7	9,3	2,2	8,4	5,0
Subtotal	11,5	9,5	13,3	11,6	5,7	10,1	6,5
Grand total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Value in Mio ECU	219 698	6 817	6 900	33 348	8 357	27 523	46 897

Sources: Eurostat, Agricultural accounts and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) These are products listed in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72.

(2) Dried pulses, citrus fruit.

(%)

	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EU-12
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	1,3	3,8	2,3	0,9	2,3	1,3	3,1	7,6	10,9	5,4
	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,6	0,6	0,0	0,3
	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1	2,8	2,7	0,3	0,2
	2,7	0,3	2,1	0,2	1,1	0,2	5,5	3,6	4,2	2,1
	0,0	3,5	0,0	0,1	0,8	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,9
	0,0	1,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5
	1,7	1,6	0,0	1,9	3,6	0,5	2,3	3,8	2,4	2,4
	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3
	0,0	4,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,8
	0,0	0,8	0,7	0,0	1,3	0,2	0,8	0,7	1,8	1,2
	0,5	6,8	2,1	2,1	6,1	7,0	1,5	1,0	1,7	4,9
	3,1	13,4	0,9	11,5	3,4	7,9	4,6	3,7	7,6	9,2
	0,0	3,5	0,0	0,1	0,0	2,3	0,1	0,2	0,6	2,0
	0,0	9,8	7,5	0,0	6,1	16,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,6
	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,6
	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	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
	34,2	11,4	44,3	20,2	21,5	12,2	34,7	33,3	23,9	17,0
	33,8	8,8	25,3	7,9	16,6	4,7	9,8	9,9	8,3	9,7
	8,3	6,4	9,8	17,5	21,0	23,3	10,4	13,4	8,8	12,1
	5,8	0,6	0,0	0,4	0,7	4,3	0,1	0,3	5,9	2,1
	0,6	2,7	1,0	3,0	3,0	1,6	2,5	2,6	3,1	2,6
	3,4	5,5	0,1	4,2	2,7	4,4	2,4	2,6	10,0	5,3
	95,6	85,7	96,4	72,2	90,8	92,6	81,3	86,4	89,8	88,6
	1,1	1,1	1,8	3,3	1,0	3,3	2,8	3,5	3,9	2,1
	3,3	13,2	2,2	24,5	8,2	4,1	16,1	10,1	6,3	9,3
	4,4	14,3	3,8	27,8	9,2	7,4	19,0	13,6	10,2	11,4
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	4 404	35 694	185	17 156	3 637	4 837	2 274	3 484	18 185	210 303

3.1.2 **Individual Member States' shares in final agricultural production (1996)**

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Products subject to EU market organisations						
Wheat	2,3	5,0	17,6	2,5	9,1	41,0
Rye	0,2	7,8	68,0	0,4	11,6	2,6
Oats	0,3	2,2	10,9	1,0	29,5	6,9
Barley	0,7	8,4	19,3	0,5	22,5	19,9
Maize	0,0	0,0	2,9	5,2	12,8	43,9
Rice	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,1	27,1	4,4
Sugarbeet	5,8	3,0	25,3	2,5	8,0	22,4
Tobacco	0,2	0,0	3,8	19,6	16,6	13,8
Olive oil	0,0	0,0	0,0	25,7	29,9	0,0
Oilseeds	0,1	2,3	15,4	0,5	8,7	44,8
Fresh fruit ([1])	3,3	0,3	20,0	6,9	17,2	16,6
Fresh vegetables	4,9	0,6	5,8	7,1	19,6	16,4
Wine and must	0,0	0,0	9,0	1,1	10,5	47,3
Seeds	0,7	5,4	11,1	0,7	0,8	49,5
Textile fibres	0,9	0,0	0,0	69,8	25,4	3,6
Hops	1,3	0,0	74,3	0,0	3,9	3,7
Milk	2,5	3,9	22,0	2,5	5,4	20,1
Beef/veal	4,0	1,9	16,8	1,2	7,5	27,3
Pigmeat	6,6	9,0	20,4	1,0	13,4	13,0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	0,1	0,1	3,2	15,1	26,8	12,0
Subtotal	3,2	3,3	16,0	4,2	12,1	22,9
Eggs	5,5	1,5	19,6	3,7	12,2	15,2
Poultry	2,9	1,4	7,2	2,2	11,8	29,6
Other fruit and vegetables ([2])	0,0	0,7	0,6	5,3	34,6	6,9
Subtotal	2,9	1,2	8,7	3,3	17,5	20,4
Products not subject to EU market organisations						
Potatoes	3,4	2,4	16,4	6,4	10,6	14,8
Other	2,3	3,8	14,8	0,8	10,9	11,1
Subtotal	2,5	3,6	15,1	1,8	10,9	11,8
Grand total	3,1	3,1	15,2	3,8	12,5	21,3

Sources: Eurostat, Agricultural accounts and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) These are products listed in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72.
([2]) Dried pulses, citrus fruit.

EU-15 = 100

(%)

	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	0,6	13,5	0,0	1,6	0,8	0,6	0,7	2,7	1,9
	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,7	1,1	0,9	2,5	3,3	0,7
	1,4	6,3	0,1	0,3	1,0	1,1	11,5	17,1	10,3
	2,6	2,4	0,1	0,7	0,8	0,2	2,7	2,7	16,4
	0,0	31,7	0,0	0,4	0,8	2,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
	0,0	55,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,8	0,0	0,0	0,0
	1,4	10,7	0,0	6,2	2,5	0,5	1,0	2,5	8,3
	0,0	44,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0
	0,0	41,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
	0,0	11,3	0,0	0,1	1,8	0,4	0,7	1,0	12,8
	0,2	23,1	0,0	3,5	2,1	3,2	0,3	0,3	3,0
	0,7	24,2	0,0	10,0	0,6	1,9	0,5	0,7	7,0
	0,0	24,7	0,1	0,0	1,6	5,7	0,0	0,0	0,0
	0,0	0,0	0,0	27,8	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,6	2,6
	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	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,7
	3,9	10,6	0,2	9,0	2,0	1,5	2,1	3,0	11,3
	6,9	14,5	0,2	6,3	2,8	1,0	1,0	1,6	7,0
	1,4	8,5	0,1	11,2	2,8	4,2	0,9	1,7	6,0
	5,8	5,0	0,0	1,7	0,6	4,8	0,0	0,2	24,6
	2,4	15,4	0,1	6,5	1,8	2,4	1,0	1,6	7,0
	0,5	16,9	0,0	9,1	1,9	1,4	1,0	1,6	9,9
	1,3	17,2	0,0	6,3	0,9	1,9	0,5	0,8	16,0
	0,0	22,5	0,0	0,2	0,0	2,0	0,1	0,1	26,9
	0,8	18,4	0,0	5,5	0,9	1,8	0,5	0,8	17,2
	1,0	8,9	0,1	12,4	0,8	3,5	1,4	2,7	15,3
	0,7	22,3	0,0	19,9	1,4	0,9	1,7	1,7	7,4
	0,8	19,9	0,0	18,6	1,3	1,4	1,7	1,9	8,8
	2,0	16,2	0,1	7,8	1,7	2,2	1,0	1,6	8,3

3.1.3 Farm inputs: breakdown by Member State (1996)

(%)

	Consumption of inputs (Mio ECU)	Seeds and reproductive material	Animal feed	Fertilisers and soil improvers	Crop protection products	Pharma-ceuticals	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	102 945	5,2	36,4	9,4	6,4	1,1	11,4	1,1	12,4	13,2	3,8	46,9
Belgique/België	4 456	6,0	44,3	4,9	3,9	1,8	7,4	1,5	9,4	7,5	10,4	65,4
Danmark	3 542	3,5	45,1	7,4	4,8	0,0	6,2	0,0	20,2	13,9 (3)	0,0	51,3
BR Deutschland	18 532	4,1	27,1	9,8	5,4	0,0	16,0	0,5	16,4	19,5 (3)	1,9	55,6
Elláda	2 561	4,1	22,0	7,7	6,0	2,6	29,1	1,8	13,0	2,3	6,1	30,6
España	11 441	3,0	40,6	8,8	4,4	3,1	7,9	2,7	15,9	6,2	7,5	41,6
France	23 270	8,8	33,0	12,6	11,1	1,5	8,3	0,4	10,3	12,9	2,1	49,6
Ireland	2 147	3,5	38,4	17,7	2,8	4,2	11,6	1,0	8,2	6,6	7,1	48,8
Italia	9 823	4,9	49,7	10,1	7,0	0,3	15,3	0,0	0,0	8,1	5,6 (4)	27,5
Luxembourg	86	4,2	27,6	14,8	3,6	1,8	8,8	3,5	11,9	23,8	0,0	46,2
Nederland	8 515	6,0	43,5	3,5	1,9 (3)	0,0	11,6	3,5	13,4	15,3	1,3	49,6
Österreich	1 835	3,3	20,3	7,1	4,8	0,0	15,4	2,2	20,0	2,7	23,1	50,5
Portugal	2 230	0,0	52,2	0,0	15,7 (1)	0,0	13,2	4,6 (2)	6,3	6,2	2,1	46,1
Suomi/Finland	1 513	0,0	31,4	14,7	2,0	2,1	11,6	0,0	14,3	17,5	7,0	66,5
Sverige	2 434	5,5	29,2	9,2	2,5	0,3	14,8	0,0	24,0	15,2	0,0	69,9
United Kingdom	10 563	3,8	35,9	9,6	5,3	1,5	7,0	0,2	13,5	21,4	1,8	58,1
EU-12	97 164	5,3	36,9	9,4	6,6	1,2	11,2	1,1	11,9	13,3	3,5	46,2

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including fertilisers and soil improvers.
(2) Including seeds and reproductive material.
(3) Including pharmaceuticals.
(4) Including cattle and farm implements, upkeep, repairs.

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])

1996

		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	1996/1990	1996/1995	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	220 346	232 648	0,7	3,1	226 673	220 346	100,0	100,0
	Belgique/België	267 359	303 595	2,4	0,0	6 786	6 817	3,1	100,0
	Danmark	50 827	55 982	0,5	- 0,8	5 494	6 915	3,1	100,0
	BR Deutschland	63 561	69 688	0,4	3,0	28 905	33 348	15,1	100,0
	Elláda	2 712 294	1 725 950	2,0	- 2,6	10 661	8 889	4,0	100,0
	España	4 415 400	3 580 770	0,4	15,2	32 581	27 523	12,5	100,0
	France	304 032	353 010	0,9	4,8	43 346	46 897	21,3	100,0
	Ireland	3 514	3 429	1,1	1,8	5 222	4 404	2,0	100,0
	Italia ([2])	69 902	60 436	1,3	1,9	40 389	35 694	16,2	100,0
	Luxembourg	7 262	8 677	0,7	3,3	170	185	0,1	100,0
	Nederland	36 645	39 706	1,4	- 0,3	16 337	17 156	7,8	100,0
	Österreich	48 791	62 236	- 0,9	- 1,3	3 294	3 637	1,7	100,0
	Portugal	966 899	823 513	0,1	6,1	7 191	4 937	2,2	100,0
	Suomi/Finland	13 238	21 348	- 2,3	0,1	2 013	2 274	1,0	100,0
	Sverige	29 582	31 847	- 1,1	2,6	2 749	3 484	1,6	100,0
	United Kingdom	14 966	13 522	0,2	0,3	21 534	18 185	8,3	100,0
	EU-12	210 950	219 579	0,8	3,2	218 616	210 950	95,7	100,0
Consumption of inputs	EU-15	102 861	97 842	0,3	0,9	104 229	102 861	100,0	46,7
	Belgique/België	174 747	170 110	2,4	0,8	4 435	4 456	4,3	65,4
	Danmark	26 356	27 068	0,6	- 0,5	2 820	3 586	3,5	51,9
	BR Deutschland	35 322	32 553	- 1,3	0,1	16 063	18 532	18,0	55,6
	Elláda	738 852	415 235	1,0	- 0,7	3 267	2 422	2,4	27,2
	España	1 835 400	1 616 985	1,7	2,7	13 543	11 441	11,1	41,6
	France	150 858	149 643	0,5	1,1	21 508	23 270	22,6	49,6
	Ireland	1 714	1 620	3,1	0,6	2 546	2 147	2,1	48,8
	Italia ([2])	19 236	15 193	- 1,0	- 0,7	11 115	9 823	9,5	27,5
	Luxembourg	3 355	3 373	0,6	0,8	79	86	0,1	46,2
	Nederland	18 187	17 121	0,2	0,7	8 108	8 515	8,3	49,6
	Österreich	24 616	23 114	0,0	- 1,4	1 662	1 835	1,8	50,5
	Portugal	438 815	407 680	0,7	3,3	3 314	2 241	2,2	45,4

	Suomi/Finland	8 806	10 085	- 1,9	- 2,4	1 339	1 513	1,5	66,5
	Sverige	20 667	18 077	- 1,3	0,5	1 921	2 434	2,4	69,9
	United Kingdom	8 693	7 288	0,9	0,9	12 508	10 563	10,3	58,1
	EU-12	97 079	90 918	0,2	0,1	99 307	97 079	94,4	46,0
Gross value-added at market prices	EU-15	117 485	134 806	1,0	4,8	122 445	117 485	100,0	53,3
	Belgique/België	92 612	133 486	2,4	- 1,0	2 351	2 361	2,0	34,6
	Danmark	24 472	28 914	0,3	- 1,1	2 674	3 330	2,8	48,1
	BR Deutschland	28 239	37 135	2,0	5,7	12 842	14 816	12,6	44,4
	Elláda	1 973 442	1 310 715	2,3	- 3,2	7 394	6 468	5,5	72,8
	España	2 580 100	1 963 785	- 0,6	28,0	19 039	16 083	13,7	58,4
	France	153 174	203 367	1,3	7,8	21 838	23 627	20,1	50,4
	Ireland	1 801	1 809	- 0,6	2,9	2 676	2 257	1,9	51,2
	Italia (2)	50 666	45 243	2,1	2,9	29 275	25 872	22,0	72,5
	Luxembourg	3 907	5 303	0,8	5,0	92	100	0,1	53,8
	Nederland	18 458	22 585	2,5	- 1,0	8 229	8 641	7,4	50,4
	Österreich	24 175	39 122	- 1,4	- 1,2	1 632	1 802	1,5	49,5
	Portugal	528 084	415 833	- 0,6	9,0	3 876	2 697	2,3	54,6
	Suomi/Finland	4 431	11 263	- 2,7	2,5	674	761	0,6	33,5
	Sverige	8 915	13 770	- 0,9	5,6	829	1 050	0,9	30,1
	United Kingdom	6 273	6 234	- 0,5	- 0,4	9 025	7 622	6,5	41,9
	EU-12	113 872	128 660	1,2	5,5	119 310	113 872	96,9	54,0
Net value-added at factor cost (3) (4)	EU-15	116 084	—	1,3	6,7	122 089	116 084	100,0	52,7
	Belgique/België	80 644	—	- 4,5	5,2	2 047	2 056	1,8	30,2
	Danmark	22 554	—	1,7	2,9	2 439	3 069	2,6	44,4
	BR Deutschland	23 143	—	- 3,0	7,6	10 524	12 142	10,5	36,4
	Elláda	2 429 395	—	11,9	3,2	9 525	7 962	6,9	89,4
	España	2 888 600	—	7,3	18,8	21 315	18 006	15,5	65,4
	France	166 552	—	0,9	1,8	23 746	25 691	22,1	54,8
	Ireland	2 278	—	3,3	0,9	3 385	2 855	2,5	64,8
	Italia (2)	41 323	—	4,5	7,4	23 876	21 101	18,2	59,1
	Luxembourg	4 125	—	- 0,9	0,6	97	105	0,1	56,8
	Nederland	13 392	—	- 1,5	0,9	5 971	6 270	5,4	36,5
	Österreich	25 332	—	- 2,3	- 12,5	1 710	1 888	1,6	51,9
	Portugal	591 004	—	5,8	10,7	4 345	3 018	2,6	61,1
	Suomi/Finland	11 987	—	- 2,2	- 3,1	1 823	2 059	1,8	90,6
	Sverige	8 443	—	- 7,0	- 15,6	785	994	0,9	28,5
	United Kingdom	7 299	—	5,7	- 4,0	10 502	8 868	7,6	48,8
	EU-12	111 142	—	1,6	7,5	117 771	111 142	95,7	52,7

Source: Eurostat.

(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.

3.1.5 **Final agricultural production, crop production and livestock production** ([1])

	Mio NC			Mio ECU			% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Final production							
EU-15	×	×	×	209 044	209 035	220 346	5,4
Belgique/België	272 579	255 413	267 359	6 874	6 625	6 817	4,7
Danmark	47 641	50 199	50 827	6 465	6 316	6 908	1,3
BR Deutschland	60 452	60 868	62 960	31 518	31 411	32 567	3,4
Elláda	2 553 692	2 641 892	2 712 294	8 192	8 722	8 497	2,7
España	3 727 583	3 806 500	4 415 400	22 312	23 456	23 353	16,0
France	290 307	297 406	303 433	42 138	44 102	45 579	2,0
Ireland	3 401	3 573	3 552	4 289	4 285	4 381	– 0,6
Italia ([2])	61 998	66 509	69 831	33 031	32 374	31 223	5,0
Luxembourg	7 341	7 606	7 262	187	185	197	– 4,5
Nederland	36 717	35 917	36 645	15 776	17 012	17 112	2,0
Österreich	64 897	49 136	48 701	4 675	4 793	3 704	– 0,9
Portugal	821 630	887 478	966 899	3 134	3 352	3 489	8,9
Suomi/Finland	19 410	13 329	13 459	2 970	3 135	2 219	1,0
Sverige	30 628	29 644	30 011	3 295	3 337	3 165	1,2
United Kingdom	14 214	15 316	14 966	17 316	17 949	18 231	– 2,3
EU-12	×	×	×	197 352	199 752	210 950	5,6
B. Crop production							
EU-15	×	×	×	98 336	99 463	106 929	7,5
Belgique/België	108 614	99 333	99 359	2 739	2 577	2 534	0,0
Danmark	13 848	15 551	15 175	1 836	2 122	2 065	– 2,4
BR Deutschland	23 472	23 560	25 204	12 196	12 574	13 224	7,0
Elláda	1 773 512	1 826 782	1 890 304	6 157	6 029	6 195	3,5
España	2 113 608	2 131 100	2 626 800	13 300	13 074	16 374	23,3
France	144 174	152 173	156 428	21 902	23 321	24 129	2,8
Ireland	402	450	428	506	551	536	– 4,9
Italia ([2])	37 072	40 493	42 261	19 358	19 009	21 580	4,4
Luxembourg	1 397	1 353	1 331	35	35	34	– 1,6
Nederland	17 208	16 604	16 914	7 973	7 911	7 919	1,9
Österreich	22 061	17 181	16 236	1 629	1 303	1 210	– 5,5
Portugal	369 234	410 094	453 176	1 875	2 091	2 314	10,5
Suomi/Finland	7 414	3 750	3 841	1 198	657	660	2,4
Sverige	8 833	9 615	9 547	964	1 030	1 124	– 0,7
United Kingdom	5 172	5 948	5 788	6 666	7 177	7 033	– 2,7
EU-12	×	×	×	94 545	96 472	103 935	7,7

3.1.5 *(cont.)*

	Mio NC			Mio ECU			% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B.1. Cereals (excl. rice)							
EU-15	×	×	×	18 210	18 466	21 706	17,5
Belgique/België	8 664	9 091	10 641	218	236	271	17,0
Danmark	5 634	7 234	6 917	747	987	941	- 4,4
BR Deutschland	5 263	5 769	6 574	2 735	3 079	3 449	14,0
Elláda	166 581	144 830	148 401	578	478	486	2,5
España	230 566	146 100	440 300	1 451	896	2 745	201,4
France	38 950	40 902	44 141	5 917	6 268	6 809	7,9
Ireland	100	138	130	126	169	163	6,5
Italia (2)	4 670	5 642	5 499	2 439	2 649	2 808	- 2,5
Luxembourg	316	319	366	8	8	9	14,6
Nederland	371	397	443	172	189	207	11,7
Österreich	5 265	2 369	2 182	389	180	163	- 7,9
Portugal	37 817	32 902	36 005	192	168	184	9,4
Suomi/Finland	3 670	1 204	1 377	593	211	237	14,4
Sverige	2 873	3 248	3 597	314	348	424	10,7
United Kingdom	1 809	2 155	2 313	2 332	2 600	2 810	8,1
EU-12	×	×	×	16 915	17 727	20 883	17,8
C. Livestock production							
EU-15	×	×	×	109 910	108 738	112 245	3,2
Belgique/België	161 695	158 688	170 531	4 077	4 116	4 348	7,5
Danmark	33 792	34 648	35 652	4 480	4 728	4 851	2,9
BR Deutschland	36 923	37 248	37 985	19 185	19 879	19 929	2,0
Elláda	780 027	814 928	821 788	2 708	2 690	2 693	0,8
España	1 583 022	1 644 400	1 757 600	9 961	10 088	10 956	6,9
France	146 214	145 426	145 822	22 212	22 287	22 493	0,3
Ireland	2 999	3 123	3 116	3 779	3 830	3 905	- 0,2
Italia (2)	24 138	25 243	26 537	12 604	11 850	13 551	5,1
Luxembourg	5 901	6 214	5 896	149	161	150	- 5,1
Nederland	19 509	19 314	19 731	9 039	9 202	9 237	2,2
Österreich	42 836	32 312	33 223	3 164	2 451	2 477	2,8
Portugal	438 050	460 798	497 137	2 225	2 350	2 539	7,9
Suomi/Finland	14 274	9 400	9 472	2 306	1 647	1 627	0,8
Sverige	21 695	20 123	19 852	2 368	2 156	2 338	- 1,3
United Kingdom	9 042	9 367	9 178	10 977	11 308	11 152	- 2,0
EU-12	×	×	×	102 073	102 484	105 804	3,2

3.1.5 *(cont.)*

	Mio NC			Mio ECU			% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C.1. Beef/veal total EU-15	×	×	×	26 325	24 586	21 601	– 12,1
Belgique/België	47 638	39 571	34 280	1 201	1 026	874	– 13,4
Danmark	4 025	3 630	3 000	534	495	408	– 17,4
BR Deutschland	8 399	7 712	6 911	4 364	4 116	3 626	– 10,4
Elláda	72 761	75 799	77 974	253	250	256	2,9
España	302 564	291 300	258 200	1 904	1 787	1 609	– 11,4
France	44 958	42 151	38 192	6 830	6 460	5 891	– 9,4
Ireland	1 282	1 324	1 188	1 616	1 623	1 489	– 10,2
Italia (2)	6 222	6 771	6 127	3 249	3 178	3 129	– 9,5
Luxembourg	1 950	2 128	1 839	49	55	47	– 13,6
Nederland	3 810	3 431	2 909	1 765	1 635	1 362	– 15,2
Österreich	11 229	8 834	8 120	829	670	605	– 8,1
Portugal	53 719	54 524	44 261	273	278	226	– 18,8
Suomi/Finland	2 637	1 397	1 291	426	245	222	– 7,6
Sverige	3 832	3 358	2 936	418	360	346	– 12,6
United Kingdom	2 029	1 995	1 244	2 615	2 407	1 512	– 37,6
EU-12	×	×	×	24 652	23 311	20 429	– 12,4
C.2. Milk EU-15	×	×	×	38 064	38 201	38 526	0,9
Belgique/België	37 209	38 711	37 797	938	1 004	964	– 2,4
Danmark	11 525	11 152	11 000	1 528	1 522	1 497	– 1,4
BR Deutschland	15 558	16 088	16 161	8 084	8 586	8 479	0,5
Elláda	330 930	338 547	296 229	1 149	1 117	971	– 12,5
España	310 571	324 100	334 900	1 954	1 988	2 088	3,3
France	50 188	50 791	50 123	7 624	7 784	7 731	– 1,3
Ireland	1 141	1 204	1 201	1 438	1 477	1 506	– 0,2
Italia (2)	7 012	7 422	8 001	3 662	3 484	4 085	7,8
Luxembourg	3 270	3 350	3 213	82	87	82	– 4,1
Nederland	7 630	7 733	7 404	3 535	3 684	3 466	– 4,3
Österreich	14 737	10 068	10 496	1 088	764	782	4,3
Portugal	107 220	114 599	115 148	545	584	588	0,5
Suomi/Finland	6 799	4 661	4 598	1 098	817	790	– 1,4
Sverige	10 051	9 557	9 838	1 097	1 024	1 159	2,9
United Kingdom	3 291	3 546	3 571	4 241	4 278	4 338	0,7
EU-12	×	×	×	34 780	35 596	35 795	0,6

3.1.5 *(cont.)*

	Mio NC			Mio ECU			% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C.3. Pigmeat							
EU-15	×	×	×	22 484	23 613	26 981	14,3
Belgique/België	53 038	57 388	69 715	1 337	1 489	1 778	21,5
Danmark	15 202	15 949	17 760	2 015	2 176	2 416	11,4
BR Deutschland	8 675	9 149	10 500	4 507	4 883	5 509	14,8
Elláda	67 381	71 925	83 145	234	237	273	15,6
España	433 914	506 000	580 300	2 730	3 104	3 617	14,7
France	18 946	20 144	22 668	2 878	3 087	3 497	12,5
Ireland	200	233	293	252	286	367	25,6
Italia (2)	3 978	4 209	4 504	2 077	1 976	2 300	7,0
Luxembourg	563	612	709	14	16	18	16,0
Nederland	5 364	5 613	6 428	2 485	2 674	3 009	14,5
Österreich	11 619	9 041	10 245	858	686	764	13,3
Portugal	171 772	188 892	220 464	872	963	1 126	16,7
Suomi/Finland	2 810	1 333	1 374	454	234	236	3,1
Sverige	4 514	4 027	3 962	493	432	467	– 1,6
United Kingdom	989	1 136	1 321	1 275	1 371	1 606	16,3
EU-12	×	×	×	20 679	22 262	25 515	14,6
C.4. Eggs and poultrymeat							
EU-15	×	×	×	15 771	14 961	17 004	13,7
Belgique/België	20 245	19 483	25 162	438	511	505	29,1
Danmark	1 812	1 701	1 800	229	240	232	5,8
BR Deutschland	3 636	3 469	3 669	1 803	1 889	1 850	5,8
Elláda	121 791	123 333	139 673	421	413	401	13,2
España	302 955	285 100	324 700	1 727	1 906	1 749	13,9
France	25 154	25 479	27 375	3 689	3 821	3 905	7,4
Ireland	135	137	142	156	169	168	3,0
Italia (2)	5 031	4 902	5 690	2 717	2 627	2 301	16,1
Luxembourg	74	76	83	2	2	2	10,2
Nederland	2 233	2 186	2 625	1 085	1 035	1 020	20,1
Österreich	3 684	2 697	2 799	300	272	202	3,8
Portugal	47 846	46 836	57 284	426	382	367	22,3
Suomi/Finland	998	481	643	143	161	84	33,7
Sverige	1 745	1 630	1 554	171	190	177	– 4,7
United Kingdom	1 770	1 737	1 958	1 847	1 913	1 778	12,7
EU-12	×	×	×	15 147	14 498	16 502	13,8

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) At current prices.
(2) In thousand million lire.

3.1.6 Final agricultural production, consumption of inputs and gross value-added (at market prices): changes by volume

(1990 = 100)

		1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
Final production	EU-15	100,8	100,8	101,0	104,1
	Belgique/België	115,4	114,1	115,5	115,5
	Danmark	103,7	99,5	103,6	102,8
	BR Deutschland	100,5	97,6	99,4	102,4
	Elláda	109,6	117,4	115,4	112,4
	España	96,5	94,0	89,0	102,5
	France	98,1	99,4	100,9	105,8
	Ireland	102,3	101,1	104,6	106,5
	Italia	105,8	105,6	105,9	108,0
	Luxembourg	100,8	98,3	101,0	104,4
	Nederland	104,7	108,3	109,4	109,1
	Österreich	98,3	99,4	95,8	94,6
	Portugal	90,5	93,5	94,6	100,3
	Suomi/Finland	86,3	88,3	86,9	87,1
	Sverige	95,4	90,9	91,1	93,5
	United Kingdom	100,3	101,5	100,9	101,2
	EU-12	101,4	101,4	101,7	104,9
Consumption of inputs	EU-15	97,8	99,3	100,7	101,6
	Belgique/België	107,3	112,1	114,6	115,5
	Danmark	107,9	103,5	104,4	103,9
	BR Deutschland	90,7	91,2	92,6	92,7
	Elláda	105,8	104,3	106,9	106,1
	España	100,3	105,4	107,7	110,6
	France	96,3	98,7	101,7	102,8
	Ireland	106,7	115,6	119,6	120,2
	Italia	97,3	95,1	95,0	94,3
	Luxembourg	99,0	101,3	102,9	103,7
	Nederland	101,8	101,0	100,3	101,0
	Österreich	104,5	105,4	101,2	99,8
	Portugal	104,6	104,7	101,0	104,4
	Suomi/Finland	84,5	83,8	91,5	89,3
	Sverige	93,0	94,6	92,0	92,5
	United Kingdom	100,3	103,9	104,3	105,2
	EU-12	98,2	99,7	101,1	101,2

3.1.6 *(cont.)*

		1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross value-added	EU-15	103,1	102,0	101,2	106,1
	Belgique/België	125,8	116,7	116,6	115,5
	Danmark	99,7	95,8	102,8	101,7
	BR Deutschland	111,0	104,6	106,8	112,9
	Elláda	110,9	121,8	118,4	114,6
	España	93,7	85,7	75,6	96,7
	France	99,4	99,8	100,3	108,2
	Ireland	99,1	90,8	93,9	96,6
	Italia	109,3	109,9	110,4	113,5
	Luxembourg	102,0	96,4	99,9	104,9
	Nederland	107,2	114,7	117,3	116,0
	Österreich	95,0	96,1	92,9	91,8
	Portugal	77,6	83,2	88,7	96,7
	Suomi/Finland	87,8	92,0	83,1	85,1
	Sverige	98,6	85,9	89,8	94,8
	United Kingdom	100,3	99,0	97,3	96,8
	EU-12	103,7	102,6	102,0	107,7

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.7 Evolution of the implicit price index of final production:
— value/volume (nominal)
— value/volume, deflated by GDP deflator (real)

(1990 = 100)

		1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal	EU-15	90,2	92,8	92,6	94,7
	Belgique/België	88,6	90,9	84,1	88,1
	Danmark	86,9	87,9	89,0	90,8
	BR Deutschland	89,2	91,0	90,0	91,2
	Elláda	130,6	141,8	149,1	157,1
	España	98,8	113,6	122,5	123,3
	France	85,4	87,6	88,4	86,1
	Ireland	104,2	104,4	106,3	102,5
	Italia	102,7	104,8	112,6	115,7
	Luxembourg	90,4	89,8	90,6	83,7
	Nederland	90,0	93,1	90,2	92,3
	Österreich	98,5	99,3	78,1	78,4
	Portugal	100,2	107,1	114,3	117,4
	Suomi/Finland	98,8	102,2	62,6	62,0
	Sverige	92,6	98,5	96,6	92,9
	United Kingdom	102,6	104,8	113,6	110,7
	EU-12	90,6	93,0	93,9	96,0
Real	EU-15	82,4	83,1	81,8	80,8
	Belgique/België	79,8	79,9	73,0	74,9
	Danmark	81,9	81,6	80,9	81,1
	BR Deutschland	78,4	78,2	75,8	76,0
	Elláda	84,4	83,2	80,1	77,5
	España	82,7	91,5	94,0	91,6
	France	79,0	79,8	79,3	76,4
	Ireland	96,2	95,3	96,5	92,3
	Italia	87,2	86,1	88,1	86,1
	Luxembourg	79,3	74,7	74,0	66,7
	Nederland	84,1	85,3	81,5	82,2
	Österreich	74,2	70,8	52,6	51,1
	Portugal	89,5	92,5	96,7	97,7
	Suomi/Finland	88,6	89,4	52,8	51,8
	Sverige	87,6	92,0	88,1	83,7
	United Kingdom	89,3	89,6	94,8	89,7
	EU-12	82,0	82,6	82,4	81,5

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.8 Evolution of the implicit price index of intermediate consumption:
— **value/volume** (nominal)
— **value/volume, deflated by GDP deflator** (real)

(1990 = 100)

		1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal	EU-15	100,0	99,9	101,2	105,1
	Belgique/België	99,2	98,4	98,2	102,7
	Danmark	97,7	95,1	96,3	97,4
	BR Deutschland	103,7	104,6	106,3	108,5
	Elláda	145,8	155,7	163,4	177,9
	España	104,5	106,1	109,6	113,5
	France	98,1	97,4	98,3	100,8
	Ireland	99,6	100,3	102,6	105,8
	Italia	109,0	112,4	121,3	126,6
	Luxembourg	100,0	97,8	97,7	99,4
	Nederland	100,7	101,5	102,4	106,2
	Österreich	102,1	102,9	102,8	106,5
	Portugal	101,4	103,0	106,1	107,6
	Suomi/Finland	113,9	112,0	84,7	87,3
	Sverige	102,4	103,2	107,6	114,3
	United Kingdom	105,9	108,4	112,5	119,3
	EU-12	100,7	100,4	101,9	106,8
Real	EU-15	91,3	89,4	89,2	89,7
	Belgique/België	89,4	86,5	85,1	87,4
	Danmark	92,1	88,3	87,6	86,9
	BR Deutschland	91,3	89,9	89,4	90,4
	Elláda	94,2	91,3	87,8	87,7
	España	87,5	85,4	84,1	84,3
	France	90,8	88,7	88,2	89,4
	Ireland	92,0	91,6	93,2	95,3
	Italia	94,1	92,3	94,9	94,3
	Luxembourg	87,8	81,3	79,9	79,2
	Nederland	94,0	92,9	92,5	94,6
	Österreich	77,0	73,4	69,0	69,4
	Portugal	90,5	88,9	89,8	89,5
	Suomi/Finland	102,0	98,0	71,4	73,0
	Sverige	96,4	96,4	98,1	103,0
	United Kingdom	92,1	92,7	93,9	96,7
	EU-12	91,1	89,2	89,4	90,6

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.1.9 **Trend of 'terms of trade'** ([1])

(»1990« = 100)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	94,2	92,7	95,5	95,0	92,2
Belgique/België	92,8	89,2	92,1	87,7	87,8
Danmark	100,3	89,9	93,4	93,3	94,2
BR Deutschland	91,6	87,1	88,2	84,9	82,4
Elláda	90,0	90,4	91,9	92,1	89,1
España	90,9	95,2	107,9	112,6	109,6
France	91,6	87,9	90,7	90,0	86,5
Ireland	93,7	98,7	97,9	97,4	91,0
Italia	98,3	94,5	92,9	91,5	90,4
Luxembourg	91,7	92,3	94,0	93,7	86,8
Nederland	94,7	89,2	91,5	87,9	86,6
Österreich	99,2	98,1	98,1	78,3	76,4
Portugal	93,3	104,5	110,0	114,0	115,4
Suomi/Finland	86,3	85,6	82,8	72,8	71,5
Sverige	92,2	89,1	93,6	87,2	79,2
United Kingdom	96,7	98,2	97,9	102,3	94,0
EU-12	94,2	92,7	95,7	95,7	92,9

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([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.

3.1.10 Gross fixed capital formation and gross value-added in agriculture at factor cost ([1])

(1990 = 100)

		1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	Belgique/België	65,5	62,2	58,6	68,9
	Danmark	67,9	86,0	88,4	:
	BR Deutschland	:	:	:	:
	Elláda	139,5	146,7	196,8	:
	España	:	:	:	:
	France	83,6	96,6	108,1	115,0
	Ireland	66,0	80,2	103,4	122,2
	Italia	99,2	111,1	122,9	140,2
	Luxembourg	83,1	92,2	81,9	:
	Nederland	79,6	78,7	80,7	:
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	64,3	66,0	69,9	:
	Suomi/Finland	41,0	42,7	44,2	53,1
	Sverige	91,2	108,5	108,5	113,0
	United Kingdom	116,5	131,6	129,4	140,0
Gross value-added (GVA)	Belgique/België	96,7	99,5	80,4	84,1
	Danmark	89,5	94,6	105,9	108,4
	BR Deutschland	90,9	90,0	88,2	92,2
	Elláda	148,3	178,6	195,8	202,6
	España	104,7	124,3	129,0	151,8
	France	91,3	99,8	104,0	105,9
	Ireland	108,0	112,3	119,8	121,6
	Italia	113,2	116,1	125,6	133,9
	Luxembourg	95,0	94,0	100,3	101,1
	Nederland	87,0	100,9	96,4	97,3
	Österreich	97,2	104,8	105,1	97,7
	Portugal	85,2	110,3	126,7	139,4
	Suomi/Finland	86,1	92,2	86,5	83,5
	Sverige	80,0	74,8	85,5	77,2
	United Kingdom	120,0	120,9	136,1	133,3
GFCF/GVA (%)	Belgique/België	12,3	11,4	13,3	14,9
	Danmark	17,8	21,3	19,5	:
	BR Deutschland	:	:	:	:
	Elláda	8,6	7,5	:	:
	España	:	:	:	:
	France	15,8	16,7	17,9	18,7
	Ireland	14,4	16,8	20,3	23,7
	Italia	28,7	31,4	32,0	34,3
	Luxembourg	39,8	44,7	:	:
	Nederland	26,2	22,3	23,9	:
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	18,4	14,6	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	13,0	12,7	14,0	17,4
	Sverige	26,4	:	:	34,0
	United Kingdom	20,4	22,9	20,0	22,1

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) At current prices; the series are based on figures exclusive of VAT.

3.1.11 Changes (% TAV) in final production, gross value-added, employment, utilised agricultural area and growth of agricultural productivity »1995« 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	0,5	0,8	− 5,6	− 0,1	− 3,5	− 3,2	0,3	0,7
Belgique/België	3,5	4,4	− 3,7	0,2	− 0,2	0,7	3,7	4,5
Danmark	0,5	0,0	− 3,7	− 0,7	− 3,2	− 3,7	− 0,2	− 0,6
BR Deutschland	0,0	2,0	− 1,5	− 1,0	− 1,6	0,5	− 1,0	1,1
Elláda	3,5	4,2	− 3,7	0,2	− 0,2	0,5	3,7	4,4
España	− 1,2	− 3,7	− 5,3	2,6	− 6,5	− 9,0	1,4	− 1,1
France	0,4	0,5	− 4,9	− 0,4	− 4,6	− 4,4	0,0	0,1
Ireland	1,1	− 1,3	− 2,4	− 1,1	− 1,3	− 3,8	0,0	− 2,5
Italia	1,5	2,6	− 4,4	− 1,0	− 2,9	− 1,8	0,5	1,5
Luxembourg	0,3	0,1	− 4,4	− 0,1	− 4,2	− 4,4	0,2	0,0
Nederland	2,1	3,7	− 1,2	− 0,4	0,9	2,5	1,7	3,3
Österreich	− 1,1	− 1,9	− 7,0	− 0,2	− 8,1	− 8,9	− 1,2	− 2,1
Portugal	− 1,0	− 2,8	− 4,6	− 0,5	− 5,6	− 7,4	− 1,5	− 3,3
Suomi/Finland	− 3,9	− 3,7	− 2,1	− 3,9	− 6,0	− 5,9	− 7,8	− 7,7
Sverige	− 1,9	− 2,2	− 3,4	− 1,7	− 5,3	− 5,6	− 3,6	− 3,9
United Kingdom	0,3	− 0,6	− 2,1	− 1,2	− 1,8	− 2,6	− 0,9	− 1,8
EU-12	0,6	1,0	− 5,7	0,0	− 3,3	− 3,2	0,6	1,0

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) The changes are calculated on the basis of series after recording net of VAT.

3.1.12 Net value-added at factor cost for total manpower per annual work unit (AWU)

(1990 = 100)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% TAV 1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EU-15 (¹)	88,0	86,5	89,4	100,3	98,8	101,2	99,1	99,4	109,1	113,3	118,4	4,6
Belgique/België	83,6	79,1	85,4	106,8	97,0	96,4	91,8	89,4	91,1	80,9	87,0	7,5
Danmark	101,5	80,7	85,0	104,3	100,6	95,1	85,4	87,1	96,5	115,2	118,6	2,9
BR Deutschland (¹)	88,2	72,5	91,0	110,0	94,2	105,8	123,1	109,6	112,8	107,8	112,3	4,2
Elláda	71,1	73,4	84,3	97,2	89,1	113,7	96,8	90,0	101,3	104,6	102,0	– 2,5
España	81,2	86,0	98,2	96,5	101,9	101,6	86,6	101,2	123,2	125,4	152,4	21,5
France	84,9	85,8	84,3	98,9	103,7	97,5	98,8	98,2	110,9	117,0	119,1	1,8
Ireland	79,0	93,2	105,9	102,0	103,5	94,5	109,7	110,1	117,7	125,2	123,4	– 1,4
Italia	102,4	103,7	97,8	102,7	95,0	102,3	100,0	100,8	104,0	109,8	114,3	4,1
Luxembourg	90,2	95,7	98,3	108,9	102,4	88,7	89,0	86,8	86,0	95,3	97,2	2,0
Nederland	99,9	82,6	85,6	102,1	99,4	98,6	88,4	73,5	90,5	85,4	85,5	0,1
Österreich	82,1	86,3	87,9	93,4	103,2	103,4	104,8	96,1	112,5	116,5	108,4	– 7,0
Portugal	80,8	93,4	72,0	88,9	109,7	101,4	93,2	90,6	114,4	130,0	141,7	8,9
Suomi/Finland	83,2	61,0	71,9	94,4	100,4	105,2	81,4	85,4	87,5	83,8	82,9	– 1,1
Sverige	87,5	88,9	88,5	98,7	122,8	78,5	69,1	79,1	71,5	79,1	77,9	– 1,5
United Kingdom	97,2	98,4	90,1	101,6	100,3	98,1	105,5	116,8	117,7	133,0	126,2	– 5,2
EU-12 (¹)	88,3	87,3	89,9	100,7	98,5	101,5	100,0	100,3	110,3	114,7	120,0	4,7

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Since 1990: 1990/91 = 100.

3.1.13 Volume of agricultural labour in annual work units (AWUs) from 1982 to 1996

(× 1 000)

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 (1)	% TAV 1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
EU-15	11 017,0 *	10 874,3 *	10 611,8 *	10 349,5 *	10 094,5 *	9 739,5 *	9 399,8 *	8 955,5 *	8 625,0 *	8 624,7	8 193,4	7 791,6	7 521,7	7 283,1	7 065,7	– 3,0
Belgique/België	110,2	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	– 2,5
Danmark	129,1	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	– 1,0
BR Deutschland	991,9	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	– 3,8
Elláda	924,0	917,0	918,0	931,0	898,0	849,0	851,0	799,3	737,5	680,8	690,6	702,8	681,8	662,0	644,1	– 2,7
España	1 634,6	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	– 5,4
France	1 720,2	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	– 2,5
Ireland	287,5 *	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	0,7
Italia	2 593,4	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	1 740,4	1 687,0	– 3,1
Luxembourg	8,3	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	– 3,9
Nederland	248,0	248,3	246,7	245,4	242,7	240,5	237,4	237,5	230,2	236,1	238,3	235,7	229,7	221,2	222,6	0,6
Österreich	254,2	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	– 4,8
Portugal	1 134,9	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	– 2,0
Suomi/Finland	347,8	315,0	306,5	295,2	284,0	281,1	246,2	227,8	222,3	216,1	214,0	203,8	195,0	186,5	178,3	– 4,4
Sverige	131,5	129,6	126,1	125,1	117,2	114,1	107,8	103,7	98,4	95,4	93,6	93,3	91,8	89,0	87,4	– 1,8
United Kingdom	501,4	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	396,3	– 1,3
EU-12	10 283,5 *	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	6 858,9	6 658,5	– 2,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Provisional data.

3.1.14 Changes in intermediate consumption by volume (1996 from 1995)

(%)

	Seeds and reproductive material	Energy and lubricants	Fertilisers 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	5,1	1,3	1,3	2,1	0,0	0,1	1,1	0,9
Belgique/België	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,2	0,0	0,0	0,7
Danmark	9,4	- 1,0	0,0	- 1,0	- 1,5	0,0	0,0	- 0,5
BR Deutschland	2,0	- 1,5	2,0	2,0	- 0,7	- 0,5	1,0	0,1
Elláda	- 0,5	2,7	0,0	- 3,0	- 3,9	- 1,4	- 1,8	- 0,7
España	4,4	4,4	14,4	4,4	- 0,9	2,5	9,2	2,7
France	8,4	2,0	0,0	2,8	2,5	- 1,0	1,0	2,1
Ireland	16,4	5,5	- 1,6	- 0,8	- 2,3	5,3	4,7	1,9
Italia	0,2	0,8	- 1,5	1,8	- 2,0	:	1,2	- 0,7
Luxembourg	1,2	0,2	5,0	- 0,8	6,6	0,5	0,0	2,3
Nederland	9,4	8,0	2,0	- 1,0	- 0,4	0,0	0,0	0,7
Österreich	4,4	- 1,3	- 2,0	8,7	- 6,4	- 0,8	0,8	- 1,7
Portugal	:	6,8	:	15,6	- 1,8	12,4	6,5	3,3
Suomi/Finland	- 2,0	- 3,5	- 3,5	3,4	- 3,6	0,4	- 10,7	- 2,7
Sverige	- 2,0	- 2,0	3,2	0,6	- 1,9	- 0,4	- 0,9	- 1,0
United Kingdom	- 0,2	- 0,6	- 2,3	- 0,2	2,5	- 0,3	1,3	0,9
EU-12	5,3	1,5	1,4	2,0	0,2	0,2	1,4	1,0

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.15 Main agricultural economic data, by region (1994)

Regions	GVA/ ha UAA	Share of agriculture in whole economy ag.GVA / tot. GVA %	Gross value-added =(fc) (Mio ECU)	GVA/ MWU EU-15 = 100	Share of inputs/ final production %	Share of other production costs (1)/ final production %	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production): Cereals	Other crops	Fruit, vegetables	Wine	Milk	Cattle	Pigs	Eggs, poultry
	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (3) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
EU-15	827,7	1,8	134 390,3	100,0	46,1	35,0	9,5	8,0	15,3	5,2	18,1	12,8	10,9	7,5
EU-12	846,2	1,9	126 966,2	100,5	45,9	34,6	9,6	8,0	15,8	5,3	17,5	12,6	10,6	7,6
Belgique/België	2 087,9	1,6	2 940,1	193,1	57,5	19,7	4,2	7,3	16,9	—	13,8	18,4	24,8	5,9
— Vlaams gewest + — Région bruxelloise/ Brussels gewest	3 186,2	1,5	2 044,5	196,3	59,9	18,1	1,9	4,7	20,4	—	11,0	13,2	32,2	7,1
— Région wallonne	1 196,3	2,0	895,6	186,1	50,7	24,2	10,8	14,4	7,1	—	21,5	32,9	4,1	2,5
Danmark														
— Danmark	1 075,6	2,4	3 406,7	222,7	53,8	40,7	11,8	5,9	2,3	—	24,2	8,4	31,9	3,8
BR Deutschland	815,2	0,8	18 961,7	146,1	55,6	44,4	8,7	9,5	9,0	3,6	25,5	14,2	14,7	6,0
— Schleswig-Holstein	763,1	1,5	1 060,7	188,4	60,0	42,0	7,2	4,7	7,7	—	34,0	16,6	12,0	2,7
— Hamburg	6 719,1	0,2	110,8	:	42,9	42,3	0,7	0,3	40,4	—	1,7	2,0	0,4	0,2
— Niedersachsen	1 180,4	2,1	3 990,8	227,8	52,6	33,8	6,3	13,4	5,5	—	22,4	12,5	19,8	11,1
— Bremen	1 339,7	0,1	15,7	:	52,3	45,9	1,7	0,6	35,8	—	24,8	14,0	1,9	1,2
— Nordrhein-Westfalen	1 138,4	0,5	2 225,0	160,6	58,7	39,2	6,8	8,7	10,9	—	19,2	13,2	25,2	5,5
— Hessen	601,1	0,3	654,0	97,3	62,8	48,4	10,5	9,0	12,7	1,4	24,4	13,6	14,4	4,3
— Rheinland-Pfalz	941,8	0,9	847,3	108,5	53,4	41,8	7,2	9,4	15,7	26,9	16,3	9,6	5,7	3,4
— Baden-Württemberg	1 257,5	0,8	2 351,8	137,2	46,6	46,4	5,8	4,3	17,3	16,3	19,9	12,5	11,0	3,4
— Bayern	750,0	0,9	3 260,2	88,9	59,4	51,6	8,2	7,7	4,7	2,6	35,4	21,1	11,1	3,5
— Saarland	596,6	0,2	60,6	132,7	52,7	43,3	7,9	2,9	10,0	1,7	29,2	22,0	5,1	5,1
— Berlin	13 162,7	0,0	27,1	208,3	50,3	50,9	0,4	0,1	54,7	—	2,3	1,2	0,8	0,9
— Brandenburg	417,0	1,8	985,1	196,3	54,6	53,7	11,2	9,7	8,6	—	27,1	14,0	12,0	9,0
— Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	368,3	2,4	923,1	207,8	57,6	50,2	16,3	16,5	3,8	—	28,9	12,2	9,7	7,0
— Sachsen	592,7	1,0	861,8	154,3	55,4	52,9	14,7	10,3	8,2	0,1	31,5	12,0	9,2	6,2
— Sachsen-Anhalt	487,8	1,7	887,6	217,3	55,7	52,5	21,5	17,7	9,4	0,1	20,7	8,1	10,9	5,9
— Thüringen	532,9	1,5	699,9	169,8	55,7	52,5	17,9	10,3	7,8	—	25,6	11,6	12,1	6,2

Elláda	1 441,4	8,7	6 261,1	49,1	25,5	17,0	9,3	18,1	26,5	1,6	11,1	3,7	3,5	5,5
— Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	1 265,0	16,3	560,4	47,3	23,6	20,0	18,9	30,4	23,2	0,3	7,9	5,0	3,1	2,4
— Kentriki Makedonia	1 359,4	9,6	1 111,2	51,2	35,6	20,4	12,4	25,7	29,7	0,3	9,7	7,2	2,3	3,7
— Dytiki Makedonia	813,9	9,5	211,2	51,2	36,7	24,0	17,4	18,9	12,7	0,7	20,7	8,2	4,0	2,3
— Thessalia	1 553,9	17,6	841,9	61,4	22,4	15,4	15,1	31,0	20,0	0,7	11,3	2,9	4,1	3,0
— Ipeiros	2 143,1	18,5	302,7	41,7	15,8	11,4	5,5	6,2	15,8	0,2	19,7	2,6	10,5	13,5
— Ionia nisia	1 445,7	10,4	140,5	39,7	21,0	8,9	0,6	4,7	27,7	5,2	9,3	4,2	1,9	4,9
— Dytiki Ellada	1 606,9	14,9	627,4	43,0	22,3	15,8	6,5	22,8	27,1	2,2	11,5	1,9	2,2	2,6
— Sterea Ellada	1 255,9	11,7	545,3	47,7	29,3	16,2	11,6	15,3	21,0	2,3	8,8	1,1	5,0	9,0
— Peloponnisos	1 717,5	21,1	873,2	50,3	22,0	15,0	1,6	5,7	39,3	1,6	10,3	1,1	3,2	5,4
— Attiki	1 778,5	0,7	187,9	71,7	22,5	13,7	1,3	1,2	23,3	7,6	11,4	2,8	2,6	23,7
— Voreio Aigaio	964,7	12,4	129,1	34,5	15,8	24,6	1,7	2,7	22,1	2,4	18,6	4,2	1,8	8,0
— Notio Aigaio	1 379,9	6,7	132,0	45,2	13,0	13,0	1,0	5,9	33,1	3,5	13,7	10,1	6,1	4,6
— Kriti	1 613,7	13,9	598,1	46,8	20,8	16,3	0,3	3,2	34,1	2,8	10,2	0,9	2,6	4,1
España	577,9	3,6	16 866,1	82,1	42,8	28,9	9,9	9,1	28,1	3,4	7,7	6,7	11,8	7,4
— Galicia	1 077,3	4,3	1 067,9	29,9	41,7	:	– 0,4	9,3	9,2	4,8	26,4	15,3	12,4	14,6
— Principado de Asturias	721,9	2,0	240,5	24,7	40,1	:	– 3,0	7,5	8,6	0,1	44,2	31,4	2,2	5,0
— Cantabria	854,6	2,6	156,3	35,4	39,5	:	0,1	2,7	4,1	0,1	51,9	28,8	1,7	3,9
— País Vasco	1 557,8	1,2	334,6	70,5	37,1	:	7,1	9,4	26,9	4,2	22,0	14,5	2,9	7,2
— Navarra	394,7	3,7	289,3	89,3	51,8	:	23,7	3,1	19,2	2,6	7,8	8,3	14,6	9,7
— La Rioja	1 087,4	10,1	339,5	145,6	27,0	:	8,9	10,2	36,6	11,2	2,5	6,9	6,0	5,9
— Aragón	317,5	5,7	953,7	103,7	55,1	:	21,3	4,3	15,3	1,7	1,5	6,6	22,5	7,4
— Cataluña	732,9	1,3	1 098,6	72,2	68,2	:	6,8	2,4	16,6	2,4	5,5	10,3	30,3	16,1
— Baleares	566,5	1,5	158,3	70,9	44,9	:	0,7	7,7	39,0	0,8	12,0	11,3	8,9	4,6
— Castilla-León	300,0	6,7	1 847,8	83,9	48,7	:	20,0	15,0	5,2	1,3	13,8	11,0	14,0	5,7
— Madrid	312,8	0,2	151,9	94,4	53,4	:	8,1	4,6	20,2	2,1	16,1	5,5	1,0	35,1
— Castilla-La Mancha	286,1	9,1	1 630,0	108,8	41,1	:	20,1	8,1	17,5	13,0	5,0	5,6	4,2	7,3
— Comunidad Valenciana	1 816,4	4,2	1 765,7	126,0	35,3	:	2,3	2,0	68,9	2,4	0,8	0,6	6,5	6,9
— Región de Murcia	1 170,1	7,0	752,2	109,3	50,9	:	1,3	3,5	65,7	1,6	0,9	0,5	17,7	1,8
— Extremadura	365,1	10,7	983,5	94,6	36,1	:	11,4	16,7	20,5	3,4	3,8	8,8	14,4	1,6
— Andalucía	856,8	7,2	4 636,3	108,3	26,2	:	8,6	16,0	32,2	2,2	3,7	1,3	4,0	3,2
— Ceuta y Melila	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Canarias	2 803,9	2,9	459,8	80,2	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	Share of agriculture in whole economy ag.GVA / tot. GVA %	Gross value-added =(fc) (Mio ECU)	GVA/ MWU EU-15 = 100	Share of inputs/ final production %	Share of other production costs ([1])/ final production %	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production)							
							Cereals	Other crops	Fruit, vegetables	Wine	Milk	Cattle	Pigs	Eggs, poultry
	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([3]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
France	758,5	2,0	28 464,7	151,4	48,1	28,4	13,6	8,2	10,6	12,7	17,3	15,4	6,5	8,7
— Ile de France	759,6	0,1	598,5	242,5	49,0	42,8	29,2	22,7	18,5	0,1	1,7	1,3	0,5	5,0
— Champagne-Ardennes	956,8	5,9	1 854,7	253,2	37,5	32,4	18,2	18,0	1,9	34,2	8,4	5,7	1,2	1,3
— Picardie	818,7	3,7	1 405,0	243,4	47,8	30,8	22,4	35,7	7,9	2,8	13,6	8,6	1,6	3,5
— Haute-Normandie	698,6	1,8	775,5	197,3	46,6	31,2	19,6	19,2	5,0	—	23,7	20,4	3,0	2,8
— Centre	432,6	2,5	1 707,4	176,7	54,5	33,8	33,9	13,9	10,4	5,1	7,4	9,0	2,4	6,6
— Basse-Normandie	693,5	4,0	1 167,6	129,3	48,9	28,5	8,5	3,6	5,7	—	42,1	27,6	5,1	3,7
— Bourgogne	648,0	4,4	1 621,6	217,7	39,4	28,2	16,1	6,8	5,0	28,6	7,1	24,1	1,8	4,2
— Nord-Pas-de-Calais	1 112,7	1,6	1 144,0	177,2	48,5	25,2	14,2	27,8	9,8	—	21,5	11,2	6,7	4,7
— Lorraine	427,3	1,3	718,4	171,6	50,6	27,3	19,5	6,2	3,3	0,2	35,1	26,5	2,2	2,5
— Alsace	1 302,8	1,3	502,5	136,8	40,6	27,8	19,8	5,3	4,8	33,7	13,3	7,8	2,7	5,7
— Franche-Comté	541,9	2,1	499,3	143,5	46,0	21,9	8,6	3,0	3,6	4,7	50,3	21,5	2,9	2,0
— Pays de la Loire	1 019,3	4,5	2 775,0	166,0	47,8	24,3	8,9	1,7	8,1	4,4	22,1	23,2	7,1	17,2
— Bretagne	1 191,4	4,7	2 405,7	146,1	63,6	16,9	5,3	1,8	6,4	—	24,3	14,8	25,7	19,6
— Poitou-Charentes	578,0	4,1	1 470,5	152,2	51,1	29,3	20,0	8,3	3,8	19,2	13,3	16,0	2,7	7,5
— Aquitaine	1 108,2	3,7	2 115,4	128,8	43,4	33,4	13,8	2,5	15,3	29,3	8,1	9,8	3,1	11,3
— Midi-Pyrénées	452,1	2,9	1 779,4	109,7	52,5	28,6	18,2	5,8	13,0	5,6	16,3	18,0	4,8	9,1
— Limousin	247,2	1,9	387,8	72,0	62,8	30,0	5,5	1,3	6,9	—	10,3	59,1	5,3	2,5
— Rhône-Alpes	928,6	1,6	1 846,3	126,0	39,0	23,9	8,1	2,7	16,1	16,4	20,9	13,5	3,8	9,6
— Auvergne	394,9	3,0	916,8	115,1	49,1	28,4	11,3	3,2	4,4	0,7	29,2	35,1	4,9	4,8
— Languedoc-Roussillon	1 064,4	3,5	1 339,8	127,1	33,7	45,4	4,2	1,5	31,4	55,3	2,8	2,9	0,7	3,9
— Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	1 332,3	1,6	1 312,9	134,8	36,4	38,8	4,3	2,3	37,8	29,4	1,0	0,9	0,9	1,7
— Corse	195,5	1,7	120,4	154,3	49,7	43,0	1,0	1,8	40,1	16,6	8,1	7,4	8,8	3,3
Ireland														
— Ireland	511,2	5,1	3 119,4	76,7	46,0	20,5	2,9	4,1	3,5	—	33,5	37,7	5,9	4,0

Italia	1 392,0	2,7	26 562,0	84,7	27,8	51,4	9,1	5,2	26,0	8,0	11,3	10,0	6,4	8,1
— Piemonte	:	2,2	1 790,8	74,2	35,4	:	19,7	2,6	12,4	8,9	11,4	19,7	7,7	8,4
— Valle d'Aosta	:	1,4	47,0	39,5	30,0	:	0,1	3,9	4,7	3,1	37,5	36,7	0,3	4,3
— Liguria	:	2,1	613,1	114,9	11,4	:	0,1	0,7	8,3	1,4	0,8	1,1	0,0	2,7
— Lombardia	:	1,6	2 917,6	153,9	39,0	:	11,3	3,1	4,8	2,1	27,3	16,5	17,7	10,0
— Trentino-Alto Adige	:	4,3	766,8	85,3	21,4	:	0,0	0,8	52,9	11,6	16,8	9,5	0,8	3,5
— Veneto	:	3,0	2 580,1	110,2	32,6	:	9,9	7,7	17,8	10,4	10,4	13,9	4,3	18,1
— Friuli-Venezia Giulia	:	1,9	465,3	76,5	33,8	:	20,2	7,8	7,3	11,8	12,3	10,9	8,3	7,8
— Emilia-Romagna	:	3,7	2 951,0	131,1	32,2	:	9,2	6,3	26,3	7,0	13,6	8,8	10,7	13,0
— Toscana	:	1,7	1 180,0	70,7	26,7	:	10,7	5,5	12,4	13,2	4,8	4,8	4,5	6,2
— Umbria	:	3,1	477,9	75,0	31,8	:	19,1	19,2	7,0	7,7	3,0	6,9	12,8	12,3
— Marche	:	2,8	743,2	87,6	29,5	:	19,8	11,1	20,9	9,2	2,9	5,5	6,1	10,7
— Lazio	:	1,4	1 425,5	66,7	25,0	:	6,3	4,3	34,9	7,9	11,8	9,2	2,8	4,8
— Campania	:	3,0	1 915,3	54,7	20,3	:	3,9	11,1	43,8	4,2	6,2	6,1	2,2	5,1
— Abruzzi	:	4,0	730,0	61,5	22,8	:	6,6	7,6	27,1	22,0	3,9	6,0	3,6	8,1
— Molise	:	3,8	172,1	39,1	36,8	:	12,2	10,0	10,5	7,1	12,6	13,4	5,8	17,6
— Puglia	:	6,0	2 993,5	86,6	17,2	:	5,8	3,7	40,4	9,9	3,5	3,1	0,3	1,6
— Basilicata	:	5,8	452,2	55,2	25,0	:	19,0	1,5	38,5	3,4	8,3	8,1	5,0	2,2
— Calabria	:	4,3	867,0	40,9	19,0	:	3,2	4,5	49,2	4,2	3,4	6,5	3,4	3,7
— Sicilia	:	4,3	2 575,0	111,3	18,0	:	3,9	1,8	49,4	12,6	4,6	7,8	0,9	3,3
— Sardegna	:	3,8	898,6	76,1	30,7	:	4,3	2,5	22,6	4,1	24,2	12,4	8,0	3,0
Luxembourg														
— Luxembourg	818,5	0,8	131,8	148,1	43,9	35,3	4,3	2,1	2,9	9,5	44,5	26,6	7,7	1,0
Nederland	3 984,9	3,0	7 679,9	188,3	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	208,0	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	150,2	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	229,1	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	161,2	61,4	:	0,7	2,7	14,9	—	17,3	9,8	27,8	13,1
Österreich	813,0	2,0	3 315,6	107,2	37,6	41,0	7,3	5,4	8,6	4,9	22,5	18,2	19,6	6,1
— Ostösterreich	954,2	1,7	:	:	36,9	:	:	:	:	11,5	12,4	12,9	16,9	:
— Südösterreich	821,5	2,9	:	:	40,1	:	:	:	:	1,5	18,8	18,3	24,3	:
— Westösterreich	691,4	1,9	:	:	36,6	:	:	:	:	—	36,9	24,0	19,1	:

3.1.15 *(cont.)*

Regions	GVA/ ha UAA	Share of agriculture in whole economy ag.GVA / tot. GVA %	Gross value-added =(fc) (Mio ECU)	GVA/ MWU EU-15 = 100	Share of inputs/ final production %	Share of other production costs ([1])/ final production %	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production)							
							Cereals	Other crops	Fruit, vegetables	Wine	Milk	Cattle	Pigs	Eggs, poultry
	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([3]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Portugal														
Portugal	423,1	2,4	2 067,0	17,9	52,4	30,3	5,6	6,6	16,9	5,8	13,7	9,7	13,9	11,7
Suomi/Finland	540,5	1,7	2 541,3	75,3	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	369,6	0,7	1 567,0	98,6	62,6	42,7	10,0	7,9	4,3	—	33,0	12,6	14,9	5,7
United Kingdom	469,9	0,9	10 505,8	149,2	56,4	29,0	12,8	9,3	9,3	—	23,2	15,9	6,9	10,4
— North	324,0	0,8	465,4	130,3	62,9	27,7	12,1	:	1,2	—	32,8	22,5	3,6	5,4
— Yorkshire-Humberside	715,1	1,1	924,2	164,0	58,6	27,7	18,2	:	7,1	—	14,6	10,0	17,5	9,9
— East Midlands	816,0	1,6	1 176,8	201,0	54,1	28,8	20,2	:	14,2	—	12,1	11,1	5,3	11,9
— East Anglia	1 093,3	3,0	1 151,8	241,7	52,1	28,2	18,9	:	17,4	—	3,0	4,4	12,4	15,1
— South-East	841,2	0,4	1 501,9	157,0	50,0	36,9	20,6	:	18,8	—	12,8	8,0	5,5	10,7
— South-West	639,5	1,6	1 314,0	135,2	58,1	28,5	9,0	:	4,4	—	43,0	15,2	5,6	8,9
— West Midlands	814,1	1,0	891,0	160,6	56,0	26,4	10,7	:	7,7	—	27,1	14,4	4,4	11,9
— North-West	1 277,6	0,6	596,7	161,0	48,5	23,2	3,2	:	15,1	—	38,5	12,3	4,7	9,8
— Wales	270,6	1,1	644,3	89,6	66,8	27,2	0,6	:	1,2	—	38,0	29,7	1,2	7,4
— Scotland	138,8	1,0	1 156,6	130,6	59,8	34,0	12,2	:	2,8	—	19,2	28,8	4,4	8,6
— Northern Ireland	472,6	2,6	681,7	113,4	59,6	22,2	1,2	:	4,3	—	30,0	32,8	8,5	11,7

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.

([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]) 1990 data for Greece; 1991 for Spain; 1992 for Belgium, Austria and Portugal; 1993 for the Netherlands.

3.1.16 Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value-added at market prices in ecu (1) — Cereals (excluding rice) EU-15

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	184,2	178,2	177,9	177,6	172,3	170,2	166,5	147,4	137,6	136,2	132,6
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	135,5	126,0	121,3	115,6	106,5	99,9	93,5	80,0	72,7	69,9	66,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,5	- 7,0	- 3,8	- 4,7	- 7,8	- 6,2	- 6,4	- 14,5	- 9,1	- 3,9	- 5,1
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	183,3	177,2	176,3	176,7	171,2	168,9	165,4	146,3	136,5	135,1	131,4
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	135,8	126,1	121,0	115,8	106,6	99,8	93,6	80,0	72,7	69,8	66,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,6	- 7,1	- 4,0	- 4,4	- 8,0	- 6,3	- 6,3	- 14,6	- 9,1	- 3,9	- 5,2
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	78,2	77,9	75,3	80,2	80,6	76,7	80,2	75,4	78,8	83,1	75,1
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	123,4	118,2	110,2	111,8	106,9	96,5	96,6	87,7	89,3	91,4	80,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 6,0	- 4,2	- 6,8	1,5	- 4,4	- 9,7	0,1	- 9,2	1,9	2,4	- 11,9
of which: fertilisers per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	32,0	30,1	28,4	29,4	29,1	27,2	27,3	25,3	27,2	29,1	26,4
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	143,3	129,8	117,8	116,6	109,5	97,1	93,4	83,8	87,6	91,0	80,4
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 10,6	- 9,4	- 9,2	- 1,1	- 6,1	- 11,3	- 3,8	- 10,3	4,6	4,0	- 11,6
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	105,9	100,3	102,5	97,5	91,7	93,6	86,3	72,0	58,8	53,1	57,5
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	146,0	132,9	131,0	118,8	106,2	102,9	90,9	73,2	58,2	51,1	53,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 1,7	- 9,0	- 1,4	- 9,3	- 10,6	- 3,1	- 11,7	- 19,4	- 20,5	- 12,3	5,5
Gross value added per ha											
a) Nominal	455,2	432,7	474,5	450,0	432,3	466,2	403,4	361,5	291,1	262,4	317,7
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	130,9	119,6	126,5	114,4	104,5	106,9	88,6	76,7	60,1	52,7	62,1
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,5	- 8,7	5,8	- 9,5	- 8,7	2,4	- 17,2	- 13,4	- 21,6	- 12,4	18,0
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)											
a) Nominal	107,2	101,9	104,1	99,5	94,2	96,1	88,8	104,6	106,1	112,8	111,8
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	143,7	131,3	129,4	118,1	106,2	102,9	91,0	103,5	102,3	105,6	102,0
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 1,9	- 8,6	- 1,5	- 8,7	- 10,1	- 3,1	- 11,6	13,8	- 1,2	3,3	- 3,4
Modified gross value added per ha (3)											
a) Nominal	460,5	439,4	481,7	459,6	443,9	478,8	414,9	524,9	525,4	557,7	618,1
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	128,8	118,2	124,9	113,7	104,4	106,9	88,7	108,4	105,6	108,9	117,6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,7	- 8,3	5,7	- 9,0	- 8,2	2,4	- 17,0	22,2	- 2,5	3,1	8,0
Physical production (2)											
a) Yield (kg per ha)	4 296,9	4 313,4	4 629,3	4 617,7	4 714,1	4 981,6	4 673,8	5 020,1	4 951,5	4 942,4	5 526,3
b) Area (1 000 ha)	39 176,8	38 587,6	38 141,0	38 360,3	39 253,3	39 067,4	38 268,5	35 348,7	34 877,4	35 673,9	37 054,6

Source: Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

(1) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
(2) Main product.
(3) Including CAP subsidies.

3.1.17 Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value-added at market prices in ecu (1) — Wine

EU-15

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	472,0	450,4	527,5	663,9	719,6	709,2	623,0	609,8	706,6	786,8	815,5
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	86,0	78,9	89,1	107,0	110,2	103,1	86,7	82,0	92,5	100,1	101,0
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 5,6	- 8,3	13,0	20,1	3,0	- 6,4	- 15,9	- 5,5	12,8	8,2	1,0
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	478,3	453,1	535,2	663,5	716,6	704,5	620,8	606,7	703,6	783,6	812,6
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	87,6	79,7	90,8	107,4	110,3	102,9	86,8	82,0	92,5	100,1	101,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 5,0	- 9,0	13,9	18,3	2,6	- 6,7	- 15,6	- 5,6	12,9	8,2	1,0
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	80,4	79,3	108,6	102,7	97,2	114,2	94,9	112,9	120,4	127,3	116,9
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	98,3	93,2	123,1	111,0	99,9	111,4	88,7	101,9	105,8	108,7	97,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 19,3	- 5,2	32,1	- 9,8	- 10,0	11,5	- 20,4	14,9	3,9	2,7	- 10,6
of which: fertilisers per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	12,8	11,7	15,4	13,5	12,7	13,0	9,6	10,3	11,3	12,0	10,7
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	135,6	119,2	151,4	126,3	112,9	109,6	77,5	80,0	85,6	88,7	77,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 25,2	- 12,1	27,0	- 16,6	- 10,6	- 3,0	- 29,3	3,3	7,0	3,6	- 13,0
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	391,5	371,1	418,9	561,2	622,3	595,0	528,1	496,9	586,2	659,5	698,6
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	83,8	76,4	83,1	106,3	112,0	101,6	86,4	78,5	90,2	98,6	101,7
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 2,2	- 8,9	8,9	27,8	5,4	- 9,2	- 15,0	- 9,1	14,9	9,3	3,2
Gross value added per ha											
a) Nominal	2 028,6	1 966,9	1 734,7	2 641,2	3 027,5	2 534,2	2 770,3	2 271,5	2 668,4	2 812,8	3 258,0
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	91,1	84,9	72,2	104,9	114,2	90,8	95,0	75,2	86,1	88,1	99,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	11,5	- 6,8	- 14,9	45,3	8,9	- 20,5	4,7	- 20,8	14,4	2,4	12,9
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)											
a) Nominal	391,5	371,1	418,9	561,2	622,3	595,0	528,1	496,9	586,2	659,5	698,6
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	83,8	76,4	83,1	106,3	112,0	101,6	86,4	78,5	90,2	98,6	101,7
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 2,2	- 8,9	8,9	27,8	5,4	- 9,2	- 15,0	- 9,1	14,9	9,3	3,2
Modified gross value added per ha (3)											
a) Nominal	2 028,6	1 966,9	1 734,7	2 641,2	3 027,5	2 534,2	2 770,3	2 271,5	2 668,4	2 812,8	3 258,0
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	91,1	84,9	72,2	104,9	114,2	90,8	95,0	75,2	86,1	88,1	99,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	11,5	- 6,8	- 14,9	45,3	8,9	- 20,5	4,7	- 20,8	14,4	2,4	12,9
Physical production (2)											
a) Yield (kg per ha)	5 180,9	5 300,8	4 141,2	4 706,2	4 864,9	4 259,4	5 245,8	4 571,4	4 552,1	4 265,1	4 663,6
b) Area (1 000 ha)	4 063,6	3 983,6	3 904,2	3 850,8	3 793,4	3 741,9	3 688,6	3 534,8	3 414,9	3 582,7	3 555,3

Source: Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

(1) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
(2) Main product.
(3) Including CAP subsidies.

3.1.18 Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value-added at market prices in ecu [1] — Sugarbeet

EU-15

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	51,4	51,6	51,9	51,3	51,2	52,7	50,9	50,4	51,7	51,7	53,1
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	124,5	120,1	116,5	109,7	104,2	101,8	94,0	90,0	89,8	87,4	87,4
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 9,8	- 3,5	- 3,0	- 5,8	- 5,0	- 2,3	- 7,6	- 4,3	- 0,1	- 2,7	0,0
of which: main product per 1 000 kg [2]											
a) Nominal	47,6	47,2	48,3	48,0	47,5	49,0	47,5	47,2	48,0	48,0	49,3
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	123,9	118,1	116,5	110,5	103,9	101,8	94,3	90,6	89,8	87,2	87,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 8,6	- 4,7	- 1,4	- 5,1	- 6,0	- 2,0	- 7,3	- 4,0	- 0,8	- 2,9	0,0
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	18,2	18,0	17,9	17,9	18,5	19,0	17,1	16,8	18,2	19,0	18,9
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	124,5	118,8	113,5	108,7	106,3	104,1	89,6	84,7	89,5	91,0	87,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 15,7	- 4,5	- 4,5	- 4,2	- 2,2	- 2,1	- 13,9	- 5,5	5,6	1,8	- 3,5
of which: fertilisers per 1 000 kg [2]											
a) Nominal	8,3	7,5	7,2	7,1	7,0	6,7	5,9	5,5	6,2	6,6	6,5
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	157,8	138,4	127,9	120,4	112,8	101,8	85,3	78,0	85,7	87,6	83,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 17,0	- 12,3	- 7,5	- 5,9	- 6,3	- 9,8	- 16,2	- 8,6	9,8	2,3	- 4,2
Gross value added per 1 000 kg [2]											
a) Nominal	33,3	33,6	34,1	33,3	32,8	33,7	33,7	33,6	33,5	32,7	34,2
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	124,5	120,8	118,2	110,3	103,0	100,5	96,4	92,8	90,0	85,4	87,1
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 6,2	- 3,0	- 2,2	- 6,7	- 6,6	- 2,5	- 4,1	- 3,8	- 3,0	- 5,2	2,0
Gross value added per ha											
a) Nominal	1 656,2	1 639,6	1 725,5	1 783,3	1 669,3	1 644,2	1 808,2	1 828,3	1 722,9	1 688,3	1 791,8
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	121,3	115,4	117,1	115,5	102,8	96,1	101,2	98,8	90,7	86,3	89,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,8	- 4,9	1,5	- 1,4	- 11,0	- 6,5	5,3	- 2,3	- 8,2	- 4,8	3,4
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg [2] [3]											
a) Nominal	33,3	33,6	34,1	33,3	32,8	33,7	33,7	33,6	33,5	32,7	34,2
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	124,5	120,8	118,2	110,3	103,0	100,5	96,4	92,8	90,0	85,4	87,1
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 6,2	- 3,0	- 2,2	- 6,7	- 6,6	- 2,5	- 4,1	- 3,8	- 3,0	- 5,2	2,0
Modified gross value added per ha [3]											
a) Nominal	1 656,2	1 639,6	1 725,5	1 783,3	1 669,3	1 644,2	1 808,2	1 828,3	1 722,9	1 688,3	1 791,8
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	121,3	115,4	117,1	115,5	102,8	96,1	101,2	98,8	90,7	86,3	89,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,8	- 4,9	1,5	- 1,4	- 11,0	- 6,5	5,3	- 2,3	- 8,2	- 4,8	3,4
Physical production [2]											
a) Yield (kg per ha)	49 762,1	48 816,0	50 641,5	53 511,4	50 946,1	48 829,6	53 581,6	54 366,3	51 441,9	51 644,9	52 334,4
b) Area (1 000 ha)	2 049,3	2 008,1	1 980,9	2 002,8	2 247,3	2 131,2	2 150,0	2 108,1	2 080,1	2 119,3	2 104,9

Source: Eurostat SPEL/EU data.

