



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

1995 REPORT

(Published in conjunction with the 'General Report
on the Activities of the European Union — 1995')



European Commission

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Foreword

This report, which is the 21st annual agricultural situation report, is published in conjunction with the 1995 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 1995.

As in previous years, the report falls into two parts. The first presents the agricultural situation and the year's output and opens with a review of the implementation of the 1992 CAP reform. This year a description of the agricultural situation in the Central and East European countries (CEECs) has been included following the preparation of reports on this topic by the Directorate-General for Agriculture (DG VI) of the Commission.

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.

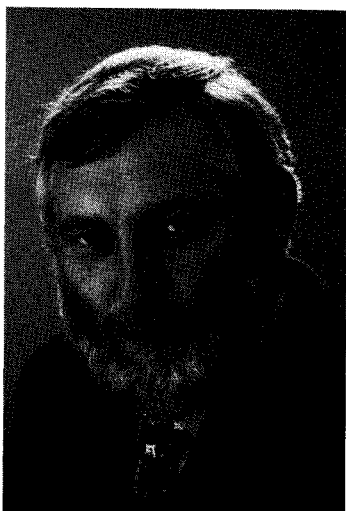
This year for the first time, data for all of Germany have been included in almost all of the tables. In addition, in a substantial number of cases, although not all, data for the three new Member States of the EU have been included.

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 Dr Franz Fischler

Member of the Commission responsible for agriculture and rural development



The past year has been a very significant one for European agriculture. The CAP reform of 1992 has now been three years in the implementation and the results so far have been very positive. We have succeeded in stabilizing the key markets and greatly reducing intervention stocks. In the cereals sector, an important contribution to this has been made by the set-aside schemes. Where we have been able to eliminate the former overhang, markets have recovered, prices have strengthened and agricultural incomes have improved. The decoupling of market management from income policy that began with the reform, the switch to more direct income support, has also been a major and welcome step.

The cuts in institutional prices have improved competitiveness, particularly in the case of feed grains versus their substitutes.

Reform came to the sugar, cotton and rice sectors last year, so that they can now better cope with the existing and future challenges. The Commission also forwarded proposals to the Council for further, urgently awaited reforms in the fruit and vegetable and wine sectors.

In the area of structural policies, a large number of programmes were approved last year. Rural development has been made a priority and should remain so in the future. The Community's 'Leader' initiative has been particularly successful, providing noteworthy stimulus to development processes. This financial support for structural adjustment will help us to safeguard and revitalize rural areas.

Currency fluctuations in a number of Member States during the year proved a major challenge to the smooth operation of the single market in agricultural products. A temporary adjustment to the agrimonetary regime was able to preserve the benefits to farmers in strong currency countries while avoiding the disadvantages. However, a lasting solution to these

monetary problems will only come with the achievement of economic and monetary union, which is thus of extreme importance to agriculture.

International agricultural policy was largely dictated last year by implementation of the new GATT arrangements. This created major challenges for all Member States; the process of adjusting to the new situations was and remains difficult. The second major international topic last year was the possibility of eastward expansion of the Union. We studied the agricultural situation in all 10 of the relevant Central and East European countries and on that basis drew up a strategy paper for presentation to the heads of government proposing a number of options for the development of our relations in the agricultural sector in the context of future integration.

There are also positive results to report in the veterinary sector. New European Directives on the transporting of animals were adopted, with the emphasis on animal protection and welfare. At the beginning of 1996, a proposal on calf rearing was forwarded to the Council.

As this annual report will show, the common agricultural policy is on a satisfactory path. The next steps will be to conclude the 1992 reform process while at the same time setting new challenges, and refining the reform where needed, so as to maintain adequate standards of living for farmers and consumers alike.

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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

CAP reform

Sectors reformed in 1992

Arable crops

1. The 1995/96 marketing year marks the third and final stage in the adjustment of the intervention price and the aids applicable in the cereals sector.
2. The year 1994/95 was a year of consolidation of the achievements of 1993/94 regarding the control of the level of production and the increase in the consumption of cereals.
3. The uptake of the scheme for arable crops was higher than in 1993/94 with an increase of 1.7 million ha in the areas for which aid was requested. However, for the Union of Twelve the areas covered by the scheme were well below the total of the base areas. The area set aside was 7.36 million ha, including 1.36 million ha under the old five-year scheme. These figures show the importance of this measure for production control and for achieving a better balance in the cereals market.
4. Although for the Union as a whole the area covered by the scheme was below the total base area, overshoots totalling about 660 000 ha took place in individual Member States. In Spain, the overshoot in the Regadío base area was attributed to the drought which caused a switch from irrigated crops such as rice and cotton which require an abundant supply of water to those requiring less water. As it had done the previous year with Scotland and Germany, the Commission took a flexible approach and decided not to apply the sanctions to areas other than those planted with oilseeds.
5. The satisfactory results of the two first marketing years of implementation of the reform are clearly evidenced by the level of public stocks of cereals which, at the end of 1994/95 stand at 9 million tonnes compared to 33 million tonnes at the end of 1992/93 and 18 million tonnes at the end of 1993/94.

6. In autumn 1994, given the low cereals harvest and the expectation of increased internal consumption in 1994/95, the rate of set-aside for the 1995/96 marketing year was reduced from 15 to 12 % for rotational set-aside and from 20 to 17 % for non-rotational (from 18 to 15 % in the UK and Denmark). This brought about the intended increase in the areas sown to cereals.

7. The year 1995/96 is expected, however, to produce a lower than average harvest, due mainly to weather conditions. In order to avoid too tight a situation on the market in 1996/97, the Commission proposed that the Council reduce the rate of set-aside for the 1996/97 marketing year to 10 % for rotational set-aside and to 15 % for non-rotational. Eventually the Council, in agreement with the Commission (which modified its position on the basis of the most recent supply/demand forecast), set both rates of set-aside at 10 %. In addition to this, the Commission temporarily suspended exports of cereals with refunds to prevent internal prices from becoming too high and from jeopardizing the recovery in internal use of cereals which had been observed during the previous two marketing years.

8. The economic performance of the reformed sectors in 1993 and 1994 can be assessed from the Eurostat publication *SPEL data for EU agriculture 1985-94* which shows that the reform has had a positive effect on gross value added (including the aids) per cultivated ha in the cereals and oilseeds sectors but has led to a fall in the pulses sector.

9. For cereals, gross value added (including the aids) per cultivated ha increased by 8.1 % in real terms between 1992 and 1994. One important factor behind this result is the reduction in production costs which fell by 11.4 % over this period in real terms, due mainly to lower fertilizer costs.

10. For oilseeds, the fall in prices was more than offset by the increase in direct subsidies, to the extent that gross value added per ha increased by 29.2 % in real terms between 1991 and 1994.

In the case of pulses, direct subsidies were not able to fully offset the fall in gross value added at market prices per ha between 1992 and 1994. Over this period, gross value added per ha including the aids fell by 29.4 % in real terms, despite a sharp fall in production costs of 12.2 % per unit output in real terms.

11. Although it has to be taken into account that professional producers are obliged to set aside part of their land in order to be eligible for the compensation aids and that the gross value added of this set-aside land (including the aids) is in general lower than that of cultivated land, it can be estimated that, globally, the reform has helped to increase incomes in these sectors.

12. In addition, the quantities of plant protection products used per hectare of cereals under cultivation fell by 11.1 % between 1991 and 1994, and that of mineral fertilizer by 9.4 %. This shows that the reform has led to some extensification in the methods of cultivation.

Animal sectors

13. As in the case of cereals, 1995/96 marks the third and final stage in the adjustment of the price and the premia in the beef sector. However, the transition period for the maximum stocking rate, i.e. livestock units per forage ha, does not end until 1996 and that for the reduction of the ceiling for intervention purchases until 1997.
14. At EU level the claims for suckler cow and beef special premium were higher in 1995 than in 1993 and 1994 but still below the maximum allowed, leaving some room for expansion.
15. Consumption and production levels were much closer in 1993 and 1994 than in previous years, which with continued exports brought intervention stocks down from their pre-reform level of over 1 million tonnes to under 20 000 tonnes in autumn 1995. This improvement in the market situation is no doubt due not only to the reform but also to the normal cyclical pattern of the sector. It is expected that the upturn in production, forecast to start in 1995, will be limited in the coming years by the production control mechanisms introduced by the reform. These are mainly the headage limits for the premia for suckler cows and male bovine animals, and the restrictions concerning the stocking rate. The reduction in the size of the dairy herd, which is a long term trend, will also play a role in limiting the expansion of production.
16. The main problem for balance in this market seems to lie with consumers' sensitivity to possible perceived health risks from beef. As the GATT limits on subsidized exports begin to become more restrictive, it will become more difficult to bridge any sudden variations of the gap between production and consumption.
17. In this sector, according to the SPEL data, there has been an increase of 24.3 % in real gross value added (including aids) per slaughtered animal in the period 1992-94. The number of animals slaughtered over the same period declined from 20.6 to 18.9 m (- 8.3 %), which might have resulted from the effect of subsidy payments linked to extensification measures introduced by CAP reform.
18. In the sheepmeat sector, production seems to have stabilized since the changes in the premium regime in 1992. Gross value added per animal (including the aids) has increased by 2.1 % in real terms between 1992 and 1994.
19. For pigmeat and poultry, the drop in cereal prices and thus in feeding costs, although lower than originally expected, has allowed a reduction in export refunds.

Changes introduced in 1995

Arable crops

20. *Afforestation and environmental set-aside*: Following a proposal by the Commission as part of the 1995/96 price package, the Council amended the basic Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 to allow land covered by the afforestation and environmental schemes to be counted, subject to certain conditions, against the obligation to set-aside part of the land under the arable crops scheme. These conditions require that the land be eligible for arable crops payments, and that the aids applicable to that land under the accompanying schemes be no higher than the aid under the arable scheme.

21. *Biomass on set-aside land*: As part of the same price package the Council allowed Member States to set up a scheme of national aids for the cultivation of crops destined to be used as biomass on land set aside under the arable crops scheme.

22. *Advance payment of the cereals and pulses aids*: As a special measure to help Spanish and Portuguese farmers affected by the drought, the Council allowed these two countries to pay an advance of 50 % of the 1995/96 aids for cereals and pulses before 16 October.

23. *Extraordinary set-aside*: At the request of the Council the Commission presented a report to the Council and the European Parliament analysing the problems posed by the application of extraordinary set-aside (penalty for overshooting a given base area). The first problem stems from the fact that this penalty, aimed at neutralizing a previous increase in production, might in fact be applied without any increase in production having taken place, i.e. when the expansion in areas is due to voluntary set-aside. The second problem is that high rates of extraordinary set-aside can have negative side-effects. In its report, the Commission indicated two possible measures to address those problems: deducting 75 % of the areas under voluntary set-aside from the calculations of the rate of extraordinary set-aside or setting a limit to that rate. After discussions in the Council, a preference for the first alternative was clear and consequently the Commission made a proposal based on that option.

Animal sectors

24. In the beef sector, at the request of the Council, the Commission allowed Member States to increase the advance payment of the premia for 1995 from 60 to 80 % and to start paying as from the 16 October instead of November. This measure was aimed at compensating farmers for the sudden fall in market prices experienced earlier in the year.

Sectors reformed in 1995

Dried fodder

25. The Council adopted the regulation amending the common market organization for dried fodder broadly along the lines proposed by the Commission which, in turn, followed the guidelines set out in the 1994/95 price package. Details of this reform which is aimed primarily at controlling the budgetary expenditure which has increased significantly in recent years may be found in point 243.

Cotton

26. The reform of the cotton sector was adopted as part of the 1995/96 price package. Its two main objectives are to avoid penalizing the producers in a Member State which is not responsible for the increase in production, and to control the budgetary expenditure when production is higher than the MGQ. (See points 297-300.)

Sugar

27. Following the Commission's proposal the Council adopted a regulation extending the quota system for six more marketing years, with the possibility of adjustment of the level of quotas on a year-by-year basis, if necessary, to comply with GATT commitments concerning limits on the volume of and expenditure for exports.

Reforms still to be adopted by the Council

Wine

28. A discussion paper on reform of the wine sector was presented to the Council and the European Parliament in July 1993, followed by concrete proposals in June 1994, which, at the time of completion of this report, were still being discussed by the Council.

29. The need for reform stems from the structural decline in consumption that has led the Community to spend considerable sums on absorbing the surpluses. The current instruments of the common market organization, mainly distillation and grubbing up, have not succeeded in eliminating the structural imbalance. In the reform proposal a Community reference production of 154 million hl is established, allocated between the Member States according to the dual criteria of historical production and non-subsidized uses. Adjustment of production potential to respect the production reference quantities by the year 2000 is carried out through regional programmes, cofinanced by the Community and encompassing a wide range of instruments: grubbing up (100% financed by the Community) and early cropping, yield reduction, restructuring and promotion (cofinanced by the Member States).

30. In the event of non-observance of the reference quantities, compulsory distillation at very low prices is envisaged.

31. The proposal further aims at quality improvement, in particular in relation to enrichment practices. In addition, it provides for rules concerning professional organizations and verification of production.

Fruit and vegetables

32. In July 1994 the Commission presented a discussion paper on reform of the fruit and vegetables sector, whose starting point was the recognition that:

- (i) competition on Community and international markets can only increase in the future;
- (ii) distribution channels are becoming increasingly concentrated;
- (iii) consumer preferences tend to shift considerably, requiring a flexible approach to production policy.

33. In the light of these developments the Commission paper suggested reinforcing the approach which already exists in the market organization by means of strengthening the role of producer organizations in the management of supply and in the marketing of production. The main instrument to be used was operating funds, to be jointly financed by producers, the Community and Member States.

34. Following discussions in the Council and in the European Parliament, in 1995 the Commission has made a formal proposal to reform the sector. In this proposal the Commission develops the ideas contained in the discussion paper, in particular those related to the role of producer organizations and operating funds. Other aspects of the proposal refer to standardization (adoption by the Community of the quality standards of the UN Economic Commission for Europe), interbranch organizations and agreements, and tighter controls.

Rice

35. In December 1994 the Commission committed itself to make proposals for reform in the rice sector in order to apply import arrangements similar to those for cereals and to make the sector more competitive along the same lines as those of the 1992 reform.

36. In 1995 the Commission presented to the Council a proposal whose main points are:

- (i) a three-stage reduction of 15% in producer prices, taking account of market developments, notably as regards price developments and sales into intervention;
- (ii) compensatory aid, fixed on the basis of yields observed in the various Member States and the size of the price reduction and aimed at maintaining present income levels;

- (iii) a maximum guaranteed area, compatible with the needs of the market and with the commitments undertaken in the framework of the GATT regarding exports;
- (iv) penalties for overshooting the maximum guaranteed area: if it is exceeded by up to 5 % in a given crop year, the amount of compensatory aid for the current crop year will be cut by 6 % for each percentage point of overshooting. If the area sown to rice exceeds 105 % of the maximum guaranteed area the aid will be cut further in the Member States where the national maximum guaranteed area has been exceeded by more than 5 %;
- (v) precautionary intervention, under which producers store the product for four months, at their own expense, before selling into intervention which will be available only from May to the end of August;
- (vi) quality policy, with a view to producing paddy rice of a quality matching the needs of the processing industry which has better access to third country products following the Uruguay Round agreement.

Simplification

37. The desire to give as much flexibility as possible to producers, to increase the number of options open to them, and to adjust the general market measures to the very different structures and natural conditions of European farms, has led to an increase in the complexity and bureaucratic aspects of the reform. This has had the consequence that the Member States administrations have experienced some difficulties in the implementation of the Community regulations, and that the management of some parts of the reform has become increasingly difficult. Particular examples of this are the multiplicity of forms of set-aside and the array of different penalties that can be applied to a given producer.

38. The need for simplification was felt by the Member States during the first years of application of the reform and led to almost all of them presenting 'Memoranda' on this subject. Unfortunately the interpretation of what simplification means varies greatly from one memorandum to another and some Member States tried to take advantage of this opportunity to reopen discussions on some contentious matters that had already been settled in May 1992.

39. In 1995 the Commission itself has made a significant effort aimed at simplifying its own regulations, mainly those related to the integrated control system. It is also the Commission's intention to propose to the Council that a simplification of the reform be carried out in order to lighten the bureaucratic burden it imposes both on producers and public administrations and to make it easier to understand and to manage. The setting of an identical rate for rotational and non-rotational set-aside for 1996/97 is already a step in this direction.

The agricultural situation in the Central and East European countries (CEECs)

40. In June 1993 the European Council agreed during its meeting in Copenhagen 'that the associated countries in Central and Eastern Europe that so desire shall become members of the European Union. Accession will take place as soon as an associated country is able to assume the obligations of membership by satisfying the economic and political conditions required.'

41. Agriculture has been identified as an important issue for the future accession of the Central and East European countries (CEECs) because of its relative size in some of these countries and because of the difficulties there might be in extending to them the common agricultural policy (CAP) in its current form.

42. In the first half of 1995 a series of 10 country reports on the agricultural situation and prospects in the CEECs (Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Romania, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia) was produced by the Commission in conjunction with national experts from the countries concerned and with the help of scientific advisers from the EU. The reports were an attempt to provide an objective analysis of the situation in agriculture and the agrofood sector in the CEECs and an assessment of the developments to be expected in the medium term. They were not meant to provide policy recommendations, but to serve as an analytical basis for policy considerations. What follows is a summary of what was contained in these reports.

Introduction

43. The 10 Central and East European countries combined have a population of about 106 million and a land area of 1.1 million square km. This is about 29% of the Union's population and 33% of its area.

44. Since 1989/90 all of these countries have had serious difficulties with adjustment of their economies as a whole and also of their agricultural sectors. Most, however, have shown signs of recovery since 1993/94. Lagging somewhat behind are Hungary, which is experiencing problems in stabilizing its economy, in particular regarding its public finances and the current account deficit, and Romania and Bulgaria which, in addition, seem less advanced in their transition to market economies.

Agriculture and the agrofood industry

45. In terms of area, contribution to GDP and in particular share in total employment agriculture is relatively more important in the CEECs than it is in the EU. On average over 25% of the workforce is employed in agriculture, i.e. a total of 9.5 million (compared with 6% or 8.2 million in the EU). Agriculture contributes 8% to GDP (compared with 2.5% in the EU).

46. Although there are signs of the beginning of a recovery, in particular in the crop sector, agricultural output is generally still well below pre-transition levels in all CEECs except Slovenia and Romania. Output was affected by the fall in demand as consumer subsidies were removed and the general economic situation deteriorated, and by the price-cost squeeze faced by agriculture (i.e. input prices rising much faster than output prices).

47. Most CEECs, with the exception of Hungary, Bulgaria and Estonia, have become net importers of agricultural and food products in recent years. The most important trade partner for many CEECs is the EU, in particular as regards imports, but also as regards exports. All CEECs except Hungary are net importers of agrofood products from the EU. The agrofood balance has been developing in favour of the EU, moving from a deficit in 1992 to an increasing surplus in 1993 and 1994. Nevertheless all six associated countries increased their exports to the EU in 1994, which is partly a reflection of better use of the tariff quotas under the Europe Agreements, although uptake still falls some way short of the maximum possible.

48. For many CEECs the share of agrofood exports going to the former Soviet Union increased again in 1994, after having dropped in the early transition years.

Structural reform

49. In most CEECs in the pre-transition era nearly all cultivated land was in hands of collective and State farms. The only exceptions were Poland, which kept an important private sector in agriculture even under central planning, and Slovenia, which had a small 'socially owned' sector of agriculture and a large number of small part-time farmers, occupying over 90% of agricultural area.

50. As in the wider economy, one of the main objectives of reform during transition was to decollectivize agriculture and to re-establish private property rights. Putting land and other farm assets into private ownership or private operation took a number of different forms, leading to different degrees of fragmentation of ownership and of farms.

51. A general feature in the countries, which had a predominantly collectivized agriculture in the pre-transition era, appears to be that the dualistic character — very large-scale collective or State farms on the one hand and very small individual or private plots on the other — is slowly diminishing. This tendency can be expected to continue in the future and to contribute to increased efficiency as the larger units reach more manageable proportions and the smaller ones acquiring more land can benefit from economies of scale. For the medium term, however, the forms of private producer cooperatives or associations which have emerged will most likely continue to play an important role in agricultural production and the focus of the smaller farms will continue to be on production for on-farm consumption and for local markets. The rate of structural reform will also depend on the emergence of functioning land markets, which so far has been hindered by the delays encountered in most countries concerning the definitive settlement of property rights.

52. The degree of privatization and demonopolization achieved in the up- and downstream sectors differs between countries. Delays in the privatization and in the breaking up of the large State monopolies in these sectors was one of the reasons for the price-cost squeeze the farm sector experienced in the first years of transition. A return to profitability of farming will to a large extent depend on a competitive downstream sector and on a reorganization of the farm sector itself, e.g. in concentrating supply channels and strengthening its negotiating position *vis-à-vis* the food processing industry and distribution channels.

Support policies

53. In most CEECs measures have been introduced to stabilize the agricultural sector, in the wake of the disruption of the early years of transition. Depending on the country, support to agriculture has taken various forms ranging from CAP-like intervention and border measures to administrative controls.

54. When considering the relatively low level of farm-gate prices in the CEECs, the downstream inefficiencies in many countries should be taken into account, e.g. for wheat a doubling or more of the farm-gate price to get the product to the border is not unusual.

55. The low dairy and beef prices reflect the destocking of herds (the costs to maintain production potential in quantity and quality terms are not being met) and, in the case of beef, the lower quality of production based on dairy herds since most CEECs have no specialized beef herds.

Agricultural output in the CEECs *

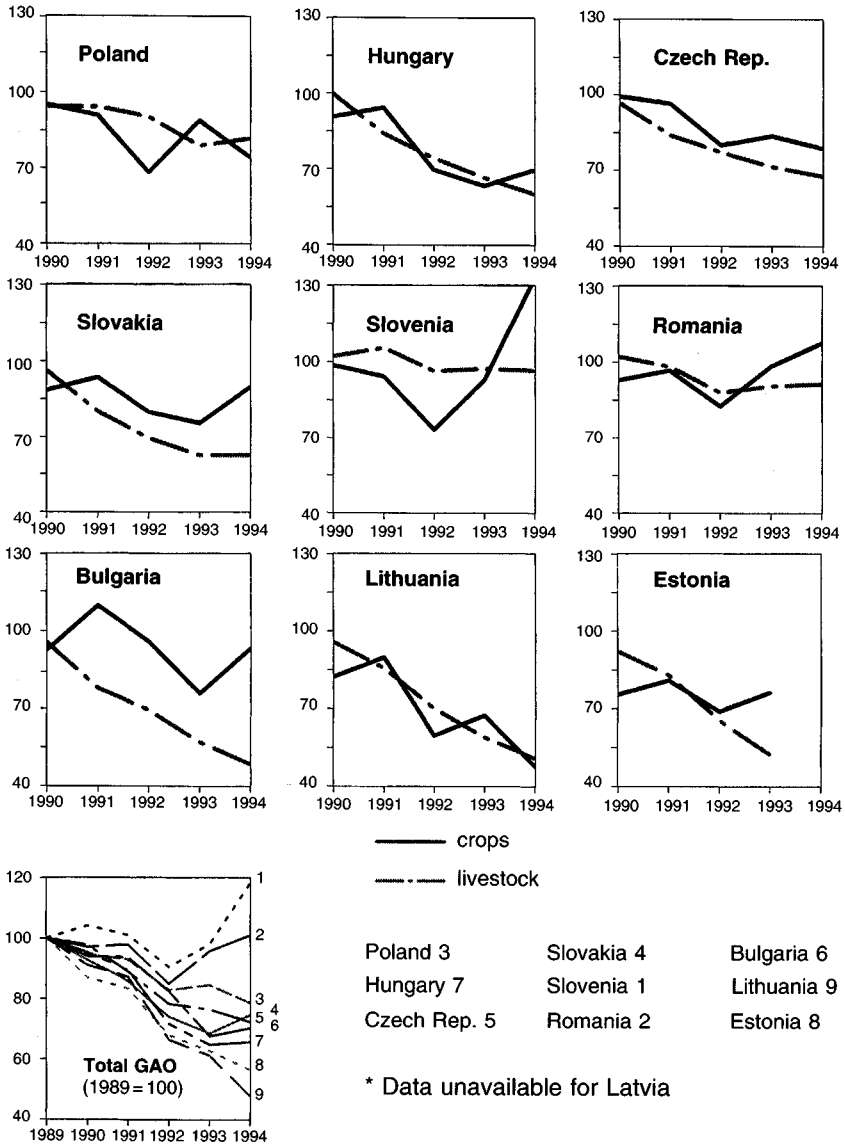


Figure 1

56. Over time the price gap can be expected to be eroded to a certain extent by relatively high inflation which will not be fully compensated for by currency devaluation and by a rise in domestic agricultural prices as food demand recovers somewhat more quickly than supply. In a situation of rising output, production costs will be more accurately reflected.

GATT

57. Further agricultural policy developments in the CEECs will be conditioned by their GATT Uruguay Round commitments on domestic support, market access and export subsidization.

58. The aggregate measurement of support (AMS) commitments might become a constraint for those countries which have bound their AMS in national currencies. Tariffs have generally been bound at higher levels than the protection applied at the beginning of the transition, but for most products and countries they are still lower than in the EU. Potentially the biggest constraints will be those arising from export subsidy commitments, both in quantity as well as budgetary terms.

Outlook

59. The general income growth in the CEECs will lead to a certain recovery of demand for agricultural products, in particular for livestock products, although the pre-transition levels of per capita consumption will probably not be reached. A rise in animal production will also increase the feed demand for cereals.

60. In most countries completion of land reform and restructuring of the food chain will take at least until the end of the decade, while farm structures could be expected to evolve even more slowly as the capability of agriculture to attract investment will remain limited.

61. In view of the budgetary constraints in many countries State support to agriculture is not expected to increase much above current levels, limiting the possibilities of market intervention and structural aid. Import protection has been increased recently with the implementation of the Uruguay Round. The increased protection, which stays within GATT limits, is expected to remain stable in the future as the scope for domestic price rises is limited by the still relatively high share of household income spent on food and by the still excessive inflation rates in most countries.

62. Use of inputs is recovering and will contribute to an increase in productivity. This is not, however, likely to attain pre-transition levels, when account is taken of input-output price ratios and the waste of inputs under the old regimes.

63. By the end of the decade supply and demand patterns in CEEC agriculture could be expected to have adjusted to the shock of transition. In the crop sector there should be a certain shift towards cereals and oilseeds with an increased net export potential compared to the pre-transition situation.

64. In the livestock sector the recovery will probably be less marked. For the dairy sector the net export potential would be significantly lower than in the pre-transition period, while for meat supply and demand should be more or less in balance, but at a lower level than in the pre-transition period.

Conclusion

65. Agricultural production can thus be expected to continue to grow in coming years, albeit at a slow rate. Undoubtedly, the CEECs have a significant production potential. The big structural difficulties in the foreseeable future should, however, not be overlooked. Three key problem areas can be distinguished in this regard:

(a) Lack of capital

66. Although investments are urgently needed to modernize production and to improve the rural infrastructure there is little finance available. The self-financing capacity of most enterprises is weak and public money very limited. The demand for credit exceeds the availability and the farm sector is relatively unattractive for investors due to its low profitability. The delay in the definitive settlement of property rights makes it difficult to use land as collateral. For the same reason no functioning land market exists in most countries and administrative regulations make it difficult for potential investors, in particular those from abroad, to invest in agriculture.

(b) Farm structural problems

67. In the early years of transition agriculture served in some CEECs as an employment buffer (and partially still does) while industry was being restructured. This contributed to the creation or reinforcement of micro-scale farming for subsistence purposes which, in the longer term, would probably only be viable as an additional source of income, but, at the same time, complicates the task of modernizing agriculture. Furthermore, in some countries oversized structures with inherent economic and social problems continue to exist. Finally, many farmers, in particular on small holdings, are relatively old compared with the average age structure of the population, have little training and are not at all well prepared for the pressures of a market economy.

(c) Downstream structural problems

68. The privatization and reorganization of the food industry is slowly progressing in most countries, but the urgently needed foreign investment and know-how is often lacking. With the exception of some sectors the general picture is still that of an industry weighed down by inefficiency. In several countries the downstream sectors closest to agriculture are still semi-State controlled with monopolistic tendencies. In many cases international competitiveness seems to be lacking. In spite of low producer prices, around or below world market levels, exports are often subsidized.

69. Producer prices in the CEECs which are still relatively low must be seen in relation to the serious economic recession of the last five years. With the growth of incomes, rising demand, adaptation to higher quality standards and the border protection allowed under GATT, prices should rise further in coming years.

70. There are, however, limits to a price rise. As long as food expenditure still makes up 30 to 60 % of household income and as long as inflation rates still lie between 10 and 30 % (and, in some cases, even higher) a rapid increase in agricultural and food prices would be economically damaging and socially dangerous. The price gap between the CEECs and the EU can therefore be expected to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, although with some variations depending on the product.

71. Taking all these elements together the CEECs should be less in need of a high level of price and income support for their farmers than of targeted assistance for the restructuring, modernization and diversification of the productive capacity of their agriculture and of their downstream sectors and for improvement of their rural infrastructure.

Strategy for the future

72. At the end of November the Commission adopted a strategy paper¹ on relations in the agricultural sector with the associated countries in the light of their future accession to the EU. The paper outlines the many challenges, apart simply from those arising from the future incorporation of these countries, which will confront the CAP over the next decade and outlines the different options available. It argues for an extension and deepening of the 1992 reform, a simplification of CAP mechanisms and a structural adjustment programme for the CEECs in the pre-accession period.

¹ COM(95) 607.

Importance of agriculture for the CEECs

	Agricultural area ¹		Agricultural production ²		Agricultural employment ¹		Trade ³		Food expenditure ³
	(mio ha)	(% total area)	(bio ECU)	(% GDP)	(000)	(% total empl.)	(% total expenditure)	(% total imports)	(% household income)
Poland	18.6	59	4.648	6.3	3 661	25.6	12.2	11.1	30
Hungary	6.1	66	2.068	6.4	392	10.1	21.8	7.4	31 ⁴
Czech Rep.	4.3	54	0.871	3.3	271	5.6	7.7	9.6	32 ⁴
Slovak Rep.	2.4	49	0.512	5.8	178	8.4	5.9	9.3	38
Slovenia	0.9	43	0.250	4.9	90	10.7	4.7	8.2	28
Romania	14.7	62	4.500	20.2	3 537	35.2	6.8	9.9	60 ⁵
Bulgaria	6.2	55	1.131	10.0	694	21.2	20.7	10.6	48 ⁵
Lithuania	3.5	54	0.259	11.0	399	22.4	12.8	10.8	58
Latvia	2.5	39	0.232	10.6	229	18.4	⁶	⁶	45
Estonia	1.4	31	0.266	10.4	89	8.2	11.0	16.7	39
CEEC-10	60.6	56	14.7	7.8	9 540	26.7	⁶	⁶	⁶
EU	138.1	43	208.8	2.5	8 190	5.7	8.0 ⁷	9.5 ⁷	22 ⁴

¹ 1993 data.² As measured by gross agricultural product (GAP).³ 1994 data.⁴ Including expenditure on alcoholic beverages and tobacco.⁵ Including on-farm consumption.⁶ Data unavailable.⁷ EU-12 data.

Prices and market organization

73. The Council's room for manoeuvre as regards prices and related measures is becoming increasingly eroded. The reform of the common agricultural policy adopted in 1992, the Marrakesh multilateral trade agreement, the accession treaties and budgetary discipline all impose constraints inimical to innovation.¹ Nevertheless, the Council was not inactive and, besides fixing prices and taking decisions on related measures, it reviewed the market organizations for sugar, dried fodder and tobacco.² Not all these decisions were taken during the final agreement on prices reached on 19-22 June 1995; some were adopted while the Commission's proposal was being discussed. Conversely, the agreement on prices of 19-22 June also included two matters not directly related to prices: agrimonetary matters and the protection of animals during transport.³

¹ See points 1-39, 538-546, 587-592, 617.² See points 224, 243, 318-320.³ See points 80-82, 92.

74. As far as prices for the next marketing year were concerned, the Council decided on a general freeze apart from adjustments to prices and aid already adopted as part of the reform or as part of earlier decisions (potato starch and dried fodder).¹ The main points of the agreement of 19-22 June which concerned products were:

- (i) *cereals and rice*: the monthly increments were reduced 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 1995/96. Outside the traditional regions, aid of ECU 138.86 per hectare of durum wheat was granted to up to 5 000 hectares in areas of Austria where production is well established. The existing market organization for rice was retained pending a Council decision on the Commission's proposal for a review. Following the Marrakesh agreement, target prices for rice and cereals were abolished;
- (ii) *sugar*: the monthly refunds of storage costs were reduced to ECU 0.45/100 kg on the basis of an interest rate of 6.75 %;
- (iii) *olive oil*: aid remained at the same amount as for 1994/95. Production aid in Spain and Portugal was aligned on the common level;
- (iv) *cotton*: the maximum guaranteed quantity was set at 1 031 000 tonnes and divided between Greece (782 000 tonnes) and Spain (249 000 tonnes);
- (v) *wine and fruit and vegetables*: apart from a few adjustments, the existing arrangements were continued pending reform of these sectors;
- (vi) *milk*: the intervention price was kept at the level for the 1994/95 marketing year. Decisions were taken on the minimum protein content of skimmed milk powder sold into intervention. The Council took a final decision for 1995/96 and subsequent years on the guaranteed overall quantities provisionally allocated to Italy (900 000 tonnes) and Greece (100 000 tonnes);
- (vii) *tobacco*: the Council fixed guarantee thresholds by group of varieties for leaf tobacco and took note of the Commission's intention to propose that in future guarantee thresholds be fixed outside the price proposals;
- (viii) *beef/veal*: following the Marrakesh agreement, guide prices were abolished;
- (ix) *pigmeat*: the basic price was fixed for category E instead of category U. The standard quality definition was fixed at category E for carcasses of between 60 and 120 kg and category R for carcasses of between 120 and 180 kg.

¹ See Table.

Main institutional prices and aids applicable for the 1994/95 and 1995/96 marketing years

(ECU/t)

	1994/95 ¹	1995/96
<i>Cereals</i>		
— Intervention price ²	128.72	119.19
— Compensatory aid ⁵	42.26	54.34
<i>Oilseeds and protein crops (reference amounts)</i>		
— Rapeseed, sunflower and soya (ECU/ha)	433.50	433.50
— Peas, field beans and sweet lupins ⁶	78.49	78.49
— Non-fibre flax seed ⁶	105.05	105.05
<i>Rice</i>		
— Intervention price (paddy rice) ²	373.84	373.84
<i>Potato starch</i>		
— Minimum price	228.85	209.78
— Compensatory payment	67.62	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 ³	1 422.00
— Consumption aid	120.70	120.70
<i>Dried fodder</i>		
— Guide price ²	212.87	—
— Fixed aid ⁴	—	68.83
<i>Lentils, chick peas, vetches</i>		
— Fixed aid (ECU/ha)	156.98	156.98
<i>Fibre flax</i>		
— Fixed aid (ECU/ha)	935.65	935.65
<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>		
(a) Target price for milk	309.80	309.80
(b) Intervention price		
— Butter	3 282.00	3 282.00
— Skimmed-milk powder	2 055.20	2 055.20
<i>Beef/veal²</i>		
— Guide price for adult bovine animals (carcasse weight — category R3)	3 679.40	3 475.00
<i>Sheepmeat</i>		
— Basic price (slaughter weight)	5 040.70	5 040.70
<i>Pigmeat</i>		
— Basic price (slaughter weight)	1 569.76	1 509.39

	1994/95 ¹	1995/96
<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
— AI (ECU/%/hl)	3.828	3.828
— AII (ECU/%/hl)	82.81	82.81
— AIII (ECU/%/hl)	94.57	94.57
<i>Tobacco (premiums)⁷</i>		
I — Flue cured	2 709.65	2 709.65
II — Light air cured	2 167.48	2 167.48
III — Dark air cured	2 167.48	2 167.64
IV — Fire cured	2 383.62	2 383.62
V — Sun cured	2 167.48	2 167.48
VI — Basmas	3 754.15	3 754.15
VII — Katerini	3 185.41	3 185.41
VIII — Kaba koulak	2 276.15	2 276.15
<i>Fruit and vegetables</i>		
— Basic and buying-in prices	8	8

¹ Prices and amounts adjusted by multiplying by 1.207509 (amendment to the agrimonetary system from 1 February 1995).

² 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.

³ ECU 1 290.10/t for Spain and Portugal, last marketing year. From 1995/96, common amounts.

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

⁵ This aid 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 68.83/t and compensatory aid for durum wheat at ECU 358.63/ha.

⁶ To be multiplied by the regional yield for cereals to determine the regional reference amounts.

⁷ Supplementary amounts have been fixed for certain varieties; see OJ L 148, 30.6.1995, p. 40.

⁸ A series of prices covering different periods and products are fixed each year.

Agrimonetary measures

75. In December 1994, after a detailed study of the operation of the agrimonetary arrangements as reformed two years previously, the Council agreed to adjust the whole system from 1 February 1995:

- (i) the agrimonetary concept of a 'fixed' currency was abolished, since it was no longer in accordance with the EMS rules following the increase of the margin of fluctuation of currencies to 15 % in August 1993;
- (ii) the mechanism introducing a green ecu was abolished mainly because its effects ran counter to the objectives of the reform of the CAP. The agricultural conversion rates were therefore reduced by around 20 % (divided by 1.207509) and the prices and amounts in ecus to which the reduced rates applied were simultaneously increased by the same factor (multiplied by 1.207509);

- (iii) the, initially provisional, mechanism of a 5 point threshold, movable between - 2 and + 5, was adopted as a permanent measure, since the risks involved in increasing the EMS margin of fluctuation were the same as at the end of 1993;
- (iv) a monitoring period was introduced to permit confirmation of the monetary trend requiring revaluation of an agricultural conversion rate with a monetary gap exceeding 5 % to prevent price reductions and possible Community compensation based on purely short-term currency movements;
- (v) in cases of 'appreciable' revaluation, i.e. where the fall in prices could be greater than the increases in prices caused by past devaluations, the Council must meet to decide on the measures to be applied. These would concern, mainly to maintain compliance with the GATT agreement and budgetary discipline, the compensation laid down for farmers and the size of the reduction in the agricultural conversion rate. They must not, however, leave a monetary gap of more than 5 %.

76. In the light of experience in 1993 and 1994, the agrimonetary arrangements for the single market were therefore revised so as to leave the adjustment of agricultural conversion rates, to a certain extent, automatic in response to monetary developments while increasing the possibility for the introduction of measures based on actual monetary developments and the circumstances in which they occur.

77. The fall of the dollar from ECU 0.80 in February 1995 to ECU 0.75 in April of that year was accompanied by a fall of almost 15 % in the Italian lira leading to the destabilization of most Community currencies.

78. Following the devaluations, the agricultural conversion rate for the Italian lira was sharply increased. Those for the pound sterling, the Swedish krona and the Spanish peseta were also increased by a considerable amount. Those for the Irish pound and the Greek drachma were increased slightly.

79. The positive monetary gaps, corresponding to the appreciating currencies, exceeded the 5 point threshold for the Belgian franc, the Luxembourg franc, the Danish krone, the German mark, the Dutch guilder and the Austrian schilling.

80. Faced with a substantial risk of revaluation and the consequent cost to the Community, in June 1995¹ the Council decided to allow the application of the adjustments to the agricultural conversion rates provided for under the existing arrangements. Provision was also made for *ad hoc* compensation measures where that would lead to 'appreciable' revaluations.

¹ Regulation (EC) No 1527/95 (OJ L 148, 30.6.1995, p. 1).

81. There were consequently a number of appreciable reductions in agricultural conversion rates in July 1995:

- 3.2% for the French franc and the Luxembourg franc,
- 2.2% for the German mark,
- 2.6% for the Dutch guilder,
- 2.3% for the Austrian schilling,
- 3.1% for the Danish krone.

82. In accordance with the Council Decisions adopted in June, for those currencies:

the conversion rate applicable before revaluation continues to apply for per-hectare aid, per-animal premiums and structural and environmental aid until 1 January 1999;

the Member States concerned can pay degressive aid for three years, half of the approved sums being financed by the European Union, irrespective of whether or not the Member State pays the additional contribution it is allowed to grant.

83. Agreement was also reached on the principle of a Council Regulation, subject to a favourable opinion from Parliament, authorizing the payment of national aid in the event of losses of income caused by currency movements in other Member States. Such national aid must be based on real income losses and may not be paid for more than three years. It may not be granted without the Commission's agreement.

Promotional measures

84. Measures to promote quality beef and veal, milk and milk products, nuts, apples, citrus fruits and grape juice were continued in 1995. A new promotional campaign for fibre flax was launched during the year.

85. The examination of tenders for the sixth promotional campaign for olive oil is under way.

86. Finally, the European Union made a financial contribution to the programme of measures to be applied as part of the first *Coupe d'Europe des saveurs régionales* event.

Consumer protection and product quality

87. The Commission examined the proposals from the Member States on European protection of geographical indications and designations of origin recognized by the Member States before the entry into force of the protection arrangements,¹ in the light of the opinion of the *ad hoc* Scientific Committee.² The Committee was consulted on the meaning of the terms of the Regulation in the light of its recitals which set out, *inter alia*, the concerns of consumers such as:

the quest for specific products, in particular products with a definite geographical origin;

the provision of clear and succinct information which accurately informs them regarding that origin;

guarantees regarding production methods and origin.

88. On the basis of the information obtained from the competent authorities of the Member States, the Commission drew up a list of geographical indications and designations of origin for the decision on registration to be taken by the *ad hoc* Regulatory Committee.³

89. As regards the common agricultural policy, discussions were held on the general question of the desire of producers to make consumers aware of the quality of their products, whether traditional or not.

90. Account is taken of the different economic and social functions performed by agricultural producers for consumers so as to encourage them to exploit the synergies of those functions in a global approach to rural development.

Assistance to the needy

91. In 1995, as in previous years, the European Union continued its food aid programme for the needy.⁴ Since Germany, as last year did not participate in the programme, and as Austria, Finland and Sweden will not participate until 1996, ECU 200 million was made available from the Community budget to be allocated among the 11 other Member States to

¹ Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 (OJ L 208, 27.7.1992, p. 1).

² Scientific Committee for Designations of Origin, Geographical Indications and Certificates of Specific Character — Commission Decision 93/53/EEC of 21.12.1992 (OJ L 13, 21.1.93, p. 16).

³ Established by Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 (OJ L 208, 27.7.1992, p. 1) and composed of representatives of the Member States.

⁴ Council Regulation (EEC) No 3730/87 of 10.12.1987, OJ L 352, 15.12.1987, p. 1; and Commission Decision 95/169/EC of 12.5.1995, OJ L 110 of 17.5.1995, p. 23.

assist the distribution of foodstuffs through social and charitable organizations.¹ The breakdown of this amount and the quantities which may be removed from intervention storage in each of the Member States are shown in the following table.

Free distribution of agricultural products (1995)

Member State	Appropriations allocated (ECU)	Quantities (tonnes)						
		Common wheat	Durum wheat	Rice	Olive oil	Skimmed-milk powder	Butter	Beef
Belgique/België	3 040 000	3 000				300	200	600
Danmark	2 000 000							250
Elláda	20 160 000							
España	46 948 875	30 000			6 500	4 000	6 000	6 000
France	37 878 177	5 000	8 500	2 000		9 500	2 000	7 300
Ireland	6 104 290						50	1 450
Italia	32 493 342		20 000		1 500		3 000	4 080
Luxembourg	75 000	20				25	15	15
Nederland	2 300 000						100	450
Portugal	13 843 964	1 850	1 850	1 200	1 214	1 000	1 500	2 500
United Kingdom	33 156 352							7 700
Total	198 000 000¹	39 870	30 350	3 200	13 214	10 825	12 865	30 345

¹ The total, which amounts to ECU 200 million, includes ECU 2 million to finance intra-Community transport costs.

Harmonization of legislation

Veterinary and zootechnical legislation

92. Major decisions have been adopted this year in the veterinary and zootechnical field. The Council adopted Directive 95/28/EC² on the protection of animals during transport. The Council also adopted Decisions 95/409/EC,³ 95/410/EC⁴ and 95/411/EC⁵ on tests for salmonella for consignments of certain animals and animal products to Finland and Sweden. In addition, Directive 64/433/EEC on trade in fresh meat and Directive 64/432/EEC

¹ In October 1995 the Council decided that, with effect from the 1996 programme, if intervention stocks were too low to fulfil the needs of the programme, these organizations would be authorized to buy foodstuffs on the open market.

² OJ L 148, 30.6.1995, p. 52.

³ OJ L 243, 11.10.1995, p. 21.

⁴ OJ L 243, 11.10.1995, p. 25.

⁵ OJ L 243, 11.10.1995, p. 29.

on trade in bovine animals and swine were amended by Directives 95/23/EC¹ and 95/25/EC² respectively.

93. The Commission adopted a number of proposals for forwarding to the Council, in particular concerning meat products,³ protective measures against certain zoonoses,⁴ poultry and poultry meat⁵ as well as the welfare of calves⁶.

94. 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 harmonize the conditions for the import of fishery products and live bivalve molluscs and to finance measures to eradicate animal diseases and to curb their spread within the European Union, in particular classical swine fever in Germany, and foot-and-mouth disease in Greece. Protective measures were also taken to prevent the introduction of diseases into the European Union, in particular following the appearance of foot-and-mouth disease in Russia and dourine in Mexico.

95. Negotiations continued with the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Switzerland for the conclusion of agreements on equivalence in the veterinary field.

96. The Commission took the initiative in organizing an important scientific conference on growth promoters in meat production, held in Brussels from 29 November to 1 December 1995. The aim of the conference was to assess the current state of scientific knowledge on the use of growth promoters in livestock farming.

Phytosanitary and animal feedingstuffs legislation

Plant health

97. In the plant health sector the Commission adopted Directive 95/40/EC⁷ recognizing certain 'protected zones': these zones have been recognized as being exposed to particular plant health risks and accorded special protection. The Commission also adopted Directive 95/44/EC⁸ detailing derogation provisions from the plant health regime for trials, scientific and varietal selection work.

¹ OJ L 243, 11.10.1995, p. 7.

² OJ L 243, 11.10.1995, p. 16.

³ OJ C 192, 26.7.1995.

⁴ OJ C 13, 18.1.1996, p. 23.

⁵ OJ C 15, 20.1.1996, p. 13.

⁶ COM(96) 21 final.

⁷ OJ L 182, 2.8.1995, p. 14.

⁸ OJ L 184, 3.8.1995, p. 34.

98. During the year, the Commission adopted Decisions 95/382/EC,¹ 95/383/EC² and 95/384/EC³ concerning Community financial contributions to ongoing programmes for the control of organisms harmful to plants and plant products in the French overseas departments, Madeira and the Azores respectively.

99. 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

100. In the seeds and propagating material sector, discussions have almost been concluded in the Council on the Commission's proposal⁴ made, at the end of 1993, to amend and update the seven basic seeds marketing Directives, adopted between 1966 and 1970. No further progress can be made, however, until the Parliament gives its opinion.

101. In addition to the normal, routine Commission measures adopted during the year, the Commission adopted Decision 95/232/EC⁵ organizing an experiment at Community level under Council Directive 69/208/EEC to establish the conditions to be satisfied by the seed of hybrids and varietal associations of swede rape and turnip rape.

102. The Council adopted two new decisions (95/513/EC and 95/514/EC)⁶ granting equivalence to a number of third countries in respect of agricultural seed and seed potatoes. These decisions replaced the previous decisions which had been in force from 1985 to June 1995.

Community plant variety rights

103. In the field of Community plant variety rights, the Commission adopted three implementing measures under basic Regulation (EC) No 2100/94.⁷ Two of them are linked to the functioning of the Community Plant Variety Office, an independent Community body responsible for granting Community plant variety rights. Regulation (EC) No 1238/95⁸ establishes the fees payable to the Office and Regulation (EC) No 1239/95⁹ set up the necessary implementing rules as regards proceedings before the Office. The third implement-

¹ OJ L 231, 28.9.1995, p. 36.

² OJ L 231, 28.9.1995, p. 43.

³ OJ L 231, 28.9.1995, p. 50.

⁴ OJ C 29, 31.1.1994, p. 1.

⁵ OJ L 154, 5.7.1995, p. 22.

⁶ OJ L 296, 9.12.1995, pp. 31 and 34.

⁷ OJ L 227, 1.9.1994, p. 1.

⁸ OJ L 121, 1.6.1995, p. 31.

⁹ OJ L 121, 1.6.1995, p. 37.

ing measure, Commission Regulation (EC) No 1768/95,¹ concerns implementing rules on the agricultural exemption provided for in Article 14(3) of the basic Regulation; this exemption allows farmers to use farm-saved seed, without the consent of the holder of a Community plant variety right, for propagating purposes on his holding, provided that the farmer pays an equitable remuneration to the holder. At present, it has not been possible to fix the level of such remuneration in the absence of common ground between the interested parties concerned; however, the level should be fixed by 1 July 1997 at the latest.

Plant protection products

104. The Community regime for authorization of plant protection products, which came into force in July 1993, provides for Member States to authorize individual preparations under harmonized rules.

105. During the year further detailed data requirements to be applied by industry were adopted (Commission Directives 95/35/EC and 95/36/EC).²

106. The first phase of the re-evaluation programme of active substances already on the market before the implementation of the Community regime has been amended in order to integrate the designated public authorities and the producers of the three new Member States (Commission Regulation (EC) No 491/95).³

Pesticide residues

107. On 17 July, the Council adopted two pesticide residue Directives (Council Directive 95/38/EC⁴ and 95/39/EC⁵) which provide for the fixing of maximum pesticide residue levels in a wide range of agricultural products for seven additional pesticides not previously covered by Community legislation.

108. The Council also enlarged the range of products which may be covered in the future by legislation on pesticide residues to include spices.

109. A new residue proposal will be sent to the Council in September.

Organic farming

110. With regard to organic farming, the Commission adopted several implementing measures under basic Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91; moreover, the Council finalized its

¹ OJ L 173, 25.7.1995, p. 14.

² OJ L 172, 22.7.1995, p. 6. OJ L 172, 22.7.1995, p. 8.

³ OJ L 49, 4.3.1995, p. 50.

⁴ OJ L 197, 22.8.1995, p. 14.

⁵ OJ L 197, 22.8.1995, p. 29.

examination of the Commission's earlier proposal¹ to improve the regime's functioning in the light of the first year's experience and adopted amending Regulation (EC) No 1935/95.²

Food hygiene

111. In the hygiene field the Commission continued its examination of the question of excessive levels of nitrates in certain vegetables. After extensive deliberations, the Scientific Committee for Food delivered its opinion on 23 September. The discussions have been restarted on this basis.

Animal nutrition

112. In the animal nutrition sector, the Commission adopted Directive 95/11/EC³ amending Council Directive 87/153/EEC fixing guidelines for the assessments of additives in animal nutrition (deposit of reference material in a culture collection recognized as an international depository authority under the Budapest Treaty). The Commission also adopted Directives 95/33/EC⁴ and 95/37/EC⁵ seeking to adapt the Annexes to Council Directives 82/471/EEC and 70/524/EEC respectively to the advances in scientific and technical knowledge (addition of new products to be used in animal nutrition). Furthermore, by Decision 95/274/EC⁶ the Commission specified the prohibition concerning the use of treated hide provided for in Commission Decision 91/516/EEC. The Council, for its part, continued examination of the series of proposals made by the Commission in 1993 and 1994 to strengthen and update the legislation in this sector. These included proposals concerning a modified procedure for the admission of certain classes of additives,⁷ the approval and registration of manufacturers,⁸ specific rules for raw materials used in feedingstuffs⁹ and the official inspection of feedingstuffs.¹⁰

Veterinary inspection

113. Public health inspections were carried out at establishments producing fresh meat and meat products in both Member States and third countries and visits to check on the production conditions for poultrymeat were carried out in the Member States.

¹ OJ L 159, 28.6.1994, p. 11.

² OJ L 186, 5.8.1995, p. 1.

³ OJ L 106, 11.5.1995, p. 23.

⁴ OJ L 167, 18.7.1995, p. 17.

⁵ OJ L 172, 22.7.1995, p. 21.

⁶ OJ L 167, 18.7.1995, p. 24.

⁷ OJ C 211, 5.8.1993, p. 21. OJ C 218, 12.8.1993, p. 6.

⁸ OJ C 348, 28.12.1993, p. 13.

⁹ OJ C 236, 24.8.1994, p. 7.

¹⁰ OJ C 313, 19.11.1993, p. 10.

114. In addition, work was continued on the establishment of Community conditions for imports of fishery products, with inspection visits being made to a number of third countries including Bangladesh, India, South Africa, Namibia and Japan. Visits were also made to the countries for which import conditions have been harmonized at Community level, in order to verify that those conditions were still being fulfilled.

115. A visit to check on the production conditions for milk products was carried out in the three Baltic States.

116. In addition to routine animal-health inspections, visits were made to several Member States on account of the existence of classical swine fever in Germany, a programme to eradicate swine vesicular disease in Italy, bovine spongiform encephalopathy in the United Kingdom, programmes to eradicate *Brucella melitensis* in Spain and Italy and foot-and-mouth disease in Greece.

117. The opportunity was taken during visits to Eastern Europe under the PHARE programme to check on the situation regarding animal health and veterinary inspection.

118. Visits were made to China and other Far Eastern countries to assess the animal health situation for poultry and poultrymeat. A visit was made to the Moscow region following an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease.

119. The establishment and amendment of lists of third countries recognized for the import of various animals and animal products continued as did work to establish the required animal health conditions and veterinary certification for the import of, in particular, horses, poultry, poultrymeat, milk and milk products.

120. Border inspection posts were checked to ensure their compliance with Community rules and the list of approved border inspection posts was drawn up.

121. Negotiations took place with the countries of Latin America and Eastern Europe for the conclusion of an agreement on the adjustment of the conditions of trade on a non-discriminatory basis in view of the special features of those countries.

Plant-health inspection

122. The abovementioned negotiations also covered plant health and, more particularly, plant quarantine.

123. Special inspection visits were made to the Member States, in particular with reference to the monitoring of protected zones, the issue of plant-health passports by Member States and the analysis of the situation in the European Union with regard to various organisms

harmful to plants and plant products (potato brown rot, fire blight of rosaceae, rhizomania of beet, Thrips palmi of ornamental plants and vegetable plants, etc.).

124. As regards plant-health information, work continued on the vade-mecum for inspectors, with information being disseminated via the Europhyt plant-health information and notification network. Training sessions were organized for Member States' plant-health inspectors.

125. Plant-health measures adopted under the Poseidom and Poseima programmes were monitored on a regular basis and proposals for pursuing those measures were made and accepted by the Member States.

126. Attention should be drawn to the reinforcement of checks carried out by the Community plant-health inspectorate on the procedures for inspections at the points of entry into the European Union carried out by Member States on plants and plant products originating in third countries and presenting serious risks of introducing harmful organisms into the European Union (potatoes imported under derogations, wood of conifers imported from various countries, etc.).

127. At the same time, technical fact-finding visits were made to a number of third countries during the year (Slovenia, China, Japan, Russia, etc.) to study the plant-health situation in those countries with regard to organisms harmful to plants and plant products (potato ring rot, pine nematode vectors, the health of bonsai products, etc.).

State aids

128. The arrival of three new Member States changed the situation somewhat with regard to State aids. The Act of Accession laid down special procedures for a certain transitional period for aid existing in each new Member State at the time of accession.

129. As laid down in the Act of Accession, before 30 April 1995 the new Member States notified the Commission of their existing agricultural aid schemes within the meaning of Article 93(1) of the EC Treaty. On 13 February 1995, the Commission adopted two Decisions approving the Austrian and Finnish programmes applying Articles 138 to 140 of the Act of Accession providing for the payment of transitional and degressive national aid for agricultural products.

130. To date, the Commission has been able to approve most aid notified by the new Member States. It nevertheless had to initiate the procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the Treaty with regard to two Austrian aid schemes (a per-hectare or per-head premium for milk and heifers and a per-hectare premium for oilseeds, medicinal plants and culinary

plants) which were considered to be operating aids, incompatible with the common market and the Act of Accession.

131. Generally speaking, the Commission opposes national aid from all Member States which involves support measures likely to disturb the mechanisms of the Community market and which, as operating aids, have no long-term effect on the development of the sector concerned.

132. The Commission adopted a final negative decision on an Italian aid scheme involving measures in favour of agriculture in Sardinia. For the same reasons, the Commission initiated the procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty with regard to several aid schemes: in France, publicity/promotional measures in the sheep-farming sector which did not appear to comply with the guidelines on national aid for publicity for agricultural products;¹ in Italy, measures in Sicily relating to natural disasters, which could not be found to comply with Community criteria on national aid for natural disasters and certain aid schemes for the development of agriculture contained in a draft law of the Abruzzi region which were not eligible for any of the derogations laid down in Article 92 of the Treaty.

133. In all cases of aid not compatible with the common market, the Commission adopted a strict approach to Member States in its decisions and used all the means placed at its disposal by the EC Treaty and the judgments of the Court of Justice.

134. The Commission has adopted a stricter attitude on compliance with the deadlines laid down for the application by Member States of Commission Decisions and on the recovery of incompatible aid granted before a final decision from the Commission. It demands not only a commitment from the Member State concerned to recover the aid in question within the time-limit laid down but proof of its recovery. As part of the same approach, in July 1995 the Commission decided for the second time to ask the Court of Justice to cancel a Council Decision authorizing, in view of exceptional circumstances, a French aid scheme claimed to be to 'control wine production' against which the Commission had initiated the procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty in February. As regards similar aid granted for the previous wine year, for which the initial application for cancellation had been submitted to the Court of Justice, the case (C-122/94) was heard in Court on 19 September 1995.

135. As regards investment aid for primary production, and particularly the application of Article 12(1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures,² Community and national aid should in future, as far as possible, be examined in parallel within the time-limits laid down for State aid. This procedure would permit one letter to be sent to the Member State concerned under Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty and under Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91.

¹ OJ C 272, 28.10.1986, p. 3 and OJ C 302, 12.11.1987, p. 6.

² OJ L 218, 6.8.1991, p. 1.

136. Under the procedure for the examination of State aid covered by Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2741/89 of 11 September 1989 in the wine sector,¹ the Commission initiated the procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty with regard to an aid scheme proposed by the Rhineland-Palatinate in Germany for the rationalization of hill wine-growing, for certain aspects of which the aid exceeded the authorized rates of aid laid down in Article 12(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91. At the same time, the Commission adopted appropriate measures in accordance with Article 93(1) of the Treaty with regard to already existing aid in the same sector.

137. As regards investment aid for the improvement of the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural products, Community policy is laid down by Council Regulation (EEC) No 866/90.² This Regulation also authorizes Member States to introduce aid schemes, under various conditions, in accordance with Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty. They are restricted, however, by having to comply with selection criteria laid down in that Regulation and applied by the Commission by analogy when assessing State aid. Until 1994, the selection criteria for these investments, known as 'sectoral limits', were laid down in Commission Decision 90/342/EEC of 7 June 1990.³ These were then amended by Commission Decision 94/173/EEC of 22 March 1994.⁴

138. In 1994, the Commission informed the Member States that it would continue to apply the sectoral limits laid down in point 2 of the Annex to the Decision of 1990⁵ for State aids. The Commission changed its position slightly in 1995 to apply the limits laid down in the Decision of 1994 in cases where they would be less strict.⁶ On completion of its preparatory work with the Member States, the Commission adopted the principle of applying the criteria laid down in its Decision of 22 March 1994 rather than those laid down in its Decision of 7 June 1990 to State aid from 1 January 1996.⁷

139. The Commission also adopted the principle of revising its policy on operating aid in agriculture.⁸

140. In the case of aid financed through parafiscal charges, the Commission is obliged to examine the mode of financing the aid at the same time as the aid itself. The Commission began a study of aid financed through parafiscal charges on products imported from third countries. The Commission's current practice is to approve such aid where the products

¹ OJ L 264, 12.9.1989, p. 5.

² OJ L 91, 26.4.1990, p. 1.

³ OJ L 163, 29.6.1990, p. 71.

⁴ OJ L 79, 23.3.1994, p. 29.

⁵ OJ C 189, 12.7.1994, p. 5.

⁶ OJ C 71, 23.3.1995, p. 6.

⁷ Letter of 20 October 1995 to the Member States.

⁸ Letter of 20 October 1995 to the Member States.

imported from third countries also benefit. The purpose of the study is to analyse such measures in the context of the common customs tariff and the European Union's international commitments.

141. Following the adoption by the Council of Regulation (EC) No 2611/95 providing for the possibility of national aid being granted in compensation for losses of agricultural income caused by monetary movements in other Member States¹, the Commission raised no objection to a special aid scheme in France to compensate for income losses sustained by cattle farmers as a result of monetary disturbances in spring 1995. The Commission took the view that the aid complied fully with the above-mentioned Regulation.

142. As regards the relationship between the common agricultural policy and other Community policies in the application of competition rules, it is useful to look at the case of aid for biofuels. The Commission examined aid for biofuels in Belgium, France and Italy. In Belgium, the aid was for the production of winter rape and took the form of per-hectare premiums and a price guarantee; in France and Italy, tax measures to help biofuels were introduced to complement national aid for the basic products. The Commission initiated the procedure provided for in Article 93(2) of the EC Treaty with regard to all these measures which, in several respects, infringed Article 95 of the Treaty, the Regulations on the common organization of the markets in question and Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops.²

143. This position does not call into question the Community's policy of encouraging the development of biofuels. The Commission wishes to stress, however, that that policy can only be applied in accordance with the basic rules laid down in the Treaty and the provisions of the common agricultural policy which prohibit, in particular, any tax measure which discriminates on the basis of the national origin of the products concerned and State aid restricted to products produced on set-aside land.

¹ OJ L 268, 10.11.1995.

² OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 12.

II — Economic situation and farm incomes

General overview

144. The improvement in the economic situation of farming in the Community, noted last year, continued and was further strengthened in 1995, although not to the same extent in all areas of production or in all regions of the European Union. The situation remains quite critical in some sectors which are faced with market imbalance or stagnation, or even a decline, in consumption. This is so particularly in the cattle sector. Secondly, while weather conditions for farming have been fairly satisfactory this year in most areas of continental Europe, at least in so far as winter crops are concerned, the same cannot be said regarding many areas of the Mediterranean, in particular a large part of the Iberian peninsula which has had to cope with exceptionally high temperatures and prolonged drought for the fourth year running.

145. Like last year, several factors seem to have played a decisive role in this generally fairly favourable trend in the economic situation of farming in the Community in 1995:

- (a) the implementation and completion of the reform of the CAP over the last three years. This has meant the introduction of support mechanisms for farming that are more effective both in terms of controlling production and of providing security and stability of income in certain sectors of production such as cereals and beef. The receipt of compensatory aid by farmers helped lessen, if not offset, the impact on incomes of the drop in production and the fall in institutional and market prices;
- (b) the spectacular improvement in certain agricultural markets thanks mainly to better checks on the growth of production and the massive disposal of intervention stocks which had built up prior to the reform of the CAP. For example, stocks of cereals at the start of 1995/96 barely reached 6.2 million tonnes, as against 17.0 million tonnes in late June 1994 and 29.8 million tonnes in June 1993. Stocks of beef amounted to less than 20 000 tonnes in September 1995, as against 235 000 tonnes in September 1994 and more than one million tonnes in June 1993;

- (c) the effects on the internal market of the gradual rise in world prices in 1995 for some foodstuffs, especially cereals, together with the upturn in world demand and the cut-back in production in the main producer countries;
- (d) the improvement in the general economic situation owing to the continuing economic recovery in the Union as a whole, the upturn in private consumption and the first indications of an improvement in the job market.

146. It should be underlined however that not all sectors of production have benefited from these positive factors and that some of them, by contrast, have faced a deterioration in their economic viability. Leaving aside the damage to crops as a result of the dramatic water shortage and the excessive and violent rainfall in some regions at the end of summer, the economic situation of farming was affected also by the rise in some production costs. Fertilizer prices in particular showed a very considerable increase, due to the combined effect of a rise in demand and a cut-back in supplies at European level.

147. Another factor which played a decisive role in the trend of the situation of farming in 1995 was the monetary one. After a relative easing of the situation on the currency markets in 1994, from February 1995 the fall of the dollar was accompanied by a fall of almost 15 % in the Italian lira in one quarter, triggering destabilization of most Community currencies. As a result of the ensuing devaluations, a number of agricultural conversion rates were adjusted upwards, with an inevitable positive impact on prices in national currency in the Member States concerned. This occurred particularly in Italy, where the agricultural conversion rate was devalued by around 16 % between 1 February and 15 April 1995, in the United Kingdom and Sweden, where the devaluations were around 6 %, and in Spain, where the conversion rate was devalued by some 4 %. Smaller devaluations were applied also in the case of the Irish pound and the Greek drachma. It should be pointed out, however, that since mid-April the exchange rates for most of these currencies have returned to levels closer to their earlier ones and the agricultural conversion rates have thus been adjusted downwards. The positive effect of these devaluations on prices in national currency has been of limited duration therefore.

148. The devaluation of these currencies, furthermore, in particular the Italian lira, led also to an increase in the value of others. The agricultural conversion rates were reduced therefore at the beginning of July by around 2 to 3 % in the Benelux, Germany, Austria and Denmark. However, in order to lessen the impact of these revaluations on incomes, the conversion rates applied previously will continue to apply to compensatory aids introduced under the reform of the CAP and to structural and environmental aids. In addition, the Member States in question may grant aid that reduces over three years. Together these currency fluctuations have had a not inconsiderable impact also on the competitiveness of agricultural exports from certain Member States, leading in some cases to significant changes in agricultural trade between Member States of the European Union.

Production levels and price trends

149. Community cereal production for 1995 is estimated at approximately 174 million tonnes (162 million tonnes for EUR 12), which is virtually the same as in 1994. The relatively unchanged harvest is due, firstly, to a rise of just over 2% in the area sown to cereals and, secondly, to a corresponding fall in yields.

150. The reason for the increase in the sown area this year (about 900 000 hectares more than in 1994) is essentially twofold:

- (a) the 3% reduction in set-aside applicable in 1995/96. The rise in the sown area was more significant still in Sweden and Finland where the fall in the level of set-aside was greater as a result of the accession of those countries to the Community;
- (b) the conversion of part of the area under oilseeds to cereals as a result of the reduction in the aid for oilseeds adopted on account of the overrun of the base area in some Member States.

151. The area sown to cereals rose appreciably in the United Kingdom, Denmark, Germany, Sweden and Finland but fell in Austria, Portugal and Greece.

152. In so far as yields are concerned, it should be noted firstly that those for 1994 were revised upwards compared with the original estimates. The relative drop in yields (from 5.0 to 4.9 t/hectare) in 1995 compared with the previous year has to be seen therefore in the light of this adjustment. In addition, it is due mainly to the decline in yields in Spain, as a result of the drought which afflicted the major part of the Iberian Peninsula during the growing season for the fourth year running. By contrast, yields in other Member States rose appreciably, particularly in Northern Europe.

153. Under the CAP reform, the intervention prices for cereals in ecus were reduced for the first time (by 24.8% for common wheat and maize, by 44.3% for durum wheat and by 20.9% for other cereals) on 1 July 1993, for the second time (by 7.7% for all cereals) on 1 July 1994, and for the third time (by 7.4% for all cereals) on 1 July 1995. These reductions were offset by compensatory payments per hectare on the basis of the historical yield of each region.

154. In a situation of structural surplus, like that obtaining prior to the reform, market prices tended to become aligned on the intervention prices, short-term fluctuations aside. Since the implementation of the reform, market prices have been affected by many factors, which have sometimes caused them to become considerably out of step with intervention

prices. In general market prices have reflected, although with a delay, reductions in the intervention prices adopted under the reform. However, these reductions were partly neutralized on the different markets, either by the successive devaluations of certain green rates, by the reduction in surpluses following the drop in production and the massive disposal of intervention stocks, or by other factors (quality of the harvest, quantities withheld by producers or collecting organizations, improvements in prices on the international market, etc.). At the end of September 1995, for example, the prices for common wheat were 10 to 20 % higher than the intervention price in France, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, Austria and Sweden, 30 to 40 % higher in Italy and 40 to 50 % higher in Spain and Greece.

155. As mentioned above, the area sown to oilseeds in 1995 was down overall on the previous year as a result of the cut in compensatory aid in 1994/95 decided on following the overrun of the maximum guaranteed area in certain Member States (Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Ireland, Spain and Portugal). The drop in sown areas was particularly significant in the case of oilseeds grown for food uses (about 10 % on average, with drops of more than 15 %, or even 30 %, in a number of Member States). The drop was partially neutralized, however, by the spectacular increase in the areas sown to oilseeds for non-food uses (up 54 % on 1994 for all oilseeds and more than 70 % for rape). Most of these areas consist of land left fallow as a result of the CAP reform. Overall production of oilseeds is expected to be around 11.5 million tonnes in 1995, i.e. slightly down on last year. Those grown for non-food uses should increase from 1.4 to 2.4 million tonnes, a rise of around 61 % in one year.

156. After falling sharply in 1994, sugar production rose slightly in 1995 (+ 3.6 % on average for the European Union as a whole) as a result of a slight increase in the areas under beet and a small rise in sugar yields, which nevertheless remain below those of 1993.

157. The Community wine harvest, provisionally estimated at around 154 million hl for the third year running, will be considerably less in 1995 than it was in 1992 or even in 1993 when the harvest was relatively modest. Production is down in most of the producer countries because of poor weather conditions and, in certain cases, the drop in planted areas. The combination of these factors together with the elimination by distillation of surpluses that had built up in earlier years has meant that a situation of relative equilibrium has been achieved in recent years on the market in wine which, even if it is still too uncertain, has nevertheless succeeded in having an impact on prices. In the majority of producer countries the prices for red wine in national currency at the end of September were considerably higher than at the same time the year before (+ 36 % in Italy, + 10 % in France and + 21 % in Spain).

158. Milk production in 1995 is estimated to be very slightly up on the previous year (+0.3%) as a result of a reduction in the dairy herd and an increase in yields. Deliveries to dairies are expected to remain virtually unchanged, at last year's level, for the European Union as a whole. The drop in butter production noted in recent years continued in 1995 (-40 000 tonnes compared with 1994). Butter production has fallen therefore by around 450 000 tonnes since the beginning of the 1990s. By contrast, cheese production continues to rise (+1.9% in 1995 compared with 1994) as a result of increasing consumption. The fall in butter production, together with the almost total exhaustion of public intervention stocks, has pushed up prices on the butter market. In almost all the Member States these were above the intervention price at the end of September 1995. Over the first 10 months of 1995 butter prices rose on average by 9.4% on account also of the conjunction of a number of positive factors on the world market (lower production in some exporting countries and rising demand in some importing countries, etc).

159. After several years of cyclical fall, that has been aggravated too by other more specific factors (such as the abnormally high level of production in 1991 as a result of massive imports from the countries of Eastern Europe and the tendency of some producers to keep animals on the farm with a view to increasing their reference herd in the first year of application of the reform of the CAP), beef and veal production in 1995 began the upward phase of the cycle. This year it is expected to rise by around 3% after a fall of more than 4% in 1994.

160. Intervention prices for beef were reduced by 6.2% at the beginning of July 1993, by 5.3% at the beginning of July 1994 and by 5.6% at the beginning of July 1995. These institutional price reductions were partially reflected in the market prices. However, actual reductions were as a rule less than those in the institutional prices because of the drop in production in recent years and the substantial reduction in intervention stocks. There has also been an additional impact on prices in national currency resulting from the monetary adjustments since September 1992. Despite these factors, 1995 has seen a fairly major drop in the market prices for adult bovine animals, especially in the first half of the year. This worsening of the market must be seen against the recovery of production and probably also the stagnation, or even fall, in demand.

161. For the second year running, pigmeat production is estimated to be slightly down on the previous year (-0.4%), in line with the drop in the pig herd for the European Union as a whole. As a result, pigmeat prices firmed up throughout the year, with the exception of a setback in May and June. In August 1995 they were on average 10% higher than they had been the previous year, with peaks of more than 20% in some Member States.

162. In 1995 poultrymeat production is expected to rise by around 3 %, after an increase of 3.5 % last year. Prices have remained considerably below those for 1994. A relative increase in market prices, although short-lived, took place in mid-year.

163. The slight drop in the production of sheepmeat and goatmeat in 1994 (-0.6 %) continued in 1995 (-0.5 %). Average prices in ecus at the end of September 1995 were around 2 % lower than at the same time the previous year.

Producer prices

164. On the basis of information available on 15 November, it is estimated that the index of nominal producer prices for all agricultural products increased by averages of 3.5 % for EUR 12 and 2.7 % for EUR 15 in 1995 compared with the previous year. This corresponds to falls of 0.3 and 1.1 % respectively in real prices. It should not be forgotten in this connection that since 1993 the support prices for certain products (in particular cereals and beef) have decreased each year and that producers have instead received increasing compensatory aids, which are not taken into account in the producer price index. It should also be pointed out with regard to the three new Member States that, as a result of accession to the European Union, support prices in many sectors have been substantially cut to bring them into line with those applicable in the rest of the EU. The fall has been particularly marked in Finland and Austria, whereas Sweden had already undertaken a partial alignment before accession.

165. Compared with 1994, the producer price index for crop products increased in real terms by an average of 1.5 % for EUR 15 (2.0 % for EUR 12). However, the situation varies considerably from one product to another. In the cereals sector, real producer prices remained more or less unchanged (-0.7 % on average), those for fresh vegetables fell by an average of 4.4 %, while the decrease was over 5 % for oilseeds. On the other hand, potato prices rose by nearly 8 % in real terms, wine prices by over 10 %, fresh fruit 3.7 % and olives and olive oil 9.4 %.

166. The producer price trend was, generally speaking, less satisfactory for livestock products. It fell, in real terms, by 3.6 % on average, with decreases of as much as 12.5 % for eggs, 9.5 % for poultry, 8.4 % for cattle and 5.5 % for sheep and goats. The only sector in EUR 15 which showed an upward trend was pigmeat, for which prices rose by an average of 3.5 % in real terms.

167. In 1995 the general producer price index, in real terms, showed an upward trend in Spain (+1.5 %), Italy (+1.5 %) and the United Kingdom (+3.1 %) and a downward one in Belgium (-4.5 %), Germany (-3.6 %), Luxembourg (-4.4 %), the Netherlands (-4.2 %) and also in Sweden (-4.1 %), Austria (-23.6 %) and Finland (-26.6 %).

Changes in nominal producer prices of agricultural products in 1994 and 1995

(%)

Member State	1995/94			1994/93		
	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total
EUR 12	6.4	0.4	3.5	7.1	1.3	4.1
EUR 15	5.9	-0.4	2.7	7.0	1.2	3.9
Belgique/België	-4.2	-1.9	-2.7	11.5	-1.0	3.6
Danmark	4.6	0.3	1.8	2.8	0.6	1.4
Deutschland	-3.2	-1.0	-1.6	9.0	-0.7	2.0
Elláda	11.4	4.9	9.5	14.1	13.2	13.8
España	9.8	1.0	6.5	12.6	7.6	10.6
France	2.0	-1.8	0.6	0.1	-1.0	-0.5
Ireland	15.3	1.2	2.9	-0.9	1.6	1.3
Italia	9.9	2.9	6.8	4.6	2.1	3.6
Luxembourg	-4.2	-1.9	-2.7	2.7	-1.6	-1.0
Nederland	-4.7	-0.6	-2.5	11.7	-1.1	4.4
Österreich	-18.4	-22.4	-21.5	3.9	0.0	0.9
Portugal	13.8	-1.9	4.5	21.2	3.5	12.4
Suomi/Finland	-32.3	-22.4	-25.3	-1.7	0.3	-0.3
Sverige	5.9	-3.4	-1.0	8.0	1.9	3.4
United Kingdom	12.6	2.3	6.2	3.0	-0.7	0.7

Source: Eurostat.

Deflated input price indices

(1990 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/94 (%)
EUR 12	100.0	96.0	88.4	83.6	85.1	84.8	-0.3
EUR 15	100.0	95.5	88.6	83.8	85.1	84.2	-1.1
Belgique/België	100.0	98.1	92.3	83.8	84.8	80.9	-4.5
Danmark	100.0	96.2	92.8	80.0	79.4	79.0	-0.5
Deutschland	100.0	96.1	90.2	80.3	80.0	77.2	-3.6
Elláda	100.0	101.9	93.3	85.3	87.9	87.8	-0.1
España	100.0	94.8	83.2	84.1	89.0	90.3	1.5
France	100.0	97.3	88.0	82.3	80.8	79.8	-1.2
Ireland	100.0	93.4	91.9	96.7	95.9	95.9	0.0
Italia	100.0	102.8	89.8	87.8	87.9	89.3	1.5
Luxembourg	100.0	89.6	82.5	78.1	83.7	80.0	-4.4
Nederland	100.0	100.8	92.1	83.5	84.4	80.8	-4.2
Österreich	100.0	97.1	92.5	85.7	84.8	64.8	-23.6
Portugal	100.0	87.0	73.6	68.6	72.6	72.6	0.0
Suomi/Finland	100.0	92.8	89.9	87.9	86.6	63.6	-26.6
Sverige	100.0	90.2	86.2	80.6	81.5	78.2	-4.1
United Kingdom	100.0	93.8	91.9	94.5	92.8	95.7	3.1

Source: Eurostat.

Input prices

168. The index of purchase prices for staple goods and services in agriculture in the European Union as a whole is estimated to have risen by 2.5% in nominal terms in 1995.

169. Apart from feedingstuffs, which were 1% cheaper on average, and crop-protection products, whose prices remained more or less unchanged, all agricultural input prices rose in nominal terms. Above-average increases were recorded in particular for seeds (+6.0%), breeding livestock (+4.2%), equipment and small tools (+5.3%) and, above all, for fertilizers, for which average prices rose by 9.6%.

170. The deflated indices fell by 0.8% overall for EUR 15, although there were decreases of the order of 1.7% for energy, 3.4% for crop-protection products and 4.3% for feedingstuffs. Meanwhile, the prices of most other intermediate consumption items increased, with a peak of +6.1% in real terms for fertilizers.

171. Above-average decreases were recorded in Belgium (-2.4%), Denmark (-2.3%), Greece (-3.7%), Luxembourg (-2.3%), the Netherlands (-2.0%), Austria (-1.4%), Portugal (-2.3%) and Finland (-23.9%). On the other hand, purchase prices for staple goods and services in agriculture increased in real terms in Spain (+0.4%), Italy (+2.8%) and Sweden (+2.2%).

Trends in farm incomes

172. The final figures for farm incomes will not be known until some time in 1996.¹ The only underlying factor explaining the trend in farm incomes for which preliminary estimates are already available for 1995 is the 'agricultural price spread' (the producer price index: intermediate consumption index ratio). This improved somewhat in Denmark, Spain, Ireland, Portugal and, to a greater extent, in Greece and the United Kingdom. On the other hand, it appears to have deteriorated in all the other Member States and more particularly in the three new ones (Austria, Finland and Sweden).

¹ Eurostat has published estimates, however, in its series 'Statistics in focus'.

Changes in nominal agricultural input prices in 1994 and 1995

(%)

Member State	Intermediate consumption (goods and services)			Investment (goods and services)			Total		
	1995/94	1994/93	1993/92	1995/94	1994/93	1993/92	1995/94	1994/93	1993/92
EUR 12	2.9	0.8	1.8	2.9	3.1	3.9	2.9	1.4	2.3
EUR 15	2.5	1.7	1.7	2.6	3.1	3.8	2.5	1.3	2.3
Belgique/België	-0.5	-0.3	-1.1	3.4	2.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Danmark	0.0	-2.4	-0.4	5.7	0.7	2.0	1.1	0.1	-1.7
Deutschland	1.6	1.0	-1.7	1.3	1.4	3.1	1.5	1.1	-0.5
Elláda	5.6	6.6	12.3	11.2	7.8	14.8	6.8	6.8	12.8
España	5.3	2.4	2.7	5.5	4.7	4.2	5.4	3.0	3.1
France	1.2	-0.2	-0.2	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.3	0.2	0.3
Ireland	2.3	0.9	0.0	4.7	3.6	2.8	2.9	1.6	0.6
Italia	8.1	1.2	7.6	2.6	3.6	4.5	5.2	2.4	6.0
Luxembourg	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	3.4	1.2	3.3	0.0	0.3	1.1
Nederland	-0.2	-0.9	-2.2	-2.0	0.5	1.6	-0.7	-0.6	-1.2
Österreich	1.4	-2.3	0.9	-0.4	2.0	3.5	1.2	-0.4	2.0
Portugal	2.0	0.8	-1.1	6.5	9.8	3.3	2.9	2.3	-0.4
Suomi/Finland	-22.6	-3.7	1.5	-14.6	3.3	2.5	-20.1	-1.7	1.8
Sverige	5.5	1.9	-0.5	6.4	4.9	5.8	5.7	2.7	1.0
United Kingdom	2.3	-0.1	4.8	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.5	0.4	4.6

Source: Eurostat.

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

(1990 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/94 (%)
EUR 12	100.0	97.5	94.7	92.6	90.8	90.4	-0.4
EUR 15	100.0	97.7	95.1	92.7	90.8	90.0	-0.9
Belgique/België	100.0	97.1	94.5	91.0	88.6	86.5	-2.4
Danmark	100.0	92.6	89.9	88.4	88.9	86.9	-2.3
Deutschland	100.0	98.8	96.8	91.4	90.2	89.9	-0.4
Elláda	100.0	104.7	103.5	101.5	97.4	93.8	-3.7
España	100.0	96.3	90.8	89.2	88.0	88.4	0.4
France	100.0	97.6	95.1	93.1	91.2	90.6	-0.7
Ireland	100.0	97.3	94.3	92.9	91.7	91.2	-0.6
Italia	100.0	95.9	92.8	95.6	93.1	95.7	2.8
Luxembourg	100.0	100.4	97.3	93.3	87.5	85.5	-2.3
Nederland	100.0	96.9	95.1	90.7	87.3	85.6	-2.0
Österreich	100.0	98.7	96.2	92.0	88.8	87.5	-1.4
Portugal	100.0	94.2	88.1	81.8	75.8	74.0	-2.3
Suomi/Finland	100.0	101.2	100.4	99.7	95.1	72.4	-23.9
Sverige	100.0	95.4	92.9	88.4	88.1	90.0	2.2
United Kingdom	100.0	97.9	97.3	100.3	97.8	97.1	-0.7

Source: Eurostat.

173. 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. A further rise is expected for this item in 1995, parallel to the increase in the 'reform' compensatory aids applicable in the 1995/96 marketing year.

174. Even if it is too early to draw up the balance sheet for the 1995 farming year, as far as farm incomes are concerned all the information available to the Commission at present points to a 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, whether thanks to better control of production as a result of the CAP reform (cereals, for instance) or because of other factors (as in the case of wine, olive oil or fruit). On the other hand, if pigmeat, which continued to become more profitable in 1995 as producer prices improved and feed prices fell, is excluded, the trend tends to be somewhat negative for most lines of livestock production, and in particular for eggs and poultry, sheep and goats and cattle farming, although in this sector the negative impact of the fall in producer prices has been largely offset by the increase in the level of premiums.

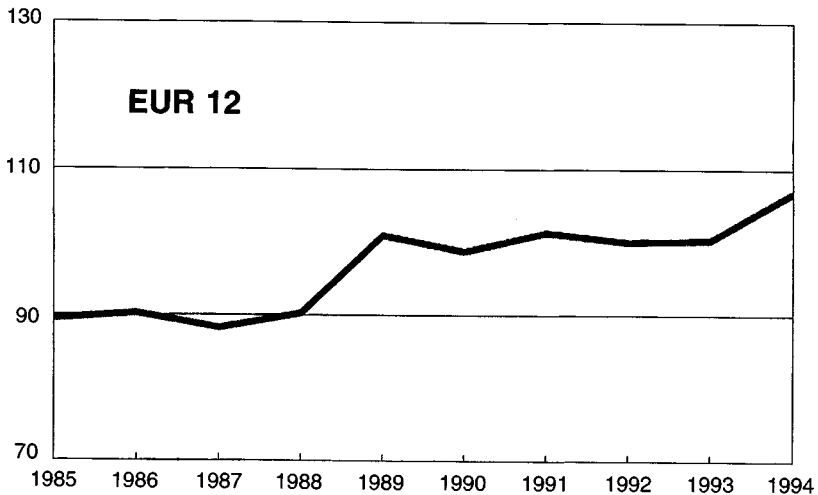
175. If these first impressions of the trend for 1995 are confirmed, there should be a new improvement in farm incomes in most of the Member States, following on a very distinct and fairly general improvement in 1994. This would merely consolidate the trend observed in the short and the long term for the European Union as a whole. Despite the deterioration recorded during the period 1985 to 1987, the level of farm income per annual work unit is currently well above that seen in the early 1980s. The net value added at factor cost per annual work unit rose by 17.3 % between '1981' (i.e. the average for 1980, 1981 and 1982) and '1993' (average for 1992, 1993, and 1994), making an annual average rate in real terms of 1.3 %. This result is largely due to the considerable reduction in the farming labour force since the early 1980s (- 2.8 % per year in terms of full-time labour units) and consequently, to increased labour productivity.

176. The productivity of intermediate consumption, on the other hand, and also the agricultural price spread, have been stable for a long time, with a slight downward trend in recent years. The introduction of compensatory aids to offset the institutional price cuts under the CAP reform has, to a large extent, cancelled out the negative effects of this development on incomes over the past three years.

177. It should be borne in mind that the farming industry in the EU is made up of a huge number of holdings (some eight million of them) and the situation therefore varies greatly between Member States and, within individual countries, between regions and between different types of farming. Figure 3 shows the trend in farm incomes in the individual Member States since 1980 (figures not available for the three new Member States). This graph only gives a very rough idea, however, of the differences in income that can exist within the industry.

178. The level and breakdown of farm incomes by holding largely depend, of course, on the structure of agricultural production. The following paragraphs give a more detailed analysis of income disparities within Community agriculture.

**Net value added ¹ per person employed ² (NVA/AWU)
in agriculture**
1990 = 100 *



¹ At factor cost in real terms (deflated by GDP implicit price index).

² Measured in annual work units.

* Indices: 1990-91 = 100, for 1990 onwards.

Source: Eurostat – Sectorial income index.

Figure 2

Farm accountancy data network (FADN)

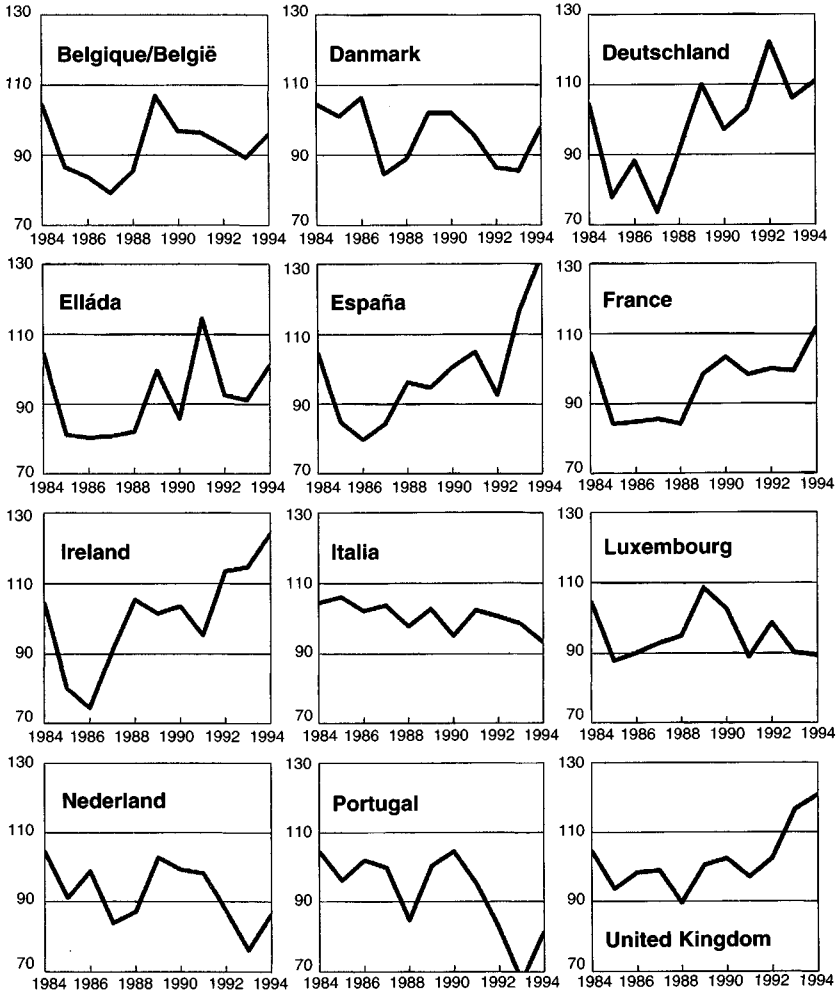
179. Output, costs and incomes of commercial farms¹ in the EU² are calculated from observed data collected in a survey of harmonized farm accounts³. This provides valuable

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 70 000 farms are surveyed in EUR 15, and they cover EU production representing over 90% of the total value added in primary agricultural production.

**Net value added ¹ per person employed ² (NVA/AWU)
in agriculture
1990 = 100 ***



¹ At factor cost in real terms (deflated by GDP implicit price index).

² Measured in annual work units.

* Indices: 1990–91 = 100, for 1990 onwards.

Source: Eurostat – Sectorial income index.

Figure 3

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.

180. Although 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 results for some countries were not yet available or only partially available.¹

Incomes by type of farming (Figure 4)

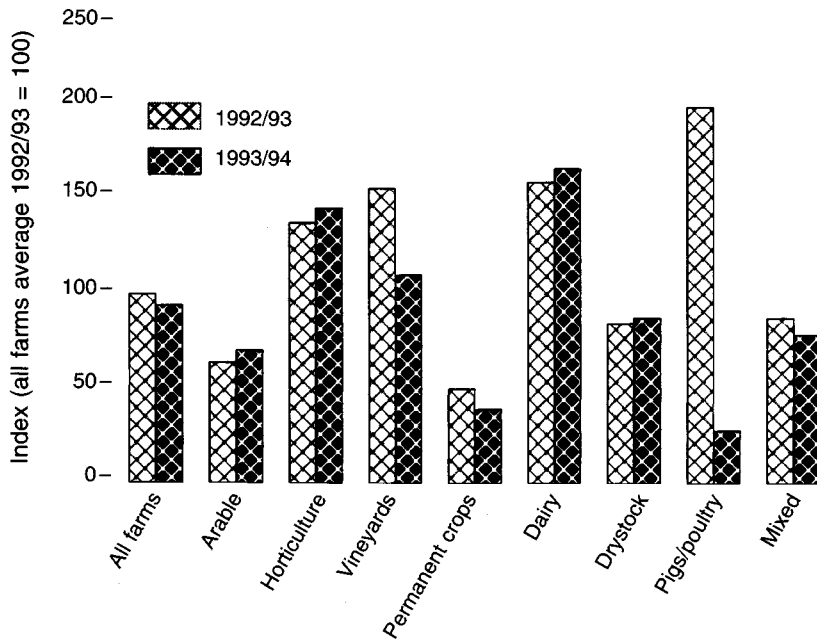
181. The large differences in average income for the different production types which persist are part of the structure of EU agriculture. Farming types typical of the most commercial and competitive sectors of production (pigs and/or poultry, horticulture and dairying) habitually show the highest average 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 'mixed' and 'other permanent crop' types — the former mixes of crop and livestock production and the latter mixes of different cropping activities — show lower than average incomes.

182. In the 1993/94 accounting year — the first year of implementation of the 1992 CAP reform — average farm incomes fell by 6% in real terms relative to 1992/93. However, increases in income were observed for the production types most affected by the 1992 reform of the CAP. The average income of a commercial farm in 1993/94 stood at between ECU 13 000 and ECU 14 000. However, the top 20% of farms had an average income as high as ECU 42 000, and the bottom 20% as low as ECU 4 000.

183. There was a large variation also in income trends as between the different farm types. Incomes of arable, horticulture, dairy and drystock farms — which account for over 60% of the value of output of commercial farms — rose moderately (by between 4% for drystock and 10% for arable). Incomes of pigs and/or poultry farms dropped substantially to about 15% of their 1992/93 income level. The farm types with permanent crops (including vineyards) also suffered large falls in income in that year. The average income of mixed farms fell by 10%.

¹ Results are unweighted for Italy, Greece and Spain. No results are given for Germany or the UK.

Real income per farm by type of farming Family farm income (FFI)



Source: EU-FADN, DG VI/A3.

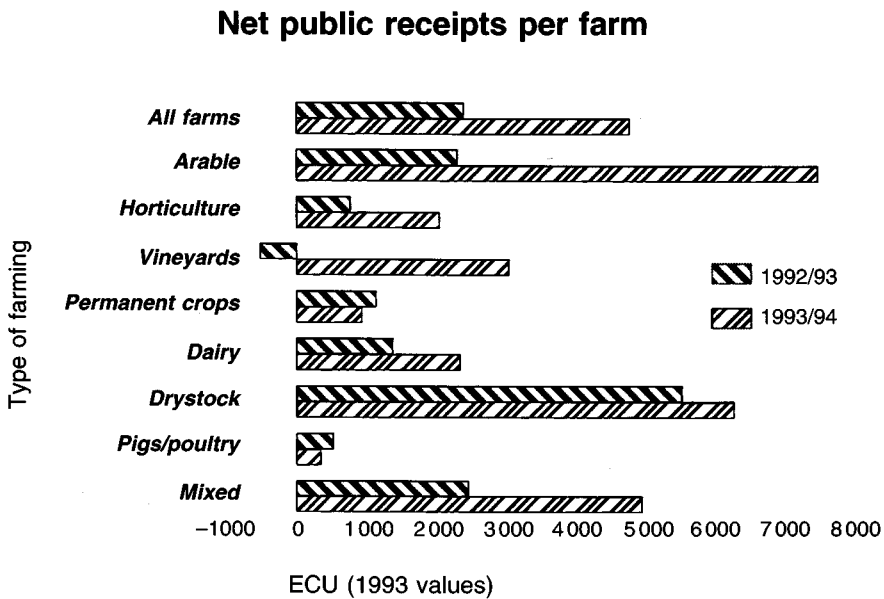
Figure 4

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

184. Although the reform has been gradually introduced over the three years 1993/94 to 1995/96, the first *observed* effects for the Union can be seen in the results for 1993/94. Essentially there is a transfer from market prices (reflected in lower value of farm output before subsidy) to direct payments. Figures 5 and 6 show the trends in these two indicators between 1992/93 and 1993/94.

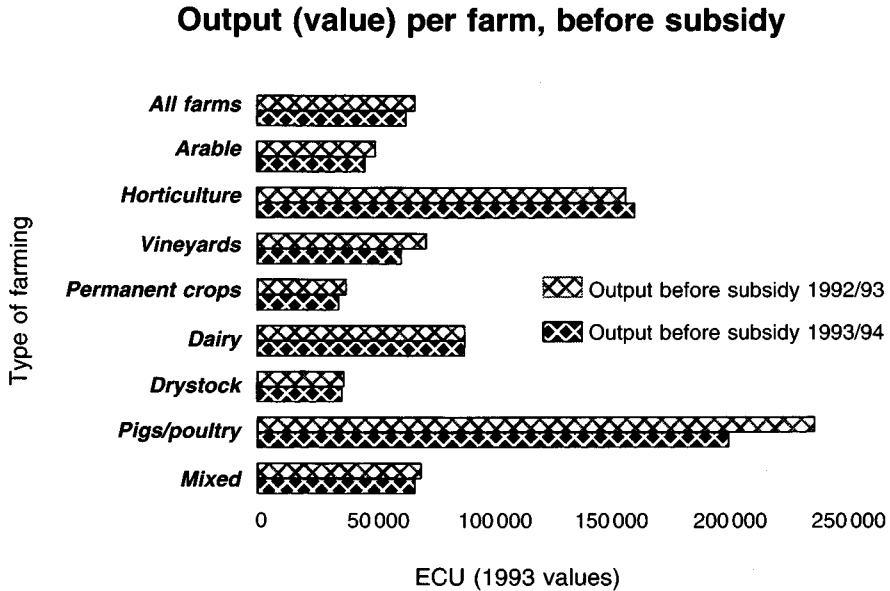
185. For all production types combined, the value of output fell by about ECU 3 500, whilst net public receipts (all grants and subsidies, including national aids and compensation payments, less production taxes) increased by about ECU 2 400. Of course, the 'all types' group includes many farms and products not affected by the reform.

186. The production types targeted most by the reform were arable and drystock (mainly beef and sheep production) farms, and also mixed farms, because of the importance of these production lines on those farms. Arable farms appear to have been well compensated (with an average fall in output of ECU 4 400 against an increase of ECU 5 100 per farm in net public receipts). For the average drystock farm, a fall in output of an average ECU 850 was largely compensated by an additional ECU 750 net public receipts.



Source: EU-FADN, DG VI/A3.

Figure 5



Source: EU-FADN, DG VI/A3.

Figure 6

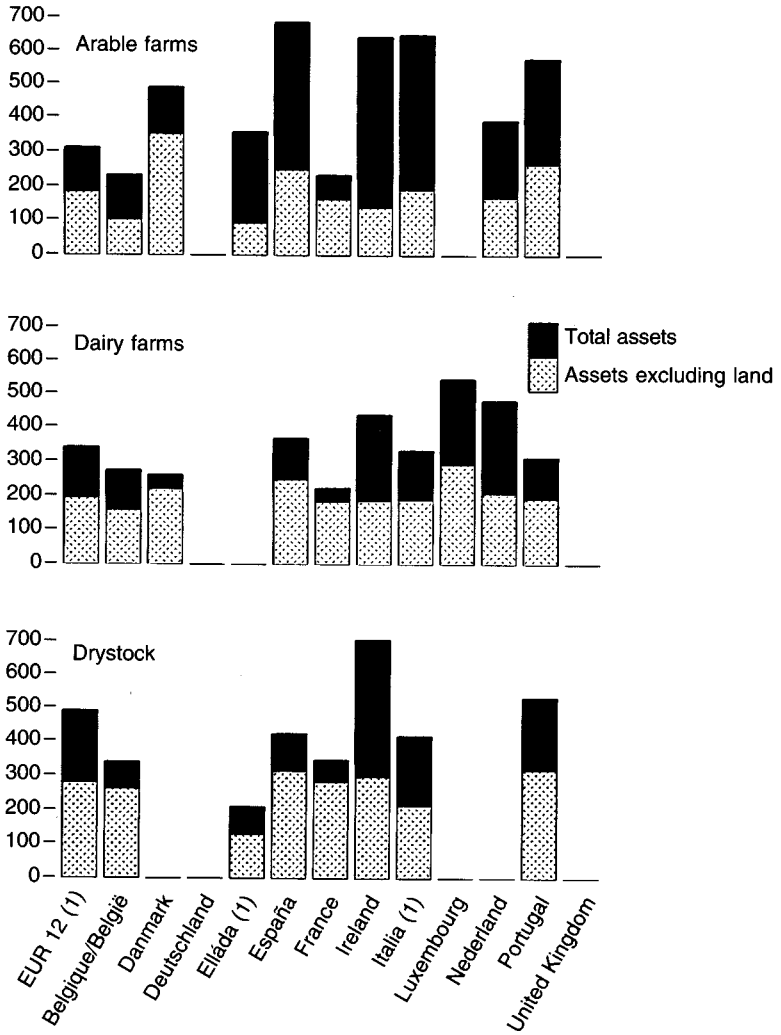
187. According to 1993/94 figures, the value of public receipts as a share of farm output (excluding subsidy) ranged from maxima of 17.5% for drystock farms and 16% for arable farms, to a minimum 0.2% for specialist pigs and/or poultry farms.

Capital intensity and type of farming

188. Figure 7 shows a comparison of the intensity of use of capital — both including and excluding land — for three farm production types (they represent 54% of the total value added in agriculture), and for each Member State for 1993/94. The bars represent the assets used per ECU 100 output in each case.

Capital intensity and farm output

Total assets per ECU 100 production, 1993/94



(1) Unweighted result

Source: EU-FADN, DG VI/A3.

Figure 7

189. For arable crops, Danish farms were apparently the most capital intensive, using ECU 350 non-land assets, whilst at the other extreme their Greek counterparts required ECU 94. This reflects not only different levels of capital intensity, but also the substitution of labour by capital in the north of the Union (the results refer to the 12 Member States). Surprisingly, Belgian farms showed a very low asset requirement (excluding land) per ECU 100 output. This is explained by the high proportion of rented farms, which reduces the share of owners' assets.

190. For dairy farms, the range is much smaller, varying from a high of ECU 249 in Spain to ECU 159 in Belgium. However, when the value of land is included, the ranking changes — from a high of ECU 542 in Luxembourg to a low of ECU 222 in France.

191. For drystock farms the range lies between those of arable and dairy farms. Greek farms show the lowest non-land asset to output ratio (at ECU 130) whilst Ireland and Portugal show the highest, at around ECU 320.

192. This is a brief presentation of the use of assets in farm production. There are many factors which explain the differences observed as between types of farming and Member States. The treatment of land-based assets also requires special consideration. These topics will be developed in a more specialized publication.¹

¹ Farm incomes 1993/94, from the EU-farm accountancy data network.

III — Agricultural markets

193. 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. Recent developments, due to the implementation of the reform of the common agricultural policy, are explained in Chapter I.

Cereals

World market

194. World cereal production in 1994/95 returned to a more normal volume compared with the previous marketing year, largely thanks to feed grains, since maize production in the United States reached a record figure of 257 million tonnes, compensating for falls in harvests in other countries. On the other hand, world production of wheat fell against the previous year, which had already been poor following reductions of varying degrees in most of the major producer countries. Australia's wheat harvest was halved because of drought, while the wheat harvest of all the CIS countries taken together fell by a quarter. Harvests in China, the United States and Canada also fell.

195. The 1994/95 world cereals harvest totalled 1 396 million tonnes, as against 1 352 million tonnes in the previous marketing year. Wheat production fell from 558 million tonnes in 1993/94 to 528 million tonnes in 1994/95 (a reduction of 5.4 %). By contrast, feed grain production rose from 794 million tonnes in 1993/94 to 868 million tonnes in 1994/95 (i.e., by 9.3 %).

196. World wheat consumption in 1994/95 is estimated at 553 million tonnes, 25 million tonnes more than the harvest, but it is down by comparison with the previous marketing year (566 million tonnes). Consumption of feed grain is estimated to be rising (863 million tonnes) by comparison with the previous marketing year (833 million tonnes), and slightly lower than production.

197. Overall, world cereal stocks fell from 237 million tonnes in 1993/94 to 217 million tonnes at the end of the 1994/95 marketing year, made up of 102 million tonnes of wheat and 115 million tonnes of feed grains.

198. World trade in cereals involved a total volume of 186 million tonnes, as opposed to 174 million tonnes in the previous year. Essentially, this rise reflects the increase in China's wheat and maize purchases (10 million tonnes of wheat and 4 million tonnes of feed grains in 1994/95, as against 4.5 and 1.1 million tonnes respectively in 1993/94). The other importing countries imported more or less the same quantities as in the previous year. Cereals trade with the CIS countries fell again, despite its already very low level in 1993/94 and the poor cereal harvest in those countries in 1994. The sharp fall in livestock farming and a more realistic price policy for bread severely limited demand and, therefore, imports.

199. Harvest forecasts for the 1995/96 marketing year indicate a major fall in world production (1 357 million tonnes as against 1 396 million tonnes for the previous year), resulting in particular from a sharp fall in the American maize harvest. This reduction is accompanied by a fall in consumption (1 387 million tonnes as opposed to 1 416 million tonnes in 1994/5), in response, above all, to the high price levels on the international markets. We should expect a stagnation in the volume of world trade, which is estimated at 188 million tonnes, of which 96 million tonnes are wheat. Under these conditions, world cereal stocks will continue to fall, and are expected to reach a level below 100 million tonnes for wheat and feed grains combined by the end of the 1995/96 marketing year.

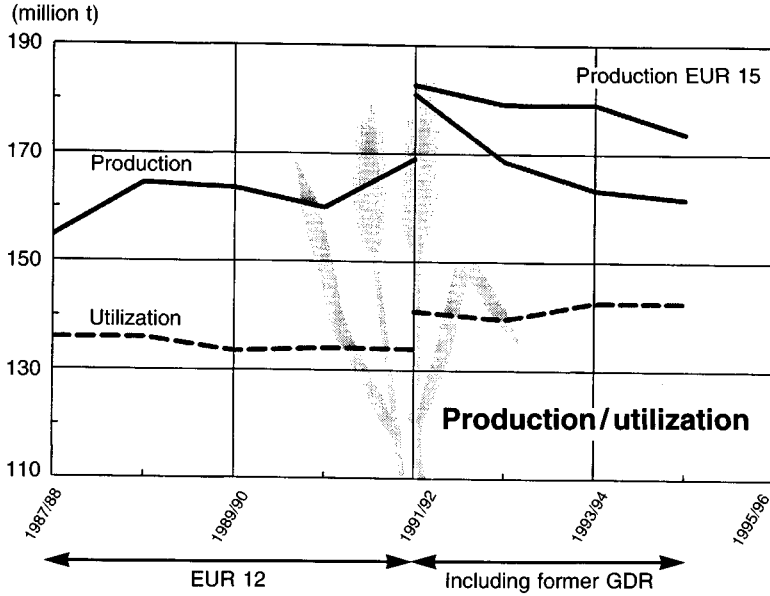
Community market

200. Community production in 1994/95 is estimated to be 161 million tonnes for the 12 Member States, two million tonnes less than in 1993/94. Production has been affected by the drought in the south of the European Union. The fall in production reflects a slight reduction in the area sown with cereals (31.92 million hectares cultivated instead of 32.1 million in 1993/94, a fall of 0.6 %) and lower yields per hectare (4.98 tonnes/hectare instead of 5.08 tonnes). The fall in cereal production is the result of a fall in barley and maize harvests.

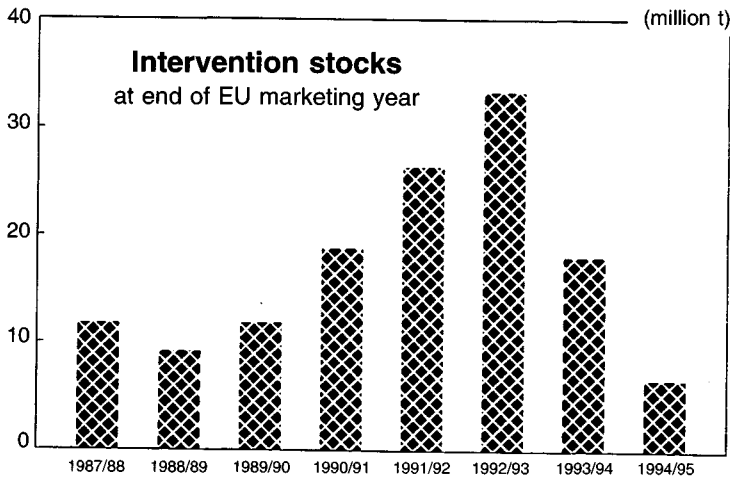
201. Production trends have varied from one Member State to another. Because small producers were released from the set-aside obligation, regions with weak agricultural structures have contributed less to the reduction resulting from the CAP reform since 1993.

202. The fall in cereal prices provided for by the reform has stimulated the use of cereals in animal feed. This rose to 87 million tonnes for the Community of Twelve in 1994/95, a rise of over 6 million tonnes from the period preceding the reform. At the same time, cereal trade between Member States has continued to grow.

Cereals ¹



¹ Except rice.



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 8

203. The estimated volume of Community exports in 1994/95 (including processed products and food aid) is 32.5 million tonnes as against 33 million tonnes in the previous marketing year. Commercial exports included 16.2 million tonnes of soft wheat (including flour), 1.6 million tonnes of durum wheat (including meal), 9 million tonnes of barley (including malt) and 2.1 million tonnes of rye and rye flour. Grain maize exports fell sharply (to 250 000 tonnes from 1.8 million tonnes in the previous marketing year).

204. Because of the high export volume maintained in 1994/95 and the resale of stocks on the internal market, more intervention stocks were released, reducing them from 18 million tonnes at the beginning of the marketing year to only 7 million tonnes at its end, of which 2 million were soft wheat, 3.3 million barley and 1.3 million rye. The volume of resales of intervention cereals on the internal market over the 1994/95 marketing year was considerable. The resales were made because market prices were too tight on the Community market. This situation led the Council to reduce from 15 to 12 % the rate of compulsory set-aside based on rotation for the 1995 harvest.

205. The 1995/96 Community harvest is estimated at around 174 million tonnes for the Europe of Fifteen. The impact of reduced set-aside on increasing production was mitigated by the reduction of cereal production in the Iberian peninsula caused by the worst drought in decades.

206. For the 1996 harvest, the Council decided to reduce the rate of compulsory set-aside based on rotation to 10 % and to cancel the difference of 5 additional points that had hitherto been allocated to fixed set-aside.

Rice

207. The world harvest in 1994 was higher than in 1993 (537 million tonnes rather than 528 million) following good harvests in Asia (Japan, Korea, Myanmar) and the United States (up 27 % on the previous year).

208. During 1994, the volume of international trade increased by about 1.7 million tonnes over 1993 (from 14.7 to 16.4 million tonnes), fed above all by China's and Indonesia's rice purchases, needed to compensate for their own poor harvests. As a result, rice prices on the world market rose from June 1994, stabilizing towards the end of the year.

209. In the European Union, the 1994 harvest sold on the market was higher than in the previous year (around 1 280 000 tonnes of wholly milled rice equivalent), thanks above all to the increase in the production of indica rice. Italian production rose by 2.2 % on the previous year's volume of 1.33 million tonnes of paddy rice. However, the lower milling yield reduced the value of the harvest sold in wholly milled rice equivalent.

210. Prices on the Italian market are considered to be the most representative for the Community market, since Italy is the principal producer in the Union (61 % of all production). They continued to rise throughout the marketing year because of sustained demand on the Community market for all varieties of rice. In ecu terms, prices also increased despite the devaluation of the Italian lira, whose exchange value did not improve until April onwards. During 1994/95 there were no offers of rice for intervention.

211. With regard to trade with third countries, imports (principally of indica rice) fell by around 6 %, while exports rose by around 45 % following improved Community harvests and sustained demand on the external markets. Imports from ACP countries totalled 20 683 tonnes (as against 87 267 tonnes in 1993/94). This reduction was caused by the poor harvests in the ACP countries on the one hand, and the increase in Community production of indica rice on the other. Imports of rice processed in the Dutch Antilles (OCTs) totalled 157 916 tonnes of husked rice equivalent (as compared with 146 409 tonnes during 1993/94). These imports are exempt from the import levy. Overall, imports from ACP countries and OCTs fell by 23.6 % from 1993/94 levels.

212. In order to implement the agreements concluded during the Uruguay Round of trade talks, the Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 3290/94 on 22 December 1994, establishing, through an amendment to the basic Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76, the new system for trade with third countries. The implementing rules and procedures for the latter Regulation as regards import duties were fixed by the Council through the introduction of a representative price system.¹

213. In July 1995 the Commission drew up a text to reform the common organization of the market in rice.² The main points of the Commission proposals were to reduce the intervention price, to pay compensation to producers, to fix a maximum guaranteed area and to revise the intervention system.

214. Forecasts for 1995/96 indicate that an area of around 357 000 ha will be sown, 68 000 of this with indica rice. The rate of self-sufficiency in that variety should be maintained at the same level as during the previous marketing year. The deficit will under normal circumstances be made up for by imports of rice from third countries.

¹ Regulation (EC) No 1573/95 of 30.6.1995.

² Document COM(95) 331 final of 19 July 1995.

