Commission of the European Communities

The Agricultural Situation in the Community

1992 Report

(Published in conjunction with the 'XXVIth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities')

Commission of the European Communities

The Agricultural Situation in the Community

1992 Report

Report published in conjunction with the 'XXVIth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities'

BRUSSELS • LUXEMBOURG • 1993

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1993
ISBN 92-826-4863-X

Printed in France

Foreword

This is the 18th annual report on the agricultural situation in the Community and is published in conjunction with the *XXVIth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities.* It was completed in December 1992.

As in previous years, it falls into two parts. The first presents the agricultural situation and the year's outturn, opening with a summary of weather conditions and indicating the policy decisions marking the year. The trends of the principal markets and trade relations with non-member countries are then briefly discussed.

The Uruguay Round multilateral trade negotiations, particularly important for agriculture, had not been completed when this report was completed. The situation presented is accordingly that obtaining on that date.

The second part of the report provides the more important statistics. The statistical annex gives, in a form that has now become standard, updates of the tables produced in previous reports.

Unfortunately this year it has still not been possible to include all of the statistics concerning the former German Democratic Republic. However, some of the tables include data covering all of Germany. Production and consumption data have been drawn up covering the whole Community, i.e. including the five new *Länder*.

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 sometimes added estimates when final figures were not available because of the report's publication date.

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

Contents

Principal abbreviations used

ACP = African, Caribbean and Pacific countries
AWU = Annual work unit
CAP = Common agricultural policy
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

I — The agricultural year

1. In northern Europe autumn 1991 saw the arrival of persistent high pressure resulting in a relatively dry and sunny winter with some cold periods but no very low temperatures.

The upshot was that throughout the winter almost the entire Community had below average precipitation, which was insufficient to renew ground and surface water reserves, still very low following the drought of recent years.

Fortunately this shortfall occurred during the resting period of plants and did not seriously affect crops. Irregular precipitation in spring and summer, including storms sometimes accompanied by hail, permitted normal plant growth except in the Iberian peninsula, mainland Greece and, strangely, northern Germany and Denmark. The latter regions suffered from prolonged drought with less than 50 % of normal rainfall in some places.

2. The weather in 1992, with its marked contrasts, has had varying effects on yields. In some areas it has given fairly good results but no record yields and these have not been nearly enough to offset the falls in yield in areas affected by drought. Compared with 1991 average Community yields are lower for cereals, in particular barley, and around the same for some other crops such as oilseeds and fodder. The grape harvest after last year's frosts has been abundant except where vines were affected by hail and is on average markedly higher than in 1991, and the potato, sugar beet and fruit crops are also distinctly above average.

Areas sown to the various crops were little different from last year: a slight fall for cereals and no change for beet, potatoes, tobacco and protein crops.

Within the relative stability of these overall figures some changes may be noted: wheat increasing at the expense of barley, a small rise for sunflower but the trend for rape and soya if anything down. These alterations are the result of economic factors, changes in legislation and fluctuations in the weather. Set-aside is also having an impact on crop areas.

Harvesting, generally favoured by warm but damp weather, was carried out in fairly good conditions, quality being lower, however, than last year, in part because of storms and rain later in the season.

On the livestock side, milk production, limited by quotas, fell, as did cattle numbers, except for a further small increase in beef breed cows. However, the continuing increase in average carcass weight, owing to lower calf slaughterings and improved conformation, halted the decrease (around −4%) in beef production. The pig and poultry sectors, encouraged by relatively low feed prices and increasing demand, further boosted their output under satisfactory conditions and without engendering any imbalances.

Output in the sheep sector, where the single premium arrangement is now fully operational, also remained fairly stable.

3. Overall, 1992 must be considered a fairly average year for agriculture. It will be remembered chiefly for the decisions reforming the common agricultural policy.

Of the other leading agricultural producers the countries of Central and Eastern Europe had generally poor results, though cereal production in the Commonwealth of Independent States was 15 % higher than last year. In the United States of America, on the other hand, favourable weather resulted in much higher cereal harvests, particularly of wheat and maize and of soya beans.

On the market management side, 1992 was not dissimilar to 1991, with the volume of transactions roughly the same and a fairly sluggish trend, especially for beef and cereals, of which Community stocks continue to grow.

Chapter IV gives more detailed information on crops, yields, developments on the major markets and international trends.

II — The common agricultural policy in 1992

4. The most important event of the year as regards the common agricultural policy was undoubtedly the decisions of the Council which make far-reaching changes in the rules governing the common organizations of the markets in the principal sectors. These represent 75 % of the value of agricultural production. The reform will be introduced progressively as from 1993.

In the area of prices and markets policy for the 1992/93 marketing year, in the face of a fairly critical situation due to the presence of surpluses, the Community could only apply a very cautious policy, which resulted in the Council's maintaining agricultural prices and premiums at previous levels. This strict management prevented the situation deteriorating and enabled budgetary discipline as decided in 1988 to be observed.

At the same time, in pursuance of the guidelines adopted for the completion of the internal market in 1993 and the development of a policy of adjustment in line with the reform of the structural Funds, the Council adopted measures for the harmonization of legislation, the promotion of quality and rural development.

Lastly, at international level, while the negotiations entered into within GATT since 1986 continued and resulted in numerous meetings, a solution has not been found for all the matters under discussion during the year.

The reform of the CAP

5. The previous report on the agricultural situation in the Community (1991 edition) set out the Commission's ideas and proposals, which were first made public in a communication on the development and future of the CAP[1] and subsequently in the form of a communication to the Council and Parliament and later by formal proposals.[3]

For the common agricultural policy (CAP), 1992 has proved to be a watershed, with the adoption of a basic reform of the majority of the market organizations, along with

[1] COM(91) 100 final.
[2] COM(91) 258 final.
[3] COM(91) 338, COM(91) 339, COM(91) 379, COM(91) 409 and COM(91) 415.

important accompanying measures. The main thrust of the reform has been to switch from a price support policy to one geared more towards direct aid for producers, but taking account also of growing concerns over the environment and the social and economic development of rural areas.

The European Community is thus pursuing the steps it has been taking since the mid-1980s to adapt its agricultural policy to new constraints. In order to make it easier for farmers to adjust to the new requirements, the reform will be introduced progressively, over a period of three years, from 1993. Producers will also, moreover, find themselves compensated for loss of income resulting from lower support prices and from other measures to control production decided upon under the reform.

6. The CAP reform seeks essentially to achieve the following:

(i) a better balance of agricultural markets, both through more effective control of production and through keener efforts to stimulate demand;

(ii) more competitiveness in European agriculture, both internally and on the international market, through substantial price reductions, the aim being to encourage greater internal consumption and at the same time find readier outlets on the world market;

(iii) more extensive methods of production, thereby helping to conserve the environment and reduce agricultural surpluses;

(iv) a certain redistribution of support to the benefit of more vulnerable enterprises;

(v) continued employment for a sufficiently high number of farmers, while encouraging a certain mobility as regards production factors, notably land, in order to create more efficient production structures.

7. Given the multiple objectives which the CAP reform entails, a broad range of measures has been adopted with a view to enhancing its effectiveness while at the same time ensuring overall consistency. The principal measures are as follows:

(i) A substantial reduction in cereal prices in order to redress the loss of competitiveness of cereals used in animal feed relative to other competing products. The reduction of approximately 30 % compared with current price levels should result in a substantial fall in production costs for pig and poultry farmers and, to a lesser extent, for beef producers. The lower cereals prices will in turn make it possible to reduce institutional prices by 15 % in the beef and veal sector and by 5 % in the butter sector;

(ii) More effective measures to manage supply, this being a key element for achieving a better balance of agricultural markets. Among such measures, the new set-aside arrangements for arable land will be bound to play an essential role. They should prove to be distinctly more effective than previous set-aside arrangements, in terms of impact on production surpluses. Indeed, participation in this aspect of the reform is an essential precondition of entitlement to aid to compensate for reduced institutional prices. However, farmers producing not more than a certain volume (92 tonnes of cereals) will not be required to leave land fallow;

(iii) The introduction of a system of permanent compensatory aid to neutralize the negative effect on income caused by the decisions to lower prices in the cereals, oilseeds and beef and veal sectors. Arable land will also benefit from compensation for the loss of income resulting from set-aside. In order to encourage more extensive methods of production, compensatory aid will not in future be tied to actual production levels and, in the case of cattle farming, it will be granted up to certain maximum levels of headage per hectare of available fodder area;

(iv) The introduction of an ambitious agri-environmental action programme involving, in particular, aid to encourage farmers to adopt less-polluting and more environmentally sensitive methods of production as well as aid for countryside preservation and the conservation of natural resources;

(v) The introduction of new financial incentives for farmers who agree to whole or partial afforestation of their land. This new scheme, to be implemented through zonal afforestation plans, seeks to improve countryside management and ensure a proper rural development policy;

(vi) A new early retirement scheme, offered on a voluntary basis, could prove advantageous to a large number of farmers, particularly in Member States with less viable production structures. The early retirement incentive should be viewed as a form of structural adjustment of production to the extent that land thereby released can be used to enlarge existing enterprises and ensure their economic viability, or be put to new uses in line with environmental land use and conservation needs.

In practice the new decisions will be introduced during the three marketing years 1993/94, 1994/95 and 1995/96.

8. As regards arable crops (cereals, oilseeds and protein plants), the significant reduction in guaranteed prices decided under the reform will be offset by an amount granted per hectare and determined on a regional basis depending on yields obtained over a reference period. Such compensatory payments will be awarded on the basis of areas recorded during the three preceding marketing years.

In order to obtain compensatory aid, farmers must leave fallow each year a certain percentage of their land normally used for such crops. That percentage, which is determined by the Council, has been set at 15 % for 1993/94 in the case of land set aside on a rotational basis; it may be reviewed. Non-rotational set-aside will be authorized but at a rate higher than 15 %, the percentage to be determined by the Council before 31 July 1993. Areas left fallow will provide entitlement to the same compensation as areas sown to cereals. Farmers whose production area is less than that required to produce 92 tonnes of cereals, taking into account the regional yield, are not required to leave land fallow. It will also be possible to cultivate land set aside, provided that the crops grown are used for non-food purposes (e.g. biofuel).

The general provisions go hand in hand with decisions specific to each crop.

The reference areas and regionalization plans for compensation are determined by the Member States, which can make a distinction between maize and other cereals and between irrigated areas and dry farming while observing the implementing regulations adopted by the Commission.

9. For cereals, a significant reduction will bring the present intervention price level down to ECU 100/tonne in three years (marketing years 1993/94, 1994/95 and 1995/96). The difference between the target price and the threshold price will be ECU 45/tonne. The co-responsibility levies will be abolished as from 1992/93. Compensatory aid will be set at ECU 25, 35 and 45/tonne for 1993/94, 1994/95 and 1995/96 respectively.

From 1993/94, durum wheat will be aligned with other cereals and will have the same price and a uniform level of compensation per hectare. The special situation of traditional areas will continue to be taken into account; in addition, an aid supplement of ECU 297 per hectare will be payable in such areas.

10. Oilseeds are covered by temporary rules adopted in December 1991.[1] As from 1993 those rules form part, with the necessary adjustments, of the common system for arable crops, the general idea being that the rules and the compensation arrangements must not favour one crop to the detriment of another.

However, one major difference still exists between the arrangements for cereals and those for oilseeds; the latter do not involve guaranteed prices. Compensation per hectare will involve two payments, one at the start of the marketing year and the other at the end. The average compensation, which may be adjusted in accordance with the trend in prices recorded on the world market, will be ECU 359/ha in 1993/94. Member States can vary compensation by region on the basis of either average cereal yields or yields for oilseeds.

11. As from the 1993/94 marketing year, the arrangements applicable to protein plants (peas, field beans and sweet lupins) are to be replaced by compensatory aid granted per hectare cultivated. This will be equal to the regional yield for cereals (excluding maize in regions where that crop has references which are separate from those of other cereals) expressed in tonnes per hectare multiplied by ECU 65.