(1) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
(2) Main product.
(3) Including CAP subsidies.

3.1.19 Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value-added at market prices in ecu (1) — Oilseeds

EU-15

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	486,7	375,3	394,3	433,4	393,4	333,8	160,4	204,5	210,9	192,2	203,4
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	203,0	150,4	152,4	159,8	137,9	111,0	51,1	62,9	63,2	55,9	57,7
c) Real (% change on previous year)	3,4	- 25,9	1,3	4,8	- 13,7	- 19,5	- 54,0	23,2	0,5	- 11,5	3,1
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	485,9	374,8	392,2	432,4	391,7	332,4	160,0	204,2	210,4	191,7	202,9
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	203,4	150,8	152,2	160,1	137,8	111,0	51,2	63,0	63,3	56,0	57,8
c) Real (% change on previous year)	3,3	- 25,9	0,9	5,2	- 13,9	- 19,4	- 53,9	23,2	0,4	- 11,5	3,1
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	153,5	133,1	141,2	149,7	159,7	156,3	173,4	183,4	190,3	186,7	181,0
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	117,6	98,0	100,3	101,5	102,9	95,6	101,5	103,7	104,8	99,9	94,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 8,2	- 16,6	2,3	1,2	1,4	- 7,1	6,2	2,1	1,1	- 4,7	- 5,5
of which: fertilisers per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	59,8	50,9	51,3	52,5	54,8	51,5	52,0	51,4	56,1	58,1	56,9
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	141,4	115,7	112,4	109,9	108,9	97,2	93,9	89,7	95,4	95,9	91,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 13,7	- 18,2	- 2,8	- 2,2	- 1,0	- 10,7	- 3,4	- 4,5	6,4	0,5	- 4,5
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	333,2	242,2	253,1	283,6	233,7	177,4	- 13,0	21,1	20,7	5,5	22,4
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	304,8	212,9	214,6	229,4	179,6	129,5	- 9,1	14,3	13,6	3,5	13,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	9,8	- 30,1	0,8	6,9	- 21,7	- 27,9			- 4,8	- 74,1	296,7
Gross value added per ha											
a) Nominal	753,4	645,8	645,6	717,1	554,7	453,3	- 28,0	40,0	41,6	12,6	51,3
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	280,2	230,8	222,6	235,9	173,4	134,5	- 8,0	11,0	11,1	3,3	13,0
c) Real (% change on previous year)	9,3	- 17,6	- 3,6	6,0	- 26,5	- 22,4			1,1	- 70,6	297,7
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)											
a) Nominal	333,2	242,2	253,1	283,6	233,7	177,4	226,2	340,7	360,1	245,8	270,6
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	195,7	136,7	137,8	147,3	115,4	83,2	101,5	147,7	152,0	100,8	108,1
c) Real (% change on previous year)	9,8	- 30,1	0,8	6,9	- 21,7	- 27,9	22,1	45,5	2,9	- 33,7	7,3
Modified gross value added per ha (3)											
a) Nominal	753,4	645,8	645,6	717,1	554,7	453,3	485,5	645,5	724,5	560,9	619,2
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	188,5	155,3	149,8	158,7	116,7	90,5	92,8	119,2	130,3	98,0	105,4
c) Real (% change on previous year)	9,3	- 17,6	- 3,6	6,0	- 26,5	- 22,4	2,5	28,4	9,3	- 24,8	7,6
Physical production (2)											
a) Yield (kg per ha)	2 260,8	2 666,1	2 550,7	2 528,2	2 373,9	2 554,8	2 146,4	1 894,5	2 011,8	2 282,0	2 287,8
b) Area (1 000 ha)	3 661,8	4 715,9	4 589,6	4 537,7	5 493,0	5 431,6	5 624,6	5 895,5	6 110,4	5 672,6	5 409,2

Source: Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

(1) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
(2) Main product.
(3) Including CAP subsidies.

3.1.20 Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value-added at market prices in ecu (1) — Cattle and fattening calves EU-15

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	3 296,7	3 318,6	3 447,2	3 690,4	2 874,4	3 210,8	3 376,8	3 566,5	3 649,0	3 501,6	3 104,0
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	130,9	126,6	126,8	129,6	95,9	101,7	102,4	104,5	104,1	97,0	83,8
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 9,4	- 3,3	0,2	2,1	- 26,0	6,0	0,7	2,0	- 0,4	- 6,8	- 13,6
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	3 153,2	3 187,6	3 317,9	3 554,7	2 737,5	3 079,8	3 248,7	3 441,1	3 518,7	3 363,9	2 961,6
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	130,7	126,9	127,4	130,3	95,3	101,8	102,8	105,2	104,8	97,3	83,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 9,3	- 2,8	0,4	2,2	- 26,8	6,8	1,0	2,3	- 0,4	- 7,1	- 14,2
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	2 525,9	2 493,8	2 548,8	2 577,2	2 318,4	2 395,0	2 393,7	2 528,1	2 518,4	2 500,2	2 302,0
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	133,2	126,4	124,6	120,2	102,8	100,8	96,4	98,4	95,4	92,0	82,6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 5,4	- 5,1	- 1,4	- 3,5	- 14,5	- 1,9	- 4,3	2,0	- 3,0	- 3,6	- 10,3
of which: fertilisers per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	623,4	606,5	636,8	647,3	543,2	560,4	570,9	588,0	593,4	587,4	568,5
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	139,6	130,5	132,2	128,2	102,2	100,1	97,6	97,1	95,5	91,8	86,6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 0,5	- 6,5	1,3	- 3,0	- 20,2	- 2,1	- 2,5	- 0,5	- 1,7	- 3,8	- 5,7
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	770,8	824,7	898,4	1 113,2	556,0	815,8	983,1	1 038,5	1 130,6	1 001,4	802,0
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	123,7	127,2	133,7	158,0	75,0	104,5	120,5	123,0	130,4	112,2	87,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 20,5	2,8	5,1	18,2	- 52,5	39,3	15,4	2,0	6,0	- 14,0	- 22,0
Gross value added per head											
a) Nominal	189,3	206,8	232,0	296,6	146,1	211,1	255,3	261,4	286,3	251,6	204,9
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	116,8	122,6	132,7	161,8	75,8	103,9	120,3	119,0	126,9	108,3	86,0
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 21,2	5,0	8,2	22,0	- 53,2	37,2	15,8	- 1,1	6,7	- 14,6	- 20,7
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)											
a) Nominal	770,8	824,7	948,1	1 181,4	621,2	886,1	1 074,0	1 300,1	1 512,9	1 439,6	1 189,7
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	112,8	116,0	128,6	152,9	76,4	103,5	120,1	140,4	159,1	147,1	118,4
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 20,5	2,8	10,9	18,9	- 50,0	35,4	16,0	16,9	13,3	- 7,6	- 19,5
Modified gross value added per head (3)											
a) Nominal	189,3	206,8	244,8	314,7	163,2	229,3	278,9	327,2	383,0	361,7	303,9
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	106,5	111,8	127,7	156,6	77,2	102,9	119,9	135,8	154,9	142,0	116,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 21,2	5,0	14,2	22,6	- 50,7	33,3	16,5	13,3	14,0	- 8,3	- 18,1
Physical production (2)											
a) Yield (kg per head)	245,6	250,8	258,2	266,4	262,7	258,7	259,7	251,7	253,2	251,2	255,4
b) Number of heads (1 000 head)	21 011,9	20 355,3	19 256,9	18 205,7	23 404,1	20 805,5	20 262,3	19 122,8	18 190,9	18 559,3	18 100,4

Source: Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

(1) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
(2) Main product.
(3) Including CAP subsidies.

3.1.21 Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value-added at market prices in ecu (1) — Dairy cows

EU-15

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	512,7	509,7	525,4	556,1	516,9	497,1	492,5	492,0	491,2	470,8	455,4
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	127,4	121,7	121,0	122,2	108,0	98,6	93,5	90,2	87,7	81,6	77,0
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 6,4	- 4,5	- 0,6	1,0	- 11,6	- 8,7	- 5,1	- 3,5	- 2,8	- 6,9	- 5,7
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	267,2	264,4	276,8	295,7	287,1	276,5	280,0	277,8	277,3	274,1	274,3
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	118,6	112,8	113,9	116,1	107,1	97,9	95,0	91,0	88,4	84,9	82,8
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,3	- 4,9	1,0	1,9	- 7,7	- 8,6	- 3,0	- 4,2	- 2,8	- 4,0	- 2,5
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	353,1	355,9	357,4	371,1	328,0	344,2	331,9	321,3	318,5	305,8	292,5
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	131,8	127,6	123,6	122,5	102,9	102,5	94,6	88,5	85,4	79,7	74,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 10,3	- 3,1	- 3,1	- 0,9	- 16,0	- 0,4	- 7,7	- 6,5	- 3,5	- 6,7	- 6,8
of which: fertilisers per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	126,6	124,9	128,0	135,1	125,2	130,1	126,2	120,3	120,1	117,2	119,2
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	124,3	117,9	116,5	117,4	103,3	102,0	94,7	87,2	84,8	80,4	79,6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 8,5	- 5,1	- 1,2	0,7	- 11,9	- 1,3	- 7,1	- 8,0	- 2,7	- 5,2	- 0,9
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	159,6	153,8	168,0	185,0	188,9	152,9	160,5	170,6	172,7	164,9	163,0
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	118,7	109,9	115,8	121,7	118,1	90,7	91,2	93,6	92,3	85,6	82,4
c) Real (% change on previous year)	3,3	- 7,4	5,3	5,1	- 2,9	- 23,2	0,5	2,6	- 1,4	- 7,3	- 3,7
Gross value added per head											
a) Nominal	711,8	670,6	753,4	846,5	925,4	715,3	781,3	871,1	891,7	868,9	865,1
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	109,8	99,4	107,7	115,4	120,0	88,0	92,0	99,1	98,8	93,5	90,7
c) Real (% change on previous year)	6,5	- 9,4	8,4	7,2	3,9	- 26,6	4,6	7,7	- 0,3	- 5,3	- 3,0
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)											
a) Nominal	159,6	153,8	168,0	185,0	188,9	152,9	160,5	170,6	172,7	164,9	163,0
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	118,7	109,9	115,8	121,7	118,1	90,7	91,2	93,6	92,3	85,6	82,4
c) Real (% change on previous year)	3,3	- 7,4	5,3	5,1	- 2,9	- 23,2	0,5	2,6	- 1,4	- 7,3	- 3,7
Modified gross value added per head (3)											
a) Nominal	711,8	670,6	753,4	846,5	925,4	715,3	781,3	871,1	891,7	868,9	865,1
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	109,8	99,4	107,7	115,4	120,0	88,0	92,0	99,1	98,8	93,5	90,7
c) Real (% change on previous year)	6,5	- 9,4	8,4	7,2	3,9	- 26,6	4,6	7,7	- 0,3	- 5,3	- 3,0
Physical production (2)											
a) Yield (kg per head)	4 459,9	4 359,9	4 485,8	4 575,7	4 898,3	4 678,3	4 866,6	5 105,3	5 162,0	5 268,7	5 308,4
b) Number of heads (1 000 head)	28 551,8	27 945,4	26 502,4	25 868,0	25 380,6	26 248,8	24 648,6	23 480,4	23 240,6	23 086,4	22 521,8

Source: Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

(1) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
(2) Main product.
(3) Including CAP subsidies.

3.1.22 Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value-added at market prices in ecu (¹) — Sheep and goats for fattening EU-15

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	2 718,9	2 571,1	2 725,4	2 753,8	2 601,5	2 394,2	2 338,0	2 548,1	2 490,3	2 345,9	2 362,1
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	138,6	126,0	128,8	124,2	111,5	97,4	91,1	95,9	91,2	83,5	81,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 8,8	- 9,1	2,2	- 3,6	- 10,2	- 12,6	- 6,5	5,3	- 4,8	- 8,5	- 1,9
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (²)											
a) Nominal	2 509,2	2 387,0	2 541,2	2 553,4	2 393,8	2 185,2	2 142,8	2 349,3	2 293,8	2 145,9	2 129,4
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	139,6	127,6	131,1	125,6	111,9	97,0	91,1	96,4	91,7	83,3	80,6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 8,8	- 8,6	2,7	- 4,1	- 10,9	- 13,4	- 6,1	5,9	- 4,9	- 9,1	- 3,3
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	1 495,2	1 452,6	1 559,2	1 726,5	1 800,6	1 809,3	1 688,2	1 792,9	1 827,8	1 704,9	2 026,3
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	105,6	98,6	102,1	107,9	106,9	102,0	91,1	93,4	92,8	84,1	97,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 11,1	- 6,6	3,5	5,6	- 0,9	- 4,6	- 10,7	2,6	- 0,7	- 9,4	15,8
of which: fertilisers per 1 000 kg (²)											
a) Nominal	463,0	424,7	460,0	506,6	571,2	542,8	506,8	505,7	493,5	446,7	462,3
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	106,8	94,2	98,4	103,4	110,8	99,9	89,3	86,1	81,8	71,9	72,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,8	- 11,8	4,5	5,1	7,2	- 9,8	- 10,6	- 3,6	- 4,9	- 12,1	0,8
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (²)											
a) Nominal	1 223,7	1 118,5	1 166,2	1 027,3	800,9	585,0	649,8	755,2	662,5	641,0	335,8
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	224,4	197,1	198,2	166,6	123,4	85,6	91,0	102,1	87,3	82,0	41,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 5,9	- 12,2	0,6	- 15,9	- 25,9	- 30,7	6,4	12,2	- 14,6	- 6,0	- 49,0
Gross value added per head											
a) Nominal	22,5	21,0	20,3	17,1	13,0	9,1	11,5	11,6	10,4	10,9	5,1
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	250,1	224,0	209,8	167,8	121,6	81,0	97,4	95,0	82,8	84,3	38,6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	1,1	- 10,4	- 6,3	- 20,0	- 27,5	- 33,4	20,2	- 2,4	- 12,8	1,8	- 54,2
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (²) (³)											
a) Nominal	1 223,7	1 118,5	1 166,2	1 027,3	800,9	585,0	649,8	755,2	662,5	641,0	335,8
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	224,4	197,1	198,2	166,6	123,4	85,6	91,0	102,1	87,3	82,0	41,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 5,9	- 12,2	0,6	- 15,9	- 25,9	- 30,7	6,4	12,2	- 14,6	- 6,0	- 49,0
Modified gross value added per head (³)											
a) Nominal	22,5	21,0	20,3	17,1	13,0	9,1	11,5	11,6	10,4	10,9	5,1
b) Real (average 1989-91 = 100)	250,1	224,0	209,8	167,8	121,6	81,0	97,4	95,0	82,8	84,3	38,6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	1,1	- 10,4	- 6,3	- 20,0	- 27,5	- 33,4	20,2	- 2,4	- 12,8	1,8	- 54,2
Physical production (²)											
a) Yield (kg per head)	18,4	18,7	17,5	16,6	16,2	15,6	17,6	15,3	15,6	16,9	15,2
b) Number of heads (1 000 head)	58 968,0	62 750,6	66 884,0	69 673,7	72 292,5	76 507,4	74 722,9	75 064,3	72 436,9	71 946,4	76 070,2

Source: Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

(¹) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
(²) Main product.
(³) Including CAP subsidies.

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.

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).

3.2.1 *(continued)*

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		12,4	7,3	10,7	3,8	6,8	1,5	21,7	11,6	2,7	10,3	2,6	8,6	100
AB — Arable crops	11 + 12 + 60	36,0	25,9	10,4	1,7	3,7	1,4	1,3	3,6	0,8	2,6	1,6	11,0	100
C — Horticulture	20	0,3	0,3	94,3	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	4,4	100
D — Vineyards	31	1,5	0,4	0,4	0,8	90,9	0,7	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,2	4,7	100
E — Fruit (and other permanent crops)	32 + 33 + 64	1,6	0,8	1,8	49,9	8,7	16,9	0,6	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,1	18,9	100
F — Dairying	41	3,5	0,8	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	68,2	18,5	0,4	1,5	0,4	6,4	100
G — Dry stock (excl. milk)	42 + 43 + 44	5,5	1,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	16,0	42,3	21,6	1,0	0,6	11,5	100
H — Pigs and/or poultry	50	4,3	0,9	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,8	0,1	70,8	18,4	4,0	100
I — Mixed (crops + livestock)	71 + 72 + 81 + 82	14,5	6,3	1,1	0,4	0,9	0,3	21,1	14,2	2,6	25,3	4,8	8,5	100

Source: FADN results for 1994/95 (weighted with the 1993 Farm Structure Survey using »1990« standard gross margins).

(1) Including milk.

3.2.3 **Accountancy results by type of farming** (1994/95 and 1995/96)

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings			
	In the FADN field of observation		In the sample ([1])		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)	
	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All types of farming								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	45 717	46 493	1 194	1 184	29,8	29,6	1,68	1,67
Danmark	58 976	59 054	2 111	2 153	45,1	45,8	1,34	1,34
BR Deutschland	310 614	:	5 098	:	34,9	:	1,59	:
Elláda	494 681	501 986	5 360	5 240	6,2	6,0	1,77	1,75
España	481 831	505 663	6 391	6 291	23,6	23,8	1,22	1,12
France	440 683	435 329	7 899	7 524	55,9	57,2	1,68	1,71
Ireland	131 108	130 786	1 207	1 153	37,2	37,0	1,34	1,32
Italia	967 941	877 244	17 034	15 861	11,3	11,8	1,31	1,36
Luxembourg	1 951	1 952	290	278	52,9	53,9	1,66	1,62
Nederland	88 695	88 674	1 528	1 523	23,5	23,1	2,11	2,14
Österreich	:	89 952	:	2 128	:	23,6	:	1,95
Portugal	351 224	343 048	3 289	3 275	13,6	11,8	1,50	1,48
Suomi/Finland	:	46 466	:	955	:	33,3	:	1,82
Sverige	:	36 102	:	551	:	52,4	:	1,25
United Kingdom	133 998	115 297	3 344	2 920	115,1	95,6	2,25	2,34
EU-12	3 507 419	:	54 745	:	26,3	:	1,51	:
AB — *Arable crops*								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	5 480	5 480	115	116	42,8	42,5	1,33	1,38
Danmark	24 424	24 424	600	615	45,3	45,2	0,87	0,85
BR Deutschland	56 327	:	1 047	:	45,5	:	1,44	:
Elláda	203 407	203 195	2 767	2 764	8,2	8,0	1,76	1,74
España	154 807	157 304	2 572	2 460	42,8	39,5	1,03	1,04
France	118 519	119 343	2 262	2 183	78,1	78,5	1,51	1,52
Ireland	3 876	3 894	56	55	56,0	55,0	1,44	1,47
Italia	384 343	330 969	5 882	5 355	12,3	13,6	1,24	1,29
Luxembourg	0	1	0	1	:	:	:	:
Nederland	11 723	11 724	307	285	47,0	45,5	1,41	1,47
Österreich	:	15 581	:	372	:	36,3	:	1,72
Portugal	134 197	137 685	602	608	13,3	9,9	1,52	1,46
Suomi/Finland	:	10 483	:	181	:	46,7	:	1,14
Sverige	:	13 570	:	165	:	65,6	:	0,98
United Kingdom	32 200	28 996	675	680	146,7	142,3	2,34	2,34
EU-12	1 129 303	:	16 885	:	29,6	:	1,40	:
C — *Horticulture*								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	4 646	4 646	116	112	3,0	3,1	2,54	2,63
Danmark	1 466	1 467	190	186	7,9	7,4	4,73	5,29
BR Deutschland	7 587	:	217	:	2,3	:	3,50	:
Elláda	7 982	7 439	74	84	2,5	2,4	1,73	1,95
España	31 235	32 243	459	541	3,5	3,1	1,58	1,51
France	10 571	10 961	321	322	6,9	6,8	3,29	3,60
Ireland	21	21	2	3	:	:	:	:
Italia	22 085	21 290	1 197	966	2,0	2,2	2,05	1,95
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Nederland	14 175	14 154	357	384	5,2	5,0	4,85	4,72
Österreich	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:
Portugal	9 701	8 744	336	313	4,7	4,2	2,17	2,01
Suomi/Finland	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	3 896	4 064	116	144	5,8	5,7	5,33	5,81
EU-12	113 365	:	3 385	:	3,8	:	2,64	:

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	
1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
122,1	119,5	62,8	64,1	12,9	13,1	52,9	50,3	31,6	30,1	37,7	34,9
116,2	122,2	70,3	74,4	12,3	13,3	43,7	46,9	32,6	34,9	12,8	14,5
88,1	:	53,9	:	15,1	:	30,9	:	19,5	:	18,2	:
14,6	15,2	4,9	5,1	1,7	1,8	10,6	10,9	6,0	6,2	9,5	9,6
25,4	24,0	10,6	10,5	2,5	2,3	16,5	15,1	13,5	13,6	13,9	12,6
87,1	92,6	47,5	50,9	12,9	13,6	39,1	42,3	23,3	24,7	25,5	27,9
34,1	34,2	20,0	20,6	2,9	3,2	17,1	16,9	12,8	12,8	13,9	14,2
25,2	27,6	10,0	10,9	3,5	3,5	12,9	15,5	9,9	11,4	11,2	13,8
100,3	102,6	53,6	56,6	21,6	22,7	41,7	41,4	25,2	25,6	30,5	32,4
204,4	208,1	111,0	115,2	26,4	27,0	71,8	71,1	34,1	33,3	37,7	35,5
:	49,9	:	24,8	:	11,7	:	33,1	:	17,0	:	27,8
9,0	9,4	4,9	5,2	1,6	1,7	3,7	4,0	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,1
:	53,4	:	35,3	:	8,2	:	26,1	:	14,3	:	20,6
:	68,9	:	47,9	:	16,2	:	16,8	:	13,4	:	3,3
138,1	147,5	81,3	84,3	15,1	14,9	60,8	70,1	27,0	30,0	36,6	44,1
47,5	:	24,8	:	6,4	:	21,6	:	14,2	:	15,0	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
101,1	95,1	44,6	45,1	9,2	9,5	56,1	50,9	42,1	37,0	41,3	36,9
54,2	55,5	32,6	33,1	8,4	8,6	23,7	26,4	27,2	31,2	2,4	5,5
80,6	:	48,1	:	15,1	:	32,9	:	22,9	:	18,6	:
16,0	16,6	5,5	5,8	1,9	2,1	10,2	10,5	5,8	6,1	8,4	8,7
24,2	21,3	10,1	8,9	2,5	2,2	19,3	15,6	18,8	15,1	16,4	12,9
83,8	86,6	48,3	51,8	15,7	16,1	42,1	44,4	27,9	29,2	27,3	29,4
59,8	59,7	35,7	38,9	5,3	5,8	33,1	31,4	23,0	21,4	23,7	21,4
18,9	20,6	7,3	8,1	3,3	3,4	10,2	12,7	8,2	9,8	8,7	11,1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
170,4	162,9	71,6	78,7	20,3	21,2	86,9	71,7	61,9	48,7	58,8	42,1
:	53,1	:	27,5	:	12,9	:	41,0	:	23,8	:	33,0
7,1	7,2	3,6	3,8	1,3	1,5	3,4	3,3	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,6
:	35,4	:	27,9	:	8,1	:	21,4	:	18,8	:	15,0
:	61,9	:	44,7	:	14,5	:	17,3	:	17,8	:	2,7
172,7	176,1	92,5	92,7	22,5	21,9	93,9	104,0	40,1	44,4	58,5	68,2
34,8	:	17,2	:	5,5	:	18,9	:	13,4	:	13,4	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
138,2	141,6	59,2	63,0	18,0	19,5	60,8	58,8	24,0	22,3	38,1	32,8
297,4	349,1	141,5	169,4	24,7	32,1	134,8	150,8	28,5	28,5	31,3	27,5
194,0	:	102,6	:	19,5	:	75,6	:	21,6	:	29,0	:
22,5	30,4	6,7	10,5	3,3	3,8	13,1	16,9	7,6	8,7	11,9	14,4
42,9	39,7	14,7	14,4	3,4	3,2	25,1	22,3	15,9	14,8	20,3	17,1
155,0	169,8	70,9	76,1	22,4	21,7	62,7	73,7	19,1	20,5	27,1	33,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
56,1	52,8	20,9	19,8	5,5	5,1	29,4	27,7	14,3	14,2	24,9	23,7
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
370,5	365,1	183,0	184,1	48,9	47,0	144,3	138,5	29,7	29,4	57,6	52,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
15,3	18,9	7,3	7,9	2,6	2,8	5,5	8,2	2,5	4,1	3,8	6,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
299,6	266,5	158,8	143,0	20,7	18,5	121,5	106,3	22,8	18,3	47,6	36,0
119,2	:	55,3	:	13,7	:	51,4	:	19,5	:	26,9	:

3.2.3 *(cont.)*

Type of farming		Number of holdings: In the FADN field of observation 1994/1995	Number of holdings: In the FADN field of observation 1995/1996	Number of holdings: In the sample ([1]) 1994/1995	Number of holdings: In the sample ([1]) 1995/1996	Size of holdings: UAA (ha) 1994/1995	Size of holdings: UAA (ha) 1995/1996	Size of holdings: Labour input (AWU) 1994/1995	Size of holdings: Labour input (AWU) 1995/1996
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D — *Vineyards*	EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België		0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Danmark		0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Deutschland		17 713	:	168	:	8,1	:	1,86	:
Elláda		6 015	8 235	101	93	4,1	3,7	1,90	1,84
España		17 992	18 183	92	110	15,7	16,0	0,98	1,25
France		54 430	53 492	935	916	17,6	17,8	2,02	2,06
Ireland		0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Italia		99 845	87 044	1 245	1 090	5,2	5,8	1,22	1,26
Luxembourg		269	269	16	15	:	:	:	:
Nederland		0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Österreich		:	5 310	:	79	:	11,1	:	1,92
Portugal		31 843	31 732	208	218	6,2	4,9	1,18	1,33
Suomi/Finland		:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:
Sverige		:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom		0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
	EU-12	228 107	:	2 765	:	9,3	:	1,46	:
E — *Fruit (and other permanent crops)*	EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België		1 657	1 657	62	65	10,9	10,0	2,92	2,81
Danmark		665	652	72	77	14,7	14,7	2,72	3,13
Deutschland		4 245	:	92	:	11,0	:	3,48	:
Elláda		208 064	216 519	1 424	1 400	4,5	4,3	1,75	1,72
España		133 294	161 374	970	900	12,5	11,1	1,35	0,99
France		12 976	12 856	306	290	23,9	23,9	3,09	3,23
Ireland		0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Italia		296 526	280 938	2 897	2 414	5,2	5,1	1,08	1,18
Luxembourg		0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Nederland		4 744	4 744	91	101	7,5	7,9	2,85	3,35
Österreich		:	1 970	:	46	:	14,9	:	2,37
Portugal		52 026	45 142	512	470	9,6	10,3	1,23	1,22
Suomi/Finland		:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:
Sverige		:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom		1 739	1 768	60	69	24,0	26,4	8,25	7,87
	EU-12	715 936	:	6 486	:	7,1	:	1,42	:
F — *Dairying*	EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België		10 512	10 512	266	236	34,1	33,9	1,58	1,56
Danmark		12 733	12 733	488	510	46,8	48,0	1,62	1,60
Deutschland		113 676	:	1 448	:	35,0	:	1,53	:
Elláda		1 070	1 318	15	14	:	:	:	:
España		53 165	44 825	1 219	1 218	9,5	10,6	1,46	1,39
France		83 075	83 876	1 324	1 234	48,2	48,9	1,52	1,54
Ireland		40 189	41 078	393	388	37,0	36,9	1,59	1,57
Italia		44 454	44 934	2 035	1 878	22,0	20,8	2,12	2,08
Luxembourg		1 266	1 265	210	205	60,0	61,0	1,62	1,59
Nederland		32 053	32 053	464	449	31,9	31,8	1,64	1,63
Österreich		:	24 080	:	573	:	18,4	:	1,95
Portugal		10 402	8 695	553	580	12,8	13,7	1,81	1,86
Suomi/Finland		:	25 901	:	489	:	26,2	:	2,11
Sverige		:	14 271	:	293	:	45,5	:	1,53
United Kingdom		32 198	30 137	851	685	73,3	70,2	2,27	2,24
	EU-12	434 792	:	9 266	:	35,7	:	1,66	:

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	
1994/1995	1995/1996	1994/1995	1995/1996	1994/1995	1995/1996	1994/1995	1995/1996	1994/1995	1995/1996	1994/1995	1995/1996
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
61,3	:	25,8	:	9,9	:	29,0	:	15,6	:	16,8	:
16,7	14,5	3,9	3,3	2,8	2,4	12,9	12,7	6,8	6,9	11,8	12,1
16,6	18,6	3,6	3,2	2,0	3,7	11,4	12,6	11,6	10,1	10,2	10,6
101,8	118,6	34,9	37,8	13,0	13,9	53,7	66,6	26,5	32,3	26,4	37,0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
19,0	23,8	4,7	5,6	3,6	3,9	10,7	14,5	8,8	11,6	8,9	12,2
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	42,2	:	16,0	:	11,0	:	24,2	:	12,6	:	18,0
8,1	10,0	2,6	3,7	1,4	1,3	4,2	5,3	3,6	4,0	3,4	3,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
40,4	:	13,2	:	5,9	:	21,7	:	14,9	:	13,2	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
136,9	147,2	45,3	47,8	16,4	15,4	76,3	84,8	26,1	30,1	42,6	48,8
109,7	134,7	46,3	54,5	8,2	9,4	57,4	73,8	21,1	23,6	9,4	13,7
149,9	:	71,7	:	17,6	:	66,0	:	19,0	:	19,8	:
10,4	11,6	2,3	2,5	1,5	1,5	9,8	10,0	5,6	5,8	9,2	9,3
15,3	14,2	3,9	3,4	2,9	2,3	10,8	11,9	8,0	12,0	7,2	8,8
110,2	121,7	45,3	51,0	16,2	17,1	54,1	56,6	17,5	17,5	21,6	19,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
14,0	15,1	3,6	3,9	2,2	2,2	8,9	10,3	8,3	8,7	7,4	8,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
143,2	190,8	55,0	65,4	22,7	25,2	69,4	105,6	24,4	31,5	38,3	65,0
:	61,8	:	22,0	:	16,1	:	50,7	:	21,4	:	42,4
6,7	8,1	2,6	3,0	1,9	2,1	2,6	3,7	2,1	3,1	1,6	2,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
328,5	298,4	160,9	156,0	22,2	18,1	145,9	125,3	17,7	15,9	46,0	35,0
17,2	:	5,2	:	2,7	:	11,2	:	7,9	:	8,2	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
100,3	93,2	42,7	43,9	13,6	13,3	49,0	42,2	31,0	27,2	35,5	29,2
138,4	140,5	77,3	81,3	13,7	14,8	55,7	54,7	34,4	34,3	23,4	19,9
81,8	:	47,4	:	15,5	:	29,4	:	19,1	:	19,1	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
28,2	34,9	14,1	18,6	2,1	2,4	12,6	14,6	8,7	10,5	12,0	13,9
80,9	82,1	43,6	45,8	10,1	10,7	32,8	32,6	21,6	21,2	26,1	25,7
62,6	62,5	32,8	32,9	4,5	4,9	28,3	28,2	17,8	18,0	23,1	23,7
93,4	92,2	44,1	43,2	9,0	7,9	40,7	44,2	19,2	21,3	37,8	42,9
99,2	108,2	54,6	59,4	23,3	24,3	37,8	43,2	23,3	27,3	27,1	34,2
169,0	165,5	84,0	86,4	25,3	26,8	63,7	56,7	39,0	34,9	40,7	32,6
:	40,0	:	17,1	:	9,7	:	27,9	:	14,3	:	24,3
30,1	37,7	20,5	25,1	3,7	4,5	9,2	12,3	5,1	6,6	7,4	10,0
:	57,0	:	32,3	:	7,5	:	28,6	:	13,5	:	24,4
:	82,1	:	54,5	:	16,7	:	21,8	:	14,2	:	8,1
168,2	170,6	89,9	89,4	15,8	14,9	68,2	72,1	30,0	32,2	43,9	46,3
88,2	:	46,9	:	11,5	:	35,2	:	21,2	:	25,5	:

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)	
	1994/1995	1995/1996	1994/1995	1995/1996	1994/1995	1995/1996	1994/1995	1995/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
G — *Dry stock (excl. milk)* EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	8 609	9 728	184	197	40,3	37,3	1,56	1,49
Danmark	602	468	18	7	:	:	:	:
BR Deutschland	13 812	:	203	:	39,4	:	1,47	:
Elláda	35 730	35 044	587	502	4,5	4,9	1,84	1,86
España	58 089	56 591	723	683	19,5	27,6	1,13	1,15
France	88 973	86 140	1 336	1 229	63,5	64,8	1,46	1,45
Ireland	82 446	82 180	674	641	35,4	35,0	1,17	1,15
Italia	53 271	47 453	1 779	2 058	34,4	36,3	1,64	1,67
Luxembourg	171	172	24	22	:	:	:	:
Nederland	9 372	9 371	59	61	20,8	19,3	1,21	1,40
Österreich	:	20 630	:	519	:	22,1	:	2,05
Portugal	21 042	21 130	543	577	42,6	39,7	1,64	1,61
Suomi/Finland	:	1 573	:	32	:	24,0	:	1,79
Sverige	:	1	:	1	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	48 552	36 527	1 167	919	139,7	94,5	1,58	1,57
EU-12	420 670	:	7 297	:	48,7	:	1,43	:
H — *Pigs and/or poultry* EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	4 328	4 327	134	150	8,2	9,1	1,40	1,37
Danmark	5 160	5 160	274	277	45,5	45,2	1,88	1,81
BR Deutschland	12 513	:	290	:	23,1	:	1,34	:
Elláda	675	445	21	17	:	:	:	:
España	5 228	6 748	105	115	6,1	6,6	1,30	1,38
France	7 770	7 214	198	176	24,8	26,6	1,64	1,63
Ireland	302	350	8	8	:	:	:	:
Italia	1 608	3 248	79	99	15,8	13,5	2,78	2,34
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	:	:	:	:
Nederland	9 309	9 309	180	172	5,6	5,8	1,46	1,41
Österreich	:	4 101	:	123	:	21,1	:	1,86
Portugal	3 828	3 579	67	68	3,2	1,9	1,36	1,43
Suomi/Finland	:	3 746	:	117	:	34,2	:	1,86
Sverige	:	620	:	20	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	4 263	4 103	114	114	16,7	20	3,20	3,37
EU-12	54 985	:	1 471	:	17,2	:	1,67	:
I — *Mixed (crops + livestock)* EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	10 485	10 143	317	308	34,1	35,0	1,59	1,61
Danmark	13 926	14 150	469	481	48,8	51,0	1,31	1,32
BR Deutschland	84 741	:	1 633	:	38,4	:	1,48	:
Elláda	31 738	29 791	371	366	7,8	8,1	1,81	1,86
España	28 021	28 395	251	264	36,8	54,2	1,21	1,18
France	64 369	61 447	1 217	1 174	65,4	70,0	1,66	1,73
Ireland	4 274	3 263	74	58	59,6	72,1	1,76	1,96
Italia	65 809	61 368	1 920	2 001	18,8	18,8	1,74	1,72
Luxembourg	244	244	39	34	58,7	58,8	1,40	1,37
Nederland	7 319	7 319	70	71	21,9	21,4	1,46	1,53
Österreich	:	18 280	:	416	:	26,4	:	1,99
Portugal	88 185	86 341	468	441	13,8	12,3	1,62	1,58
Suomi/Finland	:	4 763	:	136	:	45,2	:	1,72
Sverige	:	7 640	:	72	:	43,8	:	1,20
United Kingdom	11 149	9 702	361	309	126,6	121,2	2,52	2,61
EU-12	410 260	:	7 190	:	34,3	:	1,62	:

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FADN (population: 1993 structure survey; classification: standard gross margins »1990«).

([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.

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	
1994/1995	1995/1996	1994/1995	1995/1996	1994/1995	1995/1996	1994/1995	1995/1996	1994/1995	1995/1996	1994/1995	1995/1996
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
86,9	74,6	46,1	43,2	9,7	9,4	41,9	34,6	26,8	23,2	31,0	24,7
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
70,7	:	46,9	:	14,0	:	25,1	:	17,1	:	16,1	:
21,5	20,1	10,0	9,6	1,0	1,1	15,2	14,4	8,2	7,8	14,5	13,6
25,5	23,9	10,8	11,5	1,4	1,4	18,7	16,9	16,5	14,7	17,9	15,9
52,4	53,0	30,4	33,2	8,4	9,0	28,1	26,6	19,2	18,4	22,2	20,6
15,1	14,5	10,1	10,4	1,7	1,8	9,7	9,2	8,2	8,0	8,4	8,4
46,7	48,2	22,9	24,7	4,2	4,2	20,4	23,4	12,5	14,0	18,6	22,1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
60,8	70,4	39,6	44,5	8,2	8,0	16,5	23,2	13,6	16,6	4,2	6,1
:	44,3	:	19,9	:	10,8	:	31,0	:	15,1	:	27,1
11,4	11,2	7,6	8,0	2,1	2,1	5,1	5,4	3,1	3,4	4,2	4,5
:	34,5	:	27,8	:	5,1	:	17,4	:	9,8	:	12,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
49,6	48,5	36,7	35,0	8,2	7,6	23,4	27,0	14,8	17,2	15,6	19,5
37,2	:	21,7	:	4,8	:	19,3	:	13,5	:	15,7	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
228,7	252,6	158,9	166,2	17,4	18,5	55,0	71,0	39,3	51,7	40,3	54,8
286,1	304,4	185,5	194,6	24,3	25,5	89,5	99,4	47,7	55,0	34,3	44,5
110,1	:	80,0	:	14,6	:	24,7	:	18,4	:	14,3	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
101,7	123,2	81,3	92,1	3,6	4,7	16,6	26,3	12,7	19,0	12,2	22,1
218,9	240,0	171,0	178,0	21,4	22,2	31,9	47,2	19,5	28,9	13,7	28,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
316,2	277,4	222,3	157,2	25,2	13,9	71,1	109,2	25,6	46,6	58,4	102,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
292,7	311,5	224,5	224,2	27,3	28,2	44,8	63,7	30,6	45,1	11,9	31,9
:	82,3	:	50,7	:	14,9	:	39,5	:	21,2	:	32,3
57,1	59,2	41,9	46,2	2,4	2,2	12,6	10,4	9,3	7,3	11,1	7,5
:	72,5	:	60,5	:	11,3	:	25,7	:	13,8	:	17,0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
331,4	371,9	253,1	258,8	16,6	17,2	64,4	100,7	20,1	29,9	28,8	63,3
203,1	:	150,3	:	17,3	:	40,7	:	24,3	:	19,8	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
130,1	131,7	70,7	74,7	12,0	12,9	56,2	54,9	35,5	34,1	41,5	39,8
126,1	133,6	82,4	88,3	12,7	14,2	42,2	45,5	32,1	34,3	12,1	13,6
94,1	:	64,3	:	15,4	:	28,2	:	19,0	:	17,0	:
18,8	19,3	8,9	9,0	1,3	1,4	12,0	12,6	6,6	6,8	11,1	11,7
47,4	40,0	24,2	24,9	3,0	2,8	25,5	19,0	21,0	16,1	23,5	17,1
105,2	114,0	66,8	72,7	14,3	15,8	38,6	43,2	23,2	25,0	27,4	30,8
81,0	105,0	51,0	71,0	6,7	9,7	35,7	43,9	20,3	22,4	24,4	28,1
41,1	42,0	19,8	20,1	4,9	4,9	17,9	19,5	10,3	11,4	16,1	17,7
94,5	96,7	61,8	61,0	19,9	20,4	35,5	37,1	25,3	27,2	26,3	32,9
203,8	220,0	136,7	150,9	21,4	22,4	49,6	51,7	34,0	33,9	27,4	27,6
:	60,4	:	35,4	:	13,2	:	34,9	:	17,5	:	29,1
7,9	7,1	4,8	4,5	1,4	1,4	3,1	2,8	1,9	1,8	2,4	2,4
:	65,1	:	50,8	:	11,5	:	25,8	:	15,0	:	17,8
:	51,3	:	37,2	:	17,6	:	6,7	:	5,6	:	− 4,0
176,4	190,2	113,1	117,4	18,2	18,1	71,1	86,4	28,2	33,1	40,8	54,1
65,9	:	41,0	:	8,5	:	24,2	:	14,9	:	16,7	:

3.2.4 **Results by economic size of holding** — (1994/95 and 1995/96)

Economic size of holding in European size units (ESU)		Number of holdings in the FADN field of observation		Areas (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	
		1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
EU-15	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	large (40-100 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	all sizes	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	small (< 8 ESU)	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	18 056	18 832	19,5	18,8	52,1	49,2	25,1	24,9	5,5	5,3	25,6	23,8	19,9	18,3	19,3	18,3
	large (40-100 ESU)	21 529	21 529	33,9	34,6	131,9	131,7	68,3	71,4	14,6	15,4	56,6	54,2	32,8	31,5	40,9	37,5
	very large (> 100 ESU)	6 132	6 132	45,9	45,5	293,3	293,0	154,2	158,2	28,4	29,4	120,6	117,7	45,3	44,9	80,6	76,9
	all sizes	45 717	46 493	29,8	29,6	122,1	119,5	62,8	64,1	12,9	13,1	52,9	50,3	31,6	30,1	37,7	34,9
Danmark	small (< 8 ESU)	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	7 249	7 529	15,1	15,2	16,8	14,4	14,3	13,9	3,1	2,9	2,4	1,5	5,3	3,3	− 4,1	− 3,9
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	23 521	23 465	27,0	26,9	37,8	39,6	27,2	28,3	5,5	5,7	10,8	12,7	13,2	15,5	0,9	2,8
	large (40-100 ESU)	18 917	18 783	49,8	50,8	126,5	131,7	75,2	80,3	13,2	14,1	48,6	50,4	33,7	35,6	19,7	20,3
	very large (> 100 ESU)	9 289	9 277	104,5	108,3	371,5	399,6	213,1	227,9	35,1	39,6	149,2	163,2	47,1	50,4	41,7	47,5
	all sizes	58 976	59 054	45,1	45,8	116,2	122,2	70,3	74,4	12,3	13,3	43,7	46,9	32,6	34,9	12,8	14,5
BR Deutschland	small (< 8 ESU)	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	29 516	:	16,9	:	27,9	:	19,6	:	7,7	:	7,1	:	6,8	:	3,9	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	182 948	:	27,0	:	62,4	:	38,2	:	12,3	:	21,5	:	14,9	:	13,9	:
	large (40-100 ESU)	87 843	:	52,1	:	139,2	:	85,1	:	21,4	:	49,3	:	26,1	:	28,6	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	10 307	:	79,5	:	280,1	:	163,1	:	32,3	:	109,7	:	35,8	:	48,5	:
	all sizes	310 614	:	34,9	:	88,1	:	53,9	:	15,1	:	30,9	:	19,5	:	18,2	:
Elláda	small (< 8 ESU)	227 786	235 446	3,9	3,7	8,6	9,1	2,8	2,9	1,1	1,2	6,2	6,9	3,8	4,3	5,8	6,5
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	157 069	157 348	6,1	6,2	14,0	15,2	4,8	5,1	1,7	1,8	10,9	10,9	6,3	6,2	10,0	9,8
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	104 648	104 096	10,3	10,1	26,1	26,8	8,8	9,2	2,7	2,7	18,2	18,4	8,9	8,9	15,6	15,6
	large (40-100 ESU)	5 090	5 047	23,2	25,2	62,5	63,4	20,9	21,8	5,3	6,2	41,5	40,0	13,8	14,0	30,8	27,9
	very large (> 100 ESU)	88	49	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	all sizes	494 681	501 986	6,2	6	14,6	15,2	4,9	5,1	1,7	1,8	10,6	10,9	6,0	6,2	9,5	9,6
España	small (< 8 ESU)	162 650	188 394	9,7	9,8	11,9	11,3	3,7	3,1	2,0	1,7	8,1	8,9	7,6	10,2	6,5	7,3
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	148 202	147 659	14,4	16,5	18,4	17,8	6,9	7,0	2,0	1,8	12,1	11,8	11,0	11,0	10,8	10,4
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	149 820	153 259	34,6	38,7	35,7	35,4	15,3	16,4	3,1	3,2	23,1	21,7	17,4	16,4	20,0	18,3
	large (40-100 ESU)	19 170	15 483	96,7	97,1	98,3	113,9	49,2	66,8	5,9	6,0	59,8	53,3	26,8	24,1	47,5	39,8
	very large (> 100 ESU)	1 989	868	317,5	364,2	178,7	227,0	107,0	149,7	10,9	17,7	123,1	98,1	24,5	18,3	75,8	21,3
	all sizes	481 831	505 663	23,6	23,8	25,4	24,0	10,6	10,5	2,5	2,3	16,5	15,1	13,5	13,6	13,9	12,6

3.2.4 (cont.)

Economic size of holding in European size units (ESU)		Number of holdings in the FADN field of observation		Areas (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	
		1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96
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)	21 960	20 967	24,3	24,4	25,9	26,0	14,7	15,2	3,8	4,4	11,4	11,2	8,7	8,5	9,4	8,3
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	243 548	238 374	40,8	41,3	51,3	53,1	28,7	30,5	7,8	8,1	23,3	23,9	16,8	17,1	17,7	18,3
	large (40-100 ESU)	141 540	141 493	73,8	74,8	116,2	123,1	64,2	68,6	17,4	18,2	51,4	55,8	27,9	29,8	34,1	37,4
	very large (> 100 ESU)	33 635	34 495	110,5	114,0	264,6	280,4	134,1	140,5	37,1	38,4	120,1	133,1	35,8	38,6	56,6	66,8
	all sizes	440 683	435 329	55,9	57,2	87,1	92,6	47,5	50,9	12,9	13,6	39,1	42,3	23,3	24,7	25,5	27,9
Ireland	small (< 8 ESU)	43 279	42 706	17,0	17,5	5,7	6,2	4,2	4,5	0,8	0,9	3,4	3,7	3,7	4,1	3,1	3,5
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	29 922	29 747	30,0	30,0	13,2	13,0	9,1	9,1	1,4	1,7	8,1	8,4	6,8	7,1	7,5	8,4
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	43 667	44 043	48,8	47,9	40,9	39,5	23,6	23,8	3,4	3,6	21,0	20,3	14,1	13,9	18,1	18,2
	large (40-100 ESU)	12 932	12 983	71,6	69,2	125,7	127,6	70,0	72,7	9,3	10,2	56,7	55,7	25,7	25,1	42,7	42,5
	very large (> 100 ESU)	1 308	1 308	148,4	150,6	321,5	325,9	174,4	186,2	24,0	26,4	147,9	143,0	36,8	35,6	91,2	81,5
	all sizes	131 108	130 786	37,2	37,0	34,1	34,2	20,0	20,6	2,9	3,2	17,1	16,9	12,8	12,8	13,9	14,2
Italia	small (< 8 ESU)	436 582	358 473	5,1	5,0	7,2	7,4	2,6	2,8	1,4	1,4	3,6	4,2	3,8	4,3	3,3	4,1
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	226 768	215 258	9,0	8,9	14,7	14,9	5,5	5,4	2,6	2,4	7,5	8,9	6,4	7,2	6,9	8,3
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	232 603	231 615	17,2	17,2	36,1	36,0	13,8	13,7	5,0	4,6	19,0	20,7	11,5	12,6	16,9	18,6
	large (40-100 ESU)	58 166	57 249	29,5	29,4	101,8	101,9	42,5	42,0	10,8	10,3	51,7	55,6	20,9	22,4	44,2	47,9
	very large (> 100 ESU)	13 822	14 649	66,7	67,5	259,7	283,3	115,7	122,7	27,8	25,9	126,0	149,8	32,4	37,3	96,5	120,6
	all sizes	967 941	877 244	11,3	11,8	25,2	27,6	10,0	10,9	3,5	3,5	12,9	15,5	9,9	11,4	11,2	13,8
Luxembourg	small (< 8 ESU)	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	46	47	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	806	806	36,5	37,2	71,7	63,1	37,5	36,5	14,1	15,1	32,4	24,3	21,3	16,4	22,9	18,8
	large (40-100 ESU)	1 081	1 072	65,2	66,3	123,6	132,6	66,5	71,8	27,5	28,3	49,2	54,1	27,9	31,3	36,5	42,5
	very large (> 100 ESU)	18	27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	all sizes	1 951	1 952	52,9	53,9	100,3	102,6	53,6	56,6	21,6	22,7	41,7	41,4	25,2	25,6	30,5	32,4
Nederland	small (< 8 ESU)	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	21 140	21 469	12,6	12,1	66,8	64,0	42,4	41,7	7,3	7,6	19,5	17,1	16,8	14,6	11,4	8,8
	large (40-100 ESU)	42 137	41 788	20,8	20,2	150,3	156,1	86,8	92,2	18,4	19,2	49,0	48,9	29,9	29,3	28,1	26,5
	very large (> 100 ESU)	25 418	25 417	37,2	37,3	408,7	415,6	208,4	215,2	55,3	56,2	153,2	153,2	41,8	41,3	75,4	72,8
	all sizes	88 695	88 674	23,5	23,1	204,4	208,1	111,0	115,2	26,4	27,0	71,8	71,1	34,1	33,3	37,7	35,5
Österreich	small (< 8 ESU)	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	:	23 540	:	13,5	:	29,6	:	13,1	:	7,7	:	19,7	:	11,9	:	16,9
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	:	58 130	:	23,9	:	50,4	:	24,9	:	11,9	:	33,7	:	16,8	:	28,6
	large (40-100 ESU)	:	8 280	:	50,3	:	104,6	:	57,8	:	21,9	:	67,6	:	28,7	:	53,5
	very large (> 100 ESU)	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	all sizes	:	89 952	:	23,6	:	49,9	:	24,8	:	11,7	:	33,1	:	17,0	:	27,8

Portugal	small (< 8 ESU)	273 589	266 597	9,0	6,6	5,1	5,2	2,5	2,6	1,0	1,1	2,2	2,2	1,6	1,6	1,8	1,9
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	44 792	44 118	17,8	17,8	12,5	13,0	6,9	7,2	2,3	2,4	4,9	5,5	3,0	3,4	3,7	4,1
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	27 646	27 494	36,7	37,6	27,4	29,8	16,6	17,3	4,4	4,5	11,0	13,3	5,1	6,3	7,2	9,2
	large (40-100 ESU)	4 463	4 154	103,7	89,8	68,8	84,8	44,2	53,6	9,1	9,5	29,4	33,4	8,9	9,8	17,7	20,7
	very large (> 100 ESU)	734	685	46,8	134,6	187,9	159,6	103,6	107,2	13,0	14,1	81,4	55,5	13,0	11,2	54,7	27,6
	all sizes	351 224	343 048	13,6	11,8	9,0	9,4	4,9	5,2	1,6	1,7	3,7	4,0	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,1
Suomi/Finland	small (< 8 ESU)	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	:	9 298	:	22,4	:	22,0	:	16,8	:	4,5	:	11,2	:	8,7	:	8,9
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	:	32 999	:	33,4	:	56,0	:	35,4	:	8,2	:	27,8	:	14,5	:	22,6
	large (40-100 ESU)	:	3 705	:	56,4	:	95,8	:	71,0	:	15,5	:	42,3	:	18,8	:	29,0
	very large (> 100 ESU)	:	464	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	all sizes	:	46 466	:	33,3	:	53,4	:	35,3	:	8,2	:	26,1	:	14,3	:	20,6
Sverige	small (< 8 ESU)	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	:	5 290	:	29,7	:	22,2	:	19,3	:	9,1	:	1,6	:	2,2	:	– 3,0
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	:	18 211	:	43,8	:	49,5	:	35,9	:	13,3	:	10,3	:	9,2	:	2,1
	large (40-100 ESU)	:	12 440	:	71,8	:	116,3	:	76,8	:	23,6	:	32,0	:	19,3	:	7,3
	very large (> 100 ESU)	:	161	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	all sizes	:	36 102	:	52,4	:	68,9	:	47,9	:	16,2	:	16,8	:	13,4	:	3,3
United Kingdom	small (< 8 ESU)	2 425	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	11 641	10 059	52,1	38,3	24,7	24,4	17,8	17,0	5,0	4,6	7,9	9,4	7,0	7,9	4,6	4,2
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	54 129	48 036	72,1	55,5	51,9	53,6	33,8	34,0	7,1	6,7	22,2	25,1	15,0	16,8	15,2	17,9
	large (40-100 ESU)	42 133	36 355	120,7	93	132,5	137,4	80,1	79,6	14,7	14,1	57,1	64,3	25,4	28,9	36,8	43,6
	very large (> 100 ESU)	23 670	20 844	243,5	220,5	413,2	440,6	230,5	240,9	40,1	39,9	187,8	213,1	40,0	42,5	104,4	124,4
	all sizes	133 998	115 297	115,1	95,6	138,1	147,5	81,3	84,3	15,1	14,9	60,8	70,1	27,0	30,0	36,6	44,1
EU-12	small (< 8 ESU)	1 146 311	:	6,9	:	7,6	:	2,9	:	1,3	:	4,4	:	3,7	:	3,9	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	677 164	:	12,7	:	16,3	:	7,1	:	2,5	:	9,2	:	7,0	:	8,1	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	1 102 532	:	30,4	:	44,5	:	23,3	:	6,4	:	20,8	:	13,8	:	16,2	:
	large (40-100 ESU)	455 001	:	61,1	:	123,1	:	68,5	:	16,0	:	51,6	:	26,0	:	34,3	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	126 410	:	113,0	:	330,0	:	174,0	:	38,6	:	141,4	:	38,1	:	73,7	:
	all sizes	3 507 419	:	26,3	:	47,5	:	24,8	:	6,4	:	21,6	:	14,3	:	15,0	:

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	1994/95	1995/96 (1)	1996/97	1997/98	% TAV (2) 1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals, protein products and oilseeds						
Compensatory payments (arable scheme):						
1. All cereals (3)		35,00	54,34	54,34	54,34	0,0
2. Supplement durum wheat/ha		297,00	358,60	358,60	358,60	0,0
3. Protein products (3)		65,00	78,49	78,49	78,49	0,0
4. Set-aside (3)		57,00	68,83	68,83	68,83	0,0
5. Non-fibre flax (3)		87,00	105,10	105,10	105,10	0,0
6. Oilseeds	Reference amount per ha	341,05 (4)	411,83	411,83	433,50 (5)	5,3
Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1967/68						
1. Durum wheat	Target price	118,45	—	—	—	×
	Single/basic intervention price	106,60	119,19	119,19	119,19	0,0
	Threshold price	162,87	—	—	—	×
2. Common wheat	Target price	118,45	—	—	—	×
	Single/basic intervention price	106,60	119,19	119,19	119,19	0,0
	Threshold price	162,87	—	—	—	×
3. Barley	Target price	118,45	—	—	—	×
	Single/basic intervention price	106,60	119,19	119,19	119,19	0,0
	Threshold price	162,87	—	—	—	×
4. Rye	Target price	118,45	—	—	—	×
	Single/basic intervention price	106,60	119,19	119,19	119,19	0,0
	Threshold price	162,87	—	—	—	×
5. Maize	Target price	118,45	—	—	—	×
	Single/basic intervention price	106,60	119,19	119,19	119,19	0,0
	Threshold price	162,87	—	—	—	×
Rice						
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1967/68						
1. Paddy rice	Target price	309,60	373,84	351,00	333,45	− 5,0
2. Husked rice	Target price	530,60	—	—	—	×
Round-grain	Threshold price	523,88	—	—	—	×
Long-grain	Threshold price	523,88	—	—	—	×

3. Wholly milled						
Round-grain	Threshold price	697,78	—	—	—	×
Long-grain	Threshold price	766,09	—	—	—	×
4. Broken rice	Threshold price	276,88	—	—	—	×
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	39,48	47,67	47,67	47,67	0,0
	Minimum price for 'A' sugarbeet					
	EU	38,69	46,72	46,72	46,72	0,0
	Italia	41,21	49,76	49,76	49,76	0,0
	United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Suomi/Finland	40,26	48,62	48,62	48,62	0,0
	España	40,51	48,92	48,92	48,92	0,0
	Minimum price for 'B' sugarbeet					
	EU	26,85	32,42	32,42	32,42	0,0
	Italia	29,37	35,46	35,46	35,46	0,0
	United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Suomi/Finland	28,42	34,32	34,32	34,32	0,0
	España	28,67	34,62	34,62	34,62	0,0
2. Raw sugar	Threshold price	539,90	—	—	—	×
3. White sugar	Target price	550,70	665,00	665,00	665,00	0,0
	Intervention price					
	EU	523,30	631,90	631,90	631,90	0,0
	Italia	542,70	655,30	655,30	655,30	0,0
	French OD	523,30	631,90	631,90	631,90	0,0
	United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Suomi/Finland	535,40	646,50	646,50	646,50	0,0
	España	537,30	648,80	648,80	648,80	0,0
	Threshold price	631,80	—	—	—	×
4. Molasses	Threshold price	68,00	—	—	—	×
Olive oil						
Marketing year: November-October	Target production price	3 178,20	3 837,70	3 837,70	3 837,70	0,0
	Intervention price	1 594,40 (6)	1 861,70 (6)	1 805,80 (6)	1 751,60 (6)	– 3,0
	Production aid	1 177,60	1 422,00	1 422,00	1 422,00	0,0

3.3.1. *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1994/95	1995/96 (1)	1996/97	1997/98	% TAV (2) 1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dried fodder						
Marketing year: Dehydrated lucerne: April-March Beginning of single market: 1974/75						
1. Dehydrated lucerne	Target price	176,29	—	—	—	×
2. Dehydrated fodder	Aid Maximum guaranteed quantity	— —	— —	68,83 4,41	68,83 4,41	0,0 0,0
3. Sun-dried fodder	Aid Maximum guaranteed quantity	— —	— —	38,64 0,44	38,64 0,44	0,0 0,0
Cotton (natural)						
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1981/82	Target price Minimum price	1 014,60 963,90	1 063,00 (7) 1 009,90 (7)	1 063,00 1 009,90	1 063,00 1 009,90	0,0 0,0
Fibre flax and hemp — ECU/ha						
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1970/71						
1. Fibre flax	Community aid	774,86	935,65	865,48	815,86	– 5,7 (8)
2. Hemp	Flat-rate aid	641,60	774,74	774,74	716,63	– 7,5
Seeds (9)						
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 (9)	Aid	170,00	205,30	205,30	205,30	0,0
2. Fibre flax (9)	Aid	235,00	283,80	283,80	283,80	0,0
3. Seed flax (9)	Aid	186,00	224,60	224,60	224,60	0,0
4. Grasses (9)	Aid	159,00 à 692,00	192,00 à 759,50	192,00 à 759,50	192,00 à 835,60	0,0 à 10,0
5. Legumes (9)	Aid	166,00 à 622,00	200,40 à 751,10	200,40 à 751,10	200,40 à 751,10	0,0 à 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	3,17	3,83	3,828	3,828	0,0
2. Type R II	Guide price	3,17	3,83	3,828	3,828	0,0
3. Type R III	Guide price	51,47	62,15	62,150	62,150	0,0
4. Type A I	Guide price	3,17	3,83	3,828	3,828	0,0
5. Type A II	Guide price	68,58	82,81	82,810	82,810	0,0
6. Type A III	Guide price	78,32	94,57	94,570	94,570	0,0
B — 1. Red wine	Reference price	4,31	—	—	—	×
2. White wine	Reference price	4,31	—	—	—	×
3. Liqueur wine	Reference price	59,22/98,02	—	—	—	×
4. Liqueur wine (processed)	Reference price	59,82/85,58	—	—	—	×
5. Wine (fortified for distillation)	Reference price	2,56	—	—	—	×
6. Grape must	Reference price	2,74	—	—	—	×
7. White wine (Riesling-Sylvaner)	Reference price	87,61	—	—	—	×
C — Grape juice						
1. White	Reference price	3,93	—	—	—	×
2. Other	Reference price	3,93	—	—	—	×
Leaf tobacco — ECU/kg						
I — Flue cured Virgin D, Virginia and hybrids thereof (10)	Premium	2,244	2,710	2,7097	2,7097	0,0
	Supplementary amount	0,321	0,388	0,3876	0,3876	0,0
II — Light air cured Badischer Burley E and hybrids thereof (10)	Premium	1,795	2,168	2,1675	2,1675	0,0
	Supplementary amount	0,562	0,679	0,6786	0,6786	0,0
III — Dark air cured Badischer Geudertheimer, Pereg, Korso (10)	Premium	1,795	2,168	2,1675	2,1675	0,0
	Supplementary amount	0,351	0,424	0,4238	0,4238	0,0
Paraguay and hybrids thereof, Dragon vert and hybrids thereof, Philippin, Petit Grammont (Flobecq), Semois, Appelterre (10)	Supplementary amount	0,262	0,316	0,3163	0,3163	0,0
Nijkerk (10)	Supplementary amount	0,153	0,185	0,1847	0,1847	0,0
Misionero and hybrids thereof, Rio Grande and hybrids thereof (10)	Supplementary amount	0,167	0,202	0,2016	0,2016	0,0
IV — Fire cured	Premium	1,974	2,384	2,3836	2,3836	0,0
V — Sun cured	Premium	1,795	2,168	2,1675	2,1675	0,0

3.3.1. *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1994/95	1995/96 (1)	1996/97	1997/98	% TAV (2) 1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI — Basmas	Premium	3,109	3,754	3,7542	3,7542	0,0
VII — Katerini and similar varieties	Premium	2,638	3,185	3,1854	3,1854	0,0
VIII — Kaba Koulak classique	Premium	1,885	2,276	2,2762	2,2762	0,0
Fruit and vegetables — ECU/100 kg						
Marketing year: differs according to product Beginning of single marketing year: 1966/67						
1. Cauliflowers	Basic price	30,56	35,29	36,58	—	×
	Buying-in price	13,30	15,36	15,92	—	×
	Community withdrawal compensation	—	—	—	9,34	×
2. Tomatoes (open grown)	Reference price	81,39	—	—	—	×
	Entry price	—	90,80	89,50	—	×
	Basic price	28,09	33,92	33,92	—	×
	Buying-in price	10,68	12,90	12,90	—	×
	Community withdrawal compensation	—	—	—	6,44	×
3. Oranges (Group 1)	Reference price	22,75	—	—	—	×
	Entry price	—	36,90	36,60	—	×
	Basic price	33,04	37,53	41,08	—	×
	Buying-in price	20,88	23,72	25,96	—	×
	Community withdrawal compensation	—	—	—	14,33	×
4. Mandarins	Reference price	27,64	—	—	—	×
	Entry price	—	30,80	30,30	—	×
	Basic price	32,93	43,19	44,05	—	×
	Buying-in price	21,09	27,64	28,18	—	×
	Community withdrawal compensation	—	—	—	16,15	×
5. Lemons	Reference price	51,18	—	—	—	×
	Entry price	—	61,10	60,10	—	×
	Basic price	34,45	46,14	46,14	—	×
	Buying-in price	20,19	27,08	27,08	—	×
	Community withdrawal compensation	—	—	—	13,37	×
6. Table grapes	Reference price	49,42	—	—	—	×
	Entry price	—	56,60	56,20	—	×
	Basic price	35,82	43,25	43,25	—	×
	Buying-in price	23,04	27,82	27,82	—	×
	Community withdrawal compensation	—	—	—	10,69	×
7. Apples (Group 1)	Reference price	48,71	—	—	—	×
	Entry price	—	50,60	49,60	—	×
	Basic price	24,04	28,32	30,43	—	×
	Buying-in price	12,25	14,43	15,51	—	×
	Community withdrawal compensation	—	—	—	10,69	×

8. Pears	Reference price	46,98	—	—	—	×
	Entry price	—	51,40	50,40	—	×
	Basic price	28,27	34,14	34,14	—	×
	Buying-in price	14,54	17,56	17,56	—	×
	Community withdrawal compensation	—	—	—	10,18	×
9. Peaches	Reference price	64,30	—	—	—	×
	Entry price	—	91,10	90,50	—	×
	Basic price	37,45	43,67	54,04	—	×
	Buying-in price	20,78	24,22	30,02	—	×
	Community withdrawal compensation	—	—	—	14,65	×
10. Cherries	Reference price	119,32	—	—	—	×
	Entry price	—	155,10	153,90	—	×
11. Plums (Group 1)	Reference price	66,21	—	—	—	×
	Entry price	—	71,80	71,30	—	×
12. Cucumbers	Reference price	76,47	—	—	—	×
	Entry price	—	75,40	73,80	—	×
Products processed from fruit and vegetables — ECU/100 kg						
1. Preserved pineapple	Aid	125,565	165,646	166,871	153,917	- 7,8
	Minimum price	31,178	37,648	37,648	37,648	0,0
2. Peaches in syrup and/or natural juice	Production aid	7,174	8,663	8,663	8,128	- 6,2
	Minimum producer price	23,832	27,301	27,301	26,755	- 2,0
3. Prunes	Production aid	61,094	76,146	82,505	80,261	- 2,7
	Minimum producer price	160,266	193,523	193,523	193,523	0,0
4. Tomato concentrate	Aid for the finished product	96,940	95,490	95,490	93,580 (11)	- 2,0
	Minimum raw material price	312,490	301,550	296,120	267,800 (11)	- 9,6
5. Figs	Aid	27,556	33,552	33,552	27,986	- 16,6
	Minimum price	66,663	80,496	80,496	80,496	0,0
6. Williams and Rocha pears and/or natural juice	Aid	17,232	19,319	18,087	15,532	- 14,1
	Minimum price	32,512	39,259	39,259	39,259	0,0
7. Dried grapes	Per hectare aid	2,306	2,785	2,785	2,785	0,0
Milk products						
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1968/69						
1. Milk (3,7% MG)	Target price	256,60	309,80	309,80	309,80	0,0
2. Butter	Intervention price	2 718,00	3 282,00	3 282,00	3 282,00	0,0
3. Cheese						
— Grana Padano (30-60 days)	Intervention price	—	—	—	—	×
— Grana Padano (6 months)	Intervention price	—	—	—	—	×
— Parmigiano Reggiano (6 months)	Intervention price	—	—	—	—	×
4. Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention price	1 702,00	2 055,20	2 055,20	2 055,20	0,0

3.3.1. *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1994/95	1995/96 (1)	1996/97	1997/98	% TAV (2) 1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Pilot products	Serum powder — Threshold price	554,10	—	—	—	×
	Milk powder (15 %) — Threshold price	1 912,50	—	—	—	×
	Milk powder (26 %) — Threshold price	2 588,70	—	—	—	×
	Condensed milk (unsweetened) — Threshold price	971,80	—	—	—	×
	Condensed milk (sweetened) — Threshold price	1 278,70	—	—	—	×
	Butter — Threshold price	3 048,50	—	—	—	×
	Emmental — Threshold price	3 655,60	—	—	—	×
	Blue-veined cheese — Threshold price	3 070,30	—	—	—	×
	Parmigiano Reggiano — Threshold price	5 804,40	—	—	—	×
	Cheddar — Threshold price	3 310,10	—	—	—	×
	Gouda and other — Threshold price	3 055,70	—	—	—	×
	Lactose — Threshold price	920,60	—	—	—	×
Beef/veal						
Marketing year: April-March						
Beginning of single market: 1968/69						
1. Beef animals (live)	Guide price	1 974,20	—	—	—	×
	Intervention price (Community)	3 047,10	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	1 300,00	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	829,50	—	—	—	×
Poultrymeat						
Marketing year: August-July						
Beginning of single market: 1967/68						
1. 70 % chickens	Sluice-gate price	1 111,20	—	—	—	×
2. 70 % ducks	Sluice-gate price	1 249,40	—	—	—	×
3. 75 % geese	Sluice-gate price	1 527,10	—	—	—	×
4. 80 % turkeys	Sluice-gate price	1 468,70	—	—	—	×
5. 70 % guinea-fowl	Sluice-gate price	1 700,50	—	—	—	×

Silkworms — ECU/box of seed						
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1972/73	Aid	110,36	133,26	133,26	133,26	0,0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat — ECU/100 kg						
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1980/81	Basic price	417,45	504,07	504,07	504,07	0,0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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) The aid actually paid to beneficiaries is the same as in 1996/97 because the amount of ECU 49,62 is no longer withheld to finance promotion schemes.
(9) Seed subsidies 1996/97 (ECU/100 kg):

1. Graminae:		*Festuca ovina L.*	43,59	*Trofolium incarnatum L.*	45,76
Festuva pratensis Huds	43,59	*Lolium × Boucheanum*	21,13	*Trifolium resupinatum L.*	45,76
Poa pratensis L.	38,52	*Arrhenatherum elatius L.*	67,14	*Medicago sativa* (écotypes)	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. (monoica)	20,53

(10) Germany, Belgium, France, Austria (from the 1996 harvest onwards).
(11) Amount likely to be increased at the end of the 1997/98 marketing year depending on progress.