Sugar

215. The basic situation on the world sugar market changed completely during the course of the 1994/95 marketing year. Initial harvest estimates for the year indicated a production shortfall in relation to consumption of around 2 million tonnes but this finally turned into a surplus which is currently estimated at 1.5 million tonnes. Stocks, which at the beginning of the marketing year were hovering around the level considered as the point of equilibrium (30% of consumption), were 33.3% of estimated consumption for the marketing year.

World market trends

(million tonnes of raw sugar)

	Production	Consumption	Surplus or deficit	Stocks as % of consumption
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1) - (2)	(4)
1985/86	98.6	100.5	- 1.7	38.4
1986/87	104.2	105.9	- 1.7	33.8
1987/88	104.7	107.2	- 2.5	31.1
1988/89	104.6	107.0	- 2.4	29.1
1989/90	109.1	109.4	- 0.3	28.2
1990/91	115.7	110.3	+ 5.4	32.0
1991/92	116.8	111.0	+ 5.8	36.3
1992/93	112.6	111.5	+ 1.1	36.2
1993/94	110.9	113.0	- 2.1	32.7
Forecast 1994/95	116.1	114.6	+ 1.5	33.3

Source: F.O. Licht.

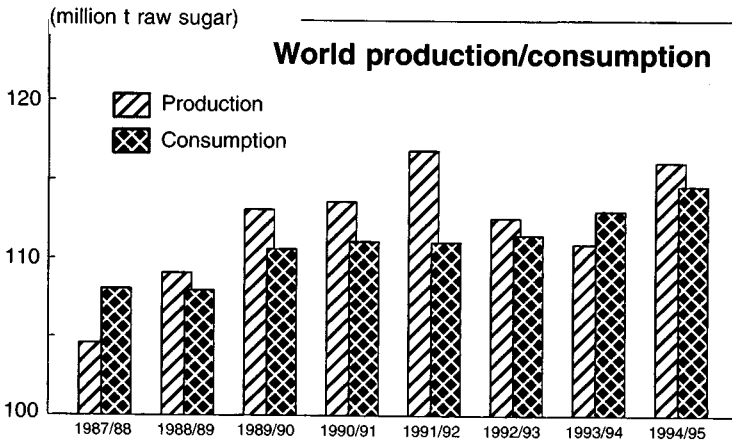
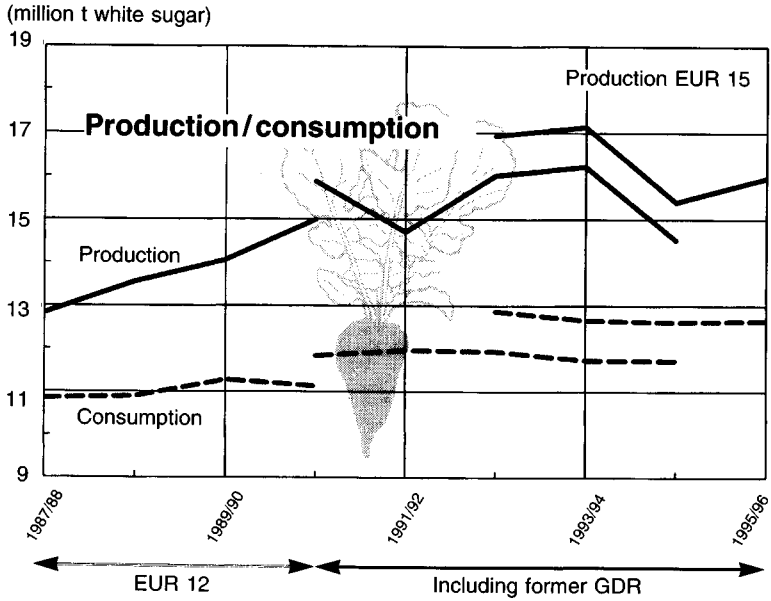
216. Nevertheless, and despite an increase of 1.3 million tonnes in the world level of stocks at the end of the marketing year, world market prices increased in 1994/95 compared with 1993/94. These price trends were the result of the slow reaction, particularly on the part of India, to this development in the world supply balance, the pressure on the world markets for white sugar caused by the reduction of around one million tonnes in supplies compared with the previous marketing year and, finally, the delivery problems encountered by Brazil as a result of the delay in determining its export policy and the small capacity of its ports.

Average spot price:

— Paris Exchange (<i>white sugar</i>)	= ECU 26.79/100 kg in 1993/94 ECU 30.94/100 kg in 1994/95 (+ 15.5%)
— New York Exchange (<i>raw sugar</i>)	= ECU 20.37/100 kg in 1993/94 ECU 23.68/100 kg in 1994/95 (+ 16.2%)

217. The big harvests in Brazil (12.5 million tonnes), Thailand (5.5 million tonnes) and, in particular, in India (15.8 million tonnes) were the cause of the change in the world supply balance in 1994/95. These high production levels were the result of increases in the area

Sugar



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 9

sown and/or good growing conditions. India again became an unpredictable factor on the world market. Despite excellent prospects of a good harvest, it was only at the end of the 1994/95 marketing year that the Indian Government stopped imports.

218. For the third successive year, there were poor harvests in Cuba and China. Cuba was again around 240 000 tonnes short of planned deliveries (1.0 million tonnes) under its barter agreement with Russia but that did not prevent the signing of a new protocol between the two countries for the 1995/96 marketing year involving a quantity of sugar similar to that for 1994/95. In China, sugar production is falling as crops other than cane and beet offer a better income to farmers. China has become a big buyer of sugar on the world market over the past two marketing years and should remain so, although to a lesser extent, in 1995/96.

219. World import demand remained practically the same as in 1993/94. The current estimate of 32.9 million tonnes for 1994/95, however, only represents 28.30 % of total production compared with 29.0 % the previous marketing year. Despite the stability in the volume of world trade, the downward trend in import demand since 1988/89 (33 % of total production) was confirmed in 1994/95. World consumption, as in 1993/94, increased by around 1 % over the previous marketing year but this is still weak compared with the 1.5 % annual growth in world population and indicates a fall in per capita consumption.

220. Attention should be drawn to the role played by the continuing reduction in domestic demand in Eastern Europe and particularly in the CIS which imported around 2.5 million tonnes in 1994/95 compared with 5.0 million tonnes in 1992/93. Following large imports of white sugar during that marketing year, prices on the world market and the introduction in Russia of a 25 % duty on imports of white sugar virtually put an end to exports of white sugar to Russia. The exhaustion of stocks and the prospects for prices on the world market during 1995/96 could reopen the Russian market for Community deliveries.

221. Initial estimates for the 1995/96 harvest again indicate a surplus of production over world consumption. Current estimates point to an increase of around 2.0 million tonnes in stock levels. At first sight, given the close link between stock levels and world prices, the prospects for prices do not appear good. Nevertheless, the growth of demand in Russia and China, Indian export policy and storage capacity within the EU could help maintain the stability of world market prices, at least during the first half of the 1995/96 marketing year.

222. Areas under beet in the Union (EUR 12) in 1994 (1 890 000 ha) again fell (- 2.2 %) compared with the previous marketing year. Average sugar yield was 7.56 tonnes per hectare, a fall of 8.4 % compared with 1993 caused by particularly bad growing conditions during the season. These low yields resulted in a total production, in white sugar equivalent, of 14.512 million tonnes, of which 14.281 million tonnes came from beet, 0.212 million tonnes from cane and 0.019 million tonnes from molasses.

223. Of that production, around 2.8 million tonnes of unprocessed Community sugar was exported with a refund, a figure similar to that for the previous marketing year. On the other hand, with total production down compared with 1993/94, exports of 'c' sugar fell by around 1.0 million tonnes to approximately 1.98 million tonnes. The carryover of 'c' sugar was also sharply down (-57%) on the previous marketing year at 0.54 million tonnes.

224. Community sugar production and the Community sugar market are subject to a system of production quotas which the Council, by Regulation (EC) No 1101/95, extended, with only minor changes, for six marketing years, i.e. until 2000/1. Special arrangements for the supply of raw sugar to Community refineries in Finland, France, Portugal and the United Kingdom were also introduced for that same period. Finally, special measures on production quotas were introduced to permit fulfilment of the commitments made in the Agreement on Agriculture concluded during the Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations.

225. Following the new enlargement of the Union on 1 January 1995, the three new Member States (Austria, Finland and Sweden) received the following production quotas for sugar and isoglucose:

Member State	Basic quantity A		Basic quantity B	
	Sugar ¹	Isoglucose ²	Sugar ¹	Isoglucose ²
Austria	316 529.0	—	73 881.0	—
Finland	133 433.0	10 845.0	13 343.0	1 085.0
Sweden	336 364.0	—	33 636.0	—

¹ In tonnes of white sugar.

² In tonnes of dry matter.

Olive oil

226. Average world production is some 1 800 000 tonnes, of which 80% comes from the European Union (around 1 450 000 tonnes), the other principal producers being Tunisia (125 000 tonnes), Turkey (75 000 tonnes), Syria (57 000 tonnes) and Morocco (37 000 tonnes). Production varies greatly from one year to another, but the world market fluctuates as a direct result of the Community market.

227. Estimated Community production for 1994/95 is around 1 408 000 tonnes, as compared with 1 491 054 tonnes in 1993/94. There is little change in the surface area used: available data indicates that it totals 4.9 million hectares, or around 66% of the world oil-growing area and 3.3% of the utilized agricultural area in the European Union. The total number of olive trees, cultivated and uncultivated, in the European Union is, according to

some estimates, around 450 million. Around two million farms are involved in olive growing.

228. In 1993/94 Community consumption was around 1 350 000 tonnes (77% of world consumption). The most recent forecasts indicate that consumption in 1994/95 should be lower than in preceding years, particularly 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 1994/95 marketing year, intervention stocks totalled 111 000 tonnes; at the end of the marketing year they were around 24 000 tonnes.

229. Greece and Spain are the main suppliers, and Italy, although an exporting producer, remains the principal purchaser. During 1994/95 imports reached the exceptional level of 60 000 tonnes. Exports for the same marketing year reached around 70 000 tonnes, down on the previous year's 100 000 tonnes.

230. 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, possibly topped up by the amount carried over from the previous marketing year, production aid (paid to olive growers) is reduced proportionally. The MGQ was exceeded in 1993/94 which led to a reduction in aid. Forecasts suggest that the MGQ will probably also be exceeded for the 1994/95 marketing year.

231. Consumption seems to have been less influenced than in the past by competition with the prices of other vegetable oils. It seems to have been more sensitive to variations in olive oil prices, the increase in consumer income and efforts to improve quality and promote consumption. For these reasons and in order to achieve good management of the consumption aid scheme (aid paid to industry), the Council decided to amend the distribution of aid. From 1994/95, consumption aid was reduced from 39.58 to 10 'old' ecus/kg and production aid increased correspondingly from ECU 88.18 to 117.76/kg.

Olive oil production in the European Union

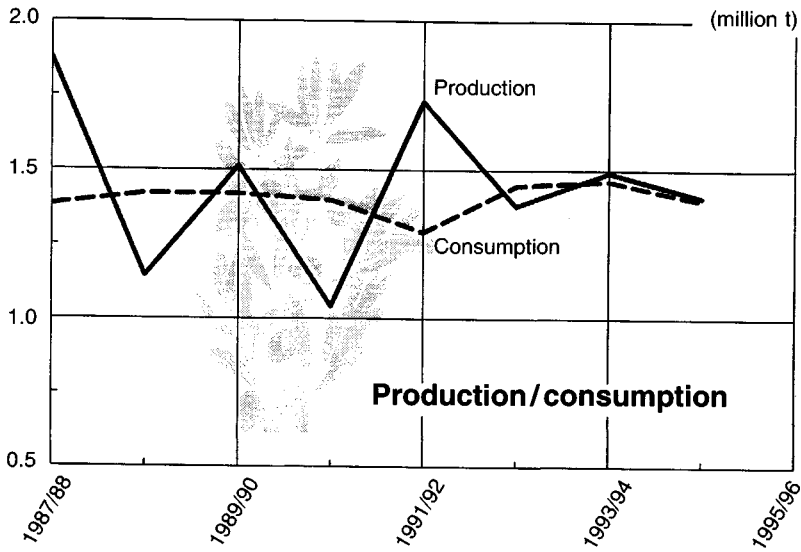
(*'000 tonnes*)

Country	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 (forecast)
Elláda	246.4	321.7	334.9	171.0	237.6	430.1	314.4	323.2	386.4
España	529	770	406.5	700	702.0	610.0	636.0	594.0	520.0
France	1.5	3	1.4	2.0	2.0	3.4	1.8	2.4	2.6
Italia	383	742.5	437.1	585.0	148.0	650.0	410.0	550.0	464.4
Portugal	44.8	38	28	20.0	37.8	35.0	17.1	27.5	34.6
Total	1 204.7	1 875.2	1 143.2	1 512.3	1 041.0	1 728.5	1 379.3	1 491.1	1 408.0

Areas planted with olive trees in the European Union and number of trees

Country	Hectares	Number of trees (millions)
Elláda	838 000	122
España	1 935 000	177
France	40 000	3
Italia	1 372 000	126
Portugal	727 000	32
Total	4 912 000	460

Olive oil



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 10

Oilseeds

232. 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.

233. 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.

Average oil supply balance for the Union 1992-94

(million t oil equivalent)

Product	Production		Consumption	Imports	Exports	Self-sufficiency (%)
	EU origin	Total				
Rapeseed	2.4	2.7	1.8	0.3	1.0	133
Sunflower	1.7	2.2	1.9	0.6	0.2	90
Soya	0.1	2.7	2.1	2.6	0.6	0.4
Vegetable oils ¹	5.7	8.6	10.5	8.6	1.9	54

¹ Rapeseed, sunflower, soya, olive oil, cotton, linseed, groundnut, sesame, palm and coconut.

Average cake supply balance for the Union 1992-94

(million t cake equivalent)

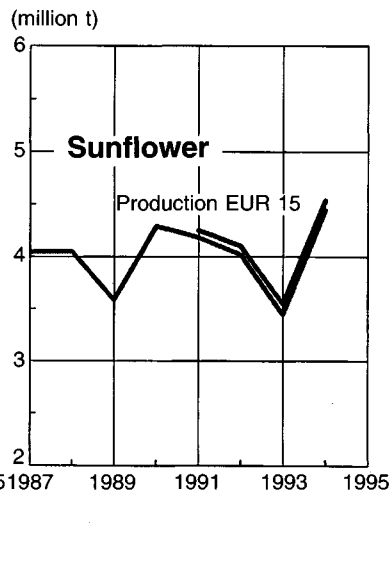
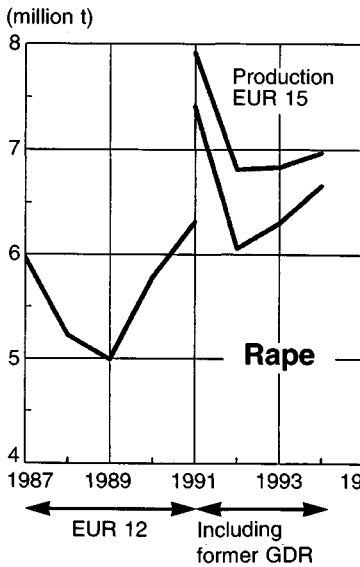
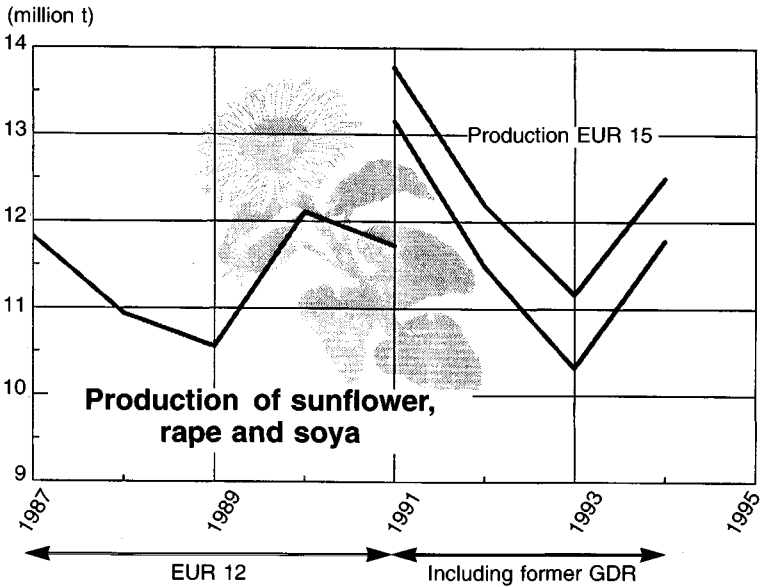
Product	Production		Consumption	Imports	Exports	Self-sufficiency (%)
	EU origin	Total				
Rapeseed	3.4	4.2	4.3	0.9	0.0	80
Sunflower	2.2	2.8	3.8	1.4	0.0	90
Soya	0.7	12.0	22.1	12.4	1.0	3
Cake ¹	7.1	19.8	34.8	22.1	1.1	20

¹ Rapeseed, sunflower, soya, cotton, linseed, groundnut, sesame and palm kernel.

234. In the 1994/95 marketing year, a total of 27.6 million tonnes of oilseeds was crushed in the EU, as against 24 million tonnes in 1993/94. Most of these were soya beans (around 52 %), with rapeseed (around 25 %) and sunflower seed (around 19 %) accounting for most of the remainder.

235. From 1993/94, the support arrangements for oilseed growers (rape, sunflower, soya) have formed part of the new support scheme for arable crops (cereals, oilseeds, protein plants, linseed) requiring set-aside by producers participating in the general scheme. Under these arrangements, a payment of 'old' ECU 359/ha was made. Following abolition of the

Oilseeds



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture

Figure 11

monetary correcting factor, that amount increased to 'new' ECU 433.50 from the 1995/96 marketing year, but with no change in national currency. The amount actually paid to growers is regionally differentiated according to historic yields of cereals or oilseeds and is adjusted in line with world price fluctuations beyond a margin of 8%. For 1994/95, a special compensatory payment was granted for some 5 million hectares of oilseeds.

236. Total oilseed production in 1994/95 was almost 12 million tonnes as against 10.3 million tonnes in 1993/94. The harvest for 1995/96 is estimated at 11 million tonnes.

Peas, field beans and sweet lupins

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

Production of peas, field beans and sweet lupins

(1 000 t)

Marketing year	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 ¹
Production	4 979	4 728	5 652	5 183	4 434

¹ Estimate.

238. From 1993/94, aid to processors and minimum prices were replaced by the system of aid for certain arable crops (cereals, oilseeds, protein plants, linseed) requiring set-aside by producers participating in the general scheme. The regionally differentiated aid is 'old' ECU 65 (this increased to 'new' ECU 78.49 for the 1995/96 marketing year) multiplied by the historic cereals yield.

239. Compensatory aid was paid for around 1.3 million hectares in 1994/95.

Dried fodder

240. 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.

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

Dried fodder production (EUR 12)*('000 of tonnes)*

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 (P)
Dehydrated	3 252	3 687	4 286	4 576	4 411
Sun-dried	568	431	446	420	473
Total	3 820	4 118	4 682	4 996	4 884

(P) = provisional.

242. The increase in the 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.

243. 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):

4.394 million tonnes for dehydrated fodder (4.4124 million tonnes after the accession of Sweden, Finland and Austria),

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 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, the 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 planted and thus prevent the accumulation of aids.

Fruit and vegetables

Fresh fruit and vegetables

World situation

244. Statistical information on the fresh fruit and vegetable sector worldwide is still very fragmented. International trade is significant above all in apples and citrus fruit. Expansion of world production of oranges for processing has continued following the planting of new groves in some of the main non-Community producer countries.

Trade with non-member countries

245. The European Union is still the world's largest importer of fresh fruit and vegetables, in particular apples and citrus fruit. Although imports only account for a relatively low proportion of annual Community requirements for the sector, they play an important role in supplying the market out of season and can influence price stability in season. Both imports and exports rose during the 1994/95 marketing year, by 44 and 40 % respectively.

246. Community fruit exports in 1994 increased sharply on 1993 exports (+ 146 %), in particular in the case of peaches (+ 72.5 %) and pears (+ 47.2 %). Only lemon exports fell, by 12.7 %.

247. There was also a large increase in fruit imports (+ 100 %) and vegetable imports (5 %), but results varied according to product. Lemon imports rose sharply (+ 77.3 %) as did cucumber imports (+ 51.3 %). By contrast, cauliflower imports fell by 55.7 %.

Community prices and market

248. In 1994/95 the producer prices of pilot products, those for which the Council decides basic prices and buying-in prices generally rose in comparison with the previous marketing year, except for peaches (- 20 %), nectarines (- 17 %) and apricots (- 15 %). In the case of apricots, however, there was a rise of 16 % in Spain but a fall of 41 % in France. Similarly, the prices of pears fell in Spain and Portugal, but increased sharply in Belgium (+ 52 %) and the Netherlands (+ 58 %).

249. In the vegetable sector the price of cauliflowers rose by 44 % in Belgium and 65 % in France. In the other Member States increases varied between 16 and 35 %, except in Portugal where there was a fall of 19 %.

250. The producer price of 'round' tomatoes increased in 1994/95, the highest rises being in Germany (62 %) and in Greece (56 %) for tomatoes grown in the open.

251. Community production of apples in 1994/95 rose from that of 1993/94 to reach 9.2 million tonnes, because of major increases in Germany (+ 20 %) and the Netherlands (+ 18 %). By contrast, production fell in Portugal and the United Kingdom. Italy is still the leading apple producer in the Union (24 %), closely followed by France (23 %) and Germany (22 %). Despite higher production levels, the quantity of apples withdrawn was 36 % lower than in 1993/94, totalling 629 000 tonnes. This was because of higher apparent consumption and an increase in end-of-year stocks.

252. Community pear production in 1994/95 was 2.7 million tonnes, a slight increase on 1993/94 because of better production in France (+ 37 %), Spain (+ 15 %) and the Netherlands (+ 10 %). On the other hand production fell very sharply in the United Kingdom (- 37 %) and Greece (- 23 %). The leading Community producer of pears is still Italy, with 910 000 tonnes, or 34 % of total production. The quantity of pears withdrawn was 91 000 tonnes, or 3.4 % of production, as against 1.6 % of production in 1993/94.

253. In the citrus fruit sector, no overall figures for 1994/95 are yet available. Provisional data indicate an overall increase in production.

254. Production of peaches in 1994/95 was similar to that in 1992/93 and reached 3.5 million tonnes. It increased slightly on 1993, with a major increase in France (+ 16 %). Italy is the leading producer in the Community (35 %), followed closely by Greece (28 %), then Spain (25 %). Almost a quarter (23 %) of production was withdrawn and 82 % of the withdrawals were in Greece.

255. Production of apricots has increased by comparison with 1993, without, however, reaching 1992 levels. Withdrawals in 1994 accounted for 8.8 % of production as opposed to 16.2 % in 1993.

256. Data available on fresh vegetables for 1994/95 indicate that overall tomato production has increased, with a sharp rise in Portugal (+ 73 %), but a fall in the Netherlands (- 13 %) and in Belgium (- 11 %). Tomato withdrawals did not change from 1993 levels, and amounted to 0.4 % of total production.

257. Some 13.5 % of cauliflowers produced in 1994/95 were withdrawn, which represents an increase of 79 % on 1993/94 levels. Seventy-six per cent of the withdrawals were carried out in France. Overall, the trend in withdrawals for 1994/95 has been favourable. They amounted to 244 920 tonnes for vegetables and 2 059 006 tonnes for fruit, totalling 2.3 million tonnes as against 2.5 million in 1993/94 and 4.4 million in 1992/93, a marketing year in which production reached record levels.

The main developments in legislation and policy

258. For the 1995/96 marketing year the Council has maintained the basic prices and buying-in prices in force in 1994/95. Because certain intervention thresholds were exceeded in 1994/95, the basic prices and buying-in prices were reduced for apples (– 9 %), peaches (– 20 %), nectarines (– 20 %), lemons (– 10 %), oranges (– 9 %), mandarins (– 2 %) and cauliflowers (– 5 %) in application of the stabilizer system.

259. As part of the implementation of the Uruguay Round, a new harmonized system of export refunds was established with effect from 1 July. The new system provides for the introduction of export licences with or without advance fixing so as to enable the European Union to fulfil its obligations in the framework of the WTO.

260. Under the new import system, specific entry prices were fixed for cucumbers for processing and sour cherries (previously subject to a minimum import price) to take account of the characteristics of the markets for these products and the supply needs of the Community processing industry.

261. Under the import scheme for preserved mushrooms a special quota of 2 200 tonnes was opened for China for the second half of 1995 to take account of the enlargement of the Union.

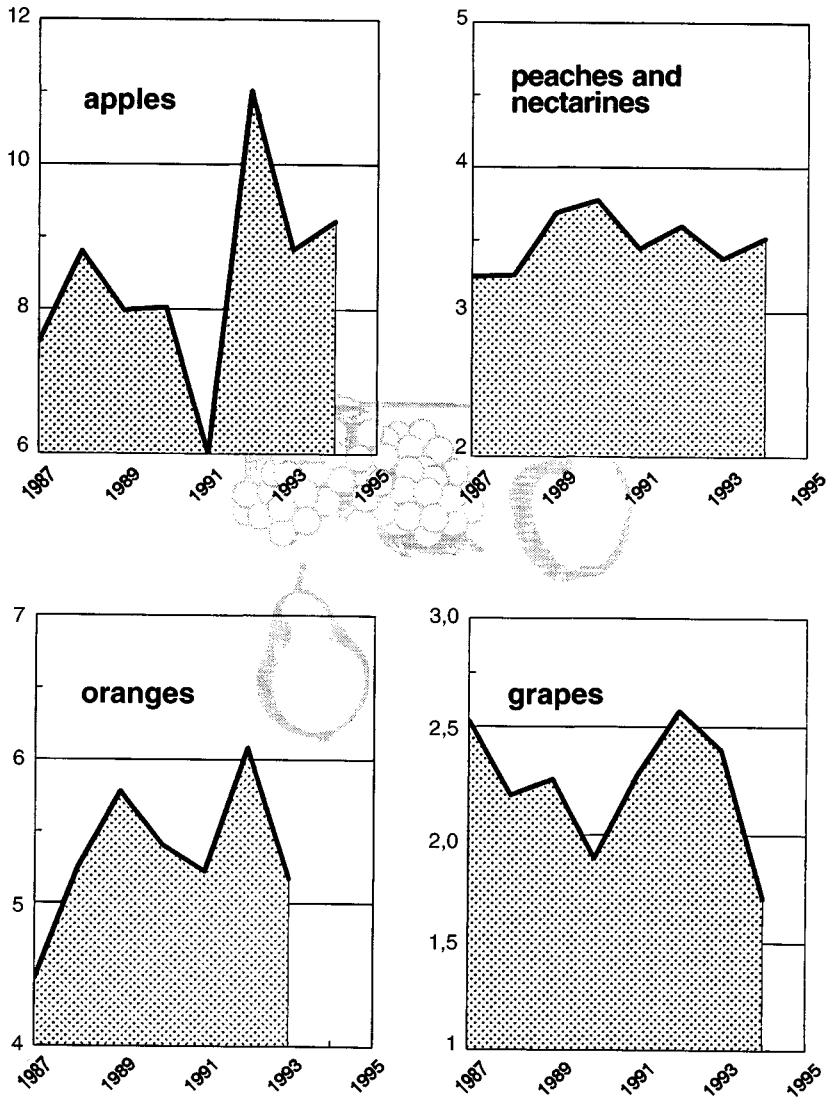
262. The Commission extended by one year the mechanism for controlling garlic imports originating in China and the suspension of imports from Vietnam. The safeguard mechanism applicable to garlic imported from Taiwan was replaced by a system of compulsory certificates of origin, in agreement with the authorities of that country.

263. For 1995 the application of the minimum price was not triggered for soft fruit since the market was very quiet. Prices increased sharply in comparison with the previous year.

264. In line with its 1994 communication on trends in the fruit and vegetables sector, the Commission proposed to the Council a reform of the common organization of the market.

265. The proposal aims to consolidate the positive features of the current system (market orientation, decentralization, organization of supply) by applying it more flexibly and eliminating current weaknesses (the operation of certain producer organizations, subsidized withdrawals that have become structural, the poor image of quality standards and gaps in statistics).

Fruit
Harvested crop of



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 12

Processed fruit and vegetables

World market and Community market

266. 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 arise occasionally.

267. Although there are no complete recent data on world market prices, it is nevertheless possible to note certain trends during the 1994/95 marketing year. In the case of frozen raspberries, chronic under-supply has kept prices very high, often at twice the minimum price fixed for reduced-duty imports from eastern Europe. The market for frozen strawberries has also continued to become stronger, although supply of this product, which is very important for the food industry, does not appear to be causing any problems. In the case of the market in frozen blackcurrants, the production surplus throughout Europe has fallen. The same applies to the market in dried figs and the still substantial markets in peaches in syrup, exports of which have risen, and pears in syrup. After tomatoes and orange juice, dried grapes are the most important product in the sector for world trade.

268. In the case of peaches in syrup, production in 1994/95 fell to 484 000 tonnes. As regards market management, the minimum price for peaches intended for processing in 1994/95 followed the trend of withdrawal prices for fresh peaches (+ 3.79 %).

269. In the case of pears in syrup, production fell but, despite the constant level of minimum prices and the overrun of the intervention threshold, production aid was increased by 4.4 % following a sharp fall in world prices for the raw material.

270. Processing aid for pineapples in 1994/95 was raised by 13 % to compensate for the fall in prices in non-member countries. The minimum price remained unchanged.

The main developments in legislation and policy

271. Although the common organization of the market which governs this sector covers, in principle, all products processed from fruit and vegetables, Community support is concentrated on certain products: mushrooms (duty-free quotas), soft fruit (minimum prices for imports coming from countries benefiting from reduced customs duties), dried grapes (minimum price and storage and aid 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.

272. Trends in processing aid during the 1995/96 marketing year in relation to the levels during 1994/95 were as follows: prunes (+3.2%), pineapples (+9.25%), dried figs (+0.84%), peaches (0%), pears (-7.16%).

273. Minimum producer prices remained the same, except in the cases of peaches, for which they were reduced by 5.1% in the light of basic price trends for fresh peaches. 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, which were made stricter.

274. The reform of the common organization of the market for this sector, proposed by the Commission to the Council at the same time as it submitted its proposal for fresh products, provides for a general consolidation of the previous system.

Bananas

275. The year 1995 was marked by the introduction of the Community import arrangements for bananas adopted in Marrakesh during the final stages of the Uruguay Round negotiations.

276. The tariff quota originally fixed at 2 million tonnes was raised to 2.2 million tonnes (net weight) for banana imports from non-member countries and non-traditional ACP bananas. Within the tariff quota, imports of bananas from non-member countries are subject to a duty of ECU 75 per tonne (instead of the initial ECU 100¹), while no duty is levied on non-traditional ACP bananas.

277. Beyond the tariff quota, the import duty is ECU 850 per tonne for banana imports from non-member countries and ECU 750 per tonne for non-traditional ACP bananas. These duties will be reduced proportionally every year on the basis of the conclusions of the Uruguay Round on tariffs.

278. The quantities of traditional bananas per ACP country are not included in the quota and are imported at zero duty up to a maximum quantity of 857 700 tonnes.

279. In order to ensure that Community production is maintained, Council Regulation (EEC) No 404/93² provides for compensatory aid to offset the loss of income that may arise from the application of the new arrangements. The amount of the compensatory aid for Community bananas marketed during 1994 is ECU 17.2³ per 100 kilograms. The amount is

¹ ECU 120.75 if the monetary coefficient is applied.

² Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 of 13 February 1993 (OJ L 47, 25.2.1993, p. 1).

³ To be multiplied by 1.207509 for comparison with the current amounts.

ECU 21.2¹ per 100 kilograms for bananas produced in Madeira because of very unfavourable production conditions. Total Community production for 1994 was 584 622 tonnes. The aid total was therefore ECU 122.4 million.¹

280. It should be noted that following the accession of the three new Member States the Commission adopted in 1995 the rules necessary to ensure satisfactory supply to the enlarged Union, since the Council had not reached a formal decision concerning the proposed 353 000 tonne increase in the tariff quota.

281. Because of the effects of Hurricane Debbie on Guadeloupe, Martinique and some ACP countries (Saint Lucia and Dominica) in 1994, the Commission extended to the first two quarters of 1995 the *ad hoc* measures that it had adopted for the fourth quarter of 1994. The measures involve an exceptional increase in the tariff quota to assist operators who are or directly represent producers affected by the storm (an increase of 64 900 tonnes for both quarters) in order to maintain supplies to the market and give operators reference quantities for 1995 for the purposes of future participation in the tariff quota arrangements.

282. Because of the damage done by the hurricanes Iris, Luis and Marilyn during August and September 1995 in Guadeloupe, Martinique and some ACP countries (Saint Lucia, Dominica and Saint Vincent), the Commission adopted the same measures for the fourth quarter of 1995. The *ad hoc* increase in the tariff quota for that quarter is 90 800 tonnes.

Wine

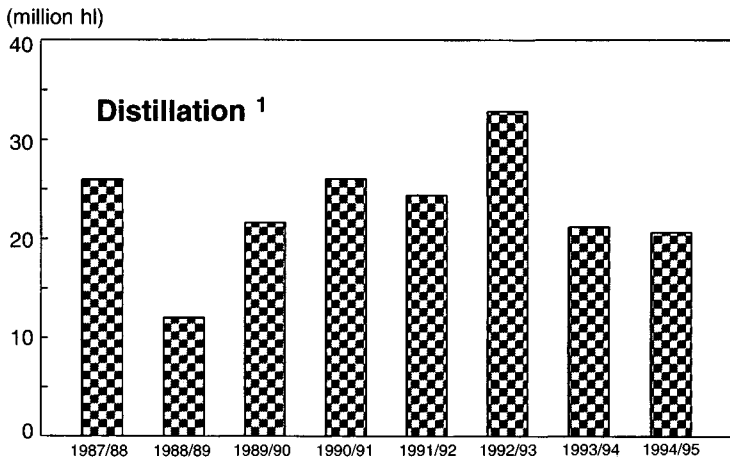
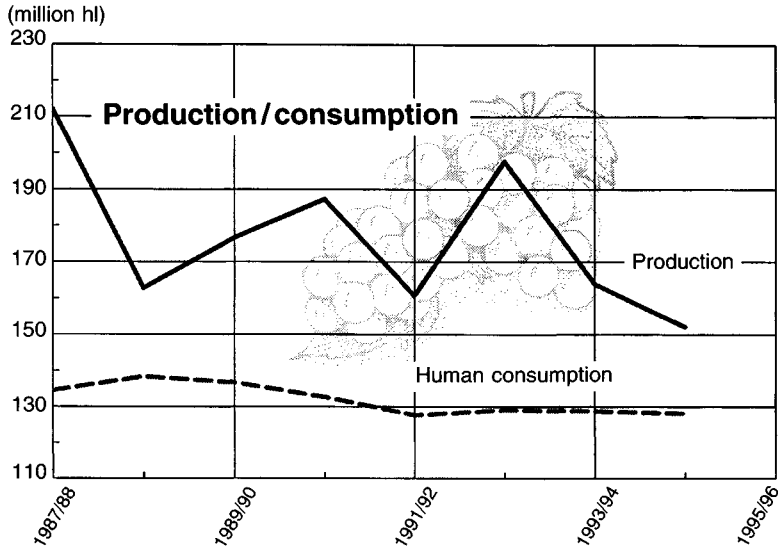
283. The European Union is the leading wine economy in the world with, on average, 60 % of world production and 55 % of world consumption. The other main producers are, in descending order of production, the United States, the former Soviet Union, Argentina, the countries of eastern Europe taken together (Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, the former Yugoslavia, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic) and South Africa.

284. Taking imports and exports together, international trade in wine accounts for around 31 % of world production, which is around 270 million hectolitres (1991-93 average). With annual consumption at around 227 million hectolitres (1991-93 average), the world surplus can thus be put at 47 million hectolitres, of which two thirds is the responsibility of the Union. The latter's structural surplus is mainly sent for distillation.

285. In 1994 the Union's outward trade with non-member countries fell: 11 748 000 hectolitres were exported as against 12 552 000 hectolitres in 1993. Spain (2 439 000 hectolitres), Italy (3 824 000 hectolitres) and France (3 251 000 hectolitres) are the main exporters, and the most important trade partners are the EFTA countries (25 %), the United

¹ To be multiplied by 1.207509 for comparison with the current amounts.

Wine



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

Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 13

States (19 %) and Canada (7 %). It should be noted that the volume of wine exported in 1994 was, however, higher than that in the years immediately preceding 1993.

286. Imports of wine to the Union rose slightly in 1994 (3 % up on 1993 levels), reaching 2 738 000 hectolitres. The main importers are Germany and the United Kingdom with 35 % and 44 % of Community imports respectively. The countries of eastern Europe are the chief suppliers (32.5 % of the wine imported by the Union). The market share of Australian wine is improving rapidly thanks to increasing exports to the Union (17.5 %), while around 8 % of wine imported from non-member countries comes from the United States.

287. The Union's production during the 1994/95 wine year has been calculated (provisionally) at 151 million hectolitres for all wines (table wine, quality wines produced in specified regions and other wine), down on the 1993/94 harvest of 159 million hectolitres, while 1995/96 production is estimated at 155 million hectolitres. The guide prices for table wine of types AI, RI and RII were maintained at 3.17 'old' ecus/%vol/hl and rose to 3.828 from 1 February 1995 following the application of the monetary coefficient. Table wine prices varied considerably according to the region in which they were produced, ranging from 57 to 106 % of the guide prices.

288. Direct human consumption of wine appears to be relatively stable in relation to the previous wine years (127 million hectolitres), as does industrial use for the production of vermouth and vinegar (3.7 million hectolitres).

289. Stocks with producers and traders totalled 108 million hectolitres at the beginning of the year. At the end of the year they appeared to have fallen considerably to around 100 million hectolitres.

290. Substantially reduced production (153 million hectolitres and considerably reduced stocks — 108 million hectolitres — at the beginning of the year) meant that in 1994/95 recourse to compulsory distillation and support distillation could be avoided. Only preventive distillation was decided on, for 5.5 million hectolitres (as against around 10 million hectolitres in the previous year).

291. From 22 December 1994 to 15 February 1995, long-term storage contracts (nine months) accounted for 5 908 704 hectolitres (table wine: 4 668 631; must: 998 948; concentrated and rectified must: 241 125), as against 9 823 330 hectolitres in the preceding year. Producers were allowed to apply for withdrawal of up to 90 % of the quantities under contract, the aid then being paid for the actual period of storage.

292. The low production levels of the last three wine years (including 1995/96) and the fact that from 1988 to 1994 grubbing up in exchange for premiums (the permanent abandonment of wine-growing areas) amounted to 460 000 hectares has made it possible to achieve a relatively balanced situation. Nevertheless, this balance is delicate, since it has been caused

principally by natural phenomena such as drought and other extreme weather conditions in some wine-growing regions.

293. The Commission has submitted to the Council a proposal for the reform of the common organization of the market in wine with the aim of achieving a more sustainable balance on the market. Considering that the low production levels are very recent and, so far, it is difficult to establish whether recent trends in wine-growing potential are likely to substantially alter the basic data, the Commission proposal, submitted to the Council on 11 May 1994, remains a starting point for discussion.

Cotton

294. According to the United States Ministry of Agriculture, around 34 million hectares were planted with cotton in 1995/96 in the world as a whole, producing a forecast 19.3 million tonnes (88.8 million bales)¹ as against 32 million hectares and 18.2 million tonnes in 1994/95. A further increase is expected in the new marketing year, in terms of both production and consumption, with end-of-year stocks at a stable level, which is, however, fairly high.

295. The prices of cotton fibres on the world market, which had fallen relatively low, rose from December 1994. They stayed high throughout the 1994/95 marketing year, reaching 100 cents per pound in February 1995. This level has not been reached again for 1995/96: on 1 September 1995 the Liverpool A index reached 89.30 cents per pound or ECU 152/100 kg. 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, 945 000 tonnes in 1994. The United States, the former Soviet Union, Syria, Pakistan, India, Paraguay, Israel, Argentina and, during certain periods, China are the main suppliers. Intra-Community trade, however, remains limited, though it is increasing.

296. 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 422 600 hectares in 1994 to 480 000 hectares in 1995 (450 000 hectares in Greece and 30 000 hectares in Spain), and Community unginned cotton production for the latter year is estimated at 1 350 000 tonnes (1 250 000 tonnes in Greece and 100 000 tonnes in Spain) as against 1 334 000 tonnes in 1994. 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.

297. 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.

298. The Commission, pursuant to its undertaking made at the December 1993 Council to reflect on problems specific to the cotton sector with a view to equitable management, submitted to the Council a report on the operation of the aid scheme and, in particular, the stabilizer mechanism.

299. On the basis of that report, the Council decided to maintain the basic structure of the current scheme while adjusting it from the 1995/96 marketing year as follows:

- (i) increasing the MGQ to 1 031 000 tonnes while reducing the guide price proportionally, with the result that producers' incomes will be maintained, or in some cases increased;
- (ii) redistributing the MGQ among the producer Member States on the basis of the relative scale of their production over a reference period (NGQ, national guaranteed quantity);
- (iii) a reduction mechanism providing for national and no longer Community responsibility;
- (iv) combined termination of the reduction limits (ceiling mechanism) and of the possibility of carrying over part of these reductions from one year to the next;
- (v) in order to simplify and allow more effective supervision, maintaining the grant of aid for unginned cotton, but correcting that aid if the quantity of fibres produced from that cotton is not representative;
- (vi) paying an advance on the aid with payment of the balance at the end of the marketing year;
- (vii) termination of the aid scheme to small producers.

300. 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 1995/96, the first marketing year in which the new scheme applies, the reduction for Greece is estimated at ECU 21.579/100 kg. In Spain, on the other hand, as the quantity produced was so low, no reduction is being applied.

Seed flax

301. The European Union produces both fibre flax, grown primarily for fibre but also giving a high seed yield, and seed 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.

302. The European Union imports large quantities of seed (around 325 000 tonnes a year), in particular from Canada.

303. 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 (cereals, oilseeds, protein plants) benefiting from per-hectare aid under the reform adopted in May 1992. For 1995/96 a compensatory payment of ECU 105.1 per tonne multiplied by the regional cereal yield is being granted.

304. Since there was uncertainty regarding the aid scheme at the time of sowing, areas planted with seed flax fell in 1993: 204 600 hectares were sown (as against 265 000 in 1992), including 155 800 in the United Kingdom, 29 200 in Germany and 10 700 in France. For 1994 the total area sown was 88 000 hectares, including 55 000 in the United Kingdom, 26 000 in Germany and 5 000 in France. In 1995, the area sown is estimated at 121 000, including 54 000 in France and the same area in the United Kingdom.

Silkworms

305. Silkworms are reared in Greece, Italy and, to a lesser extent, France. Rearing accounts for only a tiny part of the Community's agricultural activity, and of world production, but is of some importance in Thrace, Veneto and Marche.

306. World production of raw silk has risen markedly in the last few years. According to the FAO, it totalled 104 000 tonnes in 1993 (68 000 tonnes on average from 1979 to 1981). By far the greater part of production is in Asia (98 000 tonnes): China (70 000 tonnes), India (16 000 tonnes), Korea (5 000 tonnes) and Japan (4 000 tonnes) together account for over 90% of world production.

307. The Community industry is finding it difficult to sustain its level of activity: increasing rearing costs are not always offset by the trend in market prices. Production is falling in Italy in particular.

308. In 1994 successful production totalled 1 607 boxes, as compared with 1 850 boxes in 1993. This represented 37 000 kilograms of cocoons. For 1995/96 aid has been set at ECU 133.26 per box.

Fibre flax and hemp

Fibre flax

309. The total world area sown with fibre flax is around 1 million hectares, producing around 500 000 tonnes of fibre. However, it should be noted that, firstly, political developments in Eastern Europe have thrown flax production into disorder and, secondly, that precise information on production in China, another major producer, is inadequate. There is no 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 European 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 1994 it exported 69 500 tonnes, of which 43 500 were long fibres and 26 000 short fibres.

310. 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 44 000 in 1992), continued a growth trend which started in 1993: 100 000 hectares were sown in 1995. It should, however, be noted that 1 500 hectares are planted with fibre flax in the three new Member States. France, Belgium and the Netherlands have traditionally been the principal producer Member States. Production of this crop, which took off again a few years ago in Germany, and particularly in the United Kingdom, has also been on the increase in Spain. Raw flax, apart from around 2 000 hectares worth which is purchased by the paper industry, is processed into fibres by some 150 retting and scutching companies in the north-west of France (30), Belgium (100), the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark. Overall, yields for 1995/96 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 by-products used for the manufacture of chipboard.

311. 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 persisted throughout 1994/95. However, towards the end of that marketing year, disposing of production became somewhat harder, although not enough to threaten the balance of the market in the short term.

312. Aid for fibre flax in 1995/96 was set at ECU 935.65 per hectare. It is graduated by production area and harvesting method according to the traditional seed yield per hectare. ECU 53.64 was withheld from the aid and used to finance measures to promote the use of flax. Aid for hemp was fixed at ECU 774.74 per hectare.

Hemp

313. The world area planted with hemp has fallen sharply in recent years: 150 000 to 200 000 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, concentrated essentially in France, with a very small amount in Spain. Certain other Member States (the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Denmark and Austria) are trying to get production of this crop off the ground. In 1995 around 10 000 hectares were harvested. Trade with third countries is very limited.

Tobacco

314. In 1994 world production of tobacco fell considerably in relation to the 1993 harvest (-21.6%) to 6 515.3 million tonnes. With 35.6% of world production (in spite of a considerable fall of 32.8% over its 1993 harvest), China remains by far the world's biggest producer, followed by the United States, India and Brazil. The European Union, with 4.1% of world production, continues to be in fifth place: in 1994 its production of leaf tobacco totalled 328 400 tonnes, i.e. less than in 1993 (-4%), although it maintained its percentage of declining world production.

315. The fall in production this year has had a favourable effect on prices, which 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).

316. Growth in world leaf tobacco consumption was slower (+0.5%) between 1993 and 1994. Cigarette and cigar production in the European Union of Twelve in 1994 was slightly up (1%) on 1993.

317. Community tobacco exports to the rest of the world amounted to 208 400 tonnes in 1994 (209 700 tonnes in 1993), the main exports being of the oriental varieties, sought after for their aromatic qualities, and flue-cured varieties. Despite this stabilization 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 682 000 tonnes of baled tobacco, of which 468 000 tonnes (68.7%) were imported.

318. The 4% drop in Community production of raw tobacco in 1994 in relation to 1993 and the 17% drop in 1993 in relation to 1992 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.

319. The total quota was set at 350 000 tonnes for the 1994 harvest and Community production fell short by 6 %. This reduction is significant for the fire-cured group of varieties, representing a 24 % drop in relation to its guarantee threshold.

320. The Commission has continued to implement the reform, preparing accompanying measures (production quota scheme for producers, direct payment of the premium to producers and the 10 % carryover) and strengthening control measures.

Hops

The world market

321. 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.

322. The areas under hops in the IHGC and the European Union have fallen on average, by just over 4 %, with sharper falls in Belgium (6.13 %), the United Kingdom (5.17 %) and the Ukraine (18.25 %). In New Zealand, on the other hand, there has been an increase of 7.81 %.

323. The harvest in 1994, around 2 450 000 Ztr,¹ was markedly lower than in 1993 (by 300 000 Ztr or 11 %), and very close to the 1992 level. Product quality was lower with an alpha acid content of 6.4 % (6.9 % in 1993) and total alpha acid production of 7 850 tonnes (9 300 tonnes in 1993). The harvest was particularly bad in the Hallertau in Germany because of the unfavourable weather conditions in summer 1994 (drought and very high temperatures).

324. World beer production, which is growing from year to year, is estimated at 1 238 million hectolitres for 1995. Since 8 297 tonnes of alpha acid would normally be used with hopping of 6.3 grammes of alpha acid per hectolitre, the quantity of hops produced would not in principle suffice to cover needs. It may be noted that hopping of 6.3 grams of alpha acid per hectolitre of beer means that around 6.7 grams per hectolitre must be

¹ One Ztr (Zentner) = 50 kg.

available in the breweries, the difference arising from losses in storage and hop processing.

325. Furthermore, the breweries seem still to have stocks enabling them to cover production for six to nine months. It should be added that less alpha acid is needed than previously since there is a trend towards manufacturing less bitter beers, and as a result of constant technological progress.

The Community market

326. Hops are grown in eight Member States of the European Union (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Portugal, the United Kingdom and Austria), with Germany representing 80 % of the Community area devoted to hop growing, which totals 27 648 hectares. This is 1 265 hectares or 4.41 % less than the area harvested in 1993.

327. The quantity of hops harvested in 1994 was much lower than in 1993. The total harvest was 740 756 Ztr, and average yield per hectare was 1.37 tonnes or 27 Ztr. Product quality was average to mediocre, with an average alpha acid content for the Union as a whole of 4.60 % for all three categories of varieties, representing 1 696 tonnes of alpha acid — 61 kg per hectare — for 1995 beer production.

328. Even though spot prices almost doubled on those for the 1993 harvest, producers were expecting better prices after the harvest short-fall of 1994. Reduced production in Germany means that contracts concluded in advance for 1994 cannot be honoured for certain varieties. This structural deficit in certain varieties has also been noted in the United Kingdom for the production of 'English Ale' type beers. Nevertheless, in comparison with the preceding years, fewer and fewer contracts are being concluded in advance, and for lower and lower prices.

329. 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 1994 harvest, the Council set this at ECU 495¹ per hectare for aromatic varieties, ECU 532¹ per hectare for bitter varieties and ECU 368¹ 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 1994, the Commission approved conversion plans for 3 263 hectares. The variety conversion programme will terminate on 31 December 1995. A temporary extension has been granted to certain Member States (two years for Spain, Portugal and Belgium and one year for the United Kingdom).

¹ 'Old' ecus, to be multiplied by the new coefficient (1.207509).

330. Estimates indicate a better Community harvest in 1995 than in 1994.

Seeds

331. 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.

332. In 1995 the total area in the Community sown to seeds qualifying for Community aid was 328 099 hectares, of which 13 436 hectares are in the three new Member States. The total area concerned in the other 12 Member States rose by around 1%.

333. The areas cultivated for fodder grass seeds and fodder legume seeds were 153 245 hectares (10 153 in the new Member States) and 121 931 hectares (2 963 in the new Member States) respectively. An increase on 1994 of area devoted to the production of fodder grass seeds (around 9.5%) and a decrease compared with the same year of the area devoted to fodder legume seeds (around 5.7%) has been noted for the 12 'old' Member States, both of which continue trends noted over the previous few years.

334. The total area devoted to rice seeds was 16 508 hectares, with an increase of around 2.1% on 1994 figures. There has been an increase in the case of indica rice (4 550 hectares, 21.6% up on 1994) and a decrease in the case of japonica rice (11 958 hectares, 10.5% down on 1994).

335. The area used for the production of fibre flax seed and seed flax seed was 22 075 hectares (of which 155 hectares in Sweden) and 12 331 hectares (of which 123 hectares in Austria and Finland respectively). Taking all the 'old' Member States together, there was an increase of 11.5% for fibre flax (following an increase in the area planted in Belgium and France) and a fall of 28.8% for seed flax (despite an increase in the area planted in Germany).

336. The area sown for hybrid maize seeds was 53 353 hectares (of which 1 673 are in Austria). This represents a fall of around 8.9% on 1994 for all the 'old' Member States combined, largely as a result of reduced areas in France and Germany.

337. As regards seed eligible for Community aid, total imports into the Union in the 1994/95 marketing year (30 658 tonnes) continued to exceed exports to third countries (19 113 tonnes), thus confirming the trend recorded over the last decade. Imports of hybrid maize seed totalled 64 654 tonnes, of which 49 057 tonnes (around 75.9%) were simple hybrids.

Flowers and live plants

338. 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.

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

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

341. Community imports from third countries totalled 230 000 tonnes in 1994, with a value of ECU 725 million, which represents an increase of about 67 % 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.

342. Four Mediterranean countries (Israel, Morocco, Jordan and Cyprus) 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. Under the new Mediterranean policy, the quotas are increased by 3 % a year for the first three countries and by 5 % a year for Cyprus.

343. Colombia is losing its place as the Union's second most important supplier of fresh cut flowers (19 665 tonnes) to Kenya (24 011 tonnes), while Israel remains in first place (27 888 tonnes).

344. Community exports to third countries totalled around 34 000 tonnes in 1994, with a value of ECU 1.17 billion, the principal exports in order of importance being live plants and nursery products, bulbs, fresh cut flowers and foliage.

345. The external trade balance for the entire sector is positive, with a surplus of ECU 450 million in 1994, i.e. considerably up (24 %) on 1993. However, more fresh cut flowers and foliage were imported than exported. The trade deficit for flowers in 1994 amounted to 40 000 tonnes, with a value of ECU 22 million.

Animal feedingstuffs

346. Large quantities of agricultural produce are used for animal feed, including much 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.

347. Overall demand¹ has been stagnant since 1990: the fall in the cattle sector (milk and meat) has been practically offset by the increase in demand in the pig and poultry sectors. Aggregate supply² is composed approximately half of feedingstuffs which are not generally marketed (grass, hay, silage) (around 180 million tonnes of FU), mainly used for ruminants. The other half, which can be used for all animals, consists of feedingstuffs which are marketed (cereals, substitutes, oilcakes, etc.) where competition (prices, nutritional value) is extremely 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.

348. Total animal consumption of the key marketable products³ in the Union is estimated at 177 million tonnes in 1994/95 (the same level as in 1993/94). This consumption is made up of, on the one hand, indigenous products, estimated at 125 million tonnes (down 0.4 million tonnes on the previous year, caused mainly by lower domestic protein crop production) and, on the other hand, products imported from non-member countries, estimated at 54.5 million tonnes, i.e. up 0.4 million tonnes on the previous year, as a result of several trends in imports:

- + 0.5 million tonnes of cereals for animal feedingstuffs,
- 2.7 million tonnes of substitutes and other energy sources, mainly manioc,
- + 1.6 million tonnes of oilcake, including + 1.9 million tonnes of soya, and
- 0.3 million tonnes of other oilcake.

349. Exports of key products over the same period remained almost stable at around 2.5 million tonnes (+ 0.2 million tonnes of protein-rich products).

¹ This includes all marketable and non-marketable animal feed. Estimate for EUR 12.

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.

³ Covering most of the marketable feedingstuffs used in the Community 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 12'. Source: DG VI.

Animal consumption of key marketable products: EUR 12 (estimate)

(million t)

Products	Rate of import duties	1990/91			1991/92			1992/93			1993/94 (p)			1994/95 (e)		
		Animal consumption		Total	Animal consumption		Total	Animal consumption		Total	Animal consumption		Total	Animal consumption		Total
		Orig. EC	Imports	Exports	Orig. EC	Imports	Exports	Orig. EC	Imports	Exports	Orig. EC	Imports	Exports	Orig. EC	Imports	Exports
Cereals																
Common wheat	L	24.6	—	—	24.6	23.9	—	—	22.6	26.3	—	—	26.3	—	—	28.6
Barley	L	32.6	—	—	32.6	30.3	—	—	29.1	28.2	—	—	28.2	—	—	26.3
Maize	L	18.5	1.2	—	19.7	19.2	1.6	—	20.8	20.4	0.9	—	21.3	22.6	1.2	23.8
Others	L	7.9	0.5	—	8.4	7.9	0.4	—	8.3	7.1	0.5	—	7.6	7.3	0.5	7.8
Total cereals		83.6	1.7	—	85.3	81.3	2.0	—	83.3	79.2	1.4	—	80.6	84.4	1.7	86.1
Cereal substitutes listed in Annex D of which:	6% B/L	19.2	18.0	0	37.2	18.8	17.1	0	35.9	19.4	19.4	0	38.8	19.8	17.1	0
— manioc	EB/L	—	6.4	0	6.4	—	5.8	0	5.8	—	6.9	0	6.9	—	6.1	0
— sweet potatoes	EB	—	0.6	0	0.6	—	0.6	0	0.6	—	0.3	0	0.3	—	0.3	0
— corn gluten feed	L	1.2	5.7	0	6.9	1.3	5.0	0	6.3	1.3	6.7	0	8.0	1.4	5.9	0
— bran	EB	10.5	0.1	0	10.6	10.5	0.1	0	10.6	10.5	0.1	0	10.5	10.5	0.1	0
— maize germ cake	EB	0.2	1.3	0	1.5	0.2	1.2	0	1.4	0.2	1.1	0	1.3	0.2	0.8	0
— citrus pellets	EB	—	1.6	0	1.6	—	1.6	0	1.6	—	2.0	0	2.0	—	1.8	0
— dried sugar beet pulp	EB	5.3	1.0	0	6.3	4.8	1.0	0	5.8	5.3	0.5	0	5.8	5.5	0.6	6.1
— brewing & distilling residues	EB	1.8	0.9	0	2.7	1.8	1.1	0	2.9	1.9	1.0	0	2.9	1.9	0.8	2.7
— various fruit waste	EB	0.2	0.4	0	0.6	0.2	0.7	0	0.9	0.2	0.9	0	1.1	0.3	0.7	0
Molasses	L	1.3	3.3	0.2	4.4	1.4	3.2	0.1	4.5	1.2	4.0	0.2	5.0	1.3	3.2	0.2
Animal and vegetable fats (added to feedingsuffs)	4-17% B	0.8	0.6	—	1.4	0.8	0.6	—	1.4	0.8	0.6	—	1.4	0.8	0.6	—
Total energy-rich feeds		21.3	21.9	0.2	43.0	21.0	20.9	0.1	41.8	21.4	24.0	0.2	45.2	21.9	20.9	0.2
Seed cakes and seed (oilcake equivalent)		7.0	27.0	0.9	33.1	7.1	28.3	0.9	34.5	6.1	30.6	1.5	35.2	5.4	29.0	1.3
of which: — soya	EB	1.8	20.3	0.9	21.2	1.3	20.8	0.9	21.2	1.0	22.7	1.1	23.6	0.6	21.4	1.0
— rape	EB	3.1	0.6	—	3.7	3.7	0.9	—	4.6	3.1	1.1	0.3	3.9	3.1	1.3	0.1
— sunflower	EB	2.1	1.3	—	3.4	2.1	1.9	—	4.0	2.0	1.9	—	3.9	1.7	1.6	—
— other	EB	—	4.8	—	4.8	—	4.7	—	4.7	—	4.9	0.1	4.8	—	4.7	0.2
Protein crops	2-5% B	4.9	0.6	0	5.5	4.3	0.7	0	5.0	4.2	1.0	—	5.2	5.3	1.1	—
Dried fodder, etc.	0-9% B	3.8	0.2	0	4.0	4.1	0.4	0.1	4.4	4.6	0.2	0.2	4.6	5.0	0.3	0.2
Fish meal and bone meal	0-2% B	2.8	0.9	0.4	3.3	2.8	0.8	0.4	3.2	2.8	0.8	0.7	2.9	2.8	0.9	0.7
Skimmed-milk powder	L	0.8	—	—	0.8	0.8	—	—	0.8	0.8	—	—	0.8	0.7	—	—
Total protein-rich feeds		19.3	28.7	1.3	46.7	19.1	30.2	1.4	47.9	18.5	32.6	2.4	48.7	19.2	31.3	2.2
Total animal consumption of key products		124.2	52.3	1.5	175.0	121.4	53.1	1.5	173.0	119.1	58.0	2.6	174.5	125.5	53.9	2.4
Key product indexes: (base 100 = 1990/91)																
— Consumption index (100 = 175.0 m t)					100.0				98.9				99.7			101.1
— Demand index					100.0				99.0				99.9			101.3

(p) = provisional; (e) = estimate; L = levy; import duty from 1/07/95; B = binding under GATT; E = exempt.

350. As regards substitutes subject to import quotas:

- (i) the quota utilization rates in 1994 were around 100% for manioc from Thailand and 77% for manioc from Indonesia; the rate for manioc from other GATT member states fell from 96% in 1993 to 77% in 1994. The rate for countries not members of GATT, including China, was 18% in 1994 as against 68% in 1993, above all as a result of the sharp fall in Chinese exports (China alone 12% in 1994 as against 65% in 1993). Utilization of China's sweet potato quota rose from 70% in 1993 to 88% in 1994;
- (ii) the manioc voluntary restraint agreement with Thailand covering 21 million tonnes over four years ended on 31 December 1994. Since the 1994 GATT agreement rules forbid the opening of new voluntary restraint quotas from 1 January 1995, it was transformed, with a view to its renewal from 1995 to 1998, into an annual tariff quota opened by the Commission on authorization from the Council. The new EU/Thailand agreement under the GATT provides for total imports of 21 million tonnes of manioc from Thailand on the basis of annual quotas allowing 5.5 million tonnes to be imported every year and any remaining balance in the fourth year (but still up to a maximum of 5.5 million tonnes). The import duty on the quota quantities stays at 6% *ad valorem*;
- (iii) the current agreements governing quotas for manioc from Indonesia, other GATT countries, China and other non-GATT countries, which all expire at the end of 1995, will be renewed by the Commission for 1996 in accordance with the new rules under the GATT agreement, with no change in the quantities provided for.

351. Total industrial production of compound feedingstuffs in the Union¹ in 1994 increased to 117 million tonnes, up 1.8 million tonnes or 1.6% on 1993. This rise is mainly due to the significant increase in the production of feedingstuffs for poultry, which increased to almost 33 million tonnes (+4%) and, to a lesser extent, the growth in production of feedingstuffs for cattle (+2%), whereas compound feedingstuff production for pigs fell by almost 2%. In terms of total production of compound feedingstuffs by Member State, the largest increases were recorded in Spain and Ireland, and to a lesser extent in the United Kingdom and France. The largest decreases were in Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands. Production in Italy remained at the same level as in 1993.

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

353. The weighted average price of the key marketable products in the Union fell by about 9% in 1994/95 over the previous marketing year, mainly as a result of a 21% fall in the price of oilcake and other proteins coupled with a fall in the average price of cereals of about 5% and of substitutes estimated at 3%. The following table gives the average prices in the Community since 1990/91.

¹ Provisional figures for EUR 12 not including Luxembourg, see Table 4.13.7.3, Part 2. Source: European Feed Manufacturers' Association (FEFAC).

**Weighted average price of key marketable products¹
EU average (estimate)**

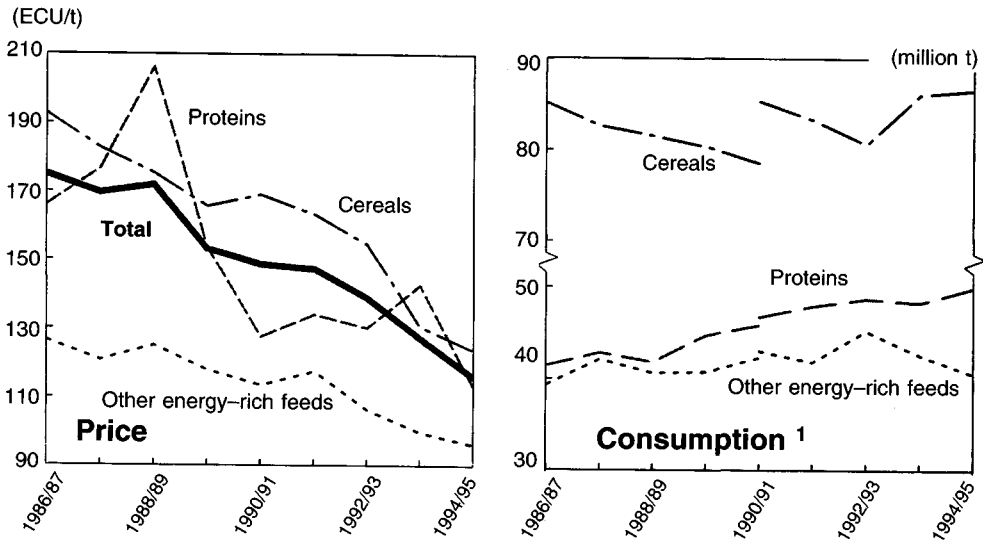
(ECU/t)²

Products	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	% change 1993/94 1994/95
I — All cereals	169.0	163.4	154.6	130.5	123.7	- 5 %
II — Substitutes and other energy-rich feeds	113.4	117.4	106.3	99.7	96.1	- 3 %
III — Oilcake and other proteins	127.5	133.9	130.0	142.5	113.3	-21 %
IV — Total weighted average price	148.5	147.1	138.6	127.2	116.0	- 9 %

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 Old green ecu over the whole period for comparison purposes; (not including the correcting factor of 1.207509 applicable from 1 February 1995).

**Weighted average price and animal consumption
of key marketable products
(EUR 12)**



¹ Including former GDR from 1990/91. 1994/95: estimate.

Prices in old ecu/tonne (i.e. coefficient of 1.207509 applicable from 1.2.1995 ignored).

Source: VI-C-2, supply balance for key products.

Figure 14

354. For 1995/96, the third stage in the reduction of the common prices under the reform of the CAP, livestock consumption of cereals will depend on developments in import prices and currency parities.

Milk and milk products

World market

355. World production of milk (including cows' milk, buffalo milk, sheep's milk and goats' milk) will reach 526.5 million tonnes in 1995, a rise of 1 million tonnes, which is a reversal of the downward trend since 1990. Production in the developed countries will again be slightly down as a result of the decline in the Commonwealth of Independent States and the countries of Central Europe. In the developing countries, on the other hand, production should continue to rise by 2%, up from 180 million tonnes in 1994 to 184 million tonnes in 1995, representing 35% of world production. In Africa production should remain stable for the third year running. In Central and South America a rise of 2% is expected. In Asia production should increase by around 2.5%, to reach 180 million tonnes, the greater part of it in India, the largest producer in the developing countries with 63 million tonnes, which should rise by 4% in 1995 after the unsettled weather of last year. In Korea, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh, production should also be up.

356. Production in the countries of Eastern Europe fell by 25% between 1990 and 1995 to give a combined shortfall of 36 million tonnes. In 1995, however, production seems to be recovering in a number of countries. Overall there is expected to be a slight shortfall in production because of the virtual standstill in the size of the herd at the end of 1994.

357. Deliveries since 1991 in the countries that together make up the OECD have been rising at the very modest rate of 0.35% annually to give an overall figure of 227 million tonnes in 1994 and 229 million tonnes in 1995. In the same five-year period deliveries in the EFTA countries have remained stable at around 12.8 million tonnes. In the European Union, too, deliveries have been maintained for four years at around 103.1 million tonnes.

358. The countries responsible for the rise in production are Australia, the United States, Canada and to a lesser extent Japan. In the United States milk production is expected to increase by 3% in 1995. The reason for this is the availability of fodder and the use of recombinant bovine somatotrophin, the positive and/or negative effects of which will be seen in the longer term. In Canada a rise of 3% is expected as a result of the increase in the Canadian quota in 1994/95. Production in New Zealand, after the record high of 1994, should fall by 2% on account of the cold snap from December to February. In Australia it will be up 2% since the milk production areas were unaffected.

Community market

359. As regards the Community market, the size of the dairy herd has fallen by 1.5 %, or 320 000 head, bringing the number of dairy cows to 20.7 million in June 1995. The drop in numbers is offset by the rise in yields, from 5 224 kg/cow in 1994 to 5 309 kg/cow in 1995, a rise of 1.5 %, which is below the annual average of + 2 %.

360. Production of milk has remained very stable at around 111 million tonnes since 1992. Similarly, and for the fourth year running, deliveries remain stable at around 103 million tonnes despite the increase in the Greek, Spanish and Italian quotas. The fat content of milk, on the other hand, has continued to rise, meaning increasingly large adjustments.

361. Butter production, which on present trends is showing an annual average drop of 3.8 %, totalled 1.68 million tonnes in 1994. A reversal of the trend is forecast with an increase of 1.3 % in 1995.

362. Production of cheese was only very slightly up (+ 0.4 %) in 1994 and remained at 5.7 million tonnes. In 1995 it is expected to rise to 5.8 million tonnes, an increase of 1.6 %, which is more in line with the annual rate of growth of 2.2 % since the introduction of the quota system.

363. Total production of all forms of milk powder is continuing to fall very slowly and will reach 2.12 million tonnes in 1995. The drop varies, however, depending on the type of powder. Production of skimmed-milk powder, for example, is distinctly downwards (– 4 % in 1994 and – 3 % in 1995) while that of other types of powder continues to be fairly stable.

364. Production of condensed and evaporated milk continues its downward trend although at a slower rate (– 0.5 %) to remain at 1.27 million tonnes. Casein production in 1995 will total only 100 000 tonnes, representing a fall of almost 9 %.

365. Overall consumption of dairy products in the European Union, having remained stable at around 94.5 million tonnes between 1989 and 1993, rose by 2.8 % in 1994.

366. Total liquid milk consumption rose slightly (1 %) to reach a little under 27 million tonnes in 1994. Whole milk now accounts for only half of total consumption, although in 1986 it was two thirds, i.e. double that of reduced-fat milk.

367. Cheese consumption continues to grow, by + 2.5 % in 1994 and + 1 % in 1995, and now absorbs 95 % of cheese production.

368. Since 1988 demand for butter was ever downwards as consumers switched to yellowfat products containing less butterfat. Butter consumption in 1994, however, rose by 1.2 % and is expected to remain at its 1993 level in 1995. The change in the trend of the demand for butter is undoubtedly the result of the 2 % reduction in the intervention price for butter in 1993 and the 3 % reduction in 1994.

369. Community stocks are at an all-time low: stocks of butter and skimmed-milk powder in public storage stood at 19 000 tonnes and 18 000 tonnes respectively in the middle of September 1995. Not alone in Europe but also elsewhere in the world, no further stocks were available for export, with the result that prices for dairy products have risen from the second half of 1994 (see attached Table).

370. In view of the attractiveness of high world prices, export refunds were reduced in order to avoid disturbing the domestic market and its regular supply. From 1 January 1995 refunds have been reduced by 18 % for whole-milk powder and condensed milk, by 17 % for butter and skimmed-milk powder and by 11 % for cheese.

371. European Union exports of milk products fell during 1994 by 1.9 million tonnes in terms of milk equivalent, or - 15 %. The Union's share of world trade fell by 4 percentage points and is now only 40 %. Exports of butter and butteroil fell by 23 % to 154 000 tonnes, of skimmed-milk powder by 51 % or 138 000 tonnes, of condensed milk by 18 % and of cheese by 2 % to 510 000 tonnes. The countries of Oceania were the only ones among the Union's competitors to see an increase in sales, which account for just over 31 % of world exports. New Zealand exports 85 % of its production and Australia 55 %.

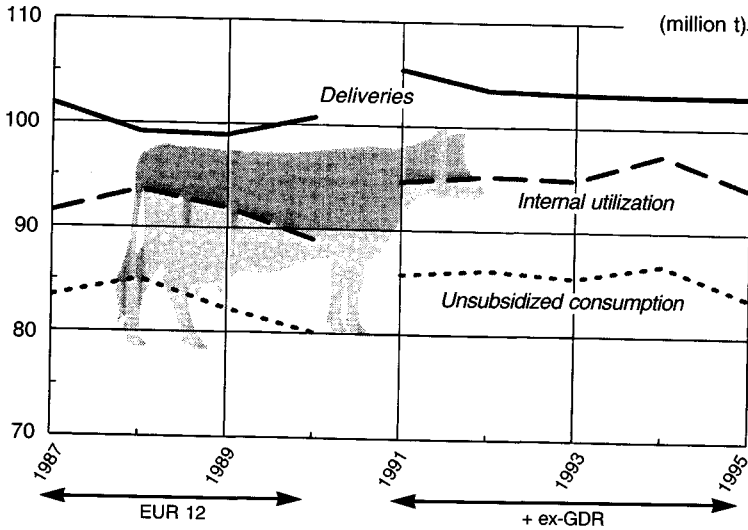
372. As regards imports into the Community, it should be noted that imports of casein rose by 49 % to 87 000 tonnes. Imports of other products changed only very slightly.

373. Commitments entered into under the GATT Uruguay Round called for changes in the Community trade arrangements introduced by Regulation (EC) No 1466/95¹ governing exports with all their implications, and Regulation (EC) No 1600/95² which applies in the same way to imports.

¹ OJ L 144, 28.6.1995.

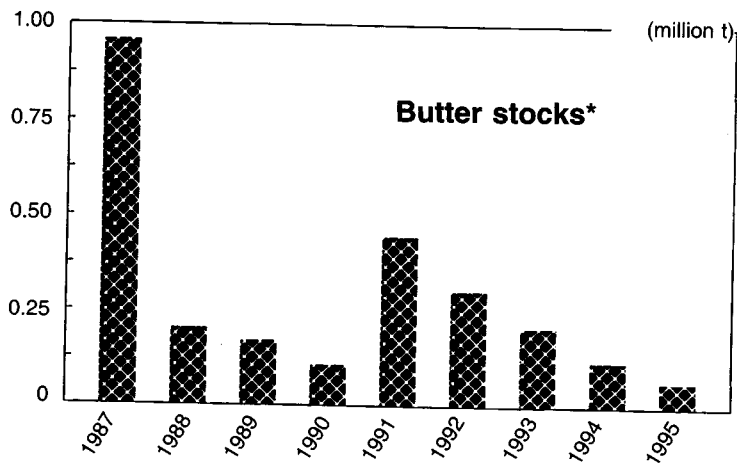
² OJ L 151, 1.7.1995.

Milk



Consumption calculated on basis of total milk equivalent (milkfat content) figures.

1988 consumption includes 3245 million t for animal feed.



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

Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 15

International prices and GATT minimum prices¹

(USD/t)

Year	Butter	GATT	Butteroil	GATT	Cheese	GATT	SMP ²	GATT
1985	950-1 050 1 000-1 050	1 000	1 200-1 400 1 200-1 400	1 200	1 100-1 250 1 150-1 275	1 000	600-680 600-650	600
1986	1 050-1 150 800-1 100	1 000	1 250-1 350 800-1 300	1 200	1 100-1 200 1 000-1 100	1 000	680-720 680-720	600
1987	750-1 100 900-1 150	1 000	950-1 250 1 100-1 300	1 200	900-1 200 1 000-1 300	1 030	760-840 890-1 150	680
1988	1 150-1 350 1 350-1 500	1 100	1 200-1 400 1 300-1 500	1 325	1 250-1 500 1 800-2 050	1 200 1 350	1 150-1 550 1 750-2 050	900 1 050
1989	1 800-2 000 1 650-1 900	1 250	2 000-2 300 1 800-2 150	1 500	1 900-2 100 1 900-2 200	1 350 1 500	1 800-2 100 1 350-1 640	1 050 1 200
1990	1 350-1 550 1 350-1 500	1 350	1 600-1 900 1 600-1 800	1 625	1 700-2 000 1 550-2 000	1 500	1 200-1 700 1 300-1 500	1 200
1991	1 350-1 400 1 450-1 850	1 350	1 600-1 800 1 675-2 250	1 625	1 600-1 900 1 600-2 100	1 500	1 200-1 400 1 450-1 800	1 200
1992	1 350-1 600 1 350-1 800	1 350	1 625-1 950 1 625-2 200	1 625	1 750-2 100 1 800-2 100	1 500	1 550-1 900 1 775-2 170	1 200
1993	1 350-1 500 1 350-1 550	1 350	1 625-1 800 1 475-1 800	1 625	1 750-2 100 1 675-2 000	1 500	1 650-2 000 1 200-1 800	1 200
1994	1 000-1 350 1 200-1 600	³	1 475-1 700 1 600-1 800	³	1 650-1 900 1 700-1 875	1 500	1 250-1 660 1 300-2 000	1 200
1995	1 350-2 400 1 850-2 400	1 350	1 600-2 600 2 300-2 600	1 625	1 800-2 100 1 900-2 100	1 500	1 650-2 250 2 050-2 350	1 200

¹ Where two sets of prices are given for each year these refer to the periods January to June and July to December respectively.² SMP = skimmed-milk powder.³ Minimum GATT prices for butter and butteroil suspended from 1 May 1994 for one year.

Milk deliveries

(million t)¹

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 ²
OECD (24 countries)	224.9	222.1	222.7	224.0	227.2	229.2
of which EUR 12	107.9	105.1	103.3	103.1	103.1	103.1
USA	66.3	66.0	67.5	67.3	68.5	70.6

¹ Production minus farm use and direct sales.² Estimates.

Milk production

(millions t)

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 ¹
Eastern Europe ¹	144.6	136.3	119.6	114.8	109.6	108.6
of which: former Soviet Union	108.2	104.0	89.0	86.3	82.4	82.0

¹ Estimates.

World market exports in milk equivalent¹

Country	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994 ²	
	1 000 t	%	1 000 t	%	1 000 t	%	1 000 t	%	1 000 t	%
EUR 12	12 451.6	47.2	12 837.5	46.0	13 856.5	47.5	13 151.8	44.4	11 233.7	39.8
New Zealand	4 532.5	17.2	5 244.4	18.8	5 147.1	17.6	5 249.3	17.7	5 833.8	20.6
Australia	1 911.8	7.2	2 382.0	8.5	2 422.7	8.3	2 739.5	9.3	3 073.9	10.9
USA	328.6	1.2	884.2	3.2	1 577.2	5.4	2 491.6	8.4	1 873.7	6.6
Canada	625.0	2.4	727.8	2.6	562.4	1.9	330.6	1.1	381.4	1.3
EFTA	2 152.4	8.2	1 813.0	6.5	1 498.1	5.1	1 655.0	5.6	1 471.3	5.2
Eastern Europe and CIS	2 565.1	9.7	2 424.6	8.7	2 815.6	9.6	2 746.4	9.3	2 970.8	10.5
Other countries	1 821.1	6.9	1 611.0	5.8	1 304.3	4.5	1 248.9	4.2	1 417.5	5.0
Total	26 388.1	100	27 924.5	100	29 183.9	100	29 612.9	100	28 256.1	100

¹ Except for casein and fresh products on the basis of Community coefficients.

² Figures for third countries are provisional.

Beef and veal

374. After two consecutive years of decline (-1.6% in both 1992 and 1993), world production of beef and veal is picking up again ($+0.9\%$ in 1994 and, according to estimates, $+0.8\%$ in 1995). This rise is to be attributed in particular to North America, where it was encouraged by an increase in the production of fodder cereals. Production of beef and veal fell steeply, however, in Russia and the other countries of Eastern Europe. In Australia, where stockfarmers had to contend with a serious drought, 1995 should see a fall in production of beef and veal, accompanied by restocking. The decline should continue in Eastern Europe and growth should slow in the developing countries.

375. Stimulated both by rising incomes in certain countries and by falling market prices for beef and veal, consumption has kept pace with the rise in production. Consumption of beef and veal is continuing to rise in the United States, Brazil, Norway, Japan and other countries of South-East Asia and to decline in Eastern Europe, Argentina and South Africa.

376. World trade in beef and veal has been affected by certain currency fluctuations, and in particular the depreciation of the American dollar and the new rise in the value of the yen. As a result, sales of beef and veal to Japan have continued to increase by more than 100 000 tonnes per year. While exports of beef and veal are down in Australia (on account of the drought) and Europe, they are up significantly in the United States, Canada and certain Latin American countries. Demand for imported beef/veal continues to be firm in Japan and other countries in Asia experiencing strong economic growth (China). Uruguay and Argentina have concluded an animal-health agreement with the United States to facilitate their exports.

377. Prices for beef and veal are relatively low in the United States although cereals prices are tending to rise, which reduces the profitability of meat production. This trend in feed prices may ultimately lead to some destocking of breeding cattle and a reversal in the production trends. Whereas international prices for beef and veal are tending to fall on markets on the Pacific rim, they are firmer on Atlantic markets.

Beef and veal production

(⁰⁰⁰ t carcass weight)

	1993	1994	% change	1995	% change
USA	10 584	11 194	+ 5.8	11 444	+ 2.2
CIS	6 840	6 600	- 3.5	6 000	- 9.1
Argentina	2 508	2 474	- 1.4	2 494	+ 0.8
Brazil	3 005	3 160	+ 5.2	3 255	+ 3.0
Australia	1 814	1 827	+ 0.7	1 730	- 5.8
Japan	594	602	+ 1.3	609	+ 1.1
China	2 341	2 455	+ 4.9	2 750	+ 12.0
India	2 458	2 496	+ 1.5	2 550	+ 2.2
EU	7 710	7 380	- 4.3	8 050 ¹	+ 2.7
World	52 745	53 220	+ 0.9	53 650	+ 0.8

¹ Including Austria, Finland and Sweden.

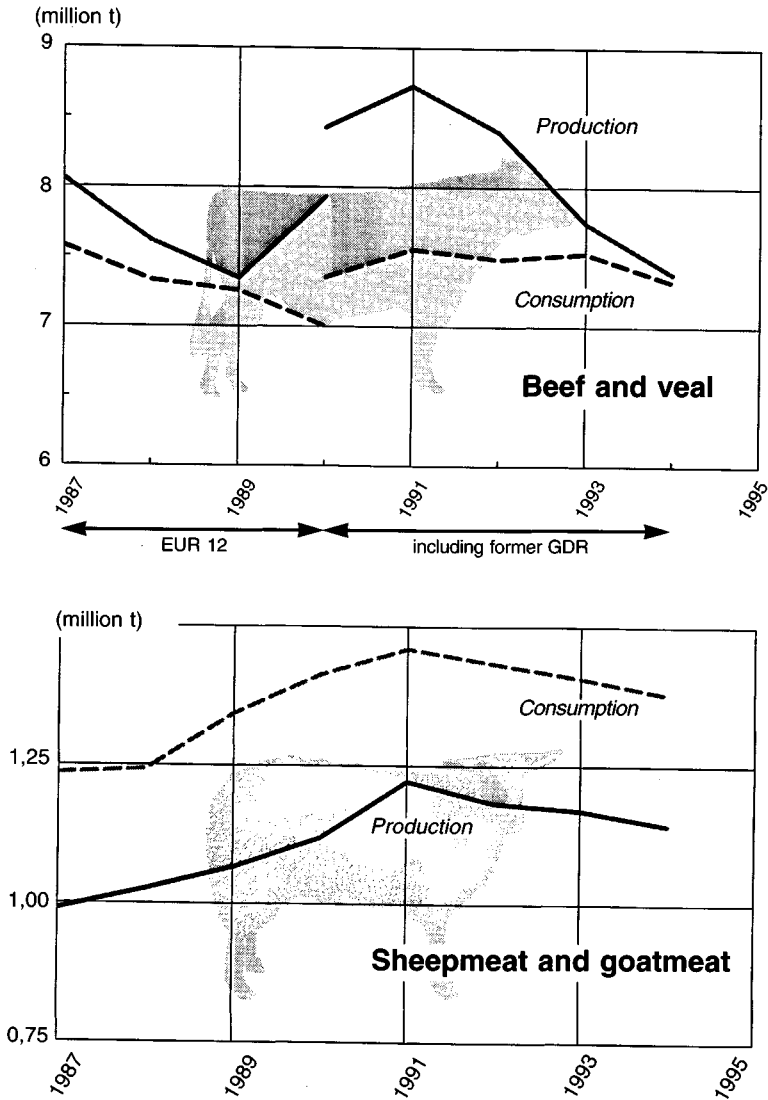
378. On the Community market, following on the firm prices recorded in 1993 and 1994, the market for beef and veal has experienced a cyclical rise in production and a fall in prices since the beginning of 1995. Prices for beef and veal are currently slightly above the threshold for intervention, the intervention price for R3 category adult male animals since 1 July 1995 amounting to only ECU 347.50/100 kg after falling by 15 % in three stages.

379. Offsetting the fall in the institutional price, premiums are paid direct to producers under a quota system for around 11.2 million male bovine animals (ECU 108.7/head) and around 11.4 million suckler cows (ECU 144.9/head).

380. Since 1994, cattle numbers have stabilized after falling very steeply in the early 1990s. The cyclical fall in slaughterings brought about a sharp fall in production of beef and veal of around 1.3 million tonnes, amounting to - 15 % over three years, and Community production in 1994 stood at only 7.380 million tonnes. This reversal in the market situation has brought buying-in to a halt for more than two years. Furthermore, an extremely vigorous policy to reduce quantities of intervention beef in storage has brought public stocks down to an almost negligible level of less than 20 000 tonnes.

381. With beef and veal exports in both 1993 and 1994 standing at over 1.2 million tonnes, accounting for around one quarter of the world market, the European Union was the foremost world exporter of beef and veal in the early 1990s. Access to the Community market has

Meat



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 16

been improved by the opening of new import tariff quotas and the implementation of association agreements with certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Sheepmeat and goatmeat

382. World production of sheepmeat and goatmeat appears to be in decline with reductions in production in most of the major producing areas in recent years. It stands at approximately 10 million tonnes but due to several factors, including the decreased value of wool, decapitalization of livestock and the reduced profitability of this sector compared with others, the trend in production is downward.

383. World trade is dominated by New Zealand which exports up to 400 000 t of meat each year and Australia whose exports, often in the form of live animals, reach over 300 000 t annually. The European Union is the world's second largest producer after China and its largest importer and consumer. Exports from the Community, on the other hand, are negligible.

384. On the Community market production is expected to fall by 0.6% to 1 163 000 t in 1995 due mainly to significant decreases in French, Irish and, to a lesser extent, UK production. Consumption may fall marginally to 1 396 000 t.

385. Intra-Community trade, which fell to 242 000 t in 1994 due to production decreases in the main exporting countries and the disruption to the transport of live sheep from the UK and Ireland to Continental Europe, is likely to decrease further in 1995 for the same reasons.

386. France will remain the most important recipient of internal trade.

387. Market prices in 1995 have been influenced by consumer resistance to high prices, reduced competition between domestic slaughterers and shippers of live lambs, currency weaknesses in the main producing countries and the carry-over of year-old sheep onto the spring market in 1995. The average Community market price for lamb reached ECU 314 per 100 kg, down 6% in 1994. The fall in prices was particularly severe in Finland which had the lowest price in the Community.

388. Imports into the Community are expected to reach 240 000 t in 1995 down marginally on 1994. New Zealand and Australia will probably fulfil most of the quantities provided for them in the voluntary restraint agreements and GATT tariff free quota regimes in 1995. However, the reduction in imports from Eastern Europe, evident in both 1993 and 1994, will continue in 1995 as the destocking of sheep and goat flocks continues to reduce production in those countries.

389. Imports in the sector were carried out principally under temporary adaptation of the voluntary restraint agreements (VRA) with the main supplier countries in the first half of the year. From 1 July 1995 these agreements were replaced by the GATT regime with imports taking place in the second half of the year within tariff reduced or tariff free quotas. In this way the calendar year measurement of imports was maintained (unlike in other sectors) and the first full GATT year in the sector will be 1996.

390. The combined import possibilities under the VRAs and the GATT quotas in 1995 was 303 600 t marginally up on 1994 due to the GATT agreement and increases in the import possibilities for Eastern European Countries under the Europe agreements.

391. The level of the Community ewe premium set for 1994 was ECU 17.79 per ewe (old ecu) and the rural world premium at ECU 5.5 per ewe. No use was made of private storage in 1994.

392. In 1995 to date, two advances on the ewe premium have been fixed totalling ECU 15 628 per ewe. The conditions for the opening of private storage tendering were fulfilled throughout 1995. A private storage scheme was opened in May in Ireland due to the very poor market for year-old sheep (hoggets). Private storage for lamb was operated in Ireland, Northern Ireland and Finland at different stages during the summer and autumn. Private storage stocks of lamb amounted to 700 t at the end of 1995.

393. The outlook for 1996 is for a further slight fall in production due to the decreasing profitability of the sector. Consumption, however, should remain stable due to increasing imports. Sheep numbers will decline slightly to 97 million head and intra-Community trade will also decline marginally. A similar trend may be forecast for the medium term.

Pigmeat

394. With production of 15 129 000 tonnes (EUR 12) in 1994, the European Union is still the second largest producer in the world after China. In accordance with forecasts, world production of pigmeat in 1994 increased in the main producer countries except the European Union, where production fell by around 1%. In 1994 production continued to rise in China and the United States, which produced 33.8 and 10.3 million tonnes respectively.

395. The fall in production in the European Union in 1994 contributed towards a general rise in prices. The downward trend in production also continued during the first nine months of 1995. From the second quarter of 1994 to September 1995, pigmeat prices rose to a

generally satisfactory level for producers. Profitability in the sector improved from May 1994. The index expressing the ratio between market prices and pig feed was above 95 as compared with an average profitability of 85 in 1993 while the average index for the first nine months of 1995 is 101.

396. To strengthen the short-term outlook for pigmeat in early 1995, a private storage aid measure covering 70 000 tonnes of fresh or chilled meat was needed from February 1995. At the same time, export refunds on certain pigmeat products were reduced. This reduction in refunds permits compliance with the GATT agreements, which provide for a limit on quantities exported during the period covered by the agreements and a limit on expenditure on refunds.

397. As to trade with third countries, in 1994 EU exports totalled 973 497 tonnes (+ 33.1 % over 1993), the highest level attained to date. However, at 52 000 tonnes imports were 5 % down on 1993.

398. The scheduled reduction in subsidized exports in the wake of the GATT agreements requires more careful management of the whole industry in forthcoming years, particularly as regards the balance between supply and demand. A fall in pig numbers throughout the Union is desirable if the inevitably lengthier periods when prices fall cyclically below the profitability threshold as a result of over-production are to be avoided.

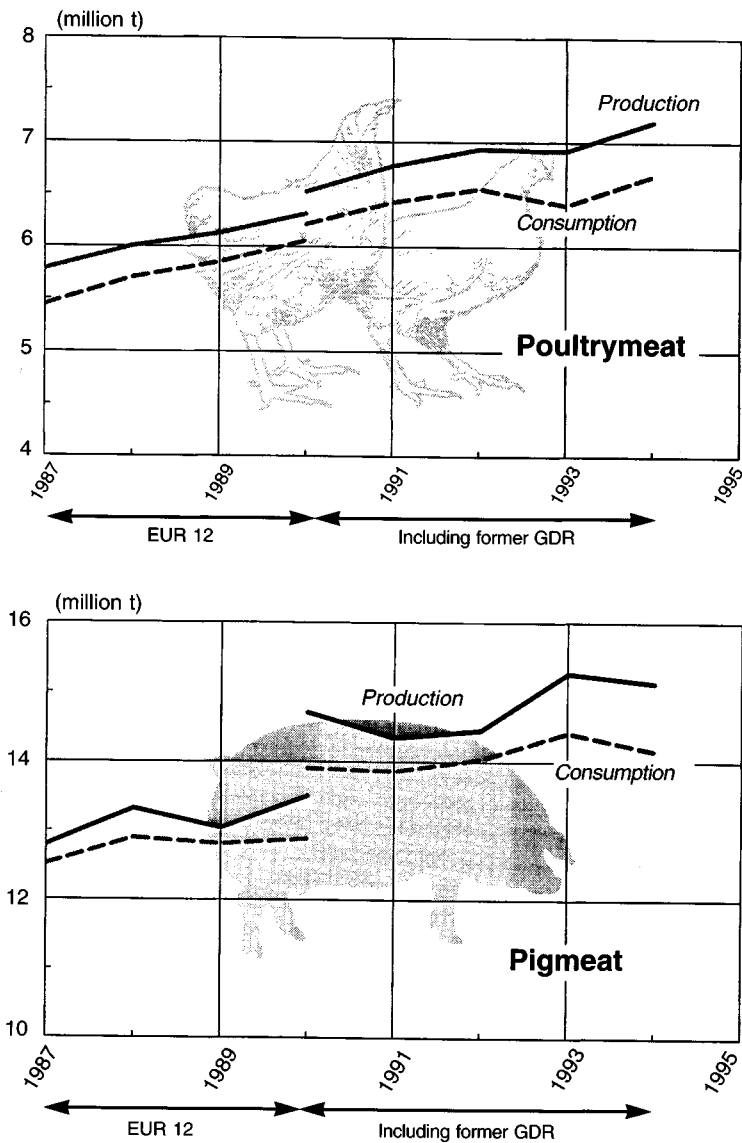
399. At Community level, the self-sufficiency rate has remained high in 1995 (104.7 %) but production in the Union should be 1 % lower than in 1994. The accession of the new Member States from 1 January 1995 has altered the ratio between production and consumption slightly by reducing the self-sufficiency rate, which would otherwise have been 105 % for the Union of Twelve.

400. The animal-health situation remains critical in Germany where classical swine fever has been present without let-up for almost a year in certain *Länder*. However, there was a slight improvement as from the summer of 1995.

Poultrymeat

401. From 1991 to 1994, world production of poultrymeat increased steadily by an average of 4.6 % per year. In the United States the rate of increase was even higher (5.6 %). In the other main producer regions, production increased in Brazil and China (annual rate of change: + 18.7 %) but fell in Eastern Europe, Russia included, and in Japan.

Meat



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

Figure 17

Poultrymeat production

(1 000 tonnes)

Year	United States	Brazil	China	Japan	USSR or Russia	Hungary	EUR 12	Others	World production
1986	8 262	1 680	1 879	1 421	2 988	445	5 443	7 165	29 283
%	28.2	5.7	6.4	4.9	10.2	1.5	18.6	24.5	100.0
1987	9 105	1 865	2 040	1 465	3 126	470	5 784	7 416	31 271
1988	9 272	1 997	2 744	1 471	3 107	465	5 997	7 640	32 693
1989	9 931	2 139	2 820	1 423	3 233	420	6 108	6 279	32 353
1990	10 645	2 416	3 229	1 391	3 169	426	6 336	6 182	33 794
1991	11 204	2 691	3 950	1 357	1 751	320	6 766	7 661	35 700
1992	11 885	2 932	4 540	1 367	1 428	320	6 932	8 202	37 606
1993	12 396	3 211	5 736	1 368	1 277	307	6 915	8 549	39 759
1994	13 207	3 468	6 600	1 320	1 200	320	7 194	8 793	42 102
%	31.4	8.2	15.7	3.1	2.9	0.8	17.1	20.9	100.0
ARC ¹ %									
94/91	5.6	8.8	18.7	- 0.9	- 11.8	0.0	2.1	4.7	5.7
1995	14 052	3 875	7 400	1 330	1 180	315	7 397	8 900	44 449

1994: Estimates.

1995: Forecasts.

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

Until 1990, USSR; after 1991, Russia.

¹ ARC = Annual rate of change.

402. 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 1995 (+ 200 000 tonnes or 36 % over five months) thanks in particular to its exports of low-value cuts and its various promotional programmes. In the first half of 1995, Community exports rose by 83 000 tonnes (+ 28 %). It is still too early to assess the impact of the new measures connected with the GATT, which have been applicable since 1 July 1995.

403. From 1991 to 1994, total production of poultrymeat on the Community market increased by 2.1 % (ARC). In 1995 it should rise by a further 2.8 % (EUR 12). The accession of the three new Member States adds a further 230 000 tonnes to production. The cost indices for chickens/feed were lower in the first eight months of 1995 than they had been in 1994.

404. Poultrymeat qualifies for no support on the internal market. The measures governing trade with third countries have been adapted to comply with the GATT rules, thus limiting exports with refunds to 440 000 tonnes from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996. This limit has led to a targeting of refunds as regards both countries of destination and products.

405. Import quotas at reduced customs duties continue to apply under the association agreements (Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania and Bulgaria). In addition, 15 500 tonnes of boned chicken and 2 500 tonnes of turkeymeat can be imported at zero duty each year under the minimum access arrangements.

Eggs

406. World production increased by 4.1 % on average from 1991 to 1994. The increase was moderate in the United States and the European Union but high in China, where the rate of expansion was 12 % and production triple that of the European Union.

Egg production

(billion units)

Year	United States	Mexico	Eastern Europe	Japan	USSR or Russia	China	EUR 12	Others	World production
1987	70		34	37	82	118	81	90	512
%	13.7		6.6	7.2	16.0	23.0	15.9	17.5	100.0
1988	69		34	40	85	139	82	89	538
1989	67	18	20	40	85	141	79	47	496
1990	68	18	15	40	82	159	79	38	500
1991	70	20	13	42	47	184	83	69	528
1992	71	20	12	43	43	204	82	67	541
1993	72	20	11	43	40	236	80	65	568
1994	74	22	11	43	39	260	84	62	595
%	12.5	3.7	1.9	7.2	6.5	43.7	14.1	10.5	100.0
ARC ¹ %									
94/91	2.1	3.7	-6.0	0.9	-6.2	12.1	0.4	-3.2	4.1
1995	75	22	11	42	38	290	84	65	628

1994: Estimates.

1995: Forecasts.

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

Until 1990, USSR; after 1991, Russia.

Sources: Eurostat, USDA.

¹ ARC = Annual rate of change.

407. 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 fell 2.9 % in 1994 but were 32 % up in the first four months of 1995.

408. On the Community market, the fall in placements should stabilize layer-hen numbers in the second half of 1995. The three new Member States should increase Community production by 5 billion units. Producers experienced much less favourable economic conditions during the first eight months of 1995 as compared with the corresponding period during the previous year.

409. The common organization of the market is similar to that for poultrymeat.

410. In trade, refunds are subject to a ceiling of 107 200 tonnes (eggs in shell equivalent in 1995/96). As in the case of poultrymeat, this limit has resulted in a targeting of refunds as regards both countries of destination and products.

411. The association agreements concluded with Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Bulgaria involve a 60 % reduction in customs duties on certain egg products, which should rise to 80 % for all countries in the second half of 1995. Import quotas at a reduced duty under minimum access arrangements have been opened for 112 000 tonnes annually.

Potatoes

412. In 1994, because of the drought which affected a large number of growers, production was down in terms of quantity and quality on previous years, and prices rose steeply. The harvest is expected to be better in 1995, with prices showing a downward trend.

413. 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 three years ago for a common market organization for potatoes. The Council has not taken a decision, however.

414. With a total cultivated area of 1 334 000 hectares, potatoes constitute a substantial crop in the European Union. They are grown in all the Member States, although, because of climatic and soil conditions, they are more widely grown in northern regions.

415. 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 third countries.

Honey

416. World production of honey in 1994 was 1.14 million tonnes which amounts to a fall of 3.69 % on 1993 when production stood at 1.19 million tonnes.

417. Production in the European Union is estimated at 123 900 tonnes for 1994, an increase of 5 % on the previous year.

418. Self-sufficiency was 51.9 % in the 1993/94 marketing year which is an improvement on the previous year. It is to be attributed to a fall in total imports.

419. The Council and Parliament agreed with the conclusions of the Commission's report on European beekeeping, abandoning the idea therefore of creating a new market organization or of introducing a generalized system of aid in view of the state of knowledge and the current situation of beekeeping. A proposal for a framework regulation to improve honey production conditions could be adopted in the future with a view to remedying certain difficulties.

420. For the purpose of applying the GATT agreements, the common customs tariff for honey needs to be reduced by 36 %, which means it must come down to 17.8 % by the year 2000, with a reduction rate of 6 % per year. This could make it more difficult for Community honey to compete with world market products.

'Non-food' set-aside

421. In August 1995, the Commission regulation¹ which sets out the detailed implementing rules for cultivating pluriannual raw materials on set-aside land for use in the manufacture within the Union of products not primarily intended for human or animal consumption was integrated into that regulation setting out the rules for annual raw materials. The resulting regulation now distinguishes between raw materials which risk being diverted onto the food or feed market (which are controlled by a system of agri-industrial contracts and guarantees) and those which do not.

422. Other amendments were made to the regulation which are intended to simplify the administration of the scheme.

423. The list of eligible raw materials was extended to include Jerusalem artichokes and chicory roots, although the set-aside land upon which they are grown receives no compensation.

424. The revised regulation also introduces a system to monitor the forecast quantity of by-products resulting from those oilseeds grown on set-aside land which are constrained by Clause 7 of the Memorandum of Understanding on certain oilseeds between the EU and the USA. Clause 7 is interpreted as imposing an annual limit of one million tonnes of by-products, in terms of soya bean meal equivalent, for animal or human consumption produced on set-aside land from rape, colza, sunflower and soya.

425. Most recent data suggest that total non-food set-aside in EUR 12 in 1994/95 amounted to 686 000 hectares, as compared with 264 000 hectares in 1993/94. Data for total non-food set-aside for 1995/96 are not yet available.

¹ Regulation (EC) No 1870/95 of 26 July 1995 (OJ L 179, 29.7.1995).

426. The 686 000 hectares in 1994/95 included some 617 000 hectares of oilseeds, a significant proportion of which was used for biofuel.

427. Provisional data for 1995/96 suggest that around 948 000 hectares of oilseeds were grown on set-aside land in EUR 12, and some 971 000 hectares in EUR 15.

428. This represents around 950 000 tonnes of by-products in terms of soya bean meal equivalents.

Scheme for starch production refunds

429. About 6 150 million tonnes of starch were produced in 1994 in the Union of Twelve, consisting of 3.4 million tonnes of maize starch, 1.45 million tonnes of wheat starch and 1.3 million tonnes of potato starch.

430. For the new Member States, total starch production is estimated at about 270 000 tonnes.

Production refunds

431. Production refunds are granted on about 40% of all the starch produced in the European Union. The purpose of the measure is to supply starch at world prices to manufacturers of certain non-food products to enable them to compete on an equal footing with imported products, which enjoy free access to the Community market.

432. In 1993/94 refunds were paid for about 2 393 million tonnes compared with 2 375 million tonnes in 1992/93 (+ 0.74%), of which 1.3 million tonnes were produced from maize, 0.76 million tonnes from potatoes and 0.33 million tonnes from wheat.

Enlargement of the European Union

433. The enlargement of the European Union has led to the production refund scheme being extended to 60 000 tonnes of barley and oat starch produced in Sweden and Finland (Sweden 10 000 tonnes and Finland 50 000 tonnes) and to potato starch production quotas for the new Member States being adopted. The quotas for the three new Member States are as follows:

Austria: 49 100 tonnes

Finland: 54 750 tonnes

Sweden: 63 900 tonnes.

Production refunds for starch
 (1989-94)

(tonnes of starch)

Member State	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Belgique/België	54 746	72 553	59 995	102 801	61 095
Danmark	46 387	94 482	116 184	111 853	96 457
Deutschland	478 445	490 701	513 218	531 725	521 699
Elláda	13 479	5 886	6 974	8 138	7 875
España	104 993	127 170	140 866	147 801	143 357
France	606 231	534 814	638 890	671 472	695 627
Ireland	55 919	40 151	0	8 301	8 429
Italia	173 280	167 356	217 812	210 692	256 630
Nederland	277 438	297 868	364 391	347 340	375 381
Portugal	0	0	0	0	10 684
United Kingdom	252 596	217 313	251 552	235 757	216 221
Total	2 063 514	2 048 294	2 309 882	2 375 880	2 393 456

Production refunds for starch
 (1993-94)

(tonnes of starch)

Member State	Wheat	Maize	Potatoes	Rice	Total	%
Belgique/België	16 500	37 123	7 348	124	61 095	3
Danmark	4 956	45 838	45 664	0	96 457	4
Deutschland	106 956	203 072	211 668	3	521 699	22
Elláda	0	7 875	0	0	7 875	0
España	11 557	119 909	11 891	0	143 357	6
France	108 034	354 765	232 828	0	695 627	29
Ireland	791	7 368	270	0	8 429	0
Italia	7 811	223 128	25 691	0	256 630	11
Nederland	41 120	171 957	162 304	0	375 381	16
Portugal	0	10 684	0	0	10 684	0
United Kingdom	27 801	123 327	65 043	50	216 221	9
Total	325 527	1 305 406	762 706	177	2 393 456	100

IV — Rural development

The factors that determine the future of the countryside

434. Since the 1988 reform of the Structural Funds, the European Union has introduced a specific policy for rural areas.

435. The countryside is undergoing radical change, and is increasingly subject to pressures that threaten an already fragile equilibrium. As a whole, predominantly rural areas represent over 80 % of the territory of the European Union, and over a quarter of the population.

436. There are increasing threats to the level of prosperity and to the environment in rural communities; agriculture, the main activity in many rural areas, is going through a serious crisis that calls into question the very basis of the existence of these areas. Certain rural areas are facing such risks as declining economic activity, an increase in average population age, the departure of young people, a lack of the services essential to the quality of life (discontinued because of an insufficient user base), and gradual depopulation.

437. Special attention was given to the problem of rural areas in negotiations for the Treaty on European Union, signed at Maastricht on 7 February 1992. Article 130A of the Treaty stipulates that, in order to strengthen economic and social cohesion, the EU must *'aim at reducing disparities between the levels of development of the various regions and the backwardness of the least-favoured regions, including rural areas.'*

438. In order to help rural areas, all their assets should be exploited, and all the factors of their economic and social life should be taken into account; this means paying attention not only to agriculture, but also, at the same time, to all the other aspects of rural life that are so important to creating a rural economy that is integrated, viable and conducive to a satisfactory quality of life.

439. Agriculture is still a very important activity in a number of rural areas in most countries of the European Union. Often, keeping agriculture alive goes hand in hand with the survival of these areas. This policy requires not only common organization of markets, if necessary improved or adapted, but also efforts to diversify output, improve product quality,

and continue policies in the field of plant health or research. At the same time, further progress is needed on the modernization or adjustment of agricultural structures, to improve competitiveness, and on nature conservation in the framework of a policy of environmental protection.

440. However, it must be recognized that for many years now agricultural employment has been steadily declining. The solution consisting of a massive exodus to large urban conurbations should not be encouraged, since, in the first place, persistent unemployment hampers the recruitment of labour and aggravates existing problems and, in the second place, the flight from the land may depopulate certain rural areas and compromise the harmonious and balanced development of the territory of the European Union as a whole. That is why alternative solutions should be found to keep people in the countryside, as far as possible by creating new jobs outside agriculture in sectors like tourism, craft trades, small businesses, relief services, village renovation, and building maintenance to ensure the upkeep of housing or of the many buildings that make up the historic heritage it is so important to safeguard.

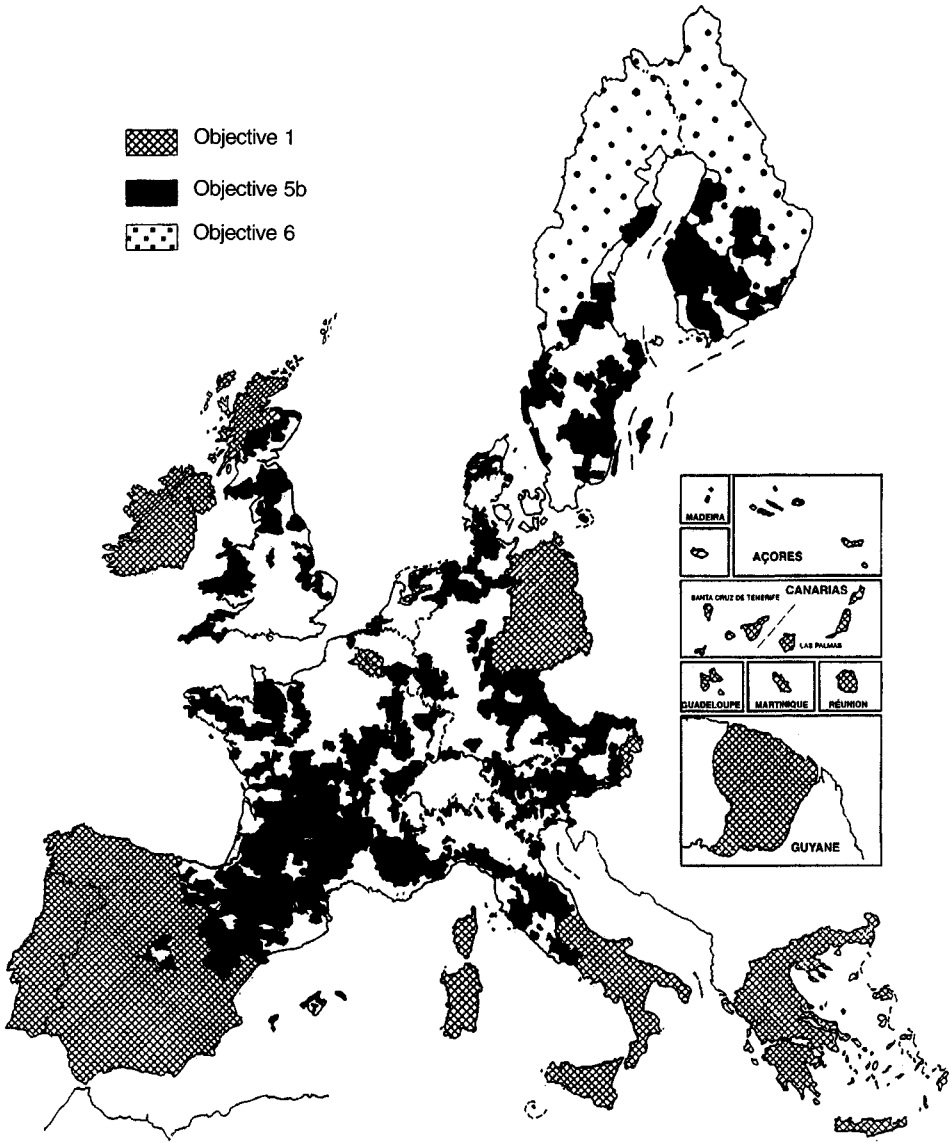
441. For the period 1989-93, about ECU 15 billion were allocated to rural development. It is planned to double this figure in 1994-99.

442. The policy for the development of rural areas must be implemented throughout the territory of the European Union. This can be achieved with the help of financial measures in the framework of Objective 5a, and the measures to back up the reform of the CAP. However, priority should be given to the most seriously affected regions, and to the economically less-developed ones. That is why financing should be concentrated on Objective 1 and Objective 6 regions, and on Objective 5b areas, not only under Community support frameworks or Single Programming Documents, but also under Community Initiatives, in particular Leader. A Community policy for multi-sectoral rural development must contribute to maintaining and developing viable rural communities.

Horizontal measures (Objective 5a)

443. Horizontal structural measures are those measures applicable throughout the territory of the European Union (Objective 5a) and relating to the improvement of the conditions under which agricultural and forestry products are produced, processed and marketed. These measures are optional for the Member States.

Eligible regions under the Structural Funds Objectives 1, 5b, 6



444. The Member States have wide freedom in the choice of the specific means of implementing the Objective, and the possibilities for conditions and levels for different aid schemes are very flexible. This enables measures to be concentrated on certain specific aims such as environmental protection, animal welfare or start-ups for young farmers.

Improvement and modernization of production structures

445. Some 33 000 farms receive investment aid; this aid has been gradually restricted to combat agricultural surpluses. The emphasis is now on individual investment plans to enhance competitiveness, improve production conditions and diversify. The changes to conditions for aid decided by the Council in November 1994 (Regulation (EC) No 2843/94¹) enabled the Member States to extend these schemes to more farmers than before.

EAGGF Guidance Section commitments for investment aid¹

(ECU million)

Member State	1994	1993	1992	1987-91 average
Belgique/België	6.841	6.832	4.937	6.508
Danmark	7.041	6.018	4.540	5.249
Deutschland	17.932	13.507	12.023	29.966
Elláda	25.740	43.107	38.416	16.683
España	45.719	64.196	56.329	24.150
France	44.318	42.489	33.492	46.877
Ireland	13.654	14.657	16.401	9.848
Italia	30.545	23.770	20.865	11.740
Luxembourg	1.264	1.816	2.295	1.000
Nederland	1.627	1.588	1.180	5.656
Portugal	25.603	46.897	40.819	20.988
United Kingdom	4.003	5.185	6.468	17.400
Total	224.287	270.062	237.765	196.065

Source: EAGGF, Guidance Section.

¹ Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91.

Young farmers

446. Aid to young farmers includes the setting-up premium and investment aid granted under Articles 10 and 11 of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91²; its purpose is to bring farms under the management of young farmers, who are adaptable to the new situation of agriculture, by helping with installation expenses.

¹ OJ L 302, 25.11.1994, p. 1.

² OJ L 218, 6.8.1991, p. 1.