12. In 1993/94 the aid granted for dried fodder will be 70 % of the difference between the guide price (ECU 178.61/t) and the world price (variable) instead of 80 % as in 1992/93. For 1994/95 there is the possibility either to continue granting specific aid for such fodder or for the latter to be covered by the general aid scheme for field crops.

[1] OJ L 356, 24.12.1991.

13. The premium arrangements provided for in the market organization for tobacco have also been amended, as has the system of maximum guaranteed quantities introduced in 1989.

From 1993 the 34 varieties currently cultivated in the Community will be broken down into five groups and three distinct Greek varieties. A single premium is to be fixed for each group, increased by 10 % in the case of contracts with producer groups.

Quotas, which are established by groups of varieties, are allocated between the Member States, which are authorized to make, as from 1993, an allocation between first-stage processors based on existing references, or an allocation between growers if there are sufficient supporting data for doing so. They amount to 370 000 tonnes for 1993 but will be reduced to 350 000 tonnes as from 1994.

Various measures, including the discontinuation of buying-in and the abolition of export refunds, the creation of a Community research and information fund, the setting-up of national inspection agencies and the implementation of a conversion programme for some varieties, have also been adopted.

14. With regard to other crop products, changes to the rules for wine and sugar will be examined in 1993.

15. In the animal products sector, the Council decided to extend the quota system applying to dairy products until the year 2000 and to reduce the total level of quotas by 1 % in 1993/94 and by a further 1 % in 1994/95. It decided also to reduce the butter price by 2.5 % in 1993/94 and by 2.5 % again in 1994/95. It agreed to continue studying the Commission proposals for simplifying the quota system and to take a decision on the basis of those proposals before the end of 1992. It also approved in principle an increase in the overall quotas allocated to Spain (500 000 t) and Greece (100 000 t) on condition that those countries show proof of the quota system having been properly applied and of a reduction in the present level of production. The question of a possible amendment of the Italian quotas on similar terms is still under discussion.

16. The premium schemes for cattle and sheep underwent amendments. For beef and veal the intervention price will be reduced by 15 % over three years, from 1 July 1993. However, to offset the ensuing reduction in income, the premiums for beef production were increased, but for environmental protection reasons and in order to limit compensation to grassland farms which will not benefit from the reduction in feed cereal prices, they are granted only up to a maximum number of animals per hectare of fodder area. The maximum is to be reduced progressively from LU 3.5/ha in 1993 to LU 2/ha in 1996.

There are four premium schemes for which producers of beef and veal may qualify:

(i) premiums for male bovine animals, to which, in regions which experience major problems due to seasonal supply, deseasonalization premiums may be added,

(ii) suckler cow premiums,

(iii) calf conversion premiums,

(iv) extensification premiums.

The premium for male bovine animals, already in existence, has been retained and is fixed at ECU 60 and ECU 75 for 1993 and 1994 respectively and ECU 90 from 1995 onwards. This is payable at most twice during the animal's life, when it reaches the ages of 10 months and 22 months. The premium remains subject to an individual limit of 90 head of cattle per farm. In addition, each Member State must determine a regional reference herd equal to the number of premiums paid during one of the three years 1990, 1991 or 1992. Where the regional reference is exceeded, the number of eligible animals per producer is reduced proportionately. Where production is too concentrated within a given period, a premium of ECU 60 is payable per animal slaughtered between 1 January and 30 April.

The suckler cow premium is henceforward limited per producer to the number of premiums paid in respect of 1990, 1991 or 1992. This premium is fixed at ECU 70 and ECU 95 per cow in 1993 and 1994 respectively, and ECU 120 from 1995 onwards, with provision for setting up a reserve of rights which are transferable. In addition, as in the past, a limit is applied in respect of mixed herds.

Member States, depending on their production structures, may introduce either a calf conversion premium or intervention arrangements for lightweight animals. In this way, it is intended to curb the production of surplus beef arising in previous years by granting ECU 100 per young male dairy-breed calf slaughtered before it is 10 days old or, according to the other possibility allowed, by buying in animals with a carcass weight of between 150 and 200 kg in accordance with rules to be determined and during a transitional period of three years.

With a view to safeguarding the environment by encouraging extensive production, the premiums payable on male bovine animals and suckler cows are increased by ECU 30 per head on holdings where producers can prove that their stocking density during the year is less than LU 1.4 per hectare of fodder area.

The intervention arrangements for beef are also amended. A ceiling is set for buying-in, progressively reduced from 750 000 tonnes in 1993 to 350 000 tonnes in 1997. Furthermore, only good slaughter qualities may be bought in, with young male bovine animals of class O being excluded from 1993 onwards. A safety net remains, coming into action when the market price falls to 60 % of the intervention price.

17. For sheepmeat, the system of premiums currently in force is maintained and the ceilings per producer continue to be fixed at 1 000 head in less favoured areas and 500 head in other areas. Above those ceilings, only 50 % of the unit amount is paid.

An individual limit is laid down per producer on the basis of premiums paid in respect of the 1991 marketing year and taking account of the references determined by Member State. The premium granted to farmers with sheep producing milk and with goats will amount to 80 % of the normal premium.

Special rules adopted at Community level govern transfers between producers, the allocation of premiums to new producers and the creation of national reserves.

Reform: the accompanying measures

18. Other measures arising from the reform of the CAP were undertaken concerning farming and land utilization, namely the introduction of environmental conservation measures, afforestation aid and an early retirement scheme for farmers.

19. The agri-environmental measures accompanying the CAP reform[1] represent a major step towards the integration of environmental concerns with those of the farming industry. These measures seek to achieve a dual objective, firstly, by helping to limit production through the encouragement of extensive farming practices not conducive to the procurement of high yields and, secondly, by recognizing the public interest role to be exercised by farmers in terms of land management and the protection of natural resources.

The Member States are required to implement this legislation by means of multiannual zonal programmes. Aid to compensate for loss of income is granted to farmers who voluntarily undertake, for a period of at least five years, to abide by one or more of the requirements set by the Member States in respect of their programmes, the list of which is as follows:

substantial reduction in the use of fertilizers and/or plant protection products, or the introduction and continuation of organic farming methods;

change to more extensive forms of crop and livestock (sheep and cattle) production;

use of other farming practices beneficial to environmental and natural resource protection and to maintenance of the countryside and landscape;

upkeep of abandoned land;

long-term set-aside of agricultural land for environmental reasons;

land management for public access and leisure activities.

20. New rules concerning afforestation of agricultural land[2] were adopted by the Council as an accompaniment to the reform of the CAP, making fundamental changes in the aid conditions laid down previously in Regulation (EEC) No 1609/89 of 29 May 1989.[3] The current rules provide for:

---

[1] Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92, OJ L 215, 30.7.1992.
[2] Regulation (EEC) No 2080/92, OJ L 215, 30.7.1992.
[3] These provisions were part of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 (Article 25).

(i) aid for afforestation of agricultural land, granted irrespective of the landowner and intended to cover work costs: ECU 2 000/ha for eucalyptus, ECU 3 000/ha for conifers and ECU 4 000/ha for hardwood;[1]

(ii) aid for upkeep of plantations, granted for five years and variable according to type of planting (ECU 150 to 500/ha/year);

(iii) annual premiums to compensate for loss of income (for 20 years maximum) of ECU 600/ha/year for agricultural holdings and ECU 150/ha/year for other landowners;[1]

(iv) aid for woodland improvements on agricultural holdings, irrespective of type. The operations covered include woodland improvements, provision of shelter belts, renewal and improvement of cork oak woodland, forest roads and fire protection.

Application of the rules is mandatory for Member States and they must have implemented them by 31 July 1993. Implementation will be undertaken in the context of national and/or regional programmes, Member States also having the option of proposing zonal afforestation plans in which will be laid down the afforestation objectives, the forestry methods recommended and the choice of trees for planting.

21. Through the granting of compensation, the early retirement scheme[2] encourages the cessation of work by farmers aged over 55. This compensation, depending on the national retirement schemes in operation, takes various forms comprising:

retirement grants,

annual compensation not related to the area taken out of production,

annual allowances per hectare,

a retirement pension supplement.

The early retirement incentive should be considered as a measure to facilitate structural adjustment, the land formerly cultivated by older farmers now giving neighbouring farms the chance to expand and achieve economic viability, or alternatively offering opportunities for new land utilization in accordance with environmental land use and conservation requirements.

The early retirement scheme also applies to farm workers.

The eligible aid in respect of the three types of measure—environmental protection incentive, land afforestation and early retirement—is laid down in the regulations, 50 % of the expenditure being borne by the Community budget (75 % in Objective 1 regions).

[1] Maximum eligible amounts.
[2] Regulation (EEC) No 2079/92, OJ L 215, 30.7.1992.

Prices and market organization

22. On 21 May 1992 the Council also reached an agreement on agricultural prices, involving the retention, with slight adjustments, of the prices applying in the 1991/92 marketing year. The table below gives the main prices fixed and shows the variations over the preceding year.

Decisions on prices in ecus for 1992/93

Product	Type of price or aid	Amount (ECU/t) [2]	Percentage change over 1991/92
Cereals[1]			
Common wheat (breadmaking quality) and maize [3]	intervention price	163.49	−3.0
Common wheat (fodder), barley, grain sorghum and rye [3]	intervention price	155.33	−3.0
Durum wheat	intervention price	220.87	−3.0
	production aid (ECU/ha)	181.88	0
Rice			
Paddy rice	intervention price	313.65	0
Sugar			
— sugar beet	basic price	40.00	0
— white sugar	intervention price	530.10	0
Olive oil	target price	3 220.10	0
	intervention price	2 023.70	−6.2
	production aid	843.30	19.1
Oilseeds [4]	—	—	—
Peas and field beans			
Peas	minimum price	253.40	0
Field beans	minimum price	234.70	0
Sweet lupins	minimum price	284.20	0
Dried fodder [5]	guide price	178.61	0
Textile fibres			
Linseed	guide price	544.90	0
Flax fibres	producer aid (ECU/ha)	374.36	0
Hemp	aid for hemp seed	245.90	0
	producer aid (ECU/ha)	339.42	0
Silkworm seed	producer aid (per box)	111.81	0
Cotton	guide price	1 027.90	7.2 [6]
	minimum price	976.50	7.2 [6]
Table wine			
— RI, RII, AI	guide price (ECU/% vol/hl)	3.21	0
— RIII	guide price (ECU/hl)	52.14	0
— AII	guide price (ECU/hl)	69.48	0
— AIII	guide price (ECU/hl)	79.35	0
Fresh fruit and vegetables	buying-in/basic price	—	0
Tobacco	prices and premiums	—	0 [7]
Milk and milk products [8]			
Milk	target price	268.10	0
Butter	intervention price	2 927.80	0
Skimmed-milk powder	intervention price	1 724.30	0

Product	Type of price or aid	Amount (ECU/t) [2]	Percentage change over 1991/92
Meat			
Beef/veal			
— adult bovine animals (per tonne live weight)	guide price	2 000.00	0
— quality R3, cat. A and C	intervention price	3 430.00	0
Sheepmeat (carcass weight)	basic price	4 229.50 [9]	0
Pigmeat (carcass weight)	basic price	1 897.00	0

[1] The prices fixed by the Council have been reduced by 3 % pursuant to the stabilizer arrangements.
[2] Except where otherwise indicated in the preceding column.
[3] A premium of ECU 3.27/t for wheat and ECU 4.09/t for rye was fixed for a higher quality.
[4] The new regulation on oilseeds no longer provides for target and intervention prices to be fixed.
[5] A 20 % reduction in aid over two years was decided, involving a coefficient of 90 % in 1991/92 and 80 % in 1992/93.
[6] Technical adjustment taking account of the improvement in quality.
[7] Reduction in premium where the quantity of tobacco of lower quality exceeds a certain level.
[8] The intervention prices for Grana padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheese have been maintained at the level of the previous marketing year.
[9] This price comes into force on 4 January 1993.

