



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

1996 REPORT

(Published in conjunction with the 'General Report
on the Activities of the European Union — 1996')



European Commission

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European Union – 1996*

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Foreword

This report, which is the 22nd annual agricultural situation report, is published in conjunction with the 1996 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 1996.

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.

Preface by Mr Franz Fischler,

Member of the Commission responsible for agricultural and rural development



This has been a turbulent year for agriculture. With BSE we face the greatest challenge since the common agricultural policy was founded. There has been more than enough to keep us busy in other ways too, and 1996 has been a year in which crucial steps have been taken towards defining the future direction of rural development.

To begin with the most burning issue: the three letters BSE stand for a crisis on a scale that Community agriculture has never had to cope with before. When it became clear in March that the cattle disease called bovine spongiform encephalopathy might be linked with a new, previously unknown form of Creutzfeld-Jakob disease in humans, there was widespread panic. In large parts of Europe the beef market collapsed almost completely. For many farmers and meat-processing and marketing businesses, this meant major losses of income; some were on the brink of ruin. The Union's first response

was to introduce an aid package in July of around ECU 850 million to alleviate the impact of income losses on Community cattle farmers. In addition, large quantities of beef were bought in by public intervention stores to restore market stability. In October a second package of measures was adopted which, among other things, raised the ceiling on the amount that could be spent on intervention measures and provided for a further ECU 500 million in income support, while extending eligibility for assistance to all categories, from veal calves to suckler cows. On the scientific front, an interdisciplinary panel of experts chaired by Professor Weissman was set up to investigate the potential dangers to public health and make proposals for necessary further research. Subsequently a Commission action plan was accepted, making ECU 50 million available for research on BSE.

The Commission will be making more use in future of interdisciplinary groups of experts before reaching decisions. Public health must not be endangered. It must take absolute priority over commercial interests.

However, it was not only in the beef and veal sector that 1996 was an eventful year. In September 1996 the Union agreed on an important reform of the fruit and vegetable sector giving a greater role to producer organizations, above all in the marketing of produce. The idea is both to return intervention to its original safety-net function and to avoid the destruction of surplus fruit and vegetables. To assist the producer organizations in carrying out their tasks, provision has been made for operational funds with part-financing by the EU.

The Commission also tabled its initial proposals for reform urgently needed in the olive oil and tobacco sectors.

A decision was made last year which will benefit both consumers and producers of agricultural specialities. In a first step, the Commission granted recognition to over 300 product names from regions throughout the Community under Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin. In this way we hope to highlight the diversity of quality agricultural products in the Union. At the same time, a Commission-financed publicity campaign is to familiarize consumers, farmers and businesses throughout the Community with the concepts of 'geographical indication' and 'designation of origin'.

I should like to add a few words on another subject close to my heart: rural development. At the beginning of November 1996, a conference organized on my initiative was held in Cork (Ireland) to discuss future prospects for rural development. Its results are contained in the 'Cork Declaration', which makes the following key points: we have one objective, namely sustainable and integrated development that takes account of the specific features of different areas; for each region we want a single rural programme embracing every aspect of development, allowing the implementation of a coherent policy and governed by a single legal framework to ensure transparency.

If our countryside dies, our towns will follow. That is why sustainable rural development must become a key priority for the Union as a whole.

In conclusion: in 1996 we were all kept hard at work, but we also achieved much and learned a lot. I was once asked how I was coping with the agricultural portfolio, which is not all plain sailing by any means. In my view, when the challenges of our work grow, we grow too. I have never been one to duck problems: I have always gone out to meet and try to solve them. I bring the same approach to my responsibility at the Commission for agriculture and rural development, and it is in this spirit that we shall steer Community agricultural policy towards the challenges of the next millennium.

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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 organization 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	=	Utilized agricultural area
USDA	=	United States Department of Agriculture

I – The agricultural year

Overview

1. The year 1995 was one of important decisions such as the Marrakesh agreement and the enlargement of the European Union to three new States. These had implications far beyond agricultural policy alone but their repercussions on this policy have been and continue to be significant. This year, 1996, has been marked by the bovine spongiform encephalopathy or 'mad cow' crisis which has to a greater or lesser extent hidden from view decisions taken on the common agricultural policy.¹ They are important decisions, extending well beyond 1996 alone. They are also objectives for the years to come. They relate to the markets, rural development, fraud prevention, consumer protection and consideration of the environment when taking common policy decisions. Significant efforts to simplify and consolidate legislation have also been undertaken to make agricultural policy easier to read. All of these measures help to improve social cohesion and serve the commitment to bring the Union closer to its citizens.

2. In terms of the markets, the transitional period decided on in 1992 to implement the reform of certain markets ended in 1995. Implementation of this reform was evaluated in 1996 and judged an unquestionable success. But these achievements need to be consolidated, simplified and built upon. Their maintenance along with a simplification of the common agricultural policy should allow farmers to take well-informed decisions with the long term in view. The Council is at one with Commission thinking in this regard since it has not called the results into question and has fixed a single base rate for the set-aside of arable land. It has, however, postponed a decision on abolishing the second premium for young bovine animals. The Council has also continued its work on reforming the common organization of the markets by extending the fruit and vegetable sector. It has, however, been unable to take a decision on the Commission proposals to reform the wine sector presented to it in May 1994.

3. Particular attention in 1996 was devoted to agricultural product quality, especially as regards protected geographical indications, protected designations of origin and quality labels. Important decisions were also taken to strengthen veterinary and plant health legislation.

¹ See points 31-50.

4. On rural development, the Commission approved in particular the operational programme for the development and diversification of rural areas in Spain. The single programming documents for Sweden were adopted on 8 May 1996 and the Commission, in partnership with the Member States, decided on the content of the remaining national and regional Leader II programmes which had not been adopted in 1994 and 1995.

5. Because of the trend in agricultural production and the reduction in employment in agriculture, many rural areas are having to face up to the changes needed to maintain activity and thus keep their population. For the entire Union to develop harmoniously, the economic development of the rural areas, representing 80% of its territory, must be considered. This challenge was analysed in particular at the conference on rural development in the European Union which took place in Cork from 7 to 9 November 1996.¹

Prices and market organization

6. The Commission presented its price proposals and related measures for 1996/97 on 14 February 1996, but the Council did not adopt decisions in this field until 24 July. The delay was due to the problems discussed at the same time as prices and which were linked to them. They included the reform of the common market organization for fruit and vegetables,² the rapid developments on the beef/veal market leading to the bovine spongiform encephalopathy ('mad cow disease'³) crisis, and the fixing of the rate of arable land set-aside for sowing in 1996/97.⁴ In spite of the complicated and interrelated discussions, the Council followed the general thrust of the Commission's proposals: continuation of the reform of the common agricultural policy (in particular for grain legumes⁵), stabilization of what has been achieved so far and simplification of the common market organizations.

Main institutional prices and aids applicable for the 1995/96 and 1996/97 marketing years

Product	(ECU/t)	
	1995/96	1996/97
<i>Cereals</i>		
– Intervention price ¹	119.19	119.19
– Compensatory aid ²	54.34	54.34
<i>Oilseeds and protein crops (reference amounts)</i>		
– Rapeseed, sunflower and soya (ECU/ha)	433.50	433.50

¹ See points 421-422.

² See points 233-234, 243-244.

³ See points 31-50.

⁴ See point 7.

⁵ See points 210-211.

Product	1995/96	1996/97
- Peas field beans and sweet lupins ³	78.49	78.49
- Non-fibre flax seed ³	105.05	105.05
<i>Rice</i>		
- Intervention price (paddy rice) ¹	373.84	351.00
<i>Potato starch</i>		
- Minimum price	209.78	209.78
- Compensatory payment	86.94	86.94
- Industry premium	22.25	22.25
<i>Sugar</i>		
- Basic price for sugar beet	47.67	47.67
- Intervention price for white sugar (ECU/q)	63.19	63.19
<i>Olive oil</i>		
- Production target price	3 837.70	3 837.70
- Intervention price	1 919.20	1 919.20
- Representative market price	2 295.00	2 295.00
- Production aid	1 422.00	1 422.00
- Consumption aid	120.70	120.70
<i>Dried fodder</i>		
- Guide price ¹	-	-
- Fixed aid ⁴	68.83	68.83
<i>Lentils, chick peas, vetches</i>		
- Fixed aid (ECU/ha)	181.00	181.00
<i>Fibre flax</i>		
- Fixed aid (ECU/ha)	935.65	865.48 ⁵
<i>Hemp</i>		
- Fixed aid (ECU/ha)	774.74	774.74
<i>Silkworms</i>		
- Aid per box	133.26	133.26
<i>Cotton</i>		
- Guide price	1 063.00	1 063.00
- Minimum price	1 009.90	1 009.90
<i>Milk products</i>		
- Target price for milk	309.80	309.80
- Intervention price		
a) Butter	3 282.00	3 282.00
b) Skimmed-milk powder	2 055.20	2 055.20
<i>Beef/veal¹</i>		
- Intervention price for adult bovine animals (carcass weight – category R3)	3 475.00	3 475.00
<i>Sheepmeat</i>		
- Basic price (slaughter weight)	5 040.70	5 040.70
<i>Pigmeat</i>		
- Basic price (slaughter weight)	1 509.39	1 509.39
<i>Table wine</i>		
- Guide price Type		
RI (ECU/ %/hl)	3.828	3.828
RII (ECU/ %/hl)	3.828	3.828
RIII (ECU/hl)	62.15	62.15

Product	1995/96	1996/97
AI (ECU/ %/hl)	3.828	3.828
AII (ECU/hl)	82.81	82.81
AIII (ECU/hl)	94.57	94.57
<i>Tobacco (premiums)⁶</i>		
– I <i>Flue cured</i>	2 709.65	2 709.65
– II <i>Light air cured</i>	2 167.48	2 167.48
– III <i>Dark air cured</i>	2 167.64	2 167.64
– IV <i>Fire cured</i>	2 383.62	2 383.62
– V <i>Sun cured</i>	2 167.48	2 167.48
– VI <i>Basmas</i>	3 754.15	3 754.15
– VII <i>Katerini</i>	3 185.41	3 185.41
– VIII <i>Kaba koulak</i>	2 276.15	2 276.15
<i>Fruit and vegetables</i>		
– Basic and buying-in prices	7	7

¹ Target prices (for cereals and husked rice) and guide prices (for adult bovine animals and dried fodder) are abolished from 1995/96 as a result of the implementation of the Marrakesh agreements.

² This is to compensate for the reduction in the intervention price. The aid per tonne is to be multiplied by the yield in the production region in question. Aid for compulsory set-aside has been fixed at ECU 54.34/t and the compensatory aid for durum wheat remains at ECU 358.63/ha pending a final Council decision.

³ To be multiplied by the regional yield for cereals to determine the regional reference amounts.

⁴ Aid for sun-dried fodder is fixed at ECU 38.64/t.

⁵ Pending a final Council decision on the proposal amending the system of aid for flax producers.

⁶ Supplementary amounts have been fixed for certain varieties; see OJ L 148, 30.6.1995, p.40.

⁷ A series of prices covering different products and periods are fixed each year.

7. As far as prices for the next marketing year were concerned, the Council decided on a general freeze except for rice, the intervention price for which was already fixed in December 1995,¹ and fibre flax, pending a Council decision on the adjustment of the common market organization in this sector.² The main points of the agreement of 24 July 1996 which concerned products were:

- (a) *cereals*: the monthly increments were reduced to ECU 1.1/t following the reduction in financial storage costs. Existing provisions concerning the moisture content of cereals (other than maize and sorghum), the minimum quality of durum wheat, the specific weight of barley and the timetable for opening intervention were maintained unchanged for 1996/97. A single basic rate for the set-aside of arable land was introduced instead of the two options offered to farmers: rotational and non-rotational. The rate was fixed at 17.5%. At the same time as it took its decision on prices, the Council fixed the set-aside rate for the 1997/98 marketing year at 5%;
- (b) *sugar*: the monthly refunds of storage costs were reduced to ECU 0.42/100 kg;
- (c) *olive oil*: the existing arrangements as regards prices, aid and deductions were continued pending the reform of the common market organization in this sector;

¹ See point 184.

² See points 280-283.

- (d) *wine*: pending a Council decision on the reform proposals submitted to it by the Commission in May 1994, the Council had to take a number of decisions, in particular to continue the measures on grubbing up and the ban on new planting¹ while making them more flexible, given the situation on the wine market;
- (e) *milk*: the date for the beginning of the milk marketing year was postponed from 1 April to 1 July and a legal basis created for administration by the Commission of the tariff quotas introduced under bilateral agreements with third countries;
- (f) *beef/veal*: the deseasonalization premium was maintained with a seasonal slaughter coefficient of 35 %, with special rules for Ireland. However, in view of the very difficult situation on the beef market as a result of the bovine spongiform encephalopathy crisis, special measures had to be taken in the weeks following the decisions on prices;²
- (g) *sheepmeat*: opening of the private storage procedure was speeded up as a result of the facility the Commission has of introducing a procedure to fix the amount of aid in advance.

Agrimonetary measures

8. In 1996 Member States' currencies moved in line with the dollar as it made up lost ground after its sharp devaluation in the first half of 1995. While the appreciation of the German mark slackened somewhat, the Italian lira and the Swedish krona were considerably revalued. The other Member State currencies which did not follow the German mark remained fairly stable with at times a slight tendency to appreciate, as in the case of the pound sterling.

9. Except in the case of the Italian lira and the Swedish krona, the agricultural conversion rates changed very little. In view of the extent of its past devaluations, the fall in the agricultural conversion rate for the lira was not regarded as 'sensitive' and calling for special accompanying measures.

10. In the case of the Swedish krona the falls in January and June 1996 (twice 3.3 %) went beyond the residual effects of former devaluations. On these occasions the Council decided to reapply the arrangements adopted at the time of the 'sensitive' revaluations in June and July 1995, which concerned in particular the German mark. Under these rules³ 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 planned date for the introduction of a common currency.

¹ See points 261-262.

² See point 352.

³ Regulation (EC) No 2990/95 (OJ C 312, 23.12.1995, p. 2), amended by Regulation (EC) No 1451/96 (OJ L 187, 26.7.1996, p. 1).

11. In addition, the Member States concerned can grant aid to offset the loss of income entailed by the fall of institutional prices in national currency. The Council has set an upper limit on the amount of this aid, which 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.

12. In 1996 Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Austria granted their first instalment of compensatory aid in respect of the 'sensitive' revaluations which occurred in June and July 1995 (see points 78-90, State aids).

Promotional measures

13. Measures to promote quality beef, milk and milk products, nuts, apples, citrus fruit, grape juice and fibre flax were continued in 1996. A new promotional campaign for olive oil was launched in June.

14. Programmes for table olives submitted by industry organizations are currently being examined.

15. In July the Commission issued an invitation to tender in connection with a promotion campaign involving information and awareness-raising measures to make known the existence, meaning and advantages of the logo for the most remote regions (Azores, Canaries, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Madeira, Martinique and Réunion). The logo, which is common to all of them, is intended to improve knowledge and consumption of quality agricultural products specific to those regions.

16. Lastly, the Commission presented the Council with a proposal for a regulation introducing specific measures to promote the use of live plants and Community floricultural products.

Consumer protection and product quality

17. The Commission has adopted Regulation (EC) No 1107/96¹ which registers a first list of 320 names as protected geographical indications (PGIs) or protected designations of origin. These have been chosen from among the some 1 500 applications presented by Member States under the *simplified procedure*. Many product categories are involved: cheeses, fresh meat, meat products, fruit and vegetables, fats (oil, butter), and other products (drinks, honey, confectionery, etc.). This

¹ OJ L 148, 21.6.1996, p.1.

first list has now been joined by a second list of 64 names annexed to Regulation (EC) No 1263/96.¹ A third list is being drawn up on the basis of additional information which the Commission is seeking to obtain from the competent authorities in the Member States. The Commission has also received 26 applications for names to be registered under the *normal procedure*.

18. The Commission has forwarded the Council a proposal² for an amendment to Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs.³ The amendment provides for a five-year transitional period after the publication of registration under Article 17. During that period Member States may, under certain conditions, continue to apply national measures authorizing the use of names which are henceforth registered. After the end of the transitional period only products which comply with the specifications and have been produced in the geographical area described in the specifications may use a registered name.

19. The year 1996 saw the first practical consequences of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92 (guaranteed traditional speciality). The Commission received nine applications for registration.

20. A three-year information campaign concerning food products with a specific character has been launched in all 15 Member States (protected designation of origin, protected geographical indication, guaranteed traditional speciality).⁴ The purpose of this campaign is to make the public aware of the meaning of the descriptions and symbols used in the new Community systems designed to protect and add value to agricultural products and foodstuffs with a specific character.

21. The profusion of quality labels intended to highlight food products' particular qualities risks creating confusion as regards the nature of the labels and the requirements they involve.

22. The Commission is therefore starting to compile an inventory of such labels, with two major objectives: to acquire detailed knowledge of, firstly, the various systems and the latest developments in them and, secondly, the expectations of the socioeconomic players in the food industry regarding those systems.

23. The approach adopted will take account of the principal economic and social functions performed by agricultural producers, and will also be aimed at making it easier for consumers to choose.

24. Particular attention will be paid to production methods.

¹ OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p.19.

² COM(96) 266 final, 12.6.1996.

³ OJ L 208, 24.7.1992, p.1.

⁴ Regulations (EEC) No 2081/92 and No 2082/92 (OJ L 208, 24.7.1992).

Assistance to the needy

25. The European Union continued its food aid programme for the needy.¹ This consists in making agricultural produce or products processed from agricultural produce available to associations working in the field in the various Member States. A total of ECU 200 million was made available. Since Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Austria and the United Kingdom decided not to take part, this sum was divided between the other 10 Member States.

26. In 1996 an important innovation was introduced into the programme. The Council decided that where there were no intervention stocks of a particular product, or where stocks were insufficient, the charitable organizations concerned would be authorized to purchase equivalent foodstuffs on the market.²

27. 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.

Free distribution of agricultural products (1996)

Member State	Appropriations allocated (ECU)	Quantities (tonnes)				
		Cereals	Olive oil	Skimmed milk powder	Butter	Beef
België/Belgique	3 864 000	4 400			300	151
Danmark	2 000 000					176
Elláda	21 045 000		3 000		1 989	954
España	53 879 000	35 000	2 828		8 232	1 515
France	44 592 000	22 600		8 301	1 200	1 641
Ireland	1 631 000				60	383
Italia	51 156 000	40 000	3 000		5 942	879
Luxembourg	75 000			20		
Portugal	17 421 000	3 700	1 107	2 575	1 277	631
Suomi/Finland	2 337 000	11 190	75			97
Total *	198 000 000	116 890	10 010	10 896	19 000	6 427

* ECU 2 million should be added to the above total of ECU 198 million to cover the financing of intra-Community transport costs.

¹ Regulation (EEC) No 3730/87, 10.12.1987 (OJ L 352, 15.12.1987, p. 1) and Commission Decision 96/263/EC, 28.3.1996 (OJ L 89, 10.4.1996, p. 42).

² Regulation (EC) No 2535/95, 24.10.1995 (OJ L 260, 31.10.1995, p. 3).

Harmonization of legislation

Veterinary legislation

28. Major decisions have been adopted this year in the veterinary and zootechnical field. The Council adopted Directives 96/22/EC¹ and 96/23/EC² and Regulation (EC) No 894/96³ on the prohibition and monitoring of certain substances with a hormonal or thyrostatic action and β -agonists. It also adopted Decision 96/43/EC⁴ on the financing of veterinary inspections and checks.

29. The Commission adopted a number of proposals for forwarding to the Council, in particular concerning the welfare of calves⁵.

30. In addition, 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. It also adopted numerous decisions to finance measures to eradicate animal diseases and to curb their spread within the European Union. Protective measures were also taken to prevent the introduction of diseases into the European Union, in particular following outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in Greece and neighbouring countries. The Commission proposed to the Council the establishment of a European Veterinary and Plant Health Inspection Agency (see point 73).

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

31. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) is a disease of cattle that first appeared in November 1986 in the United Kingdom and has progressively taken epidemic proportions in the United Kingdom's cattle herd during most of the following 10 years but is now on the decline.

32. It is thought that BSE in the United Kingdom was triggered by changes in the production methods used to obtain meat-and-bone meal from animal materials. Because meat-and-bone meal is used as feedingstuff for cattle, these changes, especially the lowering of the processing temperature during rendering, are believed to have resulted in failure to deactivate completely the infectious agent present in the material of origin.

¹ OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p. 3.

² OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p. 10.

³ OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p. 1.

⁴ OJ L 162, 1.7.1996, p. 1.

⁵ COM(96) 21 final.

Measures adopted by the European Union from 1989 until March 1996

33. The European measures have been targeted at the protection of cattle and European consumers against any hypothetical possibility of transmission of the disease from cattle. They have strictly followed the recommendations of the Commission's Scientific committees. The United Kingdom adopted a series of control measures for BSE and the Community has adopted a series of measures to restrict trade in bovine animals and products from the United Kingdom.

34. By Commission Decision 94/381/EC the use of mammalian meat-and-bone meal in ruminant feed was prohibited throughout the EU, and minimum parameters for the rendering of cattle and other ruminant material were laid down in 94/382/EC for the whole of the EU.

The 22 March 1996 scientific advice and Commission Decision 96/239/EEC.

35. On 20 March 1996, the United Kingdom Spongiform Encephalopathy Advisory Committee (SEAC), after considering ten cases of Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease in younger people identified in the United Kingdom, declared the following:

36. 'Although there is no direct evidence of a link, on current data and in the absence of any credible alternative the most likely explanation at present is that these (human) cases are linked to exposure to BSE before the introduction of the SBO (specified bovine offals) ban in 1989. This is cause for great concern.'

This information caused a crisis throughout the Union and consumer confidence in bovine meat fell dramatically, some Member States being more severely affected than others.

37. In view of the advice of the Scientific Veterinary Committee (22 March 1996), in order to reduce as far as possible any risk of exposure to the BSE agent, to restore consumer confidence and to re-establish the internal market, the Commission, acting on the positive advice of the Standing Veterinary Committee on 25-26 March, adopted Decision 96/239/EC on 27 March to prohibit, pending an overall examination of the situation, the trade to Member States and export to non-EU countries from the United Kingdom of live cattle, their semen and embryos, meat of cattle slaughtered in the United Kingdom, products obtained from cattle slaughtered in the UK, and materials from cattle slaughtered in the United Kingdom destined for use in medicinal products, cosmetics or pharmaceutical products and mammalian-derived meat-and-bone meal.

38. Milk and milk products, which an expert consultation by the World Health Organization have confirmed pose no risk in respect of BSE, are not included in that prohibition.

39. The United Kingdom implemented further measures to control BSE in its territory and to protect human and animal health, such as extending the SBO ban to become SBM (specified bovine material) ban by including further tissues and increasing the controls on removal of SBM.

The UK prohibition of meat from cattle over 30 months (OTM) of age entering any food or feed chain was welcomed by the Council on 1 to 3 April and the Commission adopted a Regulation for Community financing of the purchase of UK animals older than 30 months for destruction.

40. The Commission undertook as soon as possible to assess the export ban and consulted the Scientific Veterinary Committee especially on the safety of gelatin, tallow, semen and embryos. Acting upon the advice of the Committee, Decision 96/362/EC amending 96/239/EC was adopted on 11 June, whereby the ban on semen was lifted.

41. The parameters for the production of tallow and gelatine were defined, and gelatine and tallow exports could resume once the establishments had been approved and inspected by the Commission and once other preconditions had been met. However, certain scientific data concerning the deactivation of the agent during gelatine manufacture became invalid. There has been no approval of UK establishments which produce gelatine from UK bovine material for the purpose of trade.

42. Commission inspection teams assisted by experts from Member States made several missions to the United Kingdom, Portugal and Switzerland in order to assess the measures taken for BSE.

43. The UK prohibited the use of mammalian materials in food for all farm animals including fish. The programme for selective slaughter of animals most likely to have been exposed to infected meat-and-bone meal approved, by the Standing Veterinary Committee, on 24 June 1996 was delayed subject to further evaluation by the UK in the light of new scientific data, but has now been implemented.

44. Commission Decision 96/449/EC adopted on 18 July required that all animal waste from mammalian animals in the EU be processed by a method that has been demonstrated to deactivate the agents of scrapie and BSE. The only such system is one operating at 133°C at 3 bar for 20 minutes.

45. In Portugal there was extreme public concern about BSE resulting in a sharp fall in beef consumption. A plan for eradicating BSE in Portugal was approved by Commission Decision 96/381/EC and for France by Decision 97/18/EC. Ireland has also presented a similar eradication programme. Community market regulatory mechanisms are continually being adapted to compensate Member States for the costs incurred by the present crisis.

46. The Commission considered it necessary to ensure that experts with a wide range of scientific expertise are consulted on certain important issues. It has therefore decided to set up a multidisciplinary committee of highly regarded independent scientists which will make recommendations on all relevant aspects.

47. On 10 June 1996 the Commission invited third countries to a seminar on BSE, at which information was given about the latest developments and the measures taken by the European Community for the protection of public and animal health.

48. During the Florence summit in June the Commission presented its position paper on BSE in which a general framework programme was laid down for a gradual lifting of the ban on trade in UK bovines and bovine products. This was agreed by all Member States and was an important step for restoring the internal market. The framework programme contained several preconditions for a lifting of the ban such as implementation of a selective slaughter programme, improving animal identification and movement records, legislation for and removal of all meat-and-bone meal from agricultural premises and feed mills, effective implementation of the OTM-scheme and improved methods for the removal of SBM.

49. Since March scientific committees have been convened several times to assess different public health and animal health issues. At present the safety of milk is being further assessed and the status of all Member States as regards transmissible spongiform encephalopathies is being evaluated in order to assess the need for further measures in the Union. Many of the research projects which have been initiated since the beginning of the epidemic are being finalized and thereby new information concerning for example, maternal transmission, risk in embryos, etc. is causing the present rules to be continually re-assessed in the light of the latest scientific knowledge.

50. On 9 October 1996, the Commission presented a report by Professor Weissman concerning priorities for research on transmissible spongiform encephalopathies in the future. The Commission recognizes that the absence of scientific certainty of the disease has created severe difficulties in dealing with the crisis and that it is imperative from a point of view of eradicating the disease and protecting human health that research efforts are increased.

Phytosanitary and animal feedingstuffs legislation

Plant health

51. In the plant health sector, the Commission adopted Directive 96/14/EC¹ amending certain Annexes to Council Directive 77/93/EEC,² and Directive 96/15/EC³ amending Directive 92/76/EEC⁴ recognizing protected zones exposed to particular plant health risks in the Community. Commission Decision 96/153/EC⁵ authorized Member States temporarily to take additional measures against the dissemination of the insect *Thrips palmi* as regards the Netherlands.

¹ OJ L 68, 19.3.1996, p. 24.

² OJ L 26, 31.1.1977, p. 20.

³ OJ L 70, 20.3.1996, p. 35.

⁴ OJ L 305, 21.10.1992, p. 12.

⁵ OJ L 34, 13.2.1996, p. 49.

Commission Decision 96/301/EC¹ authorized Member States temporarily to take additional measures against potato brown rot (*Pseudomonas solanacearum*) as regards Egypt.

52. During the first half of the year, the Commission adopted Decisions 96/491/EC² and 96/492/EC³ concerning Community financial contributions to ongoing programmes for the control of organisms harmful to plants and plant products in Madeira and the Azores, respectively.

53. The Council continued its examination of the Commission's earlier proposal aimed at introducing the principle of Community financial solidarity and Member States' liability into the plant health regime.

Seeds and propagating material

54. In the seeds and propagating material sector, the provisions relating to maximum weights of seed lots of certain species of seed were amended to bring them into line with the OECD rules (Commission Directive 96/18/EC⁴). Also, Sweden was authorized to adopt more stringent provisions relating to the presence of *Avena fatua* in cereal seed (Commission Decision 96/334/EC⁵).

55. The directive on the marketing of ornamental plant propagating material and ornamental plants⁶ was reviewed under the SLIM (simpler legislation for the internal market) pilot project. The SLIM project is aimed at simplifying Community internal market legislation in order to generate employment and improve the competitiveness of European business. The report of the SLIM team, which comprised the Commission, Member States and industry representatives, is to be found in the document COM(96) 559 final.

Plant protection products

56. Further implementation measures have been adopted by the Commission in the framework of directive 91/414/EEC, in particular with regard to the data requirements of Annexes II and III. Directives 96/12/EC,⁷ 96/46/EC⁸ and 96/68/EC⁹ define further the detailed data requirements

¹ OJ L 115, 9.5.1996, p. 47.

² OJ L 202, 10.8.1996, p. 23.

³ OJ L 202, 10.8.1996, p. 30.

⁴ OJ L 76, 26.3.1996, p. 21.

⁵ OJ L 127, 25.5.1996, p. 39.

⁶ OJ L 376, 31.12.1991, p. 21.

⁷ OJ L 65, 15.3.1996, p. 20.

⁸ OJ L 214, 23.8.1996, p. 18.

⁹ OJ L 277, 30.10.1996, p.25.

for active substances and plant protection products and have finalized this work for all the different aspects as far as chemical active substances and chemical plant protection products are concerned.

57. The Commission presented a new proposal for the establishment of Annex VI, as the Court, by its judgment of 18 June 1996 in Case C-303/94 (Parliament v. Council), had annulled Council Directive 94/43/EC establishing this Annex.

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

59. In 1996, the Commission accepted the completeness of the dossiers submitted for eight new active substances. These dossiers are still under detailed examination by the rapporteur Member State.

Pesticide residues

60. On 21 May, the Council adopted two pesticide residues Directives (Council Directive 96/32/EC¹ and 96/33/EC²) which provide for the fixing of maximum residue levels (MRLs) in a wide range of agricultural products for 13 additional pesticides not previously covered by Community legislation. A further residue proposal establishing MRLs has been submitted to the Council in September.

61. The Commission presented a proposition 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), by which the overall functioning of the regime for setting residue limits in the EU will be significantly improved.

Organic farming

62. On 26 July 1996 the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Regulation supplementing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 to include livestock production under the scope of that Regulation (COM(96) 366 final³).

¹ OJ L 144, 18.6.1996, p 12.

² OJ L 144, 18.6.1996, p. 35.

³ OJ C 293, 5.10.1996, p. 23.

Animal nutrition

63. In the animal nutrition sector, the Commission adopted Directive 96/6/EC amending Council Directive 74/63/EEC on undesirable substances and products in animal nutrition¹ and Directive 96/7/EC amending Council Directive 70/524/EEC concerning additives in feedingstuffs.² The purpose of the two Directives is to adapt the Annexes of the relevant Directives to advances in scientific and technical knowledge (Directive 96/6/EC amends the permitted aflatoxin level in certain feedingstuffs and Directive 96/7/EC authorizes new additive uses).

64. The Council, for its part, adopted on 29 April 1996 Directive 96/25/EC³ fixing rules for the circulation of feed materials; this new Directive repeals Directive 77/101/EEC on the marketing of straight feedingstuffs and amends Directives 70/524/EEC, 74/63/EEC, 82/471/EEC and 93/74/EEC.

65. Directive 96/24/EC,⁴ also adopted by the Council on 29 April 1996, adjusts certain provisions of Directive 79/373/EEC on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs to the rules laid down in Directive 96/25/EC.

66. On 23 July 1996 the Council adopted Directive 96/51/EC⁵ amending Directive 70/524/EEC with regard to the procedures for registering and the rules for distributing and labelling additives for use in animal nutrition.

Foodstuff hygiene

67. The Commission continued its examination of the question of nitrate and mycotoxin levels in certain crops. Measures restricting nitrate levels in certain vegetables may be taken before the end of the year.

Veterinary inspection

68. Public health inspections were carried out at establishments producing fresh meat and meat products in third countries and visits to check on the production conditions for meat products and fishery products were carried out in the Member States; control of residues monitoring was also carried out in Member States and third countries. In order to establish lists of third country

¹ OJ L 49, 28.2.1996, p. 29.

² OJ L 51, 1.3.1996, p. 45.

³ OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p. 35.

⁴ OJ L 125, 23.5.1996, p. 33.

⁵ OJ L 235, 17.9.1996, p. 39.

establishments, inspection visits were carried out in some third countries for poultry meat (Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Israel, Romania). An evaluation mission to assess the production conditions for milk products was carried out in Russia.

69. Control of upgrading and approval conditions for plants benefiting from derogations was performed in Member States. In addition specific missions for establishing a new Community inspection system and also talks on quality European beef took place in Member States and third countries. Routine animal health inspections visits were also made to several Member States, including Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Austria and Portugal, to monitor the implementation of approved eradication programmes.

70. A number of inspection visits was made to Portugal, the United Kingdom and Switzerland to assess the situation in respect of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and to monitor the implementation of Community legislation regarding this disease.

71. Following outbreaks of foot and mouth disease (FMD) due to strain A₂₂ in Albania, FYROM and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, a number of missions were performed to examine the action taken and to assess the risk of further spread of the disease. In the same period an outbreak of FMD due to strain O₁ has occurred in Greece in the Evros region bordering Turkey. Due to the action of the Greek veterinary service, the disease has not spread outside this region. Inspections have been performed in order to assess the situation and evaluate the possible actions needed to improve the animal health situation in the area. Visits were made to third countries to monitor the disease situation and assess the consequences of the importation of certain animals and animal products, e.g.: Bulgaria, China, Cyprus, FYROM, Russia and Slovenia.

72. Border inspection posts (BIPs) continued to be checked for compliance with Community rules with amendments made to the lists of approved posts as necessary. Amendments were made to Community legislation in respect of lists of approved third countries and animal health conditions and veterinary certification for certain animal products. Negotiations continued with the countries of Latin America and Eastern Europe for the conclusion of agreements on the adjustment of the conditions of trade on a non-discriminatory basis in view of the special features of these countries.

73. A draft proposal for an independent European Agency for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Inspection and Control was adopted by the Commission on 29 May 1996. The Agency's main role would be to carry out inspections within the Community to ensure the uniform application of Community veterinary and phytosanitary legislation and, secondly, to verify veterinary and phytosanitary controls in third countries of live animals, products of animal origin, plants and plant products destined for export to the Community.

Plant health inspection

74. Numerous inspection visits, checks and investigations were carried out in the Member States and in third countries in the course of the year in order to verify that Community legislation on plant quarantine was being correctly applied. The alarming situation with regard to potato brown rot led to drastic Community measures being taken in respect of the Netherlands and Egypt. Following outbreaks in several Member States monitoring and investigation of fire blight were stepped up, particularly in the areas of the Union which are protected against this disease of Rosaceae.

75. Staff from the Office inspected on site the methods and means employed by the Member States to carry out surveillance of the areas which are protected against various harmful quarantine organisms (beet rhizomania virus, potato root eelworm, Colorado beetle, European spruce beetle, whitefly on ornamental plants). The Standing Committee on Plant Health discussed how to protect the citrus producing areas in the southern part of the Union from the introduction of harmful organisms and the plant health inspectorate participated actively.

76. Surveys were conducted in all Member States in order to obtain an overview of how they were applying the procedures for issue of the plant passport, the problems encountered and possible improvements to the system. As stated in point 72, bilateral negotiations on equivalence are continuing with some third countries (Latin America, central Europe) and have been supplemented by technical fact-finding visits.

77. Management of the Poseima and Poseidom programmes in the plant health sector is continuing, but difficulties, in particular of a budgetary nature, have been encountered by the Member States and regions concerned in drawing up their programmes. In the field of plant health information, the Europhyt information network which provides notification of cases in which the Member States intercept products originating in third countries which do not comply with Community requirements is now operational; it is currently being made fully automatic.

State aid

78. As in previous years the Commission received a large number of notifications in the agricultural sector – a total of 341, compared with an average of 273 over the previous three years. Notifications from new Member States (25 from Austria and 23 from Finland) contributed significantly to this total.

79. Notification by the Austrian authorities of an aid for the sugar beet sector led to the first application of the 'flexibility' provisions of Declaration 31 of the Act of Accession. The aid was intended mainly to transfer ownership of beet collection points from factories to farmers. Although

aid for transfer of ownership of existing assets other than land is normally not acceptable to the Commission, in this case application of the above flexibility provisions resulted in it taking a positive decision. In relation to Finland extensive negotiations took place regarding the application of Article 141 of the Act of Accession. This Article allows for exceptional State aid measures in the event that support under the common agricultural policy plus accession transitional provisions still leave serious difficulties. Ultimately, the Finnish measures in application of Article 141 were accepted by the Commission, along with various other measures designed to respond to new circumstances in the southern part of Finland.

80. Overall the Commission approved most of the measures notified to it. Various of these were the subject of amendments made after notification in order to bring them into line with Community provisions. It was obliged however, to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of a number of cases which it considered to be operating aid and therefore incompatible with the common market. Moreover when granted for instance on a production unit or hectare basis, it is usually not in line with the provisions of Community support mechanisms and as an operating aid, has no lasting effect on the sector concerned.

81. In view of the foregoing the Commission took a final negative decision on an Italian aid scheme under which cooperatives in the milk sector located in mountain areas were granted aids to cover debts in their accounts for 1992 (Aid No C 7/94). Since the aid neither fulfilled the conditions for the settlement of debts nor the Community guidelines for rescue and restructuring aid for undertakings in difficulty¹ it could not be accepted by the Commission. Similarly, the Commission opposed an Italian aid scheme for the settlement of debts of cooperatives involved in the harvesting, processing and marketing of floricultural products (Aid No N C 16/94). Furthermore, the grant of subsidized loans by the Italian region Friuli-Venezia-Giulia for the purchase of milk quotas (Aid No C 21/95) was prohibited by the Commission in view of its incompatibility with the common market organization in the milk sector.

82. The Commission continued its strict policy regarding the recovery of illegal aid. It not only asks the Member State in its final negative decisions to recover the aid within the time periods imposed, but also requests submission of evidence that such recovery has taken place (Case C 31/94). In two cases regarding the pigmeat sector (Cases No C 8/94 and C 9/94) the French authorities submitted evidence to the Commission concerning recovery. Where such evidence has not been provided, the Commission remains in contact with the Member States concerned. However, in some of its final negative decisions for non-notified aid the Commission did not insist on full recovery of the aid granted. In relation to a Sicilian aid measure (Aid No C 30/95) which violated State aid rules essentially on procedural grounds the Commission did not impose a recovery obligation in relation to that part of the aid which could have a positive effect on the environment consistent with Community policy. The Commission also did not insist on recovery of the aid granted in the French biofuel case (Case No C 51/94), even though it was found to

¹ OJ C 368, 23.12.1994, p. 12.

be incompatible with common agricultural policy rules and Article 95 of the Treaty. The justifications for the non-recovery were essentially twofold. One, the breach of Community provisions in themselves did not lead to an increase of aided production. The other was that recovery, rather than re-establishing the *status quo ante* would have resulted in a far worse situation for the beneficiaries. The Commission also took a final negative decision in an Italian case regarding the grant of an aid for two slaughterhouses in the region of Sardinia (Aid No C 31/94). The aids covered the operating costs of the two undertakings and the restructuring of their installations. The aids granted were neither in conformity with the rules regarding undertakings in difficulty nor with the applicable rules regarding the processing and marketing of agricultural products. The Commission required the Italian authorities to recover the aid granted and to submit evidence of such recovery.

83. Further, in order to verify respect for its policy on publicity aid in agriculture the Commission now asks the Member State to submit samples of the logos, trademarks and slogans which it plans to use in the context of a publicity aid. Previous experience has shown that assurances given by the Member States may not by themselves suffice to guarantee compliance with mandatory Community rules in this field.

84. Following its communication on subsidized short-term loans in agriculture the Commission¹ for the first time applied the principles set out in this document in a German case (Aid No N 635/95). Aid was envisaged for agricultural holdings in one of the new German *Länder* to help obtain loans. In comparison with undertakings in other sectors these undertakings encountered considerable difficulties in obtaining capital due to slow turnover in the production process. This problem was aggravated by the low own capital ratio and limited own assets of the undertakings concerned. The Commission accepted the measure since, in accordance with the above communication, it was open without discrimination to all sectors of agriculture, the duration of the loans did not exceed one year and the interest subsidy was restricted to the difference between the rate of interest normally charged to operators of the holdings concerned and the rate of interest charged on loans of a comparable nature in other sectors.

85. The Commission decided to open the procedure provided for under Article 93(2) against Germany in view of its refusal to comply with the Commission communication regarding investment aid for the improvement of the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural products² in so far as it concerns regional aid measures. This communication had been sent to the Member States as appropriate measures and guidelines in the sense of Article 93(1) of the EC Treaty. According to this document all investment aid for the processing and marketing of agricultural products has to respect the sectoral limits for such investments as modified in view of Decision 94/173/EC of 22 March 1994 in application of Regulation (EEC) No 866/90.

¹ OJ C 44, 16.2.1996, p. 2.

² OJ C 29, 2.2.1996, p. 4.

86. In the light of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) disease the Commission was notified of several BSE related aid schemes by the UK. In assessing these measures the Commission took account of the extraordinary market situation for beef and related products in the United Kingdom in the wake of developments concerning BSE. These developments included the introduction of a total ban on exports from the United Kingdom to any destination both of all live bovine animals as well as of meat, and of products liable to enter the animal or human food chain, from such animals slaughtered in that Member State. The aids included slaughterers' aid (No N 278/96) designed to prevent widespread company failures in the short term, and to allow the slaughtering sector to adjust in an orderly fashion to changed market circumstances. There was also a market aid (No N 289/96) which provided additional monies above that in Regulation (EEC) No 716/96 to compensate for the loss of market for those categories of beef animal for which as a result of UK and EU BSE emergency measures there was no longer a market. Furthermore, a temporary aid for renderers (No N 290/96) ensuring that animal waste and by-products would continue to be collected from abattoirs and elsewhere, rendered, and safely disposed, was notified. Lastly, there were three further aid schemes (Nos N 299/96, N 424/96 and N 430/96). One of these (No N 299/96) was a publicity aid for a campaign seeking to restore consumer confidence in British beef. All these schemes, except for aid No N 289/96, were accepted by the Commission as being the result of an exceptional occurrence in the sense of Article 92(2)(b) of the EC Treaty. The market aid (No N 289/96) did not require an Article 92/93 procedure as it fell under Regulation (EC) No 774/96, modifying Regulation 716/96. BSE-related aid schemes were, apart from the United Kingdom, also notified by the Dutch, French and Belgian authorities. The Dutch aid (Aid No N 482/96) involved compensation for income loss of calf breeders who had to empty their stables, and keep them empty to eradicate BSE. The French aid was based on Regulation (EC) No 1357/96 which provides for additional payments to be made in 1996 to give immediate income support to beef producers in order to compensate for the consequences of the disturbances in the beef market resulting from consumer concerns in relation to BSE. The Dutch aid was approved by the Commission under State aid rules, while the French aid did not require such a review, as it fell under Regulation 1357/96, modifying Regulation (EEC) No 805/68. The Belgian aid (Aid No N 795/96) is still under investigation.

87. In the field of agri-monetary related aids, nine cases were notified in 1996. Seven of these cases were based on Council Regulation (EC) No 1527/95 which provides for the possibility of aid being granted in compensation for losses of income caused by a reduction in agricultural conversion rates, and one was based on Regulation (EC) No 2990/95 which covers the same subject matter for Finland and Sweden. This Regulation sets the maximum level of aid which can be granted by a Member State. Half of this total may be financed exclusively by the Community, the remainder from national sources. The role of the Commission is to verify the compatibility of such aid with the various other provisions of the Regulation, and with Regulation (EC) No 2921/95. On the basis of Regulation (EC) No 1527/95 the Luxembourg authorities introduced an aid on a historic per livestock unit and area basis, while the German aid involved socio-structural measures (subsidy for accident insurance available to all farmers). Both Member States envisaged granting the maximum aid possible under the Regulation. The other five Member States which

notified aid measures under this Regulation were Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Austria and Sweden. With the exception of Belgium, all involved only Community financial support. Consequently the amounts payable in these four countries were limited to half the totals possible under the Regulation. The Belgian authorities also notified an aid under Regulation (EC) No 2611/95 which provides for the possibility of national aid being granted in compensation for losses of agricultural income caused by monetary movements in other Member States. The Commission approved this aid which was similar to one notified by France in 1995. No more measures of this nature can be approved under Regulation (EC) No 2611/95 as the time limit for their notification passed without further requests being received.

88. After publication at the beginning of 1996 of a new framework programme for research and development concerning all sectors, including agriculture¹ the Commission adopted an amendment to this document which clarifies and redefines its policy on such aid in the agricultural sector. The amendment followed on from the fact that the programme did not make any provision for R&D work fulfilling the conditions of Article 92(1) of the Treaty to receive aid of more than 75%. This 75% limitation constituted a more restrictive approach than had previously been applied in agriculture. After amendment the programme will, in defined circumstances, allow aid up to 100% in the agricultural sector. Cases which do not satisfy these conditions are to be examined under the other rules of the programme. One Member State has objected to the modification, which caused the introduction of the modified framework to be delayed.

89. The Commission is contemplating a modification of its current practice concerning agricultural safeguard aid. A key issue in this debate is whether operators in agriculture should be granted treatment different from that of other operators, and if so, what special treatment would be justifiable. In order to obtain the views of the Member States the Commission organized a meeting with them. Independent of the outcome of the present discussions, the Commission will continue to apply its existing practice over agricultural safeguard aid until a new policy line is determined and communicated to the Member States.

90. As regards State aid financed through parafiscal charges the Commission opened the procedure under Article 93(2) against a French aid for publicity for fruit and vegetables and quality improvement. The aid was granted to the interprofessional organization for fruit and vegetables, Interfel, and financed through parafiscal charges on national products and products from other Member States and third countries. According to Commission policy based on case law of the Court of Justice, aid measures which also apply to products imported from other Member States may not be financed by parafiscal charges. Even if national products and products from other member States are treated equally on a normative level, in practice the national product will receive more favourable treatment, in view of the fact that the measure is inspired by national objectives.

¹ OJ No C 45, 17.2.1996, p. 5.

II – Economic situation and farm incomes

General overview

91. The trend observed in previous years of a differentiation in the economic situation of agriculture in the Community depending on the sector of production became still more pronounced during 1996. Although some sectors, particularly arable crops, pigmeat and poultrymeat, continued to develop favourably, the existing crisis in others, particularly the cattle sector – both dairy and meat production – became worse during the year as the result of falling consumption or increased production. The measures adopted under the CAP reform and those introduced during the year to support the beef market following the crisis caused by bovine spongiform encephalopathy ('mad cow disease') certainly mitigated the impact on producers' incomes of falling prices and demand. However, they were unable to sustain incomes at the level of the previous year and, to a still greater extent, by comparison with other types of farmers, such as cereal growers, who continued to benefit both from aids to producers and the positive impact of market improvements following the reform of the CAP.

92. There were some climatic surprises in 1996, most of which had a positive effect on yields. The agricultural year began in autumn 1995 under fairly favourable conditions, even in the Mediterranean countries which, like Spain, had suffered from a prolonged drought during the summer: the land received plenty of rain, temperatures were generally favourable and sowing took place under good conditions. The winter was colder and drier in north-eastern Europe and milder and damper in the south-west. It was particularly severe in northern France, Germany, the United Kingdom, the Benelux countries and Denmark, with long periods of cold weather and snow cover. This meant a delay in germination of three or even four weeks.

93. The arrival of spring did not fundamentally change the meteorological situation for agriculture which the winter had created: in northern Europe, temperatures remained below normal and growth was still very late. Throughout spring, water supplies in those regions were well below normal and work in the fields often had to be postponed or carried out under unfavourable conditions so that estimates for the new harvest remained fairly pessimistic until June. While rains in May made up to some extent for the shortage of winter water in northern Europe, there was no indication at that point that the cereal harvest would turn out to be as large as it proved.

94. The big surprise came in the summer and sometimes, as in the case of sugar beet, in the autumn as well. The level of rainfall and low temperatures during the summer enabled northern Europe to catch up to a large extent. The outstanding example in this regard is central and northern France, where cereal yields reached record levels this year. Looking back, the most likely reason is greater than usual root development as the plants had to adapt to the low humidity during the first part of the year. This then enabled them to make better use of the limited quantities of water in the soil at the start and then full use of the water which arrived in plenty at the time it was needed. As a result of the lower temperatures, the plants grew more slowly so enabling the ears to fill out more uniformly over a longer period. Contrary to certain predictions, the health of the plants was good as a result of the cold dry conditions until May.

95. The water conditions for summer crops varied throughout the season: in the south rain in spring and summer enabled them to both start and develop well but in the north the dry spring jeopardized the start of their cycle. The rains in July and August permitted some improvements in northern France and central and southern Germany. However, the moderate temperatures and diminished sunlight in the summer lengthened growing cycles for crops in more northerly regions, so reducing the prospects for good harvests of root crops, particularly sugar beet. There too, climatic conditions improved considerably just before the harvest so that forecasts of both harvest and sugar yield could be revised upwards.

96. In the case of livestock products, the main feature influencing agricultural markets during the year was the crisis in consumer confidence which followed the statement by the British authorities on 20 March 1996 that there could be a link between bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and similar diseases in humans. This crisis resulted in a rapid deterioration of the market for beef and veal reflected in sharply lower consumption and producer prices and very large-scale intervention buying. The impact of these factors on incomes was aggravated by the rising price of animal feed and a reduction in the production of beef and veal, particularly in the United Kingdom, as a result of the slaughter policy adopted to safeguard public health and check the epidemic in that country.

97. It is therefore likely that, despite the measures to support the market in beef and veal adopted by the European Union as a result of the BSE crisis, and despite the aid already existing in this sector, beef farmers' income will fall sharply in 1996. This is also the result of static or falling prices for milk products as a consequence of unfavourable market trends both within the Union and elsewhere in the world. By contrast, the incomes of producers of pigs, poultry and sheep should grow substantially thanks to the steep increase in prices in spring and summer 1996 as consumption of those meats rose because of the BSE crisis.

98. The monetary situation, which had been the main factor determining the situation of agriculture in 1995, did not, on the whole, have much influence on agricultural incomes in 1996. Agricultural conversion rates, other than for the Italian lira and the Swedish crown, changed little over the year and most currencies remained fairly stable. While the revaluation of the Swedish crown from

1 July 1995 had virtually no significant effect on incomes, since the compensatory allowances introduced by the reform of the CAP and structural and environmental aids had been frozen until 1 January 1999, the extent of earlier devaluations of the Italian lira meant that its revaluation was not considered 'substantial' and so requiring special accompanying measures. The result was a reduction of about 12 % in compensatory allowances expressed in national currency, about half the increase recorded in 1995 following the devaluation of the lira in the spring.

Production levels and price trends

99. Production of cereals in 1996 is estimated at some 202 million tonnes, the highest level which the European Union has ever achieved and some 27 million tonnes more than in 1995. This record level is the result of both an increase in the sown area and a spectacular rise in yields.

100. The increase in the sown area this year (1.4 million ha, 4.1 %, more than in 1995) is the result principally of:

- (a) a 2 % reduction in set-aside applicable in 1996/97 (from 12 % to 10 %);
- (b) the elimination of the gap of five extra percentage points applied to fixed set-aside until the previous year;
- (c) the reduction of 450 000 ha in areas benefiting from five-year set-aside;
- (d) the increase in the total area planted to cereals, oilseeds and protein plants as the result of a switch to these crops of areas used for other purposes.

101. It should also be noted that the impact of all these factors was to some extent offset by a significant increase in the voluntary set-aside provided for under current legislation. The increase in sown areas would otherwise have been still greater.

102. As far as yields are concerned, it should be noted first of all that yields for 1995 had been affected by the drought in Spain and so were below the trend level. Yields in 1996, however, were well above that level and reached record heights for all cereals, despite the uncertainties which continued until the end of June. The reasons for this surprising leap in cereals yields at the end of the year have already been indicated. Their origins lie both in the relatively favourable meteorological conditions during the summer and in the greater resistance of plants to the severe winter conditions. The out-turn was an increase in one year of about 10 % in average yields for all cereals taken together. The increase in sown areas and yields led to a spectacular increase in the production of wheat (over 90 million tonnes), barley (52 million tonnes) and maize (almost 34 million tonnes).

103. Intervention prices for cereals have fallen steadily over the last three years following the reform of the CAP, although these reductions were offset by compensatory per hectare payments based on the historic yields in the region. The last of these reductions was applied from 1 July 1995.

104. Normally, until the end of 1994/95, market prices followed the fall in intervention prices with a slight lag. However, throughout the 1995/96 marketing year, there was a substantial gap between market prices and intervention prices. During that year, and particularly in the first half of 1996, the cereals market enjoyed particularly favourable, or even quite exceptional, conditions, mainly because of:

- (a) at world level: a fall in production in three of the main exporting countries (the United States, Argentina and Australia) and a rise in demand in China;
- (b) within the European Union: a fall in Community production in 1995, mainly as a result of the drought in Spain, and a greater demand for cereals for use in animal feed, mainly because substitute products were less available.

105. Thanks to these various factors, the gap between market prices and intervention prices on some of the most representative markets exceeded 20 % for wheat, 40 % for barley and 45 % for maize. It was only in the second half of the year, when figures for the 1996 harvest began to become available and the harvest started to come onto the market, that market prices fell back to the level of intervention prices.

106. Once again, the area sown to oilseeds fell in 1996, as it had in 1995, but, this fall was due entirely to oilseeds for non-food uses, the area of which fell by 300 000 ha after the spectacular rise in the previous year. However, the area used for other oilseeds rose by almost 200 000 ha following a sharp fall in 1995. These changes were related to the reduction in the rate of set-aside already mentioned (since most of the oilseeds for non-food uses are grown on areas set aside) and the fall recorded in 1995, following the reduction in compensatory allowances for 1994/95. Although yields remained unchanged as compared with the previous year, overall production of oilseeds dropped slightly in 1996 as a result of the fall in the production of oilseeds for non-food uses, although production of other oilseeds increased by about 1 million tonnes to 10.4 million tonnes.

107. Although for a long time sugar production was expected to be lower than in the previous year as a result of the reduction in area and the fairly unfavourable climatic conditions prevailing until the end of the summer, the autumn rains generated high yields and a level of production comparable to that achieved in 1995.

108. Following three years of well below average wine production, 1996 saw a return to its traditional level before the drought in Spain and elsewhere drastically cut Community production. First estimates put wine production in 1996 at around 174 million hl, almost 25 million hl more

than in 1995. Half of this increase occurred in Spain but production increased in all the main producer Member States. Prices for wine, which in 1995 had benefited from the comparative balance on the market, declined steadily throughout the year, particularly in Spain and Italy. At the end of November prices for red wine were lower by 19 % in Spain and 24 % in Italy than at the same time in the previous year.

109. Production of beef and veal fell by about 4 % in 1996, mainly because of the slaughter policy adopted in the United Kingdom to prevent meat from adult cattle which could be contaminated by bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) from entering the food chain. As already noted, the statement by the British authorities on 20 March 1996 that there could be a link between BSE and similar human diseases had an effect on the beef market by precipitating a severe crisis of consumer confidence resulting in a general fall in beef prices from spring onwards. Between the end of March and the end of August, market prices for beef fell by about 15 % from levels which had already been falling steadily since the second half of 1995. Since then prices have stabilized, or even risen slightly, thanks to the market support measures decided on during the autumn (increase in the special premiums for young male cattle and for the maintenance of suckler herds, to be paid in 1996, assistance for public intervention buying, exceptional measures to destroy the meat of cattle over 30 months old in the United Kingdom by incineration, etc.).

110. Milk production in 1996 is expected to reach virtually the same level as in 1995 (121.3 million tonnes) as the consequence of smaller herds and higher yields. Deliveries to dairies should, however, increase slightly (by 0.3 %). For the second year running, the production of butter should increase slightly (by 1.4 %) after falls in the previous years. Cheese production should continue to grow, exceeding 6.4 million tonnes in 1996 (2.1 % more than in 1995). Since butter consumption fell and that of cheese rose more slowly than production, domestic prices for dairy products reflected the worsening market situation, which was exacerbated by lower world demand and reduced export possibilities. As a result, market prices for butter fell by over 10 % during the first 11 months of 1996 and at the end of November were 5 % below the intervention price while at the beginning of the year they had been 6.4 % above.

111. For the third consecutive year, production of poultrymeat driven by increased domestic consumption and exports rose, by 2.8 %, following an increase of 4 % in 1995. While prices remained at a level similar to those of 1995 until the end of March, the 'mad cow' crisis drove chicken prices to levels well above those for previous years and they remained high throughout the rest of the year.

112. Similarly, from April onwards, prices for pigmeat benefited from increased demand as a result of the fall in consumption of beef and veal following the 'mad cow' crisis. Prices for pigmeat rose in consequence by over 20 % from April to June 1996. However, from the end of the summer, all the gains recorded over the previous 12 months were lost. Production should grow by about 1 % in 1996 following a slight fall in 1995.

113. Production of sheepmeat and goatmeat remained fairly stable in 1996. As a result of higher demand, however, prices reached levels well above those recorded in the three previous marketing years.

Producer prices

114. The information available on 20 November suggests that the index of nominal producer prices for all agricultural products rose in 1996 by 2.6 % for EUR 15. This corresponds to an average fall of 0.6 % in real terms. As compared with 1995, the index of producer prices for crop products rose in nominal terms by an average of 3.7 %. The products which recorded above average rises are fruit (6.4 %), fresh vegetables (15.1 %), olive oil (25.9 %) and dry vegetables (10.1 %). Producer prices for potatoes fell by about 38 % and for oilseeds by about 6 %.

115. As in 1995, the trend of producer prices was, overall, less satisfactory for livestock products, with prices growing, on average, by only 1.5 % in nominal terms as a consequence of steep falls for cattle (13.3 %) and calves (10.7 %) and sharp rises for pigmeat (about 13 %) and poultrymeat (7.4 %). The price of milk fell slightly.

116. The trend of prices also varied considerably from one Member State to another. The deflated index of producer prices fell by 14.7 % in Finland, 5.1 % in Sweden, 4.8 % in Ireland and between 2 % and 3 % in Denmark and the United Kingdom. On the other hand, it rose by 2.5 % in Belgium, 1.4 % in Italy and 1 % in Greece giving an average fall for EUR 15 of 0.6 %.

Input prices

117. In 1996 the index of purchase prices of staple goods and services in agriculture rose on average by 4 % in nominal terms or 1.3 % in real terms.

118. Excluding breeding livestock, the prices of which fell by about 2 %, all the prices of staple goods and services in agriculture rose in nominal terms. Above-average increases were recorded for energy (4.9 %), fertilizers (5 %) and feedingstuffs (5.2 %) while other items rose to a smaller extent.

119. The deflated index of prices of staple goods and services in agriculture fell slightly in Portugal, remained more or less stable in Germany, Italy, Greece and Finland and rose in all the other Member States.

Trends in farm incomes

120. The final figures for trends in farm incomes will not be known until some time in 1997.¹ The only underlying factor explaining the trend in farm incomes for which preliminary estimates are already available for 1996 is the 'agricultural price spread' (the producer price index: intermediate consumption index ratio). This deteriorated in virtually all Member States, most particularly in Finland, Sweden, Ireland, the United Kingdom and Denmark. However, it improved somewhat in Greece, Italy and Portugal.

121. 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 aids in return for the cuts in institutional prices under the reform. These aids, which are included under 'subsidies' in the agricultural economic accounts, now constitute a key component in the formation of agricultural incomes, at least as far as cereals and beef are concerned. In 1995 operational subsidies received by agriculture as a whole totalled over 25 % of gross value added in the EUR 15 but this figure is probably considerably higher in the cereals and beef sectors.

122. It is too early to draw up the balance sheet for the 1996 farming year, as far as farm incomes are concerned. However, all the information available to the Commission at present points to a comparatively positive trend for European farmers as a whole, albeit with sometimes very marked contrasts between Member States (or even between regions) and from one production sector to another. Generally speaking, incomes can be expected to increase in those production sectors which have experienced relatively more favourable market conditions (cereals, sugar, fruit and vegetables, wine, pigmeat, poultrymeat, etc.). However, the situation worsened still further in the beef and veal sector, mainly because of the 'mad cow' crisis, even though the market support measures introduced during the year offset to some extent the catastrophic impact on incomes which the fall in prices would have provoked. As already noted, market conditions for dairy farming in 1996 were not very favourable and this will probably depress incomes.

123. If these first impressions of the trend for 1996 are confirmed, there should be a further growth in farm incomes in most of the Member States, following on the substantial improvement in 1994 and 1995. This would merely consolidate the trend observed in the short and the long term for the European Union as a whole.

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

Changes in nominal producer prices of agricultural products in 1995 and 1996

(%)

	1996/95			1995/94		
	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total
EUR 12	3.9	1.9	2.9	9.9	0.7	5.3
EUR 15	3.7	1.5	2.6	9.1	-0.7	4.0
België/Belgique	4.2	5.0	4.5	-5.8	-3.3	-4.3
Danmark	-1.2	-0.5	-0.8	1.2	-0.9	-0.2
Deutschland	-5.5	2.8	0.3	3.6	-0.8	0.5
Elláda	12.8	0.2	9.4	12.1	4.0	9.8
España	1.7	4.3	2.7	16.5	2.0	11.0
France	3.7	-0.8	1.6	3.5	-1.7	0.9
Ireland	6.9	-4.0	-2.6	8.2	1.6	1.3
Italia	8.1	3.1	5.6	13.0	4.0	9.3
Luxembourg	-0.1	-6.8	-5.6	-3.5	-0.8	-1.3
Nederland	0.4	3.2	1.9	8.1	-1.5	2.8
Österreich	5.0	0.1	1.2	-26.6	-23.9	-24.5
Portugal	3.6	2.0	2.9	8.6	-2.2	3.5
Suomi/Finland	-7.7	-16.2	-13.9	-33.5	-22.4	-25.6
Sverige	-6.3	-2.4	-3.5	12.5	-3.9	0.3
United Kingdom	-5.8	3.1	-0.4	13.1	3.2	6.8

Source: Eurostat.

Deflated input price indices

(1990 = 100)

(%)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996/95
EUR 12	100.0	96.1	88.6	84.3	84.7	85.8	85.6	-0.3
EUR 15	100.0	97.4	89.3	85.4	85.6	84.9	84.4	-0.6
België/Belgique	100.0	98.1	92.3	83.8	84.8	80.0	81.9	2.5
Danmark	100.0	96.2	92.8	80.0	79.5	77.9	75.9	-2.5
Deutschland	100.0	95.9	90.0	80.6	80.0	78.9	77.9	-1.3
Eláda	100.0	101.9	93.3	85.3	87.6	88.0	88.9	1.0
España	100.0	94.9	83.4	84.1	88.8	92.5	91.7	-0.8
France	100.0	97.7	89.6	83.5	82.0	80.2	80.0	-0.2
Ireland	100.0	93.4	91.9	96.7	95.7	95.6	91.0	-4.8
Italia	100.0	102.8	89.8	87.8	87.5	90.9	92.2	1.4
Luxembourg	100.0	89.6	82.3	78.0	75.9	73.9	68.6	-7.2
Nederland	100.0	100.8	92.1	83.5	84.2	84.9	84.9	0.0
Österreich	100.0	97.1	92.5	85.7	85.5	63.2	62.6	-0.9
Portugal	100.0	87.5	74.1	71.5	73.8	73.3	73.2	-0.2
Suomi/Finland	100.0	92.8	89.9	88.0	86.7	63.9	54.5	-14.7
Sverige	100.0	90.2	86.2	80.6	81.6	79.6	75.5	-5.1
United Kingdom	100.0	93.7	91.9	98.1	96.6	98.0	95.1	-3.0

Source: Eurostat.

Changes in nominal agricultural input prices in 1994, 1995 and 1996

(%)

Member State	Intermediate consumption (goods and services)			Investment (goods and services)			Total		
	1996/95	1995/94	1994/93	1996/95	1995/94	1994/93	1996/95	1995/94	1994/93
EUR 12	4.0	3.4	0.9	3.5	4.0	2.8	3.9	3.5	1.4
EUR 15	4.0	2.9	0.8	3.3	3.6	2.8	3.8	3.1	1.3
Belgique/België	4.5	0.0	-0.3	2.5	3.6	2.2	4.3	0.5	0.0
Danmark	3.1	0.4	-2.1	2.8	2.8	0.7	3.0	0.9	-1.6
Deutschland	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.1
Elláda	8.7	5.6	7.6	7.0	11.3	7.8	8.4	6.8	7.6
España	3.2	3.4	2.4	5.1	5.5	4.7	3.7	3.9	3.0
France	4.4	1.7	-0.2	2.6	2.2	1.8	3.9	1.8	0.2
Ireland	3.9	1.6	0.9	1.5	4.8	3.6	3.3	2.4	1.6
Italia	4.4	10.6	1.2	4.9	4.7	3.6	4.6	7.6	2.4
Luxembourg	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.5
Nederland	4.1	3.3	-1.0	0.0	3.1	-3.9	3.0	3.3	-1.8
Österreich	3.7	-2.1	-2.3	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.6	-0.4	-0.4
Portugal	1.4	2.9	0.4	4.3	7.3	9.8	1.9	3.7	2.0
Suomi/Finland	1.9	-21.9	-4.2	0.1	-14.4	2.6	1.3	-19.5	-2.2
Sverige	6.8	5.7	1.9	0.9	6.1	4.9	5.3	5.8	2.7
United Kingdom	5.8	3.2	0.3	2.2	3.6	3.5	5.3	3.3	0.7

Source: Eurostat.

Deflated input price indices
(staple goods and services in agriculture)

(1990 = 100)

(%)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Variation 1996/95
EUR 12	100.0	97.7	95.0	92.6	90.1	90.9	92.1	1.3
EUR 15	100.0	97.5	94.8	93.0	90.7	90.5	91.7	1.3
België/Belgique	100.0	97.1	94.5	91.0	88.5	87.3	89.4	2.5
Danmark	100.0	96.7	94.1	92.7	89.0	88.0	89.1	1.3
Deutschland	100.0	98.7	96.6	91.7	90.1	89.5	90.1	0.6
Elláda	100.0	104.7	103.5	101.5	98.5	94.1	94.5	0.4
España	100.0	96.3	90.8	89.2	87.2	87.4	87.1	-0.4
France	100.0	97.6	95.1	93.1	91.2	91.2	93.6	2.6
Ireland	100.0	97.3	94.3	92.9	91.7	90.8	92.2	1.6
Italia	100.0	95.9	92.8	95.6	93.1	97.9	98.2	0.3
Luxembourg	100.0	98.7	96.0	91.4	89.5	89.0	88.8	-0.2
Nederland	100.0	96.9	95.2	90.9	87.5	88.6	90.5	2.2
Österreich	100.0	98.7	96.2	92.0	88.9	84.9	86.2	1.6
Portugal	100.0	94.2	88.0	79.1	75.5	74.6	73.3	-1.7
Suomi/Finland	100.0	102.8	102.4	102.0	96.6	74.7	75.3	0.9
Sverige	100.0	95.4	92.9	88.4	88.1	91.0	95.6	5.1
United Kingdom	100.0	97.9	97.3	100.3	98.2	98.0	101.0	3.1

Source: Eurostat.

Farm accountancy data network (FADN)

Incomes of farms

124. Output, costs and incomes of commercial farms¹ in the EU² are calculated from observed data collected in a survey of harmonized farm accounts³ (see Chapter VII, Table 3.2.1.). The survey provides valuable information about the variation of incomes on farms, which is hidden behind global averages in the results for the agricultural sector as a whole. In this section variations according to production type are presented.

125. Although normally estimates are made where data are not yet available, only observed results are presented here. All results are calculated in real terms. At the time of editing, some results are not yet available.⁴ Detailed results (in current ECU) for the different types of farming and different business or economic size of farm are given in Chapter VII, Tables 3.2.3. and 3.2.4.

Results by type of farming

126. The large differences in average income for the different production types which persist are part of the structure of EU agriculture (see Figure 1). Farming types typical of the most commercial and competitive sectors of production (pigs and/or poultry, horticulture and dairying) habitually show the highest average incomes. Arable farms – although they include large scale cropping farms – also include many smaller mixed cropping holdings found particularly in southern Europe. This explains the lower *average* income compared with the aforementioned production types. The farm types ‘mixed’ (crop and livestock production) and ‘other permanent crops’ (mixes of different cropping enterprises) – show incomes lower than the average for the EU.

127. In the 1994/95 accounting year – the second year of implementation of the 1992 CAP reform – average farm incomes increased by 8 % in real terms relative to 1993/94 (following a modest 2 % rise in the first year of reform). The outcome for production types most affected by the 1992 CAP reform was different: arable farms showed a significant increase in income for the second year in succession, whilst specialist beef producers lost about two thirds of the gain achieved in the first year of the reform. The average income of a commercial farm in 1994/95 stood at about ECU 15 500. However the top 20 % of farms had an average income as high as ECU 46 000, and the bottom 20 % as low as ECU – 2 000.

¹ Farms which market the bulk of their production and have a minimum level of economic activity.

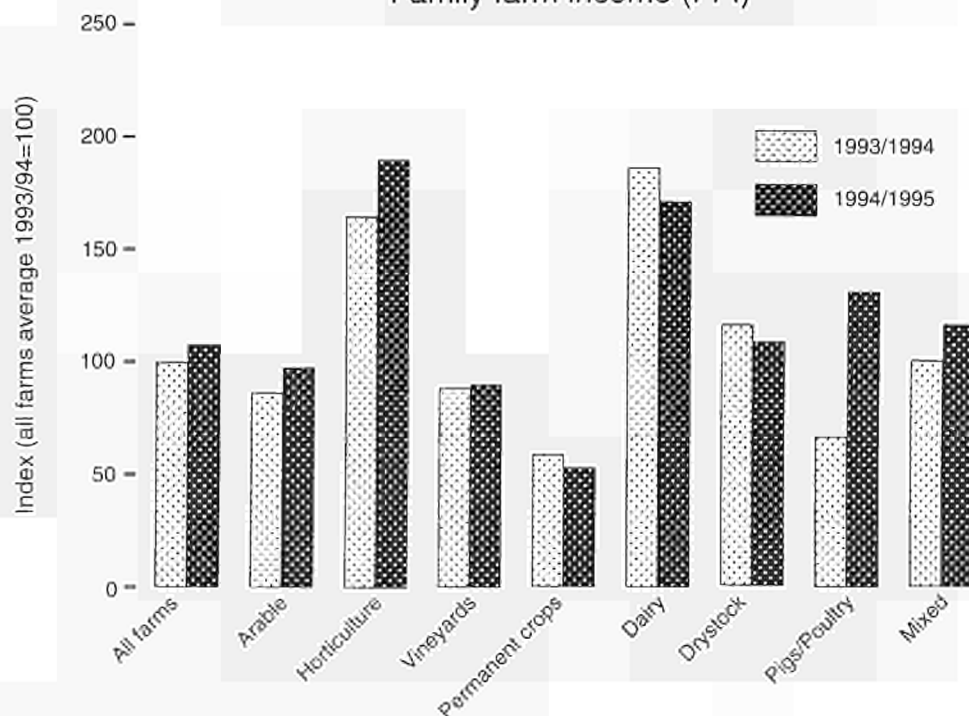
² Results refer to EUR 12 and are not yet available for EUR 15.

³ Known as the Farm accountancy data network (FADN). About 60 000 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 1994/95 do not include Greece and part of the United Kingdom.

Real income per farm by type of farming

Family farm income (FFI)



Source: EU-FADN DG VI/A3

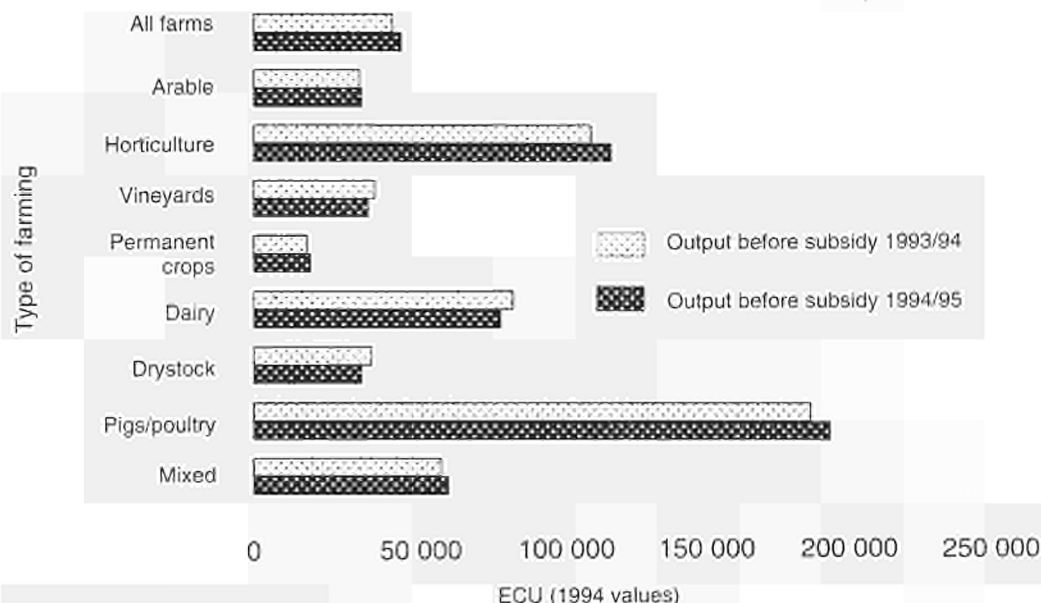
Figure 1

128. There was a large variation also in income trends as between the different farm types. The farm types 'arable', 'horticulture' and 'mixed' showed significant increases in income of respectively 13%, 15% and 16%. The types 'arable' and 'mixed' account for almost 40% of the then output of commercial farms. Specialist pig and/or poultry farms, with an average rise in income of nearly 100%, regained about half of the fall in income of the previous year. They are a relatively small group of farms, accounting for 7% of total output. Incomes fell in the other livestock sectors. Average income of the single most important farm type, 'dairy', which accounts for almost one quarter of the total value of production of commercial farms, showed an 8% fall; specialist beef and/or sheep farms a 7% fall. Incomes of farms with a mix of permanent crops (the type 'other permanent crops') dropped by 10%, whilst specialist vineyards showed a small 2% rise. An explanation of the different types of farming can be found in Chapter VII, Table 3.2.2.

The second year of the 1992 reform of the common agricultural policy

129. During the second year of application of the reform, farm results for 1994/95 show that income from direct payments continued to increase. Figures 2 and 3 show the change in farm output and net public receipts between 1993/94 and 1994/95.

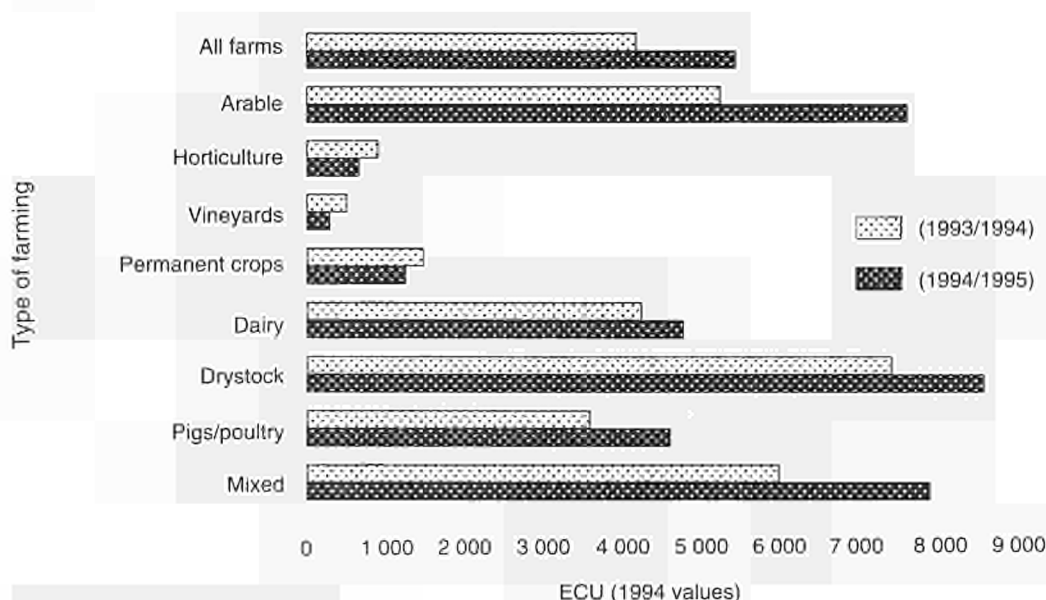
130. For all production types combined, the value of output of the average farm actually increased by ECU 3 200 (equivalent to 7%), to bring it to just above the average level for 1992/93 (see Figure 2). Net public receipts (all grants and subsidies paid directly to the farm, including national aids and compensation payments, less production taxes) increased by about ECU 1 300 or 30%. In 1994/95, public subsidies (Figure 3) represented, on average, nearly 10% of total farm turnover (including public subsidies), and 35% of farm income. The types of farming not directly targeted by the 1992 reform are included in these averages.

Output (value) per farm, before subsidy

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

Figure 2

Net public receipts per farm



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

Figure 3

131. The production types targeted most by the reform are arable and drystock (mainly beef and sheep production) farms, and also mixed farms, because of the importance of field crop, beef and sheep enterprises on those farms. In a comparison between 1994/95 and 1992/93, arable farms appear to have been well compensated (with an average fall in output of ECU 1 400 against an increase of ECU 5 900 per farm in net public subsidies). For the average drystock farm, a fall in output of an average of ECU 2 700 was almost exactly compensated by an additional ECU 2 600 of net public subsidies.

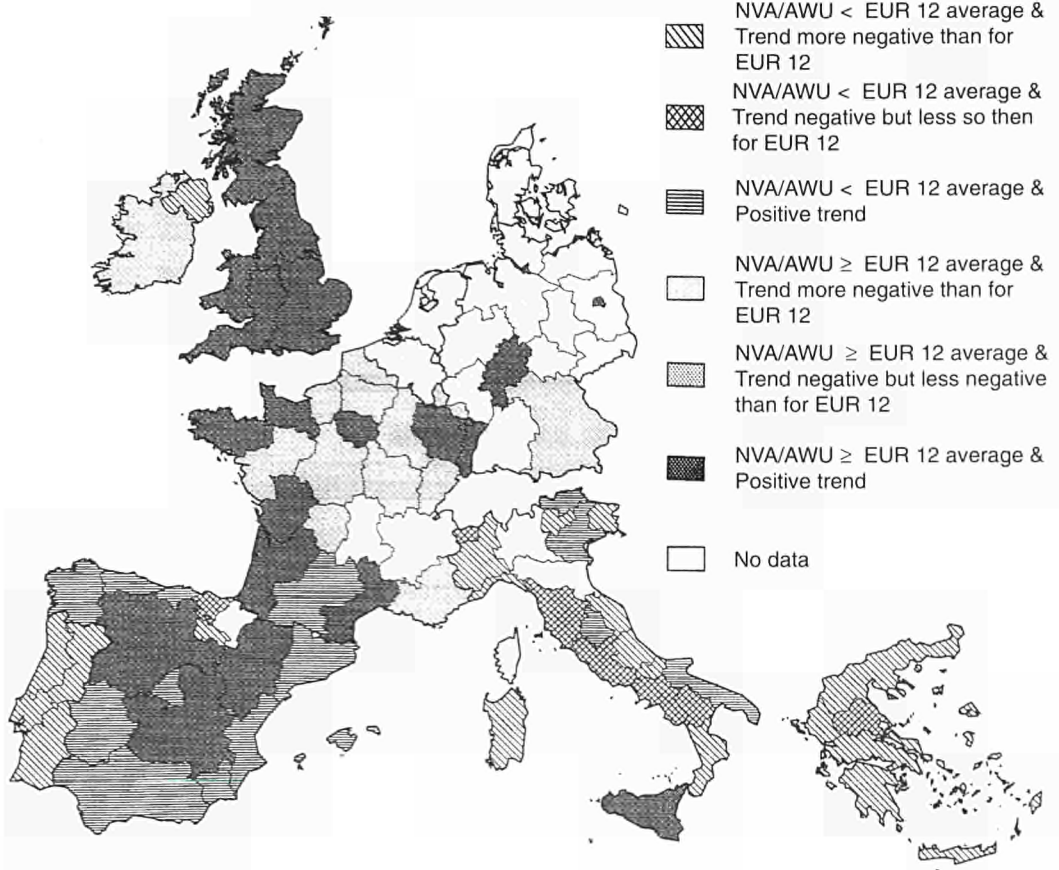
132. According to 1994/95 figures, the value of direct public subsidies as a share of farm output (excluding subsidy) ranged from maxima of 23 % for drystock farms and 20 % for arable farms, to a minimum of 0.7 % for vineyards.

Net value added per person employed (NVA/AWU)

in the FADN regions of EUR 12

1991-93

and trend compared with 1987-89



Source: DG VI/A3

Regional agricultural incomes and their medium term trends

133. Average farm incomes differ greatly between the different regions of the EU. Large differences in average income also occur between different zones of the same region, such as mountain and other 'less favoured' areas (LFAs) (as defined according to Directive EEC/75/268) and 'non-less favoured' areas (non-LFAs). Moreover, the medium term trend of farm incomes has been very uneven for different regions and zones. In the map above the average of farm net value added per annual work unit (FNVA/AWU) in real terms is used as an indicator of farm income, and the averages of 1987-89 ("1988") and 1991-93 ("1992") as the reference period.

134. Compared with the average EUR 12 income, in the period "1992", incomes were 26 % higher in non-LFAs, 19 % lower in LFAs and 45 % lower in mountain areas. However, the trend from "1988" to "1992" was contrary: whereas incomes in LFAs fell by 5.5 %, they decreased by only 3 % in LFAs and increased slightly (+0.7 %) in mountain areas.

135. Regions with a higher income than the EUR 12 average include Denmark, the Benelux countries, all regions in France and Germany, all regions in the United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland), three regions in Italy (Lombardia, Emilia-Romagna and Sicily) and four regions in Spain (Castilla-Léon, Castilla-La Mancha, Aragon and Navarra). For some of these regions, however, average income declined during the reference period. This has been the case for Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands as well as for some regions in France, Germany, Italy and Spain. Moreover, the above regions include mountain areas and other LFAs where income is lower than the average for the Union.

136. The EU regions with a lower than average income can be grouped according to whether the income trend has been better or worse than the average trend for the Union. The first group includes Ireland, most of the Spanish regions and several regions in Italy. The second group includes Northern Ireland, all regions in Portugal, most regions in Greece (excluding Thessalia), some Italian regions and one region in Spain (La Rioja). The mountain areas and the LFAs with the lowest income and the worst trend in average income are to be found in this second group.

III – Agricultural markets

137. 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

138. The world cereals harvest in 1995/96 totalled 1 336 million tonnes, as against 1 392 tonnes in the previous marketing year. Wheat production rose from 524 million tonnes in 1994/95 to 541 million tonnes in 1995/96 (an increase of 3.2 %). By contrast, feed grain production fell from 868 million tonnes in 1994/95 to 795 million tonnes in 1995/96 (a drop of 8.4 %).

139. Maize production in the United States fell to 187 million tonnes from 256 million tonnes in 1994/95. This spectacular drop was partially offset by increased production in other countries.

140. World wheat production in 1995/96 was up slightly on the previous marketing year, when the harvest had been poor, as a result of small increases in the harvests of most of the major producer countries. In Australia, the harvest was back at its usual level of around 17 million tonnes, while that of all the CIS countries taken together remained the same as the previous marketing year. Harvests in China and Canada were also up slightly, while wheat production in the United States fell by 3.7 million tonnes.

141. World wheat consumption in 1995/96 is estimated at 550 million tonnes, 11 million tonnes more than the harvest. Consumption of feed grain is estimated to be falling (829 million tonnes) by comparison with the previous marketing year (859 million tonnes) but is substantially more than production.

142. World cereal stocks, already relatively low, continued to fall from 239 million tonnes in 1993/94 to 226 million tonnes in 1994/95 and 183 million tonnes at the end of the 1995/96 marketing year, made up of 97 million tonnes of wheat and 86 million tonnes of feed grains.

143. World trade in cereals involved a total volume of 186 million tonnes, as opposed to 184 million in the previous year. Essentially, this rise reflects the increase in China's wheat and maize purchases (12.7 million tonnes of wheat and 5.2 million tonnes of feed grains in 1995/96 as against 10.1 and 4.3 million tonnes respectively in 1994/95). The other importing countries imported more or less the same quantities as in the previous year. Cereals trade with the CIS countries fell slightly, despite its already very low level in 1994/95.

144. Harvest forecasts for the 1996/97 marketing year indicate a major increase in world production (1 429 million tonnes as against 1 336 million tonnes for the previous year) resulting in particular from a sharp increase in the areas sown to cereals in most producer countries brought about by very buoyant prices in 1995/96. This increase is accompanied by an increase in consumption (1 417 million tonnes as opposed to 1 378 million tonnes in 1995/96) which is estimated to be lower than production for the first time since 1991, enabling world stocks to be replenished. However, we should expect a stagnation in the volume of world trade, which is estimated at 184 million tonnes, of which 89 million tonnes are wheat.

Community market

145. Community production in 1995/96 is estimated at 176 million tonnes for the 15 Member States, three million tonnes more than in 1994/95.

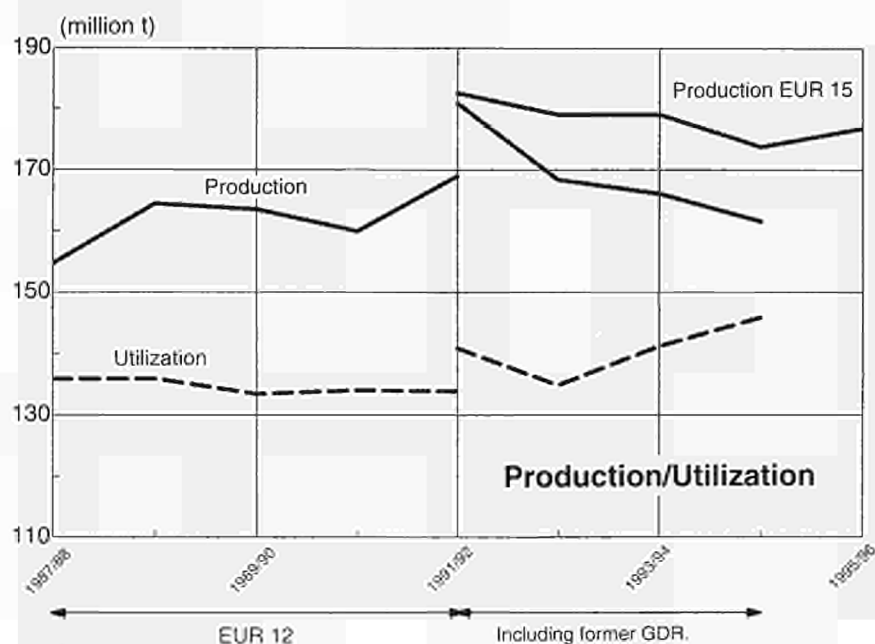
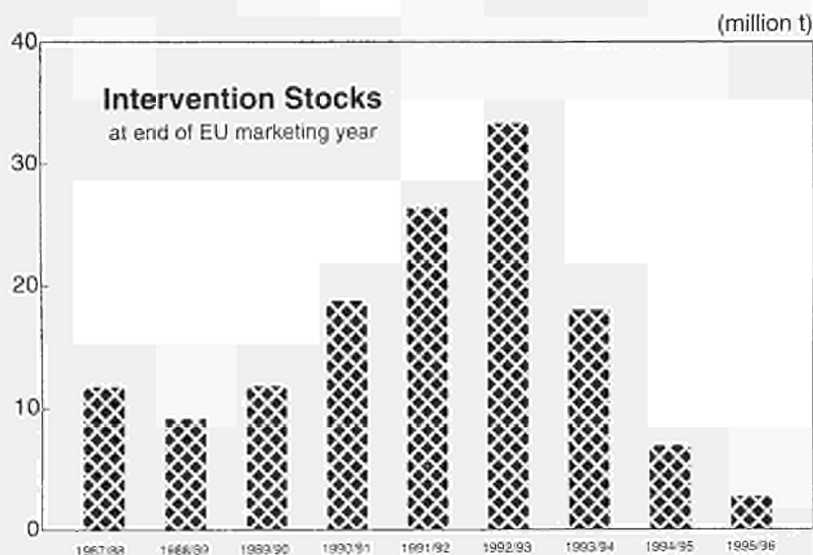
146. Production trends have varied greatly from one Member State to another. Spain and Portugal have had their poorest harvest for decades as a result of the drought. By contrast, production was up in the north of the European Union. Germany even had a bumper harvest.

147. Production of common wheat, rye and triticale contributed to the production increase. Maize remained at the same level while Community production of barley and oats fell.

148. Production trends reflect a 2% increase in the area under cereals following the reduction in the rate of compulsory set-aside and the partial switch from the production of protein crops back to cereals.

149. In Austria and Sweden, the area sown to cereals fell following the introduction of compulsory set-aside. In Finland, by contrast, the set-aside rate applicable before accession was higher than in the Union.

150. In total, eight million hectares of land were set aside in 1994 and 7.5 million in 1995, with 677 000 and 1 020 000 hectares respectively being used for non-food production, almost exclusively, of oilseeds. Land is set aside under four measures: compulsory set-aside in order to receive compensatory payments, unpaid set-aside imposed as a penalty for exceeding the base

Cereals ⁽¹⁾⁽¹⁾ Exept rice.

Source: European Commission, DG for agriculture.

Figure 4

area, voluntary set-aside in addition to compulsory set-aside and five-year set-aside under the specific programme set up before the reform.

151. For 1995 compulsory set-aside covered five million hectares, penalty set-aside 285 000 hectares, voluntary set-aside 1.3 million hectares and five-year set-aside 850 000 hectares.

152. From 1995/96, compensation for the cut in cereals prices and intervention prices apply indefinitely at the level fixed in 1992, i.e. ECU 54.34/tonne and ECU 119.19/tonne respectively.

153. Internal market prices for durum wheat, common wheat and maize were higher than intervention prices because Community production was lower than expected, intervention stocks are down and more cereals are being used in animal feedingstuffs. For the Union of 15 about 100 million tonnes of cereals were used in animal feedingstuffs in 1995/96.

154. Internal demand stimulated trade between Member States. In order to stabilize cereals prices in Spain, Greece and Sardinia, the Commission organized sales of barley and rye from the intervention stocks of other Member States in 1995/96. In the case of Spain, the sales concerned more than two million tonnes.

155. Following the substantial reduction in the production surplus, the volume of Community exports during 1995/96 (including processed products and food aid) fell to 19.5 million tonnes as against 32.8 million tonnes for the previous marketing year. Commercial exports involved 9.8 million tonnes of common wheat (including flour), 4.6 million tonnes of barley (including malt) and 1.9 million tonnes of rye and rye flour. Exports of durum wheat (including meal) fell sharply (110 000 tonnes compared with 1.1 million tonnes in the previous marketing year).

156. Exports of processed products remained at a level slightly lower than in previous years while exports of grain cereals fell sharply.

157. Resales of stocks on the internal market continued to bring down intervention stocks, which fell from 6.9 million tonnes at the beginning of 1995/96 to only 2.7 million tonnes at the end of the marketing year, of which 400 000 tonnes were common wheat, 1.3 million tonnes barley and 800 000 tonnes rye. The volume of resales of intervention cereals on the internal market over the marketing year was considerable. The resales were made to stabilize prices on the Community market.

158. Because of the situation on the market for cereals the Council decided to fix a single compulsory set-aside rate for the 1996 harvest of 10 % without distinguishing between rotational set-aside and other types.

159. The Council decided to reduce the monthly increases applicable to intervention prices during 1996/97 from ECU 1.3/tonne/month to ECU 1.1/tonne/month in line with the reduction in financial storage costs.

160. The 1996/97 Community harvest is estimated at higher than 200 million tonnes for the Union of Fifteen. This record harvest is due to the impact of reduced set-aside in terms of increasing production together with excellent yields in almost all the major production areas.

161. In order to prevent speculation due to historically low world stocks in both the Union and on the world market, compulsory set-aside has been set at 5 % for sowings for the 1997 harvest.

Oilseeds

162. 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.

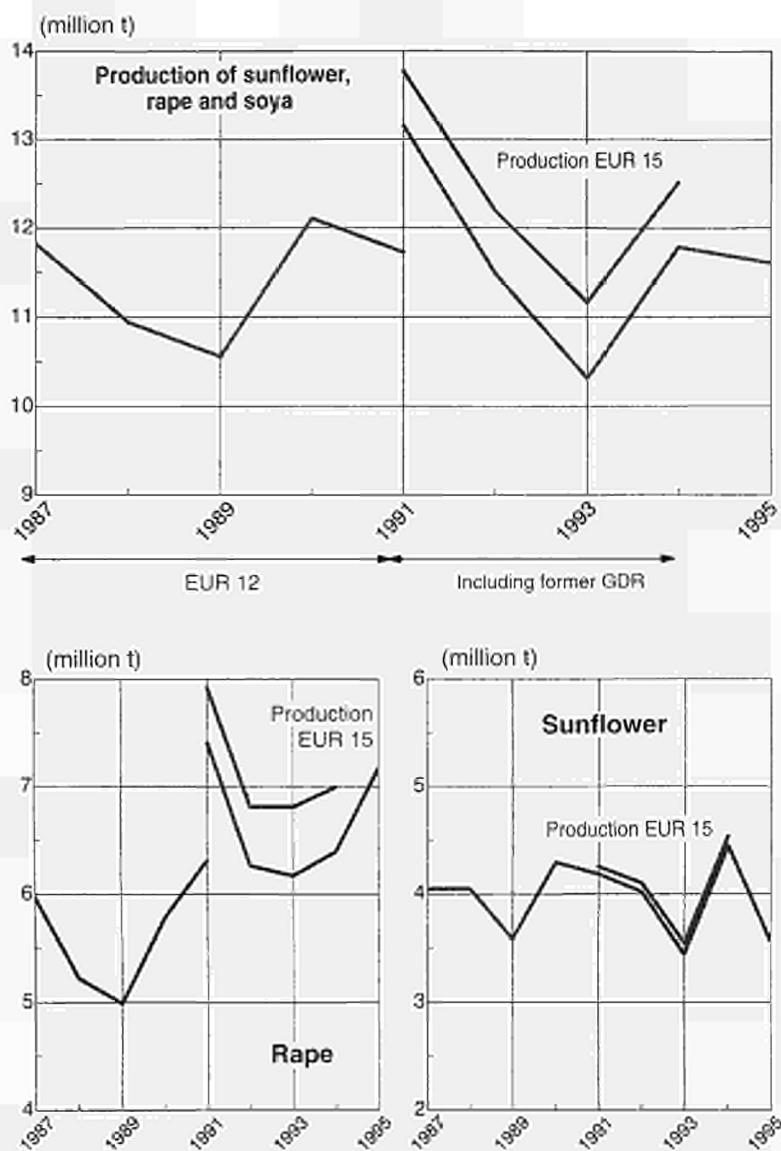
163. The European Union is a net importer of oilseeds, vegetable oils and cake, annual import volumes being largely dependent on the relative prices of seeds, cake, oils and competing animal feed products (cereals, corn gluten feed, etc.) and on the opportunities for exporting oils and cake from the Union. Total imports of oilseeds amounted to 20 million tonnes in 1994/95 and 18.5 million tonnes in 1995/96. Soya accounts for most of this quantity (80 %).

164. A total of 27.7 million tonnes of oilseeds was crushed in the European Union (EUR 15) in 1995/96 as against 28.6 million tonnes in 1994/95. Most of these were soya beans (around 52 %), followed by rapeseed (around 25 %) and sunflower seed (around 18 %).

165. 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 433.5/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.

166. For 1995/96, a specific compensatory payment was granted for some 4 527 682 hectares, an area well within the maximum guaranteed area (MGA) of 4 824 160 ha. The compensatory payment was therefore not reduced for an overrun of the MGA. However, the observed reference price for the marketing year was fixed at ECU 222.268/tonne, 12.9 % above the projected reference price (ECU 196.8/tonne); taking account of the 8 % margin, this observed price resulted in a 4 % reduction in compensatory payments.

Oilseeds



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 5

167. Total oilseed production in 1995/96 was almost 12 million tonnes (2.1 million tonnes of which was non-food production) as against 12.5 million tonnes in 1994/95 (of which 1.3 million tonnes was non-food production).

Peas, field beans and sweet lupins

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

169. 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.

170. Compensatory aid was paid for around 1.1 million hectares in 1995/96. Total production amounted to 4.4 million tonnes.

Non-fibre flax

171. The European Union produces both fibre flax, grown primarily for fibre but also giving a high seed yield, and non-fibre flax, grown exclusively for seed. The seed is used without further processing or crushed to obtain oil (for industrial applications) and cake used for animal feed.

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

173. In order to control production, a better balance between support granted for flax seed production and other current crops was sought. From 1993/94, non-fibre flax has been added to the list of arable crops benefiting from per-hectare aid under the reform adopted in 1992. For 1996/97 a compensatory payment of ECU 105.1 per tonne multiplied by the cereal yield is being granted.

174. The area sown with non-fibre flax increased from 88 000 hectares in 1994 to 120 000 in 1995. For 1996 the estimated figure is 153 000 hectares. The increase is mainly due to the expansion of area sown in Germany (26 000 hectares in 1994 as against 86 000 in 1996). The area sown in the United Kingdom has stabilized at around 50 000 hectares.

Rice

175. The world rice harvest improved in 1995 (from 538.1 million tonnes of paddy rice in 1994 to 553.6 million tonnes in 1995), owing to good harvests in Asia (China, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Vietnam).

176. During 1995, the volume of international trade increased by about 4 million tonnes over 1994 (from 16.5 to 20.6 million tonnes), owing to increased importing by Bangladesh, China, Indonesia and Iran.

177. World market prices (husked rice in Rotterdam) were strong from June onwards, and higher than in 1994.

178. In the European Union, about 1 250 000 tonnes of wholly milled rice from the 1995 harvest was sold on the market, close to the 1994 figure of 1 242 000 tonnes; production of indica rice reached 262 000 tonnes despite the drought in Spain.

179. Prices of Community rice at the Vercelli exchange continued in general to exceed the intervention purchase price, except those for indica rice; indica rice prices were lower than those for japonica, especially from January onwards, because of stiff competition from imports.

180. No intervention buying in took place in the 1995/96 crop year, although the possibility was considered in Greece for indica rice.

181. Imports expanded considerably in 1995/96 (about 523 000 tonnes, compared with 309 000 tonnes of wholly milled rice equivalent in 1994/95, i.e. an increase of 69 %). Exports contracted slightly (146 000 tonnes of wholly milled rice, compared with 153 000 tonnes in 1994/95).

182. Imports of semi-milled rice from the overseas countries and territories (OCT) are still expanding, reaching 212 000 tonnes of wholly milled rice equivalent in 1995/96 compared with 108 000 tonnes in 1994/95; they now account for 40 % of total imports (rising from 35 % in 1994/95).

183. Imports from the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries are still rather limited, because traders prefer imports from the OCTs, which are exempt from the import levy. Imports from ACP countries fell from 21 000 tonnes of husked rice in 1994/95 to only 7 000 tonnes.

184. Council Regulation (EC) No 3072/95 of 22 December 1995 introduced reforms to the common organization of the market in rice. It provides in particular for:

- (a) a 15 % reduction in the intervention price from ECU 351.00/t for the 1996/97 marketing year to ECU 298.35/t for the 1999/2000 marketing year;
- (b) establishment of a national base area for each producer Member State, with penalties for overrun;
- (c) the introduction of a compensatory payment for producers, to offset the reduction in the intervention price; the payment is calculated taking account of the yield in each producer Member State;
- (d) a reduction in the intervention period from seven to four months (1 April to 31 July), with four monthly increases;
- (e) incentives for improved quality through the reinforcement of the criteria determining the standard quality, and a change in the price increases and reductions applicable to intervention (Council Regulation (EC) No 3073/95).

185. The purpose of these measures is to enhance the competitiveness of Community rice in relation to imported rice by improving its quality and reducing its market price.

186. The introduction of the Uruguay Round agreement has decreased the protection afforded Community rice in the face of competition from imports from non-member countries. In view of the high price on world markets of basmati rice from India and Pakistan, a special concession has been granted for this product, so as to comply with international agreements on maximum import prices including levies.

187. After the accession of three new Member States, Austria, Sweden and Finland, import quotas were introduced, from August 1996, to compensate their former non-member country suppliers.

188. Forecasts indicate an increase in the area sown, from 365 000 ha in 1995/96 to 421 000 in 1996/97. Quality and quantity estimates are good, and a record harvest is likely.

Sugar

World market

189. Trends on the world sugar market in 1995/96 ran counter to initial forecasts. Since the start of the marketing year, harvest estimates indicated a production surplus in relation to consumption increasing as the year went on. At present, and despite an appreciable increase in consumption compared with the previous year (+3.4 million tonnes), the production surplus remains at 5.3 million tonnes. The final level of stocks in the 1995/96 marketing year will therefore be

around 36.8 % of consumption, well above the level previously considered as the point of equilibrium (30 % of consumption).

World market trends

(million tonnes of raw sugar)

	Production	Consumption	Surplus or deficit	Stock as % of consumption
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1) - (2)	(4)
1986/87	104.2	105.9	- 1.7	33.8
1987/88	104.7	107.2	- 2.5	31.2
1988/89	104.6	107.0	- 2.4	29.0
1989/90	109.1	109.5	- 0.4	28.0
1990/91	115.7	110.4	+ 5.3	31.8
1991/92	116.9	111.0	+ 5.9	36.0
1992/93	112.7	111.7	+ 1.0	35.8
1993/94	111.4	112.4	- 1.0	33.5
1994/95	116.4	114.3	+ 2.1	34.5
1995/96	123.0	117.7	+ 5.3	36.8

Source: FO Licht.

190. Nevertheless, despite an increase of 4.0 million tonnes in world stocks at the end of the marketing year, the trend in world prices did not exactly reveal the forecast sharp decline. The price of white sugar – not affected by the surplus, since this essentially consists of raw sugar – increased by 2.6 % on 1994/95 prices, while the price of raw sugar fell by 8.4 % compared with 1994/95 (a third of what had been expected). The relationship between stocks and consumption matched the 1991/92 level; however, world market prices fell below 10 cents per pound (\pm ECU 16.4/100 kg) in 1991/92, whereas they were mainly at this level in 1994/95.

Average spot price:

- Paris Exchange (<i>white sugar</i>)	= ECU 29.91/100 kg 1994/1995 ECU 30.69/100 kg 1995/1996 (+ 2,6 %)
- New York Exchange (<i>raw sugar</i>)	= ECU 23.57/100 kg 1994/1995 ECU 21.58/100 kg 1995/1996 (- 8,4 %)

191. The fact that the drop in prices appears to be easing off may be attributed in particular to India's stocking policy and the late harvests in Cuba and Thailand, as well as the late definition and implementation of the Brazilian export programme. With two harvests (1994/95 and 1995/96) producing a significant surplus, India will have 8.0 million tonnes of sugar in stock at the end of the 1995/96 marketing year, of which around 3.0 million tonnes of surplus stock represent around 55 % of the world surplus. Structural elements – such as the state monopoly on exports

and the poor export capacity of the country's ports – and political elements are behind this stocking policy.

192. The role played by import demand, which appears to be on the upturn after a period of stagnation, cannot be ignored in this case. In effect, with an estimated volume of 35.2 million tonnes for the 1995/96 marketing year (an increase on 1994/95, which was the second consecutive year of growth), even if the ratio to total production (28.6 %) remains weak, the downward trend in place since 1988/89 appears to have reversed. Moreover, there has been a huge increase in world consumption. Increasing by 3 % on 1994/95, the growth in world consumption outstripped world population growth (1.5 % per year) for the first time since the 1980s. This growth mainly took place in Asia, which has seen sharp growth in sweetened beverages and where isoglucose is not available at competitive prices. However, the stabilization of consumption in the industrialized countries also played a major role due to the saturation of the isoglucose markets in Japan and the United States. The US has practically doubled its preferential import quota during the current marketing year.

193. In the Russian Federation, demand appears also to have stabilized at the low level of 5.0 million tonnes attained in 1993/4, with a significant recovery in the volume of sugar imports (+ 1.3 million tonnes) due mainly to the resumption of production in Cuba. Cuba also appears to be getting over its difficulties (3.4 million tonnes in 1994/95). The current harvest is estimated at 4.5 million tonnes, against 3.4 million tonnes in 1994/95, thanks to foreign investments. The 6-7 million tonnes produced in the past may once again be conceivable over the next few years.

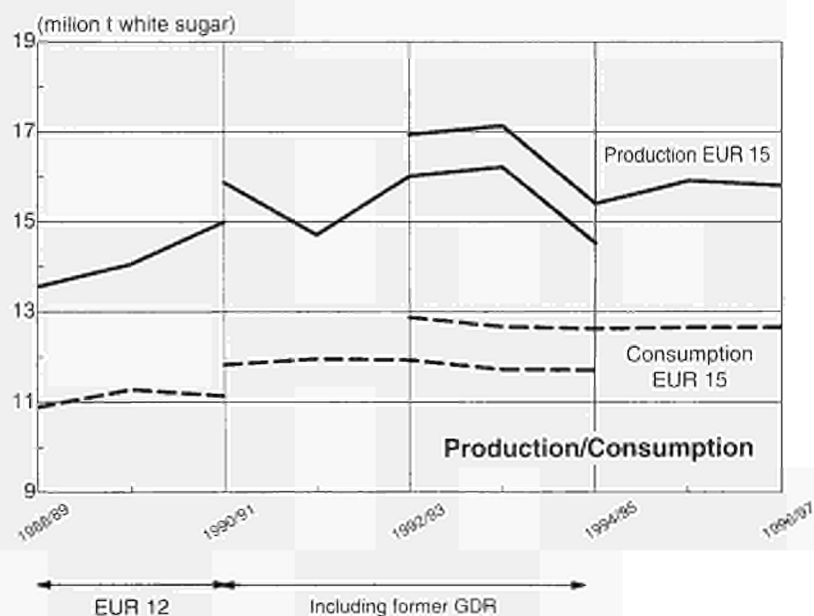
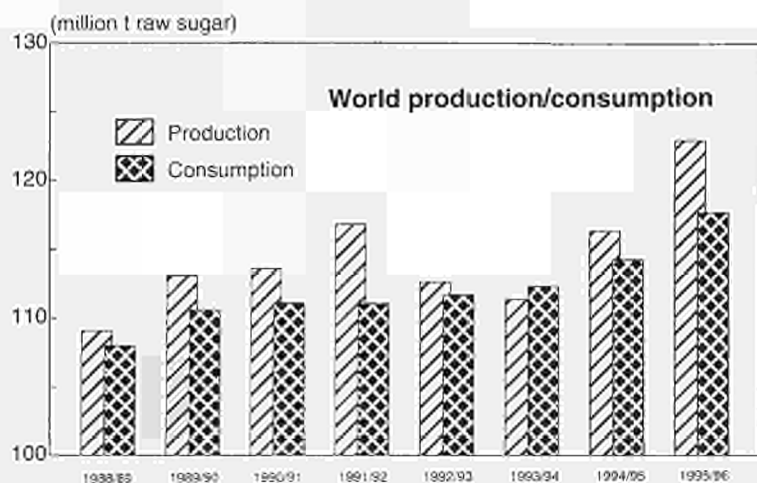
194. Furthermore, initial estimates for the 1996/97 world harvest predict a new surplus of production over consumption. Despite a forecast increase in consumption, at present these prospects indicate a possible rise in stocks of around 1.2 million tonnes. Prices should therefore be subject to downward pressure. Community white sugar could benefit from this on the export markets, due to its improved competitiveness compared with low quality white sugars.

Community market

195. Areas under beet in the European Union in 1995 (2 086 000 hectares) have increased slightly (2.9 %) compared with the previous marketing year. The average sugar yield reached 7.50 tonnes per hectare, representing a decrease of 0.8 % compared with 1994 due to unfavourable growing conditions. These low yields resulted in total production, in white sugar equivalent, of 15.912 million tonnes, of which 15.636 million tonnes came from beet, 0.257 from cane and 0.019 from molasses.

196. Overall sugar consumption increased as a result of Austria, Finland and Sweden joining the EU. It ultimately stabilized at around 12.6 million tonnes, of which 245 000 tonnes are destined for industrial uses. However, the trend relating to human consumption is downwards.

Sugar



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 6

197. The production surplus in relation to overall interior use of sugar is exported. Furthermore, within the context of preferential agreements concluded with the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP) and India, the Union imports around 1.6 million tonnes of preferential sugar each year. It is therefore obliged to export a corresponding quantity of Community-produced white sugar, which is paid for out of the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF). In 1995/96, the surplus (3.3 million tonnes) of the overall production of sugar (15.9 million tonnes) was exported. Of this total, exports of C sugar (non-quota sugar production), without a refund, equalled around 1.6 million tonnes, while around 2.7 million tonnes of Community sugar was exported with a refund. However, although exports of C sugar have fallen by around 0.35 million tonnes compared with 1994/95, due to low overall production, the carryover in C sugar was up on the previous marketing year at 0.685 million tonnes.

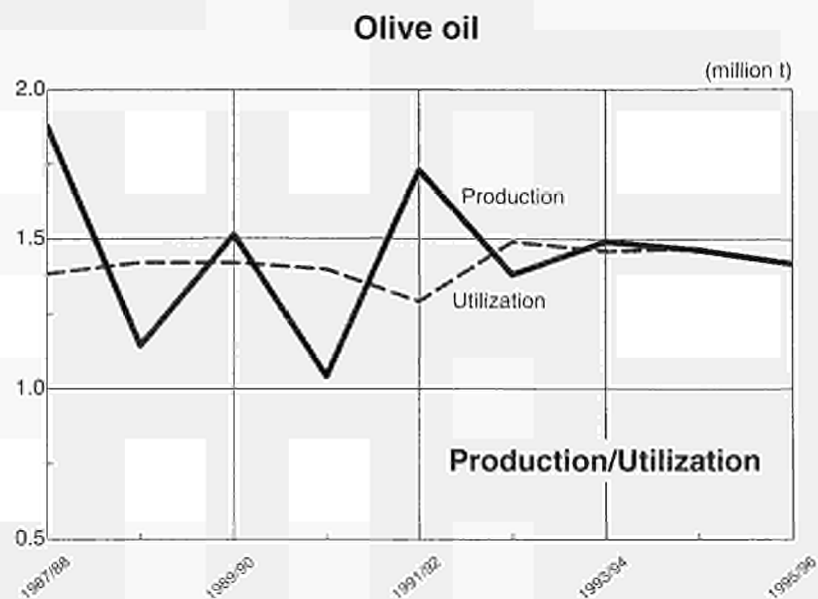
198. Community production and consumption of isoglucose remain stable at around 304 000 tonnes, in line with quotas. However, following the introduction of inulin syrup into the Community sugar regime, production has undergone a sharp upturn, with an increase, in sugar/isoglucose equivalent, from 81 000 tonnes in 1994/95 to 128 000 tonnes in 1995/96. This might have had an impact on sugar consumption within the European Union.

Olive oil

199. Average world production is some 1 850 000 tonnes, of which 80 % comes from the European Union (around 1 450 000 tonnes). The other main producers are Tunisia (150 000 tonnes), Turkey (75 000 tonnes), Syria (70 000 tonnes) and Morocco (40 000 tonnes). Production varies considerably from one year to another, but the world market fluctuates as a direct result of the Community market.

200. Estimated Community production for 1995/96 is around 1 417 000 tonnes, as against 1 463 000 tonnes in 1994/95. According to information received from the Member States when the yields of olives and olive oil were laid down for the 1994/95 marketing year, there are around 460 million productive olive trees in the European Union. Some 2 million farms are engaged in olive growing.

201. In 1994/95 Community consumption was around 1 470 000 tonnes (74 % of world consumption). The most recent forecasts indicate that consumption in 1995/96 should be lower than in previous years, mainly because of the sharp rise 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 1995/96 marketing year intervention stocks totalled 33 000 tonnes, falling to around 12 000 tonnes at the end of the year.



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 7

202. Greece and Spain are normally the main suppliers, and Italy, although an exporting producer, remains the main purchaser. During 1995/96 imports stood at 30 000 tonnes. Exports for the same marketing year reached around 137 000 tonnes, far exceeding the 75 000 tonnes of the previous year and nearing the limit imposed by application of the GATT agreements.

203. The Community support scheme has, since 1987/88, included a budget stabilizer 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 1994/95, leading to a reduction in aid. Forecasts suggest that the MGQ will probably also be exceeded for the 1995/96 marketing year.

204. The Commission has for some time been studying various draft reforms of the support scheme for olive growing.

Olive oil eligible for production aid in the European Union

(1 000 tonnes)

Member State	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 forecast
Elláda	319.2	316.4	170.9	430.1	314.4	323.2	389.9	367.0
España	408.0	573.0	700.0	610.0	636.0	588.0	583.0	356.0
France	1.2	2.8	2.3	3.4	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.2
Italia	390.0	585.0	148.0	650.0	410.0	550.0	458.7	646.0
Portugal	24.6	35.1	20.0	35.0	17.1	27.5	29.2	46.0
Total	1 143.0	1 512.3	1 041.2	1 728.5	1 379.3	1 491.1	1 463.2	1 417.2

Dried fodder

205. 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.

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

Dried fodder (EUR 12)

(1 000 tonnes)

Fodder	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
Dehydrated fodder	3 687	4 236	4 576	4 411	4 059
Sun-dried fodder	431	446	420	473	402
Total	4 118	4 682	4 996	4 884	4 461

207. 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.

208. The reform adopted by the Council (Regulation (EC) No 603/95 of 21 February 1995) may be summarized as follows:

- (a) replacing the variable aid hitherto paid out by a fixed aid per tonne of 57 'old' ecus for dehydrated fodder and 32 'old' ecus for sun-dried fodder (these amounts, corrected by the application of the green ecu coefficient, are in fact 68.83 and 38.64 'new' ecus respectively);
- (b) introducing maximum guaranteed quantities (MGQs):
 - (i) 4.394 million tonnes for dehydrated fodder (4.412 million tonnes after the accession of Sweden, Finland and Austria),

(ii) 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 subsidized 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;

(c) 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 aids.

209. In the 1995/96 marketing year, the first year of the new market organization, aid was granted for 4 058 625 tonnes (dehydrated fodder, 92 % of MGQ) and for 402 336 tonnes (sun-dried fodder, 91 % of MGQ) respectively.

Grain legumes (chick peas, vetches and lentils)

210. 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 extended on several occasions and it is now included in Regulation (EC) No 1577/96.

211. The aid per hectare is set at ECU 181, the MGA is 400 000 hectares. Should the MGA be exceeded, the aid is reduced in proportion during the marketing year in question. In 1995/96 the area under grain legumes amounted to 356 000 hectares; the area for the 1996/97 marketing year is estimated to be 575 000 hectares.

Fruit and vegetables

Fresh fruit and vegetables

World situation

212. Statistical information on the fresh fruit and vegetable sector worldwide is still fragmented. Apples and citrus fruit are the most important products in international trade. Expansion of world production of oranges for processing continued following the planting of new groves in some of the main non-Community producer countries.

Trade with third countries

213. The European Union is still the world's largest importer of fresh fruit and vegetables, particularly apples and citrus fruit. Although imports only account for a relatively low proportion of annual Community requirements, they play an important role in supplying the market out of season and can influence price stability in season. Imports rose by 11.5 % during the 1995/96 marketing year, while exports fell by 26.5 %.

214. Exports of fruit and vegetables covered by the refund scheme increased by 19 % in 1995 over the 1992-94 average, despite the introduction of the new export licence arrangements from 1 July 1995. Significant increases were recorded for apples (123 %) and tomatoes (84 %). Exports of other products fell slightly (14 % for oranges).