EAGGF Guidance Section commitments for aid to young farmers¹*(ECU million)*

Member State	1994	1993	1992	1987-1991 average
Belgique/België	12.798	11.012	4.668	2.898
Danmark	4.572	4.164	4.202	1.966
Deutschland	28.177	19.836	13.678	7.101
Elláda	4.414	3.072	2.082	0.595
España	17.930	21.728	10.375	17.015
France	103.304	91.068	86.419	41.970
Ireland	2.432	2.372	2.533	1.508
Italia	8.676	9.506	8.246	4.473
Luxembourg	0.841	1.112	1.322	0.549
Nederland	1.122	1.797	4.426	0.178
Portugal	13.663	17.190	13.863	6.177
United Kingdom	0.095	0.112	0.127	0.97
Total	198.024	182.969	151.941	84.527

Source: EAGGF, Guidance Section.

¹ Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91.**Mountain areas and other less-favoured rural areas**

447. Specific aid measures for mountain and hill farmers, and farmers in other less-favoured farming areas, head the list of EAGGF Guidance Section commitments for measures under Objective 5a.

448. The mountain and hill areas and other less-favoured farming areas have continued to receive compensatory allowances to facilitate a continued agricultural presence and maintain the population. This aid, intended to offset the generally higher production costs, is widely applied.

449. More than 1.1 million agricultural holdings receive such allowances.

450. The Council has identified mountain and hill areas and other less-favoured areas in Austria, Finland and Sweden using criteria defined on the basis of Community legislation to date and specific undertakings in the Act of Accession.

451. The less-favoured farming areas total 56 % of all the utilized agricultural area of the Union of Fifteen.

EAGGF Guidance Section commitments for compensatory allowances¹*(ECU million)*

Member State	1994	1993	1992	1987-91 average
Belgique/België	2.354	2.470	2.413	2.352
Deutschland	93.966	146.795	88.071	79.759
Elláda	65.964	29.289	35.119	38.924
España	20.568	18.134	65.600	37.676
France	76.007	131.311	69.268	59.808
Ireland	37.382	103.520	86.634	45.233
Italia	30.329	44.487	31.910	23.946
Luxembourg	2.708	4.618	2.464	2.201
Nederland	0.578	0.290	0.042	0.136
Portugal	6.770	16.376	51.942	21.822
United Kingdom	42.402	44.533	39.567	40.352
Total	379.028	541.823	473.230	352.208

Source: EAGGF, Guidance Section.

¹ Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91.**Measures concerning the processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products**

452. The application of measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural and forestry products are processed and marketed, provided for in Regulations (EEC) No 866/90 and No 867/90,¹ to adapt it to the new phase of work of the Structural Funds (1994-99) called for the presentation by the Member States of plans to serve as a basis for drawing up Community support frameworks (CSFs) or Single Programming Documents (SPDs). For the areas covered by Objective 1, such plans, and indeed the remainder of the Objective 5a measures, were incorporated in the relevant regional development plans.

453. At the end of 1995, the Commission had approved 22 programming documents under Regulations (EEC) No 866/90 and No 867/90:

- eight Single Programming Documents at national level, for Denmark, Spain, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Finland and the United Kingdom (not including Objectives 1 and 6 regions);
- thirteen Single Programming Documents at regional level for Germany (North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Hesse, Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Saarland, Hamburg and Bremen) and Belgium (Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels);

¹ OJ L 91, 6.4.1990, p. 1.

— one Community support framework for Italian regions outside Objective 1; the implementation of measures in this CSF materialized in the presentation of the following aid schemes:

- 12 operational programmes for the improvement of processing and marketing conditions for agricultural products in the Italian regions outside Objective 1 (Bolzano, Friuli-Venezia-Giulia, Lazio, Emilia Romagna, Marche, Umbria, Tuscany, Veneto, Piedmont, Lombardy, Liguria, Trento), as well as a multiregional operational programme;
- 12 operational programmes for the improvement of processing and marketing conditions for forestry products in the Italian regions outside Objective 1 (Bolzano, Friuli-Venezia-Giulia, Lazio, Valle d'Aosta, Marche, Umbria, Tuscany, Veneto, Piedmont, Lombardy, Liguria, Trento)

454. All the programming documents will be applicable from 1994 to 1999 (1995-99 for the new Member States) except the operational programmes for Lazio, Emilia Romagna, Tuscany, Veneto, Piedmont, Lombardy, Liguria, Trento, and all the operational programmes under Regulation (EEC) No 867/90, which are three-year programmes (1994-96).

Regional measures

455. Rural development policy continued to be implemented through measures financed by the three Structural Funds in Objectives 1, 5b and 6 regions.

Objective 1

456. Objective 1 covers regions whose development is lagging behind as defined in Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88,¹ and whose gross domestic product (GDP) is less than 75 % of the Community average.

457. Negotiations for the second programming phase (1994-99) were held throughout 1994, and continued into 1995. By 31 December 1995, the Commission had approved all six Community support frameworks and all 12 single programming documents. At the end of the year, 48 operational programmes for implementing the CSFs were approved.

458. The new Regulation widened the scope of the EAGGF Guidance Section into such fields as improvement of rural living conditions, the renovation of villages, a policy

¹ Amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/93 (OJ L 193, 31.7.1993).

of quality products and product promotion, support for applied research and financial engineering measures. The diversification of economic activity in rural areas into other sectors, whether or not connected with agriculture, is an essential condition for new job creation and therefore for slowing down the flight from the land.

459. Following enlargement of the European Union, the *Land* of Burgenland in Austria became an Objective 1 region.

Implementation, country by country

460. The following description covers not only measures financed under CSFs or SPDs, but also those financed under the Community initiatives, dealt with in points 507-513.

Belgium

461. On 14 June 1994, the Commission approved the SPD for the province of Hainaut. Implementation of assistance in 1995 was according to plan.

462. The Leader II programme was negotiated in the course of 1995.

Germany

463. On 29 July 1994 the Commission approved the CSF for the new *Länder* covered for the first time by Objective 1. The operational programmes were adopted on 22 August 1994. With the exception of Berlin, all rural development action is concentrated on a multifund programme by *Land*, so that synergy both within the EAGGF (Objective 5a measures and regional measures) and between the Funds will enable the best possible advantage to be taken of locally generated potential. The implementation of the programmes went off to a good start in 1995.

464. Programmes under the Leader II Community initiative were adopted for all the *Länder* on 29 March 1995, and all local action groups were identified. The Interreg II programmes for the *Länder* of Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Saxony were approved in July 1995.

Greece

465. The CSF for 1994-99 was approved on 13 July 1994. It will be implemented through 13 regional multifund operational programmes (MOPs), which were approved on 29 July 1994, and one national operational programme (OP), involving only the EAGGF and including Objective 5a measures, which was approved on 30 November 1994.

466. Implementation went according to plan for the national OP in 1995, but the regional MOPs were somewhat behind schedule.

467. The national Leader II programme was approved on 14 August 1995.

Spain

468. The CSF was approved by the Commission on 29 June 1994. The regional operational programmes involving EAGGF financing and the multiregional programme under Objective 5a were approved on 14 December 1994. A technical assistance programme was adopted on 6 April 1995.

469. All Leader II programmes were approved on 27 July 1995.

470. The Regis II programme for the Canary Islands was submitted to the Commission on 3 November 1994 and was adopted on 21 December 1995. This Community Initiative ensures a follow-up to the measures introduced by the Poseican programme in the first phase of the reform of the Funds, its more general purpose being to offset the disadvantages of the outlying regions of the Union, whose remoteness increases costs.

France

471. The SPDs for the six French regions covered by Objective 1 were all approved on 29 July 1994, which enabled implementation to go ahead promptly. Implementation in 1995 continued according to plan.

472. Of the two Leader II programmes the one for Corsica was approved on 5 April 1995.

473. The Regis II programmes concerning the overseas departments were put before the Commission on 5 January 1995. The programme for Réunion was approved on 21 December 1995. It incorporates measures under Poseidom and Leader II.

Ireland

474. The CSF for the second phase (1994-99) was approved on 13 July 1994. It largely continues the measures of the earlier phase in agriculture, forestry and rural development. Implementation involves three multifund programmes, approved in November and December 1994. Their implementation in 1995 went according to plan, except for some delay in the operational programme for industry, which includes a subprogramme for the food industry.

475. The national Leader II programme was approved on 29 March 1995.

476. Following the outlook for a peace agreement in Northern Ireland, a specific Community Initiative for Northern Ireland and six border counties of Ireland, the Peace Initiative, was approved on 28 July 1995; the Irish share of these measures accounts for 20 % of the total financing available (ECU 60 million), including 6 % for agriculture and rural development (see also points 492 and 513).

Italy

477. The CSF for the period 1994-99 (Abruzzo: 1994-96) was approved on 29 July 1994. The arrangements for granting Structural Fund aid involve a single multifund operational programme in each region, except in Calabria and Abruzzo.

478. Two MOPS concerning Sardinia and Apulia were approved respectively on 25 September 1994 and 22 May 1995. Exceptionally, to enable the MOP for Campania to begin promptly, the decision for the EAGGF share was adopted on 6 June 1995. The MOPs for Sicily, Molise and Basilicata were approved on 28 September and 12 December 1995.

479. On 14 December 1994, Italy also presented a monofund EAGGF multiregional programme to promote agricultural advisory services and related activities; it was approved by the Commission on 19 October 1995.

480. On 5 April 1995, three programmes under Leader II were approved: they concern Abruzzo, Basilicata and Campania; two other programmes were approved on 14 September 1995 for Apulia and Sardinia, and a further one on 28 November 1995 for Calabria. The programmes for Sicily and Molise are still awaiting approval.

Netherlands

481. The only SPD, that for Flevoland, was approved on 29 June 1994. It was implemented according to plan in 1995.

482. The Leader programme II was approved on 29 March 1995.

Austria

483. A Single Programming Document (SPD) was introduced on 29 March 1995 for the Land of Burgenland. After negotiations between the Austrian authorities and the Commission, it was approved on 15 November 1995. The area covered is only 3 966 km², or 4.7 % of the national territory, with 270 000 inhabitants, or barely 3.5 % of the total population.

484. The priorities adopted for the programme comprise the development of trade, industry and employment, research, tourism, environmental protection, agriculture and rural development.

Portugal

485. The CSF for the second phase 1994-99 was approved on 25 February 1994.
486. The Portuguese CSF includes four multifund operational programmes which involve the EAGGF; they had all been approved by February and March 1994, enabling them to get off to a rapid start.
487. In 1995, implementation went to plan, except for the MOP on enhancing regional development potential, which was delayed owing to redrafting requested by the Portuguese authorities to adapt it to the Corfu European Council resolution on local employment initiatives. In order to offset the damage caused by the drought, the compensatory allowances were increased and funding was provided for the supply of drinking water for animals and for restarting agricultural activities.
488. The Leader II programme was approved on 29 March 1995.
489. The Regis II programme for the Azores and Madeira was adopted by the Commission on 28 March 1995. In particular, it continues the measures under Poseima.

United Kingdom

490. The SPDs for each of the three regions concerned (Northern Ireland, Highlands and Islands and Merseyside) were all approved on 29 July 1994 and were implemented according to expectations in 1995.
491. Two Leader II programmes on Northern Ireland and the Highlands and Islands were approved respectively on 29 March 1995 and 14 August 1995.
492. Following the outlook for a peace agreement in Northern Ireland, a specific Community Initiative for Northern Ireland and Ireland, the Peace Initiative, was approved on 28 July 1995; Northern Ireland's share of these measures accounts for 80 % of the total financing available (ECU 240 million), including 8 % for agriculture and rural development (see also points 476 and 513).

Objective 5b

493. Objective 5b concerns the development of rural areas in difficulty which do not fall within the scope of Objective 1. It applies in 12 Member States, namely Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, bearing in mind that the entire territory of Ireland, Greece and Portugal is covered by Objective 1.

Objective 1 — 1994-99
Indicative allocations shown in the CSFs or SPDs
(at 1994 prices, not including Community Initiatives)

Member State	Structural Funds ECU million	ERDF		ESF		EAGGF		FFFG		Area		Population		Assistance per inhabitant in ecus
		ECU million	%	ECU million	%	ECU million	%	ECU million	%	Km ²	% MS	inhabitants	% MS	
Belgique/België	730.0	515.9	70.7	166.7	22.8	47.0	6.4	0.4	0.1	3 787	12.8	1 280 000	12.8	608
Deutschland	13 640.0	6 820.0	50.0	4 092.0	30.0	2 644.5	19.4	83.5	0.6	108 218	30.0	16 000 000	20.0	853
Elláda	13 980.0	9 489.5	67.9	2 560.5	18.3	1 800.0	12.9	130.0	0.9	131 957	100.0	10 300 000	100.0	1 398
España	26 300.0	15 944.2	60.6	6 047.0	23.0	3 313.8	12.6	995.0	3.8	389 477	77.7	23 080 400	59.4	1 140
France	2 190.0	1 194.9	54.6	525.5	24.0	431.4	19.7	38.2	1.7	107 599	16.8	2 460 000	4.3	890
Ireland	5 620.0	2 562.0	45.6	1 953.0	34.8	1 058.0	18.8	47.0	0.8	68 895	100.0	3 500 000	100.0	1 606
Italia	14 860.0	9 660.0	65.0	2 739.0	18.4	2 228.0	15.0	233.0	1.6	123 046	40.8	20 766 400	36.3	704
Nederland	150.0	80.0	53.3	40.0	26.7	21.5	14.3	8.5	5.7	1 412	3.4	255 000	1.8	600
Österreich ¹	165.6	107.7	65.0	33.1	20.0	24.8	15.0	0.0	0.0	3 966	4.7	270 000	3.5	613
Portugal	13 980.0	8 723.9	62.4	3 148.7	22.5	1 894.2	13.5	213.2	1.5	92 072	100.0	10 300 000	100.0	1 357
United Kingdom	2 359.8	1 331.8	56.4	747.2	31.7	245.9	10.4	34.9	1.5	45 582	18.7	3 330 000	5.9	690
EU	93 975.4	56 430.0	60.0	22 052.7	23.5	13 709.1	14.6	1 783.7	1.9	1 076 011	45.7	91 541 800	26.8	1 027

¹ As from 1.1.1995.

494. The rural areas eligible for assistance from the Union under Objective 5b feature a low level of socioeconomic development, assessed in terms of the gross domestic product per inhabitant, and must also meet various criteria, in particular as regards the share of total jobs accounted for by agriculture, the level of farm income and population density. Specific criteria are also taken into consideration, in particular the sensitivity of the area to the development of agriculture, the remoteness of the areas or islands, and the pressures on the environment.

495. In 1994, the Commission formally approved the list of eligible areas for the nine Member States of the Union of Twelve (Decision 94/197/EC).¹ The list of areas in the new Member States was approved on 17 February 1995 for Austria and Finland² and on 18 April 1995 for Sweden.³ After these Commission Decisions, the total population in the areas covered by Objective 5b is around 32.7 million, i.e. 8.8 % of the total population of the Union, and the total area covered represents approximately 26 % of the Community's territory.

**Population and area covered by Objective 5b
(1989-93 and 1994-99)**

Member State	Population (1 000 inhabitants)		Area (km ²)	
	1989-93	1994-99	1989-93	1994-99
Belgique/België	256	448	3 446	6 831
Danmark	107	361	1 762	8 374
Deutschland	4 441	7 823	50 541	96 178
España	992	1 731	63 359	85 223
France	5 830	9 759	185 853	291 558
Italia	2 904	4 828	34 660	80 486
Luxembourg	3	30	164	831
Nederland	443	800	2 413	5 405
Österreich	—	2 276	—	50 040
Suomi/Finland	—	1 094	—	95 219
Sverige	—	754	—	52 746
United Kingdom	1 627	2 841	60 618	67 987
Total	16 604	32 745	402 816	840 876

Data revised to take account of most recent national censuses.

496. The Commission approved all the programmes covered by aid applications from the Objective 5b regions in the Member States of the Union of Twelve, with the exception of the technical assistance programmes for France. The programmes for Finland were approved on 13 November and those for Austria on 4 December 1995.

¹ OJ L 96, 14.4.1994.

² OJ L 49, 4.3.1995.

³ OJ L 92, 25.4.1995.

**Objective 5b 1994-99:
Community appropriations allocated to Member States**

Member State	Community allocation in ECU million ¹
Belgique/België	77
Danmark	54
Deutschland	1 227
España	664
France	2 238
Italia	901
Luxembourg	6
Nederland	150
Österreich	411
Suomi/Finland	194
Sverige	138
United Kingdom	817
Total	6 877

¹ EUR 12: at 1994 prices. New Member States: at 1995 prices.

497. The programmes with a link with Objective 5b involve 81 regions in 12 Member States. The integrated multisector approach is used in these programmes, which will be monitored and assessed in the framework of partnership. The common aim of these programmes is to maintain and develop viable rural communities.

498. The priority objectives are as follows:

- (i) diversification of the primary sector,
- (ii) development of non-agricultural sectors,
- (iii) development of tourism,
- (iv) conservation and development of the natural environment,
- (v) development of human resources,
- (vi) technical assistance (including on-going assessment of the implementation of measures).

**Objective 5b 1994-99:
Community appropriations allocated, by development priority**
(Not including new Member States)

Priority	Appropriation (ECU million, 1994 prices)
Diversification of the primary sector	1 734.5
Development of non-agricultural sectors	1 736.5
Development of tourism	787.0
Conservation and development of the natural environment	895.0
Development of human resources	887.5
Technical assistance	93.5
Total	6 134.0

499. Partnership involves specific Objective 5b Monitoring Committees for each programme. The Commission stressed that all these Committees should be set up as soon as possible. It also argued for full membership of the Committees for the representatives of social and economic interests. One of the Committees' most important jobs is to programme and supervise monitoring and appraisal of the results of the programmes; they are also responsible for monitoring arrangements to publicize measures and inform citizens of the involvement and support of the Structural Funds.

Objective 6

500. For Sweden and Finland, a new Objective was introduced pursuant to Protocol No 6 of the Accession Treaty. Objective 6 concerns the Nordic areas characterized by an extremely low population density (equal to or lower than eight inhabitants per km²). In general, the provisions of the Structural Fund regulations, and specifically those applicable to Objective 1, also apply to Objective 6, which incorporates measures under Objectives 3, 4 and 5a into a single programming and indicative budget.

Finland

501. The Finland SPD was submitted on 8 March 1995 and approved by the Commission on 11 July. It covers 206 000 km², or 61.1% of the total area of Finland, and 840 000 inhabitants, only 16.6% of the total population.

502. The priorities are development of trade and competitiveness, development of human resources, agricultural and rural development, forestry, fishing and the environment.

503. The total cost of the programme is ECU 1 326.1 million, with a Community contribution of ECU 459.9 million including EAGGF aid of ECU 177.6 million (38.6%).

Sweden

504. The SPD was submitted on 29 April 1995 and approved by the Commission on 6 November 1995. It covers 214 640 km², 55% of the total area of Sweden, and barely 451 690 inhabitants, or 5.2% of the total population.

505. There are five priorities for action in this SPD:

- (i) the development of employment, trade and industry,
- (ii) the promotion of know-how,
- (iii) agricultural output, fishing and natural resources,
- (iv) rural development,

(v) the development of Lapland.

506. The total cost of the programme is ECU 635 million, with a Community contribution of ECU 252 million including EAGGF aid of ECU 61.38 million (24.4%).

Community initiatives and innovative measures

Leader II

507. In 1994 and 1995, in partnership with the Member States, the Commission negotiated the contents of the Leader II programmes at regional or national level for 1994-99; it no longer plays a direct part in the selection of projects, as was the case for the first phase.

508. As a result of these negotiations, 67 multifund programmes were approved by the Commission (30 in Objective 1 areas and 37 in Objective 5b areas); the Community contribution totals ECU 1 242 million for a total cost of nearly ECU 3 094 million. A further Community contribution of ECU 230 million was decided in 1995, to reinforce Leader II.

509. Good progress has been made with implementing the Leader II initiative: all the programmes for Greece, Spain, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom have been approved. For the other Member States of the Union of Twelve, several regional programmes were adopted in 1995. The programmes for the three new Member States were submitted to the Commission in July and September 1995. The programme for Burgenland was approved on 21 December 1995.

510. With a view to establishing a network at European level for rural development measures, to enable practical experience to be transferred and promising innovations to be identified, a European monitoring system for innovation and rural development was set up on 1 April 1995.

Other initiatives

511. Within the framework of the Interreg II Community initiative, three programmes for the new German *Länder* were approved in July 1995 and a programme for Austria on 21 December 1995.

512. Three Regis II programmes were adopted by the Commission in 1995; they concern the most remote regions: Réunion (France), the Canary Islands (Spain) and Portugal.

513. On 28 July 1995, the Commission also approved the operational programme implementing the specific Community initiative for Northern Ireland and border areas of Ireland, the peace initiative, intended to promote and assist the current peace and

reconciliation process. The overall budget for this measure for the period 1995-97 is ECU 416 million, including a contribution from the Structural Funds of ECU 300 million (80 % for Northern Ireland and 20 % for the six border counties of Ireland) (see also items 476 and 492). Finally, to counteract the effects of bad weather conditions, it is planned to extend the Interreg Community initiative to include measures to combat floods and drought.

Innovative measures

514. The measures planned under Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88,¹ amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2085/93,² are many and varied:

- pilot and demonstration projects;
- technical assistance;
- assessment studies;
- measures for disseminating results.

515. With a view to the efficient and transparent management of this instrument for the support and promotion of rural development and the adjustment of agricultural structures, a call for proposals was published.³ The projects received in response to this call were appraised by independent experts and by the Commission departments concerned.

Accompanying measures

Environment

516. Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92⁴ continues and considerably extends the measures provided for, before the reform of the CAP, in Article 19 of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91.⁵

517. Under these programmes, farmers are to adopt environmental production methods or take steps to safeguard nature and the landscape. They must commit themselves to continue with this action for at least five years (or 20 years, in the case of long-term environmental set-aside). Aid is fixed as a function of the area concerned and the type of crop to be

¹ OJ L 374, 31.12.1988, p. 24.

² OJ L 193, 31.7.1993, p. 44.

³ OJ L 303, 29.10.1994.

⁴ OJ L 215, 30.7.1992, p. 85.

⁵ OJ L 218, 6.8.1991, p. 1.

produced. The Commission has approved 160 agri-environmental programmes submitted by the Member States or the regions under this Regulation.

518. Following the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden, those countries submitted programmes at the beginning of 1995, which were duly adopted.

519. For the majority of the programmes, a system of expenditure monitoring enabled a close watch to be kept on the development of expenditure on agri-environmental measures thus ensuring effective implementation of the programmes. The first year of application is 1995.

520. The Commission and the Member States have begun to think about monitoring and assessment of the implementation of the agri-environmental measures. The Commission will see that this supporting measure is efficiently and uniformly applied in the Member States.

The Community aid scheme for early retirement

521. The Community aid scheme for early retirement instituted by Regulation (EEC) No 2079/92¹ aims to encourage younger farmers, who can improve the viability of the remaining holdings, to take over from elderly farmers.

522. Ten Member States currently implement this aid scheme in the form of national or regional multiannual programmes. Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom do not apply the measure; and Finland is the only new Member State to do so.

523. Taken together, the programmes' objective is the retirement of around 205 000 farmers and 7 500 farm workers. The area released should amount to almost four million hectares, a part of which will be used for non-agricultural purposes, such as forestry and the creation of ecological reserves. The remainder of the area released will be taken over by farmers, with priority often being given to young farmers, who will use it to extend their holdings or set up as farmers practising farming as their main occupation.

¹ OJ L 215, 30.7.1992, p. 91.

Forestry measures in agriculture

524. Pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 2080/92¹ instituting a Community aid scheme for forestry measures in agriculture, the Commission adopted the national programmes of Austria and of Finland, and some amendments to existing programmes.

Other forestry measures

525. Several measures were also adopted with a view to safeguarding European forests, a concern that Parliament has expressed, in particular, in its resolutions of 11 February and 11 March 1994. Under Regulation (EEC) No 2158/92² on protection of the Community's forests against fire, the Commission approved the lists of high-risk and medium-risk areas, and delivered a favourable opinion on forest protection plans.

526. Under Regulation (EEC) No 3528/86 on the protection of the Community's forests against atmospheric pollution,³ it also adopted Regulations (EC) No 690/95⁴ and (EC) No 1398/95⁵ to set up a programme of intensive permanent surveillance of European forest ecosystems. In addition, in cooperation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe the Commission published its annual report on the health of European forests.

527. By Regulation (EC) No 2015/95⁶ amending Regulation (EC) No 762/94⁷ laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92,⁸ the Commission decided to count arable areas withdrawn from production for environmental purposes or for afforestation as non-rotational set-aside.

Agricultural research

528. In the period 1990-94 agricultural research has been funded in two specific programmes financed by the Community Research and Technological Development (RTD) budget:

¹ OJ L 215, 3.7.1992, p. 96.

² OJ L 217, 31.7.1992, p. 3

³ OJ L 326, 21.11.1986 p. 2.

⁴ OJ L 71, 31.3.1995, p. 25.

⁵ OJ L 139, 22.6.1995, p. 4.

⁶ OJ L 197, 22.8.1995, p. 2.

⁷ OJ L 90, 7.4.1994, p. 8.

⁸ OJ L 181, 1.7.1992, p. 12.

- (1) 'Competitiveness of agriculture and management of agricultural resources (CAMAR), 1989-93'¹
- (2) 'Agriculture and Agro-industry, including Fisheries (AIR), 1990-1994'.²

529. The RTD budget for the above (ECU 205 million) has been used principally to fund 266 research, technological development and demonstration projects. In addition, support has been provided for seminars, workshops and training grants.

530. 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.

531. A new specific programme for the EU in the field of 'Agriculture and Fisheries (including agro-industry, food technologies, forestry, aquaculture and rural development) (FAIR) 1994-1998'³ was launched in 1995 with a significant increase of funds.

532. A significant part (ECU 260 million) of the total programme budget of ECU 650 million is for agriculture, forestry and rural development RTD.

533. Proposals from the first call⁴ were received in 1995. By the closing date, 520 submissions, competing for the ECU 45 million available in 1995, had arrived. A total of 35 projects concerning scientific research in agriculture, forestry and rural development were selected. A further 16 projects were placed in reserve, in case funding becomes available.

Genetic resources in agriculture

534. Regulation (EC) No 1467/94⁵ on the conservation, characterization, collection and utilization of genetic resources in agriculture has a programme of five years, with a budget of ECU 20 million. The objectives are to help ensure and improve the conservation,

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.

⁵ OJ L 159, 28.6.1994, p. 1.

characterization, documentation, evaluation and utilization of plant and animal genetic resources useful for agriculture in the EU.

535. A first call for proposals was published,¹ resulting in the submission of 72 proposals for shared cost and concerted actions, competing for the ECU 3.5 million available for 1995. The eight projects selected so far aim to improve the conservation and use of specific animal and plant genetic resources.

¹ OJ C 368, 23.12.1994, p. 24; and OJ C 77, 29.3.1995, p. 16.

V — Financing of the CAP in 1995

First assessment of the reform of the CAP

536. The 1995 financial year is the second in which the main budgetary effects of the reform of the CAP have been felt. A first and generally positive assessment is now possible, showing that, despite the increased costs resulting from currency fluctuations and enlargement, EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure stayed within the ceiling on expenditure set by the agricultural guideline. Cereals 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.

537. It should be emphasized that these results were achieved even though any estimate of future expenditure in agriculture is extremely hazardous. Up to 20 months may elapse between the forecast and the execution of certain items and many unforeseeable factors, both internal and external, like the ecu/dollar exchange rate, may influence expenditure; difficulties in establishing forecasts are also aggravated to a large extent by the major shift in direction of the CAP, which calls for a fundamental adaptation of the mechanisms currently in force.

Budgetary discipline

The guideline

538. Like previous years, 1995 will continue to be subject to the requirements of budgetary discipline and in particular to compliance with the guideline resulting from the agreement reached at the February 1988 European Council meeting in Brussels and extended to 1999 on the same basis at the Edinburgh European Council of December 1992. In order to curb CAP expenditure, the guideline limits its annual rate of increase.

539. The general trend in EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure since 1989 can be summarized as follows.

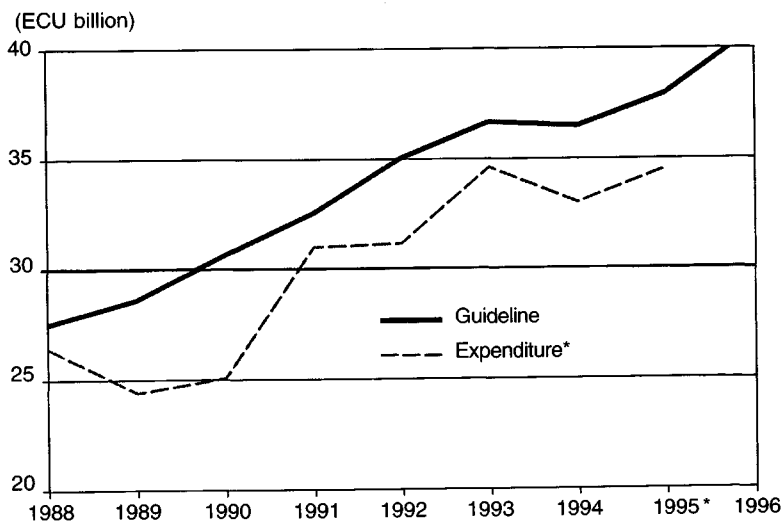
EAGGF — Guarantee Section

(ECU million)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Guideline	28 624	30 630	32 511	35 039	36 657	36 465	37 944
Expenditure financed within the guideline	24 406	25 069	30 961	31 119	34 590	32 970	34 497 ²
Margin	4 218	5 561	1 550	3 920	2 067	3 495	3 447 ²
Total expenditure ¹	25 873	26 454	31 784	31 950	34 590	32 970	34 497 ²

¹ All types of expenditure have been financed within the guideline as from 1993.² Provisional.

Trend of EAGGF Guarantee Section – Expenditure



* Provisional figures for 1995.

Sources: DG VI – EAGGF.

Figure 18

540. The guideline for 1995 was set at ECU 37 944 million; the initial budget for this financial year provided for appropriations amounting to ECU 37 925.5 million, not including the appropriations entered in respect of the monetary reserve (ECU 500 million). That amount was reduced by ECU 1 028.5 million following the adoption of supplementary and amending budget No 1/1995. Thus the appropriations allocated to the EAGGF Guarantee Section for 1995 amount to ECU 36 897 million (commitment appropriations excluding the monetary reserve), leaving a margin of ECU 1 047 million with respect to the guideline.

The monetary reserve

541. The ECU 500 million entered as a provisional monetary reserve is intended to offset the impact of significant and unexpected fluctuations in the US dollar/ecu exchange rate recorded on the market as compared with the parity used when the budget was drawn up. That reserve is not included in the guideline.

542. If the trend in the dollar/ecu parity is favourable, the savings made in the Guarantee Section are transferred to the monetary reserve up to a limit of ECU 500 million. In the opposite case, funds are transferred from the reserve to the Guarantee Section headings adversely affected by the trend. A threshold of ECU 200 million is laid down, below which transfers to or from the monetary reserve do not take place.

543. The monetary reserve is only used exceptionally, as illustrated by the fact that own resources amounting to one twelfth of the general budget excluding the monetary reserve are called on each month. Thus own resources corresponding to that reserve are only called on when they are needed.

544. In accordance with the decisions of the Edinburgh European Council, the monetary reserve may also be used to cover any extra costs of agrimonetary origin, which increases the risk of its being used up; if this were to occur, the Council would need to take special measures to allocate further resources to the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

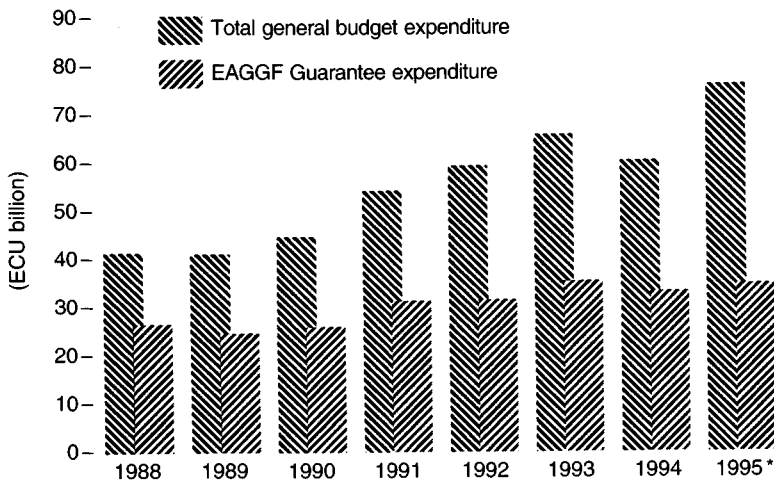
545. In view of the significant currency fluctuations that took place in 1995 and of their impact on both the agricultural markets and the budget, major changes needed to be made to the agrimonetary system; the new mechanisms are outlined in point 75 of this report.

546. In 1995, since agricultural expenditure including agrimonetary costs and those due to fluctuations in the ecu/dollar parity did not exceed the guideline, it was not necessary to call on either the monetary reserve or the 'Edinburgh mechanism' (specific Council measures).

The EAGGF in the general budget

547. In the general budget of the European Union for the 1995 financial year, totalling ECU 75 438.4 million (in payment appropriations), ECU 37 394 million (including the monetary reserve) or 49.6 % was allocated to the EAGGF Guarantee Section. In 1994 the EAGGF Guarantee Section accounted for 55 % of total general budget expenditure, which had fallen sharply. This fall in the EAGGF Guarantee Section's share of total Union expenditure, which comes in the wake of the development of the other common policies and demonstrates a determination to curb the increase in agricultural expenditure, is illustrated by the following figure.

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



* Provisional figures for 1995.

Sources: DG VI – EAGGF

Figure 19

The EAGGF and its financial resources

548. 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.

549. 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:

- (i) 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;
- (ii) levies collected under the common organization of the market in sugar; these are divided into production levies on sugar and isoglucose production, sugar storage levies and additional elimination levies; they ensure that farmers and sugar manufacturers finance the cost of disposing of surplus Community sugar over and above the Community's domestic consumption.

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

(million ECU)

Type of receipt	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 ¹	1996 ²
Levies	1 173.4	1 621.2	1 206.8	1 029.1	922.5	946.2	846.0
Sugar levies	910.6	1 141.8	1 002.4	1 115.3	1 382.1	1 235.8	1 286.5
Of which:							
— production ³	504.6	770.0	606.8	698.4	809.9	725.0	875.1
— storage costs	406.0	371.8	388.6	416.7	572.2	500.3	400.1
— other	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.2	0.0	10.5	11.3
Total	2 084.0	2 763.0	2 209.2	2 144.4	2 304.6	2 182.0	2 150.3

¹ Supplementary and amending budget for 1995.

² Preliminary draft budget for 1996.

³ Including the elimination levies, amounting to ECU 94.1 million in 1988, ECU 89.3 million in 1989, ECU 84.9 million in 1990, and ECU 16.5 million in 1991 (last year of application) and the additional elimination levy, amounting to ECU 110.8 million in 1988, ECU 175.5 million in 1989 — ECU 19.9 million in 1990, ECU 30.7 million in 1991, ECU 0.9 million in 1992 and ECU 1.2 million in 1994 and for which ECU 124.5 million is entered in the preliminary draft budget for 1996.

550. It should be noted that there are other sources of agricultural income; under the market organization for milk and milk products, producers pay an additional levy if milk production quotas are exceeded. This revenue, which does not form part of the Community's own resources, is considered to be a result of the measures to stabilize the agricultural markets and

is therefore deducted directly from agricultural expenditure in the sectors concerned for the financial year in question.

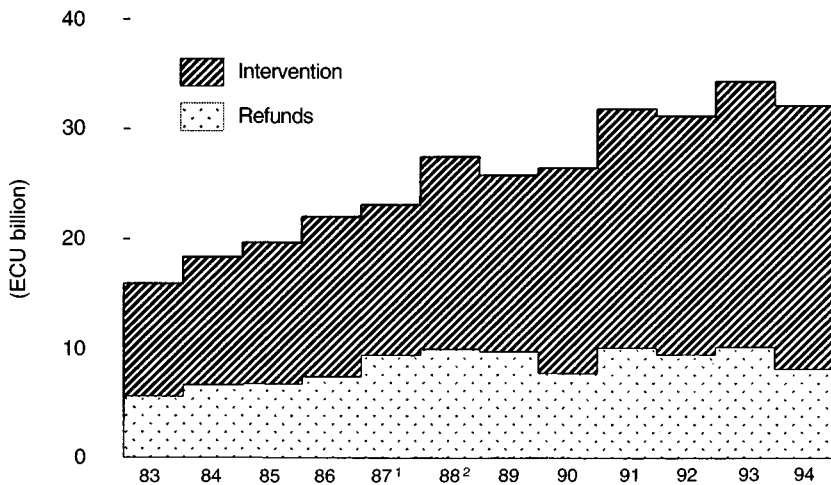
The EAGGF Guarantee Section

Expenditure

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

- refunds on exports to third countries;
- intervention to stabilize the agricultural markets.

Trend of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure by type



¹ Expenditure under 1987 budget (10 months).

² Expenditure under 1988 budget (11.5 months).

Sources: DG VI – EAGGF.

Figure 20

552. Intervention (amounting to ECU 24 048 million in 1994) comprises not only storage aid (ECU 1 069 million in 1994) and withdrawals (ECU 726 million in 1994), but also and more importantly price compensation (ECU 21 339 million in 1994) and guidance premiums (ECU 912 million in 1994).

553. Price compensation is thus the most important type of intervention; it is either 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.) or aid for processing and marketing.

554. Furthermore, as a result of the reorientation and then reform of the CAP, the EAGGF Guarantee Section has been used to finance, in whole or in part, measures which go beyond the management of the agricultural markets in the strict sense, such as the distribution of agricultural products to deprived persons in the Community, measures to combat fraud and to promote quality, and new measures whose purpose is 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. Mention should also be made, in connection with the reform of the CAP, of the accompanying measures to assist producers in their efforts to protect the environment, maintain the countryside, upgrade forest resources and transfer their holdings with a view to early retirement.

Breakdown of appropriations by product group

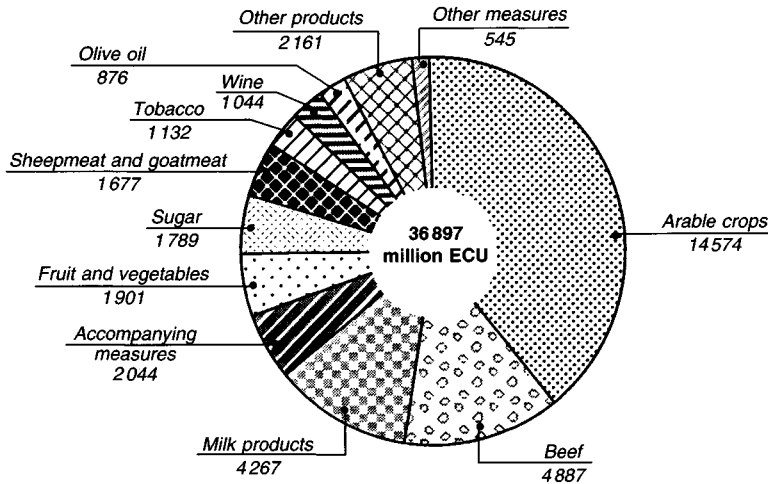
555. Chapter 10 (arable crops) covers expenditure on cereals, oilseeds and protein plants; aid per hectare (including set-aside) makes up a significant part of this expenditure.

556. A detailed breakdown of EAGGF Guarantee Section appropriations in the 1995 budget by product group and type appears in Tables 3.4.3 and 3.4.4 (statistical annex to the report).

Public storage

557. As indicated in Table 3.4.5 (statistical annex to the report), recent trends have continued, resulting in a steep decrease in the book value of public stocks, which fell from ECU 2 344.4 million at 31 December 1993 to ECU 1 133.4 million at 31 December 1994, a drop of 52 % on top of a fall of 17 % between 1992 and 1993.

**Sectoral breakdown of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure
Budget appropriations 1995
(million ECU)**



Sources: DG VI – EAGGF.

Figure 21

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

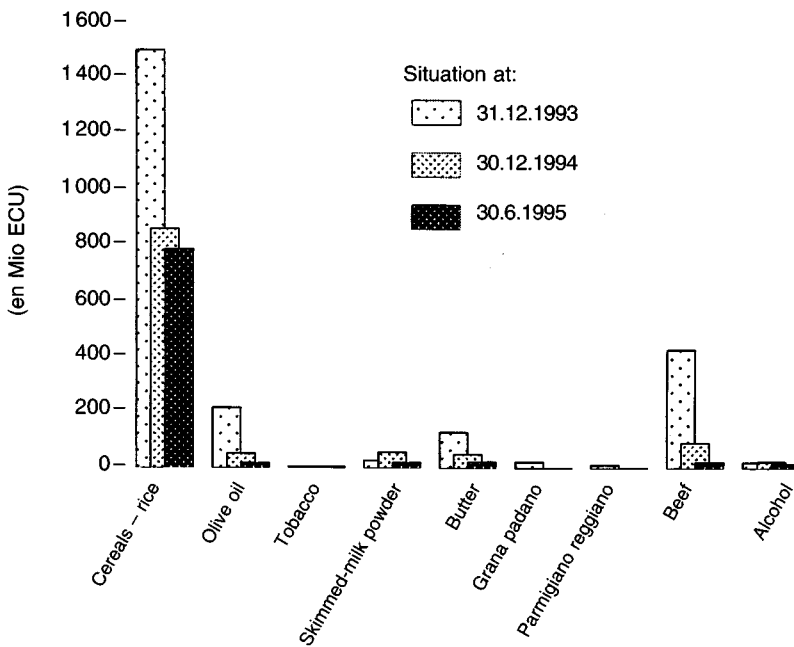
559. The sharp fall in quantities thus affects the great majority of products in storage; in particular, there was:

- (i) a significant fall in stocks of cereals (–49%), principally common wheat, barley, durum wheat and maize; rice stocks were eliminated and only rye stocks remained steady over this period;

- (ii) a significant fall in stocks of milk products (- 35 %) as a result of a very steep fall in butter stocks, as opposed to stocks of milk powder, which rose sharply;
- (iii) a very sharp drop in stocks of beef (- 77 %);
- (iv) quantities of olive oil in storage also fell very sharply while alcohol and tobacco stocks were steady.

560. During the first few months of 1995, these trends were confirmed.

Book value of products held by intervention agencies



Sources: DG VI - EAGGF.

Figure 22

Clearance of accounts

561. 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 claims and on-the-spot checks in respect of various files and after a significant number of administrative and physical checks have been carried out by the competent departments of the Member States.

562. In 1995 the Commission scrutinized 1993 expenditure amounting to ECU 34.7 billion. At the same time checks began at the disbursing agencies on expenditure claimed for the 1994 financial year and at the bodies responsible for checking the compliance of claims with the Community regulations.

563. The Council also adopted Regulation (EC) No 1287/95 amending Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 on the financing of the common agricultural policy and Regulation (EC) No 1663/95 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 regarding the procedure for the clearance of the accounts of the EAGGF Guarantee Section. That Regulation repeals Regulation (EEC) No 1723/72 with effect from 16 October 1995.

564. The main innovations in the new accounts clearance procedure include the setting-up of a coordinating body in each Member State, the certification of the accounts of each intervention and/or paying agency by an external body, the establishment of a conciliation body and the separation of the clearance of accounts procedure from decisions arising from verifications of the conformity of administration and control procedures.

565. Details of the clearance procedure are published every year by the Commission in its financial report on the EAGGF Guarantee Section.¹

Fraud prevention and control

Organization

566. In February the Commission decided to group its practical activities in the fight against fraud within a single department. Accordingly, all staff responsible for conducting investigations in this area were brought together in UCLAF (Unit for the Coordination of Fraud Prevention), which reports to the Secretariat-General of the Commission. UCLAF then became the sole body within the Commission with responsibility for enquiries relating to the fight against fraud and their follow-up.

Legislative measures regarding control

567. Agricultural legislation measures drafted or implemented during 1995 relating to verification procedures and fraud prevention involve:

¹ Twenty-fourth Financial Report 1994 (COM (95) 483 final).

- (i) the establishment of a legal framework for identifying those unreliable operators likely to commit fraud to the detriment of the EAGGF in the field of exports on which refunds are payable and the sale at reduced prices of products in public intervention storage (Council Regulation (EC) No 1469/95, known as the 'black list');
- (ii) the application of enforceable measures in relation to those operators.

568. In the field of trade once more, since April 1995 an administrative penalty applying to refunds unduly claimed has also come into force.

569. In the field of accounting checks, the excessive inflexibility in the selection of enterprises for scrutiny has been relaxed. As from July 1995, planning of *a posteriori* administrative checks (Regulation (EEC) No 4045/89) must depend more closely on the results obtained through risk analysis. The arrangements for mutual assistance between Member States regarding such checks have been redefined and improved.

570. Lastly, 1995 is the last transitional year for the implementation of the integrated administration and control system in the context of the reform of the CAP (Regulation (EEC) No 3508/92); at its end, a comprehensive assessment will be carried out and appropriate proposals made.

Expenditure on agricultural markets in 1995

571. The provisional uptake of appropriations for the 1995 financial year¹ is ECU 34 497 million, i.e. under-utilization of ECU 2 356 million in relation to the supplementary and amending budget. This difference is explained as follows:

- (i) approximately ECU 270 million is accounted for by expenditure not implemented; these relate in particular to the balance of advances on ewe premiums;
- (ii) new economic conditions or overestimates of forecasts by the Member States.

572. Almost ECU 2 370 of the underutilization is due mainly to the very substantial underutilization in two chapters: accompanying measures (underutilization of ECU 1 213

¹ The EAGGF financial year ends on 15 October 1995.

million) and beef (underutilization of ECU 851 million). In the former case, it is caused by the slow start to the programmes by the member States. In the case of beef, it can be explained by the cessation of buying-in and by below-quota requests for suckler cow and male bovine animal premiums

573. Two chapters (arable crops and sheepmeat) show substantial over-utilization as a result of decisions anticipating expenditure; lastly, the trend in the ecu/dollar parity has resulted in an extra cost of around ECU 550 million: the parity on which the budget was calculated was USD 1 = ECU 0.89 whereas the average rate was USD 1 = ECU 0.78.

The EAGGF Guidance Section

574. Structural Fund reform, operational from 1 January 1989 to 31 December 1993, has gradually affected EAGGF Guidance Section financing. A growing proportion of Community assistance is granted as part-financing of operational programmes (52 % of the 1993 total, 45 % in 1992 and 40 % in 1991). Subsequently, a second reform of the Structural Funds, which came into force on 1 January 1994, allowed the intervention system to be completed so that almost all EAGGF Guidance Section financing involves multiannual programming of measures devolving a great deal of responsibility to the Member States.

575. The new programming period runs from 1994 to 1999. The changes introduced were designed to consolidate the principles governing action in the first period following reform and also to simplify procedures to some extent, for example for Regulation (EEC) No 866/90¹ (measures on the marketing and processing of agricultural products). The provisions governing Objective 5a measures applicable throughout the Community were adjusted to include the financing corresponding to that applicable to other objectives and to harmonize the financing mechanisms. Thus the Community aid schemes where the Member State is also responsible for implementation and for which Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91² accounts for a significant proportion of Guidance Section financing (farm improvement plans, compensatory allowances, etc.) are included in the financial frameworks.

576. However, Community initiative programmes like Leader and REGIS and measures funded under Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88³ are financed directly by the Commission outside the framework programmes. Similarly, payments to be settled in relation to certain old measures are not covered by programming.

¹ OJ L 91, 6.4.1990, p. 1.

² OJ L 218, 6.8.1991, p. 1.

³ OJ L 374, 31.12.1988, p. 24.

Financing

577. EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure by Member State for the period 1990 to 1994 is set out in the table below.

578. It is also interesting to note the breakdown by Structural Fund objective. The EAGGF Guidance Section provides aid under the following three objectives:

- (i) Objective 1 (regions lagging behind in development);
- (ii) Objective 5a (agricultural structures in all regions);
- (iii) Objective 5b (rural development in certain limited areas).

579. As expenditure under old measures that cannot be assigned to an objective defined in the new regulations should be shown, a distinction should also be made between Community initiatives and those covered by Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 (financing of technical assistance measures, general studies, pilot and demonstration projects).

EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure (commitment appropriations)

(ECU million)

Member State	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Belgique/België	23.055	30.488	28.178	41.702	37.598
Danmark	16.920	18.038	23.518	19.986	42.491
Deutschland	183.285	200.192	253.758	348.724	700.181
Elláda	270.165	274.205	392.200	402.853	266.288
España	301.827	514.155	633.600	412.906	544.770
France	382.926	425.262	554.359	633.502	619.763
Ireland	124.768	168.501	194.510	165.709	178.317
Italia	269.259	326.511	375.874	624.978	263.187
Luxembourg	4.603	6.666	6.362	9.014	9.802
Nederland	10.708	20.496	21.899	19.526	32.068
Österreich	—	—	—	—	0.000
Portugal	241.612	313.402	289.775	313.946	510.490
Suomi/Finland	—	—	—	—	0.000
Sverige	—	—	—	—	0.000
United Kingdom	96.548	110.243	100.781	99.495	130.470
Total ¹	1 925.676	2 408.159	2 874.814	3 093.397 ²	3 335.425

¹ Not including commitments for Regulation (EEC) No 1852/78 (fisheries).

² Including ECU 975 000 of multi-country funding.

Expenditure trend by objective*(ECU million)*

Objective	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Obj. 1 (regions lagging behind)	1 081.157	1 440.827	1 634.683	1 599.218	1 904.274
Obj. 5a (agricultural structures)	743.811	631.252	701.333	923.884	1 131.599
Obj. 5b (rural areas)	44.005	260.152	475.798	508.644	271.836
Leader ¹					2.667
Interreg ¹					4.249
REGIS ¹					0.005
Envireg ¹					5.849
Posei ¹					0.000
Art. 8/22 ¹					5.184
Transitional measures	56.703	75.928	63.000	61.655	9.762
Total	1 925.676	2 408.159	2 874.814	3 093.397²	3 335.425

¹ For the period 1990-93, the figures for these programmes are included under other headings.

² Including ECU 975 000 of multi-country funding.

580. Expenditure on Objective 1, which increased since 1990, stabilized at the end of the first period before rising again in 1994.

581. Expenditure on Objective 5a has also grown but to a lesser extent, particularly if 1993 is considered exceptional owing to commitment and payment for the first time of advances on compensatory allowances for less-favoured areas. That on Objective 5b increased markedly from 1990 to 1993, reflecting the accent laid on the rural development policy, but fell sharply in 1994 as a result of delays in the new programming.

582. Expenditure on the transitional measures, which are being wound up, has been lower since 1991.

583. For 1990 to 1993, amounts under Objectives 1 and 5b relate both to measures covered by the Community support frameworks and to those implemented under the Community initiatives and Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88; from 1994 on, following the second reform, the amounts relating to the latter are set out in separate headings.

Budget execution

584. For the EAGGF Guidance Section as a whole, 93.8 % of commitment appropriations and 84.4 % of payment appropriations were executed.

585. Appropriations available in 1994 amounted to ECU 3 556.6 million in commitments. That amount reflects a reduction of ECU 55.9 million in the appropriations originally entered in the budget as a result of transfers and taking account of appropriations carried over.

Payment appropriations available amounted to ECU 3 063.6 million and included transfers and appropriations carried over amounting to ECU 44.5 million.

586. For 1995 appropriations amount to ECU 3 866 million in commitments (14.6% of total Structural Fund appropriations) and ECU 3 142 million in payments. These figures take account of appropriations for the new Member States. As in the preceding year, the abovementioned amounts include the allocations assigned to the new German *Länder* pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 3577/90.¹ Allocations to programmes for the outermost regions are again included under the 'Structural Funds' heading. The commitment appropriations total does not include fisheries, which for Guidance Section financial management purposes has been separate from agriculture since 1 January 1990.

¹ OJ L 353, 17.12.1990, p. 23.

VI — External relations

World Trade Organization

Uruguay Round

587. Following the Council's decision in December 1994 as regards the EC commitments on agriculture, the Commission adopted a wide range of implementing regulations in the course of 1995.

588. In February 1995, the Council authorized the Commission to conduct the negotiation of bilateral agreements with third countries in the sanitary and phytosanitary sector. The results of these negotiations are expected to give full expression to the Agreement on the application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures of the GATT.

589. The Commission participates actively in the work of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agriculture Committee and is closely monitoring the implementation by its GATT partners of their Uruguay Round commitments. The same is true for the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Committee which has already received a large number of notifications on draft SPS measures.

Enlargement

590. Following the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden to the Community, negotiations took place in Geneva to adjust the Uruguay Round commitments of the Community of 12 and those of the three new Member States.

Accession to World Trade Organization

591. The Commission has been actively involved in the ongoing negotiations relating to the accession of potential new members such as China and Russia to the WTO.

GATT disputes settlement

592. Canada requested the establishment of a panel on the EU's import regime for wheat. The US requested consultations under Article XXIII on the EC's import regimes for cereals and rice as well as bananas. The dispute was resolved for cereals and rice by Council Decision 95/591/EC of 22 December 1995.

Relations with the United States

593. On the US domestic front attention has been focused on the passage of the five-yearly Farm Bill, which is likely to substantially cut expenditure on government farm programmes.

594. The US requested consultations with the EU under Article XXIII of the GATT on the EU's import regime for 'cereals and rice' (see point 592).

595. The US and the EU also discussed the EU's import regime for bananas on a number of occasions. In September, the US (with Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico) also requested consultations with the EU under Article XXIII of the GATT.

596. Discussions have continued to take place to seek a resolution of the trade dispute, dating from 1989, arising from the EU's ban on the use of growth promoters to produce meat. The Commission held a major scientific conference on the subject of growth promoters in November/December 1995 in order to contribute to a wider policy debate.

597. The EU/US Corn Gluten Feed Monitoring Group, set up as a result of the implementation of the Blair House Agreement, has functioned well, and no major problems have been experienced in this area.

598. 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 wine made according to certain oenological practices which are not approved in the EU.

599. Substantial progress has been made on negotiations of an equivalency agreement for trade in all animals and animal products, building on the foundation of the 1992 agreement on slaughterhouses.

600. The EU has decided to designate preferred importers for the additional quantities of cheese allowed to be imported into the US following the Uruguay Round agreement.

Relations with Canada

601. Relations between the European Union and Canada in all areas were overshadowed by the fisheries crisis that arose in March 1995. The bilateral dialogue, which includes agriculture, was not normalized until June.

602. Nonetheless, negotiations on a veterinary agreement made headway.

603. In September Canada requested the establishment of a panel under the WTO disputes settlement procedure concerning the Community's current system of import tariffs for Canadian wheat. This new conflict looks unlikely to be settled before 1996.

Relations with Mercosur

604. The EC's commitment to strengthen cooperation with the countries of Mercosur (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay) was confirmed at the Corfu European Council in June 1994. Subsequently, on 12 June 1995, the EU Foreign Ministers authorized the Commission to negotiate an Interregional Framework Agreement on trade and economic co-operation with the countries of Mercosur. The proposal commits the parties to the establishment of an interregional association of a political nature at a date to be decided which will involve progressive trade liberalization in accordance with WTO rules taking into account the sensitivity of certain products (essentially agricultural).

Relations with industrial countries

605. In the sheep sector in the first half of 1995 temporary adaptations were made to the existing voluntary restraint agreements governing imports with the main supplier countries. As foreseen in the GATT, tariff-reduced quotas began applying in the second half. The organization of imports according to an annual calendar could therefore be retained in 1995.

606. Access arrangements covering the first half of the year were also made for butter from New Zealand and Australia.

607. Bilateral relations with Japan focused on deregulation and market access. A statistical analysis of trade figures was set up in a joint effort with Japan. With the Republic of Korea, expert meetings were held in the sector of plant and animal health where trade barriers were identified.

Relations with Mediterranean countries

608. The year 1995 is the fourth year of application of the 'New Mediterranean Policy' (NMP), the objective of which is to foster economic development in Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Cyprus, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia and Syria. Under the NMP, the import tariff quotas agreed upon by the EU in the cooperation agreements have increased by 5 % during the four consecutive years in question (3 % for some sensitive products). The 1995 increase thus completes the provisions of the NMP and the import quotas will remain stable until new agreements enter into force.

609. Under the new EU policy on a Euro-Mediterranean partnership, new agreements are being negotiated. An agreement has already been reached with Morocco, Tunisia and Israel. Agreements should be reached in 1996 with Lebanon, Egypt and Jordan. Negotiations have not as yet commenced with Lebanon and Syria.

610. These agreements will serve to enhance trade relations with our partners and to anticipate reciprocal concessions on agricultural products:

- limited expansion of the current EU tariff concessions;
- tariff concessions on EU products exported to these countries.

611. These agreements will also address the problems between the EU and our partners relating to the implementation of the Uruguay Round and EU enlargement.

612. The new agreements will probably enter into force on 1 January 1997; it is likely that the trade concessions will apply earlier.

613. The Customs Union with Turkey came into force on 31 December 1995. However, the Customs Union does not yet fully include the agricultural sector in which only adjustments to the current preferential arrangements are foreseen. These adjustments will consider reciprocal concessions and will also take account of the problems linked to Uruguay Round implementation and EU enlargement.

614. Accession negotiations with Malta and Cyprus could start after the 1996 Inter-Governmental Conference. Meanwhile, the current association provisions apply. Negotiations are under way with Cyprus to take account of the consequences on the customs union provisions of Uruguay Round implementation.

Relations with the Central and East European countries

615. The EU continued its policy of intensifying its relationship with the Central and East European countries (CEECs).

616. In June 1995, Europe Agreements (Association Agreements) with the Baltic States were signed. They will replace the existing agreements which were only limited to trade issues. Furthermore, a Europe Agreement with Slovenia was initialled in July 1995 but has not yet been signed. The agricultural sections of this new agreement follow the scheme already developed since 1992 with the Visegrad countries, Romania and Bulgaria, whereby mutual but asymmetric tariff concessions benefit the CEECs, with a gradual increase over time. Moreover, they also envisage the provision of technical assistance in the field of agriculture and food production. In addition, the Commission is in the process of negotiating the adaptation of all the existing agreements relating to the enlargement of the EU and the implementation of the Uruguay Round.

617. Given the complexity of changes in the agricultural tariff and market protection system brought about by its implementation, these negotiations could not be concluded before the original implementation date in July. Therefore, the new agricultural tariff quotas for the Central and East European countries designed to take account of enlargement and the provisional adaptation to the tariff requirements of the Uruguay Round agreement, were carried out by autonomous Community measures until the end of 1995.

Relations with the former Soviet Union

618. Since 1992, the European Union has been negotiating partnership and cooperation agreements with the New Independent States. These agreements contain provisions for cooperation in the agricultural and agro-industrial sector but no agricultural trade concessions. Meanwhile, Interim Agreements to the full Agreements, dealing only with economic cooperation, have been signed with Russia, Ukraine and Moldova.

619. The special credit line of ECU 1 250 million for the purchase of food and medical supplies which was opened in 1991 includes, since 1994, all of the new States. In 1995, activities were mainly concentrated on Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan.

Relations with the Republic of South Africa

620. In June the Council authorized the Commission to negotiate a trade and cooperation agreement between the European Union and South Africa and, parallel to this, a Protocol to the Lomé Convention laying down the terms of South African accession to the Convention.

621. The Commission proposed that the Republic of South Africa be excluded from the Lomé Protocols on bananas, rum, beef and sugar because of the good level of development in these sectors. The principle of cumulation of origin could, however, be applied whereby South African products which include raw materials from ACP countries may benefit from the preferential tariffs under the Lomé Convention. This principle already applies to products from ACP countries which make use of South African raw materials.

622. In the first half of 1995, South Africa became a beneficiary of the system of generalized preferences. This concession was restricted, the agricultural products regarded as very sensitive — in particular Chapters 6, 7, 8 and 20 — not being included in the Community offer.

Food aid

623. Apart from free supplies to some independent ex-USSR States, the European Union continued to implement its aid programme for developing countries.

624. For 1995, the Commission adopted a decision setting the total quantities of traditional food aid and drew up a list of products. This list comprised 1 775 600 tonnes of cereals (including the minimum of 927 700 tonnes under the Food Aid Convention), 20 000 tonnes of milk powder and equivalent products, 800 tonnes of butteroil, 12 000 tonnes of sugar, 68 000 tonnes of vegetable oil, 80 000 tonnes of vegetables and other products worth a total of ECU 43.170 million.

625. A new Food Aid Convention, replacing the 1986 one, was satisfactorily concluded during the year. Under the new Convention, which entered into force on 1 July, the annual

commitments of the European Union and its Member States were increased to 1 755 000 tonnes of cereal equivalent to allow for the accession of the new Member States. The Commission also continued its programme of distributing food from intervention stocks to the most deprived persons in the European Union.

International organizations

626. As a member of the FAO, the Union participated fully in the work of the various bodies within the organization, including meetings of the Council and Conference, to present its policy on agriculture and food issues. In 1995 the Union also took part in preparatory work on the fourth international technical conference on phylogenetic resources, to be held in Leipzig in 1996. In preparation for the world food summit in 1996, the Union attended a ministerial meeting in Quebec in October on world food security, combining this with taking part in the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the FAO and World Food Day.

627. The Union continued to play an active part in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), particularly in the Committee for Agriculture and the Joint Agriculture and Environment Committee, which studies the impact of agriculture on the 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. For the second year running the Union also contributed to compiling the report reviewing the agricultural situation and outlook in countries whose economies are undergoing transition (Central and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, China and Mongolia).

628. The Commission maintained its active involvement in several international organizations such as the International Olive Oil Council, the International Sugar Organization and the International Grains Council (IGC) formerly called the International Wheat Council. The IGC presided over the signature of a new International Grains Trade Convention.

EFTA

629. As a result of their accession, the three new Member States (Austria, Finland and Sweden) have to apply the provisions of the preferential agreements concluded between the European Union and non-member countries Iceland, Norway and Switzerland. It was therefore necessary to hold negotiations with these countries with a view to adjusting the preferential agricultural agreements they had concluded with the Union.

630. The agreements which emerged from these negotiations in the form of an exchange of letters provide for the following:

- (i) the extension to the enlarged Union of the bilateral agricultural concessions which existed between the Community of Twelve and the three non-member countries in question;
- (ii) the taking over, as far as possible, of the bilateral (preferential) concessions which existed before enlargement between the three new Member States and the three non-member countries in question, as all the bilateral agreements previously concluded by the new Member States formally lapsed from the date of accession.

631. In 1995, the Union opened negotiations with Switzerland with a view to concluding a new bilateral agricultural agreement.

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.

The tables are indicated under 'Key to symbols and abbreviations' following this foreword by the symbol ∞.

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 — 1994* have not been repeated:
3.4.3, 3.4.8, 3.5.2.3, 3.5.6.9, 3.5.6.14

Tables replaced: 2.0.1, 3.5.1.5, 3.5.6.13, 3.5.6.16, 4.2.6.2

Key to symbols and abbreviations

Statistical symbols

—	Nil
0	Less than half a unit
×	Not applicable
:	Not available
.	Not fixed
..	No prices quoted
#	Uncertain
p	Provisional
*	Eurostat estimate
**	European Commission estimate, Directorate-General for Agriculture
r	Revised
s	Secret
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 (%)
∞	Former German Democratic Republic included

Units

— Currency

ECU	European currency unit
EUA	European unit of account
u.a.	Gold parity unit of account
BFR	Belgian franc
DKR	Danish crown
DM	German mark
DRA	Greek drachma
ESC	Portuguese escudo
FF	French franc
FMK	Finnish markka
HFL	Dutch guilder
IRL	Irish pound
LFR	Luxembourg franc
LIT	Italian lira
ÖS	Austrian schilling
PTA	Spanish peseta
SKR	Swedish crown
UKL	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)
Nimexe	Nomenclature of produce for the EU's external trade statistics and trade between its Member States (Eurostat)
ESA	European system of integrated economic accounts (Eurostat)
FADN	Farm accountancy data network (European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture)
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
Fefac	European Federation of Manufacturers of Compound Feedingstuffs
Fediol	Federation of Seed Crushers and Oil Processors in the EU
AIMA	Intervention Agency for the Agricultural Markets (Italy)
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

Currency units used in this report

1. European Monetary System (EMS) — ecu

Entry into force of the EMS on 13 March 1979 (Regulations (EEC) 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 = DM 340 because ECU 121 \times 2,81 = DM 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 :

Series =	1970 100 000	1971 112 000	1975 161 051	1976 177 156
		$\frac{1971}{1970}$		$\frac{1975}{1970}$	$\frac{1976}{1975}$
% TAV		12,0 %		10,0 %	10,0 %

Most of the statistics in the tables have been provided by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat). For longer and more detailed series, the user should refer to the following Eurostat publications :

Classification of Eurostat publications

Theme

0. Miscellaneous (pink)
1. General statistics (midnight blue)
2. Economy and finance (violet)
3. Population and social conditions (yellow)
4. Energy and industry (blue)
5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green)
6. External trade (red)
7. Distributive trades, services and transport (orange)
8. Environment (turquoise)
9. Research and development (brown)

Series

- A Yearbooks and yearly statistics
- B Short-term statistics
- C Accounts and surveys
- D Studies and research
- E Methods
- F Statistics in focus

1.0.1 Indicative currency parities

(1 ECU = ... NC)

Since	Belgique/ België/ Luxembourg	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	
	BFL/LFR	DKR	DM	DR	PTA	FF	IRL	LIT	HFL	ÖS	ESC	FMK	SKR	UKL	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
A. Central rates (1)															
22.7.1985	44,8320	8,12857	2,23840	-	-	6,86402	0,724578	1520,60	2,52208	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.4.1986	43,6761	7,91896	2,13834	-	-	6,96280	0,712956	1496,21	2,40935	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.8.1986	43,1139	7,81701	2,11083	-	-	6,87316	0,764976	1476,95	2,37833	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.1.1987	42,4582	7,85212	2,05853	-	-	6,90403	0,768411	1483,58	2,31943	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.6.1989	-	-	-	-	133,804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.1.1990	42,1679	7,79845	2,04446	-	132,889	6,85684	0,763159	1529,70	2,30358	-	-	-	-	-	0,696904
8.10.1990	42,4032	7,84195	2,05586	-	133,631	6,89509	0,767417	1538,24	2,31643	-	-	-	-	-	0,691328
6.4.1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,735	-	-	-	-
42,0639	7,77921	2,03942	-	-	132,562	6,83992	0,761276	1636,61	2,29789	-	177,305	-	-	-	-
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	-	195,792	-	-	-	-
B. Annual average of daily rates															
1985	44,9137	8,01877	2,22632	105,739	129,135	6,79503	0,715168	1447,99	2,31101	15,6428	130,252	4,69423	6,52133	0,588977	-
1986	43,7979	7,93565	2,12819	137,425	137,456	6,79976	0,733526	1461,88	2,40090	14,9643	147,088	4,97974	6,99567	0,671543	-
1987	43,0410	7,88472	2,07153	156,268	142,165	6,92910	0,775448	1494,91	2,33418	14,5710	162,616	5,06517	7,31001	0,704571	-
1988	43,4285	7,95152	2,07440	167,576	137,601	7,03644	0,775672	1537,33	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	1510,47	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	1521,98	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	1533,24	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	1595,51	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	1841,23	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	1915,06	2,15827	13,5395	196,896	6,19077	9,16307	0,775902	-

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

	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995	
	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	1,137282	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	48,2869	48,2869	48,2868	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5652	47,8212	47,3318	38,2955
Danmark	8,93007	8,93007	8,93007	8,93008	8,97989	8,97989	8,97989	8,97989	8,97989	8,97989	9,12443	9,11616	9,03831	7,27991
BR Deutschland	2,34113	2,34113	2,34113	2,34113	2,35418	2,35418	2,35418	2,35418	2,35418	2,35418	2,33547	2,32189	2,30329	1,86459
Elláda	192,894	199,870	212,182	229,922	243,653	256,981	267,566	285,304	310,351	322,343	335,285	350,778	356,426	301,098
España	150,490	147,875	149,401	144,690	149,222	147,608	149,336	148,064	166,075	180,781	191,824	192,108	195,066	161,772
France	7,85183	7,85183	7,85183	7,85183	7,89563	7,89563	7,89563	7,89563	7,89563	7,89563	7,95250	7,95109	7,95539	6,55329
Ireland	0,873900	0,873900	0,873900	0,873900	0,878776	0,878776	0,878776	0,878776	0,878776	0,978776	0,959728	0,958886	0,957670	0,815577
Italia	1,711,84	1,681,47	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
Luxembourg	48,2869	48,2869	48,2869	48,2868	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5563	48,5652	47,8212	47,3318	38,2955
Nederland	2,63785	2,63785	2,63785	2,63785	2,65256	2,65256	2,65256	2,65256	2,65256	2,65256	2,61588	2,60310	2,57866	2,08653
Österreich	16,5077	16,3441	16,3441	16,4791	16,4599	16,6356	16,4626	16,4626	16,4597	16,6566	16,4210	16,3322	16,2076	13,1114
Portugal	192,446	193,985	203,117	206,285	207,836	205,500	205,713	195,283	211,171	224,714	238,299	239,648	236,787	196,330
Suomi/Finland	5,51058	5,19628	5,42651	5,51108	5,64763	5,55684	6,31347	6,37805	7,65915	7,92864	7,81938	7,71738	7,02071	5,72342
Sverige	8,06647	7,80130	8,37517	8,48085	8,74022	8,49601	8,49601	8,49601	10,31060	10,75050	11,33200	11,17280	10,98570	9,66301
United Kingdom	0,726575	0,762070	0,829001	0,810857	0,812528	0,802398	0,816056	0,806898	0,957833	0,938409	0,914823	0,944239	0,946033	0,832920
USA	1,32192	1,18433	1,33614	1,40117	1,55160	1,30679	1,53621	1,52562	1,46635	1,39276	1,36794	1,45688	1,46824	1,33110
Switzerland	1,95165	2,00607	2,08446	1,99548	1,98876	2,00382	2,07373	2,11955	2,11398	2,10229	1,98113	1,95276	1,94696	1,54007
Japan	162,899	167,356	192,478	214,654	207,581	182,089	193,109	192,189	181,685	150,909	152,176	146,286	147,020	112,151

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 = ... AC)

Since	Belgique/ Belgie Luxembourg BFR/LFR	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Danmark DKR	BR Deutschland DM	Ellada DR	España PTA	France FF	Ireland IRL	Italia LIT	Nederland HFL	Osterreich ÖS	Portugal ESC	Suomi/ Finland FMK	Sverige SKR	United Kingdom UKL		
1.7.1994	9,34812	2,35418	346,789	192,319	7,98191	0,976426	2 274,93	2,65256	:	339,331	:	:	0,932453		
14.7.1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,946550		
1.8.1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 294,57	:	:	:	:	:	:		
16.8.1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 324,07	:	:	:	:	:	:		
21.8.1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 339,97	:	:	:	:	:	0,953575		
21.9.1994	:	:	349,469	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
1.11.1994	:	:	352,829	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
1.12.1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 361,74	:	:	:	:	:	:		
21.12.1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 383,42	16,5658	7,02071	10,98570	:	:	:		
1.1.1995	:	:	354,617	193,683	:	:	:	:	:	:	11,09850	:	:		
11.1.1995	:	:	:	195,195	:	:	2 395,55	:	:	:	11,14750	:	:		
13.1.1995	:	:	:	198,007	:	:	2 406,19	:	:	198,202	5,88000	9,29426	0,789704		
21.1.1995	7,74166	1,94962	293,676	163,980	6,61023	0,808628	1 992,69	2,19672	13,7190	:	:	:	0,799794		
1.2.1995 (1)	40,8337		295,055				2 011,57						0,805837		
11.2.1995			296,053				2 041,84					9,32044			
17.2.1995			296,492				2 054,24								
21.2.1995						0,809785	2 122,73					9,40716	0,807419		
24.2.1995							2 202,72					9,52763	0,821220		
6.3.1995			298,323	164,774			2 269,92					9,58593	0,829882		
16.3.1995			300,872	169,712			2 277,46					9,80081			
26.3.1995			302,187	170,165			2 291,15					9,80624	0,833125		
5.4.1995			302,387				2 311,19					9,91834	0,836385		
15.4.1995													0,840997		
25.4.1995															
15.5.1995															
24.6.1995	39,5239	1,90616													
1.7.1995			302,927				2 248,15	2,14021	13,4084						
4.7.1995													0,843954		
14.7.1995															
24.7.1995	7,49997	1,90616	302,927	165,198	6,61023	0,829498	2 248,15	2,14021	13,4084	198,202	5,88000	9,91834	0,843954		
	39,5239	1,90616	302,927	165,198	6,61023	0,829498	2 248,15	2,14021	13,4084	198,202	5,88000	9,91834	0,843954		

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

1994

	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	3 240 081	370 393	16 733	2,7	:	145 233*	77 055*
Belgique/België	30 518	10 101	18 675	2,2	10,0	3 744 (4)	3 549 (3)
Danmark	43 093	5 197	18 901	1,9	8,2	2 573	6 207*
BR Deutschland	356 970	81 338	17 918	2,2	8,4	34 456	47 493
Elláda	131 957	10 410	11 203	10,9	8,9	3 790	- 9 749*
España	504 795	39 117	13 081	4,1	24,1	11 760	- 12 810
France	549 085	57 779	18 215	1,5	12,3	21 810	7 115
Ireland	70 285	3 569	13 769	2,8	15,1	1 164	6 955
Italia	301 311	57 138	17 024	3,6	11,4	20 000	29 777
Luxembourg	2 568	401	26 679	2,9	3,5	207	3 549 (3)
Nederland	41 480	15 342	17 174	2,1	7,0	6 631	11 088
Österreich	83 860	8 015	18 610	3,1	4,4 (4)	3 570 (4)	- 7 743
Portugal	91 910	9 888	11 668	5,5	7,0	4 464 (4)	- 5 694
Suomi/Finland	338 150	5 078	15 196	2,5	17,3 (4)	2 015	6 460
Sverige	449 960	8 745	16 283	2,9	7,7 (4)	3 927	8 098
United Kingdom	244 138	58 276	16 596	2,1	9,6	25 163	- 13 691
EUR 12	2 368 111	348 555	16 742	:	11,2	135 727*	70 240*
USA	9 372 600	263 095	23 737	1,8	6,1	119 306 (4)	- 139 232
Japan	377 800	125 021	19 325	4,0	2,9	64 495 (4)	122 873

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) GDP price deflator.

(2) Purchasing power standard.

(3) UEBl/BLEU.

(4) 1993.

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	140 553	7 815	16,4	7 878*	5,4	206 496
Belgique/België	1 380	76	17,7	95 ⁽⁷⁾	2,5 ⁽⁷⁾	6 864
Danmark	2 739	74	37,0	146	5,7	6 392
BR Deutschland	17 162	606	28,1	1 035	3,0	31 396
Elláda	5741 ⁽⁴⁾	819	4,3	790	20,8	8 722
España	29 756	1 384	17,9	1 151	9,8	22 174
France	30 217	801	35,1	1 048	4,8	43 917
Ireland	4 444 ⁽⁶⁾	159	26,9	140	12,0	4 307
Italia	17 215 ⁽⁵⁾	2 488	5,9	1 572	7,9	32 332
Luxembourg	127	3	42,3	6	2,8	186
Nederland	1 977	120	16,8	264	4,0	16 808
Österreich	3 962	267	12,9	476 ⁽⁷⁾	13,3 ⁽⁷⁾	5 412
Portugal	3 983	489	8,1	514 ⁽⁷⁾	11,6 ⁽⁷⁾	3 217
Suomi/Finland	2 605	192	14,0	168	8,3	3 581
Sverige	3 367	92	36,5	135	3,4	3 357
United Kingdom	15 878	244	67,1	565	2,2	17 831
EUR 12	130 619	7 264	16,4	7 098	5,5	194 145
USA	426 948	2 065	206,7	2 040 ⁽⁷⁾	1,7 ⁽⁷⁾	160 575 ⁽⁷⁾
Japan	5 204 ⁽⁶⁾	3 724 ⁽⁷⁾	1,4*	3 633 ⁽⁶⁾	6,4 ⁽⁸⁾	76 236 ⁽⁸⁾

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) 1993.

(8) 1992.

	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)		
	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	1994	1992
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	95 213	111 474	1,8	:	:	:	:	3,1	19,7
	3 893	2 971	1,6	1,3	13,1 ⁽³⁾	11,9 ⁽³⁾	147 ⁽³⁾	1,8	17,3
	3 292	3 099	2,5	3,1	16,7	29,8	5 171	3,0	20,7
	17 298	14 098	0,8	1,5	11,6	5,9	- 15 889	1,5	15,0
	2 286	6 436	7,5	3,8	17,7	33,2	- 577	12,9	36,4
	10 565	11 608	2,7	:	15,8	16,5	- 1 082	5,6	20,0
	21 321	22 596	2,0	2,2	12,0	14,9	6 679	1,5	18,3
	1 968	2 339	5,4	7,6	11,2	21,5	3 779	3,5	34,8
	9 104	23 228	2,6	5,6	16,6	7,3	- 11 819	3,5	20,1
	82	104	0,9	1,8 ⁽⁷⁾	13,1 ⁽³⁾	11,9 ⁽³⁾	147 ⁽³⁾	2,1	18,2*
	7 871	8 938	3,2*	3,7	16,2	24,4	12 484	1,8	14,6
	1 950	3 462	2,2	:	7,4 ⁽⁷⁾	5,7 ⁽⁷⁾	- 1 104 ⁽⁷⁾	1,9	19,1
	1 695	1 522	2,0*	2,2 ⁽⁷⁾	17,0	8,3	- 2 504	3,7	32,1
	2 188	1 393	1,8	3,8 ⁽⁷⁾	8,8 ⁽⁷⁾	8,7 ⁽⁷⁾	387 ⁽⁷⁾	0,3	23,2
	1 783	1 574	1,0	1,5	9,1 ⁽⁷⁾	6,0 ⁽⁷⁾	- 765 ⁽⁷⁾	1,7	19,9
	9 917	7 915	0,9	1,2	11,8	7,6	- 10 288	1,2	20,7
	89 291	104 854	1,8	2,2*	12,0	8,4	- 19 334	3,0	19,6
	84 930 ⁽⁷⁾	76 646 ⁽⁷⁾	1,7 ⁽⁸⁾	:	6,8 ⁽⁷⁾	12,7 ⁽⁷⁾	12 423 ⁽⁷⁾	1,0	:
	32 160 ⁽⁸⁾	44 616 ⁽⁸⁾	1,6 ⁽⁸⁾	:	23,9 ⁽⁷⁾	0,6 ⁽⁷⁾	- 47 170 ⁽⁷⁾	:	:

3.1.1 Shares of individual products in final agricultural production (1994)

	EUR 15	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>Products subject to EU market organizations:</i>								
Wheat	4,9	2,7	6,0	5,2	3,6	2,8	7,7	
Rye	0,2	0,0	0,9	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Oats	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,1	
Barley	1,7	0,5	4,8	2,5	0,3	2,1	1,5	
Maize	1,7	0,0	0,0	0,7	2,3	0,7	4,0	
Rice	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,6	0,1	
Sugarbeet	2,4	4,1	2,2	3,9	1,3	1,9	2,7	
Tobacco	0,5	0,1	0,0	0,1	4,4	0,5	0,2	
Olive oil	1,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	9,9	5,5	0,0	
Oilseeds	1,2	0,1	1,4	1,9	0,1	0,8	2,2	
Fresh fruit ⁽¹⁾	4,5	4,3	0,5	5,7	8,2	6,5	3,8	
Fresh vegetables	9,7	13,7	2,0	3,8	13,3	17,1	7,4	
Other fruit and vegetables ⁽²⁾	1,6	0,1	0,7	0,1	2,4	6,2	1,0	
Wine and must	5,0	0,0	0,0	3,6	1,7	2,3	12,6	
Seeds	0,6	0,2	1,1	0,6	0,1	0,1	1,4	
Textile fibres	0,6	0,1	0,0	0,0	12,8	0,4	0,1	
Hops	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Milk	18,5	13,8	23,9	25,9	13,5	8,7	17,6	
Beef/veal	12,1	19,7	8,3	12,3	3,2	7,4	14,3	
Pigmeat	10,5	18,8	31,5	14,3	2,9	11,6	6,4	
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1,9	0,2	0,1	0,3	6,4	5,2	1,2	
Eggs	2,5	2,6	1,2	3,1	2,3	3,0	1,6	
Poultry	4,8	3,9	2,6	2,5	2,8	4,1	6,7	
Subtotal	87,4	84,9	87,4	88,2	92,4	87,6	92,7	
<i>Products not subject to EU market organizations</i>								
Potatoes	3,0	6,2	1,6	3,4	3,1	3,0	1,7	
Other	9,6	8,9	11,0	8,4	4,5	9,4	5,7	
Subtotal	12,6	15,1	12,6	11,8	7,6	12,4	7,3	
Grand total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Value in Mio ECU	205 860	6 864	6 392	31 396	8 722	22 174	43 917	

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
	1,1	3,9	2,1	0,7	4,8	1,7	3,7	2,9	9,5	5,0
	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,9	0,2	0,5	0,3	0,0	0,2
	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,2	1,7	3,3	0,3	0,1
	1,7	0,4	1,9	0,2	1,7	0,2	2,6	7,2	3,3	1,6
	0,0	2,9	0,0	0,1	0,3	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,8
	0,0	1,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4
	1,8	1,8	0,0	1,8	2,8	0,0	2,4	2,3	2,1	2,4
	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5
	0,0	3,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7
	0,0	0,8	0,5	0,0	1,2	0,3	1,7	1,7	1,4	1,2
	0,3	7,1	2,1	1,6	4,8	4,8	0,7	1,0	1,8	4,6
	3,2	14,7	0,8	11,6	8,3	10,5	10,4	3,5	8,1	9,8
	0,0	3,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	2,3	0,3	0,0	0,6	1,7
	0,0	7,8	9,5	0,0	5,0	6,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,2
	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,7
	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,7
	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
	33,8	11,1	43,5	20,9	22,7	13,9	31,0	32,6	23,8	17,3
	37,5	10,0	27,6	10,5	15,3	8,2	11,2	12,6	14,4	11,9
	5,9	6,5	8,2	14,3	17,9	14,2	13,8	13,5	7,1	10,1
	4,9	0,7	0,0	0,4	0,5	3,5	0,3	0,2	5,5	1,7
	0,6	2,5	1,0	2,5	2,6	3,3	2,9	3,0	3,5	2,3
	3,3	5,6	0,1	3,5	3,5	8,2	2,6	2,3	7,2	4,7
	94,2	85,1	97,5	70,5	92,6	84,4	86,1	86,4	89,0	85,9
	2,3	1,5	1,1	6,0	2,1	7,2	2,8	3,2	4,6	3,1
	3,5	13,3	1,4	23,5	5,4	8,4	11,1	10,4	6,4	11,0
	5,8	14,8	2,5	29,5	7,4	15,6	13,9	13,6	11,0	14,2
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	4 307	32 332	186	16 808	4 777	3 217	3 581	3 357	17 831	194 145

3.1.2 Individual Member States' shares in final agricultural production (1994)

	Belgique/ Belgie	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Products subject to EU market organizations:</i>							
Wheat	1,9	3,9	16,5	4,7	6,2	34,2	
Rye	0,2	13,1	76,0	0,9	0,0	4,0	
Oats	1,2	7,0	25,5	1,6	8,1	13,1	
Barley	1,2	9,9	25,5	0,9	14,9	21,1	
Maize	0,1	0,0	6,6	7,3	4,7	50,2	
Rice	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,9	17,3	5,1	
Sugarbeet	6,0	2,9	26,1	2,4	9,1	25,4	
Tobacco	0,7	0,0	3,5	39,1	10,8	10,6	
Olive oil	0,0	0,0	0,0	25,0	35,4	0,0	
Oilseeds	0,3	3,7	25,2	0,3	7,6	40,5	
Fresh fruit ⁽¹⁾	3,2	0,3	19,6	7,8	15,7	18,3	
Fresh vegetables	4,8	0,7	6,1	6,0	19,5	16,7	
Wine and must	0,0	0,0	11,1	1,5	5,0	53,9	
Seeds	0,8	5,4	14,1	0,6	1,4	45,9	
Textile fibres	0,6	0,0	0,0	87,6	6,4	4,9	
Hops	2,0	0,0	76,3	0,0	3,9	3,7	
Milk	2,7	4,3	23,1	3,3	5,3	22,0	
Beef/veal	5,7	2,3	16,3	1,2	6,9	26,4	
Pigmeat	6,3	9,9	22,1	1,2	12,6	13,7	
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	0,3	0,1	2,0	13,7	28,2	13,4	
Subtotal	3,5	3,4	16,8	4,9	10,7	23,7	
Eggs	3,6	1,6	19,7	4,2	13,8	14,0	
Poultry	2,8	1,7	8,2	2,6	9,4	30,5	
Other fruit and vegetables ⁽²⁾	0,1	1,4	0,9	6,2	40,7	13,2	
Subtotal	2,5	1,6	9,9	3,7	16,5	22,8	
<i>Products not subject to EU market organizations</i>							
Potatoes	6,9	1,7	17,5	4,4	10,9	11,9	
Other	3,2	3,7	14,0	1,0	11,1	13,2	
Subtotal	4,1	3,2	14,9	1,9	11,0	12,9	
Grand total	3,5	3,3	16,2	4,5	11,4	22,6	

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 12 = 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	1,2	:	0,5	:	:	17,1
	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,7	:	1,9	:	:	0,8
	2,9	13,2	0,1	1,2	:	2,6	:	:	20,9
	2,4	3,7	0,1	1,0	:	0,2	:	:	19,0
	0,0	27,3	0,0	0,4	:	1,8	:	:	0,0
	0,0	59,5	0,0	0,0	:	5,6	:	:	0,0
	1,6	12,2	0,0	6,3	:	0,0	:	:	7,9
	0,0	32,0	0,0	0,0	:	1,7	:	:	0,0
	0,0	34,1	0,0	0,0	:	2,7	:	:	0,0
	0,0	10,6	0,0	0,3	:	0,4	:	:	10,7
	0,2	25,0	0,0	3,0	:	1,7	:	:	3,5
	0,7	24,5	0,0	10,1	:	1,7	:	:	7,4
	0,0	24,5	0,2	0,0	:	1,9	:	:	0,0
	0,0	0,0	0,0	28,6	:	0,0	:	:	3,3
	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	:	0,0	:	:	0,0
	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	:	0,0	:	:	14,1
	4,1	10,2	0,2	10,0	:	1,3	:	:	12,1
	6,8	13,6	0,2	7,4	:	1,1	:	:	10,9
	1,2	10,4	0,1	11,8	:	2,2	:	:	6,2
	5,2	5,7	0,0	1,6	:	2,8	:	:	24,2
	2,5	15,5	0,1	7,0	:	1,5	:	:	9,0
	0,6	16,7	0,0	8,6	:	2,2	:	:	12,9
	1,5	18,8	0,0	6,1	:	2,7	:	:	13,2
	0,0	29,7	0,0	0,3	:	2,1	:	:	3,0
	0,9	20,3	0,0	5,7	:	2,5	:	:	11,2
	1,6	8,0	0,0	16,3	:	3,7	:	:	13,2
	0,8	22,9	0,0	21,0	:	1,4	:	:	6,1
	1,0	19,2	0,0	19,9	:	2,0	:	:	7,8
	2,2	16,7	0,1	8,7	:	1,7	:	:	9,2

3.1.3 Farm inputs: breakdown by Member State (1994)

		(%)												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Con- sump- tion of inputs (Mio ECU)	Seeds and reproductive material	Animal feed	Fertilizers and soil improvers	Crop protection products	Pharma- ceuticals	Energy and lubricants	Cattle	Farm implements, upkeep, repairs	Services	Other	Share of inputs in production
	EUR 15	1	95 320	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	46,3
	Belgique/België		3 893	6,4	43,0	5,5	4,2	1,8	8,1	4,4	9,9	8,0	10,7	56,7
	Danmark		3 292	3,1	46,4	7,6	4,4	0,0	6,5	0,0	12,2	12,0 ⁽¹⁾	7,9	51,5
	BR Deutschland		17 298	4,5	27,4	8,8	4,3	0,0	17,3	0,4	17,3	18,4 ⁽³⁾	1,5	55,1
	Elláda		2 286	3,6	28,1	7,6	7,0	2,1	28,2	1,4	13,1	2,5	6,0	26,2
	España		10 565	3,9	42,3	7,3	4,1	2,7	7,7	1,2	18,9	5,3	6,6	47,6
	France		21 321	9,7	34,1	11,4	9,9	1,5	7,9	0,4	10,4	12,7	2,1	48,5
	Ireland		1 968	2,9	42,0	15,9	2,7	4,7	11,1	0,5	7,5	6,5	6,2	45,7
	Italia		9 104	4,8	50,1	10,2	7,1	0,2	13,6	0,0	0,0	8,5	5,4 ⁽³⁾	28,2
	Luxembourg		82	4,1	27,4	13,3	3,6	2,4	9,3	3,7	12,2	0,0	24,4 ⁽⁶⁾	44,0
	Nederland		7 871	6,5	45,7	3,3	2,2 ⁽³⁾	0,0	10,5	2,2	13,4	14,9	1,2	46,8
	Österreich		2 058	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	43,1
	Portugal		1 695	24,4	46,7	0,0	18,6 ⁽¹⁾	0,0	11,7	8,9 ⁽²⁾	3,1	5,4 ⁽³⁾	5,6	52,7
	Suomi/Finland		2 188	7,2	30,1	8,6	2,3	0,0	13,2	0,0	22,8	15,8	0,0	61,1
	Sverige		1 783	2,0	31,6	15,7	2,6	1,4	11,2	0,1	14,0	15,7	5,8	53,1
	United Kingdom		9 917	3,8	42,6	8,9	5,7	1,4	6,6	0,4	17,3	11,6	1,8	55,6
	EUR 12		89 291	5,7	38,5	8,6	6,2	1,1	11,0	0,9	12,6	11,8	3,6	46,0

Source: 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 pharmaceuticals and other.⁽⁵⁾ Including cattle and farm implements, upkeep, repairs.⁽⁶⁾ Including services.

Gross value added at marked prices	Suomi/Finland	20 052	19 195	-0.5	5.7	:	2 188	2.3	61.1
	Sverige	11 039	9 807	-3.2	-0.3	:	1 783	1.9	53.1
	United Kingdom	7 694	6 935	-0.1	0.5	11 039	9 917	10.4	55.6
	EUR 12	89 291	87 410	-0.6	0.9	91 754	89 291	93.7	46.0
	EUR 15	111 474	:	x	x	:	111 474	100.0	54.2
	Belgique/België	117 807	131 378	3.1	-7.9	2 826	2 971	2.7	43.3
	Danmark	23 380	28 855	0.9	-3.4	2 463	3 099	2.8	48.5
	BR Deutschland	27 132	34 825	1.4	-4.8	12 184	14 098	12.6	44.9
	Elláda	1 853 830	1 346 122	3.9	4.4	7 598	6 436	5.8	73.8
	España	1 844 800	1 877 369	-2.0	-0.5	14 535	11 608	10.4	52.3
	France	1 48 741	181 960	-0.8	2.1	21 964	22 596	20.3	51.5
	Ireland	1 856	1 696	-2.5	-8.3	2 767	2 339	2.1	54.3
	Italia (2)	44 484	43 304	2.1	-0.5	25 780	23 228	20.8	71.8
	Luxembourg	4 120	4 977	-0.4	-3.4	99	104	0.1	55.9
	Nederland	19 290	21 893	2.9	4.1	8 627	8 938	8.0	53.2
	Österreich	49 460	:	x	x	:	3 653	3.3	76.5
	Portugal	299 676	384 300	-1.8	2.9	1 985	1 522	1.4	47.3
	Suomi/Finland	12 762	13 953	-0.6	-1.4	:	1 393	1.2	38.9
	Sverige	9 741	11 197	-4.3	-0.4	:	1 574	1.4	46.9
	United Kingdom	6 141	6 294	-0.3	0.0	8 806	7 915	7.1	44.4
	EUR 12	104 854	118 973	0.0	-3.6	109 633	104 854	94.1	54.0
	EUR 15	105 199	-	-0.5	6.0	:	105 199	100.0	51.1
Net value added at factor cost (1) (2)	Belgique/België	106 720	-	-0.3	8.0	2 618	2 691	2.6	39.2
	Danmark	20 555	-	0.4	9.4	2 233	2 725	2.6	42.6
	BR Deutschland	22 362	-	-5.3	-1.9	9 921	11 619	11.0	37.0
	Elláda	2 085 303	-	14.7	18.6	8 480	7 240	6.9	83.0
	España	2 241 100	-	4.7	13.1	17 658	14 102	13.4	63.6
	France	155 459	-	-0.4	10.0	23 106	23 617	22.4	53.8
	Ireland	2 136	-	3.3	4.6	3 183	2 691	2.6	62.5
	Italia (2)	34 961	-	2.6	-0.5	21 095	18 256	17.4	56.5
	Luxembourg	3 712	-	-4.0	-2.7	89	94	0.1	50.5
	Nederland	13 970	-	-1.1	18.4	6 248	6 473	6.2	38.5
	Österreich	38 122	-	-2.6	13.9	:	2 816	2.7	58.9
	Portugal	351 425	-	1.1	24.2	2 328	1 785	1.7	55.5
	Suomi/Finland	8 667	-	-9.5	2.0	:	945	0.9	26.4
	Sverige	10 828	-	-5.7	-0.2	:	1 749	1.7	52.0
	United Kingdom	6 515	-	6.4	3.7	9 347	8 396	8.0	47.1
	EUR 12	99 688	-	-0.1	5.8	106 306	99 688	94.8	51.3

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
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>A. Final production:</i>							
EUR 15	×	×	×	217 538	201 629	205 860	2,1
Belgique/België	274 596	265 366	272 199	6 606	6 557	6 864	2,6
Danmark	51 003	49 085	48 213	6 531	6 464	6 392	-1,8
BR Deutschland	66 864	61 203	60 422	33 096	31 607	31 396	-1,3
Elláda	2 107 799	2 200 103	2 512 194	8 533	8 192	8 722	14,2
España	3 248 727	3 252 300	3 523 800	24 514	21 809	22 174	8,3
France	312 985	279 324	289 086	45 702	42 107	43 917	3,5
Ireland	3 364	3 450	3 418	4 422	4 313	4 307	-0,9
Italia (2)	61 247	60 815	61 918	38 387	33 030	32 332	1,8
Luxembourg	7 868	7 557	7 359	189	187	186	-2,6
Nederland	36 662	34 342	36 277	16 116	15 788	16 808	5,6
Österreich	64 275	63 691	64 674	4 521	4 675	4 777	1,5
Portugal	620 855	590 400	633 387	3 554	3 134	3 217	7,3
Suomi/Finland	28 096	29 969	32 814	3 730	3 286	3 581	9,5
Sverige	19 836	20 714	20 780	3 416	3 093	3 357	0,3
United Kingdom	13 444	13 563	13 835	18 214	17 389	17 831	2,0
EUR 12	×	×	×	205 872	190 576	194 145	1,9
<i>B. Crop production:</i>							
EUR 15	×	×	×	104 168	93 813	97 399	3,8
Belgique/België	97 557	104 714	113 718	2 346	2 587	2 868	8,6
Danmark	14 403	15 442	14 210	1 844	2 034	1 884	-8,0
BR Deutschland	25 593	23 265	23 415	12 668	12 015	12 167	0,6
Elláda	1 467 945	1 530 348	1 757 464	5 942	5 698	6 102	14,8
España	1 876 631	1 854 800	2 018 000	14 160	12 438	12 698	8,8
France	162 171	137 255	143 587	23 680	20 691	21 813	4,6
Ireland	456	389	405	600	486	511	4,3
Italia (2)	38 039	36 322	37 037	23 841	19 727	19 340	2,0
Luxembourg	1 786	1 405	1 379	43	35	35	-1,9
Nederland	15 419	15 169	17 090	6 778	6 974	7 919	12,7
Österreich	20 170	19 509	21 561	1 419	1 432	1 592	10,5
Portugal	257 753	232 210	271 311	1 475	1 233	1 378	16,8
Suomi/Finland	8 199	9 043	11 051	1 412	1 350	1 785	22,2
Sverige	5 841	6 725	6 450	775	737	704	-4,1
United Kingdom	5 299	4 974	5 124	7 184	6 377	6 604	3,0
EUR 12	×	×	×	100 562	90 293	93 317	3,3

3.1.5 (cont.)

	Mio NC			Mio ECU			% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>B.1. Cereals (excl. rice):</i>							
EUR 15	×	×	×	23 319	19 619	17 762	-9,5
Belgique/België	11 569	9 701	9 316	278	240	235	-4,0
Danmark	5 856	6 986	5 728	750	920	759	-18,0
BR Deutschland	7 182	6 062	5 433	3 555	3 131	2 823	-10,4
Elláda	166 150	149 453	159 696	673	556	554	6,9
España	212 176	247 500	202 800	1 601	1 660	1 276	-18,1
France	58 487	40 510	38 021	6 540	6 107	5 776	-6,1
Ireland	186	131	100	244	163	126	-23,1
Italia (²)	5 025	5 315	4 603	3 149	2 886	2 404	-13,4
Luxembourg	454	378	329	11	9	8	-12,9
Nederland	458	410	371	201	188	172	-9,4
Österreich	4 677	3 085	5 149	329	226	380	66,9
Portugal	28 540	30 392	28 638	163	161	145	-5,8
Suomi/Finland	2 655	3 100	2 812	457	463	454	-9,3
Sverige	2 501	3 432	2 855	332	376	312	-16,8
United Kingdom	2 239	1 975	1 813	3 034	2 532	2 336	-8,2
EUR 12	×	×	×	22 201	18 554	16 616	-10,4
<i>C. Livestock production:</i>							
EUR 15	×	×	×	113 123	107 201	108 245	1,0
Belgique/België	176 507	160 094	157 864	4 244	3 956	3 981	-1,4
Danmark	36 600	33 643	34 003	4 687	4 430	4 508	1,1
BR Deutschland	41 148	37 903	37 003	20 367	19 574	19 227	-2,4
Elláda	639 509	669 460	754 577	2 589	2 493	2 620	12,7
España	1 372 759	1 346 000	1 454 300	10 358	9 026	9 151	8,0
France	150 927	142 091	145 658	22 038	21 420	22 128	2,5
Ireland	2 908	3 061	3 013	3 822	3 827	3 796	-1,6
Italia (²)	22 582	23 574	24 074	14 153	12 803	12 571	2,1
Luxembourg	6 057	6 129	5 959	146	151	150	-2,8
Nederland	21 243	19 173	19 187	9 338	8 814	8 890	0,1
Österreich	44 105	44 182	43 113	3 102	3 243	3 184	-2,4
Portugal	340 888	337 901	341 117	1 951	1 794	1 732	1,0
Suomi/Finland	19 897	20 926	21 763	3 426	3 125	3 515	4,0
Sverige	13 996	13 989	14 330	1 858	1 534	1 564	2,4
United Kingdom	8 145	8 589	8 711	11 042	11 012	11 227	1,4
EUR 12	×	×	×	104 736	99 300	99 981	0,7

3.1.5 (cont.)

	Mio NC			Mio ECU			% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>C.1. Beef/veal total:</i>							
EUR 15	×	×	×	26 191	25 670	25 969	1,2
Belgique/België	50 480	51 008	50 498	1 214	1 260	1 273	-1,0
Danmark	4 214	4 023	4 025	540	530	534	0,0
BR Deutschland	8 981	8 833	8 370	4 445	4 562	4 349	-5,2
Elláda	69 593	68 520	70 795	282	255	246	3,3
España	233 380	237 700	261 300	1 761	1 594	1 644	9,9
France	44 995	42 382	44 937	6 570	6 389	6 827	6,0
Ireland	1 267	1 349	1 282	1 665	1 686	1 616	-4,9
Italia (2)	5 259	5 878	6 164	3 296	3 192	3 219	4,9
Luxembourg	1 986	2 061	2 033	48	51	51	-1,4
Nederland	3 865	3 657	3 796	1 699	1 681	1 759	3,8
Österreich	11 338	10 363	9 910	798	761	732	-4,4
Portugal	60 199	60 039	52 104	345	319	265	-13,2
Suomi/Finland	3 453	3 684	3 680	595	550	594	-0,1
Sverige	2 913	2 506	2 616	387	275	285	4,4
United Kingdom	1 880	2 001	1 998	2 548	2 566	2 575	-0,2
EUR 12	×	×	×	24 412	24 084	24 357	×
<i>C.2. Milk:</i>							
EUR 15	×	×	×	37 885	37 841	38 035	0,5
Belgique/België	37 897	37 433	36 061	911	925	909	-3,7
Danmark	11 898	11 655	11 525	1 524	1 535	1 528	-1,1
BR Deutschland	16 325	16 188	15 576	8 080	8 360	8 093	-3,8
Elláda	207 109	254 637	321 919	838	948	1 118	26,4
España	258 244	283 700	306 600	1 949	1 902	1 929	8,1
France	50 194	49 992	50 434	7 329	7 536	7 662	0,9
Ireland	1 078	1 145	1 154	1 417	1 431	1 454	0,8
Italia (2)	6 698	6 708	6 882	4 198	3 643	3 594	2,6
Luxembourg	3 338	3 411	3 202	80	84	81	-6,1
Nederland	7 987	7 941	7 566	3 511	3 651	3 506	-4,7
Österreich	14 427	14 585	14 655	1 015	1 071	1 082	0,5
Portugal	84 787	81 214	87 813	485	431	446	8,1
Suomi/Finland	9 374	9 825	10 185	1 614	1 467	1 645	3,7
Sverige	6 646	6 634	6 777	882	727	740	2,2
United Kingdom	2 988	3 221	3 296	4 051	4 129	4 248	2,3
EUR 12	×	×	×	34 374	34 576	34 568	0,0

3.1.5 (cont.)

	Mio NC			Mio ECU			% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>C.3. Pigmeat:</i>							
EUR 15	×	×	×	26 186	21 368	21 873	2,4
Belgique/België	68 126	50 738	49 879	1 638	1 254	1 258	-1,7
Danmark	17 666	14 702	15 202	2 262	1 936	2 015	3,4
BR Deutschland	11 558	8 659	8 713	5 721	4 472	4 527	0,6
Elláda	77 187	63 455	67 586	312	236	235	6,5
España	421 567	388 700	407 100	3 181	2 607	2 562	4,7
France	22 542	18 039	18 903	3 292	2 719	2 872	4,8
Ireland	221	199	200	291	249	252	0,5
Italia (2)	4 282	4 068	4 050	2 684	2 210	2 115	-0,4
Luxembourg	622	542	602	15	13	15	11,1
Nederland	6 489	4 774	5 188	2 853	2 195	2 404	8,7
Österreich	12 350	11 664	11 609	869	856	857	-0,5
Portugal	86 278	79 251	89 721	494	421	456	13,2
Suomi/Finland	4 108	4 231	4 541	707	632	734	7,3
Sverige	2 862	2 744	2 809	380	301	307	2,4
United Kingdom	1 098	989	982	1 488	1 268	1 265	-0,8
EUR 12	×	×	×	24 230	19 579	19 975	2,0
<i>C.4. Eggs and poultrymeat:</i>							
EUR 15	×	×	×	15 419	14 994	15 080	0,6
Belgique/België	16 221	17 239	17 219	390	426	434	-0,1
Danmark	1 648	1 740	1 812	211	229	240	4,1
BR Deutschland	3 608	3 490	3 667	1 786	1 802	1 905	5,1
Elláda	116 469	112 987	119 063	471	421	413	5,4
España	253 292	237 400	251 000	1 911	1 592	1 579	5,7
France	24 993	24 043	24 396	3 649	3 624	3 706	1,5
Ireland	135	125	134	177	156	169	7,9
Italia (2)	4 527	5 003	5 052	2 838	2 717	2 638	1,0
Luxembourg	79	78	78	2	2	2	-0,6
Österreich	2 370	2 321	2 192	1 042	1 067	1 015	-5,6
Nederland	4 300	4 100	3 971	302	301	293	-3,1
Portugal	72 949	80 276	72 857	418	426	370	-9,2
Suomi/Finland	1 490	1 558	1 785	257	233	288	14,6
Sverige	1 061	1 048	1 098	141	115	120	4,8
United Kingdom	1 346	1 469	1 478	1 824	1 883	1 905	0,6
EUR 12	×	×	×	14 719	14 346	14 378	0,2

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)

		1991	1992	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6
Final production	EUR 15	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	106,2	111,5	113,2	109,7
	Danmark	98,4	96,1	103,9	101,4
	BR Deutschland	100,7	105,2	100,7	98,0
	Elláda	113,6	112,5	111,1	115,4
	España	100,0	100,1	95,6	94,7
	France	96,0	102,5	95,6	97,5
	Ireland	100,3	105,3	101,9	100,6
	Italia	106,3	108,1	105,9	105,2
	Luxembourg	95,1	104,9	100,7	99,6
	Nederland	102,1	104,0	104,9	106,4
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	100,9	96,0	90,3	90,9
	Suomi/Finland	88,8	85,3	95,3	97,8
	Sverige	92,5	84,7	86,3	86,0
	United Kingdom	99,9	101,9	99,1	99,8
	EUR 12	101,1	104,0	100,6	98,9
Consumption of inputs	EUR 15	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	105,7	107,1	105,8	106,4
	Danmark	98,0	99,4	100,5	99,1
	BR Deutschland	99,0	95,6	91,2	90,7
	Elláda	99,7	100,5	107,3	108,5
	España	99,5	100,4	93,1	97,8
	France	98,9	98,4	96,4	98,2
	Ireland	100,9	102,5	107,0	114,7
	Italia	101,7	100,3	97,8	96,9
	Luxembourg	102,7	104,2	98,9	101,5
	Nederland	101,9	102,4	101,5	99,4
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	97,5	90,9	90,4	89,0
	Suomi/Finland	99,7	100,5	107,3	108,5
	Sverige	88,8	88,2	92,6	98,0
	United Kingdom	98,5	97,4	99,3	99,8
	EUR 12	99,8	98,9	96,7	97,5

3.1.6 (cont.)

		1991	1992	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross value-added	EUR 15	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	106,9	117,2	122,6	113,8
	Danmark	98,7	92,9	107,2	103,6
	BR Deutschland	102,5	115,5	111,0	105,8
	Elláda	118,4	116,6	112,4	117,7
	España	100,3	99,8	97,3	92,5
	France	93,7	105,6	94,9	97,0
	Ireland	99,9	107,4	98,2	90,4
	Italia	108,2	111,3	109,2	108,6
	Luxembourg	90,2	105,3	101,8	98,4
	Nederland	102,4	105,4	107,9	112,5
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	104,2	101,0	90,2	110,9
	Suomi/Finland	88,7	81,3	98,9	97,5
	Sverige	94,5	82,1	84,7	84,3
	United Kingdom	101,3	106,8	99,0	99,8
	EUR 12	102,1	107,9	103,6	105,2

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)

		1991	1992	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal	EUR 15	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	99,3	93,7	89,2	94,3
	Danmark	98,9	98,0	87,2	87,8
	BR Deutschland	99,5	93,4	89,3	90,9
	Elláda	119,0	122,0	129,0	141,9
	España	100,2	93,0	97,5	106,6
	France	99,6	91,7	87,7	89,0
	Ireland	97,1	99,0	104,9	105,3
	Italia	104,1	101,2	102,6	105,1
	Luxembourg	91,9	90,3	90,3	88,9
	Nederland	100,5	96,8	89,9	93,6
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	100,5	93,8	94,8	101,0
	Suomi/Finland	98,1	97,2	92,9	99,1
	Sverige	97,1	95,9	98,3	98,9
	United Kingdom	99,3	99,6	103,2	104,6
	EUR 12	100,7	95,0	90,9	94,2
Real	EUR 15	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	96,2	88,6	82,1	84,9
	Danmark	96,6	93,8	82,4	81,3
	BR Deutschland	96,2	86,8	79,7	78,5
	Elláda	99,6	88,2	81,4	80,7
	España	94,5	82,9	83,0	86,7
	France	96,5	86,8	81,4	81,2
	Ireland	94,1	93,0	97,2	95,4
	Italia	98,0	90,6	87,9	86,6
	Luxembourg	89,1	84,9	82,0	79,0
	Nederland	96,7	90,3	81,7	82,8
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	90,6	77,5	73,6	74,6
	Suomi/Finland	94,2	90,6	84,7	89,4
	Sverige	88,8	85,7	83,9	82,7
	United Kingdom	93,7	90,7	92,5	91,5
	EUR 12	96,2	88,0	83,7	84,9

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)

		1991	1992	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal	EUR 15	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	100,7	100,1	99,1	98,5
	Danmark	99,4	98,3	100,8	95,3
	BR Deutschland	102,4	103,2	103,7	104,4
	Elláda	120,2	137,3	144,6	155,0
	España	103,0	103,1	115,7	117,4
	France	99,1	99,7	98,3	98,2
	Ireland	100,3	99,6	99,7	100,8
	Italia	101,3	102,6	110,2	111,7
	Luxembourg	99,8	100,9	100,1	98,1
	Nederland	101,4	101,9	100,7	100,8
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	106,8	104,3	105,6	109,3
	Suomi/Finland	104,2	103,9	104,3	104,5
	Sverige	106,5	108,9	112,7	112,6
United Kingdom	104,6	106,8	110,7	111,0	
	EUR 12	101,8	102,0	102,6	102,2
Real	EUR 15	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	97,6	94,6	91,2	88,5
	Danmark	97,1	94,0	95,2	88,3
	BR Deutschland	99,0	95,9	92,6	90,5
	Elláda	100,6	99,2	91,3	88,2
	España	97,2	91,8	98,5	95,6
	France	96,0	94,4	91,2	89,6
	Ireland	97,2	93,7	92,4	91,3
	Italia	95,4	91,8	94,4	92,0
	Luxembourg	96,7	94,9	90,8	87,1
	Nederland	97,5	95,1	91,5	89,2
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	96,3	86,3	82,0	80,7
	Suomi/Finland	99,9	96,9	95,1	94,3
	Sverige	97,3	97,4	96,3	94,1
United Kingdom	98,8	97,3	99,2	97,0	
	EUR 12	97,2	94,5	94,5	92,1

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.1.9 Trend of 'terms of trade' (1)

(1990 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	99,7	98,3	93,3	90,1	94,7
Danmark	101,3	100,9	101,2	86,4	89,5
BR Deutschland	102,2	97,9	91,1	87,2	88,2
Elláda	100,8	100,1	89,8	89,4	93,7
España	100,5	98,6	90,8	84,7	91,3
France	100,9	99,4	91,4	87,9	90,5
Ireland	94,3	91,8	93,8	99,3	99,1
Italia	99,6	102,3	98,2	93,2	93,9
Luxembourg	102,6	93,7	91,5	95,1	93,2
Nederland	99,7	98,9	94,4	89,5	94,5
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	101,2	95,3	91,0	90,9	93,3
Suomi/Finland	98,2	92,5	91,8	87,4	93,0
Sverige	101,1	92,3	89,0	88,1	88,9
United Kingdom	101,3	96,0	94,7	92,9	93,8
EUR 12	100,7	99,3	93,9	90,2	93,1

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)

		1991	1992	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	Belgique/België	74,5	81,7	73,5	75,4
	Danmark	82,7	88,7	67,9	66,3
	BR Deutschland	98,9	103,6	90,3	90,1
	Elláda	103,1	157,8	146,5	:
	España	:	:	:	:
	France	97,3	87,8	82,6	94,1
	Ireland	78,7	86,3	65,2	77,9
	Italia	102,6	101,8	99,5	107,2
	Luxembourg	94,5	91,7	80,8	:
	Nederland	100,5	95,6	83,7	81,9
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	102,7	101,4	97,4	:
	Suomi/Finland	87,0	88,4	82,1	:
Sverige	73,8	44,9	41,0	41,2	
United Kingdom	79,7	96,1	101,7	102,9	
Gross value added (GVA)	Belgique/België	100,6	97,2	96,2	103,2
	Danmark	96,4	92,4	94,1	101,2
	BR Deutschland	97,3	100,4	91,4	90,8
	Elláda	140,8	138,3	151,0	179,2
	España	101,3	91,1	98,8	112,3
	France	94,8	94,7	91,2	99,1
	Ireland	93,2	106,3	108,3	113,0
	Italia	114,1	113,6	113,5	115,2
	Luxembourg	92,7	94,3	94,7	93,1
	Nederland	102,8	97,9	87,3	100,3
	Österreich	94,2	95,4	88,0	95,2
	Portugal	103,3	93,2	83,2	104,0
	Suomi/Finland	77,0	71,1	77,1	80,4
Sverige	94,4	84,9	84,0	83,0	
United Kingdom	98,1	103,4	115,9	119,5	
GFCF/GVA (%)	Belgique/België	13,5	15,3	13,9	13,3
	Danmark	20,2	22,6	17,0	15,4
	BR Deutschland	30,6	31,1	29,7	29,9
	Elláda	6,7	10,5	8,9	:
	España	:	:	:	:
	France	17,7	16,0	15,6	16,4
	Ireland	19,9	19,2	14,2	16,3
	Italia	29,5	29,4	28,7	30,5
	Luxembourg	46,3	44,2	36,7	:
	Nederland	28,0	27,9	27,4	23,4
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	20,0	21,9	23,5	:
	Suomi/Finland	26,5	29,1	24,9	:
Sverige	21,5	14,5	13,4	13,6	
United Kingdom	13,9	15,9	15,0	14,8	

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ At current prices; the series is based on figures exclusive of VAT.