The prices fixed were accompanied by a certain number of special provisions adopted either within the framework of the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, as 31 December 1991 marked the end of the first period of transition, or to prepare for the application of the reform of the CAP.

23. Accordingly the co-responsibility levies on cereals are abolished, as are the two aid schemes for small producers linked to the existence of those levies. The prices for Spanish and Portuguese cereals are aligned on Community prices, with a consequent adjustment of the special aid scheme in the case of Portugal.

On account of the overrun of the maximum guaranteed quantity for cereals in 1991, the automatic 3 % reduction in the intervention price has been applied by the Commission for the 1992/93 marketing year.

The aid for durum wheat is applied uniformly in all traditional producer regions in the Community.

Measures adopted for rice and sugar relate to adjustments for Portugal only. They involve an alignment of the intervention price for rice to bring it closer to the Community level, an increase in the intervention price for white sugar of ECU 0.87/100 kg and an alignment of the price for beet, resulting in a reduction of ECU 1.26/t.

The case of olive oil is rather more special and involves a reduction in the intervention price and the consumption aid, offset by a corresponding increase in producer aid. These reductions and increases, which were decided for the Community of Ten, have been adjusted as regards Spain and Portugal in accordance with the rules laid down in the Act of Accession.

As for oilseeds, the decisions for the new marketing year were taken at the end of 1991 when the Council decided to adopt a new market regulation abolishing intervention prices and granting a premium per hectare sown. The situation regarding protein plants remains unchanged. Similarly, the decision to reduce the aid granted for dried fodder by 20 % over two marketing years, i.e. 10 % in 1991 and 10 % in 1992, was adopted last year. However, the system of aid per hectare for producers of lentils, chickpeas and vetch, which was to expire on 30 June 1992, was extended to the end of the 1995/96 marketing year and the aid maintained at ECU 75/ha.

As regards cotton, the guide price was revalued to take account of the improvement in the standard quality, with the minimum price remaining at 95 % of the guide price; the stabilizer arrangements were adjusted for the next five marketing years by fixing the maximum guaranteed quantities at 701 000 tonnes and by introducing a new method of abatement calculation. In addition, the aid scheme for small producers was extended.

The measures applying to other textile fibres were renewed without change.

This was also virtually the case for other products: wine, fruit and vegetables and tobacco. However, in the case of wine it was decided to release from storage part of the quantities under contract in respect of the 1991/92 wine year and allow some to be delivered for distillation before 1 July 1992.

As the system of quotas for processed tomatoes expires at the end of this marketing year, it was decided to revert to the system of guarantee thresholds. In this connection, it was also decided that reductions in aid on account of guarantee threshold overruns would be applied during the current marketing year instead of the following marketing year.

24. As regards animal products, for 1992/93 the quotas and the target and intervention prices applying to dairy products remain unchanged. This also applies to the co-responsibility levies, which remain at their present levels.

In accordance with the Treaty of Accession, the common intervention prices for butter and skimmed-milk powder are to apply in Spain. In Portugal, where the common intervention price for butter is already in force, the Council decided to eliminate the difference in price between the Azores and mainland Portugal and to apply the intervention price currently obtaining in the Azores to Portugal as a whole for skimmed-milk powder, as the Treaty of Accession provides.

In the case of meat, the Council maintained the guide price for beef and veal at the same level as in 1991/92, i.e. ECU 200/100 kg live weight, the intervention price remaining at ECU 343/100 kg carcass weight for quality R3. The special premium for beef, which was ECU 40 per animal in 1991/92 (applying to a maximum of 90 animals) also remains unaltered. The suckler cow premium was fixed at ECU 50 per head.

The institutional prices for sheepmeat and goatmeat for the 1992 marketing year were adopted as part of the 1991/92 price review. For 1993 the application of the stabilizer mechanism calls for a reduction of 7 % (i.e. the 1990 level) and the basic price remains unchanged.

Agri-monetary measures

25. The monetary situation, which was calm during the first eight months of the year, deteriorated subsequently and several decisions were required for the proper application of the measures affecting the agricultural markets. Initially the price decisions adopted by the Council were accompanied by the following measures:

(i) maintenance of the green rates for currencies complying fully with the rules governing the European Monetary System (EMS), the remaining gaps having been eliminated during previous years;

(ii) maintenance of the rate for the pound sterling and revaluation of the agricultural conversion rates for the peseta and the escudo in order to reduce to a maximum of 1.3 points the positive gaps existing in the various sectors and devaluation of the drachma to reduce the gaps to 1.5 points, i.e. 6.5 to 9 points dismantlement depending on the sector.

On 13 and 17 September 1992, and again on 22 November, the green rates for currencies not complying fully with the EMS rules were adjusted, in accordance with the realignments provided for in the event of currency movements. The rates fixed at the end of November for the lira, the pound sterling, the drachma, the peseta and the escudo are given in the table below. As a consequence, new compensatory amounts apply, not inconsiderable in the cases of Italy, the United Kingdom and Spain.

26. As part of the completion of the single market, the Commission proposed that the Council adopt a reform of the agri-monetary arrangements in order to do away as from 1 January 1993 with the need for checks at borders stemming from the existence of monetary compensatory amounts.

The latter had to be maintained until 1992 to preserve some stability on the markets but the agri-monetary arrangements applying until that date resulted in differences in agricultural prices between the Member States. In view of the abolition of checks at internal frontiers from 1 January 1993, the outlook for stabler currencies afforded by the prospect of economic and monetary union and the trend towards a weakening of the links between the institutional prices and the market prices for agricultural products, the Commission proposed abolishing the monetary compensatory amount mechanism and the green ecu mechanism which stems from the transfer of fixed positive monetary gaps to other currencies.

The new arrangements proposed will entail an agricultural conversion rate equal to the central rate for fixed currencies or a rate aligned on a monthly average of the market rates for floating currencies.

In the case of a monetary realignment, the new gaps will be dismantled immediately. However, part of such gaps could continue to exist for one year at most if the realignment is particularly substantial.

In all cases, the agricultural conversion rates will be adjusted to prevent the combination of the positive gap of a currency and the negative gap of another currency from exceeding five points.

After a major revaluation of the agricultural conversion rates, steeply digressive compensatory aid determined on the basis of the losses of income recorded could be granted.

Agri-monetary adjustments for the 1992/93 agricultural marketing year

Member State and product category [1]	Central green rate [2]	Green rate		Monetary gaps applying [3]
		decided 1992/93	after automatic dismantlement [3]	
Belgique/België/Luxembourg				
All products	48.5563	48.5563	unchanged	0
Danmark				
All products	8.97989	8.97989	unchanged	0
Deutschland				
All products	2.35418	2.35418	unchanged	0
France				
All products	7.89563	7.89563	unchanged	0
Ireland				
All products	0.878776	0.878776	unchanged	0
Italia				
All products	1 761.45	1 761.45	1 908.93	−5.0
Nederland				
All products	2.65256	2.65256	unchanged	0
Elláda				
All products	278.728	274.609	292.133	−3.1
España				
Beef and veal, milk	147.055	152.069	155.692	−7.7
Cereals, sugar		151.756	155.374	−7.9
Wine, dried fodder, flax, hemp, silkworms		149.813	154.146	−5.3
Olive oil		149.813	158.551	0
Sheepmeat, other plant products		150.441	158.512	—
Other		150.853	155.084	—
Portugal				
All products	195.527	206.307	207.327	0
United Kingdom				
All products	0.801661	0.795423	0.897525	−6.0

[1] Except pigmeat (application of Article 6a of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1676/85).
[2] 'Green' market rate at 1 June 1992 for Greece, Spain, Portugal and the United Kingdom.
[3] Situation at 1 December 1992 as a result of the automatic dismantlements following the monetary realignments of 13 and 17 September 1992 and 22 November 1992.

27. On another front a particular problem exists in respect of the transitional arrangements applicable to agricultural products pursuant to the Act of Accession of

Spain and Portugal. From 1 January 1993 onwards only agricultural products will be subject to those transitional arrangements such as accession compensatory amounts (ACAs) and supplementary trade mechanisms (STMs). As far as the Commission is concerned the completion of the single market is an objective of paramount importance and maintaining internal borders in the Community solely for the purpose of implementing rules for the management of some agricultural products is out of the question. In November 1992, therefore, the Commission adopted a proposal[1] for the suppression of these transitional measures for the majority of agricultural products, leaving the STM in place for a small number of products and in such a way that it will be applied away from internal borders.

Rural development

28. The Community rural development policy continued to be implemented in 1992 with the application of the operational programmes financed by the structural Funds, both in the less developed (Objective 1) regions and in rural areas (Objective 5b).

The Community increased its involvement in these regions and areas through its new Leader initiative for financing and implementing development projects or action plans initiated by local groups or associations.

Apart from these activities centred on the least developed regions, rural development policy also involved the continuation of horizontal measures (Objective 5a—speeding up the adjustment of agricultural structures) throughout the Community, though priority was given to the less favoured areas in which farmers are already receiving compensatory allowances. The classification of such areas was reviewed in the case of Ireland and Spain and a classification undertaken for the first time in the five new German *Länder*.

Agricultural income aid

29. During 1992, two new income aid programmes, for Denmark and for the Spanish Basque country, were approved by the Commission.

Currently, seven Member States (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, France, Italy and the Netherlands) have had recourse to the aid scheme adopted by the Council in 1989 for a five-year period. It is estimated that, under these various programmes, a total of 185 000 beneficiaries have received aid totalling approximately ECU 650 million.

---

[1] COM(92) 253 final.

Consumer interests

30. As in previous years, Community consumers have enjoyed the benefit of varied and regular supply plus a fair degree of stability in the price of food products. In addition, the CAP reform should bring benefits for consumers through reduced agricultural product prices.

The food aid programme for the less well-off was implemented under the same conditions as previously. The operation, launched in January 1987,[1] ensures the distribution of foodstuffs to the poorest sections of the population through humanitarian and charity organizations selected by the Member States. In 1992, the sum allocated to this operation totalled ECU 150 million.

Free distribution of agricultural products (1992)

Member State	Appropriations allocated (million ECU)	Quantities (tonnes)						
		Common wheat	Durum wheat	Rice	Olive oil	Skimmed-milk powder	Butter	Beef
Belgique/België	2.42	3 000				900	200	600
Danmark	2.00						50	250
Deutschland	0.0							
Elláda	12.00							
España	35.40		25 500	4 500	2 000		5 000	6 000
France	28.56	6 000	7 000	2 000		2 000	4 000	5 000
Ireland	4.60						25	1 450
Italia	24.50	3 000	8 000	2 000	1 000		1 000	7 000
Luxembourg	0,08	30				25		15
Nederland	3.00						150	538
Portugal	10.44	1 500	1 700	1 000	700	600	1 200	2 500
United Kingdom	25.00						3 705	2 965
Total	148.00[1]	13 530	42 200	9 500	3 700	3 525	15 330	30 318

Source: Commission Decision 92/57/EEC of 27 January 1992.
[1] The total amounts to ECU 150 million, of which ECU 2 million for financing transport.

[1] Regulation (EEC) No 3780/87, OJ L 352, 15.12.1987, p. 1.

Continuing its efforts to harmonize legislation on the health, hygiene and quality of food products, the Community has sought to strengthen European consumer safeguards in these spheres (see the annex to this chapter).

On product quality, two particularly important regulations were adopted by the Council: a Regulation on the protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs[1] and a Regulation on certificates of specific character for agricultural products and foodstuffs.[2]

Also noteworthy is the promotion policy introduced for certain agricultural markets,[3] which primarily sets out to improve consumer awareness of certain agricultural products, particularly with regard to the quality of meat and dairy products.

The single market

31. In preparation for 1993, substantial progress was made in the progressive harmonization of legislation. The main provisions adopted during the year are given in the annex at the end of the chapter.