3.3.2 **Producer prices for agricultural products in the EU** (excluding VAT)

EU-15

	Nominal index (1990 = 100)				% TAV	Real index (1990 = 100)				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	97,3	101,1	105,3	105,6	0,2	84,9	85,1	85,6	83,3	- 2,7
Crop products	95,7	102,1	111,3	110,7	- 0,5	82,4	84,5	88,5	85,1	- 3,9
Cereals and rice	98,1	90,3	92,6	90,5	- 2,3	86,3	76,7	75,9	72,3	- 4,7
— Common wheat	98,0	88,8	88,4	87,7	- 0,8	87,8	77,3	74,7	72,5	- 2,9
— Durum wheat	98,5	86,3	93,7	89,2	- 4,8	80,5	66,3	68,6	62,2	- 9,4
— Fodder barley	96,2	91,0	90,6	89,6	- 1,1	86,3	79,4	76,7	74,1	- 3,4
— Barley for brewing	95,6	91,1	99,8	93,7	- 6,1	84,0	77,2	81,6	74,8	- 8,3
— Oats	104,3	92,6	79,4	82,4	3,8	92,3	79,7	65,5	66,6	1,7
— Grain maize	95,4	87,7	97,7	92,8	- 5,0	81,1	71,3	76,4	70,1	- 8,2
— Paddy rice	134,6	137,9	150,8	146,4	- 2,9	112,6	110,3	114,9	107,3	- 6,6
— Other	89,4	84,8	71,9	73,2	1,7	77,4	71,3	60,2	60,3	0,2
Roots and brassicas	91,3	120,8	136,4	104,4	- 23,4	79,7	102,1	111,9	82,9	- 26,0
— Ware potatoes	77,7	140,8	175,2	98,2	- 44,0	65,9	116,7	141,8	75,4	- 46,8
— Sugarbeet	102,8	106,7	108,0	111,1	3,0	91,0	91,8	90,0	89,9	- 0,1
— Other	90,3	88,2	85,4	86,0	0,7	82,1	78,4	74,6	73,8	- 1,0
Fresh vegetables	101,9	110,1	115,0	118,8	3,3	86,8	89,9	89,5	89,3	- 0,3
Fruits	91,2	103,9	119,4	119,0	- 0,3	76,1	82,4	90,4	86,4	- 4,4
— Fresh fruits	86,8	99,3	114,3	114,3	- 0,1	73,3	79,8	87,8	84,2	- 4,0
— Dried fruits	143,4	158,9	179,2	175,1	- 2,3	109,4	113,6	121,3	112,4	- 7,3
Wine/must	87,6	98,5	115,1	122,4	6,4	77,8	84,7	95,6	98,6	3,1
Olives and olive oil	118,1	133,1	157,8	192,2	21,8	91,8	98,2	110,4	129,6	17,4
Seeds	95,9	99,8	113,3	109,3	- 3,6	85,4	86,2	95,3	89,8	- 5,8
Flowers and plants	105,7	105,8	116,0	113,9	- 1,9	94,1	91,3	97,4	93,6	- 3,9
Other crop products	80,2	85,3	86,6	89,3	3,1	65,6	66,7	64,4	64,0	- 0,6
Animals and livestock products	98,7	100,1	99,8	100,8	1,0	87,3	85,7	82,9	81,6	- 1,5
Animals (for slaughter and export)	96,8	98,4	97,8	98,2	0,4	85,5	84,3	81,1	79,3	- 2,3
— Beef animals	104,4	104,7	98,5	85,7	- 13,0	93,5	91,2	83,4	71,0	- 15,0
— Calves	108,8	110,8	110,5	97,8	- 11,5	94,9	93,1	89,8	76,9	- 14,3
— Pigs	83,4	86,3	92,2	102,2	10,9	73,9	74,2	76,8	83,3	8,4
— Sheep and lambs	107,7	116,1	116,9	133,7	14,4	91,4	94,8	91,5	101,6	11,0
— Poultry	101,8	100,5	95,1	102,6	7,9	89,3	85,4	78,1	81,8	4,7
— Other animals	94,8	97,7	101,3	106,4	5,1	79,3	78,4	77,5	78,1	0,7
Milk	102,6	104,0	105,1	104,5	- 0,5	91,1	89,5	87,8	85,5	- 2,6
Eggs	102,2	96,5	90,6	109,5	20,9	88,9	80,9	73,1	86,2	17,9
Other livestock production	82,8	91,4	93,5	91,2	- 2,5	72,6	77,6	77,3	73,6	- 4,8

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.3 **Producer price indices** (excluding VAT)

(1990 = 100)

	Nominal indices				% TAV	Indices in real terms (deflated)				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Crop products										
EU-15	95,7	102,1	111,3	110,7	- 0,5	82,4	84,5	88,5	85,1	- 3,9
Belgique/België	91,5	102,0	96,1	94,5	- 1,7	84,2	91,8	85,1	82,1	- 3,6
Danmark	84,9	87,3	87,7	86,4	- 1,4	80,2	80,9	79,5	76,8	- 3,5
BR Deutschland	87,3	91,8	95,9	90,6	- 5,5	78,2	80,0	82,1	76,5	- 6,8
Elláda	134,8	153,4	172,1	183,8	6,8	85,1	87,3	89,7	88,3	- 1,6
España	97,3	109,5	127,5	123,5	- 3,1	82,8	89,1	99,1	92,7	- 6,5
France	86,2	87,6	90,4	90,7	0,4	79,9	79,8	81,1	79,7	- 1,7
Ireland	105,3	105,3	112,7	99,2	- 11,9	97,6	95,4	99,5	86,2	- 13,4
Italia	99,2	103,8	117,3	120,2	2,5	85,0	85,5	91,9	90,6	- 1,3
Luxembourg	76,5	80,6	77,7	80,3	3,4	69,4	71,6	67,7	69,0	2,0
Nederland	93,6	102,1	110,4	110,8	0,4	85,1	90,3	95,7	94,2	- 1,7
Österreich	93,7	97,4	71,5	72,6	1,5	84,1	84,9	61,0	60,7	- 0,4
Portugal	90,7	103,6	111,3	111,1	- 0,2	70,4	76,5	78,9	76,4	- 3,2
Suomi/Finland	94,4	92,7	62,3	56,6	- 9,2	86,1	83,7	55,6	50,2	- 9,7
Sverige	80,3	93,0	104,3	96,1	- 7,8	68,6	77,7	85,0	78,0	- 8,3
United Kingdom	96,2	99,1	113,0	104,7	- 7,4	86,3	86,7	95,6	86,4	- 9,6
EU-12	96,1	102,9	113,1	112,5	- 0,5	82,5	84,9	89,6	86,0	- 4,0
Livestock products										
EU-15	98,7	100,1	99,8	100,8	1,0	87,3	85,7	82,9	81,6	- 1,5
Belgique/België	90,7	89,9	86,9	88,7	2,0	83,5	80,9	77,0	77,0	0,0
Danmark	84,5	85,0	84,2	87,9	4,3	79,8	78,8	76,4	78,1	2,2
BR Deutschland	91,4	90,8	90,0	91,1	1,3	81,8	79,2	77,0	76,9	- 0,2
Elláda	135,5	153,2	159,4	159,7	0,2	85,6	87,2	83,0	76,7	- 7,6
España	101,0	108,5	110,7	115,8	4,6	86,0	88,3	86,0	86,9	1,0
France	94,4	94,1	92,5	91,6	- 0,9	87,6	85,8	82,9	80,5	- 3,0
Ireland	104,1	105,8	107,5	103,3	- 4,0	96,5	95,9	94,9	89,7	- 5,5
Italia	107,6	109,8	114,3	115,6	1,2	92,2	90,5	89,5	87,2	- 2,6
Luxembourg	88,0	86,6	85,9	81,5	- 5,1	79,9	76,9	74,9	70,1	- 6,4
Nederland	90,4	90,2	88,8	91,6	3,2	82,2	79,8	77,0	77,9	1,1
Österreich	98,3	98,3	74,8	75,2	0,4	88,2	85,7	63,8	62,9	- 1,5
Portugal	91,2	93,1	93,2	96,0	3,0	70,9	68,8	66,1	66,0	- 0,1
Suomi/Finland	96,9	97,2	75,5	63,3	- 16,1	88,4	87,7	67,4	56,2	- 16,6
Sverige	97,4	99,2	95,5	92,9	- 2,6	83,2	83,0	77,8	75,4	- 3,1
United Kingdom	111,7	111,5	119,1	121,9	2,3	100,1	97,5	100,8	100,6	- 0,1
EU-12	99,0	100,5	101,7	103,1	1,4	87,4	85,9	84,2	83,2	- 1,2

Total										
EU-15	97,3	101,1	105,3	105,6	0,2	84,9	85,1	85,6	83,3	– 2,7
Belgique/België	91,0	94,3	90,2	90,8	0,6	83,8	84,8	79,9	78,9	– 1,4
Danmark	84,7	85,8	85,4	87,4	2,2	80,0	79,5	77,5	77,6	0,1
BR Deutschland	90,0	91,1	92,0	91,0	– 1,1	80,6	79,5	78,7	76,8	– 2,5
Elláda	135,0	153,3	168,4	176,8	5,0	85,2	87,3	87,7	84,9	– 3,2
España	98,7	109,1	121,1	120,6	– 0,4	84,1	88,8	94,1	90,5	– 3,9
France	90,1	90,6	91,4	91,1	– 0,3	83,5	82,6	81,9	80,1	– 2,3
Ireland	104,3	105,7	108,2	102,8	– 5,0	96,6	95,8	95,5	89,3	– 6,5
Italia	102,5	106,2	116,1	118,4	2,0	87,9	87,5	90,9	89,3	– 1,8
Luxembourg	85,9	85,5	84,4	81,3	– 3,7	78,0	76,0	73,6	69,9	– 5,0
Nederland	91,8	95,2	97,9	99,7	1,9	83,4	84,2	84,9	84,7	– 0,2
Österreich	97,2	98,1	74,1	74,6	0,7	87,3	85,5	63,2	62,4	– 1,2
Portugal	90,9	98,4	102,4	103,6	1,2	70,6	72,7	72,6	71,2	– 1,8
Suomi/Finland	96,2	95,9	71,5	61,3	– 14,3	87,7	86,5	63,9	54,4	– 14,8
Sverige	92,8	97,6	97,8	93,8	– 4,1	79,3	81,6	79,8	76,1	– 4,6
United Kingdom	105,4	106,5	116,7	114,9	– 1,5	94,5	93,1	98,7	94,9	– 3,8
EU-12	97,6	101,7	107,3	107,7	0,4	85,0	85,4	86,9	84,6	– 2,6

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	
	1995/1990	1996/1990	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	III 1997	VI 1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages									
EU-15	×	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,5
Belgique/België	0,8	×	– 0,5	– 0,6	1,8	1,6	1,9	– 0,6	2,0
Danmark	1,6	×	1,7	– 0,3	3,0	3,0	1,7	2,0	4,3
BR Deutschland	1,7	×	2,4	0,6	1,5	1,1	:	:	1,8
Elláda	13,7	×	14,1	12,7	12,9	9,2	6,7	3,1	5,3
España	3,4	×	3,0	0,1	5,6	5,0	3,4	– 0,2	– 1,7
France	1,0	×	0,6	– 0,2	1,5	0,6	:	0,2	0,9
Ireland	×	×	1,2	– 0,2	3,5	2,9	1,7	0,7	– 1,2
Italia	5,4	×	5,7	1,3	3,5	6,2	3,8	0,7	1,1
Luxembourg	1,5	×	0,4	– 0,7	2,1	2,6	0,8	0,1	0,4
Nederland	1,4	×	2,1	– 0,3	1,8	0,4	– 0,2	– 1,4	1,9
Österreich	×	×	3,9	3,0	1,9	– 0,6	– 0,1	0,1	0,9
Portugal	4,5	×	4,3	0,9	3,7	2,7	2,0	0,3	– 0,9
Suomi/Finland	×	×	0,3	– 0,6	0,3	– 7,4	– 1,9	– 0,3	0,3
Sverige	×	×	– 5,1	0,7	1,7	1,3	– 6,1	– 1,3	1,3
United Kingdom	2,8	×	2,2	1,7	1,2	3,8	:	– 1,9	– 0,5
EU-12	3,3	×	3,1	1,0	3,0	3,4	:	:	:

Producer prices for agricultural products									
EU-15	1,0	0,9	- 3,8	- 1,4	3,9	4,2	0,2	- 7,8	- 2,5
Belgique/België	- 2,0	- 1,6	- 3,6	- 6,8	3,6	- 4,3	0,6	- 8,6	- 0,5
Danmark	- 3,1	- 2,2	- 1,5	- 12,8	1,4	- 0,4	2,2	- 2,6	2,1
BR Deutschland	- 1,7	- 1,6	- 0,3	- 8,5	1,3	0,9	- 1,1	- 1,0	0,2
Elláda	11,0	10,0	6,1	4,6	13,6	9,9	5,0	- 1,4	8,2
España	3,9	3,2	- 6,9	5,4	10,6	11,0	- 0,4	- 15,0	- 5,8
France	- 1,8	- 1,5	- 6,2	- 4,8	0,7	0,8	- 0,3	- 4,1	- 1,0
Ireland	1,6	0,5	1,5	6,7	1,4	2,3	- 5,0	- 11,7	- 6,1
Italia	3,0	2,9	- 8,1	2,1	3,6	9,3	2,0	- 10,2	- 5,0
Luxembourg	- 3,3	- 3,4	- 5,3	- 1,8	- 0,5	- 1,3	- 3,7	- 1,7	0,8
Nederland	- 0,4	- 0,1	- 5,7	- 7,1	3,7	2,8	1,9	- 3,9	5,7
Österreich	- 5,8	- 4,7	- 1,0	- 2,2	0,9	- 24,5	0,7	- 1,6	2,7
Portugal	0,5	0,6	- 7,8	2,7	8,3	4,0	1,2	- 15,4	- 12,0
Suomi/Finland	- 6,5	- 7,8	- 0,3	- 0,1	- 0,3	- 25,4	- 14,3	- 1,5	- 0,4
Sverige	- 0,4	- 1,1	- 3,5	- 3,9	5,1	0,3	- 4,1	- 4,7	0,2
United Kingdom	3,1	2,3	1,7	4,5	1,0	9,6	- 1,5	- 14,1	- 13,7
EU-12	1,4	1,2	4,3	- 1,0	4,2	5,5	0,4	:	:

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	1994	19,01	15,33	14,39	18,15	15,91	19,20	:	17,36	15,00	15,43	24,26	:	25,39	:	20,69
	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
Oats	1994	20,51	:	12,44 (6)	28,14	16,95	20,89	:	22,84	16,19	:	:	:	23,96	:	22,97
	1995	18,93	:	11,15 (6)	28,12	17,74	17,68	:	22,39	14,99	:	:	:	12,33	:	21,39
	1996	20,55	:	12,60 (6)	27,97	18,12	19,09	:	25,79	15,98	:	:	:	12,63	:	22,36
Maize	1994	20,50	:	15,53	22,87	18,47	21,62	:	17,33	18,25	17,00	23,09	:	:	:	28,77
	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	15,39	:	:	:	29,42
Toasted extracted soya bean meal	1994	22,55	19,61	21,35 (6)	:	:	24,76	:	20,32	:	17,75	23,79	:	:	23,56	27,95
	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	28,63
Fish meal	1994	44,58	53,19	43,22 (6)	:	38,96	:	:	46,34	:	34,66	40,31	:	:	:	46,05
	1995	45,52	51,72	48,07 (6)	:	37,95	:	:	47,18	:	40,07	46,46	:	:	:	46,65
	1996	53,18	58.56	59,74 (6)	:	45,38	:	:	62,78	:	49,54	53,75	:	:	:	57,88
Dried sugarbeet pulp	1994	16,18	:	13,61	11,55	15,42	11,20	15,57	16,68	:	17,14	13,76	:	:	:	19,27
	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
B — *Compound feedingstuffs*																
Supplementary feed for dairy cattle (stall-fed) (in bags) (1)	1994	24,24	:	16,36	24,38	23,14	22,51	21,38	23,64	24,33	18.95	29,67	:	39,09	20,11	:
	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	18,23	25,64	:	27.62	21,80	:
Complete feed for fattening pigs (in bags) (2)	1994	23,67	19,17	19,88	28,42	23,79	20,71	24,53	24,28	25,85	20,76	31,70	:	38,93	21,17	:
	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	21,83	27,06	:	26.25	22,37	:
Complete feed for 'battery' laying hens (3) (in bags)	1994	28,53	:	21,98	28,39	25,87	20,99	26,10	26,94	33,74	22,29	36,56	:	39,90	19,78	:
	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	30,32	:	22,15	31,30	26,46	21,76	26,52	31,25	34,86	22,99	30,21	:	26,59	22,29	:
C — *Fertilisers* (4)																
Ammonium nitrate (5) (26 % N, in bags)	1994	46,94	54,59	48,92	30,30	48,01	48,42	49,41	52,51	52,75	46,98	:	58,54	:	:	42,30
	1995	59,28	60,85	56,51	29,84	51,82	55,27	54,26	59,23	65,31	58,56	:	62,83	:	:	43,18
	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
Superphosphate	1994	61,92	73,10	:	60,35	65,65	64,18	:	57,03	:	74,13	:	71,28	:	:	:
	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	:	:	:
Potassium chloride	1994	29,64	30,41	33,37	:	25.70	27,05	:	23,97	28,12	36,70	:	36,94	:	:	26.02
	1995	32,67	32,59	33,97	:	26,57	28,64	33,12	25,04	29,65	38,03	:	37,65	:	:	28,03
	1996	33.26	46,25	33,14	:	28,07	27,59	35,44	28,29	25,88	36,42	:	:	:	:	25,20

D — *Compound fertilisers* ([4])																
Fertilisers containing nutrients NPK 20-10-10	1994	:	:	:	:	30,44	:	:	:	:	18,72	:	:	:	:	13,43
	1995	:	:	:	:	30,39	:	:	:	:	20,26	:	:	:	:	14,21
	1996	:	:	:	:	30,05	:	:	:	:	20,80	:	:	:	:	15,73
Fertilisers containing nutrients NPK 17-17-17 (bags)	1994	18,71	:	:	17,33	19,07	19,73	20,15	:	20,83	20,48	:	24,30	:	:	16,32
	1995	18,72	:	:	17,22	20,56	21,86	21,59	:	23,99	22,99	:	26,44	:	:	17,34
	1996	18,74	:	:	17,15	21,38	23,14	23,20	:	23,36	23,13	:	28,01	:	:	18,49
Fertilisers containing nutrients NPK 9-9-18	1994	:	:	14,61	:	13,27	:	:	:	:	13,75	:	:	:	:	10,38
	1995	:	:	15,61	:	13,99	:	:	:	:	15,23	:	:	:	:	10,98
	1996	:	:	15,13	:	15,21	:	:	:	:	14,90	:	:	:	:	11,94
E — *Fuel*																
Petrol	1994	72,02	:	62,34	67,82	57,66	:	71,81	67,50	:	75,19	61,15	:	:	:	73,30
	1995	73,85	32,29	69,17	66,60	57,77	:	70,10	53,10	:	77,66	67,82	:	:	:	72,43
	1996	79,01	34,21	71,13	72,41	:	:	76,50	57,94	:	80,33	69,37	:	:	:	75,73
Diesel fuel	1994	16,92	19,97	28,56	44,29	25,72	:	:	25,83	20,45	22,21	48,67	35,22	:	32,23	22,80
	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	20,34
	1996	19,29	23,36	31,19	51,77	25,02	:	:	34,23	19,95	27,17	56,65	37,26	27,57	53,33	20,72
Heating fuel	1994	16,92	19,64	20,39	33,27	11,46	30,14	28,12	56,84	:	24,91	:	:	25,40	:	:
	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	:	:	27,57	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

([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 fertilisers: price per 100 kg of product.
([5]) Ammonium nitrate (33% N): Greece, France and United Kingdom.
([6]) Figures for Federal Republic of Germany as constituted before 3 October 1990, including West Berlin.

3.3.6 **Agricultural wages, input prices** ([1]) **and producer prices** (excluding VAT)

(1990 = 100)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% TAV 1996/1990	% TAV 1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Farm wages							
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
Belgique/België	107,3	111,4	114,3	117,9	119,7	3,0	1,5
Danmark	107,6	110,6	114,0	117,2	120,9	3,2	3,2
BR Deutschland ∞	109,1	112,7	116,0	119,1	123,0	3,5	3,3
Elláda	129,1	133,4	142,8	157,6	167,2	8,9	6,1
España	119,9	126,6	134,2	142,5	148,3	6,8	4,1
France ([4])	109,0	111,8	114,2	117,8	122,0	3,4	3,6
Ireland	107,1	111,0	114,9	:	:	×	×
Italia	117,6	123,7	123,9	126,5	129,1	4,3	2,1
Luxembourg	116,2	123,8	130,1	134,2	137,5	5,5	2,5
Nederland	113,2	114,2	110,4	114,4	:	×	×
Österreich	111,2	116,5	120,6	124,3	127,4	4,1	2,5
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
Suomi/Finland	105,5	104,1	104,4	116,2	119,6	3,0	2,9
Sverige	109,6	107,3	109,1	114,0	119,4	3,0	4,7
United Kingdom	113,5	116,9	121,4	127,3	129,3	4,4	1,6
EU-12	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
Inputs ([2])							
EU-15	103,8	105,6	106,3	110,0	114,5	2,3	4,0
Belgique/België	99,9	98,8	98,5	98,5	102,6	0,4	4,1
Danmark	94,0	93,6	91,4	96,5	99,7	- 0,1	3,2
BR Deutschland	104,1	102,4	103,4	103,4	106,4	1,0	2,9
Elláda	143,2	160,8	171,3	182,6	198,5	12,1	8,0
España	101,9	104,6	107,1	113,7	118,2	2,8	3,8
France ([4])	100,5	100,3	100,1	103,3	107,5	1,2	3,9
Ireland	100,3	100,3	101,2	102,8	106,7	1,1	3,6
Italia	103,7	111,7	113,0	125,0	128,7	4,3	2,9
Luxembourg	103,4	102,8	102,7	102,1	106,0	1,0	3,6
Nederland	101,9	99,7	98,8	102,2	107,0	1,1	4,5
Österreich	103,4	104,4	102,0	99,8	104,8	0,8	4,8
Portugal	106,5	105,3	106,1	106,7	107,0	1,1	0,3
Suomi/Finland	107,8	109,4	105,4	83,6	85,5	- 2,6	2,2
Sverige	103,9	103,4	105,4	111,4	119,0	2,9	6,4
United Kingdom	106,8	111,9	111,8	115,8	122,8	3,5	5,8
EU-12	103,8	105,6	106,4	110,9	115,5	2,4	4,0

3.3.6 *(cont.)*

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	% TAV 1996/1990	% TAV 1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Producer prices (³)							
EU-15	98,2	97,2	101,0	105,3	105,6	0,9	0,2
Belgique/België	97,6	91,0	94,3	90,2	90,8	- 1,6	0,6
Danmark	97,0	84,7	85,8	85,4	87,4	- 2,2	2,2
BR Deutschland	97,0	90,0	91,7	92,0	91,0	- 1,6	- 1,1
Elláda	129,1	135,0	153,6	168,4	176,8	10,0	4,8
España	93,4	98,7	109,2	121,1	120,6	3,2	- 0,4
France (⁴)	92,9	88,7	88,3	91,4	91,1	- 1,5	- 0,3
Ireland	97,8	104,3	105,6	108,2	102,8	0,5	- 5,2
Italia	100,4	102,5	106,2	116,1	118,4	2,9	1,9
Luxembourg	87,7	86,1	85,3	84,4	81,3	- 3,4	- 3,9
Nederland	98,7	91,8	95,8	97,9	99,7	- 0,1	1,8
Österreich	99,4	97,2	98,1	74,1	74,7	- 4,7	0,9
Portugal	89,0	88,2	99,2	102,4	103,6	0,6	1,2
Suomi/Finland	96,5	96,5	96,2	71,5	61,3	- 7,8	- 16,7
Sverige	96,5	94,4	97,6	97,8	93,8	- 1,1	- 4,3
United Kingdom	100,9	105,4	106,1	116,7	114,9	2,3	- 1,5
EU-12	98,2	97,2	101,2	107,3	107,7	1,3	0,4

Source: Eurostat ('Purchase price of inputs' and 'Producer prices for agricultural products' are harmonised indices, whereas 'Farm wages' remain heterogeneous national indices).

(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.

3.3.7 **EU price indices for feedingstuffs, fertilisers and soil improvement, fuels and lubricants, and investments in machinery** (excluding VAT)

(1990 = 100)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	% TAV 1996/1990	% TAV 1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Feedingstuffs EU-15	102,1	100,9	100,7	106,0	1,0	5,3
Belgique/België	97,3	95,2	91,7	97,6	- 0,4	6,5
Danmark	90,8	87,3	84,0	86,9	- 2,3	3,5
BR Deutschland	96,5	92,2	88,2	94,0	- 1,0	6,6
Elláda	143,1	154,9	159,4	172,7	9,5	8,3
España	99,4	101,1	100,9	105,2	0,8	4,3
France	99,0	96,4	94,9	100,5	0,1	6,0
Ireland	97,7	98,3	97,0	100,4	0,1	3,5
Italia	111,0	111,3	121,0	125,2	3,8	3,5
Luxembourg	96,4	92,2	90,7	94,0	- 1,0	3,7
Nederland	95,3	92,7	91,0	95,3	- 0,8	4,7
Österreich	99,8	94,1	90,1	109,1	1,5	21,1
Portugal	100,4	103,0	102,6	104,2	0,7	1,5
Suomi/Finland	97,8	97,2	69,4	72,0	- 5,3	3,8
Sverige	94,7	91,4	89,1	91,4	- 1,5	2,6
United Kingdom	112,3	109,0	110,0	118,4	2,9	7,7
EU-12	102,4	101,1	101,6	106,8	1,1	5,1
Fertilisers and soil improvement EU-15	96,0	98,7	107,6	112,6	2,0	4,6
Belgique/België	86,2	81,9	86,5	86,5	- 2,4	0,0
Danmark	93,6	95,3	102,5	107,2	1,2	4,5
BR Deutschland	93,2	92,9	102,4	105,3	0,9	2,8
Elláda	171,1	192,5	212,0	219,1	14,0	3,3
España	94,1	101,5	108,8	114,5	2,3	5,3
France	92,4	94,4	102,0	106,5	1,1	4,4
Ireland	94,9	95,5	99,9	104,6	0,7	4,6
Italia	103,8	113,8	135,7	141,7	6,0	4,4
Luxembourg	94,3	96,2	106,0	105,8	0,9	- 0,1
Nederland	91,2	92,9	105,5	108,9	1,4	3,3
Österreich	99,4	79,5	59,8	57,8	- 8,7	- 3,5
Portugal	94,0	92,1	98,0	106,2	1,0	8,4
Suomi/Finland	136,1	115,5	96,5	96,1	- 0,7	- 0,4
Sverige	80,7	84,0	107,9	109,1	1,5	1,2
United Kingdom	85,6	91,0	102,0	112,8	2,0	10,7
EU-12	95,3	99,0	109,1	114,2	2,2	4,7
Fuels and lubricants EU-15	114,0	114,7	116,9	125,8	3,9	7,6
Belgique/België	96,6	98,1	98,0	104,9	0,8	7,0
Danmark	92,2	89,5	88,0	97,7	- 0,4	11,0
BR Deutschland	106,9	110,7	108,7	115,5	2,4	6,3
Elláda	209,1	220,1	224,1	251,2	16,6	12,1
España	118,5	115,7	115,9	117,8	2,8	1,6
France	97,6	96,5	96,5	105,4	0,9	9,2
Ireland	98,3	96,1	96,8	103,4	0,6	6,8
Italia	126,6	126,4	146,0	154,5	7,5	5,8
Luxembourg	98,3	95,8	91,7	98,3	- 0,3	7,2
Nederland	96,9	94,4	97,5	106,9	1,1	9,7
Österreich	103,2	104,7	109,0	113,8	2,2	4,4
Portugal	87,9	85,5	86,1	89,4	- 1,9	3,8
Suomi/Finland	124,9	117,1	90,5	101,4	0,2	12,1
Sverige	117,9	120,5	130,8	159,9	8,1	22,2
United Kingdom	109,2	108,3	110,3	116,7	2,6	5,8
EU-12	114,3	115,0	117,5	125,8	3,9	7,0

3.3.7 *(cont.)*

	1993	1994	1995	1996	% TAV 1996/1990	% TAV 1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Investment in machinery						
EU-15	112,2	115,4	119,9	124,5	3,7	3,9
Belgique/België	111,9	114,0	119,0	119,0	2,9	0,0
Danmark	105,1	105,2	107,6	109,3	1,5	1,6
BR Deutschland	111,6	113,1	114,3	115,9	2,5	1,3
Elláda	144,1	155,0	180,0	192,2	11,5	6,8
España	91,3	97,0	106,2	114,4	2,3	7,7
France	107,9	110,3	112,7	115,9	2,5	2,9
Ireland	105,2	109,2	113,3	113,3	2,1	0,0
Italia	118,3	122,7	132,1	141,5	6,0	7,1
Luxembourg	111,8	113,4	114,8	116,5	2,6	1,5
Nederland	109,0	110,2	113,5	117,4	2,7	3,4
Österreich	112,0	113,6	115,1	118,3	2,8	2,8
Portugal	125,5	139,0	150,1	156,8	7,8	4,5
Suomi/Finland	108,1	111,9	94,2	96,6	– 0,6	2,6
Sverige	114,3	120,1	128,5	130,4	4,5	1,5
United Kingdom	114,4	117,5	119,7	122,4	3,4	2,3
EU-12	112,4	115,6	120,9	125,9	3,9	4,1
Investment in structural work						
EU-15	116,0	118,8	122,0	124,4	3,7	2,0
Belgique/België	105,4	108,2	110,5	111,1	1,8	0,5
Danmark	109,3	111,5	116,0	120,2	3,1	3,6
BR Deutschland	117,5	120,0	122,9	122,9	3,5	0,0
Elláda	155,0	167,3	178,9	189,8	11,3	6.1
España	117,0	122,0	126,9	131,7	4,7	3,8
France	107,5	108,9	110,4	111,7	1.9	1.2
Ireland	111,1	115,2	121,4	121,4	3,3	0,0
Italia	117,0	121,0	123,7	126,0	3,9	1,9
Luxembourg	111,4	111,9	114,0	114,1	2,2	0,1
Nederland	115,8	100,2	103,5	104,3	0,7	0,8
Österreich	114,0	117,0	120,1	121,8	3,3	1,4
Portugal	169,1	169,1	169,1	169,1	9,2	0,0
Suomi/Finland	101,1	101,1	90,7	90,0	– 1,7	– 0,8
Sverige	110,9	114,9	116,7	116,9	2,6	0,2
United Kingdom	112,1	116,9	123,2	125,9	3,9	2,2
EU-12	116,4	119,2	122,7	125,2	3,8	2,1

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.8 **Market value of agricultural land** (parcels)

		ECU/ha (¹)				% TAV (real) (²)	
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1979	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België (³)	Arable land	11 944	12 148	12 860	:	×	×
	Meadow	9 527	9 995	10 228	:	×	×
Danmark (⁴)	Agricultural land	5 887	6 483	7 608	8 051	- 3,3	4,1
BR Deutschland	Agricultural land	15 380	15 653	17 173	16 680	- 2,5	- 2,4
Deutschland (⁹)	Agricultural land	11 423	11 349	11 357	10 646	×	- 5,8
Ellåda	Agricultural land:						
	— Irrigated land	11 546	11 929	12 212	11 946	×	- 9,1
	— Non-irrigated land	5 235	5 027	4 786	4 746	×	- 7,8
España	Agricultural land:						
	— Irrigated land	9 871	10 011	9 877	10 663	- 3,8	2,8
	— Non-irrigated land	2 709	2 788	2 822	3 098	- 2,2	4,5
France	Arable land	3 060	3 054	3 142	3 188	- 5,0	- 1,1
	Natural meadow	2 201	2 188	2 222	2 233	- 6,1	- 2,0
Ireland (¹¹)	Agricultural land	4 893	5 316	5 378	6 400	- 4,8	13,8
Italia (¹⁰)	Agricultural land	11 745	11 685	10 916	:	×	×
Luxembourg (⁸)	Agricultural land	61 278	44 845	46 690	44 531	0,0	- 4,1
Nederland (⁵)	Arable land	18 803	18 302	19 725	20 797	- 2,3	5,3
	Meadow	21 239	21 406	20 392	21 592	- 2,1	5,7
Österreich		:	:	:	:	×	×
Portugal		:	:	:	:	×	×
Suomi/Finland	Agricultural land	2 539	2 698	3 011	2 717	×	- 8,4
Sverige		1 107	1 190	1 157	1 362	×	6,9
United Kingdom:							
— England (⁶)	Agricultural land	4 890	5 413	5 433	:	×	×
— Wales (⁶)	Agricultural land	3 568	3 841	4 480	:	×	×
— Scotland (⁷)	Agricultural land	2 367	2 232	2 711	2 431	- 5,9	- 14,1
— Northern Ireland (⁶)	Agricultural land	5 730	6 782	7 405	9 920	- 0,6	28,4

Source: Eurostat.

(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.

3.3.9 **Rents for agricultural land**

	ECU/ha ([1])				% TAV (real) ([2])		Ratio rent/ market value %
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1979	1996/1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België							
Arable land	155,25	160,73	171,87	:	×	×	×
Meadow	149,04	156,85	164,89	:	×	×	×
Danmark							
Agricultural land	241,39	260,23	270,06	278,56	0,0	1,4	3,5
BR Deutschland ([3]) ([4])							
Total rents	239,62	:	249,00	:	×	×	×
New rents	219,48	:	225,75	:	×	×	×
Elláda ([5])							
Arable land	382,54	391,86	408,48	428,80	− 3,4	− 2,4	3,6
España	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
France ([6])							
Arable land	115,77	118,80	121,38	123,52	− 1,4	− 0,8	3,9
Luxembourg							
Agricultural land	142,32	148,07	154,16	152,68	− 1,0	− 0,4	0,3
Nederland ([7])							
Arable land	266,64	284,95	297,77	309,38	− 0,1	3,8	1,5
Meadow	255,15	254,83	257,28	279,01	0,7	8,3	1,3
Österreich							
Agricultural land	:	240,63	248,44	250,85	×	1,0	×
Portugal	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
Suomi/Finland							
Agricultural land	136,79	150,22	149,78	:	×	×	×
Sverige							
Agricultural land	77,84	80,10	80,26	92,66	×	4,8	6,8
United Kingdom ([8]):							
— England	129,13	131,40	127,87	138,67	− 0,0	4,0	×
— Wales	74,55	79,49	79,97	82,76	0,8	− 0,8	×
— Scotland	87,23	95,37	94,10	97,68	0,7	− 0,5	4,0
— Northern Ireland	215,39	234,57	235,28	:	×	×	×

Source: Eurostat.

([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.

3.3.10 **Trend of purchase prices of agricultural inputs** (excluding VAT)

	Nominal indices 1990=100				% TAV	Deflated indices 1990=100				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	108,1	109,5	112,6	117,0	3,9	95,0	93,2	92,9	94,0	1,2
A — Consumer goods and services	106,2	107,1	110,0	114,5	4,1	93,5	91,3	90,9	92,3	1,5
Seeds, other reproductive material	106,6	107,1	115,1	116,9	1,6	94,7	92,4	96,3	95,6	- 0,8
Animals for breeding or production	89,7	96,9	96,5	93,1	- 3,5	79,0	83,0	80,4	76,0	- 5,4
Energy, lubricants	114,0	114,7	116,9	125,8	7,6	97,7	94,7	93,3	97,6	4,6
Fertilisers, soil improvers	96,0	98,7	107,6	112,6	4,6	84,9	84,5	89,4	91,2	2,0
Plant protection products	111,9	112,4	112,3	114,9	2,3	98,9	96,4	93,3	93,0	- 0,4
Animal feed	102,1	100,9	100,7	106,0	5,3	89,9	85,9	83,0	85,1	2,6
Implements and small tools	103,3	105,5	114,1	114,0	- 0,1	91,1	90,4	94,7	92,0	- 2,9
Maintenance and repair of implements	117,3	121,3	126,9	132,3	4,2	103,7	104,0	105,7	107,5	1,7
Maintenance and repair of farm buildings and other structures	113,9	118,0	122,4	124,9	2,1	100,5	101,1	101,8	101,6	- 0,3
Veterinary services	109,9	111,0	113,6	117,6	3,5	98,2	96,3	96,1	97,3	1,3
B — Investment goods and services	113,7	116,7	120,7	124,5	3,1	99,6	98,9	98,8	99,0	0,2
Machinery and other equipment	112,2	115,4	119,9	124,5	3,9	98,9	98,7	99,2	100,3	1,2
Construction	116,0	118,8	122,0	124,4	2,0	100,7	99,3	98,1	96,9	- 1,2

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.11 **Value-added tax (VAT) rates: producer prices** (1)
at 1 January 1997

(%)

		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	—
BR Deutschland	Most products	7,0	9,5
	Wine must, beverages, services	15,0	15,0
Elláda	All products	8,0	8,0
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	2,8
	Other livestock including poultry and fish, carcasses, raw wool, horsehair, bristles, feathers, hides and skins, non-edible horticultural produce	21,0	2,8
	Other agricultural products excluding live animals	0,0	2,8
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

Source: Eurostat.

(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.

3.3.12 Value-added tax (VAT) rates: input prices
at 1 January 1997

(%)

Belgique/België	Purchase and tenancy of land	(1)
	Animal feedingstuffs, seeds, fertilisers, 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
BR Deutschland	Purchase of farmland	(1)
	Inputs of agricultural origin (animal feedingstuffs, seeds and propagating material, breeding stock)	7,0
	Inputs of industrial origin (fertilisers, pesticides, fuel and power, buildings and machinery, building materials and accessories), non-agricultural services	15,0
Elláda	Purchase and tenancy of land, manual workers' wages, insurance premiums	0,0
	Seed animal feedingstuffs, breeding stock, fertilisers, 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
	Fertilisers, 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, fertilisers (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
	Fertilisers (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
Italia	Agricultural loans, rural leases, veterinary services	(1)
	Animal feedingstuffs of vegetable origin, fertilisers	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	19,0

3.3.12 *(cont.)*

Luxembourg	Water supplied by public enterprises, disposal of real property	(1)
	Inputs: seeds and propagating material, livestock and livestock products, animal feedingstuffs, fertilisers, 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, fertilisers, 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, fertilisers, water	10,0
	Purchase and tenancy of land	0,0
Portugal	Fertilisers 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
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, fertilisers, chemicals, purchase and maintenance of agricultural machinery, other goods and services not specified	17,5
	Purchase of motor vehicles	17,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Exempt.
(2) Reimbursement at a subsequent stage.
(3) 50% deductible from 1.1.1986.

3.3.13 **Producer prices in the Member States in 1996**

(ECU/100 kg)

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	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	12,45	13,20	13,58	15,60	16,05	13,20	11,86	16,58	13,13	12,88	15,07	15,60	13,58	13,82
Durum wheat	:	:	:	21,15	15,91	15,79	:	18,28	:	16,16	15,84	:	:	:
Rye	11,57	12,43	12,02	:	13,52	12,92	:	15,88	12,85	12,57	14,30	15,43	12,50	:
Barley	11,74	14,16	12,14	14,91	13,30	12,21	11,44	16,37	12,95	12,50	14,30	12,82	12,30	12,74
Oats	12,83	13,19	12,69	20,55	14,48	12,01	11,42	22,29	13,04	12,83	18,39	12,63	12,44	13,20
Maize	:	:	26,60	15,90	16,07	13,45	:	18,02	:	12,60	15,32	:	:	:
Potatoes	4,43	18,85	6,87	29,27	12,93	7,04	:	22,04	7,71	7,15	10,70	13,73	21,57	12,84
Sugarbeet	47,61	46,37	:	61,54	47,80	:	49,88	53,97	:	:	39,18	:	:	:
Dessert apples (¹)	44,25	50,68	52,71	35,58	23,66	51,29	:	32,76	37,39	34,09	32,83	105,52	45,97	64,33
Dessert pears (¹)	47,38	64,95	47,40	72,53	29,38	50,82	:	35,81	59,35	38,86	56,94	:	61,42	56,76
Table grapes (¹)	:	:	:	83,10	39,01	95,64	:	48,43	:	:	55,95	:	:	:
Oranges (¹)	:	:	:	31,26	26,53	:	:	28,18	:	:	35,51	:	:	:
Cauliflowers (²)	28,93	:	28,46	49,89	27,46	:	44,07	46,82	49,07	27,62	42,18	:	:	44,61
Lettuces (²)	36,72	:	48,02	28,03	35,99	:	:	45,84	31,78	51,73	46,36	:	:	:
Asparagus (²)	:	:	382,12	:	164,86	:	:	202,89	308,92	551,57	:	:	:	598,15
Tomatoes (²)	:	:	56,44	72,95	30,62	:	:	40,89	:	8,63	:	:	:	:
Carrots (²)	:	:	23,34	33,68	16,28	:	23,40	41,03	24,30	14,51	28,22	:	:	28,39
Onions (²)	11,55	15,22	9,98	31,11	11,00	43,12	28,36	32,13	:	6,55	19,18	:	16,04	14,57
Dry peas	:	:	:	:	:	14,71	:	:	16,45	:	:	27,32	:	34,19
Dry beans	:	:	:	159,11	147,80	:	:	122,12	:	:	:	:	:	:
2. *Livestock products*														
Calves (³)	267,13	:	289,60	198,17	177,22	293,39	:	252,27	238,35	252,93	238,98	275,96	:	:
Pigs (³)	169,22	153,41	157,63	:	:	152,63	:	:	:	145,60	174,48	150,65	148,33	:
Poultry carcasses (class A)	:	:	148,73	:	126,92	134,45	:	145,29	:	190,63	:	:	197,66	102,95
Whole drinking milk	:	:	48,94	85,13	:	:	79,84	80,13	:	:	:	:	62,84	:
Cream	:	:	:	225,62	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Butter	323,01	324,62	:	451,20	:	428,62	:	348,64	320,13	:	:	332,52	369,60	312,68

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) All varieties.

(²) All qualities.

(³) Carcass weight — Class I.

3.3.14 Institutional prices in national currency, expressed as indices in real terms for all agricultural products

(1990/91 = 100)

	1993/94 (1)	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	—	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	89,4	78,1	71,7	70,2	70,6
Danmark	92,1	82,4	77,9	73,9	72,1
BR Deutschland	86,3	76,5	71,0	70,3	71,1
Elláda	82,6	78,5	74,0	70,0	66,1
España	99,7	93,6	93,2	86,9	84,8
France	89,6	83,8	79,5	78,1	77,0
Ireland	89,9	83,1	80,3	78,6	70,7
Italia	103,7	100,5	115,7	96,5	91,0
Luxembourg	88,2	82,6	76,1	74,6	75,4
Nederland	91,9	80,8	75,5	74,4	75,1
Österreich	—	:	:	:	:
Portugal	71,9	67,1	65,5	63,1	61,1
Suomi/Finland	—	:	:	:	:
Sverige	—	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	102,1	90,9	87,0	83,9	70,2
EU-12	94,1	86,9	85,9	81,5	78,7

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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.

3.4.1 **Budgetary expenditure on the common agricultural policy**

	Unit	1994	1995	1996	1997 (1)	1998 (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EU budget	Mio ECU	59 909,1	65 498,1	80 456,5	80 880,0	81 433,6 (6)
1. EAGGF-Guarantee	Mio ECU	32 970,4	34 502,7	39 107,8	41 805,0	40 987,0
— Plant products	Mio ECU	21 852,8	22 959,3	24 980,1	27 082,0	26 697,0
— Animal products	Mio ECU	9 803,9	10 328,5	12 003,3	12 147,0	10 970,0
— Ancillary expenditure	Mio ECU	793,6	346,5	252,3	172,0	1 020,0
— Set-aside and income aid (4)	Mio ECU	30,0	36,3	19,5	10,0	3,0
— Accompanying measures	Mio ECU	490,1	832,1	1 852,3	1 889,0	2 297,0
— Monetary reserve	Mio ECU	(1 000)	(500)	(500)	(500)	(500)
2. EAGGF-Guidance	Mio ECU	3 335,4 (5)	3 609,1 (5)	3 934,5	4 239,6 (3)	4 390,6 (5) (6)
3. Other agricultural expenditure	Mio ECU	126,5	106,1	109,8	158,9	124,3
4. Total agricultural expenditure	Mio ECU	35 682,5	38 217,9	43 152,1	46 203,5	45 501,9
Changes under the common agricultural policy:	Mio ECU	2 304,5	2 160,7	2 023,8	2 239,4	1 856,6
— ordinary levies	Mio ECU	922,4	844,3	810,1	873,4	693,2
— sugar levies	Mio ECU	1 382,1	1 316,4	1 213,7	1 366,0	1 163,4
Net cost of the CAP:	Mio ECU	33 378,0	36 057,2	41 128,3	43 964,1	43 645,3
— as % of GDP	%	0,5	0,46	:	:	:
— per head in the EU	ECU	95,9	93,9	:	:	:

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Payment appropriations entered in 1997 budget.
(2) Appropriations entered in letter of amendment to 1998 preliminary draft budget.
(3) Estimate 1997 budget outturn.
(4) From 1994 the 'Set-aside' Chapter B1.40 will become item B1.106 and will be entered in Chapter B1.10 'Arable crops'.
(5) Including amounts under the CIPs.
(6) Draft budget, first reading.

3.4.2 EAGGF Guarantee and Guidance expenditure, by Member State

(Mio ECU)

	EAGGF Guarantee expenditure (1)					EAGGF Guidance expenditure (2)				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EU-15	:	:	:	34 502,7	39 107,8	:	:	:	3 609,1	3 934,3
Belgique/België	1 378,2	1 298,7	1 170,4	1 622,1	1 145,6	28,2	41,7	58,6	40,0	39,8
Danmark	1 166,8	1 334,7	1 278,4	1 389,4	1 355,7	23,5	20,0	42,5	16,7	29,1
BR Deutschland	4 830,5	4 976,2	5 179,9	5 380,0	6 048,2	253,8	348,7	679,2	807,9	805,1
Elláda	2 231,4	2 715,0	2 718,9	2 438,8	2 816,8	392,2	402,9	266,3	463,8	328,3
España	3 578,1	4 175,7	4 408,3	4 562,3	4 046,9	633,6	412,9	544,8	709,5	695,0
France	6 916,5	8 184,8	8 001,2	8 376,6	9 557,6	554,3	633,5	619,8	347,8	526,3
Ireland	1 452,8	1 649,9	1 480,0	1 417,5	1 699,5	194,5	165,8	178,3	157,3	261,1
Italia	5 141,5	4 765,4	3 460,6	3 364,3	4 219,9	375,9	625,0	263,2	454,2	428,1
Luxembourg	1,1	7,3	12,1	14,0	19,7	6,3	9,0	9,8	6,0	4,3
Nederland	2 389,8	2 328,1	1 916,0	1 929,7	1 535,4	21,9	19,5	32,1	13,1	27,3
Österreich	:	:	:	86,1	1 212,2	:	:	:	97,7	122,6
Portugal	423,8	478,1	708,4	705,7	645,4	289,8	313,9	510,5	282,7	379,4
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	61,9	647,5	:	:	:	109,8	102,4
Sverige	:	:	:	75,1	622,2	:	:	:	24,7	65,4
United Kingdom	2 451,1	2 737,9	2 939,0	2 954,0	3 468,2	100,8	99,5	130,5	74,1	116,0
Community (3)	145,9	96,4	139,0	125,2	67,0	:	1,0 (4)	:	3,7	4,1 (3)
EU-12	32 107,5	34 748,2	33 412,2	34 279,6	36 625,9	2 874,8	3 093,4	3 335,6	3 376,8	3 639,8

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Adjusted for expenditure against carryovers and the financial consequences of the clearance of accounts decisions (ECU + 78,9 million in 1992, ECU – 384,8 million in 1993, ECU – 612 million in 1994, ECU – 1 146,7 million in 1995 and ECU – 1 122,7 million in 1996).

(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.

3.4.3.1 EAGGF Guarantee expenditure, by product

Products 1998 preliminary draft budget heading	1996		1997 (1)		1998 (2)	
	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arable crops (3)	16 372,3	41,9	16 160,4	39,6	17 381,0	42,4
Refunds	312,8		366,3		530,0	
Intervention, of which:	16 059,5		15 794,1		16 851,0	
— aid (ha)	13 563,0		15 079,0		16 361,0	
of which set-aside	2 271,4		1 681,9		1 259,0	
— storage of cereals	- 46,5		409,1		191,0	
Sugar	1 711,3	4,4	1 833,5	4,5	1 686,0	4,1
Refunds	1 230,0		1 360,3		1 214,0	
Intervention, of which:	481,3		473,2		472,0	
— refund of storage costs	361,1		350,8		337,0	
Olive oil	1 988,1	5,1	2 167,7	5,3	2 272,0	5,5
Refunds	59,3		41,7		42,0	
Intervention	1 928,8		2 126,0		2 230,0	
Dried fodder and dried vegetables	365,3	0,9	393,5	1,0	377,0	0,9
Refunds	—		—		—	
Intervention, of which:	365,3		393,5		377,0	
— dried fodder	297,4		320,7		306,0	
— dried vegetables	68,8		72,8		71,0	
Textile plants and silkworms, of which:	851,7	2,2	832,7	2,0	877,0	2,1
— flax and hemp	88,7		83,5		114,0	
— cotton	762,7		748,2		763,0	
Fruit and vegetables (4)	1 581,1	4,0	1 661,6	4,1	1 935,0	4,7
Refunds	98,4		81,6		79,0	
— fresh	73,4		71,0		68,0	
— processed	25,0		10,6		11,0	
Intervention	1 482,7		1 580,0		1 856,0	
— fresh	604,9		739,5		1 040,0	
— processed	878,2		840,5		816,0	
Wine	776,9	2,0	862,8	2,1	812,0	2,0
Refunds	40,8		52,5		51,0	
Intervention, of which:	736,1		810,3		761,0	
— aid for private storage	27,9		31,1		55,0	
— distillation	57,9		183,6		268,0	
— compulsory distillation of the by-products of wine-making	—		63,2		64,0	
Tobacco	1 025,6	2,6	1 021,2	2,5	1 002,0	2,4
Refunds	2,4		0,0		—	
Intervention	1 023,2		1 021,2		1 002,0	
Other sectors or agricultural products, of which:	294,1	0,8	265,3	0,7	355,0	0,9
— rice	33,3		41,8		150,0	
— seeds	91,8		85,5		92,0	
— hops	24,1		14,6		13,0	
Milk products	3 441,1	8,8	3 487,2	8,5	2 998,0	7,3
Refunds	1 605,2		1 728,5		1 605,0	
Intervention, of which:	1 835,9		1 758,7		1 393,0	
— aids for skimmed milk	749,5		686,0		693,0	
— skimmed milk storage	154,7		p.m.		28,0	
— butter storage	54,4		30,1		24,0	
— butter disposal	635,5		649,1		629,0	
— contribution milk producers	- 193,7		p.m.		- 90,0	

3.4.3.1 *(cont.)*

Products 1998 preliminary draft budget heading	1996		1997 (1)		1998 (2)	
	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Beef/veal	6 797,0	17,4	7 451,0	18,3	5 928,0	14,5
Refunds	1 559,4		1 601,0		1 005,0	
Intervention, of which:	5 237,6		5 850,0		4 923,0	
— public and private storage	620,5		1 308,0		509,0	
— suckler cow premiums	1 512,9		1 456,0		1 629,0	
— special premium	1 407,2		1 293,0		1 449,0	
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1 681,1	4,3	2 021,7	5,0	1 423,0	3,5
Refunds	0,0		0,0		0,0	
Intervention	1 681,1		2 021,7		1 423,0	
Pigmeat	124,2	0,3	168,0	0,4	381,0	0,9
Refunds	101,4		134,9		117,0	
Intervention	22,8		23,4		16,0	
Eggs and poultrymeat	138,7	0,4	137,8	0,3	87,0	0,2
Refunds	138,7		137,8		87,0	
— eggs	12,2		18,5		19,0	
— poultrymeat	127,0		119,3		68,0	
Intervention	0,0		0,0		—	
Other measures for livestock products	116,1	0,3	112,7	0,3	114,0	0,3
Fishery products	34,2	0,1	42,8	0,1	39,0	0,1
Refunds	0,0		0,0		—	
Intervention	34,2		42,8		27,5	
Non-Annex II products	491,1	1,3	519,8	1,3	549,0	1,3
Refunds	491,1		519,8		549,0	
Total market organisations	37 789,9	96,6	39 139,7	95,9	38 216,0	93,2
Food programmes	265,5	0,7	452,7	1,1	432,0	1,1
Measures to combat fraud	28,9	0,1	42,8	0,1	45,0	0,1
Clearance of accounts	- 1 122,7	- 2,9	- 910,0	- 2,2	- 710,0	- 1,7
Promotional measures (5)	49,1	0,1	93,8	0,2	95,0	0,2
Other measures	225,3	0,6	140,9	0,3	609,0	1,5
Income aid	19,5	0,0	9,7	0,0	3,0	0,0
Accompanying measures	1 852,3	4,7	1 835,4	4,5	2 297,0	5,6
Grand total	39 107,8 (6)	100,0	40 805,0 (6)	100,0	40 987,0	100,0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Appropriations under 1997 budget.
(2) Appropriations entered in letter of amendment to 1998 preliminary draft budget.
(3) From 1994, following the new budget nomenclature, appropriations relating to cereals, oilseeds, peas and field beans and set-aside will be brought together under Chapter B1.10 'Arable crops'.
(4) From 1994, aid for dried vegetables will be included in Chapter B1.13 'Dried fodder and dried vegetables'.
(5) From 1997 Chapter 38 will include expenditure on promotional measures previously covered by the various 'products' chapters while appropriations for measures previously covered by this Chapter (suckler-cow premium for mixed herds, ewe premium in mountain areas, etc.) will be transferred to the corresponding chapters.
(6) Not including the appropriations entered for the monetary reserve (ECU 500 million).

3.4.4. Breakdown of expenditures (financial year 1996) and of appropriations (financial year 1997) by sector

1998 preliminary draft budget heading	Chapter Art. Item	1996 — Mio ECU [1] [2]							
		Expenditure	Market support						
			Export refunds	Storage	Guidance premiums	Processing/ marketing aid	Con- sumption aid	Other	With- drawals from the market + similar operations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arable crops	B1-10	16 372,2	312,8	- 46,5	0,0	274,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugar	B1-11	1 711,3	1 230,0	361,1	0,0	106,2	15,4	0,0	0,0
Olive oil	B1-12	1 988,1	59,3	- 0,1	0,0	26,3	112,6	0,0	0,0
Dried fodder and dried vegetables	B1-13	365,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Textile plants	B1-14	851,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Fruit and vegetables	B1-15	1 581,1	98,4	0,0	188,1	878,2	0,0	192,9	0,0
Wine	B1-16	776,9	40,8	143,7	333,1	148,8	0,0	0,0	111,9
Tobacco	B1-17	1 025,6	0,0	0,0	32,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other sectors	B1-18	294,1	33,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	89,6	0,0
Milk and milk products	B1-20	3 441,1	1 605,2	293,1	332,9	0,0	1 374,1	0,0	0,0
Beef/veal	B1-21	6 797,0	1 559,4	620,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	B1-22	1 681,1	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Pigmeat	B1-23	124,2	101,4	18,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Eggs and poultrymeat	B1-24	138,7	139,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other measures in favour of animal products	B1-25	116,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	115,2	0,0
Fishery products	B1-26	34,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,9	0,0
Non-Annex II products	B1-30	491,1	491,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Food programmes	B1-31	265,5	28,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	134,5	102,1	0,0
Interest, pre-financing	B1-34	—	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Control and prevention measures	B1-36	28,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Clearance of accounts	B1-37	- 1 122,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Promotion measures	B1-38	49,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other measures	B1-39	225,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Income aid	B1-40	19,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Accompanying measures	B1-50	1 852,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Total EAGGF-Guarantee	B1	39 107,8	5 699,8	1 391,6	886,6	1 433,5	1 636,6	508,7	111,9
%		100,00	14,57	3,56	2,27	3,67	4,18	1,30	0,29

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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.

according to the economic nature of the measures

1997 — Mio ECU (3)

	Direct aids			Market support								Direct aids	
Total	Total	Other	Initial appropri-ations	Export refunds	Storage	Guidance premiums	Processing/ marketing aid	Con-sumption aid	Other	With-drawals from the market + similar operations	Total	Total	Other
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
540,3	15 838,1	– 6,2	16 160,4	366,3	409,1	0,0	306,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1 081,4	15 079,0	0,0
1 712,7	0,0	– 1,4	1 833,5	1 360,3	350,8	0,0	105,9	16,5	0,0	0,0	1 833,5	0,0	0,0
198,1	1 774,1	15,9	2 167,7	41,7	0,0	0,0	30,1	144,8	0,0	0,0	216,6	1 912,2	38,9
0,0	366,2	– 0,9	393,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	393,5	0,0
0,0	851,7	0,0	832,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	832,7	0,0
1 357,6	202,9	20,6	1 661,6	81,6	0,0	103,0	949,3	0,0	301,3	0,0	1 435,2	189,5	36,9
778,3	0,0	– 1,4	862,8	52,5	204,1	239,9	119,5	0,0	0,0	246,8	862,8	0,0	0,0
32,5	1 007,6	– 14,5	1 021,2	0,0	0,0	13,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	13,6	1 002,7	4,9
122,9	115,9	55,3	265,3	38,9	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	122,4	0,0	162,3	103,0	0,0
3 605,3	38,5	– 202,7	3 487,2	1 728,5	122,4	298,3	0,0	1 321,5	0,0	0,0	3 470,7	16,5	0,0
2 179,9	3 809,2	807,9	7 451,0	1 601,0	1 308,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2 909,0	4 100,0	442,0
1,7	1 680,7	– 1,3	2 021,7	0,0	3,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,9	2 017,8	0,0
119,5	0,0	4,7	168,0	134,9	23,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	158,3	0,0	9,7
139,2	0,0	– 0,5	137,8	137,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	137,8	0,0	0,0
115,2	0,0	0,9	112,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	112,7	0,0	112,7	0,0	0,0
8,9	25,3	0,0	42,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,7	0,0	9,7	33,1	0,0
491,1	0,0	0,0	519,8	519,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	519,8	0,0	0,0
265,5	0,0	0,0	452,7	94,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	144,8	213,6	0,0	452,7	0,0	0,0
0,0	0,0	—	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	0,0	28,9	42,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	42,8
0,0	0,0	– 1 122,7	– 910,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	– 910,0
0,0	0,0	49,1	93,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	93,8
0,0	225,4	0,0	140,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	140,9	0,0
0,0	19,5	0,0	9,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,7	0,0
0,0	1 852,3	0,0	1 835,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1 835,4	0,0
11 668,7	27 807,4	– 368,3	40 805,0	6 157,6	2 422,7	654,8	1 510,8	1 627,6	759,7	246,8	13 380,0	27 666,0	– 241,0
29,84	71,10	– 0,94	100,00	15,09	5,94	1,60	3,70	3,99	1,86	0,60	32,79	67,80	– 0,59

3.4.5 Quantity and value of products in public storage

EU-15

	Situation at 31.12.1994 (3)		Situation at 31.12.1995		Situation at 31.12.1996	
	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	4 153,6	301,9	1 369,1	125,1	340,3	31,5
Non-breadmaking common wheat	68,4	4,1	7,3	0,4	0,0	0,0
Barley	4 307,9	293,8	2 483,3	200,0	315,3	25,9
Rye	2 588,6	177,9	1 422,3	96,1	498,0	35,1
Durum wheat	620,9	31,8	233,4	11,6	55,8	2,8
Maize	657,4	44,2	8,4	0,5	0,0	0,0
Sorghum	12,8	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Rice	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
Triticale	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Total cereals, rice included	12 409,6	854,7	5 524,2	433,7	1 209,4	95,3
Olive oil	88,1	52,4	32,4	20,5	12,4	7,5
Rape	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunflower	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaf tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—
Processed tobacco	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Baled tobacco	13,3	4,0	13,1	3,8	0,1	0,1
Total tobacco	13,3	4,0	13,1	3,8	0,1	0,1
Skimmed-milk powder	72,5	58,1	14,4	11,4	124,7	106,9
Butter	59,3	51,3	19,6	17,5	39,3	43,2
Grana Padano (cheese)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Total milk products	131,8	109,4	34,0	28,9	164,0	150,1
Beef carcasses	7,7	4,4	0,4	0,2	250,7	158,2
Boned beef	155,0	86,9	18,0	9,6	182,9	136,5
Total beef	162,7	91,3	18,4	9,8	433,6	294,7
Alcohol (2)	3 126,8	21,6	1 018,4	4,9	872,6	4,8
General total	—	1 133,4	—	501,6	—	552,5

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The product values take account of financial depreciation.
(2) 1 000 hl.
(3) EU-12.

3.4.9 Implementation of budget by 'objective' (1996)

(1 000 ECU)

	Total	C.C.A.				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	39,882	8,000	26,801	4,156			0,438					0,487	
Danmark	29,073		22,080	3,728		3,265							
BR Deutschland	805,130	506,653	191,839	99,676		3,449	2,724					0,789	
Elláda	328,296	315,930					11,828					0,538	
España	694,988	539,480	25,000	125,688			0,590	1,683				2,547	
France	526,338	81,326	220,658	180,334		21,620	2,690	14,437				4,589	0,684
Ireland	261,696	260,068								0,548		1,080	
Italia	428,087	227,014	131,689	33,167		23,574	3,162					2,561	6,920
Luxembourg	4,315		4,315	0,000									
Nederland	27,334	4,800	9,050	13,215								0,269	
Österreich	122,634	4,960	75,942	29,449		9,149	3,021					0,113	
Portugal	379,359	377,033						0,882				1,444	
Suomi/Finland	102,425		53,324		33,200	12,642	2,668					0,591	
Sverige	65,402		26,496	17,993	11,470	5,306	4,137						
United Kingdom	115,464	91,237	15,235	0,996						7,577		0,419	
Others	0,000												
Total	3 934,528	2 416,501	802,429	508,402	44,670	83,110	31,258	17,002		8,125		15,427	7,604
B — *Payments*													
Belgique/België	50,231	3,500	43,799	1,398			0,189					1,345	
Danmark	26,796	0,000	25,816	0,000		0,980							
BR Deutschland	737,727	431,931	178,318	115,446		10,751	0,816					0,411	0,054
Elláda	288,005	280,726	0,000	0,000			5,914		0,351			1,014	
España	703,672	563,633	28,742	87,929		16,609	0,700	1,651			1,800	1,017	1,591
France	469,767	60,815	212,994	164,956		19,790	1,142	5,746				1,907	2,417
Ireland	258,774	257,821	0,000	0,000			0,665			0,278		0,010	
Italia	345,053	206,569	64,047	50,605		10,800	1,457					1,954	9,621
Luxembourg	5,225	0,000	5,225	0,000									
Nederland	17,609	3,840	6,487	7,282									
Österreich	101,175	5,108	77,129	15,204		2,771	0,908					0,055	

Portugal	325,130	318,944	0,000	0,000		4,601		0,441				1,144	
Suomi/Finland	61,968	0,000	26,596	3,129	27,640	3,792	0,801					0,010	
Sverige	45,746	0,000	27,864	6,335	9,017	1,591	0,924					0,015	
United Kingdom	93,291	49,359	35,151	2,766		1,267	0,673			3,785		0,290	
Others	0,000												
Total	3 532,013	2 182,246	732,168	455,050	36,657	74,796	14,189	7,838	0,351	4,063	1,800	9,172	13,683

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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 Objectives 1 and 6.
(3) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to the 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 1 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 Objective 1, 6 or 5b 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 Objective.

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 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' (1970-96)

	× 1 000				% TAV			
	1970	1980	1990	1996	1980/1970	1990/1970	1990/1980	1996/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	:	12 730	9 562	7 514	×	×	– 2,8	– 3,1
Belgique/België	177	116	119	104	– 4,1	– 2,5	0,3	– 1,7
Danmark	266	200	147	102	– 2,8	– 3,8	– 3,0	– 4,6
BR Deutschland	2 262	1 403	1 081	1 046	– 4,7	– 4,7	– 2,6	– 0,4
Elláda	1 280	1 016	889	784	– 2,3	– 2,3	– 1,3	– 1,6
España	3 662	2 229	1 496	1 065	– 4,8	– 5,7	– 3,9	– 4,3
France	2 751	1 821	1 394	1 072	– 4,0	– 4,3	– 2,6	– 3,3
Ireland	283	209	173	146	– 3,0	– 3,2	– 1,9	– 2,2
Italia	3 878	2 899	1 913	1 332	– 2,9	– 4,5	– 4,1	– 4,6
Luxembourg	14	9	6	4	– 4,3	– 5,4	– 4,0	– 5,1
Nederland	:	244	297	247	×	×	2,0	– 2,4
Österreich	553	323	269	269	– 5,2	– 4,6	– 1,8	0,0
Portugal	:	1 122	840	541	×	×	– 2,9	– 5,5
Suomi/Finland	538	314	207	161	– 5,2	– 6,0	– 4,1	– 3,2
Sverige	314	211	154	130	– 3,9	– 4,5	– 3,1	– 2,2
United Kingdom	:	614	577	511	×	×	– 0,6	– 1,6
EU-12	:	11 881	8 931	6 955	×	×	– 2,8	– 3,2

Source: Eurostat, annual employment and labour force statistics.

([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.

3.5.1.3 **Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors**

		1970	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total civilian employment (1 000 persons)	EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	148 408	149 147
	Belgique/België	3 546	3 610	3 675	3 744	3 748	3 793	3 791
	Danmark	2 315	2 460	2 630	2 567	2 537	2 601	2 623
	BR Deutschland	26 169	26 528	28 825	36 026	35 894	35 782	35 634
	Elláda	3 134	3 356	3 719	3 715	3 786	3 821	3 868
	España	12 433	11 551	12 578	11 868	11 728	12 027	12 342
	France	20 328	21 443	22 098	21 908	21 720	22 057	22 195
	Ireland	1 045	1 141	1 123	1 155	1 207	1 262	1 308
	Italia	19 218	20 313	21 215	20 321	20 024	19 943	20 013
	Luxembourg	140	157	186	165	165	162	165
	Nederland	:	4 970	6 268	6 640	6 706	6 782	6 932
	Österreich	2 953	3 035	3 406	3 564	3 709	3 675	3 617
	Portugal	:	3 924	4 479	4 464	4 440	4 417	4 431
	Suomi/Finland	2 207	2 318	2 457	2 030	2 015	2 016	2 064
	Sverige	3 854	4 159	4 485	3 964	3 928	4 134	3 988
	United Kingdom	24 381	25 136	26 916	25 478	25 657	25 936	26 177
	EU-12	:	124 588	133 712	138 135	137 558	138 582	139 478
	USA	78 678	99 303	118 793	120 259	132 474	133 646	135 231
	Japan	50 940	55 360	62 490	64 500	66 450	66 664	67 108
Agriculture (% of total civilian employment)	EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	5,3	5,1
	Belgique/België	5,0	3,2	2,7	2,6	2,9	2,7	2,7
	Danmark	11,5	8,1	5,7	5,1	5,0	4,4	3,9
	BR Deutschland	8,6	5,3	3,7	3,5	3,3	3,2	3,2
	Elláda	40,8	30,3	23,9	21,3	20,8	20,4	20,3
	España	29,5	19,3	11,8	10,2	9,9	9,3	8,6
	France	13,5	8,5	5,6	5,5	5,2	4,9	4,8
	Ireland	27,1	18,3	15,0	13,1	12,5	12,0	11,2
	Italia	20,2	14,3	8,8	8,0	7,7	7,5	6,7
	Luxembourg	9,7	5,5	3,3	3,0	3,0	3,7	2,4
	Nederland	:	4,9	4,6	4,0	3,9	3,7	3,6
	Österreich	18,7	10,6	7,9	6,9	7,3	7,3	7,4
	Portugal	:	28,6	18,0	11,6	11,8	11,5	12,2
	Suomi/Finland	24,4	13,5	8,4	8,6	8,3	7,7	7,8
	Sverige	8,1	5,1	3,4	3,5	3,5	3,3	3,3
	United Kingdom	:	2,4	2,2	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,0
	EU-12	:	9,5	6,5	5,6	5,5	5,2	5,0
	USA	4,5	3,6	2,9	2,7	2,9	2,9	2,8
	Japan	17,4	10,4	7,2	5,9	5,8	5,7	5,5
Industry (% of total civilian employment)	EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	30,3	29,8
	Belgique/België	43,3	35,2	28,7	29,5	28,9	28,3	27,6
	Danmark	37,8	28,9	26,6	26,0	26,4	27,0	26,3
	BR Deutschland	49,3	43,7	40,6	38,6	37,6	36,0	36,0
	Elláda	25,0	30,2	27,7	24,2	23,6	23,2	22,9
	España	37,2	36,0	33,4	30,8	30,1	30,2	29,4
	France	39,2	36,0	30,0	27,5	26,8	27,0	26,5
	Ireland	29,9	32,5	28,6	27,1	27,8	27,7	27,2
	Italia	39,5	37,9	32,7	32,5	32,1	32,1	32,2
	Luxembourg	44,3	38,0	30,8	26,1	26,7	25,3	23,0
	Nederland	:	31,4	26,3	23,6	22,8	22,6	21,8
	Österreich	40,5	40,7	37,0	35,2	32,8	32,1	30,3
	Portugal	:	36,1	34,6	32,9	32,5	32,2	31,3
	Suomi/Finland	34,1	34,6	31,0	27,0	26,8	27,6	26,8
	Sverige	38,4	32,5	30,3	25,5	25,1	25,8	25,8
	United Kingdom	:	36,1	27,7	29,2	27,6	27,3	27,3
	EU-12	:	37,4	32,4	31,5	30,6	30,3	29,8
	USA	33,1	29,3	25,1	23,0	24,0	24,0	23,9
	Japan	35,7	35,3	34,1	34,3	34,0	33,6	33,3

3.5.1.3 *(cont.)*

		1970	1980	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Services (% of total civilian employment	EU-15	:	:	:	63,6 *	64,4 *	64,3	65,1
	Belgique/België	51,7	61,6	68,5	67,9	68,2	69,0	69,6
	Danmark	50,7	63,0	67,6	68,4	68,1	68,4	69,6
	BR Deutschland	42,0	51,0	55,6	57,9	59,1	60,8	60,8
	Elláda	34,2	39,5	48,3	54,5	55,6	56,4	56,9
	España	33,3	44,6	54,8	59,0	60,0	60,5	62,0
	France	47,2	55,5	64,4	66,9	67,9	68,1	68,6
	Ireland	43,1	49,2	56,3	59,6	59,3	60,0	61,2
	Italia	40,3	47,8	58,5	59,5	60,2	60,4	61,1
	Luxembourg	46,0	56,5	65,9	69,7	69,1	70,4	74,5
	Nederland	:	63,6	69,1	70,1	71,1	70,6	68,9
	Österreich	40,7	48,7	55,1	57,9	60,0	60,5	62,3
	Portugal	:	35,4	47,4	55,6	55,8	56,3	56,5
	Suomi/Finland	41,6	51,4	60,5	64,2	64,6	64,6	64,3
	Sverige	53,5	62,4	67,2	70,9	71,4	70,9	70,8
	United Kingdom	:	61,4	70,1	68,1	69,7	70,2	70,3
	EU-12	:	53,0	61,1	62,6	63,7	64,2	64,8
	USA	62,3	67,1	72,0	73,2	73,1	73,1	73,3
	Japan	46,9	54,2	58,2	59,3	60,2	60,7	61,2
Share of paid employment in agriculture (%)	EU-15	:	:	:	31,1 *	30,6 *	30,0	30,9
	Belgique/België	10,6	13,1	17,9	13,1	16,7	16,7	13,5
	Danmark	23,3	25,0	36,1	40,5	47,2	50,9	50,0
	BR Deutschland	13,0	18,1	27,1	43,8	44,7	46,1	46,1
	Elláda	:	5,0	3,9	4,6	3,7	5,0	4,5
	España	28,5	27,8	31,8	31,1	31,0	32,7	31,2
	France	20,5	17,9	21,1	22,8	24,3	25,5	27,7
	Ireland	13,1	12,9	13,6	17,9	18,5	19,2	19,2
	Italia	31,9	37,5	42,2	37,3	35,7	35,7	37,3
	Luxembourg	11,8	13,8	24,2	:	:	:	:
	Nederland	:	22,5	35,6	37,7	37,4	39,3	38,5
	Österreich	:	:	12,4	14,6	13,8	13,3	13,4
	Portugal	:	20,9	18,9	18,2	14,8	14,2	16,5
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	17,9	19,3
	Sverige	35,9	38,4	39,0	36,3	35,8	32,6	30,8
	United Kingdom	:	63,3	53,4	43,2	44,4	43,3	45,2
	EU-12	:	26,2	29,0	29,9	30,4	30,8	31,9
	USA	34,5	43,8	52,9	53,6	:	:	:
	Japan	5,3	7,8	9,3	11,5	11,5	:	:

Source: Eurostat (annual employment and labour force statistics) and OECD (annual labour force statistics).

NB: Former GDR not included before 1991.

3.5.1.4 **Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors: structures compared (1996)**

		Numbers			%	
		× 1 000	% men	% women	Paid workers	Self-employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	EU-15	7 514	65,7	34,3	30,9	69,1
	Belgique/België	104	68,3	31,7	13,9	86,1
	Danmark	102	75,5	24,5	50,4	49,6
	BR Deutschland	1 046	62,1	37,9	52,2	47,8
	Elláda	784	57,4	42,7	4,5	95,5
	España	1 065	73,9	26,1	31,2	68,8
	France	1 072	67,4	32,6	27,7	72,3
	Ireland	146	87,7	13,0	18,8	81,2
	Italia	1 332	65,5	34,5	37,3	62,7
	Luxembourg	4	:	:	32,7	67,3
	Nederland	247	76,1	23,9	38,5	61,5
	Österreich	269	49,8	50,2	13,4	86,6
	Portugal	541	50,6	49,4	16,4	83,6
	Suomi/Finland	161	65,2	34,8	19,3	80,7
	Sverige	130	74,6	25,4	31,0	69,0
	United Kingdom	511	73,4	26,6	45,1	54,9
	EU-12	6 955	66,1	33,9	31,9	68,1
Industry	EU-15	44 277	77,2	22,8	87,8	12,2
	Belgique/België	1 047	80,7	19,3	89,6	10,4
	Danmark	691	74,2	25,8	93,3	6,7
	BR Deutschland	12 568	76,4	23,6	93,4	6,6
	Elláda	885	78,3	21,7	68,8	31,2
	España	3 629	83,8	16,2	82,4	17,6
	France	5 890	75,9	24,1	90,0	10,0
	Ireland	356	77,2	22,8	88,9	11,1
	Italia	6 445	75,9	24,1	81,3	18,7
	Luxembourg	38	89,5	10,5	95,5	4,5
	Nederland	1 513	83,4	16,6	93,5	6,5
	Österreich	1 096	77,6	22,4	94,2	5,8
	Portugal	1 386	68,6	31,4	82,2	17,8
	Suomi/Finland	553	75,4	24,6	88,8	11,2
	Sverige	1 030	77,6	22,5	89,6	10,4
	United Kingdom	7 151	77,3	22,7	85,0	15,0
	EU-12	41 599	77,2	22,8	87,6	12,4
Services	EU-15	96 792	49,0	51,0	84,7	15,3
	Belgique/België	2 639	51,2	48,8	81,7	18,3
	Danmark	1 826	46,6	53,4	91,9	8,1
	BR Deutschland	22 020	46,1	53,9	88,8	11,2
	Elláda	2 199	60,3	39,8	66,2	33,8
	España	7 648	54,9	45,1	77,5	22,5
	France	15 224	46,9	53,1	89,8	10,2
	Ireland	801	50,1	49,9	85,7	14,3
	Italia	12 236	57,7	42,3	69,5	30,5
	Luxembourg	123	55,3	44,7	90,7	9,3
	Nederland	4 773	51,9	48,1	89,2	10,8
	Österreich	2 253	47,1	52,9	90,0	10,0
	Portugal	2 505	49,1	50,9	77,6	22,4
	Suomi/Finland	1 327	40,9	59,0	88,9	11,1
	Sverige	2 724	41,3	58,7	89,8	10,2
	United Kingdom	18 396	45,9	54,1	88,8	11,2
	EU-12	90 390	49,4	50,6	84,4	15,6

Source: Eurostat (Community survey of manpower).

%		%					
Full-time	Part-time	Less than 25 years	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 or over
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
85,2	14,8	9,1	19,0	21,0	22,5	20,7	7,7
93,7	6,3	8,7	22,1	25,9	23,1	20,2	0,0
80,7	19,3	22,5	19,7	23,5	13,7	15,7	4,9
85,7	14,3	8,0	22,1	24,3	20,6	20,5	4,5
88,8	11,2	7,7	12,6	16,3	21,7	30,1	11,6
91,2	8,8	10,3	18,1	18,6	23,2	25,1	4,7
83,4	16,6	7,0	22,0	25,1	26,3	15,9	3,7
94,1	5,8	8,8	17,7	20,4	21,8	18,3	13,0
88,5	11,6	10,5	21,5	21,6	22,1	18,3	6,0
93,9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
71,6	28,3	15,4	25,8	19,7	21,1	14,0	4,0
81,1	18,7	5,8	19,3	24,7	24,4	18,4	7,4
73,8	26,1	5,4	8,3	14,0	19,0	26,1	27,2
83,5	16,8	6,9	16,2	23,8	27,6	20,8	4,7
78,1	21,9	7,9	17,8	18,6	24,7	18,6	12,4
81,4	18,6	12,9	20,4	20,5	23,5	15,5	7,2
84,8	14,5	9,3	19,1	20,8	22,3	20,8	7,7
93,5	6,5	12,5	28,8	26,4	22,5	9,2	0,6
95,9	4,1	10,1	34,1	29,8	21,3	4,7	0,0
92,1	7,9	15,3	27,4	24,0	24,5	8,1	0,7
92,4	7,6	11,0	28,6	26,3	21,9	11,5	0,7
96,6	3,4	9,9	26,2	29,2	23,1	11,0	0,6
97,2	2,8	14,1	26,2	26,3	23,6	9,6	0,2
94,3	5,7	9,3	28,7	30,7	24,5	6,6	0,2
95,8	4,2	20,9	30,9	24,4	16,9	6,8	0,1
95,9	4,1	14,9	31,7	25,0	21,2	6,6	0,6
97,6	2,4	13,1	31,5	28,8	23,5	3,1	0,0
83,2	16,8	12,6	31,4	27,4	22,3	6,1	0,2
93,5	6,5	17,5	31,3	24,8	20,3	5,8	0,3
96,6	3,4	19,5	24,7	26,2	19,4	8,8	1,4
96,4	3,6	7,2	27,2	30,3	27,8	7,5	0,0
89,6	10,4	9,2	25,0	24,5	27,3	13,6	0,4
92,1	7,9	13,1	27,9	23,9	23,2	10,9	1,0
93,3	6,2	12,5	28,8	26,4	22,5	9,2	0,6
79,3	20,7	11,3	27,9	27,6	22,6	9,5	1,1
81,7	18,3	8,3	32,1	31,4	21,2	6,3	0,7
73,2	26,8	17,5	23,1	25,0	24,3	9,4	0,7
78,3	21,7	11,2	27,6	27,0	22,0	11,2	1,0
96,0	4,0	9,2	29,1	29,6	20,8	9,6	1,7
89,7	10,3	11,9	28,3	28,2	20,5	10,4	0,7
80,0	20,0	8,2	29,0	30,4	25,0	6,9	0,5
84,2	15,8	17,0	29,3	26,0	18,3	8,2	1,2
92,6	7,4	8,0	28,8	29,8	22,5	9,4	1,5
90,6	9,4	11,8	33,5	30,9	18,9	4,9	0,0
58,4	41,6	14,0	30,9	27,3	21,3	5,9	0,6
81,5	18,5	14,4	32,5	26,7	20,0	5,6	0,8
92,2	7,8	10,6	23,3	28,2	23,8	11,3	2,8
85,6	14,4	8,7	25,0	31,1	26,9	7,7	0,6
70,1	29,9	9,2	23,8	24,6	27,2	13,8	1,4
68,7	31,3	15,5	26,5	24,3	21,9	10,1	1,7
78,9	20,3	11,3	28,0	27,7	22,4	9,5	1,1

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)	Average AWU/persons working on agricultural holdings (× 1)	Volume of labour in agriculture (× 1 000 AWU)		
					Family members	Non-family members	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EU-15	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	8 669	×	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	1987	147	101	0,69	94,1	5,2	99,3
	1989	141	93	0,66	86,7	6,8	93,5
	1993	132	85	0,65	77,4	6,5	83,9
	1995	122	79	0,65	70,2	7,2	77,3
Danmark	1987	148	112	0,76	86,2	27,3	113,6
	1989	139	95	0,68	71,4	23,8	95,2
	1993	142	105	0,74	77,1	22,9	100,0
	1995	141	105	0,74	66,6	33,9	100,6
BR Deutschland	1987	1 624	851	0,52	763,8	86,9	850,7
	1989	1 776	1 030	0,58	650,6	379,1	1 029,7
	1993	1 479	804	0,54	597,8	190,5	788,3
	1995	1 325	711	0,54	534,6	162,2	696,7
Elláda	1987	2 082	849	0,41	727,3	119,9	847,3
	1989	1 543	680	0,44	625,5	54,8	680,3
	1993	1 774	702	0,40	623,1	5,3	628,4
	1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
España	1987	3 436	1 627	0,49	1 281,1	343,5	1 624,7
	1989	2 839	1 143	0,40	852,7	290,3	1 143,0
	1993	2 571	1 112	0,43	841,0	111,7	952,7
	1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	1987	2 034	1 459	0,72	1 110,0	371,9	1 481,9
	1989	1 859	1 257	0,68	1 037,4	219,1	1 256,5
	1993	1 610	1 081	0,67	870,8	136,2	1 007,0
	1995	1 507	1 015	0,67	800,5	137,2	937,7
Ireland	1987	400	255	0,64	223,5	30,5	254,0
	1989	313	250	0,80	234,2	15,5	249,7
	1993	320	240	0,75	223,4	10,4	233,8
	1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	1987	5 155	2 134	0,41	:	:	:
	1989	5 287	1 924	0,36	1 598,3	327,4	1 924,0
	1993	4 762	1 837	0,39	1 572,9	53,4	1 626,3
	1995	:	:	:	:	:	:

Luxembourg	1987	10	7	0,69	3,0	3,7	6,7
	1989	9	6	0,67	5,7	0,6	6,3
	1993	8	6	0,73	5,1	0,6	5,7
	1995	7	5	0,73	4,7	0,6	5,3
Nederland	1987	293	234	0,80	186,6	47,3	233,9
	1989	289	225	0,78	173,6	51,5	225,0
	1993	290	224	0,77	167,6	49,3	216,9
	1995	276	210	0,76	152,1	49,9	202,0
Österreich	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	342	×	:	:	:
	1993	476	319	0,67	293,9	25,5	319,4
	1995	547	187	0,34	171,0	14,1	185,1
Portugal	1987	1 666	983	0,59	821,0	114,5	935,6
	1989	1 561	847	0,54	720,9	126,0	846,9
	1993	1 263	605	0,48	509,4	50,2	559,6
	1995	1 173	584	0,50	488,8	47,9	536,7
Suomi/Finland	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	201	×	:	:	:
	1993	210	:	×	191,3	9,2	200,5
	1995	296	187	0,63	181,5	1,8	183,3
Sverige	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	102	×	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	164	88	0,53	65,1	18,4	83,4
United Kingdom	1987	714	524	0,73	310,6	210,1	520,7
	1989	659	474	0,72	289,0	184,7	473,7
	1993	651	434	0,67	267,1	141,5	408,6
	1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-12	1987	17 708	9 135	0,52	5 607,3 (2)	1 360,8 (2)	6 968,2 (2)
	1989	16 416	8 024	0,49	6 345,9	1 677,8	8 023,7
	1993	15 002	7 235	0,48	5 833,6	777,5	6 611,1
	1995	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings + national data).