3.1.1.1 Changes (% TAV) in final production, gross value added, employment, utilized agricultural area and growth of agricultural productivity '1993' as compared with 1990⁽¹⁾

	At 1990 prices		4	5	Labour productivity calculated on the basis of:		Productivity per ha of UAA calculated on the basis of:			
	Final production	Gross value added			Total employment in 'agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fisheries'	Utilized agricultural area (UAA)	Labour productivity		Productivity per ha of UAA	
							final production	gross value added	final production	gross value added
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
EUR 15										
Belgique/België	3,6	5,5	-3,0	-0,5	0,9	2,5	3,1	4,9		
Danmark	0,2	0,4	-2,6	-0,7	-2,4	-2,2	-0,5	-0,3		
BR Deutschland	0,4	3,4	1,8	-1,3	2,2	5,2	-0,9	2,1		
Eiláda	4,1	4,9	-2,4	-3,0	1,7	2,5	1,1	1,9		
España	-1,1	-1,2	-7,5	1,1	-8,6	-8,7	0,0	0,0		
France	-0,5	-0,3	-4,4	-1,2	-5,0	-4,7	-1,8	-1,5		
Ireland	0,9	-0,4	-2,5	1,3	-1,6	-2,9	2,2	0,9		
Italia	2,1	3,1	-3,2	-0,6	-1,2	-0,1	1,4	2,5		
Luxembourg	0,6	0,6	-9,1	0,2	-8,5	-8,5	0,7	0,8		
Nederland	1,7	2,8	-0,3	-0,4	1,4	2,5	1,2	2,3		
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Portugal	-2,6	0,2	-7,0	-4,5	-9,6	-6,7	-7,1	-4,2		
Suomi/Finland	-2,5	-2,6	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Sverige	-5,2	-5,9	:	:	:	:	:	:		
United Kingdom	0,1	0,6	0,0	-3,7	0,1	0,6	-3,6	-3,1		
EUR 12	0,3	1,8	-3,5	-0,9	-3,2	-1,7	-0,6	0,9		

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ The changes are calculated on the basis of series after recording net of VAT.

3.1.12 Net value added at factor cost for total manpower per annual work unit (AWU)

('1990' = 100)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994 1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	x
Belgique/België	75.6	82.9	87.3	94.3	90.8	86.5	83.7	79.1	85.4	106.8	96.8	96.4	92.9	89.2	95.8	7.3
Danmark	68.5	78.4	97.3	82.2	109.3	101.0	106.3	84.5	88.8	102.0	102.0	95.9	86.3	85.4	97.8	14.6
BR Deutschland (1)	73.6	74.2	90.5	74.6	85.5	77.8	88.2	73.5	91.0	110.0	97.2	102.8	122.1	106.1	110.9	4.5
Elláda	73.6	77.9	80.0	72.7	79.0	81.1	80.2	80.7	82.0	99.6	85.8	114.5	92.5	91.1	101.1	11.0
España	74.6	66.0	76.3	76.1	83.2	84.8	79.6	84.3	96.2	94.6	100.6	104.9	92.5	116.8	132.4	13.3
France	73.9	76.6	90.6	84.2	83.7	84.1	84.7	85.5	84.1	98.4	103.3	98.3	99.9	99.3	111.6	12.4
Ireland	67.4	68.9	76.8	82.8	91.9	80.0	74.4	90.9	105.4	101.4	103.5	95.2	113.4	114.6	124.0	8.2
Italia	114.4	111.8	112.4	117.7	106.1	106.1	102.1	103.7	97.7	102.7	95.0	102.3	100.5	98.4	93.3	-5.1
Luxembourg	60.1	67.3	93.8	81.8	84.8	87.9	90.1	92.8	94.8	108.5	102.6	88.9	89.6	90.1	89.4	-0.8
Nederland	71.6	87.8	92.2	88.9	96.0	91.0	98.8	83.8	87.0	102.7	99.2	98.1	87.4	76.0	86.1	13.3
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	96.5	91.2	101.8	97.3	98.1	96.1	101.9	99.8	84.6	100.3	104.5	95.2	82.3	67.2	81.0	20.5
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	95.6	101.5	110.0	98.8	118.4	93.6	98.3	98.9	89.5	100.5	102.4	97.1	102.5	116.5	120.8	3.7
EUR 12 (1)	83.8	84.7	93.5	90.3	92.6	89.4	90.2	88.2	90.2	100.9	98.7	101.3	100.0	100.3	106.8	6.4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Since 1990; 1990-1991 = 100.

3.1.1.3 Volume of agricultural labour in annual work units (AWUs) from 1980 to 1994

(x 1,000)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994 1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/Belgie	115.6	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 (1)	83.6	-2.6
Danmark	132.8*	126.8	119.4	118.1	115.0	110.8	106.9	102.7	96.9	99.2	98.9	95.5	93.5	92.7	88.4	-4.6
BR Deutschland	1 029.6 ⁰²	1 015.8 ⁰²	991.9 ⁰²	945.9 ⁰²	930.8 ⁰²	917.9 ⁰²	904.1 ⁰²	850.7 ⁰²	837.0 ⁰²	786.8 ⁰²	760.0 ⁰²	1 028.5	863.6	802.9	740.0	-7.8
Elláda	956.0	935.0	924.0	917.0	918.0	931.0	898.0	849.0	851.0	770.4	769.2	680.7	697.8 (1)	702.8 (1)	683.1	-2.8
España	1 634.7	1 487.5	1 432.5	1 415.0	1 341.9	1 300.4	1 252.1	1 218.0	1 191.2	1 137.5	1 121.7	1 116.9	1 115.0	1 112.1	1 060.2	-4.7
France	1 817.2	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	1 081.6	-3.5
Ireland	310.3*	298.9*	287.5*	276.1*	276.0*	275.8*	265.2*	254.5*	250.6*	261.5*	257.6*	253.7	247.1	242.2	230.1	-5.0
Italia	2 895.8	2 751.6	2 593.4	2 645.8	2 598.7	2 494.1	2 476.5	2 422.9	2 313.2	2 194.3	2 153.4	2 156.4	2 051.1	1 901.6	1 827.6	-3.9
Luxembourg	9.2	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	5.2	-3.7
Nederland	254.3	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	-2.5
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	x
Portugal	1 202.2	1 135.7	1 098.1	1 012.2	1 017.0	1 020.7	942.0	983.2	967.5	846.8	744.4	714.9	650.7	577.4	582.5	0.9
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	x
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	x
United Kingdom	518.3	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	405.5	-2.1
EUR 12	10 875.9 ⁰²	10 396.7 ⁰²	10 034.8 ⁰²	9 873.0 ⁰²	9 668.7 ⁰²	9 460.6 ⁰²	9 186.0 ⁰²	8 950.8 ⁰²	8 708.3 ⁰²	8 225.7 ⁰²	7 966.8 ⁰²	8 040.0	7 651.7	7 294.0	7 017.5	-3.8

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Provisional data.

3.1.14 Changes in intermediate consumption by volume (1994 from 1993)

(%)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	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
EUR 15								
Belgique/België	0,0	0,0	-2,0	-2,5	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,7
Danmark	0,0	0,0	-2,2	-5,0	-2,8	0,0	0,0	-1,3
BR Deutschland	-3,1	-1,9	-3,2	-0,1	-1,6	-3,0	-1,2	-1,9
Elláda	0,0	2,3	0,0	2,5	-1,1	1,7	3,0	1,1
España	2,5	0,2	21,0	11,2	3,6	3,0	7,3	4,2
France	4,0	-2,0	-2,5	6,0	3,3	-5,0	0,0	1,3
Ireland	3,7	2,2	-1,8	-0,8	10,7	4,9	-1,3	5,7
Italia	0,8	1,2	1,5	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,6
Luxembourg	1,7	-2,0	-7,8	-2,5	6,3	-1,6	-	0,3
Nederland	15,0	-1,5	-2,0	-3,0	-1,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	-	5,1	-	-8,4	-2,6	-6,8	0,5	-1,8
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	0,3	1,9	6,8	-5,0	2,1	-4,7	-1,7	0,5
EUR 12								
	3,1	-0,4	1,0	1,9	1,2	-1,6	-0,1	0,6

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.15 Main agricultural economic data, by region (1992)

Region	GVA/ ha UAA (¹)(²)	Share of agriculture in whole economy ag.GVA wt. GVA (³)	Gross value- added = (t) (Mio ECU) (⁴)	GVA/ MWU EUR 12 = 100 (⁵)(⁴)	Share of inputs/ final production % (⁶)	Share of other production crops (i/v final production % (⁷)	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
1														
EUR 15	910,6	2,1	:	:	43,8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 12	928,0	2,2	131 441,1	100,0	43,5	33,7	11,5	7,5	16,7	5,6	16,4	11,8	11,4	7,1
Belgique/België	2 111,4	1,7	2 997,2	188,8	56,5	18,7	4,4	8,5	13,5	-	14,0	18,2	23,0	6,0
— Vlaams gewest +														
— Région bruxelloise/ Brussels gewest	3 265,3	2,0	2 075,8	191,2	59,2	17,1	1,8	5,5	16,7	-	11,0	13,4	30,0	7,2
— Région wallonne	1 183,3	2,0	921,4	183,7	49,2	23,2	11,5	16,8	4,7	-	22,3	31,6	3,7	2,5
Danmark	1 174,9	2,9	3 160,1	334,4	50,3	42,8	11,5	6,1	2,3	-	23,4	8,3	34,7	3,2
BR Deutschland	931,4	1,1	19 963,2	163,7	52,7	35,5	10,4	7,4	9,8	3,2	24,2	13,9	17,6	5,4
— Schleswig-Holstein	783,0	1,7	1 087,1	165,0	60,5	39,7	10,6	4,8	7,5	-	30,9	16,3	14,7	2,9
— Hamburg	8 128,1	0,2	121,4	:	38,2	33,3	0,9	0,3	63,4	-	1,5	2,2	0,6	0,2
— Niedersachsen	1 205,6	2,4	3 967,1	197,1	52,9	29,7	7,7	8,5	7,6	-	22,5	12,7	23,7	9,5
— Bremen	1 559,3	0,1	17,9	:	53,8	36,3	2,1	0,4	39,9	-	20,7	12,5	2,1	1,0
— Nordrhein-Westfalen	1 395,7	0,6	2 568,8	163,8	53,9	32,7	7,9	6,3	11,3	0,0	17,4	12,7	28,0	5,6
— Hessen	749,4	0,4	765,7	100,3	57,7	40,3	14,0	7,5	8,9	2,4	23,9	14,5	17,4	3,6
— Rheinland-Pfalz	1 202,4	1,3	1 073,3	116,3	47,5	38,0	9,7	7,3	13,0	28,9	14,5	8,6	7,1	2,5
— Baden-Württemberg	1 433,3	0,9	2 537,9	129,6	43,4	37,1	7,1	3,9	22,3	11,8	18,5	11,9	12,4	3,3
— Bayern	881,7	1,2	3 799,1	91,0	56,1	45,0	10,0	7,5	4,6	1,5	33,3	20,7	13,1	3,3
— Saarland	618,2	0,2	61,4	113,4	57,1	45,4	13,4	2,2	12,6	0,9	27,4	18,6	6,3	5,4
— Berlin	9 206,9	0,1	35,0	45,7	48,3	:	0,5	0,0	52,4	-	2,4	0,9	6,3	1,9
— Brandenburg	440,2	2,8	898,1	:	51,2	:	12,0	7,7	9,5	-	27,2	12,4	17,8	6,6
— Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	453,4	4,3	872,1	:	51,2	:	21,4	13,7	3,9	-	26,3	10,3	14,8	5,2
— Sachsen	682,5	1,6	742,0	:	51,2	:	13,9	8,4	8,7	0,2	31,3	12,1	12,6	6,8
— Sachsen-Anhalt	544,5	2,7	789,4	:	51,2	:	20,1	15,2	8,5	0,2	21,5	7,0	15,9	7,0
— Thüringen	613,9	2,8	627,0	:	51,2	:	23,6	8,0	5,4	-	25,3	9,9	14,0	6,8

<i>Elláda</i>	1 815,9	9,6	8 023,8	63,1	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 nisía	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Dytiki Ellada	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Sterea Ellada	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Peloponnisos	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Attiki	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Voreio Aigaió	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Notio Aigaió	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Kriti	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<i>España</i>	577,9	3,5	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	4,1	1 067,9	31,6	41,7	:	-0,4	9,3	9,2	4,8	26,4	15,3	12,4	14,6
— Principado de Asturias	721,9	1,9	240,5	26,1	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	37,4	39,5	:	0,1	2,7	4,1	0,1	51,9	28,8	1,7	3,9
— País Vasco	1 557,8	1,2	334,6	74,6	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	94,4	51,8	:	23,2	3,1	19,2	2,6	7,8	8,3	14,6	9,7
— La Rioja	1 087,4	9,8	339,5	153,9	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	109,7	55,1	:	20,9	4,3	15,3	1,7	1,5	6,6	22,5	7,4
— Cataluña	732,9	1,2	1 098,6	76,3	68,2	:	5,1	2,4	16,6	2,4	5,5	10,3	30,3	16,1
— Baleares	566,5	1,4	158,3	75,0	44,9	:	0,6	7,7	39,0	0,8	12,0	11,3	8,9	4,6
— Castilla-León	300,0	6,5	1 847,8	88,7	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	99,9	53,4	:	8,1	4,6	20,2	2,1	16,1	5,5	1,0	35,1
— Castilla-La Mancha	286,1	8,7	1 630,0	115,1	41,1	:	20,1	8,1	17,5	13,0	5,0	5,6	4,2	7,3
— Comunidad Valenciana	1 816,4	4,0	1 765,7	133,3	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	115,6	50,9	:	1,3	3,5	65,7	1,6	0,9	0,5	17,7	1,8
— Extremadura	365,1	10,3	983,5	100,0	36,1	:	9,2	16,7	20,5	3,4	3,8	8,8	14,4	1,6
— Andalucía	856,8	6,9	4 636,3	114,5	26,2	:	7,6	16,0	32,2	2,2	3,7	1,3	4,0	3,2
— Canarias	2 803,9	2,7	459,8	84,8	39,8	:	0,0	4,6	64,6	3,8	5,1	1,8	1,6	9,1

<i>Italia</i>	1 625,8	3,0	31 275,5	95,7	27,1	54,3	9,5	5,2	27,9	9,3	10,9	8,6	7,0	7,4
— Piemonte	:	2,2	1 950,8	77,3	34,4	:	18,6	2,5	16,5	9,7	10,1	17,7	8,6	8,1
— Valle d' Aosta	:	1,3	43,6	37,4	31,3	:	0,1	3,8	6,4	3,6	34,8	36,6	0,4	4,6
— Liguria	:	2,0	678,6	106,7	11,8	:	0,1	0,6	11,2	1,6	1,2	1,1	0,1	2,7
— Lombardia	:	1,6	3 244,2	156,7	39,6	:	11,7	3,3	4,7	2,7	28,7	14,4	18,3	9,4
— Trentino-Alto Adige	:	4,1	774,1	86,9	23,3	:	0,0	0,6	49,3	14,6	18,2	8,5	0,9	3,5
— Veneto	:	3,2	2 951,7	111,2	32,4	:	10,6	8,2	17,7	11,9	10,5	11,9	5,1	16,9
— Friuli-Venezia Giulia	:	2,0	540,8	93,8	33,7	:	19,2	7,8	8,4	13,3	12,4	8,6	9,6	7,1
— Emilia-Romagna	:	4,5	3 864,6	147,1	29,4	:	9,6	6,5	30,2	8,3	11,6	6,9	11,1	10,9
— Toscana	:	1,8	1 320,4	80,9	26,9	:	12,3	4,8	13,1	16,3	4,7	4,5	6,0	5,9
— Umbria	:	3,3	593,2	101,6	31,5	:	19,9	17,7	7,2	7,6	3,5	7,1	15,2	10,9
— Marche	:	3,3	875,5	90,1	27,6	:	20,2	11,4	20,4	10,2	2,1	5,1	7,2	9,4
— Lazio	:	1,6	1 683,1	85,0	24,3	:	6,4	3,8	35,8	9,7	11,5	8,1	3,0	4,3
— Campania	:	3,2	2 473,0	74,8	19,2	:	4,2	11,5	46,6	4,4	6,2	6,1	2,5	4,6
— Abruzzi	:	4,3	880,7	74,9	23,1	:	7,0	6,6	30,6	20,8	4,2	5,0	4,4	7,2
— Molise	:	4,4	228,1	52,1	33,0	:	23,5	7,9	10,5	6,7	9,2	10,0	7,0	15,3
— Puglia	:	6,1	3 425,2	104,9	16,6	:	5,5	3,9	40,2	12,3	4,0	2,2	0,4	1,5
— Basilicata	:	5,3	430,9	57,9	27,0	:	17,4	2,3	36,4	4,2	8,0	8,0	6,0	2,3
— Calabria	:	4,1	919,8	47,1	19,8	:	2,8	3,5	55,4	5,0	2,4	6,5	4,2	3,7
— Sicilia	:	5,4	3 450,5	108,2	15,9	:	5,4	1,7	53,2	14,0	3,6	5,8	0,9	2,6
— Sardegna	:	3,6	946,7	71,1	33,4	:	5,7	2,3	21,5	5,4	24,0	11,4	9,7	3,1
<i>Luxembourg</i>														
— Luxembourg	850,6	1,1	126,1	118,1	43,5	31,7	5,8	1,4	1,9	13,2	42,4	25,2	7,9	1,0
<i>Nederland</i>	4 177,2	3,4	8 054,6	210,8	48,3	30,1	1,3	4,8	21,9	—	21,9	10,6	17,8	6,7
— Noord-Nederland	2 110,1	4,4	1 149,5	214,0	44,9	:	2,7	13,6	:	—	44,3	13,5	5,1	7,2
— Oost-Nederland	3 334,6	4,2	1 819,6	174,5	56,1	:	0,9	4,0	:	—	28,2	18,6	23,5	7,5
— West-Nederland	6 743,4	2,6	3 171,3	242,0	35,4	:	1,5	4,1	:	—	12,8	3,9	3,5	1,2
— Zuid-Nederland	5 182,1	3,8	1 914,2	205,8	56,8	:	0,7	2,4	:	—	15,6	9,1	33,9	11,9
<i>Österreich</i>	1 010,1	2,4	:	:	34,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Ostösterreich	1 204,4	2,1	:	:	35,0	:	:	:	:	9,4	10,2	10,9	14,2	:
— Südösterreich	1 013,2	3,5	:	:	39,1	:	:	:	:	1,3	15,4	15,5	20,4	:
— Westösterreich	851,4	2,4	:	:	34,6	:	:	:	:	:	30,3	20,4	16,1	:

3.1.15 (cont.)

Region	GVA/ha UAA (¹)	Share of agriculture in whole economy ag-GVA % 100 GVA (²)	Gross value-added (fc.) (Mio ECU) (³)	GVA/MWU EUR 12 = 100 (⁴)	Share of inputs/final production % (⁵)	Share of other production costs (% final production) % (⁶)	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production)							
							Cereals	Other crops	Fruit, vegetables	Wine	Milk	Cattle	Pigs	Eggs, poultry
1							8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Portugal</i>														
Portugal	482,1	2,6	2 241,0	15,6	51,1	26,7	8,2	9,5	20,0	7,9	11,8	10,0	9,8	9,4
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>														
— Manner-Suomi	586,0	1,9	2 706,7	:	53,7	44,0	12,6	7,9	4,3	—	33,5	14,7	14,4	5,3
— Ahvenmaa/Åland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<i>Sverige</i>														
Sverige	403,6	0,7	1 795,7	:	63,8	47,8	9,4	8,2	4,5	—	33,4	12,3	14,6	5,3
<i>United Kingdom</i>														
— North	475,1	1,0	9 542,2	118,6	54,5	30,9	16,3	8,3	9,5	—	21,8	15,1	8,0	9,9
— Yorkshire-Humberside	416,5	1,1	498,8	123,9	56,4	24,6	14,0	:	1,0	—	36,1	21,9	3,8	4,6
— East Midlands	707,6	1,2	827,6	125,9	56,4	28,6	22,3	:	7,6	—	10,2	10,7	19,9	9,5
— East Anglia	824,6	1,9	1 064,1	157,0	51,9	29,8	24,0	:	12,7	—	10,6	10,9	6,0	11,5
— South-East	1 134,0	3,6	1 111,6	194,2	47,8	28,8	23,8	:	11,9	—	3,2	4,2	13,6	13,3
— South-West	839,5	0,4	1 392,3	127,0	48,0	42,2	23,4	:	12,4	—	12,1	7,9	6,5	9,4
— West Midlands	618,0	1,7	1 174,6	107,0	57,2	29,9	10,7	:	3,4	—	41,5	15,1	7,0	9,1
— North-West	825,3	1,1	837,0	125,0	53,6	28,7	13,2	:	5,4	—	26,4	13,8	4,8	12,2
— Wales	1 139,8	0,6	527,7	128,7	50,1	28,2	4,3	:	14,7	—	38,3	11,9	6,2	10,3
— Scotland	217,7	0,9	526,1	66,3	69,9	31,1	1,6	:	0,7	—	39,8	28,2	1,7	5,7
— Northern Ireland	144,6	1,2	1 052,4	102,6	57,3	36,3	20,1	:	2,6	—	17,3	25,9	4,4	8,5
	421,9	2,4	530,0	82,9	61,5	19,1	1,6	:	2,5	—	29,7	33,6	10,1	11,7

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Other production costs = depreciation + wages + rent + interest.(²) UAA: 1989 data for Italy, 1990 for Spain, Austria and Portugal; 1991 for Belgium, Greece, Ireland and United Kingdom.(³) GVA: 1991 data for Belgium, Greece, Spain and Portugal.(⁴) MWU: 1988 data for France; 1989 for Denmark, Spain, Luxembourg and Portugal; 1990 for Belgium, Italy, Netherlands and United Kingdom; 1991 for Germany, Greece and Ireland.(⁵) 1991 data for Belgium, Greece, Spain and Portugal.

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.

EUR 12

3.1.16 Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value added at marked prices in ecu (1) — Cereals (excluding rice)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	191.6	184.2	188.0	179.1	180.2	177.7	171.0	172.6	168.7	148.5	137.7
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	107.1	97.8	95.0	87.2	84.3	78.9	71.7	70.0	65.4	55.5	50.2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-6.1	-8.7	-2.9	-8.2	-3.4	-6.4	-9.1	-2.4	-6.5	-15.1	-9.6
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	190.8	183.3	187.2	178.0	178.5	176.7	169.8	171.3	167.6	147.0	136.5
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	107.2	97.8	95.0	87.1	83.9	78.8	71.5	69.7	65.3	55.2	50.0
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-6.0	-8.7	-2.9	-8.3	-3.7	-6.1	-9.2	-2.5	-6.4	-15.4	-9.5
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	63.5	72.2	71.3	69.5	67.9	72.4	71.8	67.7	70.3	67.5	70.4
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	97.0	104.6	98.4	92.5	86.6	87.8	82.1	74.8	74.4	68.9	70.0
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-16.3	7.9	-6.0	-6.0	-6.3	1.3	-6.5	-8.8	-0.5	-7.4	1.6
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	24.9	28.3	26.5	24.2	22.9	23.5	22.2	20.1	19.6	17.9	19.2
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	98.7	106.6	94.7	83.5	75.7	73.9	65.9	57.7	53.9	47.4	49.6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-14.1	8.0	-11.1	-11.8	-9.4	-2.3	-10.9	-12.4	-6.6	-12.1	4.7
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	128.0	112.0	116.7	109.6	112.4	105.2	99.3	105.0	98.3	81.0	67.4
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	113.0	93.9	93.1	84.2	82.9	73.7	65.7	67.1	60.2	47.8	38.8
c) Real (% change on previous year)	0.0	-16.9	-0.9	-9.5	-1.5	-11.1	-10.9	2.2	-10.3	-20.6	-18.9
Gross value added per ha											
a) Nominal	614.2	503.2	506.5	483.4	528.7	490.7	471.0	530.3	470.2	413.1	341.4
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	118.9	92.5	88.6	81.5	85.6	75.4	68.3	74.4	63.1	53.5	43.1
c) Real (% change on previous year)	24.4	-22.2	-4.2	-8.0	5.0	-11.9	-9.4	8.9	-15.1	-15.3	-19.4
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)											
a) Nominal	129.2	113.5	118.1	111.3	114.0	107.5	102.0	107.7	101.0	115.0	116.4
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	112.7	94.1	93.1	84.6	83.2	74.4	66.7	68.1	61.1	67.1	66.2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-0.3	-16.5	-1.0	-9.2	-1.6	-10.6	-10.4	2.1	-10.3	9.8	-1.3
Modified gross value added per ha (3)											
a) Nominal	619.8	510.0	512.3	490.9	536.5	501.2	483.8	544.1	482.8	586.7	590.1
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	118.6	92.7	88.6	81.8	85.9	76.1	69.4	75.5	64.1	75.1	73.6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	24.1	-21.8	-4.4	-7.7	5.0	-11.4	-8.8	8.7	-15.1	17.2	-2.0
Physical production (2)											
a) Yield (kg per ha)	4 797.5	4 492.2	4 338.9	4 411.0	4 705.1	4 663.4	4 743.2	5 051.2	4 781.4	5 101.8	5 068.2
b) Area (1 000 ha)	36 038.4	35 653.1	35 443.7	34 970.6	34 769.4	34 912.1	35 711.1	35 835.3	35 176.7	32 272.8	31 740.3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.

(2) Main product.

(3) Including CAP subsidies.

EUR 12

3.1.17 Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value added at marked prices in ecu (1) — Wine

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	416.2	472.9	464.5	443.6	515.1	651.6	705.2	697.3	613.6	587.2	683.4
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	97.1	104.9	98.0	90.2	100.6	120.7	123.4	118.0	99.3	91.7	104.0
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-2.2	8.0	-6.6	-8.0	11.5	20.1	2.2	-4.4	-15.8	-7.7	13.5
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	419.3	476.2	470.9	446.0	523.0	651.1	701.9	692.5	611.4	583.2	680.7
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	97.0	104.6	98.4	89.8	101.2	119.5	121.7	116.1	98.1	90.2	102.6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-1.8	7.9	-5.9	-8.7	12.6	18.1	1.8	-4.6	-15.5	-8.0	13.8
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	80.8	90.5	76.8	75.7	105.2	98.1	94.8	110.4	89.8	112.6	118.5
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	102.6	109.2	88.1	83.7	111.8	98.9	90.2	101.6	79.1	95.7	98.1
c) Real (% change on previous year)	5.8	6.4	-19.3	-5.0	33.5	-11.5	-8.8	12.6	-22.2	21.0	2.6
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	14.2	16.0	12.5	11.5	15.4	13.4	12.8	13.0	9.5	10.4	11.3
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	104.9	111.8	83.2	73.8	95.2	78.2	70.9	69.6	48.5	51.5	54.4
c) Real (% change on previous year)	8.1	6.6	-25.6	-11.3	29.0	-17.9	-9.3	-1.8	-30.3	6.1	5.7
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	335.4	382.4	387.7	367.9	409.9	553.5	610.4	586.9	523.8	474.6	564.9
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	95.9	103.9	100.2	91.6	98.0	125.6	130.8	121.6	103.9	90.8	105.3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-4.0	8.3	-3.5	-8.5	7.0	28.1	4.2	-7.0	-14.6	-12.6	16.0
Gross value added per ha											
a) Nominal	1 554.7	1 751.9	2 024.8	1 965.5	1 689.3	2 612.0	2 966.7	2 482.4	2 748.8	2 163.2	2 818.5
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	92.4	98.9	108.7	101.7	84.0	123.2	132.1	106.9	113.3	86.0	109.2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-10.1	7.0	10.0	-6.5	-17.5	46.7	7.3	-19.1	6.0	-24.1	27.0
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)											
a) Nominal	335.4	382.4	387.7	367.9	409.9	553.5	610.4	586.9	523.8	474.6	564.9
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	95.9	103.9	100.2	91.6	98.0	125.6	130.8	121.6	103.9	90.8	105.3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-4.0	8.3	-3.5	-8.5	7.0	28.1	4.2	-7.0	-14.6	-12.6	16.0
Modified gross value added per ha (2)											
a) Nominal	1 554.7	1 751.9	2 024.8	1 965.5	1 689.3	2 612.0	2 966.7	2 482.4	2 748.8	2 163.2	2 818.5
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	92.4	98.9	108.7	101.7	84.0	123.2	132.1	106.9	113.3	86.0	109.2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-10.1	7.0	10.0	-6.5	-17.5	46.7	7.3	-19.1	6.0	-24.1	27.0
Physical production (2)											
a) Yield (kg per ha)	4 636.0	4 581.3	5 222.6	5 342.0	4 121.7	4 719.2	4 860.0	4 229.5	5 247.6	4 558.1	4 989.4
b) Area (1 000 ha)	4 108.8	4 033.8	3 988.5	3 912.0	3 837.7	3 785.5	3 732.0	3 695.2	3 638.0	3 487.1	3 010.3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.

(2) Main product.

(3) Including CAP subsidies.

EUR 12

3.1.18 Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value added at marked prices in ecu (1) — Sugarbeet

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1											
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	46.7	51.9	49.6	50.3	51.0	50.4	50.8	52.8	50.8	51.5	52.9
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	99.5	104.9	95.5	93.4	90.8	85.3	81.1	81.4	75.0	73.3	73.4
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-13.1	5.4	-9.0	-2.3	-2.8	-6.1	-4.9	0.4	-7.9	-2.2	0.1
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	43.9	48.7	46.7	46.9	47.7	47.3	47.1	48.7	46.7	47.3	48.2
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	99.5	104.8	95.7	92.5	90.3	85.1	79.9	79.9	73.4	71.6	71.2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-12.1	5.3	-8.7	-3.3	-2.3	-5.8	-6.1	0.0	-8.1	-2.4	-0.7
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	18.0	20.0	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.7	18.3	16.2	16.3	17.7
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	102.3	108.0	89.7	85.7	82.3	77.5	75.7	75.6	64.0	62.2	65.9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-8.9	5.6	-17.0	-4.5	-3.9	-5.8	-2.4	0.0	-15.4	-2.8	5.9
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	8.2	9.1	7.7	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.3	5.3	5.1	5.7
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	103.2	109.3	87.5	77.3	72.5	66.4	62.0	57.5	46.8	43.3	46.9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-8.0	5.9	-19.9	-11.6	-6.3	-8.5	-6.5	-7.3	-18.6	-7.4	8.3
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	28.8	31.9	32.2	33.1	33.7	33.3	33.1	34.4	34.6	35.2	35.1
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	97.9	103.1	99.0	98.0	95.8	89.9	84.3	84.9	81.5	80.0	77.9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-15.6	5.3	-4.0	-1.1	-2.2	-6.2	-6.2	0.7	-3.9	-1.9	-2.5
Gross value added per ha											
a) Nominal	1 426.4	1 505.5	1 639.3	1 663.5	1 741.3	1 815.0	1 712.2	1 692.3	1 873.0	1 908.9	1 808.8
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	98.6	98.9	102.5	100.2	100.7	99.6	88.8	84.8	89.8	88.3	81.5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-4.5	0.3	3.6	-2.2	0.5	-1.1	-10.9	-4.4	5.9	-1.7	-7.6
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)											
a) Nominal	28.8	31.9	32.2	33.1	33.7	33.3	33.1	34.4	34.6	35.2	35.1
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	97.9	103.1	99.0	98.0	95.8	89.9	84.3	84.9	81.5	80.0	77.9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-15.6	5.3	-4.0	-1.1	-2.2	-6.2	-6.2	0.7	-3.9	-1.9	-2.5
Modified gross value added per ha (3)											
a) Nominal	1 426.4	1 505.5	1 639.3	1 663.5	1 741.3	1 815.0	1 712.2	1 692.3	1 873.0	1 908.9	1 808.8
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	98.6	98.9	102.5	100.2	100.7	99.6	88.8	84.8	89.8	88.3	81.5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-4.5	0.3	3.6	-2.2	0.5	-1.1	-10.9	-4.4	5.9	-1.7	-7.6
Physical production (2)											
a) Yield (kg per ha)	49 560.1	47 184.6	50 894.7	50 306.3	51 705.4	54 506.5	51 783.9	49 150.9	54 199.1	54 301.9	51 465.6
b) Area (1 000 ha)	1 957.7	1 909.2	1 913.2	1 863.3	1 836.1	1 850.8	2 087.3	2 011.6	2 018.7	1 976.9	1 917.1

Source: Eurostat.

(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 12

	1	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg												
a) Nominal		437.3	445.2	482.0	377.1	394.8	438.3	397.3	337.0	168.4	214.6	219.1
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)		101.2	97.9	100.8	76.0	76.4	80.5	68.9	56.5	27.0	33.2	33.1
c) Real (% change on previous year)		-9.3	-3.3	3.0	-24.6	0.5	5.4	-14.4	-18.0	-52.2	22.9	-0.5
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)												
a) Nominal		437.0	444.7	481.1	376.5	392.5	437.3	395.6	335.5	168.0	213.5	218.4
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)		101.3	97.9	100.8	76.0	76.1	80.5	68.7	56.4	27.0	33.1	33.0
c) Real (% change on previous year)		-9.2	-3.3	2.9	-24.6	0.1	5.7	-14.6	-18.0	-52.1	22.6	-0.3
Production cost per 1 000 kg												
a) Nominal		148.4	150.4	141.3	121.5	130.4	139.8	147.2	146.0	171.7	196.1	193.3
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)		106.2	102.3	91.5	75.8	78.1	79.5	79.0	75.8	85.3	93.9	90.2
c) Real (% change on previous year)		-17.8	-3.7	-10.6	-17.1	3.0	1.8	-0.6	-4.1	12.5	10.1	-3.9
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg (2)												
a) Nominal		52.7	54.5	48.8	40.2	41.0	42.3	41.8	39.7	42.3	43.6	46.0
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)		106.5	104.6	89.0	70.7	69.2	67.8	63.3	58.0	59.3	58.8	60.5
c) Real (% change on previous year)		-15.5	-1.8	-14.9	-20.6	-2.1	-2.0	-6.6	-8.3	2.1	-0.8	3.0
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (2)												
a) Nominal		288.9	294.9	340.6	255.6	264.4	298.5	250.2	190.9	-3.3	18.5	25.8
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)		98.8	95.8	105.3	76.2	75.7	81.1	64.1	47.3	-0.8	4.2	5.8
c) Real (% change on previous year)		-4.2	-3.0	9.9	-27.7	-0.7	7.1	-20.9	-26.2	-0.8	4.2	36.2
Gross value added per ha												
a) Nominal		596.8	645.3	762.7	682.4	671.5	746.2	593.4	484.2	-6.6	31.7	50.0
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)		94.3	96.8	108.9	93.9	88.7	93.6	70.3	55.4	-0.7	3.4	5.1
c) Real (% change on previous year)		18.8	2.7	12.4	-13.8	-5.5	5.5	-24.9	-21.1	-0.7	3.4	53.6
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)												
a) Nominal		288.9	294.9	340.6	255.6	264.4	298.5	250.2	190.9	266.4	320.5	354.5
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)		98.8	95.8	105.3	76.2	75.7	81.1	64.1	47.3	63.2	73.3	79.1
c) Real (% change on previous year)		-4.2	-3.0	9.9	-27.7	-0.7	7.1	-20.9	-26.2	33.5	16.0	7.8
Modified gross value added per ha (3)												
a) Nominal		596.8	645.3	762.7	682.4	671.5	746.2	593.4	484.2	541.1	549.9	686.1
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)		94.3	96.8	108.9	93.9	88.7	93.6	70.3	55.4	59.3	58.1	70.6
c) Real (% change on previous year)		18.8	2.7	12.4	-13.8	-5.5	5.5	-24.9	-21.1	6.9	-2.0	21.6
Physical production (4)												
a) Yield (kg per ha)		2 065.7	2 188.5	2 239.1	2 669.9	2 539.8	2 499.9	2 372.1	2 535.9	2 031.1	1 716.1	1 935.2
b) Area (1 000 ha)		2 900.6	3 158.6	3 480.3	4 508.7	4 366.3	4 247.0	5 322.5	5 163.1	5 273.4	5 573.9	5 561.9

Source: Eurostat.

(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 12

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	2 887.2	2 880.1	2 622.6	2 654.5	2 754.0	2 934.9	2 401.6	2 476.0	2 628.5	2 851.7	2 797.3
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	108.4	102.7	89.0	86.8	86.5	87.4	67.6	67.3	68.4	71.6	68.4
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-2.1	-5.2	-13.4	-2.5	-0.4	1.1	-22.7	-0.3	1.6	4.6	-4.4
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	2 842.0	2 833.9	2 582.6	2 615.5	2 714.4	2 892.9	2 351.4	2 431.6	2 587.1	2 810.1	2 752.1
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	108.4	102.6	89.0	86.9	86.6	87.6	67.2	67.2	68.4	71.7	68.4
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-2.3	-5.3	-13.3	-2.4	-0.3	1.1	-23.2	0.0	1.8	4.7	-4.5
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	2 358.5	2 244.1	2 155.3	2 100.0	2 097.4	2 151.8	2 127.7	2 078.4	2 093.3	2 283.4	2 349.6
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	109.9	99.3	90.8	85.2	81.7	79.6	74.3	70.2	67.6	71.2	71.4
c) Real (% change on previous year)	6.7	-9.6	-8.6	-6.1	-4.1	-2.6	-6.6	-5.6	-3.6	5.2	0.3
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	392.5	402.8	407.6	401.6	437.6	462.7	378.9	394.7	435.7	481.7	510.9
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	103.0	100.4	96.6	91.8	96.0	96.3	74.5	75.0	79.3	84.5	87.4
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-0.4	-2.5	-3.7	-5.1	4.6	0.3	-22.7	0.7	5.6	6.6	3.4
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	528.7	636.0	467.4	554.5	656.6	783.0	273.9	397.6	535.1	568.3	447.7
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	102.0	116.5	81.5	93.2	105.9	119.9	39.6	55.6	71.6	73.3	56.3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-28.5	14.3	-30.1	14.3	13.7	13.2	-67.0	40.4	28.8	2.4	-23.2
Gross value added per head											
a) Nominal	159.1	193.7	144.1	172.2	204.9	247.5	81.7	125.9	171.0	180.6	139.6
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	100.8	116.6	82.6	95.0	108.6	124.5	38.8	57.8	75.2	76.5	57.7
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-28.7	15.7	-29.2	15.1	14.3	14.6	-68.8	49.0	30.0	1.8	-24.7
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)											
a) Nominal	528.7	636.0	467.4	554.5	719.4	869.0	361.6	483.9	646.8	850.8	844.5
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	102.0	116.5	81.5	93.2	116.1	133.1	52.3	67.6	86.5	109.8	106.2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-28.5	14.3	-30.1	14.3	24.6	14.6	-60.7	29.4	27.9	26.8	-3.2
Modified gross value added per head (3)											
a) Nominal	159.1	193.7	144.1	172.2	224.5	274.6	107.8	153.2	206.7	270.4	263.3
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	100.8	116.6	82.6	95.0	119.0	138.2	51.2	70.4	90.8	114.6	108.8
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-28.7	15.7	-29.2	15.1	25.2	16.1	-62.9	37.4	29.1	26.1	-5.1
Physical production (2)											
a) Yield (kg per head)	300.8	304.6	308.4	310.5	312.0	316.0	298.2	316.6	319.5	317.8	311.8
b) Number of heads (1 000 head)	12 977.2	12 892.9	13 142.8	12 665.4	12 599.9	12 171.4	15 348.4	13 857.0	13 399.0	12 356.9	11 691.7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.

(2) Main product.

(3) Including CAP subsidies.

EUR 12

3.1.21 Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value added at marked prices in ecu (1) — dairy cows

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	512.2	500.1	494.9	491.8	506.4	536.1	514.4	479.1	476.5	480.3	480.2
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	107.1	99.3	93.5	89.6	88.6	89.0	80.6	72.6	69.1	67.2	65.5
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-2.7	-7.2	-5.8	-4.2	-1.1	0.5	-9.4	-10.0	-4.8	-2.8	-2.5
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	246.4	251.6	257.8	254.7	266.5	284.4	282.2	266.8	272.4	271.5	265.5
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	102.9	99.8	97.3	92.6	93.1	94.3	88.3	80.7	78.9	75.8	72.3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-4.2	-3.0	-2.5	-4.8	0.5	1.3	-6.3	-8.6	-2.3	-3.9	-4.7
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	380.0	368.1	348.7	351.4	350.3	366.6	343.2	343.4	336.7	335.0	336.1
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	109.1	100.4	90.5	87.9	84.1	83.5	73.9	71.5	67.0	64.3	62.9
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-0.7	-8.0	-9.9	-2.9	-4.3	-0.7	-11.6	-3.3	-6.2	-4.1	-2.2
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	127.2	129.8	127.4	126.7	129.9	138.8	145.1	139.5	140.3	139.2	142.2
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	104.4	101.2	94.4	90.5	89.1	90.4	89.2	82.9	79.8	76.4	76.0
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-5.2	-3.1	-6.7	-4.2	-1.5	1.4	-1.3	-7.1	-3.7	-4.3	-0.5
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	132.2	131.9	146.2	140.3	156.1	169.5	171.1	135.7	139.9	145.3	144.1
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	101.8	96.5	101.7	94.1	100.6	103.6	98.8	75.7	74.7	74.8	72.3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-8.0	-5.2	5.4	-7.5	6.8	3.0	-4.7	-23.4	-1.3	0.2	-3.3
Gross value added per head											
a) Nominal	551.9	568.6	650.6	609.1	700.7	772.1	798.7	635.3	680.8	742.2	754.2
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	98.5	96.5	105.0	94.7	104.7	109.4	106.9	82.2	84.3	88.6	87.8
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-10.6	-2.1	8.9	-9.8	10.5	4.6	-2.3	-23.1	2.6	5.1	-1.0
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)											
a) Nominal	132.2	131.9	146.2	140.3	156.1	169.5	171.1	135.7	139.9	145.3	144.1
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	101.8	96.5	101.7	94.1	100.6	103.6	98.8	75.7	74.7	74.8	72.3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-8.0	-5.2	5.4	-7.5	6.8	3.0	-4.7	-23.4	-1.3	0.2	-3.3
Modified gross value added per head (3)											
a) Nominal	551.9	568.6	650.6	609.1	700.7	772.1	798.7	635.3	680.8	742.2	754.2
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	98.5	96.5	105.0	94.7	104.7	109.4	106.9	82.2	84.3	88.6	87.8
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-10.6	-2.1	8.9	-9.8	10.5	4.6	-2.3	-23.1	2.6	5.1	-1.0
Physical production (4)											
a) Nominal	4 176.0	4 309.7	4 450.4	4 339.7	4 487.6	4 554.2	4 666.9	4 683.0	4 867.6	5 108.9	5 233.7
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	28 025.6	26 970.2	26 284.4	25 744.7	24 366.1	23 882.1	23 403.0	24 290.0	22 806.5	21 686.0	21 502.1
c) Real (% change on previous year)											
Physical production (4)											
a) Yield (kg per head)											
b) Number of heads (1 000 head)											

Source: Eurostat.

(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 12

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	3 901.2	4 002.4	4 017.3	3 767.8	3 783.4	3 639.9	3 249.1	2 923.1	3 153.9	3 214.4	3 313.9
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	103.3	100.6	96.1	86.9	83.8	76.5	64.5	56.1	57.9	56.9	57.2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	1.3	-2.5	-4.5	-9.6	-3.6	-8.7	-15.7	-13.0	3.3	-1.7	0.5
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	3 814.1	3 912.1	3 939.1	3 692.8	3 706.6	3 564.5	3 173.0	2 848.5	3 081.0	3 144.1	3 243.5
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	103.2	100.5	96.3	87.0	83.9	76.5	64.3	55.8	57.8	56.9	57.2
c) Real (% change on previous year)	1.2	-2.6	-4.2	-9.7	-3.6	-8.7	-15.9	-13.2	3.5	-1.6	0.6
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
a) Nominal	1 819.9	1 814.2	1 815.3	1 787.5	1 820.8	1 858.5	1 740.9	1 788.6	1 844.6	1 886.9	1 951.2
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	105.3	99.7	94.9	90.1	88.1	85.4	75.5	75.0	74.0	73.0	73.6
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-0.7	-5.3	-4.8	-5.1	-2.2	-3.1	-11.5	-0.7	-1.3	-1.4	0.8
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	617.1	618.6	656.9	629.7	663.1	675.5	630.0	652.9	660.9	722.2	752.4
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	102.9	98.0	99.0	91.5	92.5	89.4	78.8	78.9	76.5	80.6	81.8
c) Real (% change on previous year)	-5.6	-4.8	1.0	-7.6	1.1	-3.3	-11.9	0.2	-3.1	5.4	1.6
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (2)											
a) Nominal	2 081.3	2 188.2	2 202.0	1 980.3	1 962.6	1 781.3	1 508.2	1 134.5	1 309.3	1 327.5	1 362.7
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	101.5	101.4	97.1	84.1	80.1	69.0	55.1	40.1	44.3	43.3	43.3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	3.1	-0.1	-4.3	-13.3	-4.8	-13.9	-20.0	-27.3	10.4	-2.2	0.0
Gross value added per head											
a) Nominal	27.3	29.0	28.8	25.9	25.5	23.6	20.9	15.2	17.3	17.5	18.0
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	101.3	102.3	96.4	83.6	79.1	69.5	58.1	40.8	44.5	43.5	43.4
c) Real (% change on previous year)	1.7	0.9	-5.7	-13.3	-5.4	-12.1	-16.5	-29.7	8.9	-2.3	0.0
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)											
a) Nominal	2 081.3	2 188.2	2 202.0	1 980.3	1 962.6	1 781.3	1 508.2	1 134.5	1 309.3	1 327.5	1 362.7
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	101.5	101.4	97.1	84.1	80.1	69.0	55.1	40.1	44.3	43.3	43.3
c) Real (% change on previous year)	3.1	-0.1	-4.3	-13.3	-4.8	-13.9	-20.0	-27.3	10.4	-2.2	0.0
Modified gross value added per head (3)											
a) Nominal	27.3	29.0	28.8	25.9	25.5	23.6	20.9	15.2	17.3	17.5	18.0
b) Real (average 1984-86=100)	101.3	102.3	96.4	83.6	79.1	69.5	58.1	40.8	44.5	43.5	43.4
c) Real (% change on previous year)	1.7	0.9	-5.7	-13.3	-5.4	-12.1	-16.5	-29.7	8.9	-2.3	0.0
Physical production (2)											
a) Yield (kg per head)	13.1	13.3	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.3	13.8	13.4	13.2	13.2	13.2
b) Number of heads (1 000 head)	58 961.4	62 000.5	60 116.0	64 232.0	68 552.7	71 778.4	75 592.0	80 403.6	78 568.5	76 818.4	74 929.9

Source: Eurostat.

(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)	Pigment	Poultry and eggs	Other	Total
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All farms		14,7	6,9	10,1	4,6	6,8	1,8	19,5	11,2	3,2	9,8	2,6	8,7	100
A — Cereals	11	76,0	6,9	0,7	0,2	0,8	0,5	0,5	2,3	1,2	0,8	1,9	8,2	100
B — General cropping	12+60	30,3	26,0	13,0	2,2	4,8	1,8	1,4	3,9	0,8	4,1	1,5	10,1	100
C — Horticulture	20	0,5	0,5	93,0	0,6	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,0	100
D — Vineyards	31	1,4	0,5	0,4	0,8	90,2	1,0	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,1	5,2	100
E — Fruit (and other permanent crops)	32+33+64	2,1	1,0	1,9	52,0	10,0	17,3	0,4	0,4	0,7	0,4	0,2	13,5	100
F — Dairying	41	4,3	0,9	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	64,7	19,4	0,5	2,1	0,4	7,4	100
G — Dry stock	42+43+44	6,7	0,9	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	16,2	36,9	23,7	1,9	0,5	12,5	100
H — Pigs and/or poultry	50	2,8	0,5	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,7	0,1	67,8	22,4	5,0	100
I — Mixed	71+72+81+82	17,4	5,3	1,0	0,5	1,1	0,4	19,0	14,6	3,4	24,6	4,1	8,6	100

Source: FADN results for 1992/93 (weighted with the 1990 Farm Structure Survey using '1988' standard gross margins).

⁽¹⁾ Including milk.

3.2.3 Accountancy results by type of farming (1992/93 and 1993/94)

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings				
	In the FADN field of observation		In the sample (1)		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)		
	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93	1993/94	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>All types of farming</i>									
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	46 549	46 246	1 191	1 190	28,9	29,3	1,71	1,71	
Danmark	59 102	59 068	2 143	2 125	42,4	44,7	1,39	1,39	
BR Deutschland	311 155	311 625	5 072	5 198	32,7	35,0	1,62	1,62	
Elláda	:	:	6 035	5 919	9,0	8,9	1,89	1,87	
España	:	:	6 991	6 303	30,7	27,7	1,27	1,26	
France	459 488	458 689	7 755	7 720	52,4	55,8	1,74	1,71	
Ireland	129 926	131 576	1 288	1 316	40,0	37,9	1,23	1,34	
Italia	:	:	19 597	18 945	17,8	18,3	1,82	1,77	
Luxembourg	2 043	2 043	288	278	51,8	52,4	1,72	1,63	
Nederland	89 467	90 433	1 490	1 514	23,0	23,0	2,22	2,19	
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Portugal	366 964	368 131	3 155	3 354	12,0	12,8	1,53	1,45	
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
United Kingdom	:	:	3 239	2 152	159,7	135,8	2,88	2,89	
EUR 12	1 464 694	1 467 811	58 244	56 014	34,0	35,5	1,63	1,62	
<i>AB — Arable crops</i>									
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Belgique/België	5 480	5 480	123	117	42,4	42,4	1,36	1,41	
Danmark	24 424	24 424	615	608	41,6	44,7	0,89	0,89	
BR Deutschland	57 293	57 222	1 075	1 021	42,5	45,9	1,47	1,50	
Elláda	:	:	3 048	2 987	11,4	11,3	1,90	1,86	
España	:	:	2 735	2 462	49,3	41,6	1,12	1,04	
France	124 242	122 716	2 219	2 077	71,2	77,3	1,56	1,55	
Ireland	4 185	4 185	65	62	58,3	56,6	1,33	1,41	
Italia	:	:	6 763	6 658	17,9	18,1	1,65	1,60	
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Nederland	12 405	12 405	316	299	46,1	46,7	1,48	1,45	
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Portugal	140 232	139 817	616	613	10,3	10,4	1,53	1,39	
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
United Kingdom	:	:	634	503	187,3	194,0	3,22	2,89	
EUR 12	368 261	366 249	18 209	17 407	39,8	42,4	1,49	1,44	
<i>C — Horticulture</i>									
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Belgique/België	4 646	4 646	127	123	3,2	3,3	2,85	2,78	
Danmark	1 481	1 481	205	206	7,0	8,2	4,31	4,85	
BR Deutschland	8 088	8 565	212	241	2,6	2,7	3,76	3,77	
Elláda	:	:	93	90	2,5	2,7	1,85	1,81	
España	:	:	340	339	5,8	5,0	1,63	1,53	
France	14 767	13 959	292	313	8,7	8,2	2,81	2,81	
Ireland	21	21	1	2	:	:	:	:	
Italia	:	:	1 299	1 214	1,8	1,8	2,25	2,13	
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Nederland	14 623	14 994	346	353	4,7	4,9	5,21	5,09	
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Portugal	12 439	12 181	412	436	2,8	3,1	1,65	1,63	
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
United Kingdom	:	:	127	47	16,1	5,0	8,23	11,23	
EUR 12	56 065	55 847	3 454	3 364	5,0	4,9	3,34	3,33	

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	
1992/93	1993/94	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93	1993/94
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
110,3	113,5	58,5	58,6	11,2	11,8	42,7	47,0	25,0	27,6	30,7	34,2
114,6	112,1	70,6	69,5	12,6	12,1	33,3	37,6	23,9	27,0	2,5	6,0
90,4	86,7	53,2	53,1	14,9	15,4	24,9	27,1	15,4	16,7	14,3	15,7
19,5	19,5	6,9	7,1	2,1	2,1	12,3	12,8	6,5	6,8	10,3	10,9
32,6	29,5	15,4	12,1	2,9	2,7	15,6	16,8	12,3	13,4	12,8	14,4
90,9	85,9	47,3	47,8	12,4	13,3	34,7	33,9	20,0	19,8	21,5	20,3
35,9	35,2	20,0	19,3	3,2	2,8	16,5	16,6	13,5	12,5	12,7	13,3
45,9	42,1	19,6	17,8	5,2	4,9	22,2	21,2	12,2	12,0	19,0	18,4
102,3	95,7	52,2	49,8	19,9	20,1	37,5	35,9	21,9	22,1	31,0	31,4
190,4	193,9	105,3	107,6	24,6	26,6	60,8	61,7	27,4	28,2	26,3	26,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
9,5	8,6	5,2	5,2	1,6	1,7	3,5	2,6	2,3	1,8	2,5	1,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
174,8	184,2	100,0	109,4	18,6	19,7	70,0	81,1	24,3	28,1	35,6	46,6
72,6	70,2	40,1	40,1	10,0	10,5	25,0	25,3	15,3	15,6	14,4	14,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
92,2	96,8	44,7	44,8	8,4	8,6	40,7	49,2	29,9	35,0	28,0	36,4
52,0	51,5	32,0	30,9	8,4	8,1	13,4	19,8	15,1	22,3	-7,3	-2,3
84,4	79,7	46,9	46,7	15,5	15,8	24,5	29,4	16,6	19,6	13,0	16,1
21,4	20,9	7,1	7,4	2,4	2,4	12,9	13,1	6,8	7,1	10,0	10,3
27,2	27,1	12,3	10,2	3,1	2,4	13,4	17,4	12,0	16,8	9,9	14,6
92,0	83,3	48,0	48,0	15,3	16,5	33,1	35,2	21,2	22,7	18,9	20,3
69,8	56,2	38,5	33,0	6,4	5,5	27,3	29,8	20,6	21,1	16,3	19,7
33,4	30,3	13,0	11,6	4,6	4,3	17,3	17,2	10,5	10,7	14,2	14,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
119,6	137,0	68,1	70,9	18,4	20,4	32,5	49,6	22,0	34,3	6,5	21,7
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
6,9	6,3	3,5	3,5	1,3	1,4	2,9	2,3	1,9	1,6	1,8	1,2
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
253,0	209,6	130,9	117,5	32,2	31,0	103,3	106,7	32,1	36,9	47,5	59,1
55,9	52,3	29,9	29,7	9,3	9,8	19,0	21,3	12,8	14,8	9,6	11,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
134,9	135,9	59,8	59,9	19,0	19,2	55,6	56,5	19,5	20,3	30,9	31,6
227,8	267,5	112,9	131,0	19,6	24,0	95,7	114,2	22,2	23,5	8,9	14,3
193,9	208,8	108,8	114,8	20,5	20,8	64,7	74,8	17,2	19,8	21,5	28,9
23,6	24,3	7,3	7,3	3,4	3,4	13,4	14,6	7,2	8,1	12,5	13,9
34,7	36,6	11,2	12,6	1,2	2,2	22,3	21,6	13,7	14,1	16,7	17,9
108,9	114,5	50,4	53,3	16,8	17,1	41,8	47,1	14,8	16,8	20,0	22,2
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
60,5	51,7	21,7	19,5	5,6	5,1	33,0	26,9	14,6	12,6	28,9	23,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
356,5	362,5	184,4	184,9	51,4	53,6	123,4	128,1	23,7	25,2	33,7	36,9
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
10,2	9,9	4,3	4,9	3,3	3,2	2,6	1,9	1,6	1,2	1,6	0,9
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
350,0	552,1	185,3	294,4	25,7	32,8	139,6	224,9	17,0	20,0	31,2	69,0
166,1	175,1	84,2	88,2	23,1	24,2	59,5	64,8	17,9	19,5	20,5	23,1

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)	
	1992/1993	1993/1994	1992/1993	1993/1994	1992/1993	1993/1994	1992/1993	1993/1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D — Vineyards								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deutschland	16 502	16 715	161	160	8,0	9,2	1,82	1,91
Elláda	:	:	151	147	5,3	4,8	1,76	1,76
España	:	:	168	130	16,1	18,0	1,19	1,15
France	54 334	55 417	885	920	18,2	18,6	2,13	2,09
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	:	:	1 431	1 373	9,0	9,2	1,82	1,81
Luxembourg	269	269	13	15	7,1	7,4	2,41	2,19
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	32 241	32 735	204	222	5,1	5,8	1,25	1,23
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EUR 12	103 346	105 136	3 013	2 967	12,4	13,0	1,80	1,80
E — Other permanent crops								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	1 657	1 792	48	55	10,4	8,7	2,88	2,75
Danmark	712	712	77	72	17,0	16,5	3,16	3,32
Deutschland	5 142	4 109	85	87	9,7	11,3	3,37	3,47
Elláda	:	:	1 600	1 549	6,8	6,7	1,88	1,89
España	:	:	975	915	17,0	19,0	1,28	1,48
France	14 201	14 884	303	308	22,6	23,1	3,28	2,92
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	:	:	3 641	3 481	8,2	8,5	1,64	1,57
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	3 974	4 744	69	90	9,4	7,4	3,22	2,81
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	54 321	54 321	516	529	9,3	9,3	1,23	1,23
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	60	54	35,0	36,2	9,56	8,68
EUR 12	80 007	80 562	7 374	7 140	11,6	11,7	1,87	1,80
F — Dairy								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	10 512	10 512	255	265	32,9	33,7	1,58	1,59
Danmark	12 733	12 733	502	507	45,8	46,6	1,64	1,69
Deutschland	112 688	113 721	1 611	1 518	32,2	34,7	1,54	1,55
Elláda	:	:	18	20	6,4	5,9	2,05	2,20
España	:	:	1 260	1 307	14,8	14,0	1,54	1,54
France	84 218	84 093	1 336	1 346	44,7	47,9	1,55	1,55
Ireland	38 250	39 542	428	433	41,9	39,1	1,57	1,65
Italia	:	:	2 229	2 182	25,3	25,7	2,20	2,20
Luxembourg	1 265	1 265	225	208	58,5	59,3	1,68	1,61
Nederland	32 053	32 053	494	490	31,3	31,5	1,63	1,62
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	13 685	16 417	363	495	13,3	12,1	1,88	1,93
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	840	535	80,9	83,7	2,49	2,59
EUR 12	305 405	310 336	9 561	9 306	36,6	37,7	1,58	1,60

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	
1992/1993	1993/1994	1992/1993	1993/1994	1992/1993	1993/1994	1992/1993	1993/1994	1992/1993	1993/1994	1992/1993	1993/1994
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
56.7	59.5	22.4	25.6	9.4	10.6	25.4	25.3	14.0	13.2	15.7	12.6
18.0	14.5	3.5	3.6	3.0	2.9	13.3	10.7	7.5	6.1	12.3	9.6
20.8	21.1	4.5	4.6	4.5	3.9	11.8	12.5	10.0	10.8	8.9	9.9
111.0	98.0	35.9	36.3	12.7	13.6	61.3	53.2	28.8	25.4	34.3	25.9
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
38.8	34.3	10.1	9.2	6.7	6.4	22.1	19.0	12.2	10.5	18.4	15.4
142.3	97.4	39.2	36.1	17.2	15.4	91.2	46.6	37.9	21.3	82.1	40.1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
7.0	5.1	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.3	4.0	2.0	3.2	1.6	2.7	0.8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
69.4	62.5	22.9	23.7	8.6	9.2	37.5	32.6	20.8	18.1	21.5	16.0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
125.6	114.9	43.5	41.5	13.5	13.2	67.8	60.3	23.5	21.9	39.1	32.8
120.3	124.2	50.0	51.9	9.2	9.3	60.5	63.4	19.2	19.1	3.4	4.7
130.3	143.3	56.2	66.3	16.8	17.8	58.5	62.1	17.4	17.9	21.2	18.6
13.7	13.8	3.4	3.4	2.0	2.1	10.1	10.7	5.4	5.7	8.9	9.5
24.3	20.9	8.4	4.9	3.9	3.3	12.8	14.4	10.0	9.7	9.1	9.9
108.7	98.8	48.1	43.7	15.5	15.5	49.3	42.7	15.0	14.6	15.5	13.0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
26.8	24.4	7.1	6.3	4.3	4.3	16.0	14.7	9.8	9.3	12.3	11.8
149.9	129.6	64.9	54.8	23.8	21.0	61.6	56.0	19.2	19.9	26.3	26.6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
7.0	5.9	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.8	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.8	0.4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
361.4	346.0	207.7	179.5	25.5	21.3	128.6	145.9	13.4	16.8	-2.3	32.0
42.3	39.7	17.8	17.0	6.4	6.5	19.1	17.2	10.2	9.6	7.7	6.3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
93.8	96.4	40.3	39.8	11.4	11.8	44.3	48.1	28.1	30.3	34.9	38.1
135.8	140.5	76.0	76.2	13.6	13.4	47.8	56.5	29.2	33.5	16.3	24.9
76.6	78.2	42.0	44.8	13.9	15.1	23.5	26.0	15.3	16.8	15.9	17.8
53.9	58.7	33.4	36.6	2.3	2.3	18.1	20.3	8.8	9.3	14.8	17.5
39.8	39.5	20.0	19.0	2.9	3.4	17.1	17.5	11.0	11.4	15.9	16.6
76.1	79.6	41.1	43.1	9.6	10.2	26.5	28.8	17.1	18.7	19.9	22.0
66.2	65.7	33.8	32.8	5.2	4.6	29.6	30.0	18.9	18.2	23.1	24.1
89.4	87.1	47.1	43.9	7.3	7.3	35.9	37.3	16.3	17.0	33.1	34.5
99.3	102.2	54.1	53.4	21.8	22.7	31.1	36.5	18.6	22.7	24.7	31.9
159.4	164.4	75.9	78.8	21.5	24.5	61.7	62.6	37.8	38.6	36.6	37.0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
29.5	25.7	19.0	17.3	2.6	3.2	9.4	6.9	5.0	3.6	7.2	5.0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
178.6	204.0	93.0	107.2	16.9	18.6	73.0	85.6	29.3	33.0	48.6	57.6
85.0	86.4	44.7	46.0	11.8	12.6	30.3	32.2	19.1	20.1	20.6	22.2

3.2.3 (cont.)

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings			
	In the FADN field of observation		In the sample (1)		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)	
	1992/1993	1993/1994	1992/1993	1993/1994	1992/1993	1993/1994	1992/1993	1993/1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
G — Drystock (excl. milk)								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	9 581	9 409	170	192	36,5	37,4	1,50	1,50
Danmark	508	643	8	10	:	39,9	:	0,97
BR Deutschland	13 991	13 595	200	185	35,7	40,5	1,45	1,44
Elláda	:	:	677	664	5,1	5,3	1,91	1,90
España	:	:	912	784	27,0	28,9	1,22	1,16
France	88 223	89 512	1 236	1 311	61,8	64,0	1,50	1,49
Ireland	83 165	83 146	695	717	37,0	35,3	1,03	1,15
Italia	0	0	1 765	1 778	40,6	42,5	1,85	1,78
Luxembourg	229	229	16	20	62,9	60,7	1,33	1,30
Nederland	9 784	9 784	32	42	18,2	17,1	1,43	1,40
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	34 794	35 134	501	507	30,8	32,8	1,59	1,55
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	1 088	671	245,0	167,8	1,90	1,94
EUR 12	240 275	241 452	7 300	6 881	45,0	45,4	1,35	1,38
H — Granivores								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	4 097	4 265	136	130	8,6	8,1	1,42	1,40
Danmark	5 095	5 151	219	241	44,4	44,5	2,17	1,97
BR Deutschland	11 965	12 187	82	315	23,0	26,2	1,49	1,42
Elláda	:	:	27	21	0,8	0,8	2,07	2,16
España	:	:	227	115	1,9	2,8	1,26	0,99
France	8 705	8 863	173	201	22,7	26,5	1,76	1,65
Ireland	271	429	4	10	:	11,5	:	2,49
Italia	:	:	56	76	9,4	10,7	2,09	2,02
Luxembourg	7	7	1	1	:	:	:	:
Nederland	9 309	9 309	165	178	5,2	5,0	1,49	1,50
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	3 662	4 649	63	70	8,5	8,0	1,95	1,66
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	115	112	17,5	19,7	3,46	3,44
EUR 12	43 111	44 860	1 268	1 470	18,8	20,1	1,67	1,58
I — Mixed (crops + livestock)								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	10 576	10 142	332	308	33,0	34,5	1,63	1,63
Danmark	14 149	13 924	517	481	45,5	48,4	1,38	1,33
BR Deutschland	85 486	85 511	1 646	1 671	36,5	38,1	1,54	1,51
Elláda	:	:	421	441	9,0	9,5	1,90	1,88
España	:	:	374	251	39,4	37,0	1,18	1,17
France	70 798	69 245	1 311	1 244	62,0	67,0	1,72	1,72
Ireland	4 034	4 252	95	92	66,2	62,1	1,89	1,84
Italia	:	:	2 413	2 183	22,5	22,3	1,99	1,93
Luxembourg	273	273	33	34	56,3	58,4	1,53	1,42
Nederland	7 319	7 144	68	62	21,2	23,8	1,53	1,48
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	75 589	72 877	480	482	13,0	15,6	1,72	1,64
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	375	230	154,1	143,0	3,00	3,03
EUR 12	268 224	263 369	8 065	7 479	37,0	39,8	1,64	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	
1992/1993	1993/1994	1992/1993	1993/1994	1992/1993	1993/1994	1992/1993	1993/1994	1992/1993	1993/1994	1992/1993	1993/1994
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
76,0	83,4	39,1	40,8	8,0	8,8	33,6	41,2	22,5	27,4	26,0	32,2
0,0	51,9	0,0	41,3	0,0	7,0	0,0	12,4	0,0	12,8	0,0	-3,6
77,3	78,3	47,2	48,5	14,1	14,3	20,3	27,4	14,0	19,0	12,6	18,2
20,1	21,8	9,8	10,2	1,1	1,1	13,6	15,6	7,1	8,2	12,9	14,9
26,0	26,0	12,3	12,4	1,6	1,5	15,8	16,1	12,9	13,8	14,7	14,9
54,0	54,0	30,7	31,0	8,0	8,6	23,1	24,9	15,4	16,8	17,1	18,8
15,3	16,0	9,2	9,4	1,8	1,6	8,8	8,9	8,6	7,7	7,2	7,5
57,5	51,5	29,5	25,9	4,5	3,9	26,8	25,6	14,5	14,4	23,9	23,3
75,7	66,4	46,6	38,3	16,4	14,3	21,4	29,0	16,1	22,4	14,5	27,8
86,7	80,6	45,2	43,0	10,0	9,3	32,4	30,1	22,7	21,5	19,3	19,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
12,1	10,0	7,8	7,0	1,9	1,9	4,7	3,2	2,9	2,0	3,9	2,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
64,6	75,7	45,1	52,0	10,1	10,5	35,0	46,0	18,4	23,7	21,8	33,3
38,3	38,2	21,9	22,0	5,4	5,5	16,2	17,3	12,0	12,6	12,0	13,1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
215,8	192,8	157,2	142,0	14,5	15,6	44,3	34,6	31,2	24,8	34,1	24,0
314,4	268,5	202,8	189,7	28,0	24,5	86,0	63,2	39,7	32,1	24,8	5,7
140,3	117,6	97,7	90,7	18,4	16,2	26,4	18,2	17,8	12,8	13,9	7,6
93,1	86,7	64,7	65,5	3,3	2,9	23,9	16,6	11,5	7,7	22,9	15,2
119,5	44,2	79,5	32,1	4,5	2,4	34,8	9,2	27,6	9,2	32,0	8,7
261,3	210,1	179,1	169,9	20,2	21,2	63,5	17,9	36,1	10,9	44,6	-0,9
:	356,4	:	287,3	:	15,3	:	55,3	:	22,2	:	26,7
193,7	170,2	120,0	101,4	8,8	8,5	65,4	61,6	31,4	30,6	63,1	58,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,0	0,0
269,7	263,4	202,7	212,2	22,8	25,4	43,8	24,6	29,4	16,4	20,5	-1,9
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
86,9	63,7	63,9	53,0	3,0	2,4	19,5	7,7	10,0	4,6	15,0	3,0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
340,4	332,2	253,2	261,7	18,0	17,3	69,9	56,0	20,2	16,3	32,1	17,5
218,3	187,2	154,0	145,7	19,1	18,5	46,4	25,5	27,8	16,2	25,3	5,1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
113,1	124,3	64,7	69,3	10,0	11,3	40,1	48,6	24,6	29,8	29,6	36,3
122,1	120,3	82,9	82,4	13,1	12,5	28,4	33,8	20,7	25,3	-1,4	3,2
102,1	89,8	67,6	62,4	15,7	15,8	21,8	21,9	14,2	14,6	12,2	12,4
20,8	22,4	9,6	11,0	1,5	1,7	12,5	13,5	6,5	7,2	11,4	12,5
36,8	30,0	19,0	13,9	2,6	2,3	17,4	16,6	14,8	14,2	15,7	15,2
108,6	105,5	65,8	68,0	13,7	15,0	33,2	31,7	19,4	18,4	22,3	19,4
101,3	73,8	62,7	47,9	9,1	6,6	34,9	28,1	18,5	15,3	20,9	17,2
54,2	48,6	27,0	24,1	5,9	5,4	22,5	21,1	11,3	10,9	20,2	19,2
95,0	86,2	58,8	54,5	16,7	17,5	26,1	28,2	17,1	19,8	21,5	23,8
173,8	178,7	118,1	126,0	17,5	19,4	38,7	34,3	25,2	23,2	17,1	12,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
8,7	8,3	5,4	5,2	1,4	1,4	2,8	2,6	1,6	1,6	2,3	1,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
213,7	214,0	129,3	135,4	21,2	22,3	75,4	84,7	25,1	28,0	35,3	45,2
80,7	76,2	51,4	50,6	10,7	11,1	21,3	21,3	13,0	13,3	12,4	11,9

3.2.4 (cont.)

Economic size of holding in European size units (ESU)	Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU															
	Number of holdings in the FADN field of observation		Areas (ha UAA)		Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value added		Farm net value added per AWU		Family farm income per unit of unpaid labour	
	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93	1993/94
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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	:	:	31,8	8,5	83,9	46,4	9,9	28,9	18,5	17,4	8,1	6,7	5,2	16,0	33,7	69,4
small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	34,2	21,9	26,5	17,6	4,6	8,1	6,7	5,2	24,4	8,0	6,7	22,5	33,7	69,4
medium small (8-16 ESU)	:	:	89,9	38,5	57,9	36,2	8,0	24,4	14,8	16,0	56,3	14,9	22,5	30,0	69,4	35,6
medium large (16-40 ESU)	:	:	157,6	67,5	136,2	79,9	14,9	56,3	22,5	33,7	161,6	30,0	24,3	30,0	69,4	35,6
large (40-100 ESU)	:	:	277,6	103,7	413,3	229,0	40,8	161,6	30,0	69,4	70,0	24,3	24,3	24,3	35,6	35,6
very large (> 100 ESU)	:	:	159,7	36,4	174,8	100,0	18,6	70,0	24,3	35,6	70,0	24,3	24,3	24,3	35,6	35,6
all sizes	327 791	329 982	8,4	8,5	5,4	2,7	2,8	2,4	1,8	2,0	2,4	1,6	1,8	1,3	2,0	1,2
small (< 8 ESU)	120 040	119 556	21,9	22,3	16,1	9,4	9,3	2,7	6,3	4,7	6,3	6,4	4,7	4,7	4,8	4,7
medium small (8-16 ESU)	376 612	355 060	36,1	38,5	48,5	26,8	26,0	6,5	6,7	18,2	18,2	18,9	12,6	13,0	12,7	13,6
medium large (16-40 ESU)	244 324	201 720	56,7	67,5	124,6	115,5	68,1	15,9	16,3	43,9	44,4	44,4	23,4	23,5	26,4	26,8
large (40-100 ESU)	84 772	59 435	80,8	103,7	315,1	266,5	163,7	38,1	33,5	116,6	106,1	106,1	32,7	31,4	49,5	43,2
very large (> 100 ESU)	1 153 539	1 065 753	34,4	36,4	68,2	55,0	36,7	30,8	8,8	7,8	25,0	21,7	15,3	13,9	14,4	12,8
all sizes																

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	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 (1)	% TAV (2)	
							1995/96	1994/95
			3	4	5	6	7	7
<i>Cereals, protein products and oil seeds</i>								
Compensatory payments (arable scheme):								
1. All cereals (3)					35.00	54.34		28.6
2. Supplement durum wheat					297.00	358.60		0.0
3. Protein products (3)					65.00	78.49		0.0
4. Set-aside (3)					45.00	68.83		0.0
5. Seed flax (3)					87.00	105.10		0.0
6. Oilseeds					341.05 (4)	433.50 (5)		0.0
References amount per ha								
Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. Durum wheat			269.10	128.32	118.45	-		x
			220.87	115.49	106.60	119.19		-7.4
			264.31	172.74	162.87	-		x
			181.88	-	-	-		x
			226.47	128.32	118.45	-		x
			163.49	115.49	106.60	119.19		-7.4
			221.68	172.74	162.87	-		x
2. Common wheat								
			206.16	128.32	118.45	-		x
			155.33	115.49	106.60	119.19		-7.4
			201.37	172.74	162.87	-		x
3. Barley								
			206.16	128.32	118.45	-		x
			155.33	115.49	106.60	119.19		-7.4
			201.37	172.74	162.87	-		x
4. Rye								
			206.16	128.32	118.45	-		x
			163.49	115.49	106.60	119.19		-7.4
			201.37	172.74	162.87	-		x
5. Maize								
			206.16	128.32	118.45	-		x
			163.49	115.49	106.60	119.19		-7.4
			201.37	172.74	162.87	-		x
<i>Rice</i>								
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. Paddy rice			313.65	309.60	309.60	373.84		0.0
2. Husked rice			545.52	530.60	530.60	-		x
Round-grain			539.44	523.88	523.88	-		x
Long-grain			539.44	523.88	523.88	-		x

<p>3. Wholly milled Round-grain Long-grain</p>	<p>Threshold price Threshold price</p>	<p>717,86 788,64</p>	<p>697,78 766,09</p>	<p>697,78 766,09</p>	<p>- -</p>	<p>x x</p>
<p>4. Broken rice</p>	<p>Threshold price</p>	<p>281,91</p>	<p>241,83</p>	<p>276,88</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>x</p>
<p><i>Sugar, isoglucose and inulin syrup</i></p>						
<p>Marketing year: July-June</p>						
<p>Beginning of single market:</p>						
<p>1968/69: sugar</p>						
<p>1977/78: isoglucose</p>						
<p>1977/78: inulin syrup</p>						
<p>1. Beet</p>	<p>Basic price Minimum price for 'A' sugarbeet EU Italy United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Suomi/Finland España Minimum price for 'B' sugarbeet EU Italy United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Suomi/Finland España</p>	<p>40,00 39,20 41,72 40,77 41,02 27,20 29,72 28,77 29,02</p>	<p>39,48 38,69 41,21 40,26 40,51 26,85 29,37 28,42 28,67</p>	<p>39,48 38,69 41,21 40,26 40,51 26,85 29,37 28,42 28,67</p>	<p>47,67 46,72 49,76 48,62 48,92 32,42 35,46 34,32 34,62</p>	<p>0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0</p>
<p>2. Raw sugar</p>	<p>Threshold price</p>	<p>546,00</p>	<p>539,90</p>	<p>539,90</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>x</p>
<p>3. White sugar</p>	<p>Target price Intervention price EU Italy French OD United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Suomi/Finland España Threshold price</p>	<p>557,90 530,01 549,50 530,01 542,20 544,10 639,00</p>	<p>550,70 523,30 542,70 523,30 523,30 535,40 537,30 631,80</p>	<p>550,70 523,30 542,70 523,30 523,30 535,40 537,30 631,80</p>	<p>- 631,90 655,30 631,90 646,50 648,80 -</p>	<p>x 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 x</p>
<p>4. Molasses</p>	<p>Threshold price</p>	<p>68,90</p>	<p>68,00</p>	<p>68,00</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>x</p>
<p><i>Olive oil</i></p>						
<p>Marketing year: November-October</p>						
	<p>Target production price Intervention price Production aid</p>	<p>3 211,60 2 018,40 841,10</p>	<p>3 178,20 1 919,80 881,80</p>	<p>3 178,20 1 624,00^(*) 1 177,60</p>	<p>3 837,70 1 589,40^(*) 1 422,00</p>	<p>0,0 -2,1 0,0</p>

3.3.1 (CONT.)

	1	2	1992/1993	1993/1994	1994/1995	1995/1996 (1)	3	
							1995/1996	1994/1995
		Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated						% TAV (2)
			3	4	5	6	7	7
<i>Oilseeds</i>								
Marketing year:								
Rapeseed: July-June								
Sunflower: October-September								
From 1972/73: September-August								
Soya: November-October								
Flax seeds: August-July								
Castor beans: October-September								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Soya: 1974/75								
Flax seeds: 1976/77								
Castor beans: 1978/79								
1. Rape			442.70	-	-	-		x
		Target price	400.80	-	-	-		x
		Basic intervention price						
2. Sunflower			573.80	-	-	-		x
		Target price	525.80	-	-	-		x
		Basic intervention price						
3. Soya			549.10	-	-	-		x
		Target price	481.30	-	-	-		x
		Minimum price						
4. Flax seeds			544.90	-	-	-		x
		Target price						
<i>Dried fodder</i>								
Marketing year:								
Dehydrated lucerne: April-March								
Beginning of single market: 1974/75								
1. Dehydrated lucerne			176.37	176.29	176.29	-		x
		Target price						
<i>Cotton (natural)</i>								
Marketing year: September-August								
Beginning of single market: 1981/82								
			1 027.90	1 014.60	1 014.60	1 063.00 (1)		- 13.2
		Target price	976.50	963.90	963.90	1 009.90 (1)		- 13.2
		Minimum price						
<i>Fibre flax and hemp — ECU/ha</i>								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1970/71								
1. Fibre flax			374.36	774.86	774.86	935.65		0.0
		Community aid						
2. Hemp			339.42	641.60	641.60	774.74		0.0
		Flat-rate aid						

Seeds (€)

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 (€)	Aid	172,00	170,00	170,00	205,30	0,0
2. Fibre flax (€)	Aid	238,00	235,00	235,00	283,80	0,0
3. Seed flax (€)	Aid	188,00	186,00	186,00	224,60	0,0
4. Grasses (€)	Aid	161,00 à 701,00	159,00 à 692,00	159,00 à 692,00	192,00 à 759,50	0,0 à -9,1
5. Legumes (€)	Aid	168,00 à 630,00	166,00 à 622,00	166,00 à 622,00	200,40 à 751,10	0,0 à 0,0

Wine — ECU/degree-hl oehl (according to type)

Marketing year: September-August
 Beginning of single market: 1969/70

A — 1. Type R I	Guide price	3,21/3,01	3,17	3,17	3,828	0,0
2. Type R II	Guide price	3,21/3,01	3,17	3,17	3,828	0,0
3. Type R III	Guide price	52,14/48,81	51,47	51,47	62,150	0,0
4. Type A I	Guide price	3,21/3,01	3,17	3,17	3,828	0,0
5. Type A II	Guide price	69,48/65,04	68,58	68,58	82,811	0,0
6. Type A III	Guide price	79,35/74,28	78,32	78,32	94,572	0,0

B — 1. Red wine
 2. White wine
 3. Liqueur wine
 4. Liqueur wine (processed)
 5. Wine (fortified for distillation)
 6. Grape must
 7. White wine (Riesling-Sylvaner)

Reference price	4,37	4,31	4,31	—	—	x
Reference price	4,37	4,31	4,31	—	—	x
Reference price	69,00/75,20	59,22/98,02	59,22/98,02	59,22/98,02	—	x
Reference price	60,60/86,70	59,82/85,58	59,82/85,58	59,82/85,58	—	x
Reference price	2,59	2,56	2,56	—	—	x
Reference price	2,78	2,74	2,74	—	—	x
Reference price	88,76	87,61	87,61	—	—	x

C — Grape juice

1. White
 2. Other

Reference price	3,98	3,93	3,93	—	—	x
Reference price	3,98	3,93	3,93	—	—	x

Leaf tobacco — ECU/kg (€)

I — Flue cured
 Virgin D, Virginia and hybrids thereof (16)

Premium	—	2,244	2,244	2,7097	—	0,0
Supplementary amount	—	0,321	0,321	0,3876	—	0,0

II — Light air cured
 Badischer Burley E and hybrids thereof (16)

Premium	—	1,795	1,795	2,1675	—	0,0
Supplementary amount	—	0,562	0,562	0,6786	—	0,0

3.3.1 (cont.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	% TAV (%)	
							1995/96 (1)	1995/96 1994/95
III — Dark air cured Badscher Guedertheimer, Pereg, Korso (16) Paraguay and hybrids thereof, Dragon vert and hybrids thereof, Philippin, Petit Grammont (Flöbecq), Semois, Appelherre (16) Nijkerk (16) Misionero and hybrids thereof, Rio Grande and hybrids thereof (16)		Premium Supplementary amount	— —	1.795 0.351	1.795 0.351	2.1675 0.4238	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
IV — Fire cured		Supplementary amount	—	0.262 0.153	0.262 0.153	0.3164 0.1847	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
V — Sun cured		Supplementary amount	—	0.167	0.167	0.2017	0.0	0.0
VI — Basmas		Supplementary amount	—	1.974	1.974	2.3836	0.0	0.0
VII — Katerini and similar varieties		Premium	—	1.795	1.795	2.1675	0.0	0.0
VIII — Kaba Koulak classique		Premium	—	2.961	3.109	3.7541	0.0	0.0
		Premium	—	2.512	2.638	3.1854	0.0	0.0
		Premium	—	1.795	1.885	2.2762	0.0	0.0
<i>Fruit and vegetables — ECU/100 kg</i>								
Marketing year: differs according to product Beginning of single marketing year: 1966/67								
1. Cauliflowers		Basic price Buying-in price	30.91 13.45	30.91 13.45	30.56 13.30	35.29 15.36	-6.5 -4.4	x x
2. Tomatoes (open grown)		Reference price Entry price Basic price Buying-in price	81.39 — 28.41 10.80	81.39 — 28.15 10.70	81.39 — 28.09 10.68	— — 33.92 12.90	x x 0.0 0.0	x x x x
3. Oranges (Group 1)		Reference price Entry price Basic price Buying-in price	22.75 — 31.39 19.85	22.75 — 29.12 18.42	22.75 — 33.04 20.88	— — 37.53 23.72	x x -5.9 -5.9	x x x x
4. Mandarins		Reference price Entry price Basic price Buying-in price	27.64 — 30.03 19.27	27.64 — 36.48 23.34	27.64 — 32.93 21.09	— — 43.19 27.64	x x 8.6 8.5	x x x x
5. Lemons		Reference price Entry price Basic price Buying-in price	51.18 — 42.47 24.95	51.18 — 40.85 23.99	51.18 — 34.45 20.19	— — 46.14 27.08	x x 10.9 11.1	x x x x

3.3.1 (cont.)

	1	2	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 (1)	% TAV (2)	
							3	4
5. <i>Pilot products</i>								
Serum powder — Threshold price			572.10	561.30	554.10	—		x
Milk powder (15%) — Threshold price			1 937.60	1 912.00	1 912.50	—		x
Milk powder (26%) — Threshold price			2 687.20	2 620.30	2 588.70	—		x
Condensed milk (unsweetened) — Threshold price			1 002.20	980.60	971.80	—		x
Condensed milk (sweetened) — Threshold price			1 316.60	1 289.00	1 278.70	—		x
Butter — Threshold price			3 284.30	3 145.60	3 048.50	—		x
Emmental — Threshold price			3 817.60	3 711.60	3 655.60	—		x
Blue-veined cheese — Threshold price			3 181.40	3 105.10	3 070.30	—		x
Parmigiano Reggiano — Threshold price			5 961.70	5 846.60	5 804.40	—		x
Cheddar — Threshold price			3 441.10	3 352.40	3 310.10	—		x
Gouda and other — Threshold price			3 170.01	3 091.90	3 055.70	—		x
Lactose — Threshold price			947.20	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			2 000.00	1 974.20	1 974.20	—		x
Intervention price (Community)			3 430.00	3 216.40	3 047.10	3 475.00		-5.6
<i>Pigmeat</i>								
Marketing year: July-June								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Pig carcasses								
Basic price			1 897.00	1 872.00	1 300.00	1 509.39		-3.9
<i>Eggs</i>								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Eggs in shell								
Sluice-gate price			836.40	830.40	829.50	—		x
<i>Poultrymeat</i>								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. 70% chickens								
Sluice-gate price			1 111.60	1 101.90	1 111.20	—		x
2. 70% ducks								
Sluice-gate price			1 258.90	1 250.60	1 249.40	—		x
3. 75% geese								
Sluice-gate price			1 537.00	1 528.30	1 527.10	—		x
4. 80% turkeys								
Sluice-gate price			1 475.20	1 469.60	1 468.70	—		x
5. 70% guinea-fowl								
Sluice-gate price			1 709.50	1 701.60	1 700.50	—		x

Silkworms — ECU/box of seed
 Marketing year: April-March
 Beginning of single market: 1972/73

Sheepmeat and goatmeat — ECU/100 kg

Marketing year: April-March
 Beginning of single market: 1980/81

Aid	111,81	110,41	110,36	133,26	0,0
Basic price	422,95	418,53	417,45	504,07	0,0
Intervention price	—	—	—	—	x
Derived intervention price (Ireland)	—	—	—	—	x
Reference price	—	—	—	—	x

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 1994 (ECU/100 kg):

1. Gramineae:

Festuca pratensis Huuds 36,1
Poa pratensis L. 31,9
Poa trivialis L. 32,2
Lolium perenne L. (variété à haute persistance) 28,9
Lolium perenne L. (nouvelle variété et autres) 21,5
Lolium perenne L. (variété à basse persistance) 15,9
Lolium multiflorum Lam 17,5

Panicum pratense L. 69,2

Phleum bertolonii (DC) 42,2

Festuca rubra L. 30,5

Dactylis glomerata L. 43,7

Agrostis canina L. 62,9

Agrostis gigantea Roth. 62,9

Agrostis stolonifera L. 62,9

Agrostis tenuis Sibth. 62,9

Festuca ovina L.

Lolium x Boucheanum

Arrhenatherum elatius L.

Festuca arundinacea Schr.

Poa nemoralis L.

Festulolium

2. Leguminosae:

Pisum sativum L. *parvum*

Vicia faba L. *parvum*

Vicia sativa L.

Vicia villosa Roth

Trifolium pratense L.

Trifolium repens L.

Trifolium repens L. *gigant.*

Trifolium alexandrinum L.

Trifolium hybridum L.

36,1

17,5

55,6

48,8

32,2

26,8

0,0

0,0

25,4

19,9

44,3

62,2

58,6

37,9

38,0

Trofolium incarnatum L.

Trifolium resupinatum L.

Medicago sativa (écotypes)

Medicago sativa (variétés)

Medicago lupulina L.

Oenothera lapiifolia Se.

Hedysarum coronarium L.

3. Cereae:

Triticum spelta L.

Oryza sativa L.

— type *indica*

— type *japonica*

4. Oléagineux:

Linum usitatissimum (textile)

Linum usitatissimum (oléagineux)

Cannabis sativa L. (monocla)

37,9

37,9

18,3

30,3

26,4

16,6

30,2

11,9

13,3

14,3

12,3

23,5

18,6

17,0

(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

1	Nominal index (1990 = 100)				% TAV	Real index (1990 = 100)				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	102,7	98,2	97,2	101,0	3,9	95,5	88,6	83,8	84,3	0,5
<i>Crop products</i>	107,1	95,9	95,1	101,8	7,0	98,6	85,7	81,1	83,9	3,4
Cereals and rice	103,0	99,7	98,2	89,9	- 8,5	93,3	87,9	80,6	73,5	- 8,8
Common wheat	103,3	102,0	98,3	88,3	- 10,2	93,8	87,9	80,6	73,3	- 9,0
Durum wheat	98,7	94,7	98,5	86,2	- 12,4	91,9	81,1	74,5	64,6	- 13,2
Fodder barley	102,4	100,8	95,9	90,4	- 5,7	92,5	88,3	79,8	74,4	- 6,8
Barley for brewing	98,6	98,7	95,7	91,6	- 4,3	89,8	86,1	78,8	72,7	- 7,8
Oats	97,3	101,7	103,5	91,2	- 11,9	94,3	96,2	89,8	76,5	- 14,9
Grain maize	108,8	94,3	95,7	87,8	- 8,2	96,3	81,9	76,5	69,6	- 9,1
Paddy rice	103,5	107,7	131,0	132,1	0,9	91,6	86,7	93,1	88,6	- 4,9
Other	95,0	94,1	87,6	81,8	- 6,7	91,6	85,9	77,3	71,5	- 7,5
Roots and brassicas	109,3	90,6	90,8	122,4	34,8	106,8	85,8	81,6	103,9	27,3
Ware potatoes	116,2	76,7	76,8	142,5	85,7	111,4	81,2	72,0	119,4	65,8
Sugarbeet	103,6	102,5	103,3	106,8	3,5	97,3	94,0	91,0	90,3	- 0,8
Other	102,5	96,9	91,1	91,1	0,0	105,4	87,9	82,0	86,9	6,0
Fresh vegetables	111,0	98,3	100,8	109,0	8,2	103,0	86,9	85,7	90,2	5,2
Fruits	120,9	95,1	91,4	103,9	13,7	114,3	85,5	74,9	79,8	6,5
Fresh fruits	121,4	93,4	86,9	99,2	14,2	114,4	84,9	73,3	78,6	7,3
Dried fruits	115,0	114,9	143,4	158,9	10,8	107,0	92,5	107,4	109,1	1,6
Wine/must	95,8	87,6	81,4	93,4	14,7	89,0	76,6	75,6	81,6	7,9
Olives and olive oil	124,7	116,3	118,1	133,1	12,7	109,2	92,1	85,2	91,6	7,6
Seeds	98,7	98,1	95,8	100,3	4,7	96,3	90,8	84,4	83,2	- 1,4
Flowers and plants	106,9	102,3	105,6	105,6	0,0	100,8	98,2	96,7	95,4	- 1,3
Other crop products	97,9	83,9	84,0	87,9	4,7	91,2	78,0	71,9	76,7	6,7
<i>Animals and livestock products</i>	98,7	100,2	99,1	100,3	1,2	93,0	90,2	85,7	84,4	- 1,4
Animals (for slaughter and export)	98,3	100,5	97,0	98,5	1,6	92,9	90,8	83,6	82,5	- 1,3
Beef animals	96,0	97,3	104,5	105,0	0,5	90,0	88,5	90,0	88,4	- 1,7
Calves	95,2	100,4	110,2	110,0	- 0,2	91,2	92,8	94,6	92,9	- 1,8
Pigs	101,3	104,0	82,9	86,2	4,0	95,1	94,5	75,6	74,9	- 1,0
Sheep and lambs	97,1	101,2	107,5	115,0	7,1	93,0	87,7	83,3	84,9	1,9
Poultry	100,0	99,5	102,6	101,0	- 1,5	93,8	89,6	86,5	82,2	- 5,0
Other animals	103,0	97,6	97,4	99,8	2,5	93,2	85,2	77,1	76,8	- 0,3
Milk	99,1	100,7	102,4	103,8	1,3	93,1	90,1	89,3	89,0	- 0,3
Eggs	100,5	96,2	102,6	97,1	- 5,3	94,1	85,0	86,2	80,1	- 7,1
Other livestock production	91,6	94,5	90,9	99,4	9,3	82,6	79,6	72,7	78,7	8,3

Source: Eurostat.

Total:

EUR 15

Belgique/België	101,2	97,6	91,0	94,3	3,6	98,1	92,3	83,8	84,3	0,5
Danmark	98,5	97,0	84,7	85,8	1,4	96,2	92,8	80,0	84,7	1,1
BR Deutschland	99,4	97,0	90,0	91,7	2,0	96,1	90,2	80,3	79,5	-0,6
Elláda	121,7	129,1	135,0	153,6	13,8	101,9	93,3	85,3	79,5	-1,0
España	100,5	93,4	98,7	109,2	10,6	94,8	83,2	84,1	88,9	2,6
France	100,4	92,9	88,7	88,3	-0,5	97,3	88,0	82,3	80,5	-2,2
Ireland	99,3	100,9	105,4	106,1	0,7	93,4	91,9	96,7	95,7	-1,0
Italia	109,2	100,4	102,5	106,2	3,6	102,8	89,8	87,8	87,5	-0,4
Luxembourg	92,4	87,7	86,1	85,3	-1,0	89,6	82,5	78,1	75,7	-3,1
Nederland	104,7	98,7	91,8	95,8	4,4	100,8	92,1	83,5	84,8	1,6
Österreich	100,4	99,4	97,2	98,1	0,9	97,1	97,5	85,7	85,5	-0,3
Portugal	96,5	89,0	88,2	99,2	12,4	87,0	73,6	68,6	73,2	6,8
Suomi/Finland	96,8	96,5	96,5	96,2	-0,3	92,8	89,9	87,9	86,7	-1,4
Sverige	98,6	96,5	94,4	97,6	3,4	90,2	86,2	80,6	81,6	1,2
United Kingdom	99,3	100,9	105,4	106,1	0,7	93,8	91,9	94,5	92,8	-1,8
EUR 12	102,9	98,2	97,2	101,2	4,1	96,0	88,4	83,6	84,2	0,7

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			
	1993 1990	1994 1990	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	III 1995	VI 1995			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
1												
<i>Consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages:</i>												
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/Belgié	0,2	0,5	3,4	1,6	-0,5	-0,6	1,8	3,3	0,5			
Danmark	0,7	1,3	0,3	0,7	1,7	-0,3	3,0	4,6	2,8			
BR Deutschland	2,0	1,9	3,6	3,1	2,4	0,6	1,5	2,0	1,5			
Elláda	15,5	14,8	20,4	20,0	14,1	12,7	12,9	12,3	9,4			
España	2,1	3,0	6,4	3,3	3,0	0,1	5,6	6,7	5,9			
France	0,9	1,1	3,8	2,8	0,6	-0,2	1,5	2,3	1,4			
Ireland	0,6	1,3	1,4	0,7	1,2	-0,2	3,5	4,0	2,8			
Italia	5,7	5,2	5,9	10,3	5,7	1,3	3,5	6,7	7,0			
Luxembourg	0,9	1,2	4,0	3,0	0,4	-0,7	2,1	4,2	3,7			
Nederland	1,6	1,7	2,2	3,1	2,1	-0,3	1,8	2,1	0,8			
Österreich	3,7	3,2	2,9	4,1	3,9	3,0	1,9	0,6	0,0			
Portugal	5,4	4,9	12,5	11,2	4,3	0,9	3,7	4,9	3,2			
Suomi/Finland	0,7	0,6	3,9	2,3	0,3	-0,6	0,3	2,7	-7,3			
Sverige	0,0	0,4	3,3	4,6	-5,1	0,7	1,7	-6,4	2,8			
United Kingdom	3,0	2,5	8,0	5,1	2,2	1,7	1,2	3,3	2,9			
EUR 12	3,3	3,2	5,9	5,7	3,1	1,0	3,0	4,3	3,7			

Producer prices for agricultural products

EUR 15

Belgique/België

Danmark

BR Deutschland

Elláda

España

France

Ireland

Italia

Luxembourg

Nederland

Österreich

Portugal

Suomi/Finland

Sverige

United Kingdom

EUR 12

-0,9	0,2		2,7	-4,4	-1,0	3,9		
-3,0	-1,4		1,2	-3,6	-6,8	3,6	0,4	-8,3
-5,1	-3,5	-7,8	-1,5	-1,5	-12,8	1,4	4,8	-1,5
-3,4	-2,1	-5,0	-0,6	-2,4	-7,3	2,0	7,7	
11,7	13,4	22,6	21,7	6,1	4,6	13,8		
-0,4	2,3		0,5	-7,1	5,7	10,6		
-3,8	-2,9		0,4	-7,5	-4,5	-0,5		
1,4	1,4		-3,7	1,5	6,7	1,3		
0,8	1,5		9,2	-8,1	2,1	3,6		
-4,6	-3,7		-7,6	-5,1	-1,9	-1,0		
-2,7	-1,0		4,7	-5,7	-7,1	4,4		
-0,9	-0,5		0,4	-1,0	-2,2	0,9		
-3,9	-0,2		-3,5	-7,8	-0,8	12,4		
-1,2	-1,0		-3,2	-0,3	0,0	-0,3		-25,9
-1,9	-0,6		-1,4	-2,2	-2,2	3,4		
1,8	1,5		-0,7	1,7	4,4	0,7		
-0,9	0,3		2,9	-4,6	-1,0	4,1		

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.5 Input prices (excluding VAT)

		(ECU/100 kg)															
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutsch- land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	
A — Animal feed																	
	Barley	1992 20,85 1993 19,97 1994 19,01	17,73 17,00 15,33	16,67 ⁽¹⁾ 15,87 14,39	19,66 19,97 18,15	19,20 17,31 15,91	20,79 19,98		19,30 19,06 17,36	18,27 17,61 15,00	17,58 16,55 15,43						21,09 21,28 20,69
	Oats	1992 23,73 1993 24,89 1994 20,51		16,4 ⁽¹⁾ 16,48 ⁽¹⁾ 12,44 ⁽¹⁾	27,26 27,20 28,14	20,65 18,83 16,95	22,76 21,31		26,78 27,08 22,84	18,75 19,28 16,19							20,92 23,98 22,97
	Maize	1992 22,91 1993 22,90 1994 20,50		20,95 ⁽¹⁾ 17,16 15,53	24,42 23,93 22,87	22,43 20,82 18,47	24,38 23,87		21,42 20,38 17,33	23,17 23,01 18,25	19,87 19,31 17,00						30,49 29,32 28,77
	Toasted extracted soya bean meal	1992 20,76 1993 23,50 1994 22,55	19,18 19,51 19,61	20,58 ⁽¹⁾ 22,59 ⁽¹⁾ 21,35 ⁽¹⁾			22,60 24,65		18,96 20,32		17,06 19,22 17,75				23,56		25,54 28,08 27,95
	Fish meal	1992 47,63 1993 45,74 1994 44,58	58,88 54,71 53,19	48,41 ⁽¹⁾ 45,24 ⁽¹⁾ 43,22 ⁽¹⁾		43,58 40,34 38,96		57,24 50,01 46,34		42,86 35,81 34,66							49,12 46,85 46,05
	Dried sugarbeet pulp	1992 15,29 1993 15,33 1994 16,18		14,94 ⁽¹⁾ 13,93 13,61	10,58 11,17 11,55	19,03 16,81 15,42	11,78 10,84 11,20	15,85 15,05	18,69 16,35 16,68		17,01 16,87 17,14						20,08 18,77 19,27
B — Compound feedingsuffs																	
	Supplementary feed for dairy cattle (stall-fed) (in bags) ⁽¹⁾	1992 23,73 1993 23,76 1994 24,24		16,64 ⁽¹⁾ 16,77 16,36	24,44 24,27 24,38	26,98 24,32 23,14	21,53 21,76	21,86 20,95 21,38	26,98 24,46 23,64	23,36 23,86 24,33	18,29 18,53 18,95				25,37 21,00 20,12		
	Complete feed for fattening pigs (in bags) ⁽²⁾	1992 24,67 1993 24,08 1994 23,67	20,25 20,53 19,17	20,81 ⁽¹⁾ 20,86 19,88	27,69 28,30 23,79	27,65 24,98 24,58	21,26 20,79	25,77 24,49 24,53	27,30 24,93 24,28	25,83 26,26 25,85	20,88 20,92 20,76			42,88 37,48 38,93	26,89 21,93		
	Complete feed for 'battery' laying hens ⁽¹⁾ (in bags)	1992 28,05 1993 28,13 1994 28,53		23,49 ⁽¹⁾ 23,13 21,98	28,03 28,31 28,39	29,62 26,76 25,87	20,99 20,52	26,96 25,88 26,10	30,84 27,70 26,94	32,82 33,67 33,74	22,73 22,57 22,29			43,74 38,68 39,90	24,68 20,37 19,78		
C — Fertilizers⁽¹⁾																	
	Ammonium nitrate ⁽²⁾ (6% N, in bags)	1992 51,87 1993 49,16 1994 46,94	53,80 55,03 54,59	57,63 ⁽¹⁾ 56,88 ⁽¹⁾ 50,37 ⁽¹⁾	33,76 31,05 30,30	58,86 48,01 48,01	51,81 50,09	54,63 47,14 49,41	47,78 19,39 52,51	53,35 51,47 52,75	48,71 46,34 46,98		93,25	29,79 24,67 18,12	21,95 15,00 15,92		45,35 39,04 42,40
	Superphosphate	1992 66,78 1993 68,64 1994 61,92	69,47 70,73 73,10		68,69 63,18 60,35	74,87 66,39 65,65	62,93 63,07		65,09 54,19 57,03		70,56 72,59 74,13			87,19 21,34 24,95	33,11 21,26 20,17		
	Potassium chloride	1992 32,70 1993 31,83 1994 29,64	30,71 30,00 30,41	36,40 ⁽¹⁾ 37,80 ⁽¹⁾ 34,44 ⁽¹⁾		28,69 26,01 25,70	26,30		27,16 24,21 23,97	26,25 28,66 28,12	34,24 35,21 36,70			40,39 36,74 36,94			24,82 23,58 26,02

D — Compound fertilizers (4)	Fertilizers containing nutrients	1992	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14,74
	NPK 20-10-10	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13,22
		1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13,52
Fertilizers containing nutrients	NPK 17-17-17 (bags)	1992	20,38	:	23,47 (1)	19,99	21,64	:	22,00	19,39	33,01	:	:	:	:	:	:	17,79	
		1993	18,83	:	22,40 (1)	18,13	19,64	20,15	21,22	20,60	27,13	:	:	:	:	:	:	16,19	
		1994	18,71	:	:	19,07	:	:	20,83	20,48	24,30	:	:	:	:	:	:	15,45	
Fertilizers containing nutrients	NPK 9-9-18	1992	:	:	15,93 (1)	16,01	:	:	:	13,05	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11,18	
		1993	:	:	15,67 (1)	13,75	:	:	:	13,82	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10,15	
		1994	:	:	14,45 (1)	13,27	:	:	:	13,75	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
E — Fuel	Perrol	1992	63,74	31,16	58,30 (1)	63,87	74,53	27,82	68,64	68,64	83,57	:	:	:	:	:	:	68,16	
		1993	69,41	33,31	60,55 (1)	73,25	71,29	40,68	70,83	70,83	82,28	:	:	:	:	:	:	69,39	
		1994	72,02	:	67,53 (1)	67,82	71,81	67,50	75,19	75,19	72,12	:	:	:	:	:	:	73,30	
Diesel fuel		1992	16,23	19,93	25,91 (1)	36,65	29,96	24,87	20,09	24,88	57,24	:	:	:	:	:	:	23,43	
		1993	17,74	21,08	26,98 (1)	48,52	29,89	31,34	21,71	25,44	55,74	:	:	:	:	:	:	32,00	
		1994	16,92	19,97	29,51 (1)	44,29	25,72	25,83	20,45	22,21	48,67	:	:	:	:	:	:	22,80	
Heating fuel		1992	16,23	19,36	20,59 (1)	36,65	29,79	69,37	23,60	23,60	24,47	:	:	:	:	:	:	30,60	
		1993	17,74	20,78	21,75 (1)	35,18	29,76	61,50	25,91	25,91	25,73	:	:	:	:	:	:	25,73	
		1994	16,92	19,64	20,39 (1)	33,27	28,12	56,84	24,91	24,91	25,40	:	:	:	:	:	:	25,40	

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	% TAV		
					1993	1994	1994
					1990	1990	1993
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>Farm wages</i>							
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
Belgique/België	103,2	107,3	111,4	113,6	3,7	3,3	2,0
Danmark	104,8	108,1	110,6	114,0	3,4	3,3	3,1
BR Deutschland ∞	104,3	109,1	112,7	116,0	4,1	3,8	2,9
Elláda	114,7	129,1	133,4	142,8	10,1	9,3	7,1
España	109,2	119,9	126,6	134,2	8,2	7,6	6,0
France ⁽⁴⁾	104,9	109,0	111,8	114,2*	3,8	3,4	2,2
Ireland	103,2	107,1	111,0	114,9	3,5	3,5	3,5
Italia	106,7	117,6	123,7	123,9	7,3	5,5	0,2
Luxembourg	105,3	116,2	123,8	130,1	7,4	6,8	5,1
Nederland	105,9	113,2	114,2	109,7	4,5	2,3	-3,9
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Suomi/Finland	106,7	105,5	104,0	104,4	1,3	1,1	0,4
Sverige	105,7	109,6	107,3	109,1	2,3	2,2	1,7
United Kingdom	109,5	113,4	117,0	120,1	5,4	4,7	2,7
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
<i>Inputs ⁽²⁾</i>							
EUR 15	102,4	103,8	105,6	106,3	1,9	1,6	0,7
Belgique/België	100,2	99,9	98,8	98,5	-0,4	-0,4	-0,3
Danmark	94,9	94,0	93,6	91,4	-2,1	-2,2	-2,4
BR Deutschland	102,2	104,1	102,4	103,4	0,8	0,9	1,0
Elláda	125,1	143,2	160,8	171,3	20,3	17,8	6,6
España	102,0	101,9	104,6	107,1	1,5	1,8	2,4
France ⁽⁴⁾	100,8	100,5	100,3	100,1	0,1	0,0	-0,2
Ireland	100,4	100,3	100,3	101,2	0,1	0,3	0,9
Italia	101,9	103,7	111,7	113,0	3,9	3,3	1,2
Luxembourg	103,5	103,4	102,8	102,7	0,9	0,7	-0,1
Nederland	100,6	101,9	99,7	98,8	-0,1	-0,3	-0,9
Österreich	102,0	103,4	104,4	102,0	1,5	0,5	-2,3
Portugal	104,5	106,5	105,3	106,1	1,8	1,5	0,8
Suomi/Finland	105,5	107,8	109,4	105,4	3,1	1,4	-3,7
Sverige	104,3	103,9	103,4	105,4	1,1	1,4	1,9
United Kingdom	103,6	106,8	111,9	111,8	4,0	3,0	-0,1
EUR 12	102,3	103,8	105,6	106,4	1,9	1,6	0,8

3.3.6 (cont.)

1	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV		
					1993	1994	1994
					1990	1990	1993
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>Producer prices</i> ⁽³⁾							
EUR 15	102,7	98,2	97,2	101,0	-0,9	0,3	3,9
Belgique/België	101,2	97,6	91,0	94,3	-3,0	-1,4	3,6
Danmark	98,5	97,0	84,7	85,8	-5,1	-3,5	1,4
BR Deutschland	99,4	97,0	90,0	91,7	-3,4	-2,1	2,0
Elláda	121,7	129,1	135,0	153,6	11,7	13,4	13,8
España	100,5	93,4	98,7	109,2	-0,4	2,3	10,6
France ⁽⁴⁾	100,4	92,9	88,7	88,3	-3,8	-2,9	-0,5
Ireland	96,3	97,8	104,3	105,6	1,4	1,4	1,3
Italia	109,2	100,4	102,5	106,2	0,8	1,5	3,6
Luxembourg	92,4	87,7	86,1	85,3	-4,6	-3,7	-1,0
Nederland	104,7	98,7	91,8	95,8	-2,7	-1,0	4,4
Österreich	100,4	99,4	97,2	98,1	-0,9	-0,5	0,9
Portugal	96,5	89,0	88,2	99,2	-3,9	-0,2	12,4
Suomi/Finland	96,8	96,5	96,5	96,2	-1,2	-1,0	-0,3
Sverige	98,6	96,5	94,4	97,6	-1,9	-0,6	3,4
United Kingdom	99,3	100,9	105,4	106,1	1,8	1,5	0,7
EUR 12	102,9	98,2	97,2	101,2	-0,9	0,3	4,1

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	2	3	4	5	% TAV	
					1994	1994
					1990	1993
6	7					
<i>Feedingstuffs</i>						
EUR 15	100,0	100,7	102,2	101,0	0,3	- 1,2
Belgique/België	99,2	99,8	97,3	95,2	- 1,2	- 2,1
Danmark	93,1	92,2	90,8	87,3	- 3,2	- 3,9
BR Deutschland	98,1	99,6	96,1	91,1	- 2,2	- 5,2
Elláda	120,4	126,8	143,1	155,0	13,8	8,3
España	99,5	98,7	100,5	101,7	0,4	1,2
France	98,4	99,8	98,5	96,3	- 0,9	- 2,2
Ireland	97,1	97,1	97,7	98,3	- 0,4	0,7
Italia	102,0	102,2	111,0	111,3	2,8	0,3
Luxembourg	98,4	97,6	96,4	92,2	- 2,0	- 4,4
Nederland	99,1	101,0	95,4	92,7	- 1,8	- 2,8
Österreich	101,1	99,1	99,8	94,1	- 1,5	- 5,7
Portugal	101,1	98,7	100,4	103,0	0,8	2,6
Suomi/Finland	104,3	100,5	97,8	97,2	- 0,7	- 0,6
Sverige	97,7	96,9	94,7	91,4	- 2,2	- 3,5
United Kingdom	101,7	104,7	112,3	109,0	2,3	- 2,9
EUR 12	99,9	100,8	102,4	101,2	0,3	- 1,2
<i>Fertilizers and soil improvement</i>						
EUR 15	102,5	100,2	96,1	98,4	- 0,4	2,5
Belgique/België	99,7	91,8	86,2	81,9	- 4,5	- 5,0
Danmark	101,3	93,2	91,2	92,9	- 1,8	1,8
BR Deutschland	103,6	98,9	94,5	94,8	- 1,3	0,4
Elláda	131,0	171,1	171,1	192,5	23,1	12,5
España	102,4	98,4	94,8	101,4	0,4	7,0
France	100,2	96,6	92,5	93,2	- 1,7	0,8
Ireland	102,2	100,6	94,9	95,5	- 1,1	0,6
Italia	99,7	101,3	103,8	113,8	3,5	9,6
Luxembourg	106,3	99,6	94,3	96,2	- 0,9	2,0
Nederland	103,3	96,3	90,3	91,9	- 2,0	1,8
Österreich	102,8	105,4	99,4	79,5	- 5,1	- 20,0
Portugal	108,0	111,5	94,0	92,1	- 2,0	- 2,0
Suomi/Finland	123,0	137,3	136,1	115,5	3,9	- 15,2
Sverige	111,3	98,8	80,7	84,0	- 4,0	4,1
United Kingdom	96,6	91,0	85,7	90,7	- 2,3	5,8
EUR 12	101,8	99,2	95,3	98,7	- 0,3	3,6
<i>Fuel and lubricants</i>						
EUR 15	106,2	107,7	115,3	115,1	3,8	- 0,2
Belgique/België	96,1	90,2	96,6	98,1	- 0,5	1,5
Danmark	99,2	93,2	92,2	89,5	- 2,6	- 3,0
BR Deutschland	107,4	106,7	107,3	110,8	2,7	3,3
Elláda	139,6	171,8	209,1	213,8	28,5	2,3
España	108,3	113,3	122,6	118,8	4,7	- 3,1
France	100,6	94,2	94,9	93,1	- 1,7	- 2,0
Ireland	101,8	95,9	98,3	96,1	- 1,0	- 2,2
Italia	98,8	102,4	126,6	126,4	6,6	- 0,2
Luxembourg	99,7	95,9	98,3	95,8	- 1,1	- 2,5
Nederland	100,9	97,6	96,9	94,4	- 1,4	- 2,7
Österreich	101,4	101,7	103,2	104,7	1,2	1,5
Portugal	114,4	111,9	118,0	116,7	4,2	- 1,1
Suomi/Finland	102,9	107,3	124,9	117,1	4,3	- 6,2
Sverige	103,8	103,5	117,9	120,5	5,1	2,2
United Kingdom	104,3	106,0	109,2	108,2	2,1	- 0,9
EUR 12	106,5	108,0	115,6	115,4	3,9	- 0,2

3.3.7 (cont.)