215. Imports of both fruit and vegetables increased significantly (11.8 % and 10.4 % respectively). Imports of apples (22.3 %), pears (17.4 %) and citrus fruit (7.3 %) increased considerably.

Community prices and market

216. In 1995/96, the producer prices of pilot products, those for which the Council fixes basic and buying-in prices, rose in comparison with the previous marketing year, except for tomatoes. As regards fruit, the price of peaches increased significantly over the 1994/95 marketing year, the greatest increase being in Italy (90 %). Prices for nectarines also rose substantially, particularly in Italy (108.3 %). Producer prices for apricots rose in France (107 %), in Italy (102 %) and in Greece (92 %). Prices for grapes fell only in Portugal.

217. As regards vegetables, prices for cauliflowers rose 78.5 % in Portugal and 24.7 % in the Netherlands. Prices in the other Member States increased by between 4.3 % and 15.2 %. The movement in aubergine prices was very positive, with large increases in Spain (159.7 %) and in Portugal (34.1 %).

218. Prices for 'round' tomatoes generally fell, the greatest falls being in Denmark and Italy (30 % and 26 % respectively). Only in Portugal did prices increase (7.8 %).

219. At 8.2 million tonnes, Community production of apples in the 1995/96 marketing year fell from the 1994/95 level, due to sharp falls in Germany (29.5 %) and in Italy (12.8 %). France became the largest producer of apples (25 %), followed by Italy (24 %). The quantity of apples withdrawn was 67 % lower than in 1994/95 at 206 000 tonnes. This was to a great extent because of stable consumption and a fall in production.

220. Community pear production in 1995/96 remained at 2.7 million tonnes. Production in Italy, the main producer country, remained stable at around 1.0 million tonnes, while French production fell 19 % compared with 1994/95. Production rose sharply in Germany (16.9 %). Withdrawals of pears fell to 49 000 tonnes, or 1.9 % of production, as against 3.4 % in 1994/95.

221. Final figures for citrus fruit for the 1995/96 marketing year are not yet available. However, provisional figures show production down in the main producer countries. Spain recorded falls in the production of oranges (9.6 %), lemons (19.8 %), and mandarins, clementines and satsumas (12.3 %). Lemon production was down in Greece (4.1 %).

222. Peach production fell sharply in 1995/96 (35.7 % down in Greece and 24.6 % down in Spain). Italy remained the Community's largest producer of peaches (35 % in the 1994/95 marketing year). Withdrawals were lower than in 1994/95. In Greece, 170 000 tonnes were withdrawn during the 1995/96 marketing year (24.4 % of Greek production) as against 657 000 tonnes in the 1994/95 marketing year (66 % of Greek production).

223. Production of apricots fell sharply in the 1995/96 marketing year in Greece (41.7 %), Spain (28.5 %) and France (33.8 %).

224. Available figures for fresh vegetables in the 1995/96 marketing year show a general fall in tomato production. Production fell in Spain (11.6 %), Greece (3.6 %) and Italy (12.8 %) but rose in Belgium (10.8 %) and Germany (27 %). Withdrawals were small, the largest withdrawals being made in France (1.5 % of French production).

225. Cauliflower production rose slightly in 1995/96, particularly in Spain (9.3 %), France (7.2 %) and Italy (5.7 %). Production fell in Belgium (11.3 %) and the United Kingdom (1.9 %). A total of 6.2 % of production was withdrawn in the marketing year, 27 % down on 1994/95. Of that total, 49 % was in France.

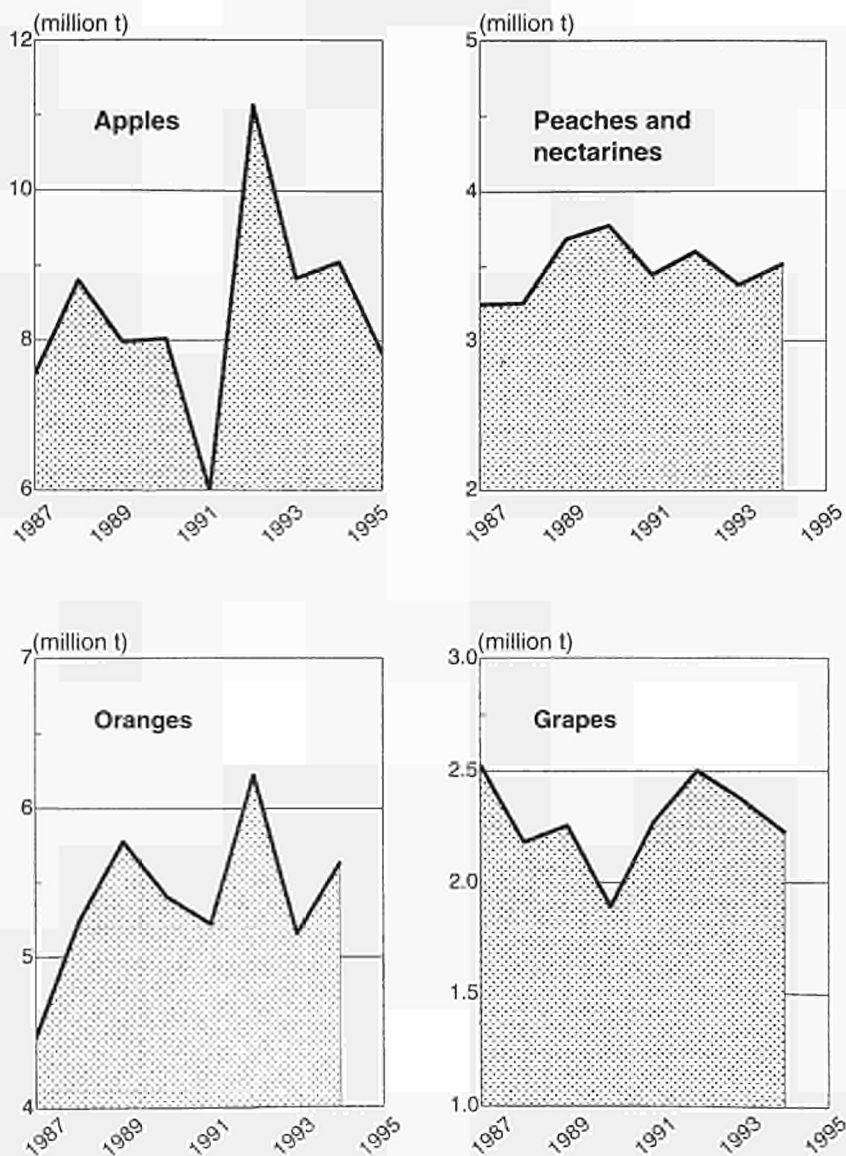
226. Overall, the trend in withdrawals for 1995/96 was favourable. They amounted to 195 985 tonnes for vegetables (20 % down on 1994/95) and 730 305 tonnes for fruit (64 % down on 1994/95). However, the general fall in production played a large part in reducing withdrawals.

The main developments in legislation and policy

227. For the 1996/97 marketing year, the Council has maintained most of the basic and buying-in prices in force in 1995/96. Because certain intervention thresholds were exceeded in 1995/96, the basic and buying-in prices have been reduced for apples (3 %), lemons (10 %) and cauliflowers (1 %) in application of the stabilizer system.

Fruit

Harvested crop of



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 8

228. Under the arrangements for the import of fruit and vegetables, the Commission laid down detailed rules for the application of the special 'volume' safeguard provisions provided for by the Agreements concluded during the Uruguay Round multilateral negotiations (the GATT Agreements) for products covered by entry prices. Import volumes will be monitored using a system of licences. When the provisions are triggered, an additional import duty is imposed.

229. Under the new import arrangements, the Council fixed specific entry prices for cucumbers for processing, pears and apples imported for processing from the central and eastern European countries and fresh sour cherries, to take account of the market situation for those products and the supply needs of the Community processing industry.

230. For the 1995 marketing year, the Council adopted a programme to reorganize the production of peaches and nectarines. A single premium of ECU 5 000 was fixed for each hectare grubbed up.

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

232. For 1996, the application of the minimum price was triggered for fresh raspberries for processing, the price for which was well down on previous years.

233. In July 1996, the Council adopted the reform of the common organization of the market (COM). It will enter into force in January 1997.

234. The reform of the COM is intended, in particular, to consolidate the previous arrangements (market orientation, decentralization, organization of supply) by applying them more flexibly and eliminating observed weaknesses (incorrect operation of certain producer organizations, subsidized withdrawals that have become structural, the poor image of quality standards and gaps in statistics).

Processed fruit and vegetables

World market and Community market

235. As in the case of fresh products, the world market in products processed from fruit and vegetables is greatly influenced by exports to the European Union but, thanks to the possibilities offered by processing and preserving, the imbalance between supply and demand in this sector is not so pronounced as in the fresh fruit and vegetable sector. However, specific problems do occasionally arise.

236. Although there are no complete recent data on world market prices, certain trends were seen during the 1995/96 marketing year. In the case of frozen raspberries, chronic undersupply kept prices very high, above the minimum price fixed for reduced-duty imports from Eastern Europe. The market for frozen strawberries, supplies of which continue to be very important for the food industry, began to weaken. For frozen blackcurrants, contrary to the situation for strawberries, the smaller harvest in the main producer countries resulted in firmer prices, above the minimum price. After tomato concentrate and orange juice, dried grapes are the most important product in world trade. Export of peaches in syrup stabilized.

237. Although final statistics are not yet available, production of peaches in syrup in 1995/96 appears to have fallen. As regards market management, the minimum price for peaches intended for processing remained stable in the 1995/96 marketing year.

238. Production of pears in syrup increased but, despite the maintenance of the minimum price, aid was reduced following a sharp increase in world prices for the raw material.

239. Processing aid for pineapples in 1995/96 was increased to compensate for the fall in prices in third countries. The minimum price remained unchanged.

The main developments in legislation and policy

240. The common organization of the market which governs this sector covers, in principle, all products processed from fruit and vegetables. However, Community support is concentrated on certain products: mushrooms (duty-free quotas), soft fruit (minimum prices for imports from countries benefiting from reduced customs duties), dried grapes (minimum price and storage and per-hectare aid), dried figs (storage aid and production aid), prunes, pineapples, peaches, pears in syrup and tomatoes (production aid). Raspberries for processing and dried grapes also benefit from specific measures to improve product quality and marketing. In the case of dried grapes, this measure was adopted by the Council in May 1994. The programmes submitted by the Member States are currently being examined.

241. Processing aid in 1995/96 changed from the previous year as follows: prunes (+ 8.4 %), pineapples (+ 0.74 %), dried figs (0 %), peaches (0 %), pears (- 6.4 %).

242. The basic amount of aid per hectare for dried grapes was kept at ECU 2 785. This aid is only paid for areas under specialized cultivation which meet certain yield criteria.

243. The reform of the common organization of the market, adopted by the Council in September 1996, provides for a general consolidation of the previous system, except in the case of processed

tomatoes for which Community aid will be paid under a system of flexible quotas. The new COM enters into force in January 1997.

244. The Council amended the aid arrangements for certain processed citrus fruits in September 1996 as part of the general reform of the COM for fruit and vegetables. Direct aid will be paid to producer organizations for products delivered for processing under contracts concluded with processors.

Bananas

245. The two main effects of removing barriers between markets during the first three years of the market organization for bananas¹ have been:

- (i) a trend towards price convergence;
- (ii) a better mix of origins.

246. Bananas are supplied by three main groups (see Table, p. 70):

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

247. Under the market organization the European Union has different obligations to these three groups of suppliers (see Table, p. 71):

- (i) Community produce: compensation for up to 854 000 tonnes and aid from the Structural Funds;
- (ii) ACP bananas: imports at zero duty for up to 857 700 tonnes, broken down by traditional ACP supplier country;
- (iii) bananas from non-member countries other than traditional ACP bananas: a tariff quota of 2 200 000 tonnes (EUR 12) 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.

248. The convergence of prices on the merged market has meant a reduction in the price for Community bananas. In order to mitigate this effect of the market organization, 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

¹ Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 of 13 February 1993 (OJ L 47, 25.2.1993, p. 1).

ECU 27.2/100 kilograms was thus paid for the 658 206 tonnes of bananas marketed in 1995.¹ Expenditure on compensation increased to almost ECU 180 million in 1995 because of the rather low prices and the increase in the quantities marketed (up 13 % on 1994). By way of comparison, this expenditure is roughly equivalent to the revenue from the ECU 75/tonne customs duty levied on non-ACP bananas imported under the tariff quota.

249. Banana production in some of the Caribbean islands (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Dominica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent) was severely hit during August and September 1995 by hurricanes Iris, Luis and Marilyn, the effects of which were still being felt in June 1996. The Commission therefore extended to the first and second quarters of 1996 the *ad hoc* measures which it had adopted for the fourth quarter of 1995. The measures involve an exceptional increase in the tariff quota, with the corresponding licences being issued to operators who are or directly represent producers affected by the hurricanes (an increase of 72 440 tonnes for the first quarter of 1996²) in order to maintain supplies to the Community market and to give operators reference quantities for 1995 for the purposes of future participation in the tariff quota arrangements.

250. In the second half of 1996, once the effects of the 1995 storms had been overcome, production in the Caribbean reached a record peak. Forecasts are also on the increase for the Canary Islands and Madeira. Initial estimates place the quantity of Community bananas marketed in 1996 at 700 000 tonnes.

251. Imports of traditional ACP bananas in 1995 amounted to 682 350 tonnes; they should be slightly higher in 1996 provided there are no Caribbean storms.

252. The tariff quota opened for imports of third-country and non-traditional ACP bananas for 1996 has been fixed 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 1995, the Commission had to adopt the increase in the tariff quota itself, since the Council has not yet reached a decision on the proposal³ presented to it in April 1995. The Member States are still unable to agree, particularly about the adjustments to be made following enlargement, so the Council has not reached a decision on the various proposals for amendments to the market organization.⁴

253. Since 1993 a number of challenges to the market organization have been brought to court at national and European level. In judgments in 1995 and 1996 the European Court of Justice

¹ Regulation (EC) No 524/96 of 26 March 1996 (OJ L 77, 27.3.1996, p. 14).

² Regulation (EC) No 127/96 of 25 January 1996 (OJ L 20, 25.1.1996, p. 17) and Regulation (EC) No 822/96 of 3 May 1996 (OJ L 111, 4.5.1996, p. 7).

³ COM(95) 115 (OJ C 136, 3.6.1995).

⁴ COM (95) 114 as amended by COM(96) 37 (OJ C 92, 23.3.1996) and supplemented by COM(96) 82 (OJ C 121, 25.4.1996).

confirmed the legality of the market organization and the implementing measures adopted by the Commission.

Supply of bananas to the European Union

(tonnes)

Origin	1993		1994	
<i>EU</i>	636 857	17.67	584 622	17.13
Greece	2 340	0.06	3 071	0.09
Spain	324 680	9.01	321 555	9.42
France				
<i>Martinique</i>	180 861	5.02	151 965	4.45
<i>Guadeloupe</i>	98 976	2.75	82 165	2.41
Portugal	30 000	0.83	25 866	0.76
<i>ACP</i>	748 118	20.75	726 921	21.29
Belize	38 517	1.07	46 980	1.38
Cameroon	146 902	4.08	158 167	4.63
Cape Verde	684	0.02	73	0.00
Dominica	52 699	1.46	42 868	1.26
Dominican Republic	61 664	1.71	86 007	2.52
Grenada	6 720	0.19	5 325	0.16
Côte d'Ivoire	161 257	4.47	149 085	4.73
Jamaica	77 390	2.15	76 294	2.23
Madagascar	19	0.00	0	0.00
Somalia	501	0.01	4 634	0.14
St Lucia	113 304	3.14	91 541	2.68
St Vincent	57 609	1.60	32 054	0.94
Suriname	27 984	0.78	32 721	0.96
Other	2 868	0.08	1 172	0.03
<i>Dollar zone</i>	2 219 632	59.76	2 102 287	58.10
Colombia	417 905	11.59	461 247	13.51
Costa Rica	480 325	13.33	621 999	18.22
Ecuador	605 243	19.79	549 387	16.09
Honduras	193 529	5.37	26 902	0.79
Guatemala	26 947	0.75	19 907	0.58
Nicaragua	9 621	0.27	8	0.00
Panama	413 132	11.46	299 045	8.76
Venezuela	147	0.00	1 083	0.03
Other	7 369	0.20	3 971	0.12
<i>Not determined</i>	65 414	1.81	118 738	3.48
Total	3 604 607	100.00	3 413 830	100.00

Notes: Greece and Portugal: estimates for 1993.

Eurostat has so far received no figures from Austria for the last three months of 1995.

254. At the end of 1995 a complaint about the common organization of the market in bananas was lodged with the World Trade Organization by a group of four countries: the United States, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico, subsequently joined by Ecuador, which became a member

of the WTO in 1996. The procedure for resolving disputes was initiated in May 1996 and an arbitration committee was set up in June, which should report its conclusions at the beginning of 1997.

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

Origin	Instrument	Customs duty for (3) and (4)	Maximum quantity in net tonnes
(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 000¹
(3)(a) non-traditional ACP	under quota allocated by country	exemption	90 000
(3)(b) framework agreement countries	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 % in 6 years	no limit
4(a) ACP in addition to (2) and (3)(a)		ECU 100/tonne less than full duty	
4(b) other		Until July 1996: ECU 822/tonne 822 ecus/tonne	

¹ for 1995 and 1996, tariff quota increased to 2 553 000 tonnes following enlargement.

Wine

255. The European Union is the world's leading wine economy with on average 60 % of world production and 55 % of world consumption (in 1994 60 % and 56 %). The other main producers are in descending order Argentina, the United States, Eastern Europe (Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, ex-Yugoslavia and the Czech and Slovak Republics) and South Africa (no recent statistics are available for the former Soviet Union).

256. International trade in wine (imports and exports together) involves around 34 % of world production of some 270 million hl (1992-94 average). Annual consumption of some 224 hl (1992-94 average) gives a world surplus of 46 million hl, about 25 % of which is produced by the Union and goes mainly for distillation.

257. In 1995 owing chiefly to very poor Spanish production exports from the Union fell to 9 793 000 hl from 11 748 000 hl in 1994. Italy (3 244 000 hl), France (3 123 000 hl) and Spain (1 878 000 hl) were the main exporters. The biggest destinations were the United States (23 %), Canada (9 %), Russia and Japan (7 %).

258. The Union's 1995 imports of 3 651 000 hl were 33 % higher than in 1994. The main importers were Spain (29 %), Germany (26 %) and the United Kingdom (14 %). The exceptional Spanish import volume was due to a drought-induced shortage.

259. The main suppliers were Argentina (31 %) and Eastern Europe (35 %), with the United States at 9 %. Argentina's exports were chiefly to Spain (1 063 000 hl).

260. The Union's production for the 1995/96 wine year is estimated provisionally at 151 million hl for all wines (table wine, quality wine produced in specified regions, other wine), down on the 1994/95 harvest of 153 million hl. Guide prices for table wine of types AI, RI and RII were kept unchanged from 1994/95 at 3.828 ECU/ % vol/hl. Table wine prices varied very widely by production region from 66 % to 155 % of guide prices.

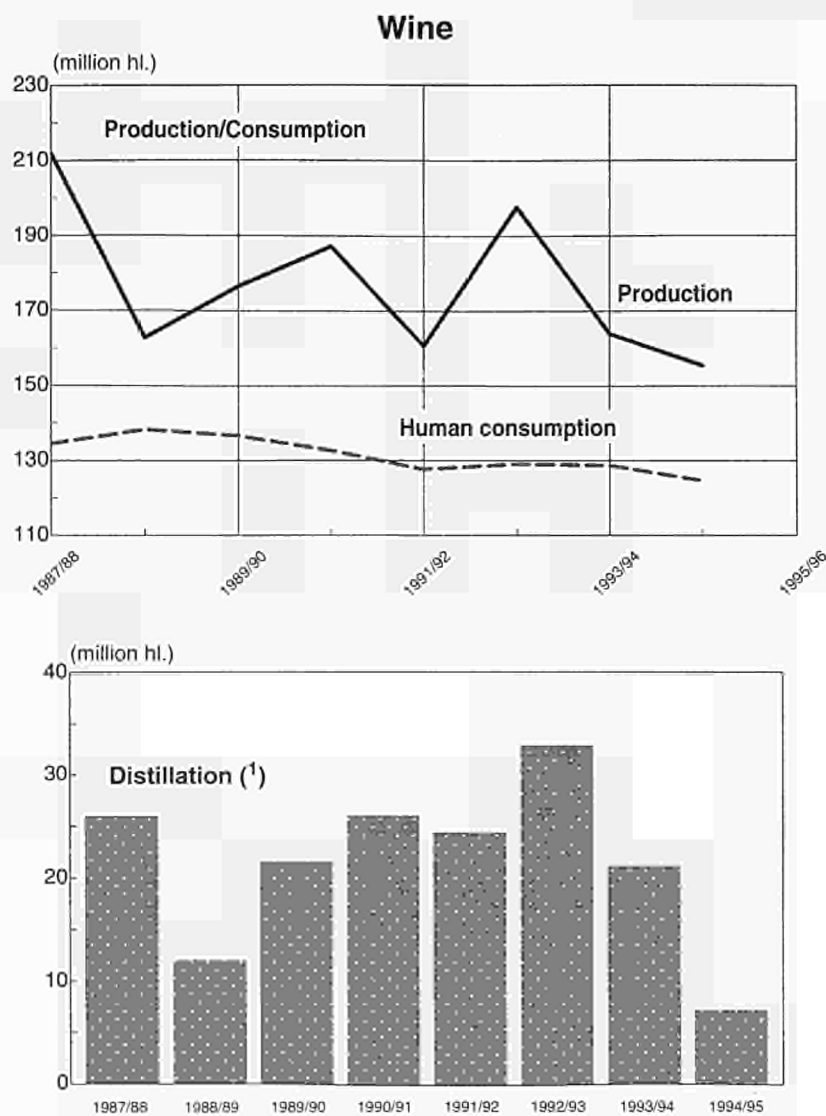
261. The area under vines in the Community fell from 3.6 to 3.3 million hectares over the period 1992/93 to 1994/95. The estimated loss of the initial area is 8 %. The biggest falls were in Greece (17 %), Spain (10 %) and Italy (6 %).

262. This was primarily the outcome of the Commission's grubbing policy since 1988. By the end of the scheme (1996) the total area grubbed amounted to some 490 000 ha (provisional figure). The scheme has now been extended for two more years.

263. The period 1992/93 to 1994/95 saw varying changes in national yield rates. The Community average fell from 53.7 hl/ha (1992/93) to 46.3 hl/ha (1993/94) and 45.7 hl/ha (1994/95).

264. The low production of the last three years appeared to have produced a situation of balance but the figure of 172 million hl announced for 1996/97 (beginning of marketing year estimate) corresponds to the average for 1989/90 to 1993/94.

265. Direct human consumption of wine, although showing a tendency to fall, should be little changed from previous wine years (127 million hl), as should industrial use for vermouth and vinegar production (3.8 million hl).



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture

(¹) Compulsory and optional distillation (Portugal excluded 1979-91)

1992 figures include Portugal.

Figure 9

266. Producers' and traders' stocks were 103 million hl at the beginning of the marketing year and by its end should be substantially lower at around 97 million hl.

267. Greatly reduced production (151 million hl and stocks at the beginning of the 1995/96 marketing year down to 103 million hl) allowed recourse to both compulsory and support distillation to be avoided in 1995/96. Only preventive distillation was opened. About 3.1 million hl was distilled (5.3 million hl in 1994/95).

268. Between 16 December 1995 and 15 February 1996 long-term storage contracts (nine months) were taken out for 6 500 000 hl (table wine 4 826 000 hl, must 1 331 000 hl, concentrated and rectified concentrated must 343 000 hl). The 1994/95 figure was 5 909 000 hl.

Cotton

269. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, around 31 million hectares were planted with cotton in 1996/97 in the world as a whole, producing a forecast 20 million tonnes (92 million bales)¹ as against 34 million hectares and 18.2 million tonnes in 1995/96. A further increase is expected in the new marketing year, in terms of both production and consumption, with end-of-year stocks up slightly.

270. Unginned cotton is not traded internationally, but the European Union, which has a cotton spinning capacity much higher than its fibre production, imports considerable quantities: more than 1 million tonnes from 1986 to 1990, 895 000 tonnes in 1995.

271. 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.

272. 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 Community rose from 473 000 hectares in 1995 to 500 000 hectares in 1996 (420 000 hectares in Greece and 80 000 hectares in Spain), and Community unginned cotton production for the latter year is estimated at 1 500 000 tonnes (1 220 000 tonnes in Greece and 280 000 tonnes in Spain) as against 1 454 000 tonnes in 1995. With a return to more favourable weather conditions in Andalusia, the crop area in Spain is regaining its usual level for the first time in several years. The European Union is 25% to 30% self-sufficient in cotton fibres, its consumption being around 1 250 000 tonnes.

¹ One bale = approximately 217.7 kg.

273. 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 ginnerers 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.

274. 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.

275. 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 this reduction, but it is cut if the level of the world price allows expenditure on the aid scheme to be limited. For 1996/97, the provisional reduction is estimated at 40 % of the guide price for Greece and 11 % for Spain.

Silkworms

276. Silkworm rearing is practised in Greece, Italy, and to a lesser extent, France. It accounts for a tiny part of the Community'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.

277. World production of raw silk has risen markedly in the last few years. According to the FAO, it amounted to 114 000 tonnes (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.

278. 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.

279. In 1995, 1 064 boxes were produced successfully, compared with 1 607 boxes in 1994, totalling 38 000 kilograms of cocoons. The aid has been set at ECU 133.26 per box for 1996/97.

Fibre flax and hemp

Fibre flax

280. 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, precise information on production in China, another major producer, is missing. 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.

281. The Community area planted with fibre flax, which had fallen substantially in recent years (78 900 hectares in 1990, 55 000 hectares in 1991 and 44 200 hectares in 1992) continued a growth trend which started in 1993: 130 000 hectares were sown in 1996. France, Belgium and the Netherlands have traditionally been the principal Member State producers. Production of this crop took off again some years ago in Germany and in particular in the United Kingdom and Spain. While these two countries accounted only for 4 % and 0.4 % respectively of the Community area given over to this crop in 1993, they accounted for 15 % and 33 % respectively in 1996. 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). Overall, yields for 1996/97 in the traditional producer countries seem to be somewhat lower than the average, which is around 8 tonnes of raw flax per hectare, of which 1 500 kg is fibre, 1 000 kg seed and 3 500 kg broken shives (used in the manufacture of chipboard).

282. 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 this marketing year it became harder to dispose of scutched flax. The market depends very heavily on the fashion in clothing.

283. Aid for fibre flax in 1996/97 was set at ECU 865.48 a hectare. It is graduated by production area and harvesting method according to the traditional seed yield per hectare. ECU 49.62 is withheld from the aid and used to finance measures to promote the use of flax and to find new market outlets.

Hemp

284. 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. India, the Russian Federation, China and North Korea are the main producers. In the European Community production is very limited and traditionally concentrated in France, with a very small amount in Spain. Certain other Member States (the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Austria) are trying

to get production of this crop off the ground. They were joined this year by Germany. The 1996 Community harvest amounted to about 14 000 hectares. Trade with third countries is very limited. Aid for hemp was set at ECU 774.74 a hectare.

Tobacco

285. In 1995 world production of tobacco amounted to 6.5 million tonnes. With 39.3 % of world production (with a 14.4 % increase over its 1994 harvest), China remains by far the world's biggest producer, followed by the United States, India and Brazil. The European Union, with 5.1 % of world production, continues to be in fifth place: in 1995 its production of leaf tobacco totalled 333 200 tonnes, i.e. a slight increase over 1994 (+ 1.4 %), and it maintained its percentage of world production.

286. 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.

287. Growth in world leaf tobacco consumption was slower (+0.5 %) between 1994 and 1995. Cigarette and cigar production in the European Union in 1995 was slightly up (1 %) on 1994.

288. Community tobacco exports to the rest of the world amounted to 283 000 tonnes in 1995 (208 400 tonnes in 1994), the main exports being of the oriental varieties, sought after for their aromatic qualities, and flue-cured varieties. Despite this increase in export levels, demand for oriental tobaccos and the dark air-cured varieties is falling. By contrast, there is a sharp rise in demand for flue-cured varieties. The European industry used about 685 000 tonnes of baled tobacco, of which 494 000 tonnes (72.1 %) were imported.

289. Community production stabilized. This is the result of the application of the reform of the common organization of the market in raw tobacco. This reform establishes 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 puts an end to intervention and export refunds.

290. The total quota was set at 350 600 tonnes for the 1995 harvest and Community production fell short by 5 %.

291. The Commission has continued to implement the 1992 reform, preparing accompanying measures (production quota scheme for producers, direct payment of the premium to producers, carryover of 10 % of production to the following harvest and transfer of quotas from one group

of varieties to another). Under the latest invitation to tender it sold the final quantities of baled tobacco held by the intervention agencies for export.

292. The Commission has prepared a report and will present its proposals to the Council for the arrangements to apply from the 1998 harvest.

Hops

World market

293. The world area planted to hops is around 90 000 hectares, of which almost 70 000 hectares 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 and the former Soviet Union, for which there are no exact figures, only rough estimates.

294. The areas under hops in the IHGC and the Union have fallen on average by 0.7 %, with the sharpest falls in Spain (4.67 %), Ireland (40.69 %), Australia (6.9 %), Slovakia (8.33 %) and the Ukraine (6.8 %). In New Zealand, on the other hand, there has been an increase of 2.9 %.

295. The harvest in 1995, around 2 560 000 Ztr¹, was larger than in 1993 (by 145 000 Ztr or 6 %). Product quality was higher, with an alpha acid content of 6.7 % (6.4 % in 1994) and total alpha acid production of 8 584 tonnes (7 850 tonnes in 1994). Although it did not reach the record levels of 1993, the 1995 harvest was nevertheless well above the average of the five preceding years in terms of yield.

296. World beer production, which is growing from year to year, is estimated at 1 270 million hectolitres for 1996. Since 8 255 tonnes of alpha acid would normally be used at a hopping rate of 5.9 grammes of alpha acid per hectolitre, the quantity of hops produced would exceed that required to cover needs. It may be noted that hopping at 5.9 grams of alpha acid per hectolitre of beer requires around 6.5 grams per hectolitre to be available in breweries; the difference is accounted for by losses in storage and hop processing.

297. Breweries seem still to have stocks enabling them 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.

¹ 1 Ztr (Zentner) = 50 kg.

Community market

298. Hops are grown in eight Member States of the Union (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Austria, Portugal and the United Kingdom), with Germany accounting for 80 % of the Community area devoted to hop growing, which totals 27 499 hectares. This is 149 hectares or 0.54 % less than the area harvested in 1993.

299. The quantity of hops harvested in 1995 was much higher than in 1994. The total harvest was 840 085 Ztr, and average yield per hectare was 1.43 tonnes or 31 Ztr. Product quality was average, with an alpha acid content for the Union as a whole of 5.76 % for all three categories of varieties, representing 2 419 tonnes of alpha acid – 82 kg per hectare – for 1996 beer production.

300. Overall, the average price of hops sold under contract was slightly higher (by ECU 2.60/Ztr) than for the 1994 harvest. However, the average price of hops sold on the free market was lower (by ECU 9/Ztr) than in the previous marketing year. Producers had expected better prices for sales on the free market. A structural deficit in certain varieties has also been noted in the United Kingdom for the production of 'English Ale' type beers. This is why additional areas have been sown to Goldings and Fuggles varieties.

301. Under the common organization of the market in hops, the Union has two types of financial commitments. Firstly, aid is granted to growers to enable them to attain a reasonable income level. For the 1995 harvest, the Council set this at ECU 444 per hectare for aromatic varieties, ECU 416 per hectare for bitter varieties and ECU 298 per hectare for other varieties, including experimental ones. Secondly, special aid is granted to hop producers converting part of their bitter varieties to others more suited to market requirements. By March 1996, the Commission had approved conversion plans for 3 263 hectares. The variety conversion programme will terminate on 31 December 1996. A temporary extension has been granted to certain Member States (two years for Spain, Portugal and Belgium and one year for the United Kingdom).

302. Estimates indicate a better Community harvest in 1996 than in 1995.

Seeds

303. The common market organization for seeds provides for production aid for basic seed and certified seed belonging to some 40 different species of agricultural plant, including fodder seeds, rice and flax.

304. In 1995 the total area in the Community sown to seeds qualifying for Community aid was 301 882 hectares. For the Member States taken together this represents a fall of about 8 % on the previous year.

305. The areas cultivated for fodder grass seeds and fodder legume seeds were 143 637 hectares and 106 981 hectares respectively. For the 12 'old' Member States this translates into a decrease on 1994 both of area devoted to the production of fodder grass seeds (around 6.2 %) and of area devoted to fodder legume seeds (around 12.3 %), thus confirming the downward trend of recent years.

306. The total area devoted to rice seeds was 15 788 hectares, with a reduction of around 4.4 % on 1994 figures. There has been a decrease in the case of indica rice (3 473 hectares, 23.7 % down on 1994) and a less marked decrease in the case of japonica rice (11 571 hectares, 3.2 % down on 1994).

307. The area used for the production of fibre flax seed and seed flax seed was 22 465 hectares and 11 165 hectares respectively. For the Member States taken together and compared with 1994 there was an increase of 1.8 % for fibre flax and a fall of 9.5 % for seed flax.

308. The area sown for hybrid maize seeds was 54 752 hectares. This represents an increase of around 2.6 % on 1994 for all the 'old' Member States combined.

309. As regards seed eligible for Community aid in the 1994/95 marketing year, total imports into the Union (28 706 tonnes) continued to exceed exports to third countries (15 791 tonnes), thus confirming the trend recorded over the last decade. Imports of hybrid maize seed totalled 47 968 tonnes, of which 37 493 tonnes (around 78.2 %) were simple hybrids.

Flowers and live plants

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

311. Over the last few years production and trade have increased in both the Union and other countries.

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

313. Community imports from third countries totalled 249 594 tonnes in 1995, with a value of ECU 783 million, which represents an increase of about 82 % on the figures for 1988. About half of this quantity was fresh cut flowers, the Union being the biggest market in the world for this product. The majority of these flowers (approximately 80 %) are exempted from customs duties under agreements concluded with third countries, such as the generalized preference system for Colombia and other Central and South American countries and the agreements concluded with the ACP States under the Lomé Convention.

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

315. Israel is losing its place as the Union's most important supplier of fresh cut flowers (25 121 tonnes) to Kenya (25 246 tonnes), while Columbia is now in third place (20 568 tonnes).

316. Community exports to third countries totalled around 241 745 tonnes in 1995, with a value of ECU 890 million, the principal exports in order of importance being live plants and nursery products, bulbs, fresh cut flowers and foliage.

317. The external trade balance for the entire sector is positive, with a surplus of ECU 107 million in 1995, i.e. considerably down (76 %) on 1994. However, more fresh cut flowers and foliage were imported than exported. The trade deficit for flowers in 1995 amounted to 64 353 tonnes, with a value of ECU 141 million.

Animal feedingstuffs

318. 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 (utilized agricultural area) is used for this purpose. Furthermore, feeding costs can account for up to 70 % of the production costs of pigmeat and poultrymeat.

319. Overall demand¹ has increased slightly since 1993, mainly due to the increase in demand in the poultry sector. Approximately half (200 million tonnes FU) of the aggregate supply² is composed of feedingstuffs which are not generally marketed (grass, hay and silage), mainly used

¹ This includes all marketable and non-marketable animal feed. Estimate for EUR 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.

for ruminants. The other half, which can be used for all animals, consists of feedingstuffs which are marketed (cereals, substitutes, oilcakes, etc.) where competition (prices, nutritional value) is most intense. Since the 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.

320. Total animal consumption of the key marketable products¹ in the Union is estimated at 191 million tonnes in 1995/96 (the same level as in 1994/95). This consumption is made up of, on the one hand, indigenous products, estimated at 138 million tonnes (an increase of 3 million tonnes over the previous marketing year, mainly due to greater use of indigenous cereals, dried sugarbeet pulp and rape and reduced production of sunflowers, protein crops and dried fodder) and, on the other hand, products imported from non-member countries estimated at almost 56 million tonnes, i.e. a drop of 3 million tonnes over the previous marketing year (caused mainly by a reduction in imports of manioc, sweet potatoes and oilcakes). In the same period, exports of key products remained almost stable at around 2.5 million tonnes.

321. As regards substitutes subject to import quotas, the quota utilization rates in 1995 for manioc imports dropped to around 56 % for manioc from Thailand and to 14 % for manioc from Indonesia; the rate for manioc from other GATT countries fell to 39 % in 1995 while the rate for countries not members of GATT, including China, was zero in 1995, notably due to the sharp drop in Chinese exports. Utilization of the Chinese sweet potato quota fell from 88 % in 1994 to 6 % in 1995.

322. Total industrial production of compound feedingstuffs in the Union in 1995 is estimated at 122 million tonnes,² a slight increase of 0.3 million tonnes over 1994. The rise is mainly due to an increase in the production of feedingstuffs for bovine animals, which rose to nearly 39 million tonnes (up 0.7 million tonnes) and a drop in feedingstuffs for pigs (down 0.7 million tonnes), while compound feedingstuff production for poultry and other animals increased by about 0.3 million tonnes over the same period. In terms of total production of compound feedingstuffs by Member State, the largest increases were recorded in Finland, Belgium and Spain and to a lesser extent in Italy and France, while the main falls were in Austria, the Netherlands and Denmark.

323. The factor determining feed composition continues to be the prices of raw materials and their movement relative to one another.

324. The weighted average price of the key marketable products in the Union increased by about 7.5 % in 1995/96 over the previous marketing year, mainly as a result of a strong increase in the

¹ Covering most of the marketable feedingstuffs used in the Union 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, EUR 15' and the following diagram. Source: DG VI.

² Provisional figures for EUR 15 not including Luxembourg, see Table 4.13.7.3, Part 2. Source: European Feed Manufacturer's Association (FEFAC)

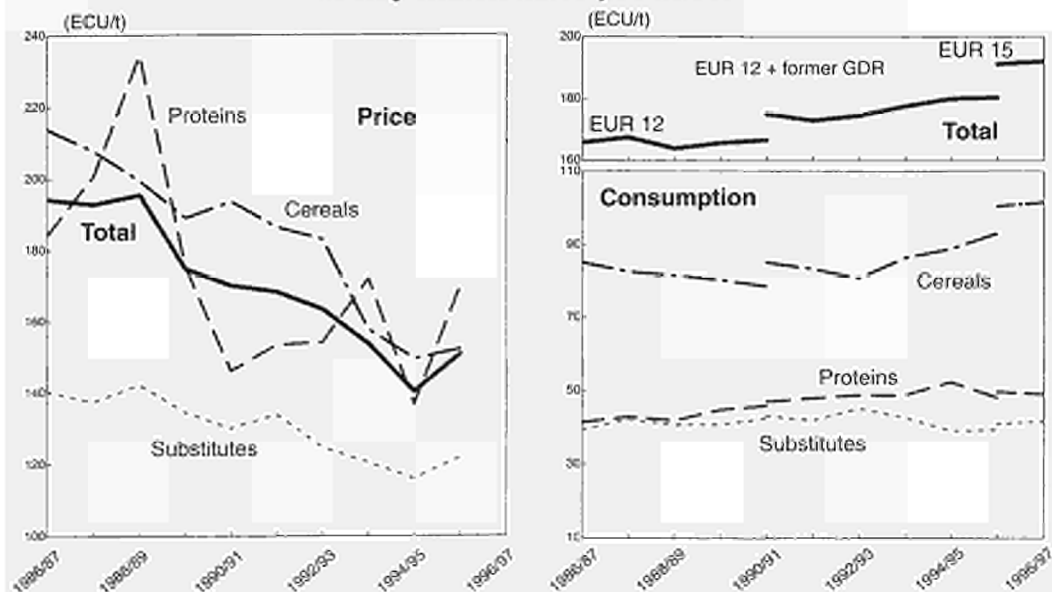
Animal consumption of key marketable products in the European Union (estimate)

(million tonnes)

	Rate of import duties	1992/1993				1993/1994				1994/1995				1995/1996 (c)				1995/1996 (c)				
		Animal consumption				Animal consumption				Animal consumption				Animal consumption				Animal consumption				
		EC	Imports	Exports	Total	EC	Imports	Exports	Total	EC	Imports	Exports	Total	EC	Imports	Exports	Total	CE	Imports	Exports	Total	
Cereals																						
- Common wheat	L	22.7	-	-	22.7	26.5	-	-	26.5	30.9	-	-	30.9	33.4	-	-	33.4	34.4	-	-	34.4	
- Barley	L	29.1	-	-	29.1	28.2	-	-	28.2	26.1	-	-	26.1	27.1	-	-	27.1	30.3	-	-	30.3	
- Maize	L	20.4	0.9	-	29.4	22.6	1.2	-	23.8	21.2	1.6	-	22.8	20.3	1.6	-	21.9	21.6	1.6	-	23.2	
- Other	L	7.1	0.5	-	7.6	7.3	0.5	-	7.8	8.3	0.7	-	9.0	9.4	1.3	-	10.7	11.4	1.3	-	12.7	
Total cereals		79.3	1.4	-	80.7	86.3	1.7	-	86.3	86.5	2.3	-	88.8	90.2	2.8	-	93.0	97.7	2.9	-	100.5	
Substitutes listed in annex D total, of which:																						
- Manioc	6 % B/L	19.4	19.3	-	38.8	19.8	17.1	-	36.9	18.8	15.3	-	34.1	19.6	14.6	-	34.2	20.6	14.8	-	35.4	
- Sweet potatoes	0 B/L	-	6.8	-	6.8	-	6.1	-	6.1	-	3.7	-	3.7	-	3.5	-	3.5	-	3.5	-	3.5	
- CGF (corn gluten feed)	0 B	-	0.3	-	0.3	-	0.3	-	0.3	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Bran	0 B	1.3	6.7	-	8.0	1.4	5.9	-	7.3	1.4	5.9	-	7.3	1.5	5.9	-	7.4	1.5	5.9	-	7.4	
- Maize germ cake	0 B	10.5	-	-	10.5	10.5	0.1	-	10.6	10.5	0.1	-	10.6	10.5	0.1	-	10.6	10.8	0.1	-	10.9	
- citrus pellets	0 B	0.2	1.1	-	1.3	0.2	0.8	-	1.0	0.2	0.8	-	1.0	0.2	0.7	-	0.9	0.2	0.7	-	0.9	
- Dried sugarbeet pulp	0 B	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	1.8	-	1.8	-	2.0	-	2.0	-	2.1	-	2.1	-	2.1	-	2.1	
- Brewing and distilling residues	0 B	5.3	0.5	-	5.8	5.5	0.6	-	6.1	4.7	0.7	-	5.4	5.4	0.7	-	6.1	5.8	0.8	-	6.6	
- Various fruit waste	0 B	1.9	1.0	-	2.9	1.9	0.8	-	2.7	1.8	0.8	-	2.6	1.8	0.7	-	2.5	1.9	0.7	-	2.6	
Other energy-rich feeds, of which:	0 B	0.2	0.9	-	1.1	0.3	0.7	-	1.0	0.2	0.8	-	1.0	0.2	0.9	-	1.1	0.4	1.0	-	1.4	
- Molasses	L	2.0	4.6	0.2	6.4	2.1	3.8	0.2	5.7	1.0	4.0	0.1	4.9	1.1	4.1	0.1	5.1	1.5	4.2	0.1	5.6	
- Animals and vegetable fats (added to feed)	4-17 % B	1.2	4.0	0.2	5.0	1.3	3.2	0.2	4.3	0.6	3.7	0.1	4.2	0.6	3.7	0.1	4.2	0.8	3.8	0.1	4.5	
Total energy-rich feeds		21.4	23.9	0.2	45.1	21.9	20.9	0.2	42.6	19.8	19.3	0.1	39.0	20.7	18.7	0.2	39.3	22.1	19.0	0.1	41.0	
Oilcake and seeds oilcake equivalent, of which:																						
- Soya	0 B	6.1	30.6	1.5	35.2	5.6	29.2	1.3	33.5	6.2	33.0	1.2	38.0	6.2	30.6	1.3	25.5	6.5	31.6	1.3	36.8	
- Rape	0 B	1.0	22.7	1.1	22.6	0.6	21.5	1.0	21.1	0.7	24.9	0.9	24.7	0.7	23.1	1.0	22.8	0.7	23.8	1.0	23.5	
- Sunflower	0 B	3.1	1.1	0.3	3.9	3.1	1.3	0.1	4.3	3.2	1.4	0.2	4.4	3.8	1.1	0.2	4.7	4.1	1.1	0.2	5.0	
- Other	0 B	2.0	1.9	-	3.9	1.9	1.6	-	3.5	2.2	2.3	0.0	4.5	1.7	2.1	-	3.8	1.7	2.1	-	3.8	
Other proteins of which:	0 B	-	4.9	0.1	4.8	-	4.8	0.2	4.6	-	4.5	0.1	4.4	-	4.3	0.1	4.2	-	4.6	0.1	4.5	
- Protein crops	2-5 % B	12.4	2.0	0.9	13.5	13.8	2.3	0.9	15.2	13.0	2.4	1.1	14.3	11.6	2.2	1.2	12.6	11.8	2.3	1.2	12.9	
- Dried fodder, etc.	0-9 % B	4.2	1.0	-	5.2	5.3	1.1	-	6.4	4.6	1.3	0.1	5.8	3.7	1.2	0.1	4.8	3.8	1.2	0.1	4.9	
- Fish meal and meat meal	0-2 % B	4.6	0.2	0.2	4.6	5.0	0.3	0.2	5.1	4.9	0.2	0.2	4.9	4.5	0.2	0.2	4.5	4.5	0.2	0.2	4.5	
- Skimmed-milk powder	L	2.8	0.8	0.7	2.9	2.8	0.9	0.7	3.0	2.8	1.0	0.8	3.0	2.8	0.8	0.9	2.7	2.9	0.9	0.9	2.9	
		0.8	-	-	0.8	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	-	0.7	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.6	
Total protein-rich feeds		18.5	32.6	2.4	48.7	19.4	31.5	2.2	48.7	19.1	35.4	2.3	52.3	17.8	32.8	2.5	48.1	18.3	33.9	2.5	49.7	
Total key products		119.2	57.9	2.6	174.5	125.9	54.1	2.4	177.6	125.4	57.0	2.4	180.0	128.7	54.3	2.6	180.4	138.1	55.7	2.6	191.2	
Key products indices:																						
- EUR 12 base 100 = 1990/1991																						
- EUR 15 base 100 = 1995/1996																						
- Consumption index					100				101.5				102.9				103.1				100.0	
- Demand index					100				101.5				102.9				103.1				100.0	

Notes: (c) = estimate; L = levy; import duty from 1/7/95; B = bound under GATT; O = exempt.

Weighted average price and animal consumption of key marketable products



Source: VI-C-2, supply balance for key products.
1995/96 - 1996/97: estimate.

Figure 10

average price of protein crops (up 24 %) and substitutes (up 5 %); the increase in the domestic price for cereals (up 2 % over the period) was held in check compared with the strong increases on the world market by specific management measures, notably sales from intervention stocks and the introduction of a tax on exports. The following table gives the average prices in the Community since 1991/92.

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

		<i>ECU/t</i> ²					
		1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	% change 1994/95 1995/96
I	Cereals	186.3	182.9	157.6	149.4	152.1	+ 2
II	Substitutes	133.8	124.6	120.4	115.9	121.7	+ 5
III	Proteins	153.3	154.0	171.9	136.7	169.9	+ 24
IV	Total (weighted average price)	168.2	163.3	153.6	140.2	150.7	+ 7.5

¹ Indicator of the trend in average prices in the European Union 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.

² New green ECU over the whole period for comparison purposes (including the multiplier 1.207504 applicable from 1 February 1995).

325. For 1996/97, livestock consumption of cereals will depend on developments in livestock demand, import prices and currency parities.

Milk and milk products

World market

326. According to FAO estimates, world production of milk (including cows' milk, buffalo milk, sheeps' milk and goats' milk) in 1996 could show the first significant increase since 1990. Production could reach 535 million tonnes, 6 million tonnes more than in 1995. Production increased in all parts of the world except in Eastern Europe where it fell slightly and in Africa where it was stable at around 20 million tonnes.

327. In Asia, the growth of milk production in India (the largest producer among developing countries) during 1995/96 was slowed by a shortage of fodder in certain regions. The situation should return to normal in 1996/97, with production reaching 68 million tonnes. Favourable weather conditions in Pakistan, producing good pasture growth, point to high production.

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

329. In most countries of Eastern Europe, the fall in production in 1995 was caused by a reduction in herds and hot, dry weather. There are again expected to be shortfalls in animal feedingstuffs in 1996 with consequent further reductions in herds. Despite falls in production, price increases in a number of the countries concerned discouraged consumption, leading to a surplus of supply over demand. In addition, there was a move towards substitute products such as vegetable oils. Although consumption of traditional dairy products is falling, long-life milk, soft cheeses, ice-creams and desserts are in great demand.

330. In Canada, the maintenance of processing quotas for milk in 1996 will leave production unchanged. In the United States, a forecast 3 % increase in production in 1996 was revised downwards, with milk production ending slightly lower than in 1995.

331. In Australasia, milk production increased as a result of very favourable weather conditions. In New Zealand, production in 1996 should increase by 3 % to reach 10 million tonnes owing to both weather conditions and an increase in the dairy herd stimulated by confidence in the world market and incomes. Production in Australia is expected to increase by 4 % in 1996.

Community market

332. As a result of the bovine spongiform encephalopathy crisis, the figures for the number of dairy cows in the Community were revised upwards and Member States who had not already corrected their figures at the end of June did so at the end of September. However, the dairy herd at the end of 1996 should be 22.3 million head, a fall of 190 000 head compared with the end of 1995.

333. The reduction in the number of cows was compensated for by the increase in yields, 5 398 kg/cow in 1996 as against 5 326 kg/cow in 1995, i.e. an increase of 1.35 %, which is less than the annual average (+ 2 %).

334. Production of milk has remained very stable at around 120 million tonnes since 1992. Similarly, and for the fourth year running, deliveries remained stable at around 111 million tonnes. In 1995, both production and deliveries increased by a million tonnes and similar figures are expected for 1996. The fat content of milk, on the other hand, continued to rise, meaning increasingly large adjustments.

335. Butter production, which on present trends is showing an annual average drop of 3.2 %, was 1.85 million tonnes in 1995, an increase on 1994 and a reversal of the trend. Production should be down by 3.3 % in 1996.

336. Production of cheese increased by 1.4 % in 1995 to 6.2 million tonnes. Production should reach 6.3 million tonnes in 1996, 0.7 % up, which is the smallest increase in the last seven years and well below the annual average (+ 2.2 %) since the introduction of quotas.

337. Production of all forms of milk powder continued to fall very slowly in 1995 and 1996, totalling 2.28 million tonnes and 2.24 million tonnes respectively. The trend varied, however, depending on the type of powder. Production of skimmed-milk powder was distinctly down (-2 % in 1995 and -2.4 % in 1996), while the production of other types of powder rose in 1995 and fell in 1996.

338. The downward trend in the production of condensed and evaporated milk (-1.9 % per year) was reversed in 1995 by an increase of 2.6 %. In 1996, production should fall by 5.3 % to 1.26 million tonnes. Casein production in 1995 was 141 000 tonnes, 27 % up on 1994. Production in 1996 is expected to be 132 000 tonnes.

339. Overall consumption of dairy products in the European Union, after having increased by 3 % in 1994, fell by 2 % in 1995 to 103.7 million tonnes. A similar fall is expected in 1996.

340. Total drinking milk consumption continued to rise in 1995, increasing by 1.7 % to slightly under 28 million tonnes. Whole milk now accounts for only 47 % of consumption, although 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.

341. Cheese consumption in 1995 was 95 % of production at 5.88 million tonnes, an increase of 2 %. It is expected to grow by 1.2 % in 1996.

342. 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. Demand unfortunately fell again in 1995 (-1.1 %) and should continue to fall in 1996 (-0.94 %).

343. Community 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.

344. 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 1996, refunds have been reduced by 23 % for condensed milk, 15 % for drinking milk, 33 % for processed cheeses and between 14 and 45 % for other types of cheese. At the same time, in order to maximize use of export quotas, refunds for butter (+ 18.8 %), butter oil (+ 17 %), skimmed-milk powder (+ 16.7 %) and whole-milk powder (+ 4.6 %) were increased.

345. Exports of dairy products from the European Union increased in 1995 by 2.8 million tonnes milk equivalent. It was, however, an exceptional year, which is unlikely to be repeated in the coming years. In 1995, the European Union accounted for 45 % of world trade, which reached 31.3 million tonnes. Imports barely exceeded 1 million tonnes. The most significant changes were the falls of 57 % for caseins and 32 % for cheeses.

Beef and veal

World market

346. World production of beef and veal, standing at about 55 million tonnes, is picking up again mainly due to a plentiful supply in North America and continued growth in the producing countries of South America that are officially recognized as free of foot-and-mouth disease. On the other hand, the supply of beef and veal is expected to level off in Oceania, although at a relatively high level. Production is also in decline in eastern Europe and in Russia in particular, where a reduction in the cattle herd has gone hand in hand with the restructuring taking place there since the beginning of the 1990s.

347. World demand for beef and veal continues to be stimulated by rising incomes in the countries of south-east Asia and Japan in particular. The increase in consumption remains firm in the two primary import markets, i.e. Japan and the USA, but also in Brazil and China where domestic demand is growing rapidly.

348. World trade in beef and veal, amounting to about 4.7 million tonnes, is still influenced by the increasing import needs of south-east Asia, including South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia and above all Japan, where imports have increased in recent years by 10 % a year. Both the United States of America and Canada have encouraged exports of beef and veal to such an extent that they now account for a greater share of the world market and will undoubtedly become net exporters of beef and veal this year.

349. After two years of increasing world prices for beef and veal, prices have now begun to fall, especially on North American markets, although prices have increased somewhat in South

America. These price movements are accordingly helping to reduce the price differential between the two Pacific markets on the one hand and the Atlantic market on the other.

Beef and veal production

					<i>('000 tonne carcass weight)</i>	
	1993	1994	1995	1996	% change	
					1995/1994	1996/1995
Argentina	2 508	2 486	2 466	2 471	-0.8	+0.2
Australia	1 814	1 829	1 720	1 700	-6.0	-1.2
Brazil	5 570	6 129	6 392	6 540	+4.3	+2.3
China	2 341	3 275	3 775	4 404	+15.3	+16.7
USA	10 584	11 194	11 552	11 923	+3.2	+3.2
India	2 458	2 496	2 615	2 730	+4.8	+4.4
Japan	594	602	601	596	-0.2	-0.8
CIS	6 840	6 064	5 400	5 078	-10.9	-6.0
EUR 15	8 180	7 835	7 967	7 700	+1.7	-3.4
World	53 800	54 624	55 287	56 500	+1.2	+2.2

Community market

350. Production of beef and veal in the Community of Fifteen experienced a slight cyclical rise in 1995 (approximately 8 million tonnes carcass weight equivalent). The Community market for beef and veal was once again destabilized by the bovine spongiform encephalopathy crisis.

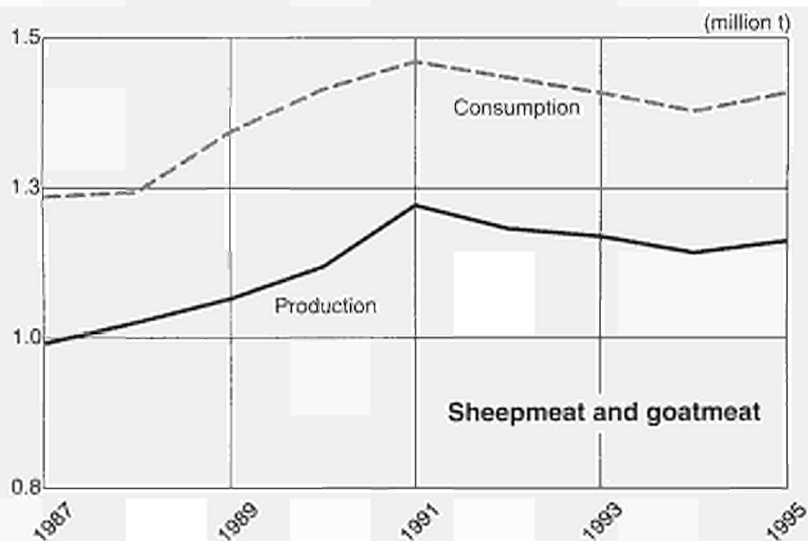
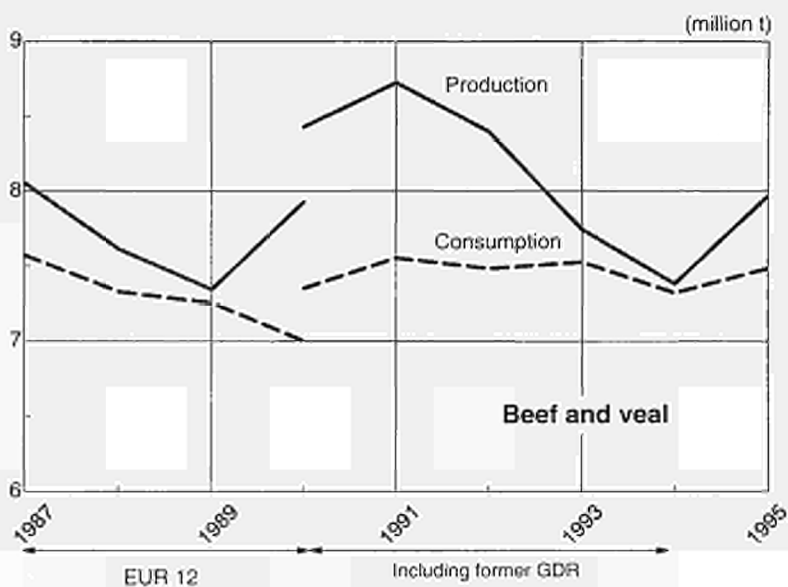
351. Market prices for the quality grades eligible for intervention dropped below the threshold for triggering support measures.

352. Alongside the health and veterinary measures to protect public and animal health and restore consumer confidence, the following market support measures were introduced:

- (a) the buying-in of more than 300 000 tonnes of beef and veal in mid-September, resulting in a build-up of invention stocks of beef and veal;
- (b) aid for the private storage of about 12 000 tonnes of veal.

353. The premiums awarded for the destruction of young male dairy-breed calves in the United Kingdom and Portugal involved about 200 000 head in mid-September and, to compensate breeders for loss of income, increased suckler cow and male bovine animal premiums were also paid out.

Meat



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 12

354. Lastly, a programme was introduced to remove from the market the meat of dry cows and other bovine animals over 30 months old in the United Kingdom, as well as calves originating in that country and present in some herds in the other Member States.

355. Community consumption of beef and veal is estimated to have been 7.5 million tonnes carcass weight equivalent in 1995, or about 20.2 kg a head. The BSE crisis has dealt a further blow to the consumer's image of beef and veal and consumption has fallen sharply in the United Kingdom and in most other countries of the European Union, notwithstanding the measures taken to promote quality beef and veal and the introduction of a scheme identifying the origin of the meat offered to the consumer.

356. Imports of beef and veal from third countries are governed for the most part by the various agreements concluded under the WTO, the Lomé convention or with the countries of central and eastern Europe. They amount to about 500 000 tonnes carcass weight equivalent a year. Access to the Community market will become more open because of an increase in some import quotas and it will certainly become easier because of the reduction in import duties.

357. Community exports of beef and veal, achieved mainly with the help of export refunds, now account for no more than 1 100 000 tonnes carcass weight equivalent.

358. The very low level of market prices is a further discouragement to cattle producers who are already faced with a 10% increase in the cost of animal feed. This will thus result in a medium-term reduction in beef and veal production in the European Union.

Sheepmeat and goatmeat

359. World sheepmeat and goatmeat production, currently estimated at approximately 10 million tonnes annually, appears to be in decline in most of the major production regions in recent years. Production has fallen particularly in New Zealand, Australia and Eastern Europe.

360. The main reasons for this trend appear to be reduced profitability in comparison with other sectors including milk and forestry and the decreased demand for and value of wool.

361. World trade continues to be dominated by New Zealand and Australia with exports of 400 000 t and 300 000 t respectively. The European Community is the world's second largest producer after China and its largest importer and consumer. Exports from the Community are negligible.

362. On the Community market, production is expected to fall by 1.6% to 1 163 000 t in 1996 due, in particular, to a significant fall in UK production which may mark the beginning of a rise

in the breeding ewe population there. Consumption is set to rise marginally to 1 418 000 t as a result of increased imports.

363. Intra-Community trade rose in 1995 to 270 000 t as exports from the UK in particular continued to expand. In 1996, this figure is likely to decrease significantly due to an increase in domestic lamb consumption in the UK. France will remain the most important recipient of internal trade.

364. In the first three months of 1996, market prices were weak due largely to consumer resistance. Since then, due in very large measure to the difficulties facing the beef industry, demand for lamb has been high with the result that market prices have been very significantly above those of recent years. As a result the average Community market price for lamb in 1996 reached ECU 363 per 100 kg up 16 % on 1995.

365. Imports into the Community are expected to reach 270 000 t in 1996, up by 6 % on 1995, as supplier countries take advantage of the strong market for sheepmeat. New Zealand, in particular, will probably fulfil almost all of its tariff-free quantity of 226 700 t. However, despite the buoyant market, Eastern European countries are likely to supply less than in 1995 due to continued depletion of their own sheep flocks.

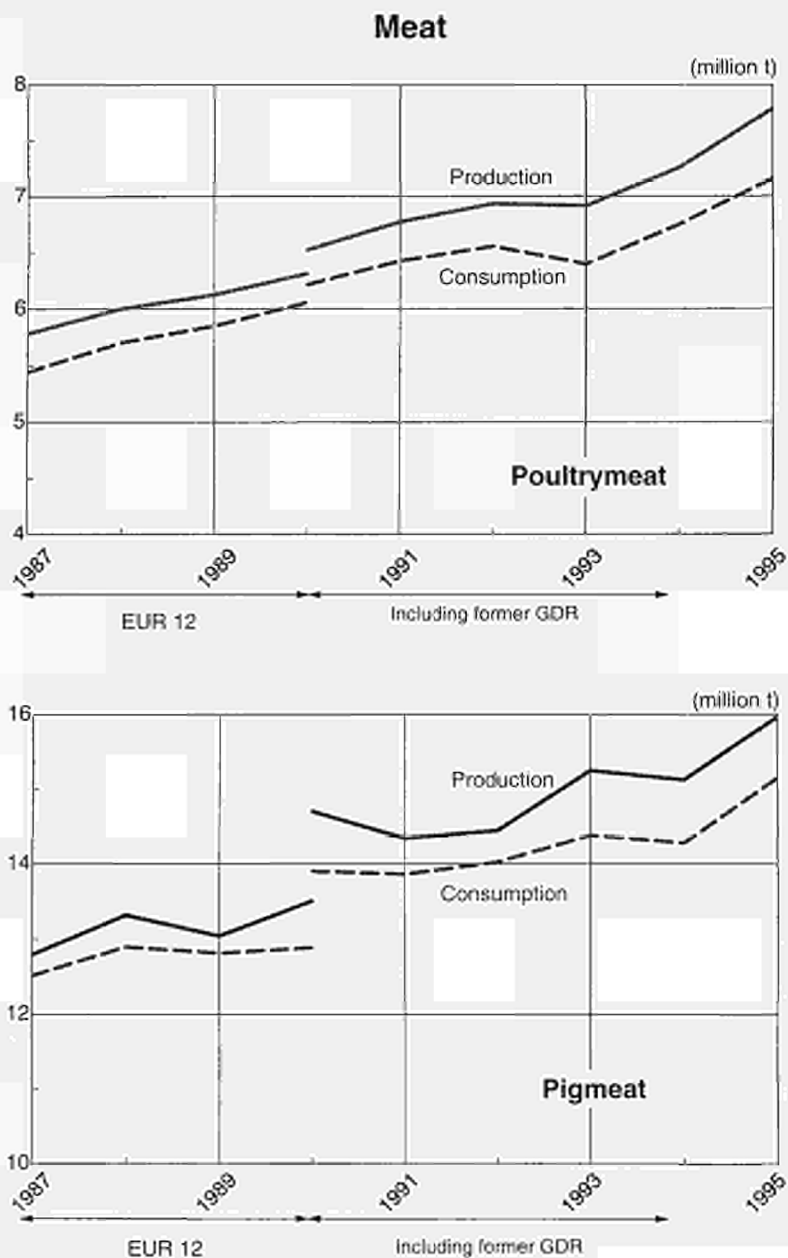
366. Imports into the Community are carried out principally under tariff reduced or free WTO quotas together with additional quantities provided for in the Europe Agreements. For market management reasons the quotas are managed on a calendar year basis. The total tariff reduced or free import possibility was almost 316 000 t in 1996.

367. The level of the Community ewe premium in 1995 was ECU 24.821 per ewe and the rural world premium was ECU 6.641 per ewe. Private storage stocks at the end of 1995 reached 750 t, mainly in Ireland.

368. In 1996 to date, two advances on the ewe premium have been fixed totalling ECU 12 364.

369. Although the conditions for opening private storage were met on several occasions, it was used during 1996 only for 100 tonnes in Finland.

370. The outlook for 1997 is for a slight rise in production as producers react to the favourable market situation in 1996 and the depressed market for beef. Consumption should increase marginally as importers also attempt to benefit from the expected good market conditions. Market prices, however, may decline from the high levels of 1996. A similar trend may be forecast for the medium term.



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture

Figure 13

Pigmeat

371. World production of pigmeat was considerably higher in 1995 than in 1994. A total of 79 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 around 35 million tonnes, followed by the European Union, which produced 15 960 000 tonnes in 1995. Because of the accession of Sweden, Finland and Austria, Union production rose by 5.5 % on 1994 levels. However, without the three new Member States, it would have fallen by 0.7 %. In the United States, the world's third largest producer, production also increased, totalling 8.1 million tonnes in 1995.

372. The second half of 1995 and, still more, the nine first months of 1996, were very favourable to the interests of the vast majority of pig producers in the Union. Prices rose steadily throughout the entire period, so that profitability was good despite higher rises than expected in 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 onwards. However, another important reason for the price increase was the fall in the supply of pigmeat in certain regions, above all in the north of the Union. In the first half of 1996 meat production fell, pushing prices up.

373. An unexpected event threatened the Union markets towards the end of 1995. The Japanese authorities decided to apply a safeguard clause from 1 November 1995 to 30 April 1996 which in practice excluded Community products from the Japanese market. Japan applied the clause in order to limit imports of pigmeat in excess of pre-established ceilings. In order to avoid disturbances of the Union market, a private storage measure for around 50 000 tonnes was introduced by the Commission from the end of November 1995 to mid-February 1996. The Japanese market was open again from 1 April 1996 and Community exports to Japan were possible until 1 July 1996 when the Japanese authorities again introduced the safeguard clause. However, European traders had been able to export a good proportion of the annual export quantities before that date, which helped to keep market prices steady.

374. In 1995, exports reached a fairly high level, despite the GATT agreements which imposed limits on subsidized exports. 871 000 tonnes left the Union, and around 47 % of this quantity was exported without refunds. Overall, exports fell by 10.5 % against the record levels of 1994. As to imports, the bulk of pigmeat-derived products enter 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 22 306 of a total of 45 900 tonnes of imports in 1995.

375. The latest survey in April 1996 indicates that the production of pigmeat throughout the Union should continue to fall until spring 1997. It has been estimated that pig numbers in 1996 will be down 1.2 % on 1995 levels. In the first quarter of 1997, production will fall a little further

against 1996 levels. However, current uncertainties on the meat market caused by the impact of bovine spongiform encephalopathy make forecasts difficult. If production picks up in response to favourable circumstances, the situation could be rapidly reversed. It should not be forgotten that the estimated level of supply is expected to remain high in 1996 (104.4 %) and that the balance between supply and demand is, therefore, still precarious.

Poultrymeat

376. From 1991 to 1995, world production of poultrymeat increased steadily, by an average of 5.6 % a year. Among the main producer regions, the rate of increase was even higher in Brazil and China (annual percentage change: +17 %), but production fell in Russia and Japan. Production has started to increase again in Eastern Europe since 1994/95.

Poultrymeat production

(1 000 tonnes)

	Brazil	China	Hungary	Japan	United States	USSR or Russia	EUR 12	Others	World production
1986	1 680	1 879	445	1 421	8 262	2 988	5 443	7 165	29 283
%	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	6 932	8 202	37 606
1993	3 211	5 736	307	1 368	12 396	1 277	6 915	8 549	39 759
1994	3 468	6 600	320	1 320	13 207	1 200	7 259	8 728	42 102
1995	3 875	7 400	315	1 330	14 052	1 180	7 555	8 521	44 449
%	8.7	16.6	0.7	3.0	31.6	2.7	17.0	19.2	100.0
% ARC ¹									
1995/91	9.5	17.0	-0.4	-0.5	-5.8	-9.4	2.8	2.7	5.6
							EUR 15		
1995	3 875	7 400	315	1 330	14 052	1 180	7 776	8 521	44 449
1996							7 995		

1995: Estimates

1996: Forecast.

Since 1991, the Community figures include the new German *Länder*.

Until 1990, USSR; after 1991: Russia.

¹ ARC = Annual rate of change

Source: European Commission and USDA.

377. The world market continued to expand slightly in 1995, thanks in particular to growing demand in Russia, China and Japan. The United States retained first place in the league of exporting countries in 1996 (up 25 % in six months), thanks in particular to exports of low-value cuts and various promotional programmes. Community exports increased by 5.1 % between 1 July 1995 and 30 June 1996 (the first year in which the Uruguay Round agreements were applied), despite the volume and value limits on refunds.

378. Total poultrymeat production on the Community market should rise by 2.8 % in 1996 (EUR 15). Economic conditions remained very healthy in the first eight months of 1996.

379. 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 thus limited to 405 000 tonnes from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997. This limit has led to a targeting of refunds as regards both countries of destination and products.

380. Import quotas at reduced customs duties continue to apply under the association agreements (Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, the Baltic States). In addition, 15 500 tonnes of boned chicken and 2 500 tonnes of turkeymeat can be imported each year free of customs duty, to which has been added 2 500 tonnes of poultrymeat since 1 July 1996 under the minimum access arrangements.

Eggs

381. World production increased by 4.4 % on average from 1991 to 1995. The increase was moderate in the United States and in the European Union but high in China where the rate of expansion was 12 % and production triple that of the Union.

382. World trade was fairly stable from 1990 to 1994. The main importer countries are still Japan (egg products) and Hong Kong (eggs in shell). Community exports rose by 10.5 % in 1995 but fell 18 % in the first six months of 1996.

383. The number of laying hens on the Community market should fall by nearly 4 % in 1996. The economic conditions for producers remained very healthy in the first eight months of 1996 compared with the corresponding period the previous year. The common organization of the market is similar to that for poultrymeat.

384. In trade, refunds are subject to a ceiling of 120 600 tonnes (eggs in shell equivalent in 1996/97). As in the case of poultrymeat, this limit has resulted in a targeting of refunds as regards both countries of destination and products.

385. The association agreements concluded 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 have been opened for an annual volume of 98 805 tonnes in 1996/97.

Egg production

(billion units)

	China	Eastern Europe	Japan	Mexico	United States	USSR or Russia	EUR 12	Others	World production
1987	118	34	37		70	82	81	90	512
%	23.0	6.6	7.2		13.7	16.0	15.9	17.5	100.0
1988	139	34	40		69	85	82	89	538
1989	141	20	40	18	67	85	79	47	496
1990	159	15	40	18	68	82	79	38	500
1991	184	13	42	20	70	47	83	69	528
1992	204	12	43	20	71	43	82	67	541
1993	236	11	43	20	72	40	80	65	568
1994	260	11	43	22	74	39	82	64	595
1995	290	11	42	22	75	38	83	66	628
%	46.2	1.8	6.8	3.5	12.0	6.0	13.2	10.5	100.0
% ARC ¹ 95/91	12.0	-3.9	0.5	2.3	2.0	-5.2	0.0	-1.1	4.4
							EUR 15		
1995	290	11	42	22	75	38	88	61	628
1996							86		

1995: Estimates.

1996: Forecast.

Since 1991, the Community figures include the five new German *Länder*.

Until 1990, USSR; after 1991, Russia.

¹ ARC = Annual rate of change

Source: European Commission and USDA.

Potatoes

386. Following a difficult year in 1994, 1995 saw an increase in production and area planted with a consequent fall in prices.

387. Production is expected to increase in 1996 on account of a major expansion in area planted, which might entail a significant drop in prices.

388. Potatoes are one of the products for which no market organization has been established. With a view to the completion of the single market the Commission presented a proposal four

years ago for a common market organization in potatoes. The Council has still not taken a final decision on this proposal.

389. The total area under cultivation is 1 500 000 hectares, making potatoes a substantial crop in the Union. They are grown in all the Member States, although, because of climatic and soil conditions, they are more widely grown in northern regions.

390. 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 Egypt, Morocco and Cyprus. During the past few years an annual average of some 400 000 tonnes of early potatoes have been imported from non-member countries.

Honey

391. World production of honey amounted to about 1.2 million tonnes in 1995. This represents an increase of 0.9 % compared with the 1.19 million tonnes which were produced in 1994. World production seems to be constant, averaging 1.2 million tonnes a year for the last five years.

392. Self-sufficiency within the European Union was at 49.9 % in 1994/95, which is lower than the previous season. An overall fall in production is the cause of the downward trend.

393. Among the new Member States, Austria shows the same human consumption levels as that of Greece: 1.6 kg per person and per year.

394. At the end of November, the Commission adopted a proposal to improve the production conditions of honey.

395. In accordance with the Uruguay Round agreements, the common customs tariff for honey has been reduced by 6 % annually, bringing the rate down to 25.4 % for 1995/96 and 23.8 % for 1996/97.

'Non-food' set-aside

396. The Commission Regulation which sets out the detailed implementing rules for 'non-food' set-aside was not amended during the period under report.

397. Most recent data suggests that total non-food set-aside in EUR 15 in 1995/96 amounted to 1 020 000 hectares, as compared with 677 000 hectares in 1994/95 in EUR 12. Data for total non-food set-aside for 1996/97 is not yet available.

398. The 1 020 000 hectares in 1995/96 included some 945 000 hectares of oilseeds, a significant proportion of which being used for biofuel.

399. This represents around 870 000 tonnes of by-products in terms of soya bean meal equivalents, calculated on the basis of the following coefficients:

- rapeseed and sunflower seed yield: 56 % meal;
- protein plus fat content of meal from
 - soya beans: 48
 - rapeseed: 36
 - sunflower: 30

400. Clause 7 of the Memorandum of Understanding on certain oilseeds between the EC and the USA stipulates that such by-products used for feed or food purposes may not exceed 1 million tonnes per annum without corrective action being taken.

401. Provisional data for 1996/97 suggest that around 720 000 hectares of oilseeds appeared on set-aside land in EUR 15 as a consequence of the lower obligatory set-aside rate.

Starch production

402. Production of cereal and non-cereal starch in the European Union in 1995 was some 6.7 million tonnes. Fifty-five per cent of this was maize starch, 25 % wheat starch and 20 % potato starch.

403. The quantity of raw materials used was about 15.8 million tonnes, 42 % of this being farina potatoes, 37 % maize and 21 % wheat.

404. The year 1995 was characterized by stable market prices for maize and, to a lesser extent, for wheat, while the potato starch industry, which profits from a minimum institutional price, suffered from drought and production was lower than the quota.

405. The production refund arrangements, intended to supply cereal and potato starch at world market prices to producers of certain products not protected from imports, continued to apply to a quantity equivalent to about 40 % of the total production of cereal and potato starch in the Union. However, the unit rate of refunds paid, which was about ECU 52/t starch at the beginning of the year for the general maize-based refund, had dropped to ECU 22/t starch by the end of the year as a result of the stability of world prices.

IV – Rural development

The challenges facing rural society

406. 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 ‘shall aim at reducing disparities between the levels of development of the various regions and the backwardness of the least favoured regions, including rural areas’.

407. 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.

408. Unemployment rates in the rural areas of the European Union are generally higher than the average. While in 1994 unemployment in 10 Member States (statistics are not available for Ireland, Luxembourg and the three new Member States) averaged 11.4 % of the working population, in the rural areas of those countries it was 12.2 %.

409. Similarly, per capita income in rural areas (expressed in purchasing power parities) was only 83.4 % of the average in these 10 Member States as a whole. While in a minority of regions (33 of the 216 studied), mostly in the northern Member States of the European Union, this indicator is slightly higher than the European average, it is well below that average in most regions, falling to less than half in certain cases (Portugal, Greece and the new German *Länder*).

410. The population in the rural areas of the 10 Member States in question has grown very slightly but much less steadily than the total population of the 10. However, there are considerable divergences between the various regions. Many of those in the southern countries of the European Union have lost part of their population and this is frequently a factor which accentuates the ageing of the population in those areas.

411. As a general rule, these various trends are observed in regions where agricultural employment is still relatively important in terms of the European average. Over the last decade, agriculture has undergone substantial changes affecting both its role in the economy and agricultural employment. These changes have not been without impact on the economy and social structures of the different Member States and regions.

412. Agricultural employment as a percentage of total employment has fallen substantially. In 1983, agriculture in the broad sense of the term, that is agriculture, forestry and fisheries, accounted for 9.3 % of total employment. By 1992, that figure had fallen to 5.9 %. This change in agriculture is also reflected in the relative contribution of the various branches of the economy to gross value added. In 1983, the primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fisheries) accounted for 4.1 % of gross value added at factor cost. In 1993, it accounted for only 2.8 %.

413. 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.

414. The share of agricultural employment in total employment and the contribution of the primary sector to value added are larger in the Mediterranean countries and in Ireland, although these proportions fell between 1983 and 1993, at a much greater rate than the European average. The share of the primary sector in gross value added fell from 18 % to 13.7 % in Greece and from 12 % to 8 % in Ireland. In Portugal, agricultural employment fell from 26.7 % to 11.5 %.

415. The last Eurostat survey of agricultural structures, carried out in 1993¹, shows the main developments in agricultural structures in the Member States during the first programming period of the Structural Funds, 1989/90-93. Changes in the agriculture sector take the form primarily of a dramatic fall in the number of agricultural holdings. Over five years, the number of holdings fell by 9 %, from 8.6 million in 1989/90 to 7.8 million in 1993. The fall was particularly sharp in Portugal, where the rate was 20 %. There were also substantial falls (over 10 %) in Luxembourg, France, Spain and Belgium while falls of about 4 % were recorded in the Netherlands, Austria, Finland and Greece.

416. The number of people working agriculture fell by 10 % in the Union of 12 between 1989/90 and 1993, accompanied by a simultaneous growth in part-time working and in multiple job holding. It is estimated that in 1993 agriculture provided full-time employment for only one quarter of the 15 million people working in the sector. In Greece, Portugal and Italy, only 10 % of those working in agriculture had a 'full-time' job, although this figure was over 50 % in Denmark, Ireland and the Netherlands.

¹ Statistics in focus No 12, 1995.

417. Agriculture has changed substantially and this has had a direct impact on economic and social cohesion in rural areas. These changes, which are the result of a process of modernizing agriculture and making it more competitive, have not yet come to an end.

418. 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. Over half the 7.3 million heads of holdings in the Union of 12 were over 55 in 1993. This figure rose to almost 60 % in Portugal, Italy and Greece. 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.

419. 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.

420. Community programmes under Objectives 1, 5(a), 5(b) and 6 contribute to the development of viable rural communities.

The Cork conference

421. To consider current and future challenges facing the rural areas of the Union and the measures to be taken to improve implementation of the existing European structural programmes and achieve genuinely integrated rural development, the Commission organized a European Conference on Rural Development, which was held in Cork from 7 to 9 November. The conference was chaired by Lord Plumb, Member of the European Parliament, and attended by Mr Fischler, the Member of the Commission with special responsibility for agriculture and rural development, and a large number of ministers and representatives of the Member States, international organizations, the countries of central and eastern Europe, the Mediterranean countries, the Monitoring Committees and non-governmental organizations.

422. The Conference resulted in 'The Cork Declaration: a living countryside' which:

- (a) requires sustainable rural development to be a priority of the European Union;
- (b) advocates an integrated multi-sectoral approach applying in all rural areas in the Union although with differing rates of part-financing to respect the principle of concentration;
- (c) supports the diversification of economic and social activity;

- (d) advocates sustainable development to protect the quality and amenity of Europe's rural landscapes;
- (e) respects the principle of subsidiarity so that better account may be taken of the diversity of rural areas;
- (f) seeks simplification, particularly with regard to legislation;
- (g) seeks to facilitate the implementation of rural development through a single programme for each region;
- (h) encourages the use of a variety of sources of local finance, particularly from the private sector, and financial engineering techniques;
- (i) looks for the enhancing of the effectiveness and administrative capacity of regional and local authorities through appropriate training, technical assistance, partnership, the exchange of experience, etc.;
- (j) urges increased monitoring, evaluation and assessment of results to ensure the good use of funds.

Horizontal measures

Improvement and modernization

423. Every year, some 34 000 holdings receive investment aid which requires the preparation of individual investment plans for improving competitiveness, modernizing 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

424. Aid to young farmers, comprising an installation premium and extra investment aid under Articles 10 and 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91, is intended to encourage young people, better 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.

425. 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.

426. 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

427. 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.

428. 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 one 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 Union of 15.

429. 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

430. Implementation of measures to improve conditions for the processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products as provided for by Regulations (EEC) Nos 866/90¹ and 867/90² continued as part of the programming of the Structural Funds for 1994-99. In the regions eligible

¹ OJ L 91, 6.4.1990, p. 1.

² OJ L 91, 6.4.1990, p. 7.

under Objectives 1 and 6, that programming, like the measures under Objective 5(a), was included in the relevant programming documents.

431. By the end of 1995, the Commission had approved 23 programming documents under Regulations (EEC) Nos 866/90 and 867/90:

- 9 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);
- 13 regional single programming documents, for Germany (at the level of the *Länder*) and Belgium (at regional level);
- 1 Community support framework for the regions of Italy not eligible under Objective 1.

**Improvement of the conditions for the processing and marketing of agricultural
and forestry products
Community allocation by Member State**

(ECU million)

Member State	EAGGF assistance
België/Belgique (3 SPDs)	30.0
Danmark	26.7
Deutschland (10 SPDs)	218.3
España	119.0
France	258.9
Italia (CSF)	189.7 ¹
Luxembourg	1.7
Nederland	39.2
Österreich	62.3
Suomi/Finland	43.1
Sverige	23.5
United Kingdom ²	51.2
Total	1 063.6

¹ This is the maximum amount which Italy can use. The 25 operational programmes for Italy so far approved entail an EAGGF contribution of ECU 161.7 million.

² The measure applies only in Wales and Scotland (non-Objective 1 areas).

432. In 1996, the measures in the Community support framework for Italy were implemented through the approval of 13 operational programmes to improve conditions for the processing and marketing of agricultural products (one for each region of Italy not eligible under Objective 1 and one multiregional operational programme) and 12 operational programmes to improve conditions for the processing and marketing of forestry products (one for each region of Italy not eligible under Objective 1).

433. Amendments were also made to certain programming documents, for the United Kingdom (to take account of the fact that the measure ceased to apply in England from 31 March 1996), for certain German *Länder* and for Luxembourg (inclusion of new sectors). The improvement of procedures for the monitoring and evaluation of the measure continued through the partnership.

434. All the programming documents will remain in force until the end of 1999. The total amount allocated by the EAGGF for these programming documents is set out in detail in the table above.

Regional measures

435. Rural development policy continued with the implementation of assistance financed by the three Structural Funds in the regions eligible under Objectives 1, 5(b) and 6.

Objective 1

436. The bulk of the Objective 1 regions of the Community are 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 in rural areas agriculture constitutes an important source of private sector employment (about 15 % of employment in agriculture).

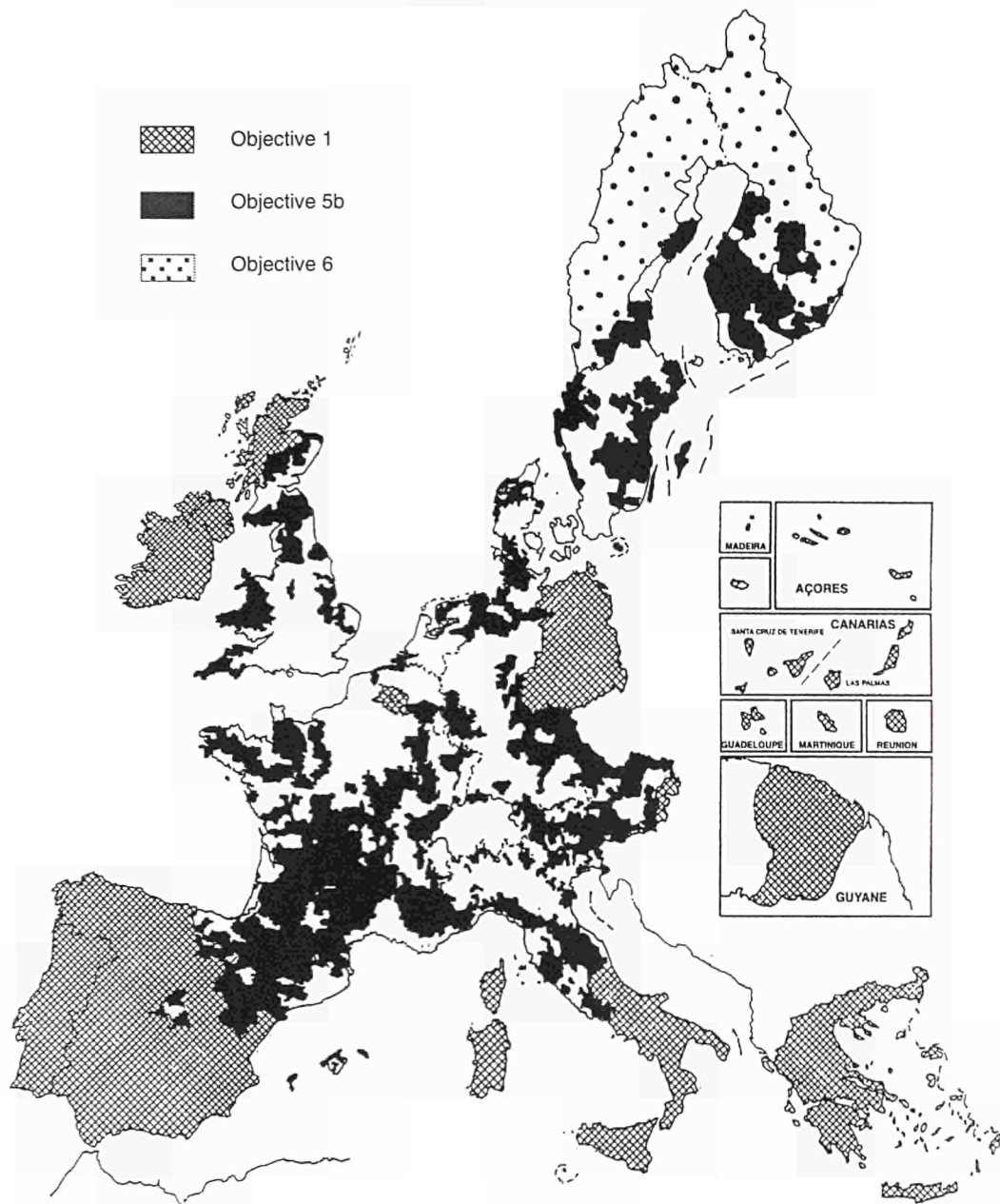
437. Measures for the development of these regions are deployed through Community support frameworks or single programming documents with funding being provided for a range of instruments by the three Structural Funds and the FIGF through integrated development programmes. Amongst other development measures,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

438. 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.

439. In some cases limited funding allocations for the EAGGF Guidance Section mean that it is not possible to apply the full rates of aid. This is regrettable, especially where national funds are limited. The Community support frameworks/single programming documents agreed with

Eligible regions under the Structural Funds

Objectives 1, 5b and 6



Member States and regions show the increasing importance of rural development measures in tackling the problems of rural areas. Implementation of programmes agreed is now accelerating and the contribution of the programmes to rural development is becoming more evident. In 1996 the process of starting evaluations to be used in 1997 in the mid-term review has been completed in Objective 1 regions.

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

441. The table below gives the breakdown of the Union's contribution by Member State and by Fund and the total costs.

Objectives 1 and 6 - 1994/99
Single programming document (SPD) or Operational programme (OP)

Member States	Number of SPD or OP	Structural funds	ERDF		ESF		EAGGF		FIGG		Total cost
			ECU m	%	ECU m	%	ECU m	%	ECU m	%	ECU m
België/Belgique	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
Elláda	14	13 980.0	9 489.5	67.9	2 560.5	18.3	1 800.0	12.9	130.0	0.9	25 945.6
España	13	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	4	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 UE	64	94 687.3	56 725.1	59.9	22 222.4	23.5	13 948.1	14.7	1 791.8	1.9	213 585.1

¹ Since 1 January 1995

² Objective 6.

Belgium

442. The EAGGF section accounts for only a small part (less than 7 %) of total finance under the SPD; it comprises horizontal measures (Regulations (EEC) Nos 2328/91 and 866/90), which account for over half the appropriations, and some rural development measures. These measures are very closely targeted and are designed to support farmers in their activities or help them diversify (local products, farm tourism, horse riding etc.).

443. Overall, management of this programme appears to be prudent rather than very dynamic.

Germany

444. The promotion of agriculture and the countryside in the Objective 1 regions of Germany seeks primarily to adapt structures to the conditions of a free market economy, improve the quality of life in rural areas and increase their attractiveness and create alternative employment. The integrated development of the countryside is of particular importance.

445. The results for the 1996 assistance period are satisfactory.

446. EAGGF assistance to agriculture and the food industry has made the new *Länder* competitive at European level and encouraged alternative sources of income.

Greece

447. The programmes are intended to improve infrastructure, structures and competitiveness in agriculture and rural development in order to stabilize the population of rural areas and maintain their incomes. Agriculture still occupies a very important place in the economy, accounting for 22 % of employment and 15 % of GDP.

448. Rural development policy, at both regional and national level, appears stronger than in the previous period (1989-93), both in financial terms (ECU 700 million from the three Structural Funds, including ECU 531 million from the EAGGF) and in terms of the topics covered. It should be noted that the measures to apply Regulation (EEC) No 2019/93 (specific measures for the smaller Aegean islands) have been fully operational since 1995. In 1996, as required by that Regulation, the Commission prepared a progress report on the first two years which included data on the implementation of the various measures and some requests by Greece for the adaptation of certain schemes to make them more relevant. This report has been considered by the Council and Parliament.

Spain

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

450. The multiregional operational programme 'Development and economic diversification of rural areas', approved on 18 June 1996, was the last of the forms of assistance planned for implementation of the Community support framework for 1994-99 to be approved.

451. Progress in implementing the various operational programmes may, overall, be regarded as satisfactory. However, there are substantial backlogs in the implementation of certain regional programmes (Cantabria, Andalusia, Canary Islands).

France

452. Administrative problems (the time taken to transfer appropriations from the central government to the most remote regions) and adverse climatic conditions caused delays in implementing some single programming documents.

453. In 1996 only two programmes (Réunion and Corsica) committed appropriations from the 1995 instalment. This was due to the difficulties of defining the reprogramming required to take account of the impact of the hurricanes Luis and Marilyn on Guadeloupe and Martinique and the requirement on French Guiana to close the previous programme under satisfactory conditions before implementing the one for the new period.

Ireland

454. The principal objectives of the agricultural, forestry and rural development measures are:

- (a) improved efficiency of farm production;
- (b) promotion of farming in harmony with the environment;
- (c) diversification of on-farm production;
- (d) development of the non-farm rural sectors;
- (e) improved processing and marketing of agricultural produce;
- (f) development of the forestry sector;
- (g) income maintenance in less-favoured areas.

455. The OP has been in operation since 1994 and all measures are being applied with the exception of one or two minor actions.

456. The food sub-programme, which is part of the industry operational programme, was amended in 1996 to take account of the slow progress in earlier years. Most expenditure is now on schedule.

457. The operational programme for local urban and rural development, which contains a measure for village renewal, is on schedule with its expenditure.

Italy

458. The programmes are concerned mainly with the modernization of methods of producing traditional products using a distribution approach and marketing in order to meet market demand better. The programmes are also concerned with the development of alternative activities using natural resources (forestry, farm tourism, etc.).

459. Agriculture is very important throughout the southern regions, contributing 6.2 % of GDP in the south as compared with 3.7 % nationally. It provides work for 14.5 % of the labour force in the Mezzogiorno as compared with a national average of 8.5 %. The eight southern regions concerned (Abruzzi, Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily and Sardinia) include 54 % of the farm holdings in Italy. The EAGGF Guidance Section will contribute ECU 2 228 000 to the 1994-99 programming phase (including the Objective 5(a) section).

460. Six regional programmes and the multiregional programme on dissemination and services were adopted in 1994-95. The multiregional operational programme 'Services for the commercial development of southern agricultural products', submitted to the Commission at the end of 1994, was finally adopted on 10 October 1996. The cost of the programme is ECU 120 million to which the Community will contribute EAGGF ECU 72 million. This programme will improve the organization of agricultural supply and concentrate it by taking account of market requirements, improving product quality and increasing the income of producers of basic products.

Netherlands

461. The main aim of the SPD for Flevoland is to diversify agricultural production, principally by encouraging organic and sustainable farming, encouraging new developments and making the countryside more attractive both for ecological reasons and to promote tourism. A considerable effort is being made to concentrate national agricultural research institutes in the region and improve the transfer of the results of applied research to the agriculture sector.

462. There is some delay in implementing most of the measures.

Austria

463. The implementation programme for Burgenland, approved by the Commission on 15 November 1995, began well in 1996. The measures financed under the section for agriculture and forestry guarantee farmers' incomes and will improve living conditions for the rural population.

Portugal

464. The main aims are making the agriculture sector more competitive, increasing the economic viability of holdings and conserving natural resources and the environment.

465. Overall, implementation of the four multifund programmes to which the EAGGF Guidance Section is contributing has gone according to plan. In particular, the agriculture sub-programme in the Modernization of the economic fabric MOP (multifund operational programme) has a higher rate of implementation than planned (the 1997 annual instalment was committed in 1996). Implementation of the Pedraa programme on the development of the Autonomous Region of the Azores required an increase of ECU 5 million in the EAGGF Guidance Section component.

466. On the other hand, there have been some delays in the MOP Promoting the potential of regional development, mainly as a result of the need to ensure that the final decision on the Alqueva major project (a dam on the river Guadiana) contained full guarantees, particularly as regards the protection of the environment.

United Kingdom

NORTHERN IRELAND

467. The objectives of the agriculture and rural development sub-programme of the single programming document (SPD) are to assist farmers to become more efficient, to promote farming in harmony with the environment, to diversify on-farm production, to maintain farm income in less favoured areas, to improve the efficiency of the food industry and to involve local communities in their own development through the establishment of community groups, the drawing-up of strategic area plans and implementation of community regeneration projects.

468. The implementation of the measures was somewhat uneven.

HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND

469. The priorities for rural development are to improve efficiency in agriculture by reducing production costs, to improve the quality of primary sector products and improved animal welfare, to increase the value added to primary products, to diversify agricultural enterprises and to

strengthen the crofting communities. The EAGGF also supports measures for enhancement and protection of the environment and for improvement of forestry management and development of timber processing and marketing.

470. In 1996, with the exceptions of the environmental and forestry management measures, all measures were in operation and financial implementation was proceeding according to plan.

MERSEYSIDE

471. The single programming document for Merseyside, approved by the Commission on 29 July 1994, reflects the urban nature of this region with a small allocation of ECU 3 million for the EAGGF Guidance Section. Most of this allocation was for the application of Regulation (EEC) No 866/90, but progress has been slow and the United Kingdom authorities announced their intention not to proceed with this measure in England, including Merseyside.

Most remote regions

472. 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 on 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:

- (a) *specific 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. During 1996 the Interdepartmental working party on the overseas departments and territories and remoter regions started to explore ways of improving the effectiveness of these arrangements, adjusting where necessary the technical details of how the aid is calculated;
- (b) *supplementary production, marketing and processing aid* is granted for agricultural products from these regions.

473. The basic Regulation governing the agricultural section of the Poseidon programme (Regulation (EEC) No 3763/91) was amended in November 1995 (Regulation (EC) No 2598/95) following the Commission's report on the implementation of the measures and at the request of the French authorities. The Commission adopted the implementing Regulations during 1996.

474. Pending the review of the basic Regulations governing the Poseican and Poseima programmes (Regulations (EEC) No 1601/92 and No 1600/92), some measures which expired in 1996 were renewed for a further marketing year (1996/97) to ensure the continued supply of the products in question (meat preparations, animals for fattening, seed potatoes) to these regions.

Objective 5(b)

475. Objective 5(b) is concerned with the development of rural areas in difficulty which are not eligible under Objective 1. Since the whole of Ireland, Greece and Portugal are covered by Objective 1, such areas are to be found in 12 Member States: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Austria, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

476. The rural areas which may qualify for assistance from the European Union under Objective 5(b) suffer from a low level of socioeconomic development, as measured by per capita gross product and also meet other criteria: the share of agriculture in total employment, the level of agricultural income and population density. Specific criteria are also taken into consideration: the sensitivity of the areas to changes in agriculture, the remote location of the areas or islands and pressures on the environment.

477. The Commission had formally approved in 1994 the list of eligible areas in the nine Member States of the Union of Twelve (Decision 94/197/EC).¹ On 17 February 1995 it approved the list of areas in the new Member States for Austria and Finland,² and on 18 April 1995 for Sweden.³ Following these decisions, the total population in the Objective 5(b) areas is now about 32.7 million, 8.8 % of the total population of the Union. The areas cover about 26 % of the Community territory.

478. The year 1996 marked a turning point for the OPs and SPDs for Objective 5(b), which became fully operational. It was also the year in which all the programmes, except one, were approved by the Commission, the last programmes being approved for Sweden on 8 May 1996; a total of 82 programmes have been adopted.

¹ OJ L 96, 14.4.1994.

² OJ L 49, 4.3.1995.

³ OJ L 92, 25.4.1995.

479. The table below gives the breakdown of the Union's contribution by Member State and Fund and the total costs.

Summary table showing the funding of community 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	77	23.5	40.5	13	180.6	262.5
Danmark	1	54	21.6	21.6	10.8	111.4	201.5
Deutschland	8	1 227	521.9	474.3	230.8	2 734.6	5 195.9
España	7	664	414.6	160.8	88.6	1 326.7	1798.7
France	20	2 236	1 005.6	937.9	292.5	5 065.1	7 847.7
Italia	13	901	409.7	369.1	122.3	2 238.3	4 713.7
Luxembourg	1	6	2.2	3.1	0.8	20.5	25.5
Nederland	5	150	50.6	81.8	17.6	511.1	592.1
Österreich	7	411	164.2	175.0	71.8	1 092.9	2 679.9
Suomi/Finland	2	194	66.7	94.5	32.8	457.1	624
Sverige	4	131	37.2	65.4	28.5	415	681.9
United Kingdom	11	817	150.7	532.6	133.7	1 795.5	2003.7
Total UE	82	6 868	2 868.3	2 956.6	1 043.1	15 948.7	26 626.7

¹ EUR 12: 1994 price, Austria, Finland and Sweden: 1995 prices.

² including Member States' financial contributions.

³ including funds from private sources.

480. The programmes under Objective 5(b) concern 81 areas in 12 Member States. They are integrated multisectoral programmes which are subject to monitoring and continuous assessment through partnership. The common aim of the programmes is to maintain and develop viable rural communities.

481. The priorities approved in the single programming documents are as follows:

Objectif 5 (b) (1994-99)
Community allocation by development priority

Development priority	Allocation (ECU million)
Diversification of the primary sector	1 852
Development of non-agricultural sectors	1 735
Development of tourism	843
Protection and development of the natural environment	774
Development and renovation of villages	542
Development of human resources	1 016
Technical assistance	106
Total	6 868

482. Partnership is implemented through specific Monitoring Committees for Objective 5(b) established for each programme. The Commission has insisted that all these Committees should be set up as soon as possible and so far this has been done. The Commission has also sought to have those concerned with socioeconomic activities accepted as full members of these committees. One of their most important tasks is the programming and supervision of the work to monitor and assess the results of the programmes; they are also responsible for monitoring publicity and public information and measures carried out with support from the Structural Funds.

Belgium

FLANDERS

483. The two programmes (Meetjesland and Westhoek) have the general aim of increasing and maintaining agricultural employment, improving living conditions in villages and diversifying agriculture and horticulture.

484. Progress on those projects not closely connected with agriculture is comparatively slow.

WALLONIA

485. The general aims of the programme are to increase opportunities for locally-generated development in the rural areas of the region. Because of the considerable potential of forestry and local tourism, substantial efforts are planned to support measures in these areas through attempts to encourage 'integrated' projects involving the whole of the branches concerned. Assistance is also planned to improve living conditions for the local population through the restoration of villages. Implementation is comparatively slow.

Denmark

486. The overall aim for the Danish Objective 5(b) areas is to maintain them as economically active communities based on agriculture and fisheries with SMEs, tourism and improved infrastructure as new driving forces. After a relatively slow start the rhythm of application has improved.

Germany

487. As the overall general objective, most of the eight programmes have identified the 'creation of equal living and working conditions in rural and urban areas'. This is in line with the federal

and *Länder* spatial programming into which Objective 5(b) was integrated. Agriculture, as the most important sector of economic activities in rural areas, received about 40 % of public resources in the German Objective 5(b) programmes. The main specific objectives of this priority are the promotion of diversification and reorientation of rural activities in order to create new income opportunities for farmers, the improvement of living and working conditions of rural dwellers by village development and replotting and the promotion of ecology and landscape conservation.

488. After a slow start, most of the programmes meanwhile have proved successful.

Spain

489. The main aim of development policy for the seven areas in Spain is the retention of population by reversing the trend of depopulation (average density is currently 20 people per sq. km.).

490. To achieve this, the Commission approved for each region a rural development programme based on five priorities (basic infrastructure, economic diversification, protection of the environment, the rural habitat and human resources).

491. In all regions, implementation is in line with forecasts.

France

492. The SPDs are based on an integrated strategy for the development of rural areas and take account of specific regional features, so constituting a coherent series of complementary measures which, as a general rule, support and provide extra finance for measures for development and spatial planning implemented at national level.

493. There are 18 regional programmes and two interregional programmes to deal with the special problems of the mountain areas of the Massif Central and the Pyrenees.

494. The main sector to benefit from these programmes is agriculture and forestry with measures to improve structures and diversify and develop products (30 % of resources). The environment and spatial planning come in second place with 20 % of resources. Finally, craft and industrial activities and services and tourism absorb 16 % and 15 % of programmed appropriations respectively.

495. Implementation of these programmes decided on at the end of 1994 attained its operational rhythm in 1996. At the end of the year, several regions had programmed over 50 % of the appropriations planned for the period.

Italy

496. The main aims of the Italian programmes are economic development, employment and the sustainable development of environmental resources. More specifically, the measures programmed concern agricultural diversification and the extension of multiple activities, economic diversification through the establishment of and support for small and medium-sized firms and craft industries and business services, rural tourism, the protection of the environment and the development of human resources. Private initiatives have been preferred to investments entirely from public funds, particularly in infrastructure, and this has exerted a powerful multiplier effect on the public resources deployed in terms of the total cost of the planned investment.

497. The start of the rural development programmes for the Italian Objective 5(b) areas, which were adopted at the end of 1994 and the beginning of 1995, was delayed considerably by cumbersome regional administrative procedures and, in general, little progress is being made on implementing programmes.

Luxembourg

498. The programme has three priorities: the stimulation of sectors of agriculture and forestry while respecting the environment, the creation and maintenance of permanent jobs and investment in tourism and quality of life.

499. There is a considerable delay in implementing the programme. The Commission has expressed its concern on a number of occasions.

Netherlands

500. The programme priorities are improving the physical environment for firms and assisting existing firms, developing agriculture and horticulture, better use of human resources and the promotion of tourism compatible with the quality and protection of the environment, woodlands and the countryside.

501. Implementation of the programmes is satisfactory.

Austria

502. The seven programmes cover an area of about 50 000 sq. km., 60 % of the total area of Austria, and a rural population of about 2.27 million people, 29 % of the national total. These

figures clearly demonstrate the importance of Objective 5(b) which, in terms of both financial provision and area covered, is the main source of structural assistance in Austria.

503. The priorities designed to meet the specific needs of each region fall into three categories: the diversification and adjustment of the agricultural and forestry sectors (total cost: ECU 851.49 million, Community contribution: ECU 164.24 million), the development of non-agricultural sectors (total cost: ECU 1 656.56 million, Community contribution: ECU 174.95 million) and the development of human resources (total cost: ECU 171.81 million, Community contribution: ECU 71.80 million). Protection of the environment also occupies an important place among these measures.

Finland

504. Finland's Objective 5(b) area covers a population of 1.1 million, a fifth of the country's total population, and 221 (50 %) of Finland's 445 municipalities. The Objective 5(b) programme was approved in November 1995.

505. The aims of the programme are to increase, strengthen and diversify the activities of small and medium-sized firms and to develop services in the countryside and make it more attractive. A further important objective is to ease the integration of the agricultural sector into the common agricultural policy and diversify the farm population's sources of livelihood. The structure of the primary sector will be improved by developing new products and production methods, enhancing the quality and the value-added level of products, raising the level of know-how and strengthening cooperation between farms. The environmental aspect is taken into account in the implementation of the measures.

506. There are two Objective 5(b) programmes: one programme covering 14 mainland regions and one for the Åland Islands. The total EU contribution is ECU 194 million for 1995-99, of which EAGGF's share is ECU 67 million (35 %).

Sweden

507. The Objective 5(b) areas in Sweden cover 8.6 % of the population and 12.8 % of the territory. The five regional areas for programming purposes have been designated on the basis of common problems in homogeneous areas. Business development in a broad sense is given high priority in all five plans and applies particularly to SMEs, including agriculture and forestry. Development of tourism and the cultural heritage are also important. Important ESF measures include the development of human resources, proficiency enhancement and the development of local resources.

508. Five SPDs for Objective 5(b) in Sweden were approved by the Commission in May at a total cost of ECU 707 376 000, with an EU contribution of ECU 136 928 000 (EAGGF: ECU 38 544 000, ERDF: ECU 69 731 000, ESF: ECU 29 653 000).

United Kingdom

509. The 11 programmes aim to develop the rural economy on a multi-sectoral basis. The development of agriculture and the environment is integrated with the non-agricultural activities.

510. The financial effort in the programmes concentrates on the development of the non-agricultural sectors (development of businesses and tourism and associated training). Investment in agriculture focuses on diversification into, for example, tourism and improved marketing and production of local niche products with new crops being in the minority. Environmental measures are important with substantial investments in, for example, improved management of farm woodlands and protection of sensitive areas which have direct and indirect economic benefits for the rural area as well as maintenance of the traditional landscapes. Early indications are that the job creation targets of the programmes will be exceeded.

511. Financial progress has been slow for some types of measures.

Objective 6

512. This new structural policy Objective was created in the context of the latest enlargement of the Union at the beginning of 1995. Objective 6 provides special structural instruments for sparsely populated areas, regions whose population density is less than 8 persons per sq. km. and where climate conditions are very difficult. Some 50% of the total surface area of Sweden and 60% of that of Finland are designated as Objective 6 areas.

513. The principal aim of Community structural policy in these areas is to prevent the flight from the land and improve rural life. In addition, emphasis is put on increasing the value added to raw materials obtained from the region by processing them in the region itself and on measures to make better use of local potential.

Finland

514. The EAGGF partly finances measures tailored to the very difficult natural conditions and is designed to help farmers to adapt to Community markets and to take advantage of new

opportunities for income development on farms and in rural areas in order to stabilize the farming population and improve income and living conditions.

515. The majority of EAGGF funding is devoted to compensatory allowances in less-favoured areas, 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. The notification of the measures under Articles 92, 93 and 94 of the Treaty delayed the start of the programme until mid 1996.

Sweden

516. The SPD adopted reflects the specific character of the region with an emphasis on diversification of the economic base, preserving the viability of local communities with special emphasis on retaining young people and women and on the Sami population, and the careful exploitation of natural resources. The EAGGF-funded measures aim to improve the competitiveness of farming by improving marketing of farm produce and maintaining farm incomes, the principal objective being to maintain farming population and open landscape. These measures include compensatory allowances in less-favoured areas, aid to young farmers, sustainable forestry, environmental and landscape conservation, rural development actions and reindeer husbandry.

517. The uptake of EAGGF funding has been relatively slow.

National aids

518. Under Article 142 of the Act of Accession, Finland and Sweden may, with authorization 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 authorization 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 usable agricultural area of Finland and 14 % of that of Sweden.

Community initiatives (CI) and innovative measures

Leader II

519. The Leader Community initiative supports rural development projects designed and managed by local partners in the countryside which stress the innovative, demonstrative and transferable nature of the measures.

520. Leader I provided a stimulus in the beneficiary regions out of all proportion to the small amount of funding available (ECU 400 million in 1989). By encouraging thousands of small-scale projects constituting an integrated local development strategy designed and implemented by those on the spot, Leader demonstrated the special relevance to rural development of an approach based on integrated local development. It also showed that all the rural areas in the Union, including those suffering from the greatest difficulties, had a completely unsuspected capacity for innovation and mobilization which an appropriate instrument could call forth.

521. The projects implemented by the 217 local action groups (LAG) under Leader I were varied and embraced the diversification of agricultural activity, craft and small businesses, services and rural tourism, which alone absorbed 40% of the total financial allocation for Leader. Furthermore, Leader encouraged the exchange at European level of experiences and know-how between those involved in rural development. There can be no doubt that this was a factor in its success and enabled economic activity and jobs to be created or maintained.

522. Leader II, which constitutes the continuation of Leader I, is based on three priorities:

- (i) support for innovative projects which can be transferred and which demonstrate new approaches to rural development,
- (ii) support for exchanges of experiences and the transfer of know-how,
- (iii) support for cross-border cooperation projects.

523. By the end of 1995, the Commission had approved 67 Leader II programmes. During 1996, discussions with the Member States continued through partnership to finalize the 35 programmes still pending and by 31 December, all the operational programmes apart from four programmes concerning one country had been approved. The appropriations available amount to some ECU 1.7 billion.

524. The situation by country is as follows:

525. In **Belgium**, the programmes introduced in 1994 were discussed at a number of meetings and revised versions were submitted which are now being considered. However, it has not yet proved possible to adopt the programmes.

526. In **Denmark** the long-term objective for the three Danish Leader II regions is to maintain and redevelop the areas as active, living and viable local communities. The implementation of innovative, demonstrative and transferable Leader II projects is expected to contribute, together with other assistance to the areas, to a development process where this objective is gradually achieved. The programme, to which the EU will contribute a total of ECU 8 million, was adopted on 13 June 1996. A maximum of 10 local action groups are expected to be selected.

527. In **Germany**, the Leader initiative mobilized a large number of local groups in the Objective 1 regions through a bottom-up approach. A large number of innovative projects were undertaken.

528. In the Objective 5(b) rural areas, each of the *Länder* has established Leader II programmes to promote innovative measures (seven had already been adopted in 1995 and the remaining one was adopted in April 1996).

529. The need to establish local action groups or collective groups for implementation has somewhat delayed progress.

530. In **Greece** the Leader II programmes seek to develop alternative activities and innovation in the countryside. This regional structure will complement that of the CSFs.

531. Selection of the groups in the 13 regions began in 1996.

532. In **Spain**, the 17 regional programmes will develop local initiatives of an innovative nature using local resources to maintain the socioeconomic fabric in the most fragile areas threatened by depopulation. The Leader II programmes have started well in both the Objective 1 and Objective 5(b) areas.

533. In **France**, the Leader II Community initiative is being implemented in a totally regionalized way and is intended primarily to support development projects which are innovative in terms of their content or the circumstances of their implementation on the spot. These conditions must involve the local population. The criterion of innovation is all the more important because the 'local approach' already forms part of many SPDs.

534. Under Objective 1, the programme for French Hainaut was adopted on 20 August 1996. The Community will contribute ECU 2 045 000, including ECU 650 000 from the EAGGF Guidance Section.

535. The 1994-99 programme for Corsica does not pose any particular problems.

536. In 1996, the Commission adopted the eight Leader II programmes for the French Objective 5(b) areas which had not been approved in 1995. The Community will contribute ECU 65 061 000, including ECU 20 968 000 from the EAGGF. With the 10 programmes approved in 1995, this makes a total of 18 programmes approved to which the Community will contribute ECU 184 907 000, including ECU 67 717 000 from the EAGGF.

537. In **Ireland**, the objective of the programme is to assist broadly based local rural groups capable of implementing medium- to long-term plans for the development of their areas. Leader II Groups selected in 1995 are now in operation.

538. In **Italy**, the programmes seek to support rural development as a complement to measures financed under the operational programmes. Priority has been given to the areas with the greatest difficulties and hill and mountain areas. The Leader II Community initiative programmes for Molise and Sicily were finally adopted by the Commission on 22 April and 20 August 1996 respectively. The Community will contribute ECU 10 million (ECU 5 million from the EAGGF) to the programme for Molise and ECU 33 million (ECU 15 million from the EAGGF) to that for Sicily.

539. During 1996 the Commission adopted the seven Leader II programmes for Objective 5(b) areas of Italy which had not been approved in 1995 (Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy, Marche, Piedmont, Trento and Veneto). The Community will contribute ECU 61 091 000, including ECU 25 589 000 from the EAGGF Guidance Section.

540. In **Luxembourg**, the Leader II programme approved in 1995 concerns specific local development projects covering all economic and cultural sectors. Implementation is satisfactory.

541. Under Objective 5(b) in the **Netherlands**, three programmes were approved in 1995 for Noord-West Friesland, Noord-West Groningen, Noord-Oost Friesland and Drenthe. The programmes give priority to stimulating sustainable economic and agricultural activities and tourism. Implementation is proceeding as planned.

542. In **Austria**, the Leader II programme for Burgenland, approved by the Commission on 21 December 1995, included innovative measures and projects concerned with the diversification of agricultural production and direct marketing and in the context of services to municipalities (administration) and private individuals.

543. Seven programmes for the Objective 5(b) areas were adopted in July 1996. Community appropriations for 1995-99 totalled ECU 20.11 million.

544. In **Portugal**, the Leader II programme seeks to develop alternative and innovative activities in the countryside to help combat out-migration from these areas. The substantial delay in selecting the Leader Groups posed certain problems for the Local Action Groups because of the excessively long gap between the first and second phases of programming.

545. In **Finland** the programme for the Leader II Community Initiative for Objective 6 areas was adopted by the Commission on 7 August 1996. The Community contribution planned is ECU 12 million, to which the EAGGF will contribute ECU 5.4 million. The strategy involves encouraging the rural population and local communities to establish new Local Action Groups which will implement an innovative development process promoting adaptation to the new challenges created by accession and the general downturn in employment. Ten Local Action Groups have been identified and have started work at local level.

546. The Commission adopted the Leader II programme for the Finnish Objective 5(b) areas in July 1996. The EU contribution is ECU 16.2 million, of which ECU 7.3 million will come from the EAGGF.

547. In **Sweden**, the programme for the Leader II Community initiative in Objective 6 areas was adopted by the Commission on 30 July 1996. The Community contribution is ECU 4 million to which the EAGGF will contribute ECU 1.3 million. The goal of the programme is to promote a process that sees rural areas as a future resource and to increase the attractiveness of rural areas, so supporting those living there now and encouraging people to move in from outside. Local action groups have been identified and are now starting to work at local level. On 28 June 1996, the Commission adopted a Leader II programme for the Objective 5(b) areas of Sweden. The EU will contribute ECU 12 085 000, including ECU 3 981 000 from the EAGGF.