(1) Without irregularly employed non-family members.
(2) Not including Italy.

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	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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
BR 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	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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	18,4	11,2	24,0	0,5	37,3	18,7	40,9	1,0	1,7
Sverige	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	15,2	7,1	2,4	5,3	24,9	7,6	2,2	9,8	2,3
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	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings + national data).

([1]) Including spouses.

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 (× 1 000)					
EU-15	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	7 758	:	:	:
	1995	:	:	:	:
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
BR 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	:	:	:	:
España	1987	1 601	418	208	975
	1989	1 239	249	199	790
	1993	1 179	291	127	760
	1995	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:
Italia	1987	2 750	350	492	1 907
	1989	2 574	293	306	1 975
	1993	2 370	351	294	1 725
	1995	:	:	:	:

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	:	:	:	:
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	1 001	3 991
	1995	:	:	:	:

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	:	:	:	:
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
BR 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	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:

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	:	:	:	:
	1995	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:

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
3. With other main gainful employment (%)					
EU-15	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
	1995	:	:	:	:
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
BR 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	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:

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	:	:	:	:
	1995	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:

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	:	:	:	:
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	26,3	6,7
	1995	7,7	7,0	14,7	5,0
BR Deutschland	1987	4,7	4,3	20,5	2,2
	1989	6,0	4,5	27,5	1,9
	1993	6,5	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	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:

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	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	1995	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
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	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat (Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings).

(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.

3.5.2.2 Main crops in 1995

(1 000 ha)

	EU-15		Belgique/België		Danmark		BR 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	137 076	100,0	1 366	100,0	2 715	100,0	17 344	100,0	3 962	100,0	29 876	100,0
Cereals (total, excl. rice)	35 602	26,0	309	22,6	1 447	53,3	6 527	37,6	1 210	30,5	6 638	22,2
of which: — common wheat	13 405	9,8	209	15,3	606	22,3	2 572	14,8	252	6,4	1 481	5,0
— durum wheat	3 146	2,3	:	:	:	:	7	0,0	605	15,3	646	2,2
— grain maize	3 769	2,7	26	1,3	:	:	325	1,9	160	4,0	357	1,1
— barley	10 993	8,0	54	3,9	714	26,3	2 109	12,2	133	3,4	3 556	11,9
— rye	1 411	1,0	3	0,2	96	3,5	861	5,0	17	0,4	165	0,6
Rice	366	0,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	26	0,6	54	0,2
Sugarbeet	2 129	1,6	99	7,2	68	2,5	513	3,0	42	1,1	172	0,6
Oilseeds (total)	1 479	1,1	18	1,3	162	6,0	:	:	25	0,6	1 262	4,2
of which: — rape	2 854	2,1	6	0,4	152	5,6	974	5,6	:	:	88	0,3
— sunflower	2 503	1,8	:	:	:	:	52	0,3	22	0,6	1 112	3,7
Olive trees	2 937	2,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	690	17,4	2 223	7,4
Cotton	475	0,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	444	11,2	31	0,1
Tobacco	147	0,1	0	0,0	:	:	3	0,0	64	1,6	17	0,1
Hops	23	0,0	0	0,0	:	:	22	0,1	:	:	1	0,0
Potatoes	1 499	1,1	56	4,1	42	1,5	315	1,8	52	1,3	206	0,7
Dry pulses	711	0,5	3	0,2	:	:	123	0,7	20	0,5	562	1,9
Fresh vegetables (total)	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
of which: — tomatoes	95	0,1	1	0,1	:	:	0	0,0	37	0,9	55	0,2
— onions	44	0,0	0	0,0	:	:	7	0,0	10	0,2	27	0,1
Fresh fruit (total) excl. citr. fr.	17	0,0	16	1,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
of which: — apples	115	0,1	9	0,7	:	:	39	0,2	14	0,4	51	0,2
— pears	51	0,0	4	0,3	:	:	2	0,0	4	0,1	40	0,1
— peaches	241	0,2	0	0,0	:	:	0	0,0	53	1,3	75	0,2
— apricots	65	0,0	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	5	0,1	24	0,1
— melons	50	0,0	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	8	0,2	42	0,1
Citrus fruit (total)	273	0,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	272	0,9
of which: — oranges and mandarins	304	0,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	45	1,1	151	0,5
— lemons	54	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	0,3	42	0,1
Almonds	667	0,5	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	0,6	640	2,1
Vines	106	0,1	0	0,0	:	:	106	0,6	:	:	:	:
Flowers and ornamental plants	22	0,0	1	0,1	4	0,2	10	0,1	1	0,0	5	0,0
Green fodder	2 081	1,5	163	11,9	:	:	1 295	7,5	:	:	602	2,0

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	30 060	100,0	4 407	100,0	16 743	100,0	127	100,0	1 981	100,0	3 449	100,0
Cereals (total, excl. rice)	8 267	27,5	274	6,2	3 986	23,8	29	22,7	198	10,0	809	23,5
of which: — common wheat	4 516	15,0	71	1,6	859	5,1	9	7,4	135	6,8	246	7,1
— durum wheat	230	0,8	:	:	1 623	9,7	:	:	:	:	10	0,3
— grain maize	1 650	5,5	:	:	942	5,6	0	0,0	9	0,5	120	3,5
— barley	1 387	4,6	179	4,1	381	2,3	13	10,2	36	1,8	229	6,6
— rye	46	0,2	0	0,0	7	0,0	0	0,3	8	0,4	77	2,2
Rice	25	0,1	:	:	239	1,4	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sugarbeet	458	1,5	35	0,8	284	1,7	0	0,0	116	5,9	52	1,5
Oilseeds (total)	1 945	6,5	4	0,1	475	2,8	3	2,1	4	0,2	157	4,6
of which: — rape	864	2,9	4	0,1	46	0,3	3	2,0	1	0,1	89	2,6
— sunflower	963	3,2	:	:	230	1,4	:	:	:	:	29	0,8
Olive trees	15	0,0	:	:	1 119	6,7	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cotton	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tobacco	10	0,0	:	:	50	0,3	:	:	:	:	0	0,0
Hops	1	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0,0
Potatoes	172	0,6	22	0,5	90	0,5	1	0,6	179	9,0	27	0,8
Dry pulses	576	1,9	5	0,1	98	0,6	0	0,4	4	0,2	26	0,8
Fresh vegetables (total)	325	1,1	:	:	:	:	0	0,1	75	3,8	:	:
of which: — tomatoes	10	0,0	:	:	115	0,7	0	0,0	1	0,1	0	0,0
— onions	8	0,0	:	:	16	0,1	0	0,0	16	0,8	2	0,1
Fresh fruit (total) excl. citr. fr.	1 166	3,9	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	1,3	:	:
of which: — apples	73	0,2	:	:	73	0,4	0	0,1	15	0,8	:	:
— pears	15	0,1	:	:	52	0,3	0	0,0	6	0,3	:	:
— peaches	22	0,1	:	:	77	0,5	:	:	0	0,0	0	0,0
— apricots	19	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	:	:	134	0,8	:	:	:	:	:	:
— lemons	0	0,0	:	:	38	0,2	:	:	:	:	:	:
Almonds	:	:	:	:	95	0,6	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vines	927	3,1	:	:	:	:	1	1,0	0	0,0	:	:
Flowers and ornamental plants	7	0,0	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	1	0,0
Green fodder	3 238	10,8	:	:	:	:	14	11,0	226	11,4	:	:

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	3 973	100,0	2 161	100,0	3 060	100,0	15 852	100,0	128 406	100,0
Cereals (total, excl. rice)	668	16,8	978	45,2	1 082	35,4	3 180	20,1	32 732	25,5
of which: — common wheat	235	5,9	101	4,7	256	8,4	1 857	11,7	12 801	10,0
— durum wheat	25	0,6	:	:	:	:	1	0,0	3 137	2,4
— grain maize	178	4,5	:	:	:	:	:	:	3 649	2,8
— barley	51	1,3	516	23,9	444	14,5	1 192	7,5	9 803	7,6
— rye	62	1,6	21	1,0	39	1,3	8	0,1	1 274	1,0
Rice	22	0,6	:	:	:	:	:	:	366	0,3
Sugarbeet	1	0,0	35	1,6	58	1,9	196	1,2	1 985	1,5
Oilseeds (total)	94	2,4	86	4,0	107	3,5	:	:	0	0,0
of which: — rape	0	0,0	85	3,9	103	3,4	439	2,8	2 576	2,0
— sunflower	94	2,4	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	2 474	1,9
Olive trees	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4 046	3,2
Cotton	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	475	0,4
Tobacco	2	0,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	147	0,1
Hops	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	3	0,0	28	0,0
Potatoes	96	2,4	36	1,7	35	1,1	171	1,1	1 401	1,1
Dry pulses	48	1,2	7	0,3	:	:	195	1,2	1	0,0
Fresh vegetables (total)	:	:	10	0,5	6	0,2	149	0,9	1	0,0
of which: — tomatoes	16	0,4	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
— onions	:	:	1	0,0	1	0,0	10	0,1	0	0,0
Fresh fruit (total) excl. citr. fr.	:	:	8	0,4	:	:	35	0,2	0	0,0
of which: — apples	24	0,6	0	0,0	2	0,1	18	0,1	0	0,0
— pears	12	0,3	:	:	0	0,0	3	0,0	0	0,0
— peaches	13	0,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	240	0,2
— apricots	1	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	65	0,1
— melons	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	90	0,1
Citrus fruit (total)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	275	0,2
of which: — oranges and mandarins	19	0,5	:	:	:	:	:	:	304	0,2
— lemons	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	92	0,1
Almonds	42	1,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	802	0,6
Vines	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	0,0	1 035	0,8
Flowers and ornamental plants	0	0,0	0	0,0	:	:	11	0,1	39	0,0
Green fodder	:	:	:	:	:	:	106	0,7	5 644	4,4

3.5.2.4 **Area used for the principal agricultural products**

		Cereals including rice	Fresh vegetables	Roots and brassicas	
				Potatoes	Sugarbeet
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15 (p)	1994	35 188	1 734	1 424	2 064
	1995	35 968	565	1 499	2 129
	% TAV 1995/1994	2,2	– 67,4	5,3	3,1
Belgique/België	1994	309	56	52	95
	1995	309	:	56	99
	% TAV 1995/1994	0,1	×	7,7	4,2
Danmark	1994	1 406	:	39	66
	1995	1 447	:	42	68
	% TAV 1995/1994	2,9	×	7,7	3,0
BR Deutschland	1994	6 235	78	293	500
	1995	6 525	137	315	513
	% TAV 1995/1994	4,7	76,1	7,5	2,6
Elláda	1994	1 345	130	47	40
	1995	1 235	:	52	42
	% TAV 1995/1994	– 8,2	×	10,6	5,0
España	1994	6 490	423	201	183
	1995	6 693	:	206	172
	% TAV 1995/1994	3,1	×	2,5	– 6,0
France	1994	8 165	318	166	437
	1995	8 292	325	172	458
	% TAV 1995/1994	1,6	2,2	3,6	4,8
Ireland	1994	270	:	21	35
	1995	274	:	22	35
	% TAV 1995/1994	1,5	×	4,8	0,0
Italia	1994	4 104	487	86	282
	1995	4 225	:	90	284
	% TAV 1995/1994	2,9	×	4,7	0,7
Luxembourg	1994	30	:	1	0
	1995	29	0	1	0
	% TAV 1995/1994	– 3,3	×	– 22,0	0,0
Nederland	1994	194	78	170	115
	1995	198	75	179	116
	% TAV 1995/1994	2,1	– 3,8	5,3	0,9
Österreich	1994	681	:	85	1
	1995	690	:	96	1
	% TAV 1995/1994	1,3	×	12,9	0,0
Portugal	1994	712	:	88	1
	1995	682	:	85	1
	% TAV 1995/1994	– 4,2	×	– 3,4	0,0
Suomi/Finland	1994	945	8	37	34
	1995	978	10	36	35
	% TAV 1995/1994	3,5	25,0	– 2,7	2,9
Sverige	1994	1 125	6	33	53
	1995	1 082	6	35	58
	% TAV 1995/1994	– 3,8	0,0	6,1	9,4
United Kingdom	1994	3 042	141	164	170
	1995	3 180	149	171	196
	% TAV 1995/1994	4,5	5,9	4,3	15,3
EU-12 (p)	1994	32 287	1 711	1 325	1 925
	1995	33 099	549	1 401	1 985
	% TAV 1995/1994	2,5	– 67,9	5,7	3,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1 000 ha)

Oilseeds	Green fodder	Dry pulses	Fruit trees	Vines
7	8	9	10	11
5 926	6 356	1 781	1 266	2 124
4 342	5 644	1 666	1 249	1 035
– 26,7	– 11,2	– 6,5	– 1,3	– 51,3
17	149	6	16	0
18	163	3	16	0
5,9	9,4	– 50,0	– 2,4	0,0
171	:	102	:	:
162	:	:	:	:
– 5,3	×	×	×	×
1 288	1 252	96	:	104
:	1 295	123	:	106
×	3,4	28,1	×	1,9
22	:	20	:	139
25	:	20	:	:
13,6	×	– 2,5	×	×
1 466	597	419	:	:
1 262	602	562	:	:
– 13,9	0,8	34,1	×	×
1 794	3 071	699	1 181	933
1 945	3 238	576	1 166	927
8,4	5,4	– 17,6	– 1,3	– 0,6
6	:	6	:	:
4	:	5	:	:
– 33,3	×	– 16,7	×	×
453	945	102	:	946
475	:	98	:	:
4,9	×	– 3,9	×	×
2	13	1	:	1
3	14	0	:	0
50,0	7,7	×	×	×
5	235	5	26	0
4	226	4	25	:
– 20,0	– 3,8	– 20,0	– 3,8	×
133	:	48	:	:
94	:	48	:	0
– 29,3	×	0,0	×	×
95	668	51	:	:
133	668	48	:	:
40,0	0,0	– 5,9	×	×
:	:	:	6	:
86	:	7	8	0
×	×	×	33,3	×
:	:	:	:	:
107	:	:	:	:
×	×	×	×	×
569	94	228	37	1
:	106	195	35	11
×	12,8	– 14,5	– 5,4	1 000,0
5 926	6 356	1 732	1 260	2 124
3 992	5 644	1 633	1 241	1 035
– 32,6	– 11,2	– 5,7	– 1,5	– 51,3

3.5.3.3 Cattle numbers and number of holders (1995)

(%)

		EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR 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		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
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		0,1	0,1	0,2	2,9	1,1	0.1	0,1	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,6	7,9	0,1		0,0	0,4
	— Holders		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		2,5	12,0
3-4	— Animals	3,3	1,0	1,2	2,0	4,7	7,5	1,1	0,3	6,1	0,3	0,7	8,1	9,6	2,8	2,6	0,7	2,7
	— Holders	34,1	11,8	14,0	18,2	19,0	33,4	12,4	4,1	32,7	6,3	9,4	28,2	21,4	11,7	21,1	11,3	22,9
5-9	— Animals					11,1			1,6				:	16,9				
	— Holders					24,0			10,9				:	21,9				
10-14	— Animals	5,0	2,4	2,7	4,1	7,1	11,6	2,8	2,5	8,5	0,8	1,7	17,6	8,4	15,2	6,2	1,9	4,5
	— Holders	15,7	11,8	13,2	14,9	8,8	19,9	12,1	10,3	18,3	6,7	10,1	24,8	6,1	27,5	18.8	12,3	14,8
15-19	— Animals					7,1			3,1				:	5,5				
	— Holders					5,9			8,8				:	3,0				
20-29	— Animals	5,5	3,2	3,2	5,2	8,1	10,4	3.5	7,0	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	13,9	9,4	5,5	7.3	16,7	3.0	26,0	12,6	8,8	9,2
30-39	— Animals	11,1	8,1	6,3	12,2	8,1	13,5	9,4	7,3	11,4	3,6	5,8	31,1	4,8	35,2	16,2	5,8	10,0
	— Holders	12,6	14,4	11,2	16,0	3,3	8,6	15,0	10,3	8,9	8,7	12,2	16.5	1,2	25,3	17,7	13,3	11,9
40-49	— Animals					8,4			7,3				:	3,8				
	— Holders					2,7			8,0				:	0,6				
50-59	— Animals	25,3	27,7	22,6	29,4	4,7	19,0	31,6	6,5	16,6	20.8	26,1	19,8	3,8	19,4	33,9	16,9	25,4
	— Holders	15,6	26.3	21.1	21,3	1,2	6,3	27.5	5,8	7.1	27,6	29.2	6,3	0,6	7,2	20.7	20,8	16.4
60-99	— Animals					15,0			22,3				:	7,1				
	— Holders					2,7			14,1				:	0,6				
100-199	— Animals		36,5	43,9	23,6	15,1	16,8	36,2	27,1	18,2	49,9	38,5	2,4	10,4	3,1		30,9	
	— Holders		18.6	22,1	9,0	1,7	2,7	16,8	9,7	4,0	35,1	23,8	0,4	0,7	0,7		19,6	
200-299	— Animals	49,3	11,1	13,4	6,1	4,6	8,2	10,1	8,9	8,2	15,0	9,8	0,2	4,0	0,3	33,9	20,2	51,7
	— Holders	11.8	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	9,2	7.2	12,9
≥300	— Animals		9,9	6,7	17,2	3,2	11,8	5,2	6,1	22,3	8,2	15,3	0,1	9,8	0,2		21,1	
	— 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	

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.4 Changing structure of cattle farms, by Member State

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR 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
% TAV 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 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
% TAV 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 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

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	223	1 733
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1991}$	– 5,7	– 7,0	– 7,3	– 5,1	– 4,9	– 2,8	2,3	– 4,6
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1991}$	– 10,0	– 6,5	– 4,3	– 3,6	– 4,0	– 1,4	2,5	– 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	41 121	79 590
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1991}$	– 6,7	– 7,5	– 7,3	– 5,1	– 4,9	– 2,5	9,0	2,0
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1991}$	– 9,8	– 6,3	– 4,8	– 3,9	– 3,7	– 0,8	4,9	1,2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EU-12.

3.5.3.6 Dairy cow numbers and number of holders (1995)

(%)

		EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR 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 herds		22,3	31,4	42,9	25,2	6,4	10,9	29,5	30,2	18,7	33,6	44,0	7,8	4,2	12,4	27,1	71,7	24,1
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	7,1	0,1	0,1	0,5	10,4	3,9	0,2	0,3	1,6	0,1	0,2	3,4	17,7	0,4	2,7	0,1	1,0
	— Holders	41,1	3,1	4,2	7,9	45,6	30,6	4,2	5,5	19,3	1,9	4,9	17,1	58,7	3,4	13,0	3,0	17,3
3-4	— Animals		1,9	0,6	4,9	10,3	17,3	1,7	0,4	10,4	0,5	0,9	37,5	15,7	19,3		0,3	4,8
	— Holders		9,6	5,3	20,7	19,4	34,0	8,4	2,9	37,5	2,7	7,1	52,2	21,7	34,0		3,8	21,6
5-9	— Animals					17,7			1,9					13,1				
	— Holders					17,8			8,3					9,5				
10-14	— Animals	12,9	9,3	2,9	15,1	12,4	26,5	9,8	5,0	12,9	4,5	3,2	43,9	10,4	59,1	14,8	1,3	10,9
	— Holders	20,4	20,4	8,5	26,6	7,0	20,4	20,0	12,6	17,9	9,6	9,6	26,0	3,2	52,2	27,2	6,1	18,5
15-19	— Animals					8,4			5,6					9,0				
	— Holders					3,3			10,0					2,6				
20-29	— Animals	14,1	16,0	7,9	18,8	11,7	16,2	18,8	15,5	10,8	14,8	6,7	11,5	9,5	17,7	23,3	3,1	14,0
	— Holders	13,1	20,9	13,8	19,8	3,2	7,7	22,5	19,5	8,6	19,6	12,0	3,9	1,2	9,3	26,3	9,2	13,9
30-39	— Animals	24,4	33,6	28,0	24,5	8,2	15,7	40,2	16,5	14,3	54,8	25,5	3,2	4,3	2,9	32,2	11,1	25,3
	— Holders	14,6	27,8	30,6	16,6	1,6	5,1	31,8	14,8	7,2	52,0	28,5	0,7	1,8	1,0	23,6	20,1	16,4
40-49	— Animals					4,9			13,8					3,9				
	— Holders					0,7			9,5					0,6				
50-59	— Animals	25,4	34,6	47,0	16,9	4,2	10,7	26,2	10,3	25,3	23,1	50,4	0,5	6,6	0,4	20,0	35,7	26,9
	— Holders	8,7	17,2	30,7	6,8	0,5	1,7	12,3	6,0	6,7	13,5	33,5	0,1	0,6	0,1	8,6	35,7	9,9
60-99	— Animals					6,4			20,4					4,0				
	— Holders					0,6			8,6					0,2				
≥100	— Animals	16,1	4,5	13,4	19,3	5,4	9,8	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	BR 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	:	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	1 012	22	16	209	28	118	159	42	113	1	40	91	86	32	18	37	871
% TAV 1995/1991	×	− 6,9	− 6,8	− 6,9	− 12,9	− 11,2	− 5,9	− 4,9	− 13,9	− 4,4	− 4,6	×	− 3,8	×	×	− 3,2	− 8,0
% TAV 1995/1993	− 8,4	− 6,4	− 5,9	− 6,1	− 16,6	− 11,3	− 3,0	− 4,5	− 13,2	− 4,3	− 3,6	− 12,1	− 7,5	− 19,2	− 5,3	− 3,9	− 7,6
Animals (× 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	22 572	692	702	5 271	180	1 281	4 672	1 268	2 113	48	1 763	706	364	402	481	2 629	20 982
% TAV 1995/1991	×	− 3,8	− 1,4	2,5	− 4,3	− 4,2	− 1,5	− 0,5	− 4,6	− 2,0	− 2,0	×	− 2,0	×	×	− 1,4	− 1,2
% TAV 1995/1993	− 2,0	− 0,7	− 0,8	− 0,9	− 9,8	− 3,4	0,6	− 0,2	− 4,0	− 3,0	− 1,1	− 12,0	− 1,5	− 9,9	− 4,4	− 2,9	− 1,4
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	10,9	29,5	30,2	18,7	33,6	44,0	7,8	4,2	12,4	27,1	71,7	24,1

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	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	≥100	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Holdings (× 1 000)									
1991	245	316	236	153	155	76	17	1 198	1 196
1993	199	239	193	136	147	79	21	1 013	1 013
1995	151	188	161	121	143	86	21	871	:
% TAV 1995/1991	– 12,1	– 13,0	– 9,6	– 5,9	– 2,0	3,1	5,3	– 8,0	:
% TAV 1993/1991	– 13,8	– 12,0	– 9,1	– 5,8	– 1,4	4,2	0,0	– 7,6	:
Animals (× 1 000)									
1991	356	1 694	3 269	3 643	2 468	4 935	2 335	21 981	21 979
1993	278	1 272	2 683	3 259	5 445	5 098	3 523	21 559	21 551
1995	210	1 007	2 284	2 929	5 310	5 642	3 601	20 983	:
% TAV 1995/1991	– 13,2	– 13,0	– 9,0	– 5,5	19,2	3,3	10,8	– 1,2	:
% TAV 1993/1991	– 14,0	– 11,7	– 8,1	– 5,3	– 1,3	5,1	1,1	– 1,4	:

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) EU-12.

3.5.3.9 Pig numbers and number of holders (1995)

(%)

		EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR 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	518,0	103,1	39,1	60,2	161,5	514,1	28,8	121,8	643,1	33,1	17,2	197,5	215,1	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	1,8	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	0,3	0,0	0,8
	— Holders	72,3	4,4	2,4	23,9	71,1	64,8	55,3	33,3	70,2	19,5	1,2	43,4	65,3	3,3	20,1	17,7	53,3
3-9	— Animals		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		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	3,8		16,0	19,9
10-19	— Animals	2,7	0,5	1,0	4,8	1,8	3,1	0,9	0,5	4,3	5,4	0,3	8,5	4,9	1,9	3,0	0,7	2,5
	— Holders	10,9	10,3	18,8	20,6	4,9	6,3	6,0	16,7	6,3	21,8	5,7	16,8	5,4	13,7	25,6	15,8	10,1
20-49	— Animals					2,9			0,6					7,0				
	— Holders					3,5			6,7					4,0				
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	4,2	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	4,6	0,8	14,9	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	4,2	1,4	27,9	12,6	6,5	3,4
≥200	— Animals	86,8	95,0	93,9	78,0	83,8	86,6	94,0	97,5	84,4	75,9	95,0	55,9	61,5	71,4	84,0	96,8	88,1
	— Holders	9,3	59,4	50,1	13,8	2,8	5,6	16,6	20,0	1,9	17,9	65,7	1,2	1,1	36,4	28,8	38,8	9,7

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.10 Changing structure of pig farms, by Member State

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch-land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem-bourg	Neder-land	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	:	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
% TAV 1995/1991	×	− 7	− 7	− 5	− 18	− 8,9	− 10,1	0,0	− 6,4	− 10,3	− 6,0	×	− 4,4	×	×	− 6,7	− 7,1
% TAV 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 (× 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	117 820	7 268	11 083	24 674	916	18 126	14 531	1 542	8 063	68	14 398	3 706	2 402	1 394	2 313	7 335	110 406
% TAV 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 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	− 9,1	− 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	518,0	103,1	39,1	60,2	161,5	514,1	28,8	121,8	643,1	33,1	17,2	197,5	215,1	545,1	96,3

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	:	:	:	1 276
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1991}$	– 8,5	– 5,1	– 8,4	– 7,8	– 6,2	×	×	×	– 4,4
% TAV $\frac{1995}{1993}$	– 12,1	– 5,4	– 14,2	– 11,9	– 9,3	×	×	×	– 4,8
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

Source: Eurostat.

[1] EU-12.

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	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
	5-10	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
	10-20	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
	20-50	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
	≥50	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
	Total	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
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
BR Deutschland	1-5	196,9	189,6	176,8	31,3	31,2	− 2,8	− 0,6
	5-10	118,4	95,2	84,0	15,7	14,8	− 3,4	− 3,6
	10-20	148,5	111,7	100,0	18,4	17,6	− 3,7	− 4,6
	20-50	166,2	141,8	132,2	23,4	23,3	− 1,7	− 2,6
	≥50	40,7	65,7	71,5	10,8	12,6	5,9	8,3
	Total	670,7	606,1	566,9	100,0	100,0	− 2,1	− 1,7
Elláda	1-5	488,0	617,2	:	75,3	:	×	×
	5-10	140,7	122,2	:	14,9	:	×	×
	10-20	53,5	53,6	:	6,5	:	×	×
	20-50	17,5	20,0	:	2,4	:	×	×
	≥50	3,8	3,2	:	0,4	:	×	×
	Total	703,5	819,2	:	100,0	:	×	×
España	1-5	821,1	789,4	:	57,0	:	×	×
	5-10	292,0	216,9	:	15,7	:	×	×
	10-20	189,5	154,9	:	11,2	:	×	×
	20-50	144,6	114,9	:	8,3	:	×	×
	≥50	92,7	92,6	:	6,7	:	×	×
	Total	1 539,9	1 383,9	:	100,0	:	×	×
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
×	×	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
×	×	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
×	×	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	– 3,3	– 2,9
×	×	864	688	605	5,8	3,5	– 3,4	– 3,7
×	×	2 163	1 627	1 457	13,8	8,5	– 3,6	– 4,6
×	×	5 117	4 495	4 215	38,0	24,6	– 1,3	– 2,1
×	×	3 175	9 786	10 483	82,8	61,1	11,2	20,6
28,1	30,3	11 826	17 022	17 157	143,9	100,0	2,6	6,3
×	×	1 196	1 143	:	30,7	32,3	×	×
×	×	949	836	:	22,5	23,6	×	×
×	×	712	724	:	19,5	20,5	×	×
×	×	493	564	:	15,2	15,9	×	×
×	×	372	272	:	7,3	7,7	×	×
4,3		3 722	3 539	:	95,1	100,0	×	×
×	×	1 947	1 567	:	6,3	6,3	×	×
×	×	2 010	1 489	:	6,0	6,0	×	×
×	×	2 607	2 136	:	8,7	8,6	×	×
×	×	4 441	3 539	:	14,3	14,3	×	×
×	×	13 676	15 983	:	64,8	64,7	×	×
17,9		24 681	24 714	:	100,1	100,0	×	×
×	×	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	:	10,1	:	×	×
	5-10	32,9	22,2	:	13,9	:	×	×
	10-20	63,3	44,9	:	28,2	:	×	×
	20-50	66,3	56,8	:	35,6	:	×	×
	≥50	19,5	19,0	:	11,9	:	×	×
	Total	216,9	159,4	:	100,0	:	×	×
Italia	1-5	1 340,1	1 923,4	:	77,3	:	×	×
	5-10	333,0	269,0	:	10,8	:	×	×
	10-20	171,3	157,5	:	6,3	:	×	×
	20-50	91,6	93,5	:	3,8	:	×	×
	≥50	38,0	40,6	:	1,6	:	×	×
	Total	1 974,0	2 488,4	:	100,0	:	×	×
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	:	1,2	:	×	×
×	×	248	167	:	3,9	:	×	×
×	×	916	664	:	15,5	:	×	×
×	×	2 027	1 786	:	41,7	:	×	×
×	×	1 626	1 611	:	37,7	:	×	×
26,8	:	4 916	4 278	:	100,0	:	×	×
×	×	3 045	1 923	:	13,1	:	×	×
×	×	2 277	1 856	:	12,6	:	×	×
×	×	2 339	2 156	:	14,6	:	×	×
×	×	2 715	2 807	:	19,0	:	×	×
×	×	4 765	5 032	:	34,1	:	×	×
5,9	:	15 141	14 736	:	100,0	:	×	×
×	×	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	:	14,4	:	×	×
	5-10	30,2	30,3	:	12,4	:	×	×
	10-20	37,1	37,3	:	15,3	:	×	×
	20-50	61,8	58,9	:	24,2	:	×	×
	≥50	81,0	79,9	:	32,8	:	×	×
	Total	242,9	243,5	:	100,0	:	×	×
EU-12	1-5	3 411,0	4 233,8	:	58,3	:	×	×
	5-10	1 163,0	929,7	:	12,8	:	×	×
	10-20	936,0	746,4	:	10,3	:	×	×
	20-50	946,0	782,5	:	10,8	:	×	×
	≥50	473,0	534,0	:	7,4	:	×	×
	Total	6 929,0	7 264,0	:	100,0	:	×	×

Source: Eurostat (harmonised national data + Community surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings).

([1]) Holdings of 1 ha UAA or more.

([2]) 1993 and 1995 surveys: classification 0> – 5.

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	:	0,5	:	×	×
×	×	221	223	:	1,4	:	×	×
×	×	536	535	:	3,3	:	×	×
×	×	2 038	1 943	:	11,9	:	×	×
×	×	13 863	13 598	:	83,0	:	×	×
67,3	:	16 746	16 383	:	100,0	:	×	×
×	×	8 080	7 384	:	6,2	:	×	×
×	×	8 116	6 496	:	5,5	:	×	×
×	×	13 237	10 529	:	8,9	:	×	×
×	×	29 505	24 799	:	20,8	:	×	×
×	×	55 624	69 746	:	58,6	:	×	×
16,4	:	114 562	118 953	:	100,0	:	×	×

3.5.6.1 Agricultural products sold through cooperatives (1995)

(%)

	Pigmeat	Beef/veal	Poultrymeat	Eggs	Milk	Sugar-beet	Cereals	All fruit	All vegetables
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	18	—	—	—	60	—	30	75	85
Danmark	96	66	54	56	98	—	59	70-80	70-80
BR Deutschland	27	27	—	—	48	80	30-50	20-40	55-65
Elláda	3	2	15	2	20	—	49	57	3
España	5	6	14	18	18	20	17	37	12
France	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	35	25	—	—	81	—	75	—	—
Nederland (¹)	40	31	10	13	84	63	65	85	67
Österreich	20	25	70	—	90	100	60	18	28
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suomi/Finland (¹)	66	64	82	60	96	—	48	—	—
Sverige	78	76	—	33	99	—	75	20	50
United Kingdom	28	—	—	25	98	—	21	25	34

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) 1994.

3.5.6.2 **Products sold under contracts concluded in advance** (1995)

(%)

	Pigmeat	Calves	Poultrymeat	Eggs	Milk	Sugar-beet	Potatoes	Peas	Canned tomatoes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	55	95	90	70	—	100	25	98	—
Danmark ([1])	—	—	—	—	—	100	68	100	—
BR Deutschland ([1])	—	—	60	—	99	100	55	92	—
Elláda ([1])	—	—	18	—	30	100	2,5	85	100
España	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	100
France ([1])	30	35	50	20	1	100	10	90	—
Ireland ([1])	—	—	90	30	10	100	10	100	—
Italia	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Luxembourg	40	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Nederland ([1])	35	85	90	50	90	100	50	85	—
Österreich	35	3	90	12	99	100	45	80	—
Portugal ([1])	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	100
Suomi/Finland	100	—	100	—	—	100	60	74	—
Sverige	96	70	100	40	99	100	50	100	—
United Kingdom	70	—	95	70	97	100	35	60	—

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) 1994.

3.5.6.3 Agricultural research programme. FAIR programme (1994-98) Projects selected and budget breakdown by field of research (1996)

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	7	2 064 170	1 934 000	14	20 140 207	12 990 848
4.2 Quality policy	0	0	0	4	6 721 670	4 378 800
4.3 Diversification	3	1 140 000	1 140 000	6	10 101 072	6 899 500
4.4 Crop protection	5	1 251 500	1 251 500	12	17 336 323	12 847 400
Animal health	0	0	0	8	11 272 850	8 072 983
Animal welfare	0	0	0	1	2 439 250	1 785 000
4.5 Multifunctional forest management	4	940 000	940 000	8	9 627 985	7 337 465
4.6 Rural development	1	274 000	274 000	4	2 775 503	2 293 697
Total	20	5 669 670	5 539 500	57	80 414 860	56 605 693

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Community contribution: 100% of total costs.

(2) Community contribution: 50% of total costs or 100% of marginal costs.

3.5.6.5 **Amount of assistance provided for single programming documents or Community support frameworks concerning Regulations (EEC) No 866/90 and (EEC) No 867/90 for the period 1994-99 — Breakdown by Member State and by sector (non-Objective 1 + 6)**

(Indexed prices — 1 000 ECU, 1996)

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	España	France	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom (¹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Forestry products	32 143	1 023	273	—	4 076	17 519	8 204	—	—	—	—	1 048	—
Meat	318 233	7 125	16 378	54 936	42 494	68 012	54 631	—	8 905	22 116	19 622	5 986	18 029
Milk and milk products	167 359	4 413	6 824	29 392	16 170	30 347	19 419	—	8 610	17 818	17 490	8 419	8 459
Eggs and poultry	55 819	3 888	1 365	—	5 281	22 122	6 176	—	6 428	1 573	2 437	2 619	3 931
Sundry animals	1 435	—	—	956	479	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cereals	29 047	651	—	6 501	4 759	5 105	4 937	—	—	5 241	—	—	1 854
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 287	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oilseeds	5 017	252	—	—	3 083	—	—	—	—	—	1 087	—	595
Protein crops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wine and spirits	86 164	—	—	5 306	11 590	29 808	34 611	1 705	—	3 144	—	—	—
Fruit and vegetables	240 943	6 196	546	73 340	29 934	61 231	44 339	—	3 303	9 223	1 697	2 413	8 722
Flowers and plants	39 429	2 777	546	23 806	1 250	4 254	3 698	—	1 681	—	—	749	669
Seeds	14 241	313	546	2 521	892	3 404	1 948	—	3 421	943	—	—	253
Potatoes	41 138	1 289	819	8 489	1 608	9 359	—	—	5 956	2 097	1 174	2 245	8 102
Tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sundry vegetables	16 146	1 032	—	3 836	—	5 207	5 119	—	384	—	—	—	569
Multiproduct market and distribution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal feed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous marketing and processing	11 106	516	—	10 591	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Organic farming	1 595	—	—	1 595	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other products	7 914	809	—	—	—	4 956	—	—	1 415	734	—	—	—
Total	1 067 730	30 283	27 295	221 268	121 616	261 324	190 369	1 705	40 102	62 888	43 506	23 479	51 186

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Plan amended in 1996, indexed prices 1996, application restricted to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

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 1995			Amounts of allowances per LU		
	1993	1994	1995	Total (ECU)	Average allowance per holding (ECU) 1994	Average allowance per holding (ECU) 1995	Number of LU 1995 (1 000)	ECU/LU 1994	ECU/LU 1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	7 001	6 873	6 636	9 072 500	1 329	1 367	104	85	87
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	240 422	231 275	228 919	506 021 559	2 163	2 210	3 099	93	106
Elláda	190 262	187 538	180 825	106 481 601	616	589	1 236	43	64
España	199 037	187 059	185 373	75 888 681	454	409	1 452	34	32
France	139 435	140 612	131 997	317 235 620	2 238	2 403	4 135	75	76
Ireland	108 955	105 619	92 636	146 666 228	1 575	1 583	1 718	88	85
Italia (1) (2)	47 768	39 056	49 969	17 085 338	252	342	580	17	27
Luxembourg	2 648	2 515	2 402	11 442 124	4 437	4 764	54	117	123
Nederland	3 449	3 901	4 850	4 215 436	884	869	65	104	65
Österreich	—	—	97 635	179 209 842	—	1 836	1 062	—	159
Portugal	104 902	89 510	99 338	63 724 558	410	641	570	62	65
Suomi/Finland	—	—	74 733	277 629 429	—	3 714	115	—	174
Sverige	—	—	23 181	60 526 137	—	2 611	497	—	101
United Kingdom	64 452	60 912	57 181	134 184 901	2 419	2 347	6 397	47	21
Total	1 108 331	1 054 870	1 235 675	1 909 383 954	1 327	1 543	21 084	61	62

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) For 1993 and 1994 only 10 regions out of 21 replied.
(2) For 1995 only 9 regions out of 21 replied.

3.5.6.7 Breakdown by type of region of aid granted by the EAGGF Guidance Section for single programming documents or Community support frameworks concerning Regulations (EEC) No 866/90 and (EEC) No 867/90 — Period 1994-99 — Breakdown by sector (non-Objective 1 + 6)

(Indexed prices — 1 000 ECU, 1996)

Sectors	Total — Non-Objective 1 + 6 EU-15	Regions — Objective 5b	Other regions
1	2	3	4
Forestry products	32 143	15 139	17 004
Meat	318 233	106 391	211 842
Milk and milk products	167 359	54 836	112 523
Eggs and poultry	55 819	18 284	37 535
Sundry animals	1 435	956	479
Cereals	29 047	12 502	16 545
Oilseeds	5 017	5 017	—
Wine and spirits	86 164	26 904	59 261
Fruit and vegetables	240 943	66 033	174 910
Flowers and plants	39 429	5 239	34 190
Seeds	14 241	3 351	10 890
Potatoes	41 138	9 870	31 268
Sundry vegetables	16 146	2 762	13 384
Miscellaneous marketing and processing	11 106	4 906	6 200
Organic farming	1 595	795	800
Other products	7 914	1 648	6 266
Total	1 067 729	334 632	733 097

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, 1997)

Member State	Region	1 000 ECU
Belgique/België	Several regions	:
	Bruxelles/Brussel	1 121
	Flandres/Vlaanderen	23 766
	Wallonie	5 400
	Total	30 287
Danmark	Several regions	:
	Storkøbenhavn	:
	Øst for Storebælt ekskl. Storkøbenhavn	:
	Vest for Storebælt	:
	Total	27 304
BR Deutschland (NUTS 1)	Several regions	—
	Schleswig-Holstein	3 090
	Hamburg	4 342
	Niedersachsen	30 186
	Bremen	677
	Nordrhein-Westfalen	30 869
	Hessen	21 197
	Rheinland-Pfalz	19 213
	Baden-Württemberg	22 303
	Bayern	86 422
	Saarland	3 171
	Berlin (West)	—
	Total	221 470
España	Several regions	175 771
	Total	175 771
France	Several regions	261 650
	Total	261 650

Member State	Region	1 000 ECU
Italia	Several regions	:
	Piemonte	:
	Valle d'Aosta	:
	Liguria	:
	Lombardia	:
	Trentino-Alto Adige	:
	Veneto	:
	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	:
	Emilia-Romagna	:
	Toscana	:
	Umbria	:
	Marche	:
	Total	190 960
Luxembourg	Several regions	1 700
	Total	1 700
Nederland	Several regions	40 145
	Total	40 145
Österreich	Several regions	:
	Niederösterreich	:
	Wien	:
	Kärnten	:
	Steiermark	:
	Oberösterreich	:
	Salzburg	:
	Tirol	:
	Voralberg	:
	Total	64 271

Member State	Region	1 000 ECU
Suomi/Finland	Several regions	:
	Uusimaa	:
	Etelä-Suomi	:
	Itä-Suomi	:
	Väli-Suomi	:
	Pohjois-Suomi	:
	Ahvenanmaa/Åland	:
	Total	44 598
Sverige	Several regions	:
	Stockholm	:
	Östra Mellansverige	:
	Småland med öarna	:
	Norra Mellansverige	:
	Mellersta Norrland	:
	Övre Norrland	:
	Total	23 723
United Kingdom (NUTS 1)	Several regions	:
	North	:
	Yorkshire and Humberside	:
	East Midlands	:
	East Anglia	:
	South-East	:
	South-West	:
	West Midlands	:
	North-West	:
	Wales	:
	Scotland	:
	Northern Ireland	:
	Total	52 145

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.9 **Details** [1] **of the application of Regulations Nos 866/90 and 867/90 from 1994 to 1996** (non-Objective 1 + 6)

(1 000 ECU)

	Total EAGGF contribution programmed 1994-99	Number of projects approved	EAGGF commitments	EAGGF payments
1	2	3	4	5
EU-15	1 079 867	2 381	561 014	334 244
Belgique/België	30 287	111	12 585	9 515
Danmark	27 304	79	10 500	8 402
BR Deutschland	221 470	288	173 444	116 821
Elláda	—	—	—	—
España	121 614	191	50 682	40 547
France	261 650	726	81 004	46 141
Ireland	—	—	—	—
Italia	190 960	161	131 689	41 077
Luxembourg	1 700	8	0,975	0,539
Nederland	40 145	199	13 481	10 538
Österreich	64 271	189	31 151	19 315
Portugal	—	—	—	—
Suomi/Finland	44 598	42	6 897	5 518
Sverige	23 723	210	10 986	5 493
United Kingdom	52 145	177	38 594	30 877

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculure.

[1] Figures supplied by the Member States.

3.5.6.11 Investment aid for agricultural holdings (1995) (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	1 467	112 484	34 707	77	24	2,4
Danmark	1 384	113 036	31 855	82	23	2,4
BR Deutschland	4 670	929 063	278 719	199	60	1,4
Elláda	2 726	34 900	34 900	13	13	1,0
España	13 078	392 965	140 173	30	11	2,3
France	9 213	865 806	227 844	94	25	1,3
Ireland	133	6 228	2 554	47	19	0,1
Italia	4 299	253 067	95 248	59	22	0,5
Luxembourg	71	11 031	4 810	155	68	2,3
Nederland	226	19 668	1 425	87	6	0,2
Österreich	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	2 786	120 634	39 206	43	14	0,9
Suomi/Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sverige	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1 779	53 836	15 608	30	9	1,1
Total	41 832	2 912 718	907 049	70	22	1,2

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Calculated on the basis of the 1989/90 Community survey of the structure of agricultural holdings.

3.5.6.12 Special aid for young farmers (1995) (Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/92)

	Number of beneficiaries or aids approved in 1995		Eligible amount of the start-up premium (1 000 ECU) (²)	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)	Investment aids (Article 11)					Start-up premium	Investment aid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belgique/België	628	510	25 795	48 073	15 067 425	2 117 763	41	30
Danmark	514	394	6 820	32 395	11 457 143	2 203 446	13	29
BR Deutschland	3 845	594	24 393	101 559	36 560 805	3 763 237	6	62
Elláda	1 085	371	6 810	1 806	1 253 702	902 950	6	3
España	5 621	2 774	61 723	99 259	—	8 464 750	11	:
France	7 787	2 710	218 267	258 223	68 872 073	8 050 478	28	25
Ireland	884	32	4 459	1 705	—	831 029	5	—
Italia	1 711	565	—	40 468	18 971 826	9 409 096	0	34
Luxembourg	72	41	1 401	6 566	3 546 490	709 298	—	—
Nederland	— (³)	26	— (³)	2 113	163 203	40 430	— (³)	6
Österreich (¹)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	1 190	1 273	14 774	62 564	25 416 812	5 083 361	12	20
Suomi/Finland (¹)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sverige	114	— (¹)	2 422	— (¹)	— (¹)	— (¹)	21	— (¹)
United Kingdom	— (³)	47	— (³)	28 879	:	1 051 735	— (³)	:
Total	23 451	9 337	366 864	683 610	181 309 479	42 627 573	16	19

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Scheme not implemented in 1993.
(²) EAGGF's amounts.
(³) Scheme not implemented.

3.5.7.1 **Arable aid applications** (Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92) (marketing year 1996/97) without reductions

Breakdown of areas	EU-15	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total base area	53 564	479	2 018	10 156	1 492	9 220	13 526
of which: — maize	3 291	97	0	540	0	403	614
Fodder crops	868	60	24	263	11	23	259
Five-year set-aside	365	0	2	78	0	26	48
Total area involved	51 623	479	2 034	10 142	1 233	8 912	13 740
of which: — maize base area	3 458	136	0	586	0	357	630
Small farmers	11 864	263	325	1 727	1 113	1 579	1 986
of which: — cereals and silage crops	11 661	263	323	1 714	1 107	1 510	1 972
of which: — maize (base area)	1 481	104	0	213	0	68	134
— oilseeds	119	0	1	8	4	58	8
— protein plants	86	0	2	5	2	11	6
— non-fibre flax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial producers	38 570	155	1 683	8 075	109	7 284	11 448
of which: — set-aside	5 546	18	221	1 207	14	1 304	1 395
— total crop area	33 022	137	1 462	6 868	94	5 980	10 052
of which: — oilseeds							
— crop area	4 582	4	81	670	19	1 047	1 601
of which: — protein plants							
— crop area	1 085	2	68	146	0	94	541
of which: — non-fibre flax							
— crop area	171	0	3	85	0	18	4
of which: — cereals and silage crops							
— crop area	27 191	131	1 310	5 968	74	4 822	7 906
of which: — maize (base area)	1 606	7	0	288	0	267	423
— other cereals	25 672	124	1 310	5 680	74	4 554	7 484
Durum wheat in traditional areas	2 799				547	570	203
Durum wheat in non-traditional areas	55						50
Total area	51 623	479	2 034	10 142	1 233	8 912	13 740
Fodder area	889	60	24	263	11	23	259
Set-aside and five-year set-aside	5 912	18	222	1 284	15	1 330	1 444
Crop areas	44 869	400	1 788	8 594	1 207	7 559	12 038
— cereals and silage crops	38 836	394	1 633	7 681	1 181	6 332	9 878
— oilseeds	4 699	4	82	677	24	1 105	1 609
— protein plants	1 169	2	70	150	2	105	547
— non-fibre flax	171	0	3	85	0	18	4

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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	1 054	1 591	1 737	4 461
	0	1 200	0	208	0	195	0	0	34
	6	22	3	12	4	47	1	6	127
	0	193	0	3	0	0	0	0	15
	324	4 916	41	400	1 156	863	1 295	1 596	4 492
	4	1 217	0	222	0	203	0	0	103
	102	2 681	22	299	399	387	452	266	263
	102	2 630	22	298	372	374	448	264	262
	3	592	0	196	0	147	0	0	24
	0	10	0	0	14	11	3	2	0
	0	41	0	1	13	2	1	1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	216	2 019	15	86	753	476	841	1 324	4 086
	25	221	2	10	115	62	168	301	483
	191	1 798	13	76	638	414	673	1 023	3 603
	3	509	2	1	81	87	58	60	359
	1	11	0	1	22	2	5	18	174
	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	7	48
	187	1 279	12	75	533	324	608	939	3 023
	1	525	0	5	0	52	0	0	38
	185	753	12	69	533	362	608	939	2 985
		1 456				23			
					5				
	324	4 916	41	400	1 156	863	1 295	1 596	4 492
	6	22	3	12	4	68	1	6	127
	25	414	2	13	115	62	168	301	499
	293	4 480	36	375	1 037	781	1 126	1 289	3 866
	288	3 909	34	373	905	685	1 057	1 202	3 284
	3	518	2	1	95	98	61	61	359
	1	52	0	1	35	4	6	19	175
	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	7	48

3.5.7.2 **Areas set aside under the different set-aside schemes for arable land** (1996/97 marketing year)

Member States	Area set aside (1 000 ha)			
	Five-year set-aside (1)	Annual set-aside		Total
		Total (2)	Of which industrial set-aside (3)	
1	2	3	4	5
Belgique/België	0	19	3	19
Danmark	2	220	26	222
BR Deutschland	78	1 217	243	1 294
Elláda	0	14	0	14
España	26	1 338	16	1 364
France	48	1 405	250	1 454
Ireland	0	24	1	23
Italia	193	230	40	423
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0
Nederland	3	10	0	13
Österreich	0	114	8	114
Portugal	0	72	0	72
Suomi/Finland	0	168	0	168
Sverige	0	309	4	309
United Kingdom	15	490	70	505
Total	365	5 630	661	5 993

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91.
(2) Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 (rotational or non-rotational, voluntary or special set-aside).
(3) Regulations (EEC) Nos 1765/92 and 334/93.

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)		
		1994 (3)	1995 (3)	1996 (4)
1	2	3	4	5
EU-15	11 502 431	—	9 650 329	10 683 339
Belgique/België	443 588	423 728	379 645	408 927
Danmark	136 191	103 997	107 353	109 853
BR Deutschland	777 170 (5)	505 685	512 648	555 366
Elláda	149 778	116 987	94 077	140 000
España	1 462 527	1 171 483	1 239 571	1 449 480
France	3 890 243	3 520 146	3 608 393	3 622 100
Ireland	1 113 987	910 091	903 290	1 096 915
Italia	787 993	543 452	511 233	789 392
Luxembourg	14 765	13 236	13 323	14 835
Nederland	98 006	52 409	53 468	67 647
Österreich	325 000	—	263 760	275 584
Portugal	287 860	237 675	251 448	322 103
Suomi/Finland	55 000	—	25 141	27 496
Sverige	155 000	—	125 908	131 125
United Kingdom	1 805 323	1 552 408	1 561 071	1 672 516
EU-12	10 967 431	9 151 297	9 235 520	10 249 134

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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. The figures exclude additional rights for extensive producers.
(3) Provisional figures.
(4) Applications for premiums.
(5) Including the regional ceiling of 306 048 rights allocated to the new *Länder*.

3.5.7.4 Special premium for male bovine animals: regional ceilings and number of premiums granted

	Number of animals								
	Regional ceilings on rights 1993-94 (3)	Regional ceilings on rights 1995-96 (4)	Number of bovine animals in receipt of premium (1) (2)						
			1994		1995		1996 (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	—	—	8 903 921	3 046 470	9 141 842	3 328 789	
Belgique/België	331 487	293 211	236 202	49 799	250 152	51 000	236 803	45 017	
Danmark	335 493	324 652	283 125	10 448	259 914	10 899	259 031	12 016	
BR Deutschland	3 653 183	3 092 667	1 784 041	438 723	1 786 817	469 248	1 518 453	441 713	
Elláda	143 337	140 130	131 549	8 986	89 375	21 345	150 000	25 000	
España	561 584	551 552	517 515	27 724	551 552	28 222	714 886	32 960	
France	2 262 064	1 908 922	1 735 283	481 384	1 856 898	541 224	1 847 650	513 250	
Ireland	1 547 651	1 286 521	959 138	816 301	1 027 644	878 535	1 186 476	1 031 166	
Italia	834 848	824 885	532 665	20 000	524 198	21 842	609 255	27 966	
Luxembourg	21 593	19 300	19 999	4 803	19 252	5 493	19 000	5 000	
Nederland	264 000	264 000	149 397	10 680	117 100	11 560	101 727	12 346	
Österreich	—	423 400	—	—	419 476	98 048	300 281	79 533	
Portugal	141 930	154 897	154 897	19 568	155 566	23 775	205 920	39 628	
Suomi/Finland	—	250 000	—	—	250 000	14 598	197 254	22 835	
Sverige	—	250 000	—	—	214 099	98 798	228 277	96 647	
United Kingdom	1 419 811	1 419 811	1 380 183	745 131	1 381 878	771 883	1 566 829	943 712	
EU-12	11 516 981	10 280 548	7 883 994	2 633 547	8 020 346	2 835 026	8 416 030	3 129 774	

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Provisional figures supplied by the Member States subject to verification and control by the Commission.
(2) Regulation (EEC) Nos 805/68 and 3886/92.
(3) Provisional ceiling for 1993-94, including rights in the new German *Länder* (780 000) and the Canary Islands (25 000).
(4) Ceiling amended by Regulation (EC) No 1884/94.
(5) Applications for premiums.

3.5.7.5 Ewe and goat premium: potential rights and applications for premiums

	Number of animals (1 000 head)				
	Number of potential rights (1)	Applications for ewe and goat premium (2)			
		1993 (3)	1994 (3)	1995 (3)	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	79 732	—	—	71 874	79 719 * *
Belgique/België	70	59	59	60	64 * *
Danmark	104	85	81	81	80
BR Deutschland	2 427	1 742	1 721	1 768	1 790
Elláda	10 990 (5)	9 617	9 677	10 056	11 800 * *
España	19 665 (4)	17 859	17 417	17 813	19 159
France	7 850	7 292	7 155	7 243	7 138
Ireland	4 959	4 825	4 747	4 740	5 006
Italia	9 561 (5)	7 894	7 560	7 654	11 349
Luxembourg	4	4	3	4	4
Nederland	866	735	735	701	721
Österreich	206	—	—	158	187
Portugal	2 742	2 385	2 285	2 375	2 690
Suomi/Finland	80	—	—	63	65
Sverige	180	—	—	148	148
United Kingdom	20 028	19 527	19 518	19 010	19 518
EU-12	79 266	72 024	70 958	71 505	79 319 * *

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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 (EC) No 1265/95.

3.5.7.6 **Early retirement (Regulation (EEC) No 2079/92): number of beneficiaries approved per year**

	Beneficiaries approved			
	16.10.1993-15.10.1994	16.10.1994-15.10.1995	16.10.1995-15.10.1996	Total 1993-96
1	2	3	4	5
Belgique/België	—	—	502	502
Danmark	—	293	68	361
Elláda	—	2 538	2 921	5 459
España (1)				
— farmers	616	958	645	2 219
— workers	—	113	110	223
France (2)	—	692	2 854	3 546
Ireland				
— farmers	1 003	2 477	1 600	5 080
— workers	—	3	5	8
Italia	—	—	—	—
Portugal				
— farmers	—	—	432	432
— workers	—	—	—	—
Suomi/Finland	—	—	1 658	1 658
Total:				
— farmers	1 619	6 958	10 680	19 257
— workers	0	116	115	231

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) National programme and programme for Navarre.
(2) Programme amended in 1995.

3.5.7.7. **Agriculture and environment (Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92): application of measure**

		EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Aggregate total on 31.10.1996							
Approvals	number	1 227 380	:	7 453	483 791	1 839	11 515
	hectares	22 866 424	12 879	86 752	5 860 450	12 303	329 858
	LU	374 849	250	:	16 371	:	9 546
Average aid	per hectare	:	76	130	:	223	106
	per LU	:	94	:	:	:	50
Aggregate total on 31.10.1995							
Approvals	number	907 822	:	:	460 169	:	:
	hectares	18 882 640	3 203	64 749	5 652 384	:	124 218
	LU	338 359	:	:	12 003	:	:
Average aid	per hectare	:	215	104	:	:	158
	per LU	:	:	:	:	:	:
Aggregate total on 31.10.1994							
Approvals	number	:	:	:	:	:	:
	hectares	10 879 940	:	:	4 841 118	:	90 612
	LU	78 883	:	:	5 834	:	:
Average aid	per hectare	:	:	:	:	:	182
	per LU	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	:	19 647	:	0	123	440 138	123 293	90 549	33 684	15 348
	7 471 859	652 347	:	0	1 031	3 539 610	593 079	1 997 277	709 909	1 599 070
	27 637	:	:	0	:	272 185	42 611	6 249	:	:
	:	155	:	:	165	:	80	127	:	32
	:	:	:	:	:	:	121	:	:	:
	:	198 377	696 096	0	:	447 653	:	:	:	:
	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	:	:	:
	:	110	:	:	:	:	77	107	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	5 008 000	:	:	0	:	:	302 329	:	:	637 881
	:	:	:	0	:	:	33 606	:	:	39 443
	:	:	:	:	:	:	35	:	:	44
	:	:	:	:	:	:	119	:	:	:

3.5.7.8. **Afforestation (Regulation (EEC) No 2080/92): application of measure**

		EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Aggregate total on 31.10.1996							
Authorisations granted	number	82 020	16	108	1 277	9 521	27 897
	hectares	776 405	35	549	1 293	12 951	368 568
Applications approved							
— afforestation costs	number	80 737	9	42	16 206	6 446	21 626
	hectares	477 562	24	179	19 332	8 626	184 004
— maintenance costs	number	32 928	0	30	2 176	3 666	13 273
	hectares	282 297	0	165	5 400	5 566	126 823
— loss of income	number	38 194	0	0	0	3 755	14 037
	hectares	349 107	0	0	0	5 654	151 927
Aggregate total on 31.10.1995							
Authorisations granted	number	57 341	0	69	1 108	6 855	19 449
	hectares	538 913	0	333	1 108	7 500	241 724
Applications approved							
— afforestation costs	number	53 381	0	10	14 519	0	15 464
	hectares	280 936	0	42	17 382	5 660	91 906
— maintenance costs	number	26 802	0	5	1 497	1 982	15 464
	hectares	143 717	0	30	3 683	2 190	54 439
— loss of income	number	34 176	0	0	13 246	0	7 623
	hectares	161 476	0	0	0	2 190	72 413
Aggregate total on 31.10.1994							
Authorisations granted	number	36 787	0	0	8 037	5 355	9 041
	hectares	303 812	0	0	7 990	5 982	152 187
Applications approved							
— afforestation costs	number	23 090	0	0	8 037	2 241	278
	hectares	103 860	0	0	7 990	2 438	2 040
— maintenance costs	number	3 926	0	0	0	2	278
	hectares	32 106	0	0	0	10	2 012
— loss of income	number	7 249	0	0	0	2	228
	hectares	76 363	0	0	0	10	1 857

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0	9 161	10 664	5	0	1 176	3 449	3 589	0	15 157
33 300	99 506	56 054	22	0	922	83 380	14 607	0	105 218
7 815	8 000	4 266	2	319	1 176	1 960	1 269	0	11 601
33 300	72 143	19 769	12	4 108	922	56 977	3 762	0	74 404
0	8 000	2 811	0	0	305	1 960	707	0	0
0	72 205	12 476	0	0	250	56 956	2 456	0	0
1 109	8 000	3 032	1	301	0	1 951	830	0	5 178
9 132	72 204	13 314	4	3 826	0	56 540	2 786	0	33 720
0	6 856	6 648	1	0	428	2 236	1 398	0	12 293
22 916	74 264	39 660	9	0	326	59 759	6 097	0	85 217
5 385	5 782	1 765	1	234	428	821	72	0	8 900
22 916	50 656	8 000	9	1 814	326	27 506	207	0	54 512
0	5 782	1 251	0	0	0	821	0	0	0
0	50 718	5 213	0	0	0	27 444	0	0	0
948	5 782	1 510	0	222	0	811	0	0	4 034
7 707	50 717	0	0	1 450	0	26 999	0	0	0
0	4 918	0	0	0	0	650	0	0	8 786
11 941	53 696	0	0	0	0	21 280	0	0	50 736
2 795	2 996	0	0	0	0	650	0	0	6 093
11 941	29 731	0	0	0	0	21 280	0	0	28 440
0	2 996	0	0	0	0	650	0	0	0
0	29 731	0	0	0	0	353	0	0	0
421	2 993	0	0	0	0	648	0	0	2 957
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)

	1993 [3]	1994 [3]	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5
World exports [2]:				
— all products	2 862,6	3 207,6	3 621,4	3 801,7
of which: agricultural products	315,8	363,5	414,5	424,2
other products	2 546,8	2 844,1	3 206,9	3 377,5
External EU trade [2]:				
Exports:				
— all products	570,1	643,0	748,7	791,7
of which: agricultural products	48,2	53,2	60,9	62,2
Imports:				
— all products	583,5	649,8	712,6	736,6
of which: agricultural products	65,1	77,2	84,0	83,9
World exports of agricultural products as percentage of total world exports	11,0	11,3	11,4	11,2
EU exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EU exports	8,5	8,3	8,1	7,9
EU imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EU imports	11,2	11,9	11,8	11,4
Index changes (1995 = 100)				
World exports:				
— all products	×	×	100,0	105,0
— agricultural products	×	×	100,0	102,3
— other products	×	×	100,0	105,3
External EU trade				
Exports:				
— all products	×	×	100,0	105,7
— agricultural products	×	×	100,0	102,1
Imports:				
— all products	×	×	100,0	103,4
— agricultural products	×	×	100,0	99,9

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 1991 and 1992, the ratio of the US dollar to the ecu changed by +4,5 %, and, between 1992 and 1993, by −10,9 %.

Source: GATT statistics and Eurostat.

[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.

3.6.2 EU trade by product

EU-15
(Mio ECU)

SITC codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Balances		
		1994 (2)	1995	1996	1994 (2)	1995	1996	1994 (2)	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	543 091	544 812	580 012	543 804	572 213	623 401	713	27 401	43 389
	Agricultural products (total) (1)	63 780	64 219	66 098	45 224	46 573	48 992	– 18 556	– 17 646	– 17 106
00	Live animals	618	506	521	616	782	751	– 2	276	230
01	Meat	2 887	2 748	2 934	4 089	3 999	4 168	1 202	1 251	1 234
02	Milk and eggs	749	692	730	3 979	4 622	4 578	3 230	3 930	3 848
03	Fish	7 305	7 688	8 005	1 456	1 397	1 452	– 5 849	– 6 291	– 6 553
04	Cereals	1 481	1 777	1 824	4 689	4 837	5 736	3 208	3 060	3 912
05	Fruit and vegetables	11 103	12 134	12 979	4 486	4 020	4 151	– 6 617	– 8 114	– 8 828
06	Sugar and honey	1 490	1 576	1 780	2 510	2 469	2 206	1 020	893	426
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	6 432	7 981	7 326	2 495	2 761	2 831	– 3 937	– 5 220	– 4 495
08	Animal feed	4 989	4 445	5 319	1 537	1 466	1 465	– 3 452	– 2 979	– 3 854
09	Food products	586	601	631	2 974	3 168	3 531	2 388	2 567	2 900
11	Beverages	1 138	1 109	1 434	8 442	8 214	8 648	7 304	7 105	7 214
12	Tobacco	2 493	1 964	2 180	1 301	1 185	1 670	– 1 192	– 779	– 510
21	Hides	1 137	1 052	1 026	715	833	1 012	– 422	– 219	– 14
22	Oilseeds	4 210	4 498	4 976	160	136	200	– 4 050	– 4 362	– 4 776
231	Natural rubber	795	1 178	1 071	22	29	33	– 773	– 1 149	– 1 038
24	Timber and cork	8 316	5 750	5 022	746	1 598	1 589	– 7 570	– 4 152	– 3 433
261 – 265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	3 417	3 491	3 248	734	706	708	– 2 683	– 2 785	– 2 540
29	Agricultural raw materials	2 271	2 381	2 626	2 232	1 951	2 011	– 39	– 430	– 615
4	Oils and fats	2 356	2 641	2 461	1 851	2 209	2 026	– 505	– 432	– 435
592.11 } 592.12 }	Starches, inuline Gluten	5	6	6	189	192	226	184	186	220

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.
(2) EU-12.

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	
		1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	748 460	791 719	546 442	582 118	192 161	201 573	50 385	57 572	13 262	13 966
0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	60 918	62 220	70 077	73 638	23 476	25 879	14 629	17 674	7 944	8 529
0	Food products and live animals	38 612	39 279	41 008	44 549	11 504	12 692	9 658	12 346	5 645	6 264
	of which:										
00	Live animals	1 023	954	519	533	1 113	1 400	426	515	83	93
01	Meat	5 231	5 293	6 462	6 958	1 275	1 518	2 622	2 263	1 777	1 864
02	Milk and eggs	6 046	5 814	775	686	205	285	1 106	1 379	1 813	2 328
03	Fish	1 827	1 844	3 177	2 930	2 299	2 269	852	818	802	796
04	Cereals	6 327	7 285	16 044	18 134	4 069	4 349	1 993	4 513	47	55
05	Fruit and vegetables	5 258	5 272	7 100	7 313	1 072	1 161	677	841	900	865
06	Sugar and honey	3 229	2 802	578	620	243	267	1 390	1 289	41	64
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	3 611	3 595	622	680	369	407	129	149	27	41
08	Animal feed	1 918	1 861	3 785	4 338	576	720	305	390	36	48
09	Other food products	4 144	4 484	1 945	2 357	283	316	160	190	119	108
1	Beverages and tobacco	12 294	13 108	7 992	7 940	870	986	402	542	63	78
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	9 883	10 136	1 039	1 068	562	613	356	475	54	71
21	Hides	1 090	1 285	1 762	1 695	279	310	362	388	294	308
22	Oilseeds	178	254	5 912	7 838	1 505	1 189	89	170	1	1
231	Natural rubber	38	42	42	44	1	1	0	0	0	0
24	Timber and cork	2 090	2 018	5 625	5 502	8 445	9 675	479	485	790	781
261 265 268	Natural textile fibres	923	899	3 762	2 875	21	27	3 234	3 316	785	713
29	Agricultural raw materials	2 552	2 554	1 261	1 308	327	392	159	165	256	279
4	Oils and fats	2 889	2 573	2 536	1 806	497	581	190	186	110	104

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	
		1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	712 619	736 615	770 822	817 627	164 327	171 007	57 423	61 400	13 958	14 724
0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	83 999	83 944	47 939	53 108	11 092	11 617	3 529	3 612	1 166	1 240
0	Food products and live animals	52 515	53 459	29 373	31 171	8 239	8 642	2 182	2 288	817	890
	of which:										
00	Live animals	661	662	1 767	1 636	125	112	79	72	28	21
01	Meat	3 594	3 726	2 487	2 469	838	797	37	43	28	38
02	Milk and eggs	905	927	661	758	180	222	137	158	26	29
03	Fish	10 056	10 166	7 101	7 027	995	1 106	444	474	53	44
04	Cereals	2 324	2 316	1 947	2 212	744	836	161	130	121	142
05	Fruit and vegetables	15 871	16 483	7 580	8 599	2 765	2 870	427	468	203	210
06	Sugar and honey	2 061	2 261	1 513	2 004	493	551	65	68	98	113
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	10 439	9 304	5 049	4 931	1 008	970	388	380	96	95
08	Animal feed	5 814	6 755	543	718	535	583	76	82	44	52
09	Other food products	786	801	726	819	554	595	368	414	120	146
1	Beverages and tobacco	4 020	4 590	5 674	7 032	751	817	374	400	136	146
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	1 354	1 715	4 498	5 165	591	649	242	258	106	111
21	Hides	1 376	1 303	205	211	113	126	2	2	24	21
22	Oilseeds	5 883	6 320	282	377	136	175	97	79	22	25
231	Natural rubber	1 541	1 360	1 728	1 564	196	188	76	68	11	10
24	Timber and cork	7 521	6 378	6 552	7 927	911	864	387	329	31	34
261, 265, 268	Natural textile fibres	4 566	4 125	307	404	133	147	53	52	8	8
29	Agricultural raw materials	3 114	3 335	2 207	2 428	361	364	148	170	45	42
4	Oils and fats	3 454	3 125	1 452	1 654	237	269	193	214	65	60

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
Other countries: Comtrade.

3.6.5 1995 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) × 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]	1 345 862	188 593	14,0	4,1	11,7	7,6
of which: — total wheat	541 120	94 028	17,4	2,8	17,1	14,3
Feed grain (except rice) [3]	804 742	94 565	11,8	5,3	6,3	1,0
of which: — maize	514 506	70 655	13,7	5,6	0,4	– 5,2
Oilseeds (by weight produced)	300 177	41 837	13,9	49,7	0,8	– 48,9
of which: — soya	125 930	31 565	25,1	51,5	0,1	– 51,4
Wine	25 028	2 026	8,1	26,0	55,0	29,0
Sugar	130 775	30 969	23,7	6,4	18,1	11,7
Total milk	465 749	554	0,1	3,2	62,6	59,4
Butter	6 738	661	9,8	10,9	32,7	21,8
Cheese	15 109	964	6,4	8,6	54,8	46,2
Milk powder (skimmed and whole)	5 835	2 428	41,6	2,1	40,1	38,0
Total meat (except offal)	207 113 [4]	9 735 [5]	4,7	7,0	20,7	13,7
of which: — beef and veal	55 855 [4]	3 235 [5]	5,8	5,0	22,6	17,6
— pigmeat	83 170 [4]	1 389 [5]	1,7	1,0	31,2	30,2
— poultrymeat	53 910 [4]	4 203 [5]	7,8	3,4	19,5	16,1
Eggs	45 138	303	0,7	2,3	49,5	47,2

Source: FAO (world production and world trade); Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture (EU share in world trade).

(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.

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			Corresponding imports			Trade balance		
		1994 ([2])	1995	1996	1994 ([2])	1995	1996	1994 ([2])	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	5 228	5 203	5 895	7 531	8 744	9 186	- 2 303	- 3 541	- 3 291
2	Russia	2 816	3 613	4 238	1 133	1 396	1 467	1 683	2 217	2 771
3	Japan	3 050	3 425	3 706	157	116	118	2 893	3 309	3 588
4	Switzerland	2 946	3 204	3 197	1 042	1 274	1 217	1 904	1 930	1 980
5	Poland	1 170	1 359	1 620	1 101	1 249	1 174	69	110	446
6	Saudi Arabia	1 313	1 166	1 350	32	18	8	1 281	1 148	1 342
7	Norway	829	1 272	1 334	1 653	2 229	2 061	- 824	- 957	- 727
8	Hong Kong	1 130	1 195	1 277	67	78	67	1 063	1 117	1 210
9	Canary Islands	1 059	1 152	1 174	1 141	935	908	- 82	217	266
10	Czech Republic	614	873	956	435	636	602	179	237	354
11	Canada	911	856	923	1 719	1 891	1 665	- 808	- 1 035	- 742
12	Turkey	359	862	918	1 545	1 629	1 723	- 1 186	- 767	- 805
13	South Korea	515	654	865	110	112	102	405	542	763
14	Algeria	1 106	992	856	24	30	42	1 082	962	814
15	Egypt	662	809	739	165	265	211	497	544	528
16	Taiwan	612	702	699	89	74	71	523	628	628
17	Brazil	484	843	658	5 066	4 788	5 012	- 4 582	- 3 945	- 4 354
18	Australia	461	484	532	1 373	1 446	1 506	- 912	- 962	- 974
19	United Arab Emirates	430	507	516	14	28	47	416	479	469
20	Israel	454	505	512	592	631	759	- 138	- 126	- 247
21	Singapore	257	424	493	181	200	169	76	224	324
22	Libya	327	527	483	16	17	13	311	510	470
23	Thailand	389	425	452	1 589	1 415	1 637	- 1 200	- 990	- 1 185
24	Ukraine	137	317	444	176	207	287	- 39	110	157
25	Croatia	359	452	435	170	190	189	189	262	246
	Total of 25 countries (A)	27 618	31 821	34 272	27 121	29 598	30 241	497	2 223	4 031
	Total of third countries (B)	45 224	46 573	48 992	63 780	64 219	66 098	- 18 556	- 17 646	- 17 106
	% A/B	61,1	68,3	69,9						

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.
([2]) EU-12.

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		
		1994 ([2])	1995	1996	1994 ([2])	1995	1996	1994 ([2])	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	7 531	8 745	9 186	5 228	5 203	5 895	– 2 303	– 3 542	– 3 291
2	Brazil	5 066	4 788	5 013	484	843	658	– 4 582	– 3 945	– 4 355
3	Argentina	2 862	2 951	3 147	205	196	202	– 2 657	– 2 755	– 2 945
4	Norway	1 653	2 029	2 061	829	1 272	1 334	– 824	– 757	– 727
5	Côte d'Ivoire	1 567	1 813	1 751	153	187	215	– 1 414	– 1 626	– 1 536
6	Turkey	1 545	1 629	1 723	359	862	918	– 1 186	– 767	– 805
7	Canada	1 719	1 891	1 665	911	856	923	– 808	– 1 035	– 742
8	Thailand	1 590	1 415	1 637	389	425	452	– 1 201	– 990	– 1 185
9	Indonesia	1 574	1 555	1 631	121	199	175	– 1 453	– 1 356	– 1 456
10	China	1 688	1 427	1 594	398	724	346	– 1 290	– 703	– 1 248
11	New Zealand	1 274	1 350	1 535	75	76	82	– 1 199	– 1 274	– 1 453
12	Australia	1 373	1 446	1 506	461	484	532	– 912	– 962	– 974
13	Russia	1 133	1 396	1 467	2 816	3 614	4 237	1 683	2 218	2 770
14	Colombia	1 322	1 603	1 363	61	66	71	– 1 261	– 1 537	– 1 292
15	Malaysia	1 351	1 438	1 320	196	256	254	– 1 155	– 1 182	– 1 066
16	Switzerland	1 042	1 274	1 217	2 731	3 204	3 197	1 689	1 930	1 980
17	India	898	914	1 176	115	101	74	– 783	– 813	– 1 102
18	Poland	1 101	1 249	1 173	1 170	1 359	1 620	69	110	447
19	Hungary	877	1 065	1 147	462	480	423	– 415	– 585	– 724
20	South Africa	908	957	1 146	279	346	323	– 629	– 611	– 823
21	Morocco	840	892	1 013	328	583	415	– 512	– 309	– 598
22	Canary Islands	1 142	935	908	1 059	1 152	1 174	– 83	217	266
23	Chile	688	808	842	70	76	93	– 618	– 732	– 749
24	Iceland	685	715	778	67	79	87	– 618	– 636	– 691
25	Costa Rica	649	695	772	17	19	18	– 632	– 676	– 754
	Total of 25 countries (A)	42 078	44 980	46 771	18 984	22 662	23 718	– 23 094	– 22 318	– 23 053
	Total of third countries (B)	63 780	64 219	66 098	45 224	46 573	48 992	– 18 556	– 17 646	– 17 106
	% A/B	65,9	66,5	70,7						

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
([1]) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.
([2]) EU-12.