32. The main decisions relate to the veterinary field and involve import controls and rules on Community trade.

The proposals made in 1991 to harmonize policies to combat Newcastle disease and avian influenza were adopted, together with a proposal concerning control rules and measures to combat African horse sickness.

Decisions were also taken on the computerization of veterinary import procedures, health rules for the production and placing on the market of milk, raw milk, heat-treated milk and milk-based products, and health rules concerning the placing on the market of wild game meat.

Again in preparation for the completion of the internal market, three Directives on health conditions and on veterinary inspections applicable to intra-Community trade were amended.

Proposals were also submitted on the protection of animals in livestock production and on animal identification and registration.

33. The unflagging work performed by the veterinary inspection service, newly transformed into the EEC Veterinary and Phytosanitary Inspections Office (VPIO)[1] has

[1] Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92, OJ L 208, 24.7.1992.
[2] Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92, OJ L 208, 24.7.1992.
[3] See Chapter IV of this Report.
[4] Commission Decision of 18 December 1991 (not published in the Official Journal).

enabled inspections to be carried out at all slaughterhouses approved in the Member States for intra-Community trade.

More specifically, visits to border inspection posts for veterinary checks on animals and products coming from non-member countries were organized with a view to drawing up a list of preselected posts.

A large number of missions were also undertaken with the aim of monitoring the health situation in non-member countries and responding to the changes that have taken place in Eastern Europe. The health conditions and the certification required for the importation of animals, fresh meat and meat-based products from such countries were laid down. Particular attention was paid to imports of horses; a list was produced of the non-member countries authorized by the Member States to export horses to the Community and the health conditions and certification required for their importation and temporary admission were established.

The consultations initiated with the United States authorities to determine the conditions governing imports of fresh meat were resumed within the framework of a joint US-EC technical working party and the conclusions reached have opened the way for agreement between both parties. At the same time, inspection visits were undertaken and a list of establishments approved for the export of fresh meat to the Community by the United States was adopted as a result.

34. In the phytosanitary sector, the Council adopted three Directives for the marketing of various plant and seed reproductive material and a Directive on protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of organisms harmful to plants or plant products.

On the subject of plant protection products, the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a Directive on detailed 'standardization principles', vital for ensuring the uniform application in all the Member States of Directive 91/414/EEC.

Only two measures contained in the White Paper programme remain to be adopted: a regulation on the protection of new varieties of plants and a directive aimed at introducing into the Community's health rules the principle of financial solidarity and responsibility on the part of the Member States.

35. As far as State aids[1] during 1992 are concerned, the Commission has, in numerous cases following exchanges of views with Member States' authorities or upon submission of further information by these authorities, generally raised no objection to aid measures relating to the protection of the environment, research and development, information and training, and aid in connection with natural disasters or exceptional circumstances.

[1] For more information on this subject, see the chapter devoted to agriculture in the Commission's annual Report on Competition Policy.

36. The scope of Commission activity under Articles 92 and 93 continues to be determined, in the agricultural sector, by the Council (Article 42 of the EEC Treaty). Thus, for most products in Annex II, any aid which risks disturbing Community market mechanisms (for example aid per unit of input or output) is considered illegal under the terms of the Council regulations establishing the common market organizations. A number of such aids were notified by Member States during 1992, among them aids concerning the storage of carrots and wine and for the harvesting and packaging of nuts.

As a general rule, it has been Commission policy systematically to raise objections to State aid for activities provided for in Community regulations laying down common market organizations. However, a particular case arose in 1992 concerning aid for producer groups handling nuts where, although aid for such groups is laid down in the relevant common market organization, the Commission raised no objections. The Commission took this position on the grounds that the aid which involved quality control was of a structural, not operational, nature and that the provisions of the relevant market organization are not exhaustive with respect to producer groups.

Concerning operating aids to State-owned or para-State enterprises in the agricultural sector, the Commission has been faced this year with two major cases: Merco of Spain and Crédit Agricole of France. Although these cases are still pending, the Article 93(2) procedure having been initiated for the first case, the policy issue arising from them is whether the State, in providing equity capital or debt relief, is acting in the same way as would a private investor in the market. Only if the Commission subsequently comes to the view that this is the case will these measures in principle be considered not to constitute State aid. In determining how a private investor would be likely to behave, the Court of Justice has specified that the assessment of the Commission must take account in particular of the situation of the company, the restructuring to be carried out and the market prospects.

37. In agricultural structures policy, as in market policy, the scope of Commission intervention under Articles 92 and 93 is determined by the Council. Concerning aid at holding level, Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 authorizes such intervention only in specified areas laid down in Article 35 of that Regulation. These areas include, amongst others, extensification and per hectare aid for the introduction, or maintenance, of farming practices which are compatible with the environment.

These are two areas which have been part and parcel of the CAP reform agreed by the Council in May this year. Indeed, Council Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 sets out new parameters for Community intervention whilst permitting Member States, as under Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91, to propose alternative conditions of aid under Articles 92 and 93 of the EEC Treaty. In this context, Commission policy will, again as under Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91, refer back to the fundamental criteria governing the award of Community aid as soon as these criteria are adopted by the Commission. In the event that these criteria are, for example, more restrictive than those of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91, due account would be taken in the State aid context.

It may be noted that the reform of the markets will also be taken into account by the Commission in judging the necessity and appropriateness of State aid, in particular in gauging the extent to which certain practices stated to be beneficial to the environment, such as grass cover, really are at risk.

38. In structures policy for investments at processing and marketing level, Council Regulation (EEC) No 866/90 allows Member States in principle to introduce unilateral measures, under the terms of Articles 92 and 93, in all areas covered by the Regulation. In practice this freedom is circumscribed by the Commission policy of excluding from State aid the same investments which are excluded from Community co-financing under Commission Decision 90/342 of 7 June 1990. Although this decision is not directly applicable to State aid, it is applied by analogy on an *ad hoc* basis.

It is noteworthy that for investments where Commission Decision 90/342 does not exclude or limit aid (and the rate of aid does not exceed the maximum admitted by the Commission), it is Commission practice not to raise objections even when the scale of investment is large. Thus, the Commission cleared a Portuguese aid to Pepsico for the manufacture of snacks falling within Annex II of the EEC Treaty, which involved aid of ECU 80 million for the investments in question.

39. Regarding parafiscal taxes, the most significant case involved a development of Commission policy in the application of the Court of Justice ruling in Case 47/69. According to the practice of the Commission based on this case, parafiscal taxes must not be charged on imported products on importation from other Member States or at the stage of first processing or sale, nor reimbursed when exported. However, it has been decided by the Commission that an imported product may be taxed at first sale if the proceeds of the tax are used exclusively to finance checks (in this case marketing) which Community law has made obligatory upon the arrival of the imported product at the Member State of sale, provided that the amount of the tax does not exceed the real cost of the checks. The Commission has also opened the Article 93(2) procedure against two Belgian aids which did not respect the criteria referred to above.

40. Regarding State aid to the agricultural sector in a broader context, the Commission adopted on 31 July the third survey on State aids, a report on aid patterns across Member States' economies between 1988 and 1990. Although a hazardous exercise in terms of both data assembly and interpretation, this survey (a biennial enterprise) is different in its approach to the two previous issues, notably in omitting interpretation of absolute volumes of State aid and in excluding Community-financed aid figures.

A 'de minimis' rule was also adopted by the Commission in 1992. This rule frees from notification requirements any aid totalling up to ECU 50 000 per beneficiary over any three-year period. It is to be noted that this 'de minimis' facility does not apply to certain sectors, including the agricultural sector (in view of the Council rules and Commission criteria applicable by analogy described above).

ANNEX TO CHAPTER II

Proposals submitted by the Commission	Opinion of Parliament	Decisions taken by the Council
Veterinary and zootechnical legislation		
OJ C 312, 3.12.1991, p. 6.	OJ C 125, 18.5.1992	Directive 92/35/EEC laying down control rules and measures to combat African horse sickness OJ L 157, 10.6.1992, p. 19
OJ C 312, 3.12.1991, p. 17	OJ C 125, 18.5.1992	Directive 92/36/EEC amending, as regards African horse sickness, Directive 90/426/EEC on animal health conditions governing the movement and import from third countries of equidae OJ L 157, 10.6.1992, p. 28
OJ C 231, 5.9.1991, p. 4	OJ C 326, 16.12.1991, p. 242	Directive 92/40/EEC introducing Community measures for the control of avian influenza OJ L 167, 22.6.1992, p. 1
Not published		Directive 92/48/EEC laying down the minimum rules applicable to fishery products caught on board certain vessels in accordance with Article 3(1)(a)(i) of Directive 91/493/EEC OJ L 187, 7.7.1992, p. 41
Not published	OJ C 241, 21.9.1992, p. 203	Decision 92/438/EEC on computerization of veterinary import procedures (Shift project), amending Directives 90/675/EEC, 91/496/EEC and 91/628/EEC and Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Decision 88/192/EEC OJ L 243, 25.8.1992, p. 27
OJ C 146, 5.6.1991, p. 12	OJ C 280, 28.10.1991, p. 174	Directive 92/66/EEC introducing Community measures for the control of Newcastle disease OJ L 260, 5.9.1992, p. 1 Directive 92/5/EEC amending and updating Directive 77/99/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products and amending Directive 64/433/EEC OJ L 57, 2.3.1992, p. 1
OJ C 327, 30.12.1989, p. 57 and OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, p. 102	OJ C 38, 19.2.1990, p. 134 and OJ C 149, 18.6.1990, p. 263	Directive 92/65/EEC laying down animal health requirements governing trade in and imports into the Community of animals, semen, ova and embryos not subject to animal health requirements laid down in specific Community rules referred to in Annex A(I) to Directive 90/425/EEC OJ L 268, 14.9.1992, p. 54
OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, p. 100	OJ C 183, 15.7.1991, p. 60	Directive 92/47/EEC on the conditions for granting temporary and limited derogations from specific Community health rules on the production and placing on the market of milk and milk-based products OJ L 268, 14.9.1992, p. 33

Proposals submitted by the Commission	Opinion of Parliament	Decisions taken by the Council
OJ C 84, 2.4.1990, pp. 112 and 130; OJ C 306, 26.11.1991, p. 7 and OJ C 308, 28.11.1991, p. 14	OJ C 183, 15.7.1991, pp. 60 and 61	Directive 92/46/EEC laying down the health rules for the production and placing on the market of raw milk, heat-treated milk and milk-based products OJ L 268, 14.9.1992, p. 1
Directive concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes COM(92) 192 final OJ C 156, 23.6.1992, p. 11	19.11.1992 (not yet published)	—
Council Directive introducing Community measures for the control of certain fish diseases (COM(92) 204 final) OJ C 172, 8.7.1992, p. 16	—	—
OJ C 137, 27.5.1992, p. 7	—	Directive 92/102/EEC concerning the identification and registration of animals OJ L 355, 5.12.1992, p. 32
OJ C 327, 30.12.1989, p. 40 and OJ C 311, 12.12.1990, p. 5	OJ C 260, 15.10.1990, p. 154	Directive 92/45/EEC on public health and animal health problems relating to the killing of wild game and the placing on the market of wild-game meat OJ L 268, 14.9.1992, p. 35
OJ C 164, 1.7.1992, p. 28	OJ C 241, 21.9.1992, p. 203	Directive 92/67/EEC amending Directive 89/662/EEC concerning veterinary checks in intra-Community trade with a view to the completion of the internal market OJ L 268, 14.9.1992, p. 73
OJ C 122, 14.5.1992, p. 18	OJ C 167, 13.7.1992	Directive 92/60/EEC amending Directive 90/425/EEC concerning veterinary and zootechnical checks applicable in intra-Community trade in certain live animals and products with a view to the completion of the internal market OJ L 268, 14.9.1992, p. 75
Legislation on plant products and feedingstuffs		
OJ C 52, 3.3.1990, p. 16 and OJ C 307, 27.11.1991, p. 15	OJ C 240, 16.9.1991, p. 197	Directive 91/682/EEC on the marketing of ornamental plant propagating material and ornamental plants OJ L 376, 31.12.1991, p. 21 Directive 92/34/EEC on the marketing of fruit plant propagating material and fruit plants intended for fruit production OJ L 157, 10.6.1992, p. 10
OJ C 29, 8.2.1990, p. 10	OJ C 106, 22.4.1991, p. 32	Directive 91/863/EEC amending Directive 77/93/EEC on protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of organisms harmful to plants or plant products OJ L 376, 31.12.1991, p. 29.
OJ C 46, 27.2.1990, p. 4 and OJ C 296, 15.11.1991, p. 10	OJ C 240, 16.9.1991, p. 193	Directive 92/33/EEC on the marketing of vegetable propagating and planting material, other than seed OJ L 157, 10.6.1992, p. 1

III — Economic situation and farm incomes

General overview

41. In all probability, 1992 will mark a decisive turning-point in the development of the common agricultural policy and European agriculture. The reform of the CAP, a general outline of which is given in Chapter II, will bring not only substantial changes in numerous common organizations of the market but also a range of accompanying measures intended to influence the behaviour of farmers and production methods. The reform will be implemented gradually from 1993 to allow farmers to adjust to the new regulations. In a sense, 1992 marks the break between the old development model for European agriculture, which was principally an intensive one, and the more extensive model the reform of the CAP should encourage in the future. The announcement of the reform and the steps taken to implement it since May may already have had an influence on the behaviour of farmers during the course of the year, quite apart from the decisions they have been making since the autumn of 1992 on the sowing of arable land for the new year.