1	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV	
					1994	1994
					1990	1993
2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Investment in machinery</i>						
EUR 15	103,5	107,8	112,0	115,2	3,8	2,9
Belgique/België	104,2	106,6	111,9	114,0	3,5	1,9
Danmark	102,0	103,1	105,1	105,2	1,3	0,1
BR Deutschland	104,2	108,8	112,0	113,3	3,3	1,2
Elláda	110,9	123,4	144,1	155,0	13,8	7,6
España	92,1	92,0	92,3	97,3	-0,7	5,4
France	103,6	106,6	109,1	111,6	2,9	2,2
Ireland	102,1	103,1	105,2	109,2	2,3	3,8
Italia	104,8	111,3	118,3	122,7	5,7	3,7
Luxembourg	103,8	106,8	111,6	113,9	3,5	2,1
Nederland	105,9	107,7	109,0	109,2	2,3	0,2
Österreich	104,2	108,4	112,0	113,6	3,4	1,4
Portugal	105,1	120,7	125,2	138,7	9,7	10,8
Suomi/Finland	102,7	104,4	108,1	111,9	3,0	3,5
Sverige	105,4	106,9	114,3	120,1	5,0	5,1
United Kingdom	105,6	109,7	114,4	117,4	4,4	2,6
EUR 12	103,5	107,9	112,0	115,2	3,8	2,9
<i>Investment in structural work</i>						
EUR 15	107,2	111,9	116,1	120,0	5,0	3,4
Belgique/België	100,7	103,4	105,4	108,2	2,1	2,7
Danmark	104,3	107,0	109,3	111,5	2,9	2,1
BR Deutschland	106,9	113,2	117,3	119,8	5,0	2,1
Elláda	123,5	137,1	155,0	167,3	16,8	7,9
España	107,8	110,7	117,1	122,2	5,6	4,4
France	102,7	105,4	107,7	108,7	2,2	0,9
Ireland	102,7	107,3	111,1	115,0	3,8	3,4
Italia	108,3	113,6	117,0	121,0	5,3	3,5
Luxembourg	104,0	110,2	112,1	112,3	3,1	0,1
Nederland	105,9	113,1	115,8	117,1	4,3	1,1
Österreich	106,1	110,0	114,0	117,0	4,3	2,6
Portugal	100,0	169,1	169,1	169,1	17,3	0,0
Suomi/Finland	101,6	98,8	98,6	101,1	0,3	2,5
Sverige	109,5	109,9	110,9	114,9	3,7	3,6
United Kingdom	106,6	108,8	112,1	116,8	4,2	4,2
EUR 12	107,4	112,2	116,5	120,5	5,1	3,4

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.8 Market value of agricultural land (parcels)

	1	2	ECU/ha (1)					% TAV (real) (2)	
			1991	1992	1993	1994	1994	1994	1993
			3	4	5	6	7	8	
Belgique/België (3)			11 308	11 696	11 944	12 148	-4.6	-2.7	
			9 332	9 489	9 527	9 995	-4.9	0.4	
Danmark (4)			6 537	6 275	5 987	6 098	-5.0	-0.8	
BR Deutschland (11)			15 922	14 937	15 380	15 653	-3.0	-1.4	
Deutschland (11)			:	11 812	11 423	11 349	x	-3.8	
Elláda			12 344	11 898	11 546	13 870	x	16.2	
			5 886	5 525	5 235	5 027	x	-7.2	
España			14 369	11 590	9 871	10 011	-4.3	3.2	
			3 464	3 018	2 709	2 788	-2.8	4.7	
France			3 141	3 096	3 060	:	-5.8 (8)	x	
			2 266	2 234	2 216	:	-6.9 (8)	x	
Ireland (13)			4 733	4 819	:	:	-8.0 (8)	x	
Italia (12)			4 686	4 460	:	:	-3.2 (8)	x	
Luxembourg (10)			55 420	70 444	61 278	59 259	2.2	-7.3	
Nederland (5)			17 655	17 848	18 761	:	-2.9 (8)	x	
			19 559	22 023	21 239	:	-2.0 (8)	x	
Österreich			:	:	:	:	:	:	
Portugal			:	:	:	:	:	:	
Suomi/Finland			5 398	3 444	2 539	2 698	x	-2.8	
Sverige			:	:	:	:	:	:	
United Kingdom:									
— England (6)			5 989	4 981	4 890	:	-5.3 (8)	x	
— Wales (6)			4 830	3 325	3 568	:	-5.7 (8)	x	
— Scotland (7)			4 198	3 260	3 022	:	-5.5 (8)	x	
— Northern Ireland (6)			4 933	4 899	5 730	:	-4.5 (8)	x	

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Converted at current exchange rates.

(2) In national currencies, deflated (GDP deflator).

(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) 1992/79.

(9) Sales of all utilizable agricultural land whether for agricultural or non-agricultural purposes (industrial estates, road building, building plots).

(10) Ex-German Democratic Republic included.

(11) Source: INEA.

(12) Source: ESRI.

3.3.9 Rents for agricultural land

1	ECU/ha (1)				% TAV (real) (2)		Ratio rent/ market value %
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 1979	1994 1993	1994
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België							
Arable land	141,51	146,37	155,25	160,73	- 1,3	- 0,9	1,32
Meadow	137,22	140,36	149,04	156,85	- 1,3	0,7	1,57
Danmark							
Agricultural land	:	244,71	241,39	238,62	- 0,6	- 3,7	3,91
BR Deutschland (3) (4)							
Total rents	207,24	:	239,62	:	- 0,1 (5)	×	×
New rents	238,45	:	219,48	:	×	×	×
Elláda (5)							
Arable land	393,55	389,19	445,06	423,57	- 3,2	- 8,0	3,05
España	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France (6)							
Arable land	106,12	110,09	115,77	:	- 1,6 (6)	×	3,78 (6)
Luxembourg							
Agricultural land	136,65	144,13	142,32	148,07	- 1,0	- 0,3	0,25
Nederland (7)							
Arable land	253,14	259,36	266,64	284,95	- 0,3	3,1	1,42 (6)
Meadow	214,19	211,01	255,15	254,83	0,5	- 3,6	1,20 (6)
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Suomi/Finland							
Agricultural land	181,72	151,37	136,79	151,35	×	1,2	5,61
Sverige							
Agricultural land	:	:	85,29	90,69	×	4,5	×
United Kingdom (8):							
— England	142,37	135,89	129,31	131,46*	- 0,3	- 1,3	2,64 (6)
— Wales	77,47	76,07	74,53	79,91*	0,8	4,1	2,09 (6)
— Scotland	97,69	92,02	87,23	95,37*	0,7	6,1	2,89 (6)

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Converted at current exchange rates.

(2) In national currencies, deflated (GDP deflator).

(3) Biannual surveys.

(4) Data for the Federal Republic of Germany, including West Berlin, as constituted prior to 3 October 1990.

(5) Most of this land is irrigated.

(6) Series based on surveys in 1969, 1980 and 1992, updated using the rent index for wheat production.

(7) Weighted by area across agricultural regions.

(8) Prices for all kinds of land. Agricultural land.

(*) 1993.

3.3.10 Trend of purchase prices of agricultural inputs (excluding VAT)

	Nominal indices 1990=100					Deflated indices 1990=100					% TAV 1994 1993
	1991		1992		1993	1991		1992		1993	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<i>Total</i>	103,1	105,3	107,7	109,1	1,3	98,1	96,1	94,2	92,3	-2,1	
<i>A — Consumer goods and services</i>	102,4	103,8	105,6	106,3	0,7	97,7	95,1	92,7	90,1	-2,8	
Seeds, other reproductive material	101,3	100,5	101,2	100,1	-1,1	97,6	95,3	92,1	88,8	-3,6	
Animals for breeding or production	97,2	100,3	87,7	95,4	8,8	91,5	89,3	83,8	85,1	1,5	
Energy, lubricants	106,2	107,7	115,3	115,1	-0,2	99,5	95,7	98,9	94,9	-4,0	
Fertilizers, soil improvers	102,5	100,2	96,1	98,4	2,5	100,2	95,7	87,0	84,4	-2,9	
Plant protection products	106,1	108,1	111,2	112,2	0,8	102,9	100,7	98,5	94,4	-4,1	
Animal feed	100,0	100,7	102,2	101,0	-1,2	95,2	91,1	88,3	84,4	-4,4	
Implements and small tools	105,6	108,2	109,8	111,9	1,9	99,7	97,8	95,9	94,4	-1,6	
Maintenance and repair of implements	105,1	111,0	116,9	121,5	3,9	100,3	101,3	102,2	102,4	0,2	
Maintenance and repair of farm buildings and other structures	101,1	105,0	109,2	113,2	3,6	93,4	93,1	92,6	93,1	0,5	
Veterinary services	103,5	105,5	109,4	111,1	1,6	99,9	99,6	99,3	100,0	0,8	
<i>B — Investment goods and services</i>	105,1	109,5	113,7	117,3	3,1	99,3	99,1	99,0	99,1	0,1	
Machinery and other equipment	103,5	107,8	112,0	115,2	2,9	98,0	97,4	97,5	97,7	0,1	
Construction	107,2	111,9	116,1	120,0	3,4	100,1	103,3	102,2	101,5	-0,7	

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.11 Value-added tax (VAT) rates: producer prices ⁽¹⁾
at 1 January 1995

(%)

1	2	Scheme		
		Normal	Flat-rate ⁽²⁾	
		3	4	
Belgique/België	Most products (excl. flowers)	6,0	6,0	
	Flowers	20,5	20,5 ⁽³⁾	
Danmark	All products	25,0	-	
BR Deutschland	Most products	7,0	9,0	
	Wine must, beverages, services	15,0	15,0	
Elláda	All products	8,0	8,0	
España	Products used for human and animal feed, excluding wine:			
	— Not processed on the holding	7,0	4,0	
	— Processed on the holding	4,0	4,0	
	Wine	15,0	-	
	All products not used for human or animal consumption:			
	— Not processed on the holding	15,0	4,0	
France	— Processed on the holding	15,0	-	
	All plant products except wine and horticultural products	5,5	3,05	
	Wine	18,6	-	
	Horticultural products	18,6	3,05	
	All livestock products except animals for meat	-	3,05	
	Animals for meat	-	4,0	
	Products sold through a producers' group:			
	— fruit, vegetables and wine	-	4,0	
	— pigs, eggs and poultry	-	4,0	
	Ireland	Horses, live cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and cervidae	2,5	2,5
Other livestock including poultry and fish, carcasses, raw wool, horsehair, bristles, feathers, hides and skins, non-edible horticultural produce		21,0	2,5	
Other agricultural products excluding live animals		0,0	2,5	
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 m	
	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	5,932
Österreich	Most products	10,0	-	
	Wine	12,0	-	
Portugal	Fresh vegetables, fresh fruit	5,0	-	
	Ordinary table wine	5,0	-	
	Flowers	17,0	-	
	Dried fruit, honey, table wines	17,0	-	
	All other agricultural products	0,0	-	
Suomi/Finland	All products	17,0	-	
Sverige	Products used for human consumption	21,0	-	
	Animals, milk, cereals	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 1995

(%)

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	20,5
	Farm equipment, pesticides	20,5
	Road diesel fuel, petrol, liquefied petroleum gas for non-agricultural purposes	20,5
	Diesel fuel for agricultural purposes, light fuel oil, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, electricity	20,5
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	18,6 (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
	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	Telecommunications, 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
	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
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	(¹)
	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 1994

(ECU/100 kg)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Neder- land	Osterreich	Portu- gal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
<i>1. Crop products :</i>															
Common wheat		12,69	13,61		15,88	16,89	12,94	11,86	16,91	13,21	22,81	15,72	11,96		13,71
Durum wheat					20,92	16,22	14,96		17,21		32,52	18,43			
Rye		11,97	12,61			14,30	13,95		17,53	13,53	22,78	14,58	12,18		
Barley		12,79	13,88		15,21	13,77	13,13	11,04	16,24	14,83	20,06	14,58	11,86		13,58
Oats		12,17	12,53		21,01	13,92	11,55	10,70	19,42	12,60	20,20	14,54	11,30		13,97
Maize					16,36	16,73	12,47		16,76		13,42	15,05			
Potatoes		37,22		26,46	37,00	31,43	25,52		31,27	31,04	26,59	21,42			36,86
Sugarbeet		45,72	46,40		41,93	47,66		54,80	49,46			39,87			
Dessert apples (1)		29,48	38,66	36,11	33,58	30,24	45,88		29,34	27,34		41,59			57,66
Dessert pears (1)		38,15	40,35	45,46	52,80	29,32	49,07		40,56	37,99		34,52			56,30
Table grapes (1)					71,05	47,60	119,86		47,84			53,91			
Oranges (1)					26,85	18,08			26,20			30,97			
Cauliflowers (2)					26,19	21,27				12,97		18,86			21,30
Lettuces (2)					20,80	20,16			54,34	94,52		48,27			
Asparagus (2)		506,90				114,86			195,47	381,32					466,04
Tomatoes (2)					48,03	30,70			44,58			25,78			
Carrots (2)					32,22	15,49			36,35	21,78		24,58			24,51
Onions (2)		20,68	28,77		30,44	17,61	50,28	23,76	36,28			35,68			25,78
Dry peas					59,46	55,81		23,21	90,07			48,21			82,14
Dry beans		123,03		59,80	90,51	117,74			103,44	56,06		103,21			
<i>2. Livestock products :</i>															
Calves (3)		514,34							473,11		542,63	390,88	289,75		
Pigs (3)		130,92	116,40	111,72	147,65	147,80			149,54		153,33	136,25			106,56
Poultry carcasses (class A)				149,65	123,61	123,61	121,08		148,92						124,87
Whole drinking milk				49,18	79,96	43,02		73,41	76,08			47,74			
Cream					188,10	143,47						177,76			
Butter		318,86	326,12		467,63	298,90	421,57		324,67	315,99		332,66			303,42

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)					
		1991/92	1992/93 (1)	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
	EUR 15	-	-	-	-	-	
	Belgique/België	96,6	93,0	89,4	78,1	71,7	
	Danmark	97,2	94,8	92,1	82,4	77,9	
	BR Deutschland	95,7	91,0	86,3	76,5	71,0	
	Eliáda	89,6	80,5	82,6	78,5	74,0	
	España	94,2	86,7	99,7	93,6	93,2	
	France	96,1	92,9	89,6	83,8	79,5	
	Ireland	96,1	94,5	89,9	83,1	80,3	
	Italia	93,1	88,4	103,7	100,5	115,7	
	Luxembourg	96,5	92,1	88,2	82,6	76,1	
	Nederland	97,1	94,6	91,9	80,8	75,5	
	Österreich	-	-	-	-	-	
	Portugal	87,6	72,0	71,9	67,1	65,5	
	Suomi/Finland	-	-	-	-	-	
	Sverige	-	-	-	-	-	
	United Kingdom	94,9	89,7	102,1	90,9	87,0	
	EUR 12	95,3	90,3	94,1	86,9	85,9	

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	1992	1993	1994	1995 ⁽²⁾	1996 ⁽¹⁾
	2	3	4	5	6	7
EU budget						
1. EAGGF - Guarantee	Mio ECU	58 857,0 ⁽¹⁾	65 268,5 ⁽¹⁾	59 909,1	75 438,4	82 015,2
— Plant products	Mio ECU	32 107,5	34 748,1	32 970,4	36 894,0	40 828,0
— Animal products	Mio ECU	19 043,2	20 989,0	21 852,8	22 854,0	26 450,0
— Ancillary expenditure	Mio ECU	10 542,7	11 657,0	9 803,9	11 454,0	11 537,0
— Set-aside and income aid ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾	Mio ECU	1 574,5	1 417,9	793,6	499,5	567,0
— Accompanying measures	Mio ECU	147,6 ⁽⁴⁾	462,6	30,0	45,5	20,0
— Monetary reserve	Mio ECU	;	221,7	490,1	2 041,0	2 254,0
— Depreciation of stocks and disposal of butter	Mio ECU	(1 000)	(1 000)	(1 000)	(500)	(500)
2. EAGGF - Guidance ⁽⁵⁾	Mio ECU	799,5	;	;	;	;
3. Other agricultural expenditure	Mio ECU	2 715,4	3 386,0	2 585,6	2 953,0 ⁽⁹⁾	3 933,4 ⁽⁹⁾ ⁽¹⁰⁾
4. Total agricultural expenditure	Mio ECU	157,8	111,6	126,5	121,1	141,2
Changes under the common agricultural policy:						
— ordinary levies	Mio ECU	34 980,7	38 245,7	35 682,5	39 968,1	44 902,6
— sugar levies	Mio ECU	2 209,2	2 144,3	2 304,5	2 182,0	2 150,5
Net cost of the CAP:	Mio ECU	1 206,8	1 029,1	922,4	946,2	864,0
— as % of GDP	Mio ECU	1 002,4	1 115,2	1 382,1	1 235,8	1 286,5
— per head in the EU	Mio ECU	32 771,5	36 101,4	33 378,0	37 786,1	42 752,1
	%	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5 ⁽⁶⁾	nd
	ECU	94,7	104,6	95,9	101,7 ⁽⁶⁾	nd

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Financial Report of the European Union.⁽²⁾ Appropriations of the supplementary and amending budget No 1/95 (payments).⁽³⁾ Appropriations entered in the preliminary draft budget for 1996.⁽⁴⁾ Does not include either EAGGF Guidance Section share of set-aside or income aid, not covered in this year by EAGGF Guarantee Section appropriations.⁽⁵⁾ Does not include either EAGGF Guidance Section share of set-aside (including up to 1992) but not including payments in respect of Regulation (EEC) No 1852/78 (Fisheries).⁽⁶⁾ Including the EAGGF Guidance Section's share of set-aside (including up to 1992) but not including payments in respect of Regulation (EEC) No 1852/78 (Fisheries).⁽⁷⁾ Provisional data.⁽⁸⁾ From 1993 onwards expenditure on set-aside (Guidance Section share) is financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.⁽⁹⁾ From 1994 the 'Set-aside' Chapter B1.40 will become item B1.106 and will be entered in Chapter B1.10 'Arable crops'.⁽¹⁰⁾ Not including the amounts for the European Union initiative programmes.⁽¹¹⁾ Draft budget, first reading.

3.4.2 EAGGF Guarantee and Guidance expenditure, by Member States

	(Mio ECU)											
	EAGGF Guarantee expenditure (1)						EAGGF Guidance expenditure (2)					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	873,7	1 468,5	1 378,2	1 298,7	1 170,4	23,1	30,5	28,2	41,7	58,6		
Danmark	1 113,7	1 220,3	1 166,8	1 334,7	1 278,4	16,9	18,0	23,5	20,0	42,5		
BR Deutschland	4 355,2	5 234,5	4 830,5	4 976,2	5 179,9	204,1	200,2	253,8	348,7	679,2		
Elláda	1 949,7	2 211,2	2 231,4	2 715,0	2 718,9	270,2	274,2	392,2	402,9	266,3		
España	2 120,8	3 314,3	3 578,1	4 175,7	4 408,3	301,8	514,2	633,6	412,9	544,8		
France	5 142,2	6 394,4	6 916,5	8 184,8	8 001,2	383,8	425,5	554,3	633,5	619,8		
Ireland	1 668,4	1 731,1	1 452,8	1 649,9	1 480,0	125,0	168,5	194,5	165,8	178,3		
Italia	4 150,3	5 353,4	5 141,5	4 765,4	3 460,6	282,7	326,5	375,9	625,0	263,2		
Luxembourg	5,2	2,8	1,1	7,3	12,1	4,6	6,7	6,3	9,0	9,8		
Nederland	2 868,7	2 679,3	2 389,8	2 328,1	1 916,0	11,4	20,5	21,9	19,5	32,1		
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Portugal	214,2	315,6	423,8	478,1	708,4	241,6	313,4	289,8	313,9	510,5		
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
United Kingdom	1 975,9	2 391,3	2 451,1	2 737,9	2 939,0	102,8	110,2	100,8	99,5	130,5		
Community (3)	15,5	69,2	145,9	96,4	139,0	:	:	:	1,0 (4)	:		
EUR 12	26 453,5	32 385,9	32 107,5	34 748,2	33 412,2	1 968,0	2 408,2	2 874,8	3 093,4	3 335,6		

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).

(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

	1994		1995 ⁽¹⁾		1996 ⁽²⁾	
	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Arable crops</i> ⁽³⁾	12 652,3	38,4	14 574,0	39,5	17 185	42,1
Refunds	1 513,2		907,0		935	
Intervention, of which:	11 139,1		13 667,0		16 250	
— aid (ha)	10 552,8		10 744,0		13 468	
— storage of cereals	186,7		108,0		277	
— set-aside	1 712,9		2 389,0		2 077	
<i>Sugar</i>	2 061,5	6,3	1 789,0	4,8	1 942	4,8
Refunds	1 377,4		1 225,0		1 467	
Intervention, of which:	684,1		564,0		475	
— refund of storage costs	551,2		429,0		338	
<i>Olive oil</i>	1 819,5	5,5	876,0	2,4	1 781	4,4
Refunds	52,8		64,0		40	
Intervention	1 766,7		812,0		1 741	
<i>Dried fodder and dried vegetables</i>	378,4	1,1	280,0	0,8	386	0,9
Refunds	—		—		—	
Intervention, of which:	378,4		280,0		386	
— dried fodder	367,1		233,0		323	
— dried vegetables	11,3		47,0		63	
<i>Textile plants and silkworms, of which</i>	863,5	2,6	849,4	2,3	894	2,2
— flax and hemp	33,2		75,4		77	
— cotton	830,2		773,0		816	
<i>Fruit and vegetables</i> ⁽⁴⁾	1 556,8	4,7	1 900,6	5,2	1 729	4,2
Refunds	216,7		125,0		112	
— fresh	186,8		99,0		98	
— processed	29,9		26,0		14	
Intervention	1 340,1		1 775,6		1 617	
— fresh	768,3		1 125,6		985	
— processed	571,8		650,0		632	
<i>Wine</i>	1 176,2	3,6	1 044,0	2,8	1 113	2,7
Refunds	80,4		71,0		56	
Intervention, of which:	1 095,8		973,0		1 057	
— aid for private storage	54,4		50,0		48	
— distillation	285,5		121,0		312	
— compulsory distillation of the by-products of wine-making	53,8		65,0		68	
<i>Tobacco</i>	1 057,4	3,2	1 132,0	3,1	1 106	2,7
Refunds	49,9		21,0		p m	
Intervention	1 007,5		1 111,0		1 106	
<i>Other sectors or agricultural products, of which:</i>	287,1	0,8	409,0	1,1	314	0,8
— rice	22,9		57,0		54	
— seeds	75,5		82,0		85	
— hops	3,7		27,0		18	
<i>Milk products</i>	4 248,8	12,9	4 267,0	11,6	4 214	10,3
Refunds	1 926,8		2 046,0		1 978	
Intervention, of which:	2 322,0		2 221,0		2 236	
— aids for skimmed milk	779,2		800,0		814	
— skimmed milk storage	69,4		39,0		9	
— butter storage	67,6		57,0		62	
— butter disposal	669,4		682,0		739	
— contribution milk producers	- 2,0		p m		p m	
— extension of the markets	188,4		145,0		154	

3.4.3.1 (cont.)

	1994		1995 ⁽¹⁾		1996 ⁽²⁾	
	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Beef/veal</i>	3 466,6	10,5	4 887,0	13,2	5 458	13,4
Refunds	1 708,4		1 681,0		1 597	
Intervention, of which :	1 758,2		3 206,0		3 861	
— public and private storage	- 209,0		341,0		221	
— cow premiums	882,0		1 242,0		1 586	
— special premium	656,6		1 114,0		1 546	
<i>Sheepmeat and goatmeat</i>	1 279,8	3,9	1 677,0	4,5	1 353	3,3
Refunds	-		p.m.		p.m.	
Intervention	1 279,8		1 677,0		1 353	
<i>Pigmeat</i>	416,3	1,3	258,0	0,7	168	0,4
Refunds	259,1		142,0		100	
Intervention	157,2		78,0		68	
<i>Eggs and poultrymeat</i>	239,6	0,7	174,0	0,5	150	0,4
Refunds	239,6		174,0		150	
— eggs	26,0		24,0		21	
— poultrymeat	213,6		150,0		129	
Intervention	-		-		-	
<i>Other measures for livestock products</i>	117,3	0,4	138,0	0,4	146	0,4
<i>Fishery products</i>	35,5	0,1	53,0	0,1	48	0,1
Refunds	0,0		0,0		p.m.	
Intervention	35,5		53,0		48	
<i>Non-Annex II products</i>	631,4	1,9	598,5	1,6	616	1,5
Refunds	631,4		598,5		616	
Total market organizations	32 288,0	97,9	34 906,5	94,6	38 603	94,6
Accession and monetary compensatory amounts	4,7	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	194	0,4
Total market organizations ACAs+MCAs	32 292,7	97,9	34 906,5	94,6	38 797	95,0
Food aid refunds	86,0	0,3	143,0	0,4	83	0,2
Deprived persons	136,4	0,4	200,0	0,5	200	0,5
Measures to combat fraud	76,9	0,2	91,0	0,2	44	0,1
Clearance of accounts	- 612,0	- 1,9	- 1 200,0	- 3,2	- 1 090	- 2,7
Rural development schemes linked to market operation	339,7	1,0	563,0	1,5	520	1,3
Income aid	30,0	0,1	45,5	0,1	20	0,1
Accompanying measures	490,1	1,5	2 044,0	5,5	2 254	5,5
Others	130,6	0,4	104,0	0,3	0	0,0
Grand total	32 970,4	100,0	36 897,0 ⁽⁶⁾	100,0	40 828 ⁽⁷⁾	100,0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Supplementary and amending budget No 1/95.

⁽²⁾ 1996 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⁾ Agrimonetary aids from 1996.

⁽⁶⁾ Not including the appropriations entered for the monetary reserve (ECU 500 million), and in commitment appropriations (ECU 36 895 million in payment appropriations).

⁽⁷⁾ Not including the appropriations entered for the monetary reserve (ECU 500 million).

3.4.4 Breakdown of expenditures (financial year 1994) and of appropriations (financial year 1995) by sector

Budget nomenclature 1995	1994 — 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	
I	2 = 3 + 8 + 9	3	4	5	6	7	8 = 4 + 5 + 6 + 7
A — Arable crops ⁽⁴⁾	12 643,7	1 513,2	178,1	—	10 952,4 ⁽⁴⁾	—	11 130,5
Sugar	2 061,5	1 377,4	551,1	—	115,2	—	666,3
Olive oil	1 819,5	52,8	36,0	—	1 722,9	—	1 758,9
Dried fodder and dried vegetables	378,4	—	—	—	378,4	—	378,4
Textile plants, of which:	863,5	—	—	—	863,5	—	863,5
— flax and hemp	(31,2)	—	—	—	(31,2)	—	(31,2)
— cotton	(830,2)	—	—	—	(830,2)	—	(830,2)
Fruit and vegetables	1 547,4	216,7	0,1	369,0	852,2	88,5	1 309,8
Wine	1 176,2	80,4	244,8	339,2	139,8	372,0	1 095,8
Tobacco	1 057,5	49,9	18,6	—	965,3	23,7	1 007,6
Other sectors or agricultural products, of which:	221,8	18,9	—	—	80,5	2,7	83,2
— rice	(22,9)	(18,9)	—	—	(4,0)	—	(4,0)
— seeds	(75,5)	—	—	—	(75,5)	—	(75,5)
— hops	(3,7)	—	—	—	(1,0)	(2,7)	(3,7)
— Milk and milk products, ⁽⁴⁾ of which: — skimmed milk	4 249,3	1 926,8	226,5	—	1 640,3 ⁽⁴⁾	424,7	2 291,5
— butter	(921,8)	(73,2)	(69,4)	—	(779,2)	—	(848,6)
— other	(988,3)	(251,3)	(67,6)	—	(669,4)	—	(737,0)
— Beef/veal	3 466,5	1 708,4	— 209,1	—	1 967,2	—	1 758,1
— Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1 279,8	—	1,7	—	1 278,1	—	1 279,8
— Pigmeat	416,3	259,1	21,9	—	—	—	21,9
— Eggs and poultrymeat	239,6	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Other measures in favour of animal products	117,3	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Non-Annex II products	631,4	631,4	—	—	—	—	—
— Fishery products	35,4	—	— 0,1	17,5	15,6	—	33,0
Total A	32 205,1	8 074,6	1 069,6	725,7	20 971,4	911,6	23 678,3
B — Accession compensatory amounts and monetary compensatory amounts	4,7	—	—	—	4,7	—	4,7
C — Food aid refunds	86,0	86,0	—	—	—	—	—
D — Differentiation of the agricultural market mechanisms	339,8	—	—	—	339,8	—	339,8
E — Total A + B + C + D	32 635,6	8 160,6	1 069,6	725,7	21 315,9	911,6	24 022,8
F — Income aid	30,0	—	—	—	30,0	—	30,0
G — Accompanying measures	490,1	—	—	—	490,1	—	490,1
H — Other ⁽⁵⁾	256,5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total E + F + G + H	33 412,2	8 160,6	1 069,6	725,7	21 836,0	911,6	24 542,9
%	100,0	24,4	3,2	2,2	65,4	2,7	73,5

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 1994 budget.

(3) Appropriation for commitments which are written in the supplementary and amending budget No 1/95. Provisional expenditures at 15.11.1995 are showing an under-utilization of ECU 2 430 million.

(4) Including the financial contribution from cereal and milk producers.

(5) Clearance of accounts + interest following reform of financial arrangements + free distribution of intervention products + anti-fraud measures + other measures (Chapter 39) + expenditure from appropriations carried over (ECU 441,8 million in 1994).

according to the economic nature of the measures

1995 (Mio ECU) (1)								
Breakdown by economic nature of the measures								
Other	Appropriations	Export refunds	Interventions					Other
			Storage	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums	Total	
9	10= 11 + 16 + 17	11	12	13	14	15	16= 12 + 13 + 14 + 15	17
-	14 574,0	907,0	118,0	-	13 549,0	-	13 667,0	-
17,8	1 789,0	1 225,0	430,0	-	107,0	-	537,0	27,0
7,8	876,0	64,0	-91,0	-	903,0	-	812,0	0,0
-	280,0	-	-	-	280,0	-	280,0	-
-	849,4	-	-	-	849,4	-	849,4	-
-	(75,4)	-	-	-	(75,4)	-	(75,4)	-
-	(773,0)	-	-	-	(773,0)	-	(773,0)	-
20,9	1 900,6	125,0	0,6	460,0	1 082,4	229,0	1 772,0	3,6
-	1 044,0	71,0	215,0	186,0	187,0	385,0	97,3	-
-	1 132,0	21,0	1,0	-	1 038,0	45,0	1 084,0	27,0
119,7	409,0	49,0	1,0	-	228,8	1,2	231,0	129,0
-	(57,0)	(49,0)	(1,0)	-	(7,0)	-	(7,0)	-
-	(82,0)	-	(0,0)	-	(82,0)	-	(82,0)	-
-	(27,0)	-	(0,0)	-	(25,8)	(1,2)	(27,0)	-
31,0	4 267,0	2 046,0	192,0	-	1 647,0	346,0	2 185,0	36,0
-	963,0	(124,0)	(39,0)	-	(800,0)	-	(839,0)	-
-	(1 192,0)	(453,0)	(57,0)	-	(682,0)	-	(739,0)	-
-	4 887,0	1 681,0	341,0	-	2 865,0	-	3 206,0	-
-	1 677,0	-	3,0	-	1 674,0	-	1 677,0	-
135,3	258,0	142,0	-	-	38,0	-	38,0	38,0
-	174,0	174,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
117,3	138,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,0
-	598,5	598,5	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,4	53,0	-	-	-	53,0	-	53,0	-
452,2	34 906,5	7 103,5	1 210,6	646,0	24 501,6	1 006,2	27 364,4	438,6
-	0,0	-	-	-	0,0	-	0,0	-
-	143,0	143,0	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	563,0	-	-	-	563,0	-	563,0	-
452,2	35 612,5	7 246,5	1 210,6	646,0	25 064,6	1 006,2	27 927,4	438,6
-	45,5	-	-	-	45,5	-	45,5	-
-	2 044,0	-	-	-	2 044,0	-	2 044,0	-
256,5	-805,0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-805,0
708,7	36 897,0	7 246,5	1 210,6	646,0	27 154,1	1 006,2	30 016,9	-366,4
2,1	100,0	19,6	3,3	1,8	73,6	2,7	81,4	-1,0

EUR 15

3.4.5 Quantity and value of products in public storage

	Situation at 31.12.1992 ⁽¹⁾		Situation at 31.12.1993 ⁽²⁾		Situation at 31.12.1994 ⁽³⁾	
	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) (¹)	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) (¹)	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) (¹)
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	7 919,5	517,8	8 902,6	554,9	4 153,6	301,9
Non-breadmaking common wheat	167,2	10,5	470,3	28,3	68,4	4,1
Barley	5 764,0	358,1	7 137,6	403,6	4 307,9	293,8
Rye	2 536,1	159,9	2 357,8	130,3	2 588,6	177,9
Durum wheat	4 343,0	261,4	2 329,9	127,6	620,9	31,8
Maize	1 065,0	76,0	2 782,7	228,5	657,4	44,2
Sorghum	33,4	2,6	149,2	12,1	12,8	1,0
Rice	14,7	1,8	75,0	11,5	0,0	0,0
Triticale	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	0,0	0,0
Total cereals, rice included	21 842,9	1 388,1	24 205,1	1 496,8	12 409,6	854,7
Olive oil	56,7	57,2	243,2	217,1	88,1	52,4
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunflower	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leaf tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processed tobacco	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Baled tobacco	10,1	3,9	13,5	4,9	13,3	4,0
Total tobacco	10,1	3,9	13,5	4,9	13,3	4,0
Skimmed-milk powder	47,3	36,2	37,0	28,3	72,5	58,1
Butter	172,5	161,5	160,7	128,9	59,3	51,3
Grana Padano (cheese)	7,2	34,9	6,3	22,0	0,0	0,0
Total milk products	227,0	232,6	204,0	179,2	131,8	109,4
Beef carcasses	448,4	436,9	156,1	90,8	7,7	4,4
Boned beef	717,9	679,4	563,4	333,9	155,0	86,9
Total beef	1 166,3	1 116,3	719,5	424,7	162,7	91,3
Alcohol ⁽²⁾	2 359,3	15,5	3 031,5	21,7	3 126,8	21,6
General total	-	2 813,6	-	2 344,4	-	1 133,4

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' (1994)

(1 000 ECU)

	Total	C.C.A.			Leader	Interreg	Regis	Invieg	Posei	Article 8/ Article 22	Transitional (*)	Pre-1989 commitments not classifiable (1)
		Objective 1 (1)	Objective 5a (2)	Objective 5b (3)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A — Commitments												
Belgique/België	37 598	7 000	24 736	—	2 667	—	—	—	—	3 196	—	—
Danmark	42 491	—	39 920	2 571	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	700 181	380 331	265 798	54 052	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elláda	266 288	266 288	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
España	544 770	408 549	84 588	46 087	—	—	5	5 484	—	57	—	—
France	619 764	59 708	439 650	115 704	—	—	—	—	—	36	4 666	—
Ireland	178 317	177 759	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	558	—
Italia	263 187	66 088	153 471	38 909	—	180	—	—	—	—	4 538	—
Luxembourg	9 802	—	9 497	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	32 068	1 900	25 252	4 916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Österreich	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	510 490	504 161	—	—	—	4 069	—	365	—	1 895	—	—
Suomi/Finland	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sverige	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	130 470	32 490	88 688	9 292	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3 335 426	1 904 274	1 131 599	271 836	2 667	4 249	5	5 849	0	5 184	9 762	0
B — Payments												
Belgique/België	17 724	4 688	7 315	3 412	2 095	—	—	—	—	167	48	—
Danmark	23 321	—	21 835	1 286	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	178
BR Deutschland	480 773	263 796	172 894	43 224	—	—	—	—	—	155	—	705
Elláda	304 155	292 673	—	—	8 446	—	—	527	437	486	—	1 029
España	399 939	290 054	67 293	32 540	—	—	—	4 819	—	436	—	2 494
France	376 126	48 201	182 309	120 546	—	—	7 388	—	—	3 168	7 623	5 545
Ireland	129 953	124 044	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	515	558	1 511
Italia	310 320	157 253	102 476	28 546	3 324	—	—	—	—	1 375	11 463	9 116
Luxembourg	6 482	—	6 330	152	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	393
Nederland	27 056	1 013	19 561	6 066	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Österreich	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	406 444	397 577	—	—	—	3 534	—	—	2 173	1 477	—	1 683

Suomi/Finland	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sverige	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	103 301	40 011	55 700	4 646	1 702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	829
Total	2 585 594	1 619 310	635 712	240 418	15 567	7 828	7 388	5 346	2 610	8 238	19 692	23 483							

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to all the agricultural measures implemented in the countries/regions given in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88.

(2) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to measures applicable in all Member States (horizontal measures) implemented in countries/regions not covered by Objective 1.

(3) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to the measures implemented specifically in the regions designated by the Commission in Decision 89/426/EEC.

(4) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to measures applicable in some countries/regions (regional measures) covered neither by Objective 1 nor Objective 3b, and applied before 1 January 1989, as well as certain expenditure covered by Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 which cannot be charged to any of the three Objectives to which this Fund contributes.

(5) Payments made for commitments given before 1989 when the rules did not provide for a division into 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' (1) in 'agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' (1970-94)

1	x 1 000					% TAV			
	1970	1980	1990	1994	1980/1970	1990/1970	1980/1990	1994/1990	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
EUR 15	:	12 795	9 227	7 872	x	x	x	x	x
Belgique/België	177	116	100	:	-4,2	-2,8	-1,4	x	x
Danmark	266	200	150	:	-2,8	-2,8	-2,8	x	x
BR Deutschland	2 262 [∞]	1 403 [∞]	990 [∞]	1 035	-4,7	-4,0	-3,4	4,9 [∞]	
Elláda	1 280	1 016	889	790	-2,3	-1,8	-1,3	-2,9	
España	3 662	2 229	1 486	1 151	-4,8	-4,4	-4,0	-6,2	
France	2 751	1 821	1 248	1 048	-4,0	-3,9	-3,7	-4,3	
Ireland	283	209	169	140	-3,0	-2,5	-2,1	-4,6	
Italia	3 878	2 899	1 863	1 572	-2,9	-3,6	-4,3	-4,2	
Luxembourg	14	9	6	:	-4,4	-3,9	-3,3	x	
Nederland	:	244	289	264	x	x	1,7	-2,2	
Österreich	553	323	269	:	-5,2	-3,5	-1,8	x	
Portugal	:	1 120	805	:	x	x	-3,2	x	
Suomi/Finland	538	314	207	168	-5,2	-4,7	-4,1	-5,1	
Sverige	314	211	153	135	-3,9	-3,5	-3,2	-3,0	
United Kingdom	:	681	603	565	x	x	-1,2	-1,6	
EUR 12	:	11 946 [∞]	8 599 [∞]	7 098	x	x	-3,2	-4,7 [∞]	

Source: Eurostat, annual employment and labour force statistics.

(1) '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	1991	1992	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Total civilian employment</i> (1 000 persons)	EUR 15	:	:	:	150 675	148 756	145 753	145 233
	Belgique/België	3 546	3 610	3 675	3 686	3 753	:	:
	Danmark	2 345	2 460	2 630	2 607	2 584	2 574	2 573
	BR Deutschland	26 169 [∞]	26 528 [∞]	27 988 [∞]	36 034	35 356	34 725	34 456
	Elláda	3 134	3 356	3 719	3 632	3 685	3 720	3 790
	España	12 433	11 551	12 578	12 608	12 359	11 826	11 760
	France	20 328	21 443	22 098	22 142	22 008	21 777	21 810
	Ireland	1 045	1 141	1 123	1 122	1 127	1 134	1 164
	Italia	19 218	20 313	21 215	21 410	21 270	20 359	20 000
	Luxembourg	140	157	186	194	199	203	207
	Nederland	:	4 970	6 268	6 444	6 519	6 571	6 631
	Österreich	2 953	3 035	3 406	3 468	3 534	3 564	:
	Portugal	:	3 924	4 479	4 602	4 512	4 424	:
	Suomi/Finland	2 207	2 318	2 457	2 330	2 163	2 030	2 015
	Sverige	3 854	4 159	4 449	4 373	4 195	3 964	3 927
	United Kingdom	24 381	25 136	26 903	26 023	25 493	25 129	25 163
	EUR 12	:	124 589 [∞]	132 862 [∞]	140 505	138 865	136 195	135 727
USA	78 678	99 303	117 914	116 877	117 598	119 306	:	
Japan	50 940	55 360	62 490	63 690	64 360	64 500	:	
<i>Agriculture</i> (% of total civilian employment)	EUR 15	:	:	:	6,2	5,7	5,6	5,4
	Belgique/België	5,0	3,2	2,7	2,7	2,5	:	:
	Danmark	11,5	8,1	5,7	5,5	5,5	5,4	5,7
	BR Deutschland	8,6 [∞]	5,3 [∞]	3,5 [∞]	3,9	3,4	3,1	3,0
	Elláda	40,8	30,3	23,9	22,2	21,9	21,3	20,8
	España	29,5	19,3	11,8	10,7	10,1	10,1	9,8
	France	13,5	8,5	5,6	5,4	5,2	5,1	4,8
	Ireland	27,1	18,3	15,0	13,8	13,6	12,7	12,0
	Italia	20,2	14,3	8,8	8,5	8,2	8,2	7,9
	Luxembourg	9,7	5,5	3,3	3,1	3,0	3,0	2,8
	Nederland	:	4,9	4,6	4,5	3,8	3,9	4,0
	Österreich	18,7	10,6	7,9	7,4	7,1	6,9	:
	Portugal	:	28,5	18,0	17,6	11,6	11,7	:
	Suomi/Finland	24,4	13,5	8,4	8,5	8,6	8,6	8,3
	Sverige	8,1	5,1	3,4	3,4	3,3	3,4	3,4
	United Kingdom	:	2,7	2,2	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,2
	EUR 12	:	9,6 [∞]	6,5 [∞]	6,2	5,8	5,6	5,5
USA	4,5	3,6	2,8	2,9	2,9	2,7	:	
Japan	17,4	10,4	7,2	6,7	6,4	5,9	:	
<i>Industry</i> (% of total civilian employment)	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	30,5	30,0
	Belgique/België	43,3	35,2	28,7	28,5	27,5	:	:
	Danmark	37,8	28,9	26,6	26,4	25,8	25,3	24,3
	BR Deutschland	49,3 [∞]	43,7 [∞]	39,8 [∞]	39,2 [∞]	38,2 [∞]	36,7	35,9
	Elláda	25,0	30,2	27,7	27,1	27,1	24,2	23,6
	España	37,2	36,0	33,4	33,1	32,4	30,7	30,1
	France	39,3	36,0	30,0	29,5	28,7	27,7	26,9
	Ireland	29,9	32,5	28,6	28,8	28,2	27,5	28,2
	Italia	39,5	37,9	32,7	32,3	32,2	32,6	32,4
	Luxembourg	44,3	38,0	30,8	29,7	29,3	28,8	28,2
	Nederland	:	31,4	26,3	25,5	24,3	24,0	23,0
	Österreich	40,5	40,7	42,9	37,0	35,7	35,2	:
	Portugal	:	36,0	34,6	33,7	33,2	33,0	:
	Suomi/Finland	34,1	34,6	31,0	29,3	27,9	27,0	26,8
	Sverige	38,4	32,5	29,0	28,1	26,5	25,4	25,0
	United Kingdom	:	37,8	29,0	27,9	27,0	26,4	26,2
	EUR 12	:	37,8 [∞]	32,4 [∞]	31,8 [∞]	31,1 [∞]	30,3	29,8
USA	34,4	30,5	26,2	25,3	24,6	24,1	:	
Japan	35,7	35,3	34,1	34,4	34,6	34,3	:	

3.5.1.3 (cont.)

		1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Services</i> (% of total civilian employment)	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	63,8	64,5
	Belgique/België	51,7	61,6	68,5	68,8	70,0	:	:
	Danmark	50,7	63,0	67,6	68,1	68,7	69,3	70,0
	BR Deutschland	42,0 [∞]	51,0 [∞]	56,7 [∞]	57,5 [∞]	58,7 [∞]	60,1	61,1
	Elláda	34,2	39,5	48,3	50,3	51,0	54,5	55,5
	España	33,3	44,6	54,8	56,3	57,5	59,2	60,1
	France	47,2	55,5	64,4	65,1	66,0	67,2	68,3
	Ireland	43,1	49,2	56,3	57,4	58,2	59,8	59,8
	Italia	40,3	47,8	58,5	59,2	59,6	59,3	59,7
	Luxembourg	46,0	56,5	65,9	67,1	67,7	68,2	69,0
	Nederland	:	63,6	69,1	69,9	68,4	69,7	70,8
	Österreich	40,1	49,3	54,7	55,0	57,2	56,8	:
	Portugal	:	35,3	47,4	48,7	55,2	55,4	:
	Suomi/Finland	41,6	51,4	60,5	62,1	63,3	64,2	64,6
	Sverige	53,5	62,4	67,4	68,4	70,0	71,0	71,5
	United Kingdom	:	59,4	68,7	69,8	70,7	71,5	71,6
		EUR 12	:	52,6 [∞]	61,1 [∞]	62,0 [∞]	62,9 [∞]	63,9
	USA	61,1	65,9	70,9	71,8	72,5	73,2	:
	Japan	46,9	54,2	58,2	58,4	58,5	59,3	:
<i>Share of paid employment in agriculture (%)</i>	EUR 15	:	:	:	31,4	30,7	29,4	29,0
	Belgique/België	10,6	13,1	17,9	18,2	18,9	:	:
	Danmark	23,3	25,0	36,1	36,5	36,6	37,0	35,8
	BR Deutschland	13,0 [∞]	18,1 [∞]	22,8 [∞]	23,2	23,2	23,5	24,9
	Elláda	:	5,0	3,9	3,8	3,5	4,5	3,7
	España	28,5	27,8	31,8	34,5	32,0	31,0	31,7
	France	20,5	17,9	21,1	21,7	22,5	23,5	24,7
	Ireland	13,1	12,9	13,6	14,8	14,4	:	:
	Italia	31,9	37,5	42,2	40,8	42,8	37,9	36,5
	Luxembourg	11,8	13,8	24,2	24,6	25,0	26,7	:
	Nederland	:	22,5	35,6	36,5	40,4	38,8	:
	Österreich	:	:	12,4	12,9	14,0	14,6	:
	Portugal	:	21,4	18,9	16,7	18,4	16,7	:
	Suomi/Finland	:	19,7	24,2	25,8	25,1	24,7	24,4
	Sverige	35,9	38,4	39,4	40,4	38,7	36,1	35,8
	United Kingdom	:	54,8	49,2	47,5	48,3	50,6	47,1
		EUR 12	:	26,0 [∞]	28,3 [∞]	28,5	29,1	28,1
	USA	:	:	:	52,5	53,9	54,3	:
	Japan	5,3	7,8	9,3	10,1	11,2	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 (1993)

		Numbers			%	
		× 1 000	% men	% women	paid workers	self-employed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	99	70.1	29.9	13.4	86.6
	Danmark	131	76.3	23.7	40.0	60.0
	BR Deutschland	1 272	59.7	40.3	43.4	56.6
	Elláda	791	58.4	41.6	4.5	95.5
	España	1 212	72.1	27.9	31.1	68.7
	France	1 195	63.9	36.1	22.9	77.1
	Ireland	151	89.0	11.0	17.9	82.1
	Italia	1 619	63.9	36.1	37.3	62.7
	Luxembourg	5	69.8	30.2	23.8	76.2
	Nederland	265	74.1	25.9	37.9	62.1
	Österreich	:	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	516	50.4	49.6	18.2	81.8
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:
	Sverige	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	518	76.3	23.7	43.3	56.7	
	EUR 12	7 773	65.0	35.0	30.3	69.7
Industry	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	1 103	80.8	19.2	90.0	10.0
	Danmark	667	74.0	26.0	91.7	8.3
	BR Deutschland	13 702	75.7	24.3	94.3	5.7
	Elláda	899	78.5	21.5	69.0	31.0
	España	3 657	83.6	16.4	82.9	16.8
	France	6 023	75.6	24.4	90.0	10.0
	Ireland	313	77.7	22.3	88.1	11.9
	Italia	6 601	76.4	23.6	82.0	18.0
	Luxembourg	43	90.1	9.9	95.5	4.5
	Nederland	1 566	82.6	17.4	93.9	6.1
	Österreich	:	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	1 467	68.2	31.8	84.2	15.8
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:
	Sverige	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	7 443	75.9	24.1	85.8	14.2	
	EUR 12	43 483	76.7	23.3	88.3	11.6
Services	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	2 542	50.6	49.4	81.3	18.7
	Danmark	1 757	43.8	56.2	92.0	8.0
	BR Deutschland	21 138	46.9	53.1	89.4	10.6
	Elláda	2 026	61.7	38.3	65.3	34.7
	España	6 998	56.4	43.6	75.6	23.7
	France	14 658	47.4	52.6	89.3	10.7
	Ireland	688	51.5	48.5	84.3	15.7
	Italia	12 102	59.2	40.8	70.3	29.7
	Luxembourg	115	53.7	46.3	89.4	10.6
	Nederland	4 657	52.1	47.9	89.7	10.3
	Österreich	:	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	2 481	49.5	50.5	79.9	20.1
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:
	Sverige	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	17 361	45.4	54.6	88.6	11.4	
	EUR 12	86 523	49.9	50.1	84.4	15.5

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	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
94,1	5,9	7,9	23,5	19,3	25,5	22,0	1,8	
78,9	21,0	15,5	17,8	16,0	19,8	19,3	11,7	
81,7	18,3	9,6	20,6	21,4	23,3	18,8	6,3	
92,5	7,5	8,9	13,2	16,1	22,8	29,8	9,2	
93,7	6,3	10,7	16,8	18,0	22,6	27,6	4,3	
84,3	15,7	6,6	20,7	26,0	22,9	20,1	3,7	
92,3	7,7	10,4	17,3	19,4	20,6	18,8	13,4	
88,0	12,0	10,7	18,5	19,7	22,9	20,8	7,4	
96,2	3,8	11,5	21,8	23,4	20,9	19,6	2,8	
68,6	31,4	17,9	23,7	20,8	18,2	15,9	3,5	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
80,0	20,0	7,8	11,3	14,2	21,1	26,5	19,1	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
77,3	22,7	13,8	20,9	21,0	20,2	16,5	7,6	
85,9	14,1	10,0	18,3	20,0	22,4	22,2	7,1	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
96,5	3,5	11,6	33,5	29,3	20,1	5,2	0,2	
89,5	10,4	17,7	26,6	23,6	22,1	8,7	1,3	
93,3	6,7	13,9	27,8	24,3	23,7	9,8	0,4	
97,1	2,9	12,3	26,1	28,8	21,8	10,3	0,7	
97,9	2,1	15,3	26,2	25,7	21,3	11,1	0,4	
95,5	4,5	10,0	29,7	31,3	22,1	6,6	0,2	
95,9	4,0	19,9	31,1	24,9	16,5	7,1	0,5	
96,8	3,2	16,4	29,2	24,7	21,6	7,4	0,6	
97,7	2,3	11,9	31,1	28,0	23,1	5,7	0,3	
83,8	16,2	15,9	31,8	25,2	21,0	5,6	0,5	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
96,4	3,6	23,0	26,2	24,1	17,4	8,0	1,3	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
91,6	8,4	14,8	27,6	23,8	21,8	11,0	1,0	
94,1	5,9	14,4	28,3	25,6	22,1	9,0	0,6	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
83,0	17,0	9,1	34,3	30,9	18,6	6,5	0,6	
71,6	28,3	16,2	23,8	25,3	23,3	9,8	1,5	
79,7	20,3	13,4	27,7	26,0	22,7	9,4	0,8	
96,3	3,7	10,5	29,7	28,9	19,8	9,4	1,7	
91,0	9,0	13,2	29,3	26,7	17,9	11,9	1,0	
82,4	17,6	10,0	29,8	31,2	21,2	7,2	0,6	
85,4	14,6	18,9	29,3	25,1	17,0	8,1	1,6	
94,2	5,8	9,5	28,1	29,5	22,2	9,3	1,4	
90,7	9,3	13,7	33,2	28,3	17,7	6,6	0,6	
59,8	40,2	17,5	30,2	27,0	18,8	5,7	0,8	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
93,0	7,0	11,8	24,8	28,9	21,4	10,5	2,5	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
70,1	29,8	16,6	26,5	24,2	20,8	10,1	1,8	
80,9	19,1	13,0	28,2	27,4	21,1	9,1	1,2	

3.5.1.5.1 Employment in agriculture: persons working on agricultural holdings (%)

1	2	3	4	5	Volume of labour in agriculture (× 1 000 AWU)			8
					6	7	total	
		Total number of persons working on agricultural holdings (× 1 000)	Total number of AWU (equivalent full-time workers)(× 1 000)	Average AWU/persons working on agricultural holdings (× 1)	family members	non-family members		
EUR 15	1980 1987 1989 1993	: : : :	: : 8 669 :	: : : :	: : : :	: : : :	: : : :	: : : :
Belgique/België	1980 1987 1989 1993	186 147 141 132	124 101 93 85	0.66 0.69 0.66 0.65	108.7 94.1 86.7 77.4	6.9 5.2 6.8 6.5	115.6 99.3 93.5 83.9	
Danmark	1980 1987 1989 1993	234 148 139 142	172 112 95 105	0.73 0.76 0.68 0.74	109.8 86.2 71.4 77.1	27.8 27.3 23.8 22.9	137.6 113.6 95.2 100.0	
BR Deutschland	1980 1987 1989 1993	1 983 1 624 1 776 1 479	1 051 851 1 030 804	0.52 0.52 0.58 0.54	881.0 763.8 650.6 597.8	106.0 86.9 379.1 190.5	987.0 850.7 1 029.7 788.3	
Elláda	1980 1987 1989 1993	1 841 2 082 1 543 1 774	797 849 680 702	0.43 0.41 0.44 0.40	858.0 727.3 625.5 623.1	98.0 119.9 54.8 5.3	956.0 847.3 680.3 628.4	
España	1980 1987 1989 1993	: 3 436 2 839 2 571	: 1 627 1 143 1 112	: 0.49 0.40 0.43	1 229.4 1 281.1 852.7 841.0	350.4 343.5 290.3 111.7	1 579.8 1 624.7 1 143.0 952.7	
France	1980 1987 1989 1993	2 659 2 034 1 859 1 610	1 848 1 459 1 257 1 081	0.66 0.72 0.68 0.67	1 552.0 1 110.0 1 037.4 870.8	282.0 371.9 219.1 136.2	1 834.0 1 481.9 1 256.5 1 007.0	
Ireland	1980 1987 1989 1993	469 400 313 320	310 255 250 240	0.64 0.64 0.80 0.75	274.9 223.5 234.2 223.4	35.4 30.5 15.5 10.4	310.3 254.0 249.7 233.8	
Italia	1980 1987 1989 1993	5 301 5 155 5 287 4 762	2 158 2 134 1 924 1 837	0.36 0.41 0.36 0.39	1 950.5 1 598.3 1 572.9	463.5 327.4 53.4	2 414.0 1 924.0 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
Suom/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.

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	37,4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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	48,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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)

1	2	3	4		5	6
			Total	Working hours = 100% (2)		
<i>I. Numbers (x 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	606	:	:	:	
Elláda	1980	997	165	265	566	
	1987	953	89	204	659	
	1989	847	136	200	511	
	1993	819	:	:	:	
España	1980	:	:	:	:	
	1987	1 601	418	208	975	
	1989	1 239	249	199	790	
	1993	1 384	:	:	:	
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	159	:	:	:	
Italia	1980	2 760	322	440	1 997	
	1987	2 750	350	492	1 907	
	1989	2 574	293	306	1 975	
	1993	2 488	:	:	:	

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	244	:	:	:
EUR 12	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	8 272	2 256 ⁽¹⁾	1 349 ⁽¹⁾	4 582 ⁽¹⁾
	1989	7 413	1 905	1 178	4 330
	1993	7 229	:	:	:

3.5.1.6 (cont.)

	2		3	4		5	6
	1			Working hours = 100% (¹)	Working hours from 50 to 100% (²)		
2. No other gainful employment (%) 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	:	:	:	:		
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	:	:	:	:		
España	1980	:	:	:	:		
	1987	70,4	97,1	77,5	57,4		
	1989	65,0	97,7	84,8	49,7		
	1993	:	:	:	:		
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	:	:	:	:		
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	:	:	:	:		

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	:	:	:	:
EUR 12	1980	:	91.6 ⁽²⁾	77.0 ⁽²⁾	57.1 ⁽³⁾
	1987	69.8	95.0	77.7	55.3
	1989	69.1	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:

3.5.1.6 (cont.)

	1		2		3	4		5		6
						Working hours = 100% (⁽²⁾)		Working hours from 50 to 100% (⁽²⁾)		
3. With other main gainful employment (%) EUR 15	1980	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1987	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1989	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	1980	29,5	2,0	0,0	39,0	87,7				
	1987	29,6	0,0	36,9	36,9	95,5				
	1989	31,4	0,0	31,4	36,8	91,8				
	1993	15,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	52,2				
Danmark	1980	13,2	0,0	0,0	15,0	46,8				
	1987	10,3	-	-	-	-				
	1989	11,4	1,0	9,1	9,1	25,0				
	1993	22,9	1,0	15,8	15,8	71,3				
BR Deutschland	1980	37,3	0,0	0,0	26,6	73,1				
	1987	38,3	0,0	0,0	42,0	73,2				
	1989	39,1	0,0	0,0	34,3	71,0				
	1993	:	:	:	:	:				
Elláda	1980	20,6	0,0	0,0	2,7	35,0				
	1987	26,9	0,0	4,4	4,4	37,6				
	1989	20,9	0,0	6,1	6,1	37,4				
	1993	:	:	:	:	:				
España	1980	:	:	:	:	:				
	1987	23,2	0,0	6,9	6,9	36,7				
	1989	28,5	0,0	4,1	4,1	43,7				
	1993	:	:	:	:	:				
France	1980	15,8	0,1	9,7	9,7	47,8				
	1987	11,8	0,0	6,9	6,9	38,9				
	1989	14,8	0,1	6,5	6,5	40,4				
	1993	14,3	0,2	7,3	7,3	36,9				
Ireland	1980	18,8	0,9	14,2	14,2	59,3				
	1987	26,0	0,9	15,9	15,9	67,2				
	1989	20,5	5,8	4,7	4,7	61,2				
	1993	:	:	:	:	:				
Italia	1980	26,0	0,0	4,4	4,4	35,0				
	1987	20,5	0,0	2,8	2,8	28,9				
	1989	27,9	0,0	8,3	8,3	35,0				
	1993	:	:	:	:	:				

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	:	:	:	:
EUR 12	1980	:	:	:	:
	1987	23,0	0,3 ⁽²⁾	8,5 ⁽²⁾	38,8 ⁽²⁾
	1989	32,3	0,3	9,6	62,5
	1993	:	:	:	:

3.5.1.6 (cont.)

1	2	3				6
		Total	Working hours = 100% (²)	Working hours from 50 to 100% (²)	Working hours less than 50% (²)	
4. With other secondary gainful employment (%) 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	:	:	:	:	
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	:	:	:	:	
España	1980	:	:	:	:	
	1987	6,4	2,9	15,6	5,9	
	1989	6,4	2,3	11,1	6,6	
	1993	:	:	:	:	
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	:	:	:	:	
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	:	:	:	:	

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	:	:	:	:
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	:	:	:	:

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, 9% 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 1993

(1 000 ha)

	EUR 15		Belgique/België		Danmark		BR Deutschland		Elláda		España	
	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UAA total	128 451	100,0	1 344	100,0	2 739	100,0	17 022	100,0	3 539	100,0	24 714	100,0
Cereals (total, excl. rice)	:	:	312	23,2	1 438	52,5	6 224	36,6	1 354	38,3	6 378	25,8
of which:												
common wheat	12 944	10,1	203	15,1	619	22,6	2 385	14,0	329	9,3	1 379	5,6
durum wheat	2 889	2,2	:	:	0	0,0	10	0,1	583	16,5	651	2,6
grain maize	:	:	18 ⁽¹⁾	1,3	:	:	331	1,9	212	6,0	265 ⁽¹⁾	1,1
barley	11 337	8,8	66	4,9	709	25,9	2 201	12,9	167	4,7	3 541	14,3
rye	:	:	2	0,1	78	2,8	671	3,9	19	0,5	184	0,7
Rice	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	0,5	48	0,2
Sugarbeet	2 088	1,6	99	7,4	66	2,4	522	3,1	46	1,3	180	0,7
Oilseeds (total)	:	:	14	1,0	165	6,0	1 127	6,6	19	0,5	2 187	8,8
of which: rape	:	:	4	0,3	164	6,0	1 007	5,9	:	:	13	0,1
sunflower	:	:	:	:	:	:	82	0,5	18	0,5	2 141	8,7
Olive trees	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cotton	32	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	352	9,9	32	0,1
Tobacco	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	3	0,0	74	2,1	20	0,1
Hops	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	23	0,1	:	:	1	0,0
Potatoes	1 457	1,1	53	3,9	47	1,7	312	1,8	40	1,1	208	0,8
Dry pulses	:	:	7	0,5	124	4,5	86	0,5	21	0,6	219	0,9
Fresh vegetables (total)	:	:	57	4,2	16	0,6	77	0,5	129	3,6	426	1,7
of which: tomatoes ⁽¹⁾	:	:	1	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	33	0,9	57	0,2
onions ⁽¹⁾	:	:	0	0,0	1	0,0	5	0,0	10	0,3	26	0,1
Fresh fruit (tot.) excl. citr. fr.	:	:	14	1,0	5	0,2	70	0,4	:	:	932	3,8
of which: apples	:	:	9	0,7	2	0,1	39	0,2	16 ⁽¹⁾	0,5	54	0,2
pears	:	:	4	0,3	0	0,0	2	0,0	8 ⁽¹⁾	0,2	38	0,2
peaches	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	78	0,3
apricots	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26	0,1
melons	:	:	0	0,0	0	0,0	:	:	8	0,2	50	0,2
Citrus fruit (total)	:	:	:	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	270	1,1
of which: oranges and mandarins	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	38 ⁽¹⁾	1,1	141	0,6
lemons	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	0,0
Almonds	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	44	0,2
Vines	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	103	0,6	136	3,8	1 280	5,2
Flowers and ornamental plants	:	:	1	0,1	0	0,0	9	0,1	1	0,0	2	0,0
Green fodder	:	:	163	12,1	322	11,8	1 322	7,8	0	0,0	578	2,3

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ 1992.

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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	27 017	100,0	4 278	100,0	14 736	100,0	127	100,0	2 015	100,0	3 449	100,0
Cereals (total, excl. rice)	8 517	31,5	79	1,9	3 841	26,1	30	23,2	187	9,3	825	23,9
of which:												
common wheat	4 293	15,9	:	:	889	6,0	8	6,6	118	5,9	241	7,0
durum wheat	222	0,8	:	:	1 410	9,6	:	:	:	:	:	:
grain maize	1 848	6,8	181	4,2	927	6,3	:	:	10	0,5	170	4,9
barley	1 623	6,0	:	:	425	2,9	14	10,8	40	2,0	265	7,0
rye	45	0,2	:	:	8	0,1	0	0,3	7	0,4	82	2,4
Rice	26	0,1	32	0,8	232	1,6	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sugarbeet	441	1,6	:	:	276	1,9	0	0,0	117	5,8	53	1,5
Oilseeds (total)	1 409	5,2	:	:	316	2,1	2	1,3	3	0,2	:	:
of which: rape	550	2,0	:	:	6	0,0	2	1,3	2	0,1	0	0,0
sunflower	786	2,9	:	:	124	0,8	:	:	:	:	36	1,0
Olive trees	14	0,1	:	:	1 133	7,7	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cotton	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tobacco	11	0,0	:	:	109	0,7	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hops	1	0,0	22	0,5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Potatoes	164	0,6	6	0,1	93	0,6	1	0,7	166	8,3	31	0,9
Dry pulses	743	2,8	:	:	121	0,8	1	0,7	7	0,3	:	:
Fresh vegetables (total)	315	1,2	:	:	477	3,2	0	0,1	76	3,8	9	0,3
of which: tomatoes (1)	11	0,0	:	:	113	0,8	0	0,0	1	0,1	0	0,0
onions (1)	7	0,0	:	:	16	0,1	0	0,0	14	0,7	2	0,0
Fresh fruit (tot.) excl. citr. fr.	218	0,8	:	:	823	5,6	:	:	23	1,2	:	:
of which: apples	79	0,3	:	:	79	0,5	:	:	17	0,8	:	:
pears	16	0,1	:	:	52	0,4	:	:	6	0,3	:	:
peaches	23	0,1	:	:	77	0,5	:	:	0	0,0	1	0,0
apricots	19	0,1	:	:	16	0,1	:	:	:	:	0	0,0
melons	18	0,1	:	:	19	0,1	:	:	0	0,0	:	:
Citrus fruit (total)	3	0,0	:	:	183	1,2	:	:	:	:	:	:
of which: oranges and mandarins	3	0,0	:	:	123	0,8	:	:	:	:	:	:
lemons	0	0,0	:	:	38	0,3	:	:	:	:	:	:
Almonds	3	0,0	:	:	114	0,8	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vines	942	3,5	0	0,0	979	6,6	1	1,0	0	0,0	:	:
Flowers and ornamental plants	7	0,0	:	:	:	0,0	0	0,0	3	0,1	0	0,0
Green fodder	1 879	7,0	:	:	982	6,7	22	17,3	229	11,4	:	:

3.5.2.2 (cont.)

(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	3 950	100,0	2 689	100,0	3 359	100,0	16 389	100,0	118 954	100,0
Cereals (total, excl. rice)	699	17,7	923	34,3	1 153	34,3	3 031	18,5	:	:
of which:										
common wheat	238	6,0	99	3,7	305	9,1	1 758	10,7	11 455	9,6
durum wheat	12	0,3	:	:	:	:	1	0,0	2 886	2,4
grain maize	170	4,3	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	3 748	3,2
barley	62	1,6	459	17,1	420	12,5	1 164	7,1	9 472	8,0
rye	73	1,8	23	0,8	46	1,4	6	0,0	:	:
Rice	13	0,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	338	0,3
Sugarbeet	1	0,0	33	1,2	52	1,5	169	1,0	1 800	1,5
Oilseeds (total)	96	2,4	:	:	145	4,3	537	3,3	:	:
of which: rape	:	:	3	0,1	145	4,3	377	2,3	:	:
sunflower	95	2,4	:	:	:	:	1	0,0	3 183	2,7
Olive trees	329	8,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cotton	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	383	0,3
Tobacco	2	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	218	0,2
Hops	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	0,0	:	:
Potatoes	88	2,2	36	1,4	36	1,1	170	1,0	1 290	1,1
Dry pulses	32	0,8	:	:	:	:	244	1,5	1 559	1,3
Fresh vegetables (total)	:	:	7	0,3	6	0,2	169	1,0	:	:
of which: tomatoes ⁽¹⁾	9	0,2	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	:	:
onions ⁽¹⁾	:	:	1	0,0	1	0,0	9	0,1	:	:
Fresh fruit (tot.) excl. citr. fr.	135	3,4	0	0,0	2	0,1	32	0,2	:	:
of which: apples	25	0,6	0	0,0	2	0,1	23	0,1	:	:
pears	13	0,3	:	:	0	0,0	4	0,0	:	:
peaches	16	0,4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
apricots	1	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
melons	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	:	:	:	:
Citrus fruit (total)	26	0,7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
of which: oranges and mandarins	24	0,6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
lemons	1	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Almonds	42	1,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vines	268	6,8	:	:	:	:	1	0,0	3 710	3,1
Flowers and ornamental plants	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	12	0,1	:	:
Green fodder	419	10,6	:	:	:	:	73	0,4	:	:

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ 1992.

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	1992	38 496	:	1 682	2 153
	1993	35 524	:	1 467	2 087
	% TAV 1993/92	- 7,7	×	- 12,8	- 3,1
Belgique/België	1992	311	55	63	101
	1993	312	57	53	99
	% TAV 1993/92	0,3	3,6	- 15,9	- 2,0
Danmark	1992	1 612	16	54	65
	1993	1 438	16	47	66
	% TAV 1993/92	- 10,8	0,0	- 13,0	1,5
BR Deutschland	1992	6 514	:	361	534
	1993	6 224	77	312	522
	% TAV 1993/92	- 4,5	×	- 13,6	- 2,2
Elláda	1992	1 407	132	51	50
	1993	1 374	129	40	46
	% TAV 1993/92	- 2,3	- 2,3	- 21,6	- 8,0
España	1992	7 404	454	257	163
	1993	6 426	426	208	180
	% TAV 1993/92	- 13,2	- 6,2	- 19,1	10,4
France	1992	9 345	332	184	461
	1993	8 542	315	164	441
	% TAV 1993/92	- 8,6	- 5,1	- 10,9	- 4,3
Ireland	1992	300	7	22	31
	1993	274	:	22	32
	% TAV 1993/92	- 8,7	×	0,0	3,2
Italia	1992	4 225	501	106	296
	1993	4 073	477	93	276
	% TAV 1993/92	- 3,6	- 4,8	- 12,3	- 6,8
Luxembourg	1992	30	0	1	0
	1993	30	0	1	0
	% TAV 1993/92	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Nederland	1992	183	78	187	121
	1993	187	76	166	117
	% TAV 1993/92	2,2	- 2,6	- 11,2	- 3,3
Österreich	1992	838	9	33	54
	1993	825	9	31	53
	% TAV 1993/92	- 1,6	0,0	- 6,1	- 1,9
Portugal	1992	753	:	109	0
	1993	712	:	88	1
	% TAV 1993/92	- 5,4	×	- 19,3	×
Suomi/Finland	1992	917	7	35	32
	1993	923	7	36	33
	% TAV 1993/92	0,7	0,0	2,9	3,1
Sverige	1992	1 168	6	39	48
	1993	1 153	6	36	52
	% TAV 1993/92	- 1,3	0,0	- 7,7	8,3
United Kingdom	1992	3 489	180	180	197
	1993	3 031	169	170	169
	% TAV 1993/92	- 13,1	- 6,1	- 5,6	- 14,2
EUR 12	1992	35 573	:	1 575	2 019
	1993	32 623	:	1 364	1 949
	% TAV 1993/92	- 8,3	×	- 13,4	- 3,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1 000 ha)

Oilseeds	Green fodder	Dry pulses	Fruit trees	Vines
7	8	9	10	11
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
x	x	x	x	x
13	157	4	14	0,0
14	163	7	14	0,0
7,7	3,8	75,0	0,0	0,0
180	315	118	3	:
165	322	124	5	:
- 8,3	2,2	5,1	66,7	x
1 156	1 348	56	74	103
1 127	1 322	86	70	103
- 2,5	- 1,9	53,6	- 5,4	0,0
16	:	:	:	138
19	:	21	:	136
18,8	x	x	x	- 1,4
1 541	598	245	924	1 405
2 187	578	219	932	1 280
41,9	- 3,3	- 10,6	0,9	- 8,9
1 695	1 943	716	217	943
1 409	1 879	743	218	942
- 16,9	- 3,3	3,8	0,5	- 0,1
:	:	3	2	:
:	:	6	:	:
x	x	100,0	x	x
466	992	134	828	1 005
316	982	121	823	979
- 32,2	- 1,0	- 9,7	- 0,6	- 2,6
2	21	1	:	1
2	22	1	:	1
0,0	4,8	0,0	x	0,0
6	218	10	24	0,0
3	229	7	23	0,0
- 50,0	5,0	- 30,0	- 4,2	0,0
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
x	x	x	x	x
78	:	40	141	265
96	:	32	135	268
23,1	x	- 20,0	- 4,3	1,1
:	:	:	0,0	:
:	:	:	0,0	:
x	x	x	0,0	x
138	:	:	:	:
145	:	:	2	:
5,1	x	x	x	x
576	51	208	33	1
537	73	244	32	1
- 6,8	43,1	17,3	- 3,0	0,0
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:
x	x	x	x	x

3.5.3.3 Cattle numbers and number of holders (1993)

(%)

	EUR 15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellida	Espana	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Osterreich	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>																	
Total	39.6	62.5	65.1	46.3	12.0	20.3	57.8	40.8	26.7	90.2	79.6	18.7	7.0	22.3	40.1	83.8	41.6
— 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	:	0.1	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
— Animals	:	3.7	4.1	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
— Holders	:	0.3			5.3	2.4		0.4	2.0			:		0.6	0.5		
3-4	:	4.5	1.3	2.3	18.0	14.2	1.2	4.9	15.4	0.4	0.7	:	29.0	3.8	5.4	0.8	3.1
— Animals	:	0.9	14.2	19.4	11.7	6.6	12.6	2.2	5.4	6.2	9.8	:	41.4	4.0	2.2	12.6	24.1
— Holders	:	8.3			21.3	20.3		12.5	21.1			:		12.5	13.0		
10-14	:	1.3			8.7	7.5		3.5				:		8.6	3.3		
— Animals	:	6.6	2.8	4.6	9.0	12.6	2.8	12.0	9.7	1.2	1.9	:	14.1	15.8	11.1	2.3	5.0
— Holders	:	1.5	13.2	15.3	6.8	6.4	11.5	3.7	18.8	7.3	10.6	:	8.0	12.1	3.6	14.3	15.1
15-19	:	5.6			4.9	7.7		9.0				:		16.0	8.5		
— Animals	:	3.7	3.6	5.7	9.8	10.4	4.4	8.5	7.3	1.7	2.3	:	8.5	26.4	7.8	2.4	5.3
— Holders	:	9.6	9.7	10.9	5.0	8.9	10.3	14.4	8.2	6.2	7.6	:	2.7	24.4	13.0	8.2	9.1
20-29	:	4.3			8.1	7.9		8.5	6.7			:		20.4	8.3		
— Animals	:	7.9	7.3	13.3	2.9	4.9	11.2	10.2	5.3	4.3	6.3	:	8.1	13.5	9.7	5.8	11.0
— Holders	:	5.1	12.2	15.9	6.5	5.7	16.7	8.0	5.1	9.9	12.8	:	1.6	11.5	8.7	12.4	11.8
40-49	:	7.2			1.8	2.4		7.4	3.1			:		5.9	7.8		
— Animals	:	5.8			5.8	4.3		7.7	4.3			:		6.3	8.3		
— Holders	:	6.7	24.7	30.3	1.3	1.6	32.7	5.8	2.1	24.2	26.9	:	10.1	2.6	6.2	17.3	26.0
50-59	:	24.8	21.9	20.2	16.0	10.1	26.4	22.2	13.1	29.1	29.1	:	1.1	7.4	25.9	19.9	15.3
60-99	:	19.9			2.6	2.8		12.2	4.6			:		2.3	13.7		
— Animals	:	35.1	42.7	21.5	12.0	14.4	35.2	23.8	16.5	50.1	37.4	:		2.2	22.1	32.3	49.1
— Holders	:	16.5	20.4	7.6	1.1	2.4	15.5	7.4	3.2	32.9	22.2	:		0.4	6.8	19.1	11.3
100-199	:	8.8	11.8	4.9	1.9	9.3	8.9	6.9	8.9	12.2	9.4	:	20.3	0.1	4.9	19.8	49.1
— Animals	:	2.4	3.3	1.0	0.1	0.8	2.3	1.2	1.0	4.7	3.2	:	0.7	0.0	0.8	6.9	11.3
— Holders	:	8.3	5.8	17.0	3.3	13.6	3.5	4.5	19.9	5.9	15.0	:		0.2	4.3	19.2	49.1
≥300	:	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	11.3
— Animals	:											:					
— Holders	:											:					

Source: Eurostat

3.5.3.4 Changing structure of cattle farms, by Member State

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
		EUR 15	Belgique/ Belgie	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Osterreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EUR 12	
<i>Holdings (x 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		2 135	52	34	350	51	246	348	155	279	2	60	125	188	61	45	140	1 904	
% TAV 1989	x		-3,5	-2,4	-2,7	-8,5	-13,1	-7,3	-1,8	-6,9	-4,1	-2,4	x	-1,7	x	x	-1,0	-5,8	
% TAV 1991	x		-4,1	-2,6	-0,7	-8,5	-7,1	-7,9	0,7	-9,3	-4,6	-3,7	x	-2,0	x	x	1,4	-4,6	
<i>Animals (x 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	4 982	:	1 381	:	:	11 623	79 012	
1993		84 633	3 232	2 195	16 194	608	5 001	20 098	6 308	7 459	205	4 797	2 334	1 322	1 360	1 811	11 709	79 129	
% TAV 1989	x		0,8	-0,3	2,5	-3,1	-1,5	-1,6	1,7	-3,9	-0,4	0,1	x	-0,3	x	x	-0,5	-0,4	
% TAV 1991	x		-0,5	-0,6	5,6	-1,8	-0,5	-2,1	1,2	-3,5	0,0	-1,9	x	-2,2	x	x	0,4	0,1	
<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	76,7	:	7,0	:	:	85,6	37,7	
1993		39,6	62,5	65,1	46,3	12,0	20,3	57,8	40,8	26,7	90,2	79,6	18,7	7,0	22,3	40,1	83,8	41,6	

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.5 Changing structure of cattle farms, by herd size class

	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</i> (× 1 000)														
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	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 904
% TAV														
1993	-3,6	x	x	x	x	-6,7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-5,8
1989														
% TAV														
1991	-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	-4,6 ⁽²⁾
1989														
<i>Animals</i> (× 1 000)														
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	79 012
1993	402	:	:	:	:	4 171	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	79 129
% TAV														
1993	-5,5	x	x	x	x	-6,6	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-0,4
1989														
% TAV														
1991	-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	0,7 ⁽²⁾
1989														

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ EUR 12.⁽²⁾ % TAV 1993/91.

3.5.3.6 Dairy cow numbers and number of holders (1993)

		(%)																	
		EUR 15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Eiláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Öster- reich	Portugal	Stomi/ 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>																			
Total	— Animals	19,6	28,3	39,8	22,7	5,6	9,3	27,3	27,3	15,5	32,9	41,8	7,7	3,8	10,5	26,2	69,4	21,3	
	— 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	:	:	12,0	5,5	:	0,4	3,5	:	:	:	:	2,7	0,3	:	:	
	— Holders	:	2,5	0,9	6,0	19,7	15,5	2,0	3,0	15,8	0,7	0,9	:	32,0	7,8	2,5	0,4	5,9	
5-9	— Animals	:	2,3	6,2	23,0	18,7	16,3	8,9	2,6	8,6	3,6	6,9	:	30,2	23,9	2,6	4,6	23,6	
	— Holders	:	9,1	:	:	16,3	23,0	:	10,1	20,4	:	:	:	:	35,3	9,4	:	:	
10-14	— Animals	:	5,2	:	:	11,6	15,2	:	5,9	8,7	:	:	:	:	31,8	5,9	:	:	
	— Holders	:	12,3	4,4	17,4	5,8	12,2	11,3	13,7	11,8	5,5	4,1	:	18,9	28,2	12,9	1,3	12,5	
15-19	— Animals	:	7,0	11,7	27,9	6,8	10,9	21,9	6,6	7,4	12,1	11,5	:	5,0	23,9	8,7	6,3	19,0	
	— Holders	:	11,8	:	:	2,3	6,1	:	10,7	7,0	:	:	:	:	15,1	13,5	:	:	
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	:	:	7,5	8,8	:	16,3	10,0	:	:	:	:	1,9	19,9	:	:	
	— Holders	:	14,3	31,6	23,9	1,3	2,7	40,6	13,3	4,8	55,2	27,3	:	7,2	0,6	15,5	11,3	25,3	
40-49	— Animals	:	16,6	2,8	14,7	5,7	5,8	30,2	12,8	6,9	48,0	29,0	:	0,7	0,3	13,5	20,0	14,5	
	— Holders	:	10,8	:	:	0,7	1,4	:	8,2	2,5	:	:	:	:	0,1	8,1	:	:	
50-59	— Animals	:	12,3	:	:	2,7	3,9	:	10,4	5,6	:	:	:	:	0,2	7,5	:	:	
	— Holders	:	6,5	42,5	13,0	0,3	0,7	23,0	5,4	1,6	19,2	47,7	:	6,4	0,0	3,7	35,6	23,8	
60-99	— Animals	:	17,6	2,2	4,8	6,9	6,1	10,7	19,0	13,5	10,3	30,2	:	0,4	0,2	11,5	34,6	7,9	
	— Holders	:	7,0	:	:	0,5	0,7	:	7,3	2,9	:	:	:	:	0,0	4,2	:	:	
≥ 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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
		EUR 15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Osterreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EUR 12	
<i>Holdings</i> (× 1 000)																			
1989		:	34	23	308	55	232	241	57	242	2	55	:	103	:	:	45	1 397	
1991		:	29	21	275	47	185	201	51	197	2	48	:	100	:	:	42	1 198	
1993		1 196	25	18	236	39	148	169	47	147	2	43	116	99	47	20	40	1 013	
% TAV 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 1991		×	-7.8	-7.0	-7.4	-8.8	-10.6	-8.3	-4.1	-13.5	-4.3	-4.8	×	-0.5	×	×	-2.6	-8.0	
<i>Animals</i> (× 1 000)																			
1989		:	872	759	5 023	233	1 822	5 494	1 400	2 930	60	1 996	:	398	:	:	2 932	23 920	
1991		:	806	742	4 769	214	1 516	4 969	1 293	2 536	52	1 909	:	394	:	:	2 779	21 978	
1993		23 471	702	714	5 363	219	1 371	4 613	1 274	2 287	51	1 804	898	375	490	525	2 786	21 559	
% TAV 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 1991		×	-6.7	-1.9	6.1	1.2	-4.9	-3.7	-0.7	-5.0	-1.4	-2.8	×	-2.4	×	×	0.1	-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	24.7	25.5	12.9	30.9	40.1	:	3.9	:	:	65.6	18.4	
1993		19.6	28.3	39.8	22.7	5.6	9.3	27.3	27.3	15.5	32.9	41.8	7.7	3.8	10.5	26.2	69.4	21.3	

Source: Eurostat.

EUR 15 (1)

3.5.3.8 Changing structure of dairy farms, by herd size class

	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	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<i>Holdings</i> (× 1 000)													
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	1 198	
1993	200	:	:	:	:	134	:	:	:	:	21	1 013	
% TAV 1993 1989	-7.6	x	x	x	x	-5.4	x	x	x	x	7.6	-7.7	
% TAV 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</i> (× 1 000)													
1989	424	601	1 688	1 961	2 020	4 007	3 411	2 573	1 801	3 181	2 253	23 920	
1991	356	449	1 245	1 606	1 663	3 643	3 280	2 468	1 721	3 211	2 335	21 978	
1993	279	:	:	:	:	3 201	:	:	:	:	3 533	21 559	
% TAV 1993 1989	-10.0	x	x	x	x	-5.5	x	x	x	x	11.9	-2.6	
% TAV 1991 1989	-11.5 ⁽²⁾	-13.7	-14.1	-9.5	-9.3	-6.3 ⁽²⁾	-1.9	-2.1	-2.2	0.4	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	Eλλάδα	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Osterreich	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>	76.5	471.6	430.7	90.2	22.4	41.3	107.2	531.1	30.5	107.1	556.8	22.6	17.8	127.7	225.7	450.6	79.6
— 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	:	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
— Animals	:	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
— Holders	:																
3-9	:	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
— Animals	:	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
— Holders	:																
10-19	:	0.1	0.1	1.5	3.4	1.6	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.4	0.4	:	12.6	0.5	:	1.2	3.2
— Animals	:	4.1	1.2	9.8	5.4	3.6	2.5	10.7	4.2	22.4	7.3	:	10.7	4.7	:	23.1	10.8
— Holders	:	8.2	19.9	11.8	3.4	3.4	3.1	14.3	2.1	5.4	0.4	:		11.3	:		
20-49	:	0.6	0.6	4.2	4.9	3.3	0.9	0.7	2.1	8.0	1.4	:	5.8	8.8	:	1.0	3.2
— Animals	:	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
— Holders	:	14.5	14.4	7.0	0.6	1.6	3.0	3.6	0.4	11.1	4.5	:	11.1	27.0	:	2.2	6.0
50-99	:	4.5	4.7	11.0	3.5	5.7	3.9	0.9	2.1	8.2	17.2	:	1.4	23.7	:	7.0	3.3
— 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
100-199	:	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
— Animals	:	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
— Holders	:	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
≥1 000	:	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
— Animals	:																
— Holders	:																

Source: Eurostat.

3.5.3.10 Changing structure of pig farms, by Member State

	EUR 15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	Osterreich	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	148	3	362	1	28	:	166	:	:	17	1 535
1993	1 566	15	27	294	51	440	120	3	273	1	27	125	150	11	12	17	1 418
% TAV 1993 1989	×	-8,4	-3,7	-2,9	-3,7	-2,3	-7,5	2,9	-12,6	-12,5	-3,0	×	-2,8	×	×	-0,7	-5,5
% TAV 1993 1991	×	-4,5	-2,7	1,0	2,8	1,3	-9,9	5,8	-13,1	-11,1	-2,0	×	-5,1	×	×	2,6	-3,9
<i>Animals (× 1 000)</i>																	
1989	:	6 474	9 190	22 558	1 160	16 850	12 275	995	9 254	71	13 729	:	2 599	:	:	7 383	102 538
1991	:	6 550	9 783	21 989	974	17 209	12 068	995	8 523	64	13 217	:	2 560	:	:	7 519	101 450
1993	119 818	7 165	11 568	26 486	1 144	18 188	12 882	1 487	8 348	72	14 964	2 822	2 665	1 381	2 777	7869	112 838
% TAV 1993 1989	×	2,6	5,9	4,1	-0,4	1,9	1,2	10,6	-2,5	0,4	2,2	×	0,6	×	×	1,6	2,4
% TAV 1993 1991	×	4,6	8,7	9,8	8,4	2,8	3,3	22,3	-1,0	5,7	6,4	×	2,0	×	×	2,3	5,5
<i>Average number of animals per holding</i>																	
1989	:	299,5	294,5	68,4	19,5	34,8	74,7	397,8	19,7	61,7	451,9	:	15,5	:	:	410,5	57,6
1991	:	393,5	345,2	76,4	20,1	40,1	81,5	397,8	23,5	75,8	472,3	:	15,4	:	:	463,4	66,1
1993	76,5	471,6	430,7	90,2	22,4	41,3	107,2	531,1	30,5	107,1	556,8	22,6	17,8	127,7	225,7	450,6	79,6

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</i> (× 1 000)											
1989	995	339	120	96	62	54	48	47	18	1 779	
1991	875	281	79	81	55	50	46	49	19	1 535	
1993	790	258	:	:	52	47	43	49	25	1 418	
% TAV	-5,6	-6,6	x	x	-4,5	-3,4	-2,4	1,1	9,3	-5,5	
1989											
1993	-5,0	-4,1	-18,9 (2)	-8,0 (2)	-3,2	-2,7	-2,7	0,2	14,0	-3,9	
1991											
<i>Animals</i> (× 1 000)											
1989	1 514	1 638	1 669	3 034	4 406	7 612	13 582	29 487	39 597	102 538	
1991	1 326	1 373	1 126	2 582	3 902	7 138	13 115	29 914	40 973	101 450	
1993	1 189	1 341	:	:	3 655	6 720	12 347	30 381	53 543	112 838	
% TAV	-5,9	-4,9	x	x	-4,6	-3,1	-2,4	0,7	7,8	2,4	
1989											
1993	-5,3	-1,2	-17,9 (2)	-7,7 (2)	-3,2	-3,0	-3,0	0,8	14,3	5,5	
1991											

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)	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1980	1987	1993 ⁽²⁾	1987	1993 ⁽²⁾	$\frac{1993}{1980}$	$\frac{1993}{1987}$
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
EUR 15	1- 5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	5-10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	10-20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	20-50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	≥ 50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Total	:	:	6 849,0	:	:	×	×
Belgique/België	1- 5	25,9	21,8	25,0	27,7	33,5	-0,3	2,3
	5-10	18,1	14,3	11,2	18,1	15,0	-3,6	-4,0
	10-20	24,3	19,3	14,4	24,5	19,3	-4,0	-4,8
	20-50	19,1	18,8	18,7	23,9	25,0	-0,2	-0,1
	≥ 50	3,8	4,6	5,4	5,8	7,2	2,7	2,6
	Total	91,2	78,8	74,7	100,0	100,0	-1,5	-0,9
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	16,0	-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	36,3	-3,1	-3,9
	≥ 50	11,8	14,8	16,4	17,2	22,3	2,6	1,7
	Total	116,3	86,0	73,6	100,0	100,0	-3,5	-2,6
BR Deutschland	1- 5	275,8	196,9	182,4	29,4	29,5	-4,5	-3,8
	5-10	149,1	118,4	102,2	17,6	16,6	-4,1	-7,1
	10-20	181,3	148,5	123,4	22,1	20,0	-4,2	-8,8
	20-50	177,9	166,2	153,1	24,8	24,8	-1,7	-4,0
	≥ 50	31,3	40,7	56,3	6,1	9,1	6,7	17,6
	Total	797,4	670,7	617,4	100,0	100,0	-2,8	-4,1
Elláda	1- 5	541,3	488,0	426,9	69,4	67,6	-2,6	-6,5
	5-10	149,9	140,7	126,3	20,0	20,0	-1,9	-5,2
	10-20	46,6	53,5	56,7	7,6	9,0	2,2	3,0
	20-50	12,4	17,5	18,0	2,5	2,8	4,2	1,3
	≥ 50	1,6	3,8	3,9	0,5	0,6	10,5	1,6
	Total	751,8	703,5	631,8	100,0	100,0	-1,9	-5,2
España	1- 5	849,5 ⁽²⁾	821,1	750,4	53,3	54,7	-1,4	-4,4
	5-10	274,2 ⁽²⁾	292,0	244,7	19,0	17,8	-1,3	-8,5
	10-20	183,1 ⁽²⁾	189,5	165,7	12,3	12,1	-1,1	-6,5
	20-50	132,8 ⁽²⁾	144,6	124,9	9,4	9,1	-0,7	-7,1
	≥ 50	84,4 ⁽²⁾	92,7	87,0	6,0	6,3	0,3	-3,1
	Total	1 524,0 ⁽²⁾	1 539,9	1 372,7	100,0	100,0	-1,2	-5,6
France	1- 5	234,0	166,0	216,5	18,2	27,2	-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	25,8	-3,9	-6,1
	≥ 50	151,0	164,7	193,7	18,1	24,3	1,9	2,7
	Total	1 135,0	911,8	796,8	100,0	100,0	-2,7	-2,2

Average size		UAA						
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
1987	1993 ⁽¹⁾	1980	1987	1993 ⁽¹⁾	1987	1993 ⁽¹⁾	$\frac{1993}{1980}$	$\frac{1993}{1987}$
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
x	18,7	:	:	128 255	:	:	x	x
x	x	66,7	57	51	4,2	3,8	-2,0	-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	18,0	1 407,0	1 363	1 344	100,0	100,0	-0,4	-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	37,2	3 086,0	2 798	2 739	100,0	100,0	-0,9	-0,4
x	x	659,5	507	458	4,3	2,7	-4,0	-5,0
x	x	1 086,0	864	740	7,3	4,3	-4,2	-7,4
x	x	2 635,2	2 163	1 796	18,3	10,5	-4,2	-8,9
x	x	5 342,9	5 117	4 808	43,3	28,2	-1,2	-3,1
x	x	2 448,8	3 175	9 229	26,8	54,2	15,9	70,5
17,6	18,6	12 172,4	11 826	17 031	100,0	100,0	3,8	20,0
x	x	1 342,0	1 196	1 042	32,1	29,3	-2,8	-6,6
x	x	1 004,2	949	855	25,5	24,0	-1,8	-5,1
x	x	609,0	712	769	19,1	21,6	2,6	3,9
x	x	340,8	493	512	13,2	14,4	4,6	1,9
x	x	133,4	372	380	10,0	10,7	12,3	1,1
5,3	5,4	3 429,3	3 722	3 559	100,0	100,0	0,4	-2,2
x	x	2 007,0 ⁽²⁾	1 947	1 769	7,9	7,2	-1,4	-4,7
x	x	1 894,7 ⁽²⁾	2 010	1 696	8,1	6,9	-1,2	-8,2
x	x	2 522,9 ⁽²⁾	2 607	2 282	10,6	9,3	-1,1	-6,5
x	x	4 070,2 ⁽²⁾	4 441	3 845	18,0	15,7	-0,6	-7,0
x	x	12 881,4 ⁽²⁾	13 676	14 836	55,4	60,7	1,6	4,2
16,0	17,9	23 376,2 ⁽²⁾	24 681	24 427	100,0	100,0	0,5	-0,5
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	35,3	28 845,0	28 024	28 107	100,0	100,0	0,2	0,0

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3.5.4.1 (cont.)

1	2	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1980	1987	1993 ⁽¹⁾	1987	1993 ⁽¹⁾	$\frac{1993}{1980}$	$\frac{1993}{1987}$
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ireland	1- 5	33,9	34,9	17,6	16,1	10,5	-7,0	-29,0
	5-10	35,4	32,9	24,1	15,2	14,3	-4,2	-14,4
	10-20	67,7	63,3	48,3	29,2	28,8	-3,7	-12,6
	20-50	66,6	66,3	58,4	30,5	34,8	-1,4	-6,1
	≥ 50	19,7	19,5	19,6	9,0	11,7	-0,1	0,3
	Total	223,3	216,9	168,0	100,0	100,0	-3,1	-12,0
Italia	1- 5	1 312,3	1 340,1	1 170,2	67,9	67,4	-1,3	-6,6
	5-10	322,3	333,0	284,3	16,9	16,4	-1,4	-7,6
	10-20	166,8	171,3	155,2	8,7	8,9	-0,8	-4,8
	20-50	86,9	91,6	87,7	4,6	5,1	0,1	-2,2
	≥ 50	38,0	38,0	38,4	1,9	2,2	0,1	0,5
	Total	1 926,3	1 974,0	1 735,7	100,0	100,0	-1,2	-6,2
Luxembourg	1- 5	0,9	0,7	0,9	18,9	25,7	-0,3	3,7
	5-10	0,5	0,4	0,3	9,9	8,6	-4,4	-5,8
	10-20	0,7	0,5	0,3	12,4	8,6	-6,6	-8,7
	20-50	1,8	1,2	0,8	32,5	22,9	-6,3	-7,1
	≥ 50	0,8	1,0	1,2	26,2	34,3	2,9	2,5
	Total	4,7	3,8	3,5	100,0	100,0	-2,2	-1,4
Nederland	1- 5	31,0	29,2	38,4	24,9	32,7	1,7	4,7
	5-10	26,1	21,6	19,3	18,4	16,5	-2,3	-1,8
	10-20	37,3	29,3	22,4	25,0	19,1	-3,8	-4,3
	20-50	30,8	32,0	30,4	27,3	25,9	-0,1	-0,9
	≥ 50	3,8	5,2	6,8	4,4	5,8	4,6	4,6
	Total	129,0	117,3	117,3	100,0	100,0	-0,7	0,0
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	78,1	2,6	5,4
	5-10	43,9	57,8	54,0	15,0	11,1	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	487,7	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 (1)	1980	1987	1993 (2)	1987	1993 (3)	1993 1980	1993 1987
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
×	×	98,0	99	57	2,0	1,3	-5,9	-24,4
×	×	264,9	248	181	5,0	4,1	-4,1	-14,5
×	×	977,7	916	701	18,6	15,8	-3,6	-12,5
×	×	2 037,6	2 027	1 840	41,2	41,4	-1,1	-4,7
×	×	1 670,2	1 626	1 662	33,1	37,4	-0,1	1,1
22,7	26,4	5 048,4	4 916	4 442	100,0	100,0	-1,4	-4,9
×	×	3 022,5	3 045	2 678	20,1	18,5	-1,3	-6,2
×	×	2 229,4	2 277	1 968	15,0	13,6	-1,4	-7,0
×	×	2 278,9	2 339	2 130	15,4	14,7	-0,7	-4,6
×	×	2 594,7	2 715	2 637	17,9	18,2	0,2	-1,4
×	×	5 279,6	4 765	5 073	31,5	35,0	-0,4	3,2
7,7	8,6	15 405,1	15 141	14 486	100,0	100,0	-0,7	-2,2
×	×	2,4	2	2	1,6	1,5	-2,4	-2,2
×	×	3,8	3	2	2,4	1,5	-4,9	-6,8
×	×	10,1	7	4	5,6	3,1	-6,3	-7,7
×	×	61,8	44	28	34,9	21,9	-6,0	-7,5
×	×	51,7	70	92	55,6	72,0	4,5	4,6
33,2	36,6	129,8	126	128	100,0	71,9	-0,1	0,3
×	×	82,1	76	83	3,8	4,1	0,1	1,5
×	×	191,7	157	138	7,8	6,9	-2,5	-2,1
×	×	536,6	425	325	21,1	16,1	-3,8	-4,4
×	×	902,6	963	939	47,7	46,6	0,3	-0,4
×	×	300,2	396	529	19,6	26,3	4,5	4,9
17,2	17,2	2 013,2	2 017	2 014	100,0	100,0	0,0	0,0
×	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
×	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
×	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
×	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
×	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
×	12,9	3 675,4	:	3 449	:	:	-0,5	×
×	×	581,6	626	649	19,6	17,9	0,9	0,6
×	×	300,7	397	54	12,4	1,5	-12,4	-28,3
×	×	247,6	372	393	11,6	10,8	3,6	0,9
×	×	261,5	383	448	12,0	12,3	4,2	2,6
×	×	1 723,6	1 424	2 086	44,5	57,5	1,5	6,6
8,3	7,4	3 115,0	3 202	3 630	100,0	100,0	1,2	2,1
×	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
×	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
×	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
×	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
×	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
13,2	14,0	2 607,0	2 546	2 689	:	:	0,2	0,9

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3.5.4.1 (cont.)

1	Farm size class (ha UAA)	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1980	1987	1993 ⁽¹⁾	1987	1993 ⁽²⁾	$\frac{1993}{1980}$	$\frac{1993}{1987}$
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	26,7	13,5	11,3	- 1,1	- 9,8
	5-10	31,2	30,2	30,5	12,4	12,9	- 0,3	0,5
	10-20	39,8	37,1	37,4	15,3	15,8	- 0,7	0,4
	20-50	67,6	61,8	60,7	25,4	25,7	- 1,2	- 0,9
	≥ 50	81,3	81,0	81,0	33,3	34,3	- 0,1	0,0
	Total	249,2	242,9	236,2	100,0	100,0	- 0,6	- 1,4
EUR 12	1- 5	:	3 411,0	3 109,1	49,2	49,4	×	- 4,5
	5-10	:	1 163,0	1 012,0	16,8	16,1	×	- 6,7
	10-20	:	936,0	815,2	13,5	12,9	×	- 6,7
	20-50	:	946,0	859,5	13,7	13,6	×	- 4,7
	≥ 50	:	473,0	502,5	6,8	8,0	×	3,1
	Total	:	6 929,0	6 298,2	100,0	100,0	×	- 4,7

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 1987/82.

(3) 1989/90 survey for Germany, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, United Kingdom and EUR 12.

Average size		UAA							
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV		
1987	1993 (1)	1980	1987	1993 (2)	1987	1993 (3)	$\frac{1993}{1980}$	$\frac{1993}{1987}$	
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	74	0,5	0,4	-1,3	-8,6	
x	x	230,0	221	226	1,3	1,4	-0,2	1,0	
x	x	581,4	536	539	3,2	3,3	-0,8	0,3	
x	x	2 228,9	2 038	2 001	12,2	12,1	-1,2	-0,9	
x	x	13 999,2	13 863	13 656	82,8	82,8	-0,3	-0,7	
68,9	69,9	17 123,2	16 746	16 496	100,0	100,0	-0,4	-0,8	
x	x	:	8 080	7 333	7,1	6,2	x	-4,7	
x	x	:	8 116	7 093	7,1	6,0	x	-6,5	
x	x	:	13 237	11 515	11,6	9,7	x	-6,7	
x	x	:	29 505	27 129	25,8	22,8	x	-4,1	
x	x	:	55 624	65 689	48,6	55,3	x	8,7	
16,5	18,9	:	114 562	118 758	100,0	100,0	x	1,8	

3.5.6.1 Agricultural products sold through cooperatives (1993)

	(%)									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Pigmeat	Beef/veal	Poultrymeat	Eggs	Milk	Sugar-beet	Cereals	All fruit	All vegetables	
Belgique/België	15	0	-	-	60	-	30	65-75	75-85	
Danmark	96	61	54	59	92	0	48	70-80	70-80	
BR Deutschland	27	27	-	-	56 ⁽¹⁾	80	45	20-40	55-65	
Elliáda ⁽¹⁾	3	2	20	3	20 ⁽²⁾	0	49	51	12	
España ⁽⁸⁾	5	6	8	18	16	20	17	32	15	
France ⁽⁸⁾	80 ⁽³⁾	30 ⁽³⁾	30	25	50	16 ⁽⁴⁾	70	45	35 ⁽⁵⁾	
Ireland ⁽¹⁾	55	9	20	0	98	0	26	14	8	
Italia ⁽¹⁾	10	13	-	8	33	-	20 ⁽⁶⁾	40 ⁽⁷⁾	13	
Luxembourg ⁽¹⁾	35	25	-	-	81	-	79	10	-	
Nederland	40	31	10	13	84	63	65	85	67	
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Portugal ⁽¹⁾	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Suomi/Finland	69	69	75	77	96	-	60	15-20	5	
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
United Kingdom	29	-	-	20	5	-	21	27	10	

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ 1991.⁽²⁾ Cows, ewes, and goats' milk.⁽³⁾ Finished animals; young cattle 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.⁽⁸⁾ 1992.

3.5.6.2 Products sold under contracts concluded in advance (1993)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Pigmeat	Calves	Poultrymeat	Eggs	Milk	Sugar-beet	Potatoes	Peas	Canned tomatoes	(%)
Belgique/België	55	95	90	70	-	100	20-25	98	-	
Danmark	0	0	-	-	-	100	71	100	-	
BR Deutschland (1)	-	-	60	-	99	100	55	92	:	
Elláda (2)	5	3	15	10	30 (3)	100	2,5	85	100	
España (2)	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	
France (5)	30	35	50	20	1 (4)	100	10	90	-	
Ireland (5)	-	-	90	30	10	100	10	100	-	
Italia (2)	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	
Luxembourg (5)	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nederland	35	85	90	50	90	100	50	85	-	
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Portugal (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	100	
Suomi/Finland	-	-	-	-	-	100	39	85	0	
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
United Kingdom	70	-	95	70	98	100	33,3	60	-	

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including producers' group.

(2) 1990.

(3) Cows' and goats' milk.

(4) Milk production is not subject to contracts. Only the prices are set by contract (for nearly all farmers).

(5) 1991.

3.5.6.3 Agricultural research programme, Agriculture and agro-industry programme (1990-94).
Projects selected and budget breakdown by field of research

Field of research	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)
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
I — Biomass production for non-food use	4	708 750	708 750	9	12 710 537	7 861 000
II — Extensification, reduction of inputs, organic farming, sustainable agriculture	11	1 864 155	1 864 155	14	23 042 451	14 533 000
III — Crop quality policy	5	1 408 000	1 408 000	5	9 826 535	4 552 000
IV — Crop protection	8	1 150 580	1 150 580	17	19 475 900	14 727 600
V — Biodiversity (crops and livestock)	5	805 900	805 900	14	23 484 751	15 468 655
VI — Environment, soil, water, waste, nitrogen, fertilizers	9	161 600	1 616 000	5	4 474 760	2 589 000
VII — Forests	8	1 159 750	1 159 750	12	14 192 355	10 680 400
VIII — Livestock farming and quality policy for livestock products	1	310 000	310 000	6	7 126 294	5 278 400
IX — Animal health and welfare	2	308 536	308 536	16	21 339 734	14 716 496
X — CAP, economic analysis, quantitative models, impact studies	3	544 000	544 000	3	4 428 800	3 842 500
XI — Agricultural machinery and equipment	6	1 596 875	1 596 875	8	9 469 740	5 927 700
XII — Rural development	2	546 800	546 800	13	14 815 350	10 170 600
Total	64	12 019 346	12 019 346	122	164 387 207	110 347 351

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)

(1 000 ECU — Indexed prices ECU 1995)

1	EUR 12	Belgique/ Belgie	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Espana	France	Italia	Luxem- bourg	Neder- land	United Kingdom
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Forestry products	30 805	1 013	270	-	4 038	17 356	8 128	-	-	-
Meat	288 740	7 059	16 225	54 424	42 098	67 379	54 122	-	8 822	38 611
Milk and milk products	185 185	4 372	6 760	29 118	16 019	30 064	19 238	-	8 530	71 084
Eggs and poultry	86 247	3 852	1 352	-	5 232	21 916	6 118	-	6 368	41 409
Sundry animals	1 422	-	-	947	475	-	-	-	-	-
Cereals	31 765	645	-	6 440	4 715	5 057	4 891	-	-	10 017
Oilseeds	11 560	249	-	-	3 083	-	7 219	-	-	1 009
Wine and spirits	82 247	-	-	5 257	11 482	29 530	34 289	1 689	-	-
Fruit and vegetables	226 744	6 138	541	72 657	29 655	60 661	43 926	-	3 272	9 894
Flowers and plants	38 224	2 751	541	23 584	1 238	4 214	3 664	-	1 665	567
Seeds	19 039	310	541	2 498	884	3 372	1 930	-	3 389	6 115
Potatoes	71 661	1 277	811	8 410	1 593	9 272	0	-	5 901	44 397
Sundry vegetables	21 822	1 022	-	3 800	-	5 159	5 071	-	380	6 390
Miscellaneous marketing and processing	11 003	511	-	10 492	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organic farming	1 580	-	-	1 580	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other products	7 113	801	-	0	-	4 910	-	-	1 402	-
Total	1 115 157	30 000	27 041	219 207	120 512	258 890	188 596	1 689	39 729	229 493

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.6 Specific measures to assist mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas — Article 19 of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91

	Compensatory allowances granted in respect of less-favoured areas								
	Number of holdings			Amounts of allowances paid in 1993			Amounts of allowances per LU		
	1991	1992	1993	Total (ECU)	Average allowance per holding (ECU)		Number of LU 1993 (1 000)	ECU/LU	
					1992	1993		1992	1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	7 702	7 450	7 001	9 285 819	1 093	1 326	110	70	84
Danmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BR Deutschland	238 331	234 292	240 422	532 810 938	1 867	2 216	3 211	85	91
Elláda	193 141	197 789	190 262	129 036 973	479	678	1 170	56	79
España	210 940	210 024	199 037	103 893 348	394	522	1 516	31	38
France	154 295	149 098	139 435	296 532 367	1 551	2 127	4 205	47	70
Ireland	80 772	118 279	108 955	106 994 245	1 078	982	1 898	60	56
Italia ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾	68 980	68 923	47 768	35 466 269	565	742	539	28	48
Luxembourg	2 820	2 779	2 648	11 189 043	3 310	4 225	56	90	110
Nederland	1 750	1 866	3 449	2 474 549	523	717	23	70	93
Österreich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	112 695	120 370	104 902	43 995 056	356	419	536	52	53
Suomi/Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sverige	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	55 164	55 257	64 452	169 191 040	3 207	2 625	2 322	63	73
Total	1 126 590	1 166 125	1 108 331	1 440 869 647	1 072	1 300	15 586	56	65

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) For 1992, only 11 regions out of 21 replied.

(²) For 1993, 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 1995)

Sectors	Total — Non-objective 1 + 6			
	2	3	4	
		Regions — Objective 5b	Other regions	
Forestry products	30 805	14 998	15 807	
Meat	288 740	104 533	184 207	
Milk and milk products	185 185	62 807	122 378	
Eggs and poultry	86 248	23 951	62 297	
Sundry animals	1 422	947	475	
Cereals	31 766	13 362	18 404	
Oilseeds	11 560	4 932	6 628	
Wine and spirits	82 247	26 653	55 594	
Fruit and vegetables	226 744	64 971	161 773	
Flowers and plants	38 224	5 151	33 073	
Seeds	19 039	4 368	14 671	
Potatoes	71 660	15 581	56 079	
Sundry vegetables	21 821	3 804	18 017	
Miscellaneous marketing and processing	11 003	4 860	6 143	
Organic farming	1 580	788	792	
Other products	7 113	1 633	5 480	
Total	1 115 157	353 339	761 818	

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 (EEC) No 867/90 — Period 1994-99 (non-Objective 1 + 6)

(Indexed prices — 1 000 ECU 1995)

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/Brusse	1 111		Piemonte	:		Uusimaa	:
	Flandres/Vlaanderen	23 550		Valle d'Aosta	:		Etelä-Suomi	:
	Wallonie	5 339		Liguria	:		Itä-Suomi	:
	Total	30 000		Trentino-Alto Adige	:		Väli-Suomi	:
<i>Danmark</i>	Several regions	:		Veneto	:		Pohjois-Suomi	:
	Storkøbenhavn	:		Friuli-Venezia Giulia	:		Ahvenanmaa/Åland	:
	Øst for Storebælt	:		Emilia-Romagna	:		Total	:
	ekskl. Storkøbenhavn	:		Toscana	:			
	Vest for Storebælt	27 041		Umbria	:		Several regions	:
	Total			Marche	188 596		Stockholm	:
<i>BR Deutschland (NUTS 1)</i>	Several regions	3 058		Total			Östra Mellansverige	:
	Schleswig-Holstein	4 298	<i>Luxembourg</i>	Several regions	1 689		Småland med öarna	:
	Hamburg	29 878		Total	1 689		Sydsverige	:
	Niedersachsen	670		Several regions	39 729		Västsverige	:
	Bremen	30 553	<i>Nederland</i>	Several regions	39 729		Norra Mellansverige	:
	Nordrhein-Westfalen	20 980		Total			Mellersia Norrland	:
	Hessen	19 016		Several regions			Övre Norrland	:
	Rheinland-Pfalz	22 074	<i>Österreich</i>	Several regions			Total	
	Baden-Württemberg	85 540		Niederösterreich			Several regions	
	Bayern	3 139		Wien			North	
	Saarland	219 206		Kärnten			Yorkshire-Humberside	
		Total		Stietermark			East-Midlands	
Several regions	Total	120 512		Oberösterreich		East-England		
	Total	120 512		Salzburg		South-East		
<i>España</i>	Several regions	258 890		Tirol			South-West	
	Total	258 890		Voralberg			West-Midlands	
<i>France</i>	Several regions	258 890		Total			North-West	
	Total	258 890					Wales	
							Scotland	229 493
							Total	229 493

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.11 Investment aid for agricultural holdings (1993)
(Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91)

	Number of plans approved	Volume of eligible investment involved (1 000 ECU)	Total aid proposed under the EU scheme (1 000 ECU)	Average per plan (ECU)		Total number of PIPs (physical improvement plans) on all main occupation holdings (%)
				Eligible investments	Planned aid	
1	2	3	4	5 = 3/2	6 = 4/2	7
Belgique/België	986	69 573	14 587	72 775	15 258	2,7
Danmark	1 603	116 747	33 367	72 830	20 815	4,6
BR Deutschland	2 110	445 881	347 789	211 318	164 829	6,0
Elláda (2)	2 667	-	:	:	:	:
España	10 206	260 507	74 955	25 525	7 344	29,0
France	5 863	705 110	480 075	120 264	81 882	16,6
Ireland	3 805	107 125	41 305	28 154	10 855	10,8
Italia	3 094	121 516	51 190	39 275	16 545	8,8
Luxembourg	96	11 665	5 011	121 510	52 198	0,3
Nederland	918	86 933	70 935	94 698	77 271	2,6
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	3 043	161 873	137 592	53 195	45 216	0,6
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	862	34 984	24 123	40 585	27 985	2,4
Total	35 223	2 121 914	1 280 929	60 242	36 366	100,0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Calculated on the basis of the 1989/90 Community survey of the structure of agricultural holdings.