3.6.8 EU imports, by product

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992/93 (7)	1993/94 (7)	1994/95**	1995/96**	1995/96 / 1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	3 473	4 391	6 764	8 683	28,4
— Common wheat	865	852	1 409	1 561	10,8
— Durum wheat	141	317	670	1 415	111,2
— Rye	20	23	10	35	250,0
— Barley	85	91	621	831	33,8
— Oats	24	35	18	5	- 72,2
— Maize	1 838	2 760	3 275	3 588	9,6
— Other (including sorghum)	565	459	716	1 210	69,0
Husked rice	348	556	456	502	10,1
Sugar (2)	2 073	2 036	2 064	2 050	- 0,7
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	3 203	4 136	4 154	7 087	70,6
Fresh fruit	:	:	:	:	×
Fresh vegetables	:	:	:	:	×
Rapeseed	375	884	1 400 (7)	882	×
Sunflower seed	786	1 285	1 656 (7)	2 330	×
	1993 (7)	1994 (7)	1995	1996	1996 / 1995
Olive oil	95,3	189,9	164,1	75,9	- 53,7
Soya:					
— Seed	12 833,2	14 071,2	16 249,0	14 493,3	- 10,8
— Oil	2,9	0,6	3,4	2,8	- 17,6
— Cake	11 154,9	13 284,4	12 679,1	11 490,2	- 9,4
Lucerne meal	13,3	20,9	26,3	24,2	- 8,0
Fibres:					
— Flax	15,6	41,6	23,4	20,9	- 10,7
— Hemp	0,3	1,7	1,6	1,4	- 12,5
Raw tobacco	409,2	489,8	493,7	543,0	10,0
Apples (fresh)	637,7	601,4	820,5	822,9	0,3
Pears (fresh)	243,3	236,0	275,4	249,8	- 9,3
Peaches	8,9	10,8	12,5	15,2	21,6
Oranges	798,1	845,3	869,4	967,4	11,3
Lemons	95,7	165,5	191,0	205,8	7,7
Tomatoes	391,5	464,1	483,5	538,3	11,3
Potatoes	395,3	426,4	676,0	650,2	- 3,8
Live plants (4)	674,7	726,0	784,5	875,6	11,6
Hops:					
— Cones and powders	15,7	15,1	16,4	13,8	- 15,9
— Saps and extracts	0,9	1,1	1,4	1,3	- 7,1
Butter and butter oil	65,0	64,8	71,9	94,9	32,0
Cheese	108,6	128,5	83,1	95,2	14,6
Skimmed-milk powder	19,0	33,1	42,0	59,4	41,4
Whole-milk powder	1,2	5,0	8,8	5,6	- 36,4
Condensed milk	0,3	0,6	0,2	0,1	- 50,0
Casein	58,8	87,4	67,9	57,9	- 14,7
Beef and veal (5)	275,0	294,9	207,1	182,9	- 11,7
Pigmeat (5)	12,3	12,9	14,5	37,6	159,3
Poultrymeat (5)	117,3	137,4	145,8	191,2	31,1
Sheepmeat (5)	209,8	213,1	223,5	216,9	- 3,0
Eggs (6)	18,6	19,8	6,6	10,0	51,5

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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.

3.6.9 EU exports, by product

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992/93 (7)	1993/94 (7)	1994/95**	1995/96**	1995/96 / 1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	36 997	32 526	32 042	24 951	- 22,1
— Common wheat	19 874	18 813	15 249	12 721	- 16,6
— Durum wheat	3 355	1 753	2 318	970	- 58,2
— Rye	1 768	653	1 433	1 665	16,2
— Barley	8 927	7 466	10 973	7 891	- 28,1
— Oats	21	38	290	116	- 60,0
— Maize	3 047	3 802	1 579	1 281	- 18,9
— Other (including sorghum)	13	12	10	102	920
Husked rice	13	22	20	4	- 80,0
Sugar (2)	5 436	6 762	5 914	5 374	- 9,1
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	9 511	13 009	16 396	8 967	- 45,3
Fresh fruit	:	:	:	:	×
Fresh vegetables	:	:	:	:	×
Rapeseed	602	251	358 (7)	116	×
Sunflower seed	54	15	71 (7)	68	×
	1993 (7)	1994 (7)	1995	1996	1996 / 1995
Olive oil	212,1	227,9	190,4	180,9	- 5,0
Soya:					
— Seed	18,3	20,7	47,4	22,9	- 51,7
— Oil	513,0	493,8	695,0	512,8	- 26,2
— Cake	1 023,0	1 008,1	828,4	485,4	- 41,4
Lucerne meal	107,1	147,5	149,9	58,0	- 61,3
Fibres:					
— Flax	68,2	78,5	54,1	43,9	- 18,9
— Hemp	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0
Raw tobacco	209,5	208,8	283,9	219,3	- 22,8
Apples (fresh)	366,6	409,7	426,4	486,3	14,0
Pears (fresh)	61,0	89,8	83,8	117,0	39,6
Peaches	103,9	179,6	98,9	139,0	40,5
Oranges	845,4	1 036,9	631,3	546,9	- 13,4
Lemons	261,0	228,1	178,8	194,5	8,8
Tomatoes	211,2	278,1	245,1	239,2	- 2,4
Potatoes	900,3	874,0	699,3	605,2	- 13,5
Live plants (4)	1 038,0	1 175,2	891,3	868,2	- 2,6
Hops:					
— Cones and powders	13,8	16,9	15,8	15,6	- 1,3
— Saps and extracts	6,6	1,5	1,6	1,6	0,0
Butter and butter oil	182,5	149,4	216,1	191,8	- 11,2
Cheese	523,9	515,1	527,8	526,3	- 0,3
Skimmed-milk powder	282,6	144,3	376,1	228,2	- 39,3
Whole-milk powder	584,8	586,6	597,2	541,9	- 9,3
Condensed milk	351,0	286,1	338,3	314,3	- 7,1
Casein	60,6	60,9	64,3	62,1	- 3,4
Beef and veal (5)	972,3	932,4	924,0	858,0	- 7,1
Pigmeat (5)	362,2	553,4	438,9	438,7	0,0
Poultrymeat (5)	649,6	665,6	826,5	822,5	- 0,5
Sheepmeat (5)	6,3	6,8	6,4	6,4	0,0
Eggs (6)	110,1	113,2	137,9	96,0	- 30,4

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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.

3.6.10 EU imports of agricultural products [1] from various groups of countries

EU-15

	Mio ECU				% TAV	% of total EU-15			
	1993 [10]	1994 [10]	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993 [10]	1994 [10]	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. World total [2]	148 885	169 452	186 120	189 363	1,7	×	×	×	×
2. Total EU-15, intra-EU	94 408	105 672	121 901	123 258	1,1	×	×	×	×
3. Total EU-15, extra-EU	54 477	63 780	64 219	66 105	2,9	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. Signatory countries of the North American Free Trade Agreement [3]	8 880	9 483	11 024	11 249	2,0	16,3	14,9	17,2	17,0
of which: USA	7 331	7 531	8 745	9 186	5,0	13,5	11,8	13,6	13,9
Canada	1 345	1 719	1 891	1 665	− 12,0	2,5	2,7	2,9	2,5
5. Latin American Common Market [4]	7 057	8 335	8 124	8 586	5,7	13,0	13,1	12,7	13,0
of which: Argentina	2 495	2 862	2 951	3 148	6,7	4,6	4,5	4,6	4,8
Brazil	4 114	5 066	4 788	5 012	4,7	7,6	7,9	7,5	7,6
6. Central and east European countries [5]	3 017	3 583	4 600	4 709	2,4	5,5	5,6	7,2	7,1
of which: Poland	1 016	1 101	1 249	1 174	− 6,0	1,9	1,7	1,9	1,8
Hungary	780	877	1 065	1 147	7,7	1,4	1,4	1,7	1,7
Romania	95	131	157	167	6,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3
7. EFTA [6]	7 195	8 455	4 038 [7]	4 087 [7]	1,2	13,2	13,3	0,0	6,3
8. Industrialised Commonwealth [8]	4 488	5 275	5 643	5 853	3,7	8,2	8,3	8,8	8,9
9. Mediterranean basin [9]	3 231	3 843	4 205	4 363	3,8	5,9	6,0	6,5	6,6
10. Latin America	10 951	13 381	14 238	14 586	2,4	20,1	21,0	22,2	22,1
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	6 334	7 820	8 756	8 860	1,2	11,6	12,3	13,6	13,4

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

[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.

3.6.11 EU exports of agricultural products (1) to various groups of countries

EU-15

	Mio ECU				% TAV	% of total EU-15			
	1993 (10)	1994 (10)	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993 (10)	1994 (10)	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. World total (2)	139 672	154 109	171 658	176 275	2,7	×	×	×	×
2. Total EU-15, intra-EU	97 802	108 885	125 084	127 277	1,8	×	×	×	×
3. Total EU-15, extra-EU	41 870	45 224	46 573	48 998	5,2	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. Signatory countries of the North American Free Trade Agreement (3)	6 163	6 556	6 319	7 165	13,4	14,7	14,5	13,6	14,6
of which: USA	4 828	5 228	5 203	5 895	13,3	11,5	11,6	11,2	12,0
Canada	878	911	856	923	7,8	2,1	2,0	1,8	1,9
5. Latin American Common Market (4)	556	821	1 193	999	– 16,3	1,3	1,8	2,6	2,0
of which: Argentina	168	205	196	202	3,1	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4
Brazil	294	484	843	658	– 21,9	0,7	1,1	1,8	1,3
6. Central and east European countries (5)	3 765	4 127	5 256	5 877	11,8	9,0	9,1	11,3	12,0
of which: Poland	1 131	1 177	1 359	1 620	19,2	2,7	2,6	2,9	3,3
Hungary	355	462	480	423	– 11,9	0,8	1,0	1,0	0,9
Romania	330	195	317	334	5,4	0,8	0,4	0,7	0,7
7. EFTA (6)	7 498	8 273	4 570 (7)	4 641 (7)	1,6	17,9	18,3	0,0	9,8
8. Industrialised Commonwealth (8)	1 563	1 725	1 762	1 860	5,6	3,7	3,8	3,8	3,8
9. Mediterranean basin (9)	4 348	4 505	5 748	5 165	– 10,1	10,4	10,0	12,3	10,5
10. Latin America	1 722	1 999	2 267	2 158	– 4,8	4,1	4,4	4,9	4,4
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	2 357	2 205	2 381	2 518	5,8	5,6	4,9	5,1	5,1

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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.

3.6.12 EU trade with ACP countries and Member States' overseas territories

EU-15

(Mio ECU)

		Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1994 (2)	1995	1996	1994 (2)	1995	1996	1994 (2)	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	19 866	21 713	24 323	17 366	20 386	21 839	- 2 500	- 1 327	- 2 484
	Agricultural products (total) (1)	8 182	9 115	9 298	2 517	2 714	2 860	- 5 665	- 6 401	- 6 438
00	Live animals	14	13	15	7	9	8	- 7	- 4	- 7
01	Meat	163	149	114	204	200	199	41	51	85
02	Milk and eggs	9	2	5	385	459	472	376	457	467
03	Fish	1 107	1 204	1 355	156	182	188	- 951	- 1 022	- 1 167
04	Cereals	134	143	160	499	559	644	365	416	484
05	Fruit and vegetables	821	851	918	143	161	178	- 678	- 690	- 740
06	Sugar and honey	765	812	935	266	218	184	- 499	- 594	- 751
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	2 526	3 221	3 160	32	56	42	- 2 494	- 3 165	- 3 118
08	Animal feed	63	48	60	26	27	34	- 37	- 21	- 26
09	Food products	3	3	4	226	223	260	223	220	256
11	Beverages	139	84	140	346	358	385	207	274	245
12	Tobacco	300	297	373	56	50	72	- 244	- 247	- 301
21	Hides	55	52	42	1	1	1	- 54	- 51	- 41
22	Oilseeds	70	70	97	2	1	1	- 68	- 69	- 96
231	Natural rubber	143	229	231	0	1	0	- 143	- 228	- 231
24	Timber and cork	1 106	1 120	876	10	16	15	- 1 096	- 1 104	- 861
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	243	303	315	5	3	4	- 238	- 300	- 311
29	Agricultural raw materials	251	256	254	24	25	24	- 227	- 231	- 230
4	Oils and fats	271	257	243	129	166	149	- 142	- 91	- 94
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.
(2) EU-12.

3.6.13 EU trade with Mediterranean countries (1)

EU-15
(Mio ECU)

		Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1994 (3)	1995	1996	1994 (3)	1995	1996	1994 (3)	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	36 549	37 889	42 240	45 901	52 784	58 316	9 352	14 895	16 076
	Agricultural products (total) (2)	3 931	4 205	4 364	4 498	5 748	5 187	567	1 543	823
00	Live animals	6	5	6	239	362	281	233	357	275
01	Meat	35	33	38	299	340	277	264	307	239
02	Milk and eggs	13	6	7	493	526	582	480	520	575
03	Fish	431	419	455	72	91	80	- 359	- 328	- 375
04	Cereals	29	35	30	1 095	1 081	970	1 066	1 046	940
05	Fruit and vegetables	2 201	2 359	2 552	214	322	229	- 1 987	- 2 037	- 2 323
06	Sugar and honey	42	53	52	538	664	562	496	611	510
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	41	47	51	105	154	131	64	107	80
08	Animal feed	16	21	25	225	254	222	209	233	197
09	Food products	38	43	44	266	264	335	228	221	291
11	Beverages	49	49	53	161	178	177	112	129	124
12	Tobacco	101	100	100	148	115	141	47	15	41
21	Hides	50	64	38	79	130	163	29	66	125
22	Oilseeds	49	36	53	34	51	26	- 15	15	- 27
231	Natural rubber	2	1	0	2	2	2	0	1	2
24	Timber and cork	16	14	15	80	496	402	64	482	387
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	263	240	246	97	133	173	- 166	- 107	- 73
29	Agricultural raw materials	300	330	364	97	102	108	- 203	- 228	- 256
4	Oils and fats	249	351	234	251	481	321	2	130	87
592.11 } 592.12 }	Starches, inuline Gluten	0	0	0	3	4	5	3	4	5

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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-12.

3.6.14 EU trade in agricultural and food products ([1])

	Imports					Exports				
	Mio ECU				% TAV	Mio ECU				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Intra-EU										
EU-15	:	:	121 902	123 258	1,1	:	:	125 084	127 277	1,8
UEBL/BLEU	9 119	10 116	11 399	11 268	- 1,1	10 652	11 765	13 189	14 066	6,6
Danmark	1 983	2 095	2 953	3 080	4,3	5 490	5 986	6 855	7 147	4,3
BR Deutschland	20 784	22 829	27 467	26 500	- 3,5	12 064	13 048	15 772	15 458	- 2,0
Elláda	2 281	2 476	2 797	2 587	- 7,5	1 429	1 531	1 859	1 820	- 2,1
España	5 332	6 066	7 221	6 582	- 8,8	6 155	7 261	8 502	9 494	11,7
France	15 198	17 103	18 146	18 240	0,5	21 508	22 408	24 399	24 216	- 0,8
Ireland	1 624	1 859	2 005	2 169	8,2	4 397	4 651	5 281	4 602	- 12,9
Italia	13 890	14 733	15 988	16 614	3,9	6 832	7 468	8 596	9 281	8,0
Nederland	8 817	10 695	11 101	10 663	- 3,9	20 550	25 545	25 140	25 402	1,0
Österreich	:	:	3 048	3 519	15,5	:	:	1 943	2 022	4,1
Portugal	1 873	2 066	2 370	2 501	5,5	731	815	1 019	1 041	2,2
Suomi/Finland	:	:	1 067	1 312	23,0	:	:	1 409	1 334	- 5,3
Sverige	:	:	2 353	2 744	16,6	:	:	2 441	2 587	6,0
United Kingdom	11 962	13 141	13 987	15 479	10,7	6 889	8 133	8 679	8 807	1,5
EU-12	92 863	103 179	:	:	×	96 697	108 612	:	:	×
With non-EU countries										
EU-15	:	:	64 218	66 140	3,0	:	:	46 573	49 049	5,3
UEBL/BLEU	2 949	3 875	4 263	4 539	6,5	1 705	2 372	2 453	2 357	- 3,9
Danmark	2 212	2 737	2 160	2 254	4,4	3 433	4 017	3 435	3 547	3,3
BR Deutschland	12 246	14 098	12 987	12 482	- 3,9	7 061	7 989	7 019	7 258	3,4
Elláda	658	728	698	881	26,2	954	1 096	958	1 223	27,7
España	5 089	5 747	6 145	6 117	- 0,5	3 014	3 471	3 392	3 432	1,2
France	6 698	7 447	7 177	7 097	- 1,1	8 687	8 821	9 006	9 718	7,9
Ireland	428	509	420	446	6,2	1 278	1 497	1 601	1 561	- 2,5
Italia	7 323	8 665	8 149	7 926	- 2,7	3 760	4 111	4 066	4 637	14,0
Nederland	6 549	9 127	8 009	9 090	13,5	6 411	6 760	6 790	6 506	- 4,2
Österreich	:	:	1 002	1 015	1,3	:	:	954	990	3,8
Portugal	1 418	1 614	1 753	1 814	3,5	338	360	423	482	13,9
Suomi/Finland	:	:	865	835	- 3,5	:	:	1 012	1 181	16,7
Sverige	:	:	1 575	1 549	- 1,7	:	:	1 126	1 250	11,0
United Kingdom	8 830	9 975	9 015	10 095	12,0	5 192	4 694	4 338	4 907	13,1
EU-12	54 402	64 521	:	:	×	41 833	45 187	:	:	×

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 261 to 265+268, 29, 4, 592.1.

3.6.15 Intra-EU trade, by product, incoming merchandise — EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992/93 (7)	1993/94 (7)	1994/95**	1995/96**	1995/96 / 1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	24 693	25 297	41 171	47 103	14,4
— Common wheat	10 838	13 395	16 210	18 126	11,8
— Durum wheat	2 082	1 304	2 633	2 931	11,3
— Rye	126	91	425	1 434	237,4
— Barley	5 443	4 865	9 915	12 448	25,5
— Oats	292	196	305	533	74,8
— Maize	6 158	5 446	10 623	10 466	- 1,5
— Other (including sorghum)	337	452	495	461	- 6,9
Husked rice	267	253	221	215	- 2,7
Sugar (2)	2 501	2 893	3 895	3 782	- 2,9
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	25 727	28 041	32 617	28 436	- 12,8
Fresh fruit	:	:	:	:	×
Fresh vegetables	:	:	:	:	×
Rapeseed	1 444	1 376	1 570 (7)	1 843	×
Sunflower seed	385	676	498 (7)	561	×
	1993 (7)	1994 (7)	1995	1996	1996 / 1995
Olive oil	368,5	403,4	373,3	412,6	10,5
Soya:					
— Seed	589,1	470,9	468,1	487,9	4,2
— Oil	422,0	453,9	499,7	497,1	- 0,5
— Cake	2 852,4	2 941,1	3 686,2	3 336,1	- 9,5
Lucerne meal	682,6	629,4	601,9	549,8	- 8,7
Fibres:					
— Flax	171,4	189,7	184,7	156,3	- 15,4
— Hemp	3,1	2,3	3,3	5,8	75,8
Raw tobacco	124,8	122,9	140,1	181,5	29,6
Apples (fresh)	1 330,3	1 325,3	1 793,8	1 651,9	- 7,9
Pears (fresh)	356,1	453,2	493,2	522,9	6,0
Peaches	446,3	598,8	555,3	629,0	13,3
Oranges	1 160,6	1 235,1	1 466,6	1 354,0	- 7,7
Lemons	304,5	323,6	371,6	358,4	- 3,6
Tomatoes	838,2	1 033,7	1 201,8	1 235,0	2,8
Potatoes	3 776,6	4 359,2	4 548,0	4 415,1	- 2,9
Live plants (4)	2 639,4	2 957,6	3 626,5	3 662,2	1,0
Hops:					
— Cones and powders	7,5	7,5	12,4	8,8	- 29,0
— Saps and extracts	4,6	1,4	1,6	1,8	12,5
Butter and butter oil	581,4	565,8	634,4	593,1	- 6,5
Cheese	1 236,1	1 349,8	1 526,3	1 683,1	10,3
Skimmed-milk powder	595,1	547,1	620,5	480,4	- 22,6
Whole-milk powder	200,0	219,5	348,8	272,2	- 22,0
Condensed milk	319,6	406,5	472,2	439,6	- 6,9
Casein	65,5	84,6	80,0	84,6	5,7
Beef and veal (5)	1 727,2	1 980,3	1 764,2	1 538,9	- 12,8
Pigmeat (5)	2 254,5	2 309,2	2 572,8	2 715,5	5,5
Poultrymeat (5)	871,2	1 034,2	1 151,6	1 232,8	7,1
Sheepmeat (5)	245,8	260,1	260,3	293,1	12,6
Eggs (6)	412,3	464,3	534,1	573,5	7,4

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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) 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.

3.6.16 Intra-EU trade, by product, outgoing merchandise — EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992/93 (7)	1993/94 (7)	1994/95**	1995/96**	1995/96 / 1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	32 475	38 264	34 552	38 202	10,6
— Common wheat	14 504	17 807	16 160	17 173	6,3
— Durum wheat	2 625	2 473	2 894	2 861	- 1,1
— Rye	139	217	230	304	32,2
— Barley	5 752	5 701	5 690	7 883	38,5
— Oats	248	237	397	513	29,2
— Maize	8 858	11 370	10 564	9 813	- 7,1
— Other (including sorghum)	341	450	493	572	16,0
Husked rice	266	134	164	169	3,0
Sugar (2)	2 671	3 271	4 030	4 238	5,2
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	23 930	28 764	27 493	30 564	11,2
Fresh fruit	:	:	:	:	×
Fresh vegetables	:	:	:	:	×
Rapeseed	:	:	:	:	×
Sunflower seed	:	:	:	:	×
	1993 (7)	1994 (7)	1995	1996	1996 / 1995
Olive oil	336,2	366,5	389,1	424,3	9,0
Soya:					
— Seed	238,7	811,5	339,1	683,2	101,5
— Oil	415,8	482,3	654,9	613,7	- 6,3
— Cake	3 057,2	3 316,6	3 734,9	3 654,3	- 2,2
Lucerne meal	727,0	576,2	554,1	497,9	- 10,1
Fibres:					
— Flax	135,3	159,8	136,5	106,5	- 22,0
— Hemp	0,8	0,2	0,2	0,3	50,0
Raw tobacco	113,0	121,9	162,1	195,0	20,3
Apples (fresh)	1 465,9	1 533,7	1 926,5	1 736,9	- 9,8
Pears (fresh)	438,4	528,1	541,3	552,2	2,0
Peaches	537,5	681,1	567,5	633,6	11,6
Oranges	1 375,1	1 365,5	1 544,2	1 404,6	- 9,0
Lemons	351,1	347,4	382,0	377,0	- 1,3
Tomatoes	1 034,9	1 255,1	1 336,3	1 305,9	- 2,3
Potatoes	3 819,3	4 465,1	4 266,2	4 038,4	- 5,3
Live plants (4)	3 149,2	3 888,3	4 078,6	4 227,3	3,6
Hops:					
— Cones and powders	5,7	6,3	5,0	4,7	- 6,0
— Saps and extracts	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,3	8,3
Butter and butter oil	598,9	562,6	592,0	528,9	- 10,7
Cheese	1 412,6	1 444,3	1 560,1	1 903,3	22,0
Skimmed-milk powder	615,2	564,1	614,9	524,5	- 14,7
Whole-milk powder	286,0	288,6	333,8	307,7	- 7,8
Condensed milk	421,3	392,6	438,4	456,9	4,2
Casein	57,6	64,0	63,8	66,1	3,6
Beef and veal (5)	1 861,5	1 930,8	1 926,6	1 584,6	- 17,8
Pigmeat (5)	2 358,4	2 680,1	2 829,4	2 858,5	1,0
Poultrymeat (5)	987,2	1 106,3	1 230,5	1 375,8	11,8
Sheepmeat (5)	241,7	251,7	274,0	262,6	- 4,2
Eggs (6)	504,3	527,6	540,0	597,4	10,6

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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) 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.

3.6.19 EU imports of agricultural and food products (1) from some central and east European countries

SITC codes	Products	Czech Republic		Slovakia	
		1995	1996	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-9	All products	8 983,8	9 747,3	3 089,0	3 416,8
	Agricultural products (total) (1)	635,9	602,0	132,8	147,3
00	Live animals	32,3	16,8	13,3	9,4
01	Meat	17,0	18,9	3,9	3,4
02	Milk and eggs	18,9	19,4	4,4	6,0
03	Fish	15,4	16,1	0,9	0,7
04	Cereals	18,1	11,7	6,0	3,1
05	Fruit and vegetables	63,2	51,4	11,1	9,3
06	Sugar and honey	10,8	12,9	2,6	2,7
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	6,3	5,4	0,2	0,1
08	Animal feed	28,6	30,5	7,4	12,4
09	Food products	8,8	7,5	0,8	1,5
11	Beverages	37,9	44,2	0,8	1,3
12	Tobacco	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0
21	Hides	13,7	15,8	3,0	5,7
22	Oilseeds	12,4	30,2	5,4	10,9
231	Natural rubber	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0
24	Timber and cork	318,7	284,0	68,4	76,9
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	14,4	17,6	0,9	0,8
29	Agricultural raw materials	11,8	10,7	1,3	1,2
4	Oils and fats	7,2	8,6	2,5	1,8
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	—	—	—	0,0

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

EU-15

(Mio ECU)

Bulgaria		Romania		Poland		Hungary	
1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 835,2	1 697,7	3 389,7	3 580,1	12 242,3	12 223,0	7 601,9	8 802,5
257,0	247,9	157,0	167,2	1 249,3	1 173,6	1 065,2	1 146,9
10,8	1,8	28,7	29,4	133,1	139,9	69,3	67,4
31,3	27,8	13,6	9,7	120,4	127,7	334,5	391,3
6,1	3,1	1,1	0,8	28,3	37,8	4,1	6,5
4,9	6,1	1,2	0,2	136,1	106,1	5,2	6,6
3,0	1,6	3,0	5,3	6,0	5,2	67,8	48,6
47,3	57,6	38,3	38,8	374,3	363,9	200,2	202,5
3,1	6,3	2,1	5,4	36,5	49,6	17,2	22,2
1,1	2,1	0,5	0,3	7,2	15,3	24,6	33,2
7,7	8,7	2,2	9,3	29,4	37,6	31,8	36,5
0,3	0,1	0,1	0,3	3,7	1,7	4,1	4,2
55,9	66,0	15,2	20,4	6,3	7,1	30,7	36,6
12,5	12,4	0,0	0,1	2,3	1,1	4,2	0,1
0,7	0,1	1,4	0,5	12,1	13,1	9,5	10,7
31,8	14,4	4,3	4,0	50,0	12,8	79,0	98,5
0,4	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0
18,7	22,0	26,9	27,5	224,2	173,0	105,0	99,9
4,8	2,0	1,6	0,8	9,3	5,6	10,8	9,8
14,4	15,1	10,0	10,9	58,2	64,0	58,9	56,7
2,2	0,6	6,7	3,4	11,6	11,7	8,5	15,6
—	—	—	—	0,0	—	0,1	—

3.6.20 EU exports of agricultural and food products ([1]) to some central and east European countries

SITC codes	Products	Czech Republic		Slovakia	
		1995	1996	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-9	All products	11 624,8	13 835,8	3 182,4	3 961,9
	Agricultural products (total) ([1])	873,1	956,6	226,3	240,4
00	Live animals	21,6	14,3	3,1	2,6
01	Meat	33,5	25,7	4,0	2,2
02	Milk and eggs	34,5	40,4	5,2	7,7
03	Fish	19,2	22,0	5,7	5,7
04	Cereals	32,7	76,7	14,1	23,7
05	Fruit and vegetables	212,1	225,9	54,9	60,2
06	Sugar and honey	34,3	32,7	14,0	15,8
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	60,4	63,2	18,4	17,7
08	Animal feed	75,6	82,0	34,9	32,5
09	Food products	88,2	105,2	15,6	18,8
11	Beverages	53,6	58,7	14,2	12,5
12	Tobacco	33,0	40,2	4,2	4,3
21	Hides	5,4	62,6	12,1	9,4
22	Oilseeds	12,5	11,4	1,6	1,8
231	Natural rubber	1,6	2,4	1,8	1,6
24	Timber and cork	27,0	25,2	2,3	3,4
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	46,6	37,6	4,3	1,5
29	Agricultural raw materials	43,9	53,2	12,8	14,6
4	Oils and fats	36,0	33,3	3,3	4,2
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

EU-15
(Mio ECU)

Bulgaria		Romania		Poland		Hungary	
1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2 047,1	1 671,7	3 786,3	4 407,9	15 265,6	19 619,1	8 701,0	9 886,5
255,2	172,8	317,0	334,5	1 359,3	1 619,7	480,2	423,3
1,7	0,7	5,6	4,5	19,7	24,5	5,5	4,4
18,3	7,6	15,2	5,8	83,5	67,4	47,7	19,3
14,7	7,9	16,9	16,9	32,2	27,9	10,4	7,7
9,6	9,0	5,6	6,2	52,5	56,9	4,5	4,2
15,3	6,7	18,2	25,6	48,7	313,1	19,2	29,6
43,7	24,3	25,1	26,7	235,0	235,7	59,3	59,3
8,2	5,8	29,5	49,6	92,1	51,0	15,1	11,1
30,1	16,4	44,1	33,6	67,6	99,5	58,3	46,8
4,4	2,4	18,3	16,5	166,8	141,9	55,1	44,9
29,0	25,5	55,1	56,8	164,9	143,4	64,6	54,4
24,7	17,5	19,9	7,6	30,2	43,2	24,6	23,2
20,1	21,6	21,4	40,5	36,8	34,7	12,9	16,0
0,3	0,1	3,1	3,5	40,4	56,5	15,5	18,4
1,5	0,9	0,7	0,4	9,6	63,6	10,6	3,0
0,1	0,1	8,4	11,5	1,8	2,6	0,7	0,7
0,4	0,7	1,5	2,0	16,9	19,6	18,1	13,5
23,0	18,1	17,5	14,4	43,7	43,3	9,3	11,8
2,6	3,5	5,8	5,9	93,3	105,9	36,3	41,2
7,5	3,9	5,4	6,3	86,3	88,6	12,4	13,7
0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	7,3	0,7	0,2	0,1

3.6.21. EU trade with the United States of America

EU-15
(Mio ECU)

SITC codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1994 (²)	1995	1996	1994 (²)	1995	1996	1994 (²)	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	93 137,7	103 638,3	112 377,9	95 049,5	103 204,4	113 390,2	1 911,8	- 433,9	1 012,3
	Agricultural products (total) (¹)	7 680,0	8 744,9	9 195,8	5 193,9	5 203,3	5 895,6	- 2 486,1	- 3 541,6	- 3 300,2
00	Live animals	113,9	115,3	105,0	61,8	76,6	110,6	- 52,1	- 38,7	5,6
01	Meat	99,9	107,6	123,3	263,4	183,8	189,8	163,5	76,2	66,5
02	Milk and eggs	21,9	19,1	22,9	255,9	287,6	338,9	234,0	268,5	316,0
03	Fish	348,3	325,9	332,7	113,6	113,1	93,9	- 234,7	- 212,8	- 238,8
04	Cereals	520,2	828,4	808,8	280,3	304,4	327,4	- 239,9	- 524,0	- 481,4
05	Fruit and vegetables	1 153,5	1 232,4	1 409,7	531,9	477,9	535,1	- 621,6	- 754,5	- 874,6
06	Sugar and honey	35,0	33,8	42,3	156,2	151,5	162,6	121,2	117,7	120,3
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	30,1	34,5	32,1	313,8	359,6	365,8	283,7	325,1	333,7
08	Animal feed	1 107,0	1 252,5	1 311,8	67,9	73,2	81,7	- 1 039,1	- 1 179,3	- 1 230,1
09	Food products	132,7	132,8	135,8	134,1	125,2	152,5	1,4	- 7,6	16,7
11	Beverages	201,2	241,3	334,7	2 236,5	2 236,1	2 613,6	2 035,3	1 994,8	2 278,9
12	Tobacco	643,0	622,1	667,5	67,0	60,4	81,8	- 576,0	- 561,7	- 585,7
21	Hides	101,4	106,8	117,1	26,1	25,4	36,7	- 75,3	- 81,4	- 80,4
22	Oilseeds	1 676,9	2 151,9	2 316,9	4,1	8,0	15,5	- 1 672,8	- 2 143,9	- 2 301,4
231	Natural rubber	3,7	5,1	2,7	2,0	0,8	1,2	- 1,7	- 4,3	- 1,5
24	Timber and cork	779,5	744,6	666,5	29,1	32,1	37,6	- 750,4	- 712,5	- 628,9
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	134,0	195,9	183,3	56,2	42,2	36,6	- 77,8	- 153,7	- 146,7
29	Agricultural raw materials	338,6	322,8	351,2	319,2	344,1	310,1	- 19,4	21,3	- 41,1
4	Oils and fats	238,0	271,0	229,4	240,5	273,8	369,6	2,5	2,8	140,2
592.11 } 592.12 }	Starches, inuline Gluten	1,2	1,4	2,0	34,4	27,4	34,2	33,2	26,0	32,2

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.
(²) EU-12.

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 1995					Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV (²)
	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	Foodstuffs	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco	1995 / 1994	1995 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EU-15	18,2	14,6 (³)	:	2,7 (³)	1,7 (³)	5,6	1,5 (⁵)
Belgique/België	16,4	13,0	0,6	1,2	1,6	0,9	3,6
Danmark	20,0	14,3	0,8	2,5	2,3	4,3	11,0
BR Deutschland	15,2	10,9	:	2,6	1,7	21,9	19,6
Elláda	36,6	28,8	1,2	2,7	3,8	8,4	7,7
España	19,7	16,8 (⁴)	0,5 (⁴)	1,3 (⁴)	1,5 (⁴)	4,9	2,7
France	18,2	14,2	0,6	1,9	1,5	3,3	3,6
Ireland	33,3	16,6	1,4	11,3	4,1	5,0	15,4
Italia	19,3	16,3	0,4	0,9	1,7	5,8	− 0,1
Luxembourg	18,2	10,9 (³)	0,6 (³)	1,3 (⁴)	5,7 (³)	3,0	14,1 (⁵)
Nederland	14,3	10,8	0,5	1,4	1,5	1,6	5,7
Österreich	17,2	13,0	0,7	1,8	1,7	− 2,5	− 0,5
Portugal	28,0	23,6	0,3 (⁴)	3,0 (⁴)	2,4	4,6	17,2 (⁵)
Suomi/Finland	20,5	14,1	0,5	4,0	2,0	− 4,5	− 2,9
Sverige	19,5	14,3	0,6	2,7	1,9	1,8	4,6
United Kingdom	19,5	10,4	0,8	6,0	2,7	4,0	− 1,1
EU-12	18,2	14,5 (³)	:	2,7 (³)	1,7 (³)	5,9	1,6 (⁵)

Source: Eurostat — SEC.

(¹) Within the economic territory, and based on current prices.
(²) On the basis of development at constant 1990 prices.
(³) 1991.
(⁴) 1993.
(⁵) 1994/1990.

3.7.2 **Human consumption of certain agricultural products**

(kg/head)

	EU-15	UEBL/ BLEU	Danmark	BR Deutsch-land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Neder-land	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
1995/96																
Cereals (1)																
Total cereals (without rice)	:	72,7	69,7	75,1	138,5	72,1	76,0	78,2	118,1	58,4	67,8	82,3	69,2	:	85,2	84,9
of which: — Wheat (1)	:	69,5	51,9	56,4	134,7	70,3	70,1	61,8	109,4	52,9	49,6	69,0	45,8	:	68,5	73,9
— Rye (1)	3,6	1,0	13,9	10,9	1,1	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,0	2,3	9,4	2,7	16,4	7,5	0,5	3,2
— Grain/maize (1)	:	1,4	0,0	5,9	2,4	1,2	5,3	14,4	8,6	1,7	6,0	9,8	1,2	:	13,5	:
— Total milled rice (2)	:	3,9	2,5	3,4	5,9	:	4,2	4,8	5,0	10,3	:	15,4	3,1	4,3	3,6	:
Potatoes	:	94,1	57,1	72,9	87,1	86,3	58,5	173,8	38,3	87,6	:	138,7	56,9	57,7	101,5	75,5
Sugar (3)	32,7	42,4	40,5	32,0	25,6	31,7	33,3	43,0	25,6	32,7	39,7	29,2	33,3	41,8	36,8	32,3
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 (including preserved fruit and fruit juice)	:	67,1	:	63,8	:	67,0	:	22,7	77,2	64,2	:	80,5	:	:	:	:
of which: — 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)	:	37,0	27,0	22,7	29,1	38,4	60,3	6,9	62,2	11,6	:	57,4	5,1	12,2	12,1	35,9

1995																
Milk products: — Fresh products	105,4	83,1	141,7	91,1	64,0	133,7	101,6	176,3	68,6	129,6	98,9	100,5	199,7	150,8	131,2	103,1
— Cheese	15,6	14,2	15,9	18,4	23,4	7,1	23,3	5,3	19,0	14,1	14,2	7,2	13,5	15,6	7,8	15,7
— Butter (2)	4,7	5,9	9,6	7,2	1,2	0,6	8,3	3,6	2,6	4,0	5,0	1,5	5,4	5,5	3,3	4,7
— Margarine (fat)	:	11,4	6,6	6,2	:	2,0	3,0	:	:	9,4	:	7,5	4,5	:	:	:
Eggs	13,0	14,5	15,9	13,8	10,6	15,3	16,0	9,2	10,5	15,3	13,8	8,4	11,8	12,0	10,1	13,0
Meat (7)																
Total meat (without offal)	:	97,6	99,3	87,6	76,6	103,5	98,8	90,8	84,6	88,8	:	81,8	62,6	63,4	72,2	89,1
of which: — Total beef/veal	19,1	21,2	17,6	16,6	19,6	12,7	28,1	14,5	25,9	19,8	19,6	17,6	19,1	18,2	17,5	20,3
— Pigmeat	41,6	46,6	64,2	55,0	24,8	55,3	35,9	37,9	33,1	46,3	46,9	34,7	32,2	36,1	23,1	41,3
— Poultrymeat	19,1	23,1	15,3	13,4	17,7	25,5	22,6	30,9	18,4	20,1	15,3	23,0	8,8	7,9	25,1	20,5
— Sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,7	2,1	1,2	1,1	13,6	6,6	5,3	7,2	1,7	1,3	1,2	3,6	0,5	0,7	6,0	3,9
Oils and fats																
Total fats and oils	:	34,7	:	31,2	:	:	23,0	:	:	31,7	:	:	9,0	:	:	:
of which: — Vegetable	:	8,3	:	18,6	:	26,6	13,1	:	24,8	13,6	:	20,2	4,3	0,9	:	:
— Of land animals	:	9,1	14,0	5,3	:	3,3	6,7	:	4,9	0,1	:	:	0,2	0,0	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

(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.

3.7.3 **Self-sufficiency in certain agricultural products**

(%)

	EU-15	UEBL/ BLEU	Danmark	BR Deutsch-land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Neder-land	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
1995/96																
Cereals																
Total cereals (excl. rice)	:	45	127	110	87	59	180	79	78	25	105	35	109	112	111	105
of which: — Total wheat	:	63	135	114	93	56	180	63	70	36	128	24	77	:	120	112
— Rye	115	25	151	152	100	22	129	0	50	13	127	75	52	113	81	116
— Barley	108	50	120	112	69	76	194	101	59	15	113	17	119	123	125	107
— Grain/maize	90	4	0	67	84	53	192	0	97	6	86	44	0	0	0	90
— Total milled rice	:	0	0	0	215	73	27	0	263	0	:	56	0	:	0	71
Potatoes	:	141	97	96	86	94	100	79	83	140	:	88	101	88	89	101
Sugar	128	201	189	144	106	87	220	143	102	187	134	2	86	94	56	130
Fresh vegetables	:	137	:	38	:	138	:	76	123	:	:	146	65	25	:	:
Fresh fruit (excl. citrus fruit)	:	85	:	13	:	110	:	16	135	:	:	66	7	5	:	:
— Citrus fruit	:	0	:	0	:	254	:	0	104	0	:	:	:	0	:	:
Wine	:	68	0	45	115	125	121	0	143	0	:	119	0	0	0	106
1995																
Milk products — Fats	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Proteins	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Fresh milk products (excl. cream)	101	136	104	110	97	96	102	101	94	88	99	98	100	100	97	101

— Whole-milk powder	262	317	574	217	0	75	650	2 500	3	367	123	100	109	109	135	271
— Skimmed-milk powder	119	217	150	329	0	96	1 417	885	0	22	100	175	126	146	95	118
— Concentrated milk	143	177	:	126	0	116	117	0	3	323	95	0	:	100	123	145
— Cheese	107	39	375	92	82	84	119	421	88	290	87	93	119	94	71	107
— Butter	106	140	150	84	27	122	95	811	74	297	103	127	162	117	65	105
— Margarine	:	219	167	110	:	99	67	:	:	200	:	103	165	:	:	:
Eggs	101	144	103	72	98	100	101	95	101	214	89	101	122	100	96	102
Meat (1)																
Total meat (2)	:	169	359	81	63	102	113	331	76	231	:	83	100	97	91	105
of which: — Total beef and veal	182	169	200	114	31	101	116	1 100	66	174	132	57	99	90	97	109
— Pigmeat	139	210	453	77	56	104	103	152	67	264	99	83	102	98	75	105
— Poultrymeat	:	111	230	61	87	97	159	101	104	197	:	101	:	:	95	109
— Sheepmeat and goatmeat	:	14	17	44	87	97	48	354	55	110	:	75	65	58	113	84
Oils and fats																
Total oils and fats	:	20	:	53	:	:	78	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	:	:
of which: — Vegetable	:	2	:	51	:	0	79	:	59	0	:	21	0	0	:	:
— Cutting-room fat	:	75	0	108	:	0	97	:	63	0	:	:	0	0	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excluding offal.
(2) Including cutting-room fat.

4.1.1.1 Area, yield and production of common and durum wheat

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat															
EU-15	12 974	12 819	13 405	13 783	2,8	59,6	60,4	60,1	66,2	10,1	77 298	77 474	80 623	91 300	13,2
Belgique/België	203	203	2 090	205	– 2,2	71,9	70,2	72,9	90,3	23,8	1 463	1 425	1 525	1 846	21,0
Danmark	621	574	606	681	13,4	70,0	65,0	75,9	69,9	– 7,9	4 349	3 725	4 598	4 758	3,5
BR Deutschland	2 385	2 424	2 572	2 586	0,6	65,9	67,8	68,9	73,0	5,9	15 720	16 422	17 726	18 875	6,5
Elláda	329	277	252	255	1,0	27,2	30,2	28,4	25,8	– 9,2	895	838	717	658	– 8,2
España	1 412	1 322	1 481	1 373	– 7,3	30,2	24,9	18,3	32,5	77,2	4 260	3 295	2 716	4 464	64,4
France	4 306	4 357	4 516	4 770	5,6	66,0	68,0	66,1	72,7	10,0	28 427	29 602	29 853	34 695	16,2
Ireland	77	74	71	86	21,2	78,0	77,2	82,4	90,0	9,1	597	572	583	771	32,3
Italia	889	845	859	815	– 5,1	46,1	46,1	44,9	46,5	3,7	4 096	3 896	3 853	3 793	– 1,6
Luxembourg	8	9	9	10	5,4	58,4	50,1	56,5	65,7	16,3	49	45	53	64	22,2
Nederland	118	121	135	142	5,1	87,7	80,8	86,6	89,6	3,5	1 035	981	1 167	1 269	8,8
Österreich	241	241	246	237	– 3,9	42,2	52,1	51,3	50,6	– 1,4	1 018	1 255	1 265	1 198	– 5,3
Portugal	232	227	235	207	– 11,9	17,2	18,8	14,0	19,1	36,3	400	427	329	395	20,1
Suomi/Finland	99	89	101	113	12,0	36,2	38,0	37,7	40,7	8,0	359	338	380	459	21,0
Sverige	296	246	256	328	28,0	58,9	54,7	60,7	61,9	2,1	1 746	1 345	1 554	2 030	30,6
United Kingdom	1 758	1 810	1 857	1 975	6,4	73,3	73,5	77,0	81,1	5,3	12 884	13 308	14 304	16 025	12,0
EU-12	12 338	12 243	12 802	13 105	2,4	60,1	58,2	60,5	66,9	10,5	74 175	74 536	77 424	87 613	13,2
Durum wheat															
EU-15	2 876	2 954	2 147	3 189	1,3	24,6	26,8	22,5	27,4	21,6	7 069	7 929	7 086	8 734	23,3
BR Deutschland	10	11	7	8	11,1	47,9	53,2	52,6	58,4	11,0	46	58	38	47	23,5
Elláda	583	594	605	600	– 0,8	21,4	26,6	23,5	19,7	– 16,1	1 248	1 581	1 422	1 183	– 16,8
España	624	648	646	649	0,5	11,9	15,6	6,6	26,3	301,3	742	1 008	423	1 705	303,1
France	221	235	230	270	17,7	40,5	44,8	45,1	46,4	2,9	897	1 051	1 036	1 254	21,1
Italia	1 410	1 443	1 623	1 628	0,3	28,9	28,7	25,2	27,4	8,6	4 075	4 142	4 093	4 460	9,0
Österreich	9	9	10	11	14,7	35,5	51,4	38,8	38,4	– 1,0	33	47	37	42	13,6
Portugal	18	14	25	22	– 12,0	12,1	30,1	12,4	16,8	35,6	22	42	31	37	19,4
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	0,0	50,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	0,0	6	6	6	6	0,0
EU-12	2 867	2 945	3 137	3 178	1,3	24,5	26,8	22,5	27,4	21,7	7 035	7 882	7 049	8 692	23,3

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
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rye and meslin															
EU-15	1 226	1 270	1 410	1 326	– 6,0	38,0	39,7	43,5	43,0	– 1,2	4 663	5 046	6 142	5 704	– 7,1
Belgique/België	2	3	3	2	– 33,3	43,3	44,0	34,4	53,9	56,8	10	12	9	10	5,4
Danmark	77	89	96	72	– 25,0	44,3	47,7	51,6	47,6	– 7,6	339	423	495	343	– 30,7
BR Deutschland	671	733	861	809	– 6,1	45,1	47,8	52,5	52,1	– 0,8	3 031	3 502	4 521	4 214	– 6,8
Elláda	19	18	17	18	6,6	22,2	22,9	22,2	21,9	– 1,1	42	41	37	39	5,4
España	173	169	165	171	3,3	17,7	13,2	10,2	17,3	69,7	306	223	168	295	75,3
France	48	45	46	49	4,7	39,8	39,3	41,0	45,4	10,7	189	176	190	221	16,0
Italia	8	7	7	8	12,7	28,7	28,7	27,8	38,8	39,2	23	20	20	31	56,6
Luxembourg	0	0	0	1	25,0	33,3	41,1	46,7	46,0	– 1,4	2	2	2	2	35,3
Nederland	7	6	8	7	– 15,9	55,7	47,4	52,0	55,4	6,6	41	27	43	38	– 10,1
Österreich	74	77	77	51	– 33,3	39,6	41,4	40,9	30,5	– 25,3	292	319	314	156	– 50,2
Portugal	73	70	62	62	– 0,7	8,9	9,1	5,8	8,3	42,5	65	64	36	51	41,7
Suomi/Finland	23	9	21	35	69,7	27,7	25,8	27,7	24,6	– 11,3	63	22	58	87	50,6
Sverige	45	38	39	33	– 15,4	51,1	45,5	53,1	50,4	– 5,1	230	173	206	166	– 19,7
United Kingdom	6	7	8	8	0,0	52,1	61,4	53,8	63,8	18,6	30	43	43	51	18,6
EU-12	1 084	1 146	1 273	1 207	– 5,2	37,6	39,5	43,7	43,9	0,5	4 078	4 532	5 564	5 295	– 4,8
Barley															
EU-15	11 270	10 921	10 995	11 361	3,3	42,0	39,9	39,6	46,2	16,8	47 283	43 590	43 516	52 522	20,7
Belgique/België	66	58	54	51	– 6,0	64,2	59,9	66,4	71,9	8,2	425	346	357	363	1,8
Danmark	721	704	714	739	3,5	47,3	48,9	54,6	52,1	– 4,5	3 407	3 446	3 899	3 853	– 1,2
BR Deutschland	2 201	2 070	2 109	2 208	4,7	50,0	52,7	56,4	54,7	– 3,1	11 006	10 903	11 891	12 074	1,5
Elláda	167	158	133	148	11,6	24,8	27,3	28,9	24,2	– 16,2	415	432	384	359	– 6,5
España	3 485	3 539	3 556	3 530	– 0,7	27,3	21,0	14,2	30,1	112,3	9 520	7 416	5 047	10 636	110,8
France	1 623	1 404	1 387	1 534	10,6	55,4	54,4	55,4	61,9	11,7	8 995	7 637	7 686	9 497	23,6
Ireland	177	170	179	181	1,6	55,1	53,6	61,3	67,5	10,2	975	910	1 094	1 225	11,9
Italia	425	393	382	351	– 8,0	38,4	37,4	36,4	37,4	2,8	1 634	1 467	1 387	1 313	– 5,4
Luxembourg	14	14	13	13	0,8	49,8	44,2	49,5	56,6	14,3	68	60	63	73	15,5
Nederland	40	44	36	36	– 0,3	63,0	52,2	56,9	66,1	16,2	252	228	203	235	16,0
Österreich	265	253	229	260	13,3	41,4	46,9	46,5	41,7	– 10,3	1 100	1 184	1 065	1 083	1,7
Portugal	67	55	51	41	– 20,2	14,8	17,5	10,4	14,3	37,2	99	96	53	58	9,4
Suomi/Finland	458	505	516	543	5,1	36,7	36,8	34,2	34,3	0,4	1 679	1 858	1 764	1 860	5,5
Sverige	397	449	444	459	3,4	42,1	37,0	40,4	46,0	14,1	1 670	1 661	1 793	2 113	17,9
United Kingdom	1 164	1 106	1 192	1 267	6,3	51,9	53,8	57,3	61,4	7,2	6 038	5 946	6 830	7 780	13,9
EU-12	10 150	9 714	9 806	10 099	3,0	42,2	40,0	39,7	47,0	18,5	42 835	38 886	38 894	47 466	22,0

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
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Oats and mixed cereals															
EU-15	2 092	2 198	2 042	2 118	3,7	35,1	32,2	31,4	36,2	15,1	7 341	7 078	6 408	7 658	19,5
Belgique/België	13	11	8	7	- 9,3	50,2	48,7	45,7	51,9	13,7	64	54	34	35	2,6
Danmark	32	44	31	32	3,2	43,6	47,1	51,0	51,3	0,6	139	206	158	164	3,8
BR Deutschland	407	444	354	348	- 1,7	47,7	42,2	45,2	52,5	16,1	1 941	1 873	1 599	1 826	14,2
Elláda	43	43	42	40	- 3,6	17,2	19,1	20,3	23,8	17,1	75	82	85	96	12,9
España	328	347	367	411	11,9	12,3	11,9	6,3	15,9	152,4	405	414	231	654	182,6
France	222	216	201	195	- 3,0	41,9	41,3	40,4	44,3	9,6	929	891	812	863	6,3
Ireland	20	21	20	21	5,0	56,0	61,2	64,7	69,9	8,0	113	128	129	146	13,5
Italia	144	144	135	142	5,2	25,5	24,3	22,4	25,0	11,6	367	351	301	354	17,3
Luxembourg	4	4	4	4	0,0	46,0	36,1	44,7	52,0	16,4	20	15	16	18	15,9
Nederland	5	6	3	2	- 34,5	59,5	50,6	53,1	56,3	6,0	30	28	16	11	- 31,0
Österreich	53	49	50	53	6,6	36,1	34,8	39,5	37,0	- 6,5	191	172	197	197	- 0,3
Portugal	92	80	73	68	- 6,4	8,3	9,9	8,0	9,7	21,6	76	79	58	66	13,8
Suomi/Finland	331	333	340	384	13,0	36,4	34,6	33,2	33,6	1,4	1 202	1 150	1 127	1 292	14,6
Sverige	303	344	299	312	4,1	42,7	29,8	33,9	42,8	26,2	1 295	1 025	1 014	1 332	31,4
United Kingdom	95	112	115	99	- 14,4	52,0	54,5	54,8	61,3	11,9	494	610	631	604	- 4,3
EU-12	1 405	1 472	1 353	1 369	1,2	33,1	32,1	30,1	35,3	17,3	4 653	4 731	4 070	4 837	18,8
Maize															
EU-15	3 960	3 842	3 769	4 204	11,6	80,3	76,8	79,2	84,1	6,2	31 804	29 508	29 830	35 351	18,5
Belgique/België	18	26	26	22	- 15,9	90,6	79,9	89,2	97,0	8,8	168	209	236	215	- 8,5
BR Deutschland	331	345	325	372	14,5	80,2	70,8	73,7	78,3	6,2	2 656	2 446	2 395	2 913	21,6
Elláda	212	193	160	222	38,9	99,0	94,1	97,9	81,6	- 16,6	2 099	1 814	1 566	1 814	15,8
España	274	342	358	435	21,7	61,9	68,6	72,5	89,6	23,6	1 699	2 344	2 590	3 896	50,4
France	1 851	1 666	1 650	1 734	5,0	80,9	78,3	77,2	83,8	8,6	14 966	13 040	12 736	14 530	14,1
Italia	927	910	943	1 023	8,5	86,6	82,2	89,7	93,4	4,1	8 029	7 483	8 454	9 547	12,9
Nederland	10	11	9	11	21,1	90,9	74,6	70,4	80,0	13,7	95	83	63	87	37,5
Österreich	170	179	120	202	68,2	89,7	79,2	85,3	76,5	- 10,3	1 524	1 421	1 024	1 544	50,8
Portugal	167	170	178	183	2,8	34,1	39,4	43,0	44,0	2,2	568	669	766	805	5,1
EU-12	3 790	3 663	3 649	4 002	9,7	79,9	76,7	79,0	84,5	7,0	30 280	28 088	28 806	33 807	17,4

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
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other cereals ([1])															
EU-15	725	691	796	903	13,4	49,5	45,2	50,7	52,3	3,2	3 588	3 124	4 036	4 724	17,1
Belgique/België	9	9	9	9	- 4,3	54,8	54,8	58,2	75,1	29,1	49	49	55	68	23,6
BR Deutschland	219	208	289	364	26,2	52,5	54,1	56,9	58,4	2,6	1 147	1 125	1 643	2 128	29,5
Elláda	1	1	1	1	0,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	2	2	2	2	0,0
España	40	56	42	52	24,5	16,4	24,1	13,6	29,6	117,2	65	134	57	153	170,5
France	254	237	237	266	12,2	51,4	47,5	47,2	52,7	11,6	1 304	1 128	1 119	1 402	25,3
Italia	42	43	38	50	31,2	57,1	58,3	60,1	38,8	- 35,5	237	249	229	194	- 15,3
Luxembourg	3	2	3	3	3,5	52,3	48,1	50,3	60,3	19,8	14	12	15	18	24,0
Nederland	6	7	8	9	17,1	96,5	80,0	76,1	80,0	5,2	55	55	58	71	23,2
Österreich	27	26	74	41	- 45,1	17,9	15,1	73,2	66,8	- 8,7	49	39	544	273	- 49,9
Portugal	56	50	44	39	- 11,8	15,1	17,0	10,9	15,0	37,0	85	85	48	58	20,8
Suomi/Finland	12	0	0	1	×	81,2	0,0	0,0	28,9	×	97	0	0	3	×
Sverige	49	43	44	61	38,4	92,3	46,5	51,2	51,7	0,9	453	200	224	313	39,8
United Kingdom	7	9	7	7	0,0	46,9	52,2	60,0	58,6	- 2,4	31	47	42	41	- 2,4
EU-12	637	622	678	800	18,0	46,9	46,0	48,2	51,7	7,2	2 989	2 885	3 268	4 135	26,5
Total cereals (excl. rice)															
EU-15	35 128	34 707	35 602	36 925	3,7	51,0	50,1	49,9	55,8	11,8	179 045	173 727	177 707	206 061	16,0
Belgique/België	312	310	309	295	- 4,5	69,8	67,7	71,7	86,0	19,9	2 178	2 094	2 215	2 537	14,5
Danmark	1 451	1 410	1 447	1 530	5,7	56,8	55,3	63,2	59,6	- 5,8	8 236	7 800	9 150	9 118	- 0,4
BR Deutschland	6 224	6 235	6 527	6 707	2,8	57,1	58,3	61,1	62,8	2,9	35 547	36 329	39 864	42 136	5,7
Elláda	1 354	1 284	1 210	1 285	6,2	35,3	37,3	34,8	32,3	- 7,2	4 776	4 790	4 213	4 151	- 1,5
España	6 336	6 423	6 638	6 641	0,1	26,8	23,1	16,9	32,8	94,0	16 996	14 832	11 239	21 809	94,0
France	8 524	8 159	8 267	8 818	6,7	65,4	65,6	64,6	70,8	9,6	55 708	53 525	53 431	62 462	16,9
Ireland	280	270	274	294	7,2	60,3	59,6	65,9	73,0	10,7	1 686	1 610	1 806	2 142	18,6
Italia	3 844	3 784	3 986	4 017	0,8	48,0	46,5	46,0	49,0	6,6	18 460	17 609	18 338	19 690	7,4
Luxembourg	29	30	29	30	3,8	51,9	45,1	51,3	58,7	14,5	153	134	148	176	18,9
Nederland	187	194	198	206	3,9	80,8	72,2	78,2	83,2	6,4	1 508	1 401	1 548	1 711	10,5
Österreich	839	834	809	856	5,8	50,1	53,2	55,1	52,6	- 4,6	4 206	4 436	4 459	4 498	0,9
Portugal	704	666	668	622	- 7,0	18,7	21,7	19,8	23,7	19,6	1 314	1 447	1 321	1 470	11,3
Suomi/Finland	922	946	978	1 075	10,0	36,9	35,6	34,0	34,4	1,1	3 400	3 369	3 328	3 700	11,2
Sverige	1 091	1 120	1 082	1 192	10,1	49,4	39,3	44,3	50,0	12,9	5 394	4 405	4 791	5 954	24,3
United Kingdom	3 031	3 042	3 180	3 357	5,6	64,3	65,6	68,7	73,0	6,2	19 483	19 946	21 856	24 507	12,1
EU-12	32 276	31 807	32 733	33 802	3,3	51,5	50,8	50,5	56,8	12,5	166 045	161 517	165 129	191 909	16,2

([1]) Including 'triticale'.

4.1.2.1 World production of cereals and production in principal exporting countries

	%				Mio t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I — *Wheat* (1)									
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	564,1	524,3	540,6	581,4	7,5
of which:									
— EU-12	14,4	15,7	15,6	16,6	81,2	82,5	84,4	96,3	14,1
— Austria	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	1,0	1,3	1,3	1,2	- 7,7
— Finland	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,5	25,0
— Sweden	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	1,7	1,4	1,6	2,0	25,0
— EU-15	14,9	16,3	16,2	17,2	84,3	85,5	87,7	100,0	14,0
— USA	11,6	12,1	11,0	10,7	65,2	63,2	59,5	62,1	4,4
— Canada	4,8	4,4	4,7	5,1	27,2	23,1	25,0	29,8	19,2
— Argentina	1,7	2,2	1,6	2,8	9,6	11,3	9,5	16,0	68,4
— Australia	3,0	1,7	3,1	4,0	16,9	8,9	17,0	23,5	38,2
— Others	64,0	63,4	63,3	60,2	360,9	332,3	341,9	350,0	2,4
II — *Other cereals* (2)									
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	800,4	868,6	799,3	901,5	12,8
of which:									
— EU-12	10,6	9,1	10,2	10,6	84,9	79,1	80,7	95,6	18,5
— Austria	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	3,2	3,1	3,0	3,4	13,9
— Finland	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	3,0	3,0	2,9	3,2	11,8
— Sweden	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	3,5	3,3	3,3	3,9	18,9
— EU-15	11,8	10,1	11,3	11,7	94,5	87,7	89,9	105,7	17,6
— USA	25,6	32,8	26,3	29,7	206,0	284,8	209,4	267,6	27,8
— Canada	3,1	2,7	3,0	3,1	24,6	23,4	24,1	28,1	16,6
— Argentina	1,9	1,5	1,7	2,0	15,6	13,4	13,4	18,0	34,3
— Australia	0,9	0,6	1,2	1,1	7,6	4,9	9,7	10,2	5,2
— Others	56,7	52,3	56,4	52,3	452,1	454,4	452,8	471,4	4,1

Source: FAO — Production Directory + Monthly Bulletin: Economics and Statistics. Eurostat for Community figures.

(1) Common and durum wheat.
(2) Excl. rice.

4.1.3.1 **The EU's share in world cereals trade**

		Mio t								% TAV
		1992	%	1993	%	1994	%	1995	%	1995/1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. *Imports* (1)										
Wheat and flour	World	121,8	100,0	113,9	100,0	109,2	100,0	113,7	100,0	4,1
(wheat equivalent)	EU-12	1,0	0,8	0,8	0,7	2,0	1,8	2,9	2,6	45,0
	EU-15	:	:	0,8	0,7	2,1	1,9	3,0	2,6	41,7
Other cereals (2)	World	114,9	100,0	103,6	100,0	115,9	100,0	131,2	100,0	13,2
	EU-12	2,6	2,3	2,7	2,6	4,6	4,0	5.6	4,3	21,7
	EU-15	:	:	2,7	2,6	4,6	4,0	5,6	4,3	22,3
All cereals (2)	World	236,7	100,0	217,5	100,0	225,1	100,0	244,9	100,0	8,8
	EU-12	3,6	1,5	3,5	1,6	6,6	2,9	8,5	3,5	28,8
	EU-15	:	:	3,5	1,6	6,7	3,0	8,6	3,5	28,4
2. *Exports* (1)										
Wheat and flour	World	122,3	100,0	114,3	100,0	113,9	100,0	115,1	100,0	1,1
(wheat equivalent)	EU-12	20,7	16,9	21,1	18,5	17,3	14,9	13,5	11,7	− 22,0
	EU-15	:	:	21,1	18,5	17,6	14,9	13,7	11,9	− 22,0
Other cereals (2)	World	116,3	100,0	103,6	100,0	98,3	100,0	134,3	100,0	36,6
	EU-12	15,1	13,0	11,6	11,2	12,1	12,3	10,9	8,1	− 10,3
	EU-15	:	:	11,6	11,2	12,0	12,2	11,3	8,4	− 5,8
All cereals (2)	World	238,6	100,0	217,9	100,0	231,1	100,0	249,4	100,0	7,9
	EU-12	35,8	15,0	32,7	15,0	29,1	13,7	24,4	9,8	− 16,3
	EU-15	:	:	32,7	15,0	32,0	13,6	25,0	10,0	− 21,9

Sources: FAO but Eurostat for Community figures.

(1) Excl. intra-EU trade.
(2) Excl. rice + malt in barley equivalent.

4.1.4.1 **Supply balances — durum wheat**
(1 July-30 June) **— common wheat**

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992/93 (2)	1993/94 (2)	1994/95	1995/96	1995/96 / 1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	8 996	7 002	8 107	7 081	- 12,7
Change in stocks	- 939	- 1 272	- 801	- 372	×
Imports	141	317	670	1 415	111,2
Exports	3 355	1 753	2 318	970	- 58,2
Intra-EU trade (1)	2 082	1 304	2 633	2 931	11,3
Internal use	6 721	6 838	7 260	7 898	8,8
of which:					
— animal feed	489	607	681	465	- 31,7
— seed	617	648	659	709	7,6
— industrial use	3	2	30	60	100,0
— losses (market)	552	642	515	22	- 95,7
— human consumption (grain)	5 060	4 939	5 375	6 642	23,6
Human consumption (after processing)	3 571	3 485	3 793	4 687	23,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	10,2	10,0	10,2	12,6	23,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	133,9	102,4	111,7	89,7	- 19,7
Common wheat					
Usable production	76 040	73 696	77 081	80 082	3,9
Change in stocks	922	- 6 045	- 5 324	- 1 058	×
Imports	865	852	1 409	1 561	10,8
Exports	19 874	18 813	15 240	12 721	- 16,5
Intra-EU trade (1)	10 838	13 395	16 210	18 126	11,8
Internal use	56 109	61 780	67 859	69 317	2,1
of which:					
— animal feed	20 032	25 461	31 512	31 789	0,9
— seed	2 273	2 315	2 351	2 454	4,4
— industrial use	2 608	2 697	2 923	3 582	22,5
— losses (market)	2 336	2 271	942	803	- 14,8
— human consumption (grain)	28 861	29 037	30 131	30 689	1,9
Human consumption (after processing)	21 542	21 674	22 490	22 907	1,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	62,5	62,9	62,7	61,6	- 1,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	135,5	119,3	113,6	115,5	1,7

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(2) EU-12.

4.1.4.2 Supply balances — barley (1 July-30 June) — rye

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992/93 ([2])	1993/94 ([2])	1994/95	1995/96	1995/96 / 1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	42 920	42 436	43 344	43 345	0,0
Change in stocks	- 886	- 1 647	- 4 436	- 685	×
Imports	85	91	621	831	33,8
Exports	8 927	7 466	10 973	7 891	- 28,1
Intra-EU trade ([1])	5 443	4 865	9 915	12 448	25,5
Internal use	34 965	36 709	37 428	36 970	- 1,2
of which:					
— animal feed	27 067	27 578	28 163	27 211	- 3,4
— seed	1 611	1 663	1 864	1 912	2,6
— industrial use	6 171	6 353	6 735	7 411	10,0
— losses (market)	41	1 036	493	181	- 63,3
— human consumption (grain)	74	78	173	255	47,4
Human consumption (after processing)	41	44	39	57	47,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	53,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	122,8	115,6	112,7	117,2	4,0
Rye					
Usable production	3 422	4 044	4 962	6 097	22,9
Change in stocks	- 1 353	196	- 788	- 1 114	×
Imports	20	23	10	35	250,0
Exports	1 768	653	1 433	1 665	16,2
Intra-EU trade ([1])	126	91	425	1 434	237,4
Internal use	3 027	3 218	4 327	5 581	29,0
of which:					
— animal feed	1 294	1 514	2 498	3 846	54,0
— seed	141	154	185	199	7,6
— industrial use	59	70	65	87	33,8
— losses (market)	34	113	98	27	- 72,4
— human consumption (grain)	1 500	1 368	1 611	1 597	- 0,9
Human consumption (after processing)	1 270	1 158	1 112	1 102	- 0,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,7	3,3	3,4	3,0	- 12,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	113,1	125,7	120,6	109,2	- 9,5

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) Calculated on intra-import basis.
([2]) EU-12.

4.1.4.3 Supply balances — maize (1 July-30 June) — oats and mixed summer cereals

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992/93 (2)	1993/94 (2)	1994/95	1995/96	1995/96 / 1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	29 822	29 441	29 134	30 059	3,2
Change in stocks	1 737	– 1456	– 894	– 63	×
Imports	1 838	2 760	3 275	3 588	9,6
Exports	3 047	3 802	1 579	1 281	– 18,9
Intra-EU trade (1)	6 158	5 446	10 623	10 466	– 1,5
Internal use	26 876	29 855	31 724	32 429	2,2
of which:					
— animal feed	20 322	21 582	25 505	25 376	– 0,5
— seed	218	206	167	156	– 6,6
— industrial use	3 138	3 062	3 162	4 074	28,8
— losses (market)	458	2 190	173	190	9,8
— human consumption (grain)	2 739	2 814	2 717	2 633	– 3,1
Human consumption (after processing)	2 055	2 112	2 024	1 961	– 3,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	5,2	5,3	5,2	5,3	1,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	111,0	98,6	0,9	0,9	0,9
Oats and mixed corn					
Usable production	3 765	4 434	7 344	6 359	– 13,4
Change in stocks	– 144	135	– 825	– 146	×
Imports	24	35	18	5	– 72,2
Exports	21	38	290	116	– 60,0
Intra-EU trade (1)	292	196	305	533	74,8
Internal use	3 912	4 296	7 897	6 394	– 19,0
of which:					
— animal feed	3 160	3 479	6 838	5 338	– 21,9
— seed	239	220	416	394	– 5,3
— industrial use	3	3	9	9	0,0
— losses (market)	29	99	73	64	– 12,3
— human consumption (grain)	481	495	561	589	5,0
Human consumption (after processing)	306	314	356	374	5,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	5,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	96,2	103,2	0,9	1,0	6,9

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(2) EU-12.

4.1.4.4 Supply balances — other cereals (1 July-30 June) — total cereals (excl. rice)

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992/93 [3]	1993/94 [3]	1994/95	1995/96	1995/96 / 1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals [1]					
Usable production	2 808	2 907	2 933	3 556	21,2
Change in stocks	81	286	– 283	183	×
Imports	500	313	761	1 249	64,1
Exports	5	1	207	308	48,8
Intra-EU trade [2]	4	1	1 061	1 165	9,8
Internal use	3 222	2 933	3 770	4 314	14,4
of which:					
— animal feed	3 023	2 776	2 096	4 153	98,1
— seed	110	98	113	115	1,8
— industrial use	4	0	2	2	0,0
— losses (market)	63	48	23	35	52,2
— human consumption (grain)	23	11	11	9	– 18,2
Human consumption (after processing)	23	11	11	9	– 18,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	– 18,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	87,2	99,1	0,8	0,8	6,0
Total cereals (excl. rice)					
Usable production	167 772	163 960	172 905	176 579	2,1
Change in stocks	– 583	– 10 304	13 351	3 255	– 75,6
Imports	3 473	4 391	6 764	8 683	28,4
Exports	36 997	32 526	32 042	24 951	– 22,1
Intra-EU trade [2]	24 693	25 297	41 171	47 103	14,4
Internal use	134 831	141 128	160 980	163 566	1,6
of which:					
— animal feed	75 487	82 997	98 008	98 841	0,8
— seed	5 409	5 304	5 755	5 939	3,2
— industrial use	12 085	12 187	12 926	15 225	17,8
— losses (market)	3 112	1 898	2 317	1 323	– 42,9
— human consumption (grain)	38 739	38 743	40 579	42 414	4,5
Human consumption (after processing)	28 828	28 831	28 827	30 131	4,5
Human consumption (kg/head)	82,6	82,6	82,5	85,9	4,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	124,4	112,2	109,8	108,0	– 1,7

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including 'triticale'.
(2) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(3) EU-12.

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)	1993	551,90	485,80	513,30	610,40	—
	1994	503,40	474,70	507,10	482,50	:
	1995	485,90	466,90	468,90	425,70	:
Danmark (DKK)	1993	110,50	102,24	108,94	123,47	—
	1994	102,70	95,10	104,67	94,54	:
	1995	101,70	92,93	109,09	88,16	:
BR Deutschland (DEM)	1993	29,13	27,81	25,76	30,39	26,34
	1994	26,48	24,96	24,27	23,82	27,35
	1995	:	22,29	22,41	21,07	27,89
Elláda (GRD)	1993	4 291,00	:	4 166,00	5 251,00	4 527,00
	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
España (ESP)	1993	2 677,00	2 283,00	2 183,00	2 360,00	2 848,00
	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
France (FRF)	1993	89,41	95,10	81,23	107,19	86,64
	1994	86,41	92,64	81,80	76,52	81,42
	1995	85,30	87,30	82,10	72,80	88,00
Ireland (IEP)	1993	10,96	:	9,47	11,51	—
	1994	9,20	:	8,72	8,32	:
	1995	11,53	:	10,50	9,89	:
Italia (ITL)	1993	35 840,00	34 123,00	31 758,00	40 198,00	33 832,00
	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
Luxembourg (LUF)	1993	515,00	490,00	480,00	520,00	—
	1994	515,00	465,00	475,00	490,00	:
	1995	512,00	430,00	435,00	400,00	:
Nederland (NLG)	1993	29,75	28,35	32,20	29,15	—
	1994	29,50	29,50	29,40	29,09	:
	1995	28,40	27,60	27,20	26,70	:
Österreich** (ATS)	1993	332,51	328,40	283,91	288,90	290,20
	1994	308,80	308,40	271,60	273,40	181,70
	1995	156,10	131,70	142,60	138,20	189,40
Portugal (PTE)	1993	3 451,00	3 067,00	3 067,00	3 522,00	3 227,00
	1994	3 090,00	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
Suomi/Finland** (FIM)	1993	219,00	226,00	167,00	155,00	—
	1994	212,96	251,75	157,20	148,31	:
	1995	87,40	88,90	72,70	70,40	:
Sverige** (SEK)	1993	113,50	115,84	114,20	107,54	—
	1994	109,57	110,65	108,69	103,58	:
	1995	118,40	113,60	113,00	106,30	:
United Kingdom (GBP)	1993	11,37	:	11,33	12,17	:
	1994	10,64	:	10,54	10,84	:
	1995	11,56	:	10,76	10,14	:

Source: Eurostat.