It should be stressed that the aim of the reform is not only to change the underlying trends of the past but also, to a certain extent, to influence the development of the agricultural situation in the short term and, in particular, to alleviate the negative consequences of poor weather conditions on farm incomes, at least in the case of field crops. Following implementation of the reform a substantial percentage of the income of the producers of cereals and protein-rich oil plants will come from the compensatory aids to be introduced from 1993 and granted on the basis of historical regional yields rather than on the actual yields of each farm. This will enable the incomes of farmers to be stabilized and will afford a measure of protection against the harmful effect of poor weather conditions on production and incomes.

42. Pending implementation of the reform of the CAP, the 1992 agricultural year was marked, in particular, by weather conditions which varied greatly from region to region, by sometimes very high production levels (except in the case of cereals) after several years of mediocre harvests, by the build-up of stocks or their explosion to record levels and, for numerous products, by a fall in farmgate prices due to the increase in production.

This picture of European agriculture, with its numerous grey areas, must be viewed against a background of a slow-down in economic growth, increasing unemployment, moves to adjust national economic policies and, at the end of the year, significant currency movements which posed a tremendous challenge to the smooth running of the EMS. Finally, it should be recalled that Community exports of agricultural products benefited from international conditions which, although they cannot be considered outstanding given the difficulties in finding solvent markets, nevertheless permitted the disposal onto the world market of very large quantities of certain Community products (for example, cereals and meat).

43. As has already been noted, whilst weather conditions in 1992 were generally favourable for crops such as fruit and vegetables, wine and sugar beet, there were prolonged, although not widespread, droughts, particularly in northern Germany, Denmark, Spain, Portugal and the south of France. The droughts principally affected cereal yields, although average figures for the Community as a whole were not greatly below those for previous years.

Initial estimates indicate a relative fall in the area sown to cereals and a slight increase in the areas under protein crops and sugar beet with potato sowing remaining at much the same level. Overall, areas sown to field crops do not seem to have decreased significantly during the course of the year, despite an increase in the areas left fallow, under both the annual and the multiannual schemes. This probably means that some of the land used for those crops was switched from fodder crops following the reduction in milk quotas.

Developments in animal production during the year can be summarized as follows: a reduction in dairy herds following the reduction in milk quotas, an increase in pig herds after a fall during the previous year, a reduction in the number of beef cattle during the first half of the year but with a tendency towards the rebuilding of herds in the second half. This latter trend can be explained in part by the inclusion of 1992 in the period to be used as the basis for fixing the reference herds for determining eligibility for the premiums provided for under the reform of the CAP from 1993.

Production and the movement of prices

44. Cereal production should fall considerably this year after the record harvest of 1991. This is due to less favourable weather conditions than last year and the prolonged drought which hit several regions in both the north and the south of the Community. The slight reduction in the area sown (0.5 %) will also have contributed to the fall, but to a smaller degree. Durum wheat production, in particular, is well below the level of the previous year (around 25 % down) when it reached a record level of over 12 million tonnes. The quality is also inferior, which resulted in significant intervention buying from the beginning of the year.

The drought and a reduction in the area sown also led to a significant fall in barley production. Production will be down by about 10 % in 1992, reaching a 10-year low. Overall production of common wheat should show less of a fall although it will be considerably reduced by the drought in certain regions (especially in Denmark, northern Germany, Spain and Portugal) and by summer rains in others (particularly in France, the United Kingdom and again in Spain). These rains will also have an effect on quality in the regions concerned.

A slight increase in the area under sugar beet and, in particular, a clear improvement in white sugar yields thanks to good weather conditions brought an increase in sugar production of around 7 % in 1992 with production almost a million tonnes higher than in the previous year.

The Community fresh fruit harvest should be exceptionally high in 1992/93, not only in comparison with the previous year but compared with the average for recent years. Apple production, after a fall in 1991 due to late frosts, should exceed 10 million tonnes in 1992 as against 8 million the previous year. The production of pears should also be considerable at more than 40 % up on the previous year. So as to support the market for these two products in what could have become a very serious situation, the Commission used the management instruments at its disposal from the beginning of the new marketing year and, in particular, the serious crisis procedure for certain quantities of pears and peaches and preventive withdrawals for considerable quantities of pears and apples. Despite such measures, producer prices were significantly below those for the previous marketing year (as much as 70 % down).

Even the peach and nectarine markets experienced such problems, requiring the use of the support measures available for that purpose.

Prices during the summer for certain fruits and vegetables such as tomatoes, cauliflowers and aubergines were also well below those for the previous year.

Mainly due to a considerable improvement in yields, production of potatoes should be significantly higher in 1992 than in 1991. French production is estimated to be more than 20 % up on the 1991 level. Markedly larger harvests are also expected in Belgium and the Netherlands. As usual, the potato market reacted strongly to these variations in the supply position. Farmgate prices collapsed in most producer countries and in certain production regions fell to below half last year's prices.

According to initial estimates, after three years in which harvests were down in comparison with previous years due to poor weather conditions, Community wine production in 1992 should be well above that of the previous three years at around the 185 million hectolitres mark but still below what was the norm up until the mid-1980s. At this stage it is difficult to assess the impact of the grubbing-up measures applied over recent years on Community wine production over the long term. The accelerating fall in the consumption of wine, however, will mean that the wine surpluses to be absorbed through the different types of distillation are far from under control and will therefore continue to have a significant effect on the market during the coming wine year.

45. As a result of the 2 % reduction in milk quotas decided upon in 1991, milk deliveries to dairies fell by around 3 % during the first half of 1992 in comparison with the same period of the previous year. Butter production fell by more than 10 % during the first six months, producing a marked fall in the production of skimmed-milk powder. The production of cheese on the other hand continued to grow in line with increased demand. The concurrence of these factors, together with the reduction of intervention stocks during previous years and a rather dynamic international market, helped the Community market for most dairy products remain stable if not firm. However, the situation deteriorated somewhat during the second half of the year.

Beef and veal again had a difficult year in 1992, even if the market was not disturbed by exceptional factors as was often the case in previous years. Difficulties in 1992 were more of a structural nature, which was made more apparent by the fact that Community production entered the down phase of its cycle. The most obvious symptom of this crisis, which has now lasted several years, is probably the steady growth in intervention stocks despite very high levels of Community exports to third countries. In September 1992, public stocks were one million tonnes above the record level (having fallen below 100 million tonnes in 1990), despite over 900 million tonnes already having been exported. Nevertheless, market prices slowly picked up during the year and, in general, exceeded the very depressed levels of the previous year, although still remaining less than satisfactory. The relative improvement in the situation can be partly explained by the fall in beef and veal production compared with the previous year (down around 4 %) because of, on the one hand, the usual cyclical phenomena and, on the other, a strengthening of the trend towards capitalization by certain farmers since the adoption of the reform of the CAP in May 1992. The positive impact of these developments on market prices was, however, partly offset by a further expected fall in the consumption of beef and veal during the year.

The market for pigmeat continued to be buoyant during the first half of the year. The very large reduction in herds in 1991, a trend that, as has been seen, was reversed somewhat in 1992, resulted in fairly satisfactory farmgate prices, particularly in the period from October 1991 to June 1992. From July, however, market prices began a rapid decline which continued throughout the year. By the beginning of October, prices had already fallen by more than 20 % compared with levels at the beginning of July. Profitability was helped by the fact that production costs of animal feed remained relatively low and fairly stable during the year.

The situation in the eggs and poultry sector was less satisfactory, with prices often below the levels of the previous year. A serious crisis was avoided, however, thanks to the fall in cereal prices.

Farmgate prices

46. According to initial estimates, the index of nominal farmgate prices for all agricultural products in the Community (EUR 11) is expected to fall by 1.5 % in 1992 compared with the previous year, whilst farmgate prices will fall by 5.9 % in real terms.

Farmgate prices fell in real terms in all Member States, from 0.4 % in Ireland to 9.9 % in Spain, falling by more than the Community average (EUR 11) in four Member States (Spain, France, Greece and Italy).

The fall in the Community farmgate price index in real terms (EUR 11) was mainly a result of the 10.7 % fall in prices for crop products. The real prices of animals and animal products were more or less stable (down 0.4 %). The real price of crop products fell in all Member States, whilst the real price for animals and animal products remained stable in most countries, only varying by more than 1 % in two Member States (Spain −4.9 % and Luxembourg −3.1 %). Sharp falls are expected at Community level in real prices for most crop products, most importantly for cereals (8.1 %), fresh vegetables (3.9 %), fresh fruit (11.4 %) and oilseeds (41 %). The real price of slaughtered animals increased by 1.8 % mainly due to an increase of 5.4 % in pig prices, but this was offset by a real fall in prices for animal products, particularly milk (down 2.8 %).

Changes in nominal farmgate prices of agricultural products in 1991 and 1992

	% change 1991/90			% change 1992/91		
	Crop products	Animal products	All agricultural products	Crop products	Animal products	All agricultural products
Belgique/België	− 1.2	− 4.4	− 1.7	−12	3	− 1.9
Danmark	1	− 3.4	− 2.2	− 2.7	2.6	0.9
Deutschland	4.1	− 2.8	− 0.8	− 9	3.7	− 0.1
Ellada	23.3	10.6	19.7	2.9	12.7	5.5
España	1.5	− 2.7	− 0.2	− 8.5	− 0.2	− 5
France	4	− 3.8	0.2	− 8.6	2.3	− 4.8
Ireland	5.9	− 4.3	− 3.1	− 4.8	3.7	2.5
Italia	9.6	− 0.4	5.6	− 5.7	4.5	− 1.9
Luxembourg	5.3	− 9.4	− 7.1	−14.3	− 0.4	− 3
Nederland	6.7	0.8	2.9	− 9.8	3.3	− 2.8
Portugal	− 6.9	− 4	− 5.6	−15.3	− 2	− 9.1
United Kingdom	1.8	− 2.8	− 1.1	− 4.3	3.7	0.5
EUR 12	7.1	− 1.7	2.7	− 5.9	3.5	− 1.7

Source: Eurostat.