(2) Incomplete.

3.5.6.12 Special aid for young farmers (1993)
(Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/92)

1	Number of beneficiaries or aids approved in 1993		4	5	6	7	Average per beneficiary (1 000 ECU)	
	2	3					Start-up premium	Investment aid
	Start-up premium (Article 10)	Investment aids (Article 11)	Eligible amount of the start-up premium (1 000 ECU)	Volume of eligible investments provided for in the plans 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)	Start-up premium	Investment aid
Belgique/België	1 471	672	35 395	35 504	7 785	1 396	24	12
Danmark	415	446	4 685	36 798	13 175	2 508	11	30
BR Deutschland (11 L)	5 033	689	57 899	125 154	45 055	4 084	12	65
Elláda	640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
España	3 450	2 037	47 383	63 720	6 053	3 027	14	3
France	8 462	1 977	221 302	165 026	51 008	6 001	26	26
Ireland	403	-	1 823	-	-	-	-	-
Italia	1 742	648	-	30 334	16 207	10 189	0	25
Luxembourg	59	48	1 467	6 299	3 422	684	25	71
Nederland	(¹)	57	(¹)	42 836	673	135	12	12
Österreich	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Portugal	1 488	1 411	20 284	78 000	31 688	6 338	14	22
Suomi/Finland	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Sverige	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
United Kingdom	(¹)	32	(¹)	2 760	463	198	14	14
Total	23 163	8 017	390 238	586 431	175 529	34 560	17	21

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 1994/95)

Breakdown of areas	EUR 15	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total base area	:	479	2 018	10 156	1 492	9 220	13 526
of which maize	:	97	0	540	0	403	578
Fodder crops	:	45	27	277	26	59	277
Five-year set-aside	:	1	8	221	0	68	198
Total area involved	:	475	2 005	10 164	1 336	8 852	13 727
of which maize base area	:	161	0	540	0	246	613
Small farmers	:	272	404	2 024	1 168	2 185	2 201
of which — cereals,	:	272	400	2 012	1 162	1 976	2 184
of which maize (base area)	:	125	0	237	0	102	159
— oilseeds	:	0	2	8	6	195	9
— protein plants	:	0	2	4	0	14	7
— non-fibre flax	:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial producers, of which	:	157	1 566	7 643	141	6 539	11 051
— set-aside	:	26	269	1 386	18	1 340	1 934
— total crop area	:	131	1 297	6 257	124	5 199	9 117
of which oilseeds	:						
— crop area	:	4	128	1 158	14	1 189	1 605
of which protein plants	:						
— crop area	:	5	105	89	0	99	668
of which non-fibre flax	:						
— crop area	:	0	1	26	0	0	5
of which cereals	:						
— crop area, of which:	:	121	1 063	4 984	109	3 912	6 839
- maize (base area)	:	5	0	195	0	122	370
- other cereals	:	116	1 063	4 789	109	3 790	6 468
Traditional durum wheat	:	0	0	0	597	582	173
Total area	:	475	2 005	10 164	1 336	8 852	13 727
Fodder area	:	45	27	277	26	59	277
Set-aside and five-year set-aside	:	27	277	1 606	18	1 408	2 132
Crop areas	:	403	1 701	8 281	1 292	7 384	11 318
— cereals and silage crops	:	393	1 464	6 996	1 271	5 888	9 023
— oilseeds	:	4	130	1 165	20	1 384	1 615
— protein plants	:	6	107	94	0	112	675
— non-fibre flax	:	0	1	26	0	0	5

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1 000 ha)

Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EUR 12
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
346 0	5 801 1 200	43 0	437 208	: :	1 054 0	: :	: :	4 461 34	49 030 3 061
10	118	3	19	:	51	:	:	111	1 023
1	762	0	14	:	0	:	:	86	1 358
301 3	5 080 1 171	40 0	408 217	: :	785 0	: :	: :	4 492 81	47 664 3 032
90 90 2 0 0 0	2 726 2 691 638 11 24 0	24 24 0 0 0 0	291 291 192 0 1 0	: : : : : :	308 286 0 21 1 0	: : : : : :	: : : : : :	285 281 25 1 2 1	11 979 11 668 1 480 253 55 2
200 37 163	1 474 249 1 224	13 2 11	84 14 70	: : :	426 67 359	: : :	: : :	4 011 662 3 349	33 304 6 003 27 301
6	347	1	1	:	104	:	:	414	4 971
5	6	0	2	:	2	:	:	224	1 206
1	0	0	0	:	0	:	:	55	88
152 1 151	871 323 548	9 0 9	67 5 63	: : :	252 0 252	: : :	: : :	2 655 47 2 609	21 036 1 068 19 968
0	1 445	0	0	:	17	:	:	0	2 814
301	5 080	40	408	:	785	:	:	4 492	47 664
10	118	3	19	:	51	:	:	111	1 023
38	1 012	2	27	:	67	:	:	748	7 361
254 242 6 5 1	3 950 3 562 358 30 0	35 33 1 1 0	362 358 1 3 0	: : : : :	667 538 126 3 0	: : : : :	: : : : :	3 633 2 936 415 226 56	39 280 32 704 5 225 1 261 90

3.5.7.2 Areas set aside under the different set-aside schemes for arable land (1993/94 marketing year)

Member States	Area set aside (1 000 ha)					Total
	Five-year set-aside (1)	Annual set-aside			of which industrial set-aside (2)	
		Total (3)				
1	2	3	4	5	5	
Belgique/België	1	26	10	27		
Danmark	8	269	42	277		
BR Deutschland	221	1 386	150	1 607		
Eλλάδα	0	18	0	18		
España	68	1 340	38	1 408		
France	198	1 934	222	2 132		
Ireland	1	37	1	38		
Italia	762	249	62	1 011		
Luxembourg	0	2	0	2		
Nederland	14	14	0	28		
Österreich	-	-	-	-		
Portugal	0	67	1	67		
Suomi/Finland	-	-	-	-		
Sverige	-	-	-	-		
United Kingdom	86	662	92	749		
Total	1 359	6 004	618	7 364		

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91.

(2) Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92.

(3) Regulations (EEC) No 1765/92 and (EEC) No 334/93.

3.5.7.3 Suckler cow premium: potential rights and applications for premiums

	Number of animals				
	Number of potential rights	Number of cows in receipt of premium (1) (2)			
		1992	1993	1994 (3)	1994 (4)
1	2	3	4	5	
EUR 15	11 385 026	-	-	-	-
Belgique/België	443 166	403 029	435 098	430 000 **	
Danmark	134 981	121 661	101 947	101 000 **	
BR Deutschland	651 122	446 628	413 237	513 186	
Elláda	149 778	132 006	125 823	130 000 **	
España	1 459 792	1 363 337	1 215 115	1 333 868	
France	3 901 366	3 616 219	3 584 095	3 700 000 **	
Ireland	1 106 528	1 024 757	883 757	978 581	
Italia	798 762	704 000	673 673	807 344	
Luxembourg	14 648	11 648	13 179	11 100	
Nederland	98 006	67 444	50 209	57 521	
Österreich	325 000	-	-	-	
Portugal	286 554	240 099	240 000	285 661	
Suomi/Finland	55 000	-	-	-	
Sverige	155 000	-	-	-	
United Kingdom	1 805 323	1 669 538	1 558 206	1 680 000 **	
EUR 12	10 850 026	9 800 366	9 294 339	10 028 261 **	

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 1357/80 and 805/68.

(3) Applications for premiums.

3.5.7.4 Special premium for male bovine animals: potential rights and applications for premiums

1	Number of animals									
	Number of potential rights 1993-94 (*)	Number of potential rights 1995 (*)	Number of bovine animals in receipt of premium (*) (†)						2nd period	7
			1993			1994 (‡)				
			1st period	2nd period	3	4	5	6		
EUR 15	-	11 203 948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgique/België	331 487	293 211	223 842	48 376	235 713	49 747				
Danmark	335 493	324 652	295 489	7 998	300 000	8 000 **				
BR Deutschland	3 653 183	3 092 667	884 277	393 634	1 855 204	457 390				
Elláda	143 337	140 130	122 606	6 330	130 000	7 000 **				
España	561 584	551 552	460 151	32 466	541 115	27 199				
France	2 262 064	1 908 922	1 580 917	633 393	1 585 156	447 425				
Ireland	1 547 651	1 286 521	544 286	1 137 958	1 005 051	837 351				
Italia	834 848	824 885	533 033	25 326	619 730	24 775				
Luxembourg	21 593	19 300	16 813	3 875	18 000	4 000 **				
Nederland	264 000	264 000	223 789	8 809	166 244	13 023				
Österreich	-	423 400	-	-	-	-				
Portugal	141 930	154 897	140 000	16 565	141 930	18 000 **				
Suomi/Finland	-	250 000	-	-	-	-				
Sverige	-	250 000	-	-	-	-				
United Kingdom	1 419 811	1 419 811	1 419 811	683 272	1 419 811	685 000 **				
EUR 12	11 516 981	10 280 548	6 445 014	2 998 002	8 017 954	2 578 910 **				

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(*) Provisional figures supplied by the Member States subject to verification and control by the Commission.

(†) Regulation (EEC) No 805/68.

(‡) Provisional ceiling for 1993-94, including rights in the new German Länder (780 000) and the Canary Islands (25 000).

(§) Ceiling amended by Regulation (EC) No 1884/94.

(¶) 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	
EUR 15	78 283	-	-	-	-
Belgique/België	70	72	64 (p)	64	64
Danmark	104	110	95	82	82
BR Deutschland	2 064 (3)	1 912	1 752	1 757	1 757
Elláda	10 354 (5)	11 180	11 581	11 974	11 974
España	19 663 (4)	19 610	19 166	19 157	19 157
France	7 855	7 400	7 303	7 306	7 306
Ireland	4 924	5 157	5 338	5 080	5 080
Italia	9 056 (5)	10 510	10 533	10 706	10 706
Luxembourg	4	4	4	3	3
Nederland	890	873	715 (p)	715	715
Österreich	206	-	-	-	-
Portugal	2 742	2 651	2 675	2 732	2 732
Suomi/Finland	80	-	-	-	-
Sverige	180	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	20 091	19 648	21 216	20 413	20 413
EUR 12	77 817	79 127	80 444	79 990	79 990

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)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Programmes approved ⁽¹⁾	Beneficiaries: farmers ⁽²⁾	Beneficiaries: workers ⁽³⁾	Area released ⁽⁴⁾ (ha)	Total cost forecast 1993-97 (Mio ECU)	EAGGF commitment 1993-97 (Mio ECU)	
Belgique/België	1	5 000	(⁴)	80 000	92,0	46,0	
Danmark	2	3 100	(⁴)	150 000	64,0	32,0	
BR Deutschland	1	2 500	25	-	38,4	19,2	
Elláda	1	50 000	(⁴)	250 000	186,5	139,9	
España	3	26 750	4 800	450 000	444,3	303,2	
France	3	62 750	(⁴)	2 600 000	887,0	443,5	
Ireland	1	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Portugal	3	6 000	950	33 000	56,5	42,4	
Suomi/Finland	1	15 300	(⁴)	274 000	276,0	47,3	
Sverige	-	-	-	-	-	-	
United Kingdom ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	17	204 900	7 275	4 323 500	2 461,8	1 343,9	

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom do not apply the scheme.

(²) As at 31.12.1995 (national and regional programmes and amendments).

(³) Forecast for the period 1993-97.

(⁴) Not applicable.

3.5.7.7 Accompanying measures: agri-environment (Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92) — Data communicated by Member States on progress of programmes at 15.4.1995

Country/programme	Number approved at 15.10.1994		LSU	Number approved at 15.10.1995		Average aid (ECU)	
	ha	LSU		ha	LSU	per ha	per LSU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Belgique/België	0	0	Demonstration projects		-	-	
Danmark	15 156		16 115	3 919			
Organic farming	19 867		28 108				53
— beneficial to environment	35 023		44 223				
BR Deutschland	844 013	3 552	1 020 733	3 919			
Baden-Württemberg							
Bayern							
— basic aid	2 818 806		2 848 947				
— other schemes	266 063	2 075	356 818	2 834			
Berlin (east)	11		11				
Berlin (west)	72		19				
Brandenburg	15 352		75 178	1 994			
Bremen			790	51			
Hamburg	1 294		1 294				
Hessen	26 978		81 800				
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	52 985		55 038				
Niedersachsen	51 617		50 672				
Nordrhein-Westfalen	35 708		11 138	568			
Rheinland-Pfalz	37 904		37 962				
Saarland	448		19 035				
Sachsen	463 065		530 808	416			
Sachsen-Anhalt	44 866		108 234				
Schleswig-Holstein	8 957		9 181				
Thüringen	172 979	207	172 417	206			
Total	4 841 118	5 834	5 380 075	9 988			
España	74 769						
Castilla-la-Mancha	15 843						
Castilla-León	90 612		89 802		130		
Total							
France	4 944 000		4 935 788		38		
Regional programmes, of which:							
— organic farming	0		1 680		113		
— measures with aid per ha	115 732		124 154	2 567	113		
— measures with aid per LSU	0	0	0		127		
— multiannual set-aside	115 732	0	125 834	2 567			
Total regional programmes	5 059 732	0	5 061 622	2 567			
Total							

Ireland	0	56 203			107
Italia					
Nederland					
Management agreements	9 813	13 374			216
Organic farming	2 052	2 702			434
Demonstration projects					
Training courses					
Total	11 845	16 076			
Portugal					
Mainland					
Pollution reduction	0	0			35
Extensification/maintenance of traditional systems:					
— mixed cropping systems	23 387	59 303			92
— annual crops	216 753	277 875			15
— perennial crops/vineyards	35 500	64 575			82
— oaks	20 200	34 760			34
— conversion of arable land	0	0			
— endangered breeds					
— maintenance of forest	6 451	25 953	33 600	37 665	68
Total mainland	302 291	462 466	33 600	37 665	146
Açores	0	8 846	0		
Madeira					
Total	302 291	471 312	33 600	37 665	
United Kingdom					
England ESA	264 588	346 388			65
Scotland ESA	94 409	180 746			
Northern Ireland ESA	16 286	35 359			39
Wales ESA	24 319	52 719			41
Total ESA	399 892	615 212			
England countryside stewardship	71 429	83 682			56
Scotland set-aside access		32			57
England countryside access		1 004			51
England habitat		3 695			272
Scotland habitat		11			351
England organic	151	2 289			
Scotland organic		15 456			
Nitrates		13 200			
Wales Tŷr Cymen	45 095	61 638			134
	516 567	796 219			38
Total	10 857 188	11 859 329	39 434	50 220	
TOTAL					

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)

	1991 ⁽²⁾	1992 ⁽²⁾	1993 ⁽²⁾	1994 ⁽²⁾
1	2	3	4	5
<i>World exports</i> ⁽²⁾ :				
— all products	2 587,2	2 747,7	2 862,6	3 191,1
of which: agricultural products	300,0	318,0	315,8	357,8
other products	2 287,2	2 429,7	2 546,8	2 833,3
<i>External EU trade</i> ⁽²⁾ :				
Exports:				
— all products	524,7	567,7	570,1	640,9
of which: agricultural products	44,6	50,3	49,0	53,8
Imports:				
— all products	612,2	634,3	567,7	642,1
of which: agricultural products	70,5	73,8	63,7	76,7
World exports of agricultural products as percentage of total world exports				
	11,6	11,6	11,0	11,2
EU exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EU exports				
	8,5	8,9	8,6	8,4
EU imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EU imports				
	11,5	11,6	11,2	11,9
<i>Index changes</i> (1990=100)				
World exports:				
— all products	101,4	107,7	112,2	125,1
— agricultural products	98,9	104,9	104,2	118,0
— other products	101,8	108,1	113,3	126,1
<i>External EU trade</i>				
Exports:				
— all products	99,2	107,3	107,8	121,2
— agricultural products	99,6	112,3	109,4	120,1
Imports:				
— all products	104,2	107,9	96,6	109,3
— agricultural products	99,0	103,7	89,5	107,7

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 (2)
(Mio ECU)

STC codes	Products	Imports						Exports						Balances					
		1992		1993		1994		1992		1993		1994		1992		1993		1994	
		3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	11	9	10	11	10	11	
0-9	All products	488 668	484 790	539 715	437 360	486 857	538 708	-51 308	2 067	-1 007									
00	Agricultural products (total) (1)	56 871	54 402	64 550	38 759	41 833	45 054	-18 112	-12 569	-19 496									
01	Live animals	616	596	612	384	529	616	-232	-67	4									
02	Meat	2 986	2 786	2 969	3 351	3 644	4 091	365	858	1 122									
02	Milk and eggs	657	743	759	3 987	4 187	3 970	3 330	3 444	3 211									
03	Fish	7 171	6 560	7 091	1 237	1 265	1 455	-5 934	-5 295	-5 636									
04	Cereals	1 165	1 215	1 480	5 325	5 186	4 685	4 160	3 971	3 205									
05	Fruit and vegetables	11 706	10 022	11 371	3 410	3 833	4 477	-8 296	-6 189	-6 894									
06	Sugar and honey	1 480	1 418	1 487	1 866	2 195	2 514	386	777	1 027									
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	4 335	4 613	6 362	1 685	2 089	2 558	-2 650	-2 524	-3 804									
08	Animal feed	4 538	4 654	5 006	1 335	1 466	1 547	-3 203	-3 188	-3 459									
09	Food products	482	576	585	2 304	2 683	2 978	1 822	2 107	2 393									
11	Beverages	890	989	1 141	6 966	7 604	8 406	6 076	6 615	7 265									
12	Tobacco	2 322	2 398	2 497	1 797	1 757	1 299	-525	-641	-1 198									
21	Hides	766	750	1 135	479	629	716	-287	-121	-419									
22	Oilseeds	3 331	3 495	4 551	112	184	146	-3 219	-3 311	-4 405									
231	Natural rubber	630	625	792	18	19	22	-612	-606	-770									
24	Timber and cork	6 992	6 725	8 301	642	638	745	-6 350	-6 087	-7 556									
261 - 265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	3 078	2 418	3 409	488	553	733	-2 590	-1 865	-2 676									
29	Agricultural raw materials	1 998	2 054	2 271	1 785	1 866	2 124	-213	-188	-147									
4	Oils and fats	1 724	1 760	2 320	1 438	1 357	1 786	-286	-403	-534									
592.11	Starches, inuline	4	4	5	151	152	185	147	148	180									
592.12	Gluten																		

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

(Mill USD)

SITC codes	Products	EUR 15 ⁽¹⁾		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	567 733	570 110	424 871	439 223	134 617	144 731	41 362	40 765	9 440	10 186
0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	50 313	48 987	56 204	55 790	19 061	20 068	10 933	12 205	6 023	6 463
0	Food products and live animals	32 303	31 704	32 864	32 895	10 660	9 314	6 950	8 432	4 510	4 691
	of which :										
00	Live animals	499	619	608	519	1 064	1 083	164	197	103	100
01	Meat	4 350	4 267	4 205	4 363	949	1 083	2 687	2 689	1 608	1 648
02	Milk and eggs	5 175	4 903	709	775	186	150	700	794	1 327	1 532
03	Fish	1 606	1 481	3 377	2 985	2 059	2 038	665	717	646	641
04	Cereals	6 912	6 072	12 179	11 808	4 711	3 137	1 594	2 112	30	34
05	Fruit and vegetables	4 427	4 488	5 718	6 010	631	651	602	615	664	605
06	Sugar and honey	2 421	2 570	475	460	205	211	67	822	32	29
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	2 188	2 446	494	631	240	279	75	88	20	25
08	Animal feed	1 733	1 717	3 621	3 569	411	454	297	292	33	25
09	Other food products	2 991	3 142	1 476	1 775	205	227	99	107	49	52
1	Beverages and tobacco	11 375	10 961	7 064	6 503	1 065	1 318	257	308	45	44
112	of which : Alcoholic beverages	8 486	8 326	713	723	562	582	236	284	42	40
21	Hides	621	736	1 355	1 296	230	240	240	257	195	201
22	Oilseeds	145	216	4 799	4 972	604	728	43	56	1	0
231	Natural rubber	23	22	31	27	1	1	2	1	:	:
24	Timber and cork	834	747	5 298	5 768	5 940	7 853	24	360	448	745
261 } 265 } 268 }	Natural textile fibres	633	647	2 135	1 629	18	16	3 197	2 466	546	507
29	Agricultural raw materials	2 316	2 185	1 157	1 133	236	243	139	136	213	209
4	Oils and fats	1 438	1 357	1 447	1 513	280	325	81	143	63	66

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Other countries: Comtrade.

(1) EUR 12.

3.6.4 Exports of agricultural and food products by the EU and some other countries

(Mill. USD)

SITC codes	Products	EUR 15 ⁽¹⁾			United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1992	1993	4	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993
		3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
0 to 9	All products	634 336	567 689	553 496	603 153	122 584	131 479	42 949	44 135	9 205	9 655	
0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	73 824	63 705	38 928	41 242	8 998	9 558	2 591	2 744	744	840	
0	Food products and live animals	45 609	38 857	24 659	25 002	6 853	7 289	1 567	1 622	516	585	
00	of which:											
00	Live animals	799	698	1 458	1 567	117	127	43	45	16	17	
01	Meat	3 877	3 262	2 931	2 984	789	850	29	28	18	27	
02	Milk and eggs	853	869	540	580	162	173	111	108	8	8	
03	Fish	9 308	7 682	5 975	6 156	665	797	353	366	33	35	
04	Cereals	1 512	1 423	1 345	1 503	580	606	96	95	78	94	
05	Fruit and vegetables	15 196	11 736	6 585	6 572	2 637	2 676	348	341	142	155	
06	Sugar and honey	1 921	1 660	1 405	1 304	389	438	52	50	63	73	
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	5 627	5 402	3 476	3 247	654	684	229	244	55	62	
08	Animal feed	5 890	5 449	4 09	5 17	439	489	57	60	26	28	
09	Other food products	625	675	537	572	420	449	249	287	76	86	
1	Beverages and tobacco	6 170	3 966	5 713	5 855	646	614	304	308	95	103	
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	1 048	1 045	4 056	3 914	528	493	216	206	72	82	
21	Hides	994	879	190	182	75	89	2	4	14	15	
22	Oilseeds	4 324	4 093	146	180	122	166	37	45	17	16	
231	Natural rubber	818	731	859	949	81	90	36	39	5	6	
24	Timber and cork	9 077	7 875	4 291	5 999	682	734	379	443	19	25	
261 } 265 } 268 }	Natural textile fibres	3 995	2 832	265	277	89	88	35	35	6	7	
29	Agricultural raw materials	2 594	2 406	1 543	1 615	301	308	99	106	26	33	
4	Oils and fats	1 724	1 760	1 148	1 073	136	168	127	138	42	43	

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
Other countries: Comtrade.⁽¹⁾EUR 12.

3.6.5 '1992' world production and trade in the principal agricultural products The EU share of the world market

EUR 15⁽⁶⁾

	1	2	3	4	% of world trade			7
					World production 1 000 t	World trade ⁽¹⁾ 1 000 t	Proportion of production traded (%) (3/2) x 100	
Total cereals (except rice) ⁽²⁾ of which: total wheat		1 386 574 558 584	194 580 103 406	14.0 18.5	2.2 1.1	15.4 20.4	13.2 19.3	
Feed grain (except rice) ⁽³⁾ of which: maize		827 990 495 496	91 174 62 029	11.0 12.5	3.3 4.0	9.7 1.0	6.4 -3.0	
Oil seeds (by weight produced) of which: soya		260 691 109 292	35 053 27 976	13.4 25.6	43.5 47.2	1.0 0.1	-42.5 -47.1	
Wine		27 044	1 586	5.9	18.7	77.6	58.9	
Sugar		126 093	28 377	22.5	6.7	18.6	11.9	
Total milk		462 461	871	0.2	1.3	32.7	31.4	
Butter		7 029	744	10.6	8.1	31.7	23.6	
Cheese		13 768	905	6.6	12.0	54.3	42.3	
Milk powder (skimmed and whole)		5 828	2 005	34.4	0.5	45.0	44.5	
Total meat (except offal) of which:		184 277 ⁽⁴⁾	7 799 ⁽⁵⁾	4.2	9.3	23.5	14.2	
— beef and veal		53 711 ⁽⁴⁾	3 268 ⁽⁵⁾	6.1	6.4	28.9	22.5	
— pigmeat		73 046 ⁽⁴⁾	1 147 ⁽⁵⁾	1.6	2.2	27.9	25.7	
— poultrymeat		44 433 ⁽⁴⁾	2 382 ⁽⁵⁾	5.4	5.0	22.7	17.7	
Eggs		40 030	361	0.9	6.4	32.4	26.0	

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⁽²⁾ 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				
	2				1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								
1	4 646	4 822	5 194	7 711	7 323	7 680	-3 065	-2 501	-2 486	2 582	29 294	31 231	23 600	23 168	26 466	4 765	
2	1 222	2 956	2 814	4 555	810	1 139	2 146	1 675	1 675	2 721	2 731	2 946	1 029	1 042	1 211	1 689	1 735
3	2 523	2 704	3 037	1 82	157	162	2 341	2 547	2 875	1 728	1 805	2 012	1 298	1 196	1 426	609	586
4	1 718	1 667	1 793	1 750	1 740	2 135	-32	-73	-342	1 718	1 667	1 793	1 750	1 740	2 135	-32	-73
5	1 303	1 137	1 310	1 150	1 016	1 107	-191	114	62	1 303	1 137	1 310	1 150	1 016	1 107	-191	114
6	959	1 130	1 169	1 150	1 016	1 107	932	1 056	1 060	959	1 130	1 169	1 150	1 016	1 107	932	1 056
7	984	1 122	1 127	52	66	67	58	-162	20	984	1 122	1 127	52	66	67	58	-162
8	1 082	1 098	1 167	1 024	1 260	1 147	838	893	1 084	1 082	1 098	1 167	1 024	1 260	1 147	838	893
9	866	920	1 108	28	27	24	838	893	1 084	866	920	1 108	28	27	24	838	893
10	834	877	906	1 496	1 350	1 724	-662	-473	-818	834	877	906	1 496	1 350	1 724	-662	-473
11	675	723	824	1 604	1 524	1 657	-929	-801	-833	675	723	824	1 604	1 524	1 657	-929	-801
12	444	672	659	131	133	165	313	539	494	444	672	659	131	133	165	313	539
13	426	560	613	95	91	90	331	469	523	426	560	613	95	91	90	331	469
14	364	496	328	4	9	16	360	487	312	364	496	328	4	9	16	360	487
15	518	499	608	927	1 000	1 338	-409	-501	-730	518	499	608	927	1 000	1 338	-409	-501
16	322	473	357	1 151	1 188	1 604	-829	-715	-1 247	322	473	357	1 151	1 188	1 604	-829	-715
17	420	471	492	4	5	14	416	466	478	420	471	492	4	5	14	416	466
18	496	458	422	218	204	238	278	254	184	496	458	422	218	204	238	278	254
19	15	457	615	0	321	436	15	136	179	15	457	615	0	321	436	15	136
20	407	409	460	1 476	1 144	1 377	-1 069	-735	-917	407	409	460	1 476	1 144	1 377	-1 069	-735
21	366	380	356	158	160	184	208	220	172	366	380	356	158	160	184	208	220
22	303	372	452	735	593	616	-432	-221	-164	303	372	452	735	593	616	-432	-221
23	240	355	462	913	780	877	-673	-425	-415	240	355	462	913	780	877	-673	-425
24	25 582	29 294	31 231	23 600	23 168	26 466	1 982	6 126	4 765	25 582	29 294	31 231	23 600	23 168	26 466	1 982	6 126
25	38 759	41 833	45 187	56 871	54 402	64 521	-18 112	-12 569	-19 334	38 759	41 833	45 187	56 871	54 402	64 521	-18 112	-12 569
	66.0	70.0	69.1							66.0	70.0	69.1					

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⁽²⁾ trade in agricultural and food products, (1) according to principal supplier countries

(Mill. ECU)

No	Main supplier countries (based on 1993)		Imports				Corresponding exports				Trade balance								
	2		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	
1	7 111	7 323	4 646	4 822	5 194	4 822	5 194	4 646	4 822	5 194	4 646	4 822	5 194	4 646	4 822	5 194	4 646	4 822	5 194
1	United States				7 680														
2	Brazil	4 158	4 117	199	245	5 245	4 117	199	245	470	199	245	470	199	245	470	199	245	470
3	Argentina	2 729	2 495	122	291	2 951	2 495	122	291	203	122	291	203	122	291	203	122	291	203
4	Sweden	1 750	1 740	1 718	1 667	1 793	1 740	1 718	1 667	389	1 718	1 667	389	1 718	1 667	389	1 718	1 667	389
5	Thailand	2 038	1 467	296	348	1 628	1 467	296	348	824	296	348	824	296	348	824	296	348	824
6	Norway	1 604	1 524	675	723	1 657	1 524	675	723	393	675	723	393	675	723	393	675	723	393
7	China	1 440	1 422	196	154	1 732	1 422	196	154	906	1 422	154	906	1 422	154	906	1 422	154	906
8	Canada	1 496	1 350	835	877	1 724	1 350	835	877	196	835	877	196	835	877	196	835	877	196
9	Malaysia	1 264	1 275	157	188	1 335	1 275	157	188	196	157	188	196	157	188	196	157	188	196
10	Ivory Coast	1 341	1 270	175	188	1 554	1 270	175	188	151	175	188	151	175	188	151	175	188	151
11	Indonesia	1 195	1 267	102	115	1 576	1 267	102	115	120	102	115	120	102	115	120	102	115	120
12	Canary Islands	1 024	1 260	1 082	1 098	1 147	1 260	1 082	1 098	167	1 082	1 098	167	1 082	1 098	167	1 082	1 098	167
13	New Zealand	1 193	1 210	52	63	1 295	1 210	52	63	75	52	63	75	52	63	75	52	63	75
14	Austria	1 298	1 196	1 728	1 805	1 425	1 196	1 728	1 805	2 012	1 728	1 805	2 012	1 728	1 805	2 012	1 728	1 805	2 012
15	Turkey	1 151	1 189	322	473	1 604	1 189	322	473	357	322	473	357	322	473	357	322	473	357
16	Australia	1 476	1 144	407	409	1 377	1 144	407	409	460	407	409	460	407	409	460	407	409	460
17	Switzerland	1 029	1 042	2 721	2 731	1 211	1 042	2 721	2 731	2 946	2 721	2 731	2 946	2 721	2 731	2 946	2 721	2 731	2 946
18	Poland	1 150	1 016	1 107	1 130	1 107	1 016	1 107	1 130	1 169	1 107	1 130	1 169	1 107	1 130	1 169	1 107	1 130	1 169
19	Finland	927	1 000	518	499	1 338	1 000	518	499	608	518	499	608	518	499	608	518	499	608
20	Colombia	1 040	1 001	37	50	1 292	1 001	37	50	60	37	50	60	37	50	60	37	50	60
21	Russia	455	810	1 222	2 956	2 814	810	1 222	2 956	2 814	1 222	2 956	2 814	1 222	2 956	2 814	1 222	2 956	2 814
22	South Africa	993	788	220	212	915	788	220	212	276	220	212	276	220	212	276	220	212	276
23	Hungary	913	780	240	355	462	780	240	355	462	355	462	355	462	355	462	355	462	355
24	Morocco	809	770	330	301	847	770	330	301	327	330	301	327	330	301	327	330	301	327
25	India	654	750	66	59	909	750	66	59	113	66	59	113	66	59	113	66	59	113
	Total of 25 countries (A)	40 835	39 206	19 023	21 674	45 701	39 206	19 023	21 674	23 485	19 023	21 674	23 485	19 023	21 674	23 485	19 023	21 674	23 485
	Total of third countries (B)	56 871	54 402	38 759	41 834	64 522	54 402	38 759	41 834	45 187	38 759	41 834	45 187	38 759	41 834	45 187	38 759	41 834	45 187
	% A/B	71,8	72,1	70,8			72,1	71,8			70,8			71,8			70,8		

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) SITC 0, 1, 2, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592-1.

(2) EUR 12.

3.6.8 EU imports, by product

EUR 15 (7)

1	1 000 t				% TAV
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94**	$\frac{1993/94}{1992/93}$
	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	5 044	5 501	4 126	4 391	6.4
— Common wheat	1 436	1 355	1 154	852	-26.2
— Durum wheat	271	304	292	317	8.6
— Rye	21	27	36	23	-36.1
— Barley	210	119	144	91	-36.8
— Oats	29	31	39	35	-10.3
— Maize	2 631	3 226	1 895	2 106	11.1
— Other (including sorghum)	458	439	565	482	-14.7
Husked rice	453	406	348	403	15.8
Sugar (2)	2 019	1 951	2 056	2 059	0.1
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	3 070	3 143	3 193	4 058	27.1
Fresh fruit	5 833	:	:	:	x
Fresh vegetables	2 802	:	:	:	x
Rapeseed	281	301	375	528	40.8
Sunflower seed	309	428	786	798	1.5
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
Olive oil	139.8	92.2	95.3	189.9	99.3
Soya:					
— seed	12 529.4	14 263.2	12 833.2	14 071.2	9.6
— oil	12.2	6.5	2.9	0.6	-79.3
— cake	10 458.5	10 763.7	11 154.9	13 284.4	19.1
Lucerne meal	82.1	111.9	13.3	20.9	57.1
Fibres:					
— flax	13.8	12.6	15.6	41.6	166.7
— hemp	1.0	0.2	0.3	1.7	466.7
Raw tobacco	527.7	526.8	409.2	489.8	19.7
Apples (fresh)	1 007.1	866.9	637.7	601.4	-5.7
Pears (fresh)	262.4	297.9	243.3	236.0	-3.0
Peaches	14.1	16.8	8.9	10.8	21.3
Oranges	922.9	885.5	798.1	845.3	5.9
Lemons	119.8	128.6	95.7	165.5	72.9
Tomatoes	350.5	356.7	391.5	464.1	18.5
Potatoes	535.9	502.0	395.3	426.4	7.9
Live plants (4)	585.5	629.0	674.7	726.0	7.6
Hops:					
— cones and powders	18.0	16.9	15.7	15.1	-3.8
— saps and extracts	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	22.2
Butter and butteroil	68.2	48.3	65.0	64.8	-0.3
Cheese	109.4	109.9	108.6	128.5	18.3
Skimmed-milk powder	5.1	3.2	19.0	33.1	74.2
Whole-milk powder	0.5	0.5	1.2	5.0	316.7
Condensed milk	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.6	100.0
Casein	58.2	53.6	58.8	87.4	48.6
Beef/veal (5)	303.8	312.2	275.0	294.9	7.2
Pigmeat (5)	35.3	35.6	12.3	12.9	4.9
Poultrymeat (5)	114.9	119.5	117.3	137.4	17.1
Sheepmeat (5)	224.6	229.4	209.8	213.1	1.6
Eggs (6)	23.6	19.2	18.6	19.8	6.5

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 ⁽⁷⁾

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94**	$\frac{1993/94}{1992/93}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals ⁽¹⁾ :	29 993	34 534	37 819	32 526	-14,0
— Common wheat	18 267	19 432	21 718	18 813	-13,4
— Durum wheat	2 017	4 007	3 427	1 753	-48,8
— Rye	276	705	1 899	653	-65,6
— Barley	9 388	9 512	8 817	7 466	-15,3
— Oats	56	59	75	38	-49,3
— Maize	0	775	1 871	3 060	63,5
— Other (including sorghum)	0	44	15	6	-60,0
Husked rice	37	20	14	22	57,1
Sugar ⁽²⁾	5 627	4 716	5 436	6 484	19,3
Wine (1 000 hl) ⁽³⁾	8 564	8 731	9 796	11 152	13,8
Fresh fruit	1 416	:	:	:	x
Fresh vegetables	4 663	:	:	:	x
Rapeseed	1	1	602	533	-11,5
Sunflower seed	3	3	54	13	-75,9
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
Olive oil	192,9	233,3	212,1	227,9	7,4
Soya:					
— seed	22,7	16,2	18,3	20,7	13,1
— oil	598,4	634,1	513,0	493,8	-3,7
— cake	793,7	1 090,1	1 023,0	1 008,1	-1,5
Lucerne meal	59,4	62,3	107,1	147,5	37,7
Fibres:					
— flax	37,5	38,3	68,2	78,5	15,1
— hemp	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	-50,0
Raw tobacco	210,6	200,3	209,5	208,8	-0,3
Apples (fresh)	146,5	170,4	366,6	409,7	11,8
Pears (fresh)	52,2	60,0	61,0	89,8	47,2
Peaches	96,8	121,6	103,9	179,6	72,9
Oranges	541,5	616,3	845,4	1 036,9	22,7
Lemons	194,2	141,9	261,0	228,1	-12,6
Tomatoes	131,6	147,4	211,2	278,1	31,7
Potatoes	1 090,4	697,0	900,3	874,0	-2,9
Live plants ⁽⁴⁾	990,7	1 043,9	1 038,0	1 175,2	13,2
Hops:					
— cones and powders	14,3	14,8	13,8	16,9	22,5
— saps and extracts	1,7	1,6	6,6	1,5	-77,3
Butter and butteroil	301,7	223,6	182,5	149,4	-18,1
Cheese	483,6	465,9	523,9	515,1	-1,7
Skimmed-milk powder	252,8	391,3	282,6	144,3	-48,9
Whole-milk powder	618,4	580,5	584,8	586,6	0,3
Condensed milk	316,0	343,0	351,0	286,1	-18,5
Casein	59,7	71,2	60,6	60,9	0,5
Beef/veal ⁽⁵⁾	1 107,7	1 057,3	972,3	932,4	-4,1
Pigmeat ⁽⁵⁾	366,6	244,5	362,2	553,4	52,8
Poultrymeat ⁽⁵⁾	468,7	510,5	649,6	665,6	2,5
Sheepmeat ⁽⁵⁾	19,7	5,8	6,3	6,8	7,9
Eggs ⁽⁶⁾	104,9	106,3	110,1	113,2	2,8

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.

EUR 15⁽⁶⁾3.6.10 EU imports of agricultural products⁽¹⁾ from various groups of countries

	Mio. ECU					% TAV $\frac{1994}{1993}$	% of total EUR 15 ⁽⁶⁾				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994		1991	1992	1993	1994	
	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	
1. World total ⁽²⁾	155 062	159 068	147 264	167 700	13,9	x	x	x	x		
2. Total EUR 12, intra-EU	98 002	102 005	92 863	103 179	11,1	x	x	x	x		
3. Total EUR 12, extra-EU	56 867	56 872	54 402	64 521	18,6	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0		
4. Industrialized countries (class I) of which: USA	21 874	22 479	21 030	23 954	13,9	38,5	39,5	38,7	37,1		
Canada	7 177	7 711	7 323	7 680	4,9	12,6	13,6	13,5	11,9		
Japan	1 579	1 496	1 350	1 724	27,7	2,8	2,6	2,5	2,8		
	221	182	157	162	3,2	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3		
5. Developing countries (class II) of which: Argentina	29 157	28 612	27 523	32 900	19,5	51,3	50,3	50,6	51,0		
Brazil	3 172	2 729	2 496	2 951	18,2	5,6	4,8	4,6	4,6		
Morocco	3 895	4 158	4 117	5 245	27,4	6,8	7,3	7,6	8,2		
	919	809	770	847	10,0	1,6	1,4	1,4	1,3		
6. Central and East European countries (class IV) of which: Poland	4 087	4 057	3 923	5 161	31,6	7,2	7,1	7,2	8,0		
Hungary	1 216	1 150	1 016	1 107	9,0	2,1	2,0	1,9	1,7		
Romania	994	913	780	877	12,4	1,7	1,6	1,4	1,4		
	86	90	95	130	36,8	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2		
7. EFTA ⁽³⁾	7 002	7 368	7 193	8 495	18,1	12,3	13,0	13,2	13,2		
8. Industrialized Commonwealth ⁽⁴⁾	5 174	5 158	4 493	5 311	18,2	9,1	9,1	8,3	8,2		
9. Mediterranean basin ⁽⁵⁾	3 727	3 344	3 229	3 931	21,7	6,6	5,9	5,9	6,1		
10. Latin America	11 957	11 400	10 955	13 698	25,0	21,0	20,0	20,1	21,2		
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	6 715	6 526	6 334	7 822	23,5	11,8	11,5	11,6	12,1		

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⁾ Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa.⁽⁵⁾ Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Malta, Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Libya.⁽⁶⁾ EUR 12.

EUR 15⁽⁶⁾3.6.11 EU exports of agricultural products⁽¹⁾ to various groups of countries

	Mio. ECU						% TAV				% of total EUR 15 ⁽⁶⁾			
	1991		1992		1993		1994		1993		1992		1991	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
1. World total ⁽²⁾	132 143	138 799	138 530	153 798	11,0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
2. Total EUR 12, intra-EU	95 297	99 375	96 697	108 612	12,3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
3. Total EUR 12, extra-EU	35 985	38 776	41 833	45 187	8,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	
4. Industrialized countries (class I) of which: USA	16 948	17 283	18 096	19 739	9,1	47,1	44,6	43,3	43,3	43,6	43,6	43,6	43,6	
Canada	4 483	4 646	4 822	5 194	7,7	12,5	12,0	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	
Japan	842	834	876	906	3,4	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	
5. Developing countries (class II) of which: Argentina	2 501	2 523	2 704	3 037	12,3	7,0	6,5	6,5	6,5	6,7	6,5	6,5	6,7	
Brazil	14 512	15 101	16 018	17 088	6,7	40,3	38,9	38,3	38,3	37,8	38,3	37,8	37,8	
Morocco	82	122	166	203	22,3	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	
6. Central and East European countries (class IV) of which: Poland	333	199	285	470	64,9	0,9	0,5	0,7	0,7	1,0	0,7	1,0	1,0	
Hungary	267	330	301	327	8,6	0,7	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	
Romania	4 076	5 861	6 604	6 786	2,8	11,3	15,1	15,8	15,8	15,0	15,1	15,8	15,0	
7. EFTA ⁽³⁾	1 027	958	1 130	1 169	3,5	2,9	2,5	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,5	2,7	2,6	
8. Industrialized Commonwealth ⁽⁴⁾	187	240	354	462	30,5	0,5	0,6	0,9	0,9	1,0	0,6	0,9	1,0	
9. Mediterranean basin ⁽⁵⁾	263	344	330	195	-40,9	0,7	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,4	0,9	0,8	0,4	
10. Latin America	7 294	7 424	7 488	8 249	10,2	20,3	19,1	17,9	17,9	18,3	19,1	17,9	18,3	
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	1 503	1 512	1 562	1 717	9,9	4,2	3,9	3,7	3,7	3,8	3,9	3,7	3,8	
	3 689	3 666	4 359	4 498	3,2	10,3	9,5	10,4	10,4	10,0	9,5	10,4	10,0	
	1 396	1 527	1 711	1 984	16,0	3,9	3,9	4,1	4,1	4,4	3,9	4,1	4,4	
	2 371	2 515	2 359	2 198	-6,8	6,6	6,5	5,6	5,6	4,9	6,5	5,6	4,9	

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ SITC 0, 1, 21, 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⁾ Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa.⁽⁵⁾ Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Malta, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Libya.⁽⁶⁾ EUR 12.

3.6.12 EU trade with ACP countries and Member States' overseas territories

EUR 15⁽²⁾
(Mio ECU)

	Trade Balance											
	Imports			Exports				Trade Balance				
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
	2											
0-9	18 661	15 945	19 866	19 254	18 992	17 366	593	3 047	-2 500			
	6 809	6 570	8 182	2 807	2 659	2 517	-4 002	-3 911	-5 665			
00	6	13	14	7	7	7	1	-6	-7			
01	127	143	163	255	261	204	128	118	41			
02	1	3	9	440	502	385	439	499	376			
03	883	861	1 107	158	161	156	-725	-700	-951			
04	45	84	134	549	452	499	504	368	365			
05	794	789	821	151	170	143	-643	-619	-678			
06	770	746	765	198	168	266	-572	-578	-499			
07	1 935	1 879	2 526	35	32	32	-1 900	-1 847	-2 494			
08	57	58	63	29	27	26	-28	-31	-37			
09	2	2	3	259	246	226	257	244	223			
11	135	159	139	412	363	346	277	204	207			
12	370	234	300	119	112	56	-251	-122	-244			
21	41	37	55	1	1	1	-40	-36	-54			
22	42	47	70	1	1	2	-41	-46	-68			
231	129	119	143	0	1	0	-129	-118	-143			
24	847	804	1 106	8	8	10	-839	-796	-1 096			
261-265 + 268	250	222	243	3	2	5	-247	-220	-238			
29	169	187	251	22	23	24	-147	-164	-227			
4	203	182	271	157	122	129	-46	-60	-142			
592.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
592.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			

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 ⁽³⁾
(Mill. ECU)

	1	2	Imports				Exports				Trade balance							
			1993		1994		1992		1993		1994		1992		1993		1994	
			1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
0-9			35 159	34 102	36 549	38 827	46 208	45 901	3 668	12 106	9 352							
			3 344	3 229	3 931	3 665	4 359	4 498	321	1 130	567							
00			4	6	6	129	207	239	125	201	233							
01			35	35	35	260	326	299	225	291	264							
02			8	10	13	573	582	493	565	572	480							
03			390	372	431	50	66	72	-340	-306	-359							
04			17	25	29	832	1 200	1 095	815	1 175	1 066							
05			1 975	1 852	2 201	170	157	214	-1 805	-1 695	-1 987							
06			37	35	42	340	404	538	303	369	496							
07			51	51	41	80	92	105	29	41	64							
08			15	17	16	224	237	225	209	220	209							
09			31	42	38	219	248	266	188	206	228							
11			40	38	49	141	168	161	101	130	112							
12			104	85	101	167	139	148	63	54	47							
21			22	29	50	44	65	79	22	36	29							
22			44	41	49	12	19	34	-32	-22	-15							
231			1	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0							
24			16	15	16	57	98	80	41	83	64							
261-265 + 268			152	163	263	56	71	97	-96	-92	-166							
29			267	272	300	93	91	97	-174	-181	-203							
4			134	138	249	213	182	251	79	44	2							
592.11			0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3							
592.12																		

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					
	Mto ECU			% TAV			Mto ECU			% TAV		
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 1993		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
<i>Intra-EU</i>												
EUR 15	9 179	9 519	9 119	10 116	10.9	9 145	9 524	10 652	11 765	10.4		
UEBL/BLEU	1 852	1 988	1 983	2 095	5.6	5 507	5 585	5 490	5 986	9.0		
Danmark	24 082	25 334	20 784	22 829	9.8	12 868	13 429	12 064	13 048	8.2		
Deutschland	1 966	2 207	2 281	2 476	8.5	1 850	1 429	1 551	1 531	7.1		
Elláda	4 656	4 984	5 332	6 066	13.8	5 729	5 707	6 155	7 261	18.0		
España	14 920	15 334	15 198	17 103	12.5	20 773	21 508	21 508	22 408	4.2		
Francia	1 704	1 794	1 624	1 859	14.5	3 670	4 432	4 397	4 651	5.8		
Irlanda	15 933	15 428	13 890	14 733	6.1	6 759	6 686	6 832	7 468	9.3		
Italia	9 434	10 377	8 817	10 695	21.3	21 117	21 953	20 550	25 545	24.3		
Nederland	1 776	1 963	1 873	2 066	10.3	850	847	731	815	11.5		
Osterreich	12 499	13 077	11 962	13 141	9.9	7 292	7 711	6 889	8 133	18.1		
Portugal	98 001	102 005	92 863	103 179	11.1	95 297	99 375	96 697	108 612	12.3		
Suomi/Finland												
Sverige												
United Kingdom												
<i>With non-EU countries</i>												
EUR 15	2 942	2 825	2 949	3 875	31.4	1 524	1 642	1 705	2 372	39.1		
UEBL/BLEU	2 088	2 188	2 212	2 737	23.7	3 174	3 230	3 433	4 017	17.0		
Danmark	12 741	12 853	12 246	14 098	15.1	6 230	6 481	7 061	7 989	13.1		
Deutschland	852	735	658	728	10.6	709	817	954	1 096	14.9		
Elláda	5 327	5 089	5 089	5 747	12.9	2 594	2 775	3 014	3 471	15.2		
España	7 371	7 032	6 698	7 447	11.2	7 564	8 164	8 687	8 821	1.5		
Francia	407	412	428	509	18.9	976	1 150	1 278	1 497	17.1		
Irlanda	8 588	7 862	7 323	8 665	18.3	3 246	3 673	3 760	4 111	9.3		
Italia	6 231	7 269	6 549	9 127	39.4	4 996	5 599	6 411	6 760	5.4		
Nederland	1 544	1 483	1 418	1 614	13.8	384	407	338	360	6.5		
Osterreich	8 796	8 696	8 830	9 975	13.0	4 585	4 821	5 192	4 694	-9.6		
Portugal	56 866	56 871	54 402	64 521	18.6	35 983	38 759	41 833	45 187	8.0		
Suomi/Finland												
Sverige												
United Kingdom												

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) CTCEI 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 ⁽⁷⁾

1	1 000 t				% TAV
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94**	$\frac{1993/94}{1992/93}$
	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals ⁽¹⁾ :	32 459	34 606	31 737	25 297	- 20,3
— Common wheat	13 297	14 083	13 717	13 395	- 2,3
— Durum wheat	2 616	3 184	2 627	1 304	- 50,4
— Rye	134	132	127	91	- 28,3
— Barley	6 297	5 972	5 096	4 865	- 4,5
— Oats	264	307	262	196	- 25,2
— Maize	9 515	10 570	9 563	11 703	22,4
— Other (including sorghum)	315	353	334	462	38,3
Husked rice	210	257	249	236	- 5,2
Sugar ⁽²⁾	2 566	2 908	2 524	2 694	6,7
Wine (1 000 hl) ⁽³⁾	26 758	27 728	25 737	27 263	5,9
Fresh fruit	5 247	:	:	:	x
Fresh vegetables	8 331	:	:	:	x
Rapeseed	1 864	1 885	880	943	7,2
Sunflower seed	981	1 226	415	397	- 4,3
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
Olive oil	480,8	339,4	368,5	403,4	9,5
Soya:					
— seed	497,5	516,2	589,1	470,9	- 20,1
— oil	582,1	558,0	422,0	453,9	7,6
— cake	2 952,6	2 992,1	2 852,4	2 941,1	3,1
Lucerne meal	493,1	468,7	682,6	629,4	- 7,8
Fibres:					
— flax	150,9	134,4	171,4	189,7	10,7
— hemp	2,9	3,9	3,1	2,3	- 25,8
Raw tobacco	142,0	136,0	124,8	122,9	- 1,5
Apples (fresh)	1 450,2	1 380,6	1 330,3	1 325,3	- 0,4
Pears (fresh)	379,2	396,6	356,1	453,2	27,3
Peaches	537,8	590,5	446,3	598,8	34,2
Oranges	1 297,5	1 346,1	1 160,6	1 235,1	6,4
Lemons	303,8	315,9	304,5	323,6	6,3
Tomatoes	955,1	1 031,8	838,2	1 033,7	23,3
Potatoes	4 384,4	4 087,2	3 776,6	4 359,2	15,4
Live plants ⁽⁴⁾	3 672,6	3 709,6	2 639,4	2 957,6	12,1
Hops:					
— cones and powders	7,2	8,0	7,5	7,5	0,0
— saps and extracts	1,4	1,3	4,6	1,4	- 69,6
Butter and butteroil	543,0	612,3	581,4	565,8	- 2,7
Cheese	1 234,4	1 350,5	1 236,1	1 349,8	9,2
Skimmed-milk powder	579,2	695,2	595,1	547,1	- 8,1
Whole-milk powder	167,8	186,7	200,0	219,5	9,8
Condensed milk	393,9	484,7	319,6	406,5	27,2
Casein	72,8	68,7	65,5	84,6	29,2
Beef and veal ⁽⁵⁾	1 888,6	1 932,0	1 727,2	1 980,3	14,7
Pigmeat ⁽⁵⁾	2 111,2	2 429,2	2 254,5	2 309,2	2,4
Poultrymeat ⁽⁵⁾	825,0	948,2	871,2	1 034,2	18,7
Sheepmeat ⁽⁵⁾	224,9	259,8	245,8	260,1	5,8
Eggs ⁽⁶⁾	575,5	561,0	412,3	464,3	12,6

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 (7)

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 **	<u>1993/94</u> <u>1992/93</u>
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	32 247	35 624	32 490	34 567	6,4
— Common wheat	14 127	14 284	14 539	15 704	8,0
— Durum wheat	2 155	3 721	2 629	3 039	15,6
— Rye	133	141	136	227	66,9
— Barley	7 207	7 064	5 787	5 614	- 3,0
— Oats	275	309	292	270	- 7,5
— Maize	8 036	9 724	8 759	9 099	3,9
— Other (including sorghum)	305	373	341	416	22,0
Husked rice	147	232	265	136	- 48,7
Sugar (2)	2 620	2 984	2 671	3 135	17,4
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	26 702	27 342	25 442	29 829	17,2
Fresh fruit	:	:	:	:	x
Fresh vegetables	:	:	:	:	x
Rapeseed	:	:	:	:	x
Sunflower seed	:	:	:	:	x
	1991	1992	1993	1994	<u>1994</u> <u>1993</u>
Olive oil	454,9	372,3	336,2	366,5	9,0
Soya:					
— seed	435,0	377,4	238,7	811,5	240,0
— oil	589,3	592,5	415,8	482,3	16,0
— cake	2 975,5	3 017,1	3 057,2	3 316,6	8,5
Lucerne meal	434,6	427,5	727,0	576,2	- 20,7
Fibres:					
— flax	156,8	139,4	135,3	159,8	18,1
— hemp	0,8	0,5	0,8	0,2	- 75,0
Raw tobacco	141,3	118,4	113,0	121,9	7,9
Apples (fresh)	1 358,9	1 269,8	1 465,9	1 533,7	4,6
Pears (fresh)	322,1	377,0	438,4	528,1	20,5
Peaches	545,3	598,3	537,5	681,1	26,7
Oranges	1 299,8	1 373,1	1 375,1	1 365,5	- 0,7
Lemons	300,0	311,1	351,1	347,4	- 1,1
Tomatoes	956,1	1 042,1	1 034,9	1 255,1	21,3
Potatoes	4 444,4	4 050,3	3 819,3	4 465,1	16,9
Live plants (4)	3 585,9	3 690,7	3 149,2	3 888,3	23,5
Hops:					
— cones and powders	8,5	8,3	5,7	6,3	10,5
— saps and extracts	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	0,0
Butter and butteroil	593,9	598,4	598,9	562,6	- 6,1
Cheese	1 236,8	1 354,5	1 412,6	1 444,3	2,2
Skimmed-milk powder	585,0	718,4	615,2	564,1	- 8,3
Whole-milk powder	185,4	207,4	286,0	288,6	0,9
Condensed milk	397,7	477,0	421,3	392,6	- 6,8
Casein	62,0	60,4	57,6	64,0	11,1
Beef and veal (5)	1 934,2	1 941,9	1 861,5	1 930,8	3,7
Pigmeat (5)	2 135,6	2 438,5	2 358,4	2 680,1	13,6
Poultrymeat (5)	834,7	958,3	987,2	1 106,3	12,1
Sheepmeat (5)	225,6	257,6	241,7	251,7	4,1
Eggs (6)	582,9	561,8	504,3	527,6	4,6

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.

3.6.17 EU imports of agricultural and food products from EFTA countries

SITC codes	Products	Iceland		Norway	
		1993	1994	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-9	All products Agricultural products (total) ⁽¹⁾	819,9 689,9	921,4 728,9	17 320,5 1 524,3	19 595,7 1 657,0
00	Live animals	1,7	2,0	0,3	0,3
01	Meat	0,2	0,3	0,9	0,7
02	Milk and eggs	0,0	0,0	8,2	8,1
03	Fish	604,0	649,6	1 225,5	1 354,3
04	Cereals	0,0	0,0	5,5	6,0
05	Fruit and vegetables	0,0	0,1	3,7	3,5
06	Sugar and honey	0,0	0,0	1,3	1,3
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	0,0	0,0	8,6	7,9
08	Animal feed	56,1	52,6	41,6	30,9
09	Food products	0,0	0,1	3,0	3,2
11	Beverages	1,3	1,7	3,2	3,6
12	Tobacco	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2
21	Hides	2,8	3,4	36,3	50,3
22	Oilseeds	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
231	Natural rubber	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
24	Timber and cork	0,0	0,0	148,3	145,3
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	1,1	1,4	2,5	3,3
29	Agricultural raw materials	1,5	1,8	7,9	5,4
4	Oils and fats	21,1	15,9	27,6	32,6
592.11 } 592.12 }	Starches, inuline Gluten	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

(²) EUR 12.

EUR 15⁽²⁾
(Mio ECU)

Sweden		Finland		Switzerland		Austria	
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23 237,7	27 502,0	10 132,7	12 304,5	35 674,5	38 702,4	22 186,4	24 628,8
1 740,1	2 135,6	1 000,3	1 338,0	1 042,9	1 210,7	1 196,5	1 425,3
4,9	3,6	0,4	0,5	15,7	15,7	76,5	69,1
8,4	16,3	0,4	0,3	11,1	12,4	145,2	123,7
7,1	18,9	42,4	44,5	295,0	293,6	69,5	76,2
47,5	65,3	0,8	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,0	0,7
54,5	56,9	21,4	19,8	73,3	78,9	65,8	82,9
26,9	30,4	5,1	9,0	22,3	32,3	38,5	46,6
12,1	13,0	22,2	24,4	43,7	42,5	19,2	21,1
85,8	60,0	15,4	16,8	98,5	109,5	54,9	46,5
3,8	3,1	1,0	0,6	56,0	64,3	20,5	26,2
30,9	34,4	1,9	2,4	159,0	188,6	28,1	31,3
9,8	13,7	3,0	2,9	38,4	51,9	66,3	148,1
0,6	0,7	0,3	0,1	4,2	61,2	1,4	1,3
35,3	28,7	47,3	73,3	42,2	46,7	24,7	27,3
3,5	1,9	0,1	0,6	0,4	0,8	9,4	16,0
0,2	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2
1 358,3	1 729,8	828,2	1 127,9	107,9	116,7	538,8	671,6
0,9	0,3	0,1	0,7	20,3	34,6	5,5	4,4
26,7	28,1	3,3	3,2	39,9	49,0	18,1	18,6
22,8	30,5	7,0	9,4	12,5	10,1	13,0	13,5
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0

3.6.18 EU exports of agricultural and food products to EFTA countries

SITC codes	Products	Iceland		Norway	
		1993	1994	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-9	All products	628,0	582,3	10 019,4	11 308,0
	Agricultural products (total) ⁽¹⁾	64,2	66,8	722,6	824,0
00	Live animals	0,1	0,0	2,1	2,8
01	Meat	0,3	0,3	9,0	7,2
02	Milk and eggs	0,3	0,3	15,5	15,8
03	Fish	0,9	0,6	28,3	32,6
04	Cereals	9,6	9,7	66,8	75,6
05	Fruit and vegetables	9,9	9,7	120,5	138,9
06	Sugar and honey	5,5	7,8	76,5	84,0
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	7,9	8,7	48,7	51,3
08	Animal feed	2,0	2,0	58,4	74,9
09	Food products	9,1	9,8	83,4	90,6
11	Beverages	9,8	9,6	66,5	79,5
12	Tobacco	2,0	2,0	12,9	13,5
21	Hides	0,1	0,1	13,3	20,2
22	Oilseeds	0,2	0,1	5,4	4,0
231	Natural rubber	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,2
24	Timber and cork	2,4	2,1	18,5	34,6
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	0,7	0,2	6,2	7,7
29	Agricultural raw materials	2,1	2,1	61,5	68,5
4	Oils and fats	1,3	1,8	27,6	21,6
592.11	Starches, inuline Gluten	0,1	0,1	1,1	1,1
592.12					

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.

EUR 15 ⁽²⁾
(Mio ECU)

Sweden		Finland		Switzerland		Austria	
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20 772,3	24 201,3	6 853,2	8 177,7	39 370,8	42 982,9	29 472,7	32 133,7
1 666,7	1 793,1	498,7	607,7	2 731,3	2 945,8	1 804,9	2 011,6
6,5	5,8	1,9	1,5	26,4	32,5	6,5	7,7
61,4	81,0	8,1	14,6	131,0	143,6	26,1	31,8
72,2	74,1	17,3	17,8	206,3	221,3	94,2	108,4
82,2	96,3	4,9	6,7	141,2	151,2	71,9	77,5
98,5	112,8	27,6	35,2	163,4	166,0	156,9	180,4
387,1	369,8	122,3	152,9	491,6	524,8	337,5	362,8
59,3	76,1	20,8	17,4	83,0	87,8	57,4	66,5
107,1	125,4	42,6	50,6	124,0	137,3	141,2	157,9
116,9	116,7	30,0	46,2	132,8	143,1	135,4	130,9
130,2	131,7	33,6	39,8	151,8	187,1	153,0	172,6
225,0	234,8	64,8	75,3	443,1	476,5	87,3	93,8
12,9	15,0	4,8	9,9	106,6	96,7	16,0	19,6
17,8	12,2	40,4	38,4	31,2	34,6	26,3	37,7
4,1	15,0	1,0	2,5	3,9	5,7	9,9	9,6
0,6	0,7	0,3	0,2	0,6	0,7	1,7	2,8
52,0	74,1	13,2	20,5	106,5	118,0	189,5	228,3
3,9	6,4	4,6	5,8	58,2	64,4	29,8	35,6
182,0	190,7	50,2	54,4	293,2	311,8	217,8	232,1
39,9	47,8	8,0	11,9	32,8	36,4	46,3	54,3
7,0	6,6	2,3	6,1	3,1	6,2	1,0	1,3

3.6.19 EU imports of agricultural and food products ⁽¹⁾ from some Central and East European countries

SITC codes	Products	Czech Republic		Slovakia	
		1993	1994	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-9	All products Agricultural products (total) ⁽¹⁾	4 831,3 321,3	6 367,0 435,6	1 159,7 64,7	1 874,4 91,1
00	Live animals	35,0	39,7	17,1	15,7
01	Meat	17,5	15,7	6,0	5,6
02	Milk and eggs	9,3	13,4	1,7	2,5
03	Fish	10,6	14,1	3,9	0,4
04	Cereals	6,1	10,7	4,6	1,3
05	Fruit and vegetables	52,9	61,7	5,8	9,8
06	Sugar and honey	4,2	7,5	1,5	2,1
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	2,7	3,2	0,1	0,1
08	Animal feed	26,7	25,9	2,8	5,3
09	Food products	3,1	3,7	0,1	0,1
11	Beverages	25,8	31,4	0,4	0,3
12	Tobacco	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0
21	Hides	11,2	15,1	3,8	4,1
22	Oilseeds	8,1	7,3	0,4	2,5
231	Natural rubber	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0
24	Timber and cork	79,4	151,5	22,0	36,1
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	9,8	15,5	0,7	2,1
29	Agricultural raw materials	12,2	10,7	0,8	0,9
4	Oils and fats	6,5	7,8	1,2	2,0
592.11 } 592.12 }	Starches, inuline Gluten	0,0	0,3	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.

3.6.20 EU exports of agricultural and food products ⁽¹⁾ to some Central and East European countries

SITC codes	Products	Czech Republic		Slovakia	
		1993	1994	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-9	All products Agricultural products (total) ⁽¹⁾	6 076,6 457,2	7 934,8 614,5	1 221,1 118,7	1 793,8 142,7
00	Live animals	6,8	12,9	1,3	2,1
01	Meat	9,4	30,5	2,0	6,2
02	Milk and eggs	21,0	23,5	4,6	4,3
03	Fish	12,6	15,5	2,8	4,5
04	Cereals	34,3	30,3	16,4	10,7
05	Fruit and vegetables	103,2	152,7	29,0	33,0
06	Sugar and honey	11,3	19,1	5,5	6,5
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	29,1	39,3	6,1	11,6
08	Animal feed	49,4	56,8	10,0	19,0
09	Food products	39,0	62,2	8,8	10,2
11	Beverages	33,1	31,4	3,9	6,1
12	Tobacco	23,0	30,7	10,3	5,2
21	Hides	2,7	5,2	4,0	8,9
22	Oilseeds	5,6	6,9	0,6	1,3
231	Natural rubber	1,1	1,2	0,9	0,9
24	Timber and cork	7,6	6,9	1,3	1,2
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	21,0	30,4	2,1	2,8
29	Agricultural raw materials	24,0	29,7	6,6	6,2
4	Oils and fats	22,6	29,2	2,5	2,0
592.11 } 592.12 }	Starches, inuline Gluten	0,0 0,0	0,0 0,0	0,0 0,0	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 ⁽²⁾

(Mio ECU)

Bulgaria		Romania		Poland		Hungary	
1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 345,9	1 672,2	2 319,7	2 649,4	9 968,2	10 824,4	4 962,9	6 148,7
229,4	251,2	329,7	194,9	1 130,0	1 168,0	355,2	462,1
2,1	2,6	2,0	1,4	7,6	21,0	3,6	4,4
16,9	14,7	3,9	5,7	69,0	150,5	35,6	69,5
10,7	10,0	10,2	12,9	50,4	41,0	21,6	22,8
4,8	5,4	1,6	3,3	51,7	47,8	3,0	5,8
20,1	9,2	164,5	17,5	179,8	48,4	23,5	39,5
31,7	48,7	20,2	15,8	199,1	198,0	46,9	57,8
9,2	4,9	6,3	11,1	38,6	36,7	17,8	16,7
24,3	39,3	19,2	25,7	84,1	98,6	31,9	38,5
2,6	2,6	12,3	15,7	105,8	132,0	31,7	39,5
17,3	21,3	23,1	37,8	98,6	96,6	38,9	56,1
45,2	37,2	15,7	9,8	32,8	26,3	21,1	20,5
29,7	20,8	22,5	9,9	23,7	28,7	13,2	9,7
0,4	0,7	4,3	2,6	15,8	28,8	6,9	11,8
0,3	0,7	0,2	0,2	8,5	8,1	3,5	3,3
0,0	0,1	2,9	3,2	1,7	1,4	0,7	0,7
0,5	0,3	2,6	0,5	8,6	8,8	3,5	3,7
8,2	24,2	7,7	13,7	21,9	35,0	5,9	11,0
2,3	2,6	4,0	3,9	65,0	76,4	38,6	41,3
3,1	5,9	6,6	4,2	64,1	83,9	7,1	9,4
0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	3,4	0,9	0,3	0,1

3.6.21. EU trade with the United States of America

EUR 15 (2)
(Mio. ECU)

SITC codes	Products					Imports				Exports				Trade balance			
	2					1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	9	10	11
						3	4	5	6	7	8						
0-9	All products	86 784.2	83 705.0	93 137.7	73 780.9	85 089.4	95 049.5	1 384.4	1 911.8	-13 003.3	1 384.4	1 911.8					
	Agricultural products (total) (1)	7 710.6	7 323.2	7 680.0	4 646.0	4 822.0	5 193.9	-2 501.2	-2 486.1								
00	Live animals	101.3	126.0	113.9	50.1	64.4	61.8	-51.2	-52.1								
01	Meat	167.2	130.8	99.9	196.3	244.6	263.4	29.1	113.8								
02	Milk and eggs	19.6	25.1	21.9	228.6	261.0	255.9	209.0	235.9								
03	Fish	382.3	319.4	348.3	119.9	106.3	113.6	-262.4	-213.1								
04	Cereals	496.1	435.8	520.2	193.9	238.4	280.3	-302.2	-197.4								
05	Fruit and vegetables	997.6	942.1	1 153.5	431.6	426.5	531.9	-566.0	-515.6								
06	Sugar and honey	39.3	35.6	35.0	173.6	148.3	156.2	134.3	112.7								
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	17.8	23.0	30.1	231.7	271.7	313.8	213.9	248.7								
08	Animal feed	1 275.5	1 237.2	1 107.0	51.9	65.7	67.9	-1 223.6	-1 171.5								
09	Food products	1 112.7	1 611.7	1 321.7	95.3	103.7	134.1	-17.4	-58.0								
11	Beverages	1 691.9	1 851.2	2 011.2	2 160.9	2 197.4	2 236.5	1 991.0	2 012.2								
12	Tobacco	601.6	564.5	643.0	117.6	85.8	67.0	-484.0	-478.7								
21	Hides	66.7	62.7	101.4	23.8	22.1	26.1	-42.9	-40.6								
22	Oilseeds	1 754.8	1 711.5	1 676.9	2.0	2.5	4.1	-1 752.8	-1 709.0								
231	Natural rubber	2.3	2.2	3.7	0.7	0.1	2.0	-1.6	-2.1								
24	Timber and cork	742.4	725.6	779.5	17.6	22.1	29.1	-724.8	-703.5								
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	211.6	126.2	134.0	22.1	37.0	56.2	-189.5	-89.2								
29	Agricultural raw materials	313.0	315.7	338.6	262.7	271.3	319.2	-50.3	-44.4								
4	Oils and fats	238.3	192.3	238.0	241.6	235.0	240.5	3.3	42.7								
592.11	Starches, inuline	0.7	0.8	1.2	24.2	18.2	34.4	23.5	17.4								
592.12	Gluten																

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 1993					Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV ⁽²⁾
	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	Foodstuffs	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco	$\frac{1993}{1992}$	$\frac{1993}{1990}$
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EUR 15 ⁽⁵⁾	19,7	14,4	0,1	3,1	1,8	:	:
Belgique/België	17,3	14,0	0,5	1,3	1,5	- 1,7	0,7
Danmark	20,7	14,6	0,7	2,6	2,8	- 0,2	2,1
Deutschland	15,0	10,9	:	2,6	1,5	- 0,5	- 0,2
Elláda	36,4	28,3	1,2	2,9	3,9	14,6	1,6
España	20,0	17,8 ⁽⁴⁾	0,5 ⁽⁴⁾	1,3 ⁽⁴⁾	1,4 ⁽⁴⁾	2,2	1,0
France	18,3	14,5	0,6	2,0	1,3	2,1	0,8
Ireland	34,8	18,2	1,3	11,3	4,0	1,2	1,6
Italia	20,1	17,0	0,4	1,0	1,6	3,1	0,2
Luxembourg	18,2 ⁽³⁾	10,9 ⁽⁴⁾	0,6 ⁽⁴⁾	1,3 ⁽⁴⁾	5,7 ⁽⁴⁾	2,4 ⁽⁶⁾	1,1 ⁽⁷⁾
Nederland	14,6	11,1	0,5	1,5	1,5	1,0	0,8
Österreich	19,1	14,8	0,7	1,9	1,7	1,9	1,0
Portugal ⁽⁵⁾	32,1	25,4	0,3	4,3	2,1	:	:
Suomi/Finland	23,2	16,1	0,5	4,4	2,2	- 2,1	- 1,2
Sverige	19,9	14,4	0,6	2,9	2,0	3,6	0,8
United Kingdom	20,7	10,9	0,9	6,2	2,7	2,9	- 0,4
EUR 12 ⁽⁵⁾	19,6	14,2	0,1	3,1	1,8	:	:

Source: Eurostat — SEC.

⁽¹⁾ Within the economic territory, and based on current prices.⁽²⁾ On the basis of development at constant 1985 prices.⁽³⁾ 1992.⁽⁴⁾ 1991.⁽⁵⁾ 1990.⁽⁶⁾ 1992/1991.⁽⁷⁾ 1992/1990.

3.7.2 Human consumption of certain agricultural products

	(kg/head)															
	EUR 15	UEBL/ BLEU	Danmark	Deutsch- land	Ehida	Espana	France	Ireland	Italia	Neder- land	Osterreich	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
1993/1994																
<i>Cereals</i> ⁽¹⁾	:	:	71	71	105	74	:	:	120	50	63	:	:	:	93	:
Total cereals	:	:	51	54	102	72	:	:	113	43	47	:	:	:	79	:
(without rice) of which:	:	:	0	4	24	5	:	:	37	1	4	:	:	:	2	:
— Wheat ⁽¹⁾	:	:	2	4	1	1	:	:	7	2	3	:	:	:	11	:
— Rye ⁽¹⁾	:	4	2	3	5	7	4 ⁽¹⁾	2 ⁽¹⁾	5	8	:	16 ⁽¹⁾	5 ⁽¹⁾	:	:	:
— Grain/maize ⁽¹⁾	:	99	57	73	87	92	73	146	41	82	61	146	108	:	:	:
— Total milled rice ⁽²⁾	:	40	40	32	29	29	34	:	26	31	34	:	:	:	37	:
<i>Potatoes</i>	:	110	:	79	207 ⁽⁸⁾	156	:	87 ⁽⁸⁾	175	:	:	112 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	:	:
<i>Sugar</i> ⁽³⁾	:	10	:	3	4 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	4 ⁽⁸⁾	5	:	9 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	:	:	:
<i>Vegetables</i>	:	29	:	14	7 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	14 ⁽⁸⁾	51	:	39 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	:	:	:
Total vegetables	:	63	:	66	89 ⁽⁸⁾	56	:	30 ⁽⁸⁾	75	:	29 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	:	:	:
(incl. preserved veg.)	:	31	:	17	14 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	18 ⁽⁸⁾	25	:	10 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	:	:	:
of which:	:	7	:	2	3 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	2 ⁽⁸⁾	13	:	10 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	:	:	:
— Cauliflowers ⁽⁴⁾	:	4	:	4	9 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	1	15	:	20 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	:	:	:
— Tomatoes ⁽⁴⁾	:	30	:	30	57 ⁽⁸⁾	37	:	16 ⁽⁸⁾	49	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<i>Fruit</i> ⁽⁵⁾	:	26	:	5	33 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	11 ⁽⁸⁾	29	:	91 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	:	:	:
— Total fresh fruit	36 ⁽⁸⁾	23	23	30	42	63	6	63	63	13	3 ⁽⁸⁾	59	6 ⁽⁸⁾	12 ⁽⁸⁾	11	20
(including preserved fruit and fruit juice)	:	30	:	30	57 ⁽⁸⁾	37	:	16 ⁽⁸⁾	49	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
of which:	:	26	:	5	33 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	11 ⁽⁸⁾	29	:	91 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	:	:	:
— Apples ⁽⁴⁾	:	4	:	4	9 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	1	15	:	20 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	:	:	:
— Pears ⁽⁴⁾	:	30	:	30	57 ⁽⁸⁾	37	:	16 ⁽⁸⁾	49	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Peaches ⁽⁴⁾	:	26	:	5	33 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	11 ⁽⁸⁾	29	:	91 ⁽⁸⁾	:	:	:	:	:
<i>Citrus fruit</i>	:	36 ⁽⁸⁾	23	30	42	63	6	63	63	13	3 ⁽⁸⁾	59	6 ⁽⁸⁾	12 ⁽⁸⁾	11	20
Total citrus fruit, of which	:	23	23	30	42	63	6	63	63	13	3 ⁽⁸⁾	59	6 ⁽⁸⁾	12 ⁽⁸⁾	11	20
— Oranges ⁽⁴⁾	:	23	23	30	42	63	6	63	63	13	3 ⁽⁸⁾	59	6 ⁽⁸⁾	12 ⁽⁸⁾	11	20
<i>Wine</i> ⁽⁶⁾	:	23	23	30	42	63	6	63	63	13	3 ⁽⁸⁾	59	6 ⁽⁸⁾	12 ⁽⁸⁾	11	20

1993

Milk products:

— Fresh products	:	87	129	90	61	126	98	195	61	127	:	100	:	135	110
— Cheese	:	15	18	17	22	8	23	3	18	14	:	6	:	7	14
— Butter (fats)	:	7	3	7	1	0	8	6	2	3	:	1	:	3	4
— Margarine (fat)	:	10	10	7	:	2	3	:	1	:	:	:	:	6	:

Eggs

:	:	14	15	13	11	15	15	10	11	11	:	8	:	:	:
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Meat (7)

Total meat (without offal), of which:

— Total beef/veal	:	102	107	97	81	107	110	94	90	89	:	84	:	:	:
— Beef	:	21	20	20	21	13	29	14	26	19	:	17	:	:	:
— Veal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Pigmeat	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Poultrymeat	:	50	64	58	22	55	38	36	34	45	:	33	:	:	:
— Sheepmeat and goatmeat	:	18	14	12	18	23	21	25	19	20	:	21	:	:	:

Oils and fats

Total fats and oils, of which:

— vegetable	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— of land animals	:	9	12	5	:	3	7	:	5	:	:	:	:	9	:

Source: Eurostat.

- (1) Flour equivalent.
- (2) Expressed in product weight.
- (3) Whitesugar 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.
- (8) 1992/1993.

3.7.3 Self-sufficiency in certain agricultural products

	EUR 15	UEBL/ BLEU	Danmark	Deutsch- land	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Neder- land	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EUR 12
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1993/1994																
1																
<i>Cereals</i>																
Total cereals	125 ⁽⁴⁾	54	128	112	93	89	249	98 ⁽⁴⁾	82	30	110	44 ⁽⁴⁾	:	:	101	126 ⁽⁴⁾
(excl. rice) of which:																
— Total wheat	:	77	144	116	99	85	274 ⁽⁴⁾	83 ⁽⁴⁾	73	45	125	32 ⁽⁴⁾	:	:	102	141 ⁽⁴⁾
— Rye	:	48	184	124	100	132	100 ⁽⁴⁾	0 ⁽⁴⁾	69	47	114	86 ⁽⁴⁾	:	:	94	116 ⁽⁴⁾
— Barley	:	65	113	114	72	118	270 ⁽⁴⁾	124 ⁽⁴⁾	67	20	103	28 ⁽⁴⁾	:	:	130	122 ⁽⁴⁾
— Grain/maize	:	8	0	86	94	38	233 ⁽⁴⁾	0 ⁽⁴⁾	99	9	108	47 ⁽⁴⁾	:	:	0	108 ⁽⁴⁾
— Total milled rice	:	0	0	0	171	72	27 ⁽⁴⁾	0	261	0	0	66 ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	0	:
<i>Potatoes</i>	:	172	97	98	87	86	99	63	77	148	97	78	:	:	89	101
<i>Sugar</i>	131 ⁽⁴⁾	238	242	168	101	110	223	166	97	232	123	0	76 ⁽⁴⁾	81 ⁽⁴⁾	67	135 ⁽⁴⁾
<i>Fresh vegetables</i>	:	138	:	41	:	133	:	:	122	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<i>Fresh fruit</i>	:	90	:	19	:	128	:	:	133	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
(excl. citrus fruit)	:	0	:	0	:	299	:	:	104	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Citrus fruit	105 ⁽⁴⁾	67	0	53	87	123	105	0	120	0	96 ⁽⁴⁾	73	0 ⁽⁴⁾	0 ⁽⁴⁾	0	97
<i>Wine</i>																
1993																
<i>Milk products</i>																
— Fats	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Proteins	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Fresh milk products (excl. cream)	:	132	101	108	99	96	104	100	95	89	:	99	:	:	98	101

— Whole-milk powder	:	294	112	148	0	83	407	3 400	3	2 917	:	117	:	:	109	211
— Skimmed-milk powder	:	179	177	357	0	43	121	:	0	31	:	100	:	:	98	122
— Concentrated milk	:	100	100	127	:	105	116	:	0	322	:	:	:	:	126	148
— Cheese	:	37	346	91	81	80	119	891	83	274	:	96	:	:	77	106
— Butter	:	99	84	87	38	158	93	690	77	388	:	121	:	:	66	104
— Margarine	:	175	122	109	:	100	73	:	75	:	:	:	:	:	99	:
Eggs	:	130	101	75	97	96	101	95	99	283	:	100	:	:	96	102
<i>Meat</i> ⁽¹⁾																
— Total meat ⁽²⁾ , of which:	:	159	358	82	67	98	110	343	74	240	:	89	:	:	87	105
— Total beef/veal	:	178	198	104	31	96	116	1 243	64	187	:	67	:	:	84	107
— Beef	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Veal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Pigneat	:	186	456	79	65	101	97	166	66	286	:	92	:	:	75	106
— Poultrymeat	:	107	239	61	92	94	156	100	99	184	:	103	:	:	93	108
— Sheepmeat and goatmeat	:	14	40	50	86	96	49	300	57	145	:	76	:	:	118	87
<i>Oils and fats</i>																
Total oils and fats, of which:	:	80	114	86	:	:	79	:	72	:	:	:	:	:	39	:
— vegetable	:	2	0	45	108	96	62	:	53	:	44	:	:	:	:	:
— Cutting-room fat	:	95	90	113	:	69	102	:	74	:	:	:	:	:	61	:

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excl. offal.

(2) Incl. cutting-room fat.

(3) Only Luxembourg.

(4) 1992/1993.

4.1.1.1 Area, yield and production of common and durum wheat

	Area						Yield						Production						
	1 000 ha						100 kg/ha						1 000 t						
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994	1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994	1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994	1993	% TAV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
<i>Common wheat</i>																			
EUR 15	13 214**	14 100**	12 974**	12 819	-1,2	58,9**	55,8**	59,6**	60,4	1,4	77 773**	78 682**	77 298**	77 474		0,2			
Belgique/België	207	209	203	203	-0,1	65,3	66,1	71,9	70,2	-2,3	1 351	1 382	1 463	1 425		-2,6			
Danmark	521	586	621	574	-7,6	70,4	61,1	70,0	64,9	-7,2	3 670	3 583	4 329	3 725		-14,3			
BR Deutschland	1 644	2 583	2 385	2 424	1,6	71,7	59,9	65,9	67,7	2,8	11 789	15 472	15 720	16 422		4,5			
Elláda	293	332	329	277	-15,7	31,5	27,1	27,2	30,2	11,1	924	899	895	838		-6,4			
España	1 811	1 613	1 412	1 322	-6,4	23,5	19,1	30,2	24,9	-17,5	4 254	3 078	4 260	3 295		-22,7			
France	4 669	4 655	4 306	4 357	1,2	68,5	65,8	66,0	67,9	3,0	32 004	30 613	28 427	29 602		4,1			
Ireland	88	91	77	74	-3,8	79,9	78,4	78,0	77,2	-1,0	703	713	597	572		-4,2			
Italia	1 008	988	889	845	-5,0	42,2	46,7	46,1	46,1	0,0	4 256	4 610	4 096	3 896		-4,9			
Luxembourg	8	8	8	9	12,9	50,0	57,5	58,4	50,1	-14,2	40	46	49	45		-7,7			
Nederland	123	127	118	121	2,0	76,7	80,1	87,7	80,8	-7,9	944	1 017	1 035	981		-5,2			
Österreich	271**	246**	241**	241	0,0	50,7**	53,9**	42,2**	52,1	23,4	1 375**	1 325**	1 018**	1 255		23,3			
Portugal	221	245	232	227	-2,2	12,5	9,8	17,2	18,8	9,4	277	240	400	427		6,8			
Suomi/Finland	118**	88**	99**	89	-10,2	36,4**	24,2**	36,2**	38,0	5,0	431**	212**	359**	338		-5,8			
Sverige	253**	264**	296**	246	-16,9	58,6**	53,2**	58,9**	54,7	-7,2	1 481**	1 406**	1 746**	1 345		-23,0			
United Kingdom	1 979	2 065	1 758	1 810	3,0	72,1	68,2	73,3	73,5	0,3	14 274	14 086	12 884	13 308		3,3			
EUR 12	12 572	13 502	12 338	12 243	-0,8	59,2	56,1	60,1	58,1	-3,3	74 486	75 739	74 175	74 536		0,5			
<i>Durum wheat</i>																			
EUR 15	3 371**	3 257**	2 876**	2 954**	2,7	32,9**	27,9**	24,6**	26,8	8,9	11 096**	9 100**	7 069**	7 929**		12,2			
BR Deutschland	10	16	10	11	9,3	51,5	43,1	47,9	53,2	11,0	52	69	46	58		26,3			
Elláda	725	616	583	594	1,9	31,8	23,5	21,4	26,6	24,4	2 303	1 445	1 248	1 581		26,7			
España	446	630	624	648	3,8	23,5	20,3	11,9	15,6	30,8	1 139	1 279	742	1 008		35,8			
France	485	425	221	235	6,2	51,1	44,6	40,5	44,8	10,5	2 479	1 895	897	1 051		17,2			
Italia	1 670	1 530	1 410	1 443	2,3	30,1	28,3	28,9	28,7	-0,7	5 033	4 329	4 075	4 142		1,6			
Österreich	10**	9**	9**	9**	0,0	55,0**	51,5**	35,5**	51,4	44,8	53**	47**	33**	47**		42,4			
Portugal	24	30	18	14	-22,2	12,5	10,0	12,1	30,1	148,6	7	30	22	42		91,4			
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	0,0	70,0	50,0	50,0	0,0	-100,0	30	6	6	0		-100,0			
EUR 12	3 361	3 248	2 867	2 945	2,7	32,9	27,9	24,5	26,8	9,2	11 042	9 053	7 035	7 882		12,0			

4.1.1.2 Area, yield and production of rye and barley

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha					100 kg/ha					1 000 t				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Rye and meslin</i>															
EUR 15	991**	1 191**	1 226**	1 270**	3.6	35.2**	32.7**	38.0**	39.7**	4.5	3 492**	3 891**	4 663**	5 046**	8.2
Belgique/België	3	2	2	3	33.0	43.3	43.9	44.3	44.0	1.6	13	9	10	12	17.0
Danmark	80	88	77	89	15.1	49.4	35.0	44.3	47.7	7.7	395	308	339	423	24.8
BR Deutschland	365	625	671	733	9.3	50.9	39.5	45.1	47.8	5.9	1 857	2 473	3 031	3 502	15.5
Elláda	19	17	19	18	-5.8	26.3	24.0	22.2	22.9	3.2	50	42	42	41	-2.4
España	198	194	173	169	-2.5	12.2	12.1	17.7	13.2	-25.3	242	234	306	223	-27.1
France	58	55	48	45	-6.7	37.2	37.8	39.8	39.3	-1.3	216	208	189	176	-6.9
Italia	8	8	8	7	-11.5	25.0	28.8	28.7	28.7	-0.1	20	23	23	20	-11.7
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0.0	30.0	33.3	41.1	41.1	23.4	3	2	2	2	-24.0
Nederland	7	6	7	6	-20.0	48.6	56.7	55.7	47.4	-15.0	34	34	41	27	-35.3
Österreich	85**	69**	74**	77**	4.1	41.2**	40.2**	39.6**	41.4**	4.5	350**	278**	292**	319**	9.2
Portugal	106	75	73	70	-4.1	6.6	10.7	8.9	9.1	2.4	70	80	65	64	-1.8
Suomi/Finland	10**	11**	23**	9**	-60.9	27.1**	25.1**	27.7**	25.8**	-6.9	28**	27**	63**	22**	-65.1
Sverige	42**	33**	45**	38**	-15.6	39.5**	40.8**	51.1**	45.5**	-11.0	165**	136**	230**	173**	-24.8
United Kingdom	9	8	6	7	16.7	54.4	46.4	52.1	61.4	17.9	49	37	30	43	43.3
EUR 12	854	1 080	1 084	1 146	5.7	34.5	31.9	37.6	39.5	5.1	2 949	3 450	4 078	4 532	11.1
<i>Barley</i>															
EUR 15	12 537**	12 699**	11 270**	10 921	-3.1	41.1**	37.2**	42.0**	39.9	-5.0	51 483**	47 184**	47 283**	43 590	-7.8
Belgique/België	76	72	66	58	-12.5	65.1	63.4	64.2	59.9	-6.6	495	460	425	346	-18.6
Danmark	944	910	721	704	-2.3	53.4	32.7	47.3	48.9	3.4	5 041	2 974	3 407	3 446	1.1
BR Deutschland	1 693	2 408	2 070	2 070	-6.0	55.7	50.7	50.0	52.7	5.4	9 429	12 196	11 006	10 903	-0.9
Elláda	169	171	167	158	-5.3	27.5	25.5	24.8	27.3	10.2	465	436	415	432	4.1
España	4 372	4 112	3 485	3 539	1.6	20.9	14.9	27.3	21.0	-23.3	9 141	6 105	9 520	7 416	-22.1
France	1 749	1 800	1 623	1 404	-13.5	60.9	58.2	55.4	54.4	-1.8	10 651	10 476	8 995	7 637	-15.1
Ireland	228	184	177	170	-4.1	56.2	63.3	55.1	53.6	-2.7	1 281	1 167	975	910	-6.7
Italia	467	450	425	393	-7.6	38.0	38.7	38.4	37.4	-2.6	1 774	1 742	1 634	1 467	-10.2
Luxembourg	15	14	14	14	-3.1	43.3	50.3	49.8	44.2	-11.3	65	70	68	60	-11.9
Nederland	42	34	40	44	9.0	56.7	60.0	63.0	52.2	-17.1	238	204	252	228	-9.7
Österreich	297**	275**	265**	253	-4.6	48.1**	48.8**	41.4**	46.9	13.2	1 427**	1 342**	1 100**	1 184	7.7
Portugal	83	67	67	55	-17.9	9.6	8.1	14.8	17.5	18.2	80	54	99	96	-2.8
Suomi/Finland	541**	473**	458**	505	10.2	32.9**	28.1**	36.7**	36.8	0.3	1 779**	1 331**	1 670**	1 858	10.7
Sverige	468**	432**	397**	449	13.1	41.4**	29.2**	42.1**	37.0	-12.1	1 935**	1 261**	1 670**	1 661	-0.5
United Kingdom	1 393	1 297	1 164	1 106	-5.0	55.1	56.8	51.9	53.8	3.6	7 682	7 366	6 038	5 946	-1.5
EUR 12	11 231	11 520	10 150	9 714	-4.3	41.3	37.5	42.2	40.0	-5.1	46 342	43 250	42 835	38 886	-9.2

4.1.1.3 Area, yield and production of oats and mixed cereals and maize

	Area					Yield					Production						
	1 000 ha					100 kg/ha					1 000 t						
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994	% TAV	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994	1993
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<i>Oats and mixed cereals</i>																	
EUR 15	2 175**	2 141**	2 092**	2 198**	5.1	34.2**	28.2**	35.1**	32.2**	-8.3	7 434**	6 040**	7 341**	7 078**	-3.6		
Belgique/België	10	10	13	11	-14.2	47.0	37.9	50.2	48.7	-3.0	47	37	64	54	-15.2		
Danmark	25	28	32	44	36.4	50.4	43.3	47.1	47.1	8.1	126	89	139	206	48.0		
BR Deutschland	365	411	407	444	9.1	49.9	36.9	43.7	42.2	-11.6	1 822	1 518	1 941	1 873	-3.5		
Eλλάδα	36	43	43	43	-0.2	22.2	17.0	17.2	19.1	11.1	80	73	75	82	9.3		
España	323	314	328	347	5.9	12.7	10.0	12.3	11.9	-3.1	410	313	405	414	2.2		
France	247	228	222	216	-2.8	41.5	41.6	41.9	41.3	-1.5	1 025	948	929	891	-4.1		
Irland	17	20	20	21	5.0	58.8	67.7	56.0	61.2	9.4	100	136	113	128	13.3		
Italia	146	146	144	144	0.0	24.5	22.8	25.5	24.3	-4.5	358	333	367	351	-4.3		
Luxembourg	5	5	4	4	0.0	38.0	43.1	46.0	36.1	-21.5	19	20	20	15	-23.3		
Nederland	3	4	5	6	10.4	60.0	52.0	59.5	50.6	-15.0	18	19	30	28	-9.9		
Osterreich	61**	55**	53**	49**	-7.5	36.9**	33.8**	36.1**	34.8**	-3.6	226**	185**	191**	172**	-6.9		
Portugal	141	98	92	80	-13.0	5.7	4.6	8.3	9.9	19.3	80	45	76	79	3.9		
Suomi/Finland	343**	331**	333**	333**	0.6	33.7**	30.2**	36.4**	34.6**	-4.9	1 155**	998**	1 202**	1 150**	-4.3		
Sverige	346**	342**	303**	344**	13.5	41.2**	23.6**	42.7**	29.8**	-30.2	1 426**	807**	1 295**	1 025**	-20.8		
United Kingdom	107	106	95	112	17.8	50.7	48.8	52.0	54.5	4.8	542	519	494	610	23.5		
EUR 12	1 425	1 412	1 405	1 472	4.7	32.5	28.7	33.1	32.1	-2.9	4 627	4 050	4 653	4 731	1.7		
<i>Maize</i>																	
EUR 15	4 072**	4 004**	3 960**	3 842	-3.0	70.3**	77.6**	80.3**	76.8	-4.4	28 635**	31 070**	31 804**	29 508	-7.2		
Belgique/België	10	10	18	26	45.1	67.0	63.8	90.6	79.9	-11.9	67	65	168	209	24.1		
BR Deutschland	264	296	331	345	4.4	69.7	72.4	80.2	70.8	-11.7	1 840	2 139	2 656	2 446	-7.9		
Eλλάδα	228	211	212	193	-9.1	101.1	97.0	99.0	94.1	-5.0	2 306	2 048	2 099	1 814	-13.6		
España	493	393	274	342	24.8	64.5	70.2	61.9	68.6	10.8	3 182	2 757	1 699	2 344	37.9		
France	1 766	1 869	1 851	1 666	-10.0	72.4	76.6	80.9	78.3	-3.2	12 787	14 886	14 966	15 040	-12.9		
Italia	858	854	927	910	-1.8	72.4	86.6	86.6	82.2	-5.0	6 208	7 394	8 029	7 483	-6.8		
Nederland	3	8	10	11	11.3	64.0	81.8	90.9	74.6	-17.9	16	63	95	83	-12.6		
Osterreich	185**	173**	170**	179	5.3	84.8**	64.8**	89.7**	79.2	-11.7	1 571**	1 118**	1 524**	1 421	-6.8		
Portugal	265	190	167	170	1.8	24.8	31.6	34.1	39.4	15.4	658	600	568	669	17.8		
EUR 12	3 887	3 830	3 790	3 663	-3.4	69.6	78.2	79.9	76.7	-4.0	27 064	29 952	30 280	28 088	-7.2		

4.1.1.4 Area, yield and production of other cereals and total cereals (excl. rice)

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha					100 kg/ha					1 000 t				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994/1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994/1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994/1993
Other cereals (1)	538**	712**	725**	:	x	49,8**	43,4**	49,5**	:	x	2 678**	3 088**	3 588**	:	x
EUR 15	8	7	9	9	-0,7	58,8	63,2	54,8	54,8	0,0	47	46	49	49	0,0
Belgique/België	63	175	219	208	-5,0	108,5	50,9	52,5	54,1	3,0	684	891	1 147	1 125	-1,9
BR Deutschland	1	2	1	1	0,0	20,0	22,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	2	4	2	2	0,0
Eλλάδα	86	62	40	56	39,2	32,4	28,9	16,4	24,1	46,8	279	178	65	134	106,3
Espania	236	286	254	237	-6,5	48,5	49,7	47,5	47,5	-7,6	1 145	1 424	1 304	1 128	-13,5
France	29	33	42	43	1,6	54,5	56,9	57,1	58,3	2,1	158	189	237	249	5,0
Italia	2	2	3	2	-19,3	55,0	55,3	52,3	48,1	-8,0	11	13	14	12	-16,9
Luxembourg	4	5	6	7	14,3	42,9	85,3	96,5	80,0	-17,1	15	41	55	55	-0,3
Nederland	15**	11**	27**	26**	-3,7	29,4**	23,2**	17,9**	15,1**	-15,6	43**	27**	49**	39**	-20,4
Österreich	30	58	56	50	-10,7	15,0	7,2	15,1	17,0	12,6	45	42	85	85	0,0
Portugal	11**	13**	12**	:	x	32,1**	27,4**	81,2**	:	x	37**	35**	97**	:	x
Suomi/Finland	41**	47**	49**	43**	-12,2	37,5**	31,5**	92,3**	46,5**	-49,6	153**	149**	453**	200**	-55,8
Sverige	12	11	7	6	-18,6	49,2	43,9	46,9	:	x	59	49	31	:	x
United Kingdom	471	641	637	619	-2,9	51,9	44,9	46,9	:	x	2 444	2 877	2 989	:	x
EUR 12	36 896**	38 108**	35 128**	34 707**	-1,2	49,5**	47,0**	51,0**	50,1**	-1,8	182 588**	179 056**	179 045**	173 727**	-3,0
Total cereals (excl. rice)	314	311	312	310	-0,8	64,3	64,3	69,8	67,7	-3,1	2 020	1 998	2 178	2 094	-3,8
Belgique/België	1 570	1 609	1 451	1 410	-2,8	58,8	43,2	56,8	55,3	-2,6	9 232	6 954	8 236	7 800	-5,3
Danmark	4 404	6 514	6 224	6 235	0,2	62,4	53,4	57,1	58,3	2,0	27 472	34 758	35 547	36 329	2,2
BR Deutschland	1 471	1 392	1 354	1 284	-5,2	41,7	35,5	35,3	37,3	5,7	6 130	4 946	4 776	4 790	-2,2
Eλλάδα	7 729	7 318	6 336	6 423	1,4	24,1	19,1	26,8	23,1	-13,8	18 646	13 945	16 996	14 832	-12,7
Espania	9 210	9 318	8 524	8 159	-4,3	65,5	64,9	65,4	65,6	0,3	60 307	60 450	55 708	53 525	-3,9
France	333	300	280	270	-3,6	62,6	67,1	60,3	59,6	-1,1	2 084	2 016	1 686	1 610	-4,5
Ireland	4 186	4 009	3 844	3 784	-1,6	42,5	46,5	48,0	46,5	-3,1	17 807	18 620	18 460	17 609	-4,6
Italia	31	30	29	30	2,2	44,5	51,4	51,9	45,1	-13,1	138	152	153	134	-12,7
Luxembourg	181	183	187	194	3,8	69,9	75,2	80,8	72,2	-10,7	1 265	1 378	1 508	1 401	-7,1
Nederland	923**	838**	839**	834**	-0,6	54,6**	51,6**	50,1**	53,2**	6,2	5 045**	4 323**	4 206**	4 436**	5,5
Österreich	870	763	704	666	-5,4	14,3	14,3	18,7	21,7	16,2	1 240	1 091	1 314	1 447	10,1
Portugal	1 024**	915**	922**	946**	2,6	23,5**	28,4**	36,9**	35,6**	-3,5	3 429**	2 603**	3 400**	3 369**	-0,9
Suomi/Finland	1 149**	1 119**	1 091**	1 120**	2,7	44,9**	33,6**	49,4**	39,3**	-20,4	5 160**	3 759**	5 394**	4 405**	-18,3
Sverige	3 501	3 489	3 031	3 042	0,4	64,6	63,2	64,3	65,6	2,0	22 613	22 063	19 945	19 466	-2,4
United Kingdom	33 800	35 236	32 276	31 807	-1,5	50,0	47,8	51,4	50,8	-1,3	168 954	168 371	166 045	161 517	-2,7

(1) Including 'triticale'.

4.1.2.1 World production of cereals and production in principal exporting countries

	%			Mio t			% TAV	
	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1993}{1992}$	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I — Wheat ⁽¹⁾								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	564,8	564,1	565,1	- 0,1	0,2
of which :								
— EUR 12	15,0	14,4	14,6	85,3	81,4	82,4	- 4,6	1,2
— Austria	0,2	0,2	0,2	1,3	1,0	1,3	- 23,1	30,0
— Finland	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,3	100,0	- 25,0
— Sweden	0,3	0,3	0,2	1,4	1,7	1,3	21,4	- 23,5
— EUR 15	15,6	14,9	15,1	87,9	84,2	85,3	- 4,2	1,3
— USA	11,8	11,7	11,7	66,9	65,2	66,1	- 2,5	1,4
— Canada	5,3	5,0	5,0	29,9	27,2	28,3	- 9,0	4,0
— Argentina	1,7	1,8	1,8	9,9	9,6	9,9	- 3,0	3,1
— Australia	2,9	2,7	2,7	14,7	16,9	15,1	15,0	- 10,7
— Others	62,7	63,9	63,7	355,5	361,0	360,4	1,5	- 0,2
II — Other cereals ⁽²⁾								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	868,7	800,4	805,2	- 7,9	0,6
of which :								
— EUR 12	9,6	10,6	10,2	83,6	84,9	82,0	1,6	- 3,4
— Austria	0,3	0,4	0,3	3,0	3,2	2,6	6,7	- 18,8
— Finland	0,3	0,4	0,2	2,4	3,0	1,9	25,0	- 36,7
— Sweden	0,3	0,4	0,2	2,4	3,5	1,7	45,8	- 51,4
— EUR 15	10,5	11,8	10,9	91,4	94,5	88,0	3,4	- 6,9
— USA	31,9	25,6	26,8	278,3	206,0	216,1	- 26,0	4,9
— Canada	2,3	3,1	3,0	19,8	24,6	24,3	24,2	- 1,2
— Argentina	1,7	1,9	1,9	14,8	15,6	15,2	5,4	- 2,6
— Australia	1,0	0,9	0,9	9,1	7,6	7,1	- 16,5	- 6,6
— Others	52,6	56,7	56,4	455,3	452,1	454,5	- 0,7	0,5

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	%	$\frac{1992}{1991}$	$\frac{1993}{1992}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Imports ⁽¹⁾									
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	115,4	100,0	121,5	100,0	124,7	100,0	5,3	2,6
	EUR 12	2,0	1,6	2,0	1,7	2,1	1,7	0,0	5,0
	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x
Other cereals ⁽²⁾	World	105,4	100,0	114,3	100,0	118,6	100,0	8,4	3,8
	EUR 12	4,0	3,6	3,0	2,3	3,1	2,6	-25,0	3,3
	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x
All cereals ⁽²⁾	World	220,8	100,0	235,7	100,0	243,3	100,0	6,7	3,2
	EUR 12	6,0	2,6	5,0	2,0	5,2	2,1	-16,7	4,0
	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x
2. Exports ⁽¹⁾									
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	World	119,9	100,0	122,9	100,0	126,1	100,0	2,5	2,6
	EUR 12	23,5	19,6	23,2	18,9	20,6	16,3	-1,3	-11,2
	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x
Other cereals ⁽²⁾	World	98,5	100,0	114,8	100,0	115,9	100,0	16,5	1,0
	EUR 12	11,3	11,5	13,8	12,0	12,0	10,4	22,1	-13,0
	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x
All cereals ⁽²⁾	World	218,4	100,0	237,7	100,0	242,0	100,0	8,8	1,8
	EUR 12	34,8	15,9	37,0	15,6	32,5	13,4	6,3	-12,2
	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	x	x

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	$\frac{1992/93}{1991/92}$	$\frac{1993/94}{1992/93}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Durum wheat</i>					
Usable production	11 319	8 996	7 002	-20,5	-22,2
Change in stocks	2 510	-939	-1 772	×	×
Imports	304	141	317	-53,6	124,8
Exports	4 006	3 355	1 753	-16,2	-47,8
Intra-EU trade ⁽¹⁾	3 183	2 082	1 304	-34,6	-37,3
Internal use	5 107	6 721	7 338	31,6	9,2
of which:					
— animal feed	200	489	607	144,4	24,2
— seed	713	617	648	-13,5	5,0
— industrial use	0	3	2	×	-20,0
— losses (market)	26	552	1 142	2 023,1	106,9
— human consumption (grain)	4 168	5 060	4 939	21,4	-2,4
Human consumption (after processing)	2 941	3 571	3 485	21,4	-2,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	8,4	10,2	10,0	21,4	-2,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	221,6	133,9	95,4	-39,6	-28,7
<i>Common wheat</i>					
Usable production	79 220	76 040	73 696	-4,0	-3,1
Change in stocks	3 806	922	-6 045	×	×
Imports	1 343	865	852	-35,6	-1,5
Exports	19 526	19 874	18 813	1,8	-5,3
Intra-EU trade ⁽¹⁾	13 997	10 838	13 395	-22,6	23,6
Internal use	57 231	56 109	61 780	-2,0	10,1
of which:					
— animal feed	22 925	20 032	25 461	-12,6	27,1
— seed	2 287	2 273	2 315	-0,6	1,9
— industrial use	2 801	2 608	2 697	-6,9	3,4
— losses (market)	1 014	2 336	2 271	130,4	-2,8
— human consumption (grain)	28 204	28 861	29 037	2,3	0,6
Human consumption (after processing)	21 052	21 542	21 674	2,3	0,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	61,1	62,5	62,9	2,3	0,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	138,4	135,5	119,3	-2,1	-12,0

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	$\frac{1992/93}{1991/92}$	$\frac{1993/94}{1992/93}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Barley</i>					
Usable production	51 224	42 920	42 436	- 16,2	- 1,1
Change in stocks	3 309	- 886	- 1 647	×	×
Imports	119	85	91	- 28,6	7,1
Exports	9 509	8 927	7 466	- 6,1	- 16,4
Intra-EU trade ⁽¹⁾	5 943	5 443	4 865	- 8,4	- 10,6
Internal use	38 525	34 965	36 709	- 9,2	5,0
of which:					
— animal feed	29 322	27 067	27 578	- 7,7	1,9
— seed	1 840	1 611	1 663	- 12,4	3,2
— industrial use	6 543	6 171	6 353	- 5,7	2,9
— losses (market)	734	41	1 036	- 94,4	2 432,8
— human consumption (grain)	86	74	78	- 13,7	5,4
Human consumption (after processing)	48	41	44	- 13,7	5,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,1	0,1	0,1	- 13,7	5,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	133,0	122,8	115,6	- 7,7	- 5,8
<i>Rye</i>					
Usable production	4 464	3 422	4 044	- 23,3	18,2
Change in stocks	452	- 1 353	196	×	×
Imports	24	20	23	- 16,7	15,0
Exports	715	1 768	653	147,3	- 63,1
Intra-EU trade ⁽¹⁾	135	126	91	- 7,0	- 27,7
Internal use	3 321	3 027	3 218	- 8,8	6,3
of which:					
— animal feed	1 564	1 294	1 514	- 17,3	17,0
— seed	150	141	154	- 6,1	9,0
— industrial use	60	59	70	- 1,5	18,4
— losses (market)	113	34	113	- 70,1	234,3
— human consumption (grain)	1 434	1 500	1 368	4,6	- 8,8
Human consumption (after processing)	1 214	1 270	1 158	4,6	- 8,8
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,5	3,7	3,3	4,6	- 8,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	134,4	113,1	125,7	- 15,9	11,1

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	$\frac{1992/93}{1991/92}$	$\frac{1993/94}{1992/93}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Maize</i>					
Usable production	27 281	29 822	29 441	9,3	- 1,3
Change in stocks	1 356	1 737	- 1 456	28,1	×
Imports	3 284	1 838	2 760	- 44,0	50,2
Exports	933	3 047	3 802	226,6	24,8
Intra-EU trade ⁽¹⁾	10 444	6 158	5 446	- 41,0	- 11,6
Internal use	28 276	26 876	29 855	- 5,0	11,1
of which:					
— animal feed	22 195	20 322	21 582	- 8,4	6,2
— seed	208	218	206	4,9	- 5,5
— industrial use	2 617	3 138	3 062	19,9	- 2,4
— losses (market)	284	458	2 190	61,4	377,8
— human consumption (grain)	2 972	2 739	2 814	- 7,8	2,7
Human consumption (after processing)	2 230	2 055	2 112	- 7,8	2,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	5,6	5,2	5,3	- 7,8	2,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	96,5	111,0	98,6	15,0	- 11,1
<i>Oats and mixed corn</i>					
Usable production	4 950	3 765	4 434	- 23,9	17,8
Change in stocks	- 75	- 144	135	×	×
Imports	31	24	35	- 22,6	45,8
Exports	59	21	38	- 64,4	81,0
Intra-EU trade ⁽¹⁾	307	292	196	- 4,9	- 32,8
Internal use	4 997	3 912	4 296	- 21,7	9,8
of which:					
— animal feed	4 163	3 160	3 479	- 24,1	10,1
— seed	266	239	220	- 10,3	- 8,0
— industrial use	2	3	3	25,0	0,0
— losses (market)	92	29	99	- 68,8	245,6
— human consumption (grain)	474	481	495	1,6	2,8
Human consumption (after processing)	301	306	314	1,6	2,8
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,6	2,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	99,1	96,2	103,2	- 2,9	7,2

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	
	1991/1992	1992/1993	1993/1994	$\frac{1992/1993}{1991/1992}$	$\frac{1993/1994}{1992/1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Other cereals ⁽¹⁾</i>					
Usable production	2 479	2 808	2 907	13,3	3,5
Change in stocks	56	81	286	×	253,1
Imports	438	500	313	14,2	-37,4
Exports	39	5	1	-87,2	-80,0
Intra-EU trade ⁽²⁾	358	4	1	-98,8	-81,4
Internal use	2 822	3 222	2 933	14,2	-9,0
of which:					
— animal feed	2 694	3 023	2 776	12,2	-8,2
— seed	97	110	98	13,5	-11,0
— industrial use	4	4	0	×	-100,0
— losses (market)	17	63	48	267,6	-23,7
— human consumption (grain)	10	23	11	125,0	-49,3
Human consumption (after processing)	10	23	11	125,0	-49,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	87,8	87,2	99,1	-0,7	13,7
<i>Total cereals (excl. rice)</i>					
Usable production	180 937	167 772	163 960	-7,3	-2,3
Change in stocks	11 414	-583	-10 304	×	×
Imports	5 543	3 473	4 391	-37,3	26,4
Exports	34 787	36 997	32 526	6,4	-12,1
Intra-EU trade ⁽²⁾	34 367	24 693	25 297	-28,1	2,4
Internal use	140 279	134 831	146 129	-3,9	8,4
of which:					
— animal feed	83 063	75 487	82 997	-9,1	9,9
— seed	5 561	5 409	5 304	-2,7	-1,9
— industrial use	12 027	12 085	12 187	0,5	0,8
— losses (market)	2 280	3 112	6 899	36,5	121,7
— human consumption (grain)	37 348	38 739	38 743	3,7	0,0
Human consumption (after processing)	27 793	28 828	28 831	3,7	0,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	79,6	82,6	82,6	3,7	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	129,0	124,4	112,2	-3,5	-9,8

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 (BFR)	1991	653,30	615,10	599,50	628,90	-
	1992	648,40	603,70	600,90	696,60	-
	1993	551,90	485,80	513,30	610,40	:
Danmark (DKR)	1991	128,01	119,91	121,96	120,68	-
	1992	131,03	124,60	126,55	138,44	-
	1993	110,50	102,24	108,94	123,47	:
BR Deutschland (DM)	1991	32,91	30,55	29,59	28,96	37,57
	1992	33,60	31,50	30,14	32,35	33,12
	1993	29,13	27,81	25,76	30,39	26,34
Elláda (DR)	1991	3 986,00	-	3 902,00	4 630,00	3 876,00
	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
España (PTA)	1991	2 765,00	2 276,00	2 255,00	2 130,00	2 742,00
	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
France (FF)	1991	106,63	91,86	93,28	92,88	116,94
	1992	99,85	96,57	87,71	110,30	94,43
	1993	89,41	95,10	81,23	107,19	86,64
Ireland (IRL)	1991	11,47	-	10,81	10,50	-
	1992	10,92	-	10,24	10,98	-
	1993	10,96	:	9,47	11,51	:
Italia (LIT)	1991	32 425,00	29 123,00	30 491,00	33 413,00	37 587,00
	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
Luxembourg (LFR)	1991	614,00	587,00	519,00	544,00	-
	1992	604,00	563,00	533,00	621,00	-
	1993	515,00	490,00	480,00	520,00	:
Nederland (HFL)	1991	36,15	33,50	35,35	34,65	-
	1992	35,85	34,90	38,85	38,30	-
	1993	29,75	28,35	32,20	29,15	:
Österreich** (OS)	1991	347,25	344,30	290,04	297,54	292,98
	1992	331,25	330,30	284,33	291,40	288,43
	1993	332,51	328,40	283,91	288,90	290,20
Portugal (ESC)	1991	4 399,00	3 342,00	3 342,00	3 520,00	3 517,00
	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
Suomi/Finland** (FMK)	1991	223,00	289,00	164,00	155,00	-
	1992	219,00	273,00	169,00	155,00	-
	1993	219,00	226,00	167,00	155,00	-
Sverige** (SKR)	1991	124,38	130,22	126,13	121,34	-
	1992	117,84	122,19	120,88	113,45	-
	1993	113,50	115,84	114,20	107,54	-
United Kingdom (UKL)	1991	11,66	-	11,23	10,68	-
	1992	12,17	-	11,82	11,80	-
	1993	11,37	:	11,33	12,17	:

Source: Eurostat.