4.1.5.4 **Consumer price indices — bread and cereals**
(in nominal and real terms)

	1990 = 100				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal terms					
Belgique/België	105,9	108,3	109,6	:	×
Danmark	106,5	109,1	110,9	112,5	1,4
BR Deutschland	110,2	114,0	116,4	:	×
Elláda	142,7	163,0	173,1	184,8	6,8
España	120,2	128,4	133,1	138,6	4,1
France	106,8	109,2	110,4	111,6	1,1
Ireland	108,3	107,2	109,9	:	×
Italia	112,2	119,7	125,5	129,0	2,8
Luxembourg	106,3	107,9	110,3	112,8	2,3
Nederland	107,4	109,7	110,6	111,7	1,0
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×
Portugal	135,2	141,1	147,9	147,3	− 0,4
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
Sverige	:	:	:	:	×
United Kingdom	110,9	111,2	112,0	113,0	0,9
Real terms					
Belgique/België	99,6	97,6	96,4	:	×
Danmark	101,0	102,9	102,9	102,4	− 0,5
BR Deutschland	100,5	100,2	100,1	:	×
Elláda	105,4	105,3	101,6	99,2	− 2,4
España	105,0	107,5	107,2	106,3	− 0,8
France	101,3	101,0	100,6	100,1	− 0,5
Ireland	104,4	99,0	100,3	:	×
Italia	99,6	101,7	103,1	100,9	− 2,1
Luxembourg	98,8	94,7	91,7	92,3	0,7
Nederland	102,3	102,5	101,3	100,9	− 0,4
Österreich	:	106,3	105,3	99,2	− 5,8
Portugal	:	:	:	:	×
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
Sverige	:	:	:	:	×
United Kingdom	99,5	96,6	95,8	94,3	− 1,6

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	1993	89,62	93,51	93,08	89,96	92,49	85,27	90,46	93,21	88,82	92,63	101,91	91,73	91,89	5,8
	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
Rye	1993	53,24	60,39	63,25	61,45	61,24	62,73	65,28	65,86	63,34	63,88	65,94	66,02	62,72	20,3
	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	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×
Barley	1993	85,57	86,72	82,75	76,98	75,27	76,67	75,32	74,86	66,24	56,89	59,30	61,79	73,20	− 5,5
	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
Maize	1993	76,56	77,13	76,68	75,67	77,37	76,87	84,03	85,95	79,53	84,06	94,42	98,85	82,26	5,3
	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

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.6.2 Market prices for cereals as a percentage of the intervention price (1)

		1996				
		VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Belgique/België	132,90	116,75	116,62	116,14	115,26
	Danmark	127,53	:	116,62	117,49	115,28
	BR Deutschland	129,91	122,74	120,44	111,21	116,25
	Elláda	133,26	137,28	139,53	137,33	133,73
	España	132,11	131,80	131,88	130,20	129,85
	France	116,25	113,82	112,55	112,89	109,07
	Italia	124,85	125,09	124,87	125,84	124,96
	Nederland	125,79	123,94	116,13	114,58	113,67
	Österreich	124,41	125,73	127,59	126,21	119,38
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	130,35	128,05	128,45	127,15	126,55
	Sverige	:	117,76	117,07	116,12	115,10
	United Kingdom	124,99	:	122,17	100,12	119,68
Common feed wheat (2)	Belgique/België	122,96	111,44	112,24	109,06	108,52
	BR Deutschland	128,03	119,53	113,66	107,81	109,02
	Nederland	125,79	123,94	116,13	114,58	113,67
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	115,72	:	108,09	106,95	102,63
Durum wheat	Elláda	126,21	127,02	126,22	122,66	124,36
	España	132,19	130,43	128,98	127,27	128,21
	France	138,81	137,02	139,49	131,02	133,63
	Italia	136,41	135,49	135,73	136,96	130,90
Barley (3)	Belgique/België	113,57	107,20	108,06	109,06	107,73
	Danmark	:	:	104,25	104,75	102,58
	BR Deutschland	109,62	109,63	110,90	109,54	109,62
	Elláda	126,49	138,67	144,27	141,33	138,66
	España	102,80	104,71	101,74	118,85	110,77
	France	104,74	103,89	108,99	108,64	105,61
	Italia	119,96	121,25	121,80	123,70	121,72
	Nederland	119,40	:	116,13	114,58	113,50
	Österreich	122,37	124,86	132,43	124,22	124,78
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	108,36	96,24	99,14	98,54	98,88
	Sverige	:	111,86	107,60	106,51	106,12
	United Kingdom	105,03	:	104,06	104,37	101,76
Rye (3)	Belgique/België	108,26	96,59	95,52	94,17	93,48
	Danmark	113,10	93,77	96,02	105,82	100,88
	BR Deutschland (4)	105,82	98,68	97,37	95,58	96,38
	España	103,20	103,86	105,69	102,00	103,11
	France	94,94	95,83	97,73	97,22	98,22
	Italia	126,58	124,10	124,79	127,19	127,26
	Luxembourg	:	91,28	91,28	90,18	:
	Nederland	:	122,57	113,20	112,85	114,00
	Österreich	104,19	105,19	105,44	104,59	103,03
	Portugal	118,53	118,53	118,53	117,44	117,44
	Suomi/Finland	:	126,52	121,92	121,63	121,08
	Sverige	106,76	106,76	96,09	95,21	94,25
Maize (3)	Belgique/België	143,60	127,18	:	:	115,72
	BR Deutschland	146,64	146,89	150,68	151,24	115,16
	Elláda	:	143,98	123,76	110,66	105,84
	España	149,32	144,87	139,43	136,26	124,40
	France	135,66	136,94	123,63	115,80	111,75
	Italia	140,79	140,55	134,22	125,29	117,66
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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.

(%)

	1997					
XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
113,13	112,29	111,02	113,46	113,84	110,52	107,38
:	113,21	112,43	113,70	114,05	112,57	110,33
:	112,34	110,83	108,41	109,79	108,62	104,97
132,12	141,02	140,98	136,18	133,54	:	:
129,13	125,94	124,13	125,21	129,36	129,54	123,25
109,59	109,86	109,12	112,89	114,86	107,77	103,01
124,88	122,82	122,27	123,29	:	128,28	121,26
75,39	113,58	111,50	113,28	:	110,95	105,04
124,26	117,99	117,23	116,19	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
125,38	124,46	121,82	125,13	117,95	:	:
137,66	111,39	109,36	107,98	108,62	:	:
117,34	120,71	118,48	117,33	120,61	118,07	118,19
107,31	106,92	105,55	10,86	110,55	106,29	101,04
:	108,02	106,01	106,56	106,96	105,45	101,30
112,97	113,44	111,50	113,12	:	110,82	105,04
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
100,20	104,93	103,08	108,54	107,75	:	95,02
129,48	134,71	133,20	128,62	127,50	:	123,77
126,51	126,45	128,12	135,80	145,31	136,54	130,29
136,80	138,83	142,71	143,35	135,32	151,73	143,66
133,07	134,01	132,25	134,13	:	141,87	138,11
106,96	106,23	107,21	107,93	107,80	107,21	100,88
:	103,16	101,95	101,65	105,87	105,12	98,25
:	109,30	106,98	105,83	103,35	104,37	99,85
142,69	141,83	142,03	120,85	144,07		116,19
103,46	108,34	107,30	108,57	114,29	116,21	106,50
106,32	107,76	106,67	108,86	111,07	106,25	96,42
115,13	123,10	122,62	123,17	:	121,94	106,93
113,28	113,33	111,07	111,38	:	109,84	102,80
122,41	121,73	121,75	118,15	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
98,51	98,41	98,68	99,59	100,02	:	:
105,38	105,16	106,45	104,76	105,21	:	:
93,78	114,94	103,58	105,25	103,97	:	93,08
92,56	:	:	:	:	:	:
95,00	:	:	:	:	:	:
95,27	:	:	:	:	:	:
103,37	:	:	:	:	:	:
99,33	98,80	:	:	:	:	:
122,56	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
112,90		:	:	:	:	:
101,54	101,78	101,96	99,31	:	:	:
116,38	:	:	:	:	:	:
120,12	:	:	:	:	:	:
92,81	:	:	:	:	:	:
115,19	113,78	111,37	116,17	112,72	:	:
:	116,03	115,29	115,35	114,47	:	:
103,05	170,51	109,68	109,81	111,34	:	:
121,63	116,86	118,60	118,74	122,33	122,76	119,28
112,06	110,02	109,55	111,89	114,12	105,77	107,74
113,47	112,26	110,38	105,74	:	111,60	97,47
:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.1.6.3 **Intervention stocks in the EU at the end of the marketing year**

(1 000 t)

Products	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
1	2	3	4	5
Common wheat:	6 480	1 993	459	497
— common wheat of breadmaking quality	6 316	1 982	459	497
— common feed wheat	164	11	0	0
Rye	2 545	1 208	793	1 049
Barley	6 526	3 276	1 344	798
Durum wheat	1 152	399	85	1
Maize	1 130	8	0	10
Sorghum	160	0	0	0
Total	17 993	6 884	2 681	2 355

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
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15	336	369	365	425	16,4	58,9	57,6	59,4	61,7	3,9	1 979	2 126	2 168	2 621	20,9
Ellâda	19	23	25	29	16,0	72,5	76,4	81,1	83,6	3,1	137	174	207	244	17,9
España	48	63	54	107	98,1	64,6	61,1	61,5	68,8	11,9	310	385	334	736	120,4
France	24	24	24	23	– 4,2	52,0	51,6	49,6	49,7	0,2	125	127	122	116	– 4,9
Italia	232	236	240	238	– 0,8	57,4	55,1	57,4	57,2	– 0,3	1 331	1 301	1 374	1 360	– 1,0
Portugal	13	23	22	28	27,3	56,3	60,6	61,0	59,0	– 3,3	76	139	131	165	26,0

Source: Eurostat and reports from Member States.

4.2.4.1 **Supply balance — rice** ([1]) **EU-15**

	1 000 t wholly milled rice				% TAV
	1992/93 ([3])	1993/94 ([3])	1994/95 ([3])	1995/96	1995/96 / 1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	1 505	1 364	1 395	1 467	×
Changes in stock	– 54	– 13	– 17	– 14	×
Imports	316	549	422	642	×
Exports	145	125	153	146	×
Intra-EU trade ([2])	675	716	613	935	×
Internal use	1 743	1 770	1 742	1 848	×
of which:					
— animal feed	120	120	120	156	×
— seed	47	47	48	51	×
— industrial use	74	75	80	67	×
— losses (market)	30	30	30	9	×
— gross human consumption	1 472	1 498	1 464	1 565	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	86,3	77,0	80,1	79,4	×

Sources: Eurostat and reports from Member States.
([1]) Broken rice included.
([2]) Calculated on intra-import basis.
([3]) EU-12.

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	∅	% TAV compared with previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Round-grain rice														
1988/89	186,2	185,1	176,6	174,4	183,3	186,3	184,6	187,5	189,3	198,1	193,3	190,1	186,1	16,5
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
Long-grain rice														
1988/89	205,9	199,6	182,2	175,5	181,9	185,2	183,1	193,6	218,0	239,2	247,5	248,4	205,2	6,8
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

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

[1] Monthly averages. From July 1995, the reference price used to calculate import duties (Regulation (EC) No 1503/96, amended).

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. 1995	76 900	95,04	76 900	95,04	76 900	95,04	—	—
X.	75 000	92,69	77 100	95,28	77 100	95,28	5 856	94,82
XI.	77 500	95,76	80 200	99,10	80 200	99,10	5 872	95,08
XII.	77 000	95,16	79 700	98,49	79 700	98,49	5 872	95,08
I. 1996	77 000	94,58	80 700	99,11	80 700	99,11	5 861	94,33
II.	76 500	96,43	80 600	101,60	80 600	101,60	5 850	93,58
III.	76 700	96,17	81 100	101,60	81 100	101,60	6 074	96,58
IV.	79 400	98,90	83 600	104,11	83 600	104,11	6 847	108,22
V.	81 700	104,44	85 500	109,30	85 500	107,30	6 942	109,16
VI.	81 400	103,40	84 700	107,68	84 700	107,65	7 023	109,17
VII.	76 700	96,91	80 000	101,08	80 000	101,08	7 147	110,98
VIII.	76 700	96,91	80 000	101,08	80 000	101,08	—	—
IX.	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.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: (a) Camera di commercio di Vercelli.
(b) Ministry of Agriculture.

[1] Monthly averages.

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
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15	2 027	2 082	2 020	2 038	0,9	7,48	7,48	8,18	8,01	- 2,1	15 403	15 859	16 837	16 669	- 1,0
Belgique/België	101	104	103	102	- 1,0	8,61	8,54	9,25	8,60	- 7,0	870	888	953	880	- 7,7
Danmark	67	67	68	67	- 1,5	6,69	6,45	7,41	7,46	0,7	448	432	504	500	- 0,8
BR Deutschland (3)	506	518	514	505	- 1,8	7,22	7,35	8,11	7,71	- 4,9	3 672	3 826	4 190	3 914	- 6,6
Elláda	40	43	40	53	32,5	6,25	6,67	6,63	6,83	3,0	250	287	265	362	36,6
España (5)	179	170	160	150	- 6,3	6,19	6,44	7,61	7,67	0,8	1 116	1 098	1 227	1 160	- 5,5
France (4)	410	429	422	421	- 0,2	9,79	9,79	10,01	10,20	1,9	4 227	4 445	4 491	4 554	1,4
Ireland	36	35	34	33	- 2,9	5,92	6,34	6,68	6,41	- 4,0	213	222	227	212	- 6,6
Italia	263	285	248	275	10,9	5,67	5,23	5,79	6,04	4,3	1 492	1 491	1 436	1 660	15,6
Nederland	115	116	116	114	- 1,7	8,41	8,52	8,92	8,77	- 1,7	967	988	1 035	1 000	- 3,4
Österreich	52	52	52	51	- 1,9	7,46	8,06	9,04	7,84	- 13,3	388	443	492	420	- 14,6
Portugal (5)	1	1	1	4	700,0	6,00	5,00	5,50	7,00	27,3	6	5	3	60	1 900,0
Suomi/Finland	34	35	34	34	0,0	4,53	4,60	3,85	4,32	12,2	154	162	137	147	7,3
Sverige	53	57	59	59	0,0	6,40	6,25	6,75	6,78	0,4	339	356	398	400	0,5
United Kingdom	170	170	170	170	0,0	7,42	7,15	8,70	8,60	- 1,1	1 261	1 216	1 479	1 400	- 5,3
EU-12	1 888	1 938	1 875	1 894	1,0	7,56	7,95	8,35	8,29	- 0,7	14 522	14 898	15 810	15 702	- 0,7

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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; production, including the French overseas departments.
(5) Including production of sugar from sugar cane.

4.3.2.1 World production of sugar and production of the main producing and/or exporting countries

	Raw sugar								% TAV
	%				1 000 t				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World of which :	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	112 224	109 816	116 983	124 194	6,2
Europe									
EU-15	:	15,1	14,5	14,2	:	16 589	16 932	17 692	4,5
America									
USA	6,3	6,3	6,2	5,3	7 045	6 921	7 238	6 593	– 8,9
Cuba	3,8	3,7	2,8	3,5	4 246	4 017	3 259	4 400	35,0
Dominican Republic	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,5	621	579	508	670	31,9
Mexico	3,9	3,5	3,9	3,9	4 306	3 808	4 539	4 784	5,4
Argentina	1,0	1,1	1,4	1,1	1 093	1 202	1 612	1 393	– 13,6
Brazil	9,0	11,1	11,8	11,9	10 097	12 270	13 835	14 718	6,4
Asia									
India	10,5	10,7	13,1	13,7	11 750	11 745	15 337	17 058	11,2
People's Rep. China	7,2	5,8	5,3	5,7	8 093	6 325	6 148	7 091	15,3
Pakistan	2,5	2,8	2,7	1,9	2 770	3 044	3 105	2 350	– 24,3
Philippines	1,9	1,9	1,3	1,5	2 091	2 098	1 562	1 885	20,7
Thailand	3,4	3,8	4,7	5,0	3 825	4 168	5 447	6 154	13,0
Africa									
South Africa	1,1	1,6	1,5	2,0	1 282	1 777	1 732	2 471	42,7
Oceania									
Australia	4,0	4,8	4,4	4,5	4 488	5 217	5 129	5 618	9,5

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
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I) *Supply balance (marketing year September/August)*					
Initial stock	39 848	37 645	38 928	46 721	20,0
Production	111 425	116 121	125 857	123 156	– 2,1
Imports	32 625	34 537	37 888	36 003	– 5,0
Availability	183 898	188 303	202 673	205 880	1,6
Exports	34 054	34 350	38 612	36 981	– 4,2
Consumption	112 199	114 025	117 340	120 460	2,7
Final stock	37 645	38 928	46 721	48 439	3,7
of which: as % of consumption	33,6	34,1	39,8	40,2	1,0
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996 / 1995
(II) *International trade*					
Imports/world	29 214	30 064	34 700	35 226	1,5
of which: EU-15	:	2 042	1 787	1 868	4,5
%	:	6,8	5,1	5,3	3,9
Exports/world	29 548	30 042	34 706	35 280	1,7
of which: EU-15	:	5 171	5 414	4 209	– 22,3
%	:	17,2	15,6	11,9	– 23,7

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
	1993/94 (4)	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total production	16 216	15 403	15 859	16 837	6,2
of which: C sugar production for export	2 918	1 991	1 581	2 438	54,2
Usable production (1)	13 298	13 412	14 278	14 399	0,8
Change in stocks	78	- 728	293	247	- 15,7
Imports (2)	2 077	2 154	2 190	2 138	- 2,4
Exports (1) (2)	3 674	3 679	3 621	3 690	1,9
Intra-EU trade	(1 432)	(1 680)	(1 666)	(1 700)	2,0
Internal use	11 623	12 615	12 554	12 600	0,4
of which:					
— animal feed	11	10	5	—	- 100,0
— industrial use	213	180	246	245	- 0,4
— human consumption	11 410	12 425	12 303	12 355	0,4
Human consumption (kg/head) (3)	32,8	33,5	33,2	:	×
Self-sufficiency (%) (1)	114,4	106,3	113,7	114,3	0,5

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excl. C sugar.
(2) Excl. sugar traded for processing.
(3) Ratio of human consumption to resident population at 1 January.
(4) EU-12.

4.3.5.1 **Average world sugar prices** (1)

	ECU/100 kg				% TAV (5)
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paris Exchange (2)	26,79	29,91	30,69	26,99	- 11,2
London Exchange (3)	23,59	26,55	23,96	22,93	- 10,2
New York Exchange (4)	20,37	23,49	21,58	21,18	- 7,8

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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.

4.3.5.2 Consumer prices for refined sugar

(ECU/kg)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994/1993
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	0,92	0,94	1,15	1,22	6,1
Danmark	1,14	:	:	:	×
BR Deutschland	0,92	0,96	1,00	0,99	- 1,0
Elláda	0,76	0,81	0,84	0,85	1,2
España	:	:	:	:	×
France	0,94	1,03	1,12	1,15	2,7
Ireland	1,06	1,08	1,08	1,11	2,8
Italia	1,05	1,03	0,96	1,00	4,2
Nederland	0,88	0,90	0,87	0,90	3,4
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×
Portugal	:	:	:	:	×
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
Sverige	:	:	:	:	×
United Kingdom	0,94	0,88	0,89	0,84	- 5,6

Source: Eurostat.

4.3.6.1 Sugar and isoglucose production, by quota

	Sugar (1 000 t white sugar)								Isoglucose (1 000 t dry matter)				
	Basic quantity		Carry-over and production (p)						Basic quantity		Production (p)		
												of which:	
	A sugar	B sugar	Quantity of sugar carried over from 1995/96	Crop 1996/97	Production of A sugar	Production of B sugar not carried over	Production of C sugar not carried over	Quantity of sugar carried over into 1997/98	Iso-glucose A	Iso-glucose B	Total	A+B	Isoglucose C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EU-15	11 982	2 610	685	16 776	11 715	2 449	2 379	918	252	51	300	300	—
Belgique/België	680	146	43	952	680	146	99	70	57	15	72	72	—
Danmark	328	97	—	504	328	97	49	30	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	2 637	812	90	4 190	2 637	810	694	139	29	7	35	35	—
Elláda	290	29	—	265	265	—	—	—	11	2	12	12	—
España	960	40	174	1 222	960	40	221	175	75	8	83	83	—
France (1)	2 996	806	206	4 443	2 824	759	733	333	16	4	20	20	—
Ireland	182	18	15	228	182	18	25	18	—	—	—	—	—
Italia	1 320	248	75	1 437	1 320	181	—	11	16	4	20	20	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	690	182	—	1 035	690	182	163	—	7	2	9	9	—
Österreich	316	74	28	492	317	74	88	41	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	73	7	—	3	3	—	—	—	8	2	10	10	—
Suomi/Finland	134	13	1	136	133	4	—	—	11	1	12	12	—
Sverige	336	34	—	398	336	34	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1 040	104	53	1 471	1 040	104	307	73	22	6	27	27	—
EU-12	11 196	2 489	656	15 750	10 929	2 337	2 291	849	241	50	288	288	—

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Incl. French overseas departments.

4.4.1.1 Area, yield and production of: (a) rapeseed, (b) sunflower seed, (c) soya beans

		Area					Yield					Production				
		1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	EU-15	2 501	2 834	2 892	2 666	– 7,8	27,2	22,7	:	:	×	6 808	6 992	:	7 405	×
Rapeseed	BLEU/UEBL	8	15	12	8	– 32,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	22,5	– 25,0	23	46	35	18	– 49,0
	Danmark	161	171	156	108	– 31,1	25,4	20,7	20,8	21,3	2,6	410	354	324	229	– 29,2
	BR Deutschland	1 061	1 082	1 003	869	– 13,4	28,1	25,8	28,5	26,2	– 7,9	2 982	2 796	2 864	2 279	– 20,4
	España	10	69	87	84	– 2,8	12,3	8,0	6,6	14,8	123,8	12	55	57	125	117,6
	France	558	702	862	868	0,7	28,2	25,7	29,3	34,8	18,9	1 571	1 805	2 527	3 023	19,6
	Ireland	2	6	3	3	10,0	35,4	33,0	33,0	35,0	6,2	7	19	10	12	16,7
	Italia	4	14	44	93	111,4	20,0	20,1	17,5	10,6	– 39,4	8	28	77	99	28,2
	Nederland	2	1	2	2	29,0	33,0	33,0	33,0	16,5	– 49,9	7	4	5	3	– 35,5
	Österreich	59	71	96	72	– 25,0	22,2	30,4	:	:	×	131	217	:	:	×
	Suomi/Finland	69	67	85	62	– 27,1	22,3	21,6	15,0	15,5	3,2	155	145	127	96	– 24,6
	Sverige	145	128	102	67	– 34,6	24,4	18,8	18,6	22,2	19,4	355	241	191	149	– 22,1
	United Kingdom	421	506	441	430	– 2,4	27,2	25,3	28,8	31,9	10,8	1 147	1 281	1 268	1 372	8,2
	EU-12	2 227	2 567	2 609	2 465	– 5,5	27,7	24,9	27,5	29,0	5,6	6 167	6 389	7 168	7 160	– 0,1
	EU-15	3 208	2 958	2 448	2 494	1,9	11,0	15,3	:	:	×	3 540	4 526	:	4 125	×
Sunflower seed	BR Deutschland	89	203	56	44	– 21,4	26,2	19,7	23,2	23,9	3,0	232	401	129	105	– 18,9
	Elláda	17	20	18	22	22,2	13,2	15,3	15,3	11,0	– 28,1	23	31	28	24	– 12,3
	España	2 069	1 328	1 070	1 124	5,0	5,9	7,9	5,4	11,0	103,5	1 217	1 049	578	1 235	113,6
	France	786	1 023	958	911	– 4,9	20,9	23,1	23,1	21,9	– 5,2	1 643	2 363	2 215	1 995	– 9,9
	Italia	113	214	243	269	10,7	22,0	22,7	22,8	23,8	4,2	248	487	553	639	15,5
	Österreich	36	37	30	18	– 39,0	27,4	24,7	:	24,0	×	98	92	:	44	×
	Portugal	98	131	72	106	47,2	7,9	7,9	7,9	7,9	– 0,0	78	103	57	84	46,9
	EU-12	3 172	2 921	2 417	2 476	2,4	10,8	15,2	14,7	16,5	12,2	3 442	4 444	3 560	4 081	14,7
	EU-15	274	342	305	332	9,0	29,4	29,1	:	:	×	806	994	:	:	×
Soya beans	BR Deutschland	1	0	0	0	0,0	34,5	22,2	21,9	21,7	– 0,8	2	1	1	0	– 52,2
	Elláda	0	0	0	0	0,0	—	—	—	—	×	0	0	0	0	0,0
	España	1	6	0	5	1 566,7	23,6	19,9	18,0	18,0	0,0	3	11	1	9	800,0
	France	57	98	104	86	– 17,3	24,6	27,1	27,1	28,3	4,4	140	266	282	243	– 13,7
	Italia	159	191	184	227	23,4	33,7	32,0	32,0	32,0	– 0,1	536	611	588	725	23,4
	Österreich	54	47	16	14	– 12,5	23,2	22,5	:	:	×	125	105	:	:	×
	EU-12	220	295	289	318	10,2	30,9	30,1	30,2	30,7	1,8	681	889	871	978	12,3

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

(1 000 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	1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	1 594	1 303	36	735	1 704	142	839	16 230	47	144	588	2
	1996	1 936	579	445	510	2 754	18	480	14 478	22	126	576	2
BLEU/UEBL	1994	339	239	30	95	157	0	128	1 066	0	36	177	2
	1995	341	339	0	222	61	12	102	1 244	1	37	233	1
	1996	428	75	12	196	172	0	52	1 191	0	46	235	1
Danmark	1994	77	49	8	2	10	3	14	59	0	2	2	0
	1995	99	75	0	1	11	1	19	105	0	2	2	0
	1996	163	9	10	6	12	2	4	75	0	2	2	0
BR Deutschland	1994	483	395	161	64	245	2	601	2 601	4	36	210	1
	1995	517	453	26	54	209	1	494	2 828	2	45	255	0
	1996	770	375	141	82	340	1	210	2 526	4	16	185	0
Elláda	1994	0	0	0	1	51	0	0	276	0	0	0	0
	1995	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	219	0	0	0	0
	1996	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	234	0	0	0	0
España	1994	4	0	0	11	261	1	17	1 984	0	1	3	0
	1995	4	0	0	64	506	1	20	2 827	0	1	0	0
	1996	4	0	0	32	508	0	25	2 296	0	2	0	0
France	1994	111	336	45	22	201	2	42	456	0	12	0	0
	1995	23	48	0	5	102	101	46	773	1	12	0	0
	1996	14	3	211	20	419	11	40	544	1	18	0	0
Ireland	1994	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	9	0	0	0	0
	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
Italia	1994	1	9	0	3	140	0	1	1 225	3	4	2	0
	1995	8	2	0	9	107	0	5	1 260	4	2	3	0
	1996	0	0	0	0	162	2	2	868	4	2	1	0
Nederland	1994	191	171	1	64	425	3	28	3 679	12	60	44	1
	1995	212	93	1	119	434	1	43	5 334	16	41	47	0
	1996	175	47	1	74	609	1	12	4 960	9	37	115	0

Österreich	1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	0	1	7	1	22	26	19	0	23	2	0	0
	1996	3	5	0	2	61	0	9	2	4	2	0	0
Portugal	1994	3	0	0	37	187	0	0	584	0	0	0	0
	1995	3	0	0	79	167	0	0	895	0	0	0	0
	1996	1	0	0	42	216	0	0	709	0	0	0	0
Suomi/Finland	1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	54	4	0	1	6	0	29	127	0	0	0	0
	1996	29	6	0	1	5	0	18	143	0	0	0	0
Sverige	1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	82	18	0	1	8	0	0	4	0	0	1	0
	1996	147	30	0	2	11	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
United Kingdom	1994	271	119	48	174	29	0	36	608	0	1	24	0
	1995	252	270	1	179	41	0	52	606	0	0	48	0
	1996	201	24	70	52	139	0	93	918	0	0	37	1
EU-12	1994	1 448	1 316	293	473	1 707	11	877	12 547	21	153	462	4
	1995	1 459	1 280	28	732	1 668	116	791	16 116	24	141	587	2
	1996	1 757	538	444	504	2 677	17	453	14 332	18	124	575	2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Based on quantities entering.

4.4.4.1 **Supplies of rape and colza (seed, oil, cake)** (July/June) **EU-15**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993/94 (¹)	1994/95 (¹)	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EU production	6 168	6 390	7 488	7 023	– 6,2
Imports (extra-EU)	884	1 400	882	379	– 57,0
Exports (extra-EU)	251	358	116	446	284,5
Change in stocks	– 38	:	:	:	×
Availabilities	6 839	7 432	8 254	6 956	– 15,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	90	86	91	101	11,3
Oil and oil equivalent					
EU total production:					
— from Community seed	2 467	2 556	2 949	2 631	– 10,8
— from imported seed	353	560	353	152	– 57,0
Imports (extra-EU)	19	5	10	10	0,0
Exports (extra-EU)	787	1 023	926	352	– 62,0
Change in stocks	– 25	:	:	:	×
Availabilities	2 826	2 098	2 386	2 440	2,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	87	122	126	115	– 8,3
Cake and cake equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	3 454	3 578	4 128	3 683	– 10,8
— from imported seed	495	784	494	212	– 57,0
Imports (extra-EU)	1 035	686	792	944	19,2
Exports (extra-EU)	138	92	9	2	– 77,8
Change in stocks	– 2	:	:	:	×
Availabilities	4 848	4 956	5 405	4 837	– 10,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	71	72	78	81	4,8

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) EU-12.

4.4.4.2 **Supplies of sunflower (seed, oil, cake)** (July/June) **EU-15**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993/94 (1)	1994/95 (1)	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EU production	3 442	4 445	3 560	4 125	15,9
Imports (extra-EU)	1 285	1 656	2 330	2 416	3,7
Exports (extra-EU)	15	71	68	66	- 2,9
Change in stocks	- 161	:	:	:	×
Availabilities	4 119	6 159	5 822	6 475	11,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	79	72	61	64	4,2
Oil and oil equivalent					
EU total production:					
— from Community seed	1 446	1 867	1 467	1 705	16,2
— from imported seed	540	696	979	1 015	3,7
Imports (extra-EU)	159	102	160	29	- 81,9
Exports (extra-EU)	130	342	190	365	92,1
Change in stocks	- 27	:	:	:	×
Availabilities	1 721	2 303	2 415	2 384	- 1,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	79	76	27	31	17,4
Cake and cake equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	1 928	2 489	1 956	2 273	16,2
— from imported seed	720	927	1 305	1 353	3,7
Imports (extra-EU)	1 256	1 468	2 007	9 734	385,0
Exports (extra-EU)	19	11	10	19	90,0
Change in stocks	1	:	:	:	×
Availabilities	3 048	4 765	5 257	13 341	153,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	61	49	53	24	- 54,3

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) EU-12.

4.4.4.3 Supplies of soya (seed, oil, cake) (July/June) — EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993/94 (1)	1994/95 (1)	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EU production	681	889	907	978	7,8
Imports (extra-EU)	11 709	15 249	15 212	13 038	– 14,3
Exports (extra-EU)	19	40	25	23	– 8,0
Change in stocks	– 529	:	:	:	×
Availabilities	12 900	15 763	16 094	13 993	– 13,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	5	6	6	7	24,0
Oil and oil equivalent					
EU total production:					
— from Community seed	122	160	159	172	8,3
— from imported seed	2 107	2 745	2 738	2 347	– 14,3
Imports (extra-EU)	2	1	3	13	333,3
Exports (extra-EU)	483	741	511	698	36,6
Change in stocks	– 32	:	:	:	×
Availabilities	1 780	2 270	2 389	1 834	– 23,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	7	7	7	10	40,5
Cake and cake equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	531	693	688	745	8,3
— from imported seed	9 133	11 894	11 865	10 170	– 14,3
Imports (extra-EU)	12 480	12 737	12 678	9 734	– 23,2
Exports (extra-EU)	1 454	1 295	735	627	– 14,7
Change in stocks	– 2	:	:	:	×
Availabilities	20 692	24 130	24 496	20 022	– 18,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	2	3	3	4	31,9

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) EU-12.

4.4.4.4 **Supplies of olive oil** **EU-15**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992/93 (3)	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1995/96 / 1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU production	1 379	1 491	1 463	1 481	1,2
Oil imports	57	60	61	27	- 55,7
Intra-EU trade	357	370	350	409	16,9
Oil exports	162	100	75	135	80,0
Intra-EU trade	359	370	350	409	16,9
Change in stocks	- 215	- 8	- 19	- 8	- 57,9
Internal use	1 489	1 459	1 468	1 381	- 5,9
of which:					
— industrial use	26	26	0	0	×
— human consumption	1 463	1 396	1 468	1 381	- 5,9
Human consumption (kg/head) (1)	4,2	4,0	4,0	3,7	- 7,4
Self-sufficiency (%) (2)	92,6	97,9	99,7	107,2	7,6

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Ratio of human consumption to resident population at 1 January.
(2) Ratio of total production to domestic use.
(3) EU-12.

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 olive oil	Elláda	204,00	244,77	241,06	241,96	253,33
	España	204,00	253,40	245,48	249,49	272,40
	Italia	204,00	289,48	263,14	279,45	279,76
Lampante grade olive oil 3°	Elláda	173,32	206,77	206,68	201,66	208,33
	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 olive oil	Elláda	191,00	303,96	330,72	363,53	351,85
	España	191,00	331,66	345,74	405,00	385,95
	Italia	191,00	313,72	362,40	394,38	390,67
Lampante grade olive oil 3°	Elláda	167,57	259,96	285,50	316,75	280,80
	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 olive oil	Elláda	192,66	362,39	293,19	296,67	286,48
	España	192,66	355,79	280,92	262,54	246,97
	Italia	192,66	403,72	343,22	357,24	373,35
Lampante grade olive oil 3°	Elláda	161,98	287,36	237,05	238,86	228,71
	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

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; Greek Ministry of Agriculture; Spanish Ministry of Agriculture; Bari Chamber of Commerce.

(1) Institutional prices were changed on 1 February 1995 as a result of the new agrimonetary measures.

(ECU/100 kg)

III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	∅
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	:	255,81
250,46	248,41	246,59	221,50	216,95	214,39	213,62	:	229,84
378,60	384,70	374,78	333,68	331,99	336,89	343,48	:	330,14
192,04	187,30	195,33	185,84	157,67	161,85	156,94	:	185,75
205,61	191,82	174,19	168,41	178,45	182,43	187,36	:	189,29
216,66	208,97	191,24	175,62	178,95	184,91	194,20	:	202,30
237,95	226,59	205,97	194,82	202,51	205,85	212,13	:	222,60
246,80	197,68	214,99	197,51	201,74	207,71	188,22	:	222,80

4.4.5.3 Average monthly prices for oilseed products

(ECU/100 kg)

	1996						1997					
	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)	24,370	24,577	25,483	23,317	22,480	22,898	24,283	26,297	29,040	29,152	28,370	27,421
Oils (2):												
Soya oil	42,933	43,836	44,867	41,813	40,367	40,790	44,196	46,705	46,515	46,915	47,259	48,288
Rapeseed oil	43,536	43,766	45,787	43,846	43,056	42,689	44,491	45,199	46,694	47,634	47,977	47,962
Sunflower oil	47,046	46,257	46,940	45,315	40,938	40,998	42,629	43,192	46,313	50,934	51,023	49,103
Oil cake (2):												
Soya cake	21,725	22,205	23,747	22,646	22,468	23,209	24,280	25,864	28,579	28,434	27,750	25,740
Rapeseed cake	14,200	13,867	14,388	15,353	15,274	15,745	16,353	16,102	16,781	16,679	15,734	14,878
Sunflower cake	9,897	10,817	10,883	10,656	10,699	11,446	11,774	11,788	11,913	11,977	12,118	10,721

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Unloaded at Rotterdam.
(2) Ex-EU factory.

4.4.9.1 Apparent human consumption of fats, subdivided by: — base materials (pure fat) — processed products consumed (pure fat)

(1995)

		Base materials						Processed products consumed						
		Vegetable oils and fats	Oils and fats of land animals	Oils and fats of marine animals	Total (without butter)	Butter	Total	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	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	BLEU/UEBL	260	94	20	374	51	425	114	59	91	28	82	374	51
	Danmark	—	81	20	101	42	143	33	1	67	—	—	101	42
	BR Deutschland	1 388	427	76	1 891	484	2 375	533	59	433	56	810	1 891	484
	Elláda	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10
	España	1 087	154	—	1 241	:	:	80	105	125	—	931	1 241	:
	France	924	402	18	1 344	397	1 741	200	18	391	3	732	1 344	397
	Ireland	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11
	Italia	1 372	281	6	1 659	122	1 781	35	32	281	5	1 306	1 659	122
	Nederland	414	18	58	490	51	541	157	128	2	3	200	490	51
	Österreich	:	:	:	:	33	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	33
	Portugal	194	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	186	:	12
	Suomi/Finland	63	4	2	69	22	91	46	0	1	0	22	69	22
	Sverige	132	14	16	162	40	202	154	0	0	0	8	162	40
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	162	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	162
	EU-12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
%	EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	BLEU/UEBL	60	22	5	87	13	100	27	14	21	6	19	87	13
	Danmark	0	57	14	71	29	100	23	1	47	0	0	71	29
	BR Deutschland	58	18	3	79	21	100	22	3	18	2	34	79	21
	Elláda	:	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	España	:	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	France	53	23	1	77	23	100	12	1	22	0	42	77	23
	Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Italia	77	16	0	93	7	100	2	2	16	0	73	93	7
	Nederland	75	4	11	90	10	100	30	23	0	1	36	90	10
	Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	70	4	2	76	24	100	51	0	1	0	24	76	24
	Sverige	65	7	8	80	20	100	76	0	0	0	4	80	20
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	EU-12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

kg/head	EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	BLEU/UEBL	26	9	2	37	5	42	11	6	9	3	8	37	5
	Danmark	0	16	4	20	8	28	7	0	13	—	—	20	8
	BR Deutschland	17	5	1	23	6	29	6	1	5	1	10	23	6
	Elláda	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
	España	28	4	—	32	:	:	2	3	3	—	24	32	:
	France	15	7	0	22	7	29	3	0	7	0	12	22	7
	Ireland	:	:	:	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3
	Italia	23	5	0	28	2	30	1	1	5	0	21	28	2
	Nederland	27	1	4	32	3	35	10	8	0	0	14	32	3
	Österreich	:	:	:	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4
	Portugal	19	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
	Suomi/Finland	13	1	0	14	4	18	10	0	0	0	4	14	4
	Sverige	15	2	2	19	5	24	18	0	0	0	1	19	5
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
	EU-12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

4.5.1.1 Area, yield and harvested production of (a) fruit, (b) citrus fruit and (c) vegetables

	Area					Yield					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
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**	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	23 903	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	15 **	16	16	:	×	468 **	452	450	:	×	709	705	721	:	×
Danmark	8	:	:	:	×	77	:	:	:	×	58	:	:	:	×
BR Deutschland	:	:	:	:	×	485 **	:	:	:	×	2 975	3 245	2 869	3 483	21,4
Elláda	:	:	:	:	×	87 **	:	:	:	×	2 206 **	2 318	:	:	×
España	1 133	:	:	:	×	39	:	:	:	×	4 363	4 264	:	:	×
France	247	247	235	229	– 2,6	138	155 **	:	:	×	3 414	3 820	:	:	×
Ireland	2 **	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Italia	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	7 679	7 949	:	:	×
Luxembourg	0	:	:	0	×	:	:	:	675	×	8	12	8	11	37,5
Nederland	26	26	25	25	0,0	302 **	269 **	298	:	×	789 **	705	745	:	×
Österreich**	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	512	461	520	496	– 4,6
Portugal	158 **	154	:	:	×	39 **	38 **	:	:	×	616 **	581	:	:	×
Suomi/Finland**	6	6	8	8	0,0	26	22	18	21	21,4	15	14	14	17	21,4
Sverige**	2	:	6	6	0,0	57	:	55	53	– 3,0	33	:	33	32	– 3,0
United Kingdom	41	38	30	29	– 3,3	130	109 **	124	127	2,1	526	420	373	368	– 1,3
EU-12	1 630 **	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	23 343 **	:	:	:	×
A.2. Apples															
EU-15**	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	9 170	:	8 459	8 986	6,2
Belgique/België	9	9	9	:	×	551	551	564	:	×	493	502	508	295	– 41,9
Danmark	2	:	:	:	×	181	:	:	:	×	40	:	30	30	0,0
BR Deutschland	36	36	36	36	0,0	470	563	393	572	45,5	1 677	2 007	1 416	2 060	45,5
Elláda	15 **	:	14	:	×	215 **	:	229	:	×	331	329	320	352	10,0
España	46	45	44	:	×	184	168	172	:	×	837	751	757	859	13,5
France	71	70	64	63	– 1,6	294	308	326	325	– 0,5	2 079	2 166	2 089	2 047	– 2,0
Ireland	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	8	9	9	8	– 11,1
Italia	79	77	73	70	– 4,1	271	292	266	296	11,4	2 143	2 233	1 940	2 072	6,8
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	×	484	929	:	:	×	5	9	6	8	33,3
Nederland	17	16	15	15	0,0	359	322	373	291	– 22,0	597	530	560	437	– 22,0
Österreich**	5	5	5	6	20,0	584	526	648	527	– 18,7	318	287	324	316	– 2,5
Portugal	25	25	24	24	0,0	105	85	98	108	10,2	264	212	235	259	10,2
Suomi/Finland**	0	0	0	0	4,0	66	53	48	46	– 3,9	2	2	2	2	0,0
Sverige**	2	:	2	2	0,0	96	:	90	85	– 5,6	18	:	18	17	– 5,6
United Kingdom	19	18	14	14	0,0	186	168	176	160	– 8,9	358	304	246	224	– 8,9
EU-12	319 **	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	8 832	9 052	8 115	8 650	6,6

A.3. Pears															
EU-15**	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	2 577	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	4 **	4	4	:	×	410	387	390	:	×	152	154	156	137	– 12,2
Danmark	0	:	:	:	×	142	:	:	:	×	6	:	5	5	0,0
BR Deutschland	2	2	2	2	0,0	1 800	1 818	2 115	2 030	– 4,0	358	362	423	406	– 4,0
Elláda	4 **	:	4	:	×	175 **	:	150	:	×	78	76	60	71	18,3
España	38	40	40	:	×	126	146	131	:	×	475	579	523	657	25,6
France	16	15	15	15	0,0	157	223	214	236	10,3	251	343	321	354	10,3
Italia	52	53	52	51	– 1,9	177	184	176	196	11,6	916	970	913	999	9,4
Nederland	6	6	6	6	0,0	268	288	233	217	– 7,1	150	135	140	130	– 7,1
Österreich**	0	0	0	0	17,2	1 248	991	1 497	1 114	– 25,6	47	38	47	41	– 12,8
Portugal	13	12	12	12	0,0	72	96	62	78	25,7	96	117	74	93	25,7
Sverige**	0	:	0	0	– 2,4	105	:	121	41	– 65,8	3	:	3	1	– 66,7
United Kingdom	4	3	3	3	0,0	128	75	117	133	14,3	45	26	35	40	14,3
EU-12	139 **	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	2 527	2 762	:	:	×
A.4. Peaches															
EU-15**	242	:	241	:	×	140	:	115	:	×	3 385	3 627	2 767	:	×
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	0	0,0	1 177	1 148	1 105	1 628	47,4	20	20	19	28	47,4
Ellada	47	:	53	:	×	206	:	132	:	×	961	1 084	697	813	16,6
España	78	75	75	:	×	110	116	88	:	×	857	871	661	892	34,9
France	23	23	22	20	– 9,1	118	146	148	144	– 3,2	277	331	326	287	– 12,0
Italia	77	78	77	73	– 5,2	151	155	125	161	28,8	1 167	1 220	963	1 176	22,1
Österreich**	1	1	0	0	– 5,2	194	193	247	261	5,5	11	11	11	11	0,0
Portugal	16	14	13	11	– 15,4	59	65	69	66	– 4,1	92	90	90	73	– 18,9
EU-12	241	190	240	:	×	140	:	115	:	×	3 374	3 616	2 756	:	×
A.5. Nectarines															
EU-15**	67	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	730	868	:	:	×
Ellada	6	:	:	:	×	204	:	:	:	×	122	142	96	122	27,1
España	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
France	13	13	13	12	– 7,7	105	152	156	147	– 6,1	134	197	203	176	– 13,3
Italia	35	35	34	34	0,0	137	152	108	167	54,9	474	530	366	567	54,9
Portugal	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
EU-12	54	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	730	868	:	:	×
A.6. Table grapes															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	0	:	0	:	×	265	281	300	:	×	1	1	1	:	×
Elláda	17	16	16	:	×	175	187	161	:	×	304	306	258	250	– 3,1
España	52	:	:	:	×	68	:	:	:	×	349	301	392	427	8,9
France	16	16	15	14	– 6,7	61	60	78	89	13,6	100	95	117	124	6,0
Italia	83	79	:	:	×	189	185	:	:	×	1 573	1 471	1 263	1 530	21,1
Nederland	0	0	0	0	0,0	297	231	232	:	×	0 **	0	0	:	×
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Portugal	9	8	:	:	×	56	69	:	:	×	50	53	57	55	– 3,5
EU-12	177	:	:	:	×	134	:	:	:	×	2 377 **	2 227	2 087	:	×

4.5.1.1 *(cont.)*

	Area					Yield					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.7. Apricots															
EU-15**	67	:	65	:	×	84	:	64	:	×	554	628	417	567	36,0
BR Deutschland	0	:	0	0	0,0	201	228	500	500	0,0	2	2	4	4	0,0
Elláda	5	:	5	:	×	193	:	94	:	×	88	79	47	47	0,0
España	26	25	24	:	×	82	81	58	:	×	210	200	139	194	39,6
France	19	19	19	18	- 5,3	41	82	53	98	83,9	78	155	101	176	74,3
Italia	16	16	16	16	0,0	104	112	66	79	20,0	164	180	105	126	20,0
Österreich**	0	0	0	0	7,1	492	453	672	480	- 28,6	8	7	17	13	- 23,5
Portugal	1 **	1	1	1	0,0	60	73	50	50	0,0	4	5	5	5	0,0
EU-12	67 **	:	65	:	×	83	:	62	:	×	546	621	400	553	38,3
B. Citrus fruit:															
B.1. All citrus fruit															
EU-15**	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	8 853	9 392	:	:	×
Elláda	58 **	:	:	:	×	191	:	:	:	×	1 098	1 116	:	:	×
España	270	268	277	:	×	177	189	177	:	×	4 777	5 076	4 890	:	×
France	3	3	3	3	0,0	119	91	103	87	- 16,1	33	26	31	26	- 16,1
Italia	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	2 728	2 931	2 607	3 297	26,5
Portugal	26	26	:	27	×	83	94	:	85	×	217	243	:	230	×
EU-12	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	8 853	9 392	:	:	×
B.2. Oranges															
EU-15**	310	:	310	:	×	166	:	:	:	×	5 155	5 634	:	5 282	×
Elláda	39	:	39	:	×	227	:	210	:	×	879	875	820	843	2,8
España	141	136	140	:	×	178	198	193	:	×	2 510	2 698	2 695	2 145	- 20,4
France	0	0	0	0	0,0	114	150	139	139	0,0	2	1	1	1	0,0
Italia	110	111	112	106	- 5,4	145	158	143	199	39,8	1 591	1 871	1 597	2 113	32,3
Portugal	20	20	19	21	10,5	86	94	:	85	×	173	189	:	179	×
EU-12	310	:	310	:	×	166	:	:	:	×	5 155	5 634	:	5 282	×

B.3. Lemons																
	EU-15**	96	:	:	:	×	158	:	:	:	×	1 523	1 274	:	1 311	×
Elláda		13	:	12	:	×	110	:	113	:	×	137	141	135	150	11,1
España		44	44	42	:	×	138	124	109	:	×	611	546	457	449	– 1,8
France		0	0	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	0	0	0	0	×
Italia		38	38	38	38	0,0	200	151	143	185	29,5	765	576	543	703	29,5
Portugal		1	1	:	1	×	87	86	:	90	×	10	11	:	9	×
	EU-12	96	:	:	:	×	158	:	:	:	×	1 523	1 274	:	1 311	×
B.4. Mandarins																
	EU-15**	34	:	:	:	×	107	:	:	:	×	365	423	:	475	×
Elláda		6 **	:	6	:	×	53	:	93	:	×	31	58	56	51	– 8,9
España		11	12	17	:	×	121	144	144	:	×	135	171	244	205	– 16,0
France		0	0	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	0	0	0	0	×
Italia		13	12	12	11	– 8,3	132	124	138	161	17,0	167	152	165	177	7,3
Portugal		4	4	:	5	×	72	97	:	82	×	32	42	:	41	×
	EU-12	34	:	:	:	×	107	:	:	:	×	365	423	:	475	×
B.5. Clementines																
	EU-15**	77	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	1 309	1 611	1 477	1 307	– 11,5
Ellada		0	:	0	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	34	25	24	23	– 4,2
España		54	58	61	:	×	197	217	187	:	×	1 072	1 249	1 139	959	– 15,8
France		2	2	2	2	0,0	137	98	135	110	– 18,5	29	22	27	22	– 18,5
Italia		21	21	22	19	– 13,6	84	152	130	160	23,1	174	315	286	304	6,3
	EU-12	77	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	1 309	1 611	1 477	1 307	– 11,5
B.6. Satsumas																
	EU-15**	17	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	429	369	:	:	×
Elláda		0	:	0	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	5	4	4	4	0,0
España		17	16	14	:	×	256	225	217	:	×	424	365	304	256	– 15,8
	EU-12	17	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	429	369	:	:	×
B.7. Other citrus fruit																
	EU-15**	:	:	:	:	×	70	82	:	:	×	67	78	:	:	×
Elláda		0	:	:	:	×	244	:	:	:	×	11	13	:	:	×
España		3	3	1	:	×	95	179	210	:	×	25	48	21	:	×
Italia		:	:	2	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	31	17	:	:	×
	EU-12	:	:	:	:	×	70	82	:	:	×	67	78	:	:	×

4.5.1.1 *(cont.)*

	Area					Yield					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
C. Vegetables															
C.1. All vegetables															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	57	56	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	1 530	1 438	:	:	×
Danmark	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	196	:	:	:	×
BR Deutschland	:	78	84	90	7,1	:	:	290	308	6,4	:	2 233	2 434	2 776	14,1
Elláda	129	125	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	4 012	4 151	:	:	×
España	426	425	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	10 183	10 554	:	:	×
France	315	318	325	319	– 1,8	:	:	187	0	×	5 713	5 832	6 092	:	×
Ireland	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Italia	494	487	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	12 143	12 485	:	:	×
Luxembourg	0	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	2	2	2	2	0,0
Nederland	76	78	75	:	×	:	:	483	:	×	3 760	3 643	3 621	:	×
Österreich**	:	:	12	12	0,0	:	:	329	329	0,0	252	280	395	395	0,0
Portugal	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Suomi/Finland**	7	8	10	10	0,0	:	:	233	228	– 2,1	183	237	233	228	– 2,1
Sverige**	6	6	6	7	16,7	:	:	350	324	– 7,3	210	210	210	227	8,1
United Kingdom	162	149	149	148	– 0,7	:	:	194	205	5,6	3 847	3 350	2 897	3 039	4,9
EU-12	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
C.2. Cauliflowers															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	5	5	5	5	0,0	220	196	188	180	– 4,3	119	106	94	90	– 4,3
Danmark	1	:	:	:	×	105	:	:	:	×	9	:	:	:	×
BR Deutschland	6	6	6	6	0,0	257	252	260	272	4,5	151	156	156	163	4,5
Elláda	3	3	3	3	0,0	196	191	223	227	1,5	67	65	67	68	1,5
España	14	14	15	16	6,7	199	201	190	192	1,0	275	288	285	307	7,7
France	47	47	46	44	– 4,3	123	113	123	113	– 8,2	576	529	564	495	– 12,2
Ireland	:	:	:	:	×	130	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Italia	34	34	34	36	5,9	181	189	185	173	– 6,5	613	638	628	622	– 1,0
Nederland	3	3	3	3	0,0	186	185	217	0	×	60	62	65	:	×
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	9	8	– 11,1
Portugal	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Suomi/Finland**	0	0	0	0	×	99	104	:	85	×	4	4	5	4	– 20,0
Sverige**	0	0	0	0	×	136	136	:	:	×	5	5	5	6	20,0
United Kingdom	25	23	24	23	– 4,2	164	178	125	124	– 1,2	406	402	301	285	– 5,3
EU-12	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×

C.3. Tomatoes															
EU-15	227	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	1	1	1	1	0,0	3 666	3 242	3 430	2 860	− 16,6	347	309	343	286	− 16,6
Danmark	0	:	:	:	×	2 445	:	:	:	×	15	:	21	:	×
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	0	×	748	782	778	:	×	24	24	27	38	40,7
Elláda	33	32	37	38	2,7	547	605	511	526	2,9	1 813	1 861	1 891	1 998	5,7
España	57	62	52	58	11,5	491	498	484	581	19,9	2 806	3 062	2 517	3 367	33,8
France	11	11	10	9	− 10,0	676	743	809	840	3,8	756	799	809	756	− 6,6
Ireland	0	0	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Italia	115	116	115	124	7,8	448	480	450	527	17,1	5 157	5 575	5 173	6 531	26,3
Nederland	1	1	1	1	0,0	4 364	4 518	6 010	:	×	607	561	601	:	×
Österreich**	0	0	0	0	×	604	865	1 106	1 056	×	9	15	25	19	− 24,0
Portugal	9	14	16	17	6,3	542	615	:	:	×	509	879	:	:	×
Suomi/Finland**	0	0	0	0	×	2 586	2 837	2 583	2 773	×	31	35	31	33	6,5
Sverige**	0	0	0	0	×	2 951	2 951	2 969	3 103	×	19	19	19	18	− 5,3
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	×	2 818	2 954	3 174	3 402	×	113	109	113	116	2,7
EU-12	227	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
C.4. Aubergines															
EU-15	18	18	18	:	×	319	318	319	:	×	586	569	575	:	×
Elláda	3	3	3	3	0,0	273	284	260	220	− 15,4	78	83	78	66	− 15,4
España	4	4	3	:	×	339	323	437	:	×	137	118	131	:	×
France	1	1	1	1	0,0	297	303	270	250	− 7,4	27	27	27	25	− 7,4
Italia	10	10	10	11	10,0	293	296	302	286	− 5,2	308	305	302	315	4,3
Nederland	0	0	0	0	×	3 446	3 673	:	:	×	35	34	35	:	×
EU-12	18	18	18	:	×	319	318	319	:	×	585	569	575	:	×

Source: Eurostat.

4.5.3.1 Intra-EU trade and external trade in fresh fruit and vegetables ([3]) — EU-15

(1 000 t)

			1993 ([4])	1994 ([4])	1995 ([4])	1996	% TAV 1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Intra-EU trade ([1])	Vegetables of which:	Total	4 881	5 550	6 132	6 342	3,4
		Cauliflowers	243	300	283	334	18,0
		Tomatoes	840	1 053	1 202	1 222	1,7
		Cucumbers	447	586	608	623	2,5
	Fruits ([2]) of which:	Total	4 404	4 859	5 510	5 602	1,7
		Apples	1 288	1 321	1 677	1 604	– 4,4
		Pears	347	447	461	487	5,6
		Peaches & nectarines	491	619	555	615	10,8
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	2 504	2 784	3 041	2 859	– 6,0
		Oranges	1 136	1 240	1 432	1 320	– 7,8
		Lemons	316	335	368	343	– 6,8
		Clementines	710	834	793	714	– 10,0
Imports	Vegetables of which:	Total	838	1 019	1 109	1 123	1,3
		Cauliflowers	2	1	1	1	0,0
		Tomatoes	392	465	484	538	11,2
		Cucumbers	38	52	56	35	– 37,5
	Fruits ([2]) of which:	Total	2 171	2 243	2 612	2 794	7,0
		Apples	556	561	695	637	– 8,3
		Pears	242	229	269	245	– 8,9
		Peaches & nectarines	9	11	13	15	15,4
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	1 480	1 609	1 748	1 941	11,0
		Oranges	782	843	866	966	11,5
		Lemons	89	158	181	194	7,2
		Clementines	99	94	109	141	29,4
Exports	Vegetables of which:	Total	992	1 151	887	968	9,1
		Cauliflowers	39	49	29	34	17,2
		Tomatoes	211	279	245	239	– 2,4
		Cucumbers	60	75	45	57	26,7
	Fruits ([2]) of which:	Total	1 011	1 226	1 024	1 242	21,3
		Apples	364	406	424	486	14,6
		Pears	60	89	83	117	41,0
		Peaches & nectarines	104	180	99	139	40,4
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	1 364	1 563	1 059	1 028	– 2,9
		Oranges	841	1 031	629	541	– 14,0
		Lemons	261	228	179	194	8,4
		Clementines	135	187	160	175	9,4

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Based on goods entering.
([2]) Citrus fruit not included.
([3]) For tax reasons, the Canary Islands are still included under non-member countries.
([4]) EU-12.

4.5.5.1 Producer prices of certain types of fruit and vegetables

		ECU/100 kg				% TAV
		1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples 'Golden Delicious'	Belgique/België	19,97	28,97	34,69	37,66	8,6
	Danmark	19,18	:	41,00	30,00	- 26,8
	BR Deutschland	29,76	38,19	46,36	38,10	- 17,8
	Elláda	45,28	52,53	54,90	46,63	- 15,1
	España	26,26	31,74	30,28	26,99	- 10,9
	France	28,38	37,30	36,98	42,53	15,0
	Ireland	:	:	:	42,80	×
	Italia	26,87	33,05	37,82	33,77	- 10,7
	Nederland	25,18	35,97	41,24	42,89	4,0
	Österreich**	30,09	:	26,42	23,02	- 12,9
	Portugal	29,18	41,44	38,80	38,69	- 0,3
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
	Sverige**	20,83	28,70	:	:	×
Pears	Belgique/België	29,66	45,00	51,69	46,70	- 9,7
	Danmark	19,80	:	34,99	44,00	25,8
	BR Deutschland	32,56	32,12	44,94	47,54	5,8
	Elláda	60,02	68,87	87,98	64,44	- 26,8
	España	42,08	31,85	49,38	32,50	- 34,2
	France	41,06	41,16	45,40	47,52	4,7
	Italia	43,42	43,92	46,13	37,01	- 19,8
	Nederland	36,33	57,28	58,68	56,24	- 4,2
	Österreich**	36,85	:	:	:	×
	Portugal	32,45	27,10	56,54	46,95	- 17,0
	Sverige**	31,03	36,67	:	:	×
	United Kingdom	30,19	44,29	38,36	42,71	11,3
Peaches	Elláda	35,13	32,92	44,52	40,55	- 8,9
	España	31,51	38,09	53,77	48,95	- 9,0
	France	61,13	51,67	72,76	77,48	6,5
	Italia	65,52	37,27	70,84	52,11	- 26,4
	Portugal	45,26	43,88	49,28	63,36	28,6
Nectarines	España	39,60	48,42	75,90	69,11	- 8,9
	France	60,38	68,73	97,93	91,57	- 6,5
	Italia	61,55	46,40	96,63	79,17	- 18,1
	Portugal	:	55,00	66,73	81,21	21,7
Apricots	Elláda	43,16	45,01	86,48	65,99	- 23,7
	España	40,70	47,41	62,02	61,67	- 0,6
	France	94,28	55,32	114,73	75,03	- 34,6
	Italia	48,22	46,86	94,58	92,98	- 1,7
	Portugal	48,62	30,48	52,26	113,04	116,3
Table grapes	Elláda	52,43	53,30	58,80	84,30	43,4
	España	37,21	51,72	67,88	59,90	- 11,8
	France	66,68	79,41	88,40	74,21	- 16,1
	Italia	26,94	30,93	42,33	36,33	- 14,2
	Portugal	39,95	51,59	49,96	54,38	8,8

Citrus fruit:						
Oranges	Elláda	29,43	32,97	36,22	25,51	- 29,6
	España	26,98	33,45	39,31	38,35	- 2,4
	Italia	23,41	32,46	38,36	32,87	- 14,3
	Portugal	24,79	32,05	35,18	33,38	- 5,1
Mandarins	Elláda	27,86	30,13	34,23	31,66	- 7,5
	España	45,62	49,04	76,33	70,18	- 8,1
	Italia	30,64	37,11	45,14	40,01	- 11,4
	Portugal	30,63	26,13	40,63	49,73	22,4
Lemons	Elláda	28,90	36,75	35,59	38,11	7,1
	España	36,54	45,77	67,27	63,46	- 5,7
	Italia	29,66	33,68	38,08	36,01	- 5,4
	Portugal	25,25	38,23	29,42	40,99	39,3
Clementines	Elláda	38,35	34,94	57,90	47,85	- 17,4
	España	44,01	39,73	58,12	62,85	8,1
	France	33,82	36,21	50,12	53,73	7,2
	Italia	:	:	:	:	×
	Portugal	38,64	26,48	36,69	38,78	5,7
Satsumas	España	25,37	28,04	41,25	44,50	7,9
	Portugal	33,88	39,69	34,05	25,23	- 25,9
Cauliflowers	Belgique/België	45,28	64,99	87,86	59,07	- 32,8
	Danmark	:	:	49,24	49,92	1,4
	BR Deutschland	24,55	32,16	34,89	29,57	- 15,2
	Elláda	35,90	43,43	47,19	35,67	- 24,4
	España	20,32	23,55	24,78	21,39	- 13,7
	France	18,41	30,38	31,77	24,54	- 22,8
	Ireland	:	:	54,76	42,52	- 22,4
	Italia	20,31	26,57	28,67	21,50	- 25,0
	Nederland	39,57	53,46	66,66	55,12	- 17,3
	Österreich**	37,95	:	:	26,25	×
	Portugal	32,25	26,04	46,51	30,95	- 33,5
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
	Sverige**	58,87	57,08	:	45,78	×
	United Kingdom	18,78	24,55	28,28	23,95	- 15,3
'Round' tomatoes	Belgique/België (1)	43,39	51,99	47,27	65,24	38,0
	Danmark (1)	81,42	87,42	60,80	92,25	51,7
	BR Deutschland (2)	36,52	59,08	52,95	58,30	10,1
	Elláda (2)	27,51	43,00	39,44	35,50	- 10,0
	España (2)	30,65	43,29	36,85	35,55	- 3,5
	France (2)	42,62	51,96	46,30	63,17	36,4
	Ireland (1)	50,56	58,12	54,63	84,58	54,8
	Italia (2)	23,89	28,99	21,56	31,22	44,8
	Nederland (1)	41,67	58,29	49,07	69,03	40,7
	Österreich**	60,63	:	:	:	×
	Portugal (2)	25,25	21,03	22,68	22,14	- 2,4
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
	Sverige	:	:	:	:	×
	United Kingdom (1)	55,68	67,47	58,75	69,27	17,9
Aubergines	España	20,92	22,23	35,51	28,56	- 19,6
	France	56,45	69,20	84,40	78,73	- 6,7
	Italia	26,75	:	:	:	×
	Nederland	71,55	79,58	80,64	89,61	11,1
	Portugal	54,81	60,90	81,65	68,90	- 15,6

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Tomatoes grown under glass.
(2) Open-grown tomatoes.

4.5.6.1 Quantities of fruit and vegetables bought in

		1 000 kg				% of harvested production	
		1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1995/96	1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Apples	EU-15	:	:	206 615	349 341	2,4	3,9
	Belgique/België	73 713	16 602	200	796	0,0	0,3
	Danmark	129	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	BR Deutschland	46 383	26 408	267	5 644	0,0	0,3
	Elláda	95 949	96 376	76 499	137 783	23,9	39,1
	España	52 541	64 981	30 693	112 624	4,1	13,1
	France	455 000	372 600	92 773	79 168	4,4	3,9
	Ireland	440	585	287	235	3,2	2,9
	Italia	102 382	25 910	2 559	5 855	0,1	0,3
	Nederland	127 169	13 518	392	4 207	0,1	1,0
	Portugal	9 970	1 102	1 853	1 619	0,8	0,6
	United Kingdom	24 354	10 647	1 092	1 410	0,4	0,6
	EU-12	988 030	628 729	206 615	349 341	2,5	4,0
Pears	EU-15	:	:	49 105	178 237	:	:
	Belgique/België	4 932	2 507	0	1 613	0,0	1,2
	BR Deutschland	656	172	55	92	0,0	0,0
	Elláda	3 506	1 922	502	1 371	0,8	1,9
	España	6 436	47 604	11 344	99 200	2,2	15,1
	France	6 576	21 929	22 814	44 482	7,1	12,6
	Italia	9 366	6 448	5 643	27 100	0,6	2,7
	Nederland	6 714	2 432	4 266	1 003	3,0	0,8
	Portugal	1 389	7 723	1 578	1 506	2,1	1,6
	United Kingdom	763	519	2 903	1 870	8,2	4,7
	EU-12	40 338	91 247	49 105	178 237	:	:
Peaches	EU-15	:	:	224 899	527 232	8,1	:
	BR Deutschland	223	0	0	6	0,0	0,0
	Elláda	580 788	657 409	169 734	313 986	24,3	38,6
	España	35 043	21 253	3 006	63 460	0,5	7,1
	France	25 557	47 162	39 840	65 086	12,2	22,6
	Italia	47 950	73 100	11 901	83 537	1,2	7,1
	Portugal	993	338	418	1 157	0,0	1,6
	EU-12	690 554	799 262	224 899	527 232	8,2	:
Nectarines	EU-15	:	:	73 148	239 628	11,0	:
	Elláda	88 472	103 580	29 839	87 636	31,0	71,8
	España	3 655	3 347	1 616	16 014	:	:
	France	17 173	35 399	19 577	61 295	9,7	34,8
	Italia	47 791	49 197	22 116	74 344	6,0	13,1
	Portugal	0	0	0	339	0,0	:
	EU-12	157 091	191 523	73 148	239 628	11,0	:

Table grapes		EU-15	:	:	2 058	12 963	:	:
	Elláda		15 662	18 279	1 613	5 309	0,6	2,1
	España		2 940	679	0	1 830	0,0	0,4
	France		257	1 254	91	5 824	0,1	4,7
	Italia		0	0	354	0	0,0	0,0
		EU-12	18 859	20 212	2 058	12 963	0,1	:
Apricots		EU-15	:	:	3 218	20 224	0,8	3,6
	Elláda		32 218	16 422	5	10	0,0	0,0
	España		6	34 009	3 121	17 029	2,2	8,7
	France		52 838	4 221	88	3 185	0,1	1,8
	Italia		711	280	4	0	0,0	0,0
		EU-12	85 773	54 932	3 218	20 224	0,8	3,7
Oranges		EU-15	:	:	184 718	122 515	:	2,3
	Elláda		151 368	106 036	80 983	95 077	9,9	11,3
	España		92 727	63 632	19 483	15 219	0,7	0,7
	France		67 519	91	752	589	65,2	51,7
	Italia		578	48 625	82 293	11 630	5,2	0,6
	Portugal		608	2 275	1 207	0	:	:
		EU-12	312 800	220 659	184 718	122 515	:	2,3
Mandarins		EU-15	:	:	4 943	4 386	:	:
	Elláda		2 647	3 386	1 432	2 824	2,6	5,5
	España		0	137	0	0	:	:
	Italia		3 666	974	3 324	1 562	2,0	0,9
	Portugal		0	0	187	0	:	:
		EU-12	6 313	4 497	4 943	4 386	:	:
Lemons		EU-15	:	:	4 588	4 118	:	0,3
	Elláda		89	424	24	948	0,0	0,6
	España		61 007	6 016	4 209	2 837	0,9	0,6
	France		58	16	5	38	:	:
	Italia		328	20	179	75	0,0	0,0
	Portugal		0	0	171	220	:	2,5
		EU-12	61 482	6 476	4 588	4 118	:	0,3
Clementines		EU-15	:	:	52 698	8 363	3,6	0,6
	Elláda		64	207	42	226	0,2	1,0
	España		12 336	37 470	41 793	5 160	3,7	0,5
	France		2 773	1 656	2 648	2 623	9,7	12,2
	Italia		6 260	1 314	7 844	354	2,7	0,1
	Portugal		0	0	371	0	:	:
		EU-12	21 433	40 647	52 698	8 363	3,6	0,6
Satsumas		EU-15	:	:	1 210	1 050	:	:
	Elláda		7	0	0	0	:	:
	España		3 571	589	1 210	1 050	0,4	0,4
		EU-12	3 578	589	1 210	1 050	:	:

4.5.6.1 *(cont.)*

		1 000 kg				% of harvested production	
		1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1994/95	1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cauliflowers	EU-15	:	:	132 023	193 893	:	:
	Belgique/België	626	967	0	1 463	:	1,6
	BR Deutschland	2 533	10 203	10 880	17 934	7,0	11,0
	Elláda	1 635	0	44	0	0,1	:
	España	8 815	8 858	11 702	22 865	4,1	7,5
	France	65 551	147 877	70 271	105 389	12,4	21,3
	Ireland	369	752	77	232	:	:
	Italia	17 770	17 858	34 165	32 499	5,4	5,2
	Portugal	291	349	10	88	:	:
	United Kingdom	11 089	7 455	4 874	13 423	1,6	4,7
	EU-12	108 679	194 319	132 023	193 893	:	:
Tomatoes	EU-15	:	:	67 025	122 607	:	:
	Belgique/België	5 444	7 531	0	403	:	0,1
	BR Deutschland	99	59	191	190	0,7	0,5
	Elláda	5 006	2 977	794	1 100	0,0	0,1
	España	2 613	9 996	40 844	48 592	1,6	1,4
	France	11 964	6 644	14 351	9 326	1,8	1,2
	Ireland	88	97	211	91	:	:
	Italia	5 852	13 820	234	60 919	0,0	0,9
	Nederland	18 894	8 958	8 591	1 444	1,4	:
	Portugal	130	138	1 809	542	:	:
	United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	:	:
	EU-12	50 090	50 220	67 025	122 607	:	:
Aubergines	EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Elláda	5	1	380	31	0,5	0,0
	España	54	280	459	290	0,4	:
	France	325	97	228	522	0,8	2,1
	Italia	0	3	4 269	10 653	1,4	3,4
	Portugal	0	0	0	3	:	:
	EU-12	384	381	5 336	11 499	0,9	:

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
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1995/96 / 1994/95	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1995/96 / 1994/95	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1995/96 / 1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15**	3 608	3 485	3 394	3 361	– 1,0	53,6	46,2	45,8	45,2	– 1,3	193 565	160 846	155 495	151 767	– 2,4
Belgique/België	0	0	0	0	×	×	×	:	:	×	2	2	2	2	0,0
BR Deutschland	106	106	106	106	0,0	127,2	93,6	98,2	78,9	– 19,6	13 482	9 920	10 406	8 361	– 19,7
Elláda (1)	65	66	54	54	0,0	62,3	51,2	56,5	71,8	27,1	4 050	3 378	3 051	3 875	27,0
España	1 317	1 225	1 189	1 154	– 2,9	25,8	21,6	17,3	17,4	0,6	34 032	26 495	20 574	20 045	– 2,6
France (2)	883	877	869	877	0,9	71,6	59,4	61,4	70,0	14,1	63 256	52 059	53 325	54 354	1,9
Italia	917	896	866	861	– 0,6	74,2	69,3	67,9	64,7	– 4,7	68 086	62 068	58 776	55 702	– 5,2
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	0,0	271,0	170,0	175,0	150,0	– 14,3	271	170	175	150	– 14,3
Österreich**	54	50	49	49	0,0	47,9	37,3	54,0	39,5	– 26,9	2 588	1 865	2 647	2 134	– 19,4
Portugal	264	263	259	258	– 0,4	29,4	18,5	25,2	27,6	9,6	7 771	4 871	6 521	7 131	9,4
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	0,0	27,0	18,0	18,0	13,0	– 27,8	27	18	18	13	– 27,8
EU-12	3 554	3 435	3 345	3 312	– 1,0	53,7	46,3	45,7	45,2	– 1,1	190 977	158 981	152 848	149 633	– 2,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) For 1994/95 and 1995/96, area in production.

(2) Area in production.

4.6.3.1 Trade (1) in wine and share in world trade

(1 000 hl)

	Imports				% TAV	Exports				% TAV	% of world trade (1995)
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EU-15	:	:	32 665	32 984	1,0	:	:	41 118	39 571	– 3,8	74,6
BLEU/UEBL	2 294	2 222	2 315	2 318	0,1	159	172	332	197	– 40,7	0,4
Danmark	1 155	1 185	1 374	1 485	8,1	11	40	44	45	2,3	0,1
BR Deutschland	8 902	9 951	9 821	10 783	9,8	2 555	2 886	2 431	2 469	1,6	4,7
Elláda	50	35	36	40	11,1	540	659	594	485	– 18,4	0,9
España	60	516	2 433	1 111	– 54,3	10 293	88 184	6 482	6 964	7,4	13,1
France	5 794	6 660	6 109	5 080	– 16,8	10 626	11 142	11 451	12 958	13,2	24,4
Ireland	146	185	162	267	64,8	1	1	7	6	– 14,3	0,0
Italia	402	251	289	292	1,0	12 871	17 232	17 778	13 939	– 21,6	26,3
Nederland	1 916	2 316	2 051	2 175	6,0	93	135	99	126	27,3	0,2
Österreich	:	:	5	321	6 320,0	:	:	140	215	53,6	0,4
Portugal	182	949	787	516	– 34,4	2 147	1 859	1 636	1 947	19,0	3,7
Suomi/Finland	:	:	280	264	– 5,7	:	:	2	2	0,0	0,0
Sverige	:	:	877	1 135	29,4	:	:	3	3	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	6 960	7 644	6 126	7 197	17,5	49	50	119	215	80,7	0,4
EU-12	26 606	31 914	31 503	31 264	– 0,8	38 941	42 360	40 973	39 351	– 4,0	74,2

Sources: Eurostat and OIV.

(1) Intra and extra.

4.6.4.1 **Supply balance — wine** **EU-15**

	1 000 hl				% TAV
	1992/93 (2)	1993/94 (2)	1994/95 (2)	1995/96	1995/96 / 1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Total wine					
Usable production	197 676	163 913	155 423	154 696	×
Change in stocks	3 681	- 14 751	- 3 249	2 407	×
Imports	3 298	3 497	3 862	6 676	×
Exports	9 592	12 688	12 498	9 663	×
Intra-EC trade	25 503	29 107	31 346	29 996	×
Internal uses:	181 003	164 541	147 461	146 373	×
— losses — production	944	906	100	797	×
— marketing	566	266	210	248	×
— processing	50 476	34 736	21 816	15 547	×
— human consumption	129 016	128 633	124 588	129 781	×
Human consumption (l/head)	37,7	37,1	35,9	35,2	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	133,0	113,0	112,0	108,0	×
2. Quality wines produced in specified regions (Total)					
Usable production	59 099	54 507	55 119	57 818	×
Internal uses	49 271	52 625	52 950	53 728	×
3. Table wines (Total)					
Usable production	117 385	93 922	86 809	85 180	×
Internal uses of which:	108 527	96 543	78 778	75 701	×
— human consumption	71 443	71 466	67 581	67 898	×
— Community distillation (1)	32 878	21 242	7 226	3 675	×

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excluding distillation for the production of wine spirits bearing a designation of origin and national distillation operations.
(2) EU-12.

4.6.5.1 Producer prices (1) for table wines

	ECU				% TAV
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Type R I : Red, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl					
Elláda	2,130	:	:	:	×
Heraklion	2,130	:	:	:	×
Patras	:	:	:	:	×
España	1,824	2,850	4,482	3,816	− 14,9
Requena	1,831	2,850	4,482	3,935	− 12,2
Reus	1,674	:	:	3,342	×
Villafranca del Bierzo	1,686	:	:	:	×
France	3,044	3,464	4,181	4,003	− 4,3
Bastia	3,158	3,389	4,157	4,179	0,5
Béziers	3,014	3,424	4,142	3,971	− 4,1
Montpellier	3,090	3,527	4,212	4,022	− 4,5
Narbonne	3,096	3,490	4,202	4,084	− 2,8
Nîmes	3,043	3,460	4,197	3,992	− 4,9
Perpignan	3,023	3,413	4,074	3,906	− 4,1
Italia	2,299	2,812	5,270	4,096	− 22,3
Asti	2,716	:	:	:	×
Firenze	1,656	2,101	:	:	×
Lecce	:	:	:	:	×
Pescara	2,031	2,526	:	4,023	×
Reggio Emilia	2,366	3,518	5,930	4,851	− 18,2
Treviso	2,104	2,617	4,736	3,752	− 20,8
Verona (local wines)	2,496	2,944	5,499	4,446	− 19,1
EU	2,499	3,432	4,237	4,014	− 5,3
Type R II : Red, 12.5 to 15°, % vol./hl					
Elláda	:	:	:	:	×
Heraklion	:	:	:	:	×
Patras	:	:	:	:	×
España	1,873	3,205	4,457	3,934	− 11,7
Calatayud	:	:	:	:	×
Falset	1,966	3,307	4,296	4,067	− 5,3
Jumilla	1,927	2,973	3,822	3,775	− 1,2
Navalcarnero	2,284	2,570	3,983	3,337	− 16,2
Requena	:	:	:	3,935	×
Toro	:	:	:	:	×
Villena	2,385	3,416	5,110	3,724	− 27,1
France	2,848	3,152	4,006	3,730	− 6,9
Bastia	2,848	3,152	4,006	3,730	− 6,9
Brignoles	:	:	:	:	×

Italia	1,889	2,422	3,902	3,204	– 17,9
Bari	1,861	2,438	3,748	3,131	– 16,5
Barletta	1,978	2,301	3,766	3,138	– 16,7
Cagliari	2,703	3,344	5,200	4,302	– 17,3
Lecce	:	:	:	:	×
Taranto	:	:	:	:	×
EU	2,113	2,596	4,092	3,484	– 14,9
Type R III : Red, Portuguese type, hl					
BR Deutschland	51,328	81,030	118,254	125,877	6,4
Rheinpfalz-Rheinhessen	51,328	81,030	118,254	125,877	6,4
(Hügelland)					
EU	51,328	81,030	118,254	125,877	6,4
Type A I : White, 10 to 13°, % vol./hl					
Elláda	:	:	:	3,780	×
Athens	:	:	:	:	×
Heraklion	:	:	:	3,780	×
Patras	:	:	:	:	×
España	2,159	2,801	3,343	2,264	– 32,3
Alcazàr de San Juan	2,159	2,759	2,729	2,164	– 20,7
Almedralejo	1,631	2,719	2,918	2,264	– 22,4
Medina del Campo	:	:	5,303	3,935	– 25,8
Ribadavia	:	:	:	:	×
Villafranca del Penedès	2,496	3,407	2,542	:	×
Villar del Arzobispo	:	:	:	:	×
Villarrobledo	2,068	2,937	3,176	2,392	– 24,7
France	:	:	:	:	×
Bordeaux	:	:	:	:	×
Nantes	:	:	:	:	×
Italia	1,865	2,714	3,602	2,843	– 21,1
Bari	1,902	2,562	3,302	2,450	– 25,8
Cagliari	2,198	2,914	3,535	2,662	– 24,7
Chieti	1,741	2,718	3,363	2,398	– 28,7
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	1,973	2,845	3,770	2,904	– 23,0
Trapani (Alcamo)	1,642	2,348	2,991	2,141	– 28,4
Treviso	2,129	2,821	5,055	3,484	– 31,1
EU	1,790	2,725	3,522	2,671	– 24,2
Type A II : White, Sylvaner type, hl					
BR Deutschland	40,309	52,495	69,559	70,244	1,0
Rheinland-Pfalz (Oberhaardt)	39,944	48,472	67,565	69,703	3,2
Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	40,548	55,449	71,302	71,369	0,1
EU	40,309	52,495	69,557	70,244	1,0
Type A III : White, Riesling type, hl					
BR Deutschland	40,834	50,973	:	70,620	×
Mosel/Rheingau	40,834	50,973	:	70,620	×
EU	40,834	50,973	:	70,620	×

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Weighted average market prices.