548. In the **United Kingdom**, Leader II programmes aim to take rural development decision-making and strategic planning to local community groups in an attempt to create a sustainable rural economy. Innovation plays a central theme in the development process looking both at techniques and development structures. Experience gained under Leader I has been extremely useful both to new and existing groups. For the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, eight local action groups were selected to implement Leader II at local level.

549. In Objective 5(b) areas, the establishment of Leader II groups for the three approved programmes (Wales, Scottish areas and England) has almost been completed (29 groups). Progress of the new groups has been limited by the need to become firmly established and to develop their innovative proposals fully. The limited number of Groups operating under Leader I (7) and also operating under Leader II have consolidated and continued to develop their activities.

National networks

550. During 1996, four national networks were set up to stimulate within each Member State exchanges of experience and information between the beneficiaries of Leader II and, more generally, among those engaged in rural development. The other national networks will be set up in 1997.

Other initiatives

551. The other Community initiatives to which the EAGGF contributes are principally Regis II and Interreg II.

552. In **Greece**, the EAGGF section was incorporated into the 'external frontiers' section of Interreg II on 30 July 1996. The EAGGF will contribute ECU 33.5 million for the period 1996-99 towards a total Community contribution of ECU 314 million.

553. In the case of **France**, programmes for Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana under the Regis II initiative were adopted in March 1996. The EAGGF will contribute ECU 68 million to the four overseas departments. These programmes contain measures under various Community initiatives, principally Leader II.

554. The special support programme for peace and reconciliation in **Northern Ireland** and the Border Counties of Ireland 1995-99, approved in 1995, lays particular emphasis on a bottom-up approach to helping those areas and groups most affected by the difficulties in Northern Ireland. EAGGF Guidance Section funding is aimed at rural regeneration, cross-border activities and other measures to reconcile divided communities in rural areas of Northern Ireland.

555. The Interreg II Community initiative programme for **Sweden** was adopted by the Commission on 23 July 1996 and the cross-border programme for Sweden/Finland on 30 July 1996. The first includes a Community contribution of ECU 5.5 million, including ECU 1 million from the EAGGF. The second includes a Community contribution of ECU 12.2 million, including ECU 1.6 million from the EAGGF.

Assessment of rural development programmes

556. In accordance with the existing rules and in order to promote sound and efficient management as sought by the SEM 2000¹ exercise, the Commission has actively continued the preparatory work required for the intermediate assessment of the OPs and SPDs on rural development under Objectives 1, 5(b) and 6 and preparation of a list of quantified indicators for Objective 5(b) and the launching of the *ex post* evaluation of Leader I.

557. In this regard, it should be stressed that, at the urging of the Commission, the monitoring committees have established assessment structures and the assessor for most programmes has already been appointed, in other cases, selection is in progress. Interim assessment reports are expected in March/April 1997 and should cover the achievements and efficiency of the programmes and the impact of the measures.

558. So that the programme objectives can be quantified, a summary of the quantified indicators in all the Objective 5(b) programmes has been drawn up to help fill gaps, define appropriate

¹ See point 588.

indicators and determine, more precisely and in a manner which is comparable across the Community, physical achievement and the impact of the programmes.

559. Initial work on the *ex post* assessment of the Leader I Community initiative began in 1996 with the aim of producing results by the end of 1997.

Article 8

560. The measures planned under Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88,¹ as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2085/93,² include:

- (a) pilot and demonstration projects;
- (b) technical assistance;
- (c) assessment studies;
- (d) measures for disseminating results.

561. The aims of these measures are:

- (a) to explore innovative development possibilities, which will act as catalysts for the development of rural areas;
- (b) to evaluate and to assess the effectiveness of other Community measures;
- (c) to disseminate, at Community level, the knowledge, experience and results of the work on rural development and improving agricultural structures.

562. After publication of the call for proposals for pilot and demonstration projects,³ DG VI received 583 proposals, concerning four priority areas: non-food crops, agri-environment aspects, forestry and rural development. A total of 35 projects was selected, to which the Community will contribute ECU 14.5 million.

563. Furthermore a call for proposals for pilot and demonstration projects in favour of women in rural areas was concluded in September 1996.

¹ OJ L 374, 31.12.1988, p. 24.

² OJ L 193, 31.7.1993, p. 44.

³ OJ C 303, 29.10.1994, p. 17.

Supporting measures

Environment

564. Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 constitutes the continuation on a considerably broader front of the measures under Article 19 of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 before the reform of the CAP. The programmes provide for farmers to adopt environmental production methods or implement measures to protect nature and the countryside. The minimum period for these commitments is five years (20 years in the case of long-term environmental set-aside). The aid is determined on the basis of the area and the type of crop stated in the commitment.

565. During the first two years of this measure, some programmes were implemented slowly and not all the funding available was utilized. There were a number of reasons for this, including the fact that these measures required farmers to adopt a new approach and the need for adjustments at administrative level. In 1996, for the first time, almost all the agri-environmental programmes in the Member States were operational. 1996 was also the first year when the programmes were fully applied in the new Member States. By contrast with previous years and thanks to the Commission's efforts to make the financial forecasts more realistic, these were close to actual expenditure in 1996.

566. The Commission approved 130 agri-environmental programmes or groups of programmes submitted by the Member States or regions, including Austria, Finland and Sweden, under Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92. In the case of 50 of these programmes, the Commission also approved the amendments requested by the Member States in the light of their initial experiences of implementation.

567. In April 1996 the Commission laid down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92¹ intended to define the scope of that Regulation, ensure consistency between agri-environmental measures and other measures under the various Community policies, define certain conditions for the granting of aid, ensure the flexibility with regard to the undertakings necessary for the success of the Regulation and introduce administrative provisions on financial and administrative monitoring and evaluation, checks and penalties. For most programmes, implementation of a system to monitor expenditure has permitted close monitoring of expenditure on agri-environmental measures and hence the effective implementation of the programmes.

568. The Commission attaches great importance to the monitoring and evaluation of agri-environmental measures. Regulation (EC) No 746/96 sets out the rules for this monitoring and evaluation and the Commission has begun, with the Member States, a thorough process of consideration based on the plans, methods and initial results of monitoring and evaluation notified

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

by the Member States under the implementing Regulation. The Commission will ensure that this supporting measure is applied effectively and uniformly in the Member States. A report on the implementation of the Regulation to Parliament and the Council is being prepared and will be published early in 1997.

The Community aid scheme for early retirement

569. The Community aid scheme for early retirement, governed by Regulation (EEC) No 2079/92, seeks to encourage the replacement of elderly farmers by younger ones who can improve the viability of the remaining holdings. Ten Member States are currently applying this aid scheme in the form of multiannual national or regional programmes. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Luxembourg do not apply the measure, while of the new Member States only Finland is applying it.

570. The programmes seek the departure of some 205 000 heads of holdings and 7 500 paid staff in total. The area freed amounts to almost four million hectares, some of which will be used for non-agricultural purposes, such as forestry and the creation of nature reserves. The remainder of the area made available will be sold to new farmers, with priority often being given to young people who will use it to extend their holdings or to adopt farming as their main occupation.

Forestry measures in agriculture

571. Under Regulation (EEC) No 2080/92 instituting a Community aid scheme for forestry measures in agriculture, the Commission has adopted a number of technical and financial amendments to existing programmes to make their implementation in the Member States more effective.

572. After start-up problems in 1994 and 1995, mainly due to periods of prolonged drought in the south-western countries of the Union and the need to establish a cohesive administrative structure in the Member States, implementation of the programmes has improved considerably.

573. A number of measures have also been taken to protect European forests.

574. Under Regulation (EEC) No 2158/92 on protection of the Community's forests against fire, the Commission completed the list of areas at risk of fire, which now covers about half of the Community's forests. It also gave a favourable opinion on protection plans and granted aid worth ECU 15.5 million for prevention projects.

575. Similarly, under Regulation (EEC) No 3528/86 on the protection of the Community's forests against atmospheric pollution, the Commission established a system to coordinate and assess intensive and continuous surveillance of European forestry ecosystems.

576. A proposal to extend these two measures to protect forests against atmospheric pollution and fire to the period 1997-2001 was sent to the Council and to Parliament.

577. Pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1615/89 of 15 June 1989, extended by Regulation (EC) No 400/94 of 21 February 1994 establishing a European forestry information and communications system, the Commission ordered a study to analyse the various forest inventory systems in the European Union and propose ways of improving the comparability of the resulting data.

Agricultural research

578. In the period 1990-94, agricultural research was financed by the Community research and technological development (R&TD) budget under the specific programme in the field of 'Competitiveness of agriculture and management of agricultural resources (CAMAR)'¹ A brochure to disseminate the results of the 80 completed projects, part-financed with ECU 50 million in contracts with the Commission, was prepared in 1996.

579. In 1991 the specific R&TD programme in the field of agriculture and agro-industry, including fisheries (AIR),² 1990-94, was launched and during the period 1992-94 over ECU 125 million was allocated to part-finance 189 research, technological development and demonstration projects on agriculture and rural development matters.

580. A new specific programme for the EU in the field of agriculture and fisheries (including agro-industry, food technologies, forestry, agriculture and rural development) (FAIR),³ 1994-98, is now under way.

581. A significant part (ECU 260 million) of the FAIR budget which totals ECU 650 million is for agriculture, forestry and rural development R&TD.

582. Of the 520 submissions for agriculture, forestry and rural development submitted after the first call for FAIR,⁴ 43 were selected and part-financed with the (ECU 45 million) available in 1995.

¹ OJ L 58, 7.3.1990.

² OJ L 265, 21.9.1991.

³ OJ L 334, 22.12.1994.

⁴ OJ C 357, 15.12.1994.

583. By the closing date for the second call,¹ 518 submissions competing for the ECU 64 million available in 1996 had arrived. A total of 71 projects concerning scientific research in agriculture, forestry and rural development were selected. A further six projects were placed in reserve, in case funding becomes available.

584. Reports received and publications available indicate that the results being obtained are on target to help solve some of the problems facing the common agricultural policy and rural development.

Genetic resources in agriculture

585. Regulation (EC) No 1467/94 on the conservation, characterization, collection, and utilization of genetic resources in agriculture² set up a five-year programme, with a budget of ECU 20 million, to help ensure and improve the conservation, characterization, documentation, evaluation, and utilization of plant and animal genetic resources used in agriculture in the EU. Ten proposals were selected for EU funding in 1995. A second call for proposals was published³ in 1996, resulting in the submission of 28 proposals for shared-cost and concerted actions, competing for the ECU 3.5 million available for 1996. The selection of the projects to be funded in 1996 took place in the fourth quarter of 1996.

¹ OJ C 337 15.12.1995.

² OJ L 159, 28.6.1994, p. 1.

³ OJ C 114, 19.4.1996, p. 21.

V – Financing of the CAP in 1996

The EAGGF Guarantee Section

586. The year 1996 is the third and last of the years of the transition to establishment of the reform of the common agricultural policy. A generally positive assessment is now possible, showing that, despite the increased costs resulting from currency fluctuations and enlargement, EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure has stayed within the ceiling on expenditure set by the agricultural guideline. Cereal prices remained high, so ensuring better incomes for producers, while public stocks, which placed a particularly heavy burden on the agricultural budget before the reform, were absorbed. This healthy situation on the majority of the markets made it possible to take on the major costs entailed by the introduction of measures to eradicate bovine spongiform encephalopathy, to support cattle farmers and to bring a degree of stability to the beef and veal market.

587. It should be emphasized that, even without a crisis on this scale, 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.

588. 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 determined to improve the conditions of financial administration, and is implementing the SEM 2000 programme to this end. The Commission is asking Member States to play their part in this effort by complying with the relevant legislation and rules, which entails improving the quality of information provided and supplying it more promptly.

Budgetary discipline

The guideline

589. Like previous years, 1996 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.

590. The general trend in EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure since 1990 can be summarized as follows:

EAGGF-Garantee Section

	<i>(ECU million)</i>						
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Guideline	30 630	32 511	35 039	36 657	36 465	37 944	40 828
Expenditure financed within the guideline	25 069	30 961	31 119	34 950	32 970	34 503	39 108 ²
Margin	5 561	1 550	3 920	2 067	3 495	3 441	1 720 ²
Total expenditure ¹	26 454	31 784	31 950	34 590	32 970	34 503	39 108 ²

¹ All types of expenditure have been financed within the guideline as from 1993.

² Provisional.

591. The guideline for 1996 was set at ECU 40 828 million; the initial budget for this financial year provided for appropriations totalling this amount, not including the appropriations entered in the monetary reserve (ECU 500 million). A supplementary and amending budget (SAB No 1/1996) had to be adopted, principally to allow the measures adopted by the Council and the Commission to combat bovine spongiform encephalopathy, stabilize the beef and veal market and support the income of cattle farmers while remaining within the total amount of the initial budget.

592. Figure 14 shows the trend of the guideline from 1988 to 1996 and of expenditure from 1988 to 1996.

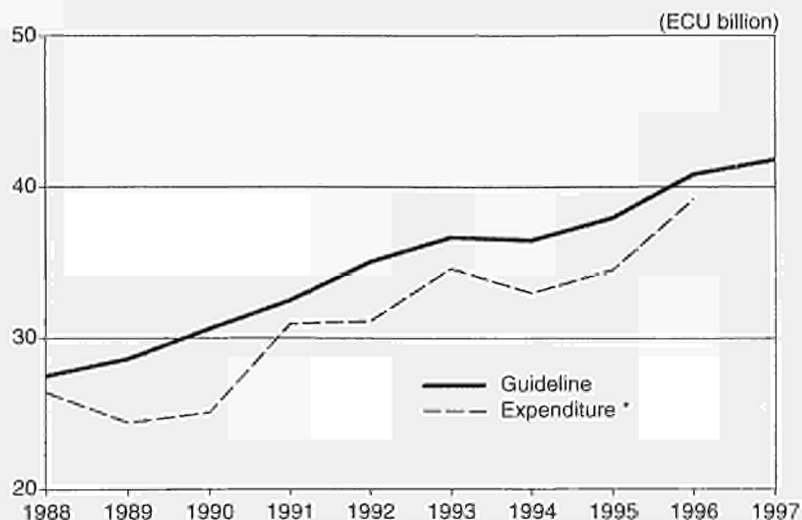
The monetary reserve

593. The operating mechanisms for this reserve are set out on page 139 of the 1995 Report on the Agricultural Situation. Since agricultural expenditure, including the costs of agrimonetary policy and those arising from changes in the ecu/dollar parity, did not exceed the guideline, it was not necessary to have recourse to the monetary reserve in 1996 of ECU 5 million, let alone the 'Edinburgh mechanism' (specific Council measures).

The EAGGF in the general budget

594. In the general budget of the European Union for the 1996 financial year, totalling ECU 81 943 million (in payment appropriations entered in SAB No 1/96), ECU 41 328 million

Trend of EAGGF Guarantee Section - Expenditure



Source: DG VI en EAGGF

* Provisional figures for 1996

Figure 14

in payment appropriations (including the monetary reserve), i.e., 50 %, was allocated to the EAGGF Guarantee Section. In 1995, EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure accounted for 49.6 % of general budget expenditure.

595. The trend of the share of EAGGF Guarantee Section budget in the general budget since 1988 is shown in Figure 15, 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.

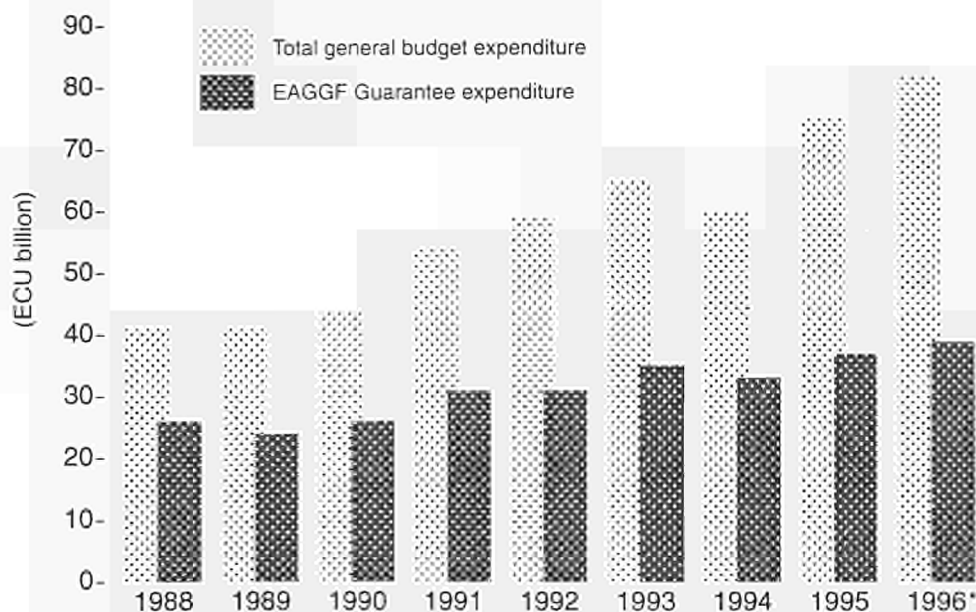
Expenditure

596. Essentially, the EAGGF Guarantee Section finances expenditure on the common organization of the agricultural markets comprising:

- (a) refunds on exports to third countries;
- (b) intervention to stabilize the agricultural markets.

597. Intervention (amounting to ECU 26 206 million in 1995), comprises not only storage aid (ECU 339 million in 1995) and withdrawals (ECU 525 million in 1995), but also and above all price compensation (ECU 24 490 million in 1995) and guidance premiums (ECU 934 million in 1995).

Trend of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure against total expenditure under general budget



Source: DG VI-EAGGF

*Provisional figures for 1996

Figure 15

598. Price compensation is thus currently by far the largest item of expenditure; it consists of direct aid to producers, the scope of which has been extended by the reform (aid per hectare, including set-aside, premiums for suckler cows and male bovine animals, etc., totalling ECU 13 528 millions in 1995) and processing and marketing aid.

599. 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 deprived persons in the Union, measures to combat fraud and 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 reform of the CAP, 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 and transfer their holdings with a view to early retirement.

600. Figure 16 shows the major changes that have followed the reform, indicating the level of the main types of financing in 1995 compared to those of a financial year prior to the reform; this demonstrates the fall in storage expenditure following the measures to improve the situation of the markets, the fall in expenditure on refunds and the greater proportion devoted to new forms of aid introduced or developed by the reform.

Breakdown of appropriations by sector

601. Figure 17 shows the breakdown of provisional expenditure for 1996.

602. It should be noted that Chapter B1-10 of the budget (arable crops) includes expenditure on cereals, oilseeds and protein plants; aid per hectare (including set-aside) makes up a very significant proportion of this expenditure (ECU 13 887 million).

603. 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 and support the income of cattle farmers meant that the share of this sector in the total of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure rose sharply. Supplementary expenditure for 1996 will be around ECU 1.3 billion.

604. Trends in EAGGF expenditure by sector and Member State, the detailed breakdown of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure and appropriations under the 1996 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).

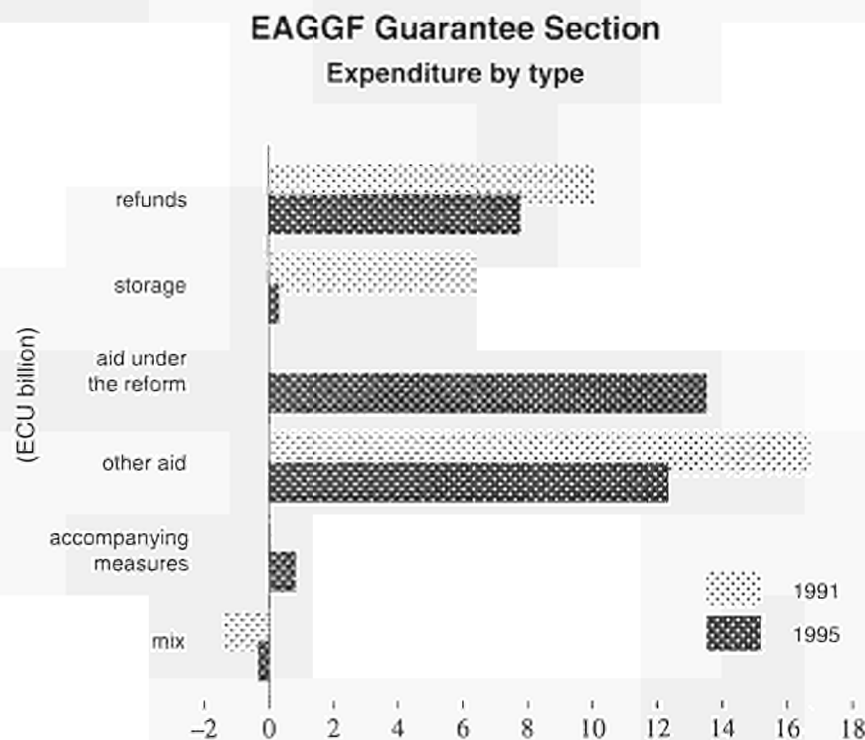
Public storage

605. As indicated in Table 3.4.5 (statistical annex to the Report), between 31 December 1994 and 31 December 1995 the book value of products in storage continued to fall steeply, by 56 %, from ECU 1 133.4 million to ECU 501.6 million. It had already fallen by 52 % between 1993 and 1994.

606. This advantageous trend is due firstly to the effectiveness of the new mechanisms introduced under the reform of the CAP and, secondly, to a favourable economic situation, which has limited buying-in and allowed stocks to be disposed of on good terms.

607. The sharp fall in quantities thus involves all the products in storage; in particular:

- (a) there was a substantial reduction (49 %) in all cereal stocks; sorghum stocks were entirely eliminated;

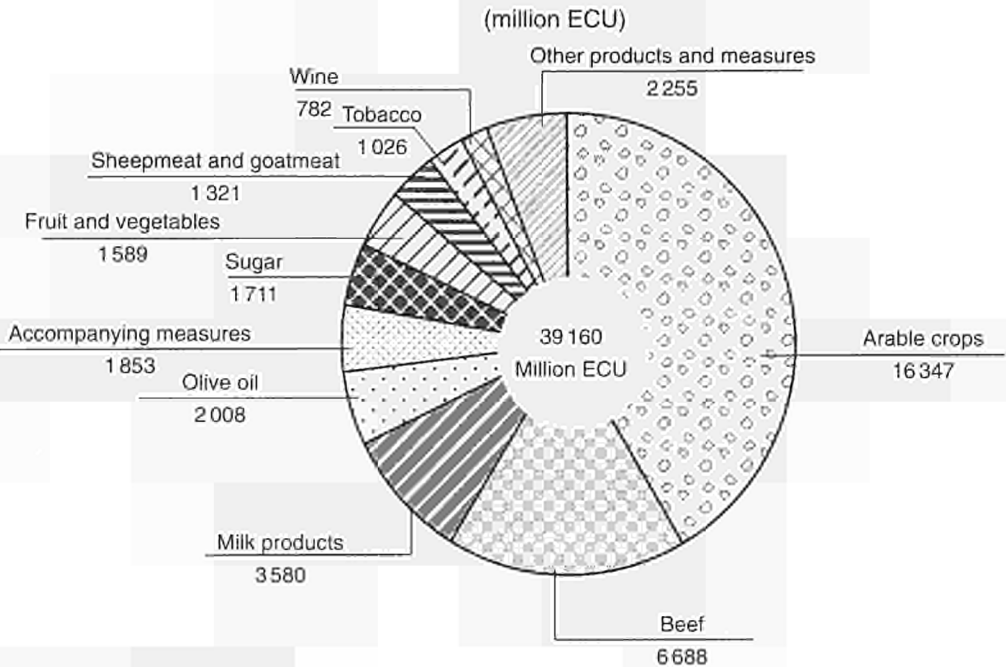


Sources: DG VI and EAGGF

(¹) 'negative' expenditure, comprising amounts recovered in accounts clearances, milk levy, etc.

Figure 16

Sectoral breakdown of EAGGF Guarantee Section appropriations Expenditures '1996' (provisional figures)



Sources: DG VI and EAGGF.

Figure 17

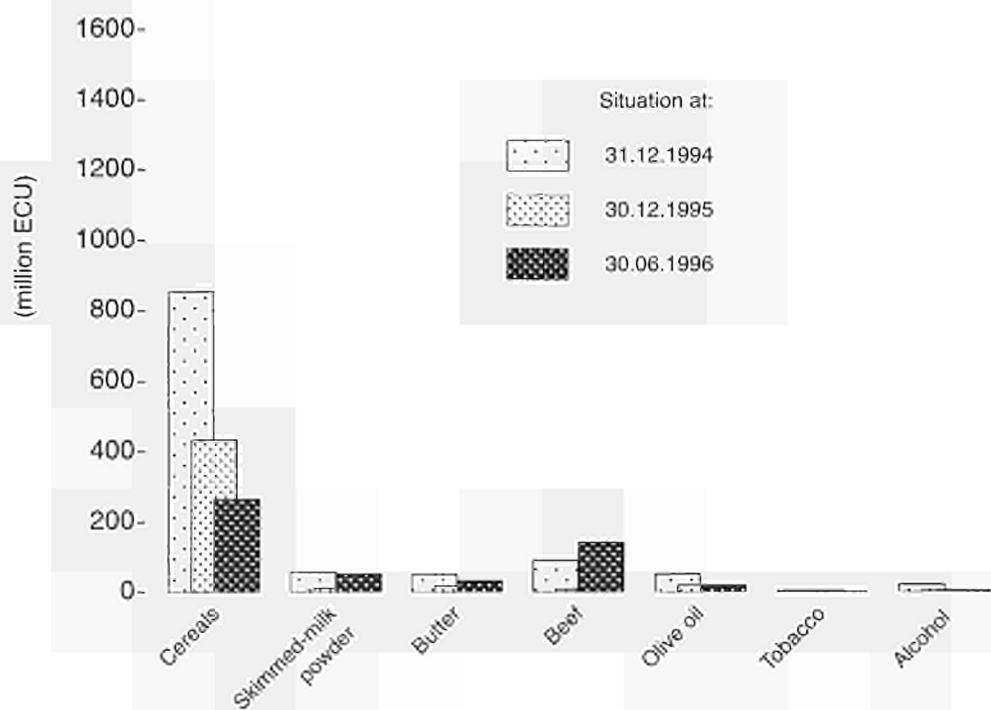
- (b) stocks of milk products (butter and skimmed milk powder) fell by 74 %;
- (c) there was a very sharp drop (89 %) in beef stocks before they rose steeply again following buying-in to support the beef and veal market (see below);
- (d) olive oil and alcohol stocks also fell steeply (by around 65 %).

608. During the first half of 1996 the impact of public buying-in of beef and veal began to make itself felt; stocks rose from ECU 10 million on 31 December 1995 to ECU 143 million on 30 June 1996. Stocks of skimmed milk powder and butter also increased.

609. It should be noted that the possibility of buying in tobacco was terminated in 1995; the last stocks were eliminated in 1996.

610. These trends are shown in Figure 18.

Book value of products held by intervention agencies



Source: DG VI-EAGGF

Figure 18

Clearance of accounts

611. 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 in respect of various files and a significant number of administrative and physical checks carried out by the competent departments of the Member States.

612. On 10 April 1996, the Commission adopted the decision on the clearance of Member State accounts for expenditure financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section for the 1992 financial year and certain items of expenditure for the 1993 financial year. Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy and

the United Kingdom have appealed to the Court of Justice to have this Decision repealed. Finalization of the clearance of accounts for the 1993 financial year is under way and dialogue with the Member States concerning clearance of accounts for the 1994 financial year has begun. The Commission also carried out checks on expenditure of ECU 34.5 billion declared for the 1995 budget year at the paying agencies and at the bodies responsible for verifying the compliance of claims with Community rules.

613. The 1996 financial year is the first year of application of Regulations (EC) No 1287/95 and (EC) No 1663/95 on the new clearance of accounts procedure. By 15 October 1996 Member States had to comply 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 systematization of their administration, control and payment procedures.

614. Finally, the Commission adopted a Decision laying down detailed rules for the application of Regulation (EC) No 1663/95 concerning the form and content of accounting information to be kept available to the Commission by the Member States for the purposes of the clearance of EAGGF Guarantee Section accounts.

615. Details of the clearance procedure are published every year by the Commission in the financial report on the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The Twenty-fifth Financial Report 1995¹ describes the activities of the conciliation body set up by the reform of the accounts clearance procedure.

Fraud prevention and control

Organization

616. All activities for fighting fraud were put into the hands of UCLAF (Unit for the Coordination of Fraud Prevention), although EAGGF staff continued to monitor files.

Legislative measures

617. A report was presented to the Council in 1996 on the establishment of the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) as part of the reform of the CAP (Regulation (EEC) No 3508/92).

¹ COM(96) 504 final.

618. Three proposals were submitted:

- (i) an additional transitional year (1996) for establishing the system,
- (ii) a one-year extension of the Community part-financing system,
- (iii) allowing Member States to choose the date of submission of applications.

Control system

619. Supervision of the activity of the four olive oil inspection agencies continued.

Expenditure on agricultural markets in 1996

620. The provisional uptake of appropriations for the 1996 financial year¹ is ECU 39 107.8 million, i.e. an under-utilization of ECU 1720.2 million in relation to the supplementary and amending budget. This difference is explained as follows:

- (i) approximately ECU 362 million is accounted for by expenditure not implemented for which a carryover has been requested;
- (ii) approximately ECU 1 350 million is accounted for by new economic conditions or overestimates in Member State forecasts.

621. Under-utilization was accounted for mainly by two chapters: arable crops and beef and veal; in the case of arable crops, this is explained principally by a reduction in expenditure on rapeseed, lower aid for durum wheat in Italy and savings achieved as the result of sales of barley and rye from intervention; in the case of beef and veal, it stems from reduced expenditure on refunds (the quantities exported were lower than estimates in the supplementary and amending budget and the refunds were lower). In this regard, it should also be noted that the crisis caused by bovine spongiform encephalopathy required extra expenditure of ECU 1 300 million broken down as follows: over ECU 300 million for intervention purchases for storage, almost ECU 200 million in compensation under slaughter programmes and over ECU 800 million paid to producers as compensation for loss of income caused by the collapse of the market.

622. Finally, the trend in ecu/dollar parity has resulted in an extra cost of around ECU 87 million: the parity on which the budget was calculated was USD 1 = ECU 0.79, whereas the average rate

¹ The EAGGF Guarantee Section financial year begins on 16 October and ends on 15 October of the following year.

was USD 1 = ECU 1.78. In addition, currency realignments in 1992 and 1993 resulted in extra expenditure of ECU 1 874 million.

The EAGGF Guidance Section

623. 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 (92 % of the total in 1995 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, permitted completion of the system of assistance in that virtually all financing under the EAGGF Guidance Section is provided through measures programmed on a multi-annual basis and for which the administrations in the Member States take a high degree of responsibility.

624. 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 for Regulation (EEC) No 866/90¹ (measures concerning the marketing and processing of agricultural products). Furthermore, Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91² on the so-called 'indirect' Objective 5(a) measures was amended to bring their financing into line with that for the other Objectives, which meant that the financial mechanisms could be harmonized. This means that the Community schemes implemented by the Member States, which account for a significant part of the finance under the Guidance Section (plans for the improvement of holdings, compensatory allowances, etc.) are no longer reimbursed without limitation.

625. The measures taken, whether on the initiative of the Member States under the Community support frameworks or the common measures adopted by the Council, are supplemented by those launched by the Commission, programmes under Community Initiatives such as Leader or Regis and measures financed under Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88.

Financing

626. EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure by Member State during the period 1991-95 is shown in the table below.

¹ OJ No L 91, 6.4.1990, p. 1.

² OJ No L 218, 6.8.1991, p. 1.

627. It is also interesting to note the breakdown of the Structural Funds by Objective. The EAGGF Guidance Section contributes to the following four Objectives:

- (i) Objective 1 (regions whose development is lagging behind);
- (ii) Objective 5(a) (agricultural structures in all regions);
- (iii) Objective 5(b) (rural development in certain limited areas);
- (iv) Objective 6 (Nordic regions), following the accession of the new Member States.

EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure (commitment appropriations)

(ECU million)

Member States	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
België/Belgique	30.488	28.178	41.702	37.598	40.0
Danmark	18.038	23.518	19.986	42.491	16.7
Deutschland	200.192	253.758	348.724	700.181	807.9
Elláda	274.205	392.200	402.853	266.288	463.8
España	514.155	633.600	412.906	544.770	709.5
France	425.262	554.359	633.502	619.763	347.8
Ireland	168.501	194.510	165.709	178.317	157.3
Italia	326.511	375.874	624.978	263.187	454.2
Luxembourg	6.666	6.362	9.014	9.802	6.0
Nederland	20.496	21.899	19.526	32.068	13.1
Österreich	–	–	–	0.000	97.7
Portugal	313.402	289.775	313.946	510.490	282.7
Suomi/Finland	–	–	–	0.000	109.8
Sverige	–	–	–	0.000	24.7
United Kingdom	110.243	100.781	99.495	130.470	74.1
Others					3.7
Total ¹	2 408.159	2 874.814	3 093.397 ⁽¹⁾	3 335.425	3 609.1

¹ Including ECU 975 000 of multi-country funding.

628. The following table also shows, for 1994 and 1995, 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).

629. Expenditure under Objective 1, which had increased since 1991, stabilized at the end of the first period and then rose again in 1994 and 1995.

630. 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 so-called 'indirect' measures 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 stress laid on rural

development policy, but fell sharply in 1994 following delays in launching the new programming period.

631. Since transitional measures are being wound up, expenditure on them has fallen since 1991.

Expenditure trend by Objective

Objectives	(ECU million)				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
<i>Community support framework</i>					
Obj. 1 reg. lagging behind	1 440.827	1 634.683	1 599.218	1 904.274	2 395.2
Obj. 5(a) agric. struct.	631.252	701.333	923.884	1 131.599	655.9
Obj. 5(b) rural areas	260.152	475.798	508.644	271.836	249.5
Obj. 6 Nordic areas					47.7
<i>Community Initiatives</i>					
Leader				2.667	235.9
Interreg	Included under other headings			4.249	12.8
Regis				0.005	4.1
Envireg				5.849	0.0
Peace					1.3
Posei				0.000	0.0
Art. 8 of R.4256/88				5.184	0.6
Transtional measures	75.928	63.000	61.655	9.762	10.3
Total	2 408.159	2 874.814	3 093.397 ¹	3 335.425	3 609.1

¹ Including ECU 975 000 of multi-country funding.

632. While the amounts under Objectives 1 and 5(b) for 1991 to 1993 include both measures under the Community support frameworks and those taken under the Community initiatives and Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88, from 1994 amounts for the latter are shown separately.

Implementation of the budget

633. In terms of the appropriations available, including those originally entered in the budget, the amending budget following enlargement, transfers and appropriations (ECU 3 704 120 000 carried over in commitment appropriations and ECU 3 249 300 000 in payment appropriations) implementation of the 1995 budget for the whole of the EAGGF Guidance Section was 97.4 % for commitment appropriations and 83 % for payment appropriations.

634. The appropriations in the 1996 budget, including those for the Community initiatives, amount to ECU 4 013 000 for commitments and ECU 4 091 000 for payments. As in 1995, these 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.

The agricultural own resources

635. The EAGGF forms an integral part of the European Union's budget; its appropriations are therefore decided in accordance with budgetary procedures in the same way as other Community expenditure.

Trend in revenue Receipts from the European Union's own resources under the common agricultural policy

(ECU million)

Type of receipt	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 ¹
Levies	1 621.2	1 206.8	1 029.1	922.5	946.2	864.0
Sugar levies of which:	1 141.8	1 002.4	1 115.3	1 382.1	1 235.8	1 317.5
– production ²	770.0	606.8	698.4	809.9	725.0	-
– storage costs	371.8	388.6	416.7	572.2	500.3	-
– other	0.0	7.0	0.2	0.0	10.5	-
Total	2 763.0	2 209.2	2 144.4	2 304.6	2 182.0	2 181.5

¹ SAB 1996.

² Including the elimination levies up to 1991 (last year of application) and the additional elimination levy.

636. The agricultural policy also generates revenue in the form of sums collected under the common organization of the markets. This revenue, which forms part of the Union's own resources, consists of:

- (a) levies, which are variable charges on imports of agricultural products covered by the common organization of the markets and coming from third countries; such charges are intended to compensate for the difference between prices on the world market and the prices 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;
- (b) levies collected under the common organization 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 Community sugar surplus to domestic production.

637. It should be noted that there are other sources of agricultural income; under the common organization of the market for milk and milk products, producers pay an additional levy if milk production quotas are exceeded. This revenue is not, however, part of the Community's own resources, but is considered to be part of the measures to stabilize the agricultural markets. It is deducted directly from agricultural expenditure in the sectors concerned for the financial year in question.

VI – External relations

World Trade Organization

Uruguay Round

638. In 1995, the Committee on Agriculture of the WTO held four regular meetings and several informal consultations at which the progress in the implementation of commitments negotiated under the Uruguay Round was reviewed. The European Community paid particular attention to the implementation of market access commitments, principally with regard to the administration of tariff quotas and the operation of safeguard clauses.

639. The Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) also met regularly, with the active participation of the European Community. A notification system allows the Community the opportunity to be informed and to comment on our trading partners' draft measures in the sanitary and phytosanitary fields.

Enlargement

640. Negotiations under GATT Article XXIV.6 due to the enlargement of the Community have resulted in separate agreements being approved by the Council at the end of 1995 with the United States, Canada, Australia, Chile, Japan, New Zealand and Thailand. An agreement with Argentina was approved by the Council in 1996.

641. In February 1996 the draft schedule of commitments for the enlarged Community of 15 was submitted to the WTO. Discussions with third countries are now taking place within the WTO.

Accession to World Trade Organization

642. The Commission has been actively involved in negotiations related to the agricultural aspects of the accession of Bulgaria, Panama and Mongolia to the WTO, as well as in the ongoing

negotiations with other applicants, such as Russia and the newly independent States of the former Soviet Union, China and Taiwan.

WTO consultations and dispute settlement

643. Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and the United States requested the establishment of a panel concerning the EC banana regime. The panel was established in May 1996 and is expected to issue its report in the first quarter of 1997.

644. The United States also requested a panel on EC measures prohibiting the use in livestock farming of growth-promoting hormones. The panel was established in May 1996 and is also expected to issue its report in early 1997. Canada held consultations with the EC on the same subject and subsequently requested the establishment of a panel.

645. In May 1996 the EC held consultations with the United States on unilateral measures in the form of 100% tariff rates on certain EC products, taken by the US in response to EC measures prohibiting growth-promoting hormones in meat production. Following the EC request for the establishment of a panel, in July 1996 the United States terminated the application of the increased tariff rates. The Community is keeping the situation under review.

646. The EU requested the establishment of a panel on the system of Japanese liquor taxes, which it considers to favour Japanese produced liquors over imported ones. On 11 July 1996, the panel produced a report supporting the EU's contentions, and Japan appealed against this.

International organizations

647. As a member of the FAO, the Union participated fully in the work of the various bodies within the organization, including meetings of the Committee on World Food Security and the Regional Conference for Europe, to present its agriculture policy and approach to food security. The Union also took part in preparatory work for the World Food Summit (Rome, 13-17 November 1996) and had an in-depth discussion on the draft Policy Declaration and Plan of Action for food security proposed by the FAO Secretariat. It also took part in the work of the International Technical Conference on Phyto-genetic Resources held in Leipzig in June 1996.

648. The Union continued to play an active part in the Organization 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, and agriculture and environment. It also played a prominent

role in the Council Group on Rural Development, which is stepping up its activity by adopting 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).

649. On 1 February 1996, the European Union lodged the ratification instruments with the United Nations in New York for the International Grains Council, under which the Grains Trade Convention and the Food Aid Convention were renewed for a period of three years.

650. The International Olive Oil Council extended the 1993 Protocol, which amends and extends the 1986 International Agreement on Olive Oil and Table Olives, to 31 December 1998.

651. The International Sugar Agreement of 1992 was extended without amendment for two additional years to 31 December 1997.

EFTA

652. In 1996 the Union continued its negotiations with Switzerland on the conclusion of a new bilateral agricultural agreement. Conclusion of this agreement will depend on the progress of negotiations in the five other sectors, in accordance with the Council directives which provide for the interlinking of these various 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).

653. In 1996, following the Norwegian request to initiate negotiations with the Union on the conclusion of a new bilateral agreement in the agricultural sector, the Council submitted a recommendation on negotiating directives to the Council. These directives, based on the principle of reciprocity, are aimed at extending the concessions provided for in the existing agreements and promoting greater liberalization of trade in the sector.

Relations with the Central and Eastern European countries (CEECs)

654. The Commission continued to negotiate the adaptation to EU enlargement and the results of the GATT Uruguay Round of the trade concessions contained in the Europe Agreements (Association Agreements) with the Visegrad countries (Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia), Bulgaria and Romania and with the Baltic States. In late 1995, its negotiation

mandate was augmented by elements designed to improve the Community's preferential regime in favour of the CEECs (annual tariff quota increases; greater flexibility between quotas).

655. These negotiations have not been concluded – due largely to sensitivities in certain market sectors – and the Community has extended until the end of 1996 its autonomous measures taking into account EU enlargement and Uruguay Round implementation. For the Baltic States these measures applied from 1 July 1996 and will remain in force until the results of the negotiations are implemented.

656. A Europe Agreement with Slovenia was signed in June and an Interim Agreement will enter into force on 1 January 1997. The agricultural sections of this agreement follow the pattern of existing Europe Agreements, with mutual but asymmetric concessions in favour of Slovenia.

657. In line with the objectives of the Europe Agreements and the principle of equal treatment of all CEECs, negotiations were opened in 1996 for wine and spirits agreements with the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia. These agreements will follow the same pattern as the existing wine agreements with Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania, and will entail reciprocal establishment of tariff quotas for certain wines and reciprocal protection and control of wine and spirit designations.

Relations with Mediterranean countries

658. Under the new EU policy in the region, a Euro-Mediterranean partnership was agreed with EU Mediterranean partners in November 1995 in Barcelona. This partnership foresees close political and economic cooperation. New Association agreements are also being negotiated with EU Mediterranean partners. These agreements will replace the Cooperation agreements of the 1970s. With Morocco, Tunisia and Israel, new agreements were already concluded in 1995; with Egypt, Lebanon and Jordan agreements should be concluded by the end of 1996. Negotiations with Algeria, Syria and the Palestinian authorities have not started yet. These agreements will serve to enhance trade and provide for reciprocal concessions on agricultural products:

- tariff concessions on Mediterranean products exported to the EC (improvements to current EC concessions and some new concessions);
- tariff concessions on EC exports to these countries.

659. These negotiations address also the problems between the EC and its partners linked to the implementation of the GATT Uruguay Round and to EU enlargement. The new agreements with Israel, Morocco and Tunisia will enter into force after ratification by national parliaments.

660. In the meantime, relations with Mediterranean partners continued to be conducted on the basis of the Cooperation Agreements signed in the 1970s. With Israel, however, the reciprocal concessions on agriculture of the new Euro-Mediterranean Agreement (concluded in July 1995) came into force on an interim basis. Specific decisions were also taken to anticipate certain provisions of the new agreements with Morocco and Tunisia in order to maintain traditional flows of agricultural products.

661. Trade between the EC and its Mediterranean partners was influenced by the BSE crisis when some countries took restrictive measures on imports of beef, live bovine animals and dairy products from the EC. Following representations by the Commission, some of these restrictions were lifted so that exports to most of the countries returned to normal levels.

662. The Customs Union with Turkey came into force on 1 January 1996. The Customs Union does not yet include the agricultural sector; however, adjustments to the current preferential arrangements are foreseen. These adjustments will provide for reciprocity in the concessions and will also take account of Uruguay Round implementation and EU enlargement. Negotiations are under way. In January 1996, an agreement was reached with Turkey on their exports of hazelnuts to the EC, whereby a cooperation procedure is established.

663. Accession negotiations with Malta and Cyprus may start after the intergovernmental conference (IGC). Meanwhile the current association provisions apply. Negotiations with Cyprus to take account of the consequences for trade of Uruguay Round implementation were concluded in July 1996.

Relations with the United States

664. An exchange of letters was agreed between the US and the Community on a settlement for cereals and rice covering the EC's import regime for those products.

665. Discussions are continuing for a comprehensive EU/US wine agreement, which would give improved protection for EU appellations of origin and would authorize imports of US wines made using certain oenological practices not approved in the EU.

666. Discussions are continuing on negotiation of a bilateral equivalency agreement covering sanitary measures affecting trade in all live animals and animal products.

667. The EU/US Corn Gluten Feed Monitoring Group has continued to function well.

Relations with Canada

668. In July the European Union and Canada ratified an agreement whose foundations they had laid at the end of 1995 during negotiations on market access as a result of the last enlargement of the Union. The agreement resolves several differences over trade, thus eliminating long-standing tensions. The Union won the withdrawal of retaliatory measures against its beef exports, whilst Canada particularly welcomed improved market access for its quality wheat, and withdrew its demands linked to previous enlargements.

669. Negotiations progressed on an equivalence agreement on health measures relating to trade in animals and animal products.

Relations with other industrial countries

670. Bilateral relations with Australia and Japan tended to focus on the EU's implementation of its Uruguay Round commitments. A wine agreement is being negotiated with New Zealand, which will complement the one reached with Australia in 1994. Veterinary agreements are also being negotiated with both countries.

671. Work with Japan and the Republic of Korea continued to be centred on market access and deregulation issues, particularly in relation to removing trade barriers in the areas of plant and animal health. A serious difficulty has arisen with Japan in relation to EU exports of pigmeat. The application by Japan of a safeguard measure in November 1995 and July 1996 has had serious consequences for EU exports, and ongoing consultations with the Japanese authorities are taking place.

Relations with Mexico

672. On 25 June 1996 the European Foreign Ministers adopted the negotiating directives for a new Political, Economic and Trade Agreement between the EC and the United Mexican States. Such an agreement would strengthen commercial and economic relations through progressive and reciprocal liberalization of trade in conformity with WTO rules with due allowance for the sensitivity of certain sectors. Negotiations with Mexico are currently underway.

Relations with Mercosur

673. On 15 December 1995, the EU Foreign Ministers approved the text of the Interregional Framework Agreement between the European Community and Mercosur (Argentina, Brazil,

Uruguay and Paraguay). The agreement foresees the establishment of an interregional association involving progressive trade liberalization in conformity with WTO rules while taking into account the sensitivity of certain sectors. Political dialogue began at the EU/ Mercosur Ministerial meeting in Luxembourg on 10 June 1996 and was followed by the first EU/Mercosur Joint Committee meeting in Brussels on 11 June.

Relations with Chile

674. On 10 June 1996 the European Foreign Ministers adopted a proposal for the conclusion of a Framework Cooperation Agreement in preparation for the eventual establishment of a political and economic association between the EC and the Republic of Chile. The agreement is to lead towards the progressive and reciprocal liberalization of trade. Subsequently on 25 June 1996, Chile signed an agreement with Mercosur which foresees the establishment of a Free Trade Area between Chile and Mercosur within a 10 year period.

Relations with the Republic of South Africa

675. In March 1996 the Council adopted further negotiating directives which formed the basis for the European Union's proposal to South Africa to negotiate a free trade agreement. The first bilateral discussions took place in June and continued into the autumn.

676. It was clear at these meetings that Pretoria's policy on Europe was still in the process of being formulated in 1996, oscillating between a relationship as between two developed countries and a situation in which South Africa claimed a special status and unilateral preferential treatment by the Union. The Union complied with the South African request for support for the reconstruction process by granting it full access to the system of generalized preferences from 1997.

Food aid

677. In addition to free supplies to some independent ex-USSR States, the European Union continued to implement its aid programme for developing countries and aid organizations.

678. In its decision of 30 April 1996, the Commission set the total quantities of food aid and drew up a list of products that may be supplied as aid. The quantities to be supplied in 1996 are: 1 443 500 tonnes of cereals under the Food Aid Convention, 20 000 tonnes of milk powder and

equivalent products, 500 tonnes of butteroil, 10 000 tonnes of sugar, 60 000 tonnes of vegetable oil, 70 000 tonnes of pulses and other products worth a total of ECU 50 million.

679. 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 organizations eligible for Community aid. The Regulation breaks with the principle whereby products are normally mobilized on the Community market.

The generalized system of preferences

680. The Council Regulation applying the new multiannual generalized system of preferences (GSP) for agricultural products came into force on 1 July 1996 though the provisions will not take effect until 1 January 1997. The purpose of the GSP is to foster the integration of the developing countries into the world economy and the multilateral trading system. The new scheme grants preferential access to Community markets on a wide range of agricultural products from the developing countries. It focuses on the needs of the poorest of the developing countries by transferring preferences gradually from the more advanced to the least developed ones.

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, all the possibilities are used (e.g. cereals). For other products only some are used (e.g. potatoes), either because the data needed are not available or because the features of these sectors in the EU do not justify such an exhaustive presentation in a general document such as this, which, for considerations of space, can provide only the most important information.

Remarks

1. Up to December 1987 this report used the SITC Rev. 2, which was worked out using the 6-digit Nimexe, while from January 1988 it uses the SITC Rev. 3, which has been drawn up using the 8-digit subheadings of the Combined Nomenclature.

In particular, it should be noted that considerable divergences have arisen at subheading level between the Combined Nomenclature and the formerly used Nimexe, leading to a break in the goods-related time series between 1987 and 1988.

2. From 1991 data for the former German Democratic Republic are included in the figures for the Federal Republic of Germany and accordingly in the figures for the EU as a whole.
3. As a result of gradual introduction of data for the ex-German Democratic Republic the % TAV rates calculated from one year to another may sometimes be inconsistent.
4. The new Intrastat system for collecting statistics on intra-EU trade was introduced in 1993. As a result, the data on intra-EU trade from 1993 onwards will no longer be comparable with the data for previous years.

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□ = New table

Remark: The following tables of *The Agricultural Situation in the European Union — 1995* have not been repeated:
3.6.17, 3.6.18, 4.5.4.6, 4.8.6.1

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
Ø	Average
» 1985 «	Ø (1984, 1985, 1986)
» 1990 «	Ø (1989, 1990, 1991)
1990/91	Marketing year, starting in 1990 and ending in 1991
%	Percentage
% TAV	Annual rate of change (‰)

Units

— Currency

ECU	European currency unit
EUA	European unit of account
u.a.	Gold parity unit of account
BEF	Belgian franc
DKK	Danish crown
DEM	German mark
GRD	Greek drachma
PTE	Portuguese escudo
FRF	French franc
FIM	Finnish markka
NLG	Dutch guilder
IEP	Irish pound
LUF	Luxembourg franc
ITL	Italian lira
ATS	Austrian schilling
ESP	Spanish peseta
SEK	Swedish crown
GBP	Pound sterling
USD	US dollar
NC	National currency

— Other units

cif	Cost, insurance, freight
VAT	Value-added tax
Mrd	Thousand million
Mio	Million
t	Tonne
kg	Kilogram
hl	Hectolitre
l	Litre

ha	Hectare
UAA	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
EUR 9	Total of the Member States of the EC (1980)
EUR 10	Total of the Member States of the EC (1981)
EUR 12	Total of the Member States of the EC (1986)
EUR 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)
Nimex	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) No 3180/78 and No 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. \times 3,40 = DEM 340 because ECU 121 \times 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 specialized 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:

$$100 \times \text{Anti-log} \left[\log \left(\frac{\text{statistic for year } T+N}{\text{statistic for year } T} \right) \div N \right] - 100 = \% \text{ TAV}$$

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/ Belgie Luxembourg	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
	BEE/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⁾														
12.1.1987	42,4582	7,85212	2,05853	—	—	6,90403	0,768411	1 483,58	2,31943	—	—	—	—	—
19.6.1989	—	—	—	—	133,804	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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														
1988	43,4285	7,95152	2,07440	167,576	137,601	7,03644	0,775672	1 537,33	2,33479	14,5861	170,059	4,94362	7,24192	0,664434
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

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

	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996	
	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⁾	1,137282	1,145109	1,145109	1,145109	1,145109	1,145109	1,195066	1,207509	1,207509	1,207509	1,207509	—	—	—
Belgique/België	48,2869	48,2868	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5652	47,8212	47,3318	38,2955	38,6910	39,3686
Danmark	8,93007	8,93008	8,97989	8,97989	8,97989	8,97989	8,97989	8,97989	9,12443	9,11616	9,03831	7,27991	7,29394	7,37004
BR Deutschland	2,34113	2,34113	2,35418	2,35418	2,35418	2,35418	2,35418	2,35418	2,33547	2,32189	2,30329	1,86459	1,88339	1,91332
Elláda	212,182	229,922	243,653	256,981	267,566	285,304	310,351	322,343	335,285	350,778	356,426	301,098	311,761	302,857
España	149,401	144,690	149,222	147,608	149,336	148,064	166,075	180,781	191,824	192,108	195,066	161,772	159,467	161,236
France	7,85183	7,85183	7,89563	7,89563	7,89563	7,89563	7,89563	7,89563	7,95250	7,95109	7,95539	6,55329	6,44929	6,48754
Ireland	0,873900	0,873900	0,878776	0,878776	0,878776	0,878776	0,878776	0,976426	0,959728	0,958886	0,957670	0,815577	0,819371	0,791316
Italia	1 724,79	1 751,67	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
Luxembourg	48,2869	48,2868	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5652	47,8212	47,3318	38,2955	38,6910	39,3686
Nederland	2,63785	2,63785	2,65256	2,65256	2,65256	2,65256	2,65256	2,65256	2,61588	2,60310	2,57866	2,08653	2,10859	2,14427
Österreich	16,3441	16,4791	16,4599	16,6356	16,4626	16,4626	16,4597	16,6566	16,4210	16,3322	16,2076	13,1114	13,2524	:
Portugal	203,117	206,285	207,836	205,500	205,713	195,283	211,171	224,714	238,299	239,648	236,787	196,330	196,843	196,721
Suomi/Finland	5,42651	5,51108	5,64763	5,55684	6,31347	6,37805	7,65915	7,92864	7,81938	7,71738	7,02071	5,72342	5,70851	5,82917
Sverige	8,37517	8,48085	8,74022	8,49601	8,49601	8,49601	10,31060	10,75050	11,33200	11,17280	10,98570	9,66301	8,70719	8,33172
United Kingdom	0,829001	0,810857	0,812528	0,802398	0,816056	0,806898	0,957833	0,938409	0,914823	0,944239	0,946033	0,832920	0,846631	0,813779
USA	1,33614	1,40117	1,55160	1,30679	1,53621	1,52562	1,46635	1,39276	1,36794	1,45688	1,46824	1,33110	1,31010	1,25492
Switzerland	2,08446	1,99548	1,98876	2,00382	2,07373	2,11955	2,11398	2,10229	1,98113	1,95276	1,94696	1,54007	1,51564	1,57611
Japan	192,478	214,654	207,581	182,089	193,109	192,189	181,685	150,909	152,176	146,286	147,020	112,151	134,436	136,396

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/ Belgie Luxembourg	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Hlláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
	BEE/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	:	:
	39,5239	7,49997	1,91639	311,761	165,198	6,61023	0,829498	2 030,40	2,14934	13,4875	198,202	6,02811	8,64460	0,833821

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

1995

	Total area (km ²)	Population (1 000 inhabitants)	GDP/ inhabitants PPS ⁽²⁾	Inflation ⁽¹⁾ %	Unemployment rate (% of civilian working population)	Total civilian population (× 1 000)	Trade balance (Mio ECU)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EUR 15	3 236 174	371 575	:	1,5	10,0	147 078	102 627*
Belgique/België	30 518	10 131	19 372	2,0	9,9	3 793	6 744* ⁽³⁾
Danmark	43 094	5 216	19 860	1,8	7,1	2 596	5 432
BR Deutschland	356 970	81 539	18 924	2,3	8,2	35 782	52 296
Elláda	131 957	10 443	10 885	9,3	9,1	3 821	- 11 024
España	505 990	39 177	13 198	4,8	22,9	12 028	- 13 517
France	543 965	58 020	18 486	1,7	11,5	22 045	8 947*
Ireland	70 285	3 580	15 578	1,2	12,4	1 262	10 023
Italia	301 322	57 269	17 827	5,0	11,9	19 943	33 650
Luxembourg	2 564	407	28 403	4,1	2,9	161	6 744* ⁽³⁾
Nederland	41 526	15 424	17 906	2,1	7,3	6 593	14 750
Österreich	83 858	8 040	13 392	2,2	3,8	3 674	- 5 903
Portugal	91 910	9 912	11 876	5,1	7,3	4 417	- 6 534
Suomi/Finland	338 150	5 099	15 914	3,7	17,2	2 014	9 572
Sverige	449 964	8 816	16 820	4,1	9,2	4 134	12 148
United Kingdom	244 101	58 504	17 054	2,3	8,8	25 815	- 13 957
EUR 12	2 364 202	349 620	17 064	1,3	10,7	138 256	86 810*
USA	9 373 000	263 954	23 928 ⁽⁵⁾	2,5	5,6	132 304	- 132 130
Japan	378 000	125 279	19 690 ⁽⁵⁾	- 0,3	3,1	64 495 ⁽⁴⁾	100 857

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ GDP price deflator.⁽²⁾ Purchasing power standard.⁽³⁾ UEBL/BLEU.⁽⁴⁾ 1993.⁽⁵⁾ 1994.

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		Final production of agriculture (Mio ECU)
				Number (1 000 persons)	Share in employed civilian working population (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 15	135 706	7 815	16,4	7 857	5,3	207 397
Belgique/België	1 366	76	17,7	102	2,7	6 771
Danmark	2 715	74	37,0	114	4,4	6 908
BR Deutschland	17 344	606	28,1	1 197	3,3	32 567
Elláda	5 741 ⁽⁴⁾	819	4,3	780	20,4	8 497
España	25 092	1 384	17,9	1 119	9,3	23 353
France	30 277	801	35,1	1 080	4,9	45 579
Ireland	4 444 ⁽⁶⁾	159	26,9	140	11,1	4 381
Italia	17 294 ⁽⁵⁾	2 488	5,9	1 489	7,5	31 223
Luxembourg	127	3	42,3	6	3,7	197
Nederland	1 981	120	16,8	243	3,7	17 112
Österreich	3 449	267	12,9	267	7,3	3 704
Portugal	3 981	489	8,1	507	11,5	3 490
Suomi/Finland	2 605 ⁽⁹⁾	192	14,0	156	7,7	3 165
Sverige	3 438 ⁽⁹⁾	92	36,5	124	3,0	2 219
United Kingdom	15 852	244	67,1	533	2,1	18 231
EUR 12	126 214	7 264	16,4	7 310	5,3	198 309
USA	426 948	2 073	206,7	3 084	2,3	160 575 ⁽⁸⁾
Japan	5 204 ⁽⁶⁾	3 724	1,4*	3 633 ⁽⁶⁾	6,4 ⁽⁷⁾	76 236 ⁽⁷⁾

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) For Member States intra + extra trade, for EUR 12 and EUR 15 extra trade.

(²) Change from previous year.

(³) UEBL/BLEU.

(⁴) 1988.

(⁵) 1989.

(⁶) 1991.

(⁷) 1992.

(⁸) 1993.

(⁹) 1994.

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)		
1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1995	1993
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
97 007	110 390	1,7	2,9*	11,8	8,2	- 17 710	2,2	19,7 ⁽⁷⁾
4 164	2 607	1,3	1,5 ⁽³⁾	12,9 ⁽³⁾	11,9 ⁽³⁾	- 24 ⁽³⁾	1,6	17,3
3 522	3 386	2,6	3,6	15,8	28,1	5 132	3,0	20,8
18 188	14 380	0,8	1,5	11,5	5,7	- 16 904	1,1	15,1
2 298	6 200	7,3	3,8 ⁽⁹⁾	17,9	33,1	- 670	9,2	36,4
10 585	12 768	3,0	:	15,6	15,8	- 167	5,0	20,0
22 229	23 350	2,0	2,6	11,4	14,5	8 082	0,6	18,3
2 027	2 354	4,8	8,4	9,8	20,3	4 426	2,9	35,2
8 751	22 472	2,7	5,8	15,3	7,1	- 11 303	6,2	20,2
84	113	0,9	1,5 ⁽³⁾	12,9 ⁽³⁾	11,9 ⁽³⁾	- 24 ⁽³⁾	2,6	18,2* ⁽⁷⁾
8 291	8 821	2,9	3,5	15,1	22,8	12 820	0,4	14,8
1 828	1 876	1,1	:	8,2	6,5	- 1 281	- 0,6	19,0
1 792	1 697	2,0	2,1 ⁽⁹⁾	16,5	8,3	- 2 681	2,7	30,2* ⁽⁷⁾
1 510	1 059	1,1	3,8 ⁽⁹⁾	8,6	7,8	488	- 7,4	23,0
2 106	709	0,4	1,5	7,9	5,8	- 362	1,3	19,9
9 633	8 598	1,0	1,8	11,4	7,3	- 9 987	3,8	20,6
91 563	:	1,8	2,8*	11,2	8,2	- 16 968	3,4	19,6 ⁽⁷⁾
84 930 ⁽⁸⁾	76 646 ⁽⁸⁾	1,8 ⁽⁷⁾	:	6,8 ⁽⁹⁾	12,7 ⁽⁹⁾	12 423 ⁽⁹⁾	1,0 ⁽⁹⁾	11,4
32 160 ⁽⁷⁾	44 616 ⁽⁷⁾	1,6 ⁽⁷⁾	:	23,9 ⁽⁸⁾	0,6 ⁽⁸⁾	- 47 170 ⁽⁸⁾	:	19,9

3.1.1 Shares of individual products in final agricultural production (1995)

	EUR 15	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellida	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Products subject to EU market organizations</i>							
Wheat	5.0	2.8	7.2	4.8	3.5	1.8	8.0
Rye	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Oats	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Barley	1.7	0.5	6.9	2.6	0.4	0.9	1.7
Maize	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.1	1.0	3.8
Rice	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.1
Sugarbeet	2.5	4.4	2.0	4.1	1.5	1.7	2.7
Tobacco	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.2
Olive oil	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	6.3	0.0
Oilseeds	1.2	0.0	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.6	2.3
Fresh fruit ⁽¹⁾	4.3	5.2	0.5	5.2	6.2	6.6	3.8
Fresh vegetables	8.7	13.3	1.8	3.6	15.1	14.0	6.6
Other fruit and vegetables ⁽²⁾	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.1	3.0	7.6	0.8
Wine and must	5.8	0.0	0.0	3.6	2.0	3.5	14.2
Seeds	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.4
Textile fibres	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.4	0.1
Hops	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Milk	18.5	14.8	22.0	26.7	12.9	8.5	17.1
Beef/veal	11.1	15.2	7.2	12.6	2.7	7.7	14.2
Pigmeat	11.5	22.0	31.5	15.0	2.9	13.3	6.8
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	6.3	4.5	1.0
Eggs	2.2	3.4	1.1	3.1	2.1	2.6	1.6
Poultry	4.3	4.1	2.3	2.6	2.6	4.9	7.0
Subtotal	85.5	86.2	86.5	88.8	88.1	87.0	93.4
<i>Products not subject to EU market organizations</i>							
Potatoes	3.1	4.4	1.9	2.9	3.7	3.4	1.7
Other	11.7	9.5	11.6	8.3	8.2	9.6	4.8
Subtotal	14.9	13.9	13.5	11.2	11.8	13.0	6.6
Grand total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Value in Mio ECU	207 397	6 771	6 908	32 567	8 497	23 353	45 579

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	EUR 12
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,3	4,2	2,0	0,8	2,5	1,2	2,6	5,1	10,1	5,0
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,1	0,3	0,7	0,0	0,3
0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,9	1,4	0,3	0,1
2,4	0,4	2,0	0,2	0,9	0,1	4,0	3,1	3,7	1,6
0,0	3,7	0,0	0,1	0,9	2,0	0,0	0,5	0,0	1,8
0,0	1,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4
1,7	1,7	0,0	1,9	3,7	0,0	3,1	3,8	2,1	2,5
0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2
0,0	0,8	0,5	0,0	1,7	0,2	1,2	1,4	1,5	1,2
0,4	6,5	2,0	1,7	7,0	4,2	1,3	0,8	1,6	4,4
3,0	13,4	1,0	11,1	3,6	11,3	4,4	3,7	7,7	9,0
0,0	3,3	0,0	0,1	0,0	1,8	0,0	0,1	0,5	1,8
0,0	8,4	7,7	0,0	6,3	12,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,9
0,0	0,0	0,0	2,1	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,7
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	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
33,7	11,8	43,8	21,5	20,6	12,9	36,6	32,6	23,6	18,0
37,0	5,2	28,9	9,6	17,2	7,8	11,0	11,3	13,6	11,0
6,5	8,6	7,8	15,6	18,5	12,6	10,5	13,7	7,5	11,3
4,3	0,2	0,0	0,4	0,7	3,2	0,1	0,3	5,2	1,8
0,6	1,3	0,9	2,3	2,6	2,6	1,8	2,9	2,7	2,1
3,2	2,0	0,1	3,6	2,9	7,9	2,0	2,7	7,0	4,4
94,4	74,0	96,8	71,0	92,8	82,2	79,7	84,0	87,5	85,5
2,1	1,7	1,5	4,6	1,4	7,6	3,7	4,7	6,6	3,1
3,5	24,3	1,7	24,3	5,8	10,2	16,6	11,3	5,9	11,4
5,6	26,0	3,2	29,0	7,2	17,8	20,3	16,0	12,5	14,5
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4 381	31 223	197	17 112	3 704	3 489	2 219	3 165	18 231	198 305

3.1.2 Individual Member States' shares in final agricultural production (1995)

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Products subject to EU market organizations</i>							
Wheat	1,9	4,8	15,2	2,9	4,0	35,3	
Rye	0,2	12,3	71,9	0,4	2,8	2,1	
Oats	0,4	6,6	12,1	1,6	5,1	12,8	
Barley	0,9	13,7	24,0	0,9	6,0	21,8	
Maize	0,1	0,0	4,0	5,0	6,7	48,7	
Rice	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,1	15,8	5,9	
Sugarbeet	5,7	2,7	25,4	2,4	7,8	24,0	
Tobacco	0,2	0,0	5,0	11,8	18,6	16,3	
Olive oil	0,0	0,0	0,0	34,9	61,1	0,0	
Oilseeds	0,1	2,9	21,8	0,3	5,5	42,3	
Fresh fruit ⁽¹⁾	3,9	0,4	19,0	5,9	17,2	19,1	
Fresh vegetables	5,0	0,7	6,4	7,1	18,0	16,7	
Wine and must	0,0	0,0	9,9	1,4	6,9	54,2	
Seeds	0,8	6,2	12,1	0,6	0,9	48,0	
Textile fibres	0,9	0,0	0,0	87,1	7,9	3,9	
Hops	1,2	0,0	78,9	0,0	3,7	3,7	
Milk	2,6	4,0	22,7	2,9	5,2	20,3	
Beef/veal	4,5	2,2	17,8	1,0	7,8	28,0	
Pigmeat	6,2	9,1	20,6	1,0	13,0	13,0	
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	0,1	0,1	3,6	15,0	29,2	12,4	
Subtotal	3,3	3,6	16,9	4,3	10,5	23,9	
Eggs	5,1	1,6	22,5	4,1	13,6	16,4	
Poultry	3,1	1,8	9,4	2,4	12,7	35,3	
Other fruit and vegetables ⁽²⁾	0,1	1,0	0,8	7,0	48,5	9,9	
Subtotal	3,0	1,6	11,0	3,8	20,6	24,9	
<i>Products not subject to EU market organizations</i>							
Potatoes	4,6	2,0	14,8	4,8	12,4	12,3	
Other	2,6	3,3	11,0	4,1	10,9	9,1	
Subtotal	3,1	3,0	11,8	4,2	11,3	9,7	
Grand total	3,3	3,3	15,7	4,1	11,3	22,0	

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.

EUR 15 = 100

(%)

Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
0,5	12,7	0,0	1,4	0,9	0,4	0,6	1,6	17,9
0,0	0,2	0,0	0,9	2,8	0,7	1,1	4,2	0,7
2,3	11,7	0,0	0,8	1,9	1,9	7,4	17,1	18,3
3,0	3,2	0,1	0,8	1,0	0,1	2,6	2,8	19,1
0,0	31,9	0,0	0,3	0,9	1,9	0,0	0,4	0,0
0,0	63,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,5	0,0	0,0	0,0
1,4	10,4	0,0	6,4	2,6	0,0	1,3	2,3	7,5
0,0	45,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	9,9	0,0	0,3	2,6	0,3	1,1	1,8	11,1
0,2	22,7	0,0	3,2	2,9	1,7	0,3	0,3	3,3
0,7	23,2	0,0	10,4	0,7	2,2	0,5	0,6	7,8
0,0	21,8	0,1	0,0	2,0	3,7	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	0,0	0,0	26,8	1,3	0,0	0,0	0,6	2,7
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	1,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,2
3,8	9,6	0,2	9,6	2,0	1,2	2,1	2,7	11,2
7,0	7,1	0,2	7,1	2,8	1,2	1,1	1,5	10,8
1,2	11,2	0,1	11,2	2,9	1,8	1,0	1,8	5,8
5,3	1,8	0,0	1,8	0,8	3,1	0,1	0,2	26,4
2,5	13,7	0,1	6,9	2,0	1,5	1,1	1,5	8,8
0,6	8,9	0,0	8,9	2,2	2,1	0,9	2,0	11,2
1,6	6,9	0,0	6,9	1,2	3,1	0,5	1,0	14,2
0,0	28,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,1	2,6
1,0	11,9	0,0	6,0	1,2	2,5	0,5	1,0	10,9
1,4	8,1	0,0	12,3	0,8	4,1	1,3	2,3	18,6
0,6	31,2	0,0	17,1	0,9	1,7	1,5	1,5	4,4
0,8	26,4	0,0	16,1	0,9	2,2	1,5	1,6	7,4
2,1	15,1	0,1	8,3	1,8	1,7	1,1	1,5	8,8

3.1.3 Farm inputs: breakdown by Member State (1995)

(%)

	Consumption of inputs (Mio ECU)	Seeds and reproductive material	Animal feed	Fertilizers and soil improvers	Crop protection products	Pharmaceuticals	Energy and lubricants	Cattle	Farm implements, upkeep, repairs	Services	Other	Share of inputs in production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EUR 15	97 007	5,1	36,7	9,5	6,5	1,1	10,8	1,3	12,9	12,2	4,0	46,8
Belgique/België	4 164	6,2	44,1	5,1	4,1	1,9	7,6	2,5	9,8	8,0	10,7	61,5
Danmark	3 522	3,2	46,7	7,6	4,5	0,0	5,8	0,0	12,8	13,4 ⁽³⁾	6,1	51,0
BR Deutschland	18 188	3,3	26,3	10,5	5,4	0,0	15,8	0,5	17,2	19,1 ⁽³⁾	1,9	55,8
Elláda	2 298	3,9	26,5	8,5	7,5	2,3	27,7	1,5	13,4	2,4	6,2	27,0
España	10 585	2,9	42,2	7,7	4,1	3,1	8,1	3,1	15,5	5,9	7,3	45,3
France	22 229	8,8	32,5	12,5	11,0	1,6	7,6	0,4	10,4	13,1	2,1	48,8
Ireland	2 027	3,6	38,7	17,6	2,7	4,5	10,8	0,8	7,9	6,7	6,6	46,3
Italia	8 751	4,8	49,6	10,0	7,0	0,2	14,7	0,0	0,0	8,1	5,5 ⁽⁴⁾	28,0
Luxembourg	84	4,3	26,1	13,2	3,6	2,0	9,1	5,0	12,1	0,0	24,6 ⁽⁵⁾	42,9
Nederland	8 291	6,0	43,4	3,5	2,1 ⁽³⁾	0,0	10,4	3,9	13,7	15,6	1,4	48,5
Österreich	1 828	3,4	19,7	8,8	5,3	0,0	15,4	2,1	20,3	2,6	22,4	49,3
Portugal	1 792	0,0	47,1	0,0	17,5 ⁽¹⁾	0,0	11,1	9,7 ⁽²⁾	3,7	5,5	5,5	51,4
Suomi/Finland	1 510	1,9	32,1	15,4	2,2	2,0	11,5	0,0	12,3	17,8	4,8	68,1
Sverige	2 106	6,1	29,3	9,1	2,6	0,3	12,5	0,0	24,5	15,5	0,0	66,5
United Kingdom	9 633	4,0	41,1	9,4	6,2	1,4	6,3	0,1	18,5	11,3	1,8	52,8
EUR 12	91 563	5,2	37,3	9,4	6,7	1,2	10,7	1,3	12,5	12,2	3,7	46,2

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Including fertilizers and soil improvers.

⁽²⁾ Including seeds and reproductive material.

⁽³⁾ Including pharmaceuticals.

⁽⁴⁾ Including cattle and farm implements, upkeep, repairs.

⁽⁵⁾ Including services.

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)

1995

1	2	NC (Mio)		% TAV on the basis of data in national currencies at 1990 prices		At current prices and rates of exchange			
		At current prices	At 1990 prices	1995 1990	1995 1994	PPS	ECU		
						Mio	Mio	As % of aggregate (EUR 15 = 100)	As % of final production by Member States
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Final production	EUR 15	207 397	224 276	0,3	0,1	211 962	207 397	100,0	100,0
	Belgique/België	261 036	303 564	2,9	1,2	6 338	6 771	3,3	100,0
	Danmark	50 619	56 434	0,8	4,1	5 225	6 908	3,3	100,0
	BR Deutschland	61 023	67 840	- 0,1	2,0	26 394	32 567	15,7	100,0
	Elláda	2 574 600	1 748 948	2,6	- 1,2	10 938	8 497	4,1	100,0
	España	3 806 500	3 108 307	- 2,3	- 5,4	28 560	23 353	11,3	100,0
	France	297 406	338 079	0,3	1,8	41 578	45 579	22,0	100,0
	Ireland	3 573	3 369	0,9	3,3	4 921	4 381	2,1	100,0
	Italia (2)	66 509	59 069	1,1	- 0,1	38 255	31 223	15,1	100,0
	Luxembourg	7 596	8 400	0,2	2,7	173	197	0,1	100,0
	Nederland	35 917	39 825	1,8	1,0	15 356	17 112	8,3	100,0
	Österreich	48 828	62 326	- 1,1	- 4,7	3 163	3 704	1,8	100,0
	Portugal	684 298	646 988	- 1,3	- 0,3	5 026	3 489	1,7	100,0
	Suomi/Finland	12 666	19 998	- 3,4	- 4,5	1 860	2 219	1,1	100,0
	Sverige	29 535	30 435	- 2,2	- 1,6	2 682	3 165	1,5	100,0
	United Kingdom	15 110	13 281	0,1	0,2	21 493	18 231	8,8	100,0
	EUR 12	198 309	211 794	0,2	0,4	204 257	198 307	95,6	100,0
Consumption of inputs	EUR 15	97 007	95 509	- 0,1	0,8	96 544	97 007	100,0	46,8
	Belgique/België	160 520	163 904	2,1	0,4	3 897	4 164	4,3	61,5
	Danmark	25 808	27 204	1,0	0,9	2 664	3 522	3,6	51,0
	BR Deutschland	34 079	32 013	- 1,9	0,5	14 740	18 188	18,7	55,8
	Elláda	696 200	425 079	1,7	0,1	2 958	2 298	2,4	27,0
	España	1 725 300	1 574 474	1,5	2,2	12 945	10 585	10,9	45,3
	France	145 044	146 939	0,2	2,2	20 277	22 229	22,9	48,8
	Ireland	1 653	1 609	3,5	3,5	2 277	2 027	2,1	46,3
	Italia (2)	18 641	15 209	- 1,2	- 0,8	10 722	8 751	9,0	28,0
	Luxembourg	3 257	3 311	0,3	0,4	74	84	0,1	42,9
	Nederland	17 402	17 002	0,1	- 0,7	7 440	8 291	8,5	48,5
	Österreich	24 094	23 484	0,3	- 3,7	1 561	1 828	1,9	49,3
	Portugal	351 484	309 827	- 2,0	0,0	2 582	1 792	1,8	51,4

	Suomi/Finland	8 620	9 836	- 2,8	3,9	1 266	1 510	1,6	68,1
	Sverige	19 654	18 268	- 1,4	- 1,7	1 785	2 106	2,2	66,5
	United Kingdom	7 983	6 955	0,2	- 0,1	11 356	9 633	9,9	52,8
	EUR 12	91 563	89 428	- 0,1	0,9	91 933	91 563	94,4	46,2
Gross value-added at market prices	EUR 15	110 390	128 766	0,4	- 0,4	115 418	110 390	100,0	53,2
	Belgique/België	100 516	139 660	3,8	2,2	2 440	2 607	2,4	38,5
	Danmark	24 811	29 230	0,7	7,1	2 561	3 386	3,1	49,0
	BR Deutschland	26 844	35 828	1,7	3,4	11 654	14 380	13,0	44,2
	Elláda	1 878 400	1 323 869	2,9	- 1,7	7 980	6 200	5,6	73,0
	España	2 081 200	1 533 833	- 5,6	- 12,7	15 615	12 768	11,6	54,7
	France	152 362	191 140	0,3	1,5	21 300	23 350	21,2	51,2
	Ireland	1 920	1 760	- 1,2	3,2	2 644	2 354	2,1	53,7
	Italia ⁽²⁾	47 868	43 859	1,9	0,1	27 533	22 472	20,4	72,0
	Luxembourg	4 339	5 090	0,1	4,3	99	113	0,1	57,1
	Nederland	18 515	22 823	3,2	2,2	7 916	8 821	8,0	51,5
	Österreich	24 734	38 842	- 1,9	- 5,4	1 602	1 876	1,7	50,7
	Portugal	332 814	337 160	- 0,5	- 0,5	2 445	1 697	1,5	48,6
	Suomi/Finland	4 046	10 162	- 4,0	- 11,9	594	709	0,6	31,9
	Sverige	9 881	12 168	- 3,4	- 1,5	897	1 059	1,0	33,5
	United Kingdom	7 126	6 326	- 0,1	0,5	10 137	8 598	7,8	47,2
	EUR 12	106 746	122 365	0,6	0,0	112 325	106 746	96,7	53,8
Net value-added at factor cost ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁴⁾	EUR 15	107 976	—	- 0,5	6,0	113 439	107 976	100,0	52,1
	Belgique/België	87 649	—	- 0,3	8,0	2 128	2 274	2,1	33,6
	Danmark	22 818	—	0,4	9,4	2 356	3 114	2,9	45,1
	BR Deutschland	23 118	—	- 5,3	- 1,9	9 999	12 338	11,4	37,9
	Elláda	2 273 230	—	14,7	18,6	9 657	7 503	6,9	88,3
	España	2 423 959	—	4,7	13,1	18 187	14 871	13,8	63,7
	France	163 269	—	- 0,4	10,0	22 825	25 022	23,2	54,9
	Ireland	2 252	—	3,3	4,6	3 102	2 762	2,6	63,0
	Italia ⁽²⁾	37 875	—	2,6	0,5	21 785	17 781	16,5	56,9
	Luxembourg	4 019	—	- 4,0	- 2,7	91	104	0,1	52,9
	Nederland	13 277	—	- 1,1	18,4	5 677	6 326	5,9	37,0
	Österreich	28 585	—	- 2,6	13,9	1 852	2 168	2,0	58,5
	Portugal	387 511	—	1,1	24,2	2 846	1 976	1,8	56,6
	Suomi/Finland	9 882	—	- 9,5	2,0	1 451	1 731	1,6	78,0
	Sverige	8 885	—	- 5,7	- 0,2	807	952	0,9	30,1
	United Kingdom	7 505	—	6,4	3,7	10 675	9 055	8,4	49,7
	EUR 12	103 124	—	- 0,1	5,8	109 330	103 124	95,5	52,0

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
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Final production							
EUR 15	x	x	x	201 939	207 303	207 397	0,0
Belgique/België	268 822	272 600	261 036	6 642	6 874	6 771	- 4,2
Danmark	49 091	47 641	50 619	6 465	6 316	6 908	6,3
BR Deutschland	61 031	60 452	61 023	31 518	31 411	32 567	0,9
Elláda	2 200 103	2 512 194	2 574 600	8 192	8 722	8 497	2,5
España	3 327 209	3 727 583	3 806 500	22 312	23 456	23 353	2,1
France	279 531	290 307	297 406	42 138	44 102	45 579	2,4
Ireland	3 431	3 401	3 573	4 289	4 285	4 381	5,1
Italia (2)	60 818	61 998	66 509	33 031	32 374	31 223	7,3
Luxembourg	7 557	7 341	7 596	187	185	197	3,5
Nederland	34 316	36 717	35 917	15 776	17 012	17 112	- 2,2
Österreich	63 691	64 897	48 828	4 675	4 793	3 704	- 24,8
Portugal	590 400	659 923	684 298	3 134	3 352	3 489	3,7
Suomi/Finland	19 887	19 410	12 666	2 970	3 135	2 219	- 34,7
Sverige	30 054	30 575	29 535	3 295	3 337	3 165	- 3,4
United Kingdom	13 506	13 927	15 110	17 316	17 949	18 231	8,5
EUR 12	x	x	x	190 999	196 038	198 309	1,2
B. Crop production							
EUR 15	x	x	x	93 919	97 629	98 917	1,3
Belgique/België	106 369	110 286	101 765	2 628	2 781	2 640	- 7,7
Danmark	15 448	13 848	16 005	2 034	1 836	2 184	15,6
BR Deutschland	23 115	23 495	23 574	11 937	12 208	12 581	0,3
Elláda	1 530 348	1 757 464	1 788 379	5 698	6 102	5 902	1,8
España	1 923 743	2 113 608	2 131 100	12 900	13 300	13 074	0,8
France	137 063	144 174	152 147	20 662	21 902	23 317	5,5
Ireland	384	402	450	480	506	551	11,9
Italia (2)	36 322	37 072	40 473	19 727	19 358	19 000	9,2
Luxembourg	1 405	1 397	1 334	35	35	35	- 4,5
Nederland	15 144	17 208	16 604	6 962	7 973	7 911	- 3,5
Österreich	19 509	22 061	17 070	1 432	1 629	1 295	- 22,6
Portugal	232 210	308 924	329 794	1 233	1 569	1 682	6,8
Suomi/Finland	5 767	5 136	3 532	861	830	619	- 31,2
Sverige	9 034	8 781	9 412	990	958	1 009	7,2
United Kingdom	4 944	5 153	5 899	6 339	6 641	7 118	14,5
EUR 12	x	x	x	90 636	94 212	95 995	1,9

3.1.5 (cont.)

	Mio NC			Mio ECU			% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B.1. Cereals (excl. rice)							
EUR 15	x	x	x	19 780	17 847	18 379	3,0
Belgique/België	9 532	8 639	8 777	236	218	228	1,6
Danmark	6 986	5 634	7 774	920	747	1 061	38,0
BR Deutschland	6 062	5 311	5 730	3 131	2 760	3 058	7,9
Elláda	149 453	159 696	155 527	556	554	513	- 2,6
España	278 041	230 566	146 100	1 864	1 451	896	- 36,6
France	40 367	38 950	40 682	6 085	5 917	6 235	4,4
Ireland	130	100	138	163	126	169	37,2
Italia (2)	5 315	4 670	5 615	2 886	2 439	2 636	20,2
Luxembourg	378	316	347	9	8	9	10,0
Nederland	410	371	397	188	172	189	6,8
Österreich	4 085	5 265	2 384	300	389	181	- 54,7
Portugal	30 392	30 195	25 816	161	153	132	- 14,5
Suomi/Finland	2 469	1 401	976	369	226	171	- 30,3
Sverige	3 100	3 050	3 166	340	333	339	3,8
United Kingdom	2 005	1 826	2 124	2 571	2 354	2 563	16,3
EUR 12	x	x	x	18 772	16 899	17 688	4,7
C. Livestock production							
EUR 15	x	x	x	107 381	108 950	107 797	- 1,1
Belgique/België	161 889	161 695	158 688	4 000	4 077	4 116	- 1,9
Danmark	33 643	33 792	34 614	4 430	4 480	4 723	2,4
BR Deutschland	37 883	36 923	37 380	19 564	19 185	19 950	1,2
Elláda	669 460	754 577	786 052	2 493	2 620	2 594	4,2
España	1 405 451	1 583 022	1 644 400	9 425	9 961	10 088	3,9
France	142 401	146 214	145 426	21 466	22 212	22 287	- 0,5
Ireland	3 046	2 999	3 123	3 808	3 779	3 830	4,2
Italia (2)	23 574	24 138	25 243	12 803	12 604	11 850	4,6
Luxembourg	6 129	5 901	6 238	151	149	162	5,7
Nederland	19 171	19 509	19 313	8 813	9 039	9 202	- 1,0
Österreich	44 182	42 836	31 758	3 243	3 164	2 409	- 25,9
Portugal	337 901	332 254	336 313	1 794	1 687	1 715	1,2
Suomi/Finland	14 120	14 274	9 134	2 109	2 306	1 600	- 36,0
Sverige	21 020	21 794	20 124	2 304	2 378	2 156	- 7,7
United Kingdom	8 562	8 774	9 211	10 977	11 308	11 113	5,0
EUR 12	x	x	x	99 725	101 102	101 631	0,5

3.1.5 (cont.)

	Mio NC			Mio ECU			% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>C.1. Beef/veal total</i>							
EUR 15	×	×	×	25 959	26 312	24 583	- 6,6
Belgique/België	52 283	47 638	39 571	1 292	1 201	1 026	- 16,9
Danmark	4 023	4 025	3 631	530	534	495	- 9,8
BR Deutschland	8 807	8 399	7 695	4 548	4 364	4 107	- 8,4
Elláda	68 520	70 795	69 223	255	246	228	- 2,2
España	270 492	302 564	291 300	1 814	1 904	1 787	- 3,7
France	42 399	44 958	42 151	6 391	6 830	6 460	- 6,2
Ireland	1 349	1 282	1 324	1 686	1 616	1 623	3,2
Italia (2)	5 878	6 222	6 771	3 192	3 249	3 178	8,8
Luxembourg	2 061	1 950	2 191	51	49	57	12,4
Nederland	3 578	3 810	3 431	1 645	1 765	1 635	- 9,9
Österreich	11 692	11 229	8 376	858	829	635	- 25,4
Portugal	60 039	52 544	53 175	319	267	271	1,2
Suomi/Finland	2 505	2 637	1 398	374	426	245	- 47,0
Sverige	3 778	3 832	3 326	414	418	356	- 13,2
United Kingdom	2 020	2 029	2 053	2 590	2 614	2 477	1,2
EUR 12	×	×	×	24 313	24 639	23 346	- 5,2
<i>C.2. Milk</i>							
EUR 15	×	×	×	37 711	37 944	38 176	0,6
Belgique/België	37 433	37 209	38 711	925	938	1 004	4,0
Danmark	11 655	11 525	11 152	1 535	1 528	1 522	- 3,2
BR Deutschland	16 188	15 558	16 293	8 360	8 084	8 695	4,7
Elláda	254 637	321 919	333 026	948	1 118	1 099	3,4
España	284 045	310 571	324 100	1 905	1 954	1 988	4,4
France	49 944	50 188	50 791	7 529	7 624	7 784	1,2
Ireland	1 132	1 141	1 204	1 415	1 438	1 477	5,5
Italia (2)	6 708	7 012	7 422	3 643	3 662	3 484	5,8
Luxembourg	3 411	3 270	3 326	84	82	86	1,7
Nederland	7 941	7 630	7 733	3 651	3 535	3 684	1,3
Österreich	14 621	14 737	10 041	1 073	1 088	762	- 31,9
Portugal	81 214	84 837	88 188	431	431	450	4,0
Suomi/Finland	6 747	6 799	4 634	1 008	1 098	812	- 31,8
Sverige	9 825	10 051	9 620	1 077	1 097	1 031	- 4,3
United Kingdom	3 219	3 310	3 562	4 127	4 266	4 298	7,6
EUR 12	×	×	×	34 553	34 660	35 572	2,6

3.1.5 (cont.)

	Mio NC			Mio ECU			% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C.3. Pigmeat							
EUR 15	x	x	x	21 350	22 027	23 123	5,0
Belgique/België	50 771	53 038	57 388	1 254	1 337	1 489	8,2
Danmark	14 702	15 202	15 949	1 936	2 015	2 176	4,9
BR Deutschland	8 664	8 675	9 183	4 474	4 507	4 901	5,9
Elláda	63 455	67 586	74 859	236	235	247	10,8
España	382 846	433 914	506 000	2 567	2 730	3 104	16,6
France	17 848	18 946	20 144	2 691	2 878	3 087	6,3
Ireland	199	200	233	249	252	286	16,5
Italia (2)	4 068	3 978	4 209	2 210	2 077	1 976	5,8
Luxembourg	542	563	596	13	14	15	5,8
Nederland	4 895	5 364	5 612	2 250	2 485	2 674	4,6
Österreich	12 088	11 619	9 032	887	858	685	- 22,3
Portugal	79 251	81 083	86 402	421	412	441	6,6
Suomi/Finland	2 853	2 810	1 332	426	454	233	- 52,6
Sverige	4 231	4 553	4 033	464	497	432	- 11,4
United Kingdom	991	988	1 140	1 271	1 273	1 376	15,4
EUR 12	x	x	x	19 573	20 218	21 772	7,7
C.4. Eggs and poultrymeat							
EUR 15	x	x	x	15 152	15 532	14 743	- 5,1
Belgique/België	17 710	20 245	19 483	438	511	505	- 3,8
Danmark	1 740	1 812	1 701	229	240	232	- 6,1
BR Deutschland	3 491	3 636	3 466	1 803	1 889	1 850	- 4,7
Elláda	112 987	119 063	121 621	421	413	401	2,1
España	257 470	302 955	285 100	1 727	1 906	1 749	- 5,9
France	24 472	25 154	25 479	3 689	3 821	3 905	1,3
Ireland	125	135	137	156	169	168	2,2
Italia (2)	5 003	5 031	4 902	2 717	2 627	2 301	- 2,6
Luxembourg	78	74	76	2	2	2	1,8
Nederland	2 359	2 233	2 140	1 085	1 035	1 020	- 4,1
Österreich	4 081	3 684	2 668	300	272	202	- 27,6
Portugal	80 276	75 139	71 987	426	382	367	- 4,2
Suomi/Finland	957	998	480	143	161	84	- 51,9
Sverige	1 558	1 745	1 655	171	190	177	- 5,2
United Kingdom	1 441	1 485	1 473	1 847	1 913	1 778	- 0,7
EUR 12	x	x	x	14 538	14 909	14 279	- 4,2

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)

		1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
Final production	EUR 15	103,4	100,7	100,7	100,9
	Belgique/België	112,3	115,4	114,1	115,5
	Danmark	96,4	104,3	100,1	104,2
	BR Deutschland	105,1	100,6	97,7	99,7
	Elláda	112,5	111,1	115,4	113,9
	España	100,1	96,5	94,0	89,0
	France	103,4	98,1	99,5	101,3
	Ireland	105,5	102,3	101,2	104,6
	Italia	108,1	105,1	105,6	105,5
	Luxembourg	104,9	100,8	98,3	101,1
	Nederland	104,0	104,7	108,3	109,4
	Österreich	97,9	98,3	99,4	94,7
	Portugal	96,0	90,3	94,1	93,8
	Suomi/Finland	85,4	86,7	88,2	84,3
	Sverige	85,3	95,3	91,0	89,6
	United Kingdom	102,7	98,8	100,1	100,3
	EUR 12	104,3	101,2	101,3	101,6
Consumption of inputs	EUR 15	98,5	97,5	98,7	99,5
	Belgique/België	107,0	107,0	110,9	111,3
	Danmark	104,1	108,4	103,9	104,9
	BR Deutschland	95,3	90,5	90,7	91,1
	Elláda	100,5	107,3	108,5	108,6
	España	100,4	100,3	105,4	107,7
	France	98,4	96,3	98,7	101,0
	Ireland	102,7	107,1	115,0	119,1
	Italia	100,3	98,9	95,1	94,4
	Luxembourg	104,4	99,0	101,3	101,7
	Nederland	102,4	101,8	101,0	100,3
	Österreich	102,1	104,5	105,2	101,4
	Portugal	90,9	90,4	90,3	90,3
	Suomi/Finland	88,1	84,5	83,8	87,1
	Sverige	88,2	91,8	95,1	93,5
	United Kingdom	96,6	98,4	101,2	101,1
	EUR 12	99,0	97,9	99,1	100,0

3.1.6 (cont.)

		1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross value-added	EUR 15	107,2	103,2	102,3	101,9
	Belgique/België	119,0	126,2	118,2	120,8
	Danmark	89,4	100,5	96,5	103,6
	BR Deutschland	115,6	111,3	105,3	108,9
	Elláda	116,6	112,4	117,7	115,7
	España	99,8	93,7	85,7	75,6
	France	107,3	99,5	100,2	101,6
	Ireland	107,5	98,9	91,2	94,2
	Italia	111,3	107,6	109,9	110,0
	Luxembourg	105,1	102,0	96,4	100,6
	Nederland	105,4	107,2	114,7	117,3
	Österreich	95,7	95,0	96,1	91,1
	Portugal	101,0	90,2	97,8	97,3
	Suomi/Finland	83,0	88,7	92,1	81,7
	Sverige	81,3	100,0	85,6	84,3
	United Kingdom	109,4	99,2	99,0	99,4
	EUR 12	108,4	103,7	102,9	102,9

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)

		1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal	EUR 15	98,2	94,6	93,3	91,6
	Belgique/België	93,0	88,6	90,9	86,0
	Danmark	97,7	86,9	87,9	89,7
	BR Deutschland	93,3	89,2	90,9	90,0
	Elláda	122,0	129,0	141,9	147,2
	España	93,0	98,8	113,6	122,5
	France	90,6	85,4	87,4	88,0
	Ireland	98,8	104,1	104,4	106,1
	Italia	101,2	103,4	104,9	112,6
	Luxembourg	90,3	90,2	89,8	90,4
	Nederland	96,8	90,0	93,1	90,2
	Österreich	99,8	98,5	99,3	78,3
	Portugal	93,8	94,8	101,7	105,8
	Suomi/Finland	93,4	96,7	92,8	63,3
	Sverige	97,2	92,8	98,9	97,0
	United Kingdom	99,3	103,3	105,0	113,8
	EUR 12	98,4	95,0	93,5	91,6
Real	EUR 15	90,5	86,5	83,7	81,0
	Belgique/België	87,5	80,1	80,0	74,3
	Danmark	92,6	81,9	81,4	81,7
	BR Deutschland	85,1	78,4	78,1	75,7
	Elláda	90,2	83,6	82,9	78,7
	España	81,2	82,7	91,6	94,2
	France	85,9	79,0	79,7	78,9
	Ireland	95,2	96,4	95,5	95,9
	Italia	89,8	87,9	86,1	88,1
	Luxembourg	83,9	80,3	77,7	75,1
	Nederland	92,2	84,0	84,9	80,7
	Österreich	92,1	87,9	85,8	66,3
	Portugal	75,7	71,4	72,4	71,2
	Suomi/Finland	85,9	86,6	81,0	53,1
	Sverige	94,2	87,8	92,4	88,4
	United Kingdom	89,1	89,8	89,6	94,9
	EUR 12	90,5	86,6	83,8	81,4

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)

		1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal	EUR 15	101,8	100,4	100,4	101,6
	Belgique/België	100,1	99,2	98,5	97,9
	Danmark	98,4	97,7	95,1	94,9
	BR Deutschland	103,4	103,9	104,7	106,5
	Elláda	137,3	144,6	155,1	163,8
	España	103,1	104,5	106,1	109,6
	France	99,9	98,1	97,4	98,7
	Ireland	99,5	99,6	100,6	102,8
	Italia	102,6	109,0	112,4	122,6
	Luxembourg	100,7	100,0	97,8	98,4
	Nederland	101,9	100,7	101,5	102,4
	Österreich	102,3	102,1	102,9	102,6
	Portugal	104,3	105,6	112,6	113,4
	Suomi/Finland	109,1	113,9	113,0	87,6
	Sverige	104,0	104,5	102,8	107,6
United Kingdom	105,7	111,0	111,2	114,8	
	EUR 12	102,0	101,0	100,9	102,4
Real	EUR 15	93,8	91,9	90,1	89,9
	Belgique/België	94,2	89,6	86,8	84,6
	Danmark	93,3	92,0	88,1	86,4
	BR Deutschland	94,4	91,4	90,0	89,5
	Elláda	101,5	93,7	90,6	87,6
	España	90,1	87,5	85,5	84,3
	France	94,7	90,8	88,7	88,5
	Ireland	95,9	92,2	92,0	92,9
	Italia	91,0	92,6	92,3	95,9
	Luxembourg	93,5	89,1	84,6	81,7
	Nederland	97,0	93,9	92,5	91,6
	Österreich	94,5	91,2	88,9	86,8
	Portugal	84,2	79,5	80,2	76,4
	Suomi/Finland	100,3	102,0	98,5	73,5
	Sverige	100,8	98,9	96,1	98,0
United Kingdom	94,9	96,5	94,9	95,7	
	EUR 12	93,8	92,1	90,4	91,0

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.1.9 Trend of 'terms of trade' ⁽¹⁾

(1990 = 100)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	99,3	94,3	91,8	94,7	93,9
Belgique/België	98,3	93,4	89,8	95,6	91,7
Danmark	100,4	100,5	84,9	91,8	92,7
BR Deutschland	98,6	91,8	87,3	87,7	87,2
Elláda	99,9	89,7	90,1	82,3	90,5
España	98,0	90,9	95,2	104,7	107,6
France	99,6	91,8	87,9	90,0	88,1
Ireland	91,4	93,8	99,4	98,7	97,6
Italia	102,3	98,3	92,7	93,7	92,2
Luxembourg	94,2	91,5	92,3	92,9	91,8
Nederland	98,9	94,7	89,0	92,6	88,7
Österreich	100,8	99,2	98,1	98,1	79,4
Portugal	95,3	91,0	90,9	91,5	93,9
Suomi/Finland	92,7	90,0	88,9	87,1	69,1
Sverige	92,8	92,2	87,7	88,8	83,9
United Kingdom	95,8	95,3	94,5	95,9	100,6
EUR 12	99,5	94,2	91,7	94,7	94,6

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)

		1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	Belgique/België	95,4	86,7	91,2	89,4
	Danmark	88,7	67,9	86,0	88,4
	BR Deutschland	103,6	90,3	90,1	95,2
	Elláda	153,3	140,7	147,7	:
	España	:	:	:	:
	France	88,7	83,6	96,6	111,7
	Ireland	86,2	65,0	79,7	100,5
	Italia	101,8	99,2	111,9	121,6
	Luxembourg	92,5	83,1	92,3	:
	Nederland	95,6	79,6	78,7	80,7
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	101,4	97,4	95,9	:
	Suomi/Finland	44,9	41,0	42,7	44,4
Sverige	88,4	82,1	:	:	
United Kingdom	101,5	116,9	131,1	127,5	
Gross value-added (GVA)	Belgique/België	96,7	96,5	98,6	88,9
	Danmark	88,2	89,5	94,6	109,0
	BR Deutschland	100,2	91,2	90,5	89,8
	Elláda	139,5	148,7	173,7	189,4
	España	91,1	104,7	124,3	128,6
	France	94,2	91,3	99,8	103,9
	Ireland	106,2	107,8	112,6	119,6
	Italia	113,6	113,2	116,3	123,9
	Luxembourg	94,3	94,7	94,0	99,5
	Nederland	97,9	87,0	100,9	96,4
	Österreich	103,3	97,2	105,0	104,4
	Portugal	93,2	83,2	106,2	114,5
	Suomi/Finland	84,8	86,0	84,6	75,7
Sverige	71,2	77,9	74,9	80,0	
United Kingdom	106,5	115,4	118,8	136,3	
GFCF/GVA (%)	Belgique/België	17,9	16,3	16,8	18,3
	Danmark	23,5	17,8	21,3	19,0
	BR Deutschland	31,1	29,8	30,0	31,9
	Elláda	10,1	8,7	7,8	:
	España	:	:	:	:
	France	16,2	15,8	16,7	18,6
	Ireland	19,2	14,3	16,8	19,9
	Italia	29,4	28,7	31,5	32,2
	Luxembourg	44,6	39,9	44,7	:
	Nederland	27,9	26,2	22,3	23,9
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	21,9	23,5	18,2	:
	Suomi/Finland	14,5	13,0	13,8	16,0
Sverige	28,9	24,6	:	:	
United Kingdom	20,3	21,5	23,5	19,9	

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ At current prices; the series is based on figures exclusive of VAT.

3.1.11 Changes (% TAV) in final production, gross value-added, employment, utilized agricultural area and growth of agricultural productivity »1994« as compared with 1990 ⁽¹⁾

	At 1990 prices		Total employment in 'agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fisheries'	Utilized 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
EUR 15	- 0,2	- 1,1	- 3,4	3,0 ⁽²⁾	- 3,6	- 4,5	2,8 ⁽²⁾	1,9 ⁽²⁾
Belgique/België	3,5	4,9	- 2,9	- 0,8	0,6	2,0	2,7	4,1
Danmark	0,7	0,1	- 2,8	- 0,6	- 2,1	- 2,7	0,1	- 0,5
BR Deutschland	- 0,2	2,0	- 0,2	6,2	- 0,4	1,8	6,0	8,2
Elláda	3,2	3,6	- 3,0	- 4,2	0,2	0,6	- 1,0	- 0,6
España	- 1,8	- 3,8	- 4,1	0,9	- 5,9	- 7,9	- 0,9	- 2,9
France	- 0,1	0,1	- 4,4	9,4	- 4,5	- 4,3	9,3	9,5
Ireland	0,7	- 1,3	- 2,1	4,5	- 1,4	- 3,4	5,2	3,2
Italia	1,3	2,2	- 3,9	- 1,2	- 2,6	- 1,7	0,1	1,0
Luxembourg	0,0	- 0,1	- 4,6	- 0,2	- 4,6	- 4,7	- 0,2	- 0,3
Nederland	1,8	3,1	- 0,8	- 0,7	1,0	2,3	1,1	2,4
Österreich	- 0,6	- 1,5	- 5,6	- 0,2	- 6,2	- 7,1	- 0,8	- 1,7
Portugal	- 1,9	- 1,2	- 5,5	0,0	- 7,4	- 6,7	- 1,9	- 1,2
Suomi/Finland	- 3,7	- 3,3	- 3,2	- 0,4 ⁽²⁾	- 6,9	- 6,5	- 4,1 ⁽²⁾	- 3,7 ⁽²⁾
Sverige	- 2,1	- 2,6	- 2,9	1,1 ⁽²⁾	- 5,0	- 5,5	- 1,0 ⁽²⁾	- 1,5 ⁽²⁾
United Kingdom	- 0,1	- 0,2	- 1,7	- 1,5	- 1,8	- 1,9	- 1,6	- 1,7
EUR 12	0,1	- 0,8	- 3,4	2,7	- 3,6	- 4,1	2,8	1,9

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ The changes are calculated on the basis of series after recording net of VAT.

⁽²⁾ »1993« as compared with 1990.

3.1.12 Net value-added at factor cost for total manpower per annual work unit (AWU)

(1990 = 100)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	% TV 1995 1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
EUR 15 ⁽¹⁾	83,0	92,3	89,1	91,8	88,4	89,5	87,1	89,0	100,8	99,5	100,8	99,2	92,2	107,8	112,4	4,3
Belgique/België	82,9	87,3	94,3	90,8	86,5	83,7	79,1	85,4	106,8	96,8	96,4	92,9	89,6	97,1	88,8	- 8,3
Danmark	79,9	99,0	83,7	111,0	103,0	108,4	86,3	90,9	105,9	98,7	95,4	90,0	88,3	102,6	115,1	12,2
BR Deutschland ⁽¹⁾	74,2	90,5	74,6	85,5	77,8	88,2	73,5	91,0	110,0	97,4	103,9	120,5	106,5	114,9	123,9	7,8
Elláda	78,7	80,8	73,4	79,8	81,8	81,0	81,5	82,8	100,6	85,0	114,4	97,2	90,4	98,7	100,7	2,0
España	67,4	77,9	77,7	85,0	86,6	81,3	86,1	98,3	96,6	101,9	101,6	86,8	101,3	116,6	116,2	- 0,4
France	76,1	90,2	83,8	83,2	83,6	84,3	85,1	83,9	98,8	103,7	97,6	99,5	98,3	110,9	115,9	4,5
Ireland	68,6	76,5	82,4	91,5	79,6	74,0	90,4	104,9	100,9	103,8	95,3	111,7	112,7	120,4	127,2	5,6
Italia	111,9	112,4	117,3	106,1	106,1	102,0	103,5	97,7	102,7	95,0	102,3	100,1	101,3	102,3	107,8	5,4
Luxembourg	67,3	93,8	81,9	84,8	87,9	90,1	92,8	94,8	108,5	102,6	88,9	89,6	86,6	87,9	93,8	6,8
Nederland	89,0	93,4	90,1	97,2	92,2	100,1	82,6	85,6	102,1	99,3	98,6	88,1	73,6	88,9	86,7	- 2,4
Österreich	73,3	77,3	73,1	86,1	75,1	82,7	86,6	88,1	93,5	103,6	102,9	104,4	94,8	111,0	115,8	4,3
Portugal	83,2	93,0	89,5	91,8	90,8	94,3	92,0	75,5	94,8	106,8	98,3	85,9	77,5	95,3	98,5	3,4
Suomi/Finland	50,9	72,6	78,9	79,8	78,6	85,1	62,2	73,8	98,7	104,1	97,2	84,9	87,5	86,4	82,4	- 4,6
Sverige	97,8	114,8	99,6	106,9	85,7	87,5	107,9	88,3	99,0	123,5	77,5	70,2	80,7	73,0	88,5	21,3
United Kingdom	97,4	106,6	96,5	115,8	93,0	97,0	96,5	89,6	101,4	101,1	97,5	104,6	112,1	116,0	133,7	15,2
EUR 12 ⁽¹⁾	83,9	92,8	89,5	92,0	88,9	89,7	87,5	89,4	101,0	99,0	101,3	100,0	99,9	108,8	113,5	4,3

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ Since 1990: 1990-1991 = 100.

3.1.13 Volume of agricultural labour in annual work units (AWUs) from 1980 to 1995

(*× 1 000*)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 (¹)	% TAV 1995 1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
EUR 15	11 387,3*	10 989,4*	10 792,4*	10 561,3*	10 308,8*	10 023,0*	9 769,8*	9 481,4*	8 987,2*	8 631,4*	8 662,5	8 232,9	7 817,3	7 527,0	7 289,5	- 3,2
Belgique/België	112,4	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	- 3,0
Danmark	137,1	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	84,5	- 4,4
BR Deutschland	1 015,8*	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	- 5,3
Elláda	935,0	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	- 2,9
España	1 697,4	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	1 060,2	1 025,2	- 3,3
France	1 768,4	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	1 121,0	1 086,5	1 057,4	- 2,7
Ireland	298,9*	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	233,9	- 0,5
Italia	2 845,2	2 683,3	2 745,3	2 686,5	2 560,7	2 562,1	2 507,8	2 396,1	2 276,8	2 235,0	2 236,9	2 131,7	1 975,5	1 892,0	1 826,6	- 3,5
Luxembourg	8,6	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	- 4,1
Nederland	249,3	248,0	248,3	246,7	245,4	242,7	240,5	237,4	237,5	236,1	236,1	238,3	235,7	229,7	221,2	- 3,7
Österreich	259,3	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	- 5,9
Portugal	1 135,7	1 098,1	1 012,2	1 017,0	1 020,7	942,0	983,2	968,2	846,8	755,7	733,1	675,1	609,4	611,4	602,6	- 1,4
Suomi/Finland	276,7	266,4	239,3	234,8	225,7	218,2	216,7	190,1	176,4	172,3	167,6	167,3	158,2	151,3	144,7	- 4,3
Sverige	140,8	132,2	130,4	126,8	125,8	117,8	114,7	108,5	104,3	99,0	95,9	92,7	90,8	87,9	85,4	- 2,9
United Kingdom	506,7	501,4	497,1	489,0	486,7	477,8	466,1	457,6	445,7	436,7	424,3	418,1	414,4	405,8	401,2	- 1,1
EUR 12	10 710,5*	10 336,6*	10 172,9*	9 955,3*	9 719,7*	9 456,9*	9 215,9*	8 967,7*	8 500,3*	8 162,1*	8 208,6	7 794,1	7 400,6	7 129,6	6 910,6	- 3,1

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Provisional data.