Deflated indices of farmgate prices for agricultural products

	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 [1]
Belgique/België	100.0	88.0	94.7	86.6	82.5	79.3
Danmark	100.0	83.5	85.8	77.6	74.1	73.3
Deutschland	100.0	90.5	95.8	88.6	84.9	81.9
Ellada	100.0	87.2	90.2	90.0	90.2	84.0
España	100.0	90.6	91.0	85.7	80.8	72.8
France	100.0	90.3	93.9	90.7	88.0	81.9
Ireland	100.0	104.6	105.6	90.5	85.1	84.7
Italia	100.0	90.6	91.2	89.7	89.1	83.5
Luxembourg	100.0	102.9	109.2	103.2	93.3	87.8
Nederland	100.0	92.6	99.1	91.3	90.3	85.0
Portugal	n.d.	94.2	99.0	91.0	77.5	65.2
United Kingdom	100.0	91.9	91.8	85.0	79.4	77.2
EUR 11	100.0	90.7	93.4	88.5	85.3	80.0

NB: 1986 and 1987 omitted due to lack of space.
Source: Eurostat.
[1] Forecasts.

Input prices

47. The index of nominal purchase prices for goods and services for current consumption in agriculture is expected to rise by 3.2 % in the Community of Eleven in 1992, similar to the increase during the previous year (3.1 %). In real terms, the purchase prices of inputs will fall by 1.0 % in real terms for the Community as a whole (EUR 11) with only Belgium (−0.4 %) and Luxembourg (−0.9 %) registering a fall in the nominal price.

Real input prices are expected to fall in all Member States apart from Germany (up 1.1 %) and Greece (up 0.9 %). Whilst most Member States are likely to experience falls similar to the figure for the Community of Eleven, greater reductions of 4.7 % and 3.6 % are forecast for Spain and Luxembourg respectively.

Community prices (EUR 11) of the main inputs, feedingstuffs, fertilizers and energy are expected to fall by 1.7 %, 5.5 % and 2.3 % respectively. Slight increases were recorded for repairs and maintenance (0.4 %), overheads (0.8 %) and animals for rearing and production (2.9 %).

Changes in nominal input prices

	% change 1991/90			% change 1992/91		
	Total consumption	Feed	Energy	Total consumption	Feed	Energy
Belgique/België	0.3	− 1.3	− 0.7	− 0.4	0.5	−10
Danmark	− 0.8	− 6.5	− 0.2	0.8	1.3	− 5.7
Deutschland	2.2	− 1.8	7.4	4.7	2	4
Ellada	24.2	19.3	38.8	14.3	6.4	20.8
España	1.9	− 0.9	9.2	0.4	− 0.9	5
France	1	− 1.8	0.7	1.5	4.1	− 7.2
Ireland	0.3	− 3.1	1.5	0.2	0.3	− 5.8
Italia	1.5	1.7	− 7.5	4	3.7	10.2
Luxembourg	1.9	− 1.7	− 0.6	− 0.9	− 1.8	− 2
Nederland	− 0.5	− 0.8	0.5	2.7	2	− 4
Portugal	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
United Kingdom	3.7	1.9	5.7	2.2	1.4	− 0.4
EUR 11	3.1	0.6	8.3	3.2	2.2	4.1

Source: Eurostat.

Deflated input price indices
Total intermediate consumption

	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 [1]
Belgique/België	100.0	87.8	87.7	81.2	78.9	76.9
Danmark	100.0	84.7	84.0	80.4	77.8	77.0
Deutschland	100.0	86.9	89.4	85.5	84.4	85.4
Ellada	100.0	84.6	82.9	82.2	85.5	86.3
España	100.0	88.6	85.0	80.2	77.1	73.5
France	100.0	88.5	89.0	85.6	83.8	83.1
Ireland	100.0	86.1	87.2	84.6	82.3	80.1
Italia	100.0	88.6	87.5	82.9	79.0	78.6
Luxembourg	100.0	90.7	90.7	88.6	87.5	84.4
Nederland	100.0	85.6	87.8	82.9	80.1	79.7
Portugal	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
United Kingdom	100.0	91.4	89.8	85.3	83.4	82.3
EUR 11	100.0	88.0	87.9	83.7	81.6	80.8

NB: 1986 and 1987 omitted due to lack of space.
Source: Eurostat.
[1] Forcasts.

Trends in farm incomes

Short-term trends in farm incomes

48. The relative movements of farmgate and input prices, the so-called cost-price squeeze, determine to a great extent the gross margins of agricultural products. Margins generally fell in 1991 and estimates point to a further deterioration in 1992. Consequently, although accurate information on all the factors determining income in 1992 is not yet available, farm incomes for the Community as a whole are likely to be down on 1991.

The limitations of the traditional indicators of farm income should be stressed. Firstly they cover only that part of the household income derived from farming, no account being taken of other sources of income such as wages, income from capital and welfare transfers, although they contribute to the purchasing power of agricultural households, sometimes to a considerable extent—it should be recalled that close on a third of farmers are engaged in activities off the farm. Secondly, an indicator such as the net value-added at factor cost per annual work unit (the one most often used) is basically an indicator of labour productivity. It differs from available income from farming in several respects (for instance, it does not include welfare transfers or certain fixed charges), some of which are difficult to assess, the impact of taxation for example, and differs from cash available for consumption in that it does not include depreciation, the repayment of loans, any outside income, etc.

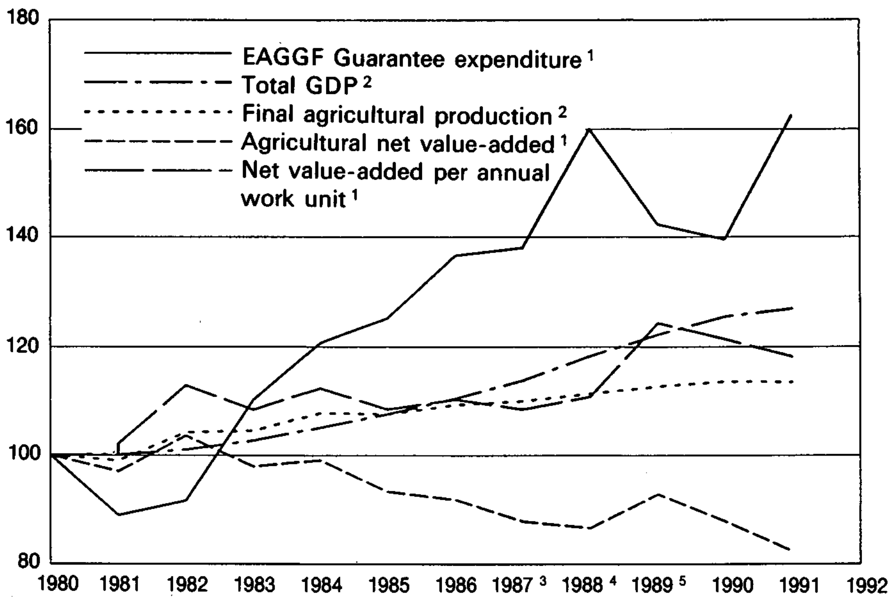
Nevertheless, the principal indicator, the net value-added per agricultural work unit, after rising sharply in 1989, fell by 3 % in 1990 and rose by 2.2 % in 1991 and forecasts suggest a further drop in 1992.

Farm incomes over the last 10 years

49. Despite the deterioration in incomes in 1991 and 1990, which partly offset the exceptional rise of 1989, their level is currently higher than it was at the beginning of the 1980s. The net value-added at factor cost per work unit (see Figure 2 on p. 40) increased by 16.3 % between »1981« (average for 1980, 1981 and 1982) and »1990« (average for 1989, 1990 and 1991), i.e. at an average annual rate in real terms of 1.7 %. The same rate of growth was recorded for the net income of the farmer and his/her family, i.e. for the income remaining after deduction of wages, rent and interest paid.

This is, to a great extent, the result of the considerable reduction in the farming labour force over the last 10 years (3 % per year in terms of full-time labour units) and, consequently, of increased labour productivity. The productivity of intermediate consumption, on the other hand, as well as the agricultural price spread have been stable over the long term, with a slight deterioration over the last two years. The most serious negative factor during the decade was the growing imbalance both on the Community and world agricultural markets and the need to carry out reforms of agricultural policy in order to try and re-establish a degree of balance between supply and demand for agricultural products. The slowdown in the restructuring of agriculture, rendered more difficult by an economic environment that was generally less favourable than in the past, also had a damaging effect on the development of farm incomes.

EAGGF expenditure
Agricultural production and income
Basic index 1980 = 100



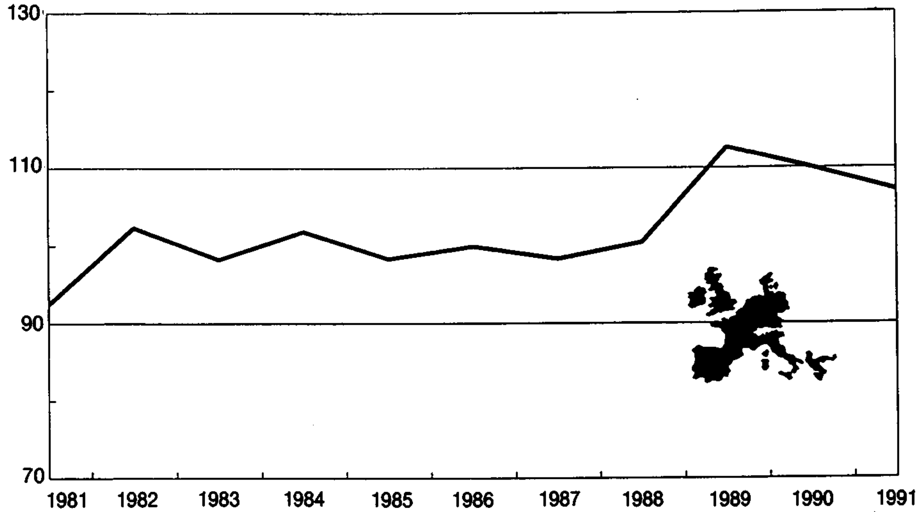
Sources: EAGGF, Eurostat, DG VI.

[1] In real terms (GDP deflator).
[2] At constant prices.
[3] 1987 financial year: from 1 January to 31 October 1987.
[4] 1988 financial year: from 1 November 1987 to 15 October 1988.
[5] 1989 and subsequent financial years: from 16 October to 15 October of the following year.

Figure 1

Net value-added[1] per person employed (NVA/AWU) in agriculture[2]

»1985«[3] = 100



Source: Eurostat — Sectoral income index analysis.

[1] At factor cost in real terms (deflated using the GDP implicit price index).
[2] Measured in annual work unit.
[3] »1985« = average for 1984, 1985 and 1986.