4.1.5.4 Consumer price indices — bread and cereals
(in nominal and real terms)

	1990 = 100				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Nominal terms</i>					
Belgique/België	102,8	105,9	108,3	109,6	1,2
Danmark	103,1	106,5	109,1	110,9	1,6
BR Deutschland	104,7	110,2	114,0	116,4	2,1
Elláda	118,3	142,7	163,0	173,1	6,2
España	109,8	120,2	128,4	133,1	3,7
France	103,4	106,8	109,2	110,4	1,1
Ireland	105,3	108,3	107,2	109,9	2,5
Italia	106,3	112,2	119,7	125,5	4,8
Luxembourg	104,9	106,3	107,9	110,3	2,2
Nederland	102,8	107,4	109,7	110,6	0,8
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×
Portugal	119,8	135,2	141,1	147,9	4,8
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
Sverige	:	:	:	:	×
United Kingdom	107,4	110,9	111,2	112,0	0,7
<i>Real terms</i>					
Belgique/België	99,5	100,1	99,7	98,5	-1,2
Danmark	100,7	100,9	103,1	102,6	-0,5
BR Deutschland	101,2	102,4	101,7	100,8	-0,9
Elláda	99,0	103,1	102,9	98,5	-4,3
España	103,6	107,1	109,4	108,3	-1,0
France	100,2	101,2	101,3	100,7	-0,6
Ireland	102,1	101,8	99,4	99,6	0,2
Italia	100,1	100,4	102,4	103,4	1,0
Luxembourg	101,7	100,0	99,7	98,0	-1,7
Nederland	98,9	100,2	99,8	97,9	-1,9
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×
Portugal	108,0	111,8	109,6	109,2	-0,4
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
Sverige	:	:	:	:	×
United Kingdom	101,4	101,0	99,6	98,0	-1,6

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.5.5 Cif Rotterdam prices for cereals

	Year	Months												⊙	% 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	1991	47,45	44,85	59,16	72,38	84,94	87,49	77,14	73,72	73,69	81,72	79,94	76,55	71,73	-20,4
	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
Rye	1991	61,22	59,77	64,33	68,60	70,01	72,39	73,17	64,81	50,78	49,69	50,94	50,55	61,38	-25,0
	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
Barley	1991	67,50	57,06	68,45	72,99	76,45	76,21	70,77	67,81	70,80	74,11	73,19	72,79	70,76	-18,7
	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
Maize	1991	76,86	77,39	85,68	88,63	88,88	93,17	92,35	93,73	89,83	89,78	86,69	83,80	87,29	1,5
	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

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.6.2 Market prices for cereals as a percentage of the intervention price ⁽¹⁾

		1994				
		VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Belgique/België	127,03	113,35	114,23	115,61	116,79
	Danmark	131,58	:	114,98	116,64	116,67
	BR Deutschland	124,74	117,71	120,16	121,27	122,30
	Elláda	132,24	146,92	150,81	150,80	151,32
	España	129,88	134,70	140,31	145,68	146,17
	France	114,26	115,49	115,85	116,94	116,34
	Italia	127,19	127,42	133,60	136,14	140,09
	Nederland	128,18	118,41	120,52	121,23	121,24
	Österreich	:	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	120,88	122,07	117,41	116,99	116,99
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	
United Kingdom	136,35	129,06	129,37	129,62	131,55	
Common feed wheat ⁽²⁾	Belgique/België	122,53	108,60	110,25	111,14	112,76
	BR Deutschland	127,27	114,82	116,36	117,50	120,21
	Nederland	128,70	117,20	119,40	120,47	120,94
	Portugal	115,30	119,82	121,17	:	:
	United Kingdom	122,22	114,32	114,19	111,41	114,31
Durum wheat	Elláda	107,17	113,08	118,06	122,99	127,41
	España	123,59	130,97	140,60	147,85	148,50
	France	:	137,50	142,89	147,28	153,61
	Italia	128,55	131,38	135,89	142,94	146,91
Barley ⁽³⁾	Belgique/België	:	:	112,31	111,51	111,55
	Danmark	124,62	:	107,51	107,15	109,09
	BR Deutschland	111,38	110,08	114,00	115,41	116,70
	Elláda	122,82	131,61	132,00	125,68	135,28
	España	103,31	112,75	116,91	118,67	119,76
	France	110,41	113,18	113,40	114,27	117,39
	Italia	127,31	130,80	121,33	128,44	133,56
	Nederland	119,64	116,66	117,50	117,81	118,47
	Österreich	:	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	111,90	116,72	116,99	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	
United Kingdom	115,23	110,05	110,73	111,56	111,09	
Rye ⁽³⁾	Belgique/België	121,69	107,41	107,56	106,87	108,50
	Danmark	:	:	:	:	:
	BR Deutschland ⁽⁴⁾	115,89	110,75	111,44	111,77	113,10
	Portugal	106,55	106,55	106,55	106,55	106,55
Maize ⁽³⁾	Belgique/België	133,86	:	:	122,79	123,72
	BR Deutschland	:	137,71	135,66	124,55	129,35
	Elláda	139,75	144,18	118,35	118,34	119,09
	España	143,75	140,68	138,59	132,48	136,72
	France	134,24	132,14	125,20	122,32	123,86
	Italia	131,52	128,51	128,08	129,20	131,90
	Portugal	:	:	137,88	137,75	135,80

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 agrimonetary measures.

(%)

1995 (°)						
XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
117,22	119,73	140,65	140,23	139,81	142,47	146,87
117,67	121,39	145,09	147,51	148,55	148,71	149,84
122,76	125,02	146,23	144,26	148,19	147,28	150,57
146,80	154,79	180,37	182,13	:	:	146,08
147,76	147,41	171,61	169,09	166,15	166,61	169,11
116,73	118,88	141,29	139,23	142,05	151,46	147,13
139,81	143,13	167,19	163,70	166,87	163,53	169,14
95,48	123,55	144,79	142,41	144,02	149,31	149,66
:	124,19	145,18	148,53	148,37	146,15	146,01
:	:	:	:	:	:	158,87
:	118,67	141,62	150,08	151,59	152,84	152,08
:	125,12	145,18	142,71	140,48	142,12	143,17
130,77	134,37	156,41	153,27	154,75	158,32	164,04
113,01	115,61	134,56	132,30	131,79	137,49	140,28
119,60	124,34	145,11	144,19	143,97	145,52	148,16
121,02	123,23	144,02	140,96	143,33	149,08	149,66
:	:	:	:	:	:	149,15
116,15	120,52	142,89	140,24	143,64	148,31	153,60
136,54	154,86	176,38	188,88	:	:	158,67
142,80	160,15	190,19	187,90	184,98	179,29	184,14
153,43	162,30	186,20	184,05	166,83	178,57	176,62
152,36	164,23	188,77	179,95	170,93	162,38	164,61
111,55	113,35	132,56	132,01	131,63	137,79	138,86
108,04	110,51	131,52	132,40	133,19	137,03	138,86
115,93	118,83	140,28	139,86	141,55	143,83	143,24
137,21	141,51	172,81	182,13	:	:	154,71
120,83	122,42	173,87	141,97	140,37	141,32	136,76
115,83	117,71	134,96	133,82	135,45	144,31	136,18
134,13	136,00	159,81	154,03	152,96	161,17	158,31
118,66	120,80	140,98	138,84	141,79	148,02	146,81
:	117,63	138,45	143,56	145,52	143,84	144,79
:	:	:	:	:	:	148,71
:	109,13	125,47	123,32	130,25	134,97	133,99
:	119,53	137,32	138,66	138,03	139,45	140,54
113,28	116,45	138,48	134,33	136,38	140,25	141,07
108,50	111,51	129,07	126,99	126,49	132,40	133,81
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
114,12	117,40	138,95	139,60	141,07	143,20	147,71
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
123,72	129,74	152,56	149,47	148,53	151,93	:
128,86	134,09	157,44	156,61	155,70	158,32	163,40
119,04	134,67	174,03	182,13	:	:	:
137,58	139,17	163,24	161,29	158,96	161,05	165,87
126,99	133,53	155,60	152,60	156,76	163,78	177,00
134,25	138,88	167,85	169,48	173,99	174,87	186,12
:	:	:	:	:	:	:

4.1.6.3 Intervention stocks in the EU at the end of the marketing year

(1 000 t)

Products	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
1	2	3	4	5
Common wheat:	10 943	14 974	6 840	1 967
— common wheat of breadmaking quality	10 754	14 489	6 316	1 956
— common feed wheat	189	485	164	11
Rye	3 552	2 458	2 545	1 200
Barley	7 418	8 694	6 526	3 062
Durum wheat	4 168	3 392	1 152	340
Maize	301	3 670	1 130	11
Sorghum	0	151	160	0
Total	26 383	33 339	17 993	6 580

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.2.1.1 Area, yield and production of rice (paddy)

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha					100 kg/ha					1 000 t				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994 1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994 1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994 1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 15	367	353	336	369,0	9,8	61,3	61,7	58,9	59,2	0,5	2 225	2 173	1 979	2 186	10,5
Elláda	15	15	19	23,0	21,1	59,7	75,4	72,5	76,4	5,4	89	110	137	174	27,0
España	94	83	48	63,0	31,3	58,0	67,6	64,6	61,1	-5,4	582	528	310	385	24,2
France	20	22	24	24,0	0,0	61,0	55,5	52,0	51,3	-1,3	116	122	125	125	0,0
Italia	206	216	232	236,0	1,7	63,6	59,8	57,4	57,7	0,5	1 278	1 228	1 331	1 360	2,2
Portugal	32	17	13	23,0	76,9	56,0	58,5	56,3	62,0	10,1	160	97	76	142	86,8

Source: Eurostat and reports from Member States.

4.2.4.1 Supply balance — rice ⁽¹⁾

EUR 15

	1 000 t wholly milled rice				% TAV
	1990/91 (¹)	1991/92 (¹)	1992/93 (¹)	1993/94	$\frac{1993/94}{1992/93}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	1 761	1 721	1 505	:	:
Changes in stock	130	- 147	- 54	:	:
Imports	322	329	374	:	:
Exports	340	375	190	:	:
Intra-EU trade ⁽²⁾	604	699	704	:	:
Internal use	1 613	1 822	1 743	:	:
of which:					
— animal feed	85	120	120	:	:
— seed	45	47	47	:	:
— industrial use	42	110	74	:	:
— losses (market)	12	25	30	:	:
— gross human consumption	1 429	1 520	1 472	:	:
Self-sufficiency (%)	109,1	94,4	86,3	:	:

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⁾																
1986/87		156,5	162,6	174,1	171,5	158,6	143,9	139,2	134,3	132,2	133,3	134,2	136,6	148,3	- 19,0	
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	167,2	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	
<i>Long-grain rice</i> ⁽³⁾																
1986/87		130,4	122,3	124,8	122,5	112,3	101,5	100,7	99,0	99,6	111,2	114,3	121,1	113,6	- 36,1	
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	

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Monthly averages.⁽²⁾ Round-grain rice of standard quality.⁽³⁾ Rice equivalent to Community-produced long-grain standard (Ribe).

4.2.6.1 Average market prices (1) for paddy rice in surplus areas (2) compared with intervention prices

Month	Italia						España													
	Baïlla round-grain rice Community origin		Ribe long-grain rice		Lido long-grain rice		Baïlla rice													
	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price	LIT/100 kg	% of intervention price	PTA/100 kg	%	% of intervention price											
										2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
I																				
IX 1993	59 750	89,08	63 500	94,66	59 541	88,76	5 518	93,61												
X	65 787	96,62	66 875	99,88	65 784	96,61	6 163	104,56												
XI	69 330	100,73	71 100	103,30	69 643	101,18	6 404	108,65												
XII	74 900	108,82	75 100	109,19	71 100	103,84	6 540	110,95												
I 1994																				
II	74 516	105,48	75 379	106,70	73 193	103,60	6 867	114,93												
III	72 975	102,24	73 178	102,52	72 428	101,47	7 226	119,75												
IV	72 854	101,40	72 669	101,14	72 000	100,21	7 140	117,55												
V	69 873	96,62	69 800	96,52	69 900	97,29	7 309	119,57												
VI	65 800	90,40	66 653	91,57	66 903	91,91	7 332	119,15												
VII	65 800	89,82	64 905	88,59	65 483	89,38	7 077	114,26												
VIII	66 476	90,16	64 950	88,09	65 700	89,11	7 040	112,94												
IX	68 700	93,17	67 250	91,21	68 000	92,23	-	-												
X	63 900	88,20	65 900	90,96	64 200	88,61	5 626	94,50												
XI	63 900	88,20	65 900	90,96	64 900	89,58	5 752	96,61												
XII	65 800	90,80	65 500	90,41	66 000	91,05	5 764	96,82												
I 1995	69 000	94,50	68 300	93,44	69 000	94,50	5 835	98,00												
II	70 200	94,61	70 400	94,80	70 200	94,60	5 902	97,06												
III	68 400	90,74	68 100	90,30	68 400	90,74	5 814	93,67												
IV	69 400	85,86	68 700	85,00	68 035	84,95	5 751	91,64												
V	74 100	84,92	73 400	83,00	72 700	82,23	5 840	89,55												
VI	84 200	94,50	83 500	93,71	84 100	94,39	5 840	89,01												
VII	85 100	94,92	84 300	94,08	85 100	94,92	5 840	88,47												
VIII	80 600	94,35	79 800	93,52	80 600	94,35	5 577	87,94												
	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 684	90,59												

Source: Camera di commercio di Vercelli.

(1) Monthly averages.

(2) There are no regular market prices for paddy rice in France, as rice is usually sold in its husked form, for which no intervention price is quoted.

4.3.1.1 Area under sugarbeet, (1) yield (2) and production (3) of sugar

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha					t/ha					1 000 t				
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	% TAV 1995/96 1994/95	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	% TAV 1995/96 1994/95	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	% TAV 1995/96 1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 15	2 102**	2 067**	2 027	2 068	2,0	8,01**	8,29**	7,48	7,60	1,6	16 831**	17 133**	15 402	15 958	3,6
Belgique/België	106	104	101	104	3,0	8,42	10,00	8,58	8,75	2,0	893	1 043	867	910	5,0
Danmark	65	67	67	67	0,0	6,32	7,77	6,69	7,25	8,4	411	521	448	486	8,5
BR Deutschland (3)	552	530	506	520	2,8	7,30	8,18	7,21	7,28	1,0	4 049	4 352	3 666	3 803	3,7
Elláda	50	46	40	44	10,0	7,10	6,65	6,25	6,82	9,1	354	307	250	300	20,0
España (5)	162	179	170	168	-1,2	5,83	6,85	6,53	5,71	-12,6	955	1 234	1 118	970	-13,2
France (4)	439	410	405	423	4,4	9,90	10,60	9,92	9,85	-0,7	4 634	4 589	4 223	4 385	3,8
Ireland	32	32	36	35	-2,8	6,97	5,52	5,92	6,11	3,2	223	177	213	214	0,5
Italia	283	280	280	275	-1,8	6,60	5,07	5,32	5,67	6,6	1 868	1 419	1 492	1 560	4,6
Nederland	121	116	115	116	0,9	9,51	9,76	8,40	9,00	7,1	1 150	1 133	966	1 044	8,1
Österreich	51**	54**	52	52	0,0	7,88**	8,15**	7,52	8,04	6,9	402**	440**	391	418	6,9
Portugal (5)	0	0	0	1	x	-	-	-	7,00	x	2	4	6	7	16,7
Suomi/Finland	32**	32**	32	35	9,4	4,75**	4,50**	5,00	4,49	-10,2	152**	144**	160	157	-1,9
Sverige	39**	48**	53	58	9,4	6,97**	7,09**	6,40	6,97	8,9	265**	333**	339	404	19,2
United Kingdom	170	169	170	170	0,0	8,66	8,50	7,43	7,65	3,0	1 473	1 433	1 263	1 300	2,9
EUR 12	1 980	1 933	1 890	1 923	1,7	7,89	8,25	7,68	7,79	1,4	16 012	16 216	14 512	14 979	3,2

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Area planted with sugarbeet exclusive of area planned for distillery supply.

(2) In terms of white-sugar value.

(3) Including production of molasses.

(4) Area and yield, metropolitan France only; production, including the French overseas departments.

(5) Including production of sugar from sugar cane.

4.3.2.1 World production of sugar and production of the main producing and/or exporting countries

	Raw sugar										% TAV	
	1 000 t											
	%											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994	1994	1994	1993
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112 049	117 125	112 074	114 666				2,3
of which :												
<i>Europe</i>												
EUR 12	14,3	14,6	15,5	13,6	15 995	17 102	17 384	15 650				- 10,0
EUR 15	:	:	:	14,5	:	:	:	16 591				x
<i>America</i>												
USA	5,8	5,8	6,3	6,4	6 477	6 805	7 045	7 375				4,7
Cuba	6,5	6,2	3,8	3,3	7 233	7 219	4 246	3 750				- 11,7
Dominican Republic	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,5	628	593	621	585				- 5,8
Mexico	3,3	3,2	3,9	3,6	3 744	3 745	4 360	4 135				- 5,2
Argentina	1,4	1,2	1,0	1,0	1 560	1 379	1 092	1 200				9,9
Brazil	8,4	8,5	9,0	10,7	9 453	9 925	10 097	12 325				22,1
<i>Asia</i>												
India	11,7	11,9	10,5	12,4	13 113	13 873	11 750	14 205				20,9
Peop. Rep. China	6,2	7,6	7,2	5,5	6 944	8 864	8 093	6 300				- 22,2
Pakistan	2,0	2,2	2,5	3,2	2 198	2 630	2 770	3 695				33,4
Philippines	1,6	1,6	1,9	1,7	1 847	1 919	2 091	1 900				- 9,1
Thailand	3,8	4,3	3,4	4,8	4 248	5 078	3 825	5 495				43,7
<i>Africa</i>												
South Africa	2,2	1,5	1,1	1,5	2 462	1 715	1 282	1 675				30,7
<i>Oceania</i>												
Australia	2,9	3,7	4,0	4,4	3 195	4 363	4 488	5 025				12,0

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
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I) Supply balance <i>(marketing year Sept./August)</i>					
Initial stock	35 321	40 313	40 388	36 906	- 8,6
Production	116 824	112 585	110 914	116 082	4,7
Imports	31 774	31 526	32 209	32 862	2,0
Availability	183 919	184 424	183 511	185 850	1,3
Exports	32 561	32 536	33 584	33 043	- 1,6
Consumption	111 045	111 500	113 021	114 608	1,4
Final stock	40 313	40 388	36 906	38 199	3,5
of which: as % of consumption	36,3	36,2	32,6	33,3	2,1
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
(II) International trade					
Imports/world	26 284	30 868	29 214	28 241	- 3,3
of which: EUR 12	1 709	1 786	1 713	1 685	- 1,6
%	6,5	5,8	5,9	6,0	1,7
EUR 15	:	:	:	1 855	×
%	:	:	:	6,6	×
Exports/world	27 384	31 758	29 438	28 737	- 2,4
of which: EUR 12	4 862	4 983	5 832	4 675	- 19,8
%	17,8	15,7	19,8	16,3	- 17,7
EUR 15	:	:	:	4 750	×
%	:	:	:	16,5	×

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

	1 000 t white sugar				% TAV
	1991/92 (¹)	1992/93 (¹)	1993/94 (¹)	1994/95	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$ (⁴)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total production	14 703	16 012	16 216	15 402	- 5,0
of which: C sugar production for export	1 573	2 265	2 918	1 995	- 31,6
Usable production (¹)	13 130	13 747	13 298	13 407	0,8
Change in stocks	- 321	223	78	- 856	×
Imports (²)	1 922	1 979	2 077	2 288	10,2
Exports (¹) (²)	3 407	3 564	3 674	3 834	4,4
Intra-EU trade	(1 591)	(1 240)	(1 432)	(1 450)	1,3
Internal use	11 966	11 939	11 623	12 717	9,4
of which:					
— animal feed	10	10	11	10	- 9,1
— industrial use	179	174	213	182	- 14,6
— human consumption	11 777	11 755	11 410	12 525	9,8
Human consumption (kg/head) (³)	34,2	33,9	32,8	33,8	3,0
Self-sufficiency (%) (¹)	109,7	115,1	119,8	112,9	- 5,8

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)

	ECU/100 kg				% TAV (⁵)
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paris Exchange (²)	23,23	21,91	26,79	29,31	10,5
London Exchange (³)	19,06	19,82	23,59	26,55	24,5
New York Exchange (⁴)	16,39	16,95	20,37	23,49	27,6

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Arithmetic mean of spot prices (June/July).

(²) White sugar, loaded fob designated European ports, in new bags.

(³) Raw sugar, 96°, cif — United Kingdom, ex. hold.

(⁴) Raw sugar, 96°, loaded fob Caribbean — Contract No 11.

(⁵) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

4.3.5.2 Consumer prices for refined sugar

(ECU/kg)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	% TAV
					$\frac{1993}{1992}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	0,95	0,92	0,94	1,15	22,3
Danmark	1,16	1,14	:	:	×
BR Deutschland	0,93	0,92	0,96	1,00	4,2
Elláda	0,73	0,76	0,81	0,84	3,7
España	:	:	:	:	×
France	0,95	0,94	1,03	1,12	8,7
Ireland	1,02	1,06	1,08	1,08	0,0
Italia	0,95	1,05	1,03	0,96	-6,8
Nederland	0,88	0,88	0,90	0,87	-3,3
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×
Portugal	:	:	:	:	×
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
Sverige	:	:	:	:	×
United Kingdom	0,86	0,94	0,88	0,89	1,1

Source: Eurostat.

4.3.6.1 Sugar and isoglucose production, by quota

	Sugar (1 000 t white sugar)										Isoglucose (1 000 t dry matter)			
	Basic quantity		Carry-over and production (p)						Basic quantity		Production (p)			
	A sugar	B sugar	Quantity of sugar carried over from 1993/94	1994/95 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 1995/96	Iso-glucose A	Iso-glucose B	Total	of which:		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	A+B	13	14
EUR 15	11 973	2 608	1 257	15 400	11 666	2 462	1 993	536	252	50	295	295	295	-
Belgique/België	680	146	78	867	680	146	96	23	57	15	72	72	72	-
Danmark	328	97	-	448	328	97	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BR Deutschland	2 637	812	211	3 666	2 638	787	401	51	29	7	36	36	36	-
Elláda	290	29	22	250	272	-	-	-	11	2	13	13	13	-
España	960	40	180	1 116	960	40	124	172	75	8	83	83	83	-
France (1)	2 996	805	421	4 224	2 764	759	999	123	16	4	20	20	20	-
Ireland	182	18	-	213	182	18	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italia	1 320	248	113	1 492	1 320	239	-	46	16	4	20	20	20	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nederland	690	182	24	967	690	182	119	-	7	2	9	9	9	-
Österreich	317	74	-	391	317	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	64	6	-	6	6	-	-	-	8	2	10	10	10	-
Suomi/Finland	133	13	-	160	133	13	14	-	11	1	5	5	5	-
Sverige	336	34	-	339	336	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	1 040	104	208	1 261	1 040	104	217	108	22	5	27	27	27	-
EUR 12	11 187	2 487	1 257	14 510	10 880	2 372	1 979	536	241	49	290	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 and (c) soya beans

1	2	Area					Yield					Production				
		1 000 ha					100 kg/ha					1 000 t				
		1991	1992	1993	1994	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	EUR 15	2 510**	2 641	2 500	2 832	13.3	31.5**	25.8**	27.8**	24.6**	-11.5	7 916**	6 810**	6 831**	6 968**	2.0
Rapeseed	UEBL	10	8	8	15	87.5	31.0	30.0	28.8	30.7	6.6	31	23	23	46	100.0
	Denmark	280	189	161	171	6.2	25.9	23.8	25.4	20.7	-18.5	725	450	410	354	-13.7
	BR Deutschland	950	1 050	1 061	1 082	2.0	31.3	25.9	28.3	26.3	-7.1	2 974	2 720	3 003	2 845	-5.3
	Espana	12	9	10	69	590.0	14.5	15.1	12.0	8.0	-33.3	17	13	12	55	358.3
	France	739	686	558	702	25.8	30.7	27.0	28.5	25.7	-9.8	2 269	1 853	1 571	1 805	14.9
	Ireland	6	5	2	6	200.0	33.3	33.0	33.0	31.7	-3.9	20	16	7	19	171.4
	Italia	14	8	4	14	250.0	25.0	17.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	35	14	8	28	250.0
	Niederland	7	4	2	1	-50.0	30.0	30.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	21	13	8	4	-50.0
	Österreich	47**	52	59	71	20.3	28.3**	25.4**	22.3**	20.0**	-10.3	133**	132**	132**	134**	1.5
	Suomi/Finland	61	73	69	67	-2.9	15.6**	18.3**	22.5	21.6	-4.0	95**	133**	155	145	-6.5
	Sverige	151	137	145	128	-11.7	19.1	20.7	24.4	18.8	-23.0	288	284	355	241	-32.1
	United Kingdom	445	420	421	506	20.2	29.4	27.6	27.2	25.5	-6.3	1 308	1 159	1 147	1 292	12.6
	EUR 12	2 463	2 379	2 227	2 566	15.2	30.0	26.1	27.8	25.1	-9.7	7 400	6 261	6 189	6 448	4.2
Sunflower seed	EUR 15	2 445**	2 778	3 205	2 960	-7.6	17.4**	14.8**	11.1**	15.3**	37.8	4 251**	4 100**	3 547**	4 536**	27.9
	BR Deutschland	43	75	89	206	131.5	27.0	24.6	26.2	20.0	-23.7	116	183	232	411	77.2
	Elлада	14	27	14	20	42.9	22.4	16.3	16.4	15.5	-5.5	30	44	23	31	34.8
	Espana	1 070	1 456	2 069	1 329	-35.8	9.6	9.3	5.9	7.9	33.9	1 025	1 343	1 218	1 049	-13.9
	France	1 071	986	786	1 023	30.2	24.0	21.6	20.9	23.1	10.5	2 570	2 129	1 643	2 363	43.8
	Italia	163	127	113	214	89.4	24.4	20.5	22.0	22.8	3.6	398	260	249	487	95.6
	Österreich	24**	31	36	37	2.8	29.1**	25.7**	29.8**	23.4**	-21.5	70**	80**	104**	92**	-11.5
	Portugal	60	76	98	131	33.7	7.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	-1.3	42	61	78	103	32.1
	EUR 12	2 421	2 747	3 169	2 923	-7.8	17.3	14.6	10.9	15.2	39.6	4 181	4 020	3 443	4 444	29.1
Soya beans	EUR 15	497**	482**	272	343	26.1	32.3**	27.5**	29.2**	29.0**	-0.7	1 606**	1 284**	784**	994**	26.8
	BR Deutschland	1	1	1	1	0.0	30.0	34.9	34.5	22.2	-35.7	3	3	2	1	-50.0
	Elлада	4	1	0	0	0.0	24.7	29.5	-	-	x	10	3	0	0	0.0
	Espana	5	16	1	6	500.0	26.2	20.2	23.6	19.9	-15.7	12	33	3	11	266.7
	France	62	41	57	98	71.9	24.2	16.1	24.6	27.1	10.2	150	66	140	266	90.0
	Italia	410	371	159	191	20.1	34.2	29.6	33.7	32.0	-5.0	1 401	1 098	536	611	14.0
	Österreich	15**	52**	54	47	-13.0	19.7**	15.6**	18.6**	22.5**	21.0	30**	81**	103**	105**	1.9
	EUR 12	482	430	218	296	35.8	32.7	28.0	31.2	30.1	-3.5	1 576	1 203	681	889	30.5

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.3.1 Internal and external trade: (a) rapeseed, (b) sunflower seed, (c) soya beans and (d) flax seed

(/ 000 t)

	2	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
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EUR 15		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1992	660	6	0	230	17	0	171	1 199	0	43	93	1
	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
BLEU/UEBL	1992	69	1	73	1	8	2	1	75	0	2	2	0
	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
Danmark	1992	545	43	81	232	90	1	196	3 012	2	56	120	1
	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
BR Deutschland	1992	0	0	0	0	27	0	11	320	0	0	0	0
	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
Elláda	1992	21	3	0	60	68	44	16	2 541	0	1	0	0
	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
España	1992	57	22	72	21	11	0	54	507	0	8	0	0
	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
France	1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	10	0	0	0	0
	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
Ireland	1992	0	15	0	41	249	0	1	1 100	0	0	6	0
	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
Italia	1992	345	35	0	326	120	1	19	4 291	13	33	12	1
	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

4.4.4.1 Supplies of rape and colza (seed, oil, cake)
(July/June)

EUR 15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991/1992 (¹)	1992/1993 (¹)	1993/1994 (¹)	1994/1995 (¹)	$\frac{1994/1995}{1993/1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Seed</i>					
EU production	7 405	6 209	6 297	6 449	2,4
Imports (extra-EU)	301	375	528	1 390	163,3
Exports (extra-EU)	1	602	533	267	- 49,9
Change in stocks	0	- 19	- 38	:	x
Availabilities	7 705	6 001	6 330	7 572	19,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	96	103	100	85	- 15,0
<i>Oil and oil equivalent</i>					
EU total production :					
— from Community seed	2 888	2 486	2 517	2 103	- 16,4
— from imported seed	117	150	211	556	163,5
Imports (extra-EU)	29	27	29	3	- 89,7
Exports (extra-EU)	955	538	664	974	46,7
Change in stocks	0	29	- 25	:	x
Availabilities	2 079	2 096	2 118	1 688	- 20,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	139	118	118	124	5,1
<i>Cake and cake equivalent</i>					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	4 146	3 477	3 524	2 944	- 16,5
— from imported seed	169	210	296	778	162,8
Imports (extra-EU)	667	927	996	634	- 36,3
Exports (extra-EU)	22	25	63	43	- 31,7
Change in stocks	0	5	- 2	:	x
Availabilities	4 960	4 584	4 755	4 313	- 9,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	84	76	74	68	- 8,1

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
	1991/92 (¹)	1992/93 (¹)	1993/94 (¹)	1994/95 (¹)	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Seed</i>					
EU production	4 149	4 089	3 173	4 445	40,1
Imports (extra-EU)	428	786	798	1 762	120,8
Exports (extra-EU)	3	54	13	48	269,2
Change in stocks	0	102	- 161	:	x
Availabilities	4 574	4 719	4 119	6 159	49,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	91	87	79	72	- 8,9
<i>Oil and oil equivalent</i>					
EU total production :					
— from Community seed	1 741	1 717	1 338	1 761	31,6
— from imported seed	180	330	335	740	120,9
Imports (extra-EU)	190	129	144	112	- 22,2
Exports (extra-EU)	123	164	123	310	152,0
Change in stocks	0	- 38	- 27	:	x
Availabilities	1 988	2 050	1 721	2 303	33,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	88	84	79	76	- 3,8
<i>Cake and cake equivalent</i>					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	2 280	2 290	1 783	2 348	31,7
— from imported seed	235	440	447	987	120,8
Imports (extra-EU)	1 517	1 053	833	1 440	72,9
Exports (extra-EU)	13	6	14	10	- 28,6
Change in stocks	0	- 1	1	:	x
Availabilities	4 020	3 778	3 048	4 765	56,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	57	60	61	49	- 19,7

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
	1991/92 (¹)	1992/93 (¹)	1993/94 (¹)	1994/95 (¹)	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$
	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Seed</i>					
EU production	905	1 231	681	889	30,5
Imports (extra-EU)	12 949	14 799	12 811	14 895	16,3
Exports (extra-EU)	9	14	10	21	110,0
Change in stocks	0	183	- 529	:	x
Availabilities	13 845	15 861	14 011	15 763	12,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	7	8	5	6	20,0
<i>Oil and oil equivalent</i>					
EU total production :					
— from Community seed	158	222	122	160	31,1
— from imported seed	2 266	2 664	2 306	2 681	16,3
Imports (extra-EU)	5	4	3	1	- 66,7
Exports (extra-EU)	782	644	499	572	14,6
Change in stocks	0	1	- 32	:	x
Availabilities	1 647	2 245	1 964	2 270	15,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	10	10	6	7	16,7
<i>Cake and cake equivalent</i>					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	724	960	531	693	30,5
— from imported seed	10 359	11 543	9 993	11 618	16,3
Imports (extra-EU)	10 906	10 902	11 249	12 737	13,2
Exports (extra-EU)	960	1 084	1 054	918	- 12,9
Change in stocks	0	12	- 2	:	x
Availabilities	21 029	22 309	20 721	24 130	16,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	3	4	3	3	0,0

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
	1990/91 (¹)	1991/92 (²)	1992/93 (³)	1993/94	$\frac{1993/94}{1992/93}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU production	1 041	1 729	1 379	1 491	8,1
Oil imports	46	40	57	60	5,3
Intra-EU trade	483	328	357	370	3,6
Oil exports	93	162	162	100	-38,3
Intra-EU trade	490	308	359	370	3,1
Change in stocks	-223	135	-215	-8	-96,3
Internal use	1 310	1 472	1 489	1 459	-2,0
of which:					
— industrial use	20	25	26	26	0,0
— human consumption	1 290	1 447	1 463	1 396	-4,6
Human consumption (kg/head) (¹)	3,8	4,4	4,2	4,0	-3,7
Self-sufficiency (%) (²)	79,5	117,5	92,6	97,9	5,7

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	1992/1993	205,78	193,07	175,52	174,59
	Intervention price	1992/1993	207,82	207,82	207,82	207,82
	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
Lampante grade olive oil 3°	Market price	1992/1993	188,95	179,12	165,16	165,43
	Intervention price	1992/1993	185,47	185,47	185,47	185,47
	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

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	1992/93	212,77	204,30	185,52	182,02
	1993/94	194,32	200,33	206,97	215,01
	1994/95	216,89	197,78	217,44	286,95
Milan — refined olive oil	1992/93	220,70	214,78	195,23	187,93
	1993/94	202,54	204,73	195,57	219,85
	1994/95	229,87	207,33	217,21	285,05
Milan — edible seed oils	1992/93	40,72	42,17	40,26	39,21
	1993/94	46,09	51,98	54,54	53,20
	1994/95	77,81	55,53	55,94	64,36
Ratio: olive-oil (Bari)/edible seed oils (Milan)	1992/93	5,23	4,84	4,61	4,64
	1993/94	4,22	3,85	3,80	4,04
	1994/95	2,79	3,56	3,89	4,46

NB: The ratio olive-oil/seed oils is based on wholesale prices and excludes the consumption aid effective from 1 April 1979

Sources: Bari and Milan Chambers of Commerce.

(ECU/100 kg)

III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Ø
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
177,27	179,89	185,36	187,51	194,92	198,66	205,78	199,85	189,85
207,82	207,82	207,82	207,82	207,82	207,82	207,82	207,82	207,82
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	:	:	244,30
191,92	191,92	191,92	191,92	191,92	191,92	191,92	191,92	183,68
168,02	169,51	173,38	173,82	181,31	184,62	184,62	180,89	176,24
185,47	185,47	185,47	185,47	185,47	185,47	185,47	185,47	185,47
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	:	:	213,67
173,32	173,32	173,32	173,32	173,32	173,32	173,32	173,32	165,88

(ECU/100 kg)

III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Ø
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
190,30	192,06	197,28	195,46	202,15	208,74	217,59	206,67	199,57
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	:	:	256,77
194,87	196,36	200,52	199,88	208,39	214,24	221,86	220,39	206,26
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	:	:	260,91
38,99	36,92	37,39	38,95	45,45	46,23	43,56	43,18	41,09
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	:	:	58,72
4,88	5,20	5,28	5,02	4,45	4,52	5,00	4,74	4,87
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	:	:	4,45

4.4.5.3 Average monthly prices for oilseed products

(ECU/100 kg)

	1994												1995					
	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
<i>Soya beans</i> ⁽¹⁾	16,910	16,302	15,778	15,100	15,208	16,635	16,499	18,725	18,727	18,135	16,883	17,841						
<i>Oils</i> ⁽²⁾ :																		
— Soya oil	37,741	40,902	46,894	44,577	47,716	48,764	45,478	52,820	49,398	45,631	45,354	46,060						
— Rapeseed oil	39,216	42,358	45,951	43,531	48,054	47,796	45,650	53,393	50,302	46,045	45,561	46,060						
— Sunflower oil	43,824	45,081	49,949	47,951	50,154	51,415	50,382	58,035	55,015	49,360	49,126	52,158						
<i>Oil cake</i> ⁽²⁾ :																		
— Soya cake	13,860	13,744	13,280	12,472	12,257	12,634	12,702	15,271	15,589	15,313	14,302	14,063						
— Rapeseed cake	9,718	8,661	8,523	8,625	8,676	8,700	8,872	10,607	10,575	10,913	10,269	9,248						
— Sunflower cake	7,274	7,432	7,264	6,424	6,433	6,500	6,381	8,119	7,705	6,946	6,627	6,328						

Source : European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Unloaded at Rotterdam.⁽²⁾ Ex-EU factory.

kg/head	EUR 15										EUR 12							
	20	9	14	6	4	7	1	4	1	30		5	36	9	5	8	7	30
UEBL/BLEU																		
Danmark	17	14	6	0	24	6	0	24	6	6	2	29	6	7	1	9	24	6
BR Deutschland	28	4									1							1
Elláda	13	7	4	-	32	0	32	0	32	0	7	33	2	2	3	25	32	0
España	13	7	0	0	21	7	0	21	7	7	28	28	3	1	7	10	21	7
France											5							5
Ireland											5							5
Italia	24	5	0	0	29	2	0	29	2	3	30	30	1	0	5	22	29	2
Nederland											3							3
Österreich																		
Portugal											1							1
Suomi/Finland																		
Sverige																		
United Kingdom	16	9	9	2	27	2	2	27	2	2	30	30	5	2	9	11	27	2

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					100 kg/ha					1 000 t				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 1993
1	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**															
Belgique/België	14	15	15**	:	x	175	434	473**	:	x	245	651	709	701	-1.1
Danmark	8	4	8	:	x	60	110	77	:	x	48**	49	58	43	-25.9
BR Deutschland	53	56	56**	:	x	279	824	485**	:	x	1 478	4 864	2 975	3 245	9.1
Elláda	284**	282**	:	:	x	87	94	87**	:	x	2 480**	3 503	2 440**	:	x
España	1 202	1 446	1 403	:	x	32	71	65	:	x	3 821	10 270	9 140	:	x
France	233**	249	249	250	0.4	106	170	138	154**	11.6	2 471	4 240	3 446	3 845	11.6
Ireland	2	240	24**	:	x	85	66	85**	:	x	17	16	17**	:	x
Italia	961**	1 139	1 099	:	x	71	105	95	:	x	6 839	12 016	10 382	:	x
Luxembourg	0	0	0	:	x	:	1 077	562	:	x	2	15	8	:	x
Nederland	26	26	26	26	0.0	135	269	212**	177**	-16.5	351	706	550**	461	-16.2
Osterreich**	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	448	448	599	522	-12.9
Portugal	280	194	162**	180	11.1	21	46	40**	45**	12.5	593**	895	818**	810	-1.0
Suomi/Finland**	0	0	0	0	0.0	:	:	:	:	x	2	2	2	2	0.0
Sverige**	0	0	2	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	21	:	x
United Kingdom	44	42	41	40	-2.4	113	133	128	115**	-10.2	498	554	522	459	-12.1
EUR 12	3 107	3 693**	3 343**	:	x	61**	103**	93**	:	x	18 843**	37 779**	31 065**	:	x
A.2. Apples															
EUR 15**															
Belgique/België	8	9	9	9	0.0	171	553	551	551	0.0	137	482	493	502	1.8
Danmark	2	3	2	:	x	160	143	181	:	x	32	43	40	38	-5.0
BR Deutschland	24	36	36	36	0.0	325	875	470	563	19.8	781	3 123	1 677	2 007	19.7
Elláda	18**	16	17**	:	x	103	219	208**	:	x	186	351	353	318	-9.9
España	47	46	46	:	x	98	234	184	:	x	459	1 069	837	724	-13.5
France	69	70	71	70	-1.4	187	346	294	308	4.8	1 290	2 411	2 079	2 166	4.2
Ireland	1	1	1**	:	x	90	137	80**	:	x	9	8	8	9	12.5
Italia	83	82	79	77	-2.5	220	294	270	291	7.8	1 830	2 394	2 144	2 228	3.9
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0.0	:	976	506	:	x	2	10	5	6	7.5
Nederland	17	17	17	16	-5.9	131	336	343	410	19.5	223	570	570	675	18.4
Osterreich**	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	526	x	277	289	375	334	-10.9
Portugal	24	25	25	25	0.0	108	113	105	85	-19.0	260	281	261	208	-20.3
Suomi/Finland**	0	0	0	0	0.0	56	68	66	53	-19.7	2	2	2	2	0.0
Sverige**	:	:	2	:	x	:	:	96	:	x	:	:	18	:	x
United Kingdom	22	20	19	19	0.0	148	196	184	174	-5.4	325	389	355	332	-6.5
EUR 12	315**	325**	322**	:	x	176**	342**	274**	:	x	5 534	11 131	8 822	9 213	4.4

4.5.1.1 (cont.)

	Area					Yield					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha					100 kg/ha					1 000 t				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.7. Apricots	60	69	69	:	x	93	94	80	:	x	559	647	551	650	14,3
EUR 15**															
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	:	x	x	237	201	228	13,4	1	2	2	2	0,0
Eλλάδα	7	7**	7**	:	x	93	123	123**	:	x	65	86	86	80	-7,0
España	21	26	26	:	x	81	77	82	:	x	211	199	210	199	-5,2
France	14	19	19	19	0,0	67	88	41	82	100,0	107	167	78	155	98,7
Italia	16	16	16	16	0,0	98	112	104	113	8,7	156	175	163	182	11,7
Österreich**	0	0	0	0	0,0	831	833	492	453	-7,9	11	13	8	7	-12,5
Portugal	2	1	1**	1	0,0	80	67	60	73	21,7	8	5	4	5	25,0
EUR 12	60	69**	69**	:	x	91**	92**	79**	:	x	548	634	543	623	14,7
B -- Citrus fruit:															
B.1. All citrus fruit	520	538	506	:	x	165	185	174	:	x	8 600	9 964	8 780	:	x
EUR 15**															
Eλλάδα	52	58**	58**	:	x	178	186	183**	:	x	1 014	1 079	1 060**	:	x
España	252	268	270	:	x	173	196	157	:	x	4 585	5 240	4 777	5 058	5,9
France	2	3	3	3	0,0	107	89	119	:	x	32	24	32	26	-18,8
Italia	184	182	150	:	x	153	187	180	:	x	2 824	3 400	2 705	:	x
Portugal	30	27	25	25	0,0	47	81	83	:	x	145**	221	206	233	13,1
EUR 12	520	538**	506**	:	x	165**	185**	174**	:	x	8 600	9 964	8 780	:	x
B.2. Oranges	305	310	286	:	x	167	199	181	:	x	5 092	6 160	5 172	:	x
EUR 15**															
Eλλάδα	36**	38	37	:	x	195	248	230	:	x	702	943	906	:	x
España	141	143	141	:	x	188	205	178	:	x	2 651	2 926	2 509	2 663	6,1
France	0**	0	0	:	x	x	111	114	153	34,2	2	2	2	1	-50,0
Italia	110	109	89	:	x	149	194	179	:	x	1 642	2 112	1 591	:	x
Portugal	18	20	19	19	0,0	53	89	86	94	9,3	95	177	164	180	9,8
EUR 12	305	310	286	:	x	167**	199**	181**	:	x	5 092	6 160	5 172	:	x

B.3. Lemons	EUR 15	103	100	95	:	x	147	162	160	:	x	1513	1619	1516	:	x		
			13**	13	:	x	172	92	100	:	x	224	119	130**	:	x		
			46	44	:	x	121	162	138	:	x	555	743	611	:	-1,0		
			0	0	:	x	x	10	10	10	:	0,0	1**	0	:	x		
			39	39	:	x	183	193	206	:	x	713	746	765	:	x		
	5	2	1	1	30,0	40	53	89	87	-2,2	20**	11	10	11	10,0			
	EUR 12	103**	100**	95	:	x	147**	162**	160**	:	x	1513	1619	1516	:	x		
B.4. Mandarins	EUR 15**	32	32	32	:	x	100	124	120	:	x	319	398	385	:	x		
			5**	6**	:	x	88	:	85	:	x	44	51	51**	:	x		
			6	11	:	x	112	143	121	:	x	67	121	135	:	140		
			0	0	:	x	x	10	10	10	:	0,0	0	0	:	x		
			14	13	11	:	x	131	148	153	:	x	183	194	167	:	x	
	7	5	4	4	0,0	36	64	72	98	36,1	25**	32	32	41	28,1			
	EUR 12	32**	32**	32	:	x	100**	124**	120**	:	x	319	398	385	:	x		
B.5. Clementines	EUR 15**	75	75	71	:	x	156	183	183	:	x	1169	1374	1299	:	x		
			2**	2**	:	x	145	110	120	:	x	29	22	24**	:	x		
			52	54	:	x	167	196	197	:	x	866	1027	1072	:	10,3		
			2**	2	2	2	0,0	145	193	137	98	-28,5	29	20	29	22	-24,1	
			19	19	13	:	x	129	57	135	:	x	245	305	174	:	x	
	EUR 12	75**	75**	71	:	x	156**	183**	183**	:	x	1169	1374	1299	:	x		
B.6. Satsumas	EUR 15**	17	16	16	:	x	242	236	268	:	x	411	378	428	:	x		
			1**	0**	:	x	40	x	x	:	x	4	4	4**	:	x		
			16	16	:	x	254	238	256	:	x	407	374	424	:	430		
	EUR 12	17**	16**	16	:	x	242**	236**	268**	:	x	411	378	428	:	x		
B.7. Other citrus fruit	EUR 15**	4	3	1	:	x	133	187	180	:	x	53	56	18	:	x		
			0	0	:	x	x	x	x	:	x	4	3	3**	:	x		
			2	1	1	:	x	75	141	:	:	15	16	13	:	13		
			2	2	0	:	x	170	169	165	:	x	34	37	2	:	2	
			EUR 12	4	3	1	:	x	133**	187**	180**	:	x	53	56	18**	:	x

4.5.1.1 (cont.)

	Area					Yield					Harvested production						
	1 000 ha					100 kg/ha					1 000 t						
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994	1993	1992	1993	1994	1994	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
					% TAV					% TAV					% TAV		
C - Vegetables																	
C.1. All vegetables																	
EUR 15			1 868		x												
Belgique/België	32	55	56	56	0.0	390	251	270			1 249	1 375	1 525	1 438			
Danmark	16	16	16	16	x	156	12	12			250**	20	20	20			-5.7
BR Deutschland	75	82	77	78	0.6	273	276	304			2 048	2 264	2 344	2 236			-4.6
Elláda	135**	137	135	137	x	285	289	304			3 850**	3 961					x
España	498**	454	426	374	-12.2	213	230	239			10 601	10 457	10 183	8 978			-11.8
France	282	352	315	305	-3.2	206	168	181			5 807	5 600	5 704	5 830			2.2
Ireland	4	7	7		x	600	315	329			240	225	230				x
Italia	411**	501	491	464	-5.5	315	251	247			12 928	12 569	12 133	9 961			-17.9
Luxembourg	0	0	0			x	221	178			1	2					x
Nederland	65**	80	76	78	2.6	556	487	513			3 612	3 881	3 900				x
Österreich**		9	8	9	12.5		267	305	31.3	2.6	304	243	252	280			11.1
Portugal	84**	80**			x	235	247	250			1 975	1 976**	2 000				x
Suomi/Finland**	7	7	7	8	14.3	293	264	251			196	187	183	237			29.5
Sverige**			7		x								210				x
United Kingdom	150**	180	167	160	-4.2	249	215	238			3 741	3 877	4 022	3 618			-10.0
EUR 12	1 752**	1 924**	1 846		x	264**	240**				46 302**	46 207**					x
C.2. Cauliflowers																	
EUR 15																	
Belgique/België	5	5	5	5	0.0	176	181	220	196	-10.9	88	97	119	106			-10.9
Danmark	1**	0**	1	0	x	70	70	105				0	9	0			x
BR Deutschland	7	6	6	6	3.3	237	236	257	252	-1.9	166	150	151	156			x
Elláda	3	3	3		x	197	189	223			59	61	67				x
España	15	15	14	14	-3.6	185	189	198	201	1.5	278	302	275	272			-1.1
France	45	47	46	47	2.2	128	107	123	113	-8.1	575	505	573	529			-7.7
Ireland	1	1	1		x	120	108	130			12	13	13				x
Italia	33	34	33	34	3.0	192	188	178			632	638	594	468			-21.2
Nederland	4	4	3	3	0.0	145	165	200			58	66	60				x
Österreich					x												x
Portugal	1	1**	1		x	200	200	220			20	20**	22				x
Suomi/Finland**	0	0	0	0	0.0	117	119	99	104	5.1	4	5	4	4			0.0
Sverige**			0		x												x
United Kingdom	25	25	26	26	-1.5	153	161	161	147	-8.7	382	409	417	376			-9.8
EUR 12	140	141**	139		x	163**	160**	165**			2 277**	2 261**	2 300				x

C.3. Tomatoes

EUR 15

1	1	234	:	:	:	:	:	:	314	330	347	309	-11.0	x
0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	20	15	20	33.3	x
45	41	39	:	:	:	:	789	:	32	30	24	24	0.0	x
60	56	57	62	7.9	498	:	498	1.4	1 891	1 781	1 888	1 900	0.6	x
13	12	11	11	0.0	474	676	740	9.5	2 665	2 647	2 806	3 062	9.1	x
130	118	115	116	0.9	446	466	475	4.4	812	777	756	799	5.7	x
2	2	1	1	20.0	3 180	4 332	4 360	4 230	5 798	5 483	5 223	5 536	6.0	x
0	0	0	0	0.0	622	620	604	864	636	652	606	525	-13.4	x
20	20**	9	14	55.6	447	320	542	615	14	8	9	15	66.7	x
0	0	0	0	0.0	2 502	2 555	2 592	2 837	894	640	509	879	72.7	x
1	1	1	1	0.0	1 410	2 648	2 827	2 876	30	30	31	35	12.9	x
272	251**	234	:	:	486**	498**	526**	:	13 210	12 508	12 319	:	-0.7	x

EUR 12

C.4. Aubergines

EUR 15

3	3	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	x
4	4	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	62	80	80	:	:	x
1	1	1	1	0.0	207	274	267	:	140	136	137	:	:	x
11	10	10	11	10.0	240	293	297	301	24	25	27	27	0.0	x
0	0	0	0	0.0	269	295	306	270	296	303	314	306	-2.5	x

EUR 12

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	1991 (¹)	1992 (¹)	1993 (¹)	1994 (¹)	% TAV
							$\frac{1994}{1993}$
			4	5	6	7	8
Intra-EU trade (¹)	Vegetables of which:	Total	5 135	5 421	4 608	5 451	18,3
		Cauliflowers	257	302	243	296	21,8
		Tomatoes	955	1 032	838	1 034	23,4
		Cucumbers	552	556	447	572	28,0
	Fruits (²) of which:	Total	4 284	4 364	4 120	4 841	17,5
		Apples	1 425	1 330	1 284	1 293	0,7
		Pears	375	391	346	441	27,5
		Peaches	538	591	446	599	34,3
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	2 511	2 683	2 357	2 659	12,8
		Oranges	1 288	1 336	1 129	1 213	7,4
		Lemons	303	315	302	321	6,3
		Clementines	613	692	631	803	27,3
	Imports	Vegetables of which:	Total	940	861	822	1 031
Cauliflowers			2	1	2	1	- 50,0
Tomatoes			350	357	391	464	18,7
Cucumbers			80	57	38	64	68,4
Fruits (²) of which:		Total	2 237	2 138	1 166	2 336	100,3
		Apples	839	849	562	601	6,9
		Pears	259	295	245	233	- 4,9
		Peaches	14	17	9	11	22,2
Citrus fruit of which:		Total	1 636	1 581	1 465	1 617	10,4
		Oranges	918	877	783	843	7,7
		Lemons	113	122	89	157	76,4
		Clementines	89	77	98	94	- 4,1
Exports		Vegetables of which:	Total	672	797	984	1 147
	Cauliflowers		31	37	38	48	26,3
	Tomatoes		132	147	210	278	32,4
	Cucumbers		52	50	59	78	32,2
	Fruits (²) of which:	Total	654	734	511	1 257	146,0
		Apples	144	160	363	409	12,7
		Pears	52	59	60	90	50,0
		Peaches	97	122	104	179	72,1
	Citrus fruit of which:	Total	864	924	1 324	1 555	17,4
		Oranges	539	610	817	1 025	25,5
		Lemons	194	142	257	228	- 11,3
		Clementines	65	82	129	186	44,2

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.

4.5.4.6 Market balance — processed tomatoes
— processed peaches

EUR 15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1990/91 (²)	1991/92 (²)	1992/93 (²)	1993/94 (²)	$\frac{1993/94}{1992/93}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Processed tomatoes</i>					
Usable production	6 790	6 427	6 231	7 200	15,6
Imports	597	602	341	382	12,0
Exports	1 674	1 543	1 906	1 763	- 7,5
Intra-EU trade	2 578	2 996	2 849	3 410	19,7
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	×
Internal use	5 713	5 486	4 666	5 819	24,7
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0	:	×
— human consumption (¹)	5 713	5 486	4 666	5 819	24,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	:	16	14	16	14,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	119	117	134	124	- 7,3
<i>Processed peaches</i>					
Usable production	460	566	647	484	- 25,2
Imports	156	145	191	192	0,5
Exports	213	252	285	364	27,7
Intra-EU trade	735	746	740	872	17,8
Change in stocks	0	30	0	0	×
Internal use	403	429	553	312	- 43,6
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0	0	×
— human consumption (¹)	403	429	553	312	- 43,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	1,2	1,3	1,5	1,5	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	114	132	125	155	24,1

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ According to the market balance.⁽²⁾ EUR 12.

4.5.5.1 Producer prices of certain types of fruit and vegetables

	1	2	ECU/100 kg					% TAV	
								1994/95	1993/94
			1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1994/95	1993/94
Apples 'Golden Delicious'			3	4	5	6	7		
			61.70	17.90	19.97	28.97	45.1		
			49.25	17.78	19.18	..	x		
			74.44	25.13	29.76	38.19	28.3		
			89.55	35.89	45.28	52.53	16.0		
			67.34	14.51	31.74	20.9	31.4		
			73.87	21.94	28.38	37.30	x		
			38.66	x		
			60.76	21.35	26.87	33.05	23.0		
			84.21	21.68	25.18	35.97	42.9		
			46.01	36.86	30.09	..	x		
			52.97	25.32	29.18	41.44	42.0		
			x		
			47.73	18.32	20.83	28.70	37.8		
Pears			70.68	40.96	29.66	45.00	51.7		
			66.43	25.27	19.80	..	x		
			66.05	27.54	32.56	32.12	-1.4		
			105.11	53.88	60.02	68.87	14.7		
			66.16	27.03	42.08	31.85	-24.3		
			82.46	32.65	41.06	41.16	0.2		
			73.65	27.33	43.42	43.92	1.2		
			90.24	43.58	36.33	57.28	57.7		
			50.38	50.08	36.85	..	x		
			42.79	28.34	32.45	27.10	-16.5		
			44.66	27.08	31.03	36.67	18.2		
			64.66	40.61	30.19	44.29	46.7		
Peaches			54.50	36.40	35.13	32.92	-6.3		
			42.62	30.05	31.51	38.09	20.9		
			89.25	45.85	61.13	51.67	-15.5		
			78.30	41.41	65.52	37.27	-43.1		
			45.26	43.88	-3.0		
Nectarines			68.88	43.78	47.48	39.60	-16.6		
			95.89	54.47	68.06	60.38	-11.3		
			91.87	58.23	75.75	61.55	-18.7		
			61.60	..	x		
Apricots			75.13	52.00	43.16	45.01	4.3		
			55.57	53.44	40.70	47.41	16.5		
			85.11	55.91	94.28	55.32	-41.3		
			74.35	48.50	48.22	46.86	-2.8		
			..	37.08	48.62	30.48	-37.3		
Table grapes			41.32	36.20	52.43	53.30	1.7		
			52.40	47.05	37.21	51.72	39.0		
			83.44	55.79	66.68	79.41	19.1		
			36.25	34.96	26.94	30.93	14.8		
			39.95	51.59	29.1		

Citrus fruit:

— Oranges

28,08 29,43 20,55 29,43 32,97 12,0
 29,49 26,98 19,53 26,98 33,45 24,0
 30,41 23,46 21,26 23,41 38,7 38,7
 32,39 24,79 26,05 24,79 32,11 29,5

— Mandarins

35,36 27,86 26,58 27,86 30,13 8,1
 71,97 45,62 49,04 45,62 49,04 7,5
 40,45 29,39 30,64 29,39 37,11 21,1
 33,33 36,31 36,31 36,31 26,11 -14,8

— Lemons

39,55 28,90 33,39 28,90 36,75 27,2
 33,90 36,54 33,90 36,54 45,77 25,3
 42,61 33,68 38,25 29,66 13,6 13,6
 22,19 25,25 22,71 25,25 38,23 51,4

— Clementines

51,72 38,35 32,53 38,35 34,94 -8,9
 61,88 44,01 42,07 44,01 39,73 -9,7
 43,81 33,82 37,09 33,82 36,21 7,1
 97,37 21,21 42,26 21,21 26,48 x
 43,54 38,64 42,26 38,64 -31,5

— Satsumas

46,37 25,37 27,66 25,37 28,04 10,5
 33,88 33,88 30,62 33,88 39,69 17,1

Cauliflowers

60,28 45,28 43,92 45,28 64,99 43,5
 70,09 24,55 26,40 24,55 32,16 x
 32,38 43,43 41,91 43,43 31,0 21,0
 76,73 23,55 22,71 23,55 15,9 15,9
 25,47 18,41 24,84 18,41 30,38 65,0
 24,84 26,72 20,31 26,72 26,57 30,8
 37,02 39,57 41,18 39,57 53,46 35,1
 57,35 37,95 41,01 37,95 x
 30,91 41,01 30,37 41,01 x
 19,02 32,25 26,04 32,25 x
 59,21 58,87 57,08 58,87 x
 25,12 18,78 24,55 18,78 30,7

Round tomatoes

61,76 43,39 44,97 43,39 51,99 19,8
 100,99 81,42 68,42 81,42 87,42 7,4
 54,23 36,52 37,18 36,52 59,08 61,8
 35,27 27,51 29,46 27,51 43,00 56,3
 42,04 35,07 30,65 35,07 43,29 41,2
 54,43 42,62 45,53 42,62 51,96 21,9
 64,63 48,53 50,56 48,53 58,12 15,0
 45,14 23,89 32,31 23,89 21,3 21,3
 68,28 41,67 43,43 41,67 58,29 39,9
 64,93 60,00 60,63 60,00 x
 19,26 25,25 21,03 25,25 x
 73,03 53,52 67,47 53,52 x
 29,65 20,92 22,23 20,92 6,3
 78,95 56,45 69,20 56,45 22,8
 41,26 26,75 79,58 26,75 11,2
 99,18 71,55 60,90 71,55 11,1
 111,45 54,81 60,90 54,81

Aubergines

29,65 20,92 22,23 20,92 6,3
 78,95 56,45 69,20 56,45 22,8
 41,26 26,75 79,58 26,75 11,2
 99,18 71,55 60,90 71,55 11,1
 111,45 54,81 60,90 54,81

Source : European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Tomatoes grown under glass.

(2) Open-grown tomatoes.

Table grapes

Table grapes	EUR 15	Ellaða	291	0	15 662	18 279	5,2**	0,0
		España	0	90	2 940	679	0,9	0,2
		France	0	3 701	257	1 254	0,2	1,3
		Italia	0	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	EUR 12		291	3 791	18 859	20 212	0,8**	1,2
Apricots	EUR 15	Ellaða	841	5 393	32 218	16 422	37,5	20,5
		España	67	710	6	34 009	0,0	17,1
		France	96	492	52 838	4 221	26,8	2,7
		Italia	0	14 351	711	280	0,9	0,2
	EUR 12		1 004	20 946	85 773	54 932	16,2	8,8
Oranges	EUR 15	Ellaða	156 960	234 434	151 368	106 036	17,0**	0,0
		España	0	88 126	92 727	63 632	5,8	2,4
		France	7 334	283 825	67 519	91	2,9	9,1
		Italia	294	626	578	48 625	17,9	0,0
		Portugal	0	443	608	2 275	0,4**	1,3
	EUR 12		164 588	607 454	312 800	220 659	6,3**	7,8
Mandarins	EUR 15	Ellaða	2 723	2 722	2 647	3 386	4,8**	0,0
		España	0	0	0	137	0,0	0,3
		Italia	0	4 544	3 666	974	2,2	0,0
			EUR 12		2 723	7 266	6 313	4 497
Lemons	EUR 15	Ellaða	0	1 610	89	424	0,1**	0,0
		España	13 728	82 205	61 007	6 016	11,0	1,0
		France	8	116	58	16	8,5**	0,0
		Italia	0	647	328	20	0,0	0,0
	EUR 12		13 736	84 578	61 482	6 476	4,2**	1,0
Clementines	EUR 15	Ellaða	41	987	64	207	0,3**	0,0
		España	68	29 755	12 336	37 470	1,0	3,2
		France	1 604	8 891	2 773	1 656	10,7	7,5
		Italia	0	18 531	6 260	1 314	3,6	0,0
	EUR 12		1 713	58 164	21 433	40 647	1,5**	3,4
Satsumas	EUR 15	Ellaða	0	0	7	0	0,2**	0,0
		España	0	4 030	3 571	589	0,8	0,1
			EUR 12		0	4 030	3 578	589

4.5.6.1 (cont.)

1	2	1 000 kg								% of harvested production			
		1991/92		1992/93		1993/94		1994/95		1993/94	1994/95		
		3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	8			
Cauliflowers	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	833	1 958	626	967	0.5	0.9						
	BR Deutschland	2 200	6 506	2 533	10 203	1.7	0.0						
	Elláda	6 290	1 635	0	0	2.7**	0.0						
	España	25	2 154	8 815	8 858	3.1	3.3						
	France	29 376	108 094	65 551	147 877	11.1	28.0						
	Ireland	851	307	369	752	2.8**	0.0						
	Italia	27 966	2 076	17 770	17 838	3.0	0.0						
	Portugal	0	261	291	349	1.5**	0.0						
	United Kingdom	8 407	18 713	11 089	7 455	2.5	2.0						
	EUR 12	75 948	140 808	108 679	194 319	4.6**	13.5						
Tomatoes	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	312	6 543	5 444	7 531	1.6	2.4						
	BR Deutschland	46	312	99	59	0.4	0.2						
	Elláda	19 091	3 169	5 006	2 977	0.3	0.2						
	España	71	49	2 613	9 996	0.1	0.3						
	France	26 407	25 528	11 964	6 644	1.5	0.8						
	Ireland	47	120	88	97	0.8**	0.0						
	Italia	9 072	175 792	5 852	13 820	0.1	0.2						
	Nederland	5 227	41 181	18 894	8 958	3.1	1.7						
	Portugal	0	0	130	138	0.0	0.0						
United Kingdom	0	3	0	0	0.0	0.0							
	EUR 12	60 273	252 697	50 090	50 220	0.4**	0.4						
Aubergines	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Elláda	0	0	5	1	0.0**	0.0						
	España	0	0	54	280	0.0**	0.0						
	France	553	148	325	97	1.4	0.4						
	Italia	0	0	0	3	0.0	0.0						
	EUR 12	553	148	384	381	0.1**	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				hl/ha				1 000 hl						
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1993/94 1992/93		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 15**	3 831	3 723	3 566	3 517	-1,4	48,9	43,4	54,3	45,8	-15,7	184 579	159 408	193 565	160 846	-16,9
Belgique/België	0	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	2	1	2	2	0,0
BR Deutschland	101	102	106	103	-2,8	94,1	104,9	127,2	96,3	-24,3	9 505	10 699	13 482	9 920	-26,4
Elláda	85	84	65	62	-4,6	41,5	47,9	62,3	54,5	-12,5	3 525	4 021	4 050	3 378	-16,6
España	1 453	1 385	1 317	1 281	-2,7	27,8	22,2	25,9	20,7	-20,1	38 658	30 796	34 032	26 495	-22,1
France	892	889	883	899	1,8	71,7	46,6	71,6	57,9	-19,1	63 940	41 438	63 256	52 059	-17,7
Italia	871	881	875	861	-1,6	62,3	67,2	77,8	72,1	-7,3	54 266	59 238	68 086	62 068	-8,8
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	0,0	151,0	86,0	271	170,0	-37,3	151	86	271	170	-37,3
Österreich**	55	55	54	50	-7,4	57,6	56,2	48,3	37,0	-23,4	3 166	3 093	2 588	1 865	-27,9
Portugal	377	325	264	259	-1,9	3,0	30,8	29,4	19,0	-35,4	11 351	10 021	7 771	4 871	-37,3
United Kingdom	:	1	1	1	0,0	15,0	15,0	27	18,0	-33,3	15	15	27	18	-33,3
EUR 12	3 780	3 668	3 512	3 467	-1,3	48,8	43,4	54,4	45,9	-15,6	181 413	156 315	190 977	158 981	-16,8

Source: Eurostat

4.6.3.1 Trade ⁽¹⁾ in wine and share in world trade

(1 000 hl)

1	Imports				% TAV	Exports				% TAV	% of world trade (1993)
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	×
UEBL/BLEU	2 118	2 352	2 294	2 222	- 3,1	123	194	159	172	8,2	2,8
Danmark	1 179	1 169	1 155	1 185	2,6	34	32	11	40	263,6	1,3
BR Deutschland	10 729	10 414	8 902	9 951	11,8	2 485	2 791	2 555	2 886	13,0	12,9
Elláda	77	83	50	35	- 30,0	586	606	540	659	22,0	0,7
España	80	129	60	516	760,0	6 747	6 148	10 293	88 184	756,7	11,6
France	5 414	7 357	5 794	6 660	14,9	12 178	11 457	10 626	11 142	4,9	18,4
Ireland	151	148	146	185	26,7	1	2	1	1	0,0	0,2
Italia	851	796	402	251	- 37,6	11 951	12 429	12 871	17 232	33,9	14,9
Nederland	2 246	2 229	1 916	2 316	20,9	43	46	93	135	45,2	2,3
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	×	×
Portugal	26	30	182	949	421,4	1 668	2 309	2 147	1 859	- 13,4	2,6
United Kingdom	6 198	6 165	6 960	7 644	9,8	51	59	49	50	2,0	7,9
EUR 12	28 969	30 872	26 606	31 914	20,0	35 867	36 073	38 941	42 360	8,8	73,6

Sources : Eurostat and OIV.

⁽¹⁾ Intra and extra.

4.6.4.1 Supply balance — wine

EUR 15⁽²⁾

1	1 000 hl				% TAV
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1993/94 1992/93
	2	3	4	5	6
1. Total wine					
Usable production	187 182	160 650	197 676	163 913	- 17,1
Change in stocks	684	12 452	3 681	- 14 751	- 500,7
Imports	3 371	3 324	3 298	3 497	6,0
Exports	8 876	8 525	9 592	12 688	32,3
Intra-EC trade	26 405	26 335	25 503	29 107	14,1
Internal uses:	176 592	163 566	181 003	164 541	- 9,1
— losses — production	23	529	944	906	- 4,0
— marketing	42	236	566	266	- 53,0
— processing	42 555	34 748	50 476	34 736	- 31,2
— human consumption	132 582	127 554	129 016	128 633	- 0,3
Human consumption (l/head)	38,7	37,3	37,7	37,1	- 1,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	123,8	112,0	133,0	113,0	- 15,0
2. Quality wines produced in specified regions (Total)					
Usable production	56 755	49 416	59 099	54 507	- 7,8
Internal uses	51 690	45 550	49 271	52 625	6,8
3. Table wines (Total)					
Usable production	111 238	101 205	117 385	93 922	- 20,0
Internal uses of which:	106 734	102 184	108 527	96 543	- 11,0
— human consumption	75 057	73 710	71 443	71 466	0,0
— Community distillation ⁽¹⁾	26 066	24 430	32 878	21 242	- 35,4

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		
	1991/92		1992/93		1993/94			1994/95	
	2	3	4	5	6	1994/95		1993/94	
<i>Type R I : Red, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl</i>									
<i>Elláda</i>	3.800	:	2.130	:	x	x			
Heraklion	:	:	2.130	:	x	x			
Patras	3.800	:	:	:	x	x			
<i>España</i>	2.148	1.723	1.824	2.850	56.2	56.2			
Requena	2.096	1.718	1.831	2.850	55.7	55.7			
Reus	2.532	1.642	1.674	:	x	x			
Villafraanca del Bierzo	2.297	1.834	1.686	:	x	x			
<i>France</i>	3.115	3.005	3.044	3.464	13.8	13.8			
Bastia	3.099	2.912	3.158	3.389	7.3	7.3			
Beziers	3.111	2.989	3.014	3.424	13.6	13.6			
Montpellier	3.117	3.016	3.090	3.527	14.1	14.1			
Narbonne	3.161	3.059	3.096	3.490	12.7	12.7			
Nîmes	3.116	2.998	3.043	3.460	13.7	13.7			
Perpignan	3.086	2.716	3.023	3.413	12.9	12.9			
<i>Italia</i>	2.356	2.043	2.299	2.812	22.3	22.3			
Asti	2.797	2.043	2.216	:	x	x			
Firenze	2.157	1.754	1.656	2.101	26.9	26.9			
Lecce	:	:	:	:	x	x			
Pescara	1.612	2.103	2.031	2.526	24.4	24.4			
Reggio Emilia	3.375	2.845	2.366	3.518	48.7	48.7			
Treviso	2.895	2.144	2.104	2.617	24.4	24.4			
Verona (local wines)	3.009	:	2.496	2.944	17.9	17.9			
EU	2.601	2.849	2.499	3.432	37.3	37.3			
<i>Type R II : Red, 12.5 to 15°, % vol./hl</i>									
<i>Elláda</i>	:	:	:	:	x	x			
Heraklion	:	:	:	:	x	x			
Patras	2.160	1.962	1.873	3.205	71.1	71.1			
<i>España</i>	:	:	:	:	x	x			
Calatayud	2.956	1.852	1.966	3.307	68.2	68.2			
Falset	2.428	2.028	1.927	2.973	54.3	54.3			
Jumilla	2.500	1.840	2.284	2.570	12.5	12.5			
Navalcamero	2.143	:	:	:	x	x			
Requena	:	1.431	:	:	x	x			
Toro	2.996	2.015	2.385	3.416	43.2	43.2			
Villena	2.722	2.979	2.848	3.152	10.7	10.7			
<i>France</i>	2.722	2.979	2.848	3.152	10.7	10.7			
Bastia	2.722	2.979	2.848	3.152	10.7	10.7			
Brignoles	:	:	:	:	x	x			

<i>Italia</i>	2,528	2,193	1,889	2,422	28,2
Bari	2,507	2,108	1,861	31,0	2,438
Barletta	2,549	2,118	1,978	2,301	16,3
Cagliari	3,667	3,092	2,703	3,344	23,7
Lecce	:	:	:	:	x
Taranto	:	:	:	:	x
EU	2,531	2,306	2,113	2,596	22,9
<i>Type R III: Red, Portuguese type, hl</i>					
<i>BR Deutschland</i>	47,817	:	51,328	81,030	57,9
Rheinpfalz-Rheinessen (Hügelland)	47,817	:	51,328	81,030	57,9
EU	47,817	:	51,328	81,030	57,9
<i>Type A I: White, 10 to 13°, % vol./hl</i>					
<i>Elláda</i>	3,800	:	:	:	x
Athens	:	:	:	:	x
Heraklion	:	:	:	:	x
Patras	3,800	:	:	:	x
<i>España</i>	1,957	1,379	2,159	2,801	29,7
Alcazar de San Juan	1,826	1,366	2,159	2,759	27,8
Almedralejo	1,933	1,376	1,631	2,719	66,7
Medina del Campo	:	:	:	:	x
Ribadavia	:	:	:	:	x
Villafraanca del Penedès	2,857	2,077	2,496	3,407	36,5
Villar del Arzobispo	2,071	:	:	:	x
Villarrobledo	1,941	1,469	2,068	2,937	42,0
<i>France</i>	4,235	:	:	:	x
Bordeaux	4,235	:	:	:	x
Nantes	:	:	:	:	x
<i>Italia</i>	2,682	1,985	1,865	2,714	45,5
Bari	2,694	1,918	1,902	2,562	34,7
Cagliari	3,208	2,655	2,198	2,914	32,6
Chieti	2,782	2,051	1,741	2,718	56,1
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	2,825	2,010	1,973	2,845	44,2
Trapani (Alcamo)	2,252	1,796	1,642	2,348	43,0
Treviso	3,009	2,195	2,129	2,821	32,5
EU	2,446	1,783	1,790	2,725	52,2
<i>Type A II: White, Sylvaner type, hl</i>					
<i>BR Deutschland</i>	57,716	33,543	40,309	52,495	30,2
Rheinland-Pfalz (Oberhaardt)	55,848	34,579	39,944	48,472	21,3
Rheinessen (Hügelland)	59,262	32,686	40,548	55,449	36,7
EU	57,716	33,600	40,309	52,495	30,2
<i>Type A III: White, Riesling type, hl</i>					
<i>BR Deutschland</i>	77,207	:	40,834	50,973	24,8
Mosel/Rheingau	77,207	:	40,834	50,973	24,8
EU	77,207	:	40,834	50,973	24,8

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					100 kg/ha					1 000 t				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994 1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994 1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994 1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 15	:	:	:	1 436	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
Belgique/België	57	65	50	52	4.0	351	402	419	289	-31.0	2 002	2 616	2 093	1 504	-28.1
Danmark	44	54	46	38	-17.4	332	329	378	350	-7.4	1 462	1 775	1 741	1 331	-23.5
BR Deutschland	342	361	312	293	-6.1	298	302	393	330	-16.0	10 201	10 897	12 260	9 669	-21.1
Elláda	45	43	49	49	0.0	223	228	208	224	7.7	1 004	980	1 021	1 097	7.4
España	266	257	212	206	-2.8	195	202	188	197	4.8	5 182	5 181	3 977	4 058	2.0
France	171	184	164	167	1.8	313	363	354	325	-8.2	5 344	6 676	5 801	5 434	-6.3
Ireland	20	22	22	21	-4.5	286	292	183	278	51.9	571	642	402	584	45.3
Italia	108	101	85	88	3.5	205	247	238	229	-3.8	2 219	2 498	2 026	2 013	-0.6
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	0.0	190	270	230	200	-13.0	19	27	23	20	-13.0
Nederland	180	187	166	170	2.4	386	409	464	417	-10.1	6 949	7 641	7 699	7 088	-7.9
Österreich	:	:	:	30	x	:	:	:	198	x	:	:	:	594	x
Portugal	109	105	87	85	-2.3	126	143	158	154	-2.5	1 370	1 500	1 373	1 306	-4.9
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	39	x	:	:	:	186	x	:	:	:	726	x
Sverige	:	:	:	33	x	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	x
United Kingdom	176	180	170	164	-3.5	356	433	419	398	-5.0	6 266	7 802	7 117	6 531	-8.2
EUR 12	1 519	1 560	1 364	1 334	-2.2	280	309	334	305	-8.7	42 589	48 235	45 533	40 635	-10.8

Source: Eurostat.

4.7.1.2 Area, yield and production of early potatoes

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha					100 kg/ha					1 000 t				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994 1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994 1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994 1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 15**	170	168	164	150	-8,5	206	217	210	209	-0,5	3 496	3 644	3 450	3 132	-9,2
Belgique/België	8	9	6	7	16,7	207	271	310	254	-18,1	186	244	186	178	-4,3
BR Deutschland	25	25	22	21	-4,5	239	260	300	247	-17,7	597	650	660	518	-21,5
Elláda	14	14	13	14**	7,7	246	236	250	229	-8,4	345	330	325	320**	-1,5
España	43	43	48	37	-22,9	190	197	138	179	29,7	805	787	663	664	0,2
France	22	24	23	22	-4,3	200	232	212	194	-8,5	444	557	487	426	-12,5
Italia	29	27	24	22	-8,3	159	132	187	185	-1,1	462	495	449	408	-9,1
Österreich**	13	13	12	11	-8,3	226	197	218	198	-9,2	298	266	255	218	-14,5
United Kingdom	16	15	16	16	0,0	225	272	266	250	-6,0	359	408	425	400**	-5,9
EUR 12	157	155	152	139	-8,6	204	225	210	210	0,0	3 198	3 378	3 195	2 914	-8,8

Source : Eurostat.

4.7.4.1 Supply balance — potatoes

EUR 15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1990/91 (¹)	1991/92 (¹)	1992/93 (¹)	1993/94	$\frac{1993/94}{1992/93}$ (¹)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	45 877	43 094	48 059	45 056	- 6,2
Change in stocks	- 59	- 49	440	- 12	- 102,7
Imports	813	570	738	501	- 32,1
Exports	1 394	843	1 187	994	- 16,3
Intra-EU trade	6 533	7 007	6 420	7 768	21,0
Internal use	45 355	42 833	46 448	44 361	- 4,5
of which:					
— animal feed	5 996	3 441	4 753	4 167	- 12,3
— seed	3 171	3 288	2 962	2 875	- 2,9
— industrial use	563	550	584	581	- 0,5
— alcohol	563	550	584	581	- 0,5
— processing	6 547	8 270	7 840	7 603	- 3,0
— losses (market)	1 563	1 661	1 712	1 586	- 7,4
— human consumption	27 516	27 103	28 598	27 819	- 2,7
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	79,0	78,3	84,1	80,2	- 4,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	101,2	100,6	103,5	101,0	- 2,4

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ EUR 12.

4.8.1.1 Area, yield and production of leaf tobacco, by groups of varieties

		Area					% TAV <u>1994</u> 1993
		ha					
		1991	1992	1993	1994		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
I — Flue cured	EUR 15	61 206	72 528	51 847	50 092	- 3,4	
	BR Deutschland	980	912	1 041	1 394	33,9	
	Elláda	14 672	28 796	12 362	11 097	- 10,2	
	España	12 637	13 800	12 410	11 213	- 9,6	
	France	3 260	3 560	3 963	3 816	- 3,7	
	Italia	27 173	23 561	19 984	20 325	1,7	
	Portugal	2 484	1 899	2 087	2 247	7,7	
	EUR 12	61 206	72 528	51 847	50 092	- 3,4	
II — Light air cured	EUR 15	32 343	29 820	26 462	24 584	- 7,1	
	Belgique/België	:	:	:	27	×	
	BR Deutschland	1 872	1 717	1 547	1 427	- 7,8	
	Elláda	2 742	5 213	3 664	3 710	1,3	
	España	2 360	2 906	1 930	835	- 56,7	
	France	1 826	2 560	2 619	2 504	- 4,4	
	Italia	22 907	16 936	16 175	15 549	- 3,9	
	Österreich	216	196	195	190	- 2,6	
	Portugal	420	292	332	342	3,0	
	EUR 12	32 127	29 624	26 267	24 394	- 7,1	
III — Dark air cured	EUR 15	36 367	23 282	21 257	21 170	- 0,4	
	Belgique/België	468	417	400	386	- 3,5	
	BR Deutschland	1 282	1 172	1 205	1 245	3,3	
	España	5 850	3 070	3 252	3 899	19,9	
	France	7 653	5 598	4 515	4 252	- 5,8	
	Italia	21 114	13 025	11 885	11 388	- 4,2	
	EUR 12	36 367	23 282	21 257	21 170	- 0,4	
IV — Fire cured	EUR 15	4 649	3 463	3 435	3 117	- 9,3	
	España	14	6	11	12	9,1	
	France	×	1	×	×	×	
	Italia	4 635	3 456	3 424	3 105	- 9,3	
	EUR 12	4 649	3 463	3 435	3 117	- 9,3	

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha				% TAV	t				% TAV
1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23,5	23,0	23,9	23,7	- 1,2	144 100	167 040	124 129	118 521	- 4,5
12,4	18,0	17,1	14,6	- 14,2	1 218	1 640	1 777	2 041	14,9
27,1	24,8	30,7	26,7	- 12,9	39 701	71 526	37 921	29 644	- 21,8
25,7	21,9	22,2	25,8	16,2	32 497	30 158	27 569	28 944	5,0
18,3	18,5	20,1	21,7	8,1	5 981	6 602	7 951	8 273	4,0
22,1	22,7	23,6	22,5	- 4,8	60 071	53 517	47 193	45 691	- 3,2
18,6	18,9	8,2	17,5	112,4	4 632	3 597	1 718	3 928	128,6
23,5	23,0	23,9	23,7	- 1,2	144 100	167 040	124 129	118 521	- 4,5
27,6	26,9	27,0	28,5	5,4	89 212	80 178	71 479	70 000	- 2,1
:	:	:	30,7	x	:	:	:	83	x
21,4	25,0	20,4	21,3	4,4	4 004	4 290	3 158	3 040	- 3,7
31,5	25,2	31,5	31,5	0,2	8 651	13 127	11 530	11 700	1,5
22,4	23,0	24,3	27,8	14,4	5 286	6 681	4 689	2 320	- 50,5
26,3	20,0	23,4	26,5	13,4	4 796	5 113	6 125	6 642	8,4
28,5	29,5	27,7	28,9	4,5	65 337	49 890	44 775	44 968	0,4
14,8	16,3	20,2	19,1	- 5,2	320	319	393	363	- 7,6
19,5	26,0	24,4	25,8	6,1	818	758	809	884	9,3
27,7	27,0	27,1	28,5	5,5	88 892	79 859	71 086	69 637	- 2,0
20,3	23,0	21,4	20,7	- 3,2	73 840	53 481	45 524	43 886	- 3,6
13,3	33,8	37,6	31,2	- 16,9	623	1 409	1 503	1 206	- 19,8
21,6	27,0	26,6	23,0	- 13,6	2 774	3 160	3 206	2 862	- 10,7
13,9	23,3	26,0	27,7	6,4	8 151	7 156	8 466	10 800	27,6
25,7	22,4	26,5	28,4	7,0	19 699	12 567	11 980	12 074	0,8
20,2	22,4	17,1	14,9	- 13,2	42 593	29 189	20 369	16 944	- 16,8
20,3	23,0	21,4	20,7	- 3,2	73 840	53 481	45 524	43 886	- 3,6
17,6	18,8	19,5	19,7	1,3	8 197	6 513	6 690	6 148	- 8,1
16,4	18,3	19,1	21,7	13,5	23	11	21	26	23,8
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
17,6	18,8	19,5	19,7	1,2	8 174	6 502	6 669	6 122	- 8,2
17,6	18,8	19,5	19,7	1,3	8 197	6 513	6 690	6 148	- 8,1

4.8.1.1 (cont.)

		Area					% TAV $\frac{1994}{1993}$
		ha					
		1991	1992	1993	1994		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
V — Sun cured	EUR 15	28 841	27 382	17 239	15 133	- 12,2	
	Elláda	20 085	19 255	9 304	7 438	- 20,1	
	Italia	8 756	8 127	7 935	7 695	- 3,0	
	EUR 12	28 841	27 382	17 239	15 133	- 12,2	
VI, VII, VIII — Special sun cured	EUR 15	46 462	49 047	47 169	45 039	- 4,5	
	Elláda	46 462	49 047	47 169	45 039	- 4,5	
	EUR 12	46 462	49 047	47 169	45 039	- 4,5	
Raw tobacco	EUR 15	209 868	205 522	167 409	159 135	- 4,9	
	Belgique/België	468	417	400	413	3,3	
	BR Deutschland	4 134	3 801	3 793	4 066	7,2	
	Elláda	83 961	102 311	72 499	67 284	- 7,2	
	España	20 861	19 782	17 603	15 959	- 9,3	
	France	12 739	11 719	11 097	10 572	- 4,7	
	Italia	84 585	65 105	59 403	58 062	- 2,3	
	Österreich	216	196	195	190	- 2,6	
	Portugal	2 904	2 191	2 419	2 589	7,0	
	EUR 12	209 652	205 326	167 214	158 945	- 4,9	

NB: Classification of tobacco varieties as set out in the Annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2075/92, 30.6.1992.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha				% TAV	t				% TAV
1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
17,2	15,1	18,6	18,1	- 2,8	49 562	41 263	32 042	27 335	- 14,7
16,2	15,2	20,1	20,3	0,8	32 442	29 305	18 740	15 104	- 19,4
19,6	14,7	16,8	15,9	- 5,2	17 120	11 958	13 302	12 231	- 8,1
17,2	15,1	18,6	18,1	- 2,8	49 562	41 263	32 042	27 335	- 14,7
14,0	12,2	13,3	14,0	5,3	65 100	59 628	62 563	62 896	0,5
14,0	12,2	13,3	14,0	5,3	65 100	59 628	62 563	62 896	0,5
14,0	12,2	13,3	14,0	5,3	65 100	59 628	62 563	62 896	0,5
20,5	19,9	20,5	20,7	1,0	430 011	408 103	342 427	328 786	- 4,0
13,3	33,8	37,6	31,2	- 16,9	623	1 409	1 503	1 289	- 14,2
19,3	23,9	21,5	19,5	- 9,0	7 996	9 090	8 141	7 943	- 2,4
17,4	17,0	18,0	17,7	- 1,7	145 894	173 586	130 754	119 344	- 8,7
22,0	22,2	23,1	26,4	13,9	45 957	44 006	40 745	42 090	3,3
23,9	20,7	23,5	25,5	8,7	30 476	24 282	26 056	26 989	3,6
22,9	23,2	22,3	21,7	- 2,6	193 295	151 056	132 308	125 956	- 4,8
14,8	16,3	20,2	19,1	- 5,2	320	319	393	363	- 7,6
18,8	19,9	10,4	18,6	77,9	5 450	4 355	2 527	4 812	90,4
20,5	19,9	20,5	20,7	1,0	429 691	407 784	342 034	328 423	- 4,0

4.8.2.1 World production of raw tobacco and production in principal exporting countries

	%				1 000 t				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>World</i>	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	7 454,7	8 293,0	8 306,1	6 515,3	- 21,6
of which:									
— EUR 12	5,8	4,9	4,1	5,0	429,7	407,8	342,0	328,4	- 4,0
— EUR 15	5,8	4,9	4,1	5,0	430,0	408,1	342,4	328,8	- 4,0
— Turkey	3,2	4,0	4,1	3,3	239,4	331,8	338,1	212,6	- 37,1
— USSR/CIS	3,4	1,7	2,5	2,9	250,5	143,7	210,9	190,6	- 9,6
— Bulgaria	1,1	0,9	0,6	0,5	85,0	71,9	49,7	34,8	- 30,0
— Zimbabwe	2,4	2,5	2,8	2,7	178,1	211,4	235,3	177,8	- 24,4
— Malawi	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,5	125,4	137,9	133,8	99,3	- 25,8
— India	7,5	7,0	7,0	8,1	555,9	584,4	580,6	528,0	- 9,1
— Rep. of South Korea	0,9	1,0	1,3	1,5	69,7	79,6	106,5	98,6	- 7,4
— USA	10,1	9,4	8,8	11,0	754,9	780,9	731,9	718,0	- 1,9
— Canada	1,1	0,9	1,0	1,1	78,7	71,8	86,1	71,5	- 17,0
— Mexico	0,5	0,4	0,9	1,0	38,3	29,8	71,4	68,2	- 4,5
— Indonesia	2,2	1,8	1,8	2,5	164,9	145,4	152,8	160,0	4,7
— Philippines	1,1	1,4	1,2	0,9	82,3	117,1	102,5	56,0	- 45,4
— Brazil	5,7	7,0	7,3	6,8	422,0	577,0	608,0	442,0	- 27,3
— Argentina	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,3	94,4	108,6	112,3	81,8	- 27,2
— Peop. Rep. China	40,7	42,2	41,5	35,6	3 030,7	3 499,0	3 451,0	2 320,0	- 32,8

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
		1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imports	World	1 769,6	1 814,9	1 749,3	1 734,0	- 0,9
	EUR 12	527,7	527,1	416,9	490,1	17,6
	%	29,8	29,0	23,8	28,3	×
	EUR 15	555,5	557,0	442,8	520,2	17,5
	%	31,4	30,7	25,3	30,0	×
Exports	World	1 811,0	1 741,2	1 781,4	1 781,3	- 0,0
	EUR 12	210,6	199,5	209,7	208,4	- 0,6
	%	11,6	11,5	11,8	11,7	×
	EUR 15	211,6	200,5	210,7	209,4	- 0,6
	%	11,7	11,5	11,8	11,8	×

Sources : Eurostat and 'Tobacco World Situation and Trade' (USDA publication).

⁽¹⁾ Excl. intra-UE trade.

4.8.3.2 EU tobacco exports to third countries

EUR 15

Destination	t				% of 1994 total	% TAV 1994 1993
	1991	1992	1993	1994		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
USA	36 796	44 320	33 530	27 577	13,2	- 17,8
Russia	0	7 424	32 832	9 581	4,6	- 70,8
Egypt	14 341	23 422	15 632	40 539	19,5	159,3
Algeria	11 823	12 924	15 553	14 685	7,0	- 5,6
Romania	4 799	1 377	14 370	7 066	3,4	- 50,8
Switzerland	9 779	9 688	9 281	11 914	5,7	28,4
Japan	6 636	11 640	9 082	8 748	4,2	- 3,7
Poland	10 617	7 145	7 439	10 087	4,8	35,6
Bulgaria	6 370	8 641	5 520	1 594	0,8	- 71,1
Cuba	6 994	7 691	5 458	4 480	2,1	- 17,9
Hungary	10 738	2 771	4 786	3 165	1,5	- 33,9
Czech Republic	0	0	3 933	4 596	2,2	16,9
Mexico	2 124	2 915	3 866	4 058	1,9	5,0
Territory of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0	0	3 246	3 522	1,7	8,5
Tunisia	2 673	3 373	2 778	1 577	0,8	- 43,2
Others	86 946	56 446	42 432	55 222	26,5	30,1
World	210 636	199 777	209 738	208 411	100,0	- 0,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 12.

4.8.3.3 Imports and exports of raw tobacco

EUR 15
(1000 t)

	1992 (1)			1993 (1)			1994 (1)		
	Intra	Extra	Total	Intra	Extra	Total	Intra	Extra	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A — Imports									
Flue cured Virginia	28,2	244,0	272,2	37,5	192,7	230,2	23,9	215,0	238,9
Light air cured Burley	19,1	69,4	88,5	10,2	54,9	65,1	9,4	65,3	74,7
Light air cured Maryland	0,0	1,1	1,1	0,0	1,5	1,5	0,0	1,4	1,4
Fire cured Kentucky	2,3	11,2	13,5	1,6	8,6	10,2	1,7	9,3	11,0
Other fire cured tobacco	0,7	8,2	8,9	0,6	8,2	8,8	0,4	9,7	10,1
Light air cured (other)	6,4	5,3	11,7	3,1	5,0	8,1	5,0	11,9	16,9
Sun cured	23,1	34,5	57,6	32,1	27,0	59,1	16,5	29,7	46,2
Dark air cured	7,5	47,2	54,7	5,3	35,9	41,2	1,2	36,1	37,3
Flue cured (other)	10,9	21,4	32,3	3,9	19,6	23,5	9,4	28,9	38,3
Other tobacco	11,5	10,2	21,7	8,4	5,3	13,7	6,9	12,9	19,8
Tobacco refuse	26,2	74,6	100,8	22,1	58,2	80,3	26,4	69,9	96,3
Total	135,9	527,1	663,0	124,8	416,9	541,7	100,8	490,1	590,9
B — Exports									
Flue cured Virginia	30,7	23,1	53,8	22,4	17,2	39,6	13,8	46,5	60,3
Light air cured Burley	18,4	27,7	46,1	14,0	24,3	38,3	17,5	29,7	47,2
Light air cured Maryland	0,2	1,0	1,2	0,2	1,3	1,5	0,0	0,4	0,4
Fire cured Kentucky	1,9	2,3	4,2	1,3	2,9	4,2	2,5	3,9	6,4
Other fire cured tobacco	1,3	2,9	4,2	0,5	1,7	2,2	0,9	0,9	1,8
Light air cured (other)	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,5	0,0	0,5	0,0	1,4	1,4
Sun cured	22,3	78,6	100,9	26,3	88,8	115,1	0,7	63,9	64,6
Dark air cured	6,7	34,1	40,8	5,5	30,0	35,5	4,3	18,3	22,6
Flue cured (other)	7,0	9,5	16,5	8,9	20,8	29,7	9,2	17,9	27,1
Other tobacco	10,3	7,0	17,3	4,3	10,8	15,1	5,4	11,5	16,9
Tobacco refuse	20,0	13,3	33,3	29,0	11,9	40,9	34,8	14,0	48,8
Total	118,9	199,5	318,4	112,9	209,7	322,6	89,1	208,4	297,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 12.

4.8.6.1 Quantities of tobacco bought in

I	t			% of production		
	Harvest			1990	1991	1992
	1990	1991	1992			
2	3	4	5	6	7	
Paraguay	:	:	:	×	×	×
H. de Bad. Geudertheimer	:	:	:	×	×	×
Bad. Burley	87	:	:	1,9	×	×
Bright	:	463	3 270	×	0,9	6,9
Burley I	:	:	:	×	×	×
Maryland	:	:	:	×	×	×
Kentucky	92	313	:	1,3	4,3	×
F. Havanna	717	158	:	3,4	3,3	×
Xanti-Yaka	:	91	26	×	1,6	0,6
Perustitza	:	:	:	×	×	×
Erzegovina	:	21	:	×	1,0	×
Basmas	1 578	1 626	2 614	8,6	6,7	12,6
Katerini	669	428	450	4,1	2,5	2,9
Kaba Koulak C.	738	643	815	6,0	5,5	6,9
Kaba Koulak N.C.	24	54	72	1,6	3,8	6,2
Myrodata	9	76	69	0,2	1,8	1,5
Zichnomyrodata	18	23	:	5,1	7,6	×
Tsebelia	3 145	340	51	16,4	1,8	0,3
Mavra	1 093	288	:	13,4	3,4	×
Burley EL	:	:	:	×	×	×
Virginia EL	:	:	204	×	×	0,3
Total	8 170	4 524	7 571	2,6	1,5	2,7

Source : European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.9.1.1 Seed production and related aid (1994)

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.	:	45	16 950	24 072	0	0	120	0
Poa pratensis L.	:	638	100 260	5 527	0	0	60	0
Poa trivialis L.	:	0	5 810	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	:	3 636	121 070	44 912	0	0	16 000	1 498
Lolium per. L. (new var. & others)	:	2 232	121 140	36 426	3	350	16 000	267
Lolium per. L. (low persistence)	:	14 126	2 050	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	:	0	40 810	127 102	0	5 089	25 000	0
Phleum pratense L.	:	0	2 180	8 527	2	0	10	0
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	:	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
Festuca rubra L.	:	1 592	197 920	20 537	0	0	23 000	0
Dactylis glomerata L.	:	90	16 490	1 171	2	180	30 000	0
Agrostis canina L.	:	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis stolonifera L.	:	0	210	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis capillaris L.	:	0	0	34	0	0	0	0
Festuca ovina L.	:	738	9 060	8 344	0	0	1 800	0
Lolium X hybridum Hausskn.	:	12	6 330	2 151	0	0	3 500	0
Arrhenatherum Elatius L-P	:	0	0	992	0	0	0	0
Festuca arundinacae Schreb.	:	0	230	38	6	130	18 000	0
Poa nemoralis L.	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festololium	:	0	0	462	0	0	0	0
2. Leguminosae								
Pisum sativum L. partim	:	0	0	136 300	380	0	800 000	0
Vicia faba L. partim	:	0	0	69 325	0	0	12 000	0
Vicia sativa L.	:	30	0	3 976	1320	49 753	55 000	0
Vicia villosa roth.	:	0	0	713	0	2 198	300	0
Trifolium pratense L.	:	60	16 202	4 079	2	0	17 000	0
Trifolium repens L.	:	0	19 230	1 893	0	0	10	0
Trifolium repens L. gigante	:	0	0	1 291	0	0	10	0
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	:	0	0	0	150	0	0	0
Trifolium hybridum L.	:	0	2	0	0	0	10	0
Trifolium incarnatum L.	:	0	0	867	0	0	7 000	0
Trifolium resupinatum L.	:	0	0	0	7	0	1 200	0
Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	:	0	0	0	20	4 657	0	0
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	:	0	0	130	0	2 986	38 000	0
Medicago lupulina L.	:	0	1 260	0	0	0	0	0
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	:	0	0	0	0	0	250	0
Hedysarium coronarium L.	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Ceres								
Triticum spelta L.	:	14 000	0	17 998	0	0	0	0
Oryza sativa L.	:	0	0	0	7 500	0	31 000	0
— type japonica	:	0	0	0	0	70 812	0	0
— type indica	:	0	0	0	0	172 400	0	0
4. Oleagineae								
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	:	67 296	0	25	0	0	30 000	0
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	:	225	0	33 675	0	0	25 000	0
Cannabis sativa L.	:	0	0	0	0	0	4 500	0

Source : European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

100 kg									ECU/ 100 kg	1 000 ECU EUR 12
Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EUR 12		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10	0	758	:	0	:	:	98	42 053	36,1	1 518
0	0	41 145	:	0	:	:	0	147 630	31,9	4 709
0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	5 810	32,2	187
0	593	69 009	:	0	:	:	33 428	290 146	28,9	8 385
790	108	18 919	:	0	:	:	46 510	242 745	21,5	5 219
0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	16 176	15,9	257
21 184	3 880	38 624	:	0	:	:	14 443	276 132	17,5	4 832
0	17	26	:	0	:	:	1 260	12 022	69,2	832
0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	40	42,2	2
0	0	74 760	:	0	:	:	4 319	322 128	30,5	9 825
409	0	0	:	0	:	:	1 118	49 460	43,7	2 161
0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	2	62,9	0
0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	0	62,9	0
0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	210	62,9	13
0	0	389	:	0	:	:	0	423	62,9	27
0	0	2 623	:	0	:	:	125	22 690	36,1	819
0	38	1 116	:	0	:	:	3 005	16 152	17,5	283
0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	992	55,6	55
1 178	0	5 415	:	0	:	:	147	25 144	48,8	1 227
0	0	1 542	:	0	:	:	0	1 542	32,2	50
0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	462	26,8	12
0	2 400	0	:	0	:	:	170 170	1 109 250	0,0	0
0	327	0	:	0	:	:	201 200	282 852	0,0	0
34 149	0	0	:	15	:	:	5 199	149 442	25,4	3 796
7	0	0	:	38	:	:	0	3 256	19,9	65
789	10	0	:	0	:	:	116	38 258	44,3	1 695
10	0	0	:	0	:	:	608	21 751	62,2	1 353
130	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	1 431	58,6	84
12 882	0	0	:	45	:	:	0	13 077	37,9	496
1	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	13	38,0	0
8 533	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	16 400	37,9	622
2 608	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	3 815	37,9	145
62 660	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	67 337	18,3	1 232
21 327	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	62 443	30,3	1 892
0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	1 260	26,4	33
583	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	833	16,6	14
868	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	868	30,2	26
0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	31 998	11,9	381
0	0	0	:	9 300	:	:	0	47 800	13,3	636
610 000	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	680 812	12,3	8 374
150 000	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	322 400	14,3	4 610
0	0	0	:	0	:	:	12 000	109 321	23,5	2 569
0	0	0	:	0	:	:	80 000	138 900	18,6	2 584
0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	4 500	17,0	77

4.9.1.2 Area under seed (1994/95)

Product	EUR 15	Belgique/ Belgie	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Graminae							
Festuca pratensis Huds.	:	5	1 890	3 009	0	0	10
Poa pratensis L.	:	58	8 856	737	0	0	14
Poa palustris & triviali	:	0	649	0	0	0	0
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	:	303	18 144	4 277	0	0	1 315
Lolium per. L. (new var. and others)	:	186	0	3 643	0	45	1 523
Lolium per. L. (low persistence)	:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	:	1 009	2 601	8 847	0	475	1 882
Phleum pratense L.	:	0	412	1 421	0	0	1
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	:	0	8	0	0	0	0
Festuca rubra L.	:	0	15 575	3 160	0	0	2 725
Dactylis glomerata L.	:	0	0	260	0	45	3 295
Agrostis canina L.	:	0	199	0	0	0	1
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	:	0	9	0	0	0	0
Agrostis stolonifera L.	:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis capillaris L.	:	0	0	10	0	0	0
Festuca ovina L.	:	82	973	1 517	0	0	203
Lolium X hybridum Hausskn.	:	1	455	143	0	0	282
Arrhenatherum elatius L-P	:	0	0	166	0	0	0
Festuca arundinaceae Schreb.	:	0	55	5	1	25	2 203
Poa nemoralis L.	:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festololium	:	0	0	39	0	0	0
2. Leguminosae							
Pisum sativum L. partim	:	0	11 842	4 819	19	0	22 598
Vicia faba L. partim	:	0	102	2 775	0	0	567
Vicia sativa L.	:	1	0	306	66	6 131	2 259
Vicia villosa roth.	:	0	0	130	0	316	68
Trifolium pratense L.	:	12	306	1 316	0	0	3 807
Trifolium repens L.	:	0	3 088	498	0	0	6
Trifolium repens L. giganteum	:	0	0	340	0	0	0
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	:	0	0	0	17	0	0
Trifolium hybridum L.	:	0	1	0	0	0	2
Trifolium incarnatum L.	:	0	0	134	0	0	1 089
Trifolium resupinatum L.	:	0	0	0	0	0	204
Medicago sativa L. (ecotype)	:	0	0	0	0	1 782	0
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	:	0	0	52	0	757	10 151
Medicago lupulina L.	:	0	160	0	0	0	0
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	:	0	0	0	0	0	50
Hedysarium coronarium L.	:	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Ceres							
Triticum spelta L.	:	400	0	375	0	0	0
Oryza sativa L.	:	0	0	0	200	0	600
— type japonica	:	0	0	0	0	1 205	0
— type indica	:	0	0	0	0	1 959	0
4. Oleagineae							
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	:	5 608	0	4	0	0	8 746
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	:	9	421	322	0	0	2 251
Cannabis sativa L.	:	0	0	0	0	0	533

Source : European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(ha)

Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EUR 12
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0	1	0	106	:	0	:	:	12	5 033
0	0	0	4 155	:	0	:	:	0	13 820
0	0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	649
285	0	52	0	:	0	:	:	3 174	27 550
0	66	9	6 005	:	0	:	:	3 845	15 322
0	0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	0
0	1 478	419	2 573	:	0	:	:	1 272	20 556
0	0	4	7	:	0	:	:	208	2 053
0	0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	8
0	0	0	4 806	:	0	:	:	744	27 010
0	34	0	3	:	0	:	:	0	3 637
0	0	0	0	:	0	:	:	142	342
0	0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	9
0	0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	0
0	0	0	94	:	0	:	:	0	104
0	0	0	377	:	0	:	:	27	3 179
0	0	5	93	:	0	:	:	268	1 247
0	0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	166
0	86	0	437	:	0	:	:	29	2 841
0	0	0	115	:	0	:	:	0	115
0	0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	39
0	0	97	401	:	0	:	:	6 903	46 679
471	0	11	71	:	0	:	:	8 694	12 691
0	1 453	0	0	:	50	:	:	342	10 608
0	1	0	0	:	25	:	:	0	540
0	122	3	5	:	0	:	:	29	5 600
0	0	0	0	:	0	:	:	185	3 777
0	59	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	399
0	2 031	0	0	:	15	:	:	0	2 063
0	1	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	4
0	1 560	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	2 783
0	373	0	0	:	25	:	:	0	602
0	10 771	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	12 553
0	3 951	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	14 911
0	0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	160
0	68	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	118
0	134	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	134
0	0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	775
0	0	0	0	:	220	:	:	0	1 020
0	10 127	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	11 332
0	2 329	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	4 288
0	0	0	3 588	:	0	:	:	2 342	20 288
23	0	0	0	:	0	:	:	5 986	9 012
0	0	0	0	:	0	:	:	0	533

4.10.1.1 Area, yield and production of hops

	Area					Yield					Production				
	ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	t				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 15	28 757	28 760	28 895	27 648	-4,3	15,9	12,7	18,0	13,4	-25,6	45 644	36 637	52 035	37 039	-28,8
Belgique/België	378	394	409	384	-6,1	16,3	15,5	14,3	14,6	2,1	615	609	585	562	-3,9
BR Deutschland	22 576	22 938	23 015	21 930	-4,7	16,0	12,5	18,4	13,0	-29,3	36 088	28 725	42 428	28 434	-33,0
España	1 347	1 148	1 142	1 156	1,2	14,3	11,1	18,3	17,9	-2,2	1 921	1 277	2 093	2 068	-1,2
France	584	639	670	670	0,0	12,6	14,3	16,0	16,5	3,1	735	914	1 071	1 105	3,2
Ireland	11	12	13	13	0,0	16,4	17,5	14,6	13,1	-10,3	18	21	19	17	-10,5
Österreich	199	206	221	238	7,7	13,3	13,2	15,4	13,3	-13,6	265	271	340	316	-7,1
Portugal (1)	91	10	96	100	4,2	0,2	2,0	4,1	9,7	136,6	2	2	39	97	148,7
United Kingdom	3 571	3 413	3 329	3 157	-5,2	16,8	14,1	16,4	14,1	-14,0	6 000	4 818	5 460	4 440	-18,7
EUR 12	28 558	28 554	28 674	27 410	-4,4	15,9	12,7	18,0	13,4	-25,6	45 379	36 366	51 695	36 723	-29,0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Since 1993 new varieties.

4.10.4.1. Market balance — hops

1	2	Unit	EUR 15						World										
			1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994 1993		1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994 1993						
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13							
<i>Hops</i>																			
A	Area	1 000 ha	28,76	28,76	28,90	27,65													
B	Yield	t/ha	1,59	1,27	1,80	1,34													
C=A x B	Production: hops	1 000 t	45,72	36,53	52,01	37,05													
D	of which — alpha acid	%	6,78	5,40	6,47	4,58													
E=C x D/100	— alpha acid	t	3 099,15	1 973,82	3 365,11	1 696,81													
<i>Beer</i>																			
F	Beer production (1)	Mio hl	296,60	292,60	286,00	:													
G	of which — alpha acid	grams/hl	6,80	6,70	6,47	:													
H=F x G x 1 000	— alpha acid	t	2 016,88	1 960,42	1 850,42	:													

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture + Hort Report.

(1) Following year.