3.1.14 Changes in intermediate consumption by volume (1995 from 1994)

(%)

	Seeds and reproductive material	Energy and lubricants	Fertilizers and soil improvers	Crop protection products	Animal feed	Farm implements, upkeep and repairs	Services	Consumption of inputs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 15	0,0	0,2	1,0	4,5	0,5	- 0,7	0,5	0,6
Belgique/België	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,0	0,0	0,0	1,3
Danmark	0,0	0,0	0,0	- 10,0	0,0	- 5,0	- 5,0	- 2,1
BR Deutschland	1,0	- 0,8	1,0	4,5	- 0,9	0,3	0,8	0,2
Elláda	2,6	2,1	3,5	2,4	- 2,7	- 0,6	- 0,7	0,4
España	- 0,7	- 0,7	- 7,6	4,3	4,7	- 2,6	5,8	1,7
France	2,7	0,0	6,0	8,9	1,0	0,0	1,0	2,5
Ireland	2,3	1,7	5,5	3,4	- 1,3	8,1	1,4	2,5
Italia	1,6	1,2	- 2,5	1,9	- 1,8	—	0,5	- 0,7
Luxembourg	1,5	0,2	- 1,5	0,4	- 1,0	- 0,9	0,4	0,7
Nederland	- 15,0	- 1,5	3,0	- 2,0	- 2,9	0,0	0,0	- 2,5
Österreich	- 1,8	6,3	- 2,5	0,2	19,8	- 3,3	- 12,2	1,3
Portugal	—	0,8	—	0,0	- 1,0	0,0	1,4	0,0
Suomi/Finland	1,8	1,9	8,6	0,6	6,8	- 1,1	- 1,3	3,4
Sverige	4,6	3,6	- 14,6	1,8	- 1,9	- 1,1	3,5	- 1,3
United Kingdom	- 0,7	0,4	- 2,1	6,8	- 0,1	- 0,6	- 1,5	- 0,1
EUR 12	- 0,2	- 0,1	1,2	4,7	0,2	- 0,6	0,5	0,6

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.15 Main agricultural economic data, by region (1993)

Region	GVA/ ha UAA	Share of agriculture in whole economy ag.GVA tot. GVA %	Gross value- added = (fc) (Mio ECU)	GVA/ MWU EUR 12 = 100 (¹) (⁴)	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
							(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>EUR 15</i>	830,7	1,9	:	:	45,8	35,8	10,2	7,6	14,9	4,7	18,0	12,5	10,8	7,4
<i>EUR 12</i>	844,0	1,9	126 214,2	100,0	45,7	35,6	10,2	7,7	15,5	4,9	17,5	12,5	10,5	7,5
<i>Belgique/België</i>	2 070,2	1,6	2 940,1	197,9	57,5	19,7	4,2	7,3	16,9	—	13,8	18,4	24,8	5,9
— Vlaams gewest + — Région bruxelloise/ Brussels gewest	3 146,0	1,5	2 044,5	201,7	59,9	18,1	1,9	4,7	20,4	—	11,0	13,2	32,2	7,1
— Région wallonne	1 190,3	2,0	895,6	189,8	50,7	24,2	10,8	14,4	7,1	—	21,5	32,9	4,1	2,5
<i>Danmark</i>														
— Danmark	1 073,3	2,5	3 272,5	179,1	53,7	45,3	11,8	6,0	2,2	—	24,2	8,1	30,5	3,6
<i>BR Deutschland</i>														
— Schleswig-Holstein	843,1	0,9	19 033,4	135,7	54,7	45,9	9,8	9,3	8,1	2,8	26,2	14,8	14,4	5,6
— Hamburg	756,7	1,6	1 055,0	173,3	61,1	43,1	8,1	5,3	7,5	—	33,8	16,6	11,5	2,7
— Niedersachsen	6 493,1	0,2	100,5	:	41,8	42,0	1,0	0,4	49,8	—	1,8	2,2	0,5	0,2
— Bremen	1 122,1	2,1	3 744,5	197,7	54,3	33,8	7,4	11,0	5,3	—	24,4	13,1	19,7	10,5
— Nordrhein-Westfalen	1 544,9	0,1	18,1	:	49,7	42,6	2,1	0,5	32,4	—	23,6	13,5	1,9	1,0
— Hessen	1 207,0	0,5	2 285,5	152,6	56,9	36,8	8,5	8,2	9,8	—	19,6	13,6	23,6	5,8
— Rheinland-Pfalz	703,0	0,3	744,2	102,4	58,0	44,1	11,1	9,8	10,7	1,6	25,1	14,4	13,5	3,5
— Baden-Württemberg	1 025,0	1,0	976,8	115,7	50,2	43,5	8,0	8,8	13,0	27,7	17,1	10,2	5,6	3,0
— Bayern	1 131,3	0,7	2 149,3	116,0	48,9	46,1	7,9	5,1	14,0	11,9	21,5	13,5	11,5	3,7
— Saarland	789,1	1,0	3 378,2	85,2	58,8	49,7	8,7	8,9	4,3	1,2	35,0	21,3	10,7	3,4
— Berlin	607,8	0,2	63,2	128,0	52,4	44,4	12,1	4,1	8,1	0,6	30,1	20,3	5,2	5,0
— Brandenburg	13 016,9	0,0	26,8	182,4	45,5	49,3	0,5	0,1	53,5	—	2,7	1,8	0,8	1,1
— Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	466,1	2,2	1 000,0	184,3	50,6	64,6	12,0	10,4	10,2	—	26,7	14,4	13,2	6,2
— Sachsen	465,3	3,4	990,8	206,3	51,0	64,1	19,4	17,2	3,6	—	27,6	12,4	10,7	4,9
— Sachsen-Anhalt	698,7	1,3	878,6	145,5	50,1	65,3	14,5	9,6	8,6	0,1	31,8	12,8	9,2	5,7
— Thüringen	564,9	2,2	901,6	204,2	51,0	64,2	19,1	18,1	9,2	0,1	21,7	9,3	11,1	6,9
	596,7	1,9	720,2	161,6	50,9	64,3	20,5	9,1	6,2	—	26,3	13,2	12,1	6,3

<i>Elláda</i>	1 809,9	10,1	8 023,8	65,5	22,6	16,0	11,0	18,3	22,9	2,1	8,9	2,8	3,2	5,4
— Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Kentriki Makedonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Dytiki Makedonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Thessalia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Ipeiros	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Ionia nisia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Dytiki Ellada	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Sterea Ellada	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Peloponnisos	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Attiki	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Voreio Aigaio	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Notio Aigaio	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Kriti	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<i>España</i>	577,9	3,6	16 866,1	86,9	42,8	29,3	9,2	9,1	28,1	3,4	7,7	6,7	11,8	7,4
— Galicia	1 077,3	4,2	1 067,9	32,6	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	24,3	40,1	:	- 3,0	7,5	8,6	0,1	44,2	31,4	2,2	5,0
— Cantabria	854,6	2,5	156,3	38,7	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	73,5	37,1	:	7,1	9,4	26,9	4,2	22,0	14,5	2,9	7,2
— Navarra	394,7	3,6	289,3	87,1	51,8	:	23,2	3,1	19,2	2,6	7,8	8,3	14,6	9,7
— La Rioja	1 087,4	10,0	339,5	151,8	27,0	:	8,9	10,2	36,6	11,2	2,5	6,9	6,0	5,9
— Aragón	317,5	5,6	953,7	110,7	55,1	:	20,9	4,3	15,3	1,7	1,5	6,6	22,5	7,4
— Cataluña	732,9	1,3	1 098,6	79,6	68,2	:	5,1	2,4	16,6	2,4	5,5	10,3	30,3	16,1
— Baleares	566,5	1,5	158,3	64,5	44,9	:	0,6	7,7	39,0	0,8	12,0	11,3	8,9	4,6
— Castilla-León	300,0	6,6	1 847,8	92,6	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	98,3	53,4	:	8,1	4,6	20,2	2,1	16,1	5,5	1,0	35,1
— Castilla-La Mancha	286,1	9,0	1 630,0	112,4	41,1	:	20,1	8,1	17,5	13,0	5,0	5,6	4,2	7,3
— Comunidad Valenciana	1 816,4	4,1	1 765,7	133,7	35,3	:	0,5	2,0	68,9	2,4	0,8	0,6	6,5	6,9
— Región de Murcia	1 170,1	6,9	752,2	111,3	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	97,6	36,1	:	9,2	16,7	20,5	3,4	3,8	8,8	14,4	1,6
— Andalucía	856,8	7,2	4 636,3	112,5	26,2	:	7,6	16,0	32,2	2,2	3,7	1,3	4,0	3,2
— Canarias	2 803,9	2,9	459,8	90,6	39,8	:	0,0	4,6	64,6	3,8	5,1	1,8	1,6	9,1

Region	GVA/ ha UAA	Share of agriculture in whole economy <u>ag.GVA</u> tot. GVA	Gross value- added (fc.)	GVA/ MWU EUR 12 = 100	Share of inputs/ final production	Share of other production costs (%) 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
							(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>France</i>	705,9	2,0	26 105,6	138,4	49,3	29,7	14,7	7,8	10,2	11,5	17,9	15,1	6,4	8,6
— Ile de France	757,6	0,1	588,2	237,6	48,5	43,8	29,8	22,8	17,4	0,1	1,8	1,5	0,4	5,1
— Champagne-Ardennes	931,0	5,9	1 786,7	243,1	37,5	33,5	20,4	17,8	1,9	33,1	8,6	5,4	1,2	1,3
— Picardie	785,0	3,7	1 309,7	226,1	48,4	31,9	22,2	35,6	8,3	2,5	13,9	7,8	1,6	3,4
— Haute-Normandie	584,2	1,6	653,6	165,8	50,8	33,7	18,1	17,3	5,3	—	25,3	20,7	3,1	3,1
— Centre	467,0	2,8	1 743,4	179,8	51,8	33,8	34,1	12,4	10,2	7,7	7,2	8,2	2,3	6,2
— Basse-Normandie	679,0	4,0	1 096,6	121,0	49,1	28,5	8,3	3,1	5,8	—	42,4	26,8	4,9	3,6
— Bourgogne	563,2	4,1	1 412,4	189,0	41,6	30,8	19,6	6,8	5,4	22,2	7,8	24,7	2,0	4,3
— Nord-Pas-de-Calais	995,8	1,5	1 015,6	156,8	50,6	26,4	14,8	24,4	10,8	—	22,8	10,7	6,6	4,9
— Lorraine	427,3	1,4	695,0	165,4	50,1	27,5	21,3	6,4	3,4	0,2	35,3	23,7	2,2	2,6
— Alsace	1 294,2	1,4	486,6	132,1	40,1	27,8	21,4	6,4	5,4	31,7	13,3	6,4	2,5	5,8
— Franche-Comté	529,5	2,1	463,8	132,8	46,1	22,2	10,9	2,9	3,5	4,4	50,1	19,7	2,5	2,1
— Pays de la Loire	950,4	4,5	2 566,7	153,0	49,2	25,2	8,9	1,4	8,1	4,6	22,6	22,6	7,2	16,8
— Bretagne	1 111,1	4,6	2 197,6	133,1	64,4	17,4	5,7	1,5	5,8	—	25,3	14,7	25,3	19,2
— Poitou-Charentes	457,3	3,4	1 239,9	127,9	56,7	32,7	22,1	7,8	4,0	13,4	14,9	16,7	2,8	7,9
— Aquitaine	1 125,0	3,9	2 111,6	128,1	42,2	33,4	15,7	2,0	14,9	28,6	8,1	9,9	3,0	11,1
— Midi-Pyrénées	430,1	2,9	1 641,5	100,8	53,3	29,1	20,0	5,4	11,7	4,6	16,7	17,9	4,7	8,7
— Limousin	222,9	1,8	338,4	62,6	65,6	30,6	5,8	1,2	7,3	—	10,7	57,8	5,1	2,5
— Rhône-Alpes	841,4	1,5	1 651,3	112,4	41,3	25,0	9,6	2,7	14,7	14,6	21,6	13,1	3,6	9,7
— Auvergne	378,1	3,0	792,7	99,2	49,6	28,9	12,3	3,5	4,2	0,9	28,8	34,1	4,9	4,8
— Languedoc-Roussillon	753,9	2,7	955,6	90,4	40,4	58,5	5,4	1,8	28,5	52,3	3,3	3,2	0,8	4,5
— Provence-Alpes- Côte d'Azur	1 236,9	1,6	1 259,4	128,9	37,6	40,1	4,8	1,8	36,4	29,8	0,9	0,7	0,9	1,8
— Corse	185,6	1,8	99,5	127,0	46,0	47,2	1,2	2,3	39,9	15,4	9,4	4,7	8,5	3,3
<i>Ireland</i>														
— Ireland	571,9	6,2	2 996,2	71,7	41,7	20,3	3,8	2,9	3,1	—	33,2	39,1	5,9	3,6

<i>Italia</i>	1 343,4	2,8	26 987,0	84,2	28,5	53,9	10,2	4,6	25,3	7,9	11,0	9,7	6,7	8,2
— Piemonte	1 205,2	2,2	1 724,3	69,9	35,9	:	20,9	2,2	13,5	8,3	9,5	19,7	7,9	8,6
— Valle d'Aosta	260,1	1,2	45,0	36,9	31,1	:	0,1	3,6	5,9	3,4	32,9	37,7	0,4	5,1
— Liguria	5 342,3	2,1	648,0	118,9	12,1	:	0,1	0,4	9,2	1,4	1,0	1,1	0,0	2,7
— Lombardia	2 229,0	1,6	2 809,8	145,1	40,2	:	12,7	2,5	4,4	2,1	27,5	16,1	17,3	10,1
— Trentino-Alto Adige	1 314,2	3,4	604,8	65,9	25,4	:	0,0	0,7	46,3	12,6	19,6	10,3	0,9	4,4
— Veneto	2 223,4	3,1	2 577,7	107,8	34,0	:	11,6	7,1	16,7	10,1	10,6	13,1	4,8	18,4
— Friuli-Venezia Giulia	1 191,8	1,8	444,8	71,6	35,5	:	22,3	6,4	7,0	11,5	11,9	9,4	9,2	8,2
— Emilia-Romagna	1 979,1	3,8	2 986,2	129,8	32,7	:	10,8	5,6	26,1	6,9	12,7	8,3	11,3	13,0
— Toscana	897,1	1,7	1 090,9	63,9	28,4	:	12,3	4,5	13,0	13,3	4,5	4,9	5,3	6,4
— Umbria	862,8	3,3	522,3	80,2	32,6	:	21,1	17,0	6,7	7,0	3,2	7,7	14,5	11,6
— Marche	976,1	2,8	711,8	82,2	31,2	:	22,3	7,9	21,1	7,8	2,2	6,1	7,1	11,0
— Lazio	1 230,5	1,4	1 409,0	64,6	26,2	:	6,8	3,4	34,4	8,1	12,3	9,4	2,6	4,9
— Campania	1 978,0	3,0	2 067,3	57,8	21,4	:	4,5	10,3	43,0	3,9	7,3	6,7	2,3	5,3
— Abruzzi	1 059,4	3,9	730,1	60,2	24,2	:	6,8	6,6	28,6	18,8	4,7	5,7	4,3	8,4
— Molise	517,8	4,0	197,7	44,0	36,6	:	18,8	9,1	9,8	6,3	10,4	11,1	6,5	17,4
— Puglia	1 451,0	5,4	2 801,2	79,4	18,2	:	6,4	4,3	39,5	12,2	3,8	2,7	0,4	1,8
— Basilicata	485,9	5,6	445,3	53,2	26,4	:	21,3	2,5	34,7	3,9	7,2	7,8	5,0	2,3
— Calabria	1 342,4	6,0	1 297,1	59,9	16,0	:	2,0	2,3	37,0	3,1	3,2	5,0	3,1	2,9
— Sicilia	1 300,5	5,0	3 007,2	127,2	16,9	:	4,1	1,4	51,1	11,8	4,0	6,6	0,9	3,0
— Sardegna	410,6	3,7	866,8	71,8	32,6	:	7,1	2,2	20,1	5,6	22,8	11,3	8,5	3,2
<i>Luxembourg</i>														
— Luxembourg	820,5	1,0	126,5	125,0	43,6	35,0	5,0	1,9	2,1	9,4	45,5	27,1	7,4	1,0
<i>Nederland</i>	3 984,9	3,0	7 679,9	196,1	50,4	31,0	1,2	5,2	12,3	—	23,0	10,7	13,8	7,1
— Noord-Nederland	2 135,9	4,3	1 172,3	216,6	45,6	:	2,6	13,6	:	—	45,3	13,6	3,8	7,3
— Oost-Nederland	3 056,4	3,6	1 656,3	156,4	58,9	:	0,8	4,4	:	—	30,2	18,9	18,7	8,0
— West-Nederland	6 852,9	2,5	3 253,2	238,6	36,7	:	1,3	4,3	:	—	12,8	3,8	2,6	1,2
— Zuid-Nederland	4 394,3	3,0	1 598,1	167,9	61,4	:	0,7	2,7	:	—	17,3	9,8	27,8	13,1
<i>Österreich</i>	1 021,4	2,4	:	:	34,1	34,7	6,1	5,0	5,6	4,2	19,0	15,3	16,6	5,2
— Ostösterreich	1 212,7	2,1	:	:	35,0	:	:	:	:	9,4	10,2	10,9	14,2	:
— Südösterreich	1 032,5	3,5	:	:	39,1	:	:	:	:	1,3	15,4	15,5	20,4	:
— Westösterreich	859,8	2,4	:	:	34,6	:	:	:	:	—	30,3	20,4	16,1	:

3.1.15 (cont.)

Region	GVA/ ha UAA	Share of agriculture in whole economy ag.GVA tot. GVA %	Gross value- added (fc.) (Mio ECU)	GVA/ MWU EUR 12 = 100 (⁽¹⁾)(⁽²⁾)	Share of inputs/ final production %	Share of other production costs (⁽³⁾ / 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
							(⁽⁴⁾)	(⁽⁵⁾)	(⁽⁶⁾)	(⁽⁷⁾)	(⁽⁸⁾)	(⁽⁹⁾)	(⁽¹⁰⁾)	(⁽¹¹⁾)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Portugal</i>														
Portugal	426,5	2,3	2 067,0	19,6	52,4	30,3	4,6	6,6	16,9	5,8	13,7	9,7	13,9	11,7
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>														
Suomi/Finland	534,7	2,0	2 324,6	:	53,5	41,6	16,6	7,3	4,2	—	32,0	12,1	13,2	5,1
— Manner-Suomi	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	—	:	:	:	:
— Ahvenanmaa/Åland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	—	:	:	:	:
<i>Sverige</i>														
Sverige	363,4	0,8	1 607,2	:	63,0	44,0	10,3	8,7	4,4	—	32,8	12,3	14,1	5,2
<i>United Kingdom</i>														
— North	379,9	1,0	541,9	141,2	61,5	22,6	11,2	:	1,2	—	36,0	24,7	3,2	4,7
— Yorkshire-Humberside	633,2	1,0	872,8	144,1	61,2	27,5	20,3	:	8,1	—	10,7	11,9	18,4	10,3
— East Midlands	811,4	1,7	1 207,9	191,9	53,7	27,4	23,0	:	14,7	—	11,6	11,0	5,4	12,0
— East Anglia	1 081,7	3,2	1 160,9	226,6	51,0	27,4	21,8	:	17,1	—	3,4	3,9	12,7	15,2
— South-East	797,0	0,4	1 489,8	144,9	51,0	38,3	21,1	:	20,5	—	13,3	7,2	5,7	10,9
— South-West	562,5	1,5	1 213,4	116,2	60,7	27,2	9,5	:	4,3	—	43,4	14,5	5,9	9,4
— West Midlands	780,6	1,0	872,7	146,3	56,1	26,6	12,1	:	8,4	—	28,1	13,3	4,5	12,2
— North-West	1 096,6	0,6	528,5	132,7	51,9	24,9	3,5	:	14,5	—	39,2	12,1	5,1	10,6
— Wales	231,2	1,0	564,3	73,0	68,8	25,2	0,8	:	0,9	—	39,4	30,7	1,4	6,1
— Scotland	129,1	1,0	1 096,7	115,2	60,3	34,6	14,9	:	3,1	—	19,3	31,0	4,2	9,0
— Northern Ireland	441,6	2,6	567,2	87,7	60,3	21,2	1,1	:	3,1	—	30,8	35,0	8,7	12,2

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⁾) UAA: 1988 data for Italy, 1990 for Spain, 1992 for Sweden.

(⁽³⁾) GVA: 1991 data for Greece and Spain; 1992 for Belgium, Austria and Portugal.

(⁽⁴⁾) Berlin: Hamburg and Bremen included.

(⁽⁵⁾) 1991 data for Greece and Spain; 1992 for Belgium, Austria and Portugal.

3.1.16 Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value-added at marked prices in ecu (¹) — Cereals (excluding rice)

EUR 15

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	184,3	186,8	179,3	179,1	179,4	173,1	172,8	168,5	148,1	141,9	139,1
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	131,6	126,9	117,5	112,7	107,7	98,7	93,6	87,4	74,2	69,2	66,0
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 7,7	- 3,6	- 7,4	- 4,1	- 4,5	- 8,3	- 5,2	- 6,6	- 15,1	- 6,7	- 4,7
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (²)											
a) Nominal	183,5	185,9	178,1	177,5	178,4	172,0	171,4	167,3	147,0	140,9	137,9
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	131,9	127,1	117,5	112,4	107,8	98,8	93,5	87,4	74,1	69,2	65,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 7,8	- 3,6	- 7,5	- 4,3	- 4,1	- 8,4	- 5,4	- 6,5	- 15,2	- 6,7	- 4,8
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	75,5	74,4	73,4	72,4	76,1	76,0	73,2	76,5	71,7	74,9	75,9
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	125,7	117,9	112,2	106,2	106,5	101,1	92,5	92,6	83,8	85,3	84,0
c) Real (% change on previous year)	7,5	- 6,2	- 4,8	- 5,4	0,2	- 5,1	- 8,5	0,1	- 9,5	1,8	- 1,4
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg (²)											
a) Nominal	31,5	29,6	27,6	26,6	27,1	27,1	25,5	25,5	23,2	24,5	25,4
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	148,4	132,4	119,3	110,4	107,2	101,7	91,1	87,2	76,7	78,8	79,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	6,7	- 10,8	- 9,8	- 7,5	- 2,9	- 5,1	- 10,5	- 4,2	- 12,0	2,7	0,8
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (²)											
a) Nominal	108,9	112,4	105,8	106,8	103,3	97,1	99,6	92,0	76,4	67,0	63,1
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	136,1	133,6	121,4	117,6	108,6	97,0	94,5	83,6	67,0	57,2	52,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 15,9	- 1,8	- 9,2	- 3,1	- 7,7	- 10,7	- 2,6	- 11,5	- 19,8	- 14,6	- 8,4
Gross value added per ha											
a) Nominal	483,7	485,2	458,7	495,4	479,4	463,7	502,4	435,5	389,1	337,0	316,8
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	125,7	119,9	109,4	113,4	104,7	96,3	99,0	82,3	70,9	59,8	54,7
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 21,4	- 4,6	- 8,8	3,7	- 7,7	- 8,1	2,9	- 16,9	- 13,8	- 15,6	- 8,6
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (²) (³)											
a) Nominal	110,2	113,6	107,4	108,3	105,4	99,6	102,2	94,5	115,5	123,5	129,9
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	134,6	132,0	120,4	116,6	108,2	97,2	94,6	83,9	99,0	103,0	105,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 15,6	- 2,0	- 8,8	- 3,2	- 7,2	- 10,2	- 2,6	- 11,4	18,0	4,1	2,4
Modified gross value added per ha (³)											
a) Nominal	489,8	490,4	465,5	502,6	489,0	475,5	515,3	447,3	588,1	620,9	652,0
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	124,3	118,5	108,5	112,4	104,3	96,4	99,2	82,5	104,7	107,7	110,0
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 21,1	- 4,7	- 8,4	3,7	- 7,2	- 7,6	2,9	- 16,8	26,9	2,8	2,1
Physical production (²)											
a) Yield (kg per ha)	4 442,4	4 317,2	4 334,0	4 640,4	4 639,1	4 774,3	5 043,7	4 734,3	5 092,0	5 029,7	5 017,9
b) Area (1 000 ha)	39 242,7	38 917,0	38 323,8	37 982,3	38 095,1	38 650,4	38 536,4	37 715,0	34 760,3	34 485,2	35 191,0

Source: Eurostat, SPE/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 marked prices in ecu (¹) — Wine

EUR 15

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	475.6	470.1	449.9	522.9	654.4	707.7	699.5	617.0	597.0	680.4	737.3
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	86.7	81.5	75.3	84.0	100.3	103.0	96.7	81.7	76.3	84.7	89.3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	7.5	- 6.0	- 7.7	11.6	19.4	2.8	- 6.1	- 15.5	- 6.6	11.0	5.4
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (²)											
a) Nominal	478.9	476.4	452.5	530.7	653.9	704.5	694.8	614.7	594.0	678.4	734.1
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	87.6	82.9	76.0	85.6	100.6	103.0	96.4	81.8	76.3	84.8	89.3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	7.5	- 5.3	- 8.4	12.6	17.5	2.4	- 6.4	- 15.2	- 6.7	11.2	5.3
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	93.4	79.2	79.0	109.1	103.1	95.2	114.5	99.3	122.1	127.7	125.9
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	112.3	90.6	87.1	115.5	104.2	91.4	104.4	86.7	103.0	104.9	100.6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	7.9	- 19.3	- 3.8	32.6	- 9.8	- 12.3	14.2	- 16.9	18.7	1.8	- 4.1
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg (²)											
a) Nominal	15.2	12.1	11.2	14.9	13.2	12.1	12.6	10.1	11.4	12.5	12.5
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	151.0	113.9	101.6	130.5	109.7	95.6	94.7	73.0	79.3	84.4	82.3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	8.4	- 24.6	- 10.7	28.4	- 16.0	- 12.8	- 0.9	- 22.9	8.7	6.4	- 2.5
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (²)											
a) Nominal	382.2	390.9	371.0	413.9	551.3	612.5	585.0	517.7	474.8	552.8	611.4
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	82.1	79.9	73.1	78.3	99.5	105.1	95.3	80.8	71.6	81.1	87.3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	7.5	- 2.7	- 8.4	7.1	27.1	5.6	- 9.3	- 15.2	- 11.5	13.4	7.6
Gross value added per ha											
a) Nominal	1 729.1	2 024.6	1 963.3	1 709.5	2 586.0	2 974.2	2 484.2	2 708.5	2 156.5	2 796.9	3 165.0
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	80.6	89.8	84.0	70.2	101.3	110.8	87.9	91.8	70.5	89.1	98.1
c) Real (% change on previous year)	5.4	11.4	- 6.5	- 16.4	44.3	9.3	- 20.7	4.5	- 23.2	26.3	10.1
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (²) (³)											
a) Nominal	382.2	390.9	371.0	413.9	551.3	612.5	585.0	517.7	474.8	552.8	611.4
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	82.1	79.9	73.1	78.3	99.5	105.1	95.3	80.8	71.6	81.1	87.3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	7.5	- 2.7	- 8.4	7.1	27.1	5.6	- 9.3	- 15.2	- 11.5	13.4	7.6
Modified gross value added per ha (²) (³)											
a) Nominal	1 729.1	2 024.6	1 963.3	1 709.5	2 586.0	2 974.2	2 484.2	2 708.5	2 156.5	2 796.9	3 165.0
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	80.6	89.8	84.0	70.2	101.3	110.8	87.9	91.8	70.5	89.1	98.1
c) Real (% change on previous year)	5.4	11.4	- 6.5	- 16.4	44.3	9.3	- 20.7	4.5	- 23.2	26.3	10.1
Physical production (²)											
a) Yield (kg per ha)	4 523.6	5 179.9	5 292.3	4 130.3	4 690.9	4 855.8	4 246.4	5 231.9	4 541.7	5 059.6	5 176.7
b) Area (1 000 ha)	4 111.2	4 065.3	3 990.4	3 915.3	3 864.7	3 800.4	3 755.0	3 698.4	3 553.8	3 076.0	3 071.8

Source: Eurostat, SPE/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 marked prices in ecu ⁽¹⁾ — Sugarbeet

EUR 15

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	54,2	51,6	51,8	52,0	51,4	51,3	52,7	50,8	50,4	50,5	50,6
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	130,9	118,6	114,8	110,8	104,3	99,0	96,6	89,3	85,4	83,5	81,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	5,2	- 9,4	- 3,2	- 3,5	- 5,8	- 5,1	- 2,4	- 7,6	- 4,4	- 2,2	- 2,7
of which: main product per 1 000 kg ⁽²⁾											
a) Nominal	49,3	47,6	47,2	48,2	48,0	47,5	49,0	47,4	47,1	47,0	46,7
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	128,1	117,6	112,6	110,5	104,8	98,6	96,6	89,5	85,9	83,4	80,6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	4,9	- 8,1	- 4,3	- 1,9	- 5,1	- 5,9	- 2,1	- 7,3	- 4,1	- 2,8	- 3,4
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	19,4	17,0	17,1	17,1	17,2	17,3	18,0	16,2	16,1	16,9	17,6
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	138,2	115,7	112,1	107,4	103,4	98,9	97,7	84,1	80,5	82,7	83,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	5,2	- 16,3	- 3,1	- 4,2	- 3,7	- 4,4	- 1,2	- 14,0	- 4,3	2,7	0,8
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg ⁽²⁾											
a) Nominal	8,7	7,4	6,9	6,7	6,7	6,4	6,2	5,4	5,1	5,6	5,9
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	168,6	136,3	122,9	114,6	108,9	100,0	91,1	76,8	69,9	73,7	75,8
c) Real (% change on previous year)	5,0	- 19,2	- 9,9	- 6,8	- 5,0	- 8,1	- 8,9	- 15,7	- 9,0	5,5	2,8
Gross value added per 1 000 kg ⁽²⁾											
a) Nominal	34,8	34,5	34,7	35,0	34,1	34,0	34,7	34,6	34,3	33,6	33,0
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	127,2	120,1	116,3	112,6	104,8	99,1	96,1	92,0	87,9	83,9	80,1
c) Real (% change on previous year)	5,1	- 5,6	- 3,2	- 3,2	- 6,9	- 5,4	- 3,1	- 4,2	- 4,5	- 4,5	- 4,5
Gross value added per ha											
a) Nominal	1 641,3	1 748,3	1 721,7	1 803,6	1 824,7	1 749,9	1 707,0	1 871,4	1 863,5	1 757,1	1 690,0
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	116,5	118,1	112,2	112,8	108,9	99,2	91,9	96,6	92,8	85,2	79,7
c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,5	1,4	- 5,0	0,6	- 3,5	- 8,9	- 7,4	5,1	- 3,9	- 8,2	- 6,4
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg ^{(2) (3)}											
a) Nominal	34,8	34,5	34,7	35,0	34,1	34,0	34,7	34,6	34,3	33,6	33,0
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	127,2	120,1	116,3	112,6	104,8	99,1	96,1	92,0	87,9	83,9	80,1
c) Real (% change on previous year)	5,1	- 5,6	- 3,2	- 3,2	- 6,9	- 5,4	- 3,1	- 4,2	- 4,5	- 4,5	- 4,5
Modified gross value added per ha ⁽²⁾											
a) Nominal	1 641,3	1 748,3	1 721,7	1 803,6	1 824,7	1 749,9	1 707,0	1 871,4	1 863,5	1 757,1	1 690,0
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	116,5	118,1	112,2	112,8	108,9	99,2	91,9	96,6	92,8	85,2	79,7
c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,5	1,4	- 5,0	0,6	- 3,5	- 8,9	- 7,4	5,1	- 3,9	- 8,2	- 6,4
Physical production ⁽²⁾											
a) Yield (kg per ha)	47 147,2	50 606,4	49 663,4	51 585,9	53 476,1	51 533,5	49 261,9	54 042,7	54 353,6	52 285,9	51 232,2
b) Area (1 000 ha)	2 025,2	2 017,2	1 975,1	1 947,1	2 006,4	2 224,4	2 115,2	2 134,2	2 097,4	2 070,4	2 128,6

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.

3.1.19 Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value-added at marked prices in ecu ⁽¹⁾ — Oilseeds

EUR 15

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	469,0	496,3	380,6	398,9	436,6	389,7	338,7	164,6	205,2	215,9	204,8
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	150,4	151,4	112,0	112,7	117,7	99,9	82,4	38,4	46,2	47,3	43,7
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,5	0,7	- 26,0	0,6	4,4	- 15,2	- 17,5	- 53,4	20,4	2,5	- 7,7
of which: main product per 1 000 kg ⁽²⁾											
a) Nominal	468,4	495,5	380,1	396,7	435,6	388,3	337,4	164,2	204,8	215,5	204,4
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	150,7	151,7	112,2	112,5	117,8	99,8	82,4	38,4	46,2	47,4	43,7
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,6	0,6	- 26,0	0,2	4,8	- 15,3	- 17,5	- 53,4	20,4	2,5	- 7,8
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	155,7	146,4	127,5	137,7	144,2	150,0	151,3	166,9	180,5	180,4	170,4
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	131,2	117,4	98,7	102,3	102,3	101,1	96,8	102,3	106,7	103,9	95,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 2,7	- 10,5	- 16,0	3,7	- 0,1	- 1,1	- 4,3	5,7	4,3	- 2,6	- 8,1
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg ⁽²⁾											
a) Nominal	59,9	53,6	45,5	47,4	47,7	49,1	47,4	48,0	47,4	49,8	49,1
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	155,8	132,6	108,6	108,7	104,4	102,0	93,6	90,8	86,5	88,6	85,0
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 0,2	- 14,8	- 18,1	0,1	- 4,0	- 2,3	- 8,2	- 3,0	- 4,8	2,5	- 4,1
Gross value added per 1 000 kg ⁽²⁾											
a) Nominal	313,3	349,9	253,1	261,2	292,4	239,6	187,5	- 2,4	24,8	35,5	34,4
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	162,2	172,3	120,3	119,1	127,3	99,1	73,6	- 0,9	9,0	12,6	11,8
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 5,4	6,3	- 30,2	- 0,9	6,8	- 22,1	- 25,7			39,8	- 5,9
Gross value added per ha											
a) Nominal	677,8	780,1	663,2	657,2	731,1	577,8	478,1	- 5,1	47,0	72,7	76,9
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	141,3	154,8	126,9	120,7	128,1	96,3	75,6	- 0,8	6,9	10,4	10,7
c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,7	9,5	- 18,0	- 4,9	6,1	- 24,9	- 21,4			50,5	2,9
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg ^{(2) (3)}											
a) Nominal	313,3	349,9	253,1	261,2	292,4	239,6	187,5	296,8	339,4	367,0	338,7
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	162,2	172,3	120,3	119,1	127,3	99,1	73,6	111,7	123,3	129,8	116,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 5,4	6,3	- 30,2	- 0,9	6,8	- 22,1	- 25,7	51,7	10,3	5,3	- 10,2
Modified gross value added per ha ⁽³⁾											
a) Nominal	677,8	780,1	663,2	657,2	731,1	577,8	478,1	641,4	644,1	750,1	757,7
b) Real (average 1989-1991 = 100)	141,3	154,8	126,9	120,7	128,1	96,3	75,6	97,2	94,2	106,9	105,0
c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,7	9,5	- 18,0	- 4,9	6,1	- 24,9	- 21,4	28,6	- 3,1	13,4	- 1,8
Physical production ⁽²⁾											
a) Yield (kg per ha)	2 163,1	2 229,7	2 620,3	2 516,4	2 499,9	2 411,2	2 550,1	2 160,9	1 898,0	2 043,9	2 236,9
b) Area (1 000 ha)	3 393,0	3 737,6	4 786,8	4 650,9	4 586,3	5 555,2	5 409,7	5 583,2	5 860,2	5 979,0	5 747,6

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.

3.1.20 Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value-added at marked prices in ecu (¹) — Cattle and fattening calves EUR 15

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	3 346,7	3 173,5	3 212,9	3 323,9	3 575,7	2 835,5	3 066,0	3 198,3	3 340,6	3 628,2	3 412,7
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	132,1	119,2	116,4	115,7	118,7	89,5	91,8	91,8	92,6	97,9	89,6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,2	- 9,8	- 2,3	- 0,7	2,6	- 24,6	2,7	0,0	0,8	5,8	- 8,5
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (²)											
a) Nominal	3 195,2	3 034,4	3 085,7	3 197,6	3 444,2	2 695,5	2 935,5	3 072,6	3 223,0	3 508,4	3 281,9
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	131,7	119,0	116,8	116,2	119,4	88,8	91,8	92,1	93,2	98,9	89,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,4	- 9,6	- 1,9	- 0,5	2,7	- 25,6	3,4	0,3	1,2	6,0	- 9,0
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	2 592,1	2 514,5	2 507,6	2 546,1	2 609,6	2 418,3	2 303,6	2 327,4	2 429,6	2 492,2	2 432,9
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	132,4	122,2	117,6	114,6	112,0	98,7	89,3	86,4	87,1	87,0	82,6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 8,2	- 7,7	- 3,8	- 2,5	- 2,2	- 11,9	- 9,6	- 3,2	0,7	0,0	- 5,1
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg (²)											
a) Nominal	636,6	646,2	645,8	667,5	683,3	490,0	541,7	562,8	589,2	631,1	634,8
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	138,7	134,0	129,2	128,2	125,2	85,3	89,5	89,1	90,1	94,0	91,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 6,4	- 3,4	- 3,6	- 0,8	- 2,4	- 31,8	5,0	- 0,4	1,0	4,3	- 2,2
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (²)											
a) Nominal	754,6	659,0	705,3	777,8	966,1	417,3	762,5	870,9	911,0	1 136,0	979,8
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	131,3	109,1	112,7	119,3	141,3	58,0	100,7	110,2	111,2	135,1	113,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	12,9	- 16,9	3,2	5,9	18,5	- 58,9	73,5	9,5	0,9	21,5	- 16,1
Gross value added per head											
a) Nominal	170,1	150,2	161,0	182,6	230,2	96,2	188,7	214,4	223,1	271,6	237,4
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	123,4	103,7	107,2	116,7	140,4	55,8	103,9	113,1	113,6	134,6	114,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	15,4	- 16,0	3,4	8,9	20,3	- 60,3	86,3	8,9	0,4	18,5	- 15,0
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (²) (³)											
a) Nominal	754,6	659,0	705,3	849,2	1 053,7	497,5	847,9	982,0	1 150,4	1 501,2	1 393,4
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	117,5	97,6	100,8	116,5	137,9	61,9	100,2	111,2	125,7	159,8	144,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	12,9	- 16,9	3,2	15,6	18,4	- 55,1	61,8	11,0	13,1	27,1	- 9,7
Modified gross value added per head (³)											
a) Nominal	170,1	150,2	161,0	199,4	251,1	114,7	209,9	241,8	281,8	358,9	337,6
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	110,5	92,8	96,0	114,1	137,1	59,5	103,4	114,2	128,4	159,3	145,7
c) Real (% change on previous year)	15,4	- 16,0	3,4	18,9	20,1	- 56,6	73,8	10,4	12,5	24,0	- 8,5
Physical production (²)											
a) Yield (kg per head)	225,4	227,9	228,2	234,8	238,3	230,5	247,5	246,2	245,0	239,1	242,3
b) Number of heads (1 000 head)	23 128,0	23 507,7	22 924,7	21 886,2	20 904,0	29 081,8	22 737,5	22 396,2	21 127,7	20 297,9	19 868,4

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 marked prices in ecu (¹) — Dairy cows

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	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	518,5	511,2	510,6	525,3	556,0	535,8	496,8	492,6	490,9	489,4	480,6
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	122,2	114,7	110,5	109,1	110,2	100,9	88,9	84,4	81,2	78,9	75,3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 6,5	- 6,2	- 3,6	- 1,2	1,0	- 8,4	- 12,0	- 5,0	- 3,8	- 2,9	- 4,5
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (²)											
a) Nominal	262,1	266,9	265,8	276,5	295,3	293,6	276,4	280,2	277,8	276,2	279,2
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	113,5	110,0	105,7	105,5	107,5	101,6	90,8	88,2	84,4	81,8	80,4
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 2,7	- 3,1	- 3,9	- 0,1	1,9	- 5,5	- 10,6	- 2,9	- 4,3	- 3,2	- 1,7
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	381,8	359,5	359,0	359,9	372,5	347,3	348,6	334,8	327,9	329,1	310,7
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	133,9	120,0	115,6	111,3	109,9	97,4	92,8	85,4	80,7	78,9	72,5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 8,8	- 10,4	- 3,7	- 3,8	- 1,3	- 11,4	- 4,7	- 8,0	- 5,5	- 2,2	- 8,2
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg (²)											
a) Nominal	137,0	131,2	128,4	131,1	136,6	142,5	137,6	132,7	129,3	134,5	126,5
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	123,4	112,4	106,1	104,0	103,4	102,5	94,0	86,9	81,7	82,8	75,7
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 7,4	- 8,9	- 5,6	- 2,0	- 0,6	- 0,9	- 8,3	- 7,6	- 6,0	1,3	- 8,5
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (²)											
a) Nominal	136,7	151,7	151,6	165,4	183,5	188,4	148,2	157,8	163,0	160,2	169,9
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	98,3	103,8	100,0	104,8	110,9	108,2	80,8	82,5	82,2	78,7	81,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,3	5,6	- 3,6	4,7	5,8	- 2,4	- 25,3	2,0	- 0,3	- 4,2	3,2
Gross value added per head											
a) Nominal	591,8	676,4	660,9	741,5	838,3	882,8	693,0	767,9	832,1	827,4	882,0
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	91,7	99,7	94,0	101,3	109,2	109,3	81,5	86,5	90,5	87,6	90,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	3,2	8,8	- 5,7	7,7	7,8	0,0	- 25,5	6,2	4,6	- 3,1	3,7
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (²) (³)											
a) Nominal	136,7	151,7	151,6	165,4	183,5	188,4	148,2	157,8	163,0	160,2	169,9
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	98,3	103,8	100,0	104,8	110,9	108,2	80,8	82,5	82,2	78,7	81,2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,3	5,6	- 3,6	4,7	5,8	- 2,4	- 25,3	2,0	- 0,3	- 4,2	3,2
Modified gross value added per head (³)											
a) Nominal	591,8	676,4	660,9	741,5	838,3	882,8	693,0	767,9	832,1	827,4	882,0
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	91,7	99,7	94,0	101,3	109,2	109,3	81,5	86,5	90,5	87,6	90,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	3,2	8,8	- 5,7	7,7	7,8	0,0	- 25,5	6,2	4,6	- 3,1	3,7
Physical production (²)											
a) Yield (kg per head)	4 329,2	4 457,5	4 359,5	4 483,3	4 568,3	4 684,9	4 676,3	4 866,6	5 105,3	5 163,9	5 190,5
b) Number of heads (1 000 head)	29 273,2	28 567,4	27 947,7	26 517,1	25 910,1	25 378,0	26 260,0	24 648,6	23 480,4	23 241,1	23 085,2

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.

3.1.22 Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value-added at marked prices in ecu ⁽¹⁾ — Sheep and goats for fattening

EUR 15

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	4 113,0	4 107,2	3 839,5	3 870,1	3 739,1	3 368,4	3 039,0	3 273,2	3 229,6	3 385,2	3 343,3
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	151,6	144,0	129,9	125,7	115,8	99,2	85,0	87,7	83,5	85,3	81,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 2,5	- 5,0	- 9,8	- 3,2	- 7,8	- 14,4	- 14,3	3,2	- 4,8	2,1	- 3,9
of which: main product per 1 000 kg ⁽²⁾											
a) Nominal	3 867,2	3 884,6	3 637,3	3 667,8	3 533,0	3 157,5	2 839,6	3 074,8	3 049,1	3 198,2	3 139,5
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	151,7	145,0	131,0	126,8	116,5	99,0	84,5	87,7	83,9	85,7	81,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 2,8	- 4,4	- 9,7	- 3,2	- 8,1	- 15,1	- 14,6	3,8	- 4,3	2,2	- 4,5
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	2 106,0	2 101,5	2 050,9	2 087,7	2 131,8	1 928,1	1 961,3	2 017,0	1 998,0	2 041,3	2 101,3
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	131,1	124,4	117,2	114,5	111,5	95,9	92,6	91,3	87,2	86,8	86,9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,9	- 5,1	- 5,9	- 2,3	- 2,6	- 14,0	- 3,4	- 1,5	- 4,4	- 0,5	0,1
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg ⁽²⁾											
a) Nominal	697,6	748,4	708,7	735,2	740,4	622,0	621,9	621,8	596,4	617,3	652,9
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	131,5	134,3	122,6	122,2	117,4	93,7	89,0	85,2	78,9	79,5	81,8
c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 5,5	2,1	- 8,7	- 0,4	- 3,9	- 20,2	- 5,1	- 4,2	- 7,4	0,8	2,9
Gross value added per 1 000 kg ⁽²⁾											
a) Nominal	2 007,0	2 005,8	1 788,6	1 782,4	1 607,4	1 440,4	1 077,7	1 256,2	1 231,6	1 343,9	1 242,0
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	181,4	172,5	148,4	141,9	122,1	104,0	73,9	82,5	78,1	83,0	74,6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,1	- 4,9	- 14,0	- 4,3	- 14,0	- 14,8	- 29,0	11,7	- 5,4	6,3	- 10,1
Gross value added per head											
a) Nominal	27,0	26,6	23,8	23,4	21,5	20,1	14,5	16,7	15,9	17,8	16,3
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	179,1	168,0	144,9	136,9	120,3	106,6	73,1	80,4	74,2	80,7	71,8
c) Real (% change on previous year)	1,4	- 6,2	- 13,8	- 5,5	- 12,2	- 11,3	- 31,4	10,0	- 7,7	8,7	- 11,1
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg ^{(2) (3)}											
a) Nominal	2 007,0	2 005,8	1 788,6	1 782,4	1 607,4	1 440,4	1 077,7	1 256,2	1 231,6	1 343,9	1 242,0
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	181,4	172,5	148,4	141,9	122,1	104,0	73,9	82,5	78,1	83,0	74,6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,1	- 4,9	- 14,0	- 4,3	- 14,0	- 14,8	- 29,0	11,7	- 5,4	6,3	- 10,1
Modified gross value added per head ⁽³⁾											
a) Nominal	27,0	26,6	23,8	23,4	21,5	20,1	14,5	16,7	15,9	17,8	16,3
b) Real (average 1989-1991=100)	179,1	168,0	144,9	136,9	120,3	106,6	73,1	80,4	74,2	80,7	71,8
c) Real (% change on previous year)	1,4	- 6,2	- 13,8	- 5,5	- 12,2	- 11,3	- 31,4	10,0	- 7,7	8,7	- 11,1
Physical production ⁽²⁾											
a) Yield (kg per head)	13,4	13,3	13,3	13,1	13,4	13,9	13,5	13,3	12,9	13,2	13,1
b) Number of heads (1 000 head)	62 254,3	60 368,8	64 541,4	68 855,8	72 096,3	75 909,0	80 776,6	78 933,2	75 679,6	74 583,8	73 619,1

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 Twelve) 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 1988 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: utilized 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 remunerates 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) EUR 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	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	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 1990 Farm Structure Survey using «1988» standard gross margins).

(¹) including milk.

3.2.3 Accountancy results by type of farming (1993/94 and 1994/95)

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings			
	In the FADN field of observation		In the sample (1)		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)	
	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>All types of farming</i>								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	45 919	45 717	1 190	1 194	29,5	29,8	1,70	1,68
Danmark	59 054	58 968	2 127	2 111	44,4	45,0	1,38	1,34
BR Deutschland	308 419	309 692	5 178	5 079	34,3	35,0	1,61	1,59
Elláda	518 604	0	5 895	0	6,1		1,74	
España	534 664	481 377	6 288	6 390	22,6	23,6	1,16	1,22
France	438 501	440 683	7 723	7 899	54,9	55,9	1,69	1,68
Ireland	131 420	131 108	1 316	1 207	37,2	37,2	1,32	1,34
Italia	1 022 961	971 487	18 889	17 034	10,9	11,2	1,32	1,30
Luxembourg	2 008	1 951	278	290	53,4	53,1	1,64	1,66
Nederland	88 759	88 695	1 514	1 532	23,0	23,5	2,18	2,11
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	342 645	368 935	3 354	3 290	12,0	13,6	1,45	1,50
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	133 633	117 549	3 136	2 949	112,6	93,9	2,29	2,25
EUR 12	3 626 587	3 016 162	56 888	48 975	25,2	28,1	1,50	1,47
<i>AB — Arable crops</i>								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	5 480	5 480	117	115	42,2	42,8	1,40	1,33
Danmark	24 424	24 424	615	600	44,9	45,3	0,86	0,87
BR Deutschland	56 497	56 327	1 067	1 045	44,5	45,6	1,48	1,44
Elláda	204 228	0	2 988	0	8,2		1,79	
España	160 362	154 354	2 458	2 572	39,4	42,8	0,98	1,03
France	118 708	118 519	2 109	2 262	75,9	78,1	1,53	1,51
Ireland	4 185	3 876	62	56	55,0	56,0	1,38	1,44
Italia	412 548	384 392	6 641	5 883	11,7	12,3	1,26	1,24
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Nederland	11 723	11 723	300	307	45,6	47,0	1,45	1,41
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	128 832	142 314	613	601	10,2	13,0	1,39	1,51
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	32 013	27 986	598	612	144,0	146,7	2,44	2,27
EUR 12	1 159 000	929 395	17 568	14 053	27,9	33,6	1,40	1,32
<i>C — Horticulture</i>								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	4 390	4 646	123	116	3,4	3,0	2,78	2,54
Danmark	1 458	1 458	206	190	6,9	7,2	4,88	4,78
BR Deutschland	8 188	7 587	237	217	2,6	2,3	3,65	3,50
Elláda	7 525	0	94	0	2,7		1,80	
España	33 215	31 235	339	459	2,5	3,5	1,54	1,58
France	11 033	10 571	312	321	6,0	6,9	2,85	3,29
Ireland	21	21	2	2	:	:	:	:
Italia	21 996	22 100	1 213	1 197	2,0	2,0	2,14	2,05
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Nederland	13 827	14 175	353	356	5,1	5,1	5,18	4,85
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	8 615	9 721	436	336	4,5	4,3	1,78	2,12
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	4 182	3 896	156	116	6,7	5,8	5,52	5,33
EUR 12	114 450	105 410	3 471	3 310	3,5	3,8	2,64	2,70

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	
1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
114,1	122,1	58,8	62,8	11,9	12,9	48,6	52,9	34,4	37,7	28,6	31,6
112,0	116,3	69,6	70,3	12,1	12,3	36,9	43,7	6,0	12,8	26,8	32,5
85,2	88,0	52,3	53,9	15,1	15,1	26,8	30,8	14,5	18,1	16,6	19,4
13,6	0,0	4,6	0,0	1,6	0,0	9,4	0,0	8,3	0,0	5,4	0,0
22,4	25,5	8,4	10,6	2,1	2,5	14,1	16,6	11,2	14,0	12,2	13,5
84,0	87,1	46,6	47,5	13,0	12,9	33,9	39,1	20,7	25,5	20,0	23,3
33,3	34,1	18,3	20,0	2,7	2,9	15,6	17,0	12,7	13,8	11,9	12,7
23,4	25,2	9,3	10,0	3,2	3,5	12,1	12,9	10,5	11,2	9,2	9,9
96,6	100,5	50,2	53,8	20,4	21,7	39,7	41,8	31,7	30,0	24,2	25,2
193,3	204,4	107,9	111,0	26,5	26,3	62,3	66,0	25,6	31,8	28,6	31,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
8,2	8,9	4,8	4,9	1,6	1,6	2,5	3,7	1,4	2,7	1,8	2,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
129,2	140,2	77,3	82,4	15,0	14,9	54,1	60,9	31,6	36,1	23,6	27,1
44,1	52,2	23,1	27,7	6,1	7,1	18,8	22,9	12,5	15,5	12,5	15,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
96,2	101,1	44,5	44,6	8,6	9,2	49,7	56,1	36,2	41,3	35,4	42,1
51,4	54,2	31,5	32,6	8,1	8,4	18,7	23,7	- 2,6	2,4	21,8	27,2
77,5	80,9	45,8	48,3	15,5	15,2	28,1	33,0	13,9	18,6	19,0	22,9
15,6	0,0	5,4	0,0	1,9	0,0	9,8	0,0	8,0	0,0	5,5	0,0
23,6	24,2	9,2	10,1	2,2	2,5	15,4	19,4	12,2	16,5	15,7	18,9
82,1	83,8	47,0	48,3	16,2	15,7	35,8	42,1	21,2	27,3	23,3	27,9
53,8	59,8	31,9	35,7	5,3	5,3	28,1	32,4	18,6	22,9	20,4	22,5
18,4	18,9	7,1	7,3	3,1	3,3	9,9	10,2	8,4	8,7	7,9	8,2
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
136,5	170,4	71,4	71,6	20,0	20,3	49,7	80,8	20,9	52,7	34,2	57,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
6,4	7,0	3,5	3,5	1,4	1,3	2,2	3,4	1,1	2,4	1,6	2,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
154,7	168,8	89,2	92,3	22,9	22,2	74,5	90,8	39,9	55,6	30,5	40,0
32,9	38,0	16,4	19,3	5,4	6,1	15,9	20,2	10,6	14,1	11,4	15,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
139,4	138,2	61,7	59,2	20,0	18,0	57,5	60,8	31,7	38,1	20,7	24,0
271,2	299,8	133,6	142,4	24,1	24,9	115,1	136,0	14,7	31,3	23,6	28,4
198,9	194,0	110,7	102,6	20,8	19,5	70,4	75,6	25,6	29,0	19,3	21,6
22,4	0,0	7,1	0,0	3,3	0,0	12,8	0,0	11,8	0,0	7,1	0,0
34,1	42,9	11,5	14,7	3,2	3,4	19,6	25,1	15,6	20,3	12,8	15,9
116,3	155,0	55,6	70,9	17,8	22,4	43,7	62,7	19,1	27,1	15,3	19,1
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
53,8	56,1	18,6	20,9	5,1	5,5	29,8	29,4	25,6	24,9	14,0	14,3
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
370,0	370,6	190,4	183,0	55,3	48,9	128,1	139,8	32,9	53,1	24,7	28,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
11,4	14,4	5,2	6,5	2,6	2,5	3,7	5,4	2,7	3,9	2,1	2,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
237,1	299,6	126,3	158,8	17,9	20,7	93,9	121,5	28,9	47,6	17,0	22,8
110,2	126,4	52,8	58,9	13,9	14,5	44,4	53,7	20,6	27,4	16,8	19,9

3.2.3 (cont.)

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings			
	In the FADN field of observation		In the sample (!)		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)	
	1993/1994	1994/1995	1993/1994	1994/1995	1993/1994	1994/1995	1993/1994	1994/1995
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D — Vineyards								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Danmark	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Deutschland	16 654	16 791	143	150	8,3	8,1	1,85	1,85
Elláda	6 802	0	107	0	4,2	:	1,81	:
España	18 510	17 991	128	91	19,4	15,7	0,98	0,98
France	53 583	54 430	916	935	18,3	17,6	2,08	2,02
Ireland	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Italia	96 830	99 854	1 372	1 248	5,8	5,2	1,24	1,22
Luxembourg	269	269	15	16	:	:	:	:
Nederland	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	32 025	33 965	222	213	5,7	6,4	1,22	1,18
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
EUR 12	224 673	223 300	2 903	2 653	10,0	9,5	1,48	1,44
E — Other permanent crops								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	1 658	1 657	55	62	9,3	10,9	2,87	2,92
Danmark	712	665	72	72	15,3	14,7	3,40	2,72
Deutschland	3 498	4 245	85	92	11,9	11,0	3,97	3,48
Elláda	229 088	0	1 598	0	4,3	:	1,65	:
España	169 679	133 294	908	970	12,3	12,5	1,18	1,35
France	13 122	12 976	308	306	24,2	23,9	3,00	3,09
Ireland	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Italia	320 310	299 971	3 472	2 896	5,2	5,2	1,09	1,08
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:
Nederland	4 744	4 744	90	91	7,4	7,5	2,81	2,85
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	51 131	52 703	529	518	9,3	9,6	1,19	1,22
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1 766	1 739	75	60	27,4	24,0	6,97	8,25
EUR 12	795 708	511 994	7 192	5 067	7,2	8,2	1,35	1,28
F — Dairy								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	10 512	10 512	265	266	33,6	34,1	1,58	1,58
Danmark	12 733	12 733	500	488	46,2	46,8	1,68	1,62
Deutschland	113 628	113 676	1 471	1 448	34,4	35,0	1,55	1,53
Elláda	1 754	0	20	0	:	:	:	:
España	55 173	53 165	1 307	1 219	8,8	9,5	1,38	1,46
France	82 999	83 075	1 313	1 324	46,9	48,2	1,53	1,52
Ireland	39 570	40 094	433	392	37,7	36,9	1,60	1,59
Italia	47 244	44 483	2 181	2 036	20,9	22,0	2,08	2,12
Luxembourg	1 265	1 266	208	210	60,7	60,0	1,61	1,62
Nederland	32 053	32 053	490	466	31,4	31,9	1,62	1,64
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	10 765	11 083	495	554	12,4	12,6	1,95	1,75
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	32 459	30 026	780	789	72,4	69,8	2,27	2,23
EUR 12	440 155	432 165	9 463	9 192	34,7	35,3	1,66	1,65

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	
1993/1994	1994/1995	1993/1994	1994/1995	1993/1994	1994/1995	1993/1994	1994/1995	1993/1994	1994/1995	1993/1994	1994/1995
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
53,1	57,4	22,9	24,6	9,6	9,2	22,8	26,8	10,8	15,2	12,3	14,5
15,0	0,0	3,2	0,0	2,7	0,0	12,6	0,0	11,9	0,0	7,0	0,0
12,7	16,6	3,1	3,6	3,0	2,0	6,8	11,4	4,7	10,2	7,0	11,6
97,5	101,8	36,1	34,9	13,6	13,0	48,1	53,7	21,3	26,4	23,2	26,5
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
18,2	19,0	4,5	4,7	3,6	3,6	10,3	10,7	8,4	9,0	8,3	8,8
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	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
5,2	8,3	2,0	2,7	1,3	1,5	2,0	4,4	0,9	3,5	1,7	3,7
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
37,4	40,4	12,9	13,2	6,0	5,9	18,9	21,6	10,4	13,0	12,8	15,0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
123,0	136,9	43,6	45,3	13,5	16,4	67,0	76,3	37,4	42,6	23,4	26,1
127,6	109,7	54,9	46,3	8,9	8,2	64,3	57,4	3,8	9,4	18,9	21,1
166,8	149,9	76,5	71,7	18,9	17,6	76,5	66,0	22,8	19,9	19,2	19,0
9,3	0,0	2,2	0,0	1,3	0,0	7,7	0,0	7,1	0,0	4,7	0,0
15,4	15,3	3,3	3,9	2,0	2,9	12,0	10,8	7,7	7,2	10,2	8,0
99,7	110,2	44,5	45,3	16,1	16,2	42,8	54,1	12,3	21,7	14,2	17,5
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
12,7	14,0	3,4	3,6	2,2	2,2	7,7	8,9	6,4	7,4	7,1	8,2
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
129,6	143,2	54,8	55,0	21,0	22,7	56,5	65,2	26,6	34,1	20,1	22,9
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
5,8	6,6	2,4	2,6	1,8	1,9	1,8	2,6	0,5	1,5	1,5	2,1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
256,2	328,5	130,4	160,9	16,1	22,2	110,1	145,9	28,9	46,0	15,8	17,7
15,5	19,9	4,7	6,4	2,3	3,2	9,8	11,6	6,9	7,7	7,3	9,1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
97,2	100,3	39,6	42,7	12,0	13,6	50,5	49,0	38,6	35,5	31,9	31,0
140,3	138,4	76,2	77,3	13,3	13,7	56,3	55,7	24,8	23,4	33,4	34,4
78,9	81,8	45,0	47,4	15,1	15,5	26,9	29,4	17,2	19,1	17,4	19,1
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
27,2	28,2	12,6	14,1	2,1	2,1	12,7	12,6	12,2	12,0	9,2	8,7
78,1	80,9	42,2	43,6	9,9	10,1	29,7	32,8	23,2	26,1	19,4	21,6
61,2	62,7	30,6	32,8	4,3	4,5	27,5	28,4	22,8	23,1	17,2	17,8
83,5	93,4	41,5	44,1	6,4	9,0	36,3	40,8	33,8	37,9	17,5	19,2
102,4	99,2	53,5	54,6	22,9	23,3	40,1	37,8	32,0	26,1	24,9	23,3
164,2	169,0	76,8	84,2	24,5	25,3	66,6	55,1	39,0	32,1	41,0	33,7
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
27,1	28,9	18,1	19,7	3,4	3,5	7,9	8,7	5,6	7,0	4,0	5,0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
160,4	164,3	84,9	87,2	15,5	15,2	65,7	67,4	45,8	42,9	29,0	30,3
84,3	87,5	44,1	46,4	10,9	11,5	33,4	34,3	24,2	24,7	20,1	20,8

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)	
	1993/1994	1994/1995	1993/1994	1994/1995	1993/1994	1994/1995	1993/1994	1994/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
G — Drystock (excl. milk)								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	9 728	8 609	192	184	37,2	40,3	1,49	1,56
Danmark	643	602	12	18	:	:	:	:
BR Deutschland	14 143	13 812	192	203	37,6	39,4	1,44	1,47
Elláda	35 046	0	656	0	4,7	:	1,87	:
España	64 368	58 089	783	723	27,5	19,5	1,19	1,13
France	87 149	88 973	1 282	1 336	62,7	63,5	1,47	1,46
Ireland	83 077	82 542	717	675	35,1	35,5	1,15	1,18
Italia	50 340	53 271	1 762	1 773	37,1	34,2	1,68	1,64
Luxembourg	229	171	20	24	:	:	:	:
Nederland	9 784	9 372	42	59	19,9	20,8	1,48	1,21
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	20 506	22 517	507	540	38,3	43,3	1,62	1,63
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	47 050	40 495	1 063	953	136,2	88,0	1,56	1,51
EUR 12	422 063	378 453	7 228	6 488	48,6	45,4	1,44	1,39
H — Granivores								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	4 009	4 328	130	134	8,3	8,2	1,42	1,40
Danmark	5 160	5 160	232	274	43,2	45,5	1,97	1,88
BR Deutschland	11 753	12 513	285	291	24,7	23,1	1,40	1,34
Elláda	464	0	21	0	:	:	:	:
España	4 350	5 228	114	105	4,8	6,1	1,03	1,30
France	7 876	7 770	199	198	23,8	24,8	1,63	1,64
Ireland	379	302	10	8	:	:	:	:
Italia	1 722	1 608	76	79	11,1	15,8	2,00	2,78
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	:	:	:	:
Nederland	9 309	9 309	178	182	5,0	5,8	1,48	1,47
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	3 992	3 828	70	65	5,8	3,1	1,50	1,33
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	4 376	4 263	122	114	19,2	16,7	3,39	3,20
EUR 12	53 391	54 310	1 438	1 451	17,5	17,5	1,68	1,66
I — Mixed (crops + livestock)								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	10 142	10 485	308	317	33,9	34,1	1,62	1,59
Danmark	13 924	13 926	490	469	47,8	48,8	1,33	1,31
BR Deutschland	84 058	84 741	1 698	1 633	37,3	38,3	1,50	1,48
Elláda	33 697	0	411	0	7,7	:	1,78	:
España	29 007	28 021	251	251	33,7	36,8	1,15	1,21
France	64 031	64 369	1 284	1 217	65,0	65,4	1,70	1,66
Ireland	4 188	4 274	92	74	57,8	59,6	1,76	1,76
Italia	71 971	65 809	2 172	1 922	16,8	18,8	1,74	1,74
Luxembourg	244	244	34	39	59,8	59,7	1,50	1,41
Nederland	7 319	7 319	61	71	21,1	21,8	1,47	1,46
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	86 779	92 804	482	463	13,3	13,6	1,62	1,63
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	11 787	9 143	342	305	129,0	124,3	2,61	2,63
EUR 12	417 147	381 136	7 625	6 761	33,2	35,6	1,63	1,60

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FADN (population: 1993 structure survey; classification: standard gross margins >1990<).

(1) Results for groups of less than 10 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	
1993/1994	1994/1995	1993/1994	1994/1995	1993/1994	1994/1995	1993/1994	1994/1995	1993/1994	1994/1995	1993/1994	1994/1995
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
82.5	86.9	40.4	46.1	8.7	9.7	41.7	41.9	31.8	31.0	27.9	26.8
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
73.8	70.7	45.4	46.9	14.1	14.0	25.1	25.1	15.7	16.1	17.5	17.1
20.4	0.0	9.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	13.7	0.0	7.7	0.0
26.0	25.5	11.7	10.8	1.4	1.4	16.5	18.7	15.1	17.9	14.0	16.5
52.7	52.4	30.2	30.4	8.3	8.4	25.8	28.1	20.0	22.2	17.5	19.2
15.7	15.1	9.2	10.1	1.6	1.7	8.6	9.7	7.4	8.4	7.5	8.2
46.8	46.7	23.9	22.9	3.7	4.2	22.1	20.4	20.0	18.6	13.2	12.5
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
79.1	60.8	44.0	39.6	9.5	8.2	28.2	14.1	15.4	1.8	19.0	11.7
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
11.3	11.3	7.5	7.5	2.1	2.0	3.9	5.1	2.7	4.2	2.4	3.1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
47.8	47.5	33.3	34.2	7.8	7.7	24.2	22.2	17.1	15.2	15.5	14.7
37.4	38.0	21.1	22.2	4.7	5.0	18.8	19.4	15.1	15.6	13.0	14.0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
200.3	228.7	147.7	158.9	16.0	17.4	38.2	55.0	25.4	40.3	27.0	39.3
263.1	286.1	185.2	185.5	24.4	24.3	62.0	89.5	5.3	34.3	31.5	47.7
112.4	110.1	87.3	80.0	15.3	14.6	16.8	24.7	5.5	14.3	12.0	18.4
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
55.9	101.7	42.9	81.3	2.7	3.6	9.6	16.6	9.1	12.2	9.4	12.7
214.3	218.9	174.3	171.0	21.1	21.4	22.8	31.9	3.6	13.7	14.0	19.5
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
181.2	316.2	111.8	222.3	7.4	25.2	62.9	71.1	59.2	58.4	31.5	25.6
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
267.4	293.1	217.1	224.5	25.2	27.4	27.0	41.3	- 3.2	8.4	18.2	28.2
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
59.9	56.1	50.1	45.1	2.3	2.5	6.7	8.3	2.7	6.9	4.4	6.2
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
321.1	331.4	252.4	253.1	16.6	16.6	54.5	64.4	18.2	28.8	16.1	20.1
188.1	203.9	145.9	151.1	16.6	17.5	29.0	39.9	8.3	18.9	17.3	24.1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
125.1	130.1	70.3	70.7	11.3	12.0	49.7	56.2	36.0	41.5	30.6	35.5
120.8	126.1	82.6	82.4	12.5	12.7	33.2	42.2	3.7	12.1	24.9	32.1
89.0	94.2	61.9	64.3	15.5	15.4	22.0	28.2	11.5	17.0	14.7	19.0
18.2	0.0	8.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	11.4	0.0	10.7	0.0	6.4	0.0
28.4	47.4	13.2	24.2	2.2	3.0	15.6	25.5	14.4	23.5	13.5	21.0
102.0	105.2	65.7	66.8	14.3	14.3	32.8	38.6	21.3	27.4	19.3	23.2
67.3	81.0	43.4	51.0	6.2	6.7	25.4	35.3	16.3	24.0	14.4	20.1
37.8	41.1	18.4	19.8	4.2	4.9	16.6	17.9	15.1	16.2	9.5	10.3
93.1	96.0	59.1	62.7	18.8	20.3	32.9	35.9	24.4	25.9	21.8	25.5
177.1	202.2	127.5	135.3	19.4	21.4	33.5	44.7	9.6	22.7	22.7	30.6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
7.8	7.7	4.9	4.7	1.3	1.4	2.4	3.0	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
169.8	191.4	109.8	122.4	19.1	19.0	63.6	75.8	33.9	42.7	24.4	28.8
60.9	68.8	38.6	43.0	8.2	9.0	19.8	24.7	12.7	16.8	12.2	15.4

3.2.4 Results by economic size of holding — (1993/94 and 1994/95)

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		
						1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
EUR 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/Belgie	small (< 8 ESU)	0	0	:	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	0	0	:	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	18 576	18 056	19,5	19,5	48,9	52,1	24,0	25,1	5,2	5,5	23,2	25,6	17,9	19,3	17,8	19,9	
	large (40-100 ESU)	21 211	21 529	34,2	33,9	124,6	131,9	63,0	68,3	13,5	14,6	54,3	56,6	39,1	40,9	31,0	32,8	
	very large (> 100 ESU)	6 132	6 132	43,3	45,9	275,3	293,3	150,0	154,2	26,8	28,4	105,7	120,6	68,7	80,6	38,8	45,3	
	all sizes	45 919	45 717	29,5	29,8	114,1	122,1	58,8	62,8	11,9	12,9	48,6	52,9	34,4	37,7	28,6	31,6	
Danmark	small (< 8 ESU)	0	0	:	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	:	
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	7 373	7 249	15,3	15,1	13,4	16,8	12,5	14,3	2,7	3,1	0,1	2,4	- 5,6	- 4,1	0,2	5,3	
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	23 442	23 521	27,0	27,0	37,8	37,8	27,4	27,2	5,6	5,5	8,7	10,8	- 1,0	0,9	10,3	13,2	
	large (40-100 ESU)	18 916	18 916	49,2	49,8	122,9	126,5	74,8	75,2	13,1	13,2	41,9	48,6	12,4	19,7	28,6	33,7	
	very large (> 100 ESU)	9 323	9 282	101,2	104,5	354,3	371,9	210,3	213,2	33,9	35,1	126,8	149,4	19,8	41,7	38,7	47,1	
	all sizes	59 054	58 968	44,4	45,0	112,0	116,3	69,6	70,3	12,1	12,3	36,9	43,7	6,0	12,8	26,8	32,6	
BR Deutschland	small (< 8 ESU)	0	0	:	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	:	
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	29 724	29 481	17,8	17,2	30,2	28,1	20,7	19,8	7,8	7,9	6,9	7,2	3,6	3,9	6,0	6,9	
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	181 162	182 248	26,5	27,1	60,1	62,4	36,9	38,3	12,4	12,3	18,2	21,4	11,0	13,8	12,5	14,8	
	large (40-100 ESU)	87 325	87 656	51,4	52,1	134,3	138,9	82,6	85,1	21,3	21,4	43,3	49,1	22,8	28,4	22,7	26,0	
	very large (> 100 ESU)	10 208	10 307	75,2	79,5	270,7	280,1	159,1	163,1	33,1	32,3	97,0	109,3	36,1	48,2	29,9	35,7	
	all sizes	308 419	309 692	34,3	35,0	85,2	88,0	52,3	53,9	15,1	15,1	26,8	30,8	14,5	18,1	16,6	19,4	
Elláda	small (< 8 ESU)	250 920	0	3,9	:	8,3	0,0	2,7	0,0	1,0	0,0	5,9	0,0	5,5	0,0	3,7	:	
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	157 596	0	6,2	:	13,3	0,0	4,7	0,0	1,6	0,0	9,2	0,0	8,2	0,0	5,3	:	
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	104 762	0	10,3	:	24,4	0,0	8,2	0,0	2,6	0,0	16,7	0,0	14,2	0,0	8,2	:	
	large (40-100 ESU)	5 216	0	22,4	:	58,5	0,0	19,4	0,0	5,0	0,0	38,5	0,0	28,5	0,0	14,7	:	
	very large (> 100 ESU)	110	0	:	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	:	
	all sizes	518 604	0	6,1	:	13,6	0,0	4,6	0,0	1,6	0,0	9,4	0,0	8,3	0,0	5,4	:	
España	small (< 8 ESU)	213 036	162 649	8,9	9,7	11,5	11,9	3,3	3,7	1,1	2,0	8,2	8,2	6,4	6,5	9,6	7,6	
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	152 301	147 749	16,5	14,4	17,4	18,5	6,5	6,9	2,0	2,0	10,5	12,2	8,6	10,8	9,5	11,0	
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	149 234	149 820	34,7	34,6	34,4	35,7	13,9	15,3	3,2	3,1	20,7	23,1	16,6	20,0	14,0	17,5	
	large (40-100 ESU)	17 996	19 170	107,7	96,7	80,9	98,3	33,3	49,2	5,6	5,9	50,6	59,9	38,5	47,6	21,9	26,9	
	very large (> 100 ESU)	2 097	1 989	276,6	317,5	145,8	178,7	58,0	107,0	10,2	10,9	92,8	125,6	72,1	78,3	39,1	25,0	
	all sizes	534 664	481 377	22,6	23,6	22,4	25,5	8,4	10,6	2,1	2,5	14,1	16,6	11,2	14,0	12,2	13,6	

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			
					1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95	1993/94	1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
France	small (< 8 ESU)	0	0	:	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	19 865	21 960	24,9	24,3	26,8	25,9	15,3	14,7	4,7	3,8	10,4	11,4	7,6	9,4	7,8	8,7	
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	244 090	243 548	40,2	40,8	49,7	51,3	27,9	28,7	7,7	7,8	20,8	23,3	15,5	17,8	14,8	16,8	
	large (40-100 ESU)	141 436	141 540	72,0	73,8	112,9	116,2	63,8	64,2	17,6	17,4	43,8	51,4	26,8	34,1	23,6	27,9	
	very large (> 100 ESU)	33 110	33 635	108,7	110,5	248,0	264,6	129,4	134,1	36,8	37,1	102,0	120,1	40,9	56,6	30,7	35,8	
	all sizes	438 501	440 683	54,9	55,9	84,0	87,1	46,6	47,5	13,0	12,9	33,9	39,1	20,7	25,5	20,0	23,3	
Ireland	small (< 8 ESU)	43 588	43 279	17,4	17,0	6,1	5,7	3,9	4,2	0,7	0,8	2,9	3,4	2,7	3,1	3,2	3,7	
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	29 923	29 922	31,1	30,0	13,4	13,2	7,9	9,1	1,3	1,4	7,2	8,1	6,6	7,5	6,3	6,8	
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	43 668	43 667	47,1	48,8	39,3	40,9	21,4	23,6	3,3	3,4	18,9	21,0	16,3	18,1	12,8	14,1	
	large (40-100 ESU)	12 932	12 932	73,7	71,6	122,8	125,7	65,7	70,0	9,1	9,3	54,2	56,6	41,4	42,5	24,9	25,6	
	very large (> 100 ESU)	1 309	1 308	143,7	148,4	307,0	321,5	163,8	174,4	23,1	24,0	138,4	147,0	86,0	90,4	32,4	36,6	
	all sizes	131 420	131 108	37,2	37,2	33,3	34,1	18,3	20,0	2,7	2,9	15,6	17,0	12,7	13,8	11,9	12,7	
Italia	small (< 8 ESU)	479 529	440 013	4,9	5,1	7,0	7,2	2,5	2,6	1,4	1,5	3,7	3,6	3,3	3,3	4,0	3,8	
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	236 099	226 783	9,0	9,0	14,7	14,7	5,5	5,5	2,6	2,6	7,5	7,6	6,9	6,9	6,0	6,4	
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	236 519	232 688	17,3	17,2	35,5	36,1	14,0	13,8	4,8	5,0	18,5	19,0	16,4	16,9	10,8	11,6	
	large (40-100 ESU)	57 832	58 180	29,9	29,5	96,4	101,8	41,3	42,4	9,7	10,8	48,4	51,8	40,2	44,3	18,9	20,9	
	very large (> 100 ESU)	12 982	13 823	67,4	66,7	241,7	259,7	102,9	115,7	19,3	27,8	126,8	126,2	97,3	96,7	30,2	32,4	
	all sizes	1 022 961	971 487	10,9	11,2	23,4	25,2	9,3	10,0	3,2	3,5	12,1	12,9	10,5	11,2	9,2	9,9	
Luxembourg	small (< 8 ESU)	0	0	:	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	:	
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	104	46	:	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	:	
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	805	806	38,1	37,1	68,2	71,8	34,5	37,5	13,9	14,2	30,4	32,4	24,6	23,3	20,3	21,4	
	large (40-100 ESU)	1 068	1 080	65,6	65,0	121,7	123,8	63,3	66,7	26,0	27,5	48,5	49,2	38,7	35,4	27,2	27,9	
	very large (> 100 ESU)	31	19	:	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	:	
	all sizes	2 008	1 951	53,4	53,1	96,6	100,5	50,2	53,8	20,4	21,7	39,7	41,8	31,7	30,0	24,2	25,2	
Nederland	small (< 8 ESU)	0	0	:	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	:	
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	0	0	:	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	:	
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	21 141	21 140	12,0	12,6	66,9	66,4	44,3	42,0	7,5	7,3	16,8	17,8	7,9	9,6	13,1	15,2	
	large (40-100 ESU)	41 788	42 137	20,5	20,8	139,6	150,3	81,5	86,8	17,7	18,4	43,2	44,0	21,9	23,1	27,0	26,9	
	very large (> 100 ESU)	25 830	25 418	36,1	37,2	383,6	408,7	202,6	208,4	56,3	55,3	130,5	142,5	45,9	64,7	33,9	38,8	
	all sizes	88 759	88 695	23,0	23,5	193,3	204,4	107,9	111,0	26,5	26,3	62,3	66,0	25,6	31,8	28,6	31,3	
Österreich	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	large (40-100 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	very large (> 100 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	all sizes	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

Portugal	small (< 8 ESU)	265 595	290 133	6,7	9,0	4,6	5,1	2,5	2,5	1,1	1,0	1,4	2,1	0,9	1,8	1,1	1,6
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	44 278	45 165	16,7	18,3	11,3	12,5	6,4	6,8	2,2	2,3	3,7	5,2	2,4	3,9	2,3	3,1
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	27 904	28 364	37,6	37,1	24,9	27,5	15,6	16,7	4,4	4,4	7,8	11,0	3,7	7,2	3,6	5,1
	large (40-100 ESU)	4 154	4 631	110,6	106,0	66,6	69,6	44,1	44,0	8,8	9,2	21,9	30,6	8,5	18,9	6,5	9,1
	very large (> 100 ESU)	714	642	118,5	47,4	173,8	189,0	127,8	123,6	13,5	13,7	36,8	62,7	3,6	37,6	7,0	11,3
	all sizes	342 645	368 935	12,0	13,6	8,2	8,9	4,8	4,9	1,6	1,6	2,5	3,7	1,4	2,7	1,8	2,4
Suomi/Finland	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	large (40-100 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	all sizes	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	large (40-100 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	all sizes	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	small (< 8 ESU)	2 377	2 425	:	:	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	:
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	11 007	10 585	39,6	41,6	21,3	25,6	15,1	17,9	4,8	4,9	5,6	8,4	3,8	4,9	4,7	7,4
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	54 628	47 379	73,5	55,6	49,8	53,5	32,2	34,1	7,1	7,1	20,8	22,8	13,5	15,5	13,8	15,3
	large (40-100 ESU)	42 126	36 370	121,7	93,6	129,3	135,9	77,8	80,7	14,7	14,3	54,7	58,4	36,5	37,5	24,2	26,1
	very large (> 100 ESU)	23 495	20 790	230,6	216,3	375,7	417,7	217,3	236,5	39,7	39,8	158,7	185,6	81,3	100,3	32,9	39,6
	all sizes	133 633	117 549	112,6	93,9	129,2	140,2	77,3	82,4	15,0	14,9	54,1	60,9	31,6	36,1	23,6	27,1
EUR 12	small (< 8 ESU)	1 255 045	938 499	6,2	7,7	7,5	7,3	2,7	2,9	1,2	1,4	4,4	3,9	3,7	3,3	3,9	3,6
	medium small (8-16 ESU)	688 269	518 940	12,9	14,4	15,8	17,0	6,9	7,8	2,5	2,7	8,3	8,8	7,0	7,5	6,2	7,4
	medium large (16-40 ESU)	1 105 932	991 237	30,2	31,5	43,0	46,4	22,5	24,8	6,4	6,8	18,8	21,1	14,2	16,2	12,1	14,4
	large (40-100 ESU)	452 000	444 141	61,0	58,6	117,9	123,9	66,1	68,9	15,7	16,1	46,0	51,3	29,0	33,9	23,0	26,1
	very large (> 100 ESU)	125 341	123 345	109,0	105,5	308,6	329,2	166,7	173,9	37,8	38,6	122,5	137,8	55,5	70,1	32,5	37,5
	all sizes	3 626 587	3 016 162	25,2	28,1	44,1	52,2	23,1	27,7	6,1	7,1	18,8	22,9	12,5	15,5	12,5	15,6

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FADN - (population: 1993 structure survey, classification: standard gross margins »1990«).
Results for groups of less than 10 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)

1	2 Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	3 1993/94	4 1994/95	5 1995/96 ⁽¹⁾	6 1996/97	7 % TAV ⁽²⁾	
						1996/97	1995/96
<i>Cereals, protein products and oil seeds</i>							
Compensatory payments (arable scheme):							
1.	All cereals ⁽¹⁾	25,00	35,00	54,34	54,34		0,0
2.	Supplement durum wheat	297,00	297,00	358,60	358,60		0,0
3.	Protein products ⁽¹⁾	65,00	65,00	78,49	78,49		0,0
4.	Set-aside ⁽¹⁾	-45,00	57,00	68,83	68,83		0,0
5.	Non-fibre ⁽¹⁾	85,00	87,00	105,10	105,10		0,0
6.	Oilseeds	323,10	341,05 ⁽⁴⁾	411,83	433,50 ⁽⁵⁾		x
References amount per ha							
Marketing year: July-June							
Beginning of single market: 1967/68							
1.	Durum wheat	Target price	128,32	118,45	—	—	x
		Single/basic intervention price	115,49	106,60	119,19	119,19	0,0
		Threshold price	172,74	162,87	—	—	x
2.	Common wheat	Target price	128,32	118,45	—	—	x
		Single/basic intervention price	115,49	106,60	119,19	119,19	0,0
		Threshold price	172,74	162,87	—	—	x
3.	Barley	Target price	128,32	118,45	—	—	x
		Single/basic intervention price	115,49	106,60	119,19	119,19	0,0
		Threshold price	172,74	162,87	—	—	x
4.	Rye	Target price	128,32	118,45	—	—	x
		Single/basic intervention price	115,49	106,60	119,19	119,19	0,0
		Threshold price	172,74	162,87	—	—	x
5.	Maize	Target price	128,32	118,45	—	—	x
		Single/basic intervention price	115,49	106,60	119,19	119,19	0,0
		Threshold price	172,74	162,87	—	—	x
<i>Rice</i>							
Marketing year: September-August							
Beginning of single market: 1967/68							
1.	Paddy rice	Target price	309,60	309,60	373,84	351,00	- 6,1
2.	Husked rice	Target price	530,60	530,60	—	—	x
	Round-grain	Threshold price	523,88	523,88	—	—	x
	Long-grain	Threshold price	523,88	523,88	—	—	x

3. Wholly milled Round-grain Long-grain	Threshold price	697,78	697,78	—	—	x
	Threshold price	766,09	766,09	—	—	x
4. Broken rice	Threshold price	241,83	276,88	—	—	x
<i>Sugar, isoglucose and inulin syrup</i>						
Marketing year: July-June						
Beginning of single market:						
1968/69: sugar						
1977/78: isoglucose						
1994/95: inulin syrup						
1. Beet	Basic price	39,48	39,48	47,67	47,67	0,0
	Minimum price for 'A' sugarbeet					
	EU	38,69	38,69	46,72	46,72	0,0
	Italia	41,21	41,21	49,76	49,76	0,0
	United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Suomi/Finland	40,26	40,26	48,62	48,62	0,0
	España	40,51	40,51	48,92	48,92	0,0
	Minimum price for 'B' sugarbeet					
	EU	26,85	26,85	32,42	32,42	0,0
	Italia	29,37	29,37	35,46	35,46	0,0
	United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Suomi/Finland	28,42	28,42	34,32	34,32	0,0
	España	28,67	28,67	34,62	34,62	0,0
2. Raw sugar	Threshold price	539,90	539,90	—	—	x
3. White sugar	Target price	550,70	550,70	665,00	665,00	0,0
	Intervention price					
	EU	523,30	523,30	631,90	631,90	0,0
	Italia	542,70	542,70	655,30	655,30	0,0
	French OD	523,30	523,30	631,90	631,90	0,0
	United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Suomi/Finland	535,40	535,40	646,50	646,50	0,0
	España	537,30	537,30	648,80	648,80	0,0
	Threshold price	631,80	631,80	—	—	x
4. Molasses	Threshold price	68,00	68,00	—	—	x
<i>Olive oil</i>						
Marketing year: November-October	Target production price	3 178,20	3 178,20	3 837,70	3 837,70	0,0
	Intervention price	1 919,80	1 594,40 ^(*)	1 861,70 ^(*)	1 861,70 ^(*)	0,0
	Production aid	881,80	1 177,60	1 422,00	1 422,00	0,0

3.3.1. (cont.)

1	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1993/1994	1994/1995	1995/1996 ⁽¹⁾	1996/1997	% TAV ⁽²⁾
						1996/1997 1995/1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Dried fodder</i>						
Marketing year: Dehydrated lucerne: April-March Beginning of single market: 1974/75						
1. Dehydrated lucerne	Target price	176,29	176,29	—	—	x
2. Dehydrated fodder	Aid	—	—	—	68,83	x
	Maximum guaranteed quantity	—	—	—	4,4124	x
3. Sun-dried fodder	Aid	—	—	—	38,64	x
	Maximum guaranteed quantity	—	—	—	0,4435	x
<i>Cotton (natural)</i>						
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1981/82						
	Target price	1 014,60	1 014,60	1 063,00 ⁽¹⁾	1 063,00	0,0
	Minimum price	963,90	963,90	1 009,90 ⁽²⁾	1 009,90	0,0
<i>Fibre flax and hemp — ECU/ha</i>						
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1970/71						
1. Fibre flax	Community aid	774,86	774,86	935,65	865,48	- 7,5
2. Hemp	Flat-rate aid	641,60	641,60	774,74	774,74	0,0
<i>Seeds ⁽³⁾</i>						
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 ⁽³⁾	Aid	170,00	170,00	205,30	205,30	0,0
2. Fibre flax ⁽³⁾	Aid	235,00	235,00	283,80	283,80	0,0
3. Seed flax ⁽³⁾	Aid	186,00	186,00	224,60	224,60	0,0
4. Grasses ⁽³⁾	Aid	159,00 à 692,00	159,00 à 692,00	192,00 à 759,50	192,00 à 759,50	0,0
5. Legumes ⁽³⁾	Aid	166,00 à 622,00	166,00 à 622,00	200,40 à 751,10	200,40 à 751,10	0,0

<i>Wine</i> — 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	3,17	3,828	3,828	0,0
2. Type R II	Guide price	3,17	3,17	3,828	3,828	0,0
3. Type R III	Guide price	51,47	51,47	62,150	62,150	0,0
4. Type A I	Guide price	3,17	3,17	3,828	3,828	0,0
5. Type A II	Guide price	68,58	68,58	82,811	82,811	0,0
6. Type A III	Guide price	78,32	78,32	94,572	94,572	0,0
B — 1. Red wine	Reference price					x
2. White wine	Reference price	4,31	4,31	—	—	x
3. Liqueur wine	Reference price	4,31	4,31	—	—	x
4. Liqueur wine (processed)	Reference price	59,22/98,02	59,22/98,02	—	—	x
5. Wine (fortified for distillation)	Reference price	59,82/85,58	59,82/85,58	—	—	x
6. Grape must	Reference price	2,56	2,56	—	—	x
7. White wine (Riesling-Sylvaner)	Reference price	2,74	2,74	—	—	x
	Reference price	87,61	87,61	—	—	x
C — Grape juice						
1. White		3,93	3,93	—	—	x
2. Other		3,93	3,93	—	—	x
<i>Leaf tobacco</i> — ECU/kg (*)						
I — Flue cured	Premium	2,244	2,244	2,7097	2,7097	0,0
Virgin D, Virginia and hybrids thereof (10)	Supplementary amount	0,321	0,321	0,3876	0,3876	0,0
II — Light air cured	Premium	1,795	1,795	2,1675	2,1675	0,0
Badischer Burley E and hybrids thereof (10)	Supplementary amount	0,562	0,562	0,6786	0,6786	0,0
III — Dark air cured	Premium	1,795	1,795	2,1675	2,1675	0,0
Badischer Geudertheimer, Pereg, Korso (10)	Supplementary amount	0,351	0,351	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	0,262	0,3163	0,3163	0,0
Nijkerk (10)	Supplementary amount	0,153	0,153	0,1847	0,1847	0,0
Misionero and hybrids thereof, Rio Grande and hybrids thereof (10)	Supplementary amount	0,167	0,167	0,2016	0,2016	0,0
IV — Fire cured	Premium	1,974	1,974	2,3836	2,3836	0,0
V — Sun cured	Premium	1,795	1,795	2,1675	2,1675	0,0

3.3.1. (cont.)

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1993/1994	1994/1995	1995/1996 (1)	1996/1997	% TAV (2)
						$\frac{1996/1997}{1995/1996}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VI — Basmas	Premium	2,961	3,109	3,7542	3,7542	0,0
VII — Katerini and similar varieties	Premium	2,512	2,638	3,1854	3,1854	0,0
VIII — Kaba Koulak classique	Premium	1,795	1,885	2,2762	2,2762	0,0
<i>Fruit and vegetables —</i>						
<i>ECU/100 kg</i>						
Marketing year: differs according to product						
Beginning of single marketing year: 1966/67						
1. Cauliflowers	Basic price	30,91	30,56	35,29	36,58	3,7
	Buying-in price	13,45	13,30	15,36	15,92	3,7
2. Tomatoes (open grown)	Reference price	81,39	81,39	—	—	x
	Entry price	—	—	90,80	89,50	- 1,4
	Basic price	28,15	28,09	33,92	33,92	0,0
	Buying-in price	10,70	10,68	12,90	12,90	0,0
3. Oranges (Group 1)	Reference price	22,75	22,75	—	—	x
	Entry price	—	—	36,90	36,60	- 0,8
	Basic price	29,12	33,04	37,53	41,08	9,5
	Buying-in price	18,42	20,88	23,72	25,96	9,4
4. Mandarins	Reference price	27,64	27,64	—	—	x
	Entry price	—	—	30,80	30,30	- 1,6
	Basic price	36,48	32,93	43,19	44,05	2,0
	Buying-in price	23,34	21,09	27,64	28,18	2,0
5. Lemons	Reference price	51,18	51,18	—	—	x
	Entry price	—	—	61,10	60,10	- 1,6
	Basic price	40,85	34,45	46,14	46,14	0,0
	Buying-in price	23,99	20,19	27,08	27,08	0,0
6. Table grapes	Reference price	49,42	49,42	—	—	x
	Entry price	—	—	56,60	56,20	- 0,7
	Basic price	35,83	35,82	43,25	43,25	0,0
	Buying-in price	23,05	23,04	27,82	27,82	0,0
7. Apples (Group 1)	Reference price	48,71	48,71	—	—	x
	Entry price	—	—	50,60	49,60	- 2,0
	Basic price	24,62	24,04	28,32	30,43	7,5
	Buying-in price	12,54	12,25	14,43	15,51	7,5
8. Pears	Reference price	46,98	46,98	—	—	x
	Entry price	—	—	51,40	50,40	- 2,0
	Basic price	28,27	28,27	34,14	34,14	0,0
	Buying-in price	14,54	14,54	17,56	17,56	0,0

9. Peaches	Reference price	64,30	64,30	—	—	x
	Entry price	—	—	91,10	90,50	- 0,7
	Basic price	36,17	37,45	43,67	54,04	23,8
	Buying-in price	20,06	20,78	24,22	30,02	24,0
10. Cherries	Reference price	119,32	119,32	—	—	x
	Entry price	—	—	155,10	153,90	- 0,8
11. Plums (Group 1)	Reference price	66,21	66,21	—	—	x
	Entry price	—	—	71,80	71,30	- 0,7
12. Cucumbers	Reference price	76,47	76,47	—	—	x
	Entry price	—	—	75,40	73,80	- 2,1
<i>Products processed from fruit and vegetables</i>						
— ECU/100 kg						
Marketing years: varies according to product						
Beginning of single market:						
Tomato concentrates: 1975/76						
Preserved pineapple: 1976/77						
Other: 1978/79						
1. Preserved pineapple	Aid	111,090	125,565	165,646	166,871	0,7
	Minimum price	31,178	31,178	37,648	37,648	0,0
2. Peaches in syrup	Production aid	6,794	7,174	8,663	8,663	0,0
	Minimum producer price	22,962	23,832	27,301	27,301	0,0
3. Prunes	Production aid	64,751	61,094	76,146	82,505	8,4
	Minimum producer price	160,266	160,266	193,523	193,523	0,0
4. Tomato concentrate	Aid for the finished product	83,620	96,940	95,490	95,490	0,0
	Minimum raw material price	275,310	312,490	301,550	296,120	- 1,8
5. Figs	Aide	26,974	27,556	33,552	33,552	0,0
	Minimum price	66,663	66,663	80,496	80,496	0,0
6. Williams and Rocha pears and/or natural juice	Aid	16,507	17,232	19,319	18,087	- 6,4
	Minimum price	32,512	32,512	39,259	39,259	0,0
7. Dried grapes	Per hectare aid	—	2,306	2,785	2,785	0,0
<i>Milk products</i>						
Marketing year: April-March						
Beginning of single market: 1968/69						
1. Milk (3,7% MG)	Target price	260,60	256,60	309,80	309,80	0,0
2. Butter	Intervention price	2 803,30	2 718,00	3 282,00	3 282,00	0,0
3. Cheese	Intervention price	3 672,40	—	—	—	x
	— Grana Padano (30-60 days)	4 565,30	—	—	—	x
	— Parmigiano Reggiano (6 months)	5 047,60	—	—	—	x
4. Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention price	1 702,00	1 702,00	2 055,20	2 055,20	0,0

3.3.1. (cont.)

1	2 Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	3 1993/1994	4 1994/1995	5 1995/1996 (1)	6 1996/1997	7 % TAV (2)	
						1996/1997	1995/1996
5. Pilot products	Serum powder — Threshold price	561,30	554,10	—	—		x
	Milk powder (15%) — Threshold price	1 912,00	1 912,50	—	—		x
	Milk powder (26%) — Threshold price	2 620,30	2 588,70	—	—		x
	Condensed milk (unsweetened) — Threshold price	980,60	971,80	—	—		x
	Condensed milk (sweetened) — Threshold price	1 289,00	1 278,70	—	—		x
	Butter — Threshold price	3 145,60	3 048,50	—	—		x
	Emmental — Threshold price	3 711,60	3 655,60	—	—		x
	Blue-veined cheese — Threshold price	3 105,10	3 070,30	—	—		x
	Parmigiano Reggiano — Threshold price	5 846,60	5 804,40	—	—		x
	Cheddar — Threshold price	3 352,40	3 310,10	—	—		x
	Gouda and other — Threshold price	3 091,90	3 055,70	—	—		x
	Lactose — Threshold price	930,40	920,60	—	—		x
<i>Beef/veal</i>							
Marketing year: April-March							
Beginning of single market: 1968/69							
1. Beef animals (live)	Guide price	1 974,20	1 974,20	—	—		x
	Intervention price (Community)	3 216,40	3 047,10	3 475,00	3 475,00		0,0
<i>Pigmeat</i>							
Marketing year: July-June							
Beginning of single market: 1967/68							
Pig carcasses	Basic price	1 872,00	1 300,00	1 509,39	1 509,39		0,0
<i>Eggs</i>							
Marketing year: August-July							
Beginning of single market: 1967/68							
Eggs in shell	Sluice-gate price	830,40	829,50	—	—		x
<i>Poultrymeat</i>							
Marketing year: August-July							
Beginning of single market: 1967/68							
1. 70% chickens	Sluice-gate price	1 101,90	1 111,20	—	—		x
2. 70% ducks	Sluice-gate price	1 250,60	1 249,40	—	—		x
3. 75% geese	Sluice-gate price	1 528,30	1 527,10	—	—		x
4. 80% turkeys	Sluice-gate price	1 469,60	1 468,70	—	—		x
5. 70% guinea-fowl	Sluice-gate price	1 701,60	1 700,50	—	—		x

<i>Silkworms — ECU/box of seed</i>						
Marketing year: April-March	Aid	110,41	110,36	133,26	133,26	0,0
Beginning of single market: 1972/73						
<i>Sheepmeat and goatmeat — ECU/100 kg</i>						
Marketing year: April-March	Basic price	418,53	417,45	504,07	504,07	0,0
Beginning of single market: 1980/81						

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 (regionalization plan).
(⁴) To be reduced as a result of 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 1063,00/t) has been reduced as a consequence of an increase in the maximum guaranteed quantity.
(⁸) Seed subsidies 1995/96 (ECU/100 kg):

1. Graminae:		<i>Festuca ovina L.</i>	36,6	<i>Trofolium incarnatum L.</i>	38,4
<i>Festuca pratensis Huds</i>	36,6	<i>Lolium × Boucheanum</i>	17,7	<i>Trifolium resupinatum L.</i>	38,4
<i>Poa pratensis L.</i>	32,3	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius L.</i>	56,3	<i>Medicago sativa</i> (écotypes)	18,5
<i>Poa trivialis L.</i>	32,6	<i>Festuca arundinacea Schr.</i>	49,4	<i>Medicago sativa</i> (variétés)	30,7
<i>Lolium perenne L.</i> (variété à haute persistance)	29,3	<i>Poa nemoralis L.</i>	32,6	<i>Medicago lupulina L.</i>	26,7
<i>Lolium perenne L.</i> (nouvelle variété et autres)	21,8	<i>Festololium</i>	27,1	<i>Onobrichis vicifolia Se.</i>	16,8
<i>Lolium perenne L.</i> (variété à basse persistance)	16,6	2. Leguminosae:		<i>Hedysarium coronarium L.</i>	30,6
<i>Lolium multiflorum lam</i>	17,7	<i>Pisum sativum L. partim</i>	0,0	3. Ceres:	
<i>Phleum pratense L.</i>	70,1	<i>Vicia faba L. partim</i>	0,0	<i>Triticum spelta L.</i>	12,1
<i>Phleum bertolonii</i> (DC)	42,8	<i>Vicia sativa L.</i>	25,7	<i>Oryza sativa L.</i>	:
<i>Festuca rubra L.</i>	30,9	<i>Vicia villosa Roth</i>	20,0	— type indica	14,5
<i>Dactylis glomerata L.</i>	44,3	<i>Trifolium pratense L.</i>	44,9	— type japonica	12,5
<i>Agrostis canina L.</i>	63,7	<i>Trifolium repens L.</i>	63,0	4. Oléagineux:	
<i>Agrostis gigante Roth.</i>	63,7	<i>Trifolium repens L. gigan.</i>	59,4	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> (textile)	23,8
<i>Agrostis stolonifera L.</i>	63,7	<i>Trifolium alexandrinum L.</i>	38,4	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> (oléagineux)	18,8
<i>Agrostis cuppularis L.</i>	63,7	<i>Trifolium hybridum L.</i>	38,5	<i>Cannabis sativa L.</i> (monoica)	17,2

- (⁹) The new COM for tobacco entered into force from the 1993 harvest onwards (Regulation (EEC) No 2075/92, OJ L 215, 30.7.1992).
This Regulation provides that the amount of the premiums for the eight groups of varieties is to be paid in its entirety to tobacco producers in addition to the tobacco buying-in price.
By contrast, the previous COM (Regulation (EEC) No 727/70) provided for payment of premiums to first buyers (processors) of tobacco calculated individually for 34 varieties.
As a result, the new premium system cannot be compared with the system that applied to previous harvests.
(¹⁰) Germany, Belgium, France.

3.3.2 Producer prices for agricultural products in the EU
 (excluding VAT)

EUR 15

	Nominal index (1990 = 100)				% TAV	Real index (1990 = 100)				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	98,2	97,6	101,5	105,6	4,0	89,0	85,1	85,4	85,6	0,3
<i>Crop products</i>	95,9	95,3	101,9	111,2	9,1	86,0	81,8	84,1	88,1	4,8
Cereals and rice	99,8	98,4	90,1	92,6	2,8	90,8	86,4	76,4	75,7	- 0,9
— Common wheat	101,9	98,3	88,3	87,8	- 0,6	94,0	88,0	76,9	74,1	- 3,7
— Durum wheat	94,7	98,5	86,3	93,2	8,0	81,8	80,5	66,3	68,2	2,9
— Fodder barley	100,8	95,9	90,4	90,7	0,3	93,0	86,1	78,9	76,7	- 2,8
— Barley for brewing	98,7	95,7	91,6	100,4	9,6	89,5	83,8	77,3	81,7	5,7
— Oats	101,7	103,5	91,2	78,0	- 14,4	93,0	91,7	78,5	64,4	- 18,0
— Grain maize	94,3	95,7	87,8	98,0	11,6	84,0	81,2	71,2	76,5	7,5
— Paddy rice	110,1	134,6	137,9	150,8	9,3	96,5	112,6	110,3	114,9	4,2
— Other	94,5	87,9	81,9	68,7	- 16,1	71,9	63,2	56,8	47,7	- 16,0
Roots and brassicas	90,5	90,7	122,5	133,9	9,3	82,1	79,0	103,5	109,9	6,1
— Ware potatoes	76,8	76,8	142,7	171,1	19,9	68,5	65,1	118,3	138,2	16,8
— Sugarbeet	102,2	103,1	107,0	104,3	- 2,5	93,6	91,1	92,0	87,1	- 5,4
— Other	96,7	90,8	90,3	88,2	- 2,3	90,5	82,8	80,5	77,3	- 4,0
Fresh vegetables	98,4	101,6	108,2	113,1	4,6	87,5	86,5	88,1	87,7	- 0,5
Fruits	95,1	91,4	104,0	119,6	15,0	83,7	76,2	82,5	90,5	9,7
— Fresh fruits	93,4	86,9	99,3	114,4	15,2	82,8	73,3	79,8	87,8	10,0
— Dried fruits	114,9	143,4	158,9	179,2	12,8	93,6	109,4	113,6	121,4	6,8
Wine/must	87,6	81,4	93,4	110,9	18,7	80,4	72,0	80,1	91,7	14,5
Olives and olive oil	116,3	118,1	133,1	158,6	19,2	96,3	91,8	98,2	111,0	13,0
Seeds	98,6	96,2	100,2	114,9	14,7	90,3	85,6	86,4	96,4	11,6
Flowers and plants	102,4	105,7	105,7	116,1	9,8	94,1	94,0	91,2	97,4	6,8
Other crop products	83,8	84,0	90,5	93,3	3,1	72,6	68,7	70,6	69,2	- 1,9
<i>Animals and livestock products</i>	100,3	99,8	101,2	100,4	- 0,7	91,7	88,2	86,6	83,3	- 3,8
Animals (for slaughter and export)	100,5	98,2	100,0	98,7	- 1,3	91,9	86,6	85,6	81,8	- 4,4
— Beef animals	97,3	108,2	108,8	100,6	- 7,6	89,7	96,9	94,9	85,1	- 10,3
— Calves	100,4	110,2	110,0	108,5	- 1,4	91,3	96,5	92,8	88,5	- 4,6
— Pigs	104,2	82,9	86,5	92,7	7,2	95,6	73,4	74,3	77,3	4,1
— Sheep and lambs	101,6	107,9	116,2	117,1	0,8	89,6	91,5	94,7	91,5	- 3,4
— Poultry	98,9	101,9	100,7	95,3	- 5,3	89,9	89,4	85,5	78,2	- 8,6
— Other animals	97,8	97,7	101,8	103,6	1,8	86,1	81,5	81,4	79,2	- 2,7
Milk	100,7	102,4	103,8	104,7	0,8	92,4	90,9	89,3	87,5	- 2,0
Eggs	95,2	102,6	96,8	91,1	- 5,9	85,9	89,1	81,1	73,5	- 9,4
Other livestock production	94,8	92,8	100,3	108,1	7,7	82,9	76,7	79,1	81,4	2,9

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.3 Producer price indices (excluding VAT)

(1990 = 100)

	Nominal indices				% TAV	Indices in real terms (deflated)				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Crop products</i>										
EUR 15	95,9	95,3	101,9	111,2	9,1	86,0	81,8	84,1	88,1	4,8
Belgique/België	95,7	91,5	102,0	96,1	- 5,8	90,5	84,2	91,7	85,2	- 7,2
Danmark	96,6	84,9	87,3	88,3	1,2	92,4	80,2	80,9	80,1	- 0,9
BR Deutschland	91,4	86,9	94,6	98,0	3,6	84,8	77,8	82,5	83,9	1,7
Elláda	131,4	134,8	154,1	172,8	12,1	94,9	85,1	87,7	90,0	2,6
España	90,6	97,3	109,5	127,5	16,5	80,7	82,9	89,1	99,1	11,3
France	88,7	83,1	84,5	87,3	3,4	83,9	77,1	77,0	78,3	1,7
Ireland	101,1	105,3	104,4	113,0	8,2	95,0	97,6	94,6	99,9	5,6
Italia	98,9	99,2	103,8	117,3	13,0	88,5	85,0	85,5	91,9	7,5
Luxembourg	74,2	76,5	80,1	77,5	- 3,3	69,8	69,4	71,2	67,5	- 5,1
Nederland	97,2	93,6	102,1	110,4	8,1	90,7	85,1	90,3	95,8	6,1
Österreich	92,9	93,7	97,4	71,5	- 26,6	86,4	82,6	84,9	61,0	- 28,2
Portugal	84,9	90,6	103,6	112,4	8,6	70,2	70,4	76,5	79,7	4,2
Suomi/Finland	95,3	95,4	93,8	62,4	- 33,5	88,7	87,0	84,6	55,7	- 34,2
Sverige	91,1	85,8	92,7	104,3	12,5	81,5	73,4	77,5	85,1	9,7
United Kingdom	96,7	96,2	98,3	111,3	13,1	88,1	86,3	86,1	94,1	9,4
EUR 12	98,2	97,7	101,8	107,1	5,2	85,8	81,7	84,5	87,3	3,4
<i>Livestock products</i>										
EUR 15	100,3	99,8	101,2	100,4	- 0,7	91,7	88,2	86,6	83,3	- 3,8
Belgique/België	98,7	90,7	89,9	86,9	- 3,3	93,4	83,5	80,8	77,0	- 4,7
Danmark	97,3	84,5	85,0	84,2	- 0,9	93,0	79,8	78,7	76,4	- 2,9
BR Deutschland	99,3	91,2	90,6	89,9	- 0,8	92,1	81,7	79,0	77,0	- 2,5
Elláda	123,5	135,5	153,3	159,4	4,0	89,3	85,6	87,3	83,1	- 4,9
España	98,6	101,0	108,5	110,7	2,0	87,8	86,0	88,3	86,0	- 2,6
France	97,7	95,1	94,1	92,5	- 1,7	92,5	88,2	85,8	82,9	- 3,4
Ireland	97,3	104,1	105,8	107,5	1,6	91,5	96,5	95,9	95,0	- 0,9
Italia	102,7	107,6	109,8	114,3	4,0	91,9	92,1	90,5	89,5	- 1,1
Luxembourg	90,4	88,0	86,6	85,9	- 0,8	85,0	79,9	76,9	74,8	- 2,6
Nederland	99,8	90,4	90,2	88,8	- 1,5	93,1	82,2	79,8	77,1	- 3,4
Österreich	101,4	98,3	98,3	74,8	- 23,9	94,3	86,7	85,7	63,8	- 25,5
Portugal	94,5	93,4	96,3	94,2	- 2,2	78,1	72,6	71,1	66,8	- 6,1
Suomi/Finland	97,0	96,9	97,2	75,5	- 22,4	90,3	88,4	87,6	67,4	- 23,1
Sverige	98,4	97,4	99,3	95,5	- 3,9	88,0	83,3	83,0	77,9	- 6,2
United Kingdom	103,8	118,3	118,5	122,3	3,2	94,5	106,1	103,7	103,5	- 0,2
EUR 12	100,3	100,0	101,4	102,1	0,7	90,0	86,0	84,8	82,3	- 2,9

<i>Total</i>											
EUR 15	98,2	97,6	101,5	105,6	4,0	89,0	85,1	85,4	85,6	0,2	
Belgique/België	97,6	91,0	94,3	90,2	- 4,3	92,3	83,8	84,8	80,0	- 5,7	
Danmark	97,0	84,7	85,8	85,7	- 0,2	92,8	80,0	79,5	77,7	- 2,2	
BR Deutschland	97,0	90,0	91,7	92,2	0,5	90,0	80,6	80,0	78,9	- 1,3	
Elláda	129,1	135,0	153,9	168,9	9,8	93,3	85,3	87,6	88,0	0,5	
España	93,6	98,7	109,1	121,1	11,0	83,4	84,1	88,8	94,1	6,0	
France	92,9	88,7	89,0	89,8	0,8	88,0	82,3	81,1	80,4	- 0,8	
Irland	97,8	104,3	105,6	108,2	2,4	91,9	96,7	95,7	95,6	- 0,1	
Italia	100,4	102,5	106,2	116,1	9,3	89,8	87,8	87,5	90,9	4,0	
Luxembourg	87,5	85,9	85,4	84,4	- 1,2	82,3	78,0	75,8	73,5	- 3,1	
Nederland	98,7	91,8	95,2	97,9	2,8	92,1	83,5	84,2	84,9	0,9	
Österreich	99,4	97,2	98,1	74,1	- 24,5	92,5	85,7	85,5	63,2	- 26,1	
Portugal	89,6	92,0	100,0	103,4	3,5	74,1	71,5	73,8	73,3	- 0,7	
Suomi/Finland	96,5	96,5	96,2	71,5	- 25,6	89,9	88,0	86,7	63,9	- 26,3	
Sverige	96,4	94,3	97,5	97,8	0,3	86,2	80,6	81,6	79,8	- 2,2	
United Kingdom	100,9	109,4	110,4	117,8	6,8	91,9	98,1	96,6	99,7	3,2	
EUR 12	98,2	97,7	101,8	107,1	5,3	88,4	84,2	84,6	84,9	0,4	

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	
	$\frac{1994}{1990}$	$\frac{1995}{1990}$	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	III 1996	VI 1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages</i>									
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	0,6	0,8	1,6	- 0,5	- 0,6	1,8	1,6	:	:
Danmark	1,3	1,7	0,7	1,7	- 0,3	3,0	3,0	:	:
BR Deutschland	2,0	1,8	3,1	2,4	0,6	1,5	1,1	:	:
Elláda	18,5	18,0	20,0	14,1	12,7	12,9	9,2	:	:
España	3,1	3,6	3,3	3,0	0,1	5,6	5,0	:	:
France	1,1	1,0	2,8	0,6	- 0,2	1,5	0,6	:	:
Ireland	1,3	1,7	0,7	1,2	- 0,2	3,5	2,9	:	:
Italia	5,6	6,0	10,3	5,7	1,3	3,5	6,2	:	:
Luxembourg	1,2	1,5	3,0	0,4	- 0,7	2,1	2,6	:	:
Nederland	1,7	1,5	3,1	2,1	- 0,3	1,8	0,4	:	:
Österreich	3,4	2,5	4,1	3,9	3,0	1,9	- 0,6	:	:
Portugal	5,3	4,9	11,2	4,3	0,9	3,7	2,7	:	:
Suomi/Finland	0,6	- 1,1	2,3	0,3	- 0,6	0,3	- 7,4	:	:
Sverige	0,4	0,6	4,6	- 5,1	0,7	1,7	1,3	:	:
United Kingdom	2,6	2,9	5,1	2,2	1,7	1,2	3,8	:	:
EUR 12	3,4	3,5	5,7	3,1	1,0	3,0	3,4	:	:

*Producer prices for
agricultural products*

EUR 15	0,2	:	2,7	- 4,4	- 0,6	4,0	4,0	:	:
Belgique/België	- 1,4	:	1,2	- 3,6	- 6,8	3,6	- 4,3	:	:
Danmark	- 3,5	:	- 1,5	- 1,5	- 12,8	1,4	- 0,2	:	:
BR Deutschland	- 2,1	:	- 0,6	- 2,4	- 7,3	2,0	0,5	:	:
Elláda	13,4	:	21,7	6,1	4,6	14,0	9,8	:	:
España	2,3	:	0,5	- 6,9	5,4	10,6	11,0	:	:
France	- 2,9	:	0,4	- 7,5	- 4,5	0,3	0,8	:	:
Ireland	1,4	:	- 3,7	1,5	6,7	1,3	2,4	:	:
Italia	1,5	:	9,2	- 8,1	2,1	3,6	9,3	:	:
Luxembourg	- 3,7	:	- 7,6	- 5,3	- 1,8	- 0,6	- 1,2	:	:
Nederland	- 1,0	:	4,7	- 5,7	- 7,1	3,7	2,8	:	:
Österreich	- 0,5	:	0,4	- 1,0	- 2,2	0,9	- 24,5	:	:
Portugal	- 0,2	:	- 3,0	- 7,6	2,7	8,7	3,5	:	:
Suomi/Finland	- 1,0	:	- 3,2	- 0,3	0,0	- 0,3	- 25,6	:	:
Sverige	- 0,6	:	- 1,4	- 2,2	- 2,2	3,4	0,3	:	:
United Kingdom	1,5	:	- 0,8	1,7	8,4	0,9	6,8	:	:
EUR 12	0,3	:	2,9	- 4,6	- 0,5	4,2	5,3	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.5 Input prices (excluding VAT)

(ECU/100 kg)

		Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutsch- land	Ελλάδα	España	France	Irland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	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	1993	19,97	17,00	15,87	19,97	17,31	19,98	:	19,06	17,61	16,55	:	:	:	:	21,28
	1994	19,01	15,33	14,39	18,15	15,91	19,20	:	17,36	15,00	15,43	24,26	:	:	:	20,69
	1995	18,71	14,85	13,84	17,71	16,42	18,90	:	17,21	14,73	15,01	13,68	:	12,73	:	19,67
Oats	1993	24,89	:	:	27,20	18,83	21,31	:	27,08	19,28	:	:	:	:	:	23,98
	1994	20,51	:	12,44 (1)	28,14	16,95	20,89	:	22,84	16,19	:	:	:	:	:	22,97
	1995	18,93	:	11,15 (1)	28,12	17,74	17,68	:	22,39	14,99	:	:	:	12,33	:	21,39
Maize	1993	22,90	:	17,16	23,93	20,82	23,87	:	20,38	23,01	19,31	:	:	:	:	29,32
	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
Trusted extracted soya bean meal	1993	23,50	19,51	22,59 (1)	:	:	24,65	:	21,25	:	19,22	:	:	:	:	28,08
	1994	22,55	19,61	21,35 (1)	:	:	24,76	:	20,32	:	17,75	23,79	:	:	23,56	27,95
	1995	21,16	17,99	19,20 (1)	:	:	22,10	:	18,56	:	16,15	21,87	:	:	21,14	24,94
Fish meal	1993	45,74	54,71	45,24 (1)	:	40,34	:	:	50,01	:	35,81	:	:	:	:	46,85
	1994	44,58	53,19	43,22 (1)	:	38,96	:	:	46,34	:	34,66	40,31	:	:	:	46,05
	1995	:	51,72	48,07 (1)	:	37,95	:	:	47,18	:	40,07	46,46	:	:	:	46,65
Dried sugarbeet pulp	1993	15,33	:	13,93	11,17	16,81	10,84	15,05	16,35	:	16,87	:	:	:	:	18,77
	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
B — Compound feedingstuffs																
Supplementary feed for dairy cattle (stall-fed) (in bags) (1)	1993	23,76	:	16,77	24,27	24,32	21,76	20,95	24,46	23,86	18,53	:	:	:	21,00	:
	1994	24,24	:	16,36	24,38	23,14	22,51	21,38	23,64	24,33	18,95	29,67	:	39,09	20,12	:
	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	:
Complete feed for fattening pigs (in bags) (2)	1993	24,08	20,53	20,96	28,30	24,98	20,79	24,49	24,93	26,26	20,92	:	:	37,48	21,93	:
	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	:
Complete feed for 'battery' laying hens (1) (in bags)	1993	28,13	:	23,13	28,31	26,76	20,52	25,88	27,70	33,67	22,57	:	:	38,68	20,37	:
	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	24,57	26,57	34,89	22,39	29,28	:	25,93	19,93	:
C — Fertilizers (4)																
Ammonium nitrate (1) (6) (26 % N, in bags)	1993	49,16	55,03	56,88 (1)	31,05	49,60	50,09	47,14	19,39	51,47	46,34	:	65,19	24,67	15,00	39,04
	1994	46,94	54,59	50,37 (1)	30,30	48,01	48,42	49,41	52,51	52,75	46,98	:	58,54	18,12	15,92	42,30
	1995	:	60,85	59,46 (1)	29,84	51,82	55,27	54,50	59,23	65,31	58,56	:	62,83	16,12	20,61	43,18
Superphosphate	1993	68,64	70,73	:	63,18	66,39	63,07	:	54,19	:	72,59	:	74,86	21,34	21,26	:
	1994	61,92	73,10	:	60,35	65,65	64,18	:	57,03	:	74,13	:	71,28	24,95	20,17	:
	1995	:	74,39	:	58,43	67,21	69,81	:	58,74	:	75,31	:	75,97	:	24,93	:
Potassium chloride	1993	31,83	30,00	37,80 (1)	:	26,01	25,63	:	24,21	28,66	35,21	:	36,74	:	:	23,58
	1994	29,64	30,41	34,44 (1)	:	25,70	27,05	:	23,97	28,12	36,70	:	36,94	:	:	26,02
	1995	:	32,59	35,97 (1)	:	26,57	28,64	32,97	25,04	29,65	38,03	:	37,65	:	:	28,03

D — Compound fertilizers ⁽¹⁾															
Fertilizers containing nutrients															
NPK 20-10-10	1993	:	:	:	:	32,69	:	:	:	:	18,34	:	:	:	13,22
	1994	:	:	:	:	30,44	:	:	:	:	18,72	:	:	:	13,43
	1995	:	:	:	:	30,39	:	:	:	:	20,26	:	:	:	14,12
Fertilizers containing nutrients															
NPK 17-17-17 (bags)	1993	18,83	:	22,40 ⁽²⁾	18,13	18,96	19,63	19,64	:	21,22	20,60	:	27,13	:	16,19
	1994	18,71	:	:	17,33	19,07	19,73	20,15	:	20,83	20,48	:	24,30	:	15,45
	1995	:	:	:	17,22	20,56	21,86	21,75	:	23,99	22,99	:	26,44	:	17,16
Fertilizers containing nutrients															
NPK 9-9-18	1993	:	:	15,67 ⁽²⁾	:	13,75	:	:	:	:	13,82	:	:	:	10,15
	1994	:	:	14,45 ⁽²⁾	:	13,27	:	:	:	:	13,75	:	:	:	10,38
	1995	:	:	15,92 ⁽²⁾	:	13,99	:	:	:	:	15,23	:	:	:	10,92
E — Fuel															
Petrol															
	1993	69,41	33,31	60,55 ⁽²⁾	73,25	58,35	:	71,29	40,68	:	70,83	:	67,47	:	69,39
	1994	72,02	:	67,53 ⁽²⁾	67,82	57,66	:	71,81	67,50	:	75,19	61,15	65,83	:	73,30
	1995	73,85	32,29	69,17 ⁽²⁾	66,60	57,77	:	70,10	53,10	:	75,61	:	65,92	:	72,43
Diesel fuel															
	1993	17,74	21,08	26,98 ⁽²⁾	48,52	29,89	:	:	31,34	21,71	25,44	:	38,33	:	32,00
	1994	16,92	19,97	29,51 ⁽²⁾	44,29	25,72	:	:	25,83	20,45	22,21	48,67	35,22	:	32,23
	1995	16,32	19,68	29,52 ⁽²⁾	44,10	23,94	:	:	29,33	17,66	22,75	:	35,67	24,66	35,29
Heating fuel															
	1993	17,74	20,78	21,75 ⁽²⁾	35,18	9,85	30,98	29,76	61,50	:	25,91	:	:	25,73	:
	1994	16,92	19,64	20,39 ⁽²⁾	33,27	11,46	30,14	28,12	56,84	:	24,91	:	:	25,40	:
	1995	16,32	19,44	19,91 ⁽²⁾	30,79	11,87	29,72	27,50	52,49	:	21,39	:	:	24,66	:

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 fertilizers: price per 100 kg of product.

⁽⁵⁾ Ammonium nitrate (26% N): Germany: since 1994 bulk price.

⁽⁶⁾ Ammonium nitrate (33% N): Greece, France and United Kingdom.