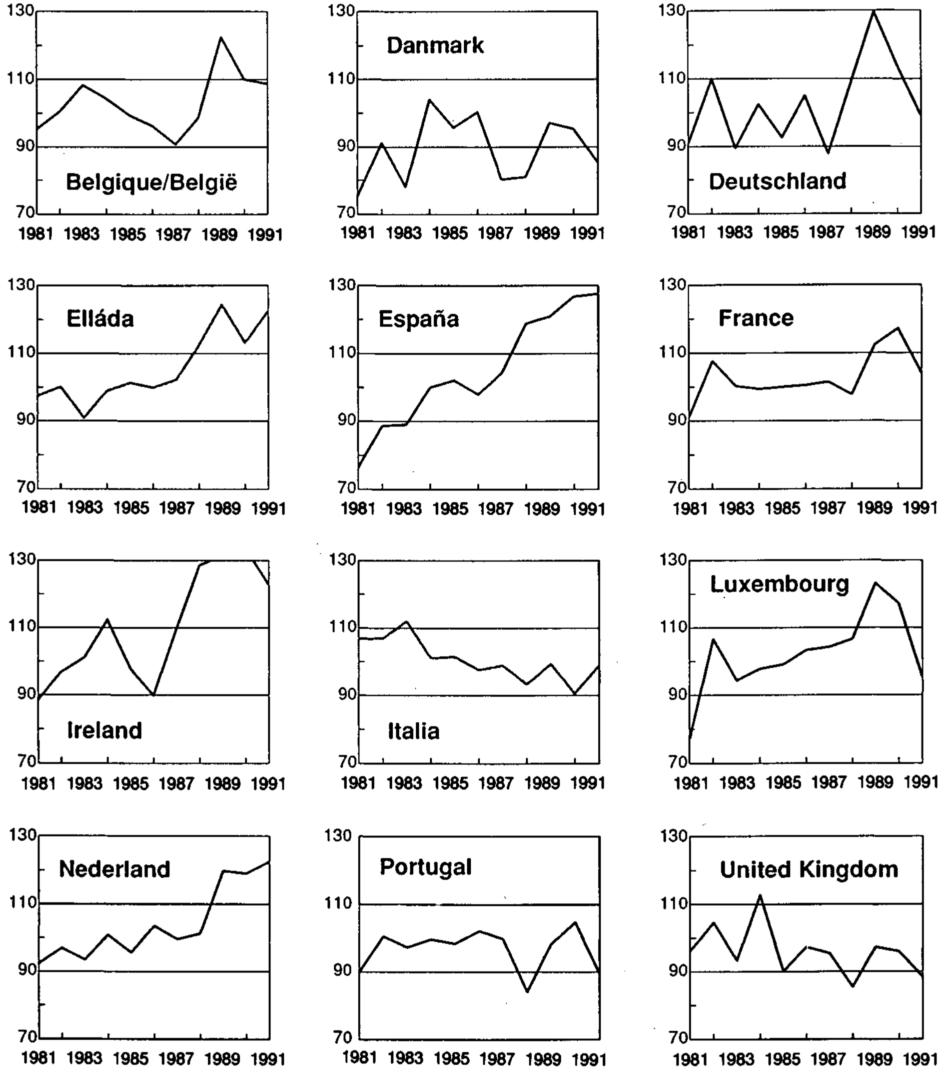
Figure 2

These general considerations should not cause one to lose sight of the fact that the Community agricultural sector is made up of a huge number of farms (estimated at around 8 million) and the situation therefore varies greatly between Member States and, within each country, between regions and between different types of farm. Changes in farm income in the Member States since 1980 are shown in Figure 3. This graph can only give, however, a very rough idea of the variations in income that can exist in Community agriculture. Around 80 % of final Community agricultural production is supplied by a relatively small number of farms (around 20 %).

The level and distribution of incomes between farms is obviously closely linked to the structure of agricultural production. There follows a more detailed analysis of the disparities in incomes in Community agriculture.

Net value-added[1] per person employed (NVA/AWU) in agriculture[2]

»1985«[3] = 100



Source: Eurostat — Sectoral income index analysis.

[1] At factor cost in real terms (deflated using the GDP implicit price index).
[2] Measured in annual work unit.
[3] »1985« = average for 1984, 1985 and 1986.

Figure 3

Incomes per farm (FADN)[1]

50. The situation of production, costs and incomes at farm level is monitored by the Community Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN). The network collects detailed accounts from nearly 60 000 agricultural holdings which have a minimum level of economic activity. Thus, although the network comprises mostly full-time farms, and covers about 56 % of all Community farms, it covers 95 % of the value-added in agriculture.

The average shares of farms found in each type of farming group are shown in Chapter VIII—Agricultural development, Table 3.2.2. For instance, 'dairying' farms earn an average 66 % of their gross margin from dairying and the average 'general cropping' farm takes about 29 % of its gross margin from cereals.

The output of specialist farms should not be confused with production as a whole. The classification according to type of farming was intended to be a proxy for the economic behaviour of the major production systems (for example, cereals, wine, milk). However, the share of the total production of a commodity which is produced on specialist farms alone is very variable. For instance, about two-thirds of milk output comes from dairying farms but less than one third (27 %) of cereals output comes from specialist cereals producers.

In all cases income is the FADN 'family farm income' (FFI) definition, that is, the value of farm production less intermediate consumption, depreciation, cash wages, cash rent and interest payments. No deduction is made for the value of the labour of 'unpaid' labour (normally family labour). This indicator is close to the Eurostat macroeconomic indicator 3 'Net income from agricultural activity'.

Over the period 1986/87 to 1990/91 the highest incomes per farm were to be found in the Netherlands and Belgium, followed by Luxembourg and the UK. The lowest were in Portugal, Denmark, Spain and Greece.

There are several reasons for the differences in average income per farm in Member States. Size of farm is an important factor for high incomes in the UK (those farms with 110 hectares) and for low incomes in Greece (around 6.4 hectares). In the Netherlands, a country characterized by intensive farming, it is the value of output per hectare (ECU 7 700 compared to a EUR 12 average of ECU 1 900) which gives rise to high incomes. In Belgium large margins over costs appear to give producers high average incomes (in Belgium, FFI represented as much as 39 % of the value of total output in 1989/90, and 34 % in 1990/91). Portuguese farms are handicapped by a very low value of output per hectare; also, because the average size of farm is small, output per farm is low. Danish farms, despite having a high-value output, suffer a large interest burden. Over the period 1986/87 to 1990/91 average liabilities per farm in Denmark were equivalent to 57 % of total assets. Interest payments comprised 16 % of total costs and, on average, represented more than double FFI.

---

[1] All references to results are in real terms, in ecus at 1990 values.

Incomes and type of farming

51. It can be seen from Figure 4 that, excluding the exceptional case of 'pigs/poultry', the five-year average (1986/87-1990/91) results for the type of farming groups range from ECU 7 950 for 'cereals' to ECU 23 100 for 'horticulture'.

Except for the relatively small group 'pigs/poultry', the long-term absolute differences between types of farming are much more important than year to year changes. As can be seen, 1989/90 and 1990/91 average results are not very different, and quite close to the five-year averages for 1986/87 to 1990/91.

In the Community, the farming groups with the highest average incomes (horticulture, pigs and poultry, milk products) are to be found especially in northern Europe (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the UK). This can be seen by looking at the shares of total output from these types of farming:

Pigs/poultry: 70 % from northern Europe, of which 21 % from the Netherlands;

Horticulture: 72 % from northern Europe, of which 35 % from the Netherlands;

Dairying: 76 % from northern Europe, of which 23 % from Germany and 20 % from France.

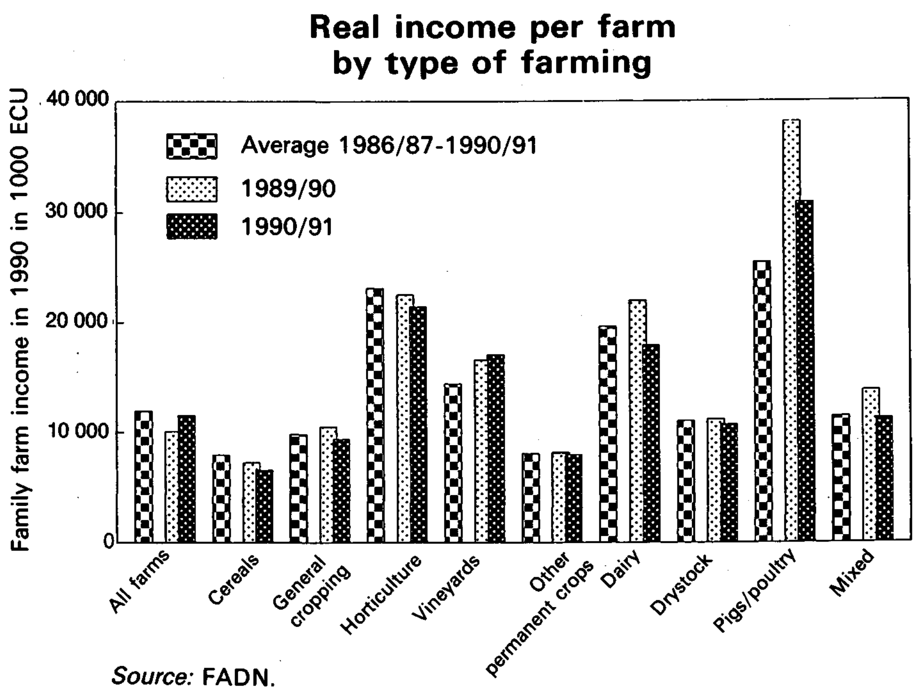
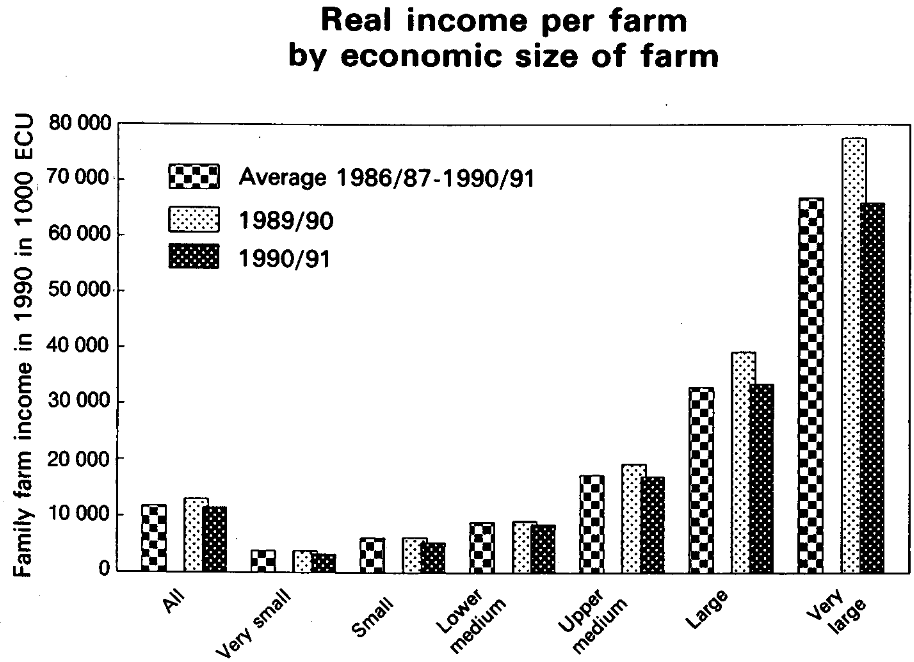


Figure 4



Source: FADN.

Figure 5

Detailed tables of accounts results, according to type of farming and income per farm, can be found in Chapter VIII, Tables 3.2.1 to 3.2.4. Much more comprehensive information is to be found in the separate report 'Farm incomes 1990/91', published in the Document series by the Office for Official Publications of the EC in Luxembourg.