4.10.5.1 Market price for hops

		Zentner = 50 kg				€ TAV
		1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$
1		2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15 (no contract)	ECU	:	:	:	123	×
EUR 15 (under contract)	ECU	:	:	:	161	×
	Total ECU	:	:	:	153	×
Belgique/België	BFR	7 584	9 769	4 685	5 157	10,1
BR Deutschland	DM	380	370	263	288	9,5
España	PTA	23 619	21 703	23 356	19 466	- 16,7
France	FF	1 539	1 569	1 549	1 330	- 14,1
Ireland	IRL	222	233	225	172	- 23,6
Österreich	ÖS	:	:	:	3 867	×
Portugal	ESC	10 039	33 727	15 000	12 430	- 17,1
United Kingdom	UKL	160	172	128	146	14,1
EUR 12 (no contract)	ECU	165	168	66	123	86,4
EUR 12 (under contract)	ECU	167	160	158	159	0,6
	Total ECU	165	161	117	152	29,9

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.1.1.1 Area, production and yield of cotton (unginned and ginned)

	Ellaída						España						EUR 15					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV		1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV		1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV	
					1993	1994					1993	1994					1993	1994
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Area (1 000 ha)	233,0	321,2	351,6	382,6	8,8	78,5	76,0	31,8	40,0	25,8	311,5	397,2	383,4	422,6	10,2			
Production (t) :																		
unginned cotton	675 904	750 440	979 192	1 181 449	20,7	248 106	214 039	94 964	136 562	43,8	924 010	964 479	1 074 156	1 318 011	22,7			
ginned cotton	207 271	242 359	314 598	386 635	22,9	79 148	70 007	30 836	44 806	45,3	266 419	312 366	345 434	431 441	24,9			
cotton seed	368 637	404 458	525 826	635 432	20,8	131 377	112 353	49 612	70 656	42,4	489 914	516 811	575 438	706 088	22,7			
Yield (kg/ha) :																		
unginned cotton	2 901	2 336	2 785	3 088	10,9	3 161	2 815	2 989	3 415	14,3	2 966	2 428	2 802	3 119	11,3			
ginned cotton	890	755	895	1 010	12,8	1 008	921	971	1 120	15,3	919	786	901	1 021	13,3			
cotton seed	1 539	1 259	1 496	1 661	11,0	1 674	1 478	1 562	1 767	13,1	1 573	1 301	1 501	1 671	11,3			

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.1.1.2 Area, yield and production of fibre flax

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Flax straw</i>															
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	9,7	6,8	8,5	11,2	31,8	87,5	75,0	60,0	57,5	-4,2	84,9	50,9	51,0	64,4	26,3
Danmark	0,6	0,5	0,2	0,5	150,0	82,5	66,2	60,0	55,0	-8,3	4,9	3,0	1,2	2,7	125,0
BR Deutschland	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,7	70,0	82,5	66,2	60,0	55,0	-8,3	8,3	5,5	6,0	9,3	55,0
France	39,5	33,1	36,7	50,0	36,2	87,5	65,0	76,0	70,0	-7,9	345,6	215,2	278,9	350,0	25,5
Nederland	4,2	2,9	3,3	4,5	36,4	85,0	65,0	63,0	65,0	3,2	35,7	18,7	20,8	29,2	40,4
United Kingdom	0,0	0,1	2,2	17,7	704,5	82,5	66,2	:	:	×	0,4	0,9	:	:	×
EUR 12	55,0	44,2	52,0	88,7	70,6	87,2	66,6	68,8	51,4	-25,3	479,8	294,9	357,9	455,6	27,3
<i>Flax fibre</i>															
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	9,7	6,8	8,5	11,2	31,8	12,6	10,8	13,5	12,6	-6,7	12,2	7,3	11,5	14,1	22,6
Danmark	0,6	0,5	0,2	0,5	150,0	13,3	10,0	13,7	12,0	-12,4	0,8	0,5	0,3	0,6	100,0
BR Deutschland	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,7	70,0	15,0	5,8	14,0	12,0	-14,3	1,5	0,5	1,4	2,0	42,9
France	39,5	33,1	36,7	50,0	36,2	14,0	9,5	18,8	14,0	-25,5	55,3	31,6	69,0	70,0	1,4
Nederland	4,2	2,9	3,3	4,5	36,4	12,4	8,3	11,8	13,0	10,2	5,2	2,4	3,9	5,8	48,7
United Kingdom	0,0	0,1	2,2	17,7	704,5	13,6	10,0	12,5	:	×	0,1	0,1	2,7	:	×
EUR 12	55,0	44,2	52,0	88,7	70,6	13,6	10,0	17,1	:	×	75,1	44,0	88,8	92,5	4,2

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
		1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silkworm cocoons (kg)	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	×
	Elláda	30 829	25 055	29 000	30 000	3,4
	France	1 238	1 187	1 504	1 123	-25,3
	Italia	4 301	13 447	21 741	5 966	-72,6
	EUR 12	36 368	39 689	52 245	37 089	-29,0
Boxes of silkworm eggs	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	×
	Elláda	1 505	1 158	1 255	1 304	3,9
	France	60	57	92	52	-43,5
	Italia	2 234	2 152	1 877	251	-86,6
	EUR 12	3 799	3 394	3 299	1 607	-51,3

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.3.1 Imports of flax straw into Belgium

Exporting Member State		t				% TAV
		1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	
France Nederland	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	×
		34 015	28 897	28 858	28 779	-0,3
		12 122	7 278	1 986	3 589	80,7
	EUR 12	46 137	36 175	30 844	32 368	4,9

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.3.2 Intra-EU trade and external trade in cotton fibre ⁽¹⁾

(1 000 t)

		1991	1992	1993	1994	% TAV	
						1994 1993	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Intra-EU trade ⁽²⁾	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	×	
	BLEU/UEBL	8	9	9	20	122,2	
	BR Deutschland	20	13	7	9	28,6	
	Elláda	0	0	1	0	×	
	España	2	1	5	7	40,0	
	France	14	11	18	21	16,7	
	Ireland	3	2	1	4	300,0	
	Italia	13	10	24	41	70,8	
	Nederland	1	1	2	3	50,0	
	Österreich	:	:	:	:	×	
	Portugal	4	6	3	6	100,0	
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×	
	Sverige	:	:	:	:	×	
	United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	0,0	
	EUR 12	68	56	71	112	57,7	
Imports	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	×	
	BLEU/UEBL	32	32	29	33	13,8	
	Danmark	4	4	4	5	25,0	
	BR Deutschland	191	189	158	168	6,3	
	Elláda	26	20	7	5	-28,6	
	España	85	82	79	102	29,1	
	France	101	114	110	126	14,5	
	Ireland	21	14	15	14	-6,7	
	Italia	309	304	302	307	1,7	
	Nederland	2	3	2	3	50,0	
	Österreich	:	:	:	:	×	
	Portugal	152	158	154	152	-1,3	
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×	
	Sverige	:	:	:	:	×	
United Kingdom	21	17	13	28	115,4		
	EUR 12	943	937	873	945	8,2	
Exports	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	×	
	BLEU/UEBL	1	0	1	4	300,0	
	BR Deutschland	14	17	8	9	12,5	
	Elláda	65	44	106	107	0,9	
	España	13	12	16	3	-81,3	
	France	2	4	6	7	16,7	
	Italia	0	1	3	6	100,0	
	United Kingdom	0	0	0	1	×	
		EUR 12	95	78	141	138	-2,1

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
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	118,22	118,46	126,30	125,76	- 0,4
Nederland	143,33	148,65	162,69	170,87	5,0

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
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België — water-retted					
Scutched flax:					
— average — low	757,3	745,2	1 065,6	1 374,0	28,9
— normal	888,1	863,3	1 166,8	1 493,2	28,0
— good	1 212,1	1 181,1	1 393,6	1 682,1	20,7

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)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	130,2	121,2	89,5	82,5	101,0	137,7
II	119,1	118,1	86,4	88,9	126,1	175,5
III	124,4	119,8	87,4	95,6	134,8	183,6
IV	127,1	128,7	89,4	95,1	131,6	177,1
V	120,4	127,4	99,9	90,9	138,2	195,6
VI	123,4	130,9	92,8	90,2	136,3	194,8
VII	129,9	135,7	94,3	87,4	127,2	194,8
VIII	127,2	123,9	83,8	92,1	117,7	140,9
IX	117,5	118,6	76,6	88,9	113,6	152,2
X	117,9	109,6	76,0	84,8	108,7	:
XI	117,4	106,0	75,8	84,5	109,7	:
XII	114,8	93,2	79,9	91,5	119,7	:
Ø	122,4	119,4	86,0	89,4	113,2	:
% TAV in relation to preceding year	- 8,4	- 2,4	- 28,0	4,0	26,6	:

⁽¹⁾ 'Mid. 1-3/32' in force the first day of each month.

4.13.7.3 Industrial production of compound feedingstuffs, by species and by Member State

		EUR 15 (¹)	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Cattle (³)	1992	36 873	1 302	1 649	7 708	1 476	3 134	
	1993	37 350	1 164	1 706	7 936	1 502	2 930	
	1994 (p)	38 196	1 179	1 577	8 045	1 502 (²)	3 215	
	% TAV 1994							
	1993	2,3	1,3	-7,6	1,4	0,0	9,7	
Pigs	1992	40 472	2 919	3 295	6 737	610	5 391	
	1993	42 382	3 130	3 621	6 945	620	5 120	
	1994 (p)	41 651	3 044	3 426	6 277	620 (²)	5 850	
	% TAV 1994							
	1993	-1,7	-2,7	-5,4	-9,6	0,0	14,3	
Poultry	1992	32 574	939	619	4 157	635	4 129	
	1993	32 730	1 004	622	4 073	650	4 050	
	1994 (p)	34 128	1 340	635	4 076	650 (²)	4 350	
	% TAV 1994							
	1993	4,3	33,5	2,1	0,1	0,0	7,4	
Other	1992	6 885	130	129	536	40	1 146	
	1993	7 381	137	110	567	50	1 150	
	1994 (p)	7 783	78	150	583	50 (²)	1 342	
	% TAV 1994							
	1993	5,4	-43,1	36,4	2,8	0,0	16,7	
Total	1992	116 804	5 290	5 692	19 138	2 761	13 800	
	1993	119 842	5 435	6 059	19 643	2 822	13 250	
	1994 (p)	121 755	5 641	5 788	19 099	2 822 (²)	14 757	
	% TAV 1994							
	1993	1,6	3,8	-4,5	-2,8	0,0	11,4	

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
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4 347	1 460	4 348	4 739	157	1 119	421	940	4 073	35 355
4 423	1 685	4 004	4 805	160	1 012	399	1 110	4 392	35 681
4 580	1 845	3 910	4 927	148	1 007	460	1 120	4 563	36 468
3,5	9,5	-2,3	2,5	-7,5	-0,5	15,3	0,9	3,9	2,2
5 904	589	2 446	7 678	212	1 356	301	600	2 434	39 359
6 373	636	2 680	8 007	232	1 537	293	670	2 518	41 187
6 439	640	2 540	7 650	237	1 485	294	660	2 489	40 460
1,0	0,6	-5,2	-4,5	2,2	-3,4	0,3	-1,5	-1,2	-1,8
7 675	396	4 306	3 536	463	1 241	194	461	3 823	31 456
7 999	431	4 219	3 465	462	1 237	189	470	3 859	31 609
8 405	450	4 390	3 500	449	1 274	196	490	3 923	32 993
5,1	4,4	4,1	1,0	-2,8	3,0	3,7	4,3	1,7	4,4
1 497	254	1 180	518	237	190	104	50	874	6 494
1 934	263	1 135	517	253	213	91	50	911	6 987
1 913	315	1 200	500	264	213	119	50	1 005	7 350
-1,1	19,8	5,7	-3,3	4,3	0,0	30,8	0,0	10,3	5,2
19 423	2 699	12 280	16 471	1 069	3 906	1 020	2 051	11 204	112 664
20 729	3 015	12 038	16 794	1 107	3 999	972	2 300	11 679	115 463
21 337	3 250	12 040	16 577	1 098	3 979	1 068	2 320	11 980	117 269
2,9	7,8	0,0	-1,3	-0,8	-0,5	9,9	0,9	2,6	1,6

4.13.7.5 Use of cereals by the compound feedingstuffs industry

	% of production of compound feedingstuffs				1 000 t				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994 (^p)	1991	1992	1993	1994 (^p)	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	12,1	12,6	14,4	16,6	640	670	780	930	19,2
Danmark	25,3	26,7	28,4	33,3	1 290	1 520	1 730	1 930	11,6
BR Deutschland	26,2	25,4	25,8	28,4	5 340	4 860	5 090	5 430	6,7
España	40,9	38,0	41,0	39,2	5 680	5 250	5 450	5 800	6,4
France	30,9	30,7	32,5	37,1	5 880	5 960	6 730	7 910	17,5
Ireland	25,8	26,7	26,0	27,6	670	720	780	910	16,7
Italia	46,1	46,3	45,8	45,8	5 850	5 700	5 500	5 500	0,0
Nederland	14,2	14,7	14,5	15,2	2 280	2 420	2 440	2 530	3,7
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×
Portugal	28,8	25,6	25,0	28,5	930	1 000	1 080	1 140	5,6
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×
United Kingdom	36,1	32,4	31,8	33,1	3 780	3 630	3 720	3 970	6,7
EUR 12 (¹)	28,7	28,1	28,8	30,7	32 340	31 730	33 300	36 050	8,3

Source: Fefac.

⁽¹⁾ Greece and Luxembourg not included.

4.13.7.7 Production of dehydrated fodder (excl. potatoes)

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	$\frac{1994/95}{1993/94}$
i	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	x
BLEU/UEBL	7	8	8	7	- 12,5
Danmark	335	307	342	297	- 13,2
BR Deutschland	370	410	442	419	- 5,2
Elláda	20	28	36	47	30,6
España	794	1 081	1 413	1 436	1,6
France	1 360	1 494	1 415	1 340	- 5,3
Ireland	4	4	5	5	0,0
Italia	463	528	526	514	- 2,3
Nederland	245	267	291	250	- 14,1
Österreich	:	:	:	:	x
Portugal	0	0	3	2	- 33,3
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	x
Sverige**	15	11	11	9	- 18,2
United Kingdom	89	109	95	94	- 1,1
EUR 12	3 687	4 236	4 576	4 411	- 3,6

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.13.7.8 EU supplies of dehydrated and dried fodder

EUR 15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991 (¹)	1992 (¹)	1993 (¹)	1994 (¹)(p)	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
i	2	3	4	5	6
Production	4 118	4 682	4 996	4 884	- 2,2
Imports	82	112	13	21	61,5
Exports	59	62	107	148	38,3
Availabilities	4 141	4 732	4 902	4 757	- 3,0

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					% TAV <u>1994</u> 1993
		1 000 ha					
		1991	1992	1993	1994		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Dried pulses, total	EUR 15	:	1 344	1 452	1 387	- 4,5	
	Belgique/België	5	6	9	6	- 33,3	
	Danmark	99	118	121	106	- 12,4	
	BR Deutschland	48	47	89	94	5,6	
	Elláda	4	5	5	4	- 20,0	
	España	34	30	32	114	256,3	
	France	671	714	753	676	- 10,2	
	Ireland	1	2	6	5	- 16,7	
	Italia	117	103	93	87	- 6,5	
	Nederland	7	7	4	4	0,0	
	Österreich**	:	57	55	48	- 12,7	
	Portugal	20	17	19	2	- 89,5	
	Suomi/Finland**	11	16	13	6	- 53,8	
	Sverige	23	14	9	7	- 22,2	
	United Kingdom	203	208	244	228	- 6,6	
	EUR 12	1 209	1 257	1 375	1 326	- 3,6	
Feed peas	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	x	
	Belgique/België	4	5	7	4	- 42,9	
	Danmark	98	117	119	104	- 12,6	
	BR Deutschland	24	29	59	64	8,5	
	Elláda	0	1	1	1	0,0	
	España	7	8	8	76	850,0	
	France	650	695	737	661	- 10,3	
	Ireland	1	1	1	1	0,0	
	Italia	13	11	9	7	- 22,2	
	Nederland	5	5	3	3	0,0	
	Österreich**	38	43	44	38	- 13,6	
	Portugal	0	0	0	0	0,0	
	Suomi/Finland**	11	16	13	6	- 53,8	
	Sverige	:	:	:	:	x	
	United Kingdom	72	79	81	80	- 1,2	
	EUR 12	874	951	1 025	1 001	- 2,3	
Field beans	EUR 15	:	:	:	:	x	
	Belgique/België	1	1	2	2	0,0	
	Danmark	1	1	2	2	0,0	
	BR Deutschland	24	18	30	30	0,0	
	Elláda	4	4	4	3	- 25,0	
	España	27	22	21	22	4,8	
	France	17	14	13	11	- 15,4	
	Ireland	0	1	5	4	- 20,0	
	Italia	101	89	81	77	- 4,9	
	Nederland	2	2	1	1	0,0	
	Österreich**	:	14	11	10	- 9,1	
	Portugal	17	17	17	1	- 94,1	
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	x	
	Sverige	:	:	:	:	x	
	United Kingdom	131	129	163	148	- 9,2	
	EUR 12	325	298	339	301	- 11,2	

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
x	x	x	x	x	:	:	:	:	x
47,8	44,0	44,9	44,1	-1,8	24	26	38	26	-31,6
42,1	25,8	37,6	36,0	-4,3	417	305	456	380	-16,7
33,5	29,8	32,6	34,3	5,2	161	137	290	322	11,0
25,0	22,7	21,2	20,0	-5,7	10	11	11	7	-36,4
13,5	12,7	12,2	9,5	-22,1	46	38	39	108	176,9
47,7	46,1	50,7	50,9	0,4	3 198	3 293	3 811	3 437	-9,8
44,9	42,0	47,8	48,7	1,9	6	8	29	23	-20,7
18,1	17,9	15,8	15,5	-1,9	212	183	146	135	-7,5
44,1	42,1	47,0	46,3	-1,5	31	30	19	19	0,0
x	x	x	x	x	:	168	136	160	17,6
8,7	4,1	8,4	8,0	-4,8	17	7	16	2	-87,5
25,0	18,0	23,0	22,0	-4,3	28	29	30	14	-53,3
x	x	x	x	x	:	:	:	:	x
34,3	33,9	38,7	31,7	-18,1	697	706	944	724	-23,3
39,9	37,8	42,2	39,1	-7,3	4 819	4 746	5 799	5 183	-10,6
x	x	x	x	x	:	:	:	:	x
50,0	44,7	46,0	46,0	0,0	20	22	32	18	-43,8
42,1	25,8	37,6	36,0	-4,3	413	302	448	373	-16,7
30,4	26,9	30,2	33,0	9,3	73	78	178	211	18,5
x	33,3	20,0	20,0	0,0	0	3	2	1	-50,0
18,6	13,8	13,8	10,0	-27,5	13	11	11	76	590,9
48,1	46,5	51,0	51,2	0,4	3 126	3 230	3 758	3 383	-10,0
44,8	36,0	37,0	40,0	8,1	4	4	4	2	-50,0
33,8	32,5	30,7	33,0	7,5	44	35	29	23	-20,7
41,6	42,0	44,5	45,0	1,1	21	21	13	14	7,7
35,0	31,0	24,0	34,0	41,7	133	137	107	133	24,3
x	x	x	x	x	0	0	0	0	0,0
25,0	18,0	23,0	22,0	-4,3	28	29	30	14	-53,3
x	x	x	x	x	:	:	:	:	x
38,0	33,0	41,0	34,0	-17,1	274	261	332	273	-17,8
45,6	41,7	46,9	43,7	-6,8	3 988	3 967	4 807	4 375	-9,0
x	x	x	x	x	:	:	:	:	x
38,8	40,0	40,0	40,0	0,0	4	4	6	7	16,7
42,1	25,8	37,6	36,0	-4,3	4	3	8	7	-12,5
36,7	33,3	37,3	37,0	-0,8	88	60	112	111	-0,9
25,0	20,0	21,4	20,0	-6,5	10	8	9	6	-33,3
12,2	12,3	10,4	10,0	-3,8	33	27	22	22	0,0
37,6	37,1	36,2	38,7	6,9	64	52	47	43	-8,5
45,0	48,0	50,0	50,0	0,0	2	5	25	21	-16,0
16,2	16,2	14,0	14,0	0,0	164	144	113	108	-4,4
50,4	42,5	55,0	50,0	-9,1	10	9	6	5	-16,7
x	22,0	27,0	26,0	-3,7	:	30	28	26	-7,1
8,8	4,1	8,2	8,0	-2,4	15	7	14	0	-100,0
x	x	x	x	x	:	:	:	:	x
x	x	x	x	x	:	:	:	:	x
32,2	34,5	37,5	30,4	-18,9	423	445	612	451	-26,3
25,1	25,6	28,7	25,9	-9,8	817	764	974	781	-19,8

4.13.7.12 Cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cake

(ECU/100 kg)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	17,86	19,82	26,10	18,66	15,33	17,07	18,85	20,24	15,48
II	18,29	19,62	25,08	17,64	15,47	17,65	18,62	19,90	15,72
III	17,62	20,04	26,24	17,88	16,21	17,56	17,92	19,49	15,98
IV	17,83	20,57	25,73	17,85	17,38	17,53	17,59	20,02	16,05
V	17,95	21,80	24,55	17,75	18,32	17,33	18,10	19,52	14,50
VI	19,85	28,18	24,93	16,70	19,31	17,14	18,41	18,37	:
VII	19,55	27,30	23,79	16,52	17,37	16,46	21,92	16,78	:
VIII	18,54	26,29	20,73	15,84	16,99	16,00	21,28	16,34	:
IX	18,93	27,32	21,38	16,32	17,79	15,85	19,61	16,20	:
X	19,53	26,05	21,37	16,27	17,86	16,51	18,81	15,18	:
XI	20,20	24,64	20,91	15,25	17,25	17,31	19,91	14,96	:
XII	20,63	24,60	19,75	15,36	16,77	18,39	19,74	15,61	:
Average 12 months	18,94	23,86	23,38	16,82	17,18	17,06	19,22	17,72	:
% TAV compared with previous year	-6,1	26,0	-2,0	-28,1	2,1	-0,7	12,7	-7,8	:

Source: Eurostat.

4.14.1.1 Gross internal production and consumption of meat ⁽¹⁾EUR 15 ⁽²⁾

	Relative share (%)				1 000 t				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gross internal production									
— pigmeat	42,4	42,6	44,9	44,9	14 339	14 444	15 264	15 126	- 0,9
— beef/veal	25,7	24,8	22,8	21,9	8 705	8 378	7 743	7 380	- 4,7
— poultrymeat	20,0	20,5	20,4	21,4	6 755	6 932	6 914	7 194	4,0
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,6	3,5	3,4	3,4	1 221	1 182	1 169	1 142	- 2,3
— equine meat	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	46	49	49	48	- 2,1
— other	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,4	767	817	833	813	- 2,4
Total	94,0	94,1	94,1	94,1	31 833	31 802	31 971	31 702	- 0,8
Edible offals	6,0	5,9	5,9	5,9	2 020	2 000	1 994	1 974	- 1,0
Total	100	100	100	100	33 853	33 802	33 966	33 677	- 0,9
Meat consumption					kg/head				
— pigmeat	42,6	43,3	44,3	43,8	39,8	40,8	41,7	40,6	- 2,6
— beef/veal	23,8	22,9	22,9	22,5	22,2	21,6	21,6	20,9	- 3,2
— poultrymeat	19,9	20,0	19,5	20,6	18,6	18,9	18,4	19,1	3,8
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	4,5	4,5	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,0	3,9	- 2,5
— equine meat	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	- 8,3
— other	2,6	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,4	2,5	2,6	2,5	- 2,3
Total	93,8	93,8	94,2	94,3	87,7	88,5	88,7	87,4	- 1,5
Edible offals	6,2	6,2	5,8	5,7	5,8	5,8	5,4	5,3	- 2,6
Total	100	100	100	100	93,5	94,3	94,2	92,7	- 1,5

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							
	1991 ⁽³⁾	1992 ⁽³⁾	1993 ⁽³⁾	1994 ⁽³⁾	1991 ⁽³⁾	1992 ⁽³⁾	1993 ⁽³⁾	1994 ⁽³⁾
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat ⁽²⁾ :								
— pigmeat	567	391	799	926	104,5	102,9	106,2	106,6
— beef/veal	790	751	729	688	113,5	112,0	104,0	101,7
— poultrymeat	326	361	504	498	105,4	105,8	108,1	107,7
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	- 239	- 256	- 240	- 236	83,6	82,4	83,0	82,9
— equine meat	- 141	- 129	- 117	- 105	24,6	27,3	29,4	31,3
— other	- 64	- 57	- 60	- 64	92,3	93,5	93,3	92,7
Total	1 239	1 061	1 615	1 708	105,2	104,5	103,8	103,6
Edible offals	13	- 18	101	130	100,6	99,1	105,3	107,0
Total	1 252	1 043	1 716	1 837	104,0	104,2	103,9	103,8

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
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 15**	86 944	84 694	83 895	84 305	100,0	0,5
Belgique/België	3 106	3 094	3 079	3 109	3,7	1,0
Danmark	2 222	2 180	2 115	2 082	2,5	-1,6
BR Deutschland	17 134	16 202	15 897	15 962	18,9	0,4
Elláda	631	629	608	602	0,7	-1,0
España	5 046	4 957	5 000	5 060	6,0	1,2
France	20 970	20 329	20 099	20 524	24,3	2,1
Ireland	6 158	6 260	6 304	6 406	7,6	1,6
Italia	8 087	7 696	7 561	7 304	8,7	-3,4
Luxembourg	205	195	200	198	0,2	-1,0
Nederland	4 876	4 794	4 629	4 588	5,4	-0,9
Österreich**	2 534	2 401	2 334	2 329	2,8	-0,2
Portugal	1 381	1 345	1 323	1 262	1,5	-4,6
Suomi/Finland**	1 263	1 232	1 230	1 185	1,4	-3,7
Sverige**	1 707	1 775	1 807	1 826	2,2	1,1
United Kingdom	11 624	11 605	11 709	11 868	14,1	1,4
EUR 12	81 440	79 286	78 524	78 965	93,7	0,6

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.15.1.1 Slaughtering of adult bovine animals and calves (1)

	1 000 head					% TAV			Average carcass weight in kg				% TAV		
	1991		1992		1993	1994		1994		1993		1994		1994	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Adult bovine animals	EUR 15**														
	27 707	26 179	23 823	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	761	706	722	681	-5.7	415.2	415.0	423.2	422.4	-0.2					
Danmark	810	830	773	723	-6.5	260.5	260.2	261.0	255.1	-2.3					
BR Deutschland	6 950	5 609	4 801	4 328	-9.9	302.8	314.1	320.3	313.8	-2.0					
Elláda	306	279	261	254	-2.7	241.8	247.3	246.6	247.8	0.5					
España	1 994	2 102	1 923	1 842	-4.2	247.2	249.3	247.4	254.3	2.8					
Francia	4 607	4 595	4 057	3 842	-5.3	341.0	345.6	352.9	354.4	0.4					
Irlanda	1 711	1 707	1 600	1 435	-10.3	323.8	330.4	328.6	310.2	-5.6					
Italia	3 419	3 553	3 444	3 371	-2.1	282.7	284.3	288.6	290.5	0.6					
Luxemburgo	24	23	20	19	-5.0	333.3	291.7	336.7	327.0	-2.9					
Niederland	1 417	1 399	1 313	1 260	-4.0	315.5	322.4	323.4	325.7	0.7					
Österreich**	687	681	612	:	x	:	:	:	:	x					
Portugal	463	444	422	327	-22.5	257.0	256.8	252.6	267.8	6.0					
Suomi/Finland**	496	480	432	429	-0.7	242.3	241.3	244.2	248.8	1.9					
Sverige**	494	464	499	495	-0.8	267.3	270.4	273.8	:	x					
United Kingdom	3 568	3 307	2 944	3 099	5.3	285.0	289.7	291.4	298.0	2.3					
	27 707	26 179	23 823	22 105	-7.2	302.8	307.8	311.3	310.4	-0.3					
Calves	EUR 15**														
	6 629	6 550	6 197	:	x	:	:	:	:	x					
Belgique/België	360	376	379	380	0.3	158.3	156.9	160.8	160.4	-0.2					
Danmark	26	27	28	31	82.1	38.5	37.0	42.9	44.9	4.6					
BR Deutschland	647	552	526	516	-1.9	117.5	122.3	125.5	120.1	-4.3					
Elláda	64	78	82	82	0.0	125.0	141.0	145.1	149.2	2.8					
España	88	85	72	31	-56.9	125.0	129.4	123.0	124.5	1.2					
Francia	2 395	2 376	2 206	2 116	-4.1	120.7	121.6	123.4	125.4	1.6					
Irlanda	3	1	1	1	0.0	133.3	132.1	132.1	132.1	0.0					
Italia	1 536	1 515	1 419	1 384	-2.5	139.3	136.7	136.6	140.1	2.6					
Luxemburgo	1	1	1	1	0.0	100.0	99.8	127.9	126.1	-1.4					
Niederland	1 151	1 197	1 174	1 198	2.0	152.9	153.7	159.0	161.9	1.8					
Österreich**	170	169	158	:	x	:	:	:	:	x					
Portugal	75	84	74	55	-25.7	106.7	107.1	110.3	118.9	7.8					
Suomi/Finland**	12	10	8	7	-12.5	81.9	86.6	82.7	84.0	1.6					
Sverige**	52	47	50	36	-28.0	98.5	98.8	99.4	:	x					
United Kingdom	49	32	19	22	-15.8	40.0	62.5	63.5	45.0	-29.1					
	6 629	6 550	6 197	5 880	-5.1	131.6	132.7	135.6	137.9	1.7					

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
		1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	EUR 15**	8 362	8 029	7 418	:	x
	Belgique/België	316	293	305	288	-5,6
	Danmark	211	216	202	184	-8,9
	BR Deutschland	2 104	1 761	1 538	1 358	-11,7
	Elláda	74	69	64	63	-1,6
	España	493	524	476	469	-1,5
	France	1 571	1 588	1 432	1 362	-4,9
	Ireland	554	565	526	445	-15,4
	Italia	967	1 010	994	979	-1,5
	Luxembourg	8	7	7	6	-14,3
	Nederland	447	451	424	410	-3,3
	Österreich**	227	230	242	:	x
	Portugal	119	114	107	87	-18,7
	Suomi/Finland**	122	117	106	:	x
	Sverige**	132	125	137	:	x
United Kingdom	1 017	959	858	924	7,7	
	EUR 12	8 362	8 029	7 418	6 575	-11,4
Calves	EUR 15**	864	861	832	:	x
	Belgique/België	57	59	61	61	0,0
	Danmark	1	1	1	5	400,0
	BR Deutschland	76	67	66	62	-6,1
	Elláda	8	11	12	12	0,0
	España	11	10	9	4	-55,6
	France	289	289	272	265	-2,6
	Ireland	0	0	0	0	0,0
	Italia	214	207	194	194	0,0
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0,0
	Nederland	176	184	187	194	3,7
	Österreich**	17	17	16	:	x
	Portugal	8	9	8	7	-12,5
	Suomi/Finland**	0	0	0	:	x
	Sverige**	5	5	5	:	x
United Kingdom	2	2	1	1	0,0	
	EUR 12	864	861	832	805	-3,2
Beef/veal	EUR 15**	9 226	8 890	8 239	7 855	-4,7
	Belgique/België	373	352	366	349	-4,6
	Danmark	212	217	203	189	-6,9
	BR Deutschland	2 181	1 829	1 604	1 420	-11,5
	Elláda	81	79	76	75	-1,3
	España	504	535	485	472	-2,7
	France	1 860	1 877	1 704	1 627	-4,5
	Ireland	554	564	526	445	-15,4
	Italia	1 182	1 218	1 187	1 173	-1,2
	Luxembourg	8	7	7	7	0,0
	Nederland	623	635	611	604	-1,1
	Österreich**	244	247	248	227	-8,5
	Portugal	126	123	115	94	-18,3
	Suomi/Finland**	122	117	106	107	0,9
	Sverige**	137	130	142	141	-0,7
United Kingdom	1 019	960	859	925	7,7	
	EUR 12	9 226	8 890	8 239	7 855	-4,7

NB: These figures do not correspond to gross domestic production; for this see Table 4.14.1.1.

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Total slaughtering 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
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
World	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	54 465	53 605	52 745	53 220	0,9
— EUR 12	16,0	15,7	14,6	13,9	8 723	8 396	7 710	7 380	-4,3
— Austria	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	244	246	222	211	-5,0
— Sweden	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	137	130	141	142	0,7
— Finland	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	122	117	106	107	0,9
— EUR 15	16,9	16,6	15,5	14,7	9 226	8 889	8 179	7 840	-4,1
— USA	19,3	19,8	20,1	21,0	10 534	10 611	10 584	11 194	5,8
— CIS	15,2	13,6	13,0	12,4	8 260	7 305	6 840	6 600	-3,5
— Brazil ⁽²⁾	5,3	5,7	5,7	5,9	2 885	3 062	3 005	3 160	5,2
— Argentina	4,8	4,6	4,8	4,6	2 607	2 487	2 508	2 474	-1,4
— Uruguay	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,7	310	332	314	372	18,5
— Australia	3,2	3,4	3,4	3,4	1 749	1 834	1 814	1 827	0,7
— New Zealand	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	532	525	582	579	-0,5
— Peop. Rep. China	2,8	3,4	4,4	4,6	1 545	1 808	2 341	2 455	4,9
— Canada	1,6	1,7	1,7	1,7	867	898	883	917	3,9
— Mexico	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	1 187	1 247	1 256	1 330	5,9
— Colombia	1,4	1,2	1,1	1,1	760	670	573	609	6,3
— Poland	1,2	1,0	0,9	0,8	644	546	454	429	-5,5
— India	4,3	4,5	4,7	4,7	2 361	2 398	2 458	2 496	1,5
— Japan	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	575	592	594	602	1,3
— South Africa	1,3	1,3	1,0	0,8	703	715	534	436	-18,4
— Switzerland	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	170	167	152	144	-5,3
— Hungary	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	126	110	96	86	-10,4
— Norway	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	79	84	83	87	4,8

Sources: FAO and other international organizations (GATT).

⁽¹⁾ Net production.⁽²⁾ New series as from 1991.

	1	2	A. — Live animals in number (per 1 000 head)				7	C. — Meat (1 000 t carcass weight)											
			Calves	Adult bovine animals	Pure-bred breeding animals	Total live animals		B. — Live animals converted to meat weight (per 1 000 t carcass weight)	Frozen	Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	Prepared and preserved (cooked or uncooked)	Total beef/veal (B + C)							
													3	4	5	6	8	9	10
Imports																			
Extra-EU		1992 (1)	247,5	384,7	83,8	716,0	92,5	102,0	0,3	213,8	572,4								
		1993 (1)	395,4	88,9	114,3	598,6	80,1	93,2	0,4	180,8	499,3								
		1994 (1)	477,6	90,8	103,1	671,5	76,8	128,7	0,7	182,9	552,3								
Intra-EU		1992 (1)	1 605,9	1 560,4	43,1	3 209,4	391,8	241,0	2,9	53,3	2 109,8								
		1993 (1)	1 757,2	861,9	134,3	2 753,5	308,3	170,3	5,8	59,3	1 704,0								
		1994 (1)	1 964,0	955,4	179,5	3 098,9	337,9	200,4	8,9	46,0	1 809,7								
Total		1992 (1)	1 853,4	1 958,1	126,9	3 938,4	486,9	342,9	3,2	267,1	2 685,0								
		1993 (1)	2 152,6	950,8	248,6	3 352,1	388,4	263,5	6,2	240,1	2 203,3								
		1994 (1)	2 441,6	1 046,2	282,6	3 770,4	414,7	329,1	9,6	228,9	2 342,0								
Exports																			
Extra-EU		1992 (1)	3,2	207,5	115,8	326,5	84,7	1 013,7	1,8	118,1	1 323,4								
		1993 (1)	3,1	400,4	78,9	482,5	143,2	887,2	2,0	91,9	1 228,5								
		1994 (1)	4,8	440,1	88,0	532,9	147,9	848,7	1,1	111,9	1 220,5								
Intra-EU		1992 (1)	1 549,7	1 566,3	59,4	3 175,4	387,7	276,9	3,7	43,1	2 119,5								
		1993 (1)	1 712,0	1 024,7	117,2	2 853,9	336,5	185,0	3,8	19,0	1 657,6								
		1994 (1)	2 065,5	1 085,4	106,1	3 257,0	375,7	243,1	3,6	59,7	2 125,8								
Total		1992 (1)	1 552,9	1 773,8	175,2	3 501,9	472,5	1 293,6	5,5	161,3	3 446,1								
		1993 (1)	1 715,1	1 425,1	196,1	3 336,4	479,7	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	1 091,9	4,6	171,6	3 346,3								

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	1991	%	1992	%	1993	%	1994	%
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A — Exports								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BLEU/UEBL	18.0	1.4	33.5	2.5	40.9	3.3	39.6	3.2
Danmark	41.0	3.1	46.4	3.5	47.3	3.8	46.5	3.8
BR Deutschland	576.9	43.5	393.8	29.8	347.9	28.3	242.8	19.9
Elláda	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	2.2	0.2	3.2	0.3
España	21.1	1.6	33.3	2.5	22.3	1.8	24.7	2.0
France	240.1	18.1	283.3	21.4	257.0	20.9	248.6	20.4
Ireland	182.2	13.8	213.4	16.1	257.1	20.9	380.8	31.2
Italia	120.8	9.1	173.2	13.1	101.7	8.3	79.2	6.5
Nederland	91.4	6.9	120.1	9.1	106.3	8.7	94.4	7.7
Osterreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	32.0	2.4	25.5	1.9	45.5	3.7	60.2	4.9
EUR 12	1 324.9	100.0	1 323.4	100.0	1 228.5	100.0	1 220.3	100.0
B — Imports								
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BLEU/UEBL	4.0	0.7	3.0	0.5	2.7	0.5	3.1	0.6
Danmark	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.2
BR Deutschland	169.0	31.6	176.8	30.9	158.6	31.8	156.9	29.5
Elláda	21.7	4.1	14.1	2.5	11.7	2.3	8.4	1.6
España	3.4	0.7	3.1	0.5	2.3	0.5	3.4	0.6
France	14.7	2.7	15.2	2.6	13.9	2.8	15.7	2.9
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italia	146.5	27.4	143.5	25.1	112.8	22.6	117.6	22.1
Nederland	31.1	5.8	47.3	8.3	47.0	9.4	63.0	11.8
Osterreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	3.6	0.7	10.1	1.8	9.7	1.9	7.7	1.4
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	140.0	26.2	158.8	27.7	139.9	28.0	155.3	29.2
EUR 12	534.5	100.0	572.4	100.0	499.2	100.0	532.3	100.0

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 ⁽³⁾				% TAV
	1991 (⁴)	1992 (⁴)	1993 (⁴)	1994 (⁴)	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	8 705	8 378	7 824	7 445	- 4,8
Net production	8 723	8 396	7 743	7 380	- 4,7
Changes in stocks	373	155	- 448	- 556	24,1
Imports (¹)	447	480	419	456	8,8
Exports (¹)	1 244	1 239	1 085	1 073	- 1,1
Intra-EU trade (²)	1 640	2 110	1 704	1 810	6,2
Internal use (total)	7 553	7 482	7 525	7 319	- 2,7
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	21,8	21,6	21,6	20,9	- 3,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	115,3	112,0	104,0	101,7	- 2,2

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 (1)				Heifers R3 (1)				Cows O3 (1)			
	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994 1993	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994 1993	1992	1993	1994	% TAV 1994 1993
EUR 15	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	x
Belgique/België	254,41	254,42	252,48	-0,8	222,34	236,82	239,32	1,1	215,23	219,00	216,13	-1,3
Danmark	264,26	251,79	250,85	-0,4	246,36	241,38	238,90	-1,0	209,37	207,87	200,13	-3,7
BR Deutschland	258,34	255,95	248,87	-2,8	229,91	237,23	240,57	1,4	196,36	207,16	204,83	-1,1
Elláda	351,73	340,21	348,93	2,6	344,37	332,82	:	x	222,95	242,04	:	x
España	265,33	280,66	269,39	-4,0	272,58	286,40	282,58	-1,3	150,65	164,71	186,01	12,9
France	270,50	269,79	270,12	0,1	278,65	289,64	288,50	-0,4	230,00	240,33	236,27	-1,7
Ireland	249,42	240,33	239,39	-0,4	235,49	239,35	238,40	-0,4	201,50	212,06	207,23	-2,3
Italia	285,44	282,53	278,91	-1,3	323,53	311,46	299,57	-3,8	198,26	209,13	205,86	-1,6
Luxembourg	268,86	270,20	268,45	-0,6	274,59	279,56	277,13	-0,9	209,19	224,10	223,92	-0,1
Nederland	267,05	269,07	260,02	-3,4	231,16	236,25	234,63	-0,7	216,63	224,65	223,64	-0,4
Österreich	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	x
Portugal	319,14	303,65	300,01	-1,2	299,22	282,57	287,06	1,6	208,80	215,24	218,84	1,7
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	x
Sverige**	377,16	308,72	306,23	-0,4	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	x
United Kingdom	255,20	251,10	243,04	-3,2	248,63	248,36	241,62	-2,7	205,88	204,88	199,85	-2,5
EUR 12 (2)	265,80	263,66	259,48	-1,6	261,16	264,31	262,00	-0,9	207,16	215,26	213,16	-1,0

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.

4.16.0.1 Pig numbers (December of previous year)

	1 000 head				% of EUR 15	% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995	$\frac{1995}{1994}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 15	113 566**	116 853**	118 259	116 368	100,0	- 1,6
Belgique/België	6 531	7 119	6 999	6 865	5,9	- 1,9
Danmark	9 767	10 345	10 870	10 864	9,3	- 0,1
BR Deutschland	26 062	26 513	26 074	24 764	21,3	- 5,0
Elláda	975	1 099	1 143	1 121	1,0	- 1,9
España	17 207	18 217	18 184	18 332	15,8	0,8
France	12 068	12 565	13 166	13 475	11,6	2,3
Ireland	1 344	1 421	1 485	1 498	1,3	0,9
Italia	8 547	8 242	8 347	8 000	6,9	- 4,2
Luxembourg	62	65	70	76	0,1	8,6
Nederland	13 727	13 709	13 991	13 931	12,0	- 0,4
Österreich	3 638**	3 718**	3 820	3 729	3,2	- 2,4
Portugal	2 560	2 547	2 665	2 416	2,1	- 9,3
Suomi/Finland	1 357**	1 309**	1 300	1 295	1,1	- 0,4
Sverige	2 201**	2 279**	2 277	2 328	2,0	2,2
United Kingdom	7 519	7 705	7 868	7 673	6,6	- 2,5
EUR 12	106 370	109 547	110 862	109 016	93,7	- 1,7

Source: Eurostat.

4.16.1.1 Number of pigs slaughtered ⁽¹⁾

	1 000 head				% TAV	Average carcass weight in kg				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 15	181 421**	181 942**	190 878**	190 582	-0,2	84,0**	84,1**	84,9**	83,9	-1,2
Belgique/België	10 002	10 428	11 087	10 852	-2,1	89,7	90,4	89,5	93,1	4,0
Danmark	17 065	18 236	19 723	20 361	3,2	74,1	75,3	75,5	74,6	-1,2
BR Deutschland	43 573	40 771	41 059	40 089	-2,4	89,9	90,4	91,3	89,9	-1,5
Elláda	2 367	2 403	2 330	2 301	-1,2	64,4	63,7	63,1	63,1	0,0
España	24 619	24 901	26 811	27 120	1,2	75,9	76,8	77,6	77,5	-0,1
France	21 615	22 458	24 112	24 788	2,8	88,7	88,8	84,4	85,8	1,7
Ireland	2 687	2 964	3 070	3 023	-1,5	66,8	68,2	69,0	71,0	2,9
Italia	12 189	12 259	12 241	12 134	-0,9	109,3	108,3	112,0	111,0	-0,9
Luxembourg	104	95	108	109	0,9	90,1	90,4	89,5	89,9	0,4
Nederland	18 764	18 789	20 345	19 396	-4,7	84,8	84,4	85,9	86,3	0,5
Österreich	5 180**	5 165**	5 293**	5 259	-0,6	89,2**	89,7**	89,8**	89,0	-0,9
Portugal	3 151	3 451	4 068	4 284	5,3	68,4	68,8	70,7	68,2	-3,5
Suomi/Finland	2 288**	2 312**	2 235**	2 126	-4,9	77,4**	76,1**	75,7**	76,3	0,8
Sverige	3 360**	3 423**	3 647**	3 688	1,1	79,7**	81,2**	79,8**	74,5	-6,6
United Kingdom	14 456	14 286	14 747	15 040	2,0	67,7	67,7	68,4	68,7	0,4
EUR 12	170 593	171 042	179 703	179 496	-0,1	84,0	84,1	84,9	84,1	-0,9

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ Animals of domestic and foreign origin.

4.16.1.2 Net pigmeat production ⁽¹⁾

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	15 298**	15 361**	16 199**	16 005	- 1,2
BLEU/UEBL	914	952	993	1 020	2,7
Danmark	1 265	1 370	1 504	1 518	0,9
BR Deutschland	3 918	3 684	3 747	3 606	- 3,8
Elláda	153	153	147	167	13,6
España	1 877	1 912	2 084	2 102	0,9
France	1 918	1 994	2 151	2 125	- 1,2
Ireland	181	204	213	214	0,5
Italia	1 332	1 342	1 371	1 347	- 1,8
Nederland	1 591	1 584	1 749	1 673	- 4,3
Österreich	462**	463**	475**	468	- 1,5
Portugal	263	265	307	321	4,6
Suomi/Finland	177**	176**	169**	162	- 4,1
Sverige	268**	278**	291**	302	3,8
United Kingdom	979	983	998	1 034	3,6
EUR 12	14 391	14 444	15 264	15 129	- 0,9

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
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	70 654	72 778	75 193	78 954	5,0
— EUR 12	20,4	19,8	20,3	20,1	14 391	14 444	15 264	15 129	- 0,9
— EUR 15	:	:	:	20,3	:	:	:	16 005	:
— Peop. Rep. China	36,3	37,8	39,5	45,0	25 646	27 488	29 714	33 835	13,9
— USA	10,3	10,7	10,3	10,7	7 258	7 817	7 751	8 027	3,6
— Russia	-	3,8	3,2	3,2	-	2 783	2 432	2 400	- 1,3
— Poland	2,8	2,8	2,5	2,1	2 013	2 036	1 903	1 609	- 15,4
— Japan	2,1	2,0	1,9	1,9	1 483	1 434	1 433	1 400	- 2,3
— Brazil	1,6	1,8	1,6	1,7	1 160	1 291	1 215	1 290	6,2
— Canada	1,6	1,7	1,6	1,6	1 129	1 209	1 192	1 205	1,1
— Romania	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,0	850	789	750	738	- 1,6
— Hungary	1,4	1,0	0,9	0,8	965	764	710	600	- 15,5

Source: FAO.

4.16.4.1 Supply balance — pigmeat

EUR 15

	1 000 t ⁽¹⁾				% TAV
	1991 (²)	1992 (²)	1993 (²)	1994 (²)	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
I	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	14 391	14 444	15 264	15 129	- 0,9
Imports — Live animals	0,4	0,5	0,2	0,0	- 100,0
Exports — Live animals	0,4	0,5	0,1	6,7	6 600,0
Intra-EU trade	407	492	439	:	×
Net production	14 395	14 441	15 304	15 136	- 1,1
Changes in stocks	0	0	- 10	10	- 200,0
Imports	68	85	21	28	33,3
Exports	635	476	820	1 001	22,1
Intra-EU trade	2 559	2 761	2 887	:	×
Internal use	13 860	14 035	14 414	14 153	- 1,8
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	40,5	40,8	41,7	40,5	- 2,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	103,9	102,9	106,2	106,9	0,7

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ Carcass weight.⁽²⁾ EUR 12.

4.16.5.1 Market prices for pigmeat

	ECU/100 kg ⁽²⁾				% TAV ⁽³⁾
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	×
Belgique/België	146,093	149,562	112,983	115,237	3,2
Danmark	119,861	127,179	96,861	99,023	4,8
BR Deutschland	139,251	140,384	103,872	107,556	3,5
Elláda	142,459	161,595	119,699	123,779	11,6
España	143,227	147,837	108,086	110,413	9,8
France	138,637	141,465	103,248	105,053	1,6
Ireland	123,017	131,890	104,606	102,901	0,1
Italia	163,424	173,732	121,330	114,326	-0,9
Luxembourg	147,881	163,273	124,037	121,908	-0,5
Nederland	128,133	126,856	89,808	94,550	5,2
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×
Portugal	153,524	167,957	115,003	112,740	4,5
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
Sverige**	263,930	243,345	196,897	198,623	1,3
United Kingdom	123,632	133,284	105,380	102,132	-4,1
EUR 12 ⁽⁴⁾	137,459	142,355	104,528	106,105	1,5

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Representative markets.

(2) Slaughter weight — Class I.

(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

(4) Weighted $\bar{\phi}$ ECU/100 kg.

4.17.0.1 Sheep and goat numbers (preceding December)

	1 000 head				% of EUR 12	% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sheep</i>						
EUR 15	:	99 170	99 526	98 221	100,0	- 1,3
Belgique/België	136	129	128	127	0,1	- 0,8
Danmark	111	122	102	87	0,1	- 14,7
BR Deutschland	3 239	2 488	2 386	2 369	2,4	- 0,7
Elláda	10 150	9 837	10 108	10 069	10,3	- 0,4
España	24 022	24 608	24 575	23 836	24,3	- 3,0
France	11 071	10 639	10 380	10 453	10,6	0,7
Ireland	5 864	5 988	6 125	5 990	6,1	- 2,2
Italia	10 848	10 435	10 439	10 461	10,7	0,2
Luxembourg	7	6	7	7	0,0	0,0
Nederland	1 880	1 800	1 630	1 300	1,3	- 20,2
Österreich	:	326	312	334	0,3	7,1
Portugal	3 360	3 380	3 348	3 305	3,4	- 1,3
Suomi/Finland	:	61	62	80	0,1	29,0
Sverige (¹)	:	418	447	471	0,5	5,4
United Kingdom	30 147	28 932	29 477	29 332	29,9	- 0,5
EUR 12	100 835	98 365	98 620	97 336	99,1	- 1,3
<i>Goats</i>						
EUR 15	:	:	12 100	12 147	100,0	0,4
Belgique/België	8	9	9	8	0,1	- 7,0
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0,0	×
BR Deutschland	90	83	88	89	0,7	1,1
Elláda	5 918	5 832	5 850	5 821	47,9	- 0,5
España	3 526	2 799	2 664	2 739	22,5	2,8
France	1 162	1 121	1 071	1 055	8,7	- 1,5
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0,0	×
Italia	1 298	1 314	1 344	1 378	11,3	2,5
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	0,0	0,0
Nederland	77	77	73	66	0,5	- 9,6
Österreich	:	41	39	47	0,4	20,5
Portugal	857	862	858	836	6,9	- 2,6
Suomi/Finland	:	:	4	5	0,0	7,0
Sverige (¹)	:	:	5	5	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	113	105	94	97	0,8	3,2
EUR 12	13 050	12 202	12 052	12 090	99,5	0,3

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Results of June survey.

4.17.1.1 Sheep and goats slaughtered

	1 000 head				% TAV	Average carcass weight in kg				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 15**	85 713	83 951	82 190	:	×	14,3	14,1	14,0	:	×
BLEU/UEBL	345	316	238	205	- 13,9	19,9	20,1	20,0	20,1	0,5
Danmark	85	90	93	80	- 13,9	21,2	22,3	21,5	22,6	5,1
BR Deutschland	2 406	2 274	2 206	2 111	- 4,3	20,7	19,3	18,5	19,0	2,7
Elláda	12 114	12 492	12 459	12 494	0,3	10,6	10,6	10,4	10,4	0,0
España	22 333	22 845	22 305	22 566	1,2	10,8	10,8	10,7	10,8	0,9
France	10 913	10 005	9 796	9 257	- 5,5	17,0	17,2	16,6	16,7	0,6
Ireland	4 215	4 357	4 701	4 417	- 6,0	21,9	21,7	21,0	21,0	0,0
Italia	9 629	9 755	8 901	8 552	- 3,9	8,8	8,8	9,1	9,1	0,0
Nederland	697	723	789	702	- 11,0	24,1	23,7	23,2	24,2	4,3
Österreich**	257	267	244	:	×	21,4	22,5	22,5	:	×
Portugal	1 511	1 372	1 302	1 338	2,8	10,8	10,2	10,5	10,6	1,0
Suomi/Finland**	54	61	63	67	6,3	20,3	19,8	20,6	20,8	1,0
Sverige**	237	243	229	220	- 3,9	17,7	17,9	18,6	:	×
United Kingdom	20 917	19 151	18 864	18 967	0,5	18,4	18,6	18,5	18,6	0,5
EUR 12	85 165	83 380	81 654	80 689	- 1,2	14,2	14,0	13,9	14,0	0,7

Source: Eurostat.

4.17.1.2 Gross internal sheepmeat and goatmeat production

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15**	1 232	1 193	1 180	1 153	-2,3
BLEU/UEBL	4	3	3	3**	0,0
Danmark	2	2	2	2	0,0
BR Deutschland	63	45	40	40	-2,0
Elláda	124	129	125	129**	3,5
España	232	235	228	230**	0,9
France	169	156	156	147	-5,8
Ireland	91	101	102	96**	-5,9
Italia	58	59	59	52	-11,9
Nederland	31	28	29	26	-10,3
Österreich**	6	6	6	6	0,0
Portugal	30	27	26	27**	3,8
Suomi/Finland**	1	1	1	1	0,0
Sverige**	4	4	4	4	0,0
United Kingdom	417	397	399	390**	-2,3
EUR 12	1 221	1 182	1 169	1 142**	-2,3

Source: Eurostat.

EUR 15

4.17.3.1 Sheepmeat and goatmeat — EU trade, by species

	1	2		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)					
		3	4	Pure-bred breeding animals		Other live animals		Total live animals	8	9	10	11	12	13					
				Sheep	Goats	Sheep	Goats												
Imports																			
Extra-EU																			
Intra-EU																			
Total																			
Exports																			
Extra-EU																			
Intra-EU																			
Total																			
1992 (1)	10,7	0,0	2 329,8	1,4	2 341,9	19,3	16,3	226,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	261,8						
1993 (1)	1,3	0,1	1 605,2	2,1	1 608,7	15,3	15,2	215,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	246,0						
1994 (1)	0,8	0,0	1 917,5	20,8	1 939,1	18,5	16,1	208,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	242,7						
1992 (1)	14,9	1,0	4 739,7	76,2	4 831,8	70,1	177,0	16,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,3	265,3						
1993 (1)	40,2	12,2	3 550,9	2 314,6	5 917,9	45,0	186,1	20,4	0,0	0,0	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	0,0	0,0	0,9	267,2						
1992 (1)	25,5	1,0	7 069,5	77,5	7 173,7	89,4	193,4	243,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,3	527,1						
1993 (1)	41,5	12,3	5 156,1	2 316,7	7 526,6	60,3	201,3	235,9	0,0	0,0	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	0,0	0,0	0,9	509,9						
1992 (1)	0,6	1,1	52,6	2,1	56,4	0,8	3,1	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	5,4						
1993 (1)	1,2	0,8	46,5	2,4	50,9	1,0	3,9	1,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	6,5						
1994 (1)	1,9	0,8	32,8	2,7	38,2	0,8	4,6	1,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	7,2						
1992 (1)	22,7	0,6	4 664,1	58,5	4 745,9	69,9	173,2	18,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	1,0	262,4						
1993 (1)	33,5	0,1	3 053,6	26,0	3 113,2	46,0	181,7	19,7	0,0	0,0	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	0,0	0,0	0,7	259,5						
1992 (1)	23,3	1,6	4 716,7	60,5	4 802,3	70,6	176,3	19,6	0,1	0,1	0,1	1,1	267,8						
1993 (1)	34,7	0,9	3 100,1	28,4	3 164,1	47,0	185,6	21,2	0,0	0,0	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	0,0	0,0	0,8	266,7						

Source: 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 tonnes carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1991	%	1992	%	1993	%	1994	%
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A — Exports								
EUR 15								
BLEU/UEBL	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.3
Danmark	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.5
BR Deutschland	13.3	70.7	0.3	5.5	0.3	4.9	0.3	4.7
Elláda	0.3	1.6	0.2	3.6	0.2	3.7	0.4	6.2
España	1.3	6.9	1.5	27.3	1.9	29.8	1.7	23.6
France	1.5	8.0	0.9	16.4	0.9	14.9	1.1	15.1
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Italia	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Nederland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.0	0.0	0.5
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	2.2	11.7	2.1	38.2	2.5	39.5	3.3	46.6
EUR 12	18.9	100.0	5.5	100.0	6.2	100.0	7.2	100.0
B — Imports								
EUR 15								
BLEU/UEBL	7.1	2.8	8.6	3.3	11.0	4.5	11.3	4.6
Danmark	3.1	1.2	3.4	1.3	3.9	1.6	4.1	1.7
BR Deutschland	36.9	14.3	40.0	15.3	40.7	16.5	40.0	16.5
Elláda	16.6	6.4	21.8	8.3	17.0	6.9	13.7	5.6
España	11.3	4.4	10.6	4.0	5.0	2.0	5.5	2.3
France	22.9	8.9	21.7	8.3	22.5	9.1	19.8	8.1
Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italia	27.2	10.5	25.1	9.6	17.6	7.2	25.6	10.6
Nederland	5.9	2.3	4.7	1.8	6.4	2.6	8.3	3.4
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	8.1	3.1	7.8	3.0	3.6	1.5	3.9	1.6
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	118.9	46.1	118.1	45.1	118.4	48.1	110.6	45.6
EUR 12	257.9	100.0	261.8	100.0	246.0	100.0	242.7	100.0

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, and Eurostat.

NB: Coefficients : — Live animals ; Carcass weight = live weight × 0.47.
 — Boneless meat
 — Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight × 1.7 = carcass weight.

4.17.3.3 Imports of sheepmeat ⁽¹⁾

EUR 15	t ⁽²⁾				% TAV
	1991 ⁽³⁾	1992 ⁽³⁾	1993 ⁽³⁾	1994 ⁽³⁾	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports:					
— New Zealand	198 872	209 374	202 906	196 383	- 3,2
— Argentina	8 823	4 580	2 883	2 943	2,1
— Australia	16 837	16 829	15 939	15 570	- 2,3
— Hungary	14 131	10 823	8 466	10 123	19,6
— Bulgaria	3 638	2 141	2 503	3 765	50,4
— Poland	5 265	6 511	4 736	4 717	- 0,4
— ex-Yugoslavia	2 786	3 189	87	803	823,0
— Uruguay	4 296	5 025	5 508	4 458	- 19,1
— Romania	477	507	405	739	82,5
— Other countries	2 792	2 856	2 661	3 178	19,4
Grand total	257 917	261 835	246 094	242 679	- 1,4

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 ⁽⁴⁾

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994**	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	1 221	1 182	1 169	1 142	- 2,3
Imports — live animals ⁽¹⁾	22	19	15	19	20,9
Exports — live animals ⁽¹⁾	6	1	1	1	- 11,1
Intra-EU trade ⁽¹⁾	65	70	45	42	- 6,7
Net production	1 237	1 200	1 183	1 160	- 1,9
Changes in stocks	:	- 4	:	:	x
Imports ⁽²⁾	236	243	231	224	- 2,8
Exports ⁽²⁾	13	5	6	6	16,4
Intra-EU trade ⁽³⁾	164	195	208	225	8,2
Internal use	1 460	1 434	1 408	1 378	- 2,1
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	4	4,2	4,0	4,0	- 2,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	83,6	82,4	83,0	82,9	- 0,2

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⁾
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	3,398	3,402	2,867	3,246	14,6
Danmark	2,388	2,196	2,044	1,849	- 7,2
BR Deutschland	2,598	2,729	2,591	2,879	11,1
Elláda	3,872	3,727	3,077	3,225	13,3
España	3,053	3,292	2,847	3,050	14,1
France	2,937	2,849	2,758	2,854	4,2
Ireland	2,269	2,047	2,074	2,283	11,9
Italia	3,831	3,399	2,927	2,961	6,2
Nederland	2,977	2,907	2,768	2,941	6,3
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×
Portugal	3,060	3,251	3,033	3,167	10,5
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
Sverige**	3,404	3,707	3,312	3,362	2,0
United Kingdom	1,927	2,245	2,295	2,522	8,3

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
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	×
BLEU/UEBL	114 593	125 634	134 966	139 578	3,4
Danmark	104 808	114 689	119 850	117 693**	- 1,8
BR Deutschland	286 378	318 351	328 026	305 064**	- 7,0
Elláda	80 315	83 954	85 752	87 638	2,2
España	543 669	529 396	513 076	563 357**	9,8
France	824 012	828 216	855 260	886 208	3,6
Ireland	48 770	50 025	52 954	58 130	9,8
Italia	413 211	417 739	403 470	410 156	1,7
Nederland	340 826	336 406	330 067	357 393	8,3
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×
Portugal	178 340	171 808	177 595	184 367	3,8
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
Sverige	:	:	:	:	×
United Kingdom	649 378	650 919	670 447	695 253**	3,7
EUR 12	3 584 300	3 627 137	3 671 463	3 804 837**	3,6

Source: Eurostat.

4.18.1.1 Gross internal production of poultrymeat

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	6 956	7 127	7 116	7 412	4,2
BLEU/UEBL	178	194	204	221**	8,3
Danmark	142	160	172	178**	3,5
BR Deutschland	574	604	615	640**	4,0
Elláda	160	175	170	174**	2,4
España	880	858	821	867**	5,6
France	1 780	1 865	1 875	1 980	5,6
Ireland	90	90	90	94**	4,4
Italia	1 114	1 095	1 086	1 109**	2,1
Nederland	548	574	575	597**	3,8
Österreich**	93	99	102	102	0,0
Portugal	205	217	216	222**	2,8
Suomi/Finland**	37	36	35	39	11,4
Sverige**	55	60	65	77	18,5
United Kingdom	1 099	1 100	1 090	1 112**	2,1
EUR 12	6 771	6 932	6 914	7 194	4,1

Source: Eurostat.

4.18.3.1 Trade in poultrymeat with non-member countries (1)

Reporting country	(t carcass weight)								
	1991	%	1992	%	1993	%	1994	%	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
A — Exports									
EUR 15									
BLEU/UEBL	33 185	6.9	36 082	6.9	42 540	6.5	42 678	6.2	
Danmark	51 475	10.8	53 612	10.3	66 546	10.1	77 388	11.3	
BR Deutschland	18 675	3.9	28 288	5.4	38 226	5.8	18 514	2.7	
Elláda	605	0.1	1 043	0.2	7 695	1.2	8 069	1.2	
España	7 035	1.5	6 571	1.3	6 562	1.0	7 472	1.1	
France	292 708	61.3	304 639	58.7	359 119	54.5	365 856	53.5	
Ireland	188	0.0	277	0.1	439	0.1	864	0.1	
Italia	3 289	0.7	3 769	0.7	5 571	0.8	7 601	1.1	
Nederland	42 735	8.9	54 437	10.5	98 040	14.9	114 496	16.7	
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Portugal	6 243	1.3	12 994	2.5	10 166	1.5	4 665	0.7	
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
United Kingdom	21 567	4.5	17 574	3.4	24 547	3.7	36 410	5.3	
EUR 12	477 707	100.0	519 306	100.0	659 451	100.0	684 013	100.0	
B — Imports									
EUR 15									
BLEU/UEBL	4 515	3.0	3 843	2.4	1 304	0.8	2 139	1.2	
Danmark	51	0.0	29	0.0	51	0.0	1 175	0.7	
BR Deutschland	92 155	60.8	90 797	57.4	90 215	58.2	101 977	57.1	
Elláda	2 217	1.5	1 561	1.0	694	0.4	949	0.5	
España	799	0.5	1 446	0.9	2 434	1.6	1 556	0.9	
France	12 265	8.1	11 823	7.5	13 881	9.0	20 293	11.4	
Ireland	0	0.0	2	0.0	12	0.0	3	0.0	
Italia	28 358	18.7	29 006	18.3	28 152	18.2	25 263	14.1	
Nederland	8 885	5.9	11 364	7.2	11 155	7.2	20 066	11.2	
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Portugal	2	0.0	0	0.0	29	0.0	43	0.0	
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
United Kingdom	2 263	1.5	8 246	5.2	7 004	4.5	5 176	2.9	
EUR 12	151 511	100.0	158 117	100.0	154 931	100.0	178 640	100.0	

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Live animals, expressed as carcass weight (live weight \times 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
	1991 (²)	1992 (²)	1993 (²)	1994 (²)	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	6 771	6 932	6 914	7 194	4,0
Imports — live birds	3	2	2	:	×
Exports — live birds	2	1	1	:	×
Intra-EU trade	135	150	:	:	×
Net production	6 772	6 933	6 915	7 194	4,0
Changes in stocks	23	17	11	10	-9,1
Imports	152	158	155	178	14,8
Exports	478	519	663	683	3,0
Intra-EU trade	791	905	:	:	×
Internal use (total)	6 423	6 555	6 396	6 679	4,4
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	18,6	18,9	18,4	19	3,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	105,4	105,8	108,1	108	-0,4

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ Slaughter weight.⁽²⁾ EUR 12.

4.18.5.1 Market prices for chickens ⁽¹⁾

	ECU/kg ⁽²⁾				% TAV ⁽³⁾
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	1,269	1,259	1,242	1,240	1,0
Danmark	1,358	1,343	1,299	1,254	-0,9
BR Deutschland	1,387	1,344	1,288	1,254	-2,6
Elláda	2,016	1,853	1,644	1,638	7,4
España	1,044	1,092	0,983	0,952	3,6
France	0,932	0,928	0,953	0,999	5,6
Ireland	1,971	1,776	1,465	1,322	-7,9
Italia	1,494	1,316	1,232	1,142	-2,6
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	1,246	1,208	1,158	1,126	-2,6
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	1,244	1,072	-0,4
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige**	2,876	2,603	2,001	1,880	-5,6
United Kingdom	1,364	1,323	1,189	1,182	9,0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Belgique/België : Poulets à 70%, prix de gros à la vente. Kuikens 70%, groothandelsverkooprij. A partir de juillet 1982 prix franco frontière. Vanaf juli 1982 prijs franco grens.

Danmark : Kyllinger, 70%, slakterie til detailhandel.

BR Deutschland : Schlachtereie - Abgabepreis frei Empfänger, 70% gefroren.

Elláda : Chondriki timi 70% (prix de gros).

España : Precio de mercado.

France : Paris-Rungis: poulets, classe A (moyens), 83%, prix de gros à la vente.

Ireland : Chickens, 70%, wholesale price.

Italia : Milano: prezzi d'acquisto all'ingrosso, 83%.

Nederland : LEI: Kuikens 70% - Groothandelsverkooprij.

Österreich :

Portugal : preço à produção.

Suomi/Finland :

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
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15**	:	:	357 283	374 720	4,9
BLEU/UEBL	11 489	11 902	12 506	11 706**	-6,4
Danmark	3 854	3 866	4 223	4 286**	1,5
BR Deutschland	58 400	56 600	54 400	57 392**	5,5
Elláda	16 329	16 072	15 769	19 632**	24,5
España	49 492	46 588	45 727	51 351**	12,3
France	64 700	64 400	67 700	71 424**	5,5
Ireland	3 459	3 324	3 402	3 950**	16,1
Italia	50 997	51 503	49 314	49 511**	0,4
Nederland	37 085**	38 605**	37 563**	38 351**	2,1
Österreich**	6 179	5 968	6 020	6 460	7,3
Portugal	8 100	8 325	8 288	8 056**	-2,8
Suomi/Finland**	:	:	3 631	3 692	1,7
Sverige**	:	:	5 650	5 603	-0,8
United Kingdom	44 040	43 252	43 090	43 305**	0,5
EUR 12	354 124**	350 405**	357 283**	374 720**	4,9

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.0.2 Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15**	257 036	248 323	252 475	265 619	5,2
BLEU/UEBL	10 148	10 576	13 345	12 497	- 6,4
Danmark	4 242	4 946	5 000**	4 349**	- 13,0
BR Deutschland	42 957	41 862	41 838	45 243**	8,1
Elláda	4 706	3 526	3 657	4 602	25,8
España	35 773	29 673	35 893	38 300**	6,7
France	46 084	45 938	47 188	49 906	5,8
Ireland	1 437	1 474	1 283	1 415	10,3
Italia	26 464	26 300	20 420	26 218	28,4
Nederland	32 891	32 669	31 455	31 604	0,5
Österreich**	5 226	5 554	6 045	5 766	- 4,6
Portugal	6 072	5 322	6 611	5 253	- 20,5
Suomi/Finland**	2 967	3 367	3 442	3 485	1,2
Sverige**	5 368	5 341	5 190	5 319	2,5
United Kingdom	32 701	31 775	31 108**	31 662**	1,8
EUR 12	257 036	248 323	252 475**	265 619**	5,2

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.1.1 Usable production of eggs (total eggs)

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15**	5 263	5 210	5 108	5 329	4,3
BLEU/UEBL	200	201	210	225**	7,1
Danmark	84	88	87	89**	2,3
BR Deutschland	922	902	826	860**	4,1
Elláda	123	124	122	128**	4,9
España	641	602	602	692**	15,0
France	928	932	938	972**	3,6
Ireland	39	39**	37	37**	0,0
Italia	648	665	642	650**	1,2
Nederland	652	630**	618	621**	0,5
Österreich**	103	103	106	107	0,9
Portugal	98	103	103	120**	16,5
Suomi/Finland**	67	68	70	72	2,9
Sverige**	112	114	112	111	-0,9
United Kingdom	646	639	635	645**	1,6
EUR 12	5 263	5 210**	5 108	5 329	4,3

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.3.1 Trade in eggs with non-member countries (1)

(1)

Reporting country		1991	%	1992	%	1993	%	1994	%
I		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A — Exports									
EUR 15									
BLEU/UEBL		8 159	5,3	7 816	5,0	13 606	7,4	14 635	8,2
Danmark		1 894	1,2	2 716	1,7	2 224	1,2	2 542	1,4
BR Deutschland		40 979	26,4	36 310	23,1	39 839	21,7	43 936	24,7
Elláda		690	0,4	448	0,3	654	0,4	958	0,5
España		6 436	4,1	6 877	4,4	8 857	4,8	11 269	6,3
France		15 510	10,0	15 501	9,8	21 300	11,6	23 671	13,3
Ireland		0	0,0	0	0,0	252	0,1	126	0,1
Italia		6 164	4,0	3 433	2,2	5 435	3,0	5 153	2,9
Nederland		74 377	47,9	82 803	52,6	89 622	48,9	74 763	42,0
Osterreich		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal		89	0,1	261	0,2	102	0,1	166	0,1
Suomi/Finland		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom		913	0,6	1 220	0,8	1 528	0,8	953	0,5
		155 211	100,0	157 385	100,0	183 419	100,0	178 172	100,0
B — Imports									
EUR 15									
BLEU/UEBL		2 759	7,8	1 810	6,6	814	2,9	319	1,2
Danmark		4 790	13,5	4 943	17,9	5 088	17,9	5 971	21,9
BR Deutschland		6 692	18,8	6 940	25,2	7 888	27,7	7 284	26,7
Elláda		194	0,5	138	0,5	118	0,4	237	0,9
España		743	2,1	401	1,5	597	2,1	358	1,3
France		314	0,9	322	1,2	228	0,8	347	1,3
Ireland		21	0,1	10	0,0	0	0,0	6	0,0
Italia		5 908	16,6	2 967	10,8	4 213	14,8	4 824	17,7
Nederland		12 754	35,9	8 618	31,3	8 389	29,5	6 756	24,8
Osterreich		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal		73	0,2	21	0,1	14	0,0	15	0,1
Suomi/Finland		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom		1 266	3,6	1 385	5,0	1 098	3,9	1 127	4,1
		35 514	100,0	27 555	100,0	28 447	100,0	27 244	100,0
EUR 12									

Source: Eurostat.

(1) All eggs products (eggs-in-shell equivalent).

4.19.4.1 Supply balance — eggs (total eggs)

EUR 15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991 (¹)	1992 (¹)	1993 (¹)	1994 (¹)	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	4 981	4 925	4 820	5 039	4,5
Change in stocks	- 8	0	1	:	×
Imports	36	28	28	31	10,7
Exports	155	157	183	174	-4,9
Intra-EU trade	669	658	:	:	×
Internal use	4 870	4 796	4 664	4 896	5,0
of which:					
— eggs for hatching	332	333	340	349	2,6
— industrial use	20	21	22	22	0,0
— losses (market)	19	19	18	19	5,6
— human consumption	4 499	4 423	4 284	4 506	5,2
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	13,0	12,8	12,4	12,9	4,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,3	102,7	103,3	102,9	- 0,4

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ EUR 12.

4.19.5.1 Market prices for eggs ⁽¹⁾

	ECU/100 pieces				% TAV ⁽²⁾
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	4,889	4,244	4,294	3,667	- 17,6
Danmark	6,685	6,595	6,909	6,686	- 0,8
BR Deutschland	5,672	5,056	5,314	4,561	- 14,2
Elláda	9,784	8,528	7,427	7,131	3,6
España	6,280	6,157	6,311	5,305	- 9,7
France	5,411	4,775	4,558	3,701	- 18,3
Ireland	5,883	5,465	4,921	5,087	0,3
Italia	6,015	5,430	4,979	4,654	- 1,8
Luxembourg	6,411	5,856	6,048	:	×
Nederland	4,811	4,179	4,284	3,705	- 13,5
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×
Portugal	:	:	6,099	5,416	- 5,8
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
Sverige**	1,682	1,585	1,369	1,521	11,6
United Kingdom	5,063	4,880	4,840	4,980	3,1

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
groothandelsaankoopprijs, 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 : Groothandelsverkoopprijs.
- 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
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — Dairy cows in December					
EUR 15	24 628**	23 460**	23 254**	22 969**	- 1,2
Belgique/België	797	741	703	696	- 1,0
Danmark	746	708	711	717	0,8
BR Deutschland	5 632	5 365	5 301	5 273	- 0,5
Elláda	214	205	219	219	0,0
España	1 516	1 446	1 403	1 339	- 4,6
France	4 968	4 642	4 615	4 745	2,8
Ireland	1 293	1 262	1 274	1 269	- 0,4
Italia	2 536	2 317	2 287	2 070	- 9,5
Luxembourg	52	51	51	49	- 3,9
Nederland	1 881	1 821	1 777	1 757	- 1,1
Österreich	876**	842**	828**	810**	- 2,2
Portugal	394	381	375	356	- 5,1
Suomi/Finland	436**	426**	419**	413**	- 1,4
Sverige	508**	506**	505**	489**	- 3,2
United Kingdom	2 779	2 747	2 786	2 767	- 0,7
EUR 12	22 808	21 686	21 502	21 257	- 1,1
B — Dairy cows yield (1)					
	kg/head				% TAV
EUR 15	4 686**	4 877**	5 114**	5 150**	0,7
Belgique/België	4 264	4 409	4 493	4 922**	9,6
Danmark	6 034	6 173	6 583	6 527	- 0,8
BR Deutschland	4 573	4 970	5 237	5 248**	0,2
Elláda	2 938	3 416	3 644	3 562**	- 2,3
España	4 203	4 052	4 170	4 011**	- 3,8
France	4 869	5 096	5 396	5 374**	- 0,4
Ireland	4 038	4 159	4 219	4 240	0,5
Italia	3 939	4 067	4 331	4 504**	4,0
Luxembourg	4 492	5 000	5 255	5 255**	0,0
Nederland	5 763	5 795	6 014	6 145**	2,2
Österreich	3 669**	3 750**	3 853**	3 901**	1,3
Portugal	4 386	4 355	4 257	4 368	2,6
Suomi/Finland	4 588**	5 667**	5 770**	5 983**	3,7
Sverige	6 557**	6 301**	6 625**	6 774**	2,2
United Kingdom	5 108	5 137	5 389	5 360	- 0,5
EUR 12	4 688	4 873	5 115	5 143**	0,5

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
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — Production of milk from dairy cows ⁽¹⁾					
EUR 15	122 952**	120 103**	119 972**	119 632**	-0,3
Belgique/België	3 543	3 514	3 329	3 344	0,5
Danmark	4 640	4 605	4 661	4 641	-0,4
BR Deutschland	29 063	27 991	28 098	27 820**	-1,0
Elláda	711	731	747	780**	4,4
España	6 619	6 143	6 030	5 627**	-6,7
France	25 663	25 315	25 049	24 800**	-1,0
Ireland	5 338	5 378	5 324	5 402	1,5
Italia	10 493	10 315	10 035	10 300**	2,6
Luxembourg	265	260	268	268**	0,0
Nederland	11 047	10 901	10 951	10 920**	-0,3
Österreich	3 320**	3 285**	3 244**	3 230**	-0,4
Portugal	1 737**	1 716**	1 622**	1 638**	1,0
Suomi/Finland	2 551**	2 471**	2 458**	2 507**	2,0
Sverige	3 200**	3 201**	3 352**	3 421**	2,1
United Kingdom	14 762	14 277	14 804	14 934	0,9
EUR 12	113 881**	111 146**	110 918**	110 474**	-0,4
B — Deliveries of cows' milk ⁽²⁾					
EUR 15	112 886**	110 806**	110 851**	111 283**	0,4
Belgique/België	3 084	2 937	2 907	2 948	1,4
Danmark	4 440	4 402	4 460	4 442	-0,4
BR Deutschland	26 423	25 605	26 017	26 047	0,1
Elláda	534	508	569	584	2,6
España	5 829	5 435	5 352	4 926	-8,0
France	23 379	23 046	22 755	23 255	2,2
Ireland	5 019	5 271	5 213	5 279	1,3
Italia	9 894	9 746	9 501	9 349	-1,6
Luxembourg	253	249	258	251	-2,7
Nederland	10 570	10 503	10 560	10 468	-0,9
Österreich	2 201**	2 204**	2 183**	2 193**	0,5
Portugal	1 584	1 541	1 477	1 476	-0,1
Suomi/Finland	2 416**	2 342**	2 332**	2 385**	2,3
Sverige	3 130**	3 133**	3 287**	3 357**	2,1
United Kingdom	14 130	13 884	13 980	14 323	2,5
EUR 12	105 139**	103 127	103 047	103 348	0,3

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⁾

(%)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 15	91,8*	91,8**	92,3**	92,4**	93,0**
Belgique/België	86,7	87,0	83,6	87,3	88,2
Danmark	95,7	95,7	95,6	95,7	95,7
BR Deutschland	91,8*	90,9	91,5	92,6	93,6
Elláda	74,4	75,1	69,5	76,2	74,9**
España	78,3	88,1	88,5	88,8	87,5
France	92,0	91,1	91,0	90,8	93,8
Ireland	97,6	94,0	98,0	97,9	97,7**
Italia	94,0	94,3	94,5	94,7	90,8**
Luxembourg	93,8	95,5	95,8	96,3	93,7
Nederland	95,2	95,7	96,3	96,4	95,9
Österreich	66,8*	66,3**	67,1**	67,3**	67,9**
Portugal	83,5*	91,2**	89,8**	91,1**	90,1**
Suomi/Finland	95,3*	94,7**	94,8**	94,9**	95,1**
Sverige	97,8*	97,8**	97,9**	98,1**	98,1**
United Kingdom	95,4	95,7	97,2	94,4	95,9**
EUR 12	92,2*	92,3**	92,8**	92,9**	93,5**

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ Incl. deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).

EUR 15

4.20.1.3 Production of fresh milk and fresh milk products by the dairy industry

	1 000 t							% TAV			
	1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1											
1. Drinking milk	23 797		24 082	26 166	26 357	26 563	0,8				
of which: — whole milk	14 374		13 831	14 545	14 052	13 019	-7,4				
— semi-skimmed milk	7 791		8 590	9 666	10 356	11 526	11,3				
— skimmed milk	1 539		1 630	1 919	1 932	1 992	3,1				
— untreated milk	87		31	36	17	26	52,9				
2. Buttermilk	419		418	451	469	427	-9,0				
3. Cream	1 000		1 061	1 156	1 168	1 373	17,6				
4. Acidified milk	3 121		3 346	3 686	3 840	3 514	-8,5				
5. Milk-based drinks	620		659	707	690	743	7,7				
6. Other fresh products	1 002		1 097	1 236	1 296	1 321	1,9				
7. Subtotal (2-6)	6 162		6 581	7 236	7 463	7 378	-1,1				
Total	29 959		30 663	33 404	33 820	33 941	0,4				

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 12.

4.20.1.4 Production in dairies of butter and cheese

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — Butter⁽¹⁾					
EUR 15	1 960**	1 827**	1 824**	1 778**	- 2,5
Belgique/België	67	63	61	62	1,6
Danmark	82	78	77	78	1,3
BR Deutschland	549**	472**	482	461	- 4,4
Elláda	3	2	2	4**	100,0
España	37	29	25	19**	- 24,0
France	482**	460	445	431	- 3,1
Ireland	144	143	139	138	- 0,7
Italia	102	100	93	94	1,1
Luxembourg	3	3	3	3**	0,0
Nederland	204	199	194	185	- 4,6
Österreich	36**	37**	37**	36**	- 2,7
Portugal	16	17	17	17	0,0
Suomi/Finland	52**	47**	45**	47**	4,4
Sverige	51**	50**	53**	47**	- 11,3
United Kingdom	132	127	151	156**	3,3
EUR 12	1 821**	1 693**	1 689	1 648**	- 2,4
B — Cheese⁽²⁾					
EUR 15	5 528**	5 623**	5 725**	5 793**	1,2
Belgique/België	64	69	69	70	1,4
Danmark	287	292	322	288	- 10,6
BR Deutschland	1 249	1 293	1 337	1 399	4,6
Elláda	93	98	110	110**	0,0
España	229	227	227	227**	0,0
France	1 471	1 413	1 442	1 467**	1,7
Ireland	74	93	93	98	5,4
Italia	817	836	816	809**	- 0,9
Luxembourg	4	4	3	4**	33,3
Nederland	616	640	640	652**	1,9
Österreich	79**	81**	81**	81**	0,0
Portugal	47	48	57	50	- 12,3
Suomi/Finland	85**	88**	89**	92**	3,4
Sverige	115**	117**	126**	133**	5,6
United Kingdom	298	324	313	313	0,0
EUR 12	5 249	5 337	5 429	5 487**	1,1

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
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — Skimmed-milk powder EUR 15	1 563**	1 236**	1 299**	1 231**	- 5,2
Belgique/België	74	52	59	52	- 11,9
Danmark	17	13	20	21	5,0
BR Deutschland	534	400	434	382	- 12,0
Elláda	0	0	0	0**	×
España	30	23	15	12**	- 20,0
France	436**	373	360	360**	0,0
Ireland	183	126	132	129	- 2,3
Italia	0	0	0	0**	×
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0**	×
Nederland	63	61	68	65**	- 4,4
Österreich	28**	29**	25**	23**	- 8,0
Portugal	12	12	10	10	0,0
Suomi/Finland	20**	15**	15**	15**	0,0
Sverige	32**	30**	37**	34**	- 8,1
United Kingdom	133	102	124	128	3,2
EUR 12	1 483**	1 162	1 222	1 159**	- 5,2
B — Other milk powder ⁽²⁾ EUR 15	1 111**	1 001**	993**	966**	- 2,7
Belgique/België	53	42	51	67	31,4
Danmark	110	106	106	119	12,3
BR Deutschland	242	228	211	207	- 1,9
Elláda	0	0	0	0**	×
España	21	13	12	10**	- 16,7
France	338	304	301	287**	- 4,7
Ireland	24	31	31	32	3,2
Italia	3	3	8	1**	- 87,5
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0**	×
Nederland	212	163	178	133**	- 25,3
Österreich	10**	7**	7**	9**	28,6
Portugal	8	8	7	7	0,0
Suomi/Finland	9**	3**	1**	1**	0,0
Sverige	8**	9**	9**	10**	11,1
United Kingdom	73	84	71	83	16,9
EUR 12	1 084	982	976	946**	- 3,1

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
	1991	1992	1993	1994	$\frac{1994}{1993}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — Concentrated milk					
(a) ⁽²⁾					
EUR 15	1 339**	1 369**	1 338**	1 336**	-0,1
Belgique/België	24	22	12	30	150,0
Danmark	13	11	13	14	7,7
BR Deutschland	474	503	514	528	2,7
España	58	42	48	38	-20,8
France	76**	77	64	56	-12,5
Ireland	60**	91**	91**	69**	-24,2
Italia	1	1	1	0**	-100,0
Nederland	406	386	374	375**	0,3
Luxembourg	0	1	1	0**	-100,0
Österreich	19**	18**	18**	18**	0,0
Portugal	1	0	0	1	×
Suomi/Finland	0**	0**	0**	0**	×
Sverige	9**	11**	11**	12**	9,1
United Kingdom	198**	206	191	195	2,1
EUR 12	1 311**	1 340**	1 309**	1 306**	-0,2
B — Casein (b) ⁽³⁾					
EUR 15	117**	146**	116**	115**	-1,7
Danmark	16	16	13	12	-7,7
BR Deutschland	16	20	14	8	-42,9
France	29	37	27	29	-3,7
Ireland	29	41**	36	37	8,3
Nederland	25**	30**	25**	26**	4,0
Österreich	0	0	0	1**	×
Suomi/Finland	1	1	0	1**	×
Sverige	0	0	0	0**	×
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	0,0
EUR 12	116**	145**	116**	113**	-3,4

Sources: (a) Eurostat.

(b) European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Product weight.⁽²⁾ Including that of 'chocolate crumb'.⁽³⁾ Excl. caseinates produced from casein.

4.20.2.1 World exports and production (1) of — butter (2) — cheese — casein

	Production										Exports							
	1 000 t					%					1 000 t					%		
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993	1993	1993	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
A — Butter (2)																		
World:	7 738	7 243	6 945	6 941	100.0	-0.1	754	753	872	818	100.0	-6.2						
— EUR 12	2 030**	1 821	1 693	1 689	24.3	-0.2	259	322	242	201	24.6	-16.9						
— EUR 15	2 184**	1 960	1 824	1 824	26.3	-0.2	328	367	278	239	29.2	-14.0						
— Australia	104	112	123	133	1.9	8.1	51	75	65	87	10.6	33.8						
— New Zealand	275	269	268	260	3.7	-3.0	228	254	190	249	30.4	31.1						
— USA	591	606	619	598	8.6	-3.4	70	32	96	121	14.8	26.0						
— Canada	99	97	85	83	1.2	-2.4	4	12	14	6	0.7	-57.1						
— USSR	1 740	1 512	1 432	1 362	19.6	-4.9	12	5	3	1	0.1	-66.7						
— Czechoslovakia	159	133	118	101	1.5	-14.4	30	51	34	33	4.0	-2.9						
— Poland	300	220	155	147	2.1	-5.2	30	8	1	18	2.2	1 700.0						
— India	970	1 020	1 060	1 110	16.0	4.7	:	:	:	:	x	x						
— Others	1 316	1 314	1 258	1 323	19.1	5.2	1	:	191	64	7.8	-66.5						
B — Cheese																		
World:	14 645	14 408	14 650	14 740	100.0	0.6	887	932	922	989	100.0	7.3						
— EUR 12	5 354	5 433	5 613	5 719	38.8	1.9	451	484	465	524	53.0	12.7						
— EUR 15	5 648	5 713	5 900	6 017	40.8	2.0	520	546	519	584	59.0	12.5						
— Australia	175	179	197	218	1.5	10.7	60	65	77	88	8.9	14.3						
— New Zealand	120	125	133	152	1.0	14.3	13	12	15	16	1.6	6.7						
— USA	2 749	2 730	2 943	2 932	19.9	-0.4	90	109	115	127	12.8	10.4						
— Canada	255	262	265	264	1.8	-0.4	9	11	11	9	0.9	-18.2						
— USSR	878	763	592	550	3.7	-7.1	2	2	1	—	0.0	-100.0						
— Switzerland	130	134	132	136	0.9	3.0	62	61	65	61	6.2	-6.2						
— Argentina	269	324	336	350	2.4	4.2	21	10	3	4	0.4	33.3						
— Others	4 421	4 178	4 152	4 121	28.0	-0.7	108	116	116	100	10.1	-13.8						
C — Casein																		
World:	:	:	:	:	x	x	:	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	:	:
— EUR 12	:	116	145	116	x	-20.0	:	67**	81**	68**	:	-16.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
— EUR 15	:	117	146	116	x	-20.5	:	:	:	:	:	x	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Australia	:	3	5	5	x	0.0	:	3	3	3	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
— New Zealand	:	66	74	65	x	-12.2	:	77	67	65	:	-3.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Poland	:	21	14	12	x	-14.3	:	12	10	6	:	-40.0	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Others	:	:	:	:	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

	Production						Exports					
	1 000 t			%			1 000 t			%		
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993	% TAV	1990	1991	1992	1993	1993	% TAV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A — Skimmed-milk powder												
World:	4 195	3 852	3 405	3 470	100.0	1.9	931	880	1 042	995	100.0	-4.5
— EUR 12	1 763	1 483	1 162	1 222	35.2	5.2	334	253	390	284	28.5	-27.2
— EUR 15	1 861	1 563	1 236	1 299	37.4	5.1	480	394	414	321	32.3	-22.5
— Australia	1 35	1 49	1 70	1 87	5.4	10.0	97	126	121	137	13.8	13.2
— New Zealand	184	158	159	150	4.3	-5.7	175	164	164	130	13.1	-20.7
— USA	399	398	396	420	12.1	6.1	10	62	100	172	17.3	72.0
— Canada	93	77	58	52	1.5	-10.3	43	51	34	17	1.7	-50.0
— USSR	300	274	263	245	7.1	-6.8	—	—	—	—	0.0	×
— Poland	173	147	139	157	4.5	12.9	76	47	91	86	8.6	-5.5
— Others	1 050	1 086	984	960	27.7	-2.4	50	25	118	132	13.3	11.9
B — Whole-milk powder (2)												
World:	2 110	2 222	2 202	2 290	100.0	4.0	886	1 084	1 044	1 084	100.0	3.8
— EUR 12	907	1 084	982	976	42.6	-0.6	505	618	581	588	54.2	1.2
— EUR 15	952	1 111	1 001	993	43.4	-0.8	538	634	585	693	63.9	18.5
— Australia	49	65	75	90	3.9	20.0	43	50	59	65	6.0	10.2
— New Zealand	226	274	275	308	13.4	12.0	191	252	254	293	27.0	15.4
— USA	79	48	76	75	3.3	-1.3	6	9	28	38	3.5	35.7
— Canada	11	9	10	10	0.4	0.0	1	5	10	6	0.6	-40.0
— USSR	287	250	240	223	9.7	-7.1	—	—	—	—	0.0	×
— Argentina	85	75	78	95	4.1	21.8	13	23	11	1	0.1	-90.9
— Others	421	390	447	496	27.1	11.0	94	111	97	12	-1.1	-112.4
C — Concentrated milk												
World:	4 518	4 543	4 501	4 433	100.0	-1.5	440	423	439	449	100.0	2.3
— EUR 12	1 302	1 311	1 340	1 309	29.5	-2.3	335	316	343	351	78.2	2.3
— EUR 15	1 330	1 339	1 369	1 338	30.2	-2.3	356	317	344	352	78.4	2.3
— Australia	89	89	96	108	2.4	12.5	6	12	12	8	1.8	-33.3
— New Zealand	1	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	10	5	1	1	0.2	0.0
— USA	970	942	1 050	1 057	23.8	0.7	6	6	13	14	3.1	7.7
— Canada	69	74	65	99	2.2	52.3	11	14	7	6	1.3	-14.3
— USSR	620	635	650	554	12.5	-14.8	23	15	3	—	0.0	-100.0
— Brazil	36	36	36	36	0.8	0.0	—	—	—	—	0.0	×
— India	390	395	400	410	9.2	2.5	—	—	—	—	0.0	×
— Others	1 013	1 008	834	830	18.7	-0.5	48	54	59	68	15.1	15.3

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)

	1988 (²)	1989 (²)	1990 (²)	1991 (²)	1992 (²)	1993 (²)	1994 (²)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A — Exports							
<i>Butter/butteroil</i> (¹)							
World	1 057	846	810	876	744	824	732
EU	645	395	260	322	242	202	154
Others	412	451	550	554	502	622	578
EU share	61,0 %	46,7 %	32,1 %	36,8 %	32,5 %	24,5 %	21,0 %
<i>Skimmed-milk powder</i> (¹)							
World	1 304	991	931	880	1 042	995	882
EU	616	409	330	253	391	284	138
Others	687	581	590	627	651	711	744
EU share	47,2 %	41,3 %	35,4 %	28,8 %	37,5 %	28,5 %	15,6 %
<i>Cheese</i>							
World	906	930	887	932	922	989	1 040
EU	404	444	450	483	466	524	510
Others	502	485	436	449	456	465	530
EU share	44,6 %	47,7 %	50,7 %	51,8 %	50,5 %	53,0 %	49,0 %
<i>Whole-milk powder</i>							
World	935	916	886	1 084	1 044	1 084	1 128
EU	596	569	502	618	581	588	586
Others	333	343	376	466	463	496	542
EU share	63,7 %	62,1 %	56,7 %	57,0 %	55,7 %	54,2 %	52,0 %
<i>Condensed milk</i>							
World	522	564	440	423	439	449	393
EU	383	449	334	316	343	351	286
Others	139	115	105	107	96	98	107
EU share	73,4 %	79,6 %	75,9 %	74,7 %	78,1 %	78,2 %	72,8 %
<i>Casein and caseinates</i>							
EU	80**	80**	61**	58**	69**	57	50

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4.20.3.1. (cont.)

(1 000 t)

	1988 (²)	1989 (²)	1990 (²)	1991 (²)	1992 (²)	1993 (²)	1994 (²)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>B --- Imports</i>							
<i>Butter/butteroil (¹)</i>							
World	1 057	846	810	876	744	824	732
EU	76	71	89	68	48	65	65
Others	981	775	721	808	696	759	667
EU share	7,2 %	8,4 %	11,0 %	7,8 %	6,5 %	7,9 %	8,9 %
<i>Cheese</i>							
World	906	930	887	932	922	989	1 040
EU	115	119	113	109	110	109	122
Others	791	811	774	823	812	880	918
EU share	12,7 %	12,8 %	12,7 %	11,7 %	11,9 %	11,0 %	11,7 %
<i>Casein and caseinates</i>							
EU	29	36	63	58	54	59	87

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)

	1990 (²)	1991 (²)	1992 (²)	1993 (²)	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6
Opening stocks					
— private	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	5	333	414	47	37
Production					
— skimmed-milk powder (b) (¹)	1 624	1 483	1 162	1 222	1 159
— buttermilk powder	45	38	37	43	45
Imports (b)	14	5	3	19	33
Total availability	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption at full market prices	300	350	350	350	390
Subsidized consumption					
— animal feed (calves)	767	856	809	661	649
Special measures					
— pigs and poultry	—	—	—	—	:
Total consumption	1 067	1 206	1 159	1 011	1 039
Exports at world market prices	262	192	293	232	108
Food aid	68	61	99	52	30
Total exports	330	253	392	284	138
Closing stocks					
— private	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	333	414	47	37	72
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)

	1989 (⁶)	1990 (⁶)	1991 (⁵)	1992 (⁵)	1993 (⁵)	1994 (⁵)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Opening stocks						
— private, aided by EU	100	104	84	41	68	47
— public (intervention)	102	20	251	261	172	161
Production						
— dairy (b)	1 705	1 783	1 821	1 693	1 689	1 648
— farm (b)	26	25	23	21	21	21
Imports	71	89	68	48	65	65
Total availability	2 004	2 021	2 247	2 064	2 015	1 942
Consumption						
— at normal prices	1 137	1 102	1 191	1 145	1 138	1 138
— at reduced prices ⁽²⁾	0	0	0	:	:	:
Special schemes ⁽³⁾	348	366	432	437	467	523
Reg. (EEC) No 2409/86	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total apparent consumption	1 485	1 468	1 623	1 582	1 605	1 661
Exports at world market prices	377	200	216	197	194	152
Food aid	18	13	10	5	1	0
Exports at special prices	:	5	96	40	7	11
Total exports (b)	395	218 ⁽⁴⁾	322	242	202	163
Closing stocks						
— private, aided by EU	104	84	41	68	47	59
— public (intervention)	20	251	261	172	161	59
Total closing stocks	124	335	302	240	208	118

Source: (a) European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture (including butteroil, butter equivalent).
(b) Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ Product weight. Includes butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).

⁽²⁾ 1977: Reg. No 2370/77 (Christmas butter).

1978: Reg. No 1901/78.

1979: Reg. No 1269/79.

⁽³⁾ Comprising (1 000 t):

— Welfare schemes

— Armed forces and non-profit organizations

— Butter concentrate

— Sales to food processors

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
— Welfare schemes	16	19	22	16	15	13
— Armed forces and non-profit organizations	42	39	39	36	38	37
— Butter concentrate	16	16	19	19	22	22
— Sales to food processors	274	292	352	364	392	451

⁽⁴⁾ Not including 42 000 t physically exported in 1990 from the former GDR to the Soviet Union.

⁽⁵⁾ EUR 12.

⁽⁶⁾ EUR 12 without former GDR.

4.20.6.1 Intervention measures for butter and skimmed-milk powder (1994)

(1)

	Taken into storage	Public storage — Release from storage				Private storage
		On the EU market (4)	For export (5)	For food aid (3)	Total	Quantity subject to storage contracts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A — Butter (1)						
EUR 15	20 795	111 356	10 606	0	121 962	165 622
Belgique/België	0	2 024	0	0	2 024	24 934
Danmark	0	268	0	0	268	4 353
BR Deutschland	0	17 691	2 322	0	20 013	27 777
Elláda	0	0	0	0	0	0
España	4 821	22 036	3 000	0	25 036	0
France	0	2 734	0	0	2 734	40 939
Ireland	12 307	39 986	2 184	0	42 170	18 002
Italia	2 390	6 040	0	0	6 040	454
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	232
Nederland	0	14 120	3 100	0	17 220	42 711
Österreich	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	1 332	0	0	1 332	0
Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sverige	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1 277	5 122	0	0	5 122	6 220
EUR 12	20 795	111 356	10 606	0	121 962	165 622
B — Skimmed-milk powder (2)						
EUR 15	59 178	23 643	0	0	23 643	0
Belgique/België	3 283	3 287	0	0	3 287	0
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0	0
BR Deutschland	150	5 981	0	0	5 981	0
Elláda	0	0	0	0	0	0
España	0	294	0	0	294	0
France	0	37	0	0	37	0
Ireland	50 665	13 654	0	0	13 654	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	5 080	480	0	0	480	0
EUR 12	59 178	23 643	0	0	23 643	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.

4.2.0.6.2 Application of the quota system

(1 000 t)

	1994/95					1995/96
	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	114 909 302	:	:	:	:	114 909 302
Belgique/België	3 077 372	3 018 730	165 564	98 667	8 255	3 077 372
Danmark	4 454 450	4 429 577	40 790	9	15 908	4 454 450
BR Deutschland	27 764 778	26 203 002	1 097 552	6 330	- 470 554	27 764 778
Elláda	625 985	633 327	6 650	0	13 992	625 985
España	5 222 445	5 348 748	22 821	201 487	- 52 363	5 222 445
France	23 693 932	23 259 856	433 845	81 874	- 82 105	23 693 932
Ireland	5 234 465	5 252 287	:	4 071	13 751	5 234 465
Italia	9 632 540	9 540 073	0	:	- 92 467	9 632 540
Luxembourg	268 098	256 690	11 971	- 320	883	268 098
Nederland	10 982 346	10 657 441	374 651	0	49 746	10 982 346
Österreich	2 205 000	:	:	:	:	2 205 000
Portugal	1 835 461	1 517 465	13 657	:	- 304 339	1 835 461
Suomi/Finland	2 342 000	:	:	:	:	2 342 000
Sverige	3 300 000	:	:	:	:	3 300 000
United Kingdom	14 270 430	14 185 277	262 378	39 943	137 282	14 270 430
EUR 12	107 062 302	104 302 473	2 429 879	432 061	- 762 011	107 062 302

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)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — Butter ⁽²⁾					
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	8 072	4 281	3 161	554	—
Danmark	6 872	7 048	2 046	1 052	50
BR Deutschland	40 238	41 366	39 044	18 544	4 954
Elláda	—	—	—	—	—
España	32 643	34 756	34 613	40 306	7 187
France	24 294	16 806	12 516	12 882	—
Ireland	94 214	102 308	58 090	55 798	15 944
Italia	8 377	10 663	7 278	7 508	3 776
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	83 077	35 682	26 976	18 609	525
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	—	848	1 994	1 332	—
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	25 729	20 015	10 251	5 170	1 277
EUR 12	323 515	273 773	195 969	161 755	33 713
B — Skimmed-milk powder ⁽²⁾					
EUR 15	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	17 031	8 638	487	691	181
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—
BR Deutschland	191 891	144 138	8 122	5 987	186
Elláda	—	—	—	—	—
España	19 731	10 356	799	294	—
France	21 243	16 671	37	37	—
Ireland	94 261	147 161	20 738	31 632	41 282
Italia	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	1 200	925	—	—	—
Nederland	2 624	2 088	—	—	—
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	—	107	—	—	—
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	6 810	5 635	480	2 206	2 188
EUR 12	354 191	335 719	30 663	40 847	43 837

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

⁽¹⁾ Stocks referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 (butter, public and private storage; skimmed-milk powder, public storage).⁽²⁾ Product weight.

4.20.6.4 Quantities of skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder intended for animal feed and of skimmed milk processed into casein and caseinates, for which aids have been granted

	Skimmed milk (1) (2)					Skimmed-milk powder (2)					Skimmed milk for casein (2)									
	1 000 t					% TAV					1 000 t					% TAV				
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 1993
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16					
EUR 15	848	581	430	352	-18,1	843	800	675	649	-3,9	3 844	5 037	3 931	3 731	-5,1					
Belgique/België	118	90	83	68	-18,9	25	23	21	21	0,9	0	0	0	0	x					
Danmark	70	23	16	12	-24,5	2	2	1	1	-14,0	585	526	459	414	-9,8					
BR Deutschland	446	220	143	131	-8,7	88	76	62	56	-9,7	550	704	451	291	-35,4					
España	0	0	0	0	x	3	7	2	2	9,7	0	0	0	0	x					
France	60	43	29	12	-56,9	357	330	282	274	-3,0	931	1 350	916	878	-4,1					
Ireland	9	7	15	13	-15,1	7	6	5	5	-10,2	940	1 366	1 204	1 211	0,6					
Italia	119	166	123	108	-12,2	150	129	96	98	1,7	0	0	0	0	x					
Nederland	1	10	4	0	-98,0	195	212	194	182	-5,7	787	1 073	900	937	4,2					
Österreich	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x					
Suomi/Finland	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x					
Sverige	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x					
United Kingdom	24	22	16	8	-47,5	17	16	12	10	-15,9	52	19	1	0	x					
EUR 12	848	581	430	352	-18,1	843	800	675	649	-3,9	3 844	5 037	3 931	3 731	-5,1					

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	1991/92	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1992/93	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993/94	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BLEU/UEBL	1991/92	0	7	2	2	6	0,6	3,3
	1992/93	1	6	2	1	5	0,5	19,2
	1993/94	1	5	3	1	4	0,3	26,9
Danmark	1991/92	3	4	2	1	5	1,0	58,8
	1992/93	2	4	1	1	5	1,0	37,0
	1993/94	2	4	2	2	4	0,8	50,2
BR Deutschland	1991/92	25	90	12	3	103	1,3	24,3
	1992/93	25	78	12	4	91	1,1	27,4
	1993/94	27	85	15	4	98	1,2	27,7
Elláda	1991/92	14	2	0	2	16	1,6	87,5
	1992/93	15	3	0	1	17	1,7	87,3
	1993/94	15*	2	1	1	17	1,6	90,8
España	1991/92	25	7	7	1	24	0,6	102,5
	1992/93	24*	14	8	1	31	0,8	78,5
	1993/94	28	10	9	1	29	0,7	95,5
France	1991/92	36**	9	5	7	39	0,7	91,4
	1992/93	31*	7	4	5	34	0,6	91,2
	1993/94	31*	8	2	6	37	0,6	84,4
Ireland	1991/92	0	1	0	1	1	0,4	7,1
	1992/93	0	1	0	1	1	0,4	7,0
	1993/94	0*	2	0	1	2	0,5	6,2
Italia	1991/92	12**	13	0	2	25	0,4	48,8
	1992/93	10	11	1	2	20	0,4	49,4
	1993/94	10	11	2	2	19	0,3	52,2
Nederland	1991/92	1	9	1	5	9	0,6	8,9
	1992/93	1	7	1	4	7	0,5	11,0
	1993/94	1*	7	1	5	8	0,5	10,7
Österreich	1991/92	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1992/93	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993/94	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	1991/92	6**	0	0	0	6	0,6	93,3
	1992/93	4	0	0	0	4	0,4	93,2
	1993/94	4*	0	0	0	4	0,4	101,4
Suomi/Finland	1991/92	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1992/93	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993/94	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	1991/92	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1992/93	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993/94	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1991/92	5**	17	1	1	21	0,4	23,7
	1992/93	5	23	2	1	27	0,5	18,8
	1993/94	5	15	3	1	18	0,3	27,8
EUR 12	1991/92	127	135	9	24	252	0,7	50,3
	1992/93	118	134	10	21	241	0,7	48,9
	1993/94	124	125	11	25	239	0,7	51,9

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.22.1.1 EU forestry statistics

1	2	3	4	Wooded area/total area %		Breakdown of wooded area by species (%) (1)			Breakdown of wooded area by ownership (%) (1)			10	11	12	
				Wooded area (1 000 ha) (1)	total area %	Conifers	Deciduous	State forests	Private forests	Other forests under public law	Production of timber in the rough (without bark) (1 000 m ³) (2)				Timber consumption in round wood equivalent (1 000 m ³) (3)
EUR 15	325 002	112 247	35	66	34	7	8	9	26	60	14	242 319	:	:	:
Belgique/België	3 052	617	20	47	53	11	53	36	11	53	36	5 082 (4)	7 112 (4)	-2 030 (4)	
Danmark	4 309	493	11	63	37	30	66	4	31	66	4	2 300	2 072	228	
BR Deutschland	36 695	10 844	30	69	31	31	44	25	31	44	25	44 874	37 940	6 934	
Elláda	13 196	5 755	44	19	81	73	15	12	73	15	12	2 345	2 884	-499	
España	50 477	12 511	25	48	52	6	65	29	6	65	29	17 272	20 007	-2 735	
France	54 909	14 688	27	30	70	10	72	18	10	72	18	44 752	41 544	-3 208	
Ireland	7 028	327	5	90	10	79	20	1	79	20	1	1 677	1 515	162	
Italia	30 128	6 410	21	25	75	6	60	34	6	60	34	8 393	15 772	-7 379	
Luxembourg	259	89	34	34	66	8	54	38	8	54	38	-	-	-	
Nederland	4 042	330	8	65	35	30	53	17	30	53	17	1 351	1 539	-188	
Österreich	8 386	3 900	47	78	22	15	8	4	15	8	4	11 492	:	:	
Portugal	9 207	2 986	32	46	54	3	83	14	3	83	14	11 181	11 405	-224	
Suomi/Finland	33 800	28 000	69	90	10	28	69	3	28	69	3	34 091	:	:	
Sverige	45 100	23 000	62	93	7	31	69	-	31	69	-	51 100	:	:	
United Kingdom	24 414	2 297	9	73	27	43	57	0	43	57	0	6 409	6 371	38	
EUR 12	237 716	57 347	24	42	58	27	58	15	27	58	15	145 636	148 161	-2 525	

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1990.

(2) 1976-1986.

(3) 1992.

(4) BLEU/UEBL.

	1	2	1 000 t				Mio ECU					
			Export		Import		Balance		Import		Balance	
			3	4	5	6	7	8				
Timber in the rough, other small round wood, cut or as particles		1992 (1) 1993 (1) 1994 (1)	5 120,1 4 211,8 4 589,8	6 207,7 5 383,5 6 924,8	- 1 087,6 - 1 171,7 - 2 335,0	340,2 287,1 310,8	1 048,8 921,0 1 196,9	- 708,6 - 633,9 - 886,4				
Sawn timber		1992 (1) 1993 (1) 1994 (1)	513,4 605,7 767,2	15 701,3 15 390,9 17 257,6	- 15 187,9 - 14 785,2 - 16 490,0	288,8 342,8 425,9	5 947,0 5 811,3 7 111,6	- 5 658,1 - 5 468,6 - 6 685,7				
Panels and sheets		1992 (1) 1993 (1) 1994 (1)	658,2 1 112,5 1 324,2	4 060,1 3 339,7 4 299,4	- 3 401,9 - 2 827,2 - 2 975,2	471,3 612,4 750,2	2 098,7 2 135,5 2 427,2	- 1 627,4 - 1 523,1 - 1 677,0				
Wooden articles		1992 (1) 1993 (1) 1994 (1)	269,3 287,3 369,1	1 674,4 1 770,6 2 189,2	- 1 405,1 - 1 483,3 - 1 820,1	677,4 647,9 796,3	1 546,6 1 828,4 2 223,6	- 869,2 - 1 180,5 - 1 427,3				
Paper stock/pulp wood		1992 (1) 1993 (1) 1994 (1)	2 211,4 2 177,8 2 330,7	11 029,5 10 684,2 12 273,8	- 8 818,1 - 8 506,3 - 9 953,1	398,9 316,8 437,1	4 361,0 3 670,3 4 897,4	- 3 962,1 - 3 353,6 - 4 460,3				
Paper and board		1992 (1) 1993 (1) 1994 (1)	4 416,7 4 919,2 5 779,1	18 858,6 18 926,6 21 536,8	- 14 441,9 - 14 007,5 - 15 757,7	5 477,8 6 045,9 6 994,2	12 787,6 11 738,2 13 506,9	- 7 309,9 - 5 692,3 - 6 512,8				
Cork and cork articles		1992 (1) 1993 (1) 1994 (1)	50,1 49,8 58,3	12,6 16,8 18,9	37,6 33,0 39,4	235,7 239,8 256,9	30,5 33,4 32,6	205,3 206,4 224,3				
Total		1992 (1) 1993 (1) 1994 (1)	13 239,2 13 364,1 15 208,4	57 544,1 56 112,2 64 500,5	- 44 304,9 - 42 748,2 - 49 292,1	7 890,1 8 492,6 9 971,4	27 820,2 26 138,2 31 396,2	- 19 930,2 - 17 645,6 - 21 424,8				

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 (1994)

	EUR 15	UEBL/ BLEU	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A — Imports						
Intra: Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	:	2 949,2	334,9	714,3	6,2	763,5
Sawn timber	:	4 645,6	33,6	207,2	1,6	304,0
Panels and sheets	:	2 894,5	156,9	635,3	86,6	320,6
Wooden articles	:	1 789,7	13,5	211,2	5,3	58,6
Paper stock/pulpwood	:	237,4	158,6	1 092,7	14,0	769,1
Paper and board	:	1 733,8	310,4	2 706,7	197,4	1 209,8
Cork and cork articles	:	2,5	1,6	24,6	0,5	109,7
Extra: Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	:	86,6	226,5	966,0	279,5	439,7
Sawn timber	:	728,4	1 223,7	3 707,6	306,9	652,0
Panels and sheets	:	292,0	236,3	1 513,1	69,7	35,2
Wooden articles	:	94,8	77,1	1 338,3	20,6	19,9
Paper stock/pulpwood	:	465,1	78,8	3 917,9	93,4	466,6
Paper and board	:	1 207,6	978,7	5 628,7	312,0	1 220,6
Cork and cork articles	:	0,1	0,1	1,5	0,1	0,2
B — Exports						
Intra: Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	:	1 212,2	50,8	1 179,9	7,7	252,7
Sawn timber	:	413,3	77,1	898,1	0,5	27,6
Panels and sheets	:	1 291,4	386,9	852,6	13,4	247,3
Wooden articles	:	192,3	1 198,8	183,4	1,0	60,9
Paper stock/pulpwood	:	680,4	1 527,5	1 460,2	16,0	637,2
Paper and board	:	1 668,4	248,8	5 011,4	14,2	705,7
Cork and cork articles	:	3,9	0,1	8,0	0,1	45,9
Extra: Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	:	72,2	263,4	3 826,7	0,4	10,8
Sawn timber	:	15,6	36,0	343,7	42,4	55,0
Panels and sheets	:	161,3	59,9	384,7	39,8	195,7
Wooden articles	:	22,0	30,9	150,8	1,6	21,6
Paper stock/pulpwood	:	119,4	228,3	1 036,2	6,4	97,2
Paper and board	:	269,9	157,5	2 421,5	36,6	322,6
Cork and cork articles	:	0,1	0,1	1,1	0,1	6,7

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
1 413,7	30,6	2 156,3	562,7	:	241,9	:	:	208,6	9 380,6
1 964,7	20,6	502,2	467,8	:	27,6	:	:	372,2	2 597,8
5 230,3	45,3	159,1	623,8	:	78,5	:	:	719,0	3 637,7
2 068,9	15,3	68,2	161,2	:	13,7	:	:	65,4	998,3
1 410,7	17,6	1 262,6	1 388,9	:	26,0	:	:	425,7	6 808,4
3 412,6	360,8	1 497,3	1 764,9	:	298,0	:	:	2 223,3	15 715,0
213,0	0,2	17,9	7,7	:	22,2	:	:	8,5	1 178,0
933,5	18,6	3 075,9	136,1	:	620,7	:	:	146,1	6 929,2
1 044,5	232,6	3 497,7	1 713,2	:	68,2	:	:	4 034,9	17 259,7
191,9	41,6	558,1	332,4	:	3,6	:	:	1 025,7	4 299,6
95,9	9,5	143,5	206,2	:	5,7	:	:	177,8	2 189,4
1 931,7	15,2	2 582,4	868,1	:	63,1	:	:	1 785,7	12 264,1
2 046,1	188,1	2 250,9	2 291,1	:	130,9	:	:	5 280,3	21 535,1
1,7	0,1	6,8	0,1	:	7,4	:	:	1,2	18,9
2 239,9	2 169,6	4,0	603,5	:	521,2	:	:	32,2	6 320,9
658,5	1 367,0	25,1	246,2	:	370,6	:	:	38,8	2 892,4
829,2	1 242,8	203,8	174,9	:	434,8	:	:	119,2	4 329,5
171,8	1,9	86,1	319,6	:	68,3	:	:	47,9	1 252,2
1 036,6	349,3	7,1	1 039,1	:	871,3	:	:	435,6	6 371,3
3 415,7	671,0	1 552,1	2 366,8	:	533,6	:	:	2 411,8	17 995,6
2,3	0,1	1,8	2,6	:	71,9	:	:	3,0	125,9
322,3	46,4	6,0	20,6	:	7,3	:	:	14,7	4 592,9
147,2	1,0	56,4	14,9	:	50,7	:	:	5,2	768,3
122,6	9,8	249,3	10,3	:	63,4	:	:	28,4	1 325,2
49,0	0,7	49,2	18,9	:	3,1	:	:	21,2	369,2
113,6	2,8	70,7	411,5	:	171,9	:	:	62,6	2 320,1
906,6	1,5	541,1	494,7	:	48,7	:	:	559,9	5 760,3
0,5	0,0	1,3	2,0	:	47,6	:	:	7,8	58,3

European Commission

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