⁽⁷⁾ 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)

1	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	% TAV	
						1995	1995
						1990	1994
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>Farm wages</i>							
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
Belgique/België	103,2	107,3	111,4	113,6	:	×	×
Danmark	104,8	108,1	110,6	114,0	115	2,8	0,9
BR Deutschland	104,3	109,1	112,7	116,0	119,1	3,6	2,7
Elláda	114,7	129,1	133,4	142,8	157,6	9,5	10,4
España	109,2	119,9	126,6	134,2	:	×	×
France ⁽⁴⁾	104,9	109,0	111,8	114,2	117,8	3,3	3,2
Ireland	103,2	107,1	111,0	114,9	:	×	×
Italia	106,7	117,6	123,7	123,9	126,5	4,8	2,1
Luxembourg	105,3	116,2	123,8	130,1	134,2	6,1	3,2
Nederland	105,9	113,2	114,2	110,4	114,4	2,7	3,6
Österreich	105,7	111,2	116,5	120,6	124,3	4,4	3,1
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Suomi/Finland	106,7	105,5	104,1	104,4	116,1	3,0	11,2
Sverige	105,7	109,6	107,3	109,1	114	2,7	4,5
United Kingdom	109,5	113,5	116,9	121,4	127,3	4,9	4,9
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	×	×
<i>Inputs ⁽²⁾</i>							
EUR 15	102,4	103,8	105,6	106,3	:	×	×
Belgique/België	100,2	99,9	98,8	98,5	:	×	×
Danmark	94,9	94,0	93,6	91,4	:	×	×
BR Deutschland	102,2	104,1	102,4	103,4	:	×	×
Elláda	125,1	143,2	160,8	171,3	:	×	×
España	102,0	101,9	104,6	107,1	:	×	×
France ⁽⁴⁾	100,8	100,5	100,3	100,1	:	×	×
Ireland	100,4	100,3	100,3	101,2	:	×	×
Italia	101,9	103,7	111,7	113,0	:	×	×
Luxembourg	103,5	103,4	102,8	102,7	:	×	×
Nederland	100,6	101,9	99,7	98,8	:	×	×
Österreich	102,0	103,4	104,4	102,0	:	×	×
Portugal	104,5	106,5	105,3	106,1	:	×	×
Suomi/Finland	105,5	107,8	109,4	105,4	:	×	×
Sverige	104,3	103,9	103,4	105,4	:	×	×
United Kingdom	103,6	106,8	111,9	111,8	:	×	×
EUR 12	102,3	103,8	105,6	106,4	:	×	×

3.3.6 (cont.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	% TAV	
						1995	1995
						1990	1994
7	8						
<i>Producer prices</i> ⁽³⁾							
EUR 15	102,7	98,2	97,2	101,0	:	×	×
Belgique/België	101,2	97,6	91,0	94,3	:	×	×
Danmark	98,5	97,0	84,7	85,8	:	×	×
BR Deutschland	99,4	97,0	90,0	91,7	:	×	×
Elláda	121,7	129,1	135,0	153,6	:	×	×
España	100,5	93,4	98,7	109,2	:	×	×
France ⁽⁴⁾	100,4	92,9	88,7	88,3	:	×	×
Ireland	96,3	97,8	104,3	105,6	:	×	×
Italia	109,2	100,4	102,5	106,2	:	×	×
Luxembourg	92,4	87,7	86,1	85,3	:	×	×
Nederland	104,7	98,7	91,8	95,8	:	×	×
Österreich	100,4	99,4	97,2	98,1	:	×	×
Portugal	96,5	89,0	88,2	99,2	:	×	×
Suomi/Finland	96,8	96,5	96,5	96,2	:	×	×
Sverige	98,6	96,5	94,4	97,6	:	×	×
United Kingdom	99,3	100,9	105,4	106,1	:	×	×
EUR 12	102,9	98,2	97,2	101,2	:	×	×

Source: Eurostat ('Purchase price of inputs' and 'Producer prices for agricultural products' are harmonized 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, fertilizers and soil improvement, fuels and lubricants, and investments in machinery (excluding VAT)

(1990 = 100)

1	1992	1993	1994	1995	% TAV	
					1995	1995
					1990	1994
2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Feedingstuffs</i>						
EUR 15	100.7	102.2	101.0	101.1	:	0.1
Belgique/België	99.8	97.3	95.2	91.7	:	- 3.7
Danmark	92.2	90.8	87.3	84.0	:	- 3.7
BR Deutschland	99.6	96.1	91.1	87.8	:	- 3.5
Elláda	126.8	143.1	155.0	159.5	:	2.9
España	98.7	100.5	101.7	102.2	:	0.5
France	99.8	98.5	96.3	95.0	:	- 1.4
Ireland	97.1	97.7	98.3	97.0	:	- 1.4
Italia	102.2	111.0	111.3	121.0	:	8.7
Luxembourg	97.6	96.4	92.2	90.7	:	- 1.7
Nederland	101.0	95.3	92.7	91.0	:	- 1.8
Österreich	99.1	99.8	94.1	90.1	:	- 4.3
Portugal	98.7	100.4	103.0	102.6	:	- 0.4
Suomi/Finland	100.5	97.8	97.2	69.4	:	- 28.6
Sverige	96.9	94.7	91.4	89.1	:	- 2.4
United Kingdom	104.7	112.3	109.0	110.0	:	0.9
EUR 12	100.8	102.4	101.2	101.9	:	0.6
<i>Fertilizers and soil improvement</i>						
EUR 15	100.3	96.2	98.6	107.4	:	9.0
Belgique/België	91.8	86.2	81.9	86.5	:	5.7
Danmark	95.8	93.6	95.3	102.5	:	7.6
BR Deutschland	98.9	94.5	94.8	104.1	:	9.8
Elláda	171.1	171.1	192.5	212.0	:	10.1
España	98.4	94.8	101.4	109.2	:	7.8
France	96.6	92.5	93.2	100.4	:	7.7
Ireland	100.6	94.9	95.5	99.9	:	4.7
Italia	101.3	103.8	113.8	135.7	:	19.2
Luxembourg	99.6	94.3	96.2	106.0	:	10.2
Nederland	97.0	91.2	92.9	105.5	:	13.5
Österreich	105.4	99.4	79.5	59.8	:	- 24.8
Portugal	111.5	94.0	92.1	98.0	:	6.4
Suomi/Finland	137.3	136.1	115.5	96.5	:	- 16.5
Sverige	98.8	80.7	84.0	107.9	:	28.4
United Kingdom	91.1	85.6	91.0	101.9	:	11.9
EUR 12	99.3	95.3	98.8	108.7	:	10.0
<i>Fuel and lubricants</i>						
EUR 15	107.7	114.4	114.6	117.1	:	2.2
Belgique/België	97.6	96.9	94.4	97.5	:	3.3
Danmark	93.2	92.2	89.5	88.0	:	- 1.6
BR Deutschland	106.7	107.3	110.8	109.1	:	- 1.6
Elláda	171.8	209.1	220.1	224.1	:	1.9
España	113.3	122.6	118.8	122.5	:	3.1
France	94.2	94.9	93.1	91.7	:	- 1.5
Ireland	95.9	98.3	96.1	96.8	:	0.7
Italia	102.4	126.6	126.4	146.0	:	15.5
Luxembourg	95.9	98.3	95.8	91.7	:	- 4.3
Nederland	97.6	96.9	94.4	97.5	:	3.3
Österreich	101.7	103.2	104.7	109.0	:	4.1
Portugal	111.9	87.9	85.5	86.1	:	0.7
Suomi/Finland	107.3	124.9	117.1	90.5	:	- 22.8
Sverige	103.5	117.9	120.5	130.8	:	8.5
United Kingdom	106.0	109.1	108.3	110.6	:	2.2
EUR 12	108.0	114.6	114.8	117.6	:	2.4

3.3.7 (cont.)

1	1992	1993	1994	1995	% TAV	
					1995 1990	1995 1994
2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Investment in machinery</i>						
EUR 15	107,8	112,0	115,2	119,9	:	4,0
Belgique/België	106,6	111,9	114,0	119,0	:	4,4
Danmark	103,1	105,1	105,2	107,6	:	2,3
BR Deutschland	108,8	112,0	113,3	114,6	:	1,1
Elláda	123,4	144,1	155,0	180,0	:	16,1
España	92,0	92,3	97,3	105,0	:	7,9
France	106,6	109,1	111,6	114,3	:	2,4
Ireland	103,1	105,2	109,2	113,3	:	3,8
Italia	111,3	118,3	122,7	132,1	:	7,7
Luxembourg	108,6	111,8	113,3	114,7	:	1,2
Nederland	107,7	109,0	110,2	113,5	:	3,0
Österreich	108,4	112,0	113,6	114,9	:	1,2
Portugal	120,7	125,2	138,7	149,7	:	7,9
Suomi/Finland	104,4	108,1	111,9	94,2	:	- 15,9
Sverige	106,9	114,3	120,1	128,5	:	7,0
United Kingdom	109,7	114,4	117,5	119,7	:	1,9
EUR 12	107,9	112,0	115,3	120,6	:	4,7
<i>Investment in structural work</i>						
EUR 15	111,9	116,2	119,1	122,8	:	3,0
Belgique/België	103,4	105,4	108,2	110,5	:	2,1
Danmark	107,0	109,3	111,5	116,0	:	4,1
BR Deutschland	113,2	117,3	119,8	122,5	:	2,3
Elláda	137,1	155,0	167,3	178,9	:	6,9
España	110,7	117,1	122,2	127,8	:	4,6
France	105,4	107,7	108,7	110,4	:	1,6
Ireland	107,3	111,1	115,0	121,7	:	5,8
Italia	113,6	117,0	121,0	123,7	:	2,2
Luxembourg	112,0	111,4	111,9	114,0	:	1,9
Nederland	113,1	115,8	100,2	103,5	:	3,3
Österreich	110,0	114,0	117,0	120,1	:	2,7
Portugal	169,1	169,1	169,1	169,1	:	0,0
Suomi/Finland	98,8	101,1	101,1	90,7	:	- 10,3
Sverige	109,9	110,9	114,9	117,0	:	1,8
United Kingdom	108,8	112,1	116,9	123,2	:	5,4
EUR 12	112,2	116,5	119,5	123,4	:	3,2

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.8 Market value of agricultural land (parcels)

1	2	ECU/ha ⁽¹⁾				% TAV (real) ⁽²⁾	
		1992	1993	1994	1995	1995 1979	1995 1994
		3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België ⁽³⁾	Arable land	11 696	11 944	12 148	12 860	- 0,4	1,4
	Meadow	9 489	9 527	9 995	10 228	- 4,7	- 2,0
Danmark ⁽⁴⁾	Agricultural land	6 275	5 887	6 483	7 608	- 3,7	11,7
BR Deutschland	Agricultural land	14 937	15 380	15 653	17 173	- 2,5	4,9
Deutschland ⁽⁵⁾	Agricultural land	11 812	11 423	11 349	11 357	x	- 4,3
Elláda	Agriculture land:						
	— Irrigated land	11 898	11 546	11 929	12 212	x	- 1,5
	— Non-irrigated land	5 525	5 235	5 027	4 786	x	- 8,4
España	Agricultural land:						
	— Irrigated land	11 590	9 871	10 011	:	x	x
	— Non-irrigated land	3 018	2 709	2 788	:	x	x
France	Arable land	3 096	3 060	3 054	3 080	- 5,4	- 1,7
	Natural meadow	2 234	2 201	2 188	2 222	- 6,3	- 1,0
Ireland ⁽¹¹⁾	Agricultural land	4 948	4 887	5 285	5 224	- 6,1	- 1,0
Italia ⁽¹⁰⁾	Agricultural land	13 284	11 745	11 685	10 916	- 2,8	- 1,2
Luxembourg ⁽⁸⁾	Agricultural land	70 444	61 278	44 845	46 690	0,2	- 0,7
Nederland ⁽⁵⁾	Arable land	17 848	18 803	18 302	:	x	x
	Meadow	22 023	21 239	21 406	:	x	x
Österreich		:	:	:	:	x	x
Portugal		:	:	:	:	x	x
Suomi/Finland	Agricultural land	3 444	2 539	2 776	:	x	x
Sverige		1 566	1 107	1 190	1 179	x	- 1,6
United Kingdom:							
— England ⁽⁶⁾	Agricultural land	4 981	4 890	:	:	x	x
— Wales ⁽⁶⁾	Agricultural land	3 325	3 568	:	:	x	x
— Scotland ⁽⁷⁾	Agricultural land	3 260	3 022	:	:	x	x
— Northern Ireland ⁽⁸⁾	Agricultural land	4 899	5 730	:	:	x	x

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 utilizable 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

1	ECU/ha (1)				% TAV (real) (2)		Ratio rent/ market value %
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995	1995	1995
					1979	1994	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Belgique/België							
Arable land	146,37	155,25	160,73	:	×	×	×
Meadow	140,36	149,04	156,85	:	×	×	×
Danmark							
Agricultural land	244,71	241,39	260,23	312,23	0,8	14,2	4,10
BR Deutschland (3) (4)							
Total rents	:	239,62	:	249,23	- 0,1	×	1,45
New rents	:	219,48	:	225,75	×	×	×
Elláda (5)							
Arable land	389,19	382,54	391,86	408,48	- 3,4	0,3	3,35
España	:	:	:	:	×	×	:
France (6)							
Arable land	110,09	115,77	118,80	121,38	- 0,4	- 1,5	×
Luxembourg							
Agricultural land	144,13	142,32	148,07	154,16	- 1,0	- 0,7	×
Nederland (7)							
Arable land	259,36	266,64	284,95	297,77	- 0,3	- 0,3	×
Meadow	211,01	255,15	254,83	257,28	0,2	- 3,7	×
Österreich	:	:	240,63	248,44	×	- 1,7	×
Portugal	:	:	:	:	×	×	:
Suomi/Finland							
Agricultural land	151,37	136,79	150,22	141,37	×	- 14,0	×
Sverige							
Agricultural land	:	85,29	87,74	87,87	×	- 0,5	7,45
United Kingdom (8):							
— England	135,89	129,31	131,46*	:	×	×	×
— Wales	76,07	74,53	79,91*	:	×	×	×
— Scotland	92,02	87,23	95,37*	:	×	×	×

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Converted at current exchange rates.

(2) In national currencies, deflated (implicit CPI).

(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
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Total</i>	105,4	107,8	109,2	112,5	3,1	96,0	94,6	92,8	92,6	- 0,2
<i>A — Consumer goods and services</i>	104,0	105,7	106,5	109,5	2,9	94,8	93,0	90,7	90,5	- 0,3
Seeds, other reproductive material	100,5	101,2	100,1	108,6	8,5	91,9	89,5	85,9	90,4	5,2
Animals for breeding or production	100,9	87,5	95,5	98,4	3,1	92,5	76,8	81,4	81,6	0,2
Energy, lubricants	107,7	114,4	114,6	117,1	2,2	96,5	98,0	94,5	93,3	- 1,3
Fertilizers, soil improvers	100,3	96,2	98,6	107,4	9,0	91,6	84,8	84,2	89,0	5,6
Plant protection products	108,1	111,5	112,8	112,8	0,0	98,8	98,5	96,7	93,7	- 3,1
Animal feed	100,7	102,2	101,0	101,1	0,1	91,7	89,8	85,9	83,1	- 3,2
Implements and small tools	108,2	109,8	112,0	118,3	5,6	98,9	97,3	96,4	98,6	2,3
Maintenance and repair of implements	111,7	117,5	122,1	127,1	4,1	102,3	104,3	105,3	106,7	1,3
Maintenance and repair of farm buildings and other structures	110,1	114,5	118,7	122,9	3,6	100,4	101,0	101,5	102,0	0,6
Veterinary services	105,4	109,1	110,9	114,2	3,0	97,1	97,5	96,4	96,5	0,1
<i>B — Investment goods and services</i>	109,5	113,8	116,9	121,1	3,6	99,5	99,4	98,8	98,7	- 0,1
Machinery and other equipment	107,8	112,0	115,2	119,9	4,0	98,4	98,5	98,3	98,9	0,6
Construction	111,9	116,2	119,1	122,8	3,0	100,9	100,5	99,4	98,4	- 1,0

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.11 Value-added tax (VAT) rates: producer prices ⁽¹⁾
at 1 January 1996

(%)

1	2	Scheme		
		3	4	
		Normal	Flat-rate ⁽²⁾	
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			
	Other agricultural products excluding live animals	21,0	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 1996

(%)

Belgique/België	Purchase and tenancy of land	(¹)
	Animal feedingstuffs, seeds, fertilizers, liming, agricultural services, veterinary services	6,0
	Coal (solid fuel)	12,0
	Construction and maintenance of farm buildings	21,0
	Farm equipment, pesticides	21,0
	Road diesel fuel, petrol, liquefied petroleum gas for non-agricultural purposes	21,0
	Diesel fuel for agricultural purposes, light fuel oil, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, electricity	21,0
Danmark	Purchase of land and buildings	0,0
	All products	25,0
BR Deutschland	Purchase of farmland	(¹)
	Inputs of agricultural origin (animal feedingstuffs, seeds and propagating material, breeding stock)	7,0
	Inputs of industrial origin (fertilizers, pesticides, fuel and power, buildings and machinery, building materials and accessories), non-agricultural services	15,0
Elláda	Purchase and tenancy of land, manual workers' wages, insurance premiums	0,0
	Seed animal feedingstuffs, breeding stock, fertilizers, pesticides, phytopharmaceutical products	8,0
	Most farm equipment, maintenance and repair of machinery, installations and buildings, electricity, lubricants, liquefied gases, asbestos cement piping, wire fencing	18,0
	Motor fuels	18,0
España	Purchase and tenancy of agricultural land	(¹)
	Inputs of agricultural origin: medicines	7,0
	Inputs of industrial origin	16,0
	Most services	7,0
France (²)	Non-processed agricultural products (including breeding stock), work under contract	5,5
	Fertilizers, animal feedingstuffs, pesticides	5,5
	Motor fuel, certain building work and services provided by persons eligible for the special deduction, purchase and maintenance of farm equipment, construction and maintenance of farm buildings	20,6 (³)
Ireland	Animal feedingstuffs, fertilizers (put up in quantities of 10 kg or more), cereals, beet, hay, cake, etc., seeds and propagating material of products used for food, veterinary products for oral administration	0,0
	Concrete and blocks of concrete	12,5
	Electricity, solid fuels, diesel fuel for heating, diesel fuel for tractors, gas for heating and lighting	12,5
	Most services	12,5
	Machinery repairs	12,5
	Fertilizers (quantities less than 10 kg), pesticides, disinfectants and detergents, veterinary products for injection and veterinary equipment, farm equipment including tractors, building materials, second-hand goods, petrol and lubricants, motor vehicle and motorcycles, other services (transport, storage, hiring of equipment)	21,0
Italia	Agricultural loans, rural leases, veterinary services	(¹)
	Animal feedingstuffs of vegetable origin, fertilizers	4,0
	Agricultural work under contract	10,0
	Animal feedingstuffs of animal origin, seeds, breeding stock, pesticides products of mineral and chemical origin and additives for animal feed	10,0
	Fuels and lubricants, pharmaceuticals	10,0/4,0
	Equipment and machinery, gas and electricity, lubricants, building materials, most services	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, fertilizers, plant protection products, pharmaceuticals, agricultural services, e.g. artificial insemination	3,0
	Services rendered by professional personnel (veterinary medicine), solid mineral fuel, mineral oils and timber to be used as fuel, unleaded petrol	12,0
	Farm machinery and equipment, construction and maintenance of farm buildings, motor fuel other than unleaded petrol, certain services (transport)	15,0
Nederland	Indemnity insurance, purchase, renting and tenancy of immovable property (except sale by builder)	(¹)
	Seeds, fertilizers, fuel for hothouses, animal feedingstuffs, breeding stock, some services, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, work under contract, equipment	6,0
	Telecommunications, veterinary services, motor fuels and other fuels, structural work, maintenance and repair of farm buildings, machinery, tractors and equipment, small items of equipment and accessories, transport services, petrol, electricity	17,5
Österreich	Diesel fuel for heating, gas electricity	20,0
	Animal feedingstuffs, fertilizers, water	10,0
	Purchase and tenancy of land	0,0
Portugal	Fertilizers and crop protection products, animal feedingstuffs and seeds, live animals, machinery, equipment and tractors, veterinary services	5,0
	Electricity, fuels and gas	5,0
	Maintenance and repair of machinery/petrol, coal	17,0/16,0
Suomi/Finland	Most products	22,0
Sverige	Most goods and services	25,0
United Kingdom	Interest relief grants on purchase and renting of land, insurance, financial costs	(¹)
	Most products generally used for human consumption and animal consumption, including seeds, propagating material and animals reared for the purpose. Power fuels and other fuels (except road diesel fuel and petrol), electricity and water	0,0
	Road diesel fuel, lubricants, petrol, fertilizers, chemicals, purchase and maintenance of agricultural machinery, other goods and services not specified	17,5
	Purchase of motor vehicles	17,5

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 1995

(ECU/100 kg)

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	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
<i>1. Crop products</i>														
Common wheat	12,60	13,79	:	15,87	17,34	12,99	13,84	16,69	13,53	11,84	16,32	12,69	15,31	13,95
Durum wheat	:	:	:	20,89	17,34	15,82	:	18,33	:	14,32	18,51	:	:	:
Rye	12,11	12,68	:	:	14,83	13,52	:	15,43	13,15	9,99	14,64	12,18	15,57	:
Barley	12,16	14,89	:	15,01	15,02	12,52	13,02	16,26	12,96	10,82	14,64	12,11	12,74	12,98
Oats	11,04	12,03	:	21,21	15,91	10,91	13,08	19,10	12,72	10,48	17,85	11,39	12,33	12,23
Maize	:	:	:	16,25	16,99	13,39	:	17,99	:	14,37	15,11	:	:	:
Potatoes	13,75	28,42	20,66	30,74	21,55	17,27	:	29,63	18,10	16,23	19,86	26,81	22,07	28,64
Sugarbeet	:	48,25	:	44,90	50,21	:	47,63	41,57	:	:	:	:	59,58	:
Dessert apples ⁽¹⁾	31,96	50,50	47,53	41,08	26,54	43,83	:	28,41	30,49	37,17	45,65	42,20	87,06	56,19
Dessert pears ⁽¹⁾	45,52	54,95	30,40	78,99	35,99	50,42	:	40,85	39,07	47,94	43,06	47,17	:	55,85
Table grapes ⁽¹⁾	:	:	:	79,94	56,26	103,91	:	48,05	:	:	48,79	:	:	:
Oranges ⁽¹⁾	:	:	:	29,93	22,93	:	:	25,19	:	:	32,23	:	:	:
Cauliflowers ⁽²⁾	40,02	:	34,38	54,71	28,50	:	41,61	36,27	68,61	30,72	38,25	:	:	39,68
Lettuces ⁽²⁾	44,07	:	59,57	24,53	26,08	:	:	39,54	46,69	37,93	59,24	:	:	61,39
Asparagus ⁽²⁾	:	:	482,18	:	176,83	:	:	177,11	364,47	557,56	:	:	:	529,51
Tomatoes ⁽²⁾	:	:	71,97	59,13	28,52	:	:	36,50	:	12,52	25,83	:	:	:
Carrots ⁽²⁾	:	:	24,19	38,15	13,59	:	26,77	32,02	22,87	18,74	19,31	:	:	28,17
Onions ⁽²⁾	:	36,16	15,83	32,40	12,00	39,54	29,11	33,45	:	21,39	26,46	21,70	44,49	31,89
Dry peas	:	:	:	:	21,53	12,65	:	:	14,10	:	:	:	29,53	17,50
Dry beans	:	:	:	150,81	145,48	:	:	104,08	:	:	66,29	:	:	:
<i>2. Livestock products</i>														
Calves ⁽³⁾	502,62	:	:	:	:	446,59	:	464,56	:	489,36	389,98	:	:	:
Pigs ⁽³⁾	140,20	126,23	121,15	156,45	161,77	:	:	155,40	:	119,02	148,20	:	:	120,60
Poultry carcasses (class A)	:	:	139,83	:	102,60	117,85	:	121,75	:	182,59	:	177,64	:	105,35
Whole drinking milk	:	:	50,01	82,77	44,17	:	75,09	74,11	:	:	:	55,45	:	:
Cream	:	:	:	221,96	158,28	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Butter	:	327,92	:	450,97	312,88	427,28	:	319,95	337,79	:	:	311,12	337,04	332,27

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ All varieties.⁽²⁾ All qualities.⁽³⁾ Carcass weight.

3.3.14 Institutional prices in national currency, expressed as indices in real terms for all agricultural products

(1990/91 = 100)

	1992/93 ⁽¹⁾	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	—	—	—	:	:
Belgique/België	93,0	89,4	78,1	71,7	70,2
Danmark	94,8	92,1	82,4	77,9	73,9
BR Deutschland	91,0	86,3	76,5	71,0	70,3
Elláda	80,5	82,6	78,5	74,0	70,0
España	86,7	99,7	93,6	93,2	86,9
France	92,9	89,6	83,8	79,5	78,1
Íreland	94,5	89,9	83,1	80,3	78,6
Italia	88,4	103,7	100,5	115,7	96,5
Luxembourg	92,1	88,2	82,6	76,1	74,6
Nederland	94,6	91,9	80,8	75,5	74,4
Österreich	—	—	—	:	:
Portugal	72,0	71,9	67,1	65,5	63,1
Suomi/Finland	—	—	—	:	:
Sverige	—	—	—	:	:
United Kingdom	89,7	102,1	90,9	87,0	83,9
EUR 12	90,3	94,1	86,9	85,9	81,5

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	1993	1994	1995	1996 ⁽²⁾	1997 ⁽³⁾
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EU budget	Mio ECU	65 268,5 ⁽¹⁾	59 909,1	66 757,7	81 943,4	82 996,6
1. EAGGF - Guarantee	Mio ECU	34 748,1	32 970,4	34 502,7	40 828,0	41 805,0
— Plant products	Mio ECU	20 989,0	21 852,8	22 959,3	25 918,0	27 082,0
— Animal products	Mio ECU	11 657,0	9 803,9	10 328,5	12 368,0	12 147,0
— Ancillary expenditure	Mio ECU	1 417,9	793,6	346,5	656,0	172,0
— Set-aside and income aid ⁽⁴⁾	Mio ECU	462,6	30,0	36,3	20,0	10,0
— Accompanying measures	Mio ECU	221,7	490,1	832,1	1 866,0	1 889,0
— Monetary reserve	Mio ECU	(1 000)	(1 000)	(500)	(500)	(500)
— Depreciation of stocks and disposal of butter	Mio ECU	:	:	:	:	:
2. EAGGF - Guidance	Mio ECU	3 386,0	2 585,6	2 696,4	3 933,4 ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁶⁾	3 748,1 ⁽⁵⁾ ⁽⁷⁾
3. Other agricultural expenditure	Mio ECU	111,6	126,5	106,1	109,8	156,3
4. Total agricultural expenditure	Mio ECU	38 245,7	35 682,5	37 305,2	44 871,2	45 709,4
Changes under the common agricultural policy:	Mio ECU	2 144,3	2 304,5	2 400,7	2 181,5	2 239,4
— ordinary levies	Mio ECU	1 029,1	922,4	938,1	864,0	873,4
— sugar levies	Mio ECU	1 115,2	1 382,1	1 462,6	1 317,5	1 366,0
Net cost of the CAP:	Mio ECU	36 101,4	33 378,0	34 904,5	42 689,7	43 470,0
— as % of GDP	%	0,6	0,5	0,5 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:
— per head in the EU	ECU	104,6	95,9	93,9 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Financial Report of the European Union.

⁽²⁾ Appropriations of the supplementary and amending budget No 1/1996 (payments).

⁽³⁾ Appropriations entered in the preliminary draft budget for 1997.

⁽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⁾ Budget.

⁽⁷⁾ Draft budget, first reading.

⁽⁸⁾ Provisional data.

3.4.2 EAGGF Guarantee and Guidance expenditure, by Member States

(Mio ECU)

	EAGGF Guarantee expenditure ⁽¹⁾					EAGGF Guidance expenditure ⁽²⁾				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	34 502,7	:	:	:	:	3 609,1
Belgique/België	1 468,5	1 378,2	1 298,7	1 170,4	1 622,1	30,5	28,2	41,7	58,6	40,0
Danmark	1 220,3	1 166,8	1 334,7	1 278,4	1 389,4	18,0	23,5	20,0	42,5	16,7
BR Deutschland	5 234,5	4 830,5	4 976,2	5 179,9	5 380,0	200,2	253,8	348,7	679,2	807,9
Elláda	2 211,2	2 231,4	2 715,0	2 718,9	2 438,8	274,2	392,2	402,9	266,3	463,8
España	3 314,3	3 578,1	4 175,7	4 408,3	4 562,3	514,2	633,6	412,9	544,8	709,5
France	6 394,4	6 916,5	8 184,8	8 001,2	8 376,6	425,5	554,3	633,5	619,8	347,8
Irland	1 731,1	1 452,8	1 649,9	1 480,0	1 417,5	168,5	194,5	165,8	178,3	157,3
Italia	5 353,4	5 141,5	4 765,4	3 460,6	3 364,3	326,5	375,9	625,0	263,2	454,2
Luxembourg	2,8	1,1	7,3	12,1	14,0	6,7	6,3	9,0	9,8	6,0
Nederland	2 679,3	2 389,8	2 328,1	1 916,0	1 929,7	20,5	21,9	19,5	32,1	13,1
Österreich	:	:	:	:	86,1	:	:	:	:	97,7
Portugal	315,6	423,8	478,1	708,4	705,7	313,4	289,8	313,9	510,5	282,7
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	61,9	:	:	:	:	109,8
Sverige	:	:	:	:	75,1	:	:	:	:	24,7
United Kingdom	2 391,3	2 451,1	2 737,9	2 939,0	2 954,0	110,2	100,8	99,5	130,5	74,1
Community ⁽³⁾	69,2	145,9	96,4	139,0	125,2	:	:	1,0 ⁽⁴⁾	:	3,7
EUR 12	32 385,9	32 107,5	34 748,2	33 412,2	34 279,6	2 408,2	2 874,8	3 093,4	3 335,6	3 376,8

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted for expenditure against carry-overs and the financial consequences of the clearance of accounts decisions (ECU - 377,9 million in 1990, ECU - 437,8 million in 1991, ECU + 78,9 million in 1992, ECU - 384,8 million in 1993, ECU - 612 million in 1994 and ECU - 1146,7 million in 1995).

⁽²⁾ Expenditure from appropriations for commitment.

⁽³⁾ Payments direct to recipients made by the Commission for the EAGGF Guarantee Section and 'multi-State' expenditure for the EAGGF Guidance Section.

⁽⁴⁾ Financing under Art. 8 for 25 beneficiaries across the Member States.

3.4.3.1 EAGGF Guarantee expenditure, by product

	1995		1996 (1)		1997 (2)	
	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Arable crops</i> (3)	15 018,3	43,5	16 998,0	41,6	17 970,0	43,0
Refunds	1 092,7		368,0		377,0	
Intervention, of which:	13 667,0		16 630,0		17 593,0	
— aid (ha)	13 506,4		13 887,0		15 092,0	
— storage of cereals	62,7		60,0		421,0	
— set-aside	2 412,6		2 326,0		1 731,0	
<i>Sugar</i>	1 831,0	5,3	1 843,0	4,5	1 878,0	4,5
Refunds	1 312,1		1 344,0		1 400,0	
Intervention, of which:	518,9		499,0		478,0	
— refund of storage costs	398,8		377,0		352,0	
<i>Olive oil</i>	812,5	2,4	2 113,0	5,2	2 104,0	5,0
Refunds	38,2		44,0		43,0	
Intervention	774,3		2 069,0		2 061,0	
<i>Dried fodder and dried vegetables</i>	342,0	1,0	385,0	0,9	405,0	1,0
Refunds	—		—		—	
Intervention, of which:	342,0		385,0		405,0	
— dried fodder	311,8		314,0		330,0	
— dried vegetables	30,2		71,0		75,0	
<i>Textile plants and silkworms, of which:</i>	876,1	2,5	850,0	2,1	863,0	2,1
— flax and hemp	78,6		102,0		92,0	
— cotton	797,2		747,0		770,0	
<i>Fruit and vegetables</i> (4)	1 833,4	5,3	1 575,0	3,9	1 610,0	3,9
Refunds	239,5		97,0		84,0	
— fresh	203,0		78,0		73,0	
— processed	36,5		19,0		11,0	
Intervention	1 593,8		1 478,0		1 526,0	
— fresh	977,6		812,0		878,0	
— processed	616,2		666,0		648,0	
<i>Wine</i>	857,5	2,5	805,0	2,0	928,0	2,2
Refunds	36,7		50,0		54,0	
Intervention, of which:	820,8		755,0		874,0	
— aid for private storage	38,8		35,0		32,0	
— distillation	123,6		48,0		189,0	
— compulsory distillation of the by-products of wine-making	52,1		52,0		66,0	
<i>Tobacco</i>	993,0	2,9	1 043,0	2,6	1 051,0	2,5
Refunds	35,1		4,0		p.m.	
Intervention	957,9		1 039,0		1 051,0	
<i>Other sectors or agricultural products, of which:</i>	395,6	1,1	306,0	0,7	273,0	0,7
— rice	49,6		30,0		43,0	
— seeds	76,4		86,0		88,0	
— hops	14,3		21,0		15,0	
<i>Milk products</i>	4 028,7	11,7	3 718,0	9,1	3 738,0	8,9
Refunds	2 267,1		1 703,0		1 779,0	
Intervention, of which:	1 761,6		2 015,0		1 959,0	
— aids for skimmed milk	791,3		759,0		706,0	
— skimmed milk storage	— 89,0		36,0		p.m.	
— butter storage	— 40,5		18,0		31,0	
— butter disposal	628,5		673,0		668,0	
— contribution milk producers	— 89,4		— 92,0		p.m.	
— extension of the markets	127,9		138,0		135,0	

3.4.3.1 (cont.)

1	1995		1996 ⁽¹⁾		1997 ⁽²⁾	
	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Beef/veal</i>	4 021,1	11,7	6 744,0	16,5	5 833,0	14,0
Refunds	1 761,0		1 794,0		1 448,0	
Intervention, of which:	2 260,1		4 950,0		4 385,0	
— public and private storage	- 215,5		686,0		469,0	
— cow premiums	1 046,7		1 473,0		1 677,0	
— special premium	957,1		1 364,0		1 398,0	
— compensation for loss of income	0,0		650,0		0,0	
<i>Sheepmeat and goatmeat</i>	1 780,9	5,2	1 447,0	3,5	2 091,0	5,0
Refunds	0,0		0,0		0,0	
Intervention	1 780,9		1 447,0		2 091,0	
<i>Pigmeat</i>	143,3	0,4	126,0	0,3	178,0	0,4
Refunds	118,2		100,0		144,0	
Intervention	25,1		26,0		34,0	
<i>Eggs and poultrymeat</i>	200,5	0,6	160,0	0,4	147,0	0,4
Refunds	200,5		160,0		147,0	
— eggs	28,6		16,0		20,0	
— poultrymeat	171,9		144,0		127,0	
Intervention	0,0		0,0		0,0	
<i>Other measures for livestock products</i>	114,7	0,3	134,0	0,3	116,0	0,3
<i>Fishery products</i>	39,4	0,1	39,0	0,1	44,0	0,1
Refunds	0,0		0,0		0,0	
Intervention	39,4		39,0		44,0	
<i>Non-Annex II products</i>	574,3	1,7	541,0	1,3	535,0	1,3
Refunds	574,3		541,0		535,0	
Total market organizations	33 862,3	98,1	38 827,0	95,1	39 764,0	95,1
Food aid refunds	78,3	0,2	66,0	0,2	97,0	0,2
Deprived persons	170,6	0,5	200,0	0,5	200,0	0,5
Measures to combat fraud	62,9	0,2	29,0	0,1	44,0	0,1
Clearance of accounts	- 1 146,7	- 3,3	- 1 122,0	- 2,7	- 910,0	- 2,2
Rural development schemes linked to market operation ⁽³⁾	515,1	1,5	521,0	1,3	0,0	0,0
Promotional measures ⁽⁴⁾	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	61,0	0,1
Agri-monetary aid	0,7	0,0	208,0	0,5	145,0	0,3
Income aid	36,3	0,1	20,0	0,0	10,0	0,0
Accompanying measures	832,1	2,4	1 866,0	4,6	1 889,0	4,5
Others	91,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Credits and provisions	0,0	0,0	15,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
BSE reserve	—		198,0	0,5	505,0	1,2
Grand total	34 502,7	100,0	40 828,0 ⁽⁶⁾	100,0	41 805,0 ⁽⁶⁾	100,0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Supplementary and amending budget No 1/96.

⁽²⁾ Appropriations in the 1997 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 1995) and of appropriations (financial year 1996) by sector

Budget nomenclature 1995	1995 — Mio ECU (1) (2)						
	Appropriations	Breakdown by economic nature of the measures					Total
		Export refunds	Interventions				
			Storage	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums	
1	2 = 3 + 8 + 9	3	4	5	6	7	8 = 4 + 5 + 6 + 7
A - Arable crops (4)	15 018,3	1 092,7	62,7	0,0	13 862,9	0,0	13 925,6
Sugar	1 831,0	1 312,1	398,8	0,0	105,1	0,0	503,9
Olive oil	812,5	38,2	- 94,9	0,0	862,7	0,0	767,8
Dried fodder and dried vegetables	342,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	342,0	0,0	342,0
Textile plants	876,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	876,1	0,0	876,1
of which: - flax and hemp	(78,6)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(78,6)	(0,0)	(0,0)
- cotton	(797,2)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(797,2)	(0,0)	(0,0)
Fruit and vegetables	1 833,4	239,4	0,2	328,1	1 053,5	161,4	1 543,2
Wine	857,5	36,7	207,4	175,6	108,1	329,7	820,8
Tobacco	993,0	35,1	2,1	0,0	825,7	130,1	957,9
Other sectors or agricultural products	395,6	48,5	0,0	0,0	92,7	0,9	93,6
of which: - rice	(49,6)	(48,5)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(1,1)	(0,0)	(1,1)
- seeds	(76,4)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(76,4)	(0,0)	(76,4)
- hops	(14,3)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(13,4)	(0,9)	(14,3)
Milk and milk products (4)	4 028,7	2 267,1	- 40,1	0,0	1 468,4	311,6	1 739,9
of which: - skimmed milk	(900,8)	(198,5)	(- 89,0)	(0,0)	(791,3)	(0,0)	(702,3)
- butter	(1 065,3)	(0,0)	(- 40,5)	(0,0)	(628,5)	(0,0)	(588,0)
Beef/veal	4 021,1	1 761,0	- 215,4	0,0	2 472,0	0,0	2 256,6
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1 780,9	0,0	0,1	0,0	1 780,8	0,0	1 780,9
Pigmeat	143,3	118,2	17,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	17,9
Eggs and poultrymeat	200,5	200,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other measures in favour of animal products	114,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Fishery products	39,4	0,0	0,0	21,1	7,1	0,0	28,2
Non-Annex II products	574,3	574,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Food aid refunds	78,3	78,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Market development measures	515,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	515,1	0,0	515,1
Income aid	36,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	36,3	0,0	36,3
Total A	34 492,0	7 802,1	338,8	524,8	24 408,5	933,7	26 205,8
B - Distribution to disadvantaged groups	170,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
C - Measures to combat fraud	62,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
D - Clearance	- 1 145,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
E - Accompanying measures	832,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	832,1	0,0	832,1
F - Other (5)	91,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,7
Total EAGGF Guarantee (A + B + C + D + E + F)	34 502,8	7 802,1	338,8	524,8	25 241,3	933,7	27 038,6
%	100,0	22,6	1,0	1,5	73,2	2,7	78,4

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 1995 budget.

(3) Appropriation for commitments which are written in the supplementary and amending budget No 1/96. Provisional expenditures at 15.10.1996 are showing an under-utilization of ECU 1 758 million.

(4) Including the financial contribution from cereal and milk producers.

(5) 1995: Interest following reform of the method of finance (ECU 69,9 million), 'other measures' under Chapter 39 (ECU 21,3 million) and MCAs and ACAs (ECU 0,7 million). 1996: Chapter 39 (ECU 208 million) and BSE reserve (ECU 198 million).

according to the economic nature of the measures

1996 (Mio ECU) (3)								
Breakdown by economic nature of the measures								
Other	Appropriations	Export refunds	Interventions				Total	Other
			Storage	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Price subsidies (4)	Guidance premiums		
9	10 = 11 + 16 + 17	11	12	13	14	15	16 = 12 + 13 + 14 + 15	17
0,0	16 998,0	368,0	60,0	0,0	16 570,0	0,0	16 630,0	0,0
15,0	1 843,0	1 344,0	377,0	0,0	106,0	0,0	483,0	16,0
6,5	2 113,0	44,0	- 8,0	0,0	2 059,0	0,0	2 051,0	18,0
0,0	385,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	385,0	0,0	385,0	0,0
0,0	850,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	850,0	0,0	850,0	0,0
(0,0)	(102,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(102,0)	(0,0)	(102,0)	(0,0)
(0,0)	(747,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(747,0)	(0,0)	(747,0)	(0,0)
50,8	1 575,0	97,0	0,5	166,0	1 067,5	189,0	1 423,0	55,0
0,0	805,0	50,0	164,0	100,0	160,0	331,0	755,0	0,0
0,0	1 043,0	4,0	- 23,0	0,0	1 026,0	36,0	1 039,0	0,0
253,5	306,0	28,0	0,0	0,0	111,0	0,0	111,0	167,0
(0,0)	(30,0)	(28,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(2,0)	(0,0)	(2,0)	(0,0)
(0,0)	(86,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(86,0)	(0,0)	(86,0)	(0,0)
(0,0)	(21,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(0,0)	(21,0)	(0,0)	(21,0)	(0,0)
21,7	3 718,0	1 703,0	153,0	0,0	1 501,0	335,0	1 989,0	26,0
0,0	(942,0)	(147,0)	(36,0)	(0,0)	(759,0)	(0,0)	(795,0)	(0,0)
0,0	(998,0)	(307,0)	(18,0)	(0,0)	(673,0)	(0,0)	(691,0)	(0,0)
3,5	6 744,0	1 794,0	686,0	0,0	4 264,0	0,0	4 950,0	0,0
0,0	1 447,0	0,0	4,0	0,0	1 443,0	0,0	1 447,0	0,0
7,2	126,0	100,0	16,4	0,0	- 0,4	0,0	16,0	10,0
0,0	160,0	160,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
114,7	134,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	134,0
11,2	39,0	0,0	0,0	34,0	0,0	0,0	34,0	5,0
0,0	541,0	541,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	66,0	66,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	521,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	521,0	0,0	521,0	0,0
0,0	20,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,0	0,0	20,0	0,0
484,1	39 434,0	6 299,0	1 429,9	300,0	30 083,1	891,0	32 704,0	431,0
170,6	200,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	200,0
62,1	44,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	44,0
- 1 145,9	- 1 122,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	- 1 122,0
0,0	1 866,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1 866,0	0,0	1 866,0	0,0
91,2	406,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	406,0
- 337,9	40 828,0	6 299,0	1 429,9	300,0	31 949,1	891,0	34 570,0	- 41,0
- 1,0	100,0	15,4	3,5	0,7	78,3	2,2	84,7	- 0,1

3.4.5 Quantity and value of products in public storage

EUR 15

	Situation at 31.12.1993 ⁽¹⁾		Situation at 31.12.1994 ⁽¹⁾		Situation at 31.12.1995	
	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	8 902,6	554,9	4 153,6	301,9	1 369,1	125,1
Non-breadmaking common wheat	470,3	28,3	68,4	4,1	7,3	0,4
Barley	7 137,6	403,6	4 307,9	293,8	2 483,3	200,0
Rye	2 357,8	130,3	2 588,6	177,9	1 422,3	96,1
Durum wheat	2 329,9	127,6	620,9	31,8	233,4	11,6
Maize	2 782,7	228,5	657,4	44,2	8,4	0,5
Sorghum	149,2	12,1	12,8	1,0	0,0	0,0
Rice	75,0	11,5	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0
Triticale	p.m.	p.m.	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Total cereals, rice included	24 205,1	1 496,8	12 409,6	854,7	5 524,2	433,7
Olive oil	243,2	217,1	88,1	52,4	32,4	20,5
Rape	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunflower	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaf tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—
Processed tobacco	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Baled tobacco	13,5	4,9	13,3	4,0	13,1	3,8
Total tobacco	13,5	4,9	13,3	4,0	13,1	3,8
Skimmed-milk powder	37,0	28,3	72,5	58,1	14,4	11,4
Butter	160,7	128,9	59,3	51,3	19,6	17,5
Grana Padano (cheese)	6,3	22,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Total milk products	204,0	179,2	131,8	109,4	34,0	28,9
Beef carcasses	156,1	90,8	7,7	4,4	0,4	0,2
Boned beef	563,4	333,9	155,0	86,9	18,0	9,6
Total beef	719,5	424,7	162,7	91,3	18,4	9,8
Alcohol ⁽²⁾	3 031,5	21,7	3 126,8	21,6	1 018,4	4,9
General total	—	2 344,4	—	1 133,4	—	501,6

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ The product values take account of financial depreciation.⁽²⁾ 1 000 hl.⁽³⁾ EUR 12.

3.4.9 Implementation of budget by 'objective' (1995)

(1 000 ECU)

	Total	C.C.A.				Leader	Interreg	Regis	Envireg	PEACE	POSEI	Article 8/ Article 22	Transitional (³)(⁴)
		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	40 000	7 000	30 200	2 800	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danmark	16 700	:	16 700	0	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BR Deutschland	807 900	482 600	165 100	91 200	:	73 600	5 400	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elláda	463 800	452 200	0	:	:	11 600	0	0	0	0	0	:	0
España	709 500	571 100	21 100	58 100	:	56 000	3 200	300	0	0	0	:	0
France	347 800	9 500	252 900	35 700	:	48 100	0	3 800	0	0	0	:	0
Ireland	157 300	154 800	0	:	:	1 800	1 600	0	0	400	0	:	0
Italia	454 200	411 700	0	15 800	:	16 400	400	0	0	0	0	0	10 300
Luxembourg	6 000	:	5 500	:	:	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	13 100	0	4 900	4 500	:	3 800	0	0	0	0	0	0	:
Österreich	97 700	3 800	61 500	31 300	:	1 100	0	0	0	0	0	:	0
Portugal	282 700	275 100	0	0	:	6 700	900	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suomi/Finland	109 800	:	61 400	11 600	36 800	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0
Sverige	24 700	:	13 700	:	10 900	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0
United Kingdom	74 100	27 400	22 800	8 600	:	12 800	1 300	0	0	900	0	300	0
Others	3 700	:	:	:	:	3 500	0	0	0	0	0	200	0
Total	3 609 100	2 395 200	655 900	249 500	47 700	235 900	12 800	4 100	0	1 300	0	600	10 300
B — Payments													
Belgique/België	23 800	1 400	17 000	4 200	:	500	0	0	0	0	0	600	0
Danmark	16 500	:	16 500	0	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0
BR Deutschland	592 300	314 900	166 800	55 000	:	22 700	2 700	0	0	0	0	100	30 100
Elláda	352 200	341 400	:	:	:	5 800	0	0	0	0	0	500	4 500
España	599 400	496 600	28 800	54 700	:	14 400	1 600	300	0	0	0	1 400	1 700
France	352 000	19 500	263 600	48 400	:	6 400	500	3 800	0	0	1 600	800	7 400
Ireland	180 500	176 500	:	:	:	900	300	0	0	100	0	200	2 600
Italia	295 300	225 600	11 600	16 000	:	21 100	400	0	0	0	0	1 800	18 600
Luxembourg	2 300	:	2 100	0	:	100	0	0	0	0	0	:	0
Nederland	9 500	500	4 700	3 200	:	1 100	0	0	0	0	0	:	0
Österreich	48 600	1 900	30 700	15 700	:	300	0	0	0	0	0	:	0

Portugal	93 300	88 900	:	:	:	3 600	400	0	0	0	0	400	0
Suomi/Finland	54 800	0	30 800	5 600	18 400	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0
Sverige	12 300	0	6 800	0	5 500	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0
United Kingdom	60 800	27 600	25 500	4 300	:	1 000	500	0	0	500	0	:	0
Others	2 900	:	0	:	:	2 900	0	0	0	0	0	:	0
Total	2 696 400	1 694 800	604 900	207 000	23 900	80 900	6 400	4 100	0	600	1 600	6 300	65 800

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 1 to Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88.

(²) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to measures applicable in all Member States (horizontal measures) implemented in countries/regions not covered by Objective 1 and 6.

(³) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to the measures carried out under Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 in the regions defined by the Commission in Decision 94/197/EC.

(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 certain measures in force prior to 1 January 1989 which cannot be allocated to any of the priority Objectives defined in Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88.

(⁶) Also including payments made in respect of commitments entered into before 1989 when the rules made no provision for a breakdown by Objectives.

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' (*) in 'agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' (1970-95)

	× 1 000				% TAV			
	1970	1980	1990	1995	$\frac{1980}{1970}$	$\frac{1990}{1970}$	$\frac{1990}{1980}$	$\frac{1995}{1990}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	×	×	×	×
Belgique/België	177	116	100	:	- 4,2	- 2,8	- 1,4	×
Danmark	266	200	150	128	- 2,8	- 2,8	- 2,8	- 3,2
BR Deutschland	2 262	1 403	1 070	1 197	- 4,7	- 3,7	- 2,7	×
Elláda	1 280	1 016	889	781	- 2,3	- 1,8	- 1,3	- 2,6
España	3 662	2 229	1 486	1 107	- 4,8	- 4,4	- 4,0	- 5,7
France	2 751	1 821	1 248	1 015	- 4,0	- 3,9	- 3,7	- 4,1
Íreland	283	209	169	140	- 3,0	- 2,5	- 2,1	- 3,7
Italia	3 878	2 899	1 863	1 489	- 2,9	- 3,6	- 4,3	- 4,4
Luxembourg	14	9	6	6	- 4,4	- 3,9	- 3,3	- 1,3
Nederland	:	244	289	:	×	×	- 1,7	×
Österreich	553	323	269	:	- 5,2	- 3,5	- 1,8	×
Portugal	:	1 122	805	509	×	×	- 3,3	- 8,8
Suomi/Finland	538	314	207	158	- 5,2	- 4,7	- 4,1	- 5,3
Sverige	314	211	154	124	- 3,9	- 3,5	- 3,1	- 4,2
United Kingdom	:	614	588	580	×	×	- 0,4	- 0,3
EUR 12	:	11 881	8 664	:	×	×	- 3,1	×

Source: Eurostat, annual employment and labour force statistics.

(*) 'Persons employed' includes 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.

3.5.1.3 Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors

		1970	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Total civilian employment</i> (1 000 persons)	EUR 15	:	:	:	149 831	147 017*	146 824*	147 650*
	Belgique/België	3 546	3 610	3 675	3 753	3 753*	3 753*	3 753*
	Danmark	2 315	2 460	2 630	2 584	2 574	2 545	2 580
	BR Deutschland	26 169	26 528	28 825	36 423	36 026	35 894	35 830
	Elláda	3 134	3 356	3 719	3 685	3 720	3 790	3 824
	España	12 433	11 551	12 578	12 359	11 826	11 760	12 049
	France	20 328	21 443	22 098	22 008	21 753	21 743	22 001
	Ireland	1 045	1 141	1 123	1 127	1 137	1 174	1 225
	Italia	19 218	20 313	21 215	21 270	20 359	20 000	19 880
	Luxembourg	140	157	186	199	203	207	212
	Nederland	:	4 970	6 268	6 519	6 571	6 631	6 631*
	Österreich	2 953	3 035	3 406	3 534	3 564	3 709	3 709*
	Portugal	:	3 924	4 479	4 512	4 424	4 414	4 384
	Suomi/Finland	2 207	2 318	2 457	2 163	2 030	2 015	2 059
	Sverige	3 854	4 159	4 485	4 209	3 964	3 928	3 986
	United Kingdom	24 381	25 136	26 916	25 486	25 113	25 261	25 517
	EUR 12	:	124 588	133 712	:	:	:	:
USA	78 678	99 303	118 793	118 492	120 259	123 060	124 900	
Japan	50 940	55 360	62 490	64 360	64 500	64 530	:	
<i>Agriculture</i> (% of total civilian employment)	EUR 15	:	:	:	5,8	5,6*	5,5*	5,3*
	Belgique/België	5,0	3,2	2,7	2,5	2,5*	2,5*	2,5*
	Danmark	11,5	8,1	5,7	5,5	5,4	5,2	5,0
	BR Deutschland	8,6	5,3	3,7	3,8	3,5	3,3	3,3
	Elláda	40,8	30,3	23,9	21,9	21,3	20,8	20,4
	España	29,5	19,3	11,8	10,1	10,1	9,8	9,2
	France	13,5	8,5	5,6	5,2	5,1	4,8	4,6
	Ireland	27,1	18,3	15,0	13,6	12,6	11,9	11,4
	Italia	20,2	14,3	8,8	8,2	8,2	7,9	7,5
	Luxembourg	9,7	5,5	3,3	3,0	3,0	2,8	2,7
	Nederland	:	4,9	4,6	3,8	3,9	4,0	4,0*
	Österreich	18,7	10,6	7,9	7,1	6,9	7,3	7,3*
	Portugal	28,6	18,0	11,6	11,7	11,8	11,6	:
	Suomi/Finland	24,4	13,5	8,4	8,6	8,6	8,3	7,7
	Sverige	8,1	5,1	3,4	3,3	3,5	3,5	3,1
	United Kingdom	:	2,4	2,2	2,2	2,3	2,3	2,3
	EUR 12	:	9,5	6,5	:	:	:	:
USA	4,5	3,6	2,9	2,9	2,7	2,9	2,9	
Japan	17,4	10,4	7,2	6,4	5,9	5,8	:	
<i>Industry</i> (% of total civilian employment)	EUR 15	:	:	:	31,5	30,6*	30,0*	29,8*
	Belgique/België	43,3	35,2	28,7	27,5	27,5*	27,5*	27,5*
	Danmark	37,8	28,9	26,6	25,8	25,3	24,4	25,2
	BR Deutschland	49,3	43,7	40,6	39,5	38,6	37,6	37,6
	Elláda	25,0	30,2	27,7	27,1	24,2	23,6	23,2
	España	37,2	36,0	33,4	32,4	30,7	30,1	30,1
	France	39,2	36,0	30,0	28,7	27,3	26,6	26,2
	Ireland	29,9	32,5	28,6	28,2	27,4	28,1	28,0
	Italia	39,5	37,9	32,7	32,2	32,6	32,4	32,1
	Luxembourg	44,3	38,0	30,8	29,3	28,8	28,2	27,4
	Nederland	:	31,4	26,3	24,3	24,0	23,0	23,0*
	Österreich	40,5	40,7	37,0	35,7	35,2	32,8	32,8*
	Portugal	:	36,1	34,6	33,2	33,0	32,9	32,3
	Suomi/Finland	34,1	34,6	31,0	27,9	27,0	26,8	27,9
	Sverige	38,4	32,5	30,3	26,6	25,5	25,1	25,9
	United Kingdom	:	36,1	27,7	25,2	24,3	24,1	23,8
	EUR 12	:	37,4	32,4	:	:	:	:
USA	33,1	29,3	25,1	23,5	23,0	23,0	23,0	
Japan	35,7	35,3	34,1	34,6	34,3	34,0	:	

3.5.1.3 (cont.)

		1970	1980	1990	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Services</i> (% of total civilian employment)	EUR 15	:	:	:	62,6	63,6*	64,4*	64,7*
	Belgique/België	51,7	61,6	68,5	70,0	70,0*	70,0*	70,0*
	Danmark	50,7	63,0	67,6	68,7	69,3	70,4	69,8
	BR Deutschland	42,0	51,0	55,6	56,7	57,9	59,1	59,1
	Elláda	34,2	39,5	48,3	51,0	54,5	55,5	56,4
	España	33,3	44,6	54,8	57,5	59,2	60,1	60,7
	France	47,2	55,5	64,4	66,0	67,6	68,6	69,2
	Ireland	43,1	49,2	56,3	58,2	60,0	60,0	60,5
	Italia	40,3	47,8	58,5	59,6	59,3	59,7	60,4
	Luxembourg	46,0	56,5	65,9	67,7	68,2	69,0	70,0
	Nederland	:	63,6	69,1	68,4	69,7	70,8	70,8*
	Österreich	40,7	48,7	55,1	57,2	57,9	60,0	60,0*
	Portugal	:	35,4	47,4	55,2	55,4	55,3	56,1
	Suomi/Finland	41,6	51,4	60,5	63,3	64,2	64,6	64,1
	Sverige	53,5	62,4	67,2	70,0	70,9	71,4	71,0
	United Kingdom	:	61,4	70,1	72,6	73,5	73,5	73,9
	EUR 12	:	53,0	61,1	:	:	:	:
	USA	62,3	67,1	72,0	73,6	73,2	74,1	74,1
	Japan	46,9	54,2	58,2	58,5	59,3	59,8	:
<i>Share of paid employment in agriculture (%)</i>	EUR 15	:	:	:	32,4	31,1*	30,6*	31,0*
	Belgique/België	10,6	13,1	17,9	18,9	18,9*	18,9*	18,9*
	Danmark	23,3	25,0	36,1	36,6	37,0	39,4	41,3
	BR Deutschland	13,0	18,1	27,1	46,1	43,8	44,7	44,7
	Elláda	:	5,0	3,9	3,5	4,5	3,7	5,1
	España	28,5	27,8	31,8	32,0	31,0	31,7	32,3
	France	20,5	17,9	21,1	22,5	23,5	24,3	25,0
	Ireland	13,1	12,9	13,6	14,4	15,4	15,0	16,4
	Italia	31,9	37,5	42,2	42,8	37,9	36,5	36,6
	Luxembourg	11,8	13,8	24,2	25,0	26,7	27,1	27,6
	Nederland	:	22,5	35,6	40,4	38,8	38,8*	38,8*
	Österreich	:	:	12,4	14,0	14,6	13,8	13,8*
	Portugal	:	20,9	18,9	18,4	16,7	14,9	14,1
	Suomi/Finland	:	19,7	24,2	25,1	24,7	24,4	27,8
	Sverige	35,9	38,4	39,0	38,1	36,3	35,8	35,1
	United Kingdom	:	63,3	53,4	54,0	57,5	54,3	54,1
	EUR 12	:	26,2	29,0	:	:	:	:
	USA	34,5	43,8	52,9	53,2	53,6	:	:
	Japan	5,3	7,8	9,3	11,2	11,5	11,5	:

Source: Eurostat (annual employment and labour force statistics) and OECD (annual labour force statistics).

3.5.1.4 Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors: structures compared (1995)

		Numbers			%	
		× 1 000	% men	% women	paid workers	self-employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	EUR 15	7 829	65,0	35,0	30,0	70,0
	Belgique/België	102	68,9	31,1	16,6	83,4
	Danmark	114	74,3	25,7	50,8	49,2
	BR Deutschland	1 134	59,6	40,4	46,1	53,9
	Elláda	780	58,0	42,0	5,0	95,0
	España	1 119	72,4	27,6	32,7	67,1
	France	1 080	66,1	33,9	25,5	74,5
	Ireland	151	88,8	11,2	18,9	81,1
	Italia	1 489	64,2	35,8	35,7	64,3
	Luxembourg	6	68,2	31,8	23,9	76,1
	Nederland	252	76,5	23,5	39,2	60,8
	Österreich	270	51,7	48,3	13,2	86,8
	Portugal	507	50,9	49,1	14,2	85,8
	Suomi/Finland	156	66,8	33,2	18,1	81,9
Sverige	135	77,1	22,9	32,4	67,6	
United Kingdom	533	73,4	26,6	43,3	56,7	
	EUR 12	7 268	65,3	34,7	30,8	69,1
Industry	EUR 15	44 751	77,0	23,0	88,0	12,0
	Belgique/België	1 072	80,8	19,2	90,4	9,6
	Danmark	703	75,3	24,7	93,0	7,0
	BR Deutschland	12 883	76,3	23,7	93,8	6,2
	Elláda	887	78,5	21,5	68,6	31,4
	España	3 630	84,0	16,0	82,4	17,4
	France	5 946	75,2	24,8	89,8	10,2
	Ireland	349	76,7	23,3	88,1	11,9
	Italia	6 406	76,2	23,8	81,5	18,5
	Luxembourg	41	88,8	11,2	94,9	5,1
	Nederland	1 535	82,8	17,2	92,8	7,2
	Österreich	1 180	76,4	23,6	94,3	5,7
	Portugal	1 421	68,4	31,6	82,7	17,3
	Suomi/Finland	556	74,0	26,0	89,7	10,3
Sverige	1 065	78,3	21,7	90,3	9,7	
United Kingdom	7 079	77,2	22,8	84,6	15,4	
	EUR 12	41 950	77,1	22,9	87,7	12,2
Services	EUR 15	95 474	49,3	50,7	84,6	15,4
	Belgique/België	2 620	51,1	48,9	81,2	18,8
	Danmark	1 779	46,2	53,8	92,0	8,0
	BR Deutschland	21 765	46,7	53,3	88,8	11,2
	Elláda	2 154	60,4	39,6	65,5	34,5
	España	7 279	55,3	44,7	76,7	23,1
	France	15 019	47,2	52,8	89,4	10,6
	Ireland	757	50,6	49,4	84,9	15,1
	Italia	12 049	58,4	41,6	69,8	30,2
	Luxembourg	114	55,5	44,5	90,1	9,9
	Nederland	4 788	51,7	48,3	89,0	11,0
	Österreich	2 225	47,0	53,0	90,0	10,0
	Portugal	2 488	48,9	51,1	78,1	21,9
	Suomi/Finland	1 302	40,2	59,8	89,8	10,2
Sverige	2 933	41,1	58,9	90,0	10,0	
United Kingdom	18 203	46,3	53,7	88,5	11,5	
	EUR 12	89 014	49,8	50,2	84,2	15,7

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 and over
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
85,0	14,9	9,6	19,1	20,5	22,3	21,4	7,2
94,4	5,6	7,0	23,9	23,2	22,1	20,7	3,1
80,6	19,4	20,5	19,6	20,8	19,9	15,3	3,9
81,6	18,4	8,4	22,2	21,8	21,1	21,0	5,6
90,9	9,1	7,8	12,6	16,1	21,2	31,5	10,7
92,7	7,2	10,6	17,9	18,6	23,1	24,7	5,0
82,7	17,3	6,8	22,4	25,0	24,4	17,8	3,5
92,8	7,2	10,1	17,7	19,4	21,6	18,6	12,7
87,7	12,3	11,2	20,8	21,3	22,8	18,2	5,7
90,7	9,3	9,1	25,9	23,0	23,7	14,9	3,4
70,4	29,6	18,2	24,2	20,5	18,9	15,4	2,8
82,9	17,1	5,1	19,5	24,5	24,1	20,0	6,7
78,3	21,7	6,1	9,0	13,7	20,7	26,7	23,7
81,7	15,9	9,0	16,5	21,3	24,5	19,9	8,7
72,0	23,7	7,9	17,1	19,5	25,0	20,1	10,3
79,9	20,1	13,4	20,4	20,1	20,7	17,6	7,8
85,4	14,6	9,8	19,2	20,3	22,1	21,5	7,2
93,5	6,4	13,1	28,8	26,0	22,4	9,1	0,6
95,9	4,1	11,2	33,9	29,2	20,3	5,2	0,3
91,7	8,3	16,9	26,8	23,0	24,3	8,3	0,7
92,5	7,5	12,0	28,8	25,6	22,1	10,9	0,5
97,0	3,0	10,9	25,9	28,7	22,7	10,9	0,9
97,5	2,5	15,1	26,0	26,1	23,0	9,5	0,3
94,3	5,7	9,0	29,4	30,7	24,0	6,8	0,2
95,3	4,7	21,1	30,5	24,0	16,9	7,0	0,5
96,1	3,9	15,2	30,6	24,8	21,9	6,8	0,7
98,0	2,0	10,8	30,7	28,4	24,8	5,1	0,2
82,2	17,8	14,1	31,2	26,1	22,1	5,9	0,5
93,6	6,4	18,1	31,8	23,9	20,3	5,4	0,5
96,8	3,2	20,5	25,9	25,8	18,1	8,3	1,5
95,8	4,1	6,9	26,9	30,6	28,1	7,2	0,4
88,6	10,1	9,8	24,9	24,6	26,0	14,0	0,8
92,1	7,9	13,9	28,1	23,8	22,2	10,9	1,1
93,6	6,4	13,1	28,8	26,1	22,3	9,1	0,6
79,4	20,5	11,8	28,0	27,4	22,3	9,3	1,1
82,2	17,8	8,3	32,2	31,0	20,9	7,0	0,6
72,9	27,0	17,9	23,3	24,7	24,0	9,4	0,6
78,6	21,4	11,7	27,7	26,6	22,2	11,0	0,9
96,0	4,0	9,7	29,8	29,5	19,9	9,5	1,7
89,9	10,1	12,3	29,4	27,1	20,0	10,3	0,9
80,5	19,5	8,8	29,7	30,7	23,2	7,1	0,5
83,6	16,4	17,5	30,0	25,4	17,7	7,9	1,5
93,1	6,9	8,2	28,1	29,9	23,4	9,0	1,4
90,0	10,0	11,8	33,1	29,5	18,8	6,3	0,5
57,4	42,6	16,2	29,8	27,0	20,7	5,7	0,7
82,5	17,5	15,6	32,1	26,3	20,3	4,9	0,9
93,0	7,0	10,7	22,9	28,3	24,2	11,3	2,7
85,0	14,5	8,9	25,4	30,1	27,0	8,1	0,5
66,0	30,4	10,0	24,1	25,2	26,6	12,4	1,6
69,5	30,5	15,4	26,7	24,1	21,8	10,2	1,8
79,7	20,3	11,8	28,1	27,5	22,1	9,4	1,1

3.5.1.5.1 Employment in agriculture: persons working on agricultural holdings ⁽¹⁾

1	2	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
3	4	5	6	7	8		
EUR 15	1980	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	8 669	×	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	1980	186	124	0,66	108,7	6,9	115,6
	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
Danmark	1980	234	172	0,73	109,8	27,8	137,6
	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
BR Deutschland	1980	1 983	1 051	0,52	881,0	106,0	987,0
	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
Elláda	1980	1 841	797	0,43	858,0	98,0	956,0
	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
España	1980	:	:	:	1 229,4	350,4	1 579,8
	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
France	1980	2 659	1 848	0,66	1 552,0	282,0	1 834,0
	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
Ireland	1980	469	310	0,64	274,9	35,4	310,3
	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
Italia	1980	5 301	2 158	0,36	1 950,5	463,5	2 414,0
	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

Luxembourg	1980	12	9	0,73	8,6	0,6	9,2
	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
Nederland	1980	302	242	0,77	203,7	50,6	254,3
	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
Österreich	1980	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	342	x	:	:	:
	1993	476	319	0,67	293,9	25,5	319,4
Portugal	1980	:	:	:	:	:	:
	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
Suomi/Finland	1980	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	201	x	:	:	:
	1993	210	:	x	191,3	9,2	200,5
Sverige	1980	:	143	x	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	102	x	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1980	724	583	0,75	310,8	218,4	529,2
	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
EUR 12	1980	:	:	:	7 487,4 ⁽²⁾	1 639,6 ⁽²⁾	9 127,0 ⁽²⁾
	1987	17 708	9 135	0,52	5 607,3 ⁽³⁾	1 360,8 ⁽³⁾	6 968,2 ⁽³⁾
	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

Source: Eurostat (Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings + national data).

(¹) Without irregularly employed non-family members.

(²) Not including Portugal.

(³) 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
EUR 15	1980	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	1980	61.2	24.2	10.9	3.7	69.3	15.2	10.8	4.7	0.0
	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
Danmark	1980	51.2	33.5	4.0	11.3	53.9	26.3	4.6	15.2	0.0
	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
BR Deutschland	1980	41.8	27.7	25.4	5.1	47.6	22.3	20.8	8.0	1.3
	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
Elláda	1980	54.1	30.1	15.4	0.4	56.8	28.4	14.0	0.8	0.0
	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
España	1980	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	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
France	1980	45.5	27.5	13.0	8.0	47.6	22.0	16.4	9.6	4.4
	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
Ireland	1980	45.7	20.9	27.6	5.8	53.0	15.5	23.6	7.9	0.0
	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
Italia	1980	52.1	22.4	22.1	3.4	46.7	18.7	19.7	4.1	10.8
	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

Luxembourg	1980	39,4	32,0	25,1	3,5	42,9	26,7	25,9	4,4	0,1
	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
Nederland	1980	48,1	24,8	16,5	10,6	51,4	18,6	15,4	11,4	3,2
	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
Österreich	1980	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993	54,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	1980	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	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
Suomi/Finland	1980	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993	91,4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	1980	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1980	32,8	13,6	18,3	35,3	34,1	11,4	16,1	38,4	0,0
	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
EUR 12	1980	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	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

Source: Eurostat (Surveys of the structure of 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
<i>1. Numbers (× 1 000)</i>					
EUR 15	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	7 758	:	:	:
Belgique/België	1980	114	72	9	33
	1987	92	60	6	26
	1989	83	49	9	25
	1993	75	45	7	23
Danmark	1980	120	75	16	29
	1987	85	—	—	—
	1989	80	38	11	31
	1993	72	44	7	21
BR Deutschland	1980	828	365	64	400
	1987	690	304	58	328
	1989	626	255	50	320
	1993	582	235	50	297
Elláda	1980	997	165	265	566
	1987	953	89	204	659
	1989	847	136	200	511
	1993	814	112	170	532
España	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	1 601	418	208	975
	1989	1 239	249	199	790
	1993	1 179	291	127	760
France	1980	1 210	666	184	360
	1987	921	532	132	256
	1989	908	452	148	309
	1993	785	386	121	278
Ireland	1980	214	109	51	54
	1987	210	91	51	68
	1989	165	115	27	24
	1993	154	106	23	25
Italia	1980	2 760	322	440	1 997
	1987	2 750	350	492	1 907
	1989	2 574	293	306	1 975
	1993	2 370	351	294	1 725

Luxembourg	1980	5	3	1	1
	1987	4	2	1	1
	1989	4	2	1	1
	1993	3	2	1	1
Nederland	1980	145	108	21	17
	1987	129	96	18	15
	1989	119	81	20	18
	1993	116	82	17	18
Österreich	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	258	:	:	:
Portugal	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	619	180	149	291
	1989	569	123	181	265
	1993	471	70	156	245
Suomi/Finland	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	192	:	:	:
Sverige	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	86	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1980	237	150	31	56
	1987	220	133	29	57
	1989	200	112	25	63
	1993	201	105	28	68
EUR 12	1980	:	:	:	:
	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

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
<i>2. No other gainful employment (%)</i>					
EUR 15	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	1980	67,5	94,6	54,1	11,1
	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
Danmark	1980	80,3	95,2	65,4	49,8
	1987	67,2	—	—	—
	1989	66,8	83,9	67,2	45,7
	1993	70,4	95,3	58,9	22,0
BR Deutschland	1980	56,8	95,2	37,2	25,0
	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
Elláda	1980	70,4	95,4	76,2	60,3
	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
España	1980	:	:	:	:
	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
France	1980	79,8	98,5	71,0	49,7
	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
Ireland	1980	73,7	94,2	72,0	34,1
	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
Italia	1980	70,6	97,9	87,3	62,5
	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

Luxembourg	1980	78,6	93,5	42,5	38,6
	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
Nederland	1980	79,1	93,3	42,5	34,2
	1987	76,4	93,1	32,2	22,1
	1989	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	1993	75,7	91,6	41,3	35,2
Österreich	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
Portugal	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	61,7	97,4	68,8	36,1
	1989	63,6	99,1	80,5	35,7
	1993	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Suomi/Finland	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
Sverige	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1980	78,9	95,3	55,8	47,6
	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
EUR 12	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	69,8	91,6 ⁽¹⁾	77,0 ⁽²⁾	57,1 ⁽³⁾
	1989	69,1	95,0	77,7	55,3
	1993	72,0	94,1	76,6	60,7

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
<i>3. With other main gainful employment (%)</i>					
EUR 15	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	1980	29,5	2,0	39,0	87,7
	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
Danmark	1980	13,2	0,0	15,0	46,8
	1987	10,3	—	—	—
	1989	11,4	1,0	9,1	25,0
	1993	22,9	1,0	15,8	71,3
BR Deutschland	1980	37,3	0,0	26,6	73,1
	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
Elláda	1980	20,6	0,0	2,7	35,0
	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
España	1980	:	:	:	:
	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
France	1980	15,8	0,1	9,7	47,8
	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
Ireland	1980	18,8	0,9	14,2	59,3
	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
Italia	1980	26,0	0,0	4,4	35,0
	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

Luxembourg	1980	14,7	0,7	42,9	55,6
	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
Nederland	1980	14,7	1,9	52,4	60,1
	1987	15,5	2,8	45,1	61,7
	1989	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	1993	18,3	3,8	44,9	60,1
Österreich	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
Portugal	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	31,8	0,6	14,6	59,9
	1989	32,3	0,3	9,6	62,5
	1993	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Suomi/Finland	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
Sverige	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1980	14,8	1,7	24,9	45,8
	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
EUR 12	1980	:	:	:	:
	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

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
<i>4. With other secondary gainful employment (%)</i>					
EUR 15	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	1980	3,1	3,4	7,0	1,2
	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
Danmark	1980	6,5	4,9	19,5	3,4
	1987	22,5	—	—	—
	1989	21,8	15,2	23,8	29,4
	1993	6,7	3,7	26,3	6,7
BR Deutschland	1980	5,9	4,9	36,2	1,9
	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
Elláda	1980	9,0	4,6	21,1	4,6
	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
España	1980	:	:	:	:
	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
France	1980	4,4	1,4	19,3	2,5
	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
Ireland	1980	7,5	5,0	13,8	6,6
	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
Italia	1980	3,4	2,1	8,3	2,5
	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

Luxembourg	1980	6,7	5,9	1,4	5,8
	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
Nederland	1980	6,2	4,8	16,8	5,7
	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
Österreich	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
Portugal	1980	:	:	:	:
	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
Suomi/Finland	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
Sverige	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1980	6,3	3,5	19,3	6,6
	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
EUR 12	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	7,1	8,1 ⁽¹⁾	14,5 ⁽²⁾	4,2 ⁽³⁾
	1989	5,1	4,6	13,1	3,2
	1993	5,2	5,1	13,9	3,0

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 EUR 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 1994

(1 000 ha)

	EUR 15		Belgique/Belgie		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	138 376	100,0	1 363	100,0	2 712	100,0	17 308	100,0	5 163	100,0	28 929	100,0
Cereals (total, excl. rice)	34 802	25,2	309	22,7	1 406	51,9	6 246	36,1	1 322	25,6	6 423	22,2
of which: common wheat	12 880	9,3	203	14,9	574	21,1	2 435	14,1	307	6,0	1 370	4,7
durum wheat	2 997	2,2	:	:	:	:	11	0,1	595	11,5	599	2,1
grain maize	3 852	2,8	26	1,3	:	:	345	2,0	198	3,8	342	1,1
barley	10 919	7,9	58	4,2	700	25,8	2 070	12,0	162	3,1	3 540	12,2
rye	1 275	0,9	3	0,2	89	3,3	733	4,2	18	0,4	169	0,6
Rice	377	0,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	0,4	67	0,2
Sugarbeet	2 064	1,5	95	7,0	66	2,4	500	2,9	40	0,8	183	0,6
Oilseeds (total)	:	:	17	1,3	171	6,3	1 288	7,4	22	0,4	1 466	5,1
of which: rape	:	:	6	0,4	170	6,3	1 058	6,1	:	:	69	0,2
sunflower	2 947	2,1	:	:	:	:	189	1,1	20	0,4	1 355	4,7
Olive trees	4 347	3,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	703	13,6	2 170	7,5
Cotton	424	0,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	383	7,4	41	0,1
Tobacco	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	4	0,0	64	1,2	18	0,1
Hops	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	22	0,1	:	:	1	0,0
Potatoes	1 424	1,0	52	3,8	39	1,4	293	1,7	47	0,9	201	0,7
Dry pulses	:	:	6	0,4	102	3,8	96	0,6	20	0,4	419	1,4
Fresh vegetables (total)	:	:	56	4,1	:	:	137	0,8	125	2,4	425	1,5
of which: tomatoes	:	:	1	0,1	:	:	0	0,0	32	0,6	62	0,2
onions	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	6	0,0	10	0,2	27	0,1
Fresh fruit (tot.) excl. citr. fr.	:	:	16	1,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
of which: apples	:	:	9	0,7	:	:	39	0,2	:	:	53	0,2
pears	:	:	4	0,3	:	:	2	0,0	:	:	40	0,1
peaches	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	75	0,3
apricots	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	8	0,1	25	0,1
melons	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	47	0,2
Citrus fruit (total)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	268	0,9
of which: oranges and mandarins	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	148	0,5
lemons	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	44	0,2
Almonds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	616	2,1
Vines	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	104	0,6	137	2,6	:	:
Flowers and ornamental plants	:	:	1	0,1	4	0,2	9	0,1	1	0,0	4	0,0
Green fodder	:	:	376	27,6	:	:	1 816	10,5	0	0,0	796	2,8

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	30 343	100,0	4 407	100,0	16 743	100,0	127	100,0	1 963	100,0	3 479	100,0
Cereals (total, excl. rice)	8 138	26,8	270	6,1	3 864	23,1	30	23,4	194	9,9	831	23,9
of which: common wheat	4 340	14,3	74	1,7	845	5,0	9	7,1	121	6,2	241	6,9
durum wheat	234	0,8	:	:	1 527	9,1	:	:	:	:	9	0,3
grain maize	1 663	5,5	:	:	910	5,4	:	:	11	0,6	179	5,2
barley	1 405	4,6	170	3,9	393	2,3	14	10,7	44	2,2	253	7,3
rye	44	0,1	0	0,0	7	0,0	0	0,3	6	0,3	86	2,5
Rice	27	0,1	:	:	236	1,4	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sugarbeet	437	1,4	35	0,8	282	1,7	0	0,0	115	5,8	52	1,5
Oilseeds (total)	1 794	5,9	:	:	453	2,7	2	1,4	5	0,2	:	:
of which: rape	671	2,2	:	:	14	0,1	2	1,4	1	0,1	71	2,1
sunflower	986	3,2	:	:	224	1,3	:	:	:	:	39	1,1
Olive trees	15	0,0	:	:	1 131	6,8	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cotton	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tobacco	10	0,0	:	:	80	0,5	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hops	1	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Potatoes	166	0,5	21	0,5	86	0,5	1	0,6	170	8,7	30	0,9
Dry pulses	699	2,3	6	0,1	102	0,6	1	0,5	5	0,3	49	1,4
Fresh vegetables (total)	318	1,0	:	:	:	0,0	:	:	78	4,0	:	:
of which: tomatoes	11	0,0	:	:	116	0,7	0	0,0	1	0,1	0	0,0
onions	7	0,0	:	:	15	0,1	0	0,0	16	0,8	2	0,0
Fresh fruit (tot.) excl. citr. fr.	1 186	3,9	:	:	:	:	:	:	26	1,3	:	:
of which: apples	79	0,3	:	:	77	0,5	0	0,1	16	0,8	:	:
pears	15	0,1	:	:	53	0,3	0	0,0	6	0,3	:	:
peaches	23	0,1	:	:	78	0,5	:	:	0	0,0	1	0,0
apricots	19	0,1	:	:	16	0,1	:	:	:	:	0	0,0
melons	18	0,1	:	:	20	0,1	:	:	0	0,0	:	:
Citrus fruit (total)	3	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
of which: oranges and mandarins	0	0,0	:	:	123	0,7	:	:	:	:	:	:
lemons	0	0,0	:	:	38	0,2	:	:	:	:	:	:
Almonds	3	0,0	:	:	103	0,6	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vines	933	3,1	:	:	946	5,6	1	1,0	0	0,0	:	:
Flowers and ornamental plants	7	0,0	0	0,0	:	:	0	0,0	3	0,2	:	:
Green fodder	4 882	16,1	:	:	2 530	15,1	22	17,4	280	14,3	:	:

3.5.2.2 (suite)

(1 000 ha)

	Portugal		Suomi/Finland		Sverige		United Kingdom		EUR 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	3 990	100,0	2 522	100,0	3 438	100,0	15 889	100,0	128 937	100,0
Cereals (total, excl. rice)	658	16,5	942	37,3	1 125	32,7	3 042	19,1	31 902	24,7
of which: common wheat	215	5,4	89	3,5	246	7,2	1 810	11,4	12 304	9,5
durum wheat	21	0,5	:	:	:	:	:	0,0	2 988	2,3
grain maize	178	4,5	:	:	:	:	:	0,0	3 673	2,8
barley	53	1,3	505	20,0	449	13,1	1 106	7,0	9 712	7,5
rye	66	1,7	9	0,3	38	1,1	7	0,0	1 142	0,9
Rice	24	0,6	:	:	:	:	:	:	377	0,3
Sugarbeet	1	0,0	34	1,3	53	1,5	170	1,1	1 925	1,5
Oilseeds (total)	133	3,3	:	:	158	4,6	569	3,6	:	:
of which: rape	0	0,0	67	2,7	158	4,6	404	2,5	:	:
sunflower	133	3,3	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	2 907	2,3
Olive trees	329	8,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	4 347	3,4
Cotton	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	424	0,3
Tobacco	2	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	178	0,1
Hops	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	3	0,0	:	:
Potatoes	85	2,1	37	1,4	33	1,0	164	1,0	1 325	1,0
Dry pulses	48	1,2	9	0,4	:	:	228	1,4	1 731	1,3
Fresh vegetables (total)	:	:	8	0,3	6	0,2	149	0,9	:	:
of which: tomatoes	14	0,4	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	:	:
onions	:	:	1	0,0	1	0,0	9	0,1	:	:
Fresh fruit (tot.) excl. citr. fr.	:	:	6	0,2	:	:	37	0,2	:	:
of which: apples	25	0,6	0	0,0	:	:	19	0,1	:	:
pears	12	0,3	:	:	:	:	3	0,0	:	:
peaches	14	0,4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
apricots	1	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
melons	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	:	:
Citrus fruit (total)	26	0,6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
of which: oranges and mandarins	24	0,6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
lemons	1	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Almonds	42	1,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vines	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	0,0	:	:
Flowers and ornamental plants	0	0,0	:	:	0	0,0	14	0,1	:	:
Green fodder	420	10,5	:	:	:	:	1 530	9,6	:	:

3.5.2.4 Area used for the principal agricultural products

1	2	Cereals including rice 3	Fresh vegetables 4	Roots and brassicas	
				Potatoes 5	Sugarbeet 6
EUR 15 (p)	1993	34 660	1 754	1 462	2 087
	1994	34 802	1 302	1 425	2 063
	% TAV 1994/1993	0,4	- 25,8	- 2,5	- 1,1
Belgique/België	1993	312	57	48	99
	1994	309	56	52	95
	% TAV 1994/1993	- 1,0	- 1,8	8,3	- 4,0
Danmark	1993	1 438	:	47	66
	1994	1 406	:	39	66
	% TAV 1994/1993	- 2,2	x	- 17,0	0,0
BR Deutschland	1993	6 224	:	312	522
	1994	6 246	137	293	500
	% TAV 1994/1993	0,4	:	- 6,1	- 4,2
Elláda	1993	1 360	129	40	46
	1994	1 345	125	47	40
	% TAV 1994/1993	- 1,1	- 3,1	17,5	- 13,0
España	1993	6 426	426	208	180
	1994	6 490	425	201	183
	% TAV 1994/1993	1,0	- 0,2	- 3,4	1,7
France	1993	8 534	315	164	441
	1994	8 165	318	166	437
	% TAV 1994/1993	- 4,3	1,0	1,2	- 0,9
Ireland	1993	285	:	22	32
	1994	270	:	21	35
	% TAV 1994/1993	- 5,3	x	- 4,5	9,4
Italia	1993	4 073	587	93	276
	1994	4 100	:	86	282
	% TAV 1994/1993	0,7	x	- 7,5	2,2
Luxembourg	1993	30	:	1	0
	1994	30	:	1	0
	% TAV 1994/1993	0,0	x	0,0	0,0
Nederland	1993	187	76	166	117
	1994	194	78	170	115
	% TAV 1994/1993	3,7	2,6	2,4	- 1,7
Österreich	1993	:	:	31	53
	1994	:	:	30	52
	% TAV 1994/1993	x	x	- 3,2	- 1,9
Portugal	1993	712	:	88	1
	1994	682	:	85	1
	% TAV 1994/1993	- 4,2	x	- 3,4	0,0
Suomi/Finland	1993	923	7	36	33
	1994	942	8	37	34
	% TAV 1994/1993	2,1	14,3	2,8	3,0
Sverige	1993	1 125	6	36	52
	1994	1 125	6	33	53
	% TAV 1994/1993	0,0	0,0	- 8,3	1,9
United Kingdom	1993	3 031	151	170	169
	1994	3 042	149	164	170
	% TAV 1994/1993	0,4	- 1,3	- 3,5	0,6
EUR 12 (p)	1993	32 623	1 741	1 359	1 949
	1994	32 279	1 288	1 325	1 924
	% TAV 1994/1993	- 1,0	- 26,0	- 2,5	- 1,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1 000 ha)

Oilseeds	Green fodder	Dry pulses	Fruit trees	Vines
7	8	9	10	11
6 046	12 769	1 719	5 927	3 450
6 078	12 780	1 790	1 271	2 122
0,5	0,1	4,1	- 78,6	- 38,5
14	257	7	15	0
17	376	6	16	0
21,4	46,3	- 14,3	6,7	0,0
165	395	124	:	:
171	:	102	:	:
3,6	x	- 17,7	x	x
1 127	1 912	86	:	103
1 288	1 816	96	:	104
14,3	- 5,0	11,6	x	1,0
19	:	21	:	144
22	:	20	:	137
15,8	x	- 4,8	x	- 4,9
2 187	:	210	4 648	1 280
1 466	:	419	:	:
- 33,0	x	99,5	x	x
1 409	4 298	770	1 194	942
1 794	4 882	699	1 186	933
27,3	13,6	- 9,2	- 0,7	- 1,0
3	:	6	:	:
x	:	6	:	:
x	x	0,0	x	x
316	2 623	121	:	979
453	2 530	102	:	946
43,4	- 3,5	- 15,7	x	- 3,4
2	22	1	:	1
2	22	1	:	1
0,0	0,0	0,0	x	0,0
3	276	7	26	0
5	280	5	26	0
66,7	1,4	- 28,6	0,0	0,0
:	:	55	:	:
:	:	49	:	:
x	x	- 10,9	x	x
95	668	51	:	:
133	668	48	:	:
40,0	0,0	- 5,9	x	x
:	684	16	6	:
:	676	9	6	:
x	- 1,2	- 43,8	0,0	x
169	:	:	:	:
158	:	:	:	:
- 6,5	x	x	x	x
537	1 634	244	38	1
569	1 530	228	37	1
6,0	- 6,4	- 6,6	- 2,6	0,0
5 877	12 085	1 648	5 921	3 450
5 920	12 104	1 732	1 265	2 122
0,7	0,2	5,1	- 78,6	- 38,5

3.5.3.3 Cattle numbers and number of holders (1993)

(%)

	EUR 15	Belgique/ Belgie	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EUR 12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<i>Average size of stocks</i>	38,7	63,2	65,1	46,3	12,0	20,3	58,4	39,1	21,6	90,2	79,6	18,7	7,1	22,3	40,1	83,8	40,5	
Total — Animals	:	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	
1-2 — Animals	:	0,1		0,3	4,0	1,5	0,1	0,1	1,0	0,0	0,0	:	10,0	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,5	
— Holders	:	3,7		9,0	31,9	20,3	4,0	2,5	16,4	2,1	2,3	:	44,6	2,9	3,5	2,8	13,3	
3-4 — Animals	:	0,3	} 1,3	} 2,3	} 5,3	} 2,4	} 1,2	} 0,4	} 2,0	} 0,4	} 0,7	} :	} 0,6	} 0,5	} 0,6	} 0,5	} 0,8	} 3,1
— Holders	:	4,5																
5-9 — Animals	:	0,9	} 8,3	} 19,4	} 11,7	} 6,6	} 12,6	} 2,2	} 5,4	} 6,2	} 9,8	} :	} 4,0	} 2,2	} 13,0	} 2,2	} 2,2	} 24,1
— Holders	:	8,3																
10-14 — Animals	:	1,3	} 6,6	} 2,8	} 4,6	} 8,7	} 7,5	} 3,5	} 9,7	} 1,2	} 1,9	} :	} 8,6	} 3,3	} 11,1	} 2,3	} 5,0	
— Holders	:	6,6																13,2
15-19 — Animals	:	1,5	} 5,6	} 13,2	} 15,3	} 6,8	} 6,4	} 11,5	} 3,7	} 18,8	} 7,3	} 10,6	} :	} 12,1	} 3,6	} 8,5	} 15,1	
— Holders	:	5,6																9,7
20-29 — Animals	:	3,7	} 7,9	} 7,3	} 13,3	} 8,1	} 7,9	} 11,2	} 8,5	} 10,2	} 5,3	} 6,3	} :	} 20,4	} 8,3	} 9,7	} 11,0	
— Holders	:	7,9																12,2
40-49 — Animals	:	5,1	} 7,2	} 12,2	} 15,9	} 6,5	} 5,7	} 16,7	} 8,0	} 5,1	} 9,9	} 12,8	} :	} 11,5	} 8,7	} 12,4	} 11,8	
— Holders	:	7,2																24,7
50-59 — Animals	:	5,8	} 6,7	} 24,7	} 30,3	} 5,8	} 4,3	} 32,7	} 7,7	} 4,3	} 24,2	} 26,9	} :	} 6,3	} 8,3	} 6,2	} 26,0	
— Holders	:	6,7																24,9
60-99 — Animals	:	24,8	} 19,9	} 24,9	} 20,2	} 16,0	} 10,1	} 26,4	} 22,2	} 13,1	} 29,1	} 29,1	} :	} 7,4	} 25,9	} 19,9	} 15,3	
— Holders	:	19,9																21,5
100-199 — Animals	:	35,1	} 16,5	} 20,4	} 7,6	} 12,0	} 14,4	} 15,5	} 23,8	} 7,4	} 3,2	} 32,9	} :	} 0,4	} 6,8	} 19,1	} 49,1	
— Holders	:	16,5																11,8
200-299 — Animals	:	8,8	} 2,4	} 3,3	} 1,0	} 0,1	} 0,8	} 2,3	} 1,2	} 1,0	} 4,7	} 3,2	} :	} 0,0	} 0,8	} 6,9	} 11,3	
— Holders	:	2,4																5,8
≥300 — Animals	:	8,3	} 1,1	} 1,0	} 0,9	} 0,1	} 0,8	} 0,6	} 0,5	} 0,9	} 1,5	} 2,3	} :	} 0,0	} 0,4	} 3,8	} 3,8	
— Holders	:	1,1																5,8

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.4 Changing structure of cattle farms, by Member State

	EUR 15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EUR 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Holdings (× 1 000)</i>																	
1989	:	60	37	391	72	432	471	167	372	3	66	:	202	:	:	145	2 418
1991	:	56	36	355	60	285	410	153	339	3	65	:	196	:	:	136	2 093
1993	2 124	51	34	350	51	244	344	154	277	2	60	125	187	61	45	140	1 893
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1989}$	×	- 3,8	- 2,4	- 2,7	- 8,5	- 13,3	- 7,5	- 2,0	- 7,1	- 4,1	- 2,4	×	- 1,9	×	×	- 1,0	- 5,9
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1991}$	×	- 4,6	- 2,6	- 0,7	- 8,5	- 7,5	- 8,4	0,4	- 9,6	- 4,6	- 3,7	×	- 2,4	×	×	1,4	- 4,9
<i>Animals (× 1 000)</i>																	
1989	:	3 127	2 221	14 650	690	5 312	21 394	5 899	8 747	208	4 772	:	1 335	:	:	11 933	80 288
1991	:	3 264	2 222	14 526	631	5 046	20 970	6 158	8 005	205	5 062	:	1 381	:	:	11 623	79 092
1993	82 185	3 232	2 195	16 194	608	4 322	20 099	6 023	5 974	205	4 797	2 334	1 322	1 360	1 811	11 709	76 680
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1989}$	×	0,8	- 0,3	2,5	- 3,1	- 5,0	- 1,6	0,5	- 9,1	- 0,4	0,1	×	- 0,3	×	×	- 0,5	- 1,1
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1991}$	×	- 0,5	- 0,6	5,6	- 1,8	- 7,5	- 2,1	- 1,1	- 13,6	0,0	- 2,7	×	- 2,2	×	×	0,4	- 1,5
<i>Average number of animals per holding</i>																	
1989	:	52,4	59,8	37,5	9,6	12,3	45,5	35,4	23,5	77,4	71,9	:	6,6	:	:	82,1	33,2
1991	:	58,2	62,6	40,9	10,4	17,7	51,1	40,3	23,6	81,9	78,0	:	7,0	:	:	85,6	37,8
1993	38,7	63,2	65,1	46,3	12,0	20,3	58,4	39,1	21,6	90,2	79,6	18,7	7,1	22,3	40,1	83,8	40,5

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.5 Changing structure of cattle farms, by herd size class

EUR 15 (1)

	Number of animals													All classes
	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-99	100-199	200-299	≥300	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Holdings (× 1 000)</i>														
1989	294	267	418	266	154	228	158	121	97	233	146	24	12	2 418
1991	260	213	312	209	134	196	139	112	90	227	159	30	14	2 093
1993	254	:	:	:	173	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 893	
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1989}$	- 3,6	×	×	×	×	- 6,7	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	- 5,9
% TAV $\frac{1991}{1989}$	- 1,1 (2)	- 10,6	- 13,6	- 11,4	- 6,8	- 6,0 (2)	- 6,2	- 4,1	- 3,5	- 1,4	4,2	11,6	7,7	- 4,9 (2)
<i>Animals (× 1 000)</i>														
1989	504	957	2 857	3 194	2 621	5 491	5 412	5 357	5 238	17 831	19 482	5 670	5 673	80 288
1991	428	756	2 144	2 515	2 259	4 696	4 775	4 930	4 869	17 434	21 167	6 714	6 325	79 092
1993	402	:	:	:	:	4 171	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	76 680
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1989}$	- 5,5	×	×	×	×	- 6,6	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	- 1,1
% TAV $\frac{1991}{1989}$	- 3,1 (2)	- 11,1	- 13,4	- 11,3	- 7,2	- 5,8 (2)	- 6,1	- 4,1	- 3,6	- 1,2	4,2	8,8	5,6	- 1,5 (2)

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 12.

(2) % TAV 1993/91.

3.5.3.6 Dairy cow numbers and number of holders (1993)

(%)

	EUR 15	Belgique/ Belgie	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EUR 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Average size of herds</i>	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	69,2	21,3
Total — Animals	:	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
1-2 — Animals	:	0,2	0,2	0,6	13,2	4,6	0,2	0,4	2,4	0,1	0,2	:	21,3	0,8	0,2	0,1	1,3
— Holders	:	3,6	4,3	9,0	50,6	31,1	4,1	7,3	23,8	1,7	5,1	:	62,5	6,1	3,4	3,4	19,7
3-4 — Animals	:	0,3	0,9	6,0	12,0	5,5	2,0	0,4	3,5	0,7	0,9	:	32,0	2,7	0,3	0,4	5,9
— Holders	:	2,5															
5-9 — Animals	:	2,3	9,1	18,7	16,3	16,3	23,0	2,6	8,6	0,7	6,9	:	:	23,9	2,6	9,4	:
— Holders	:	9,1															
10-14 — Animals	:	5,2	4,4	17,4	5,8	12,2	11,3	5,9	8,7	5,5	4,1	:	18,9	31,8	5,9	1,3	12,5
— Holders	:	12,3															
15-19 — Animals	:	7,0	11,8	6,8	10,9	6,1	6,6	7,4	7,0	12,1	11,5	:	5,0	23,9	8,7	13,5	:
— Holders	:	11,8															
20-29 — Animals	:	17,9	9,8	20,4	10,1	14,6	20,9	16,7	10,7	17,8	7,8	:	9,1	14,1	23,7	3,0	14,8
— Holders	:	21,2	16,0	19,4	2,4	6,1	23,7	19,3	7,2	23,8	13,3	:	1,0	6,6	25,8	8,4	13,2
30-39 — Animals	:	17,0	31,6	23,9	7,5	8,8	40,6	16,3	10,0	55,2	27,3	:	7,2	1,9	19,9	11,3	25,3
— Holders	:	14,3															
40-49 — Animals	:	16,6	10,8	5,7	5,8	1,4	12,8	6,9	2,5	19,2	47,7	:	6,4	0,3	13,5	35,6	23,8
— Holders	:	10,8															
50-59 — Animals	:	12,3	42,5	13,0	2,7	3,9	23,0	10,4	5,6	10,3	47,7	:	6,4	0,2	7,5	35,6	23,8
— Holders	:	6,5															
60-99 — Animals	:	17,6	7,0	6,9	6,1	0,7	19,0	13,5	2,9	19,2	30,2	:	0,4	0,2	11,5	34,6	7,9
— Holders	:	7,0															
≥100 — Animals	:	3,6	10,7	18,7	5,0	8,3	1,9	8,9	22,7	1,5	12,1	:	5,1	0,2	6,1	48,3	16,4
— Holders	:	0,8	3,2	1,2	0,2	0,7	1,0	1,7	2,2	0,4	3,9	:	0,1	0,0	1,1	22,7	2,0

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.7 Changing structure of dairy farms, by Member State

	EUR 15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EUR 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Holdings (× 1 000)</i>																	
1989	:	34	23	308	55	232	241	57	242	2	55	:	103	:	:	45	1 397
1991	:	29	21	275	47	185	199	51	197	2	48	:	100	:	:	42	1 196
1993	1 196	25	18	236	39	148	169	47	147	2	43	116	99	47	20	40	1 013
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1989}$	×	- 7,5	- 6,1	- 6,4	- 8,1	- 10,6	- 8,5	- 5,0	- 11,7	- 4,2	- 5,8	×	- 0,9	×	×	- 2,9	- 7,7
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1991}$	×	- 7,8	- 7,0	- 7,4	- 8,8	- 10,6	- 7,9	- 4,1	- 13,5	- 4,3	- 4,8	×	- 0,5	×	×	- 2,6	- 8,0
<i>Animals (× 1 000)</i>																	
1989	:	872	759	5 023	233	1 822	5 494	1 400	2 930	60	1 996	:	398	:	:	2 932	23 921
1991	:	806	742	4 769	214	1 516	4 968	1 293	2 536	52	1 911	:	394	:	:	2 779	21 979
1993	23 463	702	714	5 364	219	1 371	4 613	1 274	2 287	51	1 804	898	375	490	525	2 777	21 551
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1989}$	×	- 5,3	- 1,5	1,7	- 1,6	- 6,9	- 4,3	- 2,3	- 6,1	- 3,9	- 2,5	×	- 2,0	×	×	- 1,3	- 2,6
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1991}$	×	- 6,7	- 1,9	6,1	1,2	- 4,9	- 3,6	- 0,7	- 5,0	- 1,4	- 2,8	×	- 2,4	×	×	0,0	- 1,0
<i>Average number of animals per holding</i>																	
1989	:	25,7	33,0	16,3	4,2	7,9	22,8	24,5	12,1	32,5	36,4	:	3,9	:	:	65,0	17,1
1991	:	27,6	35,8	17,3	4,5	8,2	25,0	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	69,2	21,3

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.8 Changing structure of dairy farms, by herd size class

EUR 15 (1)

	Number of animals											
	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-99	≥100	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Holdings (× 1 000)</i>												
1989	275	169	246	166	120	168	101	59	34	44	15	1 397
1991	245	130	186	137	99	153	98	57	32	44	17	1 196
1993	200	:	:	:	:	134	:	:	:	:	21	1 013
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1989}$	- 7,6	×	×	×	×	- 5,4	×	×	×	×	7,6	- 7,7
% TAV $\frac{1991}{1989}$	- 9,6 (2)	- 12,3	- 13,2	- 9,1	- 9,0	- 6,5 (2)	- 1,8	- 1,7	- 2,1	0,4	11,7 (2)	- 8,0 (2)
<i>Animals (× 1 000)</i>												
1989	424	602	1 688	1 961	2 020	4 007	3 411	2 573	1 801	3 181	2 253	23 921
1991	356	449	1 245	1 606	1 663	3 643	3 280	2 468	1 724	3 211	2 335	21 979
1993	279	:	:	:	:	3 201	:	:	:	:	3 533	21 551
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1989}$	- 10,0	×	×	×	×	- 5,5	×	×	×	×	11,9	- 2,6
% TAV $\frac{1991}{1989}$	- 11,3 (2)	- 13,7	- 14,1	- 9,5	- 9,3	- 6,3 (2)	- 1,9	- 2,1	- 2,2	4,8	23,0 (2)	- 1,0 (2)

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 12.

(2) % TAV 1993/91.

3.5.3.9 Pig numbers and number of holders (1993)

(%)

	EUR 15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EUR 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Average size of stocks</i>	78,7	471,6	430,7	90,2	22,4	41,3	135,0	531,1	30,5	107,1	556,8	22,6	17,4	127,7	225,7	450,6	82,1
Total — Animals	:	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
1-2 — Animals	:	0,0	0,0	0,5	4,3	2,6	0,8	0,1	3,6	0,3	0,0	:	5,1	0,2	:	0,1	1,1
— Holders	:	4,8	2,0	24,4	77,9	72,7	60,8	28,6	68,9	18,5	1,2	:	61,4	14,9	:	16,3	55,7
3-9 — Animals	:	0,1	0,1	1,4	2,1	2,3	0,6	0,1	3,0	1,0	0,0	:	5,8	0,2	:	0,2	1,2
— Holders	:	5,8	5,0	26,9	9,9	11,8	16,0	17,9	22,3	22,7	2,4	:	23,8	6,4	:	15,6	18,2
10-19 — Animals	:	0,1	} 1,2 19,9	1,5	3,4	1,6	0,3	0,3	1,8	} 5,4 22,4	} 0,4 7,3	:	} 12,6 10,7	0,5	:	} 1,2 23,1	} 3,2 10,8
— Holders	:	4,1		9,8	5,4	3,6	2,5	10,7	4,2			10,7		10,7	10,1		
20-49 — Animals	:	0,6	} 1,2 19,9	4,2	4,9	3,3	0,9	0,7	2,1	} 5,4 22,4	} 0,4 7,3	:	} 12,6 10,7	2,9	:	} 1,2 23,1	} 3,2 10,8
— Holders	:	8,2		11,8	3,4	3,4	3,1	14,3	2,1			2,1		11,3	11,3		
50-99 — Animals	:	1,5	2,2	6,6	4,2	4,1	1,4	0,5	1,5	8,0	1,4	:	5,8	8,8	:	1,0	3,2
— Holders	:	9,7	13,1	8,3	1,4	2,5	2,2	3,6	0,6	12,0	10,1	:	1,5	15,4	:	6,4	3,7
100-199 — Animals	:	4,5	4,7	11,0	3,5	5,7	3,9	0,9	2,1	11,1	4,5	:	11,1	27,0	:	2,2	6,0
— Holders	:	14,5	14,4	7,0	0,6	1,6	3,0	3,6	0,4	8,2	17,2	:	1,4	23,7	:	7,0	3,3
200-399 — Animals	:	9,7	9,8	18,2	6,6	10,9	8,6	2,5	4,2	20,0	10,2	:	8,0	41,2	:	4,9	10,9
— Holders	:	16,0	14,6	5,8	0,5	1,6	3,4	3,6	0,4	7,8	19,8	:	0,6	19,5	:	7,8	3,1
400-999 — Animals	:	32,1	27,6	33,9	15,6	24,4	32,5	7,8	12,8	39,2	29,2	:	10,2	16,7	:	15,8	26,9
— Holders	:	23,2	18,6	5,1	0,5	1,8	5,7	7,1	0,5	7,2	25,2	:	0,3	3,9	:	11,0	3,5
≥ 1 000 — Animals	:	51,4	54,4	22,7	55,3	45,1	50,9	87,1	68,8	14,9	54,3	:	41,3	2,6	:	74,5	47,5
— Holders	:	13,7	12,3	0,9	0,4	0,9	3,3	10,7	0,5	1,2	16,6	:	0,3	0,3	:	12,9	1,8

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.10 Changing structure of pig farms, by Member State

	EUR 15	Belgique/ Belgie	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EUR 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Holdings (× 1 000)</i>																	
1989	:	22	31	330	59	484	164	3	469	1	30	:	168	:	:	18	1 779
1991	:	17	28	288	48	429	135	3	362	1	28	:	166	:	:	17	1 521
1993	1 536	15	27	294	51	440	106	3	273	1	27	125	134	11	12	17	1 388
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1989}$	×	- 8,4	- 3,7	- 2,9	- 3,7	- 2,3	- 10,4	2,9	- 12,6	- 12,5	- 3,0	×	- 5,5	×	×	- 0,7	- 6,0
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1991}$	×	- 4,5	- 2,7	1,0	2,8	1,3	- 11,4	5,8	- 13,1	- 11,1	- 2,0	×	- 10,4	×	×	2,6	- 4,5
<i>Animals (× 1 000)</i>																	
1989	:	6 474	9 190	22 556	1 160	16 850	12 275	995	9 254	71	13 729	:	2 600	:	:	7 383	102 537
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	120 891	7 165	11 568	26 486	1 144	18 188	14 291	1 487	8 348	72	14 964	2 822	2 329	1 381	2 777	7 869	13 911
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1989}$	×	2,6	5,9	4,1	- 0,4	1,9	3,9	10,6	- 2,5	0,4	2,2	×	- 2,7	×	×	1,6	2,7
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1991}$	×	4,6	8,7	9,8	8,4	2,8	6,8	5,0	- 1,0	5,7	6,4	×	- 4,6	×	×	2,3	5,5
<i>Average number of animals per holding</i>																	
1989	:	299,5	294,5	68,4	19,5	34,8	74,8	397,9	19,7	61,7	451,9	:	15,5	:	:	410,5	57,6
1991	:	393,5	345,2	76,4	20,1	40,1	92,9	540,1	23,5	75,8	472,4	:	15,4	:	:	463,4	67,2
1993	78,7	471,6	430,7	90,2	22,4	41,3	135,0	531,1	30,5	107,1	556,8	22,6	17,4	127,7	225,7	450,6	82,1

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.11 Changing structure of pig farms, by herd size class

EUR 15 ⁽¹⁾

	Number of animals									
	1-2	3-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-999	≥1 000	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Holdings (× 1 000)</i>										
1989	995	339	120	96	62	54	48	47	18	1 779
1991	859	280	80	82	56	50	47	49	19	1 521
1993	778	254	:	:	52	47	44	50	25	1 388
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1989}$	- 6.0	- 7.0	×	×	- 4.3	- 3.2	- 2.0	1.4	9.2	- 6.0
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1991}$	- 4.9	- 4.8	- 18.3 ⁽²⁾	- 7.7 ⁽²⁾	- 3.5	- 2.4	- 2.9	0.7	15.3	- 4.5
<i>Animals (× 1 000)</i>										
1989	1 512	1 638	1 669	3 034	4 406	7 612	13 582	29 487	39 597	102 537
1991	1 313	1 345	1 152	2 612	3 991	7 165	13 507	30 397	40 794	102 276
1993	1 171	1 326	:	:	3 704	6 774	12 649	31 149	53 799	113 911
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1989}$	- 6.2	- 5.1	×	×	- 4.2	- 2.9	- 1.8	1.4	8.0	2.7
% TAV $\frac{1993}{1991}$	- 5.6	- 0.7	- 16.9 ⁽²⁾	- 7.2 ⁽²⁾	- 3.7	- 2.8	- 3.2	1.2	14.8	5.5

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ EUR 12.⁽²⁾ % TAV 1991/89.

3.5.4.1 Number and area of holdings ⁽¹⁾

1	Farm size class (ha UAA) (¹)	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1980	1987	1993	1987	1993	$\frac{1993}{1980}$	$\frac{1993}{1987}$
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
EUR 15	1- 5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	5-10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	10-20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	20-50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	≥50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Total	:	:	7 814,8	:	:	×	×
Belgique/België	1- 5	25,9	21,8	25,0	27,7	32,7	- 0,3	2,3
	5-10	18,1	14,3	11,2	18,1	14,6	- 3,6	- 4,0
	10-20	24,3	19,3	14,4	24,5	18,9	- 4,0	- 4,8
	20-50	19,1	18,8	18,7	23,9	24,5	- 0,2	- 0,1
	≥50	3,8	4,6	5,4	5,8	7,0	2,7	2,6
	Total	91,2	78,8	76,3	100,0	100,0	- 1,4	- 0,5
Danmark	1- 5	12,9	1,5	1,7	1,7	2,3	- 14,4	2,1
	5-10	20,5	14,0	11,8	16,3	15,9	- 4,2	- 2,9
	10-20	30,8	21,8	17,0	25,3	23,1	- 4,5	- 4,0
	20-50	40,4	33,9	26,7	39,4	36,1	- 3,1	- 3,9
	≥50	11,8	14,8	16,4	17,2	22,3	2,6	1,7
	Total	116,3	86,0	73,8	100,0	100,0	- 3,4	- 2,5
BR Deutschland	1- 5	275,8	196,9	189,6	29,4	31,3	- 2,8	- 0,6
	5-10	149,1	118,4	95,2	17,6	15,7	- 3,4	- 3,6
	10-20	181,3	148,5	111,7	22,1	18,4	- 3,7	- 4,6
	20-50	177,9	166,2	141,8	24,8	23,4	- 1,7	- 2,6
	≥50	31,3	40,7	65,7	6,1	10,8	5,9	8,3
	Total	797,4	670,7	606,1	100,0	100,0	- 2,1	- 1,7
Elláda	1- 5	541,3	488,0	617,2	69,4	75,3	1,0	4,0
	5-10	149,9	140,7	122,2	20,0	14,9	- 1,6	- 2,3
	10-20	46,6	53,5	53,6	7,6	6,5	1,1	0,0
	20-50	12,4	17,5	20,0	2,5	2,4	3,7	2,3
	≥50	1,6	3,8	3,2	0,5	0,4	5,6	- 2,7
	Total	751,8	703,5	819,2	100,0	100,0	0,7	2,6
España	1- 5	849,5 (²)	821,1	789,4	53,3	57,0	- 0,6	- 0,7
	5-10	274,2 (²)	292,0	216,9	19,0	15,7	- 1,8	- 4,8
	10-20	183,1 (²)	189,5	154,9	12,3	11,2	- 1,3	- 3,3
	20-50	132,8 (²)	144,6	114,9	9,4	8,3	- 1,1	- 3,8
	≥50	84,4 (²)	92,7	92,6	6,0	6,7	0,7	0,0
	Total	1 524,0 (²)	1 539,9	1 383,9	100,0	100,0	- 0,7	- 1,8
France	1- 5	234,0	166,0	216,5	18,2	27,0	- 0,6	4,5
	5-10	165,5	107,2	77,5	11,7	9,7	- 5,7	- 5,3
	10-20	240,0	174,7	103,8	19,1	13,0	- 6,2	- 8,3
	20-50	345,0	299,2	205,3	32,8	25,6	- 3,9	- 6,1
	≥50	151,0	164,7	193,7	18,1	24,2	1,9	2,7
	Total	1 135,0	911,8	801,3	100,0	100,0	- 2,7	- 2,1

Average size		UAA							
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV		
1987	1993	1980	1987	1993	1987	1993	$\frac{1993}{1980}$	$\frac{1993}{1987}$	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
x	16,4	:	:	128 450	:	:	x	x	
x	x	66,7	57	51	4,2	3,8	- 2,1	- 1,9	
x	x	132,6	103	80	7,6	6,0	- 3,8	- 4,1	
x	x	349,7	281	210	20,6	15,6	- 3,8	- 4,7	
x	x	566,0	570	581	41,8	43,2	0,2	0,3	
x	x	292,0	352	422	25,8	31,4	2,9	3,1	
17,3	17,6	1 407,0	1 363	1 344	100,0	100,0	- 0,3	- 0,2	
x	x	37,1	5	3	0,2	0,1	- 16,8	- 6,3	
x	x	150,0	102	85	3,6	3,1	- 4,3	- 2,9	
x	x	447,5	317	247	11,3	9,0	- 4,5	- 4,1	
x	x	1 248,7	1 082	860	38,7	31,4	- 2,8	- 3,8	
x	x	1 202,7	1 292	1 543	46,2	56,3	1,9	3,0	
32,5	37,1	3 086,0	2 798	2 739	100,0	100,0	- 0,9	- 0,4	
x	x	659,5	507	426	4,3	2,5	- 3,3	- 2,9	
x	x	1 086,0	864	688	7,3	4,0	- 3,4	- 3,7	
x	x	2 635,2	2 163	1 627	18,3	9,6	- 3,6	- 4,6	
x	x	5 342,9	5 117	4 495	43,3	26,4	- 1,3	- 2,1	
x	x	2 448,8	3 175	9 786	26,8	57,4	11,2	20,6	
17,6	28,1	12 172,4	11 826	17 022	100,0	100,0	2,6	6,3	
x	x	1 342,0	1 196	1 143	32,1	32,3	- 1,2	- 0,8	
x	x	1 004,2	949	836	25,5	23,6	- 1,4	- 2,1	
x	x	609,0	712	724	19,1	20,5	1,3	0,3	
x	x	340,8	493	564	13,2	15,9	4,0	2,3	
x	x	133,4	372	272	10,0	7,7	5,6	- 5,1	
5,3	4,3	3 429,3	3 722	3 559	100,0	100,0	0,2	- 0,8	
x	x	2 007,0 (²)	1 947	1 567	7,9	6,3	- 1,9	- 3,6	
x	x	1 894,7 (²)	2 010	1 489	8,1	6,0	- 1,8	- 4,9	
x	x	2 522,9 (²)	2 607	2 136	10,6	8,6	- 1,3	- 3,3	
x	x	4 070,2 (²)	4 441	3 539	18,0	14,3	- 1,1	- 3,7	
x	x	12 881,4 (²)	13 676	15 983	55,4	64,7	1,7	2,6	
16,0	17,9	23 376,2 (²)	24 681	24 714	100,0	100,0	0,4	0,0	
x	x	620,0	432	440	1,5	1,6	- 2,6	0,3	
x	x	1 215,0	785	558	2,8	2,0	- 5,8	- 5,5	
x	x	3 550,0	2 562	1 506	9,1	5,4	- 6,4	- 8,5	
x	x	10 960,0	9 632	6 810	34,4	24,2	- 3,6	- 5,6	
x	x	12 500,0	14 613	18 793	52,1	66,9	3,2	4,3	
30,7	35,1	28 845,0	28 024	28 107	100,0	100,0	0,2	0,0	

3.5.4.1 (cont.)

1	Farm size class (ha UAA) (¹)	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1980	1987	1993	1987	1993	$\frac{1993}{1980}$	$\frac{1993}{1987}$
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Ireland	1- 5	33.9	34.9	16.0	16,1	10,1	- 5,6	- 12,2
	5-10	35.4	32,9	22,2	15,2	13,9	- 3,5	- 6,4
	10-20	67,7	63,3	44,9	29,2	28,2	- 3,1	- 5,6
	20-50	66,6	66,3	56,8	30,5	35,6	- 1,2	- 2,5
	≥ 50	19,7	19,5	19,0	9,0	11,0	- 0,3	- 0,4
	Total	223,3	216,9	159,4	100,0	100,0	- 2,6	- 5,0
Italia	1- 5	1 312,3	1 340,1	1 923,4	67,9	77,3	3,0	6,2
	5-10	322,3	333,0	269,0	16,9	10,8	- 1,4	- 3,5
	10-20	166,8	171,3	157,5	8,7	6,3	- 0,4	- 1,4
	20-50	86,9	91,6	93,5	4,6	3,8	0,6	0,3
	≥ 50	38,0	38,0	40,6	1,9	1,6	0,5	1,1
	Total	1 926,3	1 974,0	2 488,4	100,0	100,0	2,0	3,9
Luxembourg	1- 5	0,9	0,7	0,9	18,9	25,6	- 0,3	3,7
	5-10	0,5	0,4	0,3	9,9	8,2	- 4,4	- 5,8
	10-20	0,7	0,5	0,3	12,4	8,5	- 6,6	- 8,7
	20-50	1,8	1,2	0,8	32,5	22,6	- 6,3	- 7,1
	≥ 50	0,8	1,0	1,2	26,2	34,1	2,9	2,5
	Total	4,7	3,8	3,4	100,0	100,0	- 2,5	- 1,8
Nederland	1- 5	31,0	29,2	38,4	24,9	32,1	1,7	4,7
	5-10	26,1	21,6	19,3	18,4	16,1	- 2,3	- 1,8
	10-20	37,3	29,3	22,4	25,0	18,0	- 3,8	- 4,3
	20-50	30,8	32,0	30,4	27,3	25,4	- 0,1	- 0,9
	≥ 50	3,8	5,2	6,8	4,4	5,7	4,6	4,6
	Total	129,0	117,3	119,7	100,0	100,0	- 0,6	0,3
Österreich	1- 5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	5-10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	10-20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	20-50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	≥ 50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Total	308,2	:	267,4	:	:	- 1,1	×
Portugal	1- 5	272,4	278,4	380,8	72,5	77,9	2,6	5,4
	5-10	43,9	57,8	54,0	15,0	11,0	1,6	- 1,1
	10-20	18,3	27,5	28,6	7,2	5,9	3,5	0,7
	20-50	8,7	12,9	14,8	3,4	3,0	4,2	2,4
	≥ 50	6,2	7,4	9,5	1,9	1,9	3,3	4,2
	Total	349,5	384,0	489,0	100,0	100,0	2,6	4,1
Suomi/Finland	1- 5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	5-10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	10-20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	20-50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	≥ 50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Total	224,7	192,2	191,9	:	:	- 1,2	0,0

Average size		UAA						
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
1987	1993	1980	1987	1993	1987	1993	$\frac{1993}{1980}$	$\frac{1993}{1987}$
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
x	x	98,0	99	50	2,0	1,2	- 5,1	- 10,9
x	x	264,9	248	167	5,0	3,9	- 3,5	- 6,3
x	x	977,7	916	664	18,6	15,5	- 2,9	- 5,2
x	x	2 037,6	2 027	1 786	41,2	41,7	- 1,0	- 2,1
x	x	1 670,2	1 626	1 611	33,1	37,7	- 0,3	- 0,2
22,7	26,8	5 048,4	4 916	4 278	100,0	100,0	- 1,3	- 2,3
x	x	3 022,5	3 045	1 923	20,1	13,1	- 3,4	- 7,4
x	x	2 229,4	2 277	1 856	15,0	12,6	- 1,4	- 3,4
x	x	2 278,9	2 339	2 156	15,4	14,6	- 0,4	- 1,3
x	x	2 594,7	2 715	2 807	17,9	19,0	0,6	0,6
x	x	5 279,6	4 765	5 032	31,5	34,1	- 0,4	0,9
7,7	5,9	15 405,1	15 141	14 736	100,0	100,0	- 0,3	- 0,5
x	x	2,4	2	2	1,6	1,4	- 2,4	- 2,2
x	x	3,8	3	2	2,4	1,5	- 4,9	- 6,8
x	x	10,1	7	4	5,6	3,4	- 6,3	- 7,7
x	x	61,8	44	28	34,9	21,7	- 6,0	- 7,5
x	x	51,7	70	92	55,6	72,0	4,5	4,6
33,2	37,4	129,8	126	127	100,0	100,0	- 0,1	0,3
x	x	82,1	76	83	3,8	4,1	0,1	1,5
x	x	191,7	157	138	7,8	6,9	- 2,5	- 2,1
x	x	536,6	425	325	21,1	16,2	- 3,8	- 4,4
x	x	902,6	963	939	47,7	46,6	0,3	- 0,4
x	x	300,2	396	529	19,6	26,3	4,5	4,9
17,2	16,8	2 013,2	2 017	2 015	100,0	100,0	0,0	0,0
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x	12,9	3 675,4	:	3 449	:	:	- 0,5	x
x	x	581,6	626	649	19,6	16,4	0,9	0,6
x	x	300,7	397	373	12,4	9,5	1,7	- 1,0
x	x	247,6	372	393	11,6	9,9	3,6	0,9
x	x	261,5	383	448	12,0	11,3	4,2	2,6
x	x	1 723,6	1 424	2 086	44,5	52,8	1,5	6,6
8,3	8,1	3 115,0	3 202	3 950	100,0	100,0	1,8	3,6
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
13,2	14,0	2 607,0	2 546	2 689	:	:	0,2	0,9

3.5.4.1 (cont.)