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
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15	:	1 436	1 499	1 539	2,7	:	331	298	331	11,1	:	:	44 624	50 887	14,0
Belgique/België	50	52	56	61	8,9	419	289	352	402	14,2	2 093	1 504	2 117	2 470	16,7
Danmark	46	38	42	43	2,4	378	350	343	389	13,4	1 741	1 331	1 441	1 674	16,2
BR Deutschland	312	293	315	335	6,3	393	330	314	390	24,2	12 260	9 669	9 898	13 100	32,3
Elláda	49	49	52	50	− 3,8	208	224	216	200	− 7,4	1 021	1 097	1 006	1 004	− 0,2
España	212	206	211	209	− 0,9	188	197	198	200	1,0	3 977	4 058	3 914	4 184	6,9
France	164	167	171	175	2,3	354	325	342	357	4,4	5 801	5 434	5 839	6 248	7,0
Ireland	22	21	21	24	14,3	183	278	306	301	− 1,6	402	584	618	733	18,6
Italia	85	88	89	92	3,4	238	229	238	222	− 6,7	2 026	2 013	2 095	2 048	− 2,2
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	0,0	230	200	285	254	− 10,9	23	20	23	20	− 13,0
Nederland	166	170	179	185	3,4	464	417	410	436	6,3	7 699	7 088	7 340	8 081	10,1
Österreich	:	30	27	26	− 3,7	:	198	268	292	9,0	:	594	724	769	6,2
Portugal	87	85	96	89	− 7,3	158	154	150	154	2,7	1 373	1 306	1 439	1 370	− 4,8
Suomi/Finland	:	39	36	35	− 2,8	:	186	221	220	− 0,5	:	726	798	766	− 4,0
Sverige	:	33	33	35	6,1	:	307	328	346	5,5	:	:	1 074	1 201	11,8
United Kingdom	170	164	171	177	3,5	419	398	368	407	10,6	7 117	6 531	6 297	7 219	14,6
EU-12	1 364	1 334	1 403	1 443	2,9	334	305	300	334	11,3	45 533	40 635	42 028	48 151	14,6

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
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15**	164	150	:	170	×	210	209	:	:	×	3 450	3 132	:	:	×
Belgique/België	6	7	10	11	10,0	310	254	273	182	– 33,3	186	178	208	200	– 3,8
BR Deutschland	22	21	22	21	– 4,5	300	247	256	306	19,5	660	518	564	645	14,4
Elláda	13	14 **	16	15	– 6,3	250	229	227	:	×	325	320 **	363	:	×
España	48	37	38	41	7,9	138	179	158	179	13,3	663	664	600	726	21,0
France	23	22	23	23	0,0	212	194	222	227	2,3	487	426	511	529	3,5
Italia	24	22	28	29	3,6	187	185	200	168	– 16,0	449	408	560	479	– 14,5
Österreich**	12	11	:	16	×	218	198	:	265	×	255	218	:	430	×
United Kingdom	16	16	16	14	– 12,5	266	250	271	235	– 13,3	425	400 **	433	324	– 25,2
EU-12	152	139	153	154	0,7	210	210	:	:	×	3 195	2 914	:	:	×

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	45 056	44 371	:	×
Change in stocks	440	- 12	- 169	:	×
Imports	738	501	465	:	×
Exports	1 187	994	1 011	:	×
Intra-EU trade	6 420	7 768	7 738	:	×
Internal use	46 448	44 361	43 994	:	×
of which:					
— animal feed	4 753	4 167	4 095	:	×
— seed	2 962	2 875	2 856	:	×
— industrial use	584	581	581	:	×
— alcohol	584	581	581	:	×
— processing	7 840	7 603	8 066	:	×
— losses (market)	1 712	1 586	1 512	:	×
— human consumption	28 598	27 819	26 884	:	×
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	84,1	80,2	77,5	:	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	103,47	101,0	100,9	:	×

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) EU-12.

4.8.1.1 **Area, yield and production of leaf tobacco, by groups of varieties**

		Area				
		ha				% TAV
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	EU-15	51 847	50 092	46 157	46 485	0,7
I. Flue cured	BR Deutschland	1 041	1 394	1 251	1 291	3,2
	Elláda	12 362	11 097	10 435	11 482	10,0
	España	12 410	11 213	10 889	10 084	− 7,4
	France	3 963	3 816	3 582	3 342	− 6,7
	Italia	19 984	20 325	18 345	18 351	0,0
	Österreich	—	—	1	0	− 100,0
	Portugal	2 087	2 247	1 654	1 935	17,0
	EU-12	51 847	50 092	46 156	46 485	0,7
	EU-15	26 462	24 584	23 522	21 617	− 8,1
II. Light air cured	Belgique/België	:	27	25	24	− 4,0
	BR Deutschland	1 547	1 427	1 161	989	− 14,8
	Elláda	3 664	3 710	3 701	3 789	2,4
	España	1 930	835	1 036	1 016	− 1,9
	France	2 619	2 504	2 319	2 248	− 3,1
	Italia	16 175	15 549	14 863	13 109	− 11,8
	Österreich	195	190	146	87	− 40,4
	Portugal	332	342	271	355	31,0
	EU-12	26 267	24 394	23 376	21 530	− 7,9
	EU-15	21 257	21 170	20 896	17 991	− 13,9
III. Dark air cured	Belgique/België	400	386	339	356	5,0
	BR Deutschland	1 205	1 245	1 164	1 134	− 2,6
	España	3 252	3 899	4 371	4 130	− 5,5
	France	4 515	4 252	4 007	3 752	− 6,4
	Italia	11 885	11 388	11 015	8 608	− 21,9
	Österreich	—	—	—	11	×
	EU-12	21 257	21 170	20 896	17 980	− 14,0
	EU-15	3 435	3 117	2 875	2 870	− 0,2
IV. Fire cured	España	11	12	12	15	25,0
	Italia	3 424	3 105	2 863	2 855	− 0,3
	EU-12	3 435	3 117	2 875	2 870	− 0,2

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha				% TAV	t				% TAV
1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23,9	23,7	26,4	26,5	0,1	124 129	118 521	122 024	123 013	0,8
17,1	14,6	16,5	19,6	18,6	1 777	2 041	2 066	2 528	22,4
30,7	26,7	29,3	26,8	– 8,6	37 921	29 644	30 624	30 791	0,5
22,2	25,8	26,6	27,3	2,5	27 569	28 944	28 969	27 509	– 5,0
20,1	21,7	23,5	26,9	14,4	7 951	8 273	8 412	8 976	6,7
23,6	22,5	26,2	26,1	– 0,4	47 193	45 691	48 000	47 841	– 0,3
—	—	20,0	0,0	100,0	—	—	2	0	– 100,0
8,2	17,5	23,9	27,7	16,1	1 718	3 928	3 951	5 368	35,9
23,9	23,7	26,4	26,5	0,1	124 129	118 521	122 022	123 013	0,8
27,0	28,5	30,1	33,5	11,3	71 479	70 000	70 804	72 419	2,3
:	30,7	30,4	33,8	11,0	:	83	76	81	6,6
20,4	21,3	18,7	27,5	46,6	3 158	3 040	2 176	2 718	24,9
31,5	31,5	31,7	32,6	2,8	11 530	11 700	11 732	12 346	5,2
24,3	27,8	23,7	23,8	0,6	4 689	2 320	2 454	2 422	– 1,3
23,4	26,5	29,0	30,0	3,5	6 125	6 642	6 719	6 744	0,4
27,7	28,9	31,3	35,7	14,1	44 775	44 968	46 486	46 797	0,7
20,2	19,1	17,9	21,5	19,8	393	363	262	187	– 28,6
24,4	25,8	33,2	31,7	– 4,6	809	884	899	1 124	25,0
27,1	28,5	30,2	33,5	11,2	71 086	69 637	70 542	72 232	2,4
21,4	20,7	21,1	25,3	20,0	45 524	43 886	44 003	45 446	3,3
37,6	31,2	30,4	34,2	12,4	1 503	1 206	1 032	1 218	18,0
26,6	23,0	23,7	29,1	22,5	3 206	2 862	2 762	3 295	19,3
26,0	27,7	24,3	25,6	5,3	8 466	10 800	10 640	10 586	– 0,5
26,5	28,4	30,4	32,0	5,3	11 980	12 074	12 170	11 998	– 1,4
17,1	14,9	15,8	21,3	34,8	20 369	16 944	17 399	18 328	5,3
×	×	×	19,1	×	—	—	—	21	×
21,4	20,7	21,1	25,3	20,0	45 524	43 886	44 003	45 425	3,2
19,5	19,7	23,4	22,2	– 5,0	6 690	6 148	6 733	6 384	– 5,2
19,1	21,7	23,3	20,0	– 14,3	21	26	28	30	7,1
19,5	19,7	23,4	22,3	– 5,0	6 669	6 122	6 705	6 354	– 5,2
19,5	19,7	23,4	22,2	– 5,0	6 690	6 148	6 733	6 384	– 5,2

4.8.1.1 *(cont.)*

		Area				
		ha				% TAV
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
V. Sun cured	EU-15	17 239	15 133	13 860	12 587	– 9,2
	Elláda	9 304	7 438	7 241	7 106	– 1,9
	Italia	7 935	7 695	6 619	5 481	– 17,2
	EU-12	17 239	15 133	13 860	12 587	– 9,2
VI, VII, VIII. Special sun cured	EU-15	47 169	45 039	42 268	41 337	– 2,2
	Elláda	47 169	45 039	42 268	41 337	– 2,2
	EU-12	47 169	45 039	42 268	41 337	– 2,2
Raw tobacco	EU-15	167 409	159 135	149 578	142 887	– 4,5
	Belgique/België	400	413	364	380	4,4
	BR Deutschland	3 793	4 066	3 576	3 414	– 4,5
	Elláda	72 499	67 284	63 645	63 714	0,1
	España	17 603	15 959	16 308	15 245	– 6,5
	France	11 097	10 572	9 908	9 342	– 5,7
	Italia	59 403	58 062	53 705	48 404	– 9,9
	Österreich	195	190	146	98	– 32,9
	Portugal	2 419	2 589	1 925	2 290	19,0
	EU-12	167 214	158 945	149 431	142 789	– 4,4

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

NB: Classification of tobacco varieties as set out in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2075/92, 30.6.1992.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha				% TAV	t				% TAV
1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18,6	18,1	19,7	21,1	7,2	32 042	27 335	27 265	26 543	– 2,6
20,1	20,3	21,3	21,5	1,0	18 740	15 104	15 411	15 272	– 0,9
16,8	15,9	17,9	20,6	14,8	13 302	12 231	11 854	11 271	– 4,9
18,6	18,1	19,7	21,1	7,2	32 042	27 335	27 265	26 543	– 2,6
13,3	14,0	14,8	15,3	3,9	62 563	62 896	62 358	63 342	1,6
13,3	14,0	14,8	15,3	3,9	62 563	62 896	62 358	63 342	1,6
13,3	14,0	14,8	15,3	3,9	62 563	62 896	62 358	63 342	1,6
20,5	20,7	22,3	3,6	5,9	342 427	328 786	333 187	337 147	1,2
37,6	31,2	30,4	34,2	12,3	1 503	1 289	1 108	1 299	17,2
21,5	19,5	19,6	25,0	27,7	8 141	7 943	7 004	8 541	21,9
18,0	17,7	18,9	19,1	1,2	130 754	119 344	120 125	121 751	1,4
23,1	26,4	25,8	26,6	3,0	40 745	42 090	42 091	40 547	– 3,7
23,5	25,5	27,6	29,7	7,7	26 056	26 989	27 301	27 718	1,5
22,3	21,7	24,3	27,0	11,1	132 308	125 956	130 444	130 591	0,1
20,2	19,1	17,9	21,2	18,3	393	363	262	208	– 20,6
10,4	18,6	25,2	28,3	12,5	2 527	4 812	4 850	6 492	33,9
20,5	20,7	22,3	23,6	5,9	342 034	328 423	332 923	336 939	1,2

4.8.2.1 World production of raw tobacco and production in principal exporting countries

	%				1 000 t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	8 299,9	6 391,9	6 508,2	7 174,6	10,2
of which:									
— EU-12	4,1	5,1	5,1	4,7	342,0	328,4	332,9	337,1	1,3
— EU-15	4,1	5,1	5,1	4,7	342,4	328,8	333,2	336,9	1,1
— Turkey	4,1	2,9	3,3	3,2	338,1	187,7	218,0	228,7	4,9
— USSR/CIS	2,5	2,9	1,9	2,2	210,9	185,3	125,0	159,5	27,6
— Bulgaria	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,4	49,7	34,8	26,5	29,4	10,9
— Zimbabwe	2,8	2,8	3,2	2,9	235,3	177,8	209,0	206,8	- 1,1
— Malawi	1,6	1,5	2,0	2,3	133,6	98,1	130,7	164,6	25,9
— India	7,0	8,3	8,1	7,0	580,6	528,0	524,5	501,3	- 4,4
— Rep. of South Korea	1,3	1,5	1,3	1,0	106,5	98,6	83,9	75,0	- 10,6
— USA	8,8	11,2	8,8	9,6	731,9	718,0	575,4	691,8	20,2
— Canada	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,1	86,1	71,5	79,3	79,3	0,0
— Mexico	0,9	1,1	0,7	0,7	71,4	68,2	45,4	48,1	5,9
— Indonesia	1,8	2,5	2,6	2,5	152,8	160,0	171,4	177,7	3,7
— Philippines	1,2	0,9	1,0	0,8	102,5	56,0	63,7	57,2	- 10,2
— Brazil	7,3	6,9	6,1	6,0	608,0	442,0	398,0	427,0	7,3
— Argentina	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,4	112,3	82,0	78,3	97,5	24,5
— Peop. Rep. China	41,6	35,0	39,3	41,7	3 451,0	2 238,0	2 559,7	2 994,5	17,0

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
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imports	World	1 765,7	1 787,0	1 796,6	1 979,3	10,2
	EU-12	416,9	490,1	481,9	531,3	10,3
	%	23,6	27,4	26,8	26,8	×
	EU-15	442,8	520,2	493,4	543,0	10,1
	%	25,1	29,1	27,5	27,4	×
Exports	World	1 780,5	1 724,4	1 796,6	1 969,9	9,6
	EU-12	209,7	208,4	283,6	223,7	- 21,1
	%	11,8	12,1	15,8	11,4	×
	EU-15	210,7	209,4	283,9	219,3	- 22,8
	%	11,8	12,1	15,8	11,1	×

Sources: Eurostat and *'Tobacco-World Markets & Trade'* (USDA publication).

([1]) Excl. intra-EU trade.

4.8.3.2 **EU tobacco exports to third countries** **EU-15**

Destination	t 1993 ([1])	1994 ([1])	1995	1996	% of 1996 total	% TAV 1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
USA	33 530	27 577	23 214	26 612	12,1	14,6
Russia	32 832	9 581	19 290	26 328	12,0	36,5
Switzerland	9 281	11 914	12 745	13 449	6,1	5,5
Romania	14 370	7 066	3 690	12 085	5,5	227,5
Poland	7 439	10 087	13 751	11 891	5,4	- 13,5
Ukraine	2 323	5 512	4 684	10 914	5,0	133,0
Bulgaria	5 520	1 594	5 606	10 011	4,6	78,6
Egypt	15 632	40 539	14 039	8 572	3,9	- 38,9
Algeria	15 553	14 685	17 791	7 146	3,3	- 59,8
Japan	9 082	8 748	10 062	6 984	3,2	- 30,6
Hungary	4 786	3 165	80 773	4 931	2,2	- 93,9
Czech Republic	3 933	4 596	6 163	4 389	2,0	- 28,8
Cuba	5 458	4 480	5 257	4 116	1,9	- 21,7
Mexico	3 866	4 058	1 220	3 254	1,5	166,7
Territory of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3 246	3 522	4 888	1 868	0,9	- 61,8
Others	42 887	51 287	60 684	66 706	30,4	9,9
World	209 738	208 411	283 857	219 256	100,0	- 22,8

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) EU-12.

4.8.3.3 **Imports and exports of raw tobacco** **EU-15**

(1 000 t)

	1994 (1)		1995		1996	
	Intra	Extra	Intra	Extra	Intra	Extra
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. *Imports*						
Flue cured Virginia	23,9	215,0	35,1	214,7	49,5	240,6
Light air cured Burley	9,4	65,3	15,8	67,1	28,0	66,8
Light air cured Maryland	0,0	1,4	0,3	1,2	0,1	1,2
Fire cured Kentucky	1,7	9,3	3,4	7,1	2,0	8,5
Other fire cured tobacco	0,4	9,7	1,2	11,2	0,6	8,6
Light air cured (other)	5,0	11,9	3,3	12,7	5,9	15,2
Sun cured	16,5	29,7	25,7	37,0	28,7	37,9
Dark air cured	1,2	36,1	3,8	32,3	3,7	33,4
Flue cured (other)	9,4	28,9	7,9	24,9	10,3	36,0
Other tobacco	6,9	12,9	10,4	9,2	12,1	8,8
Tobacco refuse	26,4	69,9	32,9	76,0	40,2	86,0
Total	100,8	490,1	140,0	493,4	181,2	543,0
B. *Exports*						
Flue cured Virginia	13,8	46,5	33,3	126,8	48,8	38,1
Light air cured Burley	17,5	29,7	21,8	17,7	30,0	21,4
Light air cured Maryland	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,3
Fire cured Kentucky	2,5	3,9	2,6	2,5	3,0	2,8
Other fire cured tobacco	0,9	0,9	0,5	1,0	0,5	0,6
Light air cured (other)	0,0	1,4	0,4	2,0	2,0	2,2
Sun cured	0,7	63,9	28,5	66,3	26,4	82,1
Dark air cured	4,3	18,3	3,7	23,2	3,3	21,0
Flue cured (other)	9,2	17,9	15,3	18,3	19,8	19,6
Other tobacco	5,4	11,5	7,3	17,2	8,5	14,1
Tobacco refuse	34,8	14,0	48,5	8,4	52,6	17,1
Total	89,1	208,4	162,1	283,9	195,0	219,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EU-12.

4.9.1.1 **Seed production and related aid** (1996)

Product	100 kg							
	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. *Graminae*								
Festuca pratensis Huds.	50 776	126	14 800	21 678	0	0	500	0
Poa pratensis L.	96 843	957	54 300	2 830	0	0	175	0
Poa trivialis L.	2 640	0	2 640	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	339 848	7 200		49 190	0		45 000	2 745
Lolium per. L. (new var. & others)	525 639	4 200	368 000	39 980	0	378	15 000	5 190
Lolium per. L. (low persistence)	0	0		0	0		0	0
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	330 646	15 848	25 700	134 658	0	17 298	50 000	0
Phleum pratense L.	54 385	0	4 570	10 205	0	0	25	0
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festuca rubra L.	169 486	544	126 400	10 506	0	0	9 500	0
Dactylis glomerata L.	41 171	200	23 900	609	0	120	14 000	0
Agrostis canina L.	60	0		0	0	0	60	0
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	0	0		0	0	0		0
Agrostis stolonifera L.	80	0	80	0	0	0		0
Agrostis capillaris L.	248	0		6	0	0		0
Festuca ovina L.	8 443	342	4 700	2 052	0		700	0
Lolium X hybridum Hausskn.	16 269	156	0	1 251	0	0	8 500	0
Arrhenatherum elatius L-P	1 014	0	0	830	0	0	0	0
Festuca arundinacae Schreb.	24 575	0	2 150	0	0	322	17 000	0
Poa nemoralis L.	488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festololium	447	0	0	447	0	0	0	0
2. *Leguminosae*								
Pisum sativum L. partim	1 415 652	1 750	294 000	177 000	238	0	770 000	0
Vicia faba L. partim	174 487	300	650	24 000	0	0	11 000	0
Vicia sativa L.	283 601	210	0	1 638	34 000	163 172	50 000	0
Vicia villosa roth.	1 965	0	0	1 146	0	800	15	0
Trifolium pratense L.	22 903	0	2 000	1 092	0	0	15 000	0
Trifolium repens L.	12 226	0	11 000	424	0	0	40	0
Trifolium repens L. gigante	188	0	0	166	0	0	0	0
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	15 736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium hybridum L.	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium incarnatum L.	14 118	0	0	116	0	0	4 500	0
Trifolium resupinatum L.	4 289	0	0	0	0	0	370	0
Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	29 280	0	0	0	0	2 285	0	0
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	64 545	0	0	4	3 500	989	45 000	0
Medicago lupulina L.	400	0	400	0	0	0	0	0
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	200	0	0	0	0	0	200	0
Hedysarium coronarium L.	1 770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. *Ceres*								
Triticum spelta L.	33 520	18 375	0	3 855	0	0	0	0
Orysa sativa L.	56 645	0	0	0	20 000		28 000	0
— type japonica	160 843					40 843		0
— type indica	716 588					156 588		0
4. *Oleagineae*								
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	187 599	78 780	0	25	0	7 811	40 000	0
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	147 178	0	0	25 767	0	738	14 000	0
Cannabis sativa L.	2 004	0	0	0	0	304	1 700	0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

100 kg										
Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EU-12	ECU/ 100 kg	1 000 ECU EU-15
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
28	0	1 002	40	0	7 720	4 800	82	38 216	36,1	1 833
0	0	36 001	0	0	2 580	0	0	94 263	31,9	3 089
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 640	32,2	85
0	401	157 737	0	0	1 410	0	76 165	338 438	28,9	9 822
1 887	415	42 148	0	0	2 120	330	45 991	523 189	21,5	11 301
0	0	0	0	0			0	0	15,9	0
32 718	3 249	38 298	0	0	0	40	12 837	330 606	17,5	5 786
0	42	274	0	0	15 190	23 000	1 079	16 195	69,2	3 763
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,2	0
28	0	16 644	0	0	3 940	6	1 918	165 540	30,5	5 169
457	0	81	10	0	670	30	1 094	40 461	43,7	1 799
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	62,9	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62,9	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	62,9	5
0	0	240	0	0	0	0	2	248	62,9	16
0	0	601	0	0	0	0	48	8 443	36,1	305
0	0	904	420	0	490	0	4 548	15 359	17,5	285
0	0	0	75	0	0	0	109	939	55,6	56
406	0	4 697	0	0	0	0	0	24 575	48,8	1 199
0	0	488	0	0	0	0	0	488	32,2	16
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	26,8	12
0	2 214	3 010	2 140	0	0	0	165 300	1 413 512	0,0	0
0	187	0	1 900	0	0	0	136 450	172 587	0,0	0
29 064	0	0	1 400	0	160	0	3 957	282 041	25,4	7 203
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 965	19,9	39
332	0	13	900	0	3 080	404	82	18 519	44,3	1 015
5	0	0	0	0	540	0	217	11 686	62,2	760
22	0	0	0	0		0		188	58,6	11
15 736	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15 736	37,9	596
0	0	0	0	0	180	25	0	0	38,0	8
9 502	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14 118	37,9	535
3 919	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 289	37,9	163
26 995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29 280	18,3	536
15 022	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	64 515	30,3	1 956
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	26,4	11
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	16,6	3
1 770	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 770	30,2	53
850	0	0	10 440	0	0	0	0	23 080	11,9	399
	0	0	0	8 645	0	0	0	56 645	13,3	753
120 000								160 843	12,3	1 978
560 000								716 588	14,3	10 247
0	0	46 192	0	0	4 640	51	10 100	182 908	23,5	4 409
0	0	0	660	0	0	813	105 200	145 705	18,6	2 738
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 004	17,0	34

4.9.1.2 **Area under seed** (1996/97)

Product	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. *Graminae*							
Festuca pratensis Huds.	8 047	14	2 044	3 613	0	0	97
Poa pratensis L.	11 404	87	6 885	566	0	0	35
Poa palustris & triviali	352	0	347	0	0	0	5
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	24 976	600	0	4 919	0	48	4 295
Lolium per. L. (new var. and others)	41 843	350	29 017	3 998	0	0	1 171
Lolium per. L. (low persistence)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	25 100	1 132	2 037	10 483	0	1 454	4 374
Phleum pratense L.	11 006	0	761	2 041	0	0	4
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festuca rubra L.	18 924	68	13 129	1 751	0	0	1 227
Dactylis glomerata L.	5 004	20	2 538	203	0	25	1 853
Agrostis canina L.	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis stolonifera L.	16	0	16	0	0	0	0
Agrostis capillaris L.	84	0	0	6	0	0	0
Festuca ovina L.	1 432	38	541	684	0	0	105
Lolium × Boucheanum Kunth	2 098	13	444	139	0	0	925
Arrhenatherum elatius L-P	174	0	0	166	0	0	0
Festuca arundinacae Schreb.	2 778	0	216	0	0	35	2 107
Poa nemoralis L.	51	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festololium	149	0	0	149	0	0	0
2. *Leguminosae*							
Pisum sativum L. partim	39 236	35	7 000	5 256	13	0	17 071
Vicia faba L. partim	7 552	6	21	807	0	0	460
Vicia sativa L.	31 944	7	0	182	3 007	23 218	3 824
Vicia villosa roth.	343	0	0	191	0	149	3
Trifolium pratense L.	7 659	0	436	1 092	0	0	4 288
Trifolium repens L.	3 149	0	2 479	424	0	0	18
Trifolium repens L. giganteum	179	0	0	166	0	0	0
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	2 736	0	0	0	0	0	10
Trifolium hybridum L.	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium incarnatum L.	2 142	0	0	58	0	0	580
Trifolium resupinatum L.	605	0	0	0	0	0	50
Medicago sativa L. (ecotype)	5 545	0	0	0	0	491	0
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	13 620	0	0	4	275	344	10 254
Medicago lupulina L.	62	0	62	0	0	0	0
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	37	0	0	0	0	0	37
Hedysarium coronarium L.	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. *Ceres*							
Triticum spelta L.	1 345	525	0	771	0	0	0
Oryza sativa L.	869	0	0	0	256	0	475
— type japonica	3 134	0	0	0	0	534	0
— type indica	14 624	0	0	0	0	2 224	0
4. *Oleagineae*							
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	22 521	6 565	0	5	0	1 166	9 293
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	13 672	0	1 287	2 863	0	106	1 167
Cannabis sativa L.	440	0	0	0	0	59	189

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	2	0	109	15	0	1 199	945	9	5 888
0	0	0	3 429	0	0	402	0	0	11 002
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	352
156	0	37	10 474	0	0		33	4 414	24 943
270	218	35	2 619	0	0	287	0	3 878	41 556
0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
0	1 641	405	2 438	0	0	0	8	1 128	25 092
0	0	8	39	0	0	3 197	4 776	180	3 033
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	2	0	1 620	0	0	796	1	330	18 127
0	43	0	13	16	0	151	15	127	4 822
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
0	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	84
0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	13	1 432
0	0	0	63	61	0	46	0	407	1 991
0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	166
0	47	0	348	0	0	0	0	25	2 778
0	0	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	51
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149
0	0	51	55	778	0	3 286	0	5 691	35 172
0	0	5	0	433	0	46	0	5 774	7 073
0	1 450	0	0	0	0	10	0	246	31 934
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	343
0	77	0	6	296	0	1 166	269	29	5 928
0	2	0	0	0	0	141	0	85	3 008
0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179
0	2 722	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2 736
0	0	0	0	0	0	36	7	0	0
0	1 504	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 142
0	539	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	605
0	5 054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 545
0	2 707	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	13 584
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
0	25	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	1 321
0	0	0	0	0	138	0	0	0	869
0	2 600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 134
0	12 400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14 624
0	0	0	3 208	27	0	211	17	2 029	22 266
0	0	0	0	15	0	0	189	8 045	13 468
0	0	0	0	192	0	0	0	0	248

4.10.1.1 Area, yield and production of hops

	Area					Yield					Production				
	ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15	28 895	27 648	27 499	27 330	- 0,6	18,0	13,4	15,3	17,3	13,1	52 035	37 039	42 004	47 303	12,6
Belgique/België	409	384	374	341	- 8,8	14,3	14,6	16,1	17,1	6,2	585	562	603	584	- 3,2
BR Deutschland	23 015	21 930	21 885	21 813	- 0.3	18,4	13,0	15,6	17,7	13,5	42 428	28 434	34 054	38 704	13.7
España	1 142	1 156	1 102	930	- 15,6	18,3	17,9	15,4	12,7	- 17,5	2 093	2 068	1 692	1 184	- 30,0
France	670	670	670	710	6,0	16,0	16,5	16,5	16,1	- 2,4	1 071	1 105	1 104	1 145	3,7
Ireland	13	13	8	7	- 12,5	14,6	13,1	13,0	11,9	- 8,5	19	17	10	8	- 20,0
Österreich	221	238	244	253	3,7	15,4	13,3	13,8	13,4	- 2,9	340	316	336	339	0,9
Portugal ([1])	96	100	121	128	5,8	4,1	9,7	10,5	12,3	17,1	39	97	127	158	24,4
United Kingdom	3 329	3 157	3 095	3 148	1,7	16,4	14,1	13,2	16,5	25,0	5 460	4 440	4 078	5 181	27,0
EU-12	28 674	27 410	27 255	27 077	- 0,7	18,0	13,4	15,3	17,3	13,1	51 695	36 723	41 668	46 964	12,7

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) Since 1993 new varieties.

4.10.4.1 **Market balance — hops**

			EU-15					World				
		Unit	1993	1994	1995	1996	% TAV 1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	% TAV 1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hops												
A	Area	1 000 ha	28,90	27,65	27,50	27,33	− 0,6	90,19	86,39	85,00	82,41	− 3,0
B	Yield	t/ha	1,80	1,40	1,43	1,73	21,0	1,56	1,40	1,49	1,55	4,0
C = A × B	Production: hops	1 000 t	52,01	38,71	39,32	47,30	20,3	140,69	120,95	127,67	127,47	− 0,2
D	of which — alpha acid	%	6,47	4,58	5,76	7,68	33,3	7,00	6,20	6,70	7,37	10,0
E = C × D/100	— alpha acid	t	3 365,11	1 772,79	2 264,96	3 632,64	60,4	9 848,20	7 498,91	8 553,89	9 394,54	9,8
Beer												
F	Beer production (1)	Mio hl	307,34	316,78	318,60	317,90	− 0,2	1 163,21	1 189,55	1 250,00	1 250,00	0,0
G	of which — alpha acid	grams/hl	:	:	:	:	×	7,10	6,90	6,50	6,40	− 1,5
H = F × G × 1 000	— alpha acid	t	:	:	:	:	×	8 258,78	8 207,86	8 125,00	8 000,00	− 1,5

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture + Horst Report.

(1) Following year.

4.10.5.1 **Market price for hops**

		Zentner = 50 kg				% TAV
		1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1		2	3	4	5	6
EU-15 (no contract)	ECU	:	123	140	98	− 30,0
EU-15 (under contract)	ECU	:	161	197	194	− 1,5
	Total ECU	:	153	186	164	− 11,8
Belgique/België	BEF	4 685	5 157	5 471	4 016	− 26,6
BR Deutschland	DEM	263	288	350	313	− 10,6
España	ESP	23 356	19 466	23 621	26 453	12,0
France	FRF	1 549	1 330	1 346	1 304	− 3,1
Ireland	IEP	225	172	238	276	16,0
Österreich	ATS	:	3 867	3 672	3 570	− 2,8
Portugal	PTE	15 000	12 430	26 245	18 070	− 31,1
United Kingdom	GBP	128	146	192	160	− 16,7
EU-12 (no contract)	ECU	66	123	140	98	− 30,0
EU-12 (under contract)	ECU	158	159	196	194	− 1,0
	Total ECU	161	117	152	163	7,2

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.1.1 Area, production and yield of cotton (unginned and ginned)

	Elláda					España					EU-15				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	% TAV 1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	% TAV 1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	% TAV 1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Area (1 000 ha)	351,6	382,6	440,6	423,0	- 4,0	31,8	40,0	32,0	78,9	146,6	383,4	422,6	472,6	501,9	6,2
Production (t) :															
unginned cotton	979 192	1 181 449	1 353 244	962 480	- 28,9	94 964	136 562	101 556	301 241	196,6	1 074 156	1 318 011	1 454 800	1 263 721	- 13,1
ginned cotton	314 598	386 635	438 451	297 366	- 32,2	30 836	44 806	33 812	96 071	184,1	345 434	431 441	472 263	393 437	- 16,7
cotton seed	525 826	635 432	711 806	508 597	- 28,5	49 612	70 656	53 532	160 209	199,8	575 438	706 088	765 338	668 806	- 12,6
Yield (kg/ha) :															
unginned cotton	2 785	3 088	3 071	2 275	- 25,9	2 989	3 415	3 151	3 817	21,1	2 802	3 119	3 078	3 235	5,1
ginned cotton	895	1 010	995	703	- 29,3	971	1 120	1 057	1 217	15,1	901	1 021	999	784	- 21,5
cotton seed	1 496	1 661	1 615	1 202	- 25,6	1 562	1 767	1 673	2 030	21,3	1 501	1 671	1 619	1 332	- 17,7

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
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Flax straw															
EU-15	:	:	103,2	132,0	27,9	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	8,5	11,2	10,9	10,0	- 8,3	60,0	57,5	62,5	65,0	4,0	51,0	64,4	68,1	65,0	- 4,6
Danmark	0,2	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,0	60,0	55,0	24,8	58,2	134,7	1,2	2,7	0,3	0,6	100,0
BR Deutschland	1,0	1,7	3,3	4,6	39,4	60,0	55,0	:	41,0	×	6,0	9,3	:	18,9	×
España	:	3,6	11,5	46,6	305,2	:	6,0	6,0	19,0	216,7	:	2,2	6,9	88,5	1 182,6
France	36,7	50,0	54,7	44,6	- 18,5	76,0	70,0	60,1	66,0	9,8	278,9	350,0	328,7	294,4	- 10,4
Nederland	3,3	4,5	4,4	3,8	- 13,6	63,0	65,0	75,0	80,0	6,7	20,8	29,2	33,0	30,4	- 7,9
Österreich	:	:	1,4	1,1	- 21,4	:	:	62,0	56,0	- 9,7	:	:	8,7	6,2	- 28,7
Suomi/Finland	:	:	0,1	0,4	300,0	:	:	49,0	44,0	- 10,2	:	:	0,5	1,8	260,0
United Kingdom	2,2	17,7	16,9	20,2	19,5	:	16,0	18,0	18,0	0,0	:	28,3	30,4	36,4	19,7
EU-12	52,0	89,2	101,8	130,5	28,2	68,8	54,5	46,8	41,5	- 11,3	357,9	486,1	476,6	542,2	13,8
Flax fibre															
EU-15	:	:	103,2	132,0	27,9	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	8,5	11,2	10,9	10,0	- 8,3	13,5	12,6	14,0	14,5	3,6	11,5	14,1	15,3	14,5	- 5,2
Danmark	0,2	0,5	0,1	0,1	0,0	13,7	12,0	:	:	×	0,3	0,6	:	:	×
BR Deutschland	1,0	1,7	3,3	4,6	39,4	14,0	12,0	15,0	:	×	1,4	2,0	5,0	:	×
España	:	3,6	11,5	46,6	305,2	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
France	36,7	50,0	54,7	44,6	- 18,5	18,8	14,0	16,3	16,0	- 1,8	69,0	70,0	89,2	71,4	- 20,0
Nederland	3,3	4,5	4,4	3,8	- 13,6	11,8	13,0	16,7	21,0	25,7	3,9	5,8	7,3	8,0	9,6
Österreich	:	:	1,4	1,1	- 21,4	:	:	13,0	19,1	46,9	:	:	1,8	2,1	16,7
Suomi/Finland	:	:	0,1	0,4	300,0	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
United Kingdom	2,2	17,7	16,9	20,2	19,5	12,5	3,1	2,6	3,9	50,0	2,7	5,6	4,5	7,9	75,6
EU-12	52,0	89,2	101,8	130,5	28,2	17,1	11,0	12,1	8,0	- 33,9	88,8	98,1	123,1	103,9	- 15,6

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
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silkworm cocoons (kg)	EU-15	:	:	38 437	41 831	8,8
	Elláda	29 000	30 000	22 000	17 661	- 19,7
	France	1 504	1 123	1 390	1 224	- 11,9
	Italia	21 741	5 966	15 047	22 946	52,5
	EU-12	52 245	37 089	38 437	41 831	8,8
Boxes of silkworm eggs	EU-15	:	:	1 736	1 943	11,9
	Elláda	1 255	1 304	1 064	866	- 18,6
	France	92	52	54	55	1,9
	Italia	1 877	251	618	1 020	65,0
	EU-12	3 299	1 607	1 736	1 943	11,9

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.3.1 Imports of flax straw into Belgium

Exporting Member State	t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	:	:	32 776	24 852	- 24,2
France	28 858	28 779	30 948	23 283	- 24,8
Nederland	1 986	3 589	1 828	1 569	- 14,2
EU-12	30 844	32 368	32 776	24 852	- 24,2

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.3.2 **Intra-EU trade and external trade in cotton fibre** (1)

(1 000 t)

		1993	1994	1995	1996	% TAV 1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Intra-EU trade (2)	EU-15	:	:	115	127	10,4
	BLEU/UEBL	9	20	9	7	– 22,2
	BR Deutschland	8	11	18	18	0,0
	Elláda	1	2	3	1	– 66,7
	España	8	7	6	6	0,0
	France	19	21	17	31	82,4
	Ireland	4	4	3	1	– 66,7
	Italia	25	43	43	41	– 4,7
	Nederland	2	3	3	2	– 33,3
	Österreich	:	:	5	14	180,0
	Portugal	4	6	9	4	– 55,6
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	0	0	×
	Sverige	:	:	0	0	×
	United Kingdom	1	1	0	1	×
	EU-12	81	118	110	113	2,7
Imports	EU-15	:	:	895	891	– 0,4
	BLEU/UEBL	29	33	32	41	28,1
	Danmark	4	5	5	3	– 40,0
	BR Deutschland	158	168	129	125	– 3,1
	Elláda	7	5	6	7	16,7
	España	79	102	87	90	3,4
	France	110	126	100	90	– 10,0
	Ireland	15	14	12	13	8,3
	Italia	302	307	307	304	– 1,0
	Nederland	2	3	2	1	– 50,0
	Österreich	:	:	14	15	7,1
	Portugal	154	152	162	165	1,9
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	1	3	200,0
	Sverige	:	:	6	4	– 33,3
	United Kingdom	13	28	31	29	– 6,5
	EU-12	873	943	874	869	– 0,6
Exports	EU-15	:	:	154	209	35,7
	BLEU/UEBL	1	4	1	0	– 100,0
	BR Deutschland	8	9	6	4	– 33,3
	Elláda	106	107	130	185	42,3
	España	16	3	6	14	133,3
	France	6	7	3	3	0,0
	Italia	3	6	6	3	– 50,0
	United Kingdom	0	1	1	0	×
	EU-12	141	137	154	209	35,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Cotton, other than rendered absorbent or bleached.
(2) Based on entries.

4.11.5.1 **Producer prices for flax seed**

	ECU/t ([1])				% TAV
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	126,30	125,76	153,54	171,83	11,9
Nederland	162,69	170,87	191,33	234,83	22,7

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
([1]) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

4.11.5.2 **Flax tow prices**

	ECU/t ([1])				% TAV
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België — water-retted					
Scutched flax:					
— average – low	1 065,6	1 374,0	1 507,5	1 224,5	– 18,8
– normal	1 166,8	1 493,2	1 634,0	1 346,9	– 17,6
– good	1 393,6	1 682,1	1 826,3	1 591,8	– 12,8

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
([1]) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

4.11.5.3 **Ginned cotton, world prices** ([1])

(ECU/100 kg)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 ([2])	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	89,5	82,5	101,0	137,7	146,5	139,7
II	86,4	88,9	126,1	175,5	148,3	147,9
III	87,4	95,6	134,8	183,6	141,7	154,0
IV	89,4	95,1	131,6	177,1	—	—
V	99,9	90,9	138,2	195,6	—	—
VI	92,8	90,2	136,3	194,8	—	—
VII	94,3	87,4	127,2	194,8	—	—
VIII	83,8	92,1	117,7	140,9	—	—
IX	76,6	88,9	113,6	152,2	131,1	165,3
X	76,0	84,8	108,7	159,0	132,4	157,9
XI	75,8	84,5	109,7	148,0	133,4	:
XII	79,9	91,5	119,7	147,7	135,0	:
∅	86,0	89,4	113,2	153,1	138,3	:
% TAV in relation to preceding year	- 28,0	4,0	26,6	35,2	- 9,7	:

([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	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cattle [2]	1994	36 711	1 207	1 577	8 175	:	3 215
	1995	37 503	1 278	1 527	7 986	:	3 710
	1996 (p)	36 452	1 197	1 522	8 020	:	3 210
	% TAV 1996/1995	– 2,8	– 6,3	– 0,3	0,4	:	– 13,5
Pigs	1994	41 110	3 088	3 426	6 280	:	5 850
	1995	40 276	3 278	3 306	5 958	:	6 040
	1996 (p)	41 492	3 454	3 429	6 244	:	6 530
	% TAV 1996/1995	3,0	5,4	3,7	4,8	:	8,1
Poultry	1994	32 914	1 014	635	4 080	:	4 350
	1995	33 342	1 089	656	4 002	:	4 050
	1996 (p)	33 979	1 062	651	4 136	:	4 100
	% TAV 1996/1995	1,9	– 2,5	– 0,8	3,3	:	1,2
Other	1994	7 912	55	150	582	:	1 342
	1995	8 212	132	164	929	:	1 457
	1996 (p)	8 242	149	144	926	:	1 375
	% TAV 1996/1995	0,4	12,9	– 12,2	– 0,3	:	– 5,6
Total	1994	118 647	5 364	5 788	19 117	:	14 757
	1995	119 333	5 777	5 653	18 875	:	15 257
	1996 (p)	120 165	5 862	5 746	19 326	:	15 215
	% TAV 1996/1995	0,7	1,5	1,6	2,4	:	– 0,3

Source: Fefac.

(1) Greece and Luxembourg not included.
(2) Including milk-replacer feed.

(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
4 549	1 981	3 853	4 869	163	1 007	460	1 130	4 525	34 958
4 592	1 962	3 960	4 805	147	1 119	507	1 210	4 700	35 639
4 709	1 720	3 900	4 634	183	1 090	472	1 210	4 585	34 587
2,5	− 12,3	− 1,5	− 3,6	24,5	− 2,6	− 6,9	0,0	− 2,4	− 3,0
6 417	644	2 464	7 763	235	1 485	294	660	2 504	39 921
6 381	618	2 450	7 405	85	1 311	324	700	2 420	39 167
6 671	685	2 300	7 230	93	1 300	322	700	2 534	40 377
4,5	10,8	− 6,1	− 2,4	9,4	− 0,8	− 0,6	0,0	4,7	3,1
8 354	463	4 239	3 423	443	1 274	196	490	3 953	31 785
8 774	468	4 450	3 409	418	1 323	213	500	3 990	32 211
9 144	468	4 400	3 417	460	1 330	222	500	4 089	32 797
4,2	0,0	− 1,1	0,2	10,0	0,5	4,2	0,0	2,5	1,8
1 964	321	1 135	713	249	213	119	50	1 019	7 494
1 530	330	1 140	753	131	244	141	150	1 111	7 790
1 540	299	1 100	800	156	240	158	150	1 205	7 778
0,7	− 9,4	− 3,5	6,2	19,1	− 1,6	12,1	0,0	8,5	− 0,2
21 284	3 409	11 691	16 768	1 090	3 979	1 069	2 330	12 001	114 158
21 277	3 378	12 000	16 372	781	3 997	1 185	2 560	12 221	114 807
22 064	3 172	11 700	16 081	892	3 960	1 174	2 560	12 413	115 539
3,7	− 6,1	− 2,5	− 1,8	14,2	− 0,9	− 0,9	0,0	1,6	0,6

4.13.7.5 Use of cereals by the compound feedingstuffs industry

	% of production of compound feedingstuffs				1 000 t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996 (P)	1993	1994	1995	1996 (P)	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EU-15 (1)	:	34,5	35,8	37,8	37 855	40 910	42 735	45 455	6,4
Belgique/België	14,7	17,3	17,7	18,4	780	930	1 025	1 080	5,4
Danmark	30,4	34,0	37,6	41,3	1 840	1 970	2 125	2 375	11,8
BR Deutschland	25,9	28,4	31,0	33,8	5 085	5 420	5 845	6 525	11,6
España	62,5	59,4	58,3	61,7	8 280	8 760	8 890	9 385	5,6
France	32,5	37,2	39,6	41,0	6 730	7 925	8 425	9 055	7,5
Ireland	25,7	26,5	29,9	35,8	775	905	1 010	1 135	12,4
Italia	45,7	47,0	45,8	48,3	5 500	5 500	5 500	5 650	2,7
Nederland	13,3	15,1	15,9	16,2	2 235	2 525	2 600	2 600	0,0
Österreich	:	32,1	45,5	40,9	350	350	355	365	2,8
Portugal	27,0	28,7	29,9	33,1	1 080	1 140	1 195	1 310	9,6
Suomi/Finland	36,0	35,1	37,1	39,2	350	375	440	460	4,5
Sverige	:	45,9	41,8	42,6	1 095	1 070	1 070	1 090	1,9
United Kingdom	32,1	33,7	34,8	35,6	3 755	4 040	4 255	4 425	4,0
EU-12 (1)	32,0	34,3	35,6	37,7	36 060	39 115	40 870	43 540	6,5

Source: Fefac.
(1) Greece and Luxembourg not included.

4.13.7.7 **Production of dehydrated fodder** (excluding potatoes)

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1996/97 / 1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	:	:	4 070	3 818	– 6,2
BLEU/UEBL	8	7	4	4	8,2
Danmark	342	297	271	207	– 23,7
BR Deutschland	442	419	343	300	– 12,5
Elláda	36	47	46	30	– 34,7
España	1 413	1 400	1 261	1 414	12,1
France	1 415	1 340	1 307	1 091	– 16,5
Ireland	5	5	5	6	17,2
Italia	526	607	526	499	– 5,2
Nederland	291	250	221	176	– 20,2
Österreich	:	:	2	2	– 2,1
Portugal	3	2	1	2	93,6
Suomi/Finland	:	:	2	1	– 33,8
Sverige**	11	9	9	7	– 20,6
United Kingdom	95	94	72	79	9,6
EU-12	4 576	4 468	4 057	3 807	– 6,2

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.13.7.8 **EU supplies of dehydrated and dried fodder** **EU-15**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993 (1)	1994 (1)	1995	1996	1996 / 1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production	4 996	4 923	4 473	4 071	– 9,0
Imports	13	21	26	24	– 7,7
Exports	107	146	150	48	– 68,0
Availabilities	4 902	4 798	4 349	4 047	– 6,9

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) EU-12.

4.13.7.9 Area, yield and production of dry pulses, feed peas and field beans

		Area				
		1 000 ha				% TAV
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dried pulses, total	EU-15	1 451	1 363	1 179	1 221	3,5
	Belgique/België	9	6	5	3	– 50,0
	Danmark	123	103	72	70	– 2,8
	BR Deutschland	89	76	120	150	25,6
	Elláda	5	4	3	4	16,7
	España	30	114	116	130	11,9
	France	753	679	581	550	– 5,3
	Ireland	6	5	2	2	5,3
	Italia	93	80	39	65	65,3
	Nederland	4	4	4	2	– 50,0
	Österreich**	55	49	25	41	62,0
	Portugal	19	2	5	4	– 9,8
	Suomi/Finland**	13	6	5	6	20,0
	Sverige	9	7	11	19	66,7
	United Kingdom	244	229	191	176	– 8,0
	EU-12	1 375	1 301	1 138	1 155	1,5
Feed peas	EU-15	:	:	893	943	5,5
	Belgique/België	7	4	4	3	– 37,5
	Danmark	121	101	70	70	0,0
	BR Deutschland	59	45	62	87	40,0
	Elláda	1	1	0	0	×
	España	10	76	75	97	29,7
	France	737	664	567	539	– 4,9
	Ireland	1	1	0	2	275,0
	Italia	9	7	4	11	211,1
	Nederland	3	3	3	2	– 33,3
	Österreich**	44	39	20	36	80,0
	Portugal	0	0	0	0	0,0
	Suomi/Finland**	13	6	5	6	20,0
	Sverige	:	:	11	19	66,7
	United Kingdom	81	80	72	71	– 1,0
	EU-12	1 029	982	857	882	2,9
Field beans	EU-15	:	:	227	211	– 7
	Belgique/België	2	2	1	0	– 100,0
	Danmark	2	2	2	0	– 100,0
	BR Deutschland	30	30	25	21	– 17,1
	Elláda	4	3	3	4	16,7
	España	17	22	22	16	– 28,6
	France	13	11	11	9	– 18,2
	Ireland	5	4	2	1	– 66,7
	Italia	81	70	34	51	48,5
	Nederland	1	1	1	0	– 100,0
	Österreich**	11	11	5	5	– 10,0
	Portugal	17	1	1	1	0,0
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	0	0	0,0
	Sverige	:	:	0	0	0,0
	United Kingdom	163	148	120	105	– 12,1
	EU-12	334	295	222	207	– 6,9

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
×	×	36,7	36,0	– 1,9	:	:	4 329	4 393	1,5
44,9	44,1	44,8	46,0	2,6	38	26	22	11	– 47,8
37,5	37,3	37,5	39,0	4,0	462	384	270	263	– 2,6
32,6	31,9	32,1	32,8	2,2	290	242	383	481	25,6
21,1	20,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	11	8	6	7	16,7
10,0	9,5	5,6	9,2	64,3	39	108	66	118	79,1
50,6	50,6	47,9	48,2	0,7	3 811	3 433	2 784	2 638	– 5,2
47,8	48,7	47,9	40,0	– 16,5	29	23	9	9	– 5,6
15,7	16,3	16,4	33,5	104,5	146	131	64	116	81,9
47,1	46,3	30,0	30,0	0,0	19	19	12	6	– 50,0
24,9	32,8	32,8	34,4	5,0	136	160	82	136	65,7
8,2	8,0	8,1	10,0	23,5	16	2	4	3	– 14,6
23,0	22,0	10,0	10,0	0,0	30	14	5	6	20,0
×	×	26,3	25,0	– 4,9	:	:	30	48	58,3
38,7	33,4	30,9	39,0	26,2	944	765	592	550	– 7,1
42,2	39,5	37,0	36,4	– 1,7	5 795	5 140	4 212	4 203	– 0,2
×	×	41,0	39,7	– 3,1	:	:	3 661	3 746	2,3
46,0	46,0	46,0	46,0	– 0,0	32	18	18	11	– 36,1
37,5	37,3	37,3	39,0	4,6	454	377	263	263	0,0
30,2	33,4	32,8	32,8	0,0	178	151	205	286	39,7
20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	2	1	0	0	×
12,2	10,0	5,6	9,2	64,3	12	76	42	89	112,5
51,0	50,9	48,2	48,2	0,1	3 758	3 379	2 736	2 601	– 4,9
37,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	0,0	4	2	2	6	200,0
30,7	33,5	33,5	33,5	0,1	29	23	12	38	213,1
44,5	45,0	30,0	30,0	0,0	13	14	9	6	– 33,3
24,3	34,4	34,4	34,4	0,1	107	134	69	124	79,7
0,0	0,0	10,0	10,0	0,0	0	0	0	0	×
23,0	22,0	10,0	10,0	0,0	30	14	5	6	20,0
×	×	26,3	25,0	– 4,9	:	:	30	48	58,3
41,0	34,4	37,7	39,0	3,4	332	314	270	268	– 0,9
46,8	44,4	41,5	40,5	– 2,5	4 814	4 355	3 557	3 568	0,3
×	×	24,2	23,4	– 3,2	:	:	548	494	– 9,8
40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	0,0	6	7	4	0	– 100,0
37,6	36,0	36,0	36,0	0,0	8	7	7	0	– 100,0
37,3	29,8	32,8	32,8	0,0	112	91	84	69	– 17,6
21,4	20,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	9	6	6	7	16,7
10,2	10,0	6,0	9,6	60,0	17	22	14	15	9,7
36,2	38,3	34,9	34,9	0,0	47	42	38	31	– 17,3
50,0	50,0	50,0	50,0	0,0	25	21	8	3	– 68,8
14,0	14,6	14,6	14,6	– 0,2	113	102	50	74	47,2
55,0	50,0	30,0	30,0	0,0	6	5	3	0	– 100,0
27,2	26,4	26,4	26,4	– 0,0	29	27	13	12	– 8,7
8,2	8,0	8,0	8,0	0,0	14	0	1	1	– 23,2
×	×	0,0	0,0	×	:	:	0	0	×
×	×	0,0	0,0	×	:	:	0	0	×
37,5	30,4	26,9	34,0	26,4	612	451	321	282	– 12,0
29,0	25,6	24,1	23,3	– 3,1	969	754	535	482	– 9,9

4.13.7.12 Cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cake

(ECU/100 kg)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	26,10	18,66	15,33	17,07	18,85	20,24	15,48	21,10	24,25
II	25,08	17,64	15,47	17,65	18,62	19,90	15,72	20,14	25,58
III	26,24	17,88	16,21	17,56	17,92	19,49	15,98	20,10	24,24
IV	25,73	17,85	17,38	17,53	17,59	20,02	16,05	22,03	28,51
V	24,55	17,75	18,32	17,33	18,10	19,52	14,50	22,79	:
VI	24,93	16,70	19,31	17,14	18,41	18,37	14,33	21,97	:
VII	23,79	16,52	17,37	16,46	21,92	16,78	15,05	21,59	:
VIII	20,73	15,84	16,99	16,00	21,28	16,34	14,98	22,21	:
IX	21,38	16,32	17,79	15,85	19,61	16,20	17,01	23,29	:
X	21,37	16,27	17,86	16,51	18,81	15,18	17,09	22,11	:
XI	20,91	15,25	17,25	17,31	19,91	14,96	17,90	22,26	:
XII	19,75	15,36	16,77	18,39	19,74	15,61	20,24	23,52	:
Average 12 months	23,38	16,82	17,18	17,06	19,22	17,75	16,15	21,93	:
% TAV compared with previous year	− 2,0	− 28,1	2,1	− 0,7	12,7	− 7,6	− 9,0	35,8	:

Source: Eurostat.

4.14.1.1 **Gross internal production and consumption of meat** (1) **EU-15**

	Relative share (%)				1 000 t				% TAV
	1993 (2)	1994 (2)	1995	1996	1993 (2)	1994 (2)	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gross internal production									
— pigmeat	44,9	44,7	44,4	44,4	15 247	15 136	15 960	16 328	2,3
— beef/veal	22,8	22,0	22,6	22,1	7 743	7 445	8 115	8 120	0,1
— poultrymeat	20,4	21,4	21,6	22,1	6 914	7 259	7 781	8 128	4,5
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,4	3,4	3,2	3,2	1 169	1 142	1 163	1 158	- 0,4
— equine meat	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,1	97	48	57	53	- 7,5
— other	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,4	848	892	888	887	0,0
Total	94,3	94,2	94,4	94,3	32 018	31 922	33 963	34 674	2,1
Edible offals	5,7	5,8	5,6	5,7	1 952	1 970	2 018	2 083	3,2
Total	100	100	100	100	33 970	33 892	35 981	36 757	2,2
Meat consumption					kg/head				
— pigmeat	44,1	44,4	44,5	45,1	41,3	41,3	40,9	41,7	2,0
— beef/veal	23,1	22,5	21,8	20,1	21,6	20,9	20,1	18,6	- 7,5
— poultrymeat	19,6	20,5	20,9	21,8	18,4	19,1	19,2	20,2	5,2
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	4,3	4,2	4,1	4,1	4,0	3,9	3,8	3,8	0,0
— equine meat	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	- 10,1
— other	2,8	2,7	2,9	2,8	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,6	- 0,7
Total	94,3	94,7	94,6	94,4	88,4	88,2	87,1	87,3	0,3
Edible offals	5,7	5,3	5,4	5,6	5,3	4,9	4,9	5,2	4,6
Total	100	100	100	100	93,7	93,1	92,0	92,5	0,5

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Carcass weight for meat.

(2) EU-12.

4.14.3.1 Net balance of external trade (1) in meat (2) and self-sufficiency

EU-15	Net balance (1) 1 000 t				Self-sufficiency (%)			
	1993 (3)	1994 (3)	1995	1996	1993 (3)	1994 (3)	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat (2):								
— pigmeat	819	883	761	779	106,2	106,1	105,0	105,1
— beef/veal	729	688	777	708	104,0	101,7	108,4	117,1
— poultrymeat	504	498	664	596	108,1	107,5	109,0	108,1
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	- 240	- 236	- 247	- 259	83,0	82,9	82,5	81,7
— equine meat	- 67	- 110	- 98	- 87	29,4	30,5	36,7	37,7
— other	- 58	- 53	- 94	- 88	93,3	94,4	90,5	91,0
Total	1 687	1 671	1 763	1 650	103,8	103,3	104,9	106,6
Edible offals	97	148	178	157	105,3	108,1	109,7	108,2
Total	1 783	1 819	1 941	1 807	103,9	103,6	105,2	106,7

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Exports minus imports.
(2) Including live animals, carcass weight equivalent.
(3) EU-12.

4.15.0.1 **Cattle numbers** (December of previous year)

	1 000 head				% of EU-15	% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EU-15**	83 910	84 465	84 759	84 344	100,0	- 0,5
Belgique/België	3 084	3 161	3 159	3 074	3,6	- 2,7
Danmark	2 115	2 082	2 094	2 052	2,4	- 2,0
BR Deutschland	15 897	15 962	15 890	15 686	18,6	- 1,3
Elláda	608	520	550	550	0,7	0,0
España	5 001	5 237	5 494	5 906	7,0	7,5
France	20 099	20 528	20 662	20 563	24,4	- 0,5
Ireland	6 308	6 410	6 532	6 757	8,0	3,4
Italia	7 560	7 272	7 418	7 390	8,8	- 0,4
Luxembourg	205	204	204	209	0,2	2,5
Nederland	4 629	4 588	4 545	4 366	5,2	- 3,9
Österreich**	2 334	2 329	2 326	2 272	2,7	- 2,3
Portugal	1 323	1 329	1 324	1 311	1,6	- 1,0
Suomi/Finland**	1 230	1 185	1 179	1 150	1,4	- 2,5
Sverige**	1 807	1 790	1 762	1 747	2,1	- 0,9
United Kingdom	11 710	11 868	11 620	11 311	13,4	- 2,7
EU-12	78 539	79 161	79 492	79 175	93,9	- 0,4

Source: 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
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adult bovine animals	EU-15**	23 824	22 633	22 968	22 791	- 0,8	311,5	310,3	312,1	314,0	0,6
	Belgique/België	722	681	711	757	6,5	423,8	422,9	414,9	404,2	- 2,6
	Danmark	773	723	703	690	- 1,8	261,3	255,9	256,0	255,1	- 0,4
	BR Deutschland	4 801	4 329	4 251	4 458	4,9	320,3	313,7	316,9	317,9	0,3
	Elláda	261	248	235	237	0,9	245,2	250,0	246,8	253,2	2,6
	España	1 923	1 842	1 965	2 165	10,2	247,5	254,6	257,0	257,7	0,3
	France	4 057	3 842	3 968	4 137	4,3	353,0	354,5	359,1	357,7	- 0,4
	Ireland	1 600	1 435	1 514	1 644	8,6	328,8	310,1	317,0	325,4	2,6
	Italia	3 444	3 371	3 411	3 407	- 0,1	288,6	290,4	292,9	294,1	0,4
	Luxembourg	21	19	21	22	4,8	333,3	315,8	333,3	363,6	9,1
	Nederland	1 313	1 260	1 181	1 204	1,9	323,7	325,4	326,8	322,3	- 1,4
	Österreich**	612	543	533	620	16,3	395,4	395,9	343,3	335,5	- 2,3
	Portugal	422	327	325	303	- 6,8	253,6	266,1	292,3	293,7	0,5
	Suomi/Finland**	432	429	382	378	- 1,0	245,4	244,8	248,7	251,3	1,1
	Sverige**	499	495	502	478	- 4,8	274,5	274,7	278,9	280,3	0,5
	United Kingdom	2 944	3 089	3 266	2 291	- 29,9	291,4	296,2	297,9	305,5	2,6
	EU-12	22 281	21 166	21 551	21 315	- 1,1	311,3	310,2	313,2	315,2	0,6
Calves	EU-15**	6 205	6 050	5 828	5 712	- 2,0	134,2	136,4	136,4	139,1	1,9
	Belgique/België	379	380	336	289	- 14,0	160,9	160,5	160,7	162,6	1,2
	Danmark	28	52	55	57	3,6	35,7	96,2	90,9	105,3	15,8
	BR Deutschland	526	514	501	527	5,2	125,5	120,6	119,8	123,3	3,0
	Elláda	82	81	80	79	- 1,3	146,3	148,1	150,0	151,9	1,3
	España	72	31	25	35	40,0	125,0	129,0	160,0	200,0	25,0
	France	2 205	2 116	2 043	1 997	- 2,3	123,4	125,2	126,8	127,7	0,7
	Ireland	0	1	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Italia	1 419	1 384	1 321	1 230	- 6,9	136,7	140,2	137,0	146,3	6,8
	Luxembourg	1	1	2	3	50,0	100,0	300,0	100,0	133,3	33,3
	Nederland	1 174	1 197	1 198	1 196	- 0,2	159,3	162,1	161,9	160,5	- 0,9
	Österreich**	169	158	130	149	14,6	94,7	94,9	92,3	94,0	1,8
	Portugal	74	55	71	80	12,7	108,1	109,1	126,8	125,0	- 1,4
	Suomi/Finland**	10	8	10	11	10,0	100,0	125,0	100,0	90,9	- 9,1
	Sverige**	47	50	30	35	16,7	106,4	100,0	100,0	114,3	14,3
	United Kingdom	19	22	26	24	- 7,7	42,1	36,4	38,5	41,7	8,3
	EU-12	5 979	5 834	5 658	5 517	- 2,5	135,6	137,8	137,7	140,5	2,1

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Total slaughterings of animals of domestic and foreign origin.

4.15.1.2 **Net production of beef/veal** (adult bovine animals and calves) ([1])

		1 000 t ([2])				% TAV
		1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	EU-15**	7 418	6 566	7 171	7 156	– 0,2
	Belgique/België	306	288	295	306	3,7
	Danmark	202	185	180	176	– 2,2
	BR Deutschland	1 538	1 358	1 347	1 417	5,2
	Elláda	64	62	58	60	3,4
	España	476	469	505	558	10,5
	France	1 432	1 362	1 425	1 480	3,9
	Ireland	526	445	480	535	11,5
	Italia	994	979	1 000	1 002	0,2
	Luxembourg	7	6	7	8	14,3
	Nederland	425	410	386	388	0,5
	Österreich**	242	:	183	208	13,7
	Portugal	107	87	95	89	– 6,3
	Suomi/Finland**	106	:	95	95	0,0
	Sverige**	137	:	140	134	– 4,3
	United Kingdom	858	915	973	700	– 28,1
	EU-12	6 850	6 503	6 683	6 719	0,5
Calves	EU-15**	832	805	797	794	– 0,4
	Belgique/België	61	61	54	47	– 13,0
	Danmark	1	5	5	6	20,0
	BR Deutschland	66	62	60	65	8,3
	Elláda	12	12	12	12	0,0
	España	9	4	4	7	75,0
	France	272	265	259	255	– 1,5
	Ireland	0	0	0	0	0,0
	Italia	194	194	182	180	– 1,1
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0,0
	Nederland	187	194	194	192	– 1,0
	Österreich**	16	:	13	14	7,7
	Portugal	8	7	9	10	11,1
	Suomi/Finland**	0	:	1	1	0,0
	Sverige**	5	:	3	4	33,3
	United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	0,0
	EU-12	811	805	780	775	– 0,6
Beef/veal	EU-15**	8 240	7 846	7 964	7 949	– 0,2
	Belgique/België	366	349	349	353	1,1
	Danmark	203	189	185	182	– 1,6
	BR Deutschland	1 604	1 420	1 408	1 482	5,3
	Elláda	76	75	70	71	1,4
	España	485	472	508	565	11,2
	France	1 704	1 627	1 683	1 735	3,1
	Ireland	526	445	480	535	11,5
	Italia	1 188	1 173	1 181	1 182	0,1
	Luxembourg	7	7	7	8	14,3
	Nederland	611	604	580	580	0,0
	Österreich**	248	227	196	222	13,3
	Portugal	115	94	104	100	– 3,8
	Suomi/Finland**	106	107	96	96	0,0
	Sverige**	142	141	143	137	– 4,2
	United Kingdom	859	916	974	701	– 28,0
	EU-12	7 744	7 371	7 529	7 494	– 0,5

Source: Eurostat.

NB: These figures do not correspond to gross domestic production; for this see Table 4.14.1.1.

([1]) Total slaughterings of animals including those of foreign origin.
([2]) Carcass weight.

4.15.2.1 World production and production of principal beef/veal producing/exporting countries ([1])

	%				1 000 t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	54 200	55 300	55 900	56 500	1,1
— EU-12	14,2	13,3	13,5	13,3	7 710	7 372	7 530	7 494	- 0,5
— Austria	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	222	211	196	222	13,3
— Sweden	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	141	142	143	137	- 4,2
— Finland	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	106	107	96	96	0,0
— EU-15	15,1	14,2	14,2	14,1	8 179	7 832	7 964	7 950	- 0,2
— USA	19,5	20,2	20,7	20,8	10 584	11 194	11 585	11 749	1,4
— Russia	6,2	5,9	4,9	4,5	3 359	3 240	2 733	2 543	- 7,0
— Brazil	8,6	8,4	8,6	8,3	4 669	4 639	4 783	4 691	- 1,9
— Argentina	4,6	4,5	4,4	4,4	2 508	2 486	2 466	2 485	0,8
— Uruguay	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,7	314	372	349	419	20,1
— Australia	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,0	1 814	1 825	1 803	1 702	- 5,6
— New Zealand	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,1	582	578	640	647	1,1
— Peop. Rep. China	4,3	4,4	5,4	5,7	2 341	2 455	3 010	3 220	7,0
— Canada	1,6	1,6	1,7	1,8	883	900	929	990	6,6
— Mexico	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,4	1 256	1 257	1 260	1 346	6,8
— Colombia	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	643	684	748	760	1,6
— Poland	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,8	454	429	394	440	11,7
— India	4,5	4,5	4,6	4,6	2 458	2 496	2 550	2 600	2,0
— Japan	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0	594	602	601	555	- 7,7
— South Africa	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,7	497	407	381	370	- 2,9
— Switzerland	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	152	142	141	152	7,8
— Hungary	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	120	103	97	100	3,1
— Norway	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	83	87	84	85	1,2

Sources: FAO and other international organisations (GATT).

([1]) Net production.

4.15.3.1 Beef/veal — EU trade by species

EU-15

		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	1994 ([1])	477,6	90,8	103,1	671,5	76,8	143,2	128,7	0,7	182,9	532,3
	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
Intra-EU	1994 ([1])	1 964,0	955,4	179,5	3 098,9	337,9	1 216,5	200,4	8,9	46,0	1 809,7
	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
Total	1994 ([1])	2 441,6	1 046,2	282,6	3 770,4	414,7	1 359,7	329,1	9,6	228,9	2 342,0
	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
Exports											
Extra-EU	1994 ([1])	4,8	440,1	88,0	532,9	147,9	110,9	848,7	1,1	111,9	1 220,5
	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
Intra-EU	1994 ([1])	2 065,5	1 085,4	106,1	3 257,0	375,7	1 443,7	243,1	3,6	59,7	2 125,8
	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
Total	1994 ([1])	2 070,3	1 525,5	194,1	3 789,9	523,6	1 554,6	1 091,9	4,6	171,6	3 346,3
	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

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Eurostat.

NB: Coefficients:
- Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight × 0,50.
- Boneless meat
- Prepared and preserved meat

(Boneless meat and prepared and preserved meat:) Product weight × 1,3 = carcass weight.

([1]) EU-12.

4.15.3.2 Beef/veal — trade with non-member countries

(1 000 tonnes carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1993	%	1994	%	1995	%	1996	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. *Exports*								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	1 199,3	100,0	1 103,9	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	40,9	3,3	39,6	3,2	47,3	3,9	56,2	5,1
Danmark	47,3	3,8	46,5	3,8	38,3	3,2	50,1	4,5
BR Deutschland	347,9	28,3	242,8	19,9	251,0	20,9	248,3	22,5
Elláda	2,2	0,2	3,2	0,3	3,1	0,3	2,6	0,2
España	22,3	1,8	24,7	2,0	33,7	2,8	37,2	3,4
France	257,0	20,9	248,6	20,4	179,0	14,9	182,5	16,5
Ireland	257,1	20,9	380,8	31,2	412,7	34,4	317,5	28,8
Italia	101,7	8,3	79,2	6,5	34,4	2,9	47,5	4,3
Nederland	106,3	8,7	94,4	7,7	107,4	9,0	118,9	10,8
Österreich	:	:	:	:	19,3	1,6	21,7	2,0
Portugal	0,3	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,0
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	3,4	0,3	3,7	0,3
Sverige	:	:	:	:	1,4	0,1	1,1	0,1
United Kingdom	45,5	3,7	60,2	4,9	68,1	5,7	16,3	1,5
EU-12	1 228,5	100,0	1 220,3	100,0	1 175,2	98,0	1 077,4	97,6
B. *Imports*								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	422,3	100,0	395,0	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	2,7	0,5	3,1	0,6	2,2	0,5	2,2	0,6
Danmark	0,6	0,1	1,2	0,2	1,0	0,2	0,9	0,2
BR Deutschland	158,6	31,8	156,9	29,5	109,0	25,8	91,4	23,1
Elláda	11,7	2,3	8,4	1,6	6,5	1,5	6,3	1,6
España	2,3	0,5	3,4	0,6	4,9	1,2	5,5	1,4
France	13,9	2,8	15,7	2,9	12,2	2,9	13,5	3,4
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,1	2,4	0,6
Italia	112,8	22,6	117,6	22,1	75,1	17,8	63,2	16,0
Nederland	47,0	9,4	63,0	11,8	39,5	9,4	53,6	13,6
Österreich	:	:	:	:	1,4	0,3	1,2	0,3
Portugal	9,7	1,9	7,7	1,4	4,5	1,1	3,5	0,9
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1
Sverige	:	:	:	:	6,3	1,5	7,1	1,8
United Kingdom	139,9	28,0	155,3	29,2	159,2	37,7	144,0	36,5
EU-12	499,2	100,0	532,3	100,0	414,6	98,2	386,5	97,8

Source: Eurostat.

NB: Coefficients: – Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight × 0,50.

– Boneless meat
– Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight × 1,3 = carcass weight.

4.15.4.1 **Supply balance — beef/veal** **EU-15**

	1 000 t (3)				% TAV
	1993 (4)	1994 (4)	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	7 824	7 445	8 115	8 120	0,1
Net production	7 744	7 371	7 964	7 950	− 0,2
Changes in stocks	− 448	− 556	− 145	415	− 386,2
Imports (1)	419	456	377	364	− 3,4
Exports (1)	1 085	1 073	1 006	965	− 4,1
Intra-EU trade (2)	1 704	1 810	2 007	1 654	− 17,6
Internal use (total)	7 526	7 310	7 480	6 934	− 7,3
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	21,6	20,9	20,1	18,6	− 7,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	104,0	101,7	108,4	117,1	8,0

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(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.

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)			
	1994	1995 (6)	1996 (6)	% TAV 1996/1995	1994	1995 (6)	1996 (6)	% TAV 1996/1995	1994	1995 (6)	1996 (6)	% TAV 1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EU-15	:	290,85	264,04	− 9,2	:	295,36	262,98	− 11,0	:	236,24	200,49	− 15,1
Belgique/België	252,48	284,28	270,00	− 5,0	239,32	278,07	233,90	− 15,9	216,13	238,10	200,62	− 15,7
Danmark	250,85	287,32	272,82	− 5,0	238,90	286,18	263,95	− 7,8	200,13	235,88	204,22	− 13,4
BR Deutschland	248,87	283,75	264,56	− 6,8	240,57	277,71	247,36	− 10,9	204,83	230,19	194,93	− 15,3
Elláda	348,93	399,64	383,61	− 4,0	:	:	:	×	:	284,78	238,59	− 16,2
España	269,39	288,53	270,32	− 6,3	282,58	303,27	280,38	− 7,5	186,01	209,93	168,42	− 19,8
France	270,12	300,20	269,10	− 10,4	288,50	326,60	289,97	− 11,2	236,27	258,87	225,14	− 13,0
Ireland	239,39	276,09	235,07	− 14,9	238,40	274,38	234,09	− 14,7	207,23	235,76	185,21	− 21,4
Italia	278,91	313,54	292,50	− 6,7	299,57	333,30	329,11	− 1,3	205,86	226,45	182,09	− 19,6
Luxembourg	268,45	315,84	294,37	− 6,8	277,13	334,97	315,70	− 5,8	223,92	265,15	217,51	− 18,0
Nederland	260,02	287,15	268,34	− 6,6	234,63	253,28	211,15	− 16,6	223,64	242,50	200,54	− 17,3
Österreich	:	290,65	269,86	− 7,2	:	:	251,83	×	:	:	184,84	×
Portugal	300,01	321,52	272,59	− 15,2	287,06	309,96	:	×	218,84	234,57	184,91	− 21,2
Suomi/Finland	:	277,05	256,74	− 7,3	:	:	:	×	:	:	198,32	×
Sverige**	306,23	283,33	271,82	− 4,1	:	:	263,53	×	:	:	224,16	×
United Kingdom	243,04	275,66	235,94	− 14,4	241,62	275,50	232,88	− 15,5	199,85	221,19	:	×
EU-12 (3)	259,48	:	:	×	262,00	:	:	×	213,16	:	:	×

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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.