1	Farm size class (ha UAA) (¹)	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1980	1987	1993	1987	1993	$\frac{1993}{1980}$	$\frac{1993}{1987}$
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Sverige	1- 5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	5-10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	10-20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	20-50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	≥50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Total	117,9	103,6	91,5	:	:	- 1,9	- 2,0
United Kingdom	1- 5	29,4	32,8	35,0	13,5	14,4	1,3	1,0
	5-10	31,2	30,2	30,3	12,4	12,4	- 0,2	0,0
	10-20	39,8	37,1	37,3	15,3	15,3	- 0,5	0,1
	20-50	67,6	61,8	58,9	25,4	24,2	- 1,1	- 0,8
	≥50	81,3	81,0	79,9	33,3	32,8	- 0,1	- 0,2
	Total	249,2	242,9	243,5	100,0	100,0	- 0,2	0,0
EUR 12	1- 5	:	3 411,0	4 233,8	49,2	58,3	×	3,7
	5-10	:	1 163,0	929,7	16,8	12,8	×	- 3,7
	10-20	:	936,0	746,4	13,5	10,3	×	- 3,7
	20-50	:	946,0	762,5	13,7	10,8	×	- 3,1
	≥50	:	473,0	534,0	6,8	7,4	×	2,0
	Total	:	6 929,0	7 264,0	100,0	100,0	×	0,8

Source: Eurostat (harmonized national data + Community surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings).

(¹) Holdings of 1 ha UAA or more.

(²) 1982 survey. TAV 1987/92.

(³) 1993 survey: classification 0 > - 5.

Average size		UAA						
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
1987	1993	1980	1987	1993	1987	1993	$\frac{1993}{1980}$	$\frac{1993}{1987}$
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
33,5	36,7	3 690,0	3 470	3 359	:	:	- 0,7	- 0,5
x	x	82,9	88	84	0,5	0,5	0,1	- 0,7
x	x	230,0	221	223	1,3	1,4	- 0,3	0,1
x	x	581,4	536	535	3,2	3,3	- 0,6	0,0
x	x	2 228,9	2 038	1 943	12,2	11,9	- 1,1	- 0,8
x	x	13 999,2	13 863	13 598	82,8	83,0	- 0,2	- 0,3
68,9	67,3	17 123,2	16 746	16 383	100,0	100,0	- 0,3	- 0,4
x	x	:	8 080	7 384	7,1	6,2	x	- 1,5
x	x	:	8 116	6 496	7,1	5,5	x	- 3,6
x	x	:	13 237	10 529	11,6	8,9	x	- 3,7
x	x	:	29 505	24 799	25,8	20,6	x	- 2,9
x	x	:	55 624	69 746	48,6	58,6	x	3,8
16,5	16,4	:	114 562	118 953	100,0	100,0	x	0,6

3.5.6.1 Agricultural products sold through cooperatives (1994)

(%)

	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	0	—	—	60	—	30	65-75	75-85
Danmark	96	66	54 ⁽¹⁾	56	98	0	59	70-80	70-80
BR Deutschland	27	27	—	—	48	80	30-50	20-40	55-65
Elláda	3	2	15	2	20 ⁽²⁾	0	49	57	3
España	5	6	14	18	18	20	17	37	12
France ⁽¹⁾	80 ⁽¹⁾	30 ⁽¹⁾	30	25	50	16 ⁽⁴⁾	70	45	35 ⁽⁵⁾
Ireland	66	15-20	20	0	99,5	0	57	14,3	17,5
Italia ⁽¹⁾	10	13	—	8	33	—	20 ⁽⁶⁾	40 ⁽⁷⁾	13
Luxembourg	35	25	—	—	81	—	75	—	—
Nederland ⁽¹⁾	40	31	10	13	84	63	65	85	67
Österreich	20	25	70	0	90	100	60	18	28
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Suomi/Finland ⁽¹⁾	69	69	75	77	96	—	60	15-20	5
Sverige	78	74	—	38	99	—	75	20	53
United Kingdom	28	—	—	25	98	—	21	25	34

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ 1993.

⁽²⁾ Cows', ewes' and goats' milk.

⁽³⁾ Finished animals; young cattle not included 70%; store animals not included 40%.

⁽⁴⁾ Processed into sugar.

⁽⁵⁾ Excl. potatoes (seed potatoes, 65%; early potatoes and ware potatoes, 25%).

⁽⁶⁾ 15 % maize not included in the percentage.

⁽⁷⁾ 43 % citrus fruits not included in the percentage.

3.5.6.2 Products sold under contracts concluded in advance (1994)

(%)

	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	20 – 25	98	—
Danmark	0	0	—	—	—	100	68	100	—
BR Deutschland ⁽¹⁾	—	—	60	—	99	100	55	92	—
Elláda	—	—	18	—	30 ⁽³⁾	100	2,5	85	100
España ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
France ⁽²⁾	30	35	50	20	1 ⁽⁴⁾	100	10	90	—
Ireland	—	—	90	30	10	100	10	100	—
Italia ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Luxembourg	40	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Nederland ⁽²⁾	35	85	90	50	90	100	50	85	—
Österreich	35	3	90	10	99	100	45	80	—
Portugal ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	100
Suomi/Finland ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	—	100	39	85	0
Sverige	80	50	95	—	—	100	44	—	—
United Kingdom	70	—	95	70	98	100	35	60	—

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Including producers' group.

⁽²⁾ 1993.

⁽³⁾ Cows', ewes' and goats' milk.

⁽⁴⁾ Milk production is not subject to contracts. Only the prices are set by contract (for nearly all farmers).

3.5.6.3 Agricultural research programme. FAIR programme (1994-98).
Projects selected and budget breakdown by field of research (1995)

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	0	0	0	9	13 284 050	10 230 500
4.2 Quality policy	0	0	0	2	2 444 300	1 979 000
4.3 Diversification	0	0	0	4	8 766 274	5 312 000
4.4 Crop protection	1	252 000	252 000	5	7 765 100	5 522 100
Animal health	0	0	0	5	9 927 450	6 397 800
Animal welfare	0	0	0	1	1 528 000	764 000
4.5 Multifunctional forest management	2	699 000	699 000	11	13 444 440	10 244 960
4.6 Rural development	1	280 000	280 000	3	2 937 295	2 355 000
Total	4	1 231 000	1 231 000	40	60 096 909	42 805 360

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)

(1 000 ECU — Indexed prices ECU 1996)

	EUR 15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	España	France	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Öster- reich	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	51 183

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 1994			Amounts of allowances per LU		
	1992	1993	1994	Total (ECU)	Average allowance per holding (ECU)		Number of LU 1994 (1 000)	ECU/LU	
					1993	1994		1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	7 450	7 001	6 873	9 131 264	1 326	1 329	108	84	85
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	234 292	240 422	231 275	500 271 949	2 216	2 163	3 199	99	93
Elláda	197 789	190 262	187 538	115 450 878	678	616	2 018	79	43
España	210 024	199 037	187 059	84 964 637	522	454	1 417	38	38
France	149 098	139 435	140 612	314 665 173	2 127	2 238	4 135	70	75
Ireland	118 279	108 955	105 619	166 312 226	982	1 575	1 884	56	88
Italia ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾	68 923	47 768	39 056	9 856 661	237	252	376	11	17
Luxembourg	2 779	2 648	2 515	11 159 167	4 225	4 437	53	63	47
Nederland	1 866	3 449	3 901	3 447 809	717	1 000	33	108	104
Österreich	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	120 370	104 902	89 510	36 729 858	419	350	447	61	62
Suomi/Finland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sverige	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	55 257	64 452	60 912	147 328 220	2 625	2 419	3 106	73	47
Total	1 166 125	1 108 331	1 054 870	1 399 317 842	1 234	1 263	16 776	97	61

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ For 1992, only 11 regions out of 21 replied.

⁽²⁾ For 1993 and 1994 only 10 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 EUR 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) No 866/90 and 867/90 — Period 1994-99 (non-Objective 1 + 6)

(Indexed prices — 1 000 ECU 1996)

Member State	Region	1 000 ECU	Member State	Region	1 000 ECU	Member State	Region	1 000 ECU	
<i>Belgique/België</i>	Several regions	—	<i>Italia</i>	Several regions	:	<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	Several regions	:	
	Bruxelles/Brussel	1 121		Piemonte	:		Uusimaa	:	
	Flandres/Vlaanderen	23 771		Valle d'Aosta	:		Etelä-Suomi	:	
	Wallonie	5 389		Liguria	:		Itä-Suomi	:	
Total	30 282	Lombardia		:	Väli-Suomi		:		
<i>Danmark</i>	Several regions	—		Trentino-Alto Adige	:		Pohjois-Suomi	:	
	Storkøbenhavn	:		Veneto	:		Ahvenanmaa/Åland	:	
	Øst for Storebælt	:		Friuli-Venezia Giulia	:		Total	43 506	
	ekskl. Storkøbenhavn	:		Emilia-Romagna	:		<i>Sverige</i>	Several regions	:
	Vest for Storebælt	:		Toscana	:			Stockholm	:
Total	27 295	Umbria		:	Östra Mellansverige			:	
<i>BR Deutschland (NUTS 1)</i>	Several regions	—	Marche	:	Småland med öarna	:			
	Schleswig-Holstein	3 087	Total	190 369	Norra Mellansverige	:			
	Hamburg	4 338	<i>Luxembourg</i>	Several regions	1 705	Mellersta Norrland	:		
	Niedersachsen	30 159		Total	1 705	Övre Norrland	:		
	Bremen	676	<i>Nederland</i>	Several regions	40 102	Total	23 479		
	Nordrhein-Westfalen	30 840		Total	40 102	<i>United Kingdom (NUTS 1)</i>	Several regions	:	
	Hessen	21 177	<i>Österreich</i>	Several regions	:		North	:	
	Rheinland-Pfalz	19 195		Niederösterreich	:		Yorkshire-Humberside	:	
	Baden-Württemberg	22 281		Wien	:		East-Midlands	:	
	Bayern	86 344		Kärnten	:		East-Anglia	:	
	Saarland	3 169		Steiermark	:		South-East	:	
	Berlin (West)	:		Oberösterreich	:		South-West	:	
	Total	221 267		Salzburg	:		West-Midlands	:	
<i>España</i>	Several regions	121 616		Tirol	:		North-West	:	
	Total	121 616		Voralberg	:		Wales	:	
<i>France</i>	Several regions	261 324		Total	62 888		Scotland	:	
	Total	261 324			Northern Ireland		:		
					Total		51 183		

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.11 **Investment aid for agricultural holdings (1994)**
(Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91)

1	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	
	2	3	4	5 = 3/2	6 = 4/2	7
Belgique/België	1 147	75 735	26 064	66	23	1,9
Danmark	1 436	116 865	33 401	81	23	2,5
BR Deutschland	3 756	419 296	141 580	112	38	1,1
Elláda	2 466	35 408	35 408	14	14	0,9
España	13 039	320 958	120 703	25	9	2,3
France	7 457	638 859	167 320	86	22	1,1
Ireland	2 660	72 328	28 493	27	11	2,4
Italia	1 969	88 431	33 005	45	17	0,2
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	883	66 671	6 214	76	7	0,8
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	2 353	85 174	27 682	36	12	0,8
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	646	22 703	6 736	35	10	0,4
Total	37 812	1 942 428	626 606	51	17	1,1

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 (1994)
(Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/92)

	Number of beneficiaries or aids approved in 1994		Eligible amount of the start-up premium (1 000 ECU)	Volume of eligible investments provided for in the plans (1 000 ECU)	Total investment aid eligible under the Community regulation (1 000 ECU)	Of which additional investment aid (1 000 ECU)	Average per beneficiary (1 000 ECU)	
	Start-up premium (Article 10)	Investment aids (Article 11)					Start-up premium	Investment aid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belgique/België	844	368	18 857	30 935	17 354	1 560	22	47
Danmark	438	420	5 517	34 060	12 029	2 281	13	29
BR Deutschland (11 L)	5 145	629	27 665	62 976	23 301	2 677	5	37
Elláda	705	251	4 819	2 158	—	926	7	0
España	4 713	2 643	38 310	77 689	—	7 718	8	0
France	7 245	2 277	204 074	212 953	60 844	7 605	28	27
Ireland	357	290	1 140	11 389	—	5 580	3	0
Italia	2 213	467	6 538	22 113	10 708	5 984	3	23
Luxembourg	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Nederland	(¹)	94	(¹)	6 570	746	149	(¹)	8
Österreich	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Portugal	1 059	1 025	12 929	48 057	19 523	3 905	12	19
Suomi/Finland	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Sverige	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
United Kingdom	(¹)	22	(¹)	3 060	1 112	236	(¹)	51
Total	22 719	8 486	319 850	511 961	145 617	38 621	14	17

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Scheme not implemented in 1993.

3.5.7.1 Arable aid applications (Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92) (marketing year 1995/96)

WITHOUT REDUCTIONS

Breakdown of areas	EUR 15	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total base area	53 561	479	2 018	10 156	1 492	9 220	13 526
of which: — maize	3 097	97	0	540	0	403	614
Fodder crops	940	53	25	282	17	35	279
Five-year set-aside	848	0	5	151	0	41	134
Total area involved	51 309	476	2 015	9 998	1 202	9 054	13 537
of which: — maize base area	2 962	126	0	555	0	255	614
Small farmers	12 472	269	357	1 885	1 067	1 851	2 102
of which: — cereals and silage crops	12 227	269	354	1 871	1 063	1 747	2 087
of which: — maize (base area)	1 358	99	0	228	0	83	147
— oilseeds	167	0	2	9	3	91	9
— protein plants	77	0	2	5	1	13	6
— non-fibre flax	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial producers	37 050	153	1 627	7 680	118	7 127	11 021
of which: — set-aside	6 411	22	256	1 321	17	1 439	1 740
— total crop area	30 639	131	1 371	6 359	101	5 688	9 281
of which: — oilseeds							
— crop area	4 545	4	120	690	18	1 055	1 532
of which: — protein plants							
— crop area	1 091	3	77	116	0	89	571
of which: — non-fibre flax							
— crop area	125	0	1	54	0	4	3
of which: — cereals and silage crops							
— crop area	24 877	125	1 173	5 498	83	4 540	7 174
of which: — maize (base area)	1 167	6	0	232	0	153	377
— other cereals	23 710	119	1 173	5 266	83	4 387	6 797
Durum wheat in traditional areas	3 010	0	0	0	590	622	190
Durum wheat in non-traditional areas	47	0	0	0	0	0	38
Total area	51 309	476	2 015	9 998	1 202	9 054	13 537
Fodder area	640	53	25	282	17	35	279
Set-aside and five-year set-aside	7 259	22	262	1 472	17	1 481	1 874
Crop areas	43 111	401	1 728	8 244	1 168	7 539	11 383
— cereals and silage crops	37 104	394	1 526	7 370	1 146	6 287	9 261
— oilseeds	4 712	4	121	699	21	1 145	1 540
— protein plants	1 168	3	79	121	1	102	578
— non-fibre flax	126	0	1	54	0	5	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 0	5 801 1 200	43 0	437 208	1 203 0	1 054 0	1 591 0	1 737 0	4 461 34
16	22	3	14	5	20	24	7	136
0	471	0	8	0	0	0	0	37
307 3	5 021 1 122	40 0	400 210	1 173 0	828 0	1 271 0	1 536 0	4 452 77
90 90 2 0 0 0	2 814 2 771 581 10 33 0	23 23 0 0 0 0	296 295 191 0 1 0	445 410 0 23 12 0	333 320 0 11 2 0	400 394 0 5 1 0	260 255 0 4 1 0	280 278 26 0 1 0
200 33 167	1 715 248 1 466	14 2 12	82 12 70	722 125 597	475 72 403	848 204 644	1 269 322 947	3 999 597 3 402
3	410	1	1	102	80	80	94	356
2	8	0	1	14	3	4	12	191
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	55
161 1 160	1 048 393 655	10 0 10	68 4 64	480 0 480	320 0 320	560 0 560	837 0 837	2 801 1 2 799
0 0	1 588 0	0 0	0 0	0 9	21 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
307	5 021	40	400	1 173	828	1 271	1 536	4 452
16	22	3	14	5	20	24	7	136
33	719	2	20	125	72	204	322	634
257 251 3 2 1	4 280 3 819 420 41 0	35 33 1 0 0	366 363 1 1 0	1 042 890 126 26 1	736 640 91 5 0	1 044 954 84 4 1	1 207 1 091 98 13 4	3 682 3 079 356 192 55

3.5.7.2 Areas set aside under the different set-aside schemes for arable land (1995/96 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	22	7	22
Danmark	5	247	48	252
BR Deutschland	151	1 457	359	1 608
Elláda	0	18	0	18
España	41	1 426	39	1 467
France	134	1 877	373	2 011
Ireland	0	32	1	32
Italia	471	248	67	719
Luxembourg	0	2	1	2
Nederland	8	12	1	20
Österreich	0	123	18	123
Portugal	0	67	0	67
Suomi/Finland	0	171	1	171
Sverige	0	329	24	329
United Kingdom	37	525	85	562
Total	847	6 556	1 024	7 403

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) No 1765/92 and (EEC) No 334/93.

3.5.7.3 Suckler cow premium: potential rights and applications for premiums granted

1	Number of animals			
	Number of potential rights ⁽²⁾	Number of cows in receipt of premium ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾		
		1993 ⁽³⁾	1994 ⁽³⁾	1995 ⁽⁴⁾
2	3	4	5	
EUR 15	11 370 946	—	—	10 291 928
Belgique/België	443 588	435 098	423 728	427 000
Danmark	135 937	101 947	103 997	101 499
BR Deutschland	651 122 ⁽⁵⁾	413 228	505 685	534 686
Elláda	149 778	125 823	116 897	137 689
España	1 462 527	1 243 432	1 171 483	1 380 823
France	3 886 366	3 603 923	3 492 260	3 600 000
Ireland	1 113 987	883 757	910 091	954 796
Italia	787 993	673 673	807 938	783 107
Luxembourg	14 765	13 179	13 236	14 525
Nederland	98 006	50 209	52 409	60 064
Österreich	325 000	—	—	266 879
Portugal	286 554	225 814	237 675	286 554
Suomi/Finland	55 000	—	—	26 063
Sverige	155 000	—	—	127 357
United Kingdom	1 805 323	1 558 206	1 552 408	1 590 886
EUR 12	10 835 946	9 328 289	9 387 807	9 871 629

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 180 000 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 ⁽¹⁾	Regional ceilings on rights 1995 ⁽²⁾	Number of bovine animals in receipt of premium ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾					
			1993		1994		1995 ⁽³⁾	
			1st period	2nd period	1st period	2nd period	1st period	2nd period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 15	—	11 203 948	—	—	—	—	9 620 098	3 219 616
Belgique/België	331 487	293 211	223 842	48 376	236 202	49 799	247 525	51 036
Danmark	335 493	324 652	295 489	7 998	283 125	10 488	291 695	11 665
BR Deutschland	3 653 183	3 092 667	884 277	393 634	1 784 041	438 723	1 876 526	491 443
Elláda	143 337	140 130	122 606	6 330	131 549	8 986	141 592	36 124
España	561 584	551 552	468 052	34 598	517 515	27 724	690 312	34 025
France	2 262 064	1 908 922	1 580 917	633 393	1 726 033	479 723	1 847 086	537 856
Ireland	1 547 651	1 286 521	544 286	1 137 958	959 138	816 301	1 055 219	894 901
Italia	834 848	824 885	540 764	24 942	629 191	24 771	630 259	27 691
Luxembourg	21 593	19 300	16 813	3 875	19 999	4 803	19 960	5 694
Nederland	264 000	264 000	223 789	8 809	149 397	10 680	140 883	15 311
Österreich	—	423 400	—	—	—	—	452 309	104 141
Portugal	141 930	154 897	129 209	16 562	154 897	19 568	194 444	29 354
Suomi/Finland	—	250 000	—	—	—	—	254 266	14 946
Sverige	—	250 000	—	—	—	—	238 240	105 070
United Kingdom	1 419 811	1 419 811	1 404 041	683 272	1 380 183	745 131	1 539 782	860 359
EUR 12	11 516 981	10 280 548	6 434 085	2 999 747	7 971 270	2 636 697	8 675 283	2 995 459

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) No 805/68 and No 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⁾			
		1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	78 715	—	—	—	80 484
Belgique/België	70	72	69	64	64
Danmark	104	110	95	82	72
BR Deutschland	1 410 ⁽³⁾	1 912	1 752	1 757	1 753
Elláda	10 990 ⁽⁵⁾	11 180	11 581	11 974	11 818
España	19 665 ⁽⁴⁾	19 610	19 166	19 157	19 232
France	7 850	7 400	7 303	7 306	7 237
Ireland	4 959	5 157	5 338	5 080	5 068
Italia	9 561 ⁽⁵⁾	10 510	10 533	10 706	11 366
Luxembourg	4	4	4	3	4
Nederland	866	873	715**	715	727
Österreich	206	—	—	—	160
Portugal	2 742	2 651	2 675	2 732	2 695
Suomi/Finland	80	—	—	—	63
Sverige	180	—	—	—	148
United Kingdom	20 028	19 648	21 216	20 413	20 077
EUR 12	78 249	79 127	80 449	79 990	80 113

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⁾ Not including the new German *Länder*.

⁽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 Community aid scheme for early retirement from agriculture (Regulation (EEC) No 2079/92)⁽⁵⁾

	Programmes approved ⁽²⁾	Beneficiaries: farmers ⁽³⁾	Beneficiaries: workers ⁽³⁾	Area released ⁽³⁾ (ha)	Total cost forecast 1998-97 (Mio ECU)	EAGGF commitment 1993-98 (Mio ECU)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België	2	5 000	(4)	80 000	92,0	46,0
Danmark	2	3 100	(4)	150 000	64,0	32,0
BR Deutschland	2	2 500	25	—	38,4	19,2
Elláda	2	50 000	(4)	250 000	150,0	112,5
España ⁽⁶⁾	3	8 749	1 077	237 000	66,3	44,5
France	4	62 750	(4)	2 600 000	887,0	443,5
Ireland	2	7 000	500	210 000	125,2	93,8
Italia	1	26 500	1 000	276 500	291,9	176,6
Luxembourg ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—
Österreich ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	3	6 000	950	33 000	56,5	42,4
Suomi/Finland	1	15 300	(4)	274 000	276,0	47,3
Sverige ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	22	204 900	7 275	4 323 500	2 425,3	1 316,5

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Luxembourg, the Netherlands Austria, Sweden and United Kingdom do not apply the scheme.

⁽²⁾ As at 31.12.1995 (national and regional programmes and amendments).

⁽³⁾ Forecasts for the period 1993-98.

⁽⁴⁾ Not applicable.

⁽⁵⁾ Situation: March 1996.

⁽⁶⁾ Situation: November 1996.

3.5.7.7 Accompanying measures: agri-environment (Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92) — Data communicated by Member States on progress of programmes at 15.4.1996

Country/programme	Number approved at 15.10.1995		Number approved at 15.4.1996		Average aid ECU	
	ha	LSU	ha	LSU	per ha	per LSU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België						
Federal — demonstration projects						
Flemish region			2 671		219	
Flemish community — training						
Waloon region						
Total			4 017	102	29	118
			6 688	102	105	118
Danmark						
Organic farming	16 115		27 856		162	
Environmentally beneficial farming	28 108		48 613		105	
Total	44 223		76 469		126	
BR Deutschland						
Baden-Württemberg	1 020 733	3 919	1 260 742	4 211	n/a	n/a
Bayern						
— basic aid	2 848 947		3 001 860	0	n/a	n/a
— other mesures	356 818	2 834	446 046	6 437	n/a	n/a
Berlin (east)	11		0	0	n/a	n/a
Berlin (west)	19		121	0	n/a	n/a
Brandenburg	75 178	1 994	122 028	2 115	n/a	n/a
Bremen	790	51	437	0	n/a	n/a
Hamburg	1 294		2 082	0	n/a	n/a
Hessen	81 800		109 802	1 125	n/a	n/a
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	55 038		33 702	0	n/a	n/a
Niedersachsen	50 672		66 311	1 073	n/a	n/a
Nordrhein-Westfalen	11 138	568	35 968	0	n/a	n/a
Rheinland-Pfalz	37 962		49 790	0	n/a	n/a
Saarland	19 035		22 326	0	n/a	n/a
Sachsen	530 808	416	554 092	450	n/a	n/a
Sachsen-Anhalt	108 234		136 561	294	n/a	n/a
Schleswig-Holstein	9 181		13 638	0	n/a	n/a
Thüringen	172 417	206	155 013	229	n/a	n/a
Total	5 380 075	9 988	6 010 519	15 934	n/a	n/a
Elláda						
Total			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
España						
Total	89 802		166 778	5 562	n/a	n/a

France					
Maintenance of extensive pasture	4 935 788		6 676 839		45
Regional programmes, of which:					
— organic farming	1 680		21 824		n/a
— measures with aid per ha	124 154		247 208		n/a
— measures with aid per LSU		2 567		19 671	n/a
— long-term set-aside	0		406		n/a
Total regional programmes	125 834	2 567	269 438	19 671	n/a
Total	5 061 622	2 567	6 946 277	19 671	n/a
Ireland					
Total	56 203		358 885		153
Italy					
National programme	0	0	0**	0**	n/a
Abruzzo	492		492**		n/a
Valle d'Aosta	12 991		12 991**		n/a
Basilicata	0		0**		n/a
Bolzano	153 464		153 464**		n/a
Calabria	3 509		3 509**		n/a
Emilia-Romagna	38 992	182	38 992**	182**	n/a
Friuli	1 104		1 104**		n/a
Lazio	27 019		27 019**		n/a
Liguria	762		762**		n/a
Lombardia	8 749		8 749**		n/a
Marche	5 543		5 543**		n/a
Molise	0		0**		n/a
Piemonte	207 035	368	207 035**	368**	n/a
Puglia	0		0**		n/a
Sardegna	19 127		19 127**		n/a
Sicilia	50 535		50 535**		n/a
Toscana	85 046	249	85 046**	249**	n/a
Trento	49 326		49 326**		n/a
Umbria	12 878	32	12 878**	32**	n/a
Veneto	19 524	58	19 524**	58**	n/a
Total	696 096	889	696 096**	889**	n/a
Luxembourg					
Total			0	0	n/a
Nederland					
Management agreements	13 374		15 815		388
Organic farming	2 702		2 051		685
Demonstration projects			42		n/a
Training courses					
Total	16 076		17 908		422
Österreich					
Total			3 677 825		n/a
Portugal					
Continental	462 466	37 665	252 083	0	n/a
Açores	8 846		17 190	203	176
Madeira			988		38
Total	471 312	37 665	270 261	203	n/a

3.5.7.7 (cont)

Country/programme	Number approved at 15.10.1995		Number approved at 15.4.1996		Average aid (ECU)	
	ha	LSU	ha	LSU	per ha	per LSU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Suomi/Finland						
General measures			1 765 158		127	
Targeted measures			96 372	5 349	146	85
Training and demonstration courses						
Åland Islands			12 685	19	132	n/a
Total			1 874 215	5 368	n/a	n/a
Sverige						
Total			772 359	19 491	n/a	n/a
United Kingdom						
England ESA	346 388		395 236			
Scotland ESA	180 746		355 495			
Northern Ireland ESA	35 359		97 257	40		
Wales ESA	52 719		70 502	29		
Total ESA	615 212		918 490	69		
England — Countryside stewardship	83 682		94 918	44		
UK — Public Access	32		1 480			
UK — Habitat	1 004		6 960			
UK — Organic farming	3 695		21 107			
UK — Moorland	11			1 309		
England — NSA	2 289		19 600	155		
Wales — Tir Cymen	61 638		70 290	24		
Total	767 563		1 132 845	1 601		
TOTAL	12 555 425	51 109	22 007 125**	68 821**		

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.1 World exports and EU external trade in all products, agricultural products ⁽¹⁾ and other products
EUR 15
(Billion USD)

	1992 ⁽¹⁾	1993 ⁽¹⁾	1994 ⁽¹⁾	1995
1	2	3	4	5
<i>World exports</i> ⁽²⁾ :				
— all products	2 747,7	2 862,6	3 207,6	3 607,4
of which: agricultural products	318,0	315,8	363,5	417,6
other products	2 429,7	2 546,8	2 844,1	3 189,8
<i>External EU trade</i> ⁽²⁾ :				
Exports:				
— all products	567,7	570,1	643,0	742,7
of which: agricultural products	50,3	48,2	53,2	60,8
Imports:				
— all products	634,3	583,5	649,8	712,1
of which: agricultural products	73,8	65,1	77,2	83,9
World exports of agricultural products as percentage of total world exports	11,6	11,0	11,3	11,6
EU exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EU exports	8,9	8,5	8,3	8,2
EU imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EU imports	11,6	11,2	11,9	11,8
<i>Index changes</i> (1990=100)				
World exports:				
— all products	107,7	112,2	125,7	141,4
— agricultural products	104,9	104,2	119,9	137,7
— other products	108,1	113,3	126,5	141,9
<i>External EU trade</i>				
Exports:				
— all products	107,3	107,8	121,2	140,4
— agricultural products	112,3	107,6	118,7	135,7
Imports:				
— all products	107,9	99,3	110,6	121,2
— agricultural products	103,7	91,4	108,4	117,8

N.B.: 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 USD 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⁾ EUR 12.

3.6.2 EU trade by product

EUR 15
(*Mio ECU*)T/174
TRADE

SITC codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Balances		
		1993 ⁽²⁾	1994 ⁽²⁾	1995	1993 ⁽²⁾	1994 ⁽²⁾	1995	1993 ⁽²⁾	1994 ⁽²⁾	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	484 790	539 715	544 409	486 857	538 708	567 835	2 067	- 1 007	23 426
	Agricultural products (total) ⁽¹⁾	54 402	64 550	64 167	41 833	45 054	46 460	- 12 569	- 19 496	- 17 707
00	Live animals	596	612	506	529	616	780	- 67	4	274
01	Meat	2 786	2 969	2 748	3 644	4 091	3 982	858	1 122	1 234
02	Milk and eggs	743	759	692	4 187	3 970	4 617	3 444	3 211	3 925
03	Fish	6 560	7 091	7 669	1 265	1 455	1 388	- 5 295	- 5 636	- 6 281
04	Cereals	1 215	1 480	1 759	5 186	4 685	4 838	3 971	3 205	3 079
05	Fruit and vegetables	10 022	11 371	12 135	3 833	4 477	3 967	- 6 189	- 6 894	- 8 168
06	Sugar and honey	1 418	1 487	1 576	2 195	2 514	2 492	777	1 027	916
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	4 613	6 362	7 981	2 089	2 558	2 756	- 2 524	- 3 804	- 5 225
08	Animal feed	4 654	5 006	4 432	1 466	1 547	1 463	- 3 188	- 3 459	- 2 969
09	Food products	576	585	601	2 683	2 978	3 161	2 107	2 393	2 560
11	Beverages	989	1 141	1 124	7 604	8 406	8 196	6 615	7 265	7 072
12	Tobacco	2 398	2 497	1 963	1 757	1 299	1 181	- 641	- 1 198	- 782
21	Hides	750	1 135	1 052	629	716	832	- 121	- 419	- 220
22	Oilseeds	3 495	4 551	4 500	184	146	136	- 3 311	- 4 405	- 4 364
231	Natural rubber	625	792	1 178	19	22	29	- 606	- 770	- 1 149
24	Timber and cork	6 725	8 301	5 735	638	745	1 598	- 6 087	- 7 556	- 4 137
261 - 265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	2 418	3 409	3 491	553	733	705	- 1 865	- 2 676	- 2 786
29	Agricultural raw materials	2 054	2 271	2 381	1 866	2 124	1 950	- 188	- 147	- 431
4	Oils and fats	1 760	2 320	2 640	1 357	1 786	2 192	- 403	- 534	- 448
592.11 } 592.12 }	Starches, inuline Gluten	4	5	6	152	185	192	148	180	186

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⁾ EUR 12.

3.6.3 Exports of agricultural and food products by the EU and some other countries

(Mio USD)

SITC codes	Products	EUR 15 ⁽¹⁾		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	570 098	642 974	439 223	481 833	144 623	166 251	40 765	45 094	10 186	11 770
0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	48 195	53 229	55 790	59 986	20 054	22 275	12 205	14 449	6 463	7 202
0	Food products and live animals	30 932	33 176	32 895	34 341	9 307	10 208	8 432	9 784	4 691	5 081
	of which:										
00	Live animals	607	717	519	587	1 082	986	197	262	100	103
01	Meat	4 022	4 621	4 363	5 194	1 082	1 111	2 689	2 779	1 648	1 683
02	Milk and eggs	4 702	4 468	775	717	150	141	794	1 040	1 532	1 685
03	Fish	1 580	1 854	2 985	3 033	2 036	2 156	717	795	641	686
04	Cereals	5 929	5 383	11 808	11 264	3 135	3 682	2 112	2 446	34	37
05	Fruit and vegetables	4 358	5 168	6 010	6 752	650	844	615	672	605	705
06	Sugar and honey	2 537	2 775	460	534	211	235	822	1 223	29	36
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	2 423	3 044	631	659	279	295	88	123	25	30
08	Animal feed	1 701	1 790	3 569	3 445	454	500	292	294	25	32
09	Other food products	3 074	3 356	1 775	2 156	227	257	107	149	52	85
1	Beverages and tobacco	10 886	12 379	6 503	7 903	1 318	896	308	361	44	53
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	8 195	9 386	723	889	582	594	284	325	40	46
21	Hides	740	853	1 296	1 538	240	247	257	330	201	267
22	Oilseeds	215	185	4 972	4 719	728	1 352	56	92	0	1
231	Natural rubber	22	26	27	33	1	1	1	0	:	:
24	Timber and cork	738	873	5 768	5 554	7 848	8 843	360	390	745	774
261 } 265 } 268 }	Natural textile fibres	652	858	1 629	2 813	16	19	2 466	3 117	507	712
29	Agricultural raw materials	2 215	2 527	1 133	1 159	243	262	136	149	209	235
4	Oils and fats	1 574	2 096	1 513	1 861	325	414	143	164	66	80

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
Other countries: Comtrade.

(¹) EUR 12.

3.6.4 Imports of agricultural and food products by the EU and some other countries

(Mio USD)

SITC codes	Products	EUR 15 ⁽¹⁾		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	583 538	649 822	603 154	689 030	131 330	148 185	44 135	49 918	9 654	11 901
0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	65 005	77 234	41 242	45 229	9 547	10 414	2 744	3 176	840	1 005
0	Food products and live animals	40 651	46 049	25 002	27 552	7 280	7 920	1 622	1 892	585	697
	of which:										
00	Live animals	699	732	1 567	1 426	127	149	45	59	17	20
01	Meat	3 515	3 547	2 984	2 813	849	878	28	31	27	30
02	Milk and eggs	918	1 036	580	622	172	182	108	118	8	20
03	Fish	7 952	8 669	6 156	6 939	796	882	366	427	35	40
04	Cereals	1 590	1 947	1 503	1 985	605	669	95	108	94	107
05	Fruit and vegetables	12 214	13 479	6 572	7 029	2 673	2 605	341	369	155	166
06	Sugar and honey	1 674	1 790	1 304	1 334	437	487	50	55	73	90
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	5 687	7 885	3 247	4 175	683	900	244	320	62	78
08	Animal feed	5 705	6 227	517	561	488	514	60	78	28	42
09	Other food products	697	738	572	658	448	652	287	327	86	105
1	Beverages and tobacco	3 359	3 718	5 855	5 518	613	687	308	366	103	128
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	1 165	1 259	3 914	4 211	493	542	206	235	82	101
21	Hides	885	1 357	182	208	89	117	4	3	15	23
22	Oilseeds	4 196	5 616	180	302	166	119	45	77	16	15
231	Natural rubber	736	948	949	1 058	90	120	39	52	6	8
24	Timber and cork	7 903	9 925	5 999	7 070	733	811	443	443	25	25
261 } 265 } 268 }	Natural textile fibres	2 852	4 076	276	304	87	97	35	49	7	10
29	Agricultural raw materials	2 418	2 708	1 615	1 787	307	327	106	126	33	39
4	Oils and fats	1 989	2 819	1 071	1 288	168	202	138	161	43	53

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
Other countries: Comtrade.

⁽¹⁾ EUR 12.

3.6.5 »1993« world production and trade in the principal agricultural products
The EU share of the world market

EUR 15 ⁽⁶⁾

1	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 (6 - 5)
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (except rice) ⁽³⁾	1 404 634	189 116	13,5	2,2	15,4	13,2
of which: — total wheat	552 295	99 911	18,1	1,4	20,0	18,6
Feed grain (except rice) ⁽³⁾	852 339	89 205	10,5	3,0	10,2	7,2
of which: — maize	522 648	60 213	11,5	3,5	1,9	- 1,6
Oil seeds (by weight produced)	273 563	37 267	13,6	43,3	1,3	- 42,0
of which: — soya	121 849	28 870	23,7	45,8	0,1	- 45,7
Wine	27 052	1 841	6,8	17,2	71,2	54,0
Sugar	125 231	28 169	22,5	6,7	19,7	13,0
Total milk	460 695	982	0,2	1,3	30,8	29,5
Butter	6 843	723	10,6	8,2	25,9	17,7
Cheese	14 757	958	6,5	11,7	52,4	40,7
Milk powder (skimmed and whole)	9 008	2 120	23,5	1,0	40,4	39,4
Total meat (except offal)	189 139 ⁽⁴⁾	8 331 ⁽⁵⁾	4,4	8,6	22,6	14,0
of which: — beef and veal	53 208 ⁽⁴⁾	3 260 ⁽⁵⁾	6,1	6,4	26,4	20,0
— pigmeat	74 854 ⁽⁴⁾	1 219 ⁽⁵⁾	1,6	1,6	31,4	29,8
— poultrymeat	46 912 ⁽⁴⁾	2 858 ⁽⁵⁾	6,1	4,4	21,2	16,8
Eggs	41 265	329	0,8	6,4	37,1	30,7

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.

⁽⁶⁾ EUR 12.

3.6.6 EUR 15 trade in agricultural and food products ⁽¹⁾, according to principal customer countries

(Mio ECU)

No	Main client countries (based on 1993)	Export			Corresponding imports			Trade balance		
		1993 ⁽²⁾	1994 ⁽²⁾	1995	1993 ⁽²⁾	1994 ⁽²⁾	1995	1993 ⁽²⁾	1994 ⁽²⁾	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	4 822	5 194	5 188	7 323	7 680	8 730	- 2 501	- 2 486	- 3 542
2	Russia	2 956	2 814	3 607	810	1 139	1 395	2 146	1 675	2 212
3	Switzerland	2 731	2 946	3 190	1 042	1 211	1 272	1 689	1 735	1 918
4	Japan	2 704	3 037	3 420	157	162	116	2 547	2 875	3 304
5	Austria	1 805	2 012	—	1 196	1 426	—	609	586	x
6	Sweden	1 667	1 793	—	1 740	2 135	—	- 73	- 342	x
7	Saudi Arabia	1 137	1 310	1 165	29	32	18	1 108	1 278	1 147
8	Poland	1 130	1 169	1 354	1 016	1 107	1 249	114	62	105
9	Hong Kong	1 122	1 127	1 195	66	67	78	1 056	1 060	1 117
10	Canary Islands	1 098	1 167	1 111	1 260	1 147	933	- 162	20	178
11	Algeria	920	1 108	1 007	27	24	30	893	1 084	977
12	Canada	877	906	854	1 350	1 724	1 890	- 473	- 818	- 1 036
13	Norway	723	824	1 267	1 524	1 657	2 028	- 801	- 833	- 761
14	Egypt	672	659	809	133	165	265	539	494	544
15	Taiwan	560	613	702	91	90	74	469	523	628
16	Libya	496	328	523	9	16	17	487	312	506
17	Finland	499	608	—	1 000	1 338	—	- 501	- 730	x
18	Turkey	473	357	862	1 188	1 604	1 629	- 715	- 1 247	- 767
19	United Arab Emirates	471	492	506	5	14	28	466	478	478
20	Mexico	458	422	258	204	238	387	254	184	- 129
21	Czech Republic	457	615	867	321	436	636	136	179	231
22	Australia	409	460	484	1 144	1 377	1 446	- 735	- 917	- 962
23	Singapore	380	356	424	160	184	200	220	172	224
24	Israel	372	452	504	593	616	631	- 221	- 164	- 127
25	Hungary	355	462	479	780	877	1 065	- 425	- 415	- 586
	Total of 25 countries (A)	29 294	31 231	29 776	23 168	26 466	24 117	6 126	4 765	5 659
	Total of third countries (B)	41 833	45 054	46 460	54 402	64 550	64 167	- 12 569	- 19 496	- 17 707
	% A/B	70	69,3	64,1						

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

⁽²⁾ EUR 12.

3.6.7 EUR 15 trade in agricultural and food products, (1) according to principal supplier countries

(Mio ECU)

No	Main supplier countries (based on 1993)	Imports			Corresponding exports			Trade balance		
		1992 (2)	1994 (2)	1995	1993 (2)	1994 (2)	1995	1993 (2)	1994 (2)	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	7 323	7 680	8 730	4 822	5 194	5 188	- 2 501	- 2 486	- 3 542
2	Brazil	4 117	5 245	4 771	285	470	841	- 3 832	- 4 775	- 3 930
3	Argentina	2 495	2 951	2 942	166	203	195	- 2 329	- 2 748	- 2 747
4	Sweden	1 740	2 136	—	1 667	1 793	—	- 73	- 343	x
5	Thailand	1 467	1 628	1 415	348	389	425	- 1 119	- 1 239	- 990
6	Norway	1 524	1 657	2 028	723	824	1 267	- 801	- 833	- 761
7	China	1 422	1 732	1 426	154	393	723	- 1 268	- 1 339	- 703
8	Canada	1 350	1 724	1 890	877	906	854	- 473	- 818	- 1 036
9	Malaysia	1 275	1 335	1 436	188	196	256	- 1 087	- 1 139	- 1 180
10	Ivory Coast	1 270	1 554	1 812	188	151	187	- 1 082	- 1 403	- 1 625
11	Indonesia	1 267	1 576	1 555	115	120	199	- 1 152	- 1 456	- 1 356
12	Canary Islands	1 260	1 147	933	1 098	1 167	1 111	- 162	20	178
13	New Zealand	1 210	1 295	1 349	63	75	75	- 1 147	- 1 220	- 1 274
14	Austria	1 196	1 425	—	1 805	2 012	—	609	587	x
15	Turkey	1 189	1 604	1 629	473	357	862	- 716	- 1 247	- 767
16	Australia	1 144	1 377	1 446	409	460	484	- 735	- 917	- 962
17	Switzerland	1 042	1 211	1 272	2 731	2 946	3 190	1 689	1 735	1 918
18	Poland	1 016	1 107	1 249	1 130	1 169	1 354	114	62	105
19	Finland	1 000	1 338	—	499	608	—	- 501	- 730	x
20	Colombia	1 001	1 292	1 596	50	60	65	- 951	- 1 232	- 1 531
21	Russia	810	1 139	1 395	2 956	2 814	3 607	2 146	1 675	2 212
22	South Africa	788	915	957	212	276	346	- 576	- 639	- 611
23	Hungary	780	877	1 065	355	462	479	- 425	- 415	- 586
24	Morocco	770	847	892	301	327	581	- 469	- 520	- 311
25	India	750	909	914	59	113	101	- 691	- 796	- 813
	Total of 25 countries (A)	39 206	45 701	42 702	21 674	23 485	22 390	- 17 532	- 22 216	- 20 312
	Total of third countries (B)	54 402	64 550	64 167	41 834	45 054	46 460	- 12 568	- 19 496	- 17 707
	% A/B	72,1	70,8	66,5						

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

(2) EUR 12.

3.6.8 EU imports, by product

EUR 15

1	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991/92 (¹)	1992/93 (¹)	1993/94 (¹)	1994/95** (¹)	1994/95 1993/94
	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (¹):	5 543	3 473	4 391	5 831	32,8
— Common wheat	1 343	865	852	1 334	56,6
— Durum wheat	304	141	317	534	68,5
— Rye	24	20	23	9	- 60,9
— Barley	119	85	91	182	100,0
— Oats	31	24	35	25	- 28,6
— Maize	3 284	1 838	2 760	3 175	15,0
— Other (including sorghum)	439	565	550	705	28,2
Husked rice	406	348	459	452	- 1,5
Sugar (²)	2 035	2 073	2 053	1 969	- 4,1
Wine (1 000 hl) (³)	3 143	3 203	4 136	4 854	17,4
Fresh fruit	:	:	:	:	x
Fresh vegetables	:	:	:	:	x
Rapeseed	301	375	884	1 400	58,4
Sunflower seed	428	786	1 285	1 656	28,9
	1992 (¹)	1993 (¹)	1994 (¹)	1995	1995 1994
Olive oil	92,2	95,3	189,9	163,7	x
Soya:					
— seed	14 263,2	12 833,2	14 071,2	16 267,5	x
— oil	6,5	2,9	0,6	3,4	x
— cake	10 763,7	11 154,9	13 284,4	12 615,8	x
Lucerne meal	111,9	13,3	20,9	26,3	x
Fibres:					
— flax	12,6	15,6	41,6	23,4	x
— hemp	0,2	0,3	1,7	1,6	x
Raw tobacco	526,8	409,2	489,8	493,7	x
Apples (fresh)	866,9	637,7	601,4	820,5	x
Pears (fresh)	297,9	243,3	236,0	275,4	x
Peaches	16,8	8,9	10,8	12,5	x
Oranges	885,5	798,1	845,3	869,4	x
Lemons	128,6	95,7	165,5	191,0	x
Tomatoes	356,7	391,5	464,1	483,5	x
Potatoes	502,0	395,3	426,4	676,0	x
Live plants (⁴)	629,0	674,7	726,0	784,4	x
Hops:					
— cones and powders	16,9	15,7	15,1	16,4	x
— saps and extracts	1,0	0,9	1,1	1,4	x
Butter and butteroil	48,3	65,0	64,8	71,9	x
Cheese	109,9	108,6	128,5	83,1	x
Skimmed-milk powder	3,2	19,0	33,1	42,0	x
Whole-milk powder	0,5	1,2	5,0	8,8	x
Condensed milk	1,1	0,3	0,6	0,2	x
Casein	53,6	58,8	87,4	67,9	x
Beef/veal (⁵)	312,2	275,0	294,9	207,1	x
Pigmeat (⁵)	35,6	12,3	12,9	14,4	x
Poultrymeat (⁵)	119,5	117,3	137,4	140,6	x
Sheepmeat (⁵)	229,4	209,8	213,1	223,3	x
Eggs (⁶)	19,2	18,6	19,8	6,6	x

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Incl. derived products, except rice.⁽²⁾ Incl. the sugar contained in processed products.⁽³⁾ Incl. vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.⁽⁴⁾ In million ECU; including horticultural products.⁽⁵⁾ Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (incl. preserves).⁽⁶⁾ In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).⁽⁷⁾ EUR 12.

3.6.9 EU exports, by product

EUR 15

1	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991/92 (¹)	1992/93 (²)	1993/94 (³)	1994/95** (⁴)	1994/95 1993/94
	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (¹):	34 787	36 997	32 526	28 563	- 12,2
— Common wheat	19 526	19 874	18 813	14 295	- 24,0
— Durum wheat	4 006	3 355	1 753	2 458	40,2
— Rye	715	1 768	653	2 473	278,7
— Barley	9 512	8 817	7 466	7 047	- 5,6
— Oats	59	21	38	53	39,5
— Maize	933	3 047	3 802	2 236	- 41,2
— Other (including sorghum)	44	12	14	4	- 71,4
Husked rice	18	13	21	18	- 14,3
Sugar (²)	4 716	5 436	6 402	5 692	- 11,1
Wine (1 000 hl) (³)	8 731	9 796	12 286	16 305	32,7
Fresh fruit	:	:	:	:	x
Fresh vegetables	:	:	:	:	x
Rapeseed	1	602	251	358	42,6
Sunflower seed	3	54	15	71	373,3
	1992 (¹)	1993 (¹)	1994 (¹)	1995	1995 1994
Olive oil	233,3	212,1	227,9	188,0	x
Soya:					
— seed	16,2	18,3	20,7	47,4	x
— oil	634,1	513,0	493,8	723,4	x
— cake	1 090,1	1 023,0	1 008,1	823,2	x
Lucerne meal	62,3	107,1	147,5	148,0	x
Fibres:					
— flax	38,3	68,2	78,5	54,1	x
— hemp	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	x
Raw tobacco	200,3	209,5	208,8	283,9	x
Apples (fresh)	170,4	366,6	409,7	424,3	x
Pears (fresh)	60,0	61,0	89,8	82,6	x
Peaches	121,6	103,9	179,6	98,9	x
Oranges	616,3	845,4	1 036,9	614,5	x
Lemons	141,9	261,0	228,1	173,7	x
Tomatoes	147,4	211,2	278,1	240,2	x
Potatoes	697,0	900,3	874,0	696,7	x
Live plants (⁴)	1 043,9	1 038,0	1 175,2	890,7	x
Hops:					
— cones and powders	14,8	13,8	16,9	15,8	x
— saps and extracts	1,6	6,6	1,5	1,6	x
Butter and butteroil	223,6	182,5	149,4	216,1	x
Cheese	465,9	523,9	515,1	527,8	x
Skimmed-milk powder	391,3	282,6	144,3	376,4	x
Whole-milk powder	580,5	584,8	586,6	597,4	x
Condensed milk	343,0	351,0	286,1	338,3	x
Casain	71,2	60,6	60,9	64,3	x
Beef/veal (⁵)	1 057,3	972,3	932,4	922,9	x
Pigmeat (⁵)	244,5	362,2	553,4	437,7	x
Poultrymeat (⁵)	510,5	649,6	665,6	822,0	x
Sheepmeat (⁵)	5,8	6,3	6,8	6,3	x
Eggs (⁶)	106,3	110,1	113,2	137,3	x

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Incl. derived products, except rice.(²) Incl. the sugar contained in processed products.(³) Incl. vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.(⁴) In million ECU; including horticultural products.(⁵) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (incl. preserves).(⁶) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).

(*) EUR 12.

3.6.10 EU imports of agricultural products ⁽¹⁾ from various groups of countries

EUR 15

T/182
TRADE

	Mio ECU				% TAV	% of total EUR 15			
	1992 (²)	1993 (²)	1994 (²)	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992 (²)	1993 (²)	1994 (²)	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. World total (²)	159 068	147 264	167 700	183 776	×	×	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 15, intra-EU	102 005	92 863	103 179	119 608	×	×	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 15, extra-EU	56 872	54 402	64 521	64 167	×	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. Industrialized countries (class I)	22 479	21 030	23 954	19 575	×	39,5	38,7	37,1	30,5
of which: USA	7 711	7 323	7 680	8 730	×	13,6	13,5	11,9	13,6
Canada	1 496	1 350	1 724	1 890	×	2,6	2,5	2,8	2,9
Japan	182	157	162	116	×	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2
5. Developing countries (class II)	28 612	27 523	32 900	36 055	×	50,3	50,6	51,0	56,2
of which: Argentina	2 729	2 496	2 951	2 942	×	4,8	4,6	4,6	4,6
Brazil	4 158	4 117	5 245	4 771	×	7,3	7,6	8,2	7,4
Morocco	809	770	847	892	×	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,4
6. Central and East European countries (class IV)	4 057	3 923	5 161	6 418	×	7,1	7,2	8,0	10,0
of which: Poland	1 150	1 016	1 107	1 249	×	2,0	1,9	1,7	1,9
Hungary	913	780	877	1 065	×	1,6	1,4	1,4	1,7
Romania	90	95	130	157	×	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
7. EFTA (³)	7 368	7 193	8 495	4 035 (⁴)	×	13,0	13,2	13,2	6,3
8. Industrialized Commonwealth (⁵)	5 158	4 493	5 311	5 642	×	9,1	8,3	8,2	8,8
9. Mediterranean basin (⁶)	3 344	3 229	3 931	4 204	×	5,9	5,9	6,1	6,6
10. Latin America	11 400	10 955	13 698	14 195	×	20,0	20,1	21,2	22,1
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	6 526	6 334	7 822	8 751	×	11,5	11,6	12,1	13,6

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.11 + 12.⁽²⁾ Not including confidential, ships' stores, etc.⁽³⁾ Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Austria.⁽⁴⁾ Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein.⁽⁵⁾ Canada, Australia, New Zealand, plus the Union of South Africa.⁽⁶⁾ Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Malta, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Libya.⁽⁷⁾ EUR 12.

3.6.11 EU exports of agricultural products ⁽¹⁾ to various groups of countries

EUR 15

	Mio ECU				% TAV	% of total EUR 15			
	1992 (²)	1993 (²)	1994 (²)	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992 (²)	1993 (²)	1994 (²)	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. World total (²)	138 799	138 530	153 798	169 829	×	×	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 15, intra-EU	99 375	96 697	108 612	123 369	×	×	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 15, extra-EU	38 776	41 833	45 187	46 460	×	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. Industrialized countries (class I)	17 283	18 096	19 739	14 050	×	44,6	43,3	43,6	30,2
of which: USA	4 646	4 822	5 194	5 188	×	12,0	11,5	11,5	11,2
Canada	834	876	906	854	×	2,2	2,1	2,0	1,8
Japan	2 523	2 704	3 037	3 420	×	6,5	6,5	6,7	7,4
5. Developing countries (class II)	15 101	16 018	17 088	19 257	×	38,9	38,3	37,8	41,4
of which: Argentina	122	166	203	195	×	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,4
Brazil	199	285	470	841	×	0,5	0,7	1,0	1,8
Morocco	330	301	327	581	×	0,9	0,7	0,7	1,3
6. Central and East European countries (class IV)	5 861	6 604	6 786	8 677	×	15,1	15,8	15,0	
of which: Poland	958	1 130	1 169	1 354	×	2,5	2,7	2,6	2,9
Hungary	240	354	462	479	×	0,6	0,9	1,0	1,0
Romania	344	330	195	316	×	0,9	0,8	0,4	0,7
7. EFTA (³)	7 424	7 488	8 249	4 552 (⁴)	×	19,1	17,9	18,3	9,8
8. Industrialized Commonwealth (⁵)	1 512	1 562	1 717	1 759	×	3,9	3,7	3,8	3,8
9. Mediterranean basin (⁶)	3 666	4 359	4 498	5 762	×	9,5	10,4	10,0	12,4
10. Latin America	1 527	1 711	1 984	2 262	×	3,9	4,1	4,4	4,9
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	2 515	2 359	2 198	2 379	×	6,5	5,6	4,9	5,1

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.11 + 12.⁽²⁾ Not including confidential, ships' stores, etc.⁽³⁾ Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Austria.⁽⁴⁾ Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein.⁽⁵⁾ Canada, Australia, New Zealand; plus the Union of South Africa.⁽⁶⁾ Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Malta, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Libya.⁽⁷⁾ EUR 12.

3.6.12 EU trade with ACP countries and Member States' overseas territories

EUR 15
(Mio ECU)T/184
TRADE

		Imports			Exports			Trade Balance		
		1993 (¹)	1994 (²)	1995	1993 (¹)	1994 (²)	1995	1993 (¹)	1994 (²)	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	15 945	19 866	21 652	18 992	17 366	20 261	3 047	- 2 500	- 1 391
	Agricultural products (total) (¹)	6 570	8 182	9 111	2 659	2 517	2 713	- 3 911	- 5 665	- 6 398
00	Live animals	13	14	13	7	7	9	- 6	- 7	- 4
01	Meat	143	163	149	261	204	200	118	41	51
02	Milk and eggs	3	9	2	502	385	459	499	376	457
03	Fish	861	1 107	1 203	161	156	182	- 700	- 951	- 1 021
04	Cereals	84	134	143	452	499	559	368	365	416
05	Fruit and vegetables	789	821	840	170	143	160	- 619	- 678	- 680
06	Sugar and honey	746	765	812	168	266	218	- 578	- 499	- 594
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	1 879	2 526	3 221	32	32	56	- 1 847	- 2 494	- 3 165
08	Animal feed	58	63	48	27	26	27	- 31	- 37	- 21
09	Food products	2	3	3	246	226	223	244	223	220
11	Beverages	159	139	98	363	346	357	204	207	259
12	Tobacco	234	300	297	112	56	50	- 122	- 244	- 247
21	Hides	37	55	52	1	1	1	- 36	- 54	- 51
22	Oilseeds	47	70	70	1	2	1	- 46	- 68	- 69
231	Natural rubber	119	143	229	1	0	1	- 118	- 143	- 228
24	Timber and cork	804	1 106	1 114	8	10	16	- 796	- 1 096	- 1 098
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	222	243	303	2	5	3	- 220	- 238	- 300
29	Agricultural raw materials	187	251	256	23	24	25	- 164	- 227	- 231
4	Oils and fats	182	271	257	122	129	166	- 60	- 142	- 91
592.11 } 592.12 }	Starches, inuline Gluten	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	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⁾ EUR 12.

3.6.13 EU trade with Mediterranean countries ⁽¹⁾EUR 15
(Mio ECU)

		Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1993 (²)	1994 (²)	1995	1993 (²)	1994 (²)	1995	1993 (²)	1994 (²)	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	34 102	36 549	39 154	46 208	45 901	52 781	12 106	9 352	13 627
	Agricultural products (total) (²)	3 229	3 931	4 204	4 359	4 498	5 762	1 130	567	1 558
00	Live animals	6	6	5	207	239	361	201	233	356
01	Meat	35	35	33	326	299	340	291	264	307
02	Milk and eggs	10	13	5	582	493	526	572	480	521
03	Fish	372	431	419	66	72	89	- 306	- 359	- 330
04	Cereals	25	29	35	1 200	1 095	1 081	1 175	1 066	1 046
05	Fruit and vegetables	1 852	2 201	2 359	157	214	322	- 1 695	- 1 987	- 2 037
06	Sugar and honey	35	42	53	404	538	689	369	496	636
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	51	41	47	92	105	153	41	64	106
08	Animal feed	17	16	20	237	225	253	220	209	233
09	Food products	42	38	43	248	266	263	206	228	220
11	Beverages	38	49	49	168	161	178	130	112	129
12	Tobacco	85	101	100	139	148	115	54	47	15
21	Hides	29	50	64	65	79	128	36	29	64
22	Oilseeds	41	49	36	19	34	51	- 22	- 15	15
231	Natural rubber	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	1
24	Timber and cork	15	16	14	98	80	496	83	64	482
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	163	263	240	71	97	131	- 92	- 166	- 109
29	Agricultural raw materials	272	300	330	91	97	101	- 181	- 203	- 229
4	Oils and fats	138	249	351	182	251	478	44	2	127
592.11 } 592.12 }	Starches, inuline Gluten	0	0	0	3	3	4	3	3	4

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⁾ EUR 12.

3.6.14 EU trade in agricultural and food products ⁽¹⁾

	Imports					Exports				
	Mio ECU				% TAV	Mio ECU				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Intra-EU</i>										
EUR 15	:	:	:	119 608	x	:	:	:	123 369	x
UEBL/BLEU	9 519	9 119	10 116	11 399	x	9 524	10 652	11 765	13 189	x
Danmark	1 988	1 983	2 095	2 892	x	5 585	5 490	5 986	6 749	x
Deutschland	25 334	20 784	22 829	25 922	x	13 429	12 064	13 048	14 987	x
Elláda	2 207	2 281	2 476	2 693	x	1 850	1 429	1 531	1 762	x
España	4 984	5 332	6 066	6 945	x	5 707	6 155	7 261	8 077	x
France	15 334	15 198	17 103	18 146	x	21 651	21 508	22 408	24 399	x
Ireland	1 794	1 624	1 859	1 953	x	4 432	4 397	4 651	5 198	x
Italia	15 428	13 890	14 733	15 664	x	6 686	6 832	7 468	8 444	x
Nederland	10 377	8 817	10 695	11 101	x	21 953	20 550	25 545	25 140	x
Österreich	:	:	:	3 122	x	:	:	:	1 882	x
Portugal	1 963	1 873	2 066	2 370	x	847	731	815	1 019	x
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	1 067	x	:	:	:	1 409	x
Sverige	:	:	:	2 348	x	:	:	:	2 435	x
United Kingdom	13 077	11 962	13 141	13 987	x	7 711	6 889	8 133	8 679	x
EUR 12	102 005	92 863	103 179	:	x	99 375	96 697	108 612	:	x
<i>With non-EU countries</i>										
EUR 15	:	:	:	64 167	x	:	:	:	46 460	x
UEBL/BLEU	2 825	2 949	3 875	4 268	x	1 642	1 705	2 372	2 453	x
Danmark	2 188	2 212	2 737	2 160	x	3 230	3 433	4 017	3 435	x
Deutschland	12 853	12 246	14 098	12 987	x	6 481	7 061	7 989	7 019	x
Elláda	735	658	728	695	x	817	954	1 096	959	x
España	5 516	5 089	5 747	6 089	x	2 775	3 014	3 471	3 271	x
France	7 032	6 698	7 447	7 177	x	8 164	8 687	8 821	9 007	x
Ireland	412	428	509	420	x	1 150	1 278	1 497	1 601	x
Italia	7 862	7 323	8 665	8 149	x	3 673	3 760	4 111	4 067	x
Nederland	7 269	6 549	9 127	8 009	x	5 599	6 411	6 760	6 790	x
Österreich	:	:	:	1 001	x	:	:	:	961	x
Portugal	1 483	1 418	1 614	1 753	x	407	338	360	423	x
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	865	x	:	:	:	1 012	x
Sverige	:	:	:	1 575	x	:	:	:	1 126	x
United Kingdom	8 696	8 830	9 975	9 017	x	4 821	5 192	4 694	4 338	x
EUR 12	56 871	54 402	64 521	:	x	38 759	41 833	45 187	:	x

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

EUR 15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95**	1994/95
	(¹)	(²)	(³)	(³)	1993/94
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (¹):	34 367	24 693	25 297	29 657	17,2
— Common wheat	13 997	10 838	13 395	13 149	- 1,8
— Durum wheat	3 183	2 082	1 304	1 819	39,5
— Rye	135	126	91	424	365,9
— Barley	5 943	5 443	4 865	5 334	9,6
— Oats	307	292	196	273	39,3
— Maize	10 444	6 158	5 446	8 258	51,6
— Other (including sorghum)	353	337	452	427	- 5,5
Husked rice	257	249	253	217	- 14,2
Sugar (²)	2 821	2 501	2 776	3 885	39,9
Wine (1 000 hl) (³)	27 728	25 727	28 041	30 535	8,9
Fresh fruit	:	:	:	:	x
Fresh vegetables	:	:	:	:	x
Rapeseed	1 885	1 444	1 376	1 570	14,1
Sunflower seed	1 226	385	676	498	- 26,3
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995
	(¹)	(²)	(³)		1994
Olive oil	339,4	368,5	403,4	370,1	x
Soya:					
— seed	516,2	589,1	470,9	468,1	x
— oil	558,0	422,0	453,9	495,3	x
— cake	2 992,1	2 852,4	2 941,1	3 715,9	x
Lucerne meal	468,7	682,6	629,4	592,3	x
Fibres:					
— flax	134,4	171,4	189,7	184,3	x
— hemp	3,9	3,1	2,3	3,3	x
Raw tobacco	136,0	124,8	122,9	140,1	x
Apples (fresh)	1 380,6	1 330,3	1 325,3	1 708,3	x
Pears (fresh)	396,6	356,1	453,2	487,8	x
Peaches	590,5	446,3	598,8	552,4	x
Oranges	1 346,1	1 160,6	1 235,1	1 423,4	x
Lemons	315,9	304,5	323,6	371,1	x
Tomatoes	1 031,8	838,2	1 033,7	1 173,4	x
Potatoes	4 087,2	3 776,6	4 359,2	4 451,2	x
Live plants (⁴)	3 709,6	2 639,4	2 957,6	3 481,3	x
Hops:					
— cones and powders	8,0	7,5	7,5	12,4	x
— saps and extracts	1,3	4,6	1,4	1,6	x
Butter and butteroil	612,3	581,4	565,8	597,5	x
Cheese	1 350,5	1 236,1	1 349,8	1 487,4	x
Skimmed-milk powder	695,2	595,1	547,1	611,7	x
Whole-milk powder	186,7	200,0	219,5	347,7	x
Condensed milk	484,7	319,6	406,5	487,7	x
Casein	68,7	65,5	84,6	80,5	x
Beef and veal (⁵)	1 932,0	1 727,2	1 980,3	1 807,8	x
Pigmeat (⁵)	2 429,2	2 254,5	2 309,2	2 511,8	x
Poultrymeat (⁵)	948,2	871,2	1 034,2	1 121,5	x
Sheepmeat (⁵)	259,8	245,8	260,1	256,5	x
Eggs (⁶)	561,0	412,3	464,3	519,4	x

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Incl. derived products, except rice.

(²) Incl. the sugar contained in processed products.

(³) Incl. vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.

(⁴) Million ECU; including horticultural products.

(⁵) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (incl. preserves).

(⁶) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).

(⁷) EUR 12.

3.6.16 Intra-EU trade, by product, outgoing merchandise

EUR 15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991/92 (¹)	1992/93 (¹)	1993/94 (¹)	1994/95 ** (¹)	1994/95 1993/94
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (¹):	35 624	32 230	38 241	38 283	0,1
— Common wheat	14 284	14 411	17 827	17 353	- 2,7
— Durum wheat	3 721	2 619	2 473	2 604	5,3
— Rye	141	139	217	197	- 9,2
— Barley	7 064	5 646	5 699	5 716	0,3
— Oats	309	210	238	256	7,6
— Maize	9 724	8 858	11 305	11 606	2,7
— Other (including sorghum)	376	341	441	466	5,7
Husked rice	232	266	134	131	- 2,2
Sugar (²)	2 984	2 671	3 203	4 078	27,3
Wine (1 000 hl) (³)	27 342	25 442	28 764	27 369	- 4,8
Fresh fruit	:	:	:	:	x
Fresh vegetables	:	:	:	:	x
Rapeseed	:	:	:	:	x
Sunflower seed	:	:	:	:	x
	1992 (¹)	1993 (¹)	1994 (¹)	1995	1995 1994
Olive oil	372,3	336,2	366,5	381,5	x
Soya:					
— seed	377,4	238,7	811,5	343,8	x
— oil	592,5	415,8	482,3	611,3	x
— cake	3 017,1	3 057,2	3 316,6	3 685,4	x
Lucerne meal	427,5	727,0	576,2	551,0	x
Fibres:					
— flax	139,4	135,3	159,8	136,4	x
— hemp	0,5	0,8	0,2	0,2	x
Raw tobacco	118,4	113,0	121,9	214,7	x
Apples (fresh)	1 269,8	1 465,9	1 533,7	1 905,9	x
Pears (fresh)	377,0	438,4	528,1	536,7	x
Peaches	598,3	537,5	681,1	560,0	x
Oranges	1 373,1	1 375,1	1 365,5	1 414,8	x
Lemons	311,1	351,1	347,4	367,4	x
Tomatoes	1 042,1	1 034,9	1 255,1	1 314,2	x
Potatoes	4 050,3	3 819,3	4 465,1	4 239,2	x
Live plants (⁴)	3 690,7	3 149,2	3 888,3	4 078,6	x
Hops:					
— cones and powders	8,3	5,7	6,3	5,0	x
— saps and extracts	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	x
Butter and butteroil	598,4	598,9	562,6	587,3	x
Cheese	1 354,5	1 412,6	1 444,3	1 594,0	x
Skimmed-milk powder	718,4	615,2	564,1	601,2	x
Whole-milk powder	207,4	286,0	288,6	332,6	x
Condensed milk	477,0	421,3	392,6	432,7	x
Casein	60,4	57,6	64,0	63,1	x
Beef and veal (⁵)	1 941,9	1 861,5	1 930,8	1 907,6	x
Pigmeat (⁵)	2 438,5	2 358,4	2 680,1	2 816,6	x
Poultrymeat (⁵)	958,3	987,2	1 106,3	1 209,1	x
Sheepmeat (⁵)	257,6	241,7	251,7	267,1	x
Eggs (⁶)	561,8	504,3	527,6	536,4	x

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Incl. derived products, except rice.(²) Incl. the sugar contained in processed products.(³) Incl. vermouths and aromatized wines, except in the case of France.(⁴) Million ECU; including horticultural products.(⁵) Live animals and meat expressed as fresh carcass weight (incl. preserves).(⁶) In terms of shell weight (from 1977, albumin and its derivatives included).(⁷) EUR 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	
		1994 ⁽²⁾	1995	1994 ⁽²⁾	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-9	All products Agricultural products (total) ⁽¹⁾	6 367,1 435,6	8 991,8 635,8	1 874,4 91,1	3 086,3 132,8
00	Live animals	39,7	32,3	15,7	13,3
01	Meat	15,7	17,0	5,6	3,9
02	Milk and eggs	13,4	18,9	2,5	4,4
03	Fish	14,1	15,4	0,4	0,9
04	Cereals	10,7	18,1	1,3	6,0
05	Fruit and vegetables	61,7	63,2	9,8	11,1
06	Sugar and honey	7,5	10,8	2,1	2,6
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	3,2	6,3	0,1	0,2
08	Animal feed	25,9	28,6	5,3	7,4
09	Food products	3,7	8,8	0,1	0,8
11	Beverages	31,4	37,9	0,3	0,8
12	Tobacco	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1
21	Hides	15,1	13,7	4,1	3,1
22	Oilseeds	7,3	12,4	2,5	5,4
231	Natural rubber	0,3	0,1	0,0	0,0
24	Timber and cork	151,5	318,7	36,1	68,4
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	15,5	14,4	2,1	0,9
29	Agricultural raw materials	10,7	11,8	0,9	1,3
4	Oils and fats	7,8	7,2	2,0	2,5
592.11 } 592.12 }	Starches, inuline Gluten	0,3 —	—	0,0	—

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

⁽²⁾ EUR 12.

EUR 15)
(*Mio ECU*)

Bulgaria		Romania		Poland		Hungary	
1994 (2)	1995	1994 (2)	1995	1994 (2)	1995	1994 (2)	1995
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 343,9	1 830,8	2 508,9	3 391,4	9 108,1	12 226	4 922,4	7 581,1
222,5	256,7	130,0	157,0	1 106,7	1 249,2	877,5	1 065,0
14,0	10,8	22,3	28,7	156,0	133,1	81,8	69,3
40,2	31,3	18,7	13,6	111,2	120,4	296,4	334,3
11,7	6,1	2,5	1,1	19,3	28,3	1,8	4,1
4,3	4,9	0,2	1,2	145,8	136,1	5,6	5,2
0,2	2,9	3,1	3,0	2,4	6,0	54,5	67,8
35,6	47,3	26,6	38,3	315,5	374,3	148,1	200,2
1,6	3,0	1,1	2,1	18,7	36,5	10,4	17,2
1,5	1,1	0,5	0,5	3,1	7,2	16,3	24,6
6,9	7,7	0,9	2,2	28,6	29,4	12,8	31,8
0,8	0,3	0,6	0,1	2,9	3,7	4,0	4,1
42,8	55,9	9,1	15,2	6,2	6,3	26,4	30,7
17,8	12,5	0,4	0,0	1,9	2,3	2,2	4,2
2,0	0,7	7,7	1,4	13,7	12,1	12,4	9,5
7,6	31,8	3,3	4,3	2,6	50,0	69,9	79,0
0,2	0,4	0,0	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,0
16,8	18,7	14,9	26,9	212,7	224,2	56,0	105,0
4,8	4,8	3,8	1,6	7,7	9,3	10,4	10,8
11,0	14,3	8,8	10,0	48,7	58,2	59,5	58,9
2,6	2,2	5,3	6,7	8,9	11,6	8,9	8,5
0,0	—	0,0	—	0,0	0,0	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	
		1994 ⁽²⁾	1995	1994 ⁽²⁾	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-9	All products Agricultural products (total) ⁽¹⁾	7 934,8 614,5	11 625,4 867,1	1 793,8 142,7	3 189,4 225,0
00	Live animals	12,9	21,6	2,1	3,1
01	Meat	30,5	33,5	6,2	4,1
02	Milk and eggs	23,5	34,5	4,3	5,2
03	Fish	15,5	19,2	4,5	5,7
04	Cereals	30,3	32,8	10,7	14,1
05	Fruit and vegetables	152,7	206,4	33,0	53,6
06	Sugar and honey	19,1	34,3	6,5	14,1
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	39,3	60,4	11,6	18,4
08	Animal feed	56,8	75,6	19,0	34,9
09	Food products	62,2	88,2	10,2	15,6
11	Beverages	31,4	53,6	6,1	14,2
12	Tobacco	30,7	33,0	5,2	4,2
21	Hides	5,2	5,4	8,9	12,1
22	Oilseeds	6,9	12,5	1,3	1,6
231	Natural rubber	1,2	1,6	0,9	1,8
24	Timber and cork	6,9	27,1	1,2	2,3
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	30,4	46,3	2,8	4,3
29	Agricultural raw materials	29,7	43,9	6,2	12,8
4	Oils and fats	29,2	36,1	2,0	3,3
592.11 } 592.12 }	Starches, inuline Gluten	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

⁽²⁾ EUR 12.

EUR 15
(Mio ECU)

Bulgaria		Romania		Poland		Hungary	
1994 (2)	1995	1994 (2)	1995	1994 (2)	1995	1994 (2)	1995
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 672,2	2 049,1	2 649,4	3 793,3	10 824,4	15 065,7	6 148,7	8 702,7
251,2	255,1	194,9	316,1	1 168,0	1 354,1	462,1	479,5
2,6	1,7	1,4	5,6	21,0	19,7	4,4	5,5
14,7	18,1	5,7	14,4	150,5	83,5	69,5	47,7
10,0	14,7	12,9	16,9	41,0	32,2	22,8	10,4
5,4	9,6	3,3	5,6	47,8	52,5	5,8	4,5
9,2	15,3	17,5	18,2	48,4	49,1	39,5	19,3
48,7	43,9	15,8	25,1	198,0	229,7	57,8	58,6
4,9	8,1	11,1	29,4	36,7	92,1	16,7	15,1
39,3	30,1	25,7	43,9	98,6	97,5	38,5	58,3
2,6	4,4	15,7	18,3	132,0	166,7	39,5	55,1
21,3	29,1	37,8	55,1	96,6	164,8	56,1	64,6
37,2	24,7	9,8	19,9	26,3	30,2	20,5	24,6
20,8	20,1	9,9	21,4	28,7	36,8	9,7	12,9
0,7	0,4	2,6	3,1	28,8	40,4	11,8	15,5
0,7	1,5	0,2	0,7	8,1	9,6	3,3	10,6
0,1	0,1	3,2	8,4	1,4	1,8	0,7	0,7
0,3	0,4	0,5	1,5	8,8	16,9	3,7	18,1
24,2	23,0	13,7	17,5	35,0	43,7	11,0	9,3
2,6	2,6	3,9	5,8	76,4	93,3	41,3	36,2
5,9	7,5	4,2	5,4	83,9	86,3	9,4	12,4
0,1	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,9	7,3	0,1	0,2

3.6.21. EU trade with the United States of America

EUR 15
(Mio ECU)T/194
TRADE

SITC codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1993 (²)	1994 (²)	1995	1993 (²)	1994 (²)	1995	1993 (²)	1994 (²)	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	83 705,0	93 137,7	103 558,9	85 089,4	95 049,5	100 859,4	1 384,4	1 911,8	- 2 699,5
	Agricultural products (total) (¹)	7 323,2	7 680,0	8 730,3	4 822,0	5 193,9	5 187,6	- 2 501,2	- 2 486,1	- 3 542,7
00	Live animals	126,0	113,9	115,3	64,4	61,8	76,6	- 61,6	- 52,1	- 38,7
01	Meat	130,8	99,9	107,6	244,6	263,4	183,7	113,8	163,5	76,1
02	Milk and eggs	25,1	21,9	19,1	261,0	255,9	287,7	235,9	234,0	268,6
03	Fish	319,4	348,3	325,9	106,3	113,6	113,0	- 213,1	- 234,7	- 212,9
04	Cereals	435,8	520,2	812,2	238,4	280,3	304,2	- 197,4	- 239,9	- 508,0
05	Fruit and vegetables	942,1	1 153,5	1 232,6	426,5	531,9	468,8	- 515,6	- 621,6	- 763,8
06	Sugar and honey	35,6	35,0	33,8	148,3	156,2	151,5	112,7	121,2	117,7
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	23,0	30,1	34,5	271,7	313,8	359,3	248,7	283,7	324,8
08	Animal feed	1 237,2	1 107,0	1 252,5	65,7	67,9	73,2	- 1 171,5	- 1 039,1	- 1 179,3
09	Food products	161,7	132,7	132,9	103,7	134,1	124,9	- 58,0	1,4	- 8,0
11	Beverages	185,2	201,2	241,3	2 197,4	2 236,5	2 232,7	2 012,2	2 035,3	1 991,4
12	Tobacco	564,5	643,0	622,1	85,8	67,0	59,9	- 478,7	- 576,0	- 562,2
21	Hides	62,7	101,4	106,8	22,1	26,1	25,4	- 40,6	- 75,3	- 81,4
22	Oilseeds	1 711,5	1 676,9	2 152,2	2,5	4,1	8,0	- 1 709,0	- 1 672,8	- 2 144,2
231	Natural rubber	2,2	3,7	5,1	0,1	2,0	0,8	- 2,1	- 1,7	- 4,3
24	Timber and cork	725,6	779,5	744,6	22,1	29,1	32,1	- 703,5	- 750,4	- 712,5
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	126,2	134,0	195,9	37,0	56,2	42,3	- 89,2	- 77,8	- 153,6
29	Agricultural raw materials	315,7	338,6	322,6	271,3	319,2	343,5	- 44,4	- 19,4	20,9
4	Oils and fats	192,3	238,0	272,1	235,0	240,5	272,7	42,7	2,5	0,6
592.11 } 592.12 }	Starches, inuline Gluten	0,8	1,2	1,4	18,2	34,4	27,4	17,4	33,2	26,0

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

(²) EUR 12.

3.7.1 Share of consumer expenditure on food, beverages and tobacco in the final consumption of households

1	% of total expenditure on final consumption by households ⁽¹⁾ in 1994					Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV ⁽²⁾
	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	Foodstuffs	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco	1994/1993	1994/1990
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
EUR 15	19,5 ⁽³⁾	14,6 ⁽⁴⁾	:	2,7 ⁽⁴⁾	1,7 ⁽⁴⁾	2,0 ⁽⁶⁾	0,5 ⁽⁸⁾
Belgique/België	16,8	13,4	0,6	1,3	1,5	3,0	0,6
Danmark	20,0	14,1	0,8	2,6	2,5	4,2	2,2
Deutschland	1,6	14,7	10,6	:	2,6	1,6	- 0,2
Elláda ⁽⁵⁾	36,4	28,3	1,2	2,9	3,9	5,2 ⁽⁷⁾	1,6 ⁽⁹⁾
España	20,0	28,3 ⁽⁴⁾	1,2 ⁽⁵⁾	2,9 ⁽⁵⁾	3,9 ⁽⁵⁾	- 0,4	0,7
France	18,0	14,1	0,6	2,0	1,4	2,1	0,6
Ireland	34,6	17,3	1,4	11,8	4,1	5,5	1,9
Italia	19,6	16,6	0,4	1,0	1,7	- 0,3	0,1
Luxembourg	18,2 ⁽³⁾	10,9 ⁽⁴⁾	0,6 ⁽⁴⁾	1,3 ⁽⁴⁾	5,7 ⁽⁴⁾	3,9 ⁽⁶⁾	1,1 ⁽⁸⁾
Nederland	14,6	11,1	0,5	1,5	1,5	3,8	1,1
Österreich	18,3	14,1	0,7	1,8	1,7	0,7	0,2
Portugal ⁽⁴⁾	29,8	23,6	0,3	3,7	2,2	16,6 ⁽⁶⁾	1,5 ⁽⁸⁾
Suomi/Finland	22,4	15,7	0,5	4,1	2,1	8,5	- 0,9
Sverige ⁽⁵⁾	29,9	14,4	0,6	2,9	2,0	- 15,6 ⁽⁷⁾	0,8 ⁽⁹⁾
United Kingdom	20,3	10,6	0,8	6,2	2,7	4,1	- 0,2
EUR 12	19,3 ⁽³⁾	14,5 ⁽⁴⁾	:	2,7 ⁽⁴⁾	1,7 ⁽⁴⁾	2,4 ⁽⁸⁾	0,5 ⁽⁸⁾

Source: Eurostat — SEC.

⁽¹⁾ Within the economic territory, and based on current prices.⁽²⁾ On the basis of development at constant 1990 prices.⁽³⁾ 1992.⁽⁴⁾ 1991.⁽⁵⁾ 1993.⁽⁶⁾ 1992/1991.⁽⁷⁾ 1993/1992.⁽⁸⁾ 1992/1990.⁽⁹⁾ 1993/1990.

3.7.2 Human consumption of certain agricultural products

(kg/head)

	EUR 15	UEBL/ BLEU	Danmark	Deutsch- land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Neder- land	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EUR 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>1994/1995</i>																
<i>Cereals (1)</i>																
Total cereals (without rice)	:	73,80	71,00	71,23	104,69	73,64	80,39	77,94	120,10	50,40	63,29	:	66,38	:	82,86	:
of which: — Wheat (1)	:	70,85	51,38	53,78	101,90	71,88	72,55	60,84	112,94	43,23	47,44	:	43,33	:	67,38	:
— Rye (1)	:	0,95	13,66	11,41	1,15	0,45	0,35	0,28	0,04	3,59	12,11	:	16,55	:	0,31	:
— Grain/maize (1)	:	1,33	2,31	4,27	1,44	1,20	7,10	15,14	7,02	1,70	2,87	:	1,38	:	12,44	:
— Total milled rice (2)	:	3,90	2,33	2,51	5,15	6,58	4,20	3,24	4,90	8,25	:	15,37	6,64	:	3,69	4,57
<i>Potatoes</i>	:	99,04	56,96	73,33	87,38	92,29	72,62	171,85	40,96	81,83	60,55	141,77	59,68	:	108,26	80,10
<i>Sugar (3)</i>	32,09	42,17	43,95	35,04	29,80	29,66	33,66	39,16	27,27	35,97	:	:	:	:	36,22	32,04
<i>Vegetables</i>																
Total vegetables (incl. preserved veg.),	:	110,66	:	80,02	246,87	162,96	:	87,47	175,44	118,55	79,83	118,21	63,09	:	:	:
of which: — Cauliflowers (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Tomatoes (4)	:	14,67	:	8,94	19,09	:	:	5,89	18,77	3,33	:	7,18	1,00	:	:	:
<i>Fruit (5)</i>																
Total fresh fruit (including preserved fruit and fruit juice)	:	63,14	:	66,58	84,24	58,09	:	25,79	75,45	54,58	77,90	77,16	44,61	:	:	:
of which: — Apples (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Pears (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Peaches (4)	:	1,24	:	1,23	2,89	:	:	1,12	2,26	1,50	:	:	1,39	:	:	:
<i>Citrus fruit</i>																
Total citrus fruit,	:	30,19	:	31,11	40,13	38,20	:	15,70	49,50	59,21	17,17	23,66	22,18	:	:	:
of which: — Oranges (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<i>Wine (6)</i>	:	38,36	22,45	22,35	24,33	40,79	63,00	5,26	59,61	12,96	31,11	58,02	:	:	12,65	36,07

1994																	
<i>Milk products:</i> — Fresh products	104,45	83,42	143,35	92,32	64,38	125,78	95,28	179,98	62,14	128,98	111,09	100,82	201,53	153,38	138,47	101,64	
— Cheese	15,13	14,00	17,51	17,72	19,30	7,57	22,95	5,05	18,00	14,93	13,20	6,78	13,39	16,65	7,38	15,17	
— Butter (fats)	4,80	6,38	2,31	6,89	1,08	0,45	8,64	3,92	2,21	6,00	5,17	1,52	5,29	5,78	4,07	4,76	
— Margarine (fat)	:	10,17	8,07	6,28	:	2,07	3,23	:	0,68	:	4,73	:	4,13	12,41	:	:	
<i>Eggs</i>	12,68	14,38	16,11	13,34	10,87	14,95	15,79	9,25	10,52	13,24	13,73	8,70	10,43	10,06	10,22	12,75	
<i>Meat</i> ⁽⁷⁾																	
Total meat (without offal)	:	98,09	98,90	88,71	77,59	101,29	97,79	88,59	85,36	88,95	97,02	80,90	60,09	:	70,05	88,24	
of which: — Total beef/veal	:	21,14	18,86	17,54	21,83	12,75	27,38	15,98	25,91	20,34	20,43	17,09	19,69	:	18,10	20,61	
— Pigmeat	:	48,95	63,31	55,59	22,72	54,16	36,16	36,17	33,24	44,41	56,02	34,58	29,94	:	23,77	41,14	
— Poultrymeat	:	21,43	14,82	13,04	18,52	24,47	22,36	28,04	18,84	21,58	14,92	22,65	7,86	:	21,75	19,55	
— Sheepmeat and goatmeat	:	2,10	1,16	1,03	13,84	6,70	5,38	8,13	1,84	1,44	1,22	3,64	0,33	:	6,19	3,94	
<i>Oils and fats</i>																	
Total fats and oils	:	:	:	22,56	:	:	22,44	:	31,87	:	24,41	:	9,04	:	:	:	
of which: — vegetable	:	:	:	17,81	32,68	31,32	12,58	:	24,40	:	0,75	:	:	:	:	:	
— of land animals	:	:	14,41	5,31	:	3,33	6,58	:	5,77	:	7,47	:	0,39	:	:	:	

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

(%)

	EUR 15	UEBI/ BLEU	Danmark	Deutsch- land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Neder- land	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EUR 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>1994/1995</i>																
<i>Cereals</i>																
Total cereals (excl. rice)	:	55	128	112	93	89	204	87	82	30	110	:	133	125	104	:
of which: — Total wheat	:	75	144	116	99	85	206	68	73	45	125	:	84	:	110	:
— Rye	:	43	184	124	100	132	100	0	69	47	114	:	25	:	91	:
— Barley	:	56	113	114	72	118	217	120	67	20	103	:	147	:	126	:
— Grain/maize	:	16	0	86	94	38	216	0	99	9	108	:	0	:	0	:
— Total milled rice	:	0	:	0	171	72	28	0	261	0	:	:	0	:	0	:
<i>Potatoes</i>	:	172	97	98	87	86	99	71	77	148	97	79	92	:	89	101
<i>Sugar</i>	140	238	242	163	101	110	223	138	97	232	123	1	81	99	67	143
<i>Fresh vegetables</i>	:	138	:	40	130	133	:	85	122	208	71	119	79	:	:	:
<i>Fresh fruit (excl. citrus fruit)</i>	:	90	:	19	125	128	:	14	133	75	52	71	3	:	:	:
— Citrus fruit	:	0	:	0	179	299	:	0	104	0	0	88	0	:	:	:
<i>Wine</i>	:	67	0	52	87	123	105	0	120	0	:	74	0	:	0	97
<i>1994</i>																
<i>Milk products</i> — Fats	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Proteins	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Fresh milk products (excl. cream)	99	135	102	109	98	96	103	100	94	88	98	100	101	100	90	99

— Whole-milk powder	234	342	207	122	0	66	947	3 200	0	805	82	175	144	100	135	241
— Skimmed-milk powder	115	284	104	286	0	62	124	992	0	23	198	77	119	105	102	114
— Concentrated milk	139	214	100	124	:	95	87	:	0	312	105	:	:	100	125	140
— Cheese	107	41	316	92	98	83	120	517	85	255	103	97	136	91	72	107
— Butter	100	104	156	82	24	114	90	737	74	200	87	113	169	127	65	98
— Margarine	:	154	129	105	:	95	68	:	92	:	100	:	157	159	:	:
<i>Eggs</i>	102	147	96	75	97	99	101	92	98	250	88	102	132	94	95	103
<i>Meat (1)</i>																
Total meat (2)	:	159	365	80	64	100	111	331	75	233	110	84	108	:	88	104
of which: — Total beef/veal	:	167	197	108	29	93	115	956	65	172	144	53	108	:	89	105
— Beef	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Veal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Piguieat	:	193	468	77	60	104	101	160	68	283	105	88	112	:	76	106
— Poultrymeat	:	105	240	60	89	94	154	100	101	177	:	101	:	:	92	107
— Sheepmeat and goatmeat	:	14	33	46	86	95	47	341	52	118	64	75	89	:	108	84
<i>Oils and fats</i>																
Total oils and fats	:	:	0	53	:	:	68	:	54	:	42	:	0	:	:	:
of which: — vegetable	:	:	0	50	96	82	62	:	53	:	44	:	:	:	:	:
— Cutting-room fat	:	:	0	115	:	65	93	:	69	:	111	:	0	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excl. offal.

(2) Incl. 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
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Common wheat</i>															
EUR 15	14 100**	12 974**	12 819	13 400	4,5	55,8**	59,6**	60,4	60,4	0,0	78 682**	77 298**	77 474	80 965	4,5
Belgique/België	209	203	203	210	3,7	66,1	71,9	70,2	69,8	-0,7	1 382	1 463	1 425	1 468	3,0
Danmark	586	621	574	608	6,0	61,1	70,0	64,9	75,6	16,4	3 583	4 349	3 725	4 598	23,4
BR Deutschland	2 583	2 385	2 424	2 580	6,4	59,9	65,9	67,7	68,9	1,7	15 472	15 720	16 422	17 779	8,3
Elláda	332	329	277	252	-9,2	27,1	27,2	30,2	30,0	-0,7	899	895	838	756	-9,8
España	1 613	1 412	1 322	1 459	10,4	19,1	30,2	24,9	17,6	-29,4	3 078	4 260	3 295	2 566	-22,1
France	4 655	4 306	4 357	4 523	3,8	65,8	66,0	67,9	66,2	-2,6	30 613	28 427	29 602	29 931	1,1
Ireland	91	77	74	71	-3,9	78,4	78,0	77,2	80,1	3,7	713	597	572	570	-0,3
Italia	988	889	845	853	1,0	46,7	46,1	46,1	48,0	4,1	4 610	4 096	3 896	4 093	5,1
Luxembourg	8	8	9	9	3,0	57,5	58,4	50,1	56,5	12,7	46	49	45	53	16,0
Nederland	127	118	121	135	10,9	80,1	87,7	80,8	86,6	7,2	1 017	1 035	981	1 167	18,9
Österreich	246**	241**	241	258	6,9	53,9**	42,2**	52,1	49,1	-5,7	1 325**	1 018**	1 255	1 265	0,7
Portugal	245	232	227	232	2,4	9,8	17,2	18,8	14,7	-21,7	240	400	427	343	-19,8
Suomi/Finland	88**	99**	89	89	0,0	24,2**	36,2**	38,0	42,6	12,1	212**	359**	338	379	12,1
Sverige	264**	296**	246	262	6,5	53,2**	58,9**	54,7	61,1	11,7	1 406**	1 746**	1 345	1 600	19,0
United Kingdom	2 065	1 758	1 810	1 858	2,7	68,2	73,3	73,5	77,5	5,4	14 086	12 884	13 308	14 400	8,2
EUR 12	13 502	12 338	12 243	12 791	4,5	56,1	60,1	58,1	60,8	4,5	75 739	74 175	74 536	77 722	4,3
<i>Durum wheat</i>															
EUR 15	3 257**	2 876**	2 954	3 079	4,2	27,9**	24,6**	26,8	22,4	-16,6	9 100**	7 069**	7 929	6 881	-13,2
BR Deutschland	16	10	11	7	-36,0	43,1	47,9	53,2	52,9	-0,6	69	46	58	37	-36,3
Elláda	616	583	594	560	-5,7	23,5	21,4	26,6	21,5	-19,2	1 445	1 248	1 581	1 204	-23,8
España	630	624	648	634	-2,1	20,3	11,9	15,6	6,2	-60,2	1 279	742	1 008	392	-61,1
France	425	221	235	229	-2,5	44,6	40,5	44,8	45,3	1,3	1 895	897	1 051	1 038	-1,2
Italia	1 530	1 410	1 443	1 619	12,2	28,3	28,9	28,7	25,6	-11,0	4 329	4 075	4 142	4 137	-0,1
Österreich	9**	9**	9	10	7,8	51,5**	35,5**	51,4	40,5	-21,2	47**	33**	47	39	-16,4
Portugal	30	18	14	19	35,7	10,0	12,1	30,1	14,3	-52,6	30	22	42	27	-35,6
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	0,0	50,0	50,0	60,0	60,0	0,0	6	6	6	6	0,0
EUR 12	3 248	2 867	2 945	3 069	4,2	27,9	24,5	26,8	22,3	-16,7	9 053	7 035	7 882	6 841	-13,2

4.1.1.2 Area, yield and production of rye and barley

1	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<i>Rye and meslin</i>															
EUR 15	1 191**	1 226**	1 270	1 393	9,7	32,7**	38,0**	39,7	44,0	10,8	3 891**	4 663**	5 046	6 128	21,4
Belgique/België	2	2	3	2	-13,5	43,9	43,3	44,0	36,5	-17,0	9	10	12	8	-28,2
Danmark	88	77	89	96	8,3	35,0	44,3	47,7	51,6	8,0	308	339	423	495	17,0
BR Deutschland	625	671	733	866	18,1	39,5	45,1	47,8	52,3	9,6	2 473	3 031	3 502	4 533	29,4
Elláda	17	19	18	17	-5,0	24,0	22,2	22,9	20,0	-12,7	42	42	41	34	-17,1
España	194	173	169	160	-5,4	12,1	17,7	13,2	10,9	-17,7	234	306	223	174	-22,1
France	55	48	45	47	4,9	37,8	39,8	39,3	41,7	6,2	208	189	176	196	11,4
Italia	8	8	7	8	13,0	28,8	28,7	28,7	26,3	-8,4	23	23	20	21	3,4
Luxembourg	0	0	0	1	62,2	33,3	33,3	41,1	33,3	-18,9	2	2	2	2	31,6
Nederland	6	7	6	8	46,4	56,7	55,7	47,4	51,6	8,9	34	41	27	42	59,5
Österreich	69**	74**	77	67	-13,0	40,2**	39,6**	41,4	41,2	-0,5	278**	292**	319	276	-13,5
Portugal	75	73	70	65	-7,4	10,7	8,9	9,1	5,4	-40,6	80	65	64	35	-45,0
Suomi/Finland	11**	23**	9	9	-4,4	25,1**	27,7**	25,8	67,4	161,4	27**	63**	22	58	163,6
Sverige	33**	45**	38	40	5,3	40,8**	51,1**	45,5	52,5	15,4	136**	230**	173	210	21,4
United Kingdom	8	6	7	8	14,3	46,4	52,1	61,4	53,8	-12,5	37	30	43	43	0,0
EUR 12	1 080	1 084	1 146	1 278	11,5	31,9	37,6	39,5	43,7	10,5	3 450	4 078	4 532	5 584	23,2
<i>Barley</i>															
EUR 15	12 699**	11 270**	10 921	11 072	1,4	37,2**	42,0**	39,9	39,8	-0,4	47 184**	47 283**	43 590	44 022	1,0
Belgique/België	72	66	58	55	-4,6	63,4	64,2	59,9	66,0	10,2	460	425	346	364	5,1
Danmark	910	721	704	719	2,1	32,7	47,3	48,9	54,2	10,9	2 974	3 407	3 446	3 899	13,1
BR Deutschland	2 408	2 201	2 070	2 116	2,2	50,7	50,0	52,7	56,4	7,0	12 196	11 006	10 903	11 925	9,4
Elláda	171	167	158	133	-15,9	25,5	24,8	27,3	26,0	-4,8	436	415	432	346	-19,9
España	4 112	3 485	3 539	3 574	1,0	14,9	27,3	21,0	14,5	-30,6	6 105	9 520	7 416	5 194	-30,0
France	1 800	1 623	1 404	1 393	-0,8	58,2	55,4	54,4	55,5	2,1	10 476	8 995	7 637	7 737	1,3
Ireland	184	177	170	181	6,4	63,3	55,1	53,6	61,2	14,2	1 167	975	910	1 105	21,4
Italia	450	425	393	391	-0,4	38,7	38,4	37,4	37,1	-0,8	1 742	1 634	1 467	1 450	-1,2
Luxembourg	14	14	14	16	18,0	50,3	49,8	44,2	41,3	-6,6	70	68	60	66	10,2
Nederland	34	40	44	40	-8,2	60,0	63,0	52,2	63,0	20,7	204	252	228	252	10,7
Österreich	275**	265**	253	250	-1,1	48,8**	41,4**	46,9	44,9	-4,2	1 342**	1 100**	1 184	1 123	-5,2
Portugal	67	67	55	53	-2,9	8,1	14,8	17,5	10,8	-38,2	54	99	96	58	-40,0
Suomi/Finland	473**	458**	505	506	0,2	28,1**	36,7**	36,8	34,9	-5,2	1 331**	1 679**	1 858	1 764	-5,1
Sverige	432**	397**	449	453	0,9	29,2**	42,1**	37,0	41,7	12,8	1 261**	1 670**	1 661	1 890	13,8
United Kingdom	1 297	1 164	1 106	1 192	7,8	56,8	51,9	53,8	57,5	6,9	7 366	6 038	5 946	6 850	15,2
EUR 12	11 520	10 150	9 714	9 863	1,5	37,5	42,2	40,0	39,8	-0,6	43 250	42 835	38 886	39 246	0,9

4.1.1.3 Area, yield and production of oats and mixed cereals and maize

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995 1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995 1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995 1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Oats and mixed cereals</i>															
EUR 15	2 141**	2 092**	2 198	2 035	-7,4	28,2**	35,1**	32,2	31,9	-0,9	6 040**	7 341**	7 078	6 498	-8,2
Belgique/België	10	13	11	6	-45,5	37,9	50,2	48,7	42,8	-12,0	37	64	54	26	-52,4
Danmark	28	32	44	31	-29,5	32,3	43,6	47,1	51,0	8,2	89	139	206	158	-23,3
BR Deutschland	411	407	444	355	-20,0	36,9	47,7	42,2	45,2	7,1	1 518	1 941	1 873	1 604	-14,4
Elláda	43	43	43	43	0,0	17,0	17,2	19,1	19,5	2,3	73	75	82	84	2,4
España	314	328	347	370	6,7	10,0	12,3	11,9	6,5	-45,3	313	405	414	241	-41,8
France	228	222	216	191	-11,6	41,6	41,9	41,3	45,2	9,4	948	929	891	863	-3,1
Ireland	20	20	21	20	-4,3	67,7	56,0	61,2	62,7	2,4	136	113	128	126	-1,6
Italia	146	144	144	172	19,4	22,8	25,5	24,3	31,0	27,8	333	367	351	534	52,1
Luxembourg	5	4	4	6	47,5	43,1	46,0	36,1	31,0	-14,1	20	20	15	18	22,0
Nederland	4	5	6	3	-51,7	52,0	59,5	50,6	51,7	2,2	19	30	28	15	-46,4
Österreich	55**	53**	49	25	-49,0	33,8**	36,1**	34,8	37,1	6,7	185**	191**	172	93	-46,0
Portugal	98	92	80	80	-0,5	4,6	8,3	9,9	7,8	-20,9	45	76	79	62	-21,1
Suomi/Finland	331**	331**	333	344	3,2	30,2**	36,4**	34,6	31,9	-7,7	998**	1 202**	1 150	1 097	-4,6
Sverige	342**	303**	344	278	-19,2	23,6**	42,7**	29,8	34,5	15,9	807**	1 295**	1 025	960	-6,3
United Kingdom	106	95	112	112	0,0	48,8	52,0	54,5	55,1	1,1	519	494	610	617	1,1
EUR 12	1 412	1 405	1 472	1 389	-5,6	28,7	33,1	32,1	31,3	-2,5	4 050	4 653	4 731	4 348	-8,1
<i>Maize</i>															
EUR 15	4 004**	3 960**	3 842	3 708	-3,5	77,6**	80,3**	76,8	78,7	2,5	31 070**	31 804**	29 508	29 190	-1,1
Belgique/België	10	18	26	25	-4,2	63,8	90,6	79,9	68,1	-14,8	65	168	209	170	-18,9
BR Deutschland	296	331	345	324	-6,1	72,4	80,2	70,8	65,8	-7,0	2 139	2 656	2 446	2 133	-12,8
Elláda	211	212	193	160	-17,1	97,0	99,0	94,1	90,0	-4,4	2 048	2 099	1 814	1 440	-20,6
España	393	274	342	347	1,3	70,2	61,9	68,6	73,3	6,8	2 757	1 699	2 344	2 539	8,3
France	1 869	1 851	1 666	1 624	-2,5	76,6	80,9	78,3	76,0	-2,9	14 886	14 966	13 040	12 349	-5,3
Italia	854	927	910	941	3,4	86,6	86,6	82,2	90,1	9,6	7 394	8 029	7 483	8 474	13,2
Nederland	8	10	11	10	-5,5	81,8	90,9	74,6	91,3	22,4	63	95	83	95	14,5
Österreich	173**	170**	179	165	-7,8	64,8**	89,7**	79,2	84,4	6,6	1 118**	1 524**	1 421	1 393	-2,0
Portugal	190	167	170	112	-34,1	31,6	34,1	39,4	53,3	35,4	600	568	669	597	-10,7
EUR 12	3 830	3 790	3 663	3 543	-3,3	78,2	79,9	76,7	78,5	2,3	29 952	30 280	28 088	27 797	-1,0

4.1.1.4 Area, yield and production of other cereals and total cereals (excl. rice)

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995 1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995 1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995 1994
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Other cereals (1)</i>															
EUR 15	712**	725**	691	701	1.5	43,4**	49,5**	45,2	47,4	4,9	3 088**	3 588**	3 124	3 328	6,5
Belgique/België	7	9	9	12	29,8	63,2	54,8	54,8	57,0	4,0	46	49	49	66	34,9
BR Deutschland	175	219	208	287	37,9	50,9	52,5	54,1	56,9	5,2	891	1 147	1 125	1 632	45,1
Elláda	2	1	1	2	120,0	22,0	20,0	20,0	0,9	-95,5	4	2	2	0	-90,0
España	62	40	56	28	-49,9	28,9	16,4	24,1	6,8	-71,6	178	65	134	19	-85,8
France	286	254	237	179	-24,6	49,7	51,4	47,5	47,1	-0,9	1 424	1 304	1 128	843	-25,3
Italia	33	42	43	39	-8,6	56,9	57,1	58,3	61,0	4,7	189	237	249	238	-4,3
Luxembourg	2	3	2	2	-5,0	55,3	52,3	48,1	40,9	-15,0	13	14	12	9	-19,2
Nederland	5	6	7	3	-62,1	85,3	96,5	80,0	53,8	-32,7	41	55	55	14	-74,5
Österreich	11**	27**	26	30	15,4	23,2**	17,9**	15,1	31,5	108,8	27**	49**	39	95	142,6
Portugal	58	56	50	40	-20,4	7,2	15,1	17,0	11,9	-30,1	42	85	85,1	47	-44,4
Suomi/Finland	13**	12**	0	0	0,0	27,4**	81,2**	0,0	0,0	0,0	35**	97**	0	0	0,0
Sverige	47**	49**	43	70	62,8	31,5**	92,3**	46,5	43,9	-5,7	149**	453**	200	307	53,5
United Kingdom	11	7	9	10	11,1	43,9	46,9	52,2	57,0	9,1	49	31	47	57	21,3
EUR 12	641	637	622	601	-3,3	44,9	46,9	46,0	48,7	4,9	2 877	2 989	2 885	2 926	1,4
<i>Total cereals (excl. rice)</i>															
EUR 15	38 108**	35 128**	34 707	35 375	1,9	47,0**	51,0**	50,1	50,0	-0,2	179 056**	179 045**	173 727	176 805	1,8
Belgique/België	311	312	310	310	0,3	64,3	69,8	67,7	67,7	0,1	1 998	2 178	2 094	2 101	0,3
Danmark	1 609	1 451	1 410	1 454	3,1	43,2	56,8	55,3	62,9	13,8	6 954	8 236	7 800	9 150	17,3
BR Deutschland	6 514	6 224	6 235	6 535	4,8	53,4	57,1	58,3	60,7	4,1	34 758	35 547	36 329	39 643	9,1
Elláda	1 392	1 354	1 284	1 167	-9,1	35,5	35,3	37,3	33,1	-11,2	4 946	4 776	4 790	3 866	-19,3
España	7 318	6 336	6 423	6 572	2,3	19,1	26,8	23,1	16,9	-26,7	13 945	16 996	14 832	11 125	-25,0
France	9 318	8 524	8 159	8 186	0,3	64,9	65,4	65,6	64,7	-1,4	60 450	55 708	53 525	52 957	-1,1
Ireland	300	280	270	272	0,7	67,1	60,3	59,6	66,3	11,1	2 016	1 686	1 610	1 801	11,9
Italia	4 009	3 844	3 784	3 984	5,3	46,5	48,0	46,5	47,0	0,9	18 620	18 460	17 609	18 709	6,2
Luxembourg	30	29	30	41	38,3	51,4	51,9	45,1	43,3	-4,0	152	153	134	178	32,8
Nederland	183	187	194	199	2,4	75,2	80,8	72,2	79,7	10,5	1 378	1 508	1 401	1 585	13,1
Österreich	838**	839**	834	823	-1,3	51,6**	50,1**	53,2	52,0	-2,2	4 323**	4 206**	4 436	4 282	-3,5
Portugal	763	704	666	601	-9,8	14,3	18,7	21,7	19,5	-10,5	1 091	1 314	1 447	1 169	-19,2
Suomi/Finland	915**	922**	946	947	0,1	28,4**	36,9**	35,6	34,8	-2,1	2 603**	3 400**	3 369	3 298	-2,1
Sverige	1 119**	1 091**	1 120	1 103	-1,5	33,6**	49,4**	39,3	45,0	14,6	3 759**	5 394**	4 405	4 967	12,8
United Kingdom	3 489	3 031	3 042	3 181	4,6	63,2	64,3	65,6	69,1	5,3	22 063	19 483	19 946	21 973	10,2
EUR 12	35 236	32 276	31 807	32 505	2,2	47,8	51,4	50,8	50,5	-0,5	168 371	166 045	161 517	164 257	1,7

(1) Including 'triticale'.

4.1.2.1 World production of cereals and production in principal exporting countries

	%				Mio t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I — <i>Wheat</i> ⁽¹⁾									
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	564,8	564,1	524,3	540,6	3,1
of which:									
— EUR 12	15.0	14,4	15,7	15,6	84,8	81,2	82,5	84,4	2,3
— Austria	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	1,3	1,0	1,3	1,3	0,0
— Finland	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,4	33,3
— Sweden	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	1,4	1,7	1,4	1,6	14,3
— EUR 15	15,5	14,9	16,3	16,2	87,7	84,3	85,5	87,7	2,6
— USA	11,8	11,6	12,1	11,0	66,9	65,2	63,2	59,5	-5,9
— Canada	5,3	4,8	4,4	4,7	29,9	27,2	23,1	25,4	10,0
— Argentina	1,8	1,7	2,2	1,6	9,9	9,6	11,3	8,7	-23,0
— Australia	2,6	3,0	1,7	3,1	14,7	16,9	8,9	17,0	91,7
— Others	63,0	64,0	63,4	63,3	355,7	360,9	332,3	342,3	3,0
II — <i>Other cereals</i> ⁽²⁾									
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	868,7	800,4	868,6	795,0	-8,5
of which:									
— EUR 12	9,6	10,6	9,1	10,2	83,6	84,9	79,1	80,7	2,0
— Austria	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	3,0	3,2	3,1	3,0	-3,2
— Finland	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4	2,4	3,0	3,0	2,9	-3,3
— Sweden	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	2,4	3,5	3,3	3,3	0,0
— EUR 15	10,5	11,8	10,1	11,3	91,4	94,5	87,7	89,9	2,5
— USA	31,9	25,6	32,8	26,3	278,3	206,0	284,8	209,4	-26,5
— Canada	2,3	3,1	2,7	3,0	19,8	24,6	23,4	24,1	3,0
— Argentina	1,7	1,9	1,5	1,7	14,8	15,6	13,4	13,4	0,0
— Australia	1,0	0,9	0,6	1,2	9,1	7,6	4,9	9,6	95,9
— Others	52,6	56,7	52,3	56,4	455,3	452,1	454,4	448,6	-1,3

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	
		1991	%	1992	%	1993	%	1994	%	$\frac{1994}{1993}$	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1. Imports ⁽¹⁾											
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)		World	115,4	100,0	121,8	100,0	113,9	100,0	109,2	100,0	1,0
		EUR 12	0,9	0,8	1,0	0,8	0,8	0,7	1,1	1,0	1,4
		EUR 15	:	:	:	:	0,8	0,7	1,1	1,0	1,4
Other cereals ⁽²⁾		World	105,4	100,0	114,9	100,0	103,6	100,0	99,8	100,0	1,0
		EUR 12	3,8	3,6	2,6	2,3	2,7	2,6	3,0	3,0	1,1
		EUR 15	:	:	:	:	2,7	2,6	2,9	2,9	1,1
All cereals ⁽²⁾		World	220,8	100,0	236,7	100,0	217,5	100,0	209,1	100,0	1,0
		EUR 12	4,7	2,1	3,6	1,5	3,5	1,6	4,1	2,0	1,2
		EUR 15	:	:	:	:	3,5	1,6	4,0	1,9	1,1
2. Exports ⁽¹⁾											
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)		World	119,9	100,0	122,3	100,0	114,3	100,0	114,3	100,0	1,0
		EUR 12	19,1	15,9	20,7	16,9	21,1	18,5	17,0	14,9	0,8
		EUR 15	:	:	:	:	21,1	18,5	17,0	14,9	0,8
Other cereals ⁽²⁾		World	98,5	100,0	116,3	100,0	103,6	100,0	98,3	100,0	0,9
		EUR 12	11,1	11,3	15,1	13,0	11,6	11,2	12,1	12,3	1,0
		EUR 15	:	:	:	:	11,6	11,2	12,0	12,2	1,0
All cereals ⁽²⁾		World	218,4	100,0	238,6	100,0	217,9	100,0	212,6	100,0	1,0
		EUR 12	30,2	13,8	35,8	15,0	32,7	15,0	29,1	13,7	0,9
		EUR 15	:	:	:	:	32,7	15,0	29,0	13,6	0,9

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

EUR 15 ⁽²⁾

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Durum wheat</i>					
Usable production	11 319	8 996	7 002	7 919	13,1
Change in stocks	2 510	- 939	- 1 272	- 1 924	51,2
Imports	304	141	317	534	68,4
Exports	4 006	3 355	1 753	2 458	40,2
Intra-EU trade ⁽¹⁾	3 183	2 082	1 304	1 819	39,5
Internal use	5 107	6 721	6 838	7 167	4,8
of which:					
— animal feed	200	489	607	681	12,2
— seed	713	617	648	657	1,4
— industrial use	0	3	2	30	1 400,0
— losses (market)	26	552	642	515	- 19,9
— human consumption (grain)	4 168	5 060	4 939	5 284	7,0
Human consumption (after processing)	2 941	3 571	3 485	3 729	7,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	8,4	10,2	10,0	10,1	1,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	221,6	133,9	102,4	118,8	7,9
<i>Common wheat</i>					
Usable production	79 220	76 040	73 696	74 679	1,3
Change in stocks	3 806	922	- 6 045	- 5 055	- 16,4
Imports	1 343	865	852	1 334	56,6
Exports	19 526	19 874	18 813	14 295	- 24,0
Intra-EU trade ⁽¹⁾	13 997	10 838	13 395	13 149	- 1,8
Internal use	57 231	56 109	61 780	64 611	4,6
of which:					
— animal feed	22 925	20 032	25 461	29 688	16,6
— seed	2 287	2 273	2 315	2 202	- 4,9
— industrial use	2 801	2 608	2 697	2 923	8,4
— losses (market)	1 014	2 336	2 271	942	- 58,5
— human consumption (grain)	28 204	28 861	29 037	28 857	- 0,6
Human consumption (after processing)	21 052	21 542	21 674	21 539	- 0,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	61,1	62,5	62,9	62,7	- 0,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	138,4	135,5	119,3	115,6	- 3,1

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Calculated on intra-import basis.⁽²⁾ EUR 12.

4.1.4.2 Supply balances — barley
(1 July-30 June) — rye

EUR 15 ⁽²⁾

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	51 224	42 920	42 436	38 715	- 8,8
Change in stocks	3 309	- 886	- 1 647	- 3 217	x
Imports	119	85	91	182	99,7
Exports	9 509	8 927	7 466	7 047	- 5,6
Intra-EU trade ⁽¹⁾	5 943	5 443	4 865	5 334	9,6
Internal use	38 525	34 965	36 709	34 356	- 6,4
of which:					
— animal feed	29 322	27 067	27 578	25 902	- 6,1
— seed	1 840	1 611	1 663	1 592	- 4,3
— industrial use	6 543	6 171	6 353	6 300	- 0,8
— losses (market)	734	41	1 036	493	- 52,4
— human consumption (grain)	86	74	78	69	- 11,4
Human consumption (after processing)	48	41	44	39	- 10,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	10,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	133,0	122,8	115,6	112,7	- 2,5
Rye					
Usable production	4 464	3 422	4 044	4 549	12,5
Change in stocks	452	- 1 353	196	- 1 417	x
Imports	24	20	23	9	- 60,9
Exports	715	1 768	653	2 473	278,7
Intra-EU trade ⁽¹⁾	135	126	91	424	367,5
Internal use	3 321	3 027	3 218	3 772	17,2
of which:					
— animal feed	1 564	1 294	1 514	2 151	42,1
— seed	150	141	154	159	3,3
— industrial use	60	59	70	51	- 27,1
— losses (market)	113	34	113	98	- 13,7
— human consumption (grain)	1 434	1 500	1 368	1 314	- 3,9
Human consumption (after processing)	1 214	1 270	1 158	1 112	- 4,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,5	3,7	3,3	3,4	1,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	134,4	113,1	125,7	120,6	- 4,0

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Calculated on intra-import basis.

⁽²⁾ EUR 12.

4.1.4.3 Supply balances — maize
 (1 July-30 June) — **oats and mixed summer cereals**
EUR 15⁽²⁾

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Maize</i>					
Usable production	27 281	29 822	29 441	27 142	- 7,8
Change in stocks	1 356	1 737	- 1 456	- 1 321	×
Imports	3 284	1 838	2 760	3 175	15,0
Exports	933	3 047	3 802	2 236	- 41,2
Intra-EU trade ⁽¹⁾	10 444	6 158	5 446	8 258	51,7
Internal use	28 276	26 876	29 855	27 330	- 8,5
of which:					
— animal feed	22 195	20 322	21 582	21 212	- 1,7
— seed	208	218	206	163	- 21,2
— industrial use	2 617	3 138	3 062	3 085	0,8
— losses (market)	284	458	2 190	173	- 92,1
— human consumption (grain)	2 972	2 739	2 814	2 697	- 4,2
Human consumption (after processing)	2 230	2 055	2 112	2 024	- 4,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	5,6	5,2	5,3	5,2	- 1,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	96,5	111,0	98,6	99,3	0,7
<i>Oats and mixed corn</i>					
Usable production	4 950	3 765	4 434	4 466	0,7
Change in stocks	- 75	- 144	135	5	- 96,3
Imports	31	24	35	25	- 28,3
Exports	59	21	38	53	38,2
Intra-EU trade ⁽¹⁾	307	292	196	273	38,9
Internal use	4 997	3 912	4 296	4 471	4,1
of which:					
— animal feed	4 163	3 160	3 479	3 651	4,9
— seed	266	239	220	249	13,3
— industrial use	2	3	3	3	0,0
— losses (market)	92	29	99	73	- 26,7
— human consumption (grain)	474	481	495	495	0,0
Human consumption (after processing)	301	306	314	321	2,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	- 4,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	99,1	96,2	103,2	99,9	- 3,2

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Calculated on intra-import basis.⁽²⁾ EUR 12.

4.1.4.4 Supply balances — other cereals
(1 July-30 June) — total cereals (excl. rice)

EUR 15⁽³⁾

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Other cereals</i> ⁽¹⁾					
Usable production	2 479	2 808	2 907	2 171	-25,3
Change in stocks	56	81	286	4	-98,6
Imports	438	500	313	92	-70,6
Exports	39	5	1	1	0,0
Intra-EU trade ⁽²⁾	358	4	1	16	1 900,0
Internal use	2 822	3 222	2 933	2 224	-24,2
of which:					
— animal feed	2 694	3 023	2 776	2 096	-24,5
— seed	97	110	98	94	-4,5
— industrial use	4	4	0	0	0,0
— losses (market)	17	63	48	23	-51,8
— human consumption (grain)	10	23	11	11	0,0
Human consumption (after processing)	10	23	11	11	-3,5
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	87,8	87,2	99,1	97,6	-1,5
<i>Total cereals (excl. rice)</i>					
Usable production	180 937	167 772	163 960	160 211	-2,3
Change in stocks	11 414	-583	-10 304	-12 719	x
Imports	5 543	3 473	4 391	5 831	32,8
Exports	34 787	36 997	32 526	28 563	-12,2
Intra-EU trade ⁽²⁾	34 367	24 693	25 297	29 657	17,2
Internal use	140 279	134 831	141 128	145 862	3,4
of which:					
— animal feed	83 063	75 487	82 997	87 720	5,7
— seed	5 561	5 409	5 304	5 189	-2,2
— industrial use	12 027	12 085	12 187	12 398	1,7
— losses (market)	2 280	3 112	1 898	1 817	-4,2
— human consumption (grain)	37 348	38 739	38 743	38 738	0,0
Human consumption (after processing)	27 793	28 828	28 831	28 827	0,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	79,6	82,6	82,6	82,5	-0,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	129,0	124,4	112,2	109,8	-2,1

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Including 'triticale'.⁽²⁾ Calculated on intra-import basis.⁽³⁾ EUR 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)	1992	648,40	603,70	600,90	696,60	—
	1993	551,90	485,80	513,30	610,40	—
	1994	503,40	474,70	507,10	482,50	:
Danmark (DKK)	1992	131,03	124,60	126,55	138,44	—
	1993	110,50	102,24	108,94	123,47	—
	1994	102,70	95,10	104,67	94,54	:
BR Deutschland (DEM)	1992	33,60	31,50	30,14	32,35	33,12
	1993	29,13	27,81	25,76	30,39	26,34
	1994	26,48	24,96	24,27	23,82	27,35
Elláda (GRD)	1992	4 187,00	—	4 099,00	4 771,00	4 410,00
	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
España (ESP)	1992	2 675,00	2 392,00	2 188,00	2 316,00	2 564,00
	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
France (FRF)	1992	99,85	96,57	87,71	110,30	94,43
	1993	89,41	95,10	81,23	107,19	86,64
	1994	86,41	92,64	81,80	76,52	81,42
Ireland (IEP)	1992	10,92	—	10,24	10,98	—
	1993	10,96	:	9,47	11,51	—
	1994	9,20	:	8,72	8,32	:
Italia (ITL)	1992	31 404,00	29 204,00	29 025,00	36 691,00	33 163,00
	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
Luxembourg (LUF)	1992	604,00	563,00	533,00	621,00	—
	1993	515,00	490,00	480,00	520,00	—
	1994	515,00	465,00	475,00	490,00	:
Nederland (NLG)	1992	35,85	34,90	38,85	38,30	—
	1993	29,75	28,35	32,20	29,15	—
	1994	29,50	29,50	29,40	29,09	:
Österreich** (ATS)	1992	331,25	330,30	284,33	291,40	288,43
	1993	332,51	328,40	283,91	288,90	290,20
	1994	308,80	308,40	271,60	273,40	181,70
Portugal (PTE)	1992	3 979,00	3 205,00	3 205,00	3 495,00	3 372,00
	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
Suomi/Finland** (FIM)	1992	219,00	273,00	169,00	155,00	—
	1993	219,00	226,00	167,00	155,00	—
	1994	212,96	251,75	157,20	148,31	:
Sverige** (SEK)	1992	117,84	122,19	120,88	113,45	—
	1993	113,50	115,84	114,20	107,54	—
	1994	109,57	110,65	108,69	103,58	:
United Kingdom (GBP)	1992	12,17	—	11,82	11,80	—
	1993	11,37	:	11,33	12,17	:
	1994	10,64	:	10,54	10,84	:

Source: Eurostat.

4.1.5.4 Consumer price indices — bread and cereals
(in nominal and real terms)

	1990 = 100				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Nominal terms</i>					
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
<i>Real terms</i>					
Belgique/België	99,6	97,9	96,6	:	×
Danmark	101,0	102,7	102,6	102,4	-0,2
BR Deutschland	100,5	100,2	100,0	:	×
Elláda	105,4	105,7	101,1	98,8	-2,3
España	105,0	107,6	107,3	106,6	-0,7
France	101,3	101,0	100,6	100,1	-0,5
Ireland	104,4	99,2	100,5	:	×
Italia	99,6	101,7	103,1	100,9	-2,1
Luxembourg	98,8	96,1	95,4	93,7	-1,8
Nederland	102,3	102,4	100,9	99,9	-1,0
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×
Portugal	109,1	106,3	105,3	99,2	-5,8
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
Sverige	:	:	:	:	×
United Kingdom	99,5	96,7	95,6	94,2	-1,5

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	1992	80,20	90,68	97,89	88,40	83,12	91,36	85,15	77,12	81,32	86,26	97,33	83,45	86,86	21,3
	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
Rye	1992	50,27	53,82	56,77	56,24	55,28	52,89	49,23	48,19	48,07	49,83	53,12	51,88	52,13	- 15,0
	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	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×
Barley	1992	72,86	74,85	77,68	77,29	74,81	73,38	77,31	75,73	75,53	80,55	85,42	83,59	77,42	9,5
	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
Maize	1992	83,91	88,18	91,38	80,33	80,37	82,05	74,65	68,84	68,96	68,73	74,99	75,10	78,12	- 10,4
	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

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.6.2 Market prices for cereals as a percentage of the intervention price (1)

		1995				
		VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Belgique/België	:	113,05	117,72	121,88	121,79
	Danmark	125,71	:	118,58	118,69	120,18
	BR Deutschland	126,73	111,79	114,90	117,45	119,20
	Elláda	141,14	150,93	149,83	144,67	145,55
	España	142,68	146,58	149,18	152,21	151,01
	France	115,06	115,29	117,44	119,19	122,58
	Italia	132,62	133,15	136,26	139,11	139,85
	Nederland	126,16	118,58	120,73	121,94	124,17
	Österreich	122,21	114,84	116,09	118,47	119,98
	Portugal	132,94	126,99	118,53	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	126,49	112,16	118,48	123,40	123,46
Sverige	119,36	115,52	116,93	117,40	120,57	
United Kingdom	142,21	124,25	128,17	128,93	132,53	
Common feed wheat (2)	Belgique/België	:	110,10	115,45	116,26	120,08
	BR Deutschland	129,00	109,87	113,83	115,01	119,03
	Nederland	126,16	116,74	120,73	121,94	124,17
	Portugal	128,00	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	125,65	113,26	116,38	118,77	124,85
Durum wheat	Elláda	154,24	148,05	141,73	139,29	147,54
	España	161,13	159,90	157,11	158,39	156,41
	France	149,45	162,92	159,16	159,39	163,95
	Italia	146,99	156,59	166,00	167,79	163,52
Barley (3)	Belgique/België	:	108,44	108,79	109,00	112,34
	Danmark	116,50	:	106,27	106,71	107,67
	BR Deutschland	115,39	100,77	105,11	107,01	109,30
	Elláda	140,96	144,11	149,71	148,90	148,99
	España	117,19	123,06	128,05	129,11	131,63
	France	106,88	111,66	110,92	113,14	118,53
	Italia	130,99	129,84	131,47	132,80	133,45
	Nederland	108,00	112,25	114,30	114,54	116,46
	Österreich	109,96	110,26	109,52	111,69	114,14
	Portugal	126,82	124,87	:	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	107,33	98,95	100,00	102,74	102,75
Sverige	117,04	110,72	109,27	109,25	112,38	
United Kingdom	112,27	106,62	109,18	112,24	116,79	
Rye (4)	Belgique/België	:	107,12	111,52	111,44	115,88
	Danmark	:	:	:	:	:
	BR Deutschland (4)	114,26	100,95	104,34	105,13	105,70
	Portugal	107,94	107,94	107,94	:	:
Maize (5)	Belgique/België	:	:	:	111,60	116,43
	BR Deutschland	124,88	137,96	132,29	113,63	118,83
	Elláda	:	:	129,55	128,49	129,41
	España	125,76	136,88	130,20	124,39	122,83
	France	134,28	126,12	113,06	111,29	115,78
	Italia	149,82	147,73	127,25	116,36	121,04
	Portugal	:	:	118,09	120,66	120,59

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.

(5) Institutional prices were changed on 1 February 1995 as a result of the new agrimetry measures.

(%)

XII	1996 (*)					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
120,67	120,15	118,42	116,64	117,19	121,76	124,29
121,52	120,38	120,05	119,06	120,22	125,76	123,77
119,44	120,34	119,10	119,44	124,02	139,79	133,83
144,53	144,62	145,17	141,36	138,92	:	128,35
149,76	148,50	145,61	142,27	139,09	135,93	128,02
120,71	117,43	114,48	115,03	131,84	121,79	115,19
138,23	133,31	132,40	128,29	130,12	:	124,71
123,90	122,82	120,30	119,70	125,90	130,21	123,71
120,32	120,08	119,19	118,26	117,30	115,43	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	145,56
124,16	126,50	124,23	122,57	122,65	:	121,57
118,65	120,47	120,17	118,72	117,51	117,74	118,27
:	128,08	123,22	117,96	124,39	:	126,55
118,66	117,34	114,08	111,88	114,29	117,97	118,80
119,92	120,94	118,76	119,19	123,75	138,72	127,01
123,90	122,82	120,14	119,63	125,10	:	123,84
:	:	:	:	:	:	138,63
123,57	121,03	117,17	113,54	117,25	118,69	112,22
135,92	144,43	:	141,14	136,40	:	116,26
153,80	150,73	:	139,61	135,63	132,31	127,04
153,94	154,95	:	152,53	152,17	151,61	:
160,93	157,14	:	150,38	145,10	:	136,42
111,25	111,13	108,89	106,99	107,78	109,41	107,75
110,41	109,95	108,71	107,14	106,05	112,90	107,43
108,89	111,19	110,47	110,31	111,55	118,54	111,67
150,34	143,42	134,27	145,46	132,19	:	122,51
133,32	134,61	125,29	121,28	119,75	109,42	103,83
112,16	110,17	108,12	103,65	107,09	107,81	103,07
:	130,99	131,94	127,05	125,58	:	121,48
116,22	116,60	114,73	112,23	114,98	:	113,50
115,33	118,63	117,79	113,31	114,55	:	120,52
:	:	:	:	:	:	127,92
103,91	112,07	107,80	106,01	103,87	:	101,18
111,00	111,32	110,93	109,37	107,49	108,36	108,37
116,53	115,28	112,74	107,22	107,47	110,11	108,28
114,36	112,89	110,01	107,46	111,01	115,10	114,52
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
108,27	108,33	108,64	108,76	116,34	123,64	123,66
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
115,36	114,20	111,52	109,55	113,31	117,91	119,78
118,80	117,78	116,20	114,00	115,42	125,81	119,31
131,40	122,36	137,09	136,81	135,60	:	:
122,02	122,79	122,80	121,51	120,77	124,40	125,18
113,50	111,78	109,96	108,82	114,93	116,65	114,83
118,68	112,43	114,54	115,42	119,13	:	117,68
:	112,22	111,87	111,17	:	:	115,45

4.1.6.3 Intervention stocks in the EU at the end of the marketing year

(1 000 t)

Products	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
1	2	3	4	5
Common wheat:	14 974	6 480	1 993	459
— common wheat of breadmaking quality	14 489	6 316	1 982	459
— common feed wheat	485	164	11	0
Rye	2 458	2 545	1 208	793
Barley	8 694	6 526	3 276	1 344
Durum wheat	3 392	1 152	399	85
Maize	3 670	1 130	8	0
Sorghum	151	160	0	0
Total	33 339	17 993	6 884	2 681

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
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 15	353	336	369	365	- 1,1	61,7	58,9	57,6	59,6	3,5	2 173	1 979	2 126	2 176	2,4
Elláda	15	19	23	25	8,7	75,4	72,5	76,4	81,1	6,2	110	137	174	207	19,0
España	83	48	63	54	- 14,3	67,6	64,6	61,1	61,5	0,6	528	310	385	334	- 13,2
France	22	24	24	24	0,0	55,5	52,0	51,6	53,0	2,7	122	125	127	130	2,4
Italia	216	232	236	240	1,7	59,8	57,4	55,1	57,4	4,2	1 228	1 331	1 301	1 374	5,6
Portugal	17	13	23	22	- 4,3	58,5	56,3	60,6	60,5	- 0,2	97	76	139	131	- 5,8

Source: Eurostat and reports from Member States.

4.2.4.1 Supply balance — rice ⁽¹⁾

EUR 15

	1 000 t wholly milled rice				% TAV
	1991/92 (²)	1992/93 (²)	1993/94 (²)	1994/95 (²)	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	1 721	1 505	1 364	1 395	2,3
Changes in stock	- 147	- 54	- 13	- 17	x
Imports	355	316	549	422	- 23,1
Exports	352	145	125	153	22,4
Intra-EU trade (²)	699	675	716	613	- 14,4
Internal use	1 799	1 743	1 770	1 742	- 1,6
of which:					
— animal feed	120	120	120	120	0,0
— seed	47	47	47	48	2,1
— industrial use	110	74	75	80	6,7
— losses (market)	25	30	30	30	0,0
— gross human consumption	1 497	1 472	1 498	1 464	- 2,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	95,6	86,3	77,0	80,1	4,0

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ Broken rice included.⁽²⁾ Calculated on intra-import basis.⁽³⁾ EUR 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	Ø	% TAV compared with previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Round-grain rice</i> ⁽²⁾														
1987/88	133,0	133,4	126,9	157,8	158,1	167,4	167,8	166,8	167,1	170,5	180,4	186,1	159,7	7,6
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	42,9
<i>Long-grain rice</i> ⁽³⁾														
1987/88	139,3	187,8	175,2	169,2	182,5	209,6	207,7	201,3	193,2	198,1	220,6	220,1	192,1	69,1
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	25,5

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Monthly averages.⁽²⁾ Round-grain rice of standard quality, since 1995/96 rice type japonica.⁽³⁾ Rice equivalent to Community-produced long-grain standard (Ribe), since 1995/96 rice type indica.

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. 1994	63 900	88,20	65 900	90,96	64 200	88,61	5 626	94,50
X.	63 900	88,20	65 900	90,96	64 900	89,58	5 752	96,61
XI.	65 800	90,80	65 500	90,41	66 000	91,05	5 764	96,82
XII.	69 000	94,50	68 300	93,44	69 000	94,50	5 835	98,00
I. 1995	70 200	94,61	70 400	94,80	70 200	94,60	5 902	97,06
II.	68 400	90,74	68 100	90,30	68 400	90,74	5 814	93,67
III.	69 400	85,86	68 700	85,00	68 035	84,95	5 751	91,64
IV.	74 100	84,92	73 400	83,00	72 700	82,23	5 840	89,55
V.	84 200	94,50	83 500	93,71	84 100	94,39	5 840	89,01
VI.	85 100	94,92	84 300	94,08	85 100	94,92	5 840	88,47
VII.	80 600	94,35	79 800	93,52	80 600	94,35	5 577	87,94
VIII.	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 684	90,59
IX.	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	—	—

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
	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	$\frac{1996/97}{1995/96}$	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	$\frac{1996/97}{1995/96}$	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	$\frac{1996/97}{1995/96}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 15	2 047	2 027	2 086	2 013	- 3,5	8,37	7,48	7,50	7,80	4,0	17 133	15 403	15 912	16 008	0,6
Belgique/België	104	101	104	103	- 1,0	10,00	8,61	8,53	8,74	2,5	1 043	870	887	900	1,5
Danmark	67	67	67	67	0,0	7,77	6,69	6,45	6,90	7,0	521	448	432	462	6,9
BR Deutschland ⁽³⁾	530	506	519	514	- 1,0	8,18	7,22	7,32	7,59	3,7	4 357	3 672	3 817	3 919	2,7
Elláda	46	40	43	40	- 7,0	6,65	6,25	6,67	6,50	- 2,5	306	250	287	260	- 9,4
España ⁽⁵⁾	180	179	173	154	- 11,0	6,81	6,19	6,42	6,97	8,6	1 234	1 116	1 120	1 083	- 3,3
France ⁽⁴⁾	410	410	429	422	- 1,6	10,60	9,79	9,87	9,85	- 0,2	4 589	4 227	4 480	4 428	- 1,2
Ireland	32	36	35	34	- 2,9	5,52	5,92	6,34	6,21	- 2,1	177	213	222	211	- 5,0
Italia	255	263	285	248	- 13,0	5,56	5,67	5,23	6,10	16,6	1 419	1 492	1 491	1 510	1,3
Nederland	116	115	116	116	0,0	9,76	8,41	8,52	8,41	- 1,3	1 133	967	988	975	- 1,3
Österreich	53	52	52	52	0,0	8,30	7,46	8,52	8,42	- 1,2	440	388	443	438	- 1,1
Portugal ⁽⁵⁾	0	1	1	2	100,0	—	6,00	5,00	5,00	0,0	4	6	5	10	100,0
Suomi/Finland	33	34	35	34	- 2,9	4,36	4,53	4,66	4,59	- 1,5	144	154	163	156	- 4,3
Sverige	51	53	57	57	0,0	6,53	6,40	6,25	7,12	13,9	333	339	356	406	14,0
United Kingdom	169	170	170	170	0,0	8,50	7,42	7,18	7,35	2,4	1 433	1 261	1 221	1 250	2,4
EUR 12	1 910	1 888	1 942	1 870	- 3,7	8,49	7,56	7,56	7,87	4,1	16 216	14 522	14 950	15 008	0,4

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

1	Raw sugar								% TAV
	%				1 000 t				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
World of which :	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	117 565	112 378	110 289	123 017	11,5
<i>Europe</i>									
EUR 12	14,5	15,5	14,3	13,2	17 102	17 384	15 718	16 235	3,3
EUR 15	:	:	15,1	14,0	:	:	16 702	17 276	3,4
<i>America</i>									
USA	5,8	6,3	6,3	5,5	6 805	7 045	6 921	6 800	-1,7
Cuba	6,1	3,8	3,6	3,6	7 219	4 246	4 017	4 400	9,5
Dominican Republic	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,4	593	621	579	520	-10,2
Mexico	3,2	3,9	3,6	3,9	3 745	4 360	4 025	4 800	19,3
Argentina	1,2	1,0	1,1	1,1	1 379	1 093	1 202	1 300	8,2
Brazil	8,4	9,0	11,1	11,4	9 925	10 097	12 270	14 000	14,1
<i>Asia</i>									
India	11,8	10,5	10,8	13,3	13 873	11 750	11 900	16 350	37,4
Peop. Rep. China	7,5	7,2	5,7	5,4	8 864	8 093	6 325	6 700	5,9
Pakistan	2,2	2,5	2,8	2,4	2 630	2 770	3 044	2 900	-4,7
Philippines	1,6	1,9	1,9	1,4	1 919	2 091	2 098	1 700	-19,0
Thailand	4,3	3,4	3,8	5,2	5 078	3 825	4 168	6 350	52,4
<i>Africa</i>									
South Africa	1,5	1,1	1,6	1,9	1 715	1 282	1 777	2 295	29,2
<i>Oceania</i>									
Australia	3,7	4,0	4,7	4,1	4 363	4 488	5 217	5 075	-2,7

Source: Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Organization (ISO).

4.3.3.1 World supply balance and international trade in sugar

	1 000 t raw sugar				% TAV
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	$\frac{1995/96}{1994/95}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>(I) Supply balance (marketing year September/August)</i>					
Initial stock	40 002	40 015	37 640	39 390	4,6
Production	112 655	111 393	116 375	122 960	5,7
Imports	31 671	32 646	34 534	35 179	1,9
Availability	184 328	184 054	188 549	197 529	4,8
Exports	32 602	34 059	34 867	36 475	4,6
Consumption	111 711	112 355	114 292	117 702	3,0
Final stock	40 015	37 640	39 390	43 352	10,1
of which: as % of consumption	35,8	33,5	34,5	36,8	6,7
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
<i>(II) International trade</i>					
Imports/world	30 762	29 214	30 071	34 700	15,4
of which: EUR 12	1 786	1 713	1 834	:	×
%	5,8	5,9	6,1	:	×
EUR 15	:	:	2 042	1 787	- 12,5
%	:	:	6,8	5,1	- 25,0
Exports/world	31 801	29 573	30 040	34 706	15,5
of which: EUR 12	4 983	5 832	5 097	:	×
%	15,7	19,7	17,0	:	×
EUR 15	:	:	5 171	5 414	4,7
%	:	:	17,2	15,6	- 9,3

Sources: (I) FO Licht — European Sugar Journal (for the supply balance). (II) International Sugar Organization (for international trade).

4.3.4.1 Sugar supply balance (October/September)

EUR 15

1	1 000 t white sugar				% TAV
	1992/93 (¹)	1993/94 (¹)	1994/95	1995/96	$\frac{1995/96}{1994/95}$
	2	3	4	5	6
Total production	16 012	16 216	15 403	15 912	3,3
of which: C sugar production for export	2 265	2 918	1 991	1 634	- 17,9
Usable production (¹)	13 747	13 298	13 412	14 278	6,5
Change in stocks	223	78	- 728	288	x
Imports (²)	1 979	2 077	2 154	2 170	0,7
Exports (¹) (²)	3 564	3 674	3 679	3 560	- 3,2
Intra-EU trade	(1 240)	(1 432)	(1 680)	(1 700)	1,2
Internal use	11 939	11 623	12 615	12 600	- 0,1
of which:					
— animal feed	10	11	10	10	0,0
— industrial use	174	213	180	245	36,1
— human consumption	11 755	11 410	12 425	12 345	- 0,6
Human consumption (kg/head) (³)	33,9	32,8	33,5	33,2	- 0,9
Self-sufficiency (%) (¹)	115,1	114,4	106,3	113,3	6,6

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) EUR 12.

4.3.5.1 Average world sugar prices (¹)

1	ECU/100 kg				% TAV (¹)
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	$\frac{1995/96}{1994/95}$
	2	3	4	5	6
Paris Exchange (²)	21,91	26,79	29,91	30,69	1,3
London Exchange (³)	19,82	23,59	26,55	23,96	- 7,8
New York Exchange (⁴)	16,95	20,37	23,49	21,58	- 6,4

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

1	1991	1992	1993	1994	(ECU/kg)	
					% TAV	
					1994	1993
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

1	Sugar (1 000 t white sugar)								Isoglucose (1 000 t dry matter)				
	Basic quantity		Carry-over and production (p)						Basic quantity		Production (p)		
	A sugar	B sugar	Quantity of sugar carried over from 1994/95	1995/96 crop	Production of A sugar	Production of B sugar not carried over	Production of C sugar not carried over	Quantity of sugar carried over into 1996/97	Iso-glucose A	Iso-glucose B	Total	of which:	
												A+B	Isoglucose «C»
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
EUR 15	11 982	2 610	535	15 912	1 172	2 405	1 635	685	252	50	302	302	—
Belgique/België	680	146	23	887	680	146	41	43	57	15	72	72	—
Danmark	328	97	—	432	328	97	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	2 637	812	50	3 817	2 637	810	330	90	29	7	36	36	—
Elláda	290	29	—	287	287	—	—	—	11	2	13	13	—
España	960	40	172	1 120	960	40	118	174	75	8	83	83	—
France ⁽¹⁾	2 996	806	123	4 480	2 807	759	831	206	16	4	20	20	—
Ireland	182	18	13	222	182	18	20	15	—	—	—	—	—
Italia	1 320	248	46	1 491	1 320	142	—	75	16	4	20	20	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	690	182	—	988	690	182	116	—	7	2	9	9	—
Österreich	316	74	—	443	316	74	25	28	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	73	7	—	5	5	—	—	—	8	2	10	10	—
Suomi/Finland	134	13	—	163	134	13	15	1	11	1	12	12	—
Sverige	336	34	—	356	336	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1 040	104	108	1 221	1 040	104	132	53	22	5	27	27	—
EUR 12	11 196	2 489	535	14 950	10 936	2 298	1 595	656	241	49	290	290	—

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
		1992	1993	1994	1995	1995 1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995 1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995 1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rapeseed	EUR 15	2 641	2 501	2 834	2 892	2,1	25,8**	27,2	22,7	:	×	6 810**	6 808	6 992	:	×
	BLEU/UEBL	8	8	15	12	-23,6	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	0,0	23	23	46	35	-23,6
	Danmark	189	161	171	156	-8,8	23,8	25,4	20,7	20,8	0,5	450	410	354	324	-8,5
	BR Deutschland	1 050	1 061	1 082	1 003	-7,3	25,9	28,1	25,8	28,5	10,5	2 720	2 982	2 796	2 864	2,4
	España	9	10	69	87	25,5	15,1	12,3	8,0	6,6	-17,5	13	12	55	57	3,8
	France	686	558	702	862	22,8	27,0	28,2	25,7	29,3	14,0	1 853	1 571	1 805	2 527	40,0
	Ireland	5	2	6	3	-47,4	33,0	35,4	33,0	33,0	0,0	16	7	19	10	-47,3
	Italia	8	4	14	44	214,7	17,0	20,0	20,1	17,5	-12,9	14	8	28	77	173,6
	Nederland	4	2	1	2	14,8	30,0	33,0	33,0	33,0	0,0	13	7	4	5	14,8
	Österreich	52	59	71	96	34,5	25,4**	22,2	30,4	:	×	132**	131	217	:	×
	Suomi/Finland	73	69	67	85	26,6	18,3**	22,3	21,6	15,0	-30,6	133**	155	145	127	-12,2
	Sverige	137	145	128	102	-20,2	20,7	24,4	18,8	18,6	-1,1	284	355	241	191	-20,7
United Kingdom	420	421	506	441	-13,0	27,6	27,2	25,3	28,8	13,8	1 159	1 147	1 281	1 268	-1,0	
	EUR 12	2 379	2 227	2 567	2 609	1,6	26,1	27,7	24,9	27,5	10,4	6 261	6 167	6 389	7 168	12,2
Sunflower seed	EUR 15	2 778	3 208	2 958	2 448	-17,2	14,8**	11,0	15,3	:	×	4 100**	3 540	4 526	:	×
	BR Deutschland	75	89	203	56	-72,6	24,6	26,2	19,7	23,2	17,8	183	232	401	129	-67,8
	Elláda	27	17	20	18	-11,5	16,3	13,2	15,3	15,3	0,0	44	23	31	28	-11,3
	España	1 456	2 069	1 328	1 070	-19,4	9,3	5,9	7,9	5,4	-31,6	1 343	1 217	1 049	578	-44,9
	France	986	786	1 023	958	-6,4	21,6	20,9	23,1	23,1	0,0	2 129	1 643	2 363	2 215	-6,3
	Italia	127	113	214	243	13,4	20,5	22,0	22,7	22,8	0,4	260	248	487	553	13,6
	Österreich	31	36	37	30	-19,6	25,7**	27,4	24,7	:	×	80**	98	92	:	×
	Portugal	76	98	131	72	-45,1	8,0	7,9	7,9	7,9	0,0	61	78	103	57	-44,7
	EUR 12	2 747	3 172	2 921	2 417	-17,3	14,6	10,8	15,2	14,7	-3,3	4 020	3 442	4 444	3 560	-19,9
Soya beans	EUR 15	482**	274	342	305	-10,8	27,5**	29,4	29,1	:	×	1 284**	806	994	:	×
	BR Deutschland	1	1	0	0	-42,2	34,9	34,5	22,2	21,9	-1,4	3	2	1	1	0,0
	Elláda	1	0	0	0	-100,0	29,5	-	-	-	×	3	0	0	0	×
	España	16	1	6	0	-94,6	20,2	23,6	19,9	18,0	-9,5	33	3	11	1	-90,9
	France	41	57	98	104	6,1	16,1	24,6	27,1	27,1	0,0	66	140	266	282	6,0
	Italia	371	159	191	184	-3,7	29,6	33,7	32,0	32,0	0,0	1 098	536	611	588	-3,8
	Österreich	52**	54	47	16	-65,7	15,6**	23,2	22,5	:	×	81**	125	105	:	×
	EUR 12	430	220	295	289	-2,1	28,0	30,9	30,1	30,2	0,3	1 203	681	889	871	-2,0

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
EUR 15	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	:	1 303	35	718	1 687	143	448	16 247	47	140	589	1
BLEU/UEBL	1993	382	95	17	182	8	0	55	1 034	2	42	126	1
	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
Danmark	1993	100	9	45	2	7	2	13	59	2	2	1	0
	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
BR Deutschland	1993	341	136	173	81	182	1	233	2 943	3	68	106	1
	1994	450	395	99	64	245	2	193	2 601	4	36	210	1
	1995	442	453	26	54	209	1	122	2 828	2	45	255	0
Elláda	1993	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	309	3	0	0	0
	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
España	1993	24	7	0	30	101	4	10	2 104	0	1	0	0
	1994	4	0	0	11	261	1	20	1 984	0	1	3	0
	1995	4	0	0	48	506	1	20	2 846	0	1	0	0
France	1993	65	103	287	12	22	5	39	478	0	6	0	0
	1994	111	336	50	22	201	2	42	456	0	12	0	0
	1995	23	48	0	5	102	101	46	773	1	12	0	0
Ireland	1993	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	13	0	0	0	0
	1994	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	9	0	0	0	0
	1995	1	:	0	0	0	0	10	6	0	0	0	0
Italia	1993	1	11	0	1	153	0	1	1 460	0	2	4	0
	1994	1	9	0	3	140	0	1	1 238	3	4	2	0
	1995	8	2	0	9	107	0	5	1 260	4	2	3	0
Nederland	1993	299	55	3	140	266	1	127	3 226	8	51	5	1
	1994	191	171	1	64	425	3	28	5 204	12	60	44	1
	1995	212	93	1	119	434	1	43	5 334	16	41	47	0

Österreich	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	:	1	7	:	4	26	:	0	23	:	0	0
Portugal	1993	12	0	0	130	70	0	0	580	0	0	0	0
	1994	3	0	0	37	187	0	0	571	0	0	0	0
	1995	3	0	0	79	167	0	0	895	0	0	0	0
Suomi/Finland	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	54	4	0	1	6	0	29	127	0	0	0	0
Sverige	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	82	18	0	1	8	0	0	4	0	0	1	0
United Kingdom	1993	174	53	20	138	8	0	98	630	0	1	1	0
	1994	271	119	48	174	29	0	36	608	0	1	24	0
	1995	252	252	1	179	41	0	52	606	0	0	48	0
EUR 12	1993	1 397	469	546	715	842	14	589	12 836	18	174	245	4
	1994	1 448	1 316	236	473	1 707	11	471	14 071	21	153	462	5
	1995	1 385	1 280	28	716	1 669	117	419	16 116	24	140	588	1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Based on quantities entering.

4.4.4.1 Supplies of rape and colza (seed, oil, cake)
(July/June)

EUR 15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992/93 (¹)	1993/94 (¹)	1994/95 (¹)	1995/96 (¹)	$\frac{1995/96}{1994/95}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Seed</i>					
EU production	6 209	6 168	6 390	7 170	12,2
Imports (extra-EU)	375	884	1 400	900	- 35,7
Exports (extra-EU)	602	251	358	200	- 44,1
Change in stocks	- 19	- 38	:	:	x
Availabilities	6 001	6 839	7 432	7 870	5,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	103	90	86	91	5,8
<i>Oil and oil equivalent</i>					
EU total production:					
— from Community seed	2 486	2 467	2 556	2 868	12,2
— from imported seed	150	353	560	360	- 35,7
Imports (extra-EU)	27	19	5	10	100,0
Exports (extra-EU)	538	787	1 023	1 000	- 2,2
Change in stocks	29	- 25	:	:	x
Availabilities	2 096	2 826	2 098	2 238	6,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	118	87	122	128	4,9
<i>Cake and cake equivalent</i>					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	3 477	3 454	3 578	4 015	12,2
— from imported seed	210	495	784	504	- 35,7
Imports (extra-EU)	927	1 035	686	950	38,5
Exports (extra-EU)	25	138	92	75	- 18,5
Change in stocks	5	- 2	:	:	x
Availabilities	4 584	4 848	4 956	5 394	8,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	76	71	72	74	2,8

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ EUR 12.

4.4.4.2 Supplies of sunflower (seed, oil, cake)
(July/June)

EUR 15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992/93 (¹)	1993/94 (¹)	1994/95 (¹)	1995/96 (¹)	$\frac{1995/96}{1994/95}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Seed</i>					
EU production	4 089	3 442	4 445	3 559	- 19,9
Imports (extra-EU)	786	1 285	1 656	2 250	35,9
Exports (extra-EU)	54	15	71	75	5,6
Change in stocks	102	- 161	:	:	x
Availabilities	4 719	4 119	6 159	5 734	- 6,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	87	79	72	62	- 13,9
<i>Oil and oil equivalent</i>					
EU total production:					
— from Community seed	1 717	1 446	1 867	1 495	- 19,9
— from imported seed	330	540	696	945	35,8
Imports (extra-EU)	129	159	102	137	34,3
Exports (extra-EU)	164	130	342	700	104,7
Change in stocks	- 38	- 27	:	:	x
Availabilities	2 050	1 721	2 303	1 877	- 18,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	84	79	76	80	5,3
<i>Cake and cake equivalent</i>					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	2 290	1 928	2 489	1 993	- 19,9
— from imported seed	440	720	927	1 260	35,9
Imports (extra-EU)	1 053	1 256	1 468	1 900	29,4
Exports (extra-EU)	6	19	11	12	9,1
Change in stocks	- 1	1	:	:	x
Availabilities	3 778	3 048	4 765	5 141	7,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	60	61	49	39	- 20,4

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ EUR 12.

4.4.4.3 Supplies of soya (seed, oil, cake)
(July/June)

EUR 15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992/93 (¹)	1993/94 (¹)	1994/95 (¹)	1995/96 (¹)	$\frac{1995/96}{1994/95}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Seed</i>					
EU production	1 231	681	889	871	-2,0
Imports (extra-EU)	14 799	11 709	15 249	14 500	-4,9
Exports (extra-EU)	14	19	40	40	0,0
Change in stocks	183	-529	:	:	x
Availabilities	15 861	12 900	15 763	15 331	-2,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	8	5	6	:	x
<i>Oil and oil equivalent</i>					
EU total production:					
— from Community seed	222	122	160	157	-1,9
— from imported seed	2 664	2 107	2 745	2 610	-4,9
Imports (extra-EU)	4	2	1	1	0,0
Exports (extra-EU)	644	483	741	536	-27,7
Change in stocks	1	-32	:	:	x
Availabilities	2 245	1 780	2 270	2 232	-1,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	10	7	7	:	x
<i>Cake and cake equivalent</i>					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	960	531	693	679	-2,0
— from imported seed	11 543	9 133	11 894	11 310	-4,9
Imports (extra-EU)	10 902	12 480	12 737	12 250	-3,8
Exports (extra-EU)	1 084	1 454	1 295	1 074	-17,1
Change in stocks	12	-2	:	:	x
Availabilities	22 309	20 692	24 130	23 165	-4,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	4	2	3	:	x

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ EUR 12.

4.4.4.4 Supplies of olive oil

EUR 15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991/92 (¹)	1992/93 (¹)	1993/94	1994/95	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU production	1 729	1 379	1 491	1 463	- 1,9
Oil imports	40	57	60	61	1,7
Intra-EU trade	328	357	370	350	- 5,4
Oil exports	162	162	100	75	- 25,0
Intra-EU trade	308	359	370	350	- 5,4
Change in stocks	135	- 215	- 8	- 19	137,5
Internal use	1 472	1 489	1 459	1 468	0,6
of which:					
— industrial use	25	26	26	0	- 100,0
— human consumption	1 447	1 463	1 396	1 468	5,2
Human consumption (kg/head) (¹)	4,4	4,2	4,0	4,0	- 1,1
Self-sufficiency (%) (²)	117,5	92,6	97,9	99,7	1,9

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) EUR 12.

4.4.5.1 Prices fixed and market prices on the Bari market for: — virgin olive oil
— lampante grade olive oil 3°

			XI	XII	I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Virgin olive oil	Market price	1993/1994	195,68	193,80	202,11	213,04
	Intervention price	1993/1994	197,90	197,90	197,90	197,90
	Market price	1994/1995	214,75	189,34	200,85	262,98
	Intervention price (1)	1994/1995	158,94	158,94	158,94	191,92
	Market price	1995/1996	304,20	340,75	373,26	370,14
	Intervention price	1995/1996	191,00	191,00	191,00	191,00
Lampante grade olive oil 3°	Market price	1993/1994	175,59	177,69	181,53	190,04
	Intervention price	1993/1994	175,71	175,71	175,71	175,71
	Market price	1994/1995	197,76	:	193,85	248,76
	Intervention price (1)	1994/1995	143,54	143,54	143,54	173,32
	Market price	1995/1996	292,85	325,36	362,67	358,56
	Intervention price	1995/1996	167,57	167,57	167,57	167,57

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, and Bari Chamber of Commerce.

(1) Institutional prices were changed on 1 February 1995 as a result of the new agrimonetary measures.

4.4.5.2 Wholesale prices: — on the Bari market for refined olive oil
— on the Milan market for refined olive oil, edible seed oils

		XI	XII	I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bari — refined olive oil	1993/94	194,32	200,33	206,97	215,01
	1994/95	216,89	197,78	217,44	286,95
	1995/96	320,73	359,87	402,82	399,28
Milan — refined olive oil	1993/94	202,54	204,73	195,57	219,85
	1994/95	229,87	207,33	217,21	285,05
	1995/96	327,81	355,21	415,34	414,25
Milan — edible seed oils	1993/94	46,09	51,98	54,54	53,20
	1994/95	77,81	55,53	55,94	64,36
	1995/96	56,51	54,44	52,73	51,96
Ratio: olive oil (Bari)/edible seed oils (Milan)	1993/94	4,22	3,85	3,80	4,04
	1994/95	2,79	3,56	3,89	4,46
	1995/96	5,68	6,61	7,64	7,69

Sources: Bari and Milan Chambers of Commerce.

NB: The ratio olive-oil/seed oils is based on wholesale prices and excludes the consumption aid effective from 1 April 1979

(ECU/100 kg)

III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Ø
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
212,86	206,60	206,60	206,60	206,60	206,52	212,86	217,37	206,72
197,90	197,90	197,90	197,90	196,98	196,98	196,98	196,98	197,59
263,86	249,59	253,47	256,87	270,92	280,33	314,81	306,47	255,35
191,92	191,92	191,92	191,92	191,92	191,92	191,92	191,92	191,92
357,38	360,14	380,67	362,49	363,75	377,33	:	:	359,01
191,00	191,00	191,00	191,00	191,00	191,00	191,00	191,00	191,00
186,04	186,15	191,20	193,59	194,29	195,34	199,15	202,99	189,47
175,71	175,71	175,71	175,71	176,08	176,08	176,08	176,08	175,83
246,71	234,58	237,49	245,69	262,04	269,84	295,70	293,30	227,14
173,32	173,32	173,32	173,32	173,32	173,32	173,32	173,32	165,88
341,45	337,83	355,09	331,95	322,68	341,50	:	:	336,99
167,57	167,57	167,57	167,57	167,57	167,57	167,57	167,57	167,57

(ECU/100 kg)

III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Ø
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
209,44	208,71	213,78	214,07	214,07	218,32	226,34	202,99	210,36
279,07	258,03	263,45	267,90	285,30	294,84	323,43	318,07	267,43
380,92	375,86	391,63	370,04	360,41	381,46	:	:	374,30
215,94	214,55	219,20	219,48	220,48	218,95	230,63	237,05	216,58
285,26	268,39	269,55	257,08	288,05	301,30	328,66	328,11	272,16
393,19	383,00	400,41	385,80	368,43	385,35	:	:	382,88
51,42	50,48	50,59	50,57	47,57	46,47	53,36	58,83	51,26
62,21	57,07	52,47	52,54	53,98	55,26	55,69	56,79	58,30
50,46	51,58	55,36	53,19	51,36	51,47	:	:	52,90
4,07	4,13	4,23	4,23	4,50	4,70	4,24	3,45	4,12
4,49	4,52	5,02	5,10	5,29	5,34	5,81	5,60	4,66
7,55	7,29	7,07	6,96	7,02	7,41	:	:	7,09

4.4.5.3 Average monthly prices for oilseed products

(ECU/100 kg)

I	1995						1996					
	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Soya beans</i> ⁽¹⁾	19,359	19,481	20,831	20,860	21,207	22,302	23,529	23,109	22,608	24,801	25,050	24,349
<i>Oils</i> ⁽²⁾ :												
Soya oil	46,921	47,369	47,937	48,884	47,489	43,562	42,491	42,469	41,920	45,952	46,812	45,281
Rapeseed oil	46,204	44,851	43,923	45,114	44,732	43,225	42,166	40,838	40,395	45,160	47,602	45,806
Sunflower oil	49,483	53,363	55,045	54,768	52,883	49,926	47,863	46,584	44,477	48,569	49,557	46,930
<i>Oil cake</i> ⁽²⁾ :												
Soya cake	14,632	14,721	16,576	16,933	18,012	20,013	20,981	20,222	20,082	21,816	22,257	22,117
Rapeseed cake	9,139	8,567	10,101	10,555	12,126	14,117	14,529	14,114	13,469	14,654	15,447	15,534
Sunflower cake	7,134	6,936	8,626	9,171	10,038	10,865	12,369	11,837	11,429	12,405	12,206	10,584

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)

(1994)

1	2	Base materials					8	Processed products consumed						
		Vegetable oils and fats	Oils and fats of land animals	Oils and fats of marine animals	Total (without butter)	Butter		Margarine	Other prepared oils and fats	Other oils and fats of land animals	Other oils and fats of marine animals	Edible oils	Total (without butter)	Butter
3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
1 000 t	EUR 15	:	:	:	1 469	:	:	:	:	:	1 469			
	BLEU/UEBL	209	96	15	320	56	376	101	54	88	—	77	320	56
	Danmark	:	84	19	:	10	:	40	190	75	:	:	:	10
	BR Deutschland	1 324	432	36	1 792	465	2 257	470	78	432	36	776	1 792	465
	Elláda	:	:	:	:	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9
	España	1 112	154	—	1 266	14	1 280	75	101	125	—	965	1 266	14
	France	826	408	20	1 254	414	1 668	172	21	391	6	674	1 254	414
	Ireland	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12
	Italia	1 368	275	5	1 648	105	1 753	36	25	274	5	1 308	1 648	105
	Nederland	:	:	:	:	76	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	76
	Österreich	135	60	1	196	34	230	38	92	60	—	6	196	34
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12
	Suomi/Finland	39	6	1	46	22	68	21	0	2	0	23	46	22
	Sverige	:	:	:	:	42	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	42
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20
	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	1 370	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 370
%	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	BLEU/UEBL	55	26	4	85	15	100	27	15	23	—	20	85	15
	Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	BR Deutschland	58	19	2	79	21	100	21	3	19	2	34	79	21
	Elláda	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	España	87	12	—	99	1	100	6	8	9	—	75	99	1
	France	50	24	1	75	25	100	10	1	24	0	40	75	25
	Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Italia	78	16	0	94	6	100	2	1	16	0	75	94	6
	Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Österreich	59	26	0	85	15	100	16	40	26	0	3	85	15
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	57	9	1	67	33	100	31	—	3	—	33	67	33
	Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

kg/head	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	4
BLEU/UEBL	21	10	1	32	5	37	10	5	9	—	8	32	5
Danmark	:	16	4	:	2	:	8	36	14	:	:	:	2
BR Deutschland	16	5	0	22	6	27	6	1	5	0	9	22	6
Elláda	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
España	29	4	—	33	0	33	2	3	3	—	25	33	0
France	14	7	0	21	7	28	3	0	7	0	11	21	7
Ireland	:	:	:	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3
Italia	25	5	0	30	2	32	1	0	5	0	24	30	2
Nederland	:	:	:	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5
Österreich	17	8	0	25	4	29	5	12	8	—	1	25	4
Portugal	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Suomi/Finland	8	1	0	9	4	15	4	0	0	0	5	9	4
Sverige	:	:	:	:	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4

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
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Fruits (excl. citrus)															
A.1. All fruit															
EUR 15**	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	23 903	:	:	x
Belgique/België	15	15**	16	:	x	445	468**	452	:	x	651	709	705	:	x
Danmark	:	8	:	:	x	:	77	:	:	x	:	58	:	:	x
BR Deutschland	56	:	:	:	x	821	485**	:	:	x	4 864	2 975	3 245	2 869	- 11,6
Elláda	:	:	:	:	x	:	87**	:	:	x	2 300	2 206**	2 318	:	x
España	1 178	1 133	:	:	x	43	39	:	:	x	5 031	4 363	4 264	:	x
France	246	247	247	238	- 3,7	171	138	155**	:	x	4 216	3 414	3 820	:	x
Ireland	:	2**	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
Italia	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	8 620	7 679	7 949	:	x
Luxembourg	0	0	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	15	8	12	8	- 34,9
Nederland	26	26	26	25	- 4,3	270	302**	269**	:	x	706	789**	705	:	x
Österreich**	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	409	512	461	520	12,7
Portugal	167	158**	154	:	x	40	39**	38**	:	x	673	616**	581	:	x
Suomi/Finland**	6	6	6	8	23,3	30	26	22	18	- 17,6	17	15	14	14	1,7
Sverige**	:	2	:	:	x	:	57	:	:	x	:	33	:	:	x
United Kingdom	42	41	38	35	- 7,7	131	130	109**	105	- 4,2	555	526	420	371	- 11,6
EUR 12	1 730**	1 630**	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	27 631**	23 343**	:	:	x
A.2. Apples															
EUR 15**	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	9 170	:	:	x
Belgique/België	9	9	9	:	x	553	551	551	:	x	482	493	502	508	1,3
Danmark	:	2	:	:	x	:	181	:	:	x	:	40	:	:	x
BR Deutschland	36	36	36	36	0,0	876	470	563	397	- 29,5	3 123	1 677	2 007	1 416	- 29,5
Elláda	16	15**	:	:	x	250	215**	:	:	x	397	331	329	320	- 2,6
España	46	46	45	:	x	234	184	168	:	x	1 069	837	751	781	4,0
France	70	71	70	64	- 8,6	346	294	308	322	4,7	2 411	2 079	2 166	2 073	- 4,3
Ireland	1	:	:	:	x	137	:	:	:	x	8	8	9	:	x
Italia	82	79	77	:	x	294	271	292	:	x	2 394	2 143	2 233	1 947	- 12,8
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	- 40,8	976	484	929	965	3,9	10	5	9	6	- 38,5
Nederland	17	17	16	15	- 7,2	336	359	322	350	8,7	570	597	530	535	0,9
Österreich**	5	5	5	5	- 1,4	427	584	526	603	14,7	232	318	287	324	13,1
Portugal	25	25	25	:	x	113	105	85	:	x	281	264	212	:	x
Suomi/Finland**	0	0	0	0	11,4	68	66	53	58	10,0	2	2	2	2	22,6
Sverige**	:	2	:	:	x	:	96	:	:	x	:	18	:	:	x
United Kingdom	20	19	18	16	- 11,9	193	186	168	152	- 9,9	386	358	304	241	- 20,6
EUR 12	322**	319**	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	:	11 131	8 832	9 052	7 827	x

A.3. Pears														2 577				
EUR 15**		:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	×	:	:	
Belgique/België	3	4**	4	:	:	×	327	410	387	:	×	111	152	154	156	1,7	:	
Danmark	0	0	:	:	:	×	:	142	:	:	×	:	6	:	:	×	:	
BR Deutschland	2	2	2	2	0,0	2 705	1 800	1 818	2 125	16,9	538	358	362	423	16,9	×	:	
Elláda	5	4**	:	:	:	×	203	175**	:	:	×	92	78	76	60	- 21,4	:	
España	37	38	40	:	:	×	178	126	146	:	×	:	475	579	469	- 19,0	:	
France	16	16	15	15	0,5	242	157	223	206	- 7,5	393	251	343	316	- 8,0	×	:	
Italia	52	52	53	:	:	×	219	177	184	:	×	1 138	916	970	987	1,7	:	
Nederland	5	6	6	6	2,7	187	268	288	308	30,6	101	150	135	181	34,1	×	:	
Österreich**	0	0	0	0	- 17,2	1 139	1 248	991	1 481	49,5	36	47	38	47	23,9	×	:	
Portugal	14	13	12	:	:	×	70	72	96	:	×	101	96	117	:	×	:	
Sverige**	:	0	:	:	:	×	:	105	:	:	×	:	3	:	:	×	:	
United Kingdom	4	4	3	3	- 3,6	70	128	75	110	46,4	26	45	26	36	41,2	×	:	
EUR 12		138	139**	:	:	×	:	:	:	×	2 500	2 527	2 762	:	×	:	:	
A.4. Peaches																		
EUR 15**		232	242	:	:	:	156	140	:	:	:	3 620	3 385	3 627	:	:	:	
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	:	:	:	1 859	1 177	1 148	1 102	- 4,0	32	20	20	19	- 4,0	:	
Elláda	45	47	:	:	:	:	215	206	:	:	:	987	961	1 084	697	- 35,7	:	
España	66	78	75	:	:	:	132	110	116	:	:	867	857	871	657	- 24,6	:	
France	24	23	23	22	- 3,4	145	118	146	154	5,2	349	277	331	336	1,6	×	:	
Italia	79	77	78	:	:	:	164	151	155	:	:	1 289	1 167	1 220	:	×	:	
Österreich**	1	1	1	0	- 22,5	179	194	193	247	28,0	10	11	11	11	- 0,8	×	:	
Portugal	17	16	14	:	:	:	51	59	65	:	:	86	92	90	:	×	:	
EUR 12		231	241	190	:	:	156	140	:	:	:	3 610	3 374	3 616	:	:	:	
A.5. Nectarines																		
EUR 15**		69	67	:	:	:	162	:	:	:	:	1 113	730	868	:	:	:	
Elláda	5	6	:	:	:	:	299	204	:	:	:	150	122	142	96	- 32,1	:	
España	12	:	:	:	:	:	131	130	:	:	:	157	:	:	:	×	:	
France	13	13	13	13	- 1,7	141	105	152	160	5,4	181	134	197	204	3,6	×	:	
Italia	35	35	35	:	:	:	173	137	152	:	:	603	474	530	:	×	:	
Portugal	4	:	:	:	:	:	55	:	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	×	:	
EUR 12		69	54	:	:	:	162	:	:	:	:	1 113	730	868	:	:	:	
A.6. Table grapes																		
EUR 15		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	0	0	:	:	:	:	270	265	281	:	:	1	1	1	:	:	:	
Elláda	18	17	16	:	:	:	145	175	187	:	:	256	304	306	258	- 15,7	:	
España	55	52	:	:	:	:	78	68	:	:	:	429	349	301	392	30,2	:	
France	17	16	16	15	- 7,5	51	61	60	88	45,3	84	100	95	128	34,4	×	:	
Italia	88	83	79	:	:	:	191	189	185	:	:	1 678	1 573	1 471	:	×	:	
Nederland	0	0	0	:	:	:	283	297	231	:	:	0	0**	0	:	×	:	
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×	:	
Portugal	10	9	8	:	:	:	54	56	69	:	:	53	50	53	:	×	:	
EUR 12		187	177	:	:	:	134	134	:	:	:	2 501	2 377**	2 227	:	:	:	

4.5.1.1 (cont.)

	Area					Yield					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995 1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995 1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995 1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.7. Apricots															
EUR 15**	67	67	:	:	:	99	84	:	:	:	653	554	628	:	:
BR Deutschland	0	0	:	:	:	238	201	228	496	117,7	2	2	2	4	117,7
Elláda	5	5	:	:	:	200	193	:	:	:	92	88	79	47	- 41,1
España	26	26	25	:	:	77	82	81	:	:	199	210	200	143	- 28,5
France	19	19	19	19	- 1,1	88	41	82	56	- 32,6	167	78	155	103	- 33,8
Italia	16	16	16	:	:	112	104	112	:	:	175	164	180	:	:
Österreich**	0	0	0	0	65,4	833	492	453	674	48,8	13	8	7	17	146,0
Portugal	1	1**	1	:	:	67	60	73	:	:	5	4	5	:	:
EUR 12	67**	67**	:	:	:	98	83	:	:	:	640	546	621	:	:
B. Citrus fruit:															
B.1. All citrus fruit															
EUR 15**	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10 107	8 853	9 392	:	:
Elláda	57	58**	:	:	:	214	191	:	:	:	1 222	1 098	1 116	:	:
España	268	270	268	:	:	196	177	189	:	:	5 240	4 777	5 076	:	:
France	3	3	3	3	0,0	89	119	91	88	- 4,3	24	33	26	25	- 4,3
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3 400	2 728	2 931	:	:
Portugal	27	26	26	:	:	81	83	94	:	:	221	217	243	:	:
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10 107	8 853	9 392	:	:
B.2. Oranges															
EUR 15**	310	310	:	:	×	201	166	:	:	×	6 222	5 155	5 634	:	×
Elláda	38	39	:	:	×	261	227	:	:	×	1 005	879	875	820	- 6,3
España	143	141	136	:	×	205	178	198	:	×	2 926	2 510	2 698	2 440	- 9,8
France	0	0	0	:	×	111	114	150	148	- 0,8	2	2	1	1	- 0,8
Italia	109	110	111	:	×	194	145	158	:	×	2 112	1 591	1 871	:	×
Portugal	20	20	20	:	×	89	86	94	:	×	177	173	189	:	×
EUR 12	310	310	:	:	×	201	166	:	:	×	6 222	5 155	5 634	:	×

B.3. Lemons																
	EUR 15**	100	96	:	:	×	163	158	:	:	×	1 619	1 523	1 274	:	×
	Elláda	13**	13	:	:	×	95	110	:	:	×	119	137	141	135	- 4,1
	España	46	44	44	:	×	162	138	124	:	×	743	611	546	438	- 19,8
	France	0	0	0	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	0	0	0	:	×
	Italia	39	38	38	:	×	193	200	151	:	×	746	765	576	:	×
	Portugal	2	1	1	:	×	53	87	86	:	×	11	10	11	:	×
	EUR 12	100**	96	:	:	×	163	158	:	:	×	1 619	1 523	1 274	:	×
B.4. Mandarins																
	EUR 15**	32	34	:	:	×	119	107	:	:	×	388	365	423	:	×
	Elláda	6**	6**	:	:	×	68	53	:	:	×	40	31	58	56	- 3,4
	España	8	11	12	:	×	143	121	144	:	×	121	135	171	150	- 12,3
	France	0	0	0	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	0	0	0	:	×
	Italia	13	13	12	:	×	148	132	124	:	×	194	167	152	:	×
	Portugal	5	4	4	:	×	64	72	97	:	×	33	32	42	:	×
	EUR 12	32**	34	:	:	×	119	107	:	:	×	388	365	423	:	×
B.5. Clementines																
	EUR 15**	73	77	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	1 396	1 309	1 611	:	×
	Elláda	0	0	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	44	34	25	24	- 3,4
	España	52	54	58	:	×	196	197	217	:	×	1 027	1 072	1 249	1 095	- 12,3
	France	2	2	2	2	0,0	193	137	98	91	- 7,2	20	29	22	21	- 7,2
	Italia	19	21	21	:	×	157	84	152	:	×	305	174	315	:	×
	EUR 12	73	77	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	1 396	1 309	1 611	:	×
B.6. Satsumas																
	EUR 15**	16	17	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	378	429	369	324	- 12,2
	Elláda	0	0	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	4	5	4	4	- 3,4
	España	16	17	16	:	×	238	256	225	:	×	374	424	365	320	- 12,3
	EUR 12	16	17	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	378	429	369	324	- 12,2
B.7. Other citrus fruit																
	EUR 15**	:	:	:	:	×	106	70	82	:	×	103	67	78	:	×
	Elláda	0	0	:	:	×	297	244	:	:	×	11	11	13	:	×
	España	3	3	3	:	×	191	95	179	:	×	49	25	48	:	×
	Italia	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	43	31	17	:	×
	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	×	106	70	82	:	×	103	67	78	:	×

4.5.1.1 (cont.)

	Area					Yield					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
C. Vegetables															
C.1. All vegetables															
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
Belgique/België	55	57	56	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	1 375	1 530	1 438	:	x
Danmark	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	196	:	:	x
BR Deutschland	:	:	78	84	8,1	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	2 233	2 442	9,4
Elláda	132	129	125	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	3 781	4 012	4 151	:	x
España	454	426	425	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	10 457	10 183	10 554	:	x
France	332	315	318	320	0,7	:	:	:	:	x	5 601	5 713	5 832	6 018	3,2
Ireland	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	225	:	:	:	x
Italia	503	494	487	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	12 542	12 143	12 485	:	x
Luxembourg	0	0	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	2	2	2	2	- 1,4
Nederland	78	76	78	75	- 3,5	:	:	:	:	x	3 881	3 760	3 643	:	x
Österreich**	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	243	252	280	395	41,0
Portugal	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
Suomi/Finland**	7	7	8	10	23,8	:	:	:	:	x	187	183	237	233	- 1,6
Sverige**	6	6	6	6	0,0	:	:	:	:	x	195	210	210	210	0,0
United Kingdom	170	162	149	151	1,4	:	:	:	:	x	3 670	3 847	3 350	3 230	- 3,6
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
C.2. Cauliflowers															
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
Belgique/België	5	5	5	5	- 2,9	181	220	196	179	- 8,7	97	119	106	94	- 11,3
Danmark	:	1	:	:	x	:	105	:	:	x	:	9	:	:	x
BR Deutschland	6	6	6	6	- 3,8	237	257	252	262	3,8	150	151	156	156	- 0,2
Elláda	3	3	3	3	0,6	189	196	191	196	2,7	61	67	65	67	3,4
España	15	14	14	16	7,6	199	199	201	203	1,6	302	275	288	315	9,3
France	47	47	47	46	- 2,1	107	123	113	124	9,5	505	576	529	567	7,2
Ireland	1	:	:	:	x	108	130	:	:	x	13	:	:	:	x
Italia	34	34	34	34	1,7	188	181	189	197	4,0	638	613	638	675	5,7
Nederland	3	3	3	3	- 21,0	219	186	185	:	x	66	60	62	:	x
Österreich	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
Portugal	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	9	x
Suomi/Finland**	0	0	0	1	16,6	119	99	104	96	- 7,3	5	4	4	5	8,1
Sverige**	0	0	0	0	0,0	161	136	136	136	0,0	5	5	5	5	0,0
United Kingdom	25	25	23	23	0,4	160	164	178	174	- 2,2	392	406	402	394	- 1,9
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x

C.3. Tomatoes																	
EUR 15		:	227	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	1	1	1	1	- 7,5	3 425	3 666	3 242	3 888	19,9	330	347	309	343	10,8		
Danmark	:	0	:	:	×	×	2 445	:	:	×	:	15	:	:	×		
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	0	10,9	684	748	782	896	- 14,6	30	24	24	31	27,0		
Elláda	37	33	32	37	14,7	455	547	605	509	- 15,9	1 669	1 813	1 861	1 891	- 3,6		
España	56	57	62	55	- 10,4	474	491	498	491	- 1,4	2 647	2 806	3 062	2 706	- 11,6		
France	12	11	11	10	- 7,0	667	676	743	803	8,1	777	756	799	803	0,5		
Ireland	0	0	0	0	×	×	×	:	:	×	12	:	:	:	×		
Italia	118	115	116	96	- 17,2	466	448	480	505	5,2	5 483	5 157	5 575	4 860	- 12,8		
Nederland	2	1	1	1	- 1,7	4 332	4 364	4 518	:	×	652	607	561	:	×		
Österreich**	0	0	0	0	34,5	620	604	865	1 120	29,6	8	9	15	25	74,3		
Portugal	:	9	14	16	11,9	:	542	615	:	×	640	509	879	:	×		
Suomi/Finland**	0	0	0	0	- 1,6	2 529	2 586	2 837	2 607	- 8,1	30	31	35	31	- 9,6		
Sverige**	0	0	0	0	0,0	2 710	2 951	2 951	2 951	0,0	18	19	19	19	0,0		
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	- 3,5	2 645	2 818	2 954	3 207	8,6	126	113	109	115	4,6		
EUR 12		:	227	:	:	×	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×		
C.4. Aubergines																	
EUR 15		18	18	18	:	×	313	319	318	:	×	573	586	569	:	×	
Elláda	3	3	3	3	- 1,6	274	273	284	272	- 4,3	80	78	83	78	- 5,8		
España	4	4	4	:	×	323	339	323	:	×	136	137	118	:	×		
France	1	1	1	1	- 0,9	293	297	303	308	1,7	25	27	27	27	0,8		
Italia	10	10	10	:	×	295	293	296	:	×	303	308	305	:	×		
Nederland	0	0	0	0	- 4,3	3 547	3 446	3 673	:	×	29	35	34	:	×		
EUR 12		18	18	18	:	×	313	319	318	:	×	573	585	569	:	×	

Source: Eurostat.

4.5.3.1 Intra-EU trade and external trade in fresh fruit and vegetables ⁽³⁾

EUR 15

(1 000 t)

1	2	3	1992 (¹)	1993 (¹)	1994 (¹)	1995	% TAV
							$\frac{1995}{1994}$
			4	5	6	7	8
Intra-EU trade (¹)	Vegetables of which:	Total	5 438	4 881	5 550	5 860	5,6
		Cauliflowers	302	243	300	270	- 9,9
		Tomatoes	1 031	840	1 053	1 129	7,2
		Cucumbers	556	447	586	569	- 2,8
	Fruits (²) of which:	Total	4 531	4 404	4 859	5 139	5,8
		Apples	1 330	1 288	1 321	1 556	17,8
		Pears	391	347	447	439	- 1,8
		Peaches	591	491	619	521	- 15,9
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	2 694	2 504	2 784	2 834	1,8
		Oranges	1 336	1 136	1 240	1 336	7,8
		Lemons	315	316	335	343	2,4
		Clementines	693	710	834	761	- 8,8
	Imports	Vegetables of which:	Total	875	838	1 019	1 125
Cauliflowers			1	2	1	1	- 15,2
Tomatoes			357	392	465	483	4,0
Cucumbers			57	38	52	55	6,2
Fruits (²) of which:		Total	2 572	2 171	2 243	2 579	15,0
		Apples	851	556	561	686	22,3
		Pears	295	242	229	269	17,4
		Peaches	17	9	11	13	18,4
Citrus fruit of which:		Total	1 590	1 480	1 609	1 728	7,3
		Oranges	877	782	843	865	2,5
		Lemons	122	89	158	177	12,2
		Clementines	76	99	94	109	15,8
Exports		Vegetables of which:	Total	799	992	1 151	874
	Cauliflowers		37	39	49	29	- 39,6
	Tomatoes		147	211	279	240	- 14,1
	Cucumbers		50	60	75	42	- 44,5
	Fruits (²) of which:	Total	752	1 011	1 226	1 014	- 17,3
		Apples	160	364	406	421	4,1
		Pears	59	60	89	82	- 8,3
		Peaches	122	104	180	99	- 45,0
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	930	1 364	1 563	1 009	- 35,4
		Oranges	610	841	1 031	612	- 40,7
		Lemons	142	261	228	172	- 24,6
		Clementines	82	135	187	140	- 25,1

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⁾ EUR 12.

4.5.5.1 Producer prices of certain types of fruit and vegetables

1	2	ECU/100 kg				% TAV
		1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1995/96 1994/95
		3	4	5	6	7
Apples 'Golden Delicious'	Belgique/België	17,90	19,97	28,97	34,69	19,7
	Danmark	17,78	19,18	:	41,00	x
	BR Deutschland	25,13	29,76	38,19	46,36	21,4
	Elláda	35,89	45,28	52,53	54,90	4,5
	España	14,51	26,26	31,74	30,28	-4,6
	France	21,94	28,38	37,30	36,98	-0,9
	Irland	:	:	:	:	x
	Italia	21,35	26,87	33,05	37,82	14,4
	Nederland	21,68	25,18	35,97	41,24	14,7
	Österreich**	36,86	30,09	:	26,42	x
	Portugal	25,32	29,18	41,44	38,80	-6,4
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	x
Sverige**	18,32	20,83	28,70	:	x	
Pears	Belgique/België	40,96	29,66	45,00	51,69	14,9
	Danmark	25,27	19,80	:	34,99	x
	BR Deutschland	27,54	32,56	32,12	44,94	39,9
	Elláda	53,88	60,02	68,87	87,98	27,7
	España	27,03	42,08	31,85	49,38	55,0
	France	32,65	41,06	41,16	45,40	10,3
	Italia	27,33	43,42	43,92	46,13	5,0
	Nederland	43,58	36,33	57,28	58,68	2,4
	Österreich**	50,08	36,85	:	:	x
	Portugal	28,34	32,45	27,10	56,77	109,5
	Sverige**	27,08	31,03	36,67	:	x
	United Kingdom	40,61	30,19	44,29	38,36	-13,4
Peaches	Elláda	36,40	35,13	32,92	44,52	35,2
	España	30,05	31,51	38,09	53,77	41,2
	France	45,85	61,13	51,67	72,76	40,8
	Italia	41,41	65,52	37,27	70,84	90,1
	Portugal	:	45,26	43,88	49,28	12,3
Nectarines	España	47,48	39,60	48,42	75,90	56,8
	France	68,06	60,38	68,73	97,93	42,5
	Italia	75,75	61,55	46,40	96,63	108,3
	Portugal	61,60	:	55,00	66,73	21,3
Apricots	Elláda	52,00	43,16	45,01	86,48	92,1
	España	53,44	40,70	47,41	62,02	30,8
	France	55,91	94,28	55,32	114,73	107,4
	Italia	48,50	48,22	46,86	94,58	101,8
	Portugal	37,08	48,62	30,48	52,26	71,5
Table grapes	Elláda	36,20	52,43	53,30	58,80	10,3
	España	47,05	37,21	51,72	67,88	31,2
	France	55,79	66,68	79,41	88,40	11,3
	Italia	34,96	26,94	30,93	42,33	36,9
	Portugal	:	39,95	51,59	49,96	-3,2

Citrus fruit:						
Oranges	Elláda	20,55	29,43	32,97	36,22	9,9
	España	19,53	26,98	33,45	39,31	17,5
	Italia	21,26	23,41	32,46	38,36	18,2
	Portugal	26,05	24,79	32,05	35,18	9,8
Mandarins	Elláda	26,58	27,86	30,13	34,23	13,6
	España	45,78	45,62	49,04	76,33	55,6
	Italia	29,39	30,64	37,11	45,14	21,6
	Portugal	36,31	30,63	26,13	40,54	55,1
Lemons	Elláda	33,39	28,90	36,75	35,59	- 3,2
	España	33,90	36,54	45,77	67,27	47,0
	Italia	38,25	29,66	33,68	38,08	13,1
	Portugal	22,71	25,25	38,23	29,32	- 23,3
Clementines	Elláda	32,53	38,35	34,94	57,90	65,7
	España	42,07	44,01	39,73	58,12	46,3
	France	37,09	33,82	36,21	50,12	38,4
	Italia	21,21	:	:	:	x
	Portugal	42,26	38,64	26,48	36,52	37,9
Satsumas	España	27,66	25,37	28,04	41,25	47,1
	Portugal	30,62	33,88	39,69	35,32	- 11,0
Cauliflowers	Belgique/België	43,92	45,28	64,99	67,77	4,3
	Danmark	:	:	:	49,24	x
	BR Deutschland	26,40	24,55	32,16	34,89	8,5
	Elláda	41,91	35,90	43,43	47,19	8,7
	España	22,71	20,32	23,55	24,78	5,2
	France	24,82	18,41	30,38	31,85	4,8
	Ireland	:	:	:	54,76	x
	Italia	26,72	20,31	26,57	28,67	7,9
	Nederland	41,18	39,57	53,46	66,66	24,7
	Österreich**	41,01	37,95	:	:	x
	Portugal	30,37	32,25	26,04	46,48	78,5
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	x
	Sverige**	59,21	58,87	57,08	:	x
	United Kingdom	19,80	18,78	24,55	28,28	15,2
'Round' tomatoes	Belgique/België ⁽¹⁾	44,97	43,39	51,99	47,27	- 9,1
	Danmark ⁽¹⁾	68,42	81,42	87,42	60,80	- 30,5
	BR Deutschland ⁽²⁾	37,18	36,52	59,08	52,95	- 10,4
	Elláda ⁽²⁾	29,46	27,51	43,00	39,44	- 8,3
	España ⁽²⁾	35,07	30,65	43,29	36,85	- 14,9
	France ⁽²⁾	45,53	42,62	51,96	46,30	- 10,9
	Ireland ⁽¹⁾	48,53	50,56	58,12	54,63	- 6,0
	Italia ⁽²⁾	32,31	23,89	28,99	21,56	- 25,6
	Nederland ⁽¹⁾	43,43	41,67	58,29	49,07	- 15,8
	Österreich**	60,00	60,63	:	:	x
	Portugal ⁽²⁾	19,26	25,25	21,03	22,68	7,8
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	x
	Sverige	:	:	:	:	x
	United Kingdom ⁽¹⁾	53,52	55,68	67,47	58,75	- 12,9
Aubergines	España	40,81	20,92	22,23	35,51	59,7
	France	79,55	56,45	69,20	84,40	22,0
	Italia	39,06	26,75	:	:	x
	Nederland	111,45	71,55	79,58	80,64	1,3
	Portugal	:	54,81	60,90	81,65	34,1

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	2	1 000 kg				% of harvested production		
		1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	
Apples	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Belgique/België	100 465	73 713	16 602	200	3,3	0,0	
	Danmark	0	129	0	:	0,0	:	
	BR Deutschland	54 143	46 383	26 408	267	1,3	0,0	
	Elláda	160 149	95 949	96 376	76 166	30,3	23,8	
	España	144 273	52 541	64 981	30 693	9,0	3,9	
	France	849 317	455 000	372 600	92 773	17,2	4,5	
	Irland	709	440	585	287	6,5	:	
	Italia	314 429	102 382	25 910	2 559	1,2	0,1	
	Nederland	104 188	127 169	13 518	407	2,0	0,1	
	Portugal	11 231	9 970	1 102	1 853	0,5	:	
	United Kingdom	22 219	24 354	10 647	1 092	3,2	0,5	
		EUR 12	1 761 123	988 030	628 729	206 297	6,8	:
Pears	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Belgique/België	2 218	4 932	2 507	:	1,6	0,0	
	BR Deutschland	333	656	172	55	0,0	0,0	
	Elláda	1 235	3 506	1 922	502	2,6	0,8	
	España	19 594	6 436	47 604	11 344	8,8	2,4	
	France	37 938	6 576	21 929	22 814	6,4	7,2	
	Italia	131 226	9 366	6 448	5 643	0,7	0,6	
	Nederland	2 144	6 714	2 432	4 355	1,5	2,4	
	Portugal	1 977	1 389	7 723	1 578	6,7	:	
	United Kingdom	47	763	519	2 903	1,9	8,1	
		EUR 12	196 712	40 338	91 247	49 194	3,4	:
	Peaches	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:
		BR Deutschland	0	223	0	0	0,0	0,0
Elláda		597 684	580 788	657 409	169 734	66,1	24,4	
España		38 356	35 043	21 253	3 006	2,5	0,5	
France		92 243	25 557	47 162	39 840	14,2	11,9	
Italia		159 914	47 950	73 100	11 901	6,0	:	
Portugal		2 114	993	338	418	0,4	:	
	EUR 12	890 311	690 554	799 262	224 899	22,7	:	
Nectarines	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	
	Elláda	114 587	88 472	103 580	29 839	77,9	31,1	
	España	3 895	3 655	3 347	1 616	0,0	:	
	France	57 529	17 173	35 399	19 577	18,0	9,6	
	Italia	164 963	47 791	49 197	22 116	8,7	:	
		EUR 12	340 974	157 091	191 523	73 148	21,4	:

Table grapes		EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Elláda		0	15 662	18 279	1 613		0,0	0,6
	España		90	2 940	679			0,2	0,0
	France		3 701	257	1 254	91		1,3	0,1
	Italia		0	0	0	354		0,0	:
		EUR 12	3 791	18 859	20 212	:		1,2	:
Apricots		EUR 15	:	:	:	:		:	:
	Elláda		5 393	32 218	16 422	5		20,5	0,0
	España		710	6	34 009	3 121		17,1	2,2
	France		492	52 838	4 221	88		2,7	0,1
	Italia		14 351	711	280	4		0,2	:
		EUR 12	20 946	85 773	54 932	:		8,8	:
Oranges		EUR 15	:	:	:	:		:	:
	Elláda		234 434	151 368	106 036	80 487		0,0	9,8
	España		88 126	92 727	63 632	19 483		2,4	0,8
	France		283 825	67 519	91	752		9,1	75,2
	Italia		626	578	48 625	82 293		0,0	:
	Portugal		443	608	2 275	1 207		1,3	:
		EUR 12	607 454	312 800	220 659	184 222		7,8	:
Mandarins		EUR 15	:	:	:	:		:	:
	Elláda		2 722	2 647	3 386	1 432		0,0	2,6
	España		0	0	137			0,3	0,0
	Italia		4 544	3 666	974	3 324		0,0	:
		EUR 12	7 266	6 313	4 497	:		2,5	:
Lemons		EUR 15	:	:	:	:		:	:
	Elláda		1 610	89	424	24		0,0	0,0
	España		82 205	61 007	6 016	4 209		1,0	1,0
	France		116	58	16	5		0,0	:
	Italia		647	328	20	179		0,0	:
		EUR 12	84 578	61 482	6 476	4 417		1,0	:
Clementines		EUR 15	:	:	:	:		:	:
	Elláda		987	64	207	42		0,0	0,2
	España		29 755	12 336	37 470	41 793		3,2	3,8
	France		8 891	2 773	1 656	2 648		7,5	12,6
	Italia		18 531	6 260	1 314	7 844		0,0	:
		EUR 12	58 164	21 433	40 647	52 327		3,4	:
Satsumas		EUR 15	:	:	:	:		:	:
	Elláda		0	7	0			0,0	0,0
	España		4 030	3 571	589	1 210		0,1	0,4
		EUR 12	4 030	3 578	589	:		0,1	:

4.5.6.1 (cont.)

		1 000 kg				% of harvested production	
		1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1995/96
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cauliflowers	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	1 958	626	967	:	0,9	0,0
	BR Deutschland	6 506	2 533	10 203	10 880	0,0	7,0
	Elláda	739	1 635	0	44	0,0	0,1
	España	2 154	8 815	8 858	11 702	3,3	3,7
	France	108 094	65 551	147 877	70 271	28,0	12,4
	Ireland	307	369	752	77	0,0	:
	Italia	2 076	17 770	17 858	34 165	0,0	5,1
	Portugal	261	291	349	10	0,0	:
	United Kingdom	18 713	11 089	7 455	4 874	2,0	1,2
	EUR 12	140 808	108 679	194 319	132 023	13,5	:
Tomatoes	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	6 543	5 444	7 531	:	2,4	0,0
	BR Deutschland	312	99	59	191	0,2	0,6
	Elláda	3 169	5 006	2 977	794	0,2	0,0
	España	49	2 613	9 996	40 844	0,3	1,5
	France	25 528	11 964	6 644	14 351	0,8	1,8
	Ireland	120	88	97	211	0,0	:
	Italia	175 792	5 852	13 820	234	0,2	0,0
	Nederland	41 181	18 894	8 958	192	1,7	:
	Portugal	0	130	138	1 809	0,0	:
United Kingdom	3	0	0	:	0,0	0,0	
	EUR 12	252 697	50 090	50 220	58 626	0,4	:
Aubergines	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Elláda	0	5	1	380	0,0	0,5
	España	0	54	280	459	0,0	:
	France	148	325	97	228	0,4	0,8
	Italia	0	0	3	4 269	0,0	:
	EUR 12	148	384	381	5 336	0,1	:

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
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 15**	3 695	3 608	3 485	3 394	-2,6	43,1	53,6	46,2	45,8	-0,7	159 408	193 565	160 846	155 495	-3,3
Belgique/België	0	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	:	x	1	2	2	2	x
BR Deutschland	104	106	106	106	x	102,9	127,2	93,6	98,2	4,9	10 699	13 482	9 920	10 406	4,9
Elláda (1)	70	65	66	54	-18,2	57,4	62,3	51,2	56,5	10,4	4 021	4 050	3 378	3 051	-9,7
España	1 370	1 317	1 225	1 189	-2,9	22,5	25,8	21,6	17,3	-20,0	30 796	34 032	26 495	20 574	-22,3
France (2)	889	883	877	869	-0,9	46,6	71,6	59,4	61,4	3,4	41 438	63 256	52 059	53 325	2,4
Italia	943	917	896	866	-3,3	62,8	74,2	69,3	67,9	-2,0	59 238	68 086	62 068	58 776	-5,3
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	x	86,0	271,0	170,0	175,0	2,9	86	271	170	175	2,9
Österreich**	55	54	50	49	-2,0	56,2	47,9	37,3	54,0	44,8	3 093	2 588	1 865	2 647	41,9
Portugal	262	264	263	259	-1,5	38,2	29,4	18,5	25,2	35,9	10 021	7 771	4 871	6 521	33,9
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	x	15,0	27,0	18,0	18,0	x	15	27	18	18	x
EUR 12	3 640	3 554	3 435	3 345	-2,6	42,9	53,7	46,3	45,7	-1,3	156 315	190 977	158 981	152 848	-3,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) For 1994/95, 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 (1994)
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EUR 15	:	:	:	32 665	×	:	:	:	41 118	×	78,9
BLEU/UEBL	2 352	2 294	2 222	2 315	4,2	194	159	172	332	93,0	0,6
Danmark	1 169	1 155	1 185	1 374	15,9	32	11	40	44	10,0	0,1
BR Deutschland	10 414	8 902	9 951	9 821	-1,3	2 791	2 555	2 886	2 431	-15,8	4,7
Elláda	83	50	35	36	2,9	606	540	659	594	-9,9	1,1
España	129	60	516	2 433	371,5	6 148	10 293	88 184	6 482	-92,6	12,4
France	7 357	5 794	6 660	6 109	-8,3	11 457	10 626	11 142	11 451	2,8	22,0
Ireland	148	146	185	162	-12,4	2	1	1	7	600,0	0,1
Italia	796	402	251	289	15,1	12 429	12 871	17 232	17 778	3,2	34,1
Nederland	2 229	1 916	2 316	2 051	-11,4	46	93	135	99	-26,7	0,2
Österreich	:	:	:	5	×	:	:	:	140	×	0,3
Portugal	30	182	949	787	-17,1	2 309	2 147	1 859	1 636	-12,0	3,1
United Kingdom	6 165	6 960	7 644	6 126	-19,9	59	49	50	119	138,0	0,2
EUR 12	30 872	26 606	31 914	31 503	-1,3	36 073	38 941	42 360	40 973	-3,3	78,6

Sources: Eurostat and OIV.

⁽¹⁾ Intra and extra.

4.6.4.1 Supply balance — wine

EUR 15⁽²⁾

	1 000 hl				% TAV
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>1. Total wine</i>					
Usable production	160 650	197 676	163 913	155 423	- 5,2
Change in stocks	12 452	3 681	- 14 751	- 3 249	x
Imports	3 324	3 298	3 497	3 862	10,4
Exports	8 525	9 592	12 688	12 498	- 1,5
Intra-EC trade	26 335	25 503	29 107	31 346	7,7
Internal uses:	163 566	181 003	164 541	147 461	- 10,4
— losses — production	529	944	906	100	- 89,0
— marketing	236	566	266	210	- 21,1
— processing	34 748	50 476	34 736	21 816	- 37,2
— human consumption	127 554	129 016	128 633	124 588	- 3,1
Human consumption (l/head)	37,3	37,7	37,1	35,9	- 3,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	112,0	133,0	113,0	112,0	- 0,9
<i>2. Quality wines produced in specified regions (Total)</i>					
Usable production	49 416	59 099	54 507	55 119	1,1
Internal uses	45 550	49 271	52 625	52 950	0,6
<i>3. Table wines (Total)</i>					
Usable production	101 205	117 385	93 922	86 809	- 7,6
Internal uses of which:	102 184	108 527	96 543	78 778	- 18,4
— human consumption	73 710	71 443	71 466	67 581	- 5,4
— Community distillation ⁽¹⁾	24 430	32 878	21 242	7 226	- 66,0

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⁾ EUR 12.

4.6.5.1 Producer prices ⁽¹⁾ for table wines

	ECU				% TAV
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	$\frac{1995/96}{1994/95}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Type R I : Red, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl</i>					
<i>Elláda</i>	:	2,130	:	:	:
Heraklion	:	2,130	:	:	:
Patras	:	:	:	:	:
<i>España</i>	1,723	1,824	2,850	4,482	57,3
Requena	1,718	1,831	2,850	4,482	57,3
Reus	1,642	1,674	:	:	:
Villafranca del Bierzo	1,834	1,686	:	:	:
<i>France</i>	3,005	3,044	3,464	4,181	20,7
Bastia	2,912	3,158	3,389	4,157	22,7
Béziers	2,989	3,014	3,424	4,142	21,0
Montpellier	3,016	3,090	3,527	4,212	19,4
Narbonne	3,059	3,096	3,490	4,202	20,4
Nîmes	2,998	3,043	3,460	4,197	21,3
Perpignan	2,716	3,023	3,413	4,074	19,4
<i>Italia</i>	2,043	2,299	2,812	5,270	87,4
Asti	:	2,716	:	:	:
Firenze	1,754	1,656	2,101	:	:
Lecce	:	:	:	:	:
Pescara	2,103	2,031	2,526	:	:
Reggio Emilia	2,845	2,366	3,518	5,930	68,6
Treviso	2,144	2,104	2,617	4,736	81,0
Verona (local wines)	:	2,496	2,944	5,499	86,8
EU	2,849	2,499	3,432	4,237	23,5
<i>Type R II : Red, 12.5 to 15°, % vol./hl</i>					
<i>Elláda</i>	:	:	:	:	:
Heraklion	:	:	:	:	:
Patras	:	:	:	:	:
<i>España</i>	1,962	1,873	3,205	4,457	39,1
Calatayud	:	:	:	:	:
Falset	1,852	1,966	3,307	4,296	29,9
Jumilla	2,028	1,927	2,973	3,822	28,6
Navalcamero	1,840	2,284	2,570	3,983	55,0
Requena	:	:	:	:	:
Toro	1,431	:	:	:	:
Villena	2,015	2,385	3,416	5,110	49,6
<i>France</i>	2,979	2,848	3,152	4,006	27,1
Bastia	2,979	2,848	3,152	4,006	27,1
Brignoles	:	:	:	:	:

<i>Italia</i>	2,193	1,889	2,422	3,902	61,1
Bari	2,108	1,861	2,438	3,748	53,7
Barletta	2,118	1,978	2,301	3,766	63,7
Cagliari	3,092	2,703	3,344	5,200	55,5
Lecce	:	:	:	:	:
Taranto	:	:	:	:	:
EU	2,306	2,113	2,596	4,092	57,6
<i>Type R III : Red, Portuguese type, hl</i>					
<i>BR Deutschland</i>	:	51,328	81,030	118,254	45,9
Rheinpfalz-Rheinessen (Hügelland)	:	51,328	81,030	118,254	45,9
EU	:	51,328	81,030	118,254	45,9
<i>Type A I : White, 10 to 13°, % vol./hl</i>					
<i>Elláda</i>	:	:	:	:	:
Athens	:	:	:	:	:
Heraklion	:	:	:	:	:
Patras	:	:	:	:	:
<i>España</i>	1,379	2,159	2,801	3,343	19,4
Alcazar de San Juan	1,366	2,159	2,759	2,729	- 1,1
Almedralejo	1,376	1,631	2,719	2,918	7,3
Medina del Campo	:	:	:	5,303	:
Ribadavia	:	:	:	:	:
Villafranca del Penedès	2,077	2,496	3,407	2,542	- 25,4
Villar del Arzobispo	:	:	:	:	:
Villarrobledo	1,469	2,068	2,937	3,176	8,1
<i>France</i>	:	:	:	:	:
Bordeaux	:	:	:	:	:
Nantes	:	:	:	:	:
<i>Italia</i>	1,985	1,865	2,714	3,602	32,7
Bari	1,918	1,902	2,562	3,302	28,9
Cagliari	2,655	2,198	2,914	3,535	21,3
Chieti	2,051	1,741	2,718	3,363	23,7
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	2,010	1,973	2,845	3,770	32,5
Trapani (Alcamo)	1,796	1,642	2,348	2,991	27,4
Treviso	2,195	2,129	2,821	5,055	79,2
EU	1,783	1,790	2,725	3,522	29,2
<i>Type A II : White, Sylvaner type, hl</i>					
<i>BR Deutschland</i>	33,543	40,309	52,495	69,559	32,5
Rheinland-Pfalz (Oberhaardt)	34,579	39,944	48,472	67,565	39,4
Rheinessen (Hügelland)	32,686	40,548	55,449	71,302	28,6
EU	33,600	40,309	52,495	69,557	32,5
<i>Type A III : White, Riesling type, hl</i>					
<i>BR Deutschland</i>	:	40,834	50,973	:	:
Mosel/Rheingau	:	40,834	50,973	:	:
EU	:	40,834	50,973	:	:

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
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 15	:	:	1 436	1 499	4,4	:	:	:	298	×	:	:	:	44 720	×
Belgique/België	65	50	52	56	7,7	402	419	289	352	21,8	2 616	2 093	1 504	1 496	-0,5
Danmark	54	46	38	42	10,5	329	378	350	343	-2,0	1 775	1 741	1 331	1 441	8,3
BR Deutschland	361	312	293	315	7,5	302	393	330	314	-4,8	10 897	12 260	9 669	9 898	2,4
Elláda	43	49	49	52	6,1	228	208	224	216	-3,6	980	1 021	1 097	1 113	1,5
España	257	212	206	211	2,4	202	188	197	198	0,5	5 181	3 977	4 058	4 194	3,4
France	184	164	167	171	2,4	363	354	325	342	5,2	6 676	5 801	5 434	5 839	7,5
Ireland	22	22	21	21	0,0	292	183	278	306	10,1	642	402	584	642	9,9
Italia	101	85	88	89	1,1	247	238	229	238	3,9	2 498	2 026	2 013	2 108	4,7
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	0,0	270	230	200	285	42,5	27	23	20	23	15,0
Nederland	187	166	170	179	5,3	409	464	417	410	-1,7	7 641	7 699	7 088	7 340	3,6
Österreich	:	:	30	27	-10,0	:	:	198	268	35,4	:	:	594	724	21,9
Portugal	105	87	85	96	12,9	143	158	154	150	-2,6	1 500	1 373	1 306	1 436	10,0
Suomi/Finland	:	:	39	36	-7,7	:	:	186	221	18,8	:	:	726	798	9,9
Sverige	:	:	33	33	0,0	:	:	:	328	×	:	:	:	1 074	×
United Kingdom	180	170	164	171	4,3	433	419	398	368	-7,5	7 802	7 117	6 531	6 297	-3,6
EUR 12	1 560	1 364	1 334	1 403	5,2	309	334	305	300	-1,6	48 235	45 533	40 635	42 124	3,7

Source: Eurostat.

4.7.1.2 Area, yield and production of early potatoes

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 15**	168	164	150	:	×	217	210	209	:	×	3 644	3 450	3 132	:	×
Belgique/België	9	6	7	10	42,9	271	310	254	:	×	244	186	178	:	×
BR Deutschland	25	22	21	22	4,8	260	300	247	:	×	650	660	518	564	8,9
Elláda	14	13	14**	:	×	236	250	229	:	×	330	325	320**	:	×
España	43	48	37	42	13,5	197	138	179	:	×	787	663	664	736	10,8
France	24	23	22	23	4,5	232	212	194	:	×	557	487	426	511	20,0
Italia	27	24	22	22	0,0	132	187	185	:	×	495	449	408	:	×
Österreich**	13	12	11	:	×	197	218	198	:	×	266	255	218	:	×
United Kingdom	15	16	16	:	×	272	266	250	:	×	408	425	400**	:	×
EUR 12	155	152	139	:	×	225	210	210	:	×	3 378	3 195	2 914	:	×

Source: Eurostat.

4.7.4.1 Supply balance — potatoes

EUR 15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991/92 (¹)	1992/93 (¹)	1993/94	1994/95	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	43 094	48 059	45 056	:	x
Change in stocks	-49	440	-12	:	x
Imports	570	738	501	:	x
Exports	843	1 187	994	:	x
Intra-EU trade	7 007	6 420	7 768	:	x
Internal use	42 833	46 448	44 361	:	x
of which:					
— animal feed	3 441	4 753	4 167	:	x
— seed	3 288	2 962	2 875	:	x
— industrial use	550	584	581	:	x
— alcohol	550	584	581	:	x
— processing	8 270	7 840	7 603	:	x
— losses (market)	1 661	1 712	1 586	:	x
— human consumption	27 103	28 598	27 819	:	x
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	78,3	84,1	80,2	:	x
Self-sufficiency (%)	100,6	103,47	101,0	:	x

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ EUR 12.

4.8.1.1 Area, yield and production of leaf tobacco, by groups of varieties

		Area					% TAV 1995 1994
		ha				1995 1994	
		1992	1993	1994	1995		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
I. Flue cured	EUR 15	72 528	51 847	50 092	46 157	- 7,9	
	BR Deutschland	912	1 041	1 394	1 251	- 10,3	
	Elláda	28 796	12 362	11 097	10 435	- 6,0	
	España	13 800	12 410	11 213	10 889	- 2,9	
	France	3 560	3 963	3 816	3 582	- 6,1	
	Italia	23 561	19 984	20 325	18 345	- 9,7	
	Österreich	—	—	—	1	x	
	Portugal	1 899	2 087	2 247	1 654	- 26,4	
	EUR 12	72 528	51 847	50 092	46 156	- 7,9	
II. Light air cured	EUR 15	29 820	26 462	24 584	23 522	- 4,3	
	Belgique/België	:	:	27	25	- 7,4	
	BR Deutschland	1 717	1 547	1 427	1 161	- 18,6	
	Elláda	5 213	3 664	3 710	3 701	- 0,2	
	España	2 906	1 930	835	1 036	24,1	
	France	2 560	2 619	2 504	2 319	- 7,4	
	Italia	16 936	16 175	15 549	14 863	- 4,4	
	Österreich	196	195	190	146	- 23,2	
	Portugal	292	332	342	271	- 20,8	
	EUR 12	29 624	26 267	24 394	23 376	- 4,2	
III. Dark air cured	EUR 15	23 282	21 257	21 170	20 896	- 1,3	
	Belgique/België	417	400	386	339	- 12,2	
	BR Deutschland	1 172	1 205	1 245	1 164	- 6,5	
	España	3 070	3 252	3 899	4 371	12,1	
	France	5 598	4 515	4 252	4 007	- 5,8	
	Italia	13 025	11 885	11 388	11 015	- 3,3	
	EUR 12	23 282	21 257	21 170	20 896	- 1,3	
IV. Fire cured	EUR 15	3 463	3 435	3 117	2 875	- 7,8	
	España	6	11	12	12	0,0	
	France	1	—	—	—	x	
	Italia	3 456	3 424	3 105	2 863	- 7,8	
	EUR 12	3 463	3 435	3 117	2 875	- 7,8	

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha				% TAV	t				% TAV
1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23,0	23,9	23,7	26,4	11,7	167 040	124 129	118 521	122 024	3,0
18,0	17,1	14,6	16,5	12,8	1 640	1 777	2 041	2 066	1,2
24,8	30,7	26,7	29,3	9,9	71 526	37 921	29 644	30 624	3,3
21,9	22,2	25,8	26,6	3,1	30 158	27 569	28 944	28 969	0,1
18,5	20,1	21,7	23,5	8,3	6 602	7 951	8 273	8 412	1,7
22,7	23,6	22,5	26,2	16,4	53 517	47 193	45 691	48 000	5,1
—	—	—	20,0	x	—	—	—	2	x
18,9	8,2	17,5	23,9	36,6	3 597	1 718	3 928	3 951	0,6
23,0	23,9	23,7	26,4	11,7	167 040	124 129	118 521	122 022	3,0
26,9	27,0	28,5	30,1	5,7	80 178	71 479	70 000	70 804	1,1
:	:	30,7	30,4	- 1,1	:	:	83	76	- 8,4
25,0	20,4	21,3	18,7	- 12,0	4 290	3 158	3 040	2 176	- 28,4
25,2	31,5	31,5	31,7	0,5	13 127	11 530	11 700	11 732	0,3
23,0	24,3	27,8	23,7	- 14,7	6 681	4 689	2 320	2 454	5,8
20,0	23,4	26,5	29,0	9,2	5 113	6 125	6 642	6 719	1,2
29,5	27,7	28,9	31,3	8,1	49 890	44 775	44 968	46 486	3,4
16,3	20,2	19,1	17,9	- 6,1	319	393	363	262	- 27,8
26,0	24,4	25,8	33,2	28,3	758	809	884	899	1,7
27,0	27,1	28,5	30,2	5,7	79 859	71 086	69 637	70 542	1,3
23,0	21,4	20,7	21,1	1,6	53 481	45 524	43 886	44 003	0,3
33,8	37,6	31,2	30,4	- 2,6	1 409	1 503	1 206	1 032	- 14,4
27,0	26,6	23,0	23,7	3,2	3 160	3 206	2 862	2 762	- 3,5
23,3	26,0	27,7	24,3	- 12,1	7 156	8 466	10 800	10 640	- 1,5
22,4	26,5	28,4	30,4	7,0	12 567	11 980	12 074	12 170	0,8
22,4	17,1	14,9	15,8	6,2	29 189	20 369	16 944	17 399	2,7
23,0	21,4	20,7	21,1	1,6	53 481	45 524	43 886	44 003	0,3
18,8	19,5	19,7	23,4	18,7	6 513	6 690	6 148	6 733	9,5
18,3	19,1	21,7	23,3	7,7	11	21	26	28	7,7
—	—	—	—	x	—	—	—	—	x
18,8	19,5	19,7	23,4	18,8	6 502	6 669	6 122	6 705	9,5
18,8	19,5	19,7	23,4	18,7	6 513	6 690	6 148	6 733	9,5

4.8.1.1 (cont.)

		Area					% TAV
		ha				1995 1994	
		1992	1993	1994	1995		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
V. Sun cured	EUR 15	27 382	17 239	15 133	13 860	-8,4	
	Elláda	19 255	9 304	7 438	7 241	-2,6	
	Italia	8 127	7 935	7 695	6 619	-14,0	
	EUR 12	27 382	17 239	15 133	13 860	-8,4	
VI, VII, VIII. Special sun cured	EUR 15	49 047	47 169	45 039	42 268	-6,2	
	Elláda	49 047	47 169	45 039	42 268	-6,2	
	EUR 12	49 047	47 169	45 039	42 268	-6,2	
Raw tobacco	EUR 15	205 522	167 409	159 135	149 578	-6,0	
	Belgique/België	417	400	413	364	-11,9	
	BR Deutschland	3 801	3 793	4 066	3 576	-12,1	
	Elláda	102 311	72 499	67 284	63 645	-5,4	
	España	19 782	17 603	15 959	16 308	2,2	
	France	11 719	11 097	10 572	9 908	-6,3	
	Italia	65 105	59 403	58 062	53 705	-7,5	
	Österreich	196	195	190	146	-23,2	
	Portugal	2 191	2 419	2 589	1 925	-25,6	
	EUR 12	205 326	167 214	158 945	149 431	-6,0	

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
1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
15,1	18,6	18,1	19,7	8,9	41 263	32 042	27 335	27 265	-0,3
15,2	20,1	20,3	21,3	4,8	29 305	18 740	15 104	15 411	2,0
14,7	16,8	15,9	17,9	12,7	11 958	13 302	12 231	11 854	-3,1
15,1	18,6	18,1	19,7	8,9	41 263	32 042	27 335	27 265	-0,3
12,2	13,3	14,0	14,8	5,6	59 628	62 563	62 896	62 358	-0,9
12,2	13,3	14,0	14,8	5,6	59 628	62 563	62 896	62 358	-0,9
12,2	13,3	14,0	14,8	5,6	59 628	62 563	62 896	62 358	-0,9
19,9	20,5	20,7	22,3	7,8	408 103	342 427	328 786	333 187	1,3
33,8	37,6	31,2	30,4	-2,5	1 409	1 503	1 289	1 108	-14,0
23,9	21,5	19,5	19,6	0,3	9 090	8 141	7 943	7 004	-11,8
17,0	18,0	17,7	18,9	6,4	173 586	130 754	119 344	120 125	0,7
22,2	23,1	26,4	25,8	-2,1	44 006	40 745	42 090	42 091	0,0
20,7	23,5	25,5	27,6	7,9	24 282	26 056	26 989	27 301	1,2
23,2	22,3	21,7	24,3	12,0	151 056	132 308	125 956	130 444	3,6
16,3	20,2	19,1	17,9	-6,1	319	393	363	262	-27,8
19,9	10,4	18,6	25,2	35,6	4 355	2 527	4 812	4 850	0,8
19,9	20,5	20,7	22,3	7,8	407 784	342 034	328 423	332 923	1,4

4.8.2.1 World production of raw tobacco and production in principal exporting countries

	%				1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>World</i>	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	8 293,0	8 299,9	6 391,9	6 508,2	1,8
of which:									
— EUR 12	4,9	4,1	5,1	5,1	407,8	342,0	328,4	332,9	1,4
— EUR 15	4,9	4,1	5,1	5,1	408,1	342,4	328,8	333,2	1,3
— Turkey	4,0	4,1	2,9	3,3	331,8	338,1	187,7	218,0	16,1
— USSR/CIS	1,7	2,5	3,0	0,0	143,7	210,9	190,6	:	x
— Bulgaria	0,9	0,6	0,5	0,4	71,9	49,7	34,9	26,6	-23,8
— Zimbabwe	2,5	2,8	2,8	3,2	211,4	235,3	177,8	209,0	17,5
— Malawi	1,7	1,6	1,5	2,0	137,9	133,6	98,1	130,7	33,2
— India	7,0	7,0	8,3	8,1	584,4	580,6	528,0	524,5	-0,7
— Rep. of South Korea	1,0	1,3	1,5	1,3	79,6	106,5	98,6	83,9	-14,9
— USA	9,4	8,8	11,2	8,8	780,9	731,9	718,0	575,4	-19,9
— Canada	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	71,8	86,1	71,5	79,3	10,9
— Mexico	0,4	0,9	1,1	0,7	29,8	71,4	68,2	45,4	-33,4
— Indonesia	1,8	1,8	2,5	2,6	145,4	152,8	160,0	171,4	7,1
— Philippines	1,4	1,2	0,9	1,0	114,9	102,5	56,0	63,7	13,8
— Brazil	7,0	7,3	6,9	6,1	577,0	608,0	442,0	398,0	-10,0
— Argentina	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,2	108,6	112,3	82,0	79,0	-3,7
— Peop. Rep. China	42,2	41,6	35,0	39,3	3 499,0	3 451,0	2 238,0	2 560,0	14,4

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
		1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imports	World	1 814,9	1 765,2	1 769,9	1 754,2	-0,9
	EUR 12	527,1	416,9	490,1	479,5	-2,2
	%	29,0	23,6	27,7	27,3	x
	EUR 15	557,0	442,8	520,2	493,7	-5,1
	☞	30,7	25,1	29,4	28,1	x
Exports	World	1 741,2	1 777,0	1 758,4	1 698,7	-3,4
	EUR 12	199,5	209,7	208,4	280,4	34,5
	%	11,5	11,8	11,9	16,5	x
	EUR 15	200,5	210,7	209,4	283,9	35,6
	☞	11,5	11,9	11,9	16,7	x

Sources: Eurostat and 'Tobacco-World Markets & Trade' (USDA publication).

⁽¹⁾ Excl. intra-EU trade.

4.8.3.2 EU tobacco exports to third countries

EUR 15

Destination	t				% of 1995 total	% TAV
	1992 (¹)	1993 (¹)	1994 (¹)	1995		$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
USA	44 320	33 530	27 577	23 222	8,2	×
Russia	7 424	32 832	9 581	19 289	6,8	×
Egypt	23 422	15 632	40 539	14 037	4,9	×
Algeria	12 924	15 553	14 685	17 794	6,3	×
Romania	1 377	14 370	7 066	3 690	1,3	×
Switzerland	9 688	9 281	11 914	12 749	4,5	×
Japan	11 640	9 082	8 748	10 061	3,5	×
Poland	7 145	7 439	10 087	13 740	4,8	×
Bulgaria	8 641	5 520	1 594	5 607	2,0	×
Cuba	7 691	5 458	4 480	5 257	1,9	×
Hungary	2 771	4 786	3 165	80 775	28,4	×
Czech Republic	0	3 933	4 596	6 164	2,2	×
Mexico	2 915	3 866	4 058	1 221	0,4	×
Territory of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0	3 246	3 522	4 888	1,7	×
Tunisia	3 373	2 778	1 577	1 371	0,5	×
Others	56 446	42 432	55 222	64 062	22,6	×
World	199 777	209 738	208 411	283 927	100,0	×

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ EUR 12.

4.8.3.3 Imports and exports of raw tobacco

EUR 15

(1000 t)

	1993 (1)		1994 (1)		1995	
	Intra	Extra	Intra	Extra	Intra	Extra
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Imports						
Flue cured Virginia	37,5	192,7	23,9	215,0	35,2	214,8
Light air cured Burley	10,2	54,9	9,4	65,3	15,8	67,2
Light air cured Maryland	0,0	1,5	0,0	1,4	0,3	1,2
Fire cured Kentucky	1,6	8,6	1,7	9,3	3,4	7,1
Other fire cured tobacco	0,6	8,2	0,4	9,7	1,2	11,2
Light air cured (other)	3,1	5,0	5,0	11,9	3,3	12,7
Sun cured	32,1	27,0	16,5	29,7	25,8	37,0
Dark air cured	5,3	35,9	1,2	36,1	3,8	32,3
Flue cured (other)	3,9	19,6	9,4	28,9	7,9	24,9
Other tobacco	8,4	5,3	6,9	12,9	10,4	9,1
Tobacco refuse	22,1	58,2	26,4	69,9	33,0	76,1
Total	124,8	416,9	100,8	490,1	140,1	493,6
B. Exports						
Flue cured Virginia	22,4	17,2	13,8	46,5	68,9	126,9
Light air cured Burley	14,0	24,3	17,5	29,7	24,7	17,7
Light air cured Maryland	0,2	1,3	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,4
Fire cured Kentucky	1,3	2,9	2,5	3,9	2,5	2,5
Other fire cured tobacco	0,5	1,7	0,9	0,9	0,5	1,0
Light air cured (other)	0,5	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,4	2,0
Sun cured	26,3	88,8	0,7	63,9	27,8	66,3
Dark air cured	5,5	30,0	4,3	18,3	3,3	23,2
Flue cured (other)	8,9	20,8	9,2	17,9	13,9	18,3
Other tobacco	4,3	10,8	5,4	11,5	7,3	17,2
Tobacco refuse	29,0	11,9	34,8	14,0	65,4	8,4
Total	112,9	209,7	89,1	208,4	214,7	283,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 12.

4.9.1.1 Seed production and related aid (1995)

Product	100 kg							
	EUR 15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Graminae								
Festuca pratensis Huds.	70 640	180	23 000	30 800	0	0	90	0
Poa pratensis L.	157 851	1 199	105 980	3 000	0	0	100	0
Poa trivialis L.	4 780	0	4 780	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	438 058	4 788	190 220	49 800	0	360	24 500	2 224
Lolium per. L. (new var. & others)	169 461	3 228	3 380	44 500	0	0	19 000	3 702
Lolium per. L. (low persistence)	145 490	0	145 490	0	0	0	0	:
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	312 011	12 824	38 240	138 400	0	10 556	25 000	0
Phleum pratense L.	47 062	0	5 430	7 840	0	0	60	0
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	183 910	0	183 910	0	0	0	0	0
Festuca rubra L.	82 683	1 168	19 940	14 000	0	0	12 000	0
Dactylis glomerata L.	18 715	50	0	800	0	96	15 000	0
Agrostis canina L.	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis stolonifera L.	40	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis capillaris L.	472	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festuca ovina L.	15 595	261	9 280	3 800	0	0	1 000	0
Lolium X hybridum Hausskn.	18 945	156	8 180	1 000	0	0	4 500	0
Arrhenatherum elatius L-P	700	0	0	700	0	0	0	0
Festuca arundinacae Schreb.	19 665	0	1 380	0	0	182	15 000	0
Poa nemoralis L.	1 150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festololium	1 450	0	0	1 450	0	0	0	0
2. Leguminosae								
Pisum sativum L. partim	1 377 833	0	227 420	112 500	198	0	700 000	0
Vicia faba L. partim	285 385	0	400	38 000	0	0	10 000	0
Vicia sativa L.	251 925	0	0	1 200	14 400	90 505	100 000	0
Vicia villosa roth.	841	0	0	350	0	0	400	0
Trifolium pratense L.	34 793	0	3 220	2 200	0	0	22 000	0
Trifolium repens L.	23 171	0	21 250	970	0	0	10	0
Trifolium repens L. gigante	703	0	0	670	0	0	0	0
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	14 069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium hybridum L.	100	0	20	0	0	0	10	0
Trifolium incarnatum L.	13 423	0	0	470	0	0	4 000	0
Trifolium resupinatum L.	5 908	0	0	0	0	0	450	0
Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	33 067	0	0	0	0	1 982	0	0
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	71 617	0	0	0	1 945	3 231	55 000	0
Medicago lupulina L.	725	0	720	5	0	0	0	0
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	632	0	0	0	0	0	500	0
Hedysarium coronarium L.	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Ceres								
Triticum spelta L.	54 430	21 105	0	32 800	0	0	0	0
Oryza sativa L.	45 635	0	0	0	10 635	0	35 000	0
— type japonica	211 907	0	0	0	0	91 907	0	0
— type indica	543 132	0	0	0	0	93 132	0	0
4. Oleagineae								
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	160 392	73 716	9 080	150	0	7 511	41 000	0
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	51 801	0	0	30 960	0	0	20 000	0
Cannabis sativa L.	4 914	0	0	0	0	14	4 900	0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

100 kg									ECU/ 100 kg	1 000 ECU EUR 15
Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EUR 12		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16	0	2 028	220	0	5 025	9 180	101	56 215	36,1	2 550
0	0	43 022	0	0	0	4 550	0	153 301	31,9	5 035
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 780	32,2	154
0	359	123 985	0	0	351	1 820	39 651	435 887	28,9	12 660
2 814	545	47 471	0	0	0	1 360	43 461	168 101	21,5	3 643
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145 490	15,9	2 313
30 563	4 540	41 345	350	0	0	0	10 193	311 661	17,5	5 460
0	25	416	0	0	17 247	14 680	1 364	15 135	69,2	3 257
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183 910	42,2	7 761
0	0	22 731	0	0	17	9 270	3 557	73 396	30,5	2 522
1 010	0	99	20	0	29	600	1 011	18 066	43,7	818
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	62,9	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62,9	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	62,9	3
0	0	472	0	0	0	0	0	472	62,9	30
0	0	1 191	0	0	0	0	63	15 595	36,1	563
0	22	1 116	444	0	0	170	3 357	18 331	17,5	332
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	55,6	39
114	0	2 489	434	0	0	0	66	19 231	48,8	960
0	0	1 150	0	0	0	0	0	1 150	32,2	37
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 450	26,8	39
0	2 190	0	174 360	0	715	0	160 450	1 202 758	0,0	0
0	550	0	96 175	0	10	0	140 250	189 200	0,0	0
42 264	0	0	0	0	0	100	3 456	251 825	25,4	6 399
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	841	19,9	17
1 476	0	16	1 000	0	361	4 430	90	29 002	44,3	1 541
0	0	0	0	0	0	560	381	22 611	62,2	1 441
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	703	58,6	41
14 069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14 069	37,9	533
0	0	0	0	0	10	60	0	30	38,0	4
8 953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 423	37,9	509
5 458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 908	37,9	224
31 085	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33 067	18,3	605
11 381	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	71 557	30,3	2 170
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	725	26,4	19
132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	632	16,6	10
226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	30,2	7
0	0	0	525	0	0	0	0	53 905	11,9	648
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45 635	13,3	607
120 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211 907	12,3	2 606
450 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	543 132	14,3	7 767
0	0	28 662	0	0	0	258	15	160 134	23,5	3 769
0	0	141	600	0	0	0	100	51 201	18,6	963
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 914	17,0	84

4.9.1.2 Area under seed (1995/96)

Product	EUR 15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Graminae							
Festuca pratensis Huds.	10 458	20	2 490	3 615	0	0	10
Poa pratensis L.	15 143	109	9 173	705	0	0	18
Poa palustris & triviali	533	0	533	0	0	0	0
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	43 008	399	23 384	4 778	0	46	2 384
Lolium per. L. (new var. and others)	13 780	269	0	4 329	0	0	1 880
Lolium per. L. (low persistence)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	22 958	916	2 375	10 362	0	1 077	2 717
Phleum pratense L.	15 100	0	787	1 701	0	0	11
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festuca rubra L.	23 196	146	14 261	2 157	0	0	1 675
Dactylis glomerata L.	4 945	5	2 093	259	0	20	2 018
Agrostis canina L.	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis stolonifera L.	29	0	29	0	0	0	0
Agrostis capillaris L.	105	0	0	15	0	0	0
Festuca ovina L.	2 063	29	832	895	0	0	149
Lolium X hybridum Hausskn.	1 704	13	509	133	0	0	424
Arrhenatherum elatius L-P	315	0	0	153	0	0	0
Festuca arundinaceae Schreb.	2 181	0	121	0	0	26	1 811
Poa nemoralis L.	93	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festololium	256	0	0	256	0	0	0
2. Leguminosae							
Pisum sativum L. partim	38 207	0	6 807	4 790	10	0	18 839
Vicia faba L. partim	9 694	0	4	1 780	0	0	465
Vicia sativa L.	22 045	0	0	216	838	14 518	4 458
Vicia villosa roth.	434	0	0	89	0	308	34
Trifolium pratense L.	10 169	0	475	1 264	0	0	4 917
Trifolium repens L.	3 871	0	3 141	386	0	0	2
Trifolium repens L. giganteum	313	0	0	293	0	0	3
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	2 516	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium hybridum L.	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium incarnatum L.	2 436	0	0	134	0	0	763
Trifolium resupinatum L.	1 010	0	0	0	0	0	95
Medicago sativa L. (ecotype)	7 423	0	0	0	522	572	0
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	13 231	0	0	6	0	634	9 927
Medicago lupulina L.	74	0	:	0	0	0	0
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	93	0	0	0	0	0	71
Hedysarium coronarium L.	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Ceres							
Triticum spelta L.	724	0	0	724	0	0	0
Oryza sativa L.	982	0	0	0	138	0	606
— type japonica	3 473	0	0	0	0	803	0
— type indica	11 571	0	0	0	0	1 413	0
4. Oleagineae							
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	23 542	6 143	0	21	0	1 444	9 799
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	11 254	0	0	3 110	0	0	1 498
Cannabis sativa L.	587	0	0	0	0	4	583

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.10.1.1 Area, yield and production of hops

	Area					Yield					Production				
	ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 15	28 760	28 895	27 648	27 499	-0,5	12,7	18,0	13,4	15,3	14,2	36 637	52 035	37 039	42 004	13,4
Belgique/België	394	409	384	374	-2,6	15,5	14,3	14,6	16,1	10,3	609	585	562	603	7,3
BR Deutschland	22 938	23 015	21 930	21 885	-0,2	12,5	18,4	13,0	15,6	20,0	28 725	42 428	28 434	34 054	19,8
España	1 148	1 142	1 156	1 102	-4,7	11,1	18,3	17,9	15,4	-14,0	1 277	2 093	2 068	1 692	-18,2
France	639	670	670	670	0,0	14,3	16,0	16,5	16,5	0,0	914	1 071	1 105	1 104	-0,1
Ireland	12	13	13	8	-38,5	17,5	14,6	13,1	13,0	-0,8	21	19	17	10	-41,2
Österreich	206	221	238	244	2,5	13,2	15,4	13,3	13,8	3,8	271	340	316	336	6,3
Portugal (¹)	10	96	100	121	21,0	2,0	4,1	9,7	10,5	8,2	2	39	97	127	30,9
United Kingdom	3 413	3 329	3 157	3 095	-2,0	14,1	16,4	14,1	13,2	-6,4	4 818	5 460	4 440	4 078	-8,2
EUR 12	28 554	28 674	27 410	27 255	-0,6	12,7	18,0	13,4	15,3	14,2	36 366	51 695	36 723	41 668	13,5

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Since 1993 new varieties.