4.16.0.1 **Pig numbers** (December of previous year)

	1 000 head				% of EU-15	% TAV
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997	1997/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EU-15	119 283	117 548	115 959	118 183	100,0	1,9
Belgique/België	6 876	6 984	7 153	7 108	6,0	− 0,6
Danmark	10 870	10 864	10 709	11 079	9,4	3,5
BR Deutschland	26 075	24 698	23 737	24 145	20,4	1,7
Elláda	1 143	951	917	882	0,7	− 3,8
España	18 188	18 296	18 125	18 573	15,7	2,5
France	14 291	14 593	14 523	14 968	12,7	3,1
Ireland	1 487	1 498	1 542	1 665	1,4	7,9
Italia	8 348	8 023	8 061	8 090	6,8	0,4
Luxembourg	72	68	73	77	0,1	5,7
Nederland	13 991	13 931	13 935	14 253	12,1	2,3
Österreich	3 820	3 729	3 705	3 663	3,1	− 1,1
Portugal	2 666	2 416	2 402	2 344	2,0	− 2,4
Suomi/Finland	1 309	1 295	1 394	1 413	1,2	1,4
Sverige	2 279	2 324	2 331	2 323	2,0	− 0,4
United Kingdom	7 868	7 878	7 352	7 600	6,4	3,4
EU-12	111 875	110 200	108 529	110 783	93,7	2,1

Source: Eurostat.

4.16.1.1 **Number of pigs slaughtered** ([1])

	1 000 head				% TAV	Average carcass weight in kg				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EU-15	190 735	190 615	188 256	190 579	1,2	84,2	84,0	84,9	85,6	0,9
Belgique/België	11 087	10 852	11 294	11 474	1,6	89,7	93,3	91,7	92,5	0,9
Danmark	19 724	20 367	19 873	19 732	- 0,7	75,5	74,6	74,2	73,9	- 0,5
BR Deutschland	41 059	40 068	39 353	39 581	0,6	91,3	89,9	91,5	91,9	0,4
Elláda	2 330	2 268	2 268	2 262	- 0,3	63,1	62,8	62,8	62,9	0,2
España	26 811	27 120	27 539	28 975	5,2	77,6	77,5	79,0	79,9	1,2
France	24 097	24 788	24 860	25 248	1,6	84,4	85,8	86,2	86,5	0,3
Ireland	3 070	3 086	3 002	2 927	- 2,5	69,1	69,5	70,3	71,9	2,2
Italia	12 241	12 134	11 992	11 944	- 0,4	112,0	111,0	112,2	118,1	5,2
Luxembourg	108	109	112	124	10,5	70,0	70,6	70,3	71,4	1,5
Nederland	20 345	19 396	18 616	18 480	- 0,7	85,9	86,3	87,1	87,9	0,8
Österreich	5 293	5 259	4 954	5 124	3,4	89,7	89,0	94,1	93,8	- 0,3
Portugal	4 068	4 284	4 209	4 554	8,2	70,7	68,2	67,0	65,7	- 2,0
Suomi/Finland	2 235	2 126	2 066	2 089	1,1	75,6	76,2	80,5	81,8	1,6
Sverige	3 647	3 688	3 743	3 844	2,7	79,8	81,9	82,5	83,2	0,8
United Kingdom	14 620	15 069	14 376	14 221	- 1,1	68,3	68,7	69,0	70,2	1,7
EU-12	179 560	179 542	177 494	179 522	1,1	84,2	84,0	84,7	85,5	0,9

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Animals of domestic and foreign origin.

4.16.1.2 Net pigmeat production ([1])

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	16 052	16 007	15 976	16 318	2,1
Belgique/België	995	1 012	1 035	1 061	2,5
Danmark	1 490	1 519	1 475	1 457	- 1,2
BR Deutschland	3 747	3 604	3 602	3 636	1,0
Elláda	147	142	142	142	- 0,1
España	2 081	2 102	2 175	2 316	6,5
France	2 034	2 126	2 144	2 183	1,8
Ireland	212	215	211	210	- 0,3
Italia	1 370	1 347	1 346	1 410	4,8
Luxembourg	8	8	8	9	12,1
Nederland	1 747	1 673	1 622	1 624	0,1
Österreich	475	468	466	481	3,1
Portugal	288	292	282	299	6,1
Suomi/Finland	169	162	166	171	2,7
Sverige	291	302	309	320	3,6
United Kingdom	999	1 035	992	998	0,6
EU-12	15 117	15 075	15 034	15 347	2,1

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Animals of domestic and foreign origin.

4.16.2.1 World production and gross domestic production of principal pigmeat-producing or exporting countries

	%				1 000 t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	75 193	78 589	83 539	85 761	2,7
— EU-12	20,3	19,3	18,0	:	15 277	15 136	15 027	:	×
— EU-15	:	20,4	19,1	19,0	:	16 005	15 960	16 328	2,3
— Peop. Rep. China	39,5	42,3	45,1	47,3	29 714	33 250	37 717	40 570	7,6
— USA	10,3	10,2	9,7	9,1	7 751	8 027	8 097	7 765	- 4,1
— Russia	3,2	2,7	2,2	2,0	2 432	2 103	1 865	1 700	- 8,8
— Poland	2,5	2,1	2,3	2,2	1 903	1 681	1 962	1 881	- 4,1
— Japan	1,9	1,8	1,6	1,5	1 433	1 390	1 322	1 260	- 4,7
— Brazil	1,6	1,7	1,7	1,8	1 215	1 300	1 450	1 520	4,8
— Canada	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,4	1 192	1 232	1 281	1 240	- 3,2
— Romania	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,9	750	789	792	792	0,0
— Hungary	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,7	710	608	582	600	3,1

Source: FAO.

4.16.4.1 **Supply balance — pigmeat** **EU-15**

	1 000 t (1)				% TAV
	1993 (2)	1994 (2)	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	15 277	15 136	15 960	16 328	2,3
Imports — live animals	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	×
Exports — live animals	1,2	6,7	4,0	1,0	– 76,1
Intra-EU trade	442	457	429	448	4,4
Net production	15 276	15 129	15 959	16 318	2,2
Changes in stocks	51	– 17	17	0	×
Imports	22	25	21	42	95,3
Exports	850	908	782	821	5,0
Intra-EU trade	2 896	3 120	4 026	4 072	1,2
Internal use	14 266	14 344	15 198	15 538	2,2
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	41,3	41,3	40,9	41,7	2,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	107,1	105,5	105,0	105,1	0,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Carcass weight.
(2) EU-12.

4.16.5.1 **Market prices for pigmeat** (1)

	ECU/100 kg (2)				% TAV (3)
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15 (4)	:	:	138,447	162,317	17,2
Belgique/België	112,983	115,237	142,391	167,331	14,4
Danmark	96,861	99,023	129,345	150,363	12,9
BR Deutschland	103,872	107,556	143,220	173,505	19,0
Elláda	119,699	123,779	157,233	182,891	18,3
España	108,086	110,413	148,324	161,520	11,0
France	103,248	105,053	138,096	161,002	15,1
Ireland	104,606	102,901	130,982	152,365	15,2
Italia	121,330	114,326	145,160	160,773	2,3
Luxembourg	124,037	121,908	155,422	185,745	16,4
Nederland	89,808	94,550	123,939	152,509	20,5
Österreich	:	:	143,226	176,469	21,0
Portugal	115,003	112,740	148,658	172,590	14,7
Suomi/Finland	:	:	139,335	141,529	2,2
Sverige	:	:	125,482	144,709	4,6
United Kingdom	105,380	102,132	139,405	165,506	18,1
EU-12 (4)	104,528	106,105	—	—	×

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(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 ∅ ECU/100 kg.

4.17.0.1 **Sheep and goat numbers** (preceding December)

	1 000 head				% of EU-15	% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sheep						
EU-15	99 542	98 220	96 675	94 354	100,0	- 2,4
Belgique/België	128	127	119	118	0,1	- 0,8
Danmark	102	87	79	93	0,1	17,7
BR Deutschland	2 386	2 369	2 340	2 395	2,5	2,4
Elláda	10 108	10 069	9 232	9 606	10,2	4,1
España	24 574	23 836	23 018	21 301	22,6	- 7,5
France	10 380	10 452	10 320	10 057	10,7	- 2,5
Ireland	6 125	5 990	5 775	5 583	5,9	- 3,3
Italia	10 439	10 461	10 681	10 668	11,3	- 0,1
Luxembourg	7	7	6	7	0,0	16,7
Nederland	1 630	1 300	1 300	1 450	1,5	11,5
Österreich	312	334	342	365	0,4	6,7
Portugal	3 348	3 305	3 416	3 428	3,6	0,4
Suomi/Finland	62	79	80	115	0,1	43,8
Sverige (1)	447	471	483	461	0,5	- 4,6
United Kingdom	29 494	29 333	29 484	28 707	30,4	- 2,6
EU-12	98 721	97 336	95 770	93 413	99,0	- 2,5
Goats						
EU-15	12 110	12 148	12 176	11 899	100,0	- 2,3
Belgique/België	9	8	8	8	0,1	0,0
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0,0	×
BR Deutschland	88	89	89	88	0,7	- 1,1
Elláda	5 850	5 821	5 556	5 847	49,1	5,2
España	2 664	2 739	2 964	2 465	20,7	- 16,8
France	1 071	1 056	1 068	1 084	9,1	1,5
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0,0	×
Italia	1 344	1 378	1 448	1 373	11,5	- 5,2
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
Nederland	73	66	73	85	0,7	16,4
Österreich	39	47	50	54	0,5	8,0
Portugal	858	836	819	799	6,7	- 2,4
Suomi/Finland	4	5	5	6	0,1	20,0
Sverige (1)	5	5	5	5	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	104	97	90	84	0,7	- 6,7
EU-12	12 062	12 091	12 116	11 834	99,5	- 2,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Results of June survey.

4.17.1.1 **Sheep and goats slaughtered**

	1 000 head				% TAV	Average carcass weight in kg				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EU-15	82 190	81 257	80 171	79 056	- 1,4	14,0	14,0	14,2	14,3	0,6
BLEU/UEBL	238	205	226	247	9,3	20,0	20,1	20,2	19,5	- 3,6
Danmark	93	83	69	76	10,1	21,5	22,6	21,7	21,4	- 1,3
BR Deutschland	2 206	2 109	2 069	2 161	4,4	18,5	19,0	20,2	19,9	- 1,5
Elláda	12 459	12 494	12 531	12 419	- 0,9	10,4	10,4	10,2	10,5	3,2
España	22 305	22 566	21 976	21 638	- 1,5	10,7	10,8	11,0	11,0	- 0,2
France	9 796	9 257	8 754	9 125	4,2	16,6	16,7	16,9	16,8	- 0,4
Ireland	4 701	4 417	4 298	4 367	1,6	21,0	21,0	20,8	20,6	- 1,0
Italia	8 901	8 552	8 443	8 360	- 1,0	9,1	9,1	9,0	9,3	3,0
Nederland	789	702	643	725	12,8	23,2	24,2	24,4	25,0	2,1
Österreich	244	280	278	301	8,3	22,5	22,5	21,7	20,9	- 3,6
Portugal	1 302	1 338	1 288	1 304	1,2	10,5	10,6	10,6	10,3	- 3,1
Suomi/Finland	63	67	75	71	- 5,3	20,6	20,8	18,8	17,8	- 5,2
Sverige	229	220	189	201	6,3	18,6	18,5	18,5	18,2	- 1,5
United Kingdom	18 864	18 967	19 332	18 061	- 6,6	18,5	18,6	18,9	19,1	1,3
EU-12	81 654	80 690	79 629	78 843	- 1,0	13,9	14,0	14,1	14,2	0,6

Source: Eurostat.

4.17.1.2 **Gross internal sheepmeat and goatmeat production**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	1 173	1 145	1 163	1 158 **	- 0,4
BLEU/UEBL	3	3	3	4	33,3
Danmark	2	2	2	2	0,0
BR Deutschland	40	39	40	43	7,5
Elláda	125	124	123	126 **	2,4
España	225	221	241	240	- 0,4
France	156	147	147	153	4,1
Ireland	102	99	92	93 **	1,1
Italia	59	55	54	53	- 1,9
Nederland	29	26	22	26	18,2
Österreich	6	6	7	7 **	0,0
Portugal	26	27	27	27 **	0,0
Suomi/Finland	1	1	2	2	0,0
Sverige	4	4	4	4	0,0
United Kingdom	399	391	399	378	- 5,3
EU-12	1 166	1 134	1 150	1 145 **	- 0,4

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 (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)	C. Meat (1 000 tonnes 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	1994 (¹)	0,8	0,0	1 917,5	20,8	1 939,1	18,5	16,1	208,2	0,0	0,0	242,7
	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
Intra EU	1994 (¹)	56,7	1,3	3 113,5	61,2	3 232,7	42,1	198,7	24,8	0,0	0,9	267,2
	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
Total	1994 (¹)	57,5	1,3	5 031,0	82,0	5 171,8	60,6	214,8	233,0	0,0	0,9	509,9
	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
Exports Extra EU	1994 (¹)	1,9	0,8	32,8	2,7	38,2	0,8	4,6	1,6	0,0	0,1	7,2
	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
Intra EU	1994 (¹)	77,4	0,2	3 017,6	42,6	3 137,8	45,4	188,7	24,3	0,0	0,7	259,5
	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
Total	1994 (¹)	79,3	1,0	3 050,4	45,3	3 176,0	46,2	193,3	25,9	0,0	0,8	266,7
	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	40,5	201,0	40,1	1,4	0,9	283,9

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Eurostat.
NB: Coefficients: — Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight × 0,47
— Boneless meat
— Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight × 1,7 = carcass weight.

(¹) EU-12.

4.17.3.2 **Sheepmeat and goatmeat — trade with non-member countries**

(Q = 1 000 t carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1993	%	1994	%	1995	%	1996	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. *Exports*								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	6,5	100,0	8,0	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	0,1	1,5	0,1	1,3	0,0	0,6	0,1	1,0
Danmark	0,1	1,6	0,1	1,5	0,1	1,0	0,1	1,1
BR Deutschland	0,3	4,9	0,3	4,7	0,1	1,5	0,2	2,2
Elláda	0,2	3,7	0,4	6,2	0,4	6,6	0,2	2,4
España	1,9	29,8	1,7	23,6	1,8	27,1	3,2	40,2
France	0,9	14,9	1,1	15,1	1,1	17,6	1,9	24,1
Ireland	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,2	2,4	0,5	5,9
Italia	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,6	0,1	0,6
Nederland	0,2	3,0	0,0	0,5	0,3	5,2	0,1	1,5
Österreich	:	:	:	:	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,1
Portugal	0,1	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,2
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,2
Sverige	:	:	:	:	0,1	2,1	0,0	0,1
United Kingdom	2,5	39,5	3,3	46,6	2,3	34,8	1,6	20,5
EU-12	6,2	100,0	7,2	100,0	6,4	97,5	8,0	99,6
B. *Imports*								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	253,8	100,0	266,9	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	11,0	4,5	11,3	4,6	13,6	5,3	11,8	4,4
Danmark	3,9	1,6	4,1	1,7	4,1	1,6	2,7	1,0
BR Deutschland	40,7	16,5	40,0	16,5	40,0	15,8	45,1	16,9
Elláda	17,0	6,9	13,7	5,6	9,3	3,7	12,7	4,8
España	5,0	2,0	5,5	2,3	3,5	1,4	3,9	1,5
France	22,5	9,1	19,8	8,1	18,6	7,3	20,7	7,8
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Italia	17,6	7,2	25,6	10,6	21,2	8,3	20,7	7,8
Nederland	6,4	2,6	8,3	3,4	5,1	2,0	7,0	2,6
Österreich	:	:	:	:	1,0	0,4	0,8	0,3
Portugal	3,6	1,5	3,9	1,6	2,8	1,1	3,1	1,1
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	0,6	0,2	0,5	0,2
Sverige	:	:	:	:	2,4	0,9	1,9	0,7
United Kingdom	118,4	48,1	110,6	45,6	131,7	51,9	136,0	50,9
EU-12	246,0	100,0	242,7	100,0	249,8	98,5	263,8	98,8

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, and Eurostat.

NB: Coefficients: – Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight × 0,47.
– Boneless meat
– Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight × 1,7 = carcass weight.

4.17.3.3 Imports of sheepmeat ([1])

EU-15	t ([2])				% TAV
	1993 ([3])	1994 ([3])	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports					
— New Zealand	202 906	196 383	208 867	220 829	5,7
— Argentina	2 883	2 943	1 350	1 750	29,6
— Australia	15 939	15 570	18 151	18 046	− 0,6
— Hungary	8 466	10 123	9 556	9 262	− 3,1
— Bulgaria	2 503	3 765	3 499	3 510	0,3
— Poland	4 736	4 717	3 385	2 423	− 28,4
— ex-Yugoslavia	87	803	715	1 400	95,8
— Uruguay	5 508	4 458	4 280	5 626	31,4
— Romania	405	739	748	905	21,0
— Other countries	2 661	3 178	3 208	3 108	− 3,1
Grand total	246 094	242 679	253 754	266 859	5,2

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Eurostat.

([1]) Incl. live animals.
([2]) Tonnes carcass weight.
([3]) EU-12.

4.17.4.1 Supply balance — sheepmeat and goatmeat EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993 ([4])	1994 ([4])	1995	1996**	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	1 169	1 142	1 163	1 158	− 0,4
Imports — live animals ([1])	15	19	16	13	− 18,8
Exports — live animals ([1])	1	1	1	1	0,0
Intra-EU trade ([1])	45	42	36	47	30,6
Net production	1 183	1 160	1 178	1 170	− 0,7
Changes in stocks	:	:	:	:	×
Imports ([2])	231	224	237	254	7,2
Exports ([2])	6	6	6	7	16,7
Intra-EU trade ([3])	208	225	227	239	5,3
Internal use	1 408	1 378	1 409	1 417	0,6
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	4,0	3,9	3,8	3,8	0,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	83,0	82,9	82,5	81,7	− 1,0

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([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.

4.17.5.1 Market prices for sheepmeat ([1])

	ECU/kg ([2])				% TAV ([3])
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	2,867	3,246	3,558	3,483	- 5,0
Danmark	2,044	1,849	2,529	2,706	3,6
BR Deutschland	2,591	2,879	3,297	3,586	6,2
Elláda	3,077	3,225	3,678	3,927	8,5
España	2,847	3,050	3,357	4,151	21,0
France	2,758	2,854	3,237	3,802	15,7
Ireland	2,074	2,283	2,529	3,084	20,3
Italia	2,927	2,961	3,197	3,471	0,2
Nederland	2,768	2,941	3,550	3,451	- 5,1
Österreich	:	:	4,254	3,885	- 10,5
Portugal	3,033	3,167	3,822	4,493	15,8
Suomi/Finland	:	:	2,051	1,853	- 9,1
Sverige	:	:	2,738	2,896	- 4,4
United Kingdom	2,295	2,522	2,779	3,344	20,8

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([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 ∅: lambs 1st quality.
Deutschland: country ∅: lambs carcasses of 'L'-Mastlämmer quality.
Elláda: country ∅: 76% amnos galaktos.
24% amnos.
España:
France: country ∅ for 'carcasses d'agneaux de boucherie'.
Ireland: country ∅: 70% prime quality.
30% second quality.
Italia: average price:
1) agnelloni (± 20 kg carcass weight) = 36% (country ∅).
2) agnelli (± 10 kg carcass weight) = 64% (markets: Cagliari, Roma, Napoli, Firenze, L'Aquila).
Nederland: country ∅ 'Vette Lammeren'.
Österreich:
Portugal:
Suomi/Finland:
Sverige: Wholesale prices.
United Kingdom: ∅ 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.

4.18.0.1 Number of utility chicks of table strains hatched

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	:	:	:	:	×
BLEU/UEBL	134 966	139 578	173 114	183 487	6,0
Danmark	119 850	117 693	115 644 **	117 050 **	1,2
BR Deutschland	328 026	305 064	309 055	333 087	7,8
Elláda	85 752	87 638	87 042	79 292	− 8,9
España	513 076	563 357	555 996	565 762	1,8
France	855 260	886 208	894 472	938 942	5,0
Ireland	52 954	58 130	60 634	61 860	2,0
Italia	403 470	410 156	411 741	398 375	− 3,2
Nederland	330 067	357 393	360 006	367 675	2,1
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×
Portugal	177 595	184 367	182 200	188 740	3,6
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
Sverige	:	:	:	:	×
United Kingdom	670 447	695 253	722 846	758 887	5,0
EU-12	3 671 463	3 804 837	3 872 749 **	3 993 157	3,1

Source: Eurostat.

4.18.1.1 Gross internal production of poultrymeat

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	7 119 **	7 590	7 781 **	8 128 **	4,5
BLEU/UEBL	204	236	270	285 **	5,6
Danmark	172	185	184	182	– 1,1
BR Deutschland	615	639	655	689	5,2
Elláda	170	172	161	160 **	– 0,6
España	824	973	925	962 **	4,0
France	1 875	1 991	2 079	2 201 **	5,9
Ireland	90	100	112	119 **	6,3
Italia	1 086	1 092	1 098	1 125 **	2,5
Nederland	575	587	610	650	6,6
Österreich	102 **	102	102 **	98 **	– 3,9
Portugal	216	235	231	234 **	1,3
Suomi/Finland	35 **	39	43	49	14,0
Sverige	65 **	75	80	82	2,5
United Kingdom	1 090	1 164	1 231	1 292 **	5,0
EU-12	6 917	7 374	7 556 **	7 899 **	4,5

Source: Eurostat.

4.18.3.1 Trade in poultrymeat with non-member countries (¹)

(t carcass weight)

Reporting country	1993	%	1994	%	1995	%	1996	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. *Exports*								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	842 806	100,0	846 411	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	42 540	6,9	42 678	6,2	51 262	6,1	50 788	6,0
Danmark	66 546	10,3	77 388	11,3	83 163	9,9	69 098	8,2
BR Deutschland	38 226	5,4	18 514	2,7	20 627	2,4	16 549	2,0
Elláda	7 695	0,2	8 069	1,2	6 706	0,8	4 609	0,5
España	6 562	1,3	7 472	1,1	9 002	1,1	8 836	1,0
France	359 119	58,7	365 856	53,5	409 145	48,5	412 480	48,7
Ireland	439	0,1	864	0,1	947	0,1	1 390	0,2
Italia	5 571	0,7	7 601	1,1	19 410	2,3	13 320	1,6
Nederland	98 040	10,5	114 496	16,7	172 496	20,5	188 687	22,3
Österreich	:	:	:	:	526	0,1	1 014	0,1
Portugal	10 166	2,5	4 665	0,7	6 869	0,8	3 316	0,4
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	611	0,1	975	0,1
Sverige	:	:	:	:	1 043	0,1	1 347	0,2
United Kingdom	24 547	3,4	36 410	5,3	60 999	7,2	74 003	8,7
EU-12	519 306	100,0	684 013	100,0	840 626	99,7	843 076	99,6
B. *Imports*								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	179 059	100,0	250 082	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	1 304	2,4	2 139	1,2	2 990	1,7	2 526	1,0
Danmark	51	0,0	1 175	0,7	38	0,0	39	0,0
BR Deutschland	90 215	57,4	101 977	57,1	104 299	58,2	121 964	48,8
Elláda	694	1,0	949	0,5	1 653	0,9	2 034	0,8
España	2 434	0,9	1 556	0,9	271	0,2	203	0,1
France	13 881	7,5	20 293	11,4	15 711	8,8	13 421	5,4
Ireland	12	0,0	3	0,0	2	0,0	1	0,0
Italia	28 152	18,3	25 263	14,1	18 261	10,2	15 560	6,2
Nederland	11 155	7,2	20 066	11,2	21 637	12,1	55 992	22,4
Österreich	:	:	:	:	7 745	4,3	17 721	7,1
Portugal	29	0,0	43	0,0	6	0,0	30	0,0
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	21	0,0
Sverige	:	:	:	:	550	0,3	500	0,2
United Kingdom	7 004	5,2	5 176	2,9	5 896	3,3	20 071	8,0
EU-12	158 117	100,0	178 640	100,0	170 764	95,4	231 841	92,7

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Live animals, expressed as carcass weight (live weight × 0,7), and poultrymeat, including offals, livers and fats of Chapter 02 of CN.

4.18.4.1 **Supply balance — poultrymeat** **EU-15**

	1 000 t ([1])				% TAV
	1993 ([2])	1994 ([2])	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	6 914	7 259	7 781	8 128	4,5
Imports — live birds	2	3	4	4	0,0
Exports — live birds	1	2	0	0	×
Intra-EU trade	:	:	1 413	1 545	9,3
Net production	6 915	7 260	7 777	8 125	4,5
Changes in stocks	11	4	− 10	1	×
Imports	155	178	197	251	27,4
Exports	663	683	849	856	0,8
Intra-EU trade	:	:		:	×
Internal use (total)	6 396	6 751	7 139	7 522	5,4
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	18,4	19,1	19,2	20,2	5,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	108,1	107,5	109,0	108,1	− 0,8

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Slaughter weight.
([2]) EU-12.

4.18.5.1 Market prices for chickens (¹)

	ECU/kg (²)				% TAV (³)
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	1,242	1,240	1,365	1,532	9,3
Danmark	1,299	1,254	1,510	1,262	- 18,9
BR Deutschland	1,288	1,254	1,359	1,502	8,3
Elláda	1,644	1,638	1,916	1,830	- 3,1
España	0,983	0,952	0,944	1,152	19,5
France	0,953	0,999	1,153	1,253	7,7
Ireland	1,465	1,322	1,577	1,723	8,3
Italia	1,232	1,142	1,072	1,334	15,0
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	×
Nederland	1,158	1,126	1,277	1,356	7,4
Österreich	:	:	1,795	1,765	- 3,7
Portugal	1,244	1,072	1,295	1,446	10,4
Suomi/Finland	:	:	1,823	1,881	3,8
Sverige	2,001 **	1,880 **	1,706	1,913	1,6
United Kingdom	1,189	1,182	1,305	1,543	18,2

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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 %, slagterie til detailhandel.
BR Deutschland: Schlachterei – Abgabepreis frei Empfänger, 70 % gefroren.
Elláda: Chondriki timi 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.

4.19.0.1 **Laying hens, numbers**

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	354 895	358 959	356 839 **	350 035 **	– 1,9
BLEU/UEBL	12 506	12 277	12 436	12 300	– 1,1
Danmark	4 222	5 296	4 297	4 725	10,0
BR Deutschland	50 700	51 700	50 700	50 600	– 0,2
Elláda	15 769	15 473	15 742	16 017 **	1,7
España	45 727	46 698	48 634	43 671 **	– 10,2
France	67 700	66 500	66 713 **	64 039 **	– 4,0
Ireland	3 402	3 145	3 228	2 873	– 11,0
Italia	49 314	48 126	49 506	50 289 **	1,6
Nederland	42 234	40 868	38 162	39 579	3,7
Österreich	6 324	6 477	6 334	5 963	– 5,9
Portugal	8 143	8 696	8 087	7 748 **	– 4,2
Suomi/Finland	:	5 561	5 543	5 230	– 5,6
Sverige	5 764	5 918	6 100	5 709	– 6,4
United Kingdom	43 090	42 224	41 357	41 292	– 0,2
EU-12	342 807	341 003	338 862 **	333 133 **	– 1,7

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.0.2 **Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens**

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	252 575	265 585	263 146 **	261 674 **	– 0,6
Belgique/België	13 345	12 497	13 632	12 884	– 5,5
Danmark	5 001 **	4 349 **	3 689 **	3 776 **	2,4
BR Deutschland	41 938	45 140	43 438	44 712	2,9
Elláda	3 657	4 602	4 183	5 101	21,9
España	35 893	38 041	34 482	31 025	– 10,0
France	47 188	49 907	52 509	51 150	– 2,6
Ireland	1 283	1 416	964	999	3,7
Italia	20 420	26 544	32 136	31 694	– 1,4
Nederland	31 455	31 604	27 109	28 790	6,2
Österreich	6 045	5 766	5 483 **	4 757 **	– 13,2
Portugal	6 611	5 253	4 975	4 788	– 3,8
Suomi/Finland	3 442	3 485	3 295 **	3 359 **	1,9
Sverige	5 190	5 319	5 529	5 307	– 4,0
United Kingdom	31 108	31 662 **	31 723	33 332	5,1
EU-12	237 898	251 015 **	248 840 **	248 251 **	– 0,2

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.1.1 **Usable production of eggs** (total eggs)

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	5 104	5 221	5 257 **	5 203 **	- 1,0
BLEU/UEBL	210	244	245	241	- 1,6
Danmark	87	90	95	88	- 7,4
BR Deutschland	826	843	836	842	0,7
Elláda	122	121	120	119 **	- 0,8
España	602	609	632	622 **	- 1,6
France	938	1 007	1 024 **	991 **	- 3,2
Ireland	37	34	36	31	- 13,9
Italia	642	630	650	650	0,0
Nederland	618	623	602	597	- 0,8
Österreich	102	101	103	98	- 4,9
Portugal	103	110	103	102 **	- 1,0
Suomi/Finland	70	72	75	71	- 5,3
Sverige	112	109	106	111	4,7
United Kingdom	635	628	630	640 **	1,6
EU-12	4 820	4 939	4 973 **	4 923 **	- 1,0

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.3.1 Trade in eggs with non-member countries (1)

(t)

Reporting country	1993	%	1994	%	1995	%	1996	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	206 980	100,0	170 229	100,0
Belgique/België	13 606	7,4	14 635	8,2	13 584	6,6	14 465	8,5
Danmark	2 224	1,2	2 542	1,4	1 924	0,9	7 188	4,2
BR Deutschland	39 839	21,7	43 936	24,7	33 193	16,0	31 367	18,4
Elláda	654	0,4	958	0,5	1 499	0,7	487	0,3
España	8 857	4,8	11 269	6,3	16 720	8,1	10 507	6,2
France	21 300	11,6	23 671	13,3	26 605	12,9	24 372	14,3
Ireland	252	0,1	126	0,1	85	0,0	60	0,0
Italia	5 435	3,0	5 153	2,9	9 288	4,5	9 147	5,4
Nederland	89 622	48,9	74 763	42,0	92 153	44,5	60 039	35,3
Österreich	:	:	:	:	73	0,0	266	0,2
Portugal	102	0,1	166	0,1	318	0,2	234	0,1
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	6 276	3,0	5 517	3,2
Sverige	:	:	:	:	3 643	1,8	5 132	3,0
United Kingdom	1 528	0,8	953	0,5	1 619	0,8	1 447	0,9
EU-12	183 419	100,0	178 172	100,0	196 988	95,2	159 313	93,6
B. Imports								
EU-15	:	:	:	:	14 353	100,0	17 863	100,0
Belgique/België	814	2,9	319	1,2	195	1,4	308	1,7
Danmark	5 088	17,9	5 971	21,9	2 805	19,5	824	4,6
BR Deutschland	7 888	27,7	7 284	26,7	6 656	46,4	5 038	28,2
Elláda	118	0,4	237	0,9	17	0,1	38	0,2
España	597	2,1	358	1,3	147	1,0	76	0,4
France	228	0,8	347	1,3	204	1,4	313	1,8
Ireland	0	0,0	6	0,0	26	0,2	0	0,0
Italia	4 213	14,8	4 824	17,7	83	0,6	131	0,7
Nederland	8 389	29,5	6 756	24,8	2 394	16,7	6 642	37,2
Österreich	:	:	:	:	540	3,8	1 310	7,3
Portugal	14	0,0	15	0,1	24	0,2	20	0,1
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	64	0,4
Sverige	:	:	:	:	286	2,0	1 813	10,2
United Kingdom	1 098	3,9	1 127	4,1	976	6,8	1 288	7,2
EU-12	28 447	100,0	27 244	100,0	13 527	94,2	14 676	82,2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) All egg products (eggs-in-shell equivalent).

4.19.4.1 **Supply balance — eggs** (total eggs) . **EU-15**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993 (1)	1994 (1)	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	4 820	4 938	5 256	5 202	– 1,0
Change in stocks	1	0	0	0	0,0
Imports	28	27	24	33	37,5
Exports	183	178	163	135	– 17,2
Intra-EU trade	:	:	682	711	4,3
Internal use of which:	4 664	4 787	5 117	5 100	– 0,3
— eggs for hatching	340	349	361	366	1,4
— industrial use	22	23	24	26	8,3
— losses (market)	18	21	17	19	11,8
— human consumption	4 284	4 394	4 714	4 689	– 0,5
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	12,4	12,6	12,7	12,6	– 0,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	103,3	103,2	102,7	102,0	– 0,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EU-12.

4.19.5.1 **Market prices for eggs** (1)

	ECU/100 kg				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	74,500	63,586	72,222	96,168	33,2
Danmark	120,150	116,273	126,234	152,584	20,9
BR Deutschland	103,658	95,333	120,457	107,744	- 10,6
Elláda	129,166 (2)	124,02 (2)	137,394 (2)	117,339	×
España	109,793 (2)	92,261 (2)	102,009 (2)	126,520 (2)	24,0
France	79,278 (2)	64,388 (2)	65,722 (2)	96,451	×
Ireland	85,577 (2)	84,630 (2)	93,545 (2)	108,010	×
Italia	85,658	81,784	83,889	112,196	33,7
Luxembourg	105,524	—	—	129,377	×
Nederland	74,730	64,812	72,953	98,790	35,4
Österreich	:	:	87,347	109,228	25,1
Portugal	106,069 (2)	94,186 (2)	92,451 (2)	108,673	×
Suomi/Finland	:	:	87,902	121,002	37,7
Sverige	:	:	137,443	114,855	- 16,4
United Kingdom	84,178 (2)	86,522 (2)	86,563 (2)	99,585 (2)	15,0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Eggs: Class III – weight 60-65 gr.
(2) Eggs: Class IV – weight 55-60 gr.

4.20.0.1 **Dairy herds and yield**

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Dairy cows in December EU-15	23 221 **	23 087	22 522	22 126 **	– 1,8
Belgique/België	703	720	684	645	– 5,7
Danmark	711	717	714	694	– 2,8
BR Deutschland	5 301	5 273	5 229	5 185	– 0,8
Elláda	219	175	185	226 **	22,2
España	1 370	1 343	1 281	1 279	– 0,2
France	4 615	4 756	4 672	4 562	– 2,4
Ireland	1 274	1 269	1 267	1 272	0,4
Italia	2 287	2 167	2 080	2 125	2,2
Luxembourg	51	49	48	48	0,0
Nederland	1 777	1 757	1 777	1 646	– 7,4
Österreich	828	810	707	698	– 1,3
Portugal	375	368	364	362	– 0,5
Suomi/Finland	419	413	402	396	– 1,5
Sverige	505 **	503	481	478	– 0,6
United Kingdom	2 786	2 767	2 631	2 510	– 4,6
EU-12	21 469	21 359	20 932	20 554	– 1,8
B. Dairy cows yield [1]	kg/head				% TAV
EU-15	5 113 **	5 171 **	5 279 **	5 396	2,2
Belgique/België	4 493	4 757	4 688	4 994	6,5
Danmark	6 583	6 527	6 517	6 576	0,9
BR Deutschland	5 237	5 257	5 428 **	5 504	1,4
Elláda	3 644	3 513	4 366 **	4 081	– 6,5
España	4 170	4 128	4 579 **	4 714	2,9
France	5 396	5 479	5 343	5 369	0,5
Ireland	4 219	4 240	4 217 **	4 319	2,4
Italia	4 331	4 397	4 844 **	5 139	6,1
Luxembourg	5 255	5 129	5 482	5 542	1,1
Nederland	6 014	6 169	6 429	6 198	– 3,6
Österreich	3 853 **	3 918 **	3 886 **	4 291	10,4
Portugal	4 165	4 368	4 783	4 904	2,5
Suomi/Finland	5 770 **	5 983 **	5 975	6 047	1,2
Sverige	6 625 **	6 774 **	6 569	6 894	5,0
United Kingdom	5 392	5 391	5 345	5 611	5,0
EU-12	5 113	5 166	5 289 **	5 387	1,9

Source: Eurostat.

[1] Production of the year divided by the herd in December of previous year.

4.20.1.1 Production of milk from dairy herds and delivery of milk to dairies

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Production of milk from dairy cows (1) EU-15	119 944 **	120 072 **	121 877	121 537 **	− 0,3
Belgique/België	3 329	3 344	3 375	3 416 **	1,2
Danmark	4 661	4 641	4 673	4 695 **	0,5
BR Deutschland	28 098	27 866	28 621	28 779 **	0,6
Elláda	747	769	764	755 **	− 1,2
España	6 030	5 656	6 150	6 038 **	− 1,8
France	25 049	25 285	25 413	25 084	− 1,3
Ireland	5 324	5 402	5 352	5 472 **	2,2
Italia	10 035	10 055	10 497	10 690 **	1,8
Luxembourg	268	262	269	266	− 1,0
Nederland	10 951	10 963	11 295	11 013 **	− 2,5
Österreich	3 244 **	3 244 **	3 148	3 034 **	− 3,6
Portugal	1 587	1 638	1 760	1 785	1,4
Suomi/Finland	2 458 **	2 507 **	2 468	2 431	− 1,5
Sverige	3 352 **	3 421 **	3 304	3 316	0,4
United Kingdom	14 811	15 020	14 789	14 763	− 0,2
EU-12	110 890	110 900	112 958	112 756 **	− 0,2
B. Deliveries of cows' milk (2) EU-15	110 840 **	111 436 **	113 125	113 531	0,4
Belgique/België	2 907	2 948	2 993	3 052	2,0
Danmark	4 460	4 442	4 476	4 495	0,4
BR Deutschland	26 017	26 047	26 980	27 180	0,7
Elláda	569	584	612	522	− 14,7
España	5 352	4 926	5 048	5 418	7,3
France	22 755	23 224	23 425	23 109	− 1,3
Ireland	5 202	5 272	5 288	5 297	0,2
Italia	9 501	9 540	9 708	9 905	2,0
Luxembourg	258	251	260	256	− 1,4
Nederland	10 560	10 468	10 811	10 759	− 0,5
Österreich	2 183 **	2 193 **	2 290	2 343	2,3
Portugal	1 477	1 476	1 550	1 577	1,7
Suomi/Finland	2 332 **	2 385 **	2 365	2 329	− 1,5
Sverige	3 287 **	3 357 **	3 243	3 231	− 0,4
United Kingdom	13 980	14 323	14 075	14 058	− 0,1
EU-12	103 038	103 501	105 227	105 628	0,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excl. milk for suckling.
(2) Incl. deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).

4.20.1.2 **Deliveries of cows' milk to dairies, as a proportion of cows' milk production** ([1])

(%)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	92,3 **	92,4 **	92,8 **	92,8 **	93,4
Belgique/België	83,6	87,3	88,2	88,7	89,3
Danmark	95,6	95,7	95,7	95,8	95,7
BR Deutschland	91,5	92,6	93,5	94,3 **	94,4
Elláda	69,5	76,2	75,9	80,1 **	69,1
España	88,5	88,8	87,1	82,1 **	89,7
France	91,0	90,8	91,8	92,2	92,1
Ireland	98,0	97,7	97,6	98,8 **	96,8
Italia	94,5	94,7	94,9	92,5 **	92,7
Luxembourg	95,8	96,3	95,9	96,6	96,2
Nederland	96,3	96,4	95,5	95,7	97,7
Österreich	67,1 **	67,3 **	67,6 **	72,7 **	77,2
Portugal	91,7	93,1	90,1	88,1	88,3
Suomi/Finland	94,8 **	94,9 **	95,1 **	95,8	95,8
Sverige	97,9 **	98,1 **	98,1 **	98,2	97,4
United Kingdom	97,2	94,4	95,4	95,2	95,2
EU-12	92,8 **	92,9 **	93,3	93,2 **	93,7

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Incl. deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).

4.20.1.3 **Production of fresh milk and fresh milk products by the dairy industry** — EU-15 ([1])

	1 000 t					% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Drinking milk	26 135	26 326	26 546	26 709	27 513	3,0
of which: — whole milk	14 545	14 052	13 301	13 102	13 248	1,1
— semi-skimmed milk	9 656	10 330	11 317	11 697	12 225	4,5
— skimmed milk	1 897	1 926	1 902	1 879	2 020	7,5
— untreated milk	38	17	26	31	20	- 35,2
2. Buttermilk	451	469	427	440	589	34,0
3. Cream	1 319	1 363	1 373	1 395	1 470	5,4
4. Acidified milk	3 686	3 840	3 517	3 744	4 118	10,0
5. Milk-based drinks	812	789	759	769	806	4,8
6. Other fresh products	1 280	1 346	1 354	1 404	1 501	6,9
7. Subtotal (2-6)	7 548	7 807	7 429	7 752	8 484	9,4
Total	33 683	34 133	33 975	34 462	35 997	4,5

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) EU-12.

4.20.1.4 **Production in dairies of butter and cheese**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. *Butter* (1) EU-15	1 837	1 801	1 866	1 866 **	– 0,0
Belgique/België	61	62	80	88	9,5
Danmark	77	78	75	77	2,7
BR Deutschland	482	461	486	480	– 1,3
Elláda	2	2	2	2 **	5,3
España	25	19	26	23 **	– 11,5
France	445	443	454	461	1,5
Ireland	139	138	152	152 **	0,0
Italia	93	92	108	105 **	– 2,8
Luxembourg	3	3	4	3 **	– 18,9
Nederland	194	184	184	172 **	– 6,5
Österreich	37	37	38	39 **	2,6
Portugal	17	17	19	19	– 2,0
Suomi/Finland	45	45	57	56	– 1,2
Sverige	65	65	54	61	13,0
United Kingdom	151	155	127	128	0,8
EU-12	1 689	1 654	1 718	1 710 **	– 0,4
B. *Cheese* (2) EU-15	5 742	5 970 **	6 167 **	6 265 **	1,6
Belgique/België	69	70	68	69	1,6
Danmark	322	288	311	298	– 4,2
BR Deutschland	1 337	1 399	1 453	1 495	2,9
Elláda	110	127	131	131 **	– 0,0
España	227	239	229	216 **	– 5,7
France	1 442	1 560 **	1 581 **	1 619 **	2,4
Ireland	93	98	80	97 **	21,3
Italia	816	839	919	926 **	0,8
Luxembourg	3	4	3	3	– 9,1
Nederland	640	660	691	692 **	0,1
Österreich	103	103	99	99 **	– 0,0
Portugal	57	50	52	53	1,2
Suomi/Finland	84	88	96	95	– 0,7
Sverige	126	133	129	127	– 1,2
United Kingdom	313	313	325	345	6,2
EU-12	5 428	5 646 **	5 843 **	5 944 **	1,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Incl. butteroil manufactured from cream (butter equivalent).
(2) Processed cheese excluded.

4.20.1.5 **Production ([1]) in dairies of milk powder**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Skimmed-milk powder EU-15	1 307 **	1 216 **	1 213	1 200 **	– 1,1
Belgique/België	59	52	50	52	3,4
Danmark	20	21	19	28	47,4
BR Deutschland	434	382	406	401	– 1,3
Elláda	0	0	0	0 **	0,0
España	15	12	20	14	– 30,0
France	360	360	375	368	– 1,9
Ireland	132	129	115	119	3,5
Italia	0	0	0	0 **	0,0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0,0
Nederland	76	49	40	36	– 10,0
Österreich	25 **	23 **	19	18 **	– 3,7
Portugal	10	11	13	12	– 7,7
Suomi/Finland	15 **	15	14	15	8,7
Sverige	37 **	34 **	25	29	16,0
United Kingdom	124	128	117	108	– 7,7
EU-12	1 230	1 144	1 156	1 138 **	– 1,5
B. Other milk powder ([2]) EU-15	995	1 045	1 035	951 **	– 8,1
Belgique/België	51	67	74	70	– 5,8
Danmark	106	119	112	103	– 8,0
BR Deutschland	210	207	230	211	– 8,2
Elláda	0	0	0	0 **	0,0
España	12	10	13	11 **	– 15,4
France	307	336	306	255	– 16,7
Ireland	34	32	25	33 **	32,0
Italia	1	0	1	1 **	0,0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0,0
Nederland	179	164	147	154	4,8
Österreich	7 **	9 **	15	7 **	– 53,3
Portugal	7	7	7	6	– 14,1
Suomi/Finland	1 **	1	4	8	100,0
Sverige	9 **	10 **	11	10	– 9,1
United Kingdom	71	83	90	82	– 8,9
EU-12	978	1 025	1 005	926 **	– 7,8

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Product weight.

([2]) Whole-milk powder, partly-skimmed-milk powder, cream-milk powder and buttermilk powder included.

4.20.1.6 **Production (¹) in dairies of concentrated milk and casein**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Concentrated milk (a) (²)					
EU-15	1 353 **	1 308 **	1 342 **	1 338 **	- 0,3
Belgique/België	12	30	39	47	20,5
Danmark	13	14	15 **	17 **	13,3
BR Deutschland	514	528	551	541	- 1,8
España	48	38	46	41 **	0,0
France	64	52	48	47	- 2,1
Ireland	91 **	69 **	69 **	65 **	- 5,8
Italia	0	0	1	0 **	0,0
Nederland	374	340	352	345 **	0,0
Luxembourg	15	10	11	11	0,0
Österreich	18	18	18	19 **	5,6
Portugal	0	1	0	0	0,0
Suomi/Finland	0 **	0 **	0 **	0	0,0
Sverige	11 **	12 **	11 **	10 **	- 9,1
United Kingdom	191	196	181	195	7,7
EU-12	1 323 **	1 278 **	1 313 **	1 309 **	- 0,3
B. Casein (b) (³)					
EU-15	117 **	113 **	139 **	133 **	- 4,3
Danmark	13	12	13	12	- 7,7
BR Deutschland	14	8	12	12	- 3,2
France	27	25	32	36	12,5
Ireland	36	37	43	42 **	0,0
Nederland	25 **	28 **	37 **	29 **	- 21,6
Österreich	0 **	1 **	2	2 **	0,0
Suomi/Finland	0 **	1 **	0 **	0 **	0,0
Sverige	0 **	0 **	0	0	0,0
United Kingdom	1	1	0 **	0 **	0,0
EU-12	116 **	111 **	137 **	131 **	- 4,4

Sources: (a) Eurostat.
(b) European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Product weight.
(²) Including that of 'chocolate crumb'.
(³) Excl. caseinates produced from casein.

4.20.2.1 World exports and production (1) of — butter (2) — cheese — casein

	Production						Exports					
	1 000 t				%	% TAV	1 000 t				%	% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995	1995/1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995	1995/1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. *Butter* (2)												
World:	6 964	6 930	6 618	6 624	100,0	0,1	838	819	738	839	100,0	13,7
— EU-12	1 704	1 689	1 654	1 718	25,9	3,9	242	199	162	205	24,4	26,5
— EU-15	1 849	1 837	1 801	1 866	28,2	3,6	:	:	:	229	27,3	×
— Australia	123	133	144	138	2,1	- 4,2	65	87	85	96	11,4	12,9
— New Zealand	285	299	305	289	4,4	- 5,2	190	249	252	233	27,8	- 7,5
— USA	619	596	588	569	8,6	- 3,2	96	121	79	38	4,5	- 51,9
— Canada	85	83	88	93	1,4	5,7	14	6	2	6	0,7	×
— USSR	1 432	1 362	1 290	:	:	×	3	1	0	:	:	×
— Czechoslovakia	118	101	85	:	:	×	34	33	32	:	:	×
— Poland	155	147	116	123	1,9	6,0	1	17	18	18	2,1	0,0
— India	1 060	1 110	1 116	1 280	19,3	14,7	:	:	0	0	0,0	×
— Others	1 238	1 262	1 085	2 266	34,2	×	435	305	270	219	26,1	- 18,9
B. *Cheese*												
World:	14 650	14 337	14 778	14 749	100,0	- 0,2	921	990	1 056	1 061	100,0	0,5
— EU-12	5 616	5 716	5 859	6 063	41,1	3,5	465	524	517	505	47,6	- 2,3
— EU-15	5 903	6 014	6 166	6 379	43,3	3,5	:	:	:	528	49,8	×
— Australia	198	211	234	241	1,6	3,0	77	85	97	111	10,5	14,4
— New Zealand	140	163	191	213	1,4	11,5	115	127	159	169	15,9	6,3
— USA	2 943	2 961	3 055	3 136	21,3	2,7	15	16	26	30	2,8	15,4
— Canada	288	297	307	302	2,0	- 1,6	11	9	9	14	1,3	56
— USSR	592	550	545	:	:	×	1	—	0	:	:	×
— Switzerland	132	136	135	129	0,9	- 4,4	65	61	59	64	6,0	8,5
— Argentina	336	350	385	405	2,7	5,2	3	5	13	13	1,2	- 0
— Others	4 118	3 655	3 760	3 944	26,7	4,9	634	687	693	132	12,4	- 81,0
C. *Casein*												
World:	:	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	:	×
— EU-12	144	116	111	137	:	23,4	69	58	57	59	:	×
— EU-15	145	117	113	139	:	23,0	—	—	—	60	:	×
— Australia	5	5	5	6	:	20,0	3	4	7	5	:	- 29
— New Zealand	74	81	74	70	:	- 5,4	67	66	88	73	:	- 17,0
— Poland	14	12	3	2	:	- 33,3	14	11	8	4	:	- 50,0
— Others	:	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	:	×

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.
(2) Production in dairies, including butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).

4.20.2.2 World exports and production of (1) — whole-milk powder and skimmed-milk powder — concentrated milk

	Production						Exports					
	1 000 t				%	% TAV	1 000 t				%	% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995	1995/1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995	1995/1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. *Skimmed-milk powder*												
World:	3 405	3 379	3 419	3 477	100,0	1,7	997	926	844	1100	100,0	30,3
— EU-12	1 166	1 230	1 144	1 156	33,2	1,0	390	279	146	365	33,2	×
— EU-15	1 239	1 307	1 216	1 213	34,9	- 0,2	—	—	—	376	34,2	×
— Australia	166	207	210	229	6,6	9,0	121	165	174	150	13,6	- 13,8
— New Zealand	159	150	167	178	5,1	6,6	144	130	178	165	15,0	- 7,3
— USA	396	446	563	541	15,6	- 3,9	75	76	49	59	5,4	20,4
— Canada	58	52	58	65	1,9	12,1	34	17	33	44	4,0	33,3
— USSR	263	245	240	:	0,0	×	—	—	—	:	0,0	×
— Poland	133	145	112	118	3,4	5,4	91	86	112	97	8,8	- 13,4
— Others	991	827	853	1 133	32,6	32,8	532	452	298	209	19,0	- 29,9
B. *Whole-milk powder* (2)												
World:	2 202	2 343	2 404	2 417	100,0	0,5	1 049	1 092	1 145	1 197	100,0	4,5
— EU-12	979	978	1 025	1 005	41,6	- 2,0	581	579	589	595	49,7	1,0
— EU-15	1 003	995	1 045	1 035	42,8	- 1,0	—	—	—	597	49,9	×
— Australia	80	93	104	113	4,7	8,7	52	57	74	98	8,2	32,4
— New Zealand	308	333	342	337	13,9	- 1,5	257	293	308	276	23,1	- 10,4
— USA	76	70	76	78	3,2	2,6	28	38	29	64	5,3	×
— Canada	10	10	18	18	0,7	0,0	9	6	7	3	0,3	- 57,1
— USSR	240	223	215	:	:	×	—	—	—	—	0,0	×
— Argentina	78	71	104	:	0,0	×	11	1	25	58	4,8	×
— Others	407	548	500	836	34,6	67,2	692	697	702	101	8,4	- 85,6
C. *Concentrated milk*												
World:	4 501	4 433	4 602	4 715	100,0	2,5	438	447	370	450	100,0	21,6
— EU-12	1 340	1 323	1 278	1 313	27,8	2,7	343	351	286	338	75,1	18,2
— EU-15	1 369	1 353	1 308	1 342	28,5	2,6	—	—	—	338	75,1	×
— Australia	96	107	110	111	2,4	0,9	2	2	2	7	1,6	×
— New Zealand	1	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	1	1	1	1	0,2	0,0
— USA	1 048	1 050	993	922	19,6	- 7,2	9	11	19	41	9,1	×
— Canada	78	94	82	87	1,8	6,1	7	6	1	2	0,4	100,0
— USSR	650	665	670	:	:	×	3	—	—	—	0,0	×
— Brazil	36	36	36	36	0,8	0,0	—	—	—	—	0,0	×
— India	400	410	413	426	9,0	3,1	—	—	—	—	0,0	×
— Others	823	717	989	1 790	38,0	81,0	416	427	347	61	13,6	- 82,4

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.
(2) Whole-milk powder, partly-skimmed-milk powder, cream-milk powder and buttermilk powder included.

4.20.3.1 **World trade in certain milk products — EU share** **EU-15**

(1 000 t)

	1990 (2)	1991 (2)	1992 (2)	1993 (2)	1994 (2)	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Exports							
Butter/butteroil (1)							
— World	833	873	737	819	738	839	756
— EU	260	322	242	201	162	229	203
— Others	550	554	502	618	576	610	553
— EU share	32,1 %	36,8 %	32,5 %	24,5 %	22,0 %	27,3 %	26,9 %
Skimmed-milk powder (1)							
— World	931	880	997	926	844	1 100	907
— EU	330	253	390	279	146	376	228
— Others	590	627	607	647	698	724	679
— EU share	35,4 %	28,8 %	39,1 %	30,1 %	17,3 %	34,2 %	25,1 %
Cheese							
— World	887	932	921	990	1 056	1 061	1 094
— EU	450	483	465	524	517	528	526
— Others	436	449	456	466	539	533	568
— EU share	50,7 %	51,8 %	50,5 %	52,9 %	49,0 %	49,8 %	48,1 %
Whole-milk powder							
— World	886	1 084	1 049	1 092	1 145	1 197	1 115
— EU	502	618	581	579	589	597	542
— Others	376	466	468	513	556	600	573
— EU share	56,7 %	57,0 %	55,4 %	53,0 %	51,4 %	49,9 %	48,6 %
Condensed milk							
— World	440	423	438	447	370	450	419
— EU	334	316	343	351	286	338	314
— Others	105	107	95	96	84	112	105
— EU share	75,9 %	74,7 %	78,3 %	78,5 %	77,3 %	75,1 %	74,9 %
Casein and caseinates							
— EU	61 **	58 **	69 **	57 **	50	50	41

4.20.3.1 (*cont.*)

(1 000 t)

	1990 (2)	1991 (2)	1992 (2)	1993 (2)	1994 (2)	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. Imports							
Butter/butteroil (1)							
— World	833	873	737	819	738	839	756
— EU	89	68	48	65	64	69	94
— Others	744	805	689	754	674	770	662
— EU share	10,7 %	7,8 %	6,5 %	7,9 %	8,7 %	8,2 %	12,4 %
Cheese							
— World	887	932	921	990	1 056	1 061	1 094
— EU	113	109	110	109	118	83	95
— Others	774	823	811	881	938	978	999
— EU share	12,7 %	11,7 %	11,9 %	11,0 %	11,2 %	7,8 %	8,7 %
Casein and caseinates							
— EU	63	58	54	59	87	68	58

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, GATT and FAO.

(1) Food aid included.
(2) EU-12.

4.20.4.2 **Detailed supply balance** (a) — **skimmed-milk powder** **EU-15**

(1 000 t)

	1992 (2)	1993 (2)	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
Opening stocks					
— private	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	414	47	37	72	14
Production					
— skimmed-milk powder (b) (1)	1 162	1 222	1 159	1 220	1 200
— buttermilk powder	37	43	52	55	64
Imports (b)	3	19	33	35	50
Total availability	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption at full market prices	350	350	390	390	395
Subsidised consumption					
— animal feed (calves)	809	661	649	594	543
Special measures					
— pigs and poultry	—	—	:	:	:
Total consumption	1 159	1 011	1 039	984	938
Exports at world market prices	293	232	108	345	218
Food aid	99	52	30	25	9
Total exports	392	284	138	370	227
Closing stocks					
— private	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	47	37	72	14	125
Total	:	:	:	:	:

Sources: (a) European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(b) Eurostat.

(1) Including buttermilk powder incorporated directly in animal feed, milk powder for babies.
(2) EU-12.

4.20.4.3 **Detailed supply balance** (a) — **butter** ([1]) **EU-15**

(1 000 t)

	1991 ([4])	1992 ([4])	1993 ([4])	1994 ([4])	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Opening stocks						
— private, aided by EU	84	41	68	47	59	20
— public (intervention)	251	261	172	161	59	51
Production						
— dairy (b)	1 836	1 693	1 689	1 654	1 866	1 866
— farm (b)	23	21	21	17	19	15
Imports	68	48	65	65	72	95
Total availability	2 262	2 064	2 015	1 944	2 075	2 047
Consumption						
— at normal prices	1 206	1 145	1 141	1 141	1 271	1 257
Special schemes ([2])	432	437	467	523	504	494
Total apparent consumption	1 623	1 582	1 608	1 664	1 775	1 751
Exports at world market prices	216	197	191	151	220	:
Food aid	10	5	1	0	0	:
Exports at special prices	96	40	7	11	9	:
Total exports (b)	322 ([3])	242	199	162	229	203
Closing stocks						
— private, aided by EU	41	68	47	59	20	54
— public (intervention)	261	172	161	59	51	39
Total closing stocks	302	240	208	118	71	93

Sources: (a) European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture (including butteroil, butter equivalent).
(b) Eurostat.

([1]) Product weight. Includes butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).

([2]) Comprising (1 000 t):

	1991	*1992*	*1993*	*1994*	*1995*	*1996*
— Welfare schemes	22	16	15	13	15	23
— Armed forces and non-profit organisations	39	36	38	37	37	39
— Butter concentrate	19	19	22	22	23	20
— Sales to food processors.	352	364	392	451	429	412

([3]) Not including 42 000 t physically exported in 1990 from the former GDR to the Soviet Union.

([4]) EU-12.

4.20.6.1 Intervention measures for butter and skimmed-milk powder (1996)

(t)

	Taken into storage	Public storage — Release from storage				Private storage
		On the EU market (4)	For export (5)	For food aid (3)	Total	Quantity subject to storage contracts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. *Butter* (1) EU-15	39 608	19 885	0	0	19 885	205 227
Belgique/België	0	0	0	0	0	20 842
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0	5 961
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	0	0	41 588
Elláda	0	0	0	0	0	0
España	3 842	4 411	0	0	4 411	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	47 573
Ireland	28 116	13 154	0	0	13 154	21 471
Italia	3 384	866	0	0	866	1 237
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	202
Nederland	0	0	0	0	0	57 684
Österreich	0	0	0	0	0	1 576
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0	0	794
Sverige	0	0	0	0	0	639
United Kingdom	4 266	1 454	0	0	1 454	5 660
EU-12	39 608	19 885	0	0	19 885	202 218
B. *Skimmed-milk powder* (2) EU-15	126 948	16 669	0	0	16 669	0
Belgique/België	4 602	10	0	0	10	0
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0	0
BR Deutschland	21 675	325	0	0	325	0
Elláda	0	0	0	0	0	0
España	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	24 508	4 970	0	0	4 970	0
Ireland	45 194	10 128	0	0	10 128	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	2 539	36	0	0	36	0
United Kingdom	28 430	1 200	0	0	1 200	0
EU-12	124 409	16 633	0	0	16 633	0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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.

4.20.6.2 Application of the quota system

(1 000 t)

	1996/97					1997/98
	Overall guaranteed quantity (1)	Deliveries (p) (2)	Adjustment of oil and fat (3)	Transfers (4)	Difference after the adjustment	Overall guaranteed quantity
1	2	3	4	5	6 = 3 + 4 − 2 − 5	7
EU-15	115 577 440	113 390 915	2 975 559	291 562	497 472	115 577 440
Belgique/België	3 109 639	3 007 687	205 799	98 174	5 673	3 109 639
Danmark	4 454 639	4 478 499	0	59	23 801	4 454 639
BR Deutschland	27 764 778	26 941 689	1 201 401	− 4 118	382 430	27 764 778
Elláda	629 817	583 563	698	0	− 45 556	629 817
España	5 438 118	5 410 000	94 125	30 000 **	36 007	5 438 118
France	23 749 650	23 108 921	689 170	80 993	− 32 552	23 749 650
Ireland	5 235 723	5 268 673	− 491	3 384	29 075	5 235 723
Italia	9 698 399	9 965 500	87 620	85 000 **	269 721	9 698 399
Luxembourg	268 098	256 101	14 842	157	2 688	268 098
Nederland	10 988 039	10 705 585	363 802	0	81 348	10 988 039
Österreich	2 382 377	2 359 749	19 543	14 019	− 17 104	2 382 377
Portugal	1 835 461	1 624 221	24 018	0	− 187 222	1 835 461
Suomi/Finland	2 384 327	2 314 652	0	105	− 69 780	2 384 327
Sverige	3 300 000	3 267 299	0	0	− 32 701	3 300 000
United Kingdom	14 338 375	14 098 776	275 032	− 16 211	51 644	14 338 375
EU-12	107 510 736	105 449 215	2 956 016	277 438	617 057	107 510 736

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(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.

4.20.6.3 Community butter and skimmed-milk powder stocks ([1]) on 1 April

(t)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. *Butter* ([2])					
EU-15	:	:	:	36 366	44 755
Belgique/België	3 161	554	—	2 486	901
Danmark	2 046	1 052	50	—	—
BR Deutschland	39 044	18 544	4 954	4 480	59
Elláda	—	—	—	—	—
España	34 613	40 306	7 187	1 530	3 983
France	12 516	12 882	—	11 282	2 269
Ireland	58 090	55 798	15 944	14 089	28 092
Italia	7 278	7 508	3 776	776	3 985
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	26 976	18 609	525	—	—
Österreich	:	:	:	1	—
Portugal	1 994	1 332	—	—	—
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	—	—
Sverige	:	:	:	—	—
United Kingdom	10 251	5 170	1 277	1 722	5 466
EU-12	195 969	161 755	33 713	36 365	44 755
B. *Skimmed-milk powder* ([2])					
EU-15	:	:	:	9 363	117 620
Belgique/België	487	691	181	—	4 592
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	8 122	5 987	186	—	21 350
Elláda	—	—	—	—	—
España	799	294	—	—	—
France	37	37	—	—	13 888
Ireland	20 738	31 632	41 282	9 363	46 060
Italia	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	—	—	—	—	—
Österreich	:	:	:	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	—	—
Sverige	:	:	:	—	2 240
United Kingdom	480	2 206	2 188	—	29 490
EU-12	30 663	40 847	43 837	9 363	115 380

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([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.

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
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15	429	352	335	263	– 21,6	675	649	594	543	– 8,6	3 931	3 731	4 819	4 645	– 3,6
Belgique/België	83	68	53	43	– 18,7	21	21	19	15	– 21,4	0	0	0	0	0,0
Danmark	16	12	5	4	– 26,3	1	1	1	1	33,8	459	414	404	413	2,3
BR Deutschland	143	131	90	18	– 80,3	62	56	51	53	4,9	451	291	444	404	– 9,1
España	0	0	0	0	0,0	2	2	2	2	4,0	0	0	0	0	0,0
France	29	12	30	20	– 33,0	282	274	249	234	– 6,2	916	878	1 158	1 308	12,9
Ireland	15	13	11	16	– 48,1	5	5	4	4	– 2,7	1 204	1 211	1 435	1 410	– 1,7
Italia	123	108	110	133	20,7	96	98	76	74	– 3,8	0	0	0	0	0,0
Nederland	4	0	0	0	0,0	194	182	175	147	– 16,3	900	937	1 314	1 049	– 20,2
Österreich	—	—	28	20	– 26,4	—	—	3	2	– 12,3	—	—	52	54	5,5
Suomi/Finland	—	—	0	6	100,0	—	—	2	2	– 27,9	—	—	11	6	– 49,1
Sverige	—	—	0	0	0,0	—	—	2	2	– 9,7	—	—	0	0	0,0
United Kingdom	16	8	7	3	– 62,0	12	10	10	8	– 15,6	1	0	0	0	0,0
EU-12	429	352	307	237	– 23,8	675	649	587	538	– 8,5	3 931	3 731	4 756	4 585	– 3,6

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Normal aid + special aid.
(2) Product weight.

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	1993/94	136	137	8	23	265	0,7	51,4
	1994/95	116	134	11	24	239	0,6	48,6
	1995/96	141	146	7	30	280	0,8	50,4
BLEU/UEBL	1993/94	1	6	2	1	5	0,5	19,2
	1994/95	1	7	2	1	6	0,6	16,0
	1995/96	1	6	2	2	5	0,5	19,2
Danmark	1993/94	2	4	2	2	4	0,6	50,2
	1994/95	2	5	2	2	5	1,0	40,0
	1995/96	2	3	2	1	3	0,6	66,7
BR Deutschland	1993/94	27	85	15	4	97	1,2	27,8
	1994/95	22	82	15	4	89	1,1	24,7
	1995/96	37	94	16	6	115	1,4	32,2
Elláda	1993/94	15	2	0	1	17	1,6	90,4
	1994/95	14	2	0	1	16	1,5	89,8
	1995/96	14	2	0	1	16	1,5	88,1
España	1993/94	28	10	5	1	33	0,8	84,8
	1994/95	20 **	15	6	2	29	0,7	69,0
	1995/96	30 **	14	5	5	39	1,0	76,9
France	1993/94	32 **	8	2	3	38	0,7	84,2
	1994/95	27 **	11	4	3	34	0,6	79,4
	1995/96	27 **	12	5	4	34	0,6	79,4
Ireland	1993/94	0	2	0	0	2	0,6	5,1
	1994/95	0	2	0	0	2	0,5	5,1
	1995/96	0	2	0	1	2	0,5	5,1
Italia	1993/94	10	11	1	2	20	0,3	50,0
	1994/95	10	12	1	2	21	0,4	47,6
	1995/96	10	13	1	2	22	0,4	45,5
Nederland	1993/94	0	9	1	6	8	0,5	1,2
	1994/95	0	8	0	6	8	0,5	1,3
	1995/96	0	7	0	5	7	0,4	1,5
Österreich	1993/94	8	5	0	1	13	1,6	63,0
	1994/95	8 *	5 *	0 *	1 *	13 *	1,6 *	63,0
	1995/96	8 *	5 *	0 *	1 *	13 *	1,6 *	63,0
Portugal	1993/94	4	0	0	0	4	0,4	100,0
	1994/95	4	0	0	0	4	0,4	100,0
	1995/96	4 *	0 *	0 *	0 *	4 *	0,4 *	100,0 *
Suomi/Finland	1993/94	2	1	0	0	3	0,4	69,0
	1994/95	2	1	0	0	3	0,4	69,0
	1995/96	2 *	1 *	0 *	0 *	3 *	0,3 *	69,0 *
Sverige	1993/94	2	4	0	1	6	0,7	33,3
	1994/95	2	3	0	0	5	0,6	40,0
	1995/96	2 *	3 *	0 *	0 *	5 *	0,6 *	40,0 *
United Kingdom	1993/94	5	21	1	1	25	0,4	20,0
	1994/95	4	20	1	1	23	0,4	17,4
	1995/96	4	24	2	2 *	26	0,4	15,4
EU-12	1993/94	124	137	15	21	246	0,7	50,4
	1994/95	102	132	11	24	224	0,6	45,7
	1995/96	117 *	143 *	7 *	30 *	254 *	0,7 *	46,3 *

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.22.1.1 EU forestry statistics

	Total area (1 000 ha) (1)	Wooded area (1 000 ha) (1)	Wooded area/ total area %	Breakdown of wooded area by species (%) (2)		Breakdown of wooded area by ownership (%) (2)			Production of timber in the rough (without bark) (1 000 m³) (3)	Timber consumption in round wood equivalent (1 000 m³) (3)	Deficit or surplus in timber production (1 000 m³) (3)
				Conifers	Deciduous	State forests	Private forests	Other forests under public law			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EU-15	325 002	112 247	35	66	34	26	60	14	242 319	194 519	41 930
Belgique/België	3 052	617	20	47	53	11	53	36	4 483	6 716	– 1 827
Danmark	4 309	493	11	63	37	30	66	4	2 300	2 072	228
BR Deutschland	36 695	10 844	30	69	31	31	44	25	44 874	37 940	6 934
Elláda	13 196	5 755	44	19	81	73	15	12	2 345	2 884	– 499
España	50 477	12 511	25	48	52	6	65	29	17 272	20 007	– 2 735
France	54 909	14 688	27	30	70	10	72	18	44 752	41 544	– 3 208
Ireland	7 028	327	5	90	10	79	20	1	1 677	1 515	162
Italia	30 128	6 410	21	25	75	6	60	34	8 393	15 772	– 7 379
Luxembourg	259	89	34	34	66	8	54	38	599	396	203
Nederland	4 042	330	8	65	35	30	53	17	1 351	1 539	– 188
Österreich	8 386	3 900	47	78	22	15	8	4	11 492	11 632	– 140
Portugal	9 207	2 986	32	46	54	3	83	14	11 181	11 405	– 224
Suomi/Finland	33 800	28 000	69	90	10	28	69	3	34 091	12 472	21 619
Sverige	45 100	23 000	62	93	7	31	69	0	51 100	22 254	28 946
United Kingdom	24 414	2 297	9	73	27	43	57	0	6 409	6 371	38
EU-12	237 716	57 347	24	42	58	27	58	15	145 636	148 161	– 8 495

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1990.
(2) ∅ 1976-86.
(3) 1992.

4.22.3.1 EU external trade in forest products

EU-15

		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	1994 (1)	4 589,8	6 924,8	– 2 335,0	310,8	1 196,9	– 886,4
	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
Sawn timber	1994 (1)	767,2	17 257,6	– 16 490,0	425,9	7 111,6	– 6 685,7
	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
Panels and sheets	1994 (1)	1 324,2	4 299,4	– 2 975,2	750,2	2 427,2	– 1 677,0
	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
Wooden articles	1994 (1)	369,1	2 189,2	– 1 820,1	796,3	2 223,6	– 1 427,3
	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
Paper stock/pulp wood	1994 (1)	2 330,7	12 273,8	– 9 953,1	437,1	4 897,4	– 4 460,3
	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
Paper and board	1994 (1)	5 779,1	21 536,8	– 15 757,7	6 994,2	13 506,9	– 6 512,8
	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
Cork and cork articles	1994 (1)	58,3	18,9	39,4	256,9	32,6	224,3
	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
Total	1994 (1)	15 208,4	64 500,5	– 49 292,1	9 961,4	31 396,2	– 21 424,8
	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

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) EU-12.

4.22.3.2 EU external and intra-EU trade in timber and timber products by Member State (1996)

		EU-15	BLEU/ UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A. *Imports*							
Intra:	Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	13 342,1	2 594,3	522,4	807,4	13,8	718,7
	Sawn timber	10 560,1	848,3	880,0	1 424,0	164,8	602,2
	Panels and sheets	5 713,4	361,0	235,2	1 176,9	122,2	446,2
	Wooden articles	1 604,9	214,0	44,3	364,5	6,3	80,9
	Paper stock/pulpwood	15 460,7	700,0	311,4	3 839,8	64,8	1 080,7
	Paper and board	31 509,1	2 836,5	1 167,4	6 302,5	464,0	1 908,6
	Cork and cork articles	132,3	2,2	0,8	24,1	0,4	13,6
Extra:	Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	19 528,6	111,8	103,1	722,6	358,7	768,7
	Sawn timber	8 323,6	529,0	171,8	1 834,1	196,5	499,2
	Panels and sheets	3 116,3	255,3	135,1	835,1	43,1	38,3
	Wooden articles	2 244,7	84,2	60,6	1 174,6	20,6	19,6
	Paper stock/pulpwood	10 491,2	426,3	83,4	2 030,7	177,6	416,3
	Paper and board	6 731,1	367,7	118,0	1 603,3	153,2	359,6
	Cork and cork articles	17,3	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,3
B. *Exports*							
Intra:	Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	9 589,9	1 101,5	134,9	3 083,7	2,7	201,7
	Sawn timber	11 985,1	448,5	81,5	1 102,2	1,1	38,8
	Panels and sheets	6 705,8	1 472,9	85,2	996,7	3,9	310,9
	Wooden articles	1 883,4	204,9	143,3	265,7	0,5	103,5
	Paper stock/pulpwood	15 058,9	1 038,6	356,6	2 718,5	1,5	627,4
	Paper and board	33 887,1	2 166,6	349,8	5 616,9	12,3	778,4
	Cork and cork articles	138,4	0,5	0,1	0,9	0,1	48,2
Extra:	Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	2 985,9	58,5	121,8	889,1	0,2	12,7
	Sawn timber	3 506,6	36,4	18,3	169,5	13,7	39,5
	Panels and sheets	1 610,2	203,3	19,1	333,8	55,5	188,5
	Wooden articles	511,5	15,2	23,0	127,3	1,7	28,6
	Paper stock/pulpwood	4 001,4	232,6	12,0	1 204,1	16,6	50,2
	Paper and board	12 096,9	234,6	84,2	2 634,2	49,3	366,4
	Cork and cork articles	52,9	0,1	0,1	1,2	0,1	4,2

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1 000 t)

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8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 228,9	27,1	2 991,0	435,2	2 177,2	190,8	93,3	850,2	691,8	10 221,4
843,1	120,1	2 356,8	1 136,1	236,9	38,4	17,5	45,8	1 846,5	10 260,4
620,3	69,6	544,1	714,8	202,8	80,9	24,5	170,0	944,3	5 315,6
279,3	21,4	128,4	144,8	74,5	15,2	8,9	23,4	198,7	1 497,9
2 129,4	71,5	1 941,9	216,7	935,9	138,9	86,5	471,3	1 520,4	13 966,9
5 035,3	495,3	2 602,2	3 098,1	839,2	477,4	261,2	458,6	5 563,1	29 950,1
22,8	0,1	19,9	7,3	8,6	22,6	4,7	1,2	8,1	122,1
754,3	8,6	1 970,7	126,5	2 754,7	672,7	6 544,4	4 441,2	190,5	5 788,3
432,6	89,7	1 562,5	773,1	429,1	98,4	79,9	93,1	1 534,7	7 721,1
139,8	34,4	406,1	222,4	49,1	4,7	30,9	181,8	740,5	2 854,5
102,9	9,1	165,9	196,5	143,9	4,9	32,3	49,3	180,1	2 019,2
1 467,6	25,8	2 395,1	765,6	276,5	58,5	96,6	314,9	1 956,3	9 803,2
564,1	33,6	853,7	546,3	174,5	30,7	60,2	164,4	1 701,6	6 332,1
0,9	0,1	6,8	0,1	0,1	7,3	0,1	0,1	1,1	17,1
2 175,1	390,4	9,5	418,2	897,7	469,1	397,6	265,6	42,5	8 029,1
628,3	139,5	37,1	218,8	1 918,9	288,8	2 577,8	4 474,7	33,1	3 013,7
1 109,6	196,4	207,3	145,6	813,1	472,3	566,6	156,2	168,9	5 169,9
197,8	3,3	130,8	282,1	199,1	74,9	55,3	132,7	89,6	1 496,4
1 409,9	38,6	18,5	1 198,1	262,0	907,7	2 168,3	3 872,2	441,1	8 756,4
3 733,5	63,5	1 842,2	2 700,0	2 119,7	612,0	6 294,1	6 137,6	1 460,2	19 335,7
1,9	0,1	2,5	1,0	2,3	80,6	0,1	0,1	0,3	136,1
267,7	46,5	7,1	3,2	92,9	17,2	226,6	1 221,5	21,0	1 445,1
154,6	0,2	61,7	12,4	569,7	70,4	1 037,1	1 317,1	6,3	582,9
143,2	12,7	219,6	11,2	162,5	66,2	110,0	62,8	21,9	1 274,9
57,6	0,5	49,6	12,1	47,9	3,7	34,1	88,9	21,3	340,6
184,2	2,7	58,6	503,7	116,6	132,6	466,8	945,2	75,5	2 472,9
888,5	1,6	634,1	516,9	1 102,7	94,8	3 133,9	1 809,1	546,4	6 051,2
0,9	0,1	1,2	0,2	0,6	43,2	0,1	0,2	0,8	52,1

European Commission

The Agricultural Situation in the European Union – 1997 Report

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities
1998 – 521 pp., 19 figs, – 16.2 × 22.9 cm

ISBN 92-828-2420-9

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: ECU 44

This report is the 23rd published version of the annual report of the agricultural situation in the European Union. It contains analyses and statistics on the general situation (economic environment and world market), the factors of production, the structures and situation of the markets in the various agricultural products, the obstacles to the common agricultural market, the position of consumers and producers, and the financial aspects. The general prospects and the market outlook for agricultural products are also dealt with.

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