4.10.4.1. Market balance — hops

		Unit	EUR 15					World				
			1992	1993	1994	1995	% TAV	1992	1993	1994	1995	% TAV
							$\frac{1995}{1994}$					$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Hops</i>												
A	Area	1 000 ha	28,55	28,90	27,65	27,50	-0,5	91,50	90,19	86,39	86,13	-0,3
B	Yield	t/ha	1,27	1,80	1,40	1,43	2,1	1,35	1,56	1,40	1,49	6,4
C = A × B	Production: hops	1 000 t	36,26	52,01	38,71	39,32	1,6	123,53	140,69	120,95	128,34	6,1
D	of which — alpha acid	%	5,40	6,47	4,58	5,76	25,8	6,40	7,00	6,20	6,70	8,1
E = C × D/100	— alpha acid	t	1 959,62	3 365,11	1 772,79	2 264,96	27,8	7 905,60	9 848,20	7 498,91	8 598,66	14,7
<i>Beer</i>												
F	Beer production (1)	Mio hl	313,23	307,34	316,78	318,60	0,6	1 163,21	1 189,55	1 214,42	1 249,51	2,9
G	of which — alpha acid	grams/hl	:	:	:	:	×	7,10	6,90	6,70	6,50	-3,0
H = F × G × 1 000	— alpha acid	t	:	:	:	:	×	8 258,78	8 207,88	8 136,61	8 121,84	-0,2

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture + Horst Report.

(1) Following year.

4.10.5.1 Market price for hops

		Zentner = 50 kg				% TAV
		1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	$\frac{1995/96}{1994/95}$
1		2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15 (no contract)	ECU	:	:	123	140	13,8
EUR 15 (under contract)	ECU	:	:	161	197	22,4
	Total ECU	:	:	153	186	21,6
Belgique/België	BEF	9 769	4 685	5 157	5 471	6,1
BR Deutschland	DEM	370	263	288	350	21,5
España	ESP	21 703	23 356	19 466	23 621	21,3
France	FRF	1 569	1 549	1 330	1 346	1,2
Ireland	IEP	233	225	172	238	38,4
Österreich	ATS	:	:	3 867	3 672	- 5,0
Portugal	PTE	33 727	15 000	12 430	26 245	111,1
United Kingdom	GBP	172	128	146	192	31,5
EUR 12 (no contract)	ECU	168	66	123	140	13,8
EUR 12 (under contract)	ECU	160	158	159	196	23,3
	Total ECU	161	117	152	186	22,4

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.1.1 Area, production and yield of cotton (unginned and ginned)

	Ellaða					España					EUR 15				
	1992	1993	1994	1995	% TAV	1992	1993	1994	1995	% TAV	1992	1993	1994	1995	% TAV
					$\frac{1995}{1994}$					$\frac{1995}{1994}$					$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Area (1 000 ha)	321,2	351,6	382,6	440,6	15,2	76,0	31,8	40,0	32,0	-20,0	397,2	383,4	422,6	472,6	11,8
Production (t) :															
unginned cotton	750 440	979 192	1 181 449	1 353 244	14,5	214 039	94 964	136 562	101 556	-25,6	964 479	1 074 156	1 318 011	1 454 800	10,4
ginned cotton	242 359	314 598	386 635	:	×	70 007	30 836	44 806	33 812	-24,5	312 366	345 434	431 441	:	×
cotton seed	404 458	525 826	635 432	:	×	112 353	49 612	70 656	53 532	-24,2	516 811	575 438	706 088	:	×
Yield (kg/ha) :															
unginned cotton	2 336	2 785	3 088	3 071	-0,6	2 815	2 989	3 415	3 151	-7,7	2 428	2 802	3 119	3 078	-1,3
ginned cotton	755	895	1 010	:	×	921	971	1 120	1 057	-5,6	786	901	1 021	:	×
cotton seed	1 259	1 496	1 661	:	×	1 478	1 562	1 767	1 673	-5,3	1 301	1 501	1 671	:	×

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
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Flax straw</i>															
EUR 15	:	:	:	103,2	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	6,8	8,5	11,2	10,9	- 2,7	75,0	60,0	57,5	62,5	8,7	50,9	51,0	64,4	68,1	5,7
Danmark	0,5	0,2	0,5	0,1	- 80,0	66,2	60,0	55,0	:	×	3,0	1,2	2,7	:	×
BR Deutschland	1,0	1,0	1,7	3,3	94,1	66,2	60,0	55,0	:	×	5,5	6,0	9,3	:	×
España	:	:	3,6	11,5	219,4	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
France	33,1	36,7	50,0	54,7	9,4	65,0	76,0	70,0	60,1	- 14,1	215,2	278,9	350,0	328,7	- 6,1
Nederland	2,9	3,3	4,5	4,4	- 2,2	65,0	63,0	65,0	75,0	15,4	18,7	20,8	29,2	33,0	13,0
Österreich	:	:	:	1,4	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
United Kingdom	0,1	2,2	17,7	16,9	- 4,5	66,2	:	:	:	×	0,9	:	:	:	×
EUR 12	44,2	52,0	89,2	101,8	14,1	66,6	68,8	51,4	:	×	294,9	357,9	455,6	:	×
<i>Flax fibre</i>															
EUR 15	:	:	:	103,2	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	6,8	8,5	11,2	10,9	- 2,7	10,8	13,5	12,6	14,0	11,1	7,3	11,5	14,1	15,3	8,5
Danmark	0,5	0,2	0,5	0,1	- 80,0	10,0	13,7	12,0	:	×	0,5	0,3	0,6	:	×
BR Deutschland	1,0	1,0	1,7	3,3	94,1	5,8	14,0	12,0	:	×	0,5	1,4	2,0	:	×
España	:	:	3,6	11,5	219,4	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
France	33,1	36,7	50,0	54,7	9,4	9,5	18,8	14,0	16,3	16,4	31,6	69,0	70,0	89,2	27,4
Nederland	2,9	3,3	4,5	4,4	- 2,2	8,3	11,8	13,0	16,7	28,5	2,4	3,9	5,8	7,3	25,9
Österreich	:	:	:	1,4	×	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×
United Kingdom	0,1	2,2	17,7	16,9	- 4,5	10,0	12,5	:	:	×	0,1	2,7	:	:	×
EUR 12	44,2	52,0	89,2	101,8	14,1	10,0	17,1	:	:	×	44,0	88,8	92,5	:	×

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
		1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silkworm cocoons (kg)	EUR 15	:	:	:	38 437	×
	Elláda	25 055	29 000	30 000	22 000	- 26,7
	France	1 187	1 504	1 123	1 390	23,8
	Italia	13 447	21 741	5 966	15 047	152,2
	EUR 12	39 689	52 245	37 089	38 437	3,6
Boxes of silkworm eggs	EUR 15	:	:	:	1 736	×
	Elláda	1 158	1 255	1 304	1 064	- 18,4
	France	57	92	52	54	3,8
	Italia	2 152	1 877	251	618	146,2
	EUR 12	3 394	3 299	1 607	1 736	8,0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.3.1 Imports of flax straw into Belgium

Exporting Member State	t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	:	:	:	32 776	×
France	28 897	28 858	28 779	30 948	7,5
Nederland	7 278	1 986	3 589	1 828	- 49,1
EUR 12	36 175	30 844	32 368	32 776	1,3

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.3.2 Intra-EU trade and external trade in cotton fibre (1)

(1 000 t)

1	2	1992	1993	1994	1995	% TAV		
						1995	1994	
		3	4	5	6	7		
Intra-EU trade (2)	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	x		
	BLEU/UEBL	9	9	20	:	x		
	BR Deutschland	13	7	9	:	x		
	Elláda	0	1	0	:	x		
	España	1	5	7	:	x		
	France	11	18	21	:	x		
	Ireland	2	1	4	:	x		
	Italia	10	24	41	:	x		
	Nederland	1	2	3	:	x		
	Österreich	:	:	:	:	x		
	Portugal	6	3	6	:	x		
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	x		
	Sverige	:	:	:	:	x		
United Kingdom	1	1	1	:	x			
	EUR 12	56	71	112	:	x		
Imports	EUR 15	:	:	:	895	x		
	BLEU/UEBL	32	29	33	32	- 3,0		
	Danmark	4	4	5	5	0,0		
	BR Deutschland	189	158	168	129	- 23,2		
	Elláda	20	7	5	6	20,0		
	España	82	79	102	87	- 14,7		
	France	114	110	126	100	- 20,6		
	Ireland	14	15	14	12	- 14,3		
	Italia	304	302	307	307	0,0		
	Nederland	3	2	3	2	- 33,3		
	Österreich	:	:	:	14	x		
	Portugal	158	154	152	162	6,6		
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	1	x		
Sverige	:	:	:	6	x			
United Kingdom	17	13	28	31	10,7			
	EUR 12	937	873	945	874	- 7,5		
Exports	EUR 15	:	:	:	154	x		
	BLEU/UEBL	0	1	4	1	- 75,0		
	BR Deutschland	17	8	9	6	- 33,3		
	Elláda	44	106	107	130	21,5		
	España	12	16	3	6	100,0		
	France	4	6	7	3	- 57,1		
	Italia	1	3	6	6	0,0		
	United Kingdom	0	0	1	1	0,0		
		EUR 12	78	141	138	154	11,6	

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
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	$\frac{1995/96}{1994/95}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	118,46	126,30	125,76	153,54	22,1
Nederland	148,65	162,69	170,87	191,33	12,0

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
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	$\frac{1995/96}{1994/95}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België — water-retted					
Scutched flax:					
— average — low	745,2	1 065,6	1 374,0	1 507,5	9,7
— normal	863,3	1 166,8	1 493,2	1 634,0	9,4
— good	1 181,1	1 393,6	1 682,1	1 826,3	8,6

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)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 ⁽²⁾
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	121,2	89,5	82,5	101,0	137,7	146,5
II	118,1	86,4	88,9	126,1	175,5	148,3
III	119,8	87,4	95,6	134,8	183,6	141,7
IV	128,7	89,4	95,1	131,6	177,1	—
V	127,4	99,9	90,9	138,2	195,6	—
VI	130,9	92,8	90,2	136,3	194,8	—
VII	135,7	94,3	87,4	127,2	194,8	—
VIII	123,9	83,8	92,1	117,7	140,9	—
IX	118,6	76,6	88,9	113,6	152,2	131,1
X	109,6	76,0	84,8	108,7	159,0	:
XI	106,0	75,8	84,5	109,7	148,0	:
XII	93,2	79,9	91,5	119,7	147,7	:
Ø	119,4	86,0	89,4	113,2	153,1	:
% TAV in relation to preceding year	- 2,4	- 28,0	4,0	26,6	35,2	:

⁽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

		EUR 15 (¹)	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda (²)	España	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Cattle (³)	1993	37 349	1 164	1 706	8 058	1 502	2 930	
	1994	38 213	1 207	1 577	8 175	1 502	3 215	
	1995 (p)	38 861	1 258	1 545	8 419	1 502	3 710	
	% TAV $\frac{1995}{1994}$	1.7	4.2	- 2.0	3.0	0.0	15.4	
Pigs	1993	42 382	3 130	3 621	6 945	620	5 120	
	1994	41 730	3 088	3 426	6 280	620	5 850	
	1995 (p)	40 981	3 278	3 255	5 900	620	6 040	
	% TAV $\frac{1995}{1994}$	- 1.8	6.2	- 5.0	- 6.1	0.0	3.2	
Poultry	1993	32 730	1 004	622	4 073	650	4 050	
	1994	33 564	1 014	635	4 080	650	4 350	
	1995 (p)	33 706	1 095	660	4 009	650	4 050	
	% TAV $\frac{1995}{1994}$	0.4	8.0	3.9	- 1.7	0.0	- 6.9	
Other	1993	7 381	137	110	567	50	1 150	
	1994	7 962	55	150	582	50	1 342	
	1995 (p)	8 218	105	151	602	50	1 457	
	% TAV $\frac{1995}{1994}$	3.2	90.9	0.7	3.4	0.0	8.6	
Total	1993	119 842	5 435	6 059	19 643	2 822	13 250	
	1994	121 469	5 364	5 788	19 117	2 822	14 757	
	1995 (p)	121 766	5 736	5 611	18 930	2 822	15 257	
	% TAV $\frac{1995}{1994}$	0.2	6.9	- 3.1	- 1.0	0.0	3.4	

Source: Fefac.

⁽¹⁾ Luxembourg not included.⁽²⁾ 1993 data.⁽³⁾ Including milk-replacer feed.

(1 000 t)

France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EUR 12 (¹)
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4 423	1 685	4 004	4 805	160	1 012	399	1 110	4 391	35 680
4 549	1 981	3 853	4 869	163	1 007	460	1 130	4 525	36 460
4 556	1 909	3 960	4 787	155	1 023	507	1 130	4 400	37 069
0,2	- 3,6	2,8	- 1,7	- 4,9	1,6	10,2	0,0	- 2,8	1,7
6 373	636	2 680	8 007	232	1 537	293	670	2 518	41 187
6 417	644	2 464	7 763	235	1 485	294	660	2 504	40 541
6 343	620	2 600	7 303	215	1 383	324	650	2 450	39 792
- 1,2	- 3,7	5,5	- 5,9	- 8,5	- 6,9	10,2	- 1,5	- 2,2	- 1,8
7 999	431	4 219	3 465	462	1 237	189	470	3 859	31 609
8 354	463	4 239	3 423	443	1 274	196	490	3 953	32 435
8 767	460	4 300	3 286	410	1 307	212	500	4 000	32 584
4,9	- 0,6	1,4	- 4,0	- 7,4	2,6	8,2	2,0	1,2	0,5
1 934	263	1 135	517	253	213	91	50	911	6 987
1 964	321	1 135	713	249	213	119	50	1 019	7 544
2 025	361	1 140	713	232	217	115	50	1 000	7 821
3,1	12,5	0,4	0,0	- 6,8	1,9	- 3,4	0,0	- 1,9	3,7
20 729	3 015	12 038	16 794	1 107	3 999	972	2 300	11 679	115 463
21 284	3 409	11 691	16 768	1 090	3 979	1 069	2 330	12 001	116 980
21 691	3 350	12 000	16 089	1 012	3 930	1 158	2 330	11 850	117 266
1,9	- 1,7	2,6	- 4,0	- 7,2	- 1,2	8,3	0,0	- 1,3	0,2

4.13.7.5 Use of cereals by the compound feedingstuffs industry

	‰ of production of compound feedingstuffs				1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995 (¹)	1992	1993	1994	1995 (¹)	<u>1995</u> 1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EUR 15 (¹)	:	:	33,4	34,7	:	:	40 620	42 205	3,9
Belgique/België	12,6	14,7	17,3	17,9	670	780	930	1 025	10,2
Danmark	26,6	28,6	33,4	38,6	1 515	1 730	1 935	2 165	11,9
BR Deutschland	25,4	25,9	28,4	29,8	4 860	5 085	5 425	5 650	4,1
España	58,7	62,5	59,4	58,3	8 095	8 280	8 760	8 890	1,5
France	30,7	32,5	37,2	38,8	5 955	6 730	7 925	8 425	6,3
Ireland	26,7	25,7	26,5	29,4	720	775	905	985	8,8
Italia	46,3	45,7	47,0	45,8	5 700	5 500	5 500	5 500	0,0
Nederland	13,5	13,3	15,1	16,2	2 220	2 235	2 525	2 600	3,0
Österreich	:	:	18,3	19,8	:	:	200	200	0,0
Portugal	25,5	27,0	28,7	30,4	995	1 080	1 140	1 195	4,8
Suomi/Finland	35,8	36,0	35,1	38,3	365	350	375	440	17,3
Sverige	:	:	41,0	43,6	:	:	955	1 015	6,3
United Kingdom	32,4	32,1	33,7	34,7	3 625	3 755	4 045	4 115	1,7
EUR 12 (¹)	30,5	31,2	33,4	34,6	34 355	35 950	39 090	40 550	3,7

Source: Fefac.

⁽¹⁾ Greece and Luxembourg not included.

4.13.7.7 Production of dehydrated fodder (excl. potatoes)

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	$\frac{1995/96}{1994/95}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	:	:	:	4 070	x
BLEU/UEBL	8	8	7	4	- 42,9
Danmark	307	342	297	271	- 8,8
BR Deutschland	410	442	419	343	- 18,1
Elláda	28	36	47	46	- 2,1
España	1 081	1 413	1 400	1 261	- 9,9
France	1 494	1 415	1 340	1 307	- 2,5
Ireland	4	5	5	5	0,0
Italia	528	526	607	526	- 13,3
Nederland	267	291	250	221	- 11,6
Österreich	:	:	:	2	x
Portugal	0	3	2	1	- 50,0
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	2	x
Sverige**	11	11	9	9	0,0
United Kingdom	109	95	94	72	- 23,4
EUR 12	4 236	4 576	4 468	4 057	- 9,2

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.13.7.8 EU supplies of dehydrated and dried fodder

EUR 15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992 (¹)	1993 (¹)	1994 (¹)	1995 (¹)	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production	4 682	4 996	4 923	4 459	- 9,4
Imports	112	13	21	24	14,3
Exports	62	107	146	148	1,4
Availabilities	4 732	4 902	4 798	4 335	- 9,6

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) EUR 12.

4.13.7.9 Area, yield and production of dry pulses, feed peas and field beans

		Area				
		1 000 ha				% TAV
		1992	1993	1994	1995	1995 1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dried pulses, total	EUR 15	1 344	1 451	1 363	1 179	- 13,5
	Belgique/België	6	9	6	5	- 14,5
	Danmark	118	123	103	72	- 30,1
	BR Deutschland	47	89	76	120	58,0
	Elláda	5	5	4	3	- 25,0
	España	30	30	114	116	1,8
	France	714	753	679	581	- 14,4
	Ireland	2	6	5	2	- 59,6
	Italia	103	93	80	39	- 51,0
	Nederland	7	4	4	4	0,0
	Österreich**	57	55	49	25	- 48,9
	Portugal	17	19	2	5	103,9
	Suomi/Finland**	16	13	6	5	- 16,7
	Sverige	14	9	7	11	72,7
United Kingdom	208	244	229	191	- 16,3	
	EUR 12	1 257	1 375	1 301	1 138	- 12,6
Feed peas	EUR 15	:	:	:	893	x
	Belgique/België	5	7	4	4	0,0
	Danmark	117	121	101	70	- 30,7
	BR Deutschland	29	59	45	62	37,6
	Elláda	1	1	1	0	- 100,0
	España	8	10	76	75	- 1,6
	France	695	737	664	567	- 14,6
	Ireland	1	1	1	0	- 33,3
	Italia	11	9	7	4	- 48,6
	Nederland	5	3	3	3	0,0
	Österreich**	43	44	39	20	- 48,5
	Portugal	0	0	0	0	x
	Suomi/Finland**	16	13	6	5	- 16,7
	Sverige	:	:	:	11	x
United Kingdom	79	81	80	72	- 10,4	
	EUR 12	951	1 029	982	857	- 12,7
Field beans	EUR 15	:	:	:	227	x
	Belgique/België	1	2	2	1	- 46,5
	Danmark	1	2	2	2	0,0
	BR Deutschland	18	30	30	25	- 16,3
	Elláda	4	4	3	3	- 6,3
	España	22	17	22	22	1,4
	France	14	13	11	11	0,0
	Ireland	1	5	4	2	- 63,4
	Italia	89	81	70	34	- 51,4
	Nederland	2	1	1	1	0,0
	Österreich**	14	11	11	5	- 53,7
	Portugal	17	17	1	1	- 4,0
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	0	x
	Sverige	:	:	:	0	x
United Kingdom	129	163	148	120	- 19,5	
	EUR 12	298	334	295	222	- 24,8

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
x	x	x	36,7	x	:	:	:	4 329	x
44,0	44,9	44,1	44,8	1,6	26	38	26	22	- 15,4
25,8	37,5	37,3	37,5	0,5	305	462	384	270	- 29,7
29,8	32,6	31,9	32,1	0,6	137	290	242	383	58,3
22,7	21,1	20,0	20,0	0,0	11	11	8	6	- 25,0
12,7	10,0	9,5	5,6	- 41,1	38	39	108	66	- 38,9
46,1	50,6	50,6	47,9	- 5,3	3 293	3 811	3 433	2 784	- 18,9
42,0	47,8	48,7	47,9	- 1,6	8	29	23	9	- 60,9
17,9	15,7	16,3	16,4	0,6	183	146	131	64	- 51,1
42,1	47,1	46,3	30,0	- 35,2	30	19	19	12	- 36,8
x	24,9	32,8	32,8	0,0	168	136	160	82	- 48,8
4,1	8,2	8,0	8,1	1,3	7	16	2	4	100,0
18,0	23,0	22,0	10,0	- 54,5	29	30	14	5	- 64,3
x	x	x	26,3	x	:	:	:	30	x
33,9	38,7	33,4	30,9	- 7,5	706	944	765	592	- 22,6
37,8	42,2	39,5	37,0	- 6,3	4 746	5 795	5 140	4 212	- 18,1
x	x	x	41,0	x	:	:	:	3 661	x
44,7	46,0	46,0	46,0	0,0	22	32	18	18	0,0
25,8	37,5	37,3	37,3	0,0	302	454	377	263	- 30,2
26,9	30,2	33,4	32,8	- 1,8	78	178	151	205	35,8
33,3	20,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	3	2	1	0	- 100,0
13,8	12,2	10,0	5,6	- 44,0	11	12	76	42	- 44,7
46,5	51,0	50,9	48,2	- 5,3	3 230	3 758	3 379	2 736	- 19,0
36,0	37,0	40,0	40,0	0,0	4	4	2	2	0,0
32,5	30,7	33,5	33,5	0,0	35	29	23	12	- 47,8
42,0	44,5	45,0	30,0	- 33,3	21	13	14	9	- 35,7
31,0	24,3	34,4	34,4	0,0	137	107	134	69	- 48,5
0,0	0,0	0,0	10,0	x	0	0	0	0	x
18,0	23,0	22,0	10,0	- 54,5	29	30	14	5	- 64,3
x	x	x	26,3	x	:	:	:	30	x
33,0	41,0	34,4	37,7	9,6	261	332	314	270	- 14,0
41,7	46,8	44,4	41,5	- 6,5	3 967	4 814	4 355	3 557	- 18,3
x	x	x	24,2	x	:	:	:	548	x
40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	0,0	4	6	7	4	- 42,9
25,8	37,6	36,0	36,0	0,0	3	8	7	7	0,0
33,3	37,3	29,8	32,8	10,1	60	112	91	84	- 7,7
20,0	21,4	20,0	20,0	0,0	8	9	6	6	0,0
12,3	10,2	10,0	6,0	- 40,0	27	17	22	14	- 36,4
37,1	36,2	38,3	34,9	- 8,9	52	47	42	38	- 9,5
48,0	50,0	50,0	50,0	0,0	5	25	21	8	- 61,9
16,2	14,0	14,6	14,6	0,0	144	113	102	50	- 51,0
42,5	55,0	50,0	30,0	- 40,0	9	6	5	3	- 40,0
22,0	27,2	26,4	26,4	0,0	30	29	27	13	- 51,9
- 4,1	8,2	8,0	8,0	0,0	7	14	0	1	100,0
x	x	x	0,0	x	:	:	:	0	x
x	x	x	0,0	x	:	:	:	0	x
34,5	37,5	30,4	26,9	- 11,5	445	612	451	321	- 28,8
25,6	29,0	25,6	24,1	- 5,9	764	969	754	535	- 29,0

4.13.7.12 Cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cake

(ECU/100 kg)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	19,82	26,10	18,66	15,33	17,07	18,85	20,24	15,48	21,10
II	19,62	25,08	17,64	15,47	17,65	18,62	19,90	15,72	20,14
III	20,04	26,24	17,88	16,21	17,56	17,92	19,49	15,98	20,10
IV	20,57	25,73	17,85	17,38	17,53	17,59	20,02	16,05	22,03
V	21,80	24,55	17,75	18,32	17,33	18,10	19,52	14,50	:
VI	28,18	24,93	16,70	19,31	17,14	18,41	18,37	14,33	:
VII	27,30	23,79	16,52	17,37	16,46	21,92	16,78	15,05	:
VIII	26,29	20,73	15,84	16,99	16,00	21,28	16,34	14,98	:
IX	27,32	21,38	16,32	17,79	15,85	19,61	16,20	17,01	:
X	26,05	21,37	16,27	17,86	16,51	18,81	15,18	17,09	:
XI	24,64	20,91	15,25	17,25	17,31	19,91	14,96	17,90	:
XII	24,60	19,75	15,36	16,77	18,39	19,74	15,61	20,24	:
Average 12 months	23,86	23,38	16,82	17,18	17,06	19,22	17,75	16,15	:
% TAV compared with previous year	26,0	- 2,0	- 28,1	2,1	- 0,7	12,7	- 7,6	- 9,0	:

Source: Eurostat.

4.14.1.1 Gross internal production and consumption of meat ⁽¹⁾EUR 15 ⁽²⁾

	Relative share (%)				1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gross internal production									
— pigmeat	42,6	44,9	44,7	44,4	14 444	15 247	15 122	15 959	5,5
— beef/veal	24,8	22,8	21,8	22,6	8 378	7 743	7 380	8 115	10,0
— poultrymeat	20,5	20,4	21,5	21,7	6 932	6 914	7 259	7 788	7,3
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,5	3,4	3,4	3,2	1 182	1 169	1 142	1 162	1,8
— equine meat	0,1	0,3	0,1	0,1	49	97	48	54	12,1
— other	2,4	2,5	2,6	2,5	817	848	892	895	0,4
Total	94,1	94,3	94,2	94,5	31 802	32 018	31 843	33 973	6,7
Edible offals	5,9	5,7	5,8	5,5	2 000	1 952	1 970	1 980	0,5
Total	100	100	100	100	33 802	33 970	33 813	35 953	6,3
Meat consumption					kg/head				
— pigmeat	43,3	44,1	44,2	44,3	40,8	41,3	41,1	40,6	- 1,2
— beef/veal	22,9	23,1	22,5	21,9	21,6	21,6	20,9	20,1	- 3,8
— poultrymeat	20,0	19,6	20,6	20,9	18,9	18,4	19,1	19,2	0,5
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	4,5	4,3	4,2	4,3	4,2	4,0	3,9	3,9	0,0
— equine meat	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	- 2,7
— other	2,7	2,8	2,7	2,9	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,6	3,6
Total	93,8	94,3	94,7	94,7	88,5	88,4	88,0	86,9	- 1,3
Edible offals	6,2	5,7	5,3	5,3	5,8	5,3	4,9	4,8	- 1,7
Total	100	100	100	100	94,3	93,7	92,9	91,7	- 1,3

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Carcass weight for meat.⁽²⁾ EUR 12.

4.14.3.1 Net balance of external trade ⁽¹⁾ in meat ⁽²⁾ and self-sufficiency

EUR 15	Net balance ⁽¹⁾				Self-sufficiency (%)			
	1 000 t							
	1992 ⁽³⁾	1993 ⁽³⁾	1994 ⁽³⁾	1995	1992 ⁽¹⁾	1993 ⁽¹⁾	1994 ⁽¹⁾	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat ⁽²⁾ :								
— pigmeat	391	819	862	810	102,9	106,2	106,1	105,4
— beef/veal	751	729	688	777	112,0	104,0	101,7	108,4
— poultrymeat	361	504	498	664	105,8	108,1	107,5	108,8
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	- 256	- 240	- 236	- 247	82,4	83,0	82,9	82,5
— equine meat	- 129	- 67	- 110	- 100	27,3	29,4	30,5	35,0
— other	- 57	- 58	- 53	- 87	93,5	93,3	94,4	91,1
Total	1 061	1 687	1 650	1 816	104,5	103,8	103,3	105,1
Edible offals	- 18	97	148	183	99,1	105,3	108,1	110,2
Total	1 043	1 783	1 798	1 999	104,2	103,9	103,6	105,3

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Exports minus imports.

⁽²⁾ Including live animals, carcass weight equivalent.

⁽³⁾ EUR 12.

4.15.0.1 Cattle numbers (December of previous year)

	1 000 head				% of EUR 15	% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996	$\frac{1996}{1995}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 15**	84 744	83 911	84 462	84 450	100,0	0,0
Belgique/België	3 100	3 084	3 161	3 147	3,7	- 0,4
Danmark	2 180	2 115	2 082	2 094	2,5	0,6
BR Deutschland	16 207	15 897	15 962	15 890	18,8	- 0,5
Elláda	629	608	520	550	0,7	5,8
España	4 961	5 001	5 237	5 432	6,4	3,7
France	20 329	20 099	20 524	20 662	24,5	0,7
Ireland	6 265	6 308	6 410	6 531	7,7	1,9
Italia	7 703	7 561	7 272	7 128	8,4	- 2,0
Luxembourg	202	205	204	204	0,2	0,0
Nederland	4 794	4 629	4 588	4 558	5,4	- 0,7
Österreich**	2 401	2 334	2 329	2 323	2,8	- 0,3
Portugal	1 345	1 323	1 330	1 317	1,6	- 1,0
Suomi/Finland**	1 232	1 230	1 185	1 179	1,4	- 0,5
Sverige**	1 775	1 807	1 790	1 762	2,1	- 1,6
United Kingdom	11 621	11 710	11 868	11 673	13,8	- 1,6
EUR 12	79 336	78 540	79 158	79 186	93,8	0,0

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.15.1.1 Slaughtering of adult bovine animals and calves ⁽¹⁾

1	2	1 000 head				% TAV	Average carcass weight in kg				% TAV
		1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adult bovine animals	EUR 15**	26 189	23 823	22 638	22 968	1,5	:	:	:	312,2	x
	Belgique/België	706	722	681	711	4,4	415,0	423,2	422,4	414,9	- 1,8
	Danmark	830	773	723	703	- 2,8	260,2	261,0	255,1	256,0	0,4
	BR Deutschland	5 609	4 801	4 328	4 250	- 1,8	314,1	320,3	313,8	316,9	1,0
	Elláda	279	261	254	235	- 7,5	247,3	246,6	247,8	246,8	- 0,4
	España	2 102	1 923	1 842	1 965	6,7	249,3	247,4	254,3	257,0	1,0
	France	4 595	4 057	3 842	3 969	3,3	345,6	352,9	354,4	359,5	1,5
	Ireland	1 707	1 600	1 435	1 514	5,5	330,4	328,6	310,2	317,0	2,2
	Italia	3 553	3 444	3 371	3 411	1,2	284,3	288,6	290,5	292,9	0,8
	Luxembourg	23	20	19	21	10,5	291,7	336,7	327,0	333,3	1,9
	Nederland	1 399	1 313	1 260	1 181	- 6,3	322,4	323,4	323,7	326,8	0,4
	Österreich**	681	612	543	533	- 1,8	:	:	:	343,3	x
	Portugal	444	422	327	325	- 0,6	256,8	252,6	267,8	292,3	9,2
	Suomi/Finland**	480	432	429	383	- 10,7	241,3	244,2	248,8	248,0	- 0,3
	Sverige**	464	499	495	501	1,2	270,4	273,8	:	279,4	x
	United Kingdom	3 317	2 944	3 089	3 266	5,7	289,7	291,4	298,0	298,2	0,1
	EUR 12	24 564	22 280	21 171	21 551	1,8	307,8	311,3	310,4	313,3	0,9
Calves	EUR 15**	6 550	6 195	6 019	5 828	- 3,2	:	:	:	136,7	x
	Belgique/België	376	379	380	336	- 11,6	156,9	160,8	160,4	160,1	- 0,2
	Danmark	27	28	51	55	7,8	37,0	42,9	44,9	100,0	122,9
	BR Deutschland	552	526	514	501	- 2,5	122,3	125,5	120,1	120,7	0,5
	Elláda	78	82	82	80	- 2,4	141,0	145,1	149,2	150,0	0,5
	España	85	72	31	25	- 19,4	129,4	123,0	124,5	146,6	17,7
	France	2 376	2 205	2 116	2 042	- 3,5	121,6	123,4	125,4	126,7	1,0
	Ireland	1	0	1	1	0,0	132,1	132,1	132,1	:	x
	Italia	1 515	1 419	1 384	1 321	- 4,6	136,7	136,6	140,1	137,4	- 1,9
	Luxembourg	1	1	1	2	100,0	99,8	127,9	126,1	119,0	- 5,6
	Nederland	1 197	1 174	1 198	1 198	0,0	153,7	159,0	161,9	161,9	- 0,0
	Österreich**	169	158	141	130	- 7,8	:	:	:	96,7	x
	Portugal	84	74	55	71	29,1	107,1	110,3	118,9	128,9	8,4
	Suomi/Finland**	10	8	7	10	42,9	86,6	82,7	84,0	96,4	14,8
	Sverige**	47	50	36	30	- 16,7	98,8	99,4	:	104,8	x
	United Kingdom	32	19	22	26	18,2	62,5	63,5	45,0	46,2	2,5
	EUR 12	6 324	5 979	5 835	5 658	- 3,0	132,7	135,6	137,9	137,9	- 0,0

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ Total slaughtering 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
		1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	EUR 15**	8 029	7 418	6 566	7 171	9.2
	Belgique/België	293	305	288	295	2.4
	Danmark	216	202	184	180	- 2.2
	BR Deutschland	1 761	1 538	1 358	1 347	- 0.8
	Elláda	69	64	63	58	- 7.9
	España	524	476	469	505	7.7
	France	1 588	1 432	1 362	1 427	4.8
	Ireland	565	526	445	480	7.9
	Italia	1 010	994	979	1 000	2.1
	Luxembourg	7	7	6	7	16.7
	Nederland	451	424	410	386	- 5.9
	Österreich**	230	242	:	183	x
	Portugal	114	107	87	95	9.2
	Suomi/Finland**	117	106	:	95	x
	Sverige**	125	137	:	139	x
United Kingdom	959	858	915	974	6.4	
	EUR 12	7 467	6 850	6 503	6 683	2.8
Calves	EUR 15**	861	832	805	797	- 1.0
	Belgique/België	59	61	61	54	- 11.5
	Danmark	1	1	5	5	0.0
	BR Deutschland	67	66	62	60	- 3.2
	Elláda	11	12	12	12	0.0
	España	10	9	4	4	0.0
	France	289	272	265	259	- 2.3
	Ireland	0	0	0	0	0.0
	Italia	207	194	194	182	- 6.2
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0.0
	Nederland	184	187	194	194	0.0
	Österreich**	17	16	:	13	x
	Portugal	9	8	7	9	28.6
	Suomi/Finland**	0	0	:	1	x
	Sverige**	5	5	:	3	x
United Kingdom	2	1	1	1	0.0	
	EUR 12	839	811	805	780	- 3.1
Beef/veal	EUR 15**	8 890	8 240	7 846	7 967	1.5
	Belgique/België	352	366	349	349	0.0
	Danmark	217	203	189	185	- 2.1
	BR Deutschland	1 829	1 604	1 420	1 407	- 0.9
	Elláda	79	76	75	70	- 6.7
	España	535	485	472	508	7.6
	France	1 877	1 704	1 627	1 686	3.6
	Ireland	564	526	445	480	7.9
	Italia	1 218	1 188	1 173	1 181	0.7
	Luxembourg	7	7	7	7	0.0
	Nederland	635	611	604	580	- 4.0
	Österreich**	247	248	227	196	- 13.7
	Portugal	123	115	94	104	10.6
	Suomi/Finland**	117	106	107	96	- 10.3
	Sverige**	130	142	141	143	1.4
United Kingdom	960	859	916	975	6.4	
	EUR 12	8 396	7 744	7 371	7 532	2.2

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	%				1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	53 605	53 800	54 624	55 287	1,2
— EUR 12	15.7	14.3	13.5	13.6	8 396	7 710	7 372	7 532	2,2
— Austria	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	246	222	211	196	- 7,1
— Sweden	0.2	0.3	0.3	0,3	130	141	142	143	0,7
— Finland	0.2	0.2	0.2	0,2	117	106	107	96	- 10,3
— EUR 15	16.6	15.2	14.3	14,4	8 889	8 179	7 832	7 967	1,7
— USA	19.8	19.7	20.5	20,9	10 611	10 584	11 194	11 552	3,2
— CIS	13.6	12.7	11,1	9,8	7 305	6 840	6 064	5 400	- 10,9
— Brazil ⁽²⁾	10.9	10.4	11,2	11,6	5 820	5 570	6 129	6 392	4,3
— Argentina	4.6	4.7	4.6	4,5	2 487	2 508	2 486	2 466	- 0,8
— Uruguay	0.6	0.6	0.7	0,6	332	314	372	350	- 5,9
— Australia	3.4	3.4	3.3	3,1	1 834	1 814	1 829	1 720	- 6,0
— New Zealand	1.0	1.1	1,1	1,2	525	582	578	640	10,7
— Peop. Rep. China	3.4	4.4	6,0	6,8	1 808	2 341	3 275	3 775	15,3
— Canada	1.7	1.6	1,7	1,6	898	883	917	888	- 3,2
— Mexico	2.3	2.3	2,5	2,7	1 247	1 256	1 365	1 500	9,9
— Colombia	1.2	1.1	1,1	1,1	670	573	609	617	1,3
— Poland	1.0	0.8	0,8	0,8	546	454	429	420	- 2,1
— India	4.5	4.6	4,6	4,7	2 398	2 458	2 496	2 615	4,8
— Japan	1.1	1.1	1,1	1,1	592	594	602	601	- 0,2
— South Africa	1.3	1.0	0,8	0,7	715	534	441	388	- 12,0
— Switzerland	0.3	0.3	0,3	0,3	167	152	142	141	- 0,7
— Hungary	0.2	0.2	0,2	0,2	110	96	86	90	4,7
— Norway	0.2	0.2	0,2	0,2	84	83	87	84	- 3,4

Sources: FAO and other international organizations (GATT).

⁽¹⁾ Net production.

⁽²⁾ New series as from 1991.

4.15.3.1 Beef/veal — EU trade by species

EUR 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
<i>Imports</i>											
Extra-EU	1993 ⁽¹⁾	395,4	88,9	114,3	598,6	80,1	144,7	93,2	0,4	180,8	499,3
	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
Intra-EU	1993 ⁽¹⁾	1 757,2	861,9	134,3	2 753,5	308,3	1 160,3	170,3	5,8	59,3	1 704,0
	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
Total	1993 ⁽¹⁾	2 152,6	950,8	248,6	3 352,1	388,4	1 305,0	263,5	6,2	240,1	2 203,3
	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
<i>Exports</i>											
Extra-EU	1993 ⁽¹⁾	3,1	400,4	78,9	482,5	143,2	104,2	887,2	2,0	91,9	1 228,5
	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
Intra-EU	1993 ⁽¹⁾	1 712,0	1 024,7	117,2	2 853,9	336,5	1 113,3	185,0	3,8	19,0	1 657,6
	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
Total	1993 ⁽¹⁾	1 715,1	1 425,1	196,1	3 336,4	479,7	1 217,5	1 072,1	5,8	110,9	2 886,1
	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

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

Product weight × 1,3 = carcass weight.

⁽¹⁾ EUR 12.

4.15.3.2 Beef/veal — trade with non-member countries

(1 000 tonnes carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1992	%	1993	%	1994	%	1995	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 199,3	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	33,5	2,5	40,9	3,3	39,6	3,2	47,3	3,9
Danmark	46,4	3,5	47,3	3,8	46,5	3,8	38,3	3,2
BR Deutschland	393,8	29,8	347,9	28,3	242,8	19,9	251,0	20,9
Elláda	1,0	0,1	2,2	0,2	3,2	0,3	3,1	0,3
España	33,3	2,5	22,3	1,8	24,7	2,0	33,7	2,8
France	283,3	21,4	257,0	20,9	248,6	20,4	179,0	14,9
Ireland	213,4	16,1	257,1	20,9	380,8	31,2	412,7	34,4
Italia	173,2	13,1	101,7	8,3	79,2	6,5	34,4	2,9
Nederland	120,1	9,1	106,3	8,7	94,4	7,7	107,4	9,0
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	19,3	1,6
Portugal	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,0
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	3,4	0,3
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,4	0,1
United Kingdom	25,5	1,9	45,5	3,7	60,2	4,9	68,1	5,7
EUR 12	1 323,4	100,0	1 228,5	100,0	1 220,3	100,0	1 175,2	98,0
B. Imports								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	422,3	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	3,0	0,5	2,7	0,5	3,1	0,6	2,2	0,5
Danmark	0,5	0,1	0,6	0,1	1,2	0,2	1,0	0,2
BR Deutschland	176,8	30,9	158,6	31,8	156,9	29,5	109,0	25,8
Elláda	14,1	2,5	11,7	2,3	8,4	1,6	6,5	1,5
España	3,1	0,5	2,3	0,5	3,4	0,6	4,9	1,2
France	15,2	2,6	13,9	2,8	15,7	2,9	12,2	2,9
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,1
Italia	143,5	25,1	112,8	22,6	117,6	22,1	75,1	17,8
Nederland	47,3	8,3	47,0	9,4	63,0	11,8	39,5	9,4
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,4	0,3
Portugal	10,1	1,8	9,7	1,9	7,7	1,4	4,5	1,1
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,0	0,0
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	6,3	1,5
United Kingdom	158,8	27,7	139,9	28,0	155,3	29,2	159,2	37,7
EUR 12	572,4	100,0	499,2	100,0	532,3	100,0	414,6	98,2

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

EUR 15

	1 000 t ⁽¹⁾				% TAV
	1992 (⁴)	1993 (⁴)	1994 (⁴)	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	8 378	7 824	7 445	8 115	×
Net production	8 396	7 743	7 380	7 967	×
Changes in stocks	155	- 448	- 556	- 145	×
Imports ⁽¹⁾	480	419	456	377	×
Exports ⁽¹⁾	1 239	1 085	1 073	1 006	×
Intra-EU trade ⁽²⁾	2 110	1 704	1 810	2 007	×
Internal use (total)	7 482	7 525	7 319	7 483	×
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	21,6	21,6	20,9	20,1	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	112,0	104,0	101,7	108,4	×

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⁾ EUR 12.

4.15.5.1 Market prices (1) for beef/veal

	(ECU/100 kg) (2)														
	Adult male bovines R3 (3)					Heifers R3 (4)					Cows O3 (5)				
	1993	1994	1995 (6)	% TAV		1993	1994	1995 (6)	% TAV		1993	1994	1995 (6)	% TAV	
				1995	1994				1995	1994				1995	1994
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 15	:	:	290,85	x	:	:	295,36	x	:	:	:	236,24	x	:	x
Belgique/België	254,42	252,48	284,28	x	236,82	239,32	278,07	x	219,00	216,13	238,10	x	219,00	216,13	238,10
Danmark	251,79	250,85	287,32	x	241,38	238,90	286,18	x	207,87	200,13	235,88	x	207,87	200,13	235,88
BR Deutschland	255,95	248,87	283,75	x	237,23	240,57	277,71	x	207,16	204,83	230,19	x	207,16	204,83	230,19
Eliáda	340,21	348,93	399,64	x	332,82	—	—	x	242,04	:	284,78	x	242,04	:	284,78
España	280,66	269,39	288,53	x	286,40	282,58	303,27	x	164,71	186,01	209,93	x	164,71	186,01	209,93
France	269,79	270,12	300,37	x	289,64	288,50	326,60	x	240,33	236,27	258,87	x	240,33	236,27	258,87
Ireland	240,33	239,39	276,09	x	239,35	238,40	274,38	x	212,06	207,23	235,76	x	212,06	207,23	235,76
Italia	282,53	278,91	313,54	x	311,46	299,57	333,30	x	209,13	205,86	226,45	x	209,13	205,86	226,45
Luxembourg	270,20	268,45	315,84	x	279,56	277,13	334,97	x	224,10	223,92	265,15	x	224,10	223,92	265,15
Nederland	269,07	260,02	287,15	x	236,25	234,63	253,28	x	224,65	223,64	242,50	x	224,65	223,64	242,50
Österreich	:	:	290,65	x	:	:	—	x	:	:	—	x	:	:	—
Portugal	303,65	300,01	321,52	x	282,57	287,06	309,96	x	215,24	218,84	234,57	x	215,24	218,84	234,57
Suomi/Finland	:	:	277,05	x	:	:	—	x	:	:	—	x	:	:	—
Sverige**	308,72	306,23	283,33	x	:	:	—	x	:	:	—	x	:	:	—
United Kingdom	251,10	243,04	275,66	x	248,36	241,62	275,50	x	204,88	199,85	221,19	x	204,88	199,85	221,19
EUR 12 (7)	263,66	259,48	:	x	264,31	262,00	:	x	215,26	213,16	:	x	215,26	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 EUR 15	% TAV
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996	$\frac{1996}{1995}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 15	117 093	119 269	117 503	115 268	100,0	- 1,9
Belgique/België	6 903	6 876	6 984	7 215	6,3	3,3
Danmark	10 345	10 870	10 864	10 709	9,3	- 1,4
BR Deutschland	26 513	26 074	24 608	23 737	20,6	- 3,5
Elláda	1 099	1 143	951	936	0,8	- 1,6
España	18 219	18 188	18 296	17 583	15,3	- 3,9
France	13 015	14 291	14 593	14 524	12,6	- 0,5
Ireland	1 423	1 487	1 498	1 542	1,3	2,9
Italia	8 244	8 347	8 023	7 964	6,9	- 0,7
Luxembourg	65	72	76	68	0,1	- 10,5
Nederland	13 709	13 991	13 931	13 958	12,1	0,2
Österreich	3 718	3 820	3 729	3 703	3,2	- 0,7
Portugal	2 547	2 665	2 416	2 400	2,1	- 0,7
Suomi/Finland	1 309	1 300	1 332	1 395	1,2	4,7
Sverige	2 279	2 277	2 324	2 331	2,0	0,3
United Kingdom	7 705	7 868	7 878	7 203	6,2	- 8,6
EUR 12	109 790	111 875	110 209	108 139	93,8	- 1,9

Source: Eurostat.

4.16.1.1 Number of pigs slaughtered ⁽¹⁾

	1 000 head				% TAV	Average carcass weight in kg				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 15	181 990	190 734	190 570	188 277	- 1,2	84,1	84,9	83,9	84,8	1,1
Belgique/België	10 428	11 087	10 852	11 294	4,1	90,4	89,5	93,1	91,7	- 1,5
Danmark	18 236	19 723	20 361	19 873	- 2,4	75,3	75,5	74,6	74,2	- 0,5
BR Deutschland	40 771	41 059	40 089	39 361	- 1,8	90,4	91,3	89,9	91,5	1,8
Elláda	2 403	2 330	2 301	2 268	- 1,4	63,7	63,0	63,1	62,8	- 0,5
España	24 901	26 811	27 120	27 539	1,5	76,8	77,6	77,5	79,0	1,9
France	22 458	24 097	24 788	24 859	0,3	84,7	84,4	85,8	86,2	0,5
Ireland	2 964	3 070	3 023	3 003	- 0,7	68,1	69,0	69,5	68,5	- 1,4
Italia	12 259	12 241	12 134	11 992	- 1,2	108,3	112,0	111,0	112,2	1,1
Luxembourg	95	108	109	112	2,8	90,4	89,5	89,9	89,6	- 0,3
Nederland	18 789	20 345	19 396	18 616	- 4,0	84,4	85,9	86,3	87,1	0,9
Österreich	5 165	5 293	5 259	4 954	- 5,8	89,7	89,8	89,0	92,0	3,4
Portugal	3 451	4 068	4 284	4 209	- 1,8	68,8	70,7	68,2	67,0	- 1,8
Suomi/Finland	2 312	2 235	2 126	2 066	- 2,8	76,1	75,7	74,5	80,5	8,1
Sverige	3 423	3 647	3 688	3 743	1,5	81,2	79,8	76,3	82,5	8,1
United Kingdom	14 335	14 620	15 040	14 388	- 4,3	67,7	68,3	68,7	68,9	0,3
EUR 12	171 090	179 559	179 497	177 514	- 1,1	84,1	84,9	84,1	84,6	0,6

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ Animals of domestic and foreign origin.

4.16.1.2 Net pigmeat production ⁽¹⁾

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	15 247	16 062	16 036	15 959	- 0,5
BLEU/UEBL	952	993	1 020	1 035	1,5
Danmark	1 372	1 490	1 518	1 475	- 2,8
BR Deutschland	3 684	3 747	3 604	3 602	- 0,1
Elláda	153	147	145	142	- 2,1
España	1 912	2 081	2 102	2 175	3,5
France	1 903	2 034	2 125	2 144	0,9
Ireland	202	212	215	206	- 4,2
Italia	1 328	1 371	1 347	1 346	- 0,1
Nederland	1 585	1 747	1 673	1 622	- 3,0
Österreich	463	475	468	456	- 2,6
Portugal	265	307	321	310	- 3,4
Suomi/Finland	176	169	162	166	2,5
Sverige	278	291	302	309	2,3
United Kingdom	974	998	1 034	991	- 4,2
EUR 12	14 300	15 117	15 078	15 029	- 0,3

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
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	:	72 778	75 193	78 954	:	×
— EUR 12	19,8	20,3	20,1	:	14 444	15 264	15 129	:	×
— EUR 15	:	:	20,3	:	:	:	16 005	:	×
— Peop. Rep. China	37,8	39,5	45,0	:	27 488	29 714	33 835	:	×
— USA	10,7	10,3	10,7	:	7 817	7 751	8 027	:	×
— Russia	3,8	3,2	3,2	:	2 783	2 432	2 400	:	×
— Poland	2,8	2,5	2,1	:	2 036	1 903	1 609	:	×
— Japan	2,0	1,9	1,9	:	1 434	1 433	1 400	:	×
— Brazil	1,8	1,6	1,7	:	1 291	1 215	1 290	:	×
— Canada	1,7	1,6	1,6	:	1 209	1 192	1 205	:	×
— Romania	1,1	1,0	1,0	:	789	750	738	:	×
— Hungary	1,0	0,9	0,8	:	764	710	600	:	×

Source: FAO.

4.16.4.1 Supply balance — pigmeat

EUR 15

	1 000 t ⁽¹⁾				% TAV
	1992 (²)	1993 (²)	1994 (²)	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	14 444	15 247	15 122	15 959	x
Imports — live animals	3,4	0,2	0	0	x
Exports — live animals	0,0	30,0	30	1	x
Intra-EU trade	492	441	460	:	x
Net production	14 441	15 277	15 159	15 960	x
Changes in stocks	0	51	- 17	0	x
Imports	85	21	24	40 (³)	x
Exports	489	841	887	850 (³)	x
Intra-EU trade	2 782	2 905	3 134	:	x
Internal use	14 024	14 377	14 277	15 149	x
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	40,7	41,6	41,1	40,6	x
Self-sufficiency (%)	103,0	106,3	106,2	105,4	x

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ Carcass weight.⁽²⁾ EUR 12.⁽³⁾ Excluding offal and lard.

4.16.5.1 Market prices for pigmeat ⁽¹⁾

	ECU/100 kg ⁽²⁾				% TAV ⁽³⁾
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15 ⁽⁴⁾	:	:	:	138,447	×
Belgique/België	149,562	112,983	115,237	142,391	1,9
Danmark	127,179	96,861	99,023	129,345	7,9
BR Deutschland	140,384	103,872	107,556	143,220	10,3
Elláda	161,595	119,699	123,779	157,233	13,3
España	147,837	108,086	110,413	148,324	14,6
France	141,465	103,248	105,053	138,096	10,2
Ireland	131,890	104,606	102,901	130,982	8,9
Italia	173,732	121,330	114,326	145,160	21,6
Luxembourg	163,273	124,037	121,908	155,422	5,0
Nederland	126,856	89,808	94,550	123,939	8,4
Österreich	:	:	:	143,226	×
Portugal	167,957	115,003	112,740	148,658	11,0
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	139,335	×
Sverige	:	:	:	125,482	×
United Kingdom	133,284	105,380	102,132	139,405	23,3
EUR 12 ⁽⁴⁾	142,355	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 Ø ECU/100 kg.

4.17.0.1 Sheep and goat numbers (preceding December)

	1 000 head				% of EUR 15	% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sheep</i>						
EUR 15	99 170	99 542	98 220	96 652	100,0	- 1,6
Belgique/België	129	128	127	119	0,1	- 6,3
Danmark	122	102	87	79	0,1	- 9,2
BR Deutschland	2 488	2 386	2 369	2 340	2,4	- 1,2
Elláda	9 837	10 108	10 069	9 232	9,6	- 8,3
España	24 608	24 574	23 836	23 018	23,8	- 3,4
France	10 639	10 380	10 452	10 320	10,7	- 1,3
Ireland	5 988	6 125	5 990	5 772	6,0	- 3,6
Italia	10 435	10 439	10 461	10 681	11,1	2,1
Luxembourg	6	7	7	6	0,0	- 14,3
Nederland	1 800	1 630	1 300	1 280	1,3	- 1,5
Österreich	326	312	334	342	0,4	2,4
Portugal	3 380	3 348	3 305	3 416	3,5	3,4
Suomi/Finland	61	62	79	80	0,1	1,3
Sverige (1)	418	447	471	483	0,5	2,5
United Kingdom	28 932	29 494	29 333	29 484	30,5	0,5
EUR 12	98 365	98 721	97 336	95 747	99,1	- 1,6
<i>Goats</i>						
EUR 15	:	12 110	12 148	12 176	100,0	0,2
Belgique/België	9	9	8	8	0,1	0,0
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0,0	×
BR Deutschland	83	88	89	89	0,7	0,0
Elláda	5 832	5 850	5 821	5 556	45,6	- 4,6
España	2 799	2 664	2 739	2 964	24,3	8,2
France	1 121	1 071	1 056	1 068	8,8	1,1
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0,0	×
Italia	1 314	1 344	1 378	1 448	11,9	5,1
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0	0,0	- 100,0
Nederland	77	73	66	73	0,6	10,6
Österreich	41	39	47	50	0,4	6,4
Portugal	862	858	836	819	6,7	- 2,0
Suomi/Finland	:	4	5	5	0,0	0,0
Sverige (1)	:	5	5	5	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	105	104	97	90	0,7	- 7,2
EUR 12	12 202	12 062	12 091	12 116	99,5	0,2

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
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 15**	83 951	82 190	81 257	79 993	- 1,6	14,1	14,0	14,0	14,2	1,4
BLEU/UEBL	316	238	205	226	10,2	20,1	20,0	20,1	20,2	0,5
Danmark	90	93	83	69	- 16,9	22,3	21,5	22,6	21,7	- 4,0
BR Deutschland	2 274	2 206	2 109	2 069	- 1,9	19,3	18,5	19,0	20,2	6,3
Elláda	12 492	12 459	12 494	12 531	0,3	10,6	10,4	10,4	10,2	- 1,9
España	22 845	22 305	22 566	21 976	- 2,6	10,8	10,7	10,8	11,0	1,9
France	10 005	9 796	9 257	8 706	- 6,0	17,2	16,6	16,7	17,0	1,8
Ireland	4 357	4 701	4 417	4 264	- 3,5	21,7	21,0	21,0	20,8	- 1,0
Italia	9 755	8 901	8 552	8 443	- 1,3	8,8	9,1	9,1	9,0	- 1,1
Nederland	723	789	702	643	- 8,4	23,7	23,2	24,2	24,6	1,7
Österreich**	267	244	280	280	0,0	22,5	22,5	22,5	21,0	- 6,7
Portugal	1 372	1 302	1 338	1 288	- 3,7	10,2	10,5	10,6	10,6	0,0
Suomi/Finland**	61	63	67	75	11,9	19,8	20,6	20,8	18,8	- 9,6
Sverige**	243	229	220	189	- 14,1	17,9	18,6	18,5	18,5	0,0
United Kingdom	19 151	18 864	18 967	19 234	1,4	18,6	18,5	18,6	18,9	1,6
EUR 12	83 380	81 654	80 690	79 449	- 1,5	14,0	13,9	14,0	14,1	0,7

Source: Eurostat.

4.17.1.2 Gross internal sheepmeat and goatmeat production

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15**	1 190	1 173	1 162	1 181**	1,6
BLEU/UEBL	3	3	3	3**	0,0
Danmark	2	2	2	2	0,0
BR Deutschland	45	40	39	41	5,1
Elláda	129	125	124	135**	8,9
España	235	225	238	240**	0,8
France	156	156	147	147	0,0
Ireland	97	102	99	94**	- 5,1
Italia	59	59	55	54	- 1,8
Nederland	28	29	26	22	- 15,4
Österreich**	6	6	6	7	16,7
Portugal	27	26	27	30**	11,1
Suomi/Finland**	1	1	1	2	6,1
Sverige**	4	4	4	4	0,0
United Kingdom	397	399	391	400	2,3
EUR 12	1 179	1 166	1 151	1 168**	1,5

Source: Eurostat.

4.17.3.1 Sheepmeat and goatmeat — EU trade, by species

EUR 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	
<i>Imports</i>	1993 ⁽¹⁾	1,3	0,1	1 605,2	2,1	1 608,7	15,3	15,2	215,5	0,0	0,0	246,0	
	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
	Intra EU	1993 ⁽¹⁾	40,2	12,2	3 550,9	2 314,6	5 917,9	45,0	186,1	20,4	0,0	0,9	253,2
		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
	Total	1993 ⁽¹⁾	41,5	12,3	5 156,1	2 316,7	7 526,6	60,3	201,3	235,9	0,0	0,9	499,2
		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
<i>Exports</i>	1993 ⁽¹⁾	1,2	0,8	46,5	2,4	50,9	1,0	3,9	1,5	0,0	0,1	6,5	
	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
	Intra EU	1993 ⁽¹⁾	33,5	0,1	3 053,6	26,0	3 113,2	46,0	181,7	19,7	0,0	0,5	248,2
		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
	Total	1993 ⁽¹⁾	34,7	0,9	3 100,1	28,4	3 164,1	47,0	185,6	21,2	0,0	0,6	254,7
		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

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⁾ EUR 12.

4.17.3.2 Sheepmeat and goatmeat — trade with non-member countries

(Q = 1 000 t carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1992	%	1993	%	1994	%	1995	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	6,5	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,5	0,1	1,3	0,0	0,6
Danmark	0,1	1,8	0,1	1,6	0,1	1,5	0,1	1,0
BR Deutschland	0,3	5,5	0,3	4,9	0,3	4,7	0,1	1,5
Elláda	0,2	3,6	0,2	3,7	0,4	6,2	0,4	6,6
España	1,5	27,3	1,9	29,8	1,7	23,6	1,8	27,1
France	0,9	16,4	0,9	14,9	1,1	15,1	1,1	17,6
Ireland	0,1	1,8	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,2	2,4
Italia	0,3	5,5	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,6
Nederland	0,0	0,0	0,2	3,0	0,0	0,5	0,3	5,2
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,0	0,3
Portugal	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,0	0,1
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,1	2,1
United Kingdom	2,1	38,2	2,5	39,5	3,3	46,6	2,3	34,8
EUR 12	5,5	100,0	6,2	100,0	7,2	100,0	6,4	97,5
B. Imports								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	253,8	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	8,6	3,3	11,0	4,5	11,3	4,6	13,6	5,3
Danmark	3,4	1,3	3,9	1,6	4,1	1,7	4,1	1,6
BR Deutschland	40,0	15,3	40,7	16,5	40,0	16,5	40,0	15,8
Elláda	21,8	8,3	17,0	6,9	13,7	5,6	9,3	3,7
España	10,6	4,0	5,0	2,0	5,5	2,3	3,5	1,4
France	21,7	8,3	22,5	9,1	19,8	8,1	18,6	7,3
Ireland	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Italia	25,1	9,6	17,6	7,2	25,6	10,6	21,2	8,3
Nederland	4,7	1,8	6,4	2,6	8,3	3,4	5,1	2,0
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,0	0,4
Portugal	7,8	3,0	3,6	1,5	3,9	1,6	2,8	1,1
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,6	0,2
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,4	0,9
United Kingdom	118,1	45,1	118,4	48,1	110,6	45,6	131,7	51,9
EUR 12	261,8	100,0	246,0	100,0	242,7	100,0	249,8	98,5

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, and Eurostat.

NB: Coefficients: — Live animals : Carcass weight = live weight × 0,47.
 — Boneless meat } Product weight × 1,7 = carcass weight.
 — Prepared and preserved meat }

4.17.3.3 Imports of sheepmeat ⁽¹⁾

EUR 15	t ⁽²⁾				% TAV
	1992 ⁽³⁾	1993 ⁽³⁾	1994 ⁽³⁾	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports					
— New Zealand	209 374	202 906	196 383	208 867	×
— Argentina	4 580	2 883	2 943	1 350	×
— Australia	16 829	15 939	15 570	18 151	×
— Hungary	10 823	8 466	10 123	9 556	×
— Bulgaria	2 141	2 503	3 765	3 499	×
— Poland	6 511	4 736	4 717	3 385	×
— ex-Yugoslavia	3 189	87	803	715	×
— Uruguay	5 025	5 508	4 458	4 280	×
— Romania	507	405	739	748	×
— Other countries	2 856	2 661	3 178	3 208	×
Grand total	261 835	246 094	242 679	253 754	×

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ Incl. live animals.

⁽²⁾ Tonnes carcass weight.

⁽³⁾ EUR 12.

4.17.4.1 Supply balance — sheepmeat and goatmeat

EUR 15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995**	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	1 182	1 169	1 142	1 162	1.8
Imports — live animals ⁽¹⁾	19	15	19	16	- 13.5
Exports — live animals ⁽¹⁾	1	1	1	1	- 25.0
Intra-EU trade ⁽¹⁾	70	45	42	36	- 14.3
Net production	1 200	1 183	1 160	1 178	1.6
Changes in stocks	- 4	:	:	:	×
Imports ⁽²⁾	243	231	224	237	5.7
Exports ⁽²⁾	5	6	6	6	- 6.3
Intra-EU trade ⁽³⁾	195	208	225	227	0.9
Internal use	1 434	1 408	1 378	1 409	2.2
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	4.2	4.0	4	4	2.6
Self-sufficiency (%)	82.4	83.0	82.9	82.5	- 0.5

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⁾ EUR 12.

4.17.5.1 Market prices for sheepmeat ⁽¹⁾

	ECU/kg ⁽²⁾				% TAV ⁽³⁾
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	3,402	2,867	3,246	3,558	- 9,3
Danmark	2,196	2,044	1,849	2,529	13,4
BR Deutschland	2,729	2,591	2,879	3,297	- 4,6
Elláda	3,727	3,077	3,225	3,678	1,8
España	3,292	2,847	3,050	3,357	- 3,4
France	2,849	2,758	2,854	3,237	- 4,6
Ireland	2,047	2,074	2,283	2,529	- 4,9
Italia	3,399	2,927	2,961	3,197	3,8
Nederland	2,907	2,768	2,941	3,550	0,2
Österreich	:	:	:	4,254	x
Portugal	3,251	3,033	3,167	3,822	1,9
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	2,051	x
Sverige	:	:	:	2,738	x
United Kingdom	2,245	2,295	2,522	2,779	- 0,4

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 Ø: lambs 1st quality.

Deutschland: country Ø: lambs carcasses of 'L'-Mastlämmer quality.

Elláda: country Ø: 76% amnos galaktos.
24% amnos.

España:

France: country Ø for 'carcasses d'agneaux de boucherie'.

Ireland: country Ø: 70% prime quality.
30% second quality.

Italia: average price:

1) agnelloni (± 20 kg carcass weight) = 36% (country Ø).

2) agnelli (± 10 kg carcass weight) = 64% (markets: Cagliari, Roma, Napoli, Firenze, L'Aquila).

Nederland: country Ø 'Vette Lammeren'.

Österreich:

Portugal:

Suomi/Finland:

Sverige: Wholesale prices.

United Kingdom: Ø market prices for sheep qualifying for guaranteed prices (pence/kg net on the hoof).

⁽²⁾ Slaughter weight.

⁽³⁾ Calculated on the basis of prices in national currency.

4.18.0.1 Number of utility chicks of table strains hatched

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	×
BLEU/UEBL	125 634	134 966	139 578	158 254	13,4
Danmark	114 689	119 850	117 693	105 335**	- 10,5
BR Deutschland	318 351	328 026	305 064	287 065**	- 5,9
Elláda	83 954	85 752	87 638	87 042	- 0,7
España	529 396	513 076	563 357	589 835**	4,7
France	828 216	855 260	886 208	892 109	0,7
Ireland	50 025	52 954	58 130	60 634	4,3
Italia	417 739	403 470	410 156	411 741	0,4
Nederland	336 406	330 067	357 393	360 006	0,7
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×
Portugal	171 808	177 595	184 367	182 200	- 1,2
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
Sverige	:	:	:	:	×
United Kingdom	650 919	670 447	695 253	720 977**	3,7
EUR 12	3 627 137	3 671 463	3 804 837	3 855 198**	1,3

Source: Eurostat.

4.18.1.1 Gross internal production of poultrymeat

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	7 127**	7 116**	7 474**	7 788**	4,2
BLEU/UEBL	194	204	236	270	14,4
Danmark	160	172	185	184	- 0,5
BR Deutschland	604	615	639	655	2,5
Elláda	175	170	172	174**	1,2
España	858	821	866	889**	2,7
France	1 865	1 875	1 991	2 080	4,5
Ireland	90	90	100	106**	6,0
Italia	1 095	1 086	1 092	1 131**	3,6
Nederland	574	575	587	610	3,9
Österreich	99**	102**	102	99**	- 2,9
Portugal	217	216	226	237**	4,9
Suomi/Finland	36**	35**	39	43	10,3
Sverige	60**	65**	75**	79**	5,3
United Kingdom	1 100	1 090	1 164	1 231**	5,8
EUR 12	6 932	6 914	7 258	7 567	4,3

Source: Eurostat.

4.18.3.1 Trade in poultrymeat with non-member countries ⁽¹⁾

(t carcass weight)

Reporting country	1992	%	1993	%	1994	%	1995	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	842 806	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	36 082	6,9	42 540	6,9	42 678	6,2	51 262	6,1
Danmark	53 612	10,8	66 546	10,3	77 388	11,3	83 163	9,9
BR Deutschland	28 288	3,9	38 226	5,4	18 514	2,7	20 627	2,4
Elláda	1 043	0,1	7 695	0,2	8 069	1,2	6 706	0,8
España	6 571	1,5	6 562	1,3	7 472	1,1	9 002	1,1
France	304 639	61,3	359 119	58,7	365 856	53,5	409 145	48,5
Ireland	277	0,0	439	0,1	864	0,1	947	0,1
Italia	3 769	0,7	5 571	0,7	7 601	1,1	19 410	2,3
Nederland	54 457	8,9	98 040	10,5	114 496	16,7	172 496	20,5
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	526	0,1
Portugal	12 994	1,3	10 166	2,5	4 665	0,7	6 869	0,8
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	611	0,1
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 043	0,1
United Kingdom	17 574	4,5	24 547	3,4	36 410	5,3	60 999	7,2
EUR 12	477 707	100,0	519 306	100,0	684 013	100,0	840 626	99,7
B. Imports								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	179 059	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	3 843	3,0	1 304	2,4	2 139	1,2	2 990	1,7
Danmark	29	0,0	51	0,0	1 175	0,7	38	0,0
BR Deutschland	90 797	60,8	90 215	57,4	101 977	57,1	104 299	58,2
Elláda	1 561	1,5	694	1,0	949	0,5	1 653	0,9
España	1 446	0,5	2 434	0,9	1 556	0,9	271	0,2
France	11 823	8,1	13 881	7,5	20 293	11,4	15 711	8,8
Ireland	2	0,0	12	0,0	3	0,0	2	0,0
Italia	29 006	18,7	28 152	18,3	25 263	14,1	18 261	10,2
Nederland	11 364	5,9	11 155	7,2	20 066	11,2	21 637	12,1
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	7 745	4,3
Portugal	0	0,0	29	0,0	43	0,0	6	0,0
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0,0
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	550	0,3
United Kingdom	8 246	1,5	7 004	5,2	5 176	2,9	5 896	3,3
EUR 12	151 511	100,0	158 117	100,0	178 640	100,0	170 764	95,4

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

EUR 15

	1 000 t ⁽¹⁾				% TAV
	1992 (²)	1993 (²)	1994 (²)	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	6 932	6 914	7 259	7 788	x
Imports — live birds	2	2	3	:	x
Exports — live birds	1	1	2	:	x
Intra-EU trade	150	:	:	:	x
Net production	6 933	6 915	7 260	:	x
Changes in stocks	17	11	4	- 10	x
Imports	158	155	178	217	x
Exports	519	663	683	856	x
Intra-EU trade	905	:	:	:	x
Internal use (total)	6 555	6 396	6 751	7 159	x
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	18,9	18,4	19	19	x
Self-sufficiency (%)	105,8	108,1	108	109	x

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ Slaughter weight.⁽²⁾ EUR 12.

4.18.5.1 Market prices for chickens ⁽¹⁾

	ECU/kg ⁽²⁾				% TAV ⁽³⁾
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	1,259	1,242	1,240	1,386	- 7,9
Danmark	1,343	1,299	1,254	1,069	- 0,4
BR Deutschland	1,344	1,288	1,254	1,359	- 9,8
Elláda	1,853	1,644	1,638	1,916	4,6
España	1,092	0,983	0,952	0,944	- 13,1
France	0,928	0,953	0,999	1,153	- 3,4
Ireland	1,776	1,465	1,322	1,577	2,3
Italia	1,316	1,232	1,142	1,072	- 10,0
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	×
Nederland	1,208	1,158	1,126	1,277	- 9,7
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×
Portugal	:	1,244	1,072	1,295	1,6
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	1,084	×
Sverige	2,603**	2,001**	1,880**	1,658	- 11,8
United Kingdom	1,323	1,189	1,182	1,272	- 3,6

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Belgique/België: Poulets à 70%, prix de gros à la vente. Kuikens 70%, groothandelsverkoopprijs. A partir de juillet 1982 prix franco frontière. Vanaf juli 1982 prijs franco grens.

Danmark: Kyllinger, 70%, slagterier til detailhandel.

BR Deutschland: Schlachtereier - Abgabepreis frei Empfänger, 70% gefroren.

Elláda: Chondrikí 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: preço à produção.

Portugal: preço à produção.

Suomi/Finland: Wholesale prices.

Sverige: Wholesale prices.

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
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	:	354 895	358 959	357 627	- 0,4
BLEU/UEBL	11 902	12 506	12 277	12 436	1,3
Danmark	3 866	4 222	5 296	4 297	- 18,9
BR Deutschland	54 400	50 700	51 700	54 647**	5,7
Elláda	16 072	15 769	15 473	15 365**	- 0,7
España	46 588	45 727	46 698	47 679**	2,1
France	64 400	67 700	66 500	66 766**	0,4
Ireland	3 324	3 402	3 145	3 003**	- 4,5
Italia	51 503	49 314	48 126	48 222**	0,2
Nederland	44 991	42 234	40 868	38 162	- 6,6
Österreich	6 227	6 324	6 477	5 937	- 8,3
Portugal	8 325	8 143	8 696	8 113**	- 6,7
Suomi/Finland	:	:	5 561	5 543	- 0,3
Sverige	6 063	5 764	5 918	6 100	3,1
United Kingdom	43 520	43 090	42 224	41 357	- 2,1
EUR 12	348 891	342 807	341 003	340 047**	- 0,3

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.0.2 Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	248 325	252 575	265 585	246 306	- 7,3
Belgique/België	10 576	13 345	12 497	13 632	9,1
Danmark	4 946	5 001**	4 349**	3 686**	- 15,2
BR Deutschland	41 863	41 938	45 140	43 543**	- 3,5
Elláda	3 526	3 657	4 602	2 944	- 36,0
España	29 673	35 893	38 041	30 846**	- 18,9
France	45 939	47 188	49 907	46 839	- 6,1
Ireland	1 474	1 283	1 416	964	- 32,0
Italia	26 300	20 420	26 544	25 526	- 3,8
Nederland	32 669	31 455	31 604	27 109	- 14,2
Österreich	5 554	6 045	5 766	4 763**	- 17,4
Portugal	5 322	6 611	5 253	4 975	- 5,3
Suomi/Finland	3 367	3 442	3 485	3 215**	- 7,7
Sverige	5 341	5 190	5 319	5 529	3,9
United Kingdom	31 775	31 108	31 662**	32 736**	3,4
EUR 12	234 063	237 898	251 015**	232 799**	- 7,3

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.1.1 Usable production of eggs (total eggs)

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	5 209	5 104	5 221	5 296	1,4
BLEU/UEBL	201	210	244	245	0,4
Danmark	88	87	90	93**	3,3
BR Deutschland	902	826	843	840**	- 0,4
Elláda	124	122	121	122**	0,8
España	602	602	609	649**	6,6
France	932	938	1 007	1 026**	1,9
Ireland	39	37	34	35**	2,9
Italia	665	642	630	655**	4,0
Nederland	630	618	623	601**	- 3,5
Österreich	102	102	101	97**	- 4,0
Portugal	103	103	110	121**	10,0
Suomi/Finland	68	70	72	75	4,2
Sverige	114	112	109	120	10,1
United Kingdom	639	635	628	617**	- 1,8
EUR 12	4 925	4 820	4 939	5 004	1,3

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.3.1 Trade in eggs with non-member countries (1)

(1)

Reporting country	1992	%	1993	%	1994	%	1995	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>A. Exports</i>								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	206 980	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	7 816	5,0	13 606	7,4	14 635	8,2	13 584	6,6
Danmark	2 716	1,7	2 224	1,2	2 542	1,4	1 924	0,9
BR Deutschland	36 310	23,1	39 839	21,7	43 936	24,7	33 193	16,0
Elláda	448	0,3	654	0,4	958	0,5	1 499	0,7
España	6 877	4,4	8 857	4,8	11 269	6,3	16 720	8,1
France	15 501	9,8	21 300	11,6	23 671	13,3	26 605	12,9
Ireland	0	0,0	252	0,1	126	0,1	85	0,0
Italia	3 433	2,2	5 435	3,0	5 153	2,9	9 288	4,5
Nederland	82 803	52,6	89 622	48,9	74 763	42,0	92 153	44,5
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	73	0,0
Portugal	261	0,2	102	0,1	166	0,1	318	0,2
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	6 276	3,0
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	3 643	1,8
United Kingdom	1 220	0,8	1 528	0,8	953	0,5	1 619	0,8
EUR 12	157 385	100,0	183 419	100,0	178 172	100,0	196 988	95,2
<i>B. Imports</i>								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	14 353	100,0
BLUE/UEBL	1 810	6,6	814	2,9	319	1,2	195	1,4
Danmark	4 943	17,9	5 088	17,9	5 971	21,9	2 805	19,5
BR Deutschland	6 940	25,2	7 888	27,7	7 284	26,7	6 656	46,4
Elláda	138	0,5	118	0,4	237	0,9	17	0,1
España	401	1,5	597	2,1	358	1,3	147	1,0
France	322	1,2	228	0,8	347	1,3	204	1,4
Ireland	10	0,0	0	0,0	6	0,0	26	0,2
Italia	2 967	10,8	4 213	14,8	4 824	17,7	83	0,6
Nederland	8 618	31,3	8 389	29,5	6 756	24,8	2 394	16,7
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	540	3,8
Portugal	21	0,1	14	0,0	15	0,1	24	0,2
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0,0
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	286	2,0
United Kingdom	1 385	5,0	1 098	3,9	1 127	4,1	976	6,8
EUR 12	27 555	100,0	28 447	100,0	27 244	100,0	13 527	94,2

Sources: Eurostat.

(1) All eggs products (eggs-in-shell equivalent).

4.19.4.1 Supply balance — eggs (total eggs)

EUR 15

	1 000 t				± TAV
	1992 (¹)	1993 (¹)	1994 (¹)	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	4 925	4 820	4 938	5 295	×
Change in stocks	0	1	0	:	×
Imports	28	28	27	15	×
Exports	157	183	178	203	×
Intra-EU trade	658	:	:	:	×
Internal use	4 796	4 664	4 787	5 107	×
of which:			:	:	×
— eggs for hatching	333	340	349	364	×
— industrial use	21	22	23	24	×
— losses (market)	19	18	21	21	×
— human consumption	4 423	4 284	4 394	4 698	×
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	12,8	12,4	12,6	12,6	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,7	103,3	103,2	103,7	×

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ EUR 12.

4.19.5.1 Market prices for eggs ⁽¹⁾

	ECU/100 pieces				% TAV ⁽²⁾
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	4,244	4,294	3,667	4,072	- 8,5
Danmark	6,595	6,909	6,686	7,258	- 10,1
BR Deutschland	5,056	5,314	4,561	4,863	- 11,6
Elláda	8,528	7,427	7,131	7,931	- 0,6
España	6,157	6,311	5,305	5,866	- 3,0
France	4,775	4,558	3,701	3,787	- 14,1
Ireland	5,465	4,921	5,087	5,386	- 5,2
Italia	5,430	4,979	4,654	4,879	0,5
Luxembourg	5,856	6,048	:	:	x
Nederland	4,179	4,284	3,705	4,065	- 9,3
Österreich	:	:	:	:	x
Portugal	:	6,099	5,416	5,316	- 17,1
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	x
Sverige	1,585**	1,369**	1,521**	1,374	- 9,6
United Kingdom	4,880	4,840	4,980	4,976	- 9,7

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Eggs: Class IV - weight 55-60 gr.:

Belgique/België: Kruishoutem: prix de gros à l'achat, franco marché
groothandelsaankooprij, franco markt.

Danmark: Engrospris.

BR Deutschland: Packstellenabgabepreis, frei Empfänger.

Elláda: Wholesale prices.

España: Precio de mercado.

France: Prix de vente, sortie station.

Ireland: Dublin: wholesale selling price.

Italia: Milano: prezzo d'acquisto del commercio all'ingrosso, franco mercato.

Luxembourg: Prix de gros à la vente, franco détaillant.

Nederland: Groothandelsverkooprij.

Österreich:

Portugal: Preços de ovos.

Suomi/Finland:

Sverige: wholesale prices, ECU/kg.

United Kingdom: Eggs Authority: packer to producer price.

⁽²⁾ Calculated on the basis of prices in national currency.

4.20.0.1 Dairy herds and yield

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Dairy cows in December					
EUR 15	23 461**	23 221**	23 085	22 554	- 2,3
Belgique/België	741	703	720	680	- 5,5
Danmark	708	711	717	714	- 0,4
BR Deutschland	5 365	5 301	5 273	5 229	- 0,8
Elláda	205	219	175	185	5,9
España	1 447	1 370	1 344	1 213	- 9,7
France	4 642	4 615	4 754	4 672	- 1,7
Ireland	1 262	1 274	1 269	1 267	- 0,2
Italia	2 317	2 287	2 167	2 158	- 0,4
Luxembourg	51	51	49	48	- 2,7
Nederland	1 821	1 777	1 757	1 778	1,2
Österreich	842	828	810	705	- 13,0
Portugal	381	375	368	366	- 0,5
Suomi/Finland	426	419	413	402	- 2,6
Sverige	506**	505**	503	481	- 4,4
United Kingdom	2 747	2 786	2 767	2 656	- 4,0
EUR 12	21 687	21 469	21 359	20 966	- 1,8
B. Dairy cows yield (1)					
	kg/head				% TAV
EUR 15	4 876**	5 113**	5 163**	5 272**	2,1
Belgique/België	4 409	4 493	4 757	4 849	1,9
Danmark	6 173	6 583	6 527	6 517	- 0,2
BR Deutschland	4 970	5 237	5 257	5 386**	2,5
Elláda	3 416	3 644	3 513	3 425**	- 2,5
España	4 052	4 170	4 031	4 332**	7,5
France	5 096	5 396	5 479	5 356	- 2,2
Ireland	4 159	4 219	4 240	4 272**	0,7
Italia	4 067	4 331	4 397	4 963**	12,9
Luxembourg	5 000	5 255	5 129	5 482	6,9
Nederland	5 795	6 014	6 169	6 429	4,2
Österreich	3 750**	3 853**	3 901**	3 886**	- 0,4
Portugal	4 266	4 165	4 368	4 944	13,2
Suomi/Finland	5 667**	5 770**	5 983**	5 975	- 0,1
Sverige	6 301**	6 625**	6 774**	6 757	- 0,3
United Kingdom	5 140	5 392	5 391	5 330	- 1,1
EUR 12	4 872	5 113	5 158	5 277**	2,3

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
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Production of milk from dairy cows⁽¹⁾					
EUR 15	120 075**	119 944**	120 058**	121 098**	0,9
Belgique/België	3 514	3 329	3 344	3 375	0,9
Danmark	4 605	4 661	4 641	4 673	0,7
BR Deutschland	27 991	28 098	27 866	28 400**	1,9
Elláda	731	747	769	750**	- 2,5
España	6 143	6 030	5 656	5 801**	2,6
France	25 315	25 049	25 285	25 413	0,5
Ireland	5 378	5 324	5 402	5 421**	0,4
Italia	10 315	10 035	10 055	10 273**	2,2
Luxembourg	260	268	262	269	2,7
Nederland	10 901	10 951	10 963	11 295	3,0
Österreich	3 285**	3 244**	3 230**	3 148**	- 2,5
Portugal	1 681	1 587	1 638	1 760	7,4
Suomi/Finland	2 471**	2 458**	2 507**	2 468	- 1,6
Sverige	3 201**	3 352**	3 421**	3 304	- 3,4
United Kingdom	14 284	14 811	15 020	14 749	- 1,8
EUR 12	111 118	110 890	110 900	112 179**	1,2
B. Deliveries of cows' milk⁽²⁾					
EUR 15	110 806**	110 840**	111 435**	113 014	1,4
Belgique/België	2 937	2 907	2 948	2 993	1,5
Danmark	4 402	4 460	4 442	4 476	0,8
BR Deutschland	25 605	26 017	26 047	26 980	3,6
Elláda	508	569	584	612	4,8
España	5 435	5 352	4 926	5 048	2,5
France	23 046	22 755	23 224	23 344	0,5
Ireland	5 271	5 202	5 271	5 286	0,3
Italia	9 746	9 501	9 540	9 708	1,8
Luxembourg	249	258	251	260	3,4
Nederland	10 503	10 560	10 468	10 811	3,3
Österreich	2 204**	2 183**	2 193**	2 290	4,4
Portugal	1 541	1 477	1 476	1 550	5,0
Suomi/Finland	2 342**	2 332**	2 385**	2 365	- 0,8
Sverige	3 133**	3 287**	3 357**	3 243	- 3,4
United Kingdom	13 884	13 980	14 323	14 047	- 1,9
EUR 12	103 127	103 038	103 500	105 115	1,6

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⁾

(%)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	91,8	92,3**	92,4**	92,8**	93,3**
Belgique/België	87,0	83,6	87,3	88,2	88,7
Danmark	95,7	95,6	95,7	95,7	95,8
BR Deutschland	90,9	91,5	92,6	93,5	95,0**
Elláda	75,1	69,5	76,2	75,9	81,6**
España	88,1	88,5	88,8	87,1	87,0**
France	91,1	91,0	90,8	91,8	91,9
Ireland	94,0	98,0	97,7	97,6	97,5**
Italia	94,3	94,5	94,7	94,9	94,5**
Luxembourg	95,5	95,8	96,3	95,9	96,6
Nederland	95,7	96,3	96,4	95,5	95,7
Österreich	66,3**	67,1**	67,3**	67,9**	72,7**
Portugal	91,2	91,7	93,1	90,1	88,1
Suomi/Finland	94,7**	94,8**	94,9**	95,1**	95,8
Sverige	97,8**	97,9**	98,1**	98,1**	98,2
United Kingdom	95,7	97,2	94,4	95,4	95,2
EUR 12	92,3**	92,8**	92,9**	93,3	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

EUR 15 ⁽¹⁾

	1 000 t					% TAV
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Drinking milk	24 058	26 135	26 326	26 546	26 709	0,6
of which: — whole milk	13 831	14 545	14 052	13 301	13 102	- 1,5
— semi-skimmed milk	8 587	9 656	10 330	11 317	11 697	3,4
— skimmed milk	1 610	1 897	1 926	1 902	1 879	- 1,2
— untreated milk	30	38	17	26	31	21,1
2. Buttermilk	418	451	469	427	440	3,1
3. Cream	1 208	1 319	1 363	1 373	1 395	1,6
4. Acidified milk	3 346	3 686	3 840	3 517	3 744	6,5
5. Milk-based drinks	763	812	789	759	769	1,4
6. Other fresh products	1 096	1 236	1 296	1 321	1 361	3,1
7. Subtotal (2-6)	6 831	7 504	7 757	7 396	7 710	4,2
Total	30 889	33 639	34 083	33 942	34 419	1,4

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ EUR 12.

4.20.1.4 Production in dairies of butter and cheese

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Butter ⁽¹⁾					
EUR 15	1 838	1 837	1 801	1 843**	2,4
Belgique/België	63	61	62	80	29,5
Danmark	78	77	78	75	- 3,8
BR Deutschland	474	482	461	486	5,4
Elláda	2	2	2	2**	- 5,0
España	29	25	19	25**	33,2
France	460	445	443	454	2,5
Ireland	143	139	138	153**	10,9
Italia	100	93	92	87**	- 5,7
Luxembourg	3	3	3	4	15,6
Nederland	199	194	184	184	0,0
Österreich	37	37	37	37**	- 0,3
Portugal	17	17	17	19	14,5
Suomi/Finland	47	45	45	57	25,2
Sverige	60	65	65	54	- 16,9
United Kingdom	127	151	155	127	- 18,1
EUR 12	1 694	1 689	1 654	1 696**	2,5
B. Cheese ⁽²⁾					
EUR 15	5 640	5 742	5 885	6 066**	1,6
Belgique/België	69	69	70	68	- 2,7
Danmark	292	322	288	311	8,0
BR Deutschland	1 293	1 337	1 399	1 453	3,8
Elláda	98	110	127	135**	6,4
España	227	227	239	273**	14,1
France	1 413	1 442	1 475	1 490**	1,0
Ireland	94	93	98	80**	- 18,1
Italia	836	816	839	857**	2,2
Luxembourg	4	3	4	3	- 5,7
Nederland	640	640	660	691	4,7
Österreich	103	103	103	103**	0,3
Portugal	48	57	50	52	4,1
Suomi/Finland	84	84	88	96	8,9
Sverige	117	126	133	129	- 3,2
United Kingdom	324	313	313	325	3,8
EUR 12	5 336	5 428	5 561	5 738**	1,6

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
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Skimmed-milk powder					
EUR 15	1 236**	1 299**	1 218**	1 220**	0,2
Belgique/België	52	59	52	50	- 3,6
Danmark	13	20	21	18	- 14,3
BR Deutschland	400	434	382	406	6,4
Elláda	0	0	0	0**	x
España	23	15	12	20**	60,5
France	373	360	360	377	4,7
Ireland	126	132	129	114**	- 11,6
Italia	0	0	0	0**	x
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	x
Nederland	61	68	51	47	- 7,8
Österreich	29**	25**	23**	19**	- 18,7
Portugal	12	10	10	12	18,1
Suomi/Finland	15**	15**	15	14	- 6,8
Sverige	30**	37**	34**	26**	- 23,8
United Kingdom	102	124	128	117	- 8,6
EUR 12	1 162	1 222	1 146	1 162**	1,4
B. Other milk powder ⁽²⁾					
EUR 15	1 000	995	1 045	1 037**	- 0,7
Belgique/België	42	51	67	74	10,7
Danmark	106	106	119	112	- 5,9
BR Deutschland	228	210	207	230	11,1
Elláda	0	0	0	0**	x
España	13	12	10	13**	31,3
France	304	307	336	306	- 8,9
Ireland	31	34	32	34**	6,6
Italia	3	1	0	1**	x
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	x
Nederland	163	179	164	147	- 10,4
Österreich	7**	7**	9**	9**	0,0
Portugal	8	7	7	7	0,4
Suomi/Finland	3**	1**	1	4	x
Sverige	9**	9**	10**	11	5,0
United Kingdom	84	71	83	90	8,4
EUR 12	981	978	1 025	1 014**	- 1,1

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
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Concentrated milk (a) ⁽²⁾					
EUR 15	1 369**	1 353**	1 308**	1 343**	2,7
Belgique/België	22	12	30	39	30,0
Danmark	11	13	14	15**	7,1
BR Deutschland	503	514	528	551	4,3
España	42	48	38	46**	21,1
France	77	64	52	48	- 7,7
Ireland	91**	91**	69**	69**	0,0
Italia	1	0	0	0**	0,0
Nederland	386	374	340	352	3,5
Luxembourg	0	15	10	11	1,9
Österreich	18	18	18	20**	11,7
Portugal	0	0	1	0	- 47,5
Suomi/Finland	0**	0**	0**	0**	x
Sverige	11**	11**	12**	11**	- 8,3
United Kingdom	206	191	196	181	- 7,7
EUR 12	1 340**	1 323**	1 278**	1 312**	2,6
B. Casein (b) ⁽³⁾					
EUR 15	145**	117**	113**	139**	22,9
Danmark	16	13	12	13	8,3
BR Deutschland	20	14	8	12	47,6
France	37	27	25	32	28,0
Ireland	39	36	37	43**	16,2
Nederland	30**	25**	28**	37	32,1
Österreich	0**	0**	1**	2**	100,0
Suomi/Finland	1**	0**	1**	0**	x
Sverige	0**	0**	0**	0**	x
United Kingdom	1	1	1	0**	x
EUR 12	144**	116**	111**	137**	23,3

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
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Butter ⁽²⁾												
World:	7 243	6 964	6 926	6 836	100,0	- 1,3	753	872	818	737	100,0	- 9,9
— EUR 12	1 824	1 681	1 686	1 658	24,3	- 1,7	322	242	201	154	20,9	- 23,4
— EUR 15	1 976	1 827	1 834	1 806	26,4	- 1,5	367	278	239	:	x	x
— Australia	112	123	133	144	2,1	8,3	75	65	87	85	11,5	- 2,3
— New Zealand	268	287	276	351	5,1	27,2	254	190	249	257	34,9	3,2
— USA	606	619	596	588	8,6	- 1,3	32	96	121	79	10,7	- 34,7
— Canada	97	85	83	88	1,3	6,0	12	14	6	2	0,3	- 66,7
— USSR	1 512	1 432	1 362	1 290	18,9	- 5,3	5	3	1	0	x	- 100,0
— Czechoslovakia	133	118	101	85	1,2	- 15,8	51	34	33	32	4,3	- 3,0
— Poland	220	155	147	116	1,7	- 21,1	8	1	19	18	2,4	- 5,3
— India	1 020	1 060	1 110	1 116	16,3	0,5	:	:	:	0	x	x
— Others	1 314	1 258	1 323	:	x	x	:	191	64	:	x	x
B. Cheese												
World:	14 408	14 650	14 740	14 880	100,0	0,9	932	922	992	1 045	100,0	5,3
— EUR 12	5 437	5 616	5 716	5 839	39,2	2,2	484	465	524	510	48,8	- 2,7
— EUR 15	5 716	5 903	6 014	6 146	41,3	2,2	546	519	584	:	x	x
— Australia	179	197	218	234	1,6	7,3	65	77	88	104	10,0	18,2
— New Zealand	125	140	145	190	1,3	31,0	109	115	127	159	15,2	25,2
— USA	2 730	2 943	2 961	3 045	20,5	2,8	12	15	16	25	2,4	56,3
— Canada	291	288	297	307	2,1	3,4	11	11	9	9	0,9	0
— USSR	763	592	550	545	3,7	- 0,9	2	1	—	0	0,0	x
— Switzerland	134	132	136	135	0,9	- 0,7	61	65	61	59	5,6	- 3,3
— Argentina	324	336	350	395	2,7	12,9	10	3	4	4	0,4	0
— Others	4 178	4 152	4 121	:	x	x	116	116	100	:	x	x
C. Casein												
World:	:	:	:	:	x	x	:	:	:	:	x	x
— EUR 12	116	144	115	109	x	- 5,2	58	69	57	50	x	- 12,3
— EUR 15	117	145	116	111	x	- 4,3	:	:	:	:	x	x
— Australia	3	5	5	5	x	0,0	3	3	3	6	x	100
— New Zealand	73	74	81	79	x	- 2,5	77	67	65	88	x	35,4
— Poland	21	14	12	4	x	- 66,7	12	14	9	4	x	- 55,6
— Others	:	:	:	:	x	x	:	:	:	:	x	x

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

1	Production						Exports					
	1 000 t				%	% TAV	1 000 t				%	% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
A. Skimmed-milk powder												
World:	3 852	3 405	3 379	3 339	100.0	- 1.2	880	1 042	993	916	100.0	- 7.8
— EUR 12	1 494	1 162	1 222	1 158	34.7	- 5.2	253	390	284	138	15.1	- 51.4
— EUR 15	1 573	1 236	1 299	1 230	36.8	- 5.3	394	414	321	164	17.9	- 48.9
— Australia	154	170	202	228	6.8	12.9	126	121	129	178	19.4	38.0
— New Zealand	158	159	150	151	4.5	0.7	175	164	115	152	16.6	32.2
— USA	398	396	433	552	16.5	27.5	62	100	172	121	13.2	- 29.7
— Canada	77	58	52	59	1.8	13.5	51	34	17	33	3.6	94.1
— USSR	274	263	245	240	7.2	- 2.0	—	—	—	—	x	x
— Poland	147	139	157	112	3.4	- 28.7	47	91	86	112	12.2	30.2
— Others	1 086	984	960	:	x	x	25	118	132	:	x	x
B. Whole-milk powder ⁽²⁾												
World:	2 222	2 202	2 343	2 434	100.0	3.9	1 084	1 045	1 087	1 157	100.0	6.4
— EUR 12	1 080	979	980	1 021	41.9	4.2	618	581	588	:	x	x
— EUR 15	1 119	1 010	1 011	1 063	43.7	5.1	634	585	693	:	x	x
— Australia	65	75	90	113	4.6	25.6	50	52	57	85	7.3	49.1
— New Zealand	264	299	325	340	14.0	4.6	252	257	293	308	26.6	5.1
— USA	48	76	70	76	3.1	8.6	9	28	38	29	2.5	- 23.7
— Canada	9	10	10	8	0.3	- 20.0	5	10	6	7	0.6	16.7
— USSR	250	240	223	215	8.8	- 3.6	—	—	—	—	x	x
— Argentina	75	78	95	102	4.2	7.4	23	11	1	24	2.1	2 300.0
— Others	390	447	496	:	x	x	111	97	- 12	:	x	x
C. Concentrated milk												
World:	4 543	4 501	4 433	4 361	100.0	- 1.6	423	439	449	376	100.0	- 16.3
— EUR 12	1 311	1 340	1 308	1 268	29.1	- 3.1	316	343	351	286	76.1	- 18.5
— EUR 15	1 339	1 369	1 337	1 298	29.8	- 2.9	317	344	352	:	x	- 100.0
— Australia	89	96	108	110	2.5	1.9	12	12	8	2	0.5	- 75.0
— New Zealand	1	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	5	1	1	1	0.3	0.0
— USA	942	1 048	1 050	1 054	24.2	0.4	6	13	14	19	5.1	35.7
— Canada	74	78	94	85	1.9	- 9.6	14	7	6	1	0.3	- 83.3
— USSR	635	650	665	670	15.4	0.8	15	3	—	—	x	x
— Brazil	36	36	36	36	0.8	0.0	—	—	—	—	x	x
— India	395	400	410	415	9.5	1.2	—	—	—	—	x	x
— Others	1 008	834	830	:	x	x	54	59	68	60	16.0	- 11.8

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

EUR 15

(1 000 t)

	1989 (²)	1990 (²)	1991 (²)	1992 (²)	1993 (²)	1994 (²)	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Exports							
<i>Butter/buteroil</i> (¹)							
— World	846	833	873	737	818	737	779
— EU	395	260	322	242	202	154	225
— Others	451	550	554	502	622	578	:
— EU share	46,7%	32,1%	36,8%	32,5%	24,5%	21,0%	:
<i>Skimmed-milk powder</i> (¹)							
— World	991	931	880	1 042	993	916	1 108
— EU	409	330	253	391	284	138	367
— Others	581	590	627	651	711	744	:
— EU share	41,3%	35,4%	28,8%	37,5%	28,5%	15,6%	:
<i>Cheese</i>							
— World	930	887	932	922	992	1 045	998
— EU	444	450	483	466	524	510	519
— Others	485	436	449	456	465	530	:
— EU share	47,7%	50,7%	51,8%	50,5%	53,0%	49,0%	:
<i>Whole-milk powder</i>							
— World	916	886	1 084	1 045	1 087	1 158	1 131
— EU	569	502	618	581	588	586	592
— Others	343	376	466	463	496	542	:
— EU share	62,1%	56,7%	57,0%	55,7%	54,2%	52,0%	:
<i>Condensed milk</i>							
— World	564	440	423	439	449	376	424
— EU	449	334	316	343	351	286	338
— Others	115	105	107	96	98	107	:
— EU share	79,6%	75,9%	74,7%	78,1%	78,2%	72,8%	:
<i>Casein and caseinates</i>							
— EU	80**	61**	58**	69**	57	50	50

4.20.3.1. (cont.)

(1 000 t)

	1989 (¹)	1990 (²)	1991 (²)	1992 (²)	1993 (²)	1994 (²)	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. Imports							
<i>Butter/buteroil</i> (¹)							
— World	846	810	876	744	824	737	779
— EU	71	89	68	48	65	65	69
— Others	775	721	808	696	759	667	:
— EU share	8,4%	11,0%	7,8%	6,5%	7,9%	8,9%	:
<i>Cheese</i>							
— World	930	887	932	922	989	1 045	998
— EU	119	113	109	110	109	122	78
— Others	811	774	823	812	880	918	:
— EU share	12,8%	12,7%	11,7%	11,9%	11,0%	11,7%	:
<i>Casein and caseinates</i>							
— EU	36	63	58	54	59	87	47

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, GATT and FAO.

⁽¹⁾ Food aid included.⁽²⁾ EUR 12.

4.20.4.2 Detailed supply balance (a) — skimmed-milk powder

EUR 15
(1 000 t)

	1991 (²)	1992 (²)	1993 (²)	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
Opening stocks					
— private	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	333	414	47	37	72
Production					
— skimmed-milk powder (b) (¹)	1 483	1 162	1 222	1 159	1 224
— buttermilk powder	38	37	43	45	52
Imports (b)	5	3	19	33	35
Total availability	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption at full market prices	350	350	350	390	390
Subsidized consumption					
— animal feed (calves)	856	809	661	649	594
Special measures					
— pigs and poultry	—	—	—	:	:
Total consumption	1 206	1 159	1 011	1 039	984
Exports at world market prices	192	293	232	108	345
Food aid	61	99	52	30	25
Total exports	253	392	284	138	370
Closing stocks					
— private	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	414	47	37	72	14
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⁾ EUR 12.

4.20.4.3 Detailed supply balance (a) — butter ⁽¹⁾

EUR 15

(1 000 t)

	1990 (⁴)	1991 (⁵)	1992 (⁵)	1993 (⁵)	1994 (⁵)	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Opening stocks						
— private, aided by EU	104	84	41	68	47	59
— public (intervention)	20	251	261	172	161	59
Production						
— dairy (b)	1 783	1 836	1 693	1 689	1 654	1 850
— farm (b)	25	23	21	21	17	17
Imports	89	68	48	65	65	72
Total availability	2 021	2 262	2 064	2 015	1 944	2 057
Consumption						
— at normal prices	1 102	1 206	1 145	1 141	1 141	1 253
Special schemes (²)	366	432	437	467	523	504
Total apparent consumption	1 468	1 623	1 582	1 608	1 664	1 757
Exports at world market prices	200	216	197	191	151	220
Food aid	13	10	5	1	0	0
Exports at special prices	5	96	40	7	11	9
Total exports (b)	218 (³)	322	242	199	162	229
Closing stocks						
— private, aided by EU	84	41	68	47	59	20
— public (intervention)	251	261	172	161	59	51
Total closing stocks	335	302	240	208	118	71

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):

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
— Welfare schemes	19	22	16	15	13	15
— Armed forces and non-profit organizations	39	39	36	38	37	37
— Butter concentrate	16	19	19	22	22	23
— Sales to food processors.	292	352	364	392	451	429

⁽³⁾ Not including 42 000 t physically exported in 1990 from the former GDR to the Soviet Union.⁽⁴⁾ EUR 12 without former GDR.⁽⁵⁾ EUR 12.

4.20.6.1 Intervention measures for butter and skimmed-milk powder (1995)

(t)

	Taken into storage	Public storage — Release from storage				Private storage
		On the EU market ⁽¹⁾	For export ⁽²⁾	For food aid ⁽²⁾	Total	Quantity subject to storage contracts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Butter ⁽¹⁾						
EUR 15	125	30 928	9 000	0	39 928	143 714
Belgique/België	0	0	0	0	0	14 759
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0	3 278
BR Deutschland	0	6 328	0	0	6 328	23 245
Elláda	0	0	0	0	0	0
España	125	11 243	5 000	0	16 243	190
France	0	0	0	0	0	37 058
Ireland	0	4 433	4 000	0	8 433	17 040
Italia	0	3 698	0	0	3 698	973
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	157
Nederland	0	1 115	0	0	1 115	43 314
Österreich	0	0	0	0	0	280
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sverige	0	0	0	0	0	656
United Kingdom	0	4 111	0	0	4 111	2 764
EUR 12	125	30 928	9 000	0	39 928	142 778
B. Skimmed-milk powder ⁽²⁾						
EUR 15	0	58 106	0	0	58 106	0
Belgique/België	0	470	0	0	470	0
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0	0
BR Deutschland	0	3 072	0	0	3 072	0
Elláda	0	0	0	0	0	0
España	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	47 758	0	0	47 758	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	6 806	0	0	6 806	0
EUR 12	0	58 106	0	0	58 106	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)

	1995/96					1996/97
	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
EUR 15	115 381 011	113 774 597	2 650 118	296 557	747 147	115 381 011
Belgique/België	3 097 584	3 019 615	192 119	95 587	18 563	3 097 584
Danmark	4 454 570	4 477 781	:	130	23 081	4 454 570
BR Deutschland	27 764 778	26 549 985	1 226 895	- 4 105	16 207	27 764 778
Elláda	626 061	632 977	2 059	76	8 899	626 061
España	5 425 960	5 542 425	38 195	28 543	126 117	5 425 960
France	23 720 938	23 393 599	577 538	91 886	158 313	23 720 938
Ireland	5 234 987	5 287 623	:	4 251	48 385	5 234 987
Italia	9 632 540	10 190 831	:	80 465	477 826	9 632 540
Luxembourg	268 098	256 368	14 285	- 457	3 012	268 098
Nederland	10 985 848	10 721 603	358 260	:	94 015	10 985 848
Österreich	2 369 808	2 297 286	17 046	- 28	- 55 448	2 369 808
Portugal	1 835 461	1 619 439	11 660	:	- 204 362	1 835 461
Suomi/Finland	2 355 721	2 335 435	:	95	- 20 381	2 355 721
Sverige	3 300 000	3 207 890	:	:	- 92 110	3 300 000
United Kingdom	14 308 657	14 241 740	212 061	114	145 030	14 308 657
EUR 12	96 369 634	95 212 383	2 274 812	296 490	821 071	96 369 634

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)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Butter ⁽²⁾					
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	36 421
Belgique/België	4 281	3 161	554	—	2 486
Danmark	7 048	2 046	1 052	50	—
BR Deutschland	41 366	39 044	18 544	4 954	4 480
Elláda	—	—	—	—	—
España	34 756	34 613	40 306	7 187	1 530
France	16 806	12 516	12 882	—	11 282
Ireland	102 308	58 090	55 798	15 944	14 144
Italia	10 663	7 278	7 508	3 776	776
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	35 682	26 976	18 609	525	—
Österreich	:	:	:	:	1
Portugal	848	1 994	1 332	—	—
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	—
Sverige	:	:	:	:	—
United Kingdom	20 015	10 251	5 170	1 277	1 722
EUR 12	273 773	195 969	161 755	33 713	36 420
B. Skimmed-milk powder ⁽²⁾					
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	9 363
Belgique/België	8 638	487	691	181	—
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	144 138	8 122	5 987	186	—
Elláda	—	—	—	—	—
España	10 356	799	294	—	—
France	16 671	37	37	—	—
Ireland	147 161	20 738	31 632	41 282	9 363
Italia	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	925	—	—	—	—
Nederland	2 088	—	—	—	—
Österreich	:	:	:	:	—
Portugal	107	—	—	—	—
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	—
Sverige	:	:	:	:	—
United Kingdom	5 635	480	2 206	2 188	—
EUR 12	335 719	30 663	40 847	43 837	9 363

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

1	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
	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$	1992	1993	1994	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
EUR 15	581	429	352	340	- 3,4	800	675	649	594	- 8,5	5 037	3 931	3 731	4 833	29,5
Belgique/België	90	83	68	59	- 13,2	23	21	21	19	- 9,5	0	0	0	0	×
Danmark	23	16	12	5	- 58,3	2	1	1	1	0,0	526	459	414	404	- 2,4
BR Deutschland	220	143	131	90	- 31,3	76	62	56	51	- 8,9	704	451	291	444	52,6
España	0	0	0	0	×	7	2	2	2	0,0	0	0	0	0	×
France	43	29	12	30	×	330	282	274	249	- 9,1	1 350	916	878	1 173	33,6
Ireland	7	15	13	11	- 15,4	6	5	5	4	- 20,0	1 366	1 204	1 211	1 435	18,5
Italia	166	123	108	110	1,9	129	96	98	76	- 22,4	0	0	0	0	×
Nederland	10	4	0	0	×	212	194	182	175	- 3,8	1 073	900	937	1 314	40,2
Österreich	—	—	—	28	×	—	—	—	3	×	—	—	—	52	×
Suomi/Finland	—	—	—	0	×	—	—	—	2	×	—	—	—	11	×
Sverige	—	—	—	0	×	—	—	—	2	×	—	—	—	0	×
United Kingdom	22	16	8	7	- 12,5	16	12	10	10	0,0	19	1	0	0	×
EUR 12	581	429	352	312	- 11,4	800	675	649	587	- 9,6	5 037	3 931	3 731	4 770	27,8

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
EUR 15	1992/93	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993/94	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1994/95	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BLEU/UEBL	1992/93	1	6	2	1	5	0,5	19,2
	1993/94	1	6	2	1	5	0,5	19,2
	1994/95	1	7	2	1*	6	0,6	16,0
Danmark	1992/93	2	4	1	1	5	1,0	37,0
	1993/94	2	4	2	2	4	0,8	50,2
	1994/95	2	5	2	2*	5	1,0	40,0
BR Deutschland	1992/93	25	78	12	4	91	1,1	27,4
	1993/94	27	85	15	4	97	1,2	27,8
	1994/95	22	82	15	4*	89	1,1	24,7
Elláda	1992/93	15	3	0	1	17	1,7	87,3
	1993/94	15*	2	0	1	17	1,6	90,4
	1994/95	14	2	0	1*	16	1,5	89,8
España	1992/93	24*	14	8	1	31	0,8	78,5
	1993/94	28	10	5	1	33	0,8	84,8
	1994/95	28	15	6	1*	16	1,5	89,8
France	1992/93	31*	7	4	5	34	0,6	91,2
	1993/94	32*	8	2	3	38	0,7	84,2
	1994/95	27*	11	4	3*	34	0,6	79,4
Irland	1992/93	0	1	0	1	1	0,4	7,0
	1993/94	0	2	0	0	2	0,6	5,1
	1994/95	0	2	0	0*	2	0,5	5,1
Italia	1992/93	10	11	1	2	20	0,4	49,4
	1993/94	10	11	1	2	20	0,3	50,0
	1994/95	10	12	1	2*	21	0,4	47,6
Nederland	1992/93	1	7	1	4	7	0,5	11,0
	1993/94	0	9	1	6	8	0,5	1,2
	1994/95	0	8	0	6*	8	0,5	1,3
Österreich	1992/93	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993/94	8	5	0	1	13	1,6	63,0
	1994/95	8*	5*	0*	1*	13*	1,6*	63,0
Portugal	1992/93	4	0	0	0	4	0,4	93,2
	1993/94	4	0	0	0	4	0,4	100,0
	1994/95	4*	0*	0*	0*	4*	0,4*	100,0*
Suomi/Finland	1992/93	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993/94	2	1	0	0	3	0,3	69,0
	1994/95	2*	1*	0*	0*	3*	0,3*	69,0*
Sverige	1992/93	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993/94	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1994/95	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1992/93	5	23	2	1	27	0,5	18,8
	1993/94	5	21	1	1	25	0,4	20,0
	1994/95	4	20	1	1*	23	0,4	17,4
EUR 12	1992/93	118	134	10	21	241	0,7	48,9
	1993/94	134	137	8	22	263	0,7	51,1
	1994/95	122*	134*	11*	22*	245*	0,7*	49,9*

Source: 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 m ³) (¹)	Timber consumption in round wood equivalent (1 000 m ³) (¹)	Deficit or surplus in timber production (1 000 m ³) (²)
				Conifers	Deciduous	State forests	Private forests	Other forests under public law			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EUR 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
EUR 12	237 716	57 347	24	42	58	27	58	15	145 636	148 161	- 8 495

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) 1990.(²) Ø 1976-86.(³) 1992.

4.22.3.1 EU external trade in forest products

EUR 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	1993 ⁽¹⁾	4 211,8	5 383,5	- 1 171,7	287,1	921,0	- 633,9
	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
Sawn timber	1993 ⁽¹⁾	605,7	15 390,9	- 14 785,2	342,8	5 811,3	- 5 468,6
	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
Panels and sheets	1993 ⁽¹⁾	1 112,5	3 339,7	- 2 227,2	612,4	2 135,5	- 1 523,1
	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
Wooden articles	1993 ⁽¹⁾	287,3	1 770,6	- 1 483,3	647,9	1 828,4	- 1 180,5
	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
Paper stock/pulp wood	1993 ⁽¹⁾	2 177,8	10 684,2	- 8 506,3	316,8	3 670,3	- 3 353,6
	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
Paper and board	1993 ⁽¹⁾	4 919,2	18 926,6	- 14 007,5	6 045,9	11 738,2	- 5 692,3
	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
Cork and cork articles	1993	49,8	16,8	33,0	239,8	33,4	206,4
	1994	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
Total	1993 ⁽¹⁾	13 364,1	56 112,2	- 42 748,2	8 492,6	26 138,2	- 17 645,6
	1994 ⁽¹⁾	15 208,4	64 500,5	- 49 292,1	9 971,4	31 396,2	- 21 424,8
	1995	92 523,3	125 282,2	- 35 758,9	61 607,0	63 675,6	- 2 068,6

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ EUR 12.

4.22.3.2 EU external and intra-EU trade in timber and timber products by Member State (1995)

	EUR 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)	13 372,2	2 845,9	705,1	998,7	50,9	915,3
Sawn timber	9 744,3	699,5	893,6	1 461,8	141,1	587,1
Panels and sheets	5 233,1	328,2	234,3	1 225,1	122,8	386,6
Wooden articles	1 418,7	188,3	45,4	363,9	19,1	74,5
Paper stock/pulpwood	11 097,9	376,2	122,7	2 968,2	29,8	704,9
Paper and board	31 377,8	2 883,8	1 152,8	6 451,7	906,5	2 110,8
Cork and cork articles	133,6	3,1	0,9	27,6	0,5	15,4
Extra: Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	23 634,1	111,1	83,9	778,6	208,7	731,5
Sawn timber	8 609,1	586,3	202,4	1 962,4	173,1	460,7
Panels and sheets	3 466,1	300,3	153,5	958,2	63,4	36,3
Wooden articles	2 205,2	84,6	61,1	1 228,1	16,8	16,7
Paper stock/pulpwood	9 494,3	372,2	46,4	2 047,9	122,9	392,6
Paper and board	6 480,1	313,1	130,4	1 567,5	155,1	281,1
Cork and cork articles	15,8	0,1	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,3
B — Exports						
Intra: Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	10 247,9	1 280,3	200,3	3 715,4	7,1	390,3
Sawn timber	9 791,2	408,7	87,2	959,8	0,8	38,4
Panels and sheets	5 323,1	1 315,9	73,7	883,2	9,6	277,2
Wooden articles	1 659,4	216,5	147,4	287,4	0,5	82,3
Paper stock/pulpwood	11 920,1	855,5	320,9	2 493,7	6,1	543,4
Paper and board	31 657,7	1 948,4	309,8	5 697,2	12,5	763,1
Cork and cork articles	138,9	0,6	0,1	0,9	0,1	52,6
Extra: Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	3 012,6	53,5	133,3	818,6	2,2	12,8
Sawn timber	3 343,4	14,2	16,6	173,1	17,1	52,4
Panels and sheets	1 316,7	114,7	22,1	266,7	52,9	164,3
Wooden articles	445,8	19,6	22,6	111,9	1,1	20,4
Paper stock/pulpwood	2 298,5	119,1	17,5	822,9	7,3	66,7
Paper and board	11 318,7	234,5	74,5	2 381,5	49,3	387,9
Cork and cork articles	49,4	0,1	0,1	0,9	0,1	3,5

Source : Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1 000 t)

France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EUR 12
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1 590,4	44,6	3 104,5	453,1		360,8	198,4	1 688,7	415,8	56 333,0
751,9	113,5	2 254,8	1 111,9		37,9	25,5	98,6	1 567,4	9 620,5
626,1	65,5	356,2	719,9	:	83,9	22,3	161,2	901,1	5 049,7
240,8	20,7	108,6	141,3	:	13,9	9,9	25,6	166,5	1 383,0
1 904,4	17,5	1 669,9	1 626,4	:	77,1	114,8	647,8	838,2	10 335,3
4 936,9	559,4	2 679,8	3 032,8	:	432,2	223,9	444,8	5 562,4	30 709,1
21,9	0,2	20,9	6,7	:	25,6	0,4	1,1	9,4	132,2
1 215,6	8,3	2 393,5	137,2	1 775,2	1 042,1	9 091,3	5 920,2	136,8	6 847,3
482,4	78,1	1 733,3	729,8	341,1	90,7	94,8	111,9	1 562,1	8 061,3
146,4	34,1	464,2	266,9	42,2	5,6	28,9	175,5	790,6	3 219,5
95,4	7,9	156,6	188,4	104,1	5,5	30,3	49,3	160,5	2 021,5
1 399,9	14,2	2 212,1	811,3	177,6	38,4	119,1	330,6	1 409,2	8 867,0
524,1	35,1	974,5	496,7	81,7	26,3	46,9	143,1	1 704,7	6 208,4
1,2	0,1	5,8	0,1	0,1	6,8	0,1	0,1	1,1	15,5
2 273,9	314,8	5,2	424,2	:	760,9	504,5	323,8	47,1	9 419,6
596,3	146,2	40,4	259,5	:	356,5	2 682,2	4 187,1	28,1	2 921,9
929,7	161,2	218,9	177,3	:	443,7	518,9	145,9	167,3	4 658,3
174,2	2,9	110,8	280,9	:	89,1	50,5	137,5	79,3	1 471,4
1 097,5	49,1	8,8	1 615,4	:	884,7	1 202,9	2 271,4	570,6	8 445,8
3 549,1	80,4	1 720,1	2 588,2	:	539,4	6 684,6	6 242,1	1 522,7	18 731,0
1,8	0,1	2,6	1,2	:	78,6	0,1	0,1	0,6	138,7
265,8	23,5	4,3	9,5	94,2	14,5	343,5	1 231,6	5,3	1 343,3
136,9	0,3	62,5	14,5	436,1	53,4	1 123,5	1 237,3	5,6	546,5
134,7	11,1	197,8	9,5	103,7	54,9	102,2	59,5	22,6	1 051,3
54,4	0,5	48,6	13,3	34,4	3,6	24,1	75,2	16,2	312,1
108,3	0,6	65,1	255,2	51,7	126,8	146,9	478,2	32,1	1 621,7
780,4	2,1	591,5	484,1	708,1	63,6	3 291,1	1 734,3	535,9	5 580,2
0,6	0,0	1,3	0,1	0,3	41,4	0,1	0,1	0,8	48,9

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