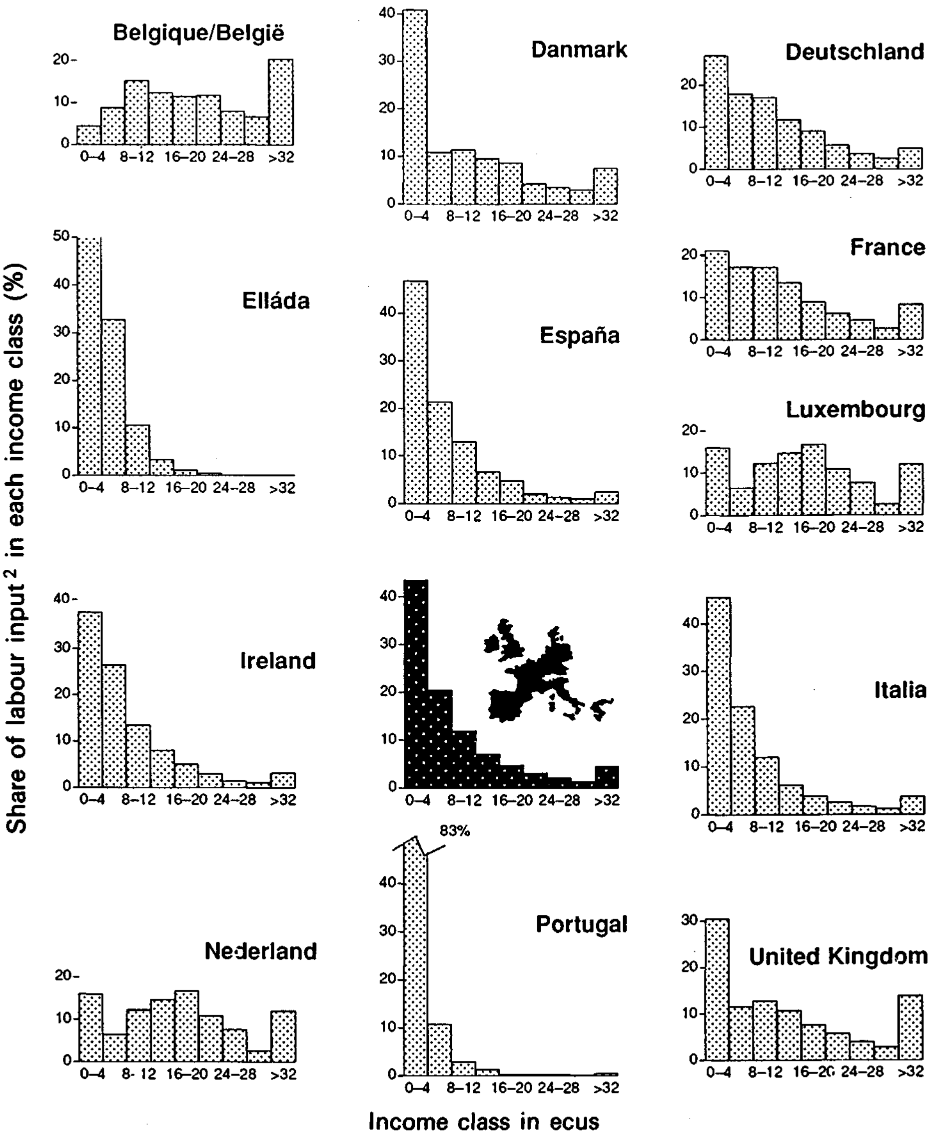
Incomes and economic size of farm

52. In Figure 5, farms are classified according to economic size, which is roughly equivalent to the gross value-added of the farm (for more precise information, see Chapter VIII, Table 3.2.1). 'Very large' farms show earnings about six times the 'all farms' average and about 17 times that of the 'very small' farms.

It is important to take into account the distribution according to the different Member States in each of the economic size groups. In the 'very small' group over one third

Distribution of per capita[1] farm incomes

Self-employment on professional farms



Source: FADN, 1990/91 results.

[1] Family farm income.
[2] Annual work units of unpaid (family) labour.

Figure 6

(37 %) of the farms are Italian, and one quarter Portuguese (in fact, several Member States have so few farms in these groups that they are not sampled at all for FADN). In the 'very large' group 30 % of farms are in the UK, 26 % in France and 15 % in Italy (1990/91 results).

Even when per capita incomes are calculated for the different economic sizes of farm, the large gap between incomes remains, although reduced. The average per capita income for 'very large' farms was ECU 38 000, over 10 times the ECU 3 500 of the 'very small' farms (five-year average 1986/87 to 1990/91). The corresponding average per capita income for all farms was approximately ECU 9 000.

Distribution of per capita incomes

53. Figure 6, which illustrates the distribution of per capita incomes for the Community, derives its information from the FADN field of survey[1] only. Nevertheless, it is a useful indicator of the income variation both within and between Member States.

The majority of countries have 'left-skewed' distributions, that is with a larger proportion of persons in agriculture having low incomes. The extreme case is Portugal, where over 80 % of persons in the field of survey earned less than ECU 4 000. Spain, Italy and Greece also have large groups of persons in the lowest income category. France and Germany also have left-skewed, but more gradually falling, distributions. In France 44 % and in Germany 38 % of persons earn over ECU 12 000.

The Benelux countries have 'right-skewed' income distributions, where a large proportion of persons belong to the highest income class (28 % with over ECU 32 000 in the Netherlands, 21 % in Belgium and 12 % in Luxembourg). This apparent concentration is exaggerated here in view of the limited number of classes used in the graphs, but it is nevertheless true that a significant number of persons engaged in agriculture earn high incomes in those countries.

Denmark and the UK show 'U' shaped distributions, with higher shares of persons in both the lowest and highest income classes. The occurrence of significant percentages with less than ECU 4 000 (41 % in Denmark and 31 % in the UK) is very probably due to the significant proportion of farms in those countries having financial difficulties (notably a high interest payment share in farm costs).

[1] The FADN is at present the only Community source of the distribution of per capita incomes in agriculture.

IV — Agricultural markets

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

Cereals

55. Unlike the 1990/91 world marketing year, which saw increased production and a consequent fall in world prices, the 1991/92 marketing year saw production fall in several major producer countries, the United States, Australia and China in particular, as a result of weather conditions. The situation in the CIS (former USSR) was complicated further by instability in the organization of the economy.

World cereal production fell from 1 519 million tonnes in 1990/91 to 1 342 million tonnes, a drop of 5.4 %. Wheat production fell from 599 million tonnes to 545 million tonnes (−8.3 %) and feed grain dropped from 825 million tonnes to 798 million tonnes (−3.3 %).

World cereal consumption in 1991 fell slightly but exceeded 1991 production by about 35 million tonnes.

There was a strong increase in world trade, which rose from 91 million tonnes to 106 million tonnes in the case of wheat and from 83 million tonnes to 90 million tonnes for coarse grain. This increase is due to significant demand on the part of the CIS and China. It was achieved as a result of major credit programmes guaranteed by the exporter countries.

As part of this expansion in world trade, Community exports reached 33 million tonnes, made up of 18.8 million tonnes of common wheat, 10.4 million tonnes of barley, 2.8 million tonnes of durum wheat and 700 000 tonnes of rye. Exports of maize involved almost exclusively processed products and exports of grain maize to neighbouring countries.

In 1990/91 Community imports of cereals amounted to 4 million tonnes, made up of 1.1 million tonnes of a particular type of wheat not available in the Community, 2.5 million tonnes of maize and 250 000 tonnes of sorghum, including imports into Spain covered by agreements with the USA.

Total world cereal production will be very close to consumption in 1992/93. The production and consumption of wheat is expected to drop slightly. The increase in maize production will lead to a recovery in the stocks of coarse grain.

56. On the Community market, good weather throughout the Community influenced production in 1991/92. The 1991 harvest followed the trend of the last few years and exceeded 180 million tonnes, including production of 11.7 million tonnes in the five new German *Länder*.

The area given over to cereals amounted to 35.7 million hectares, a drop of 0.3 million hectares. This reduction was due to a fallback in barley and rye in particular. The area given over to maize returned to normal levels, recovering from the effects of the drought in 1990.

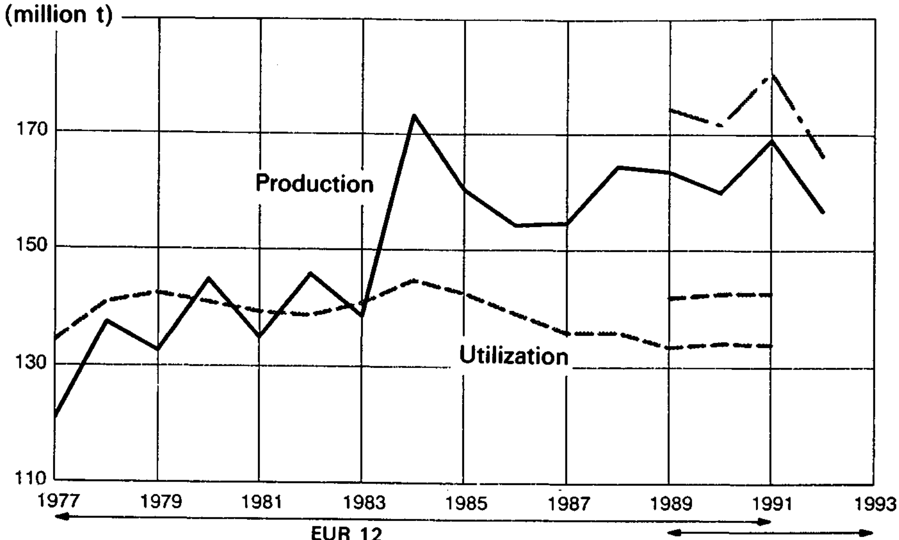
There has been a steady fall in cereal consumption due to the decline in the use of cereals in animal feedingstuffs, which was estimated at 83 million tonnes in 1991/92 (the new German *Länder* included). During the early part of the 1991/92 marketing year, producer prices for small-grain cereals were supported by export demand. Maize prices were especially high from the start of the year as a result of the deficit in the previous year. Large quantities of cereals were offered for intervention from January onwards.

Intervention stocks increased from 18.7 million tonnes to 26.5 million tonnes, which included 10.8 million tonnes of common wheat, 7.3 million tonnes of barley, 3.6 million tonnes of rye and 4.2 million tonnes of durum wheat. The stocks are held mainly in Germany (43 %), France (29 %) and Italy (11 %).

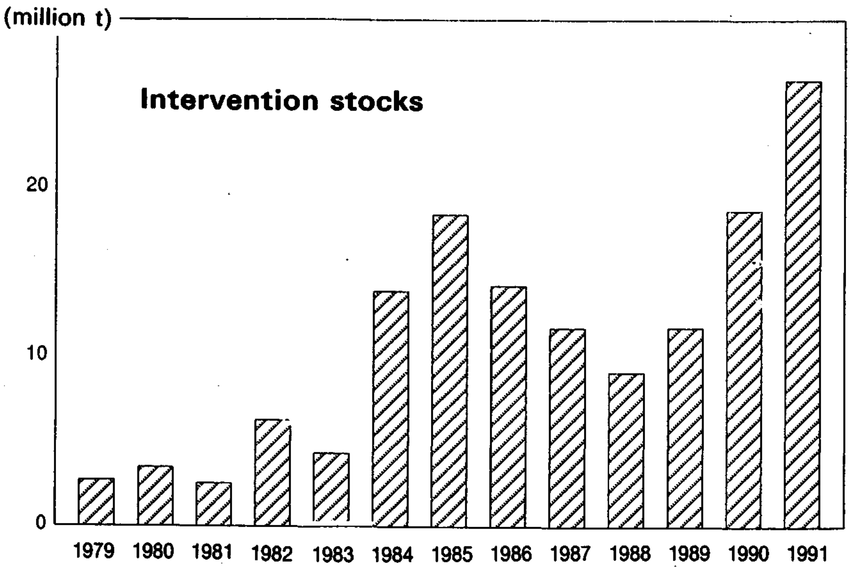
Initial estimates made at the end of September put Community cereal production in 1992/93 at 164 million tonnes. This is the result of a small reduction in the area sown following the introduction of a system of temporary set-aside and a sharp drop in the yields of all cereals except maize. Cereal production in Portugal, Spain and Greece was affected by the drought which lasted through the winter and spring. Denmark and northern and eastern Germany were affected by drought from May onwards, which brought on early ripening and a 50 % drop in yields.

57. In 1992/93 the Council held institutional prices at their 1991/92 level, except for durum wheat whose intervention price continued to move closer to that of common wheat, with a fall of 3.5 %. The consequent loss of income for durum wheat producers was partially offset by an increase in production aid to ECU 188.88/ha (up 6.3 %). The Council was particularly concerned by the build-up of intervention stocks of cereals. A system of set-aside was introduced for the 1991/92 marketing year to limit production. Farmer participation in the scheme was fairly limited in most of the Member States. Only about 800 000 hectares were taken out of production.

Cereals[1]



[1] Not including rice.



Intervention stocks as at 31 December; for 1991, as at 29 September.

Figure 7

Under the stabilizer system, 1991 production was fixed by the Commission in February 1992 at 168.9 million tonnes (excluding the five new German *Länder*), exceeding the maximum guaranteed quantity (MGQ) by more than 5 %. As a consequence of exceeding the MGQ, the intervention prices fixed for the 1992/93 marketing year were cut by 3 %.

Pending the introduction of the new agricultural policy for arable crops, the Council abolished both the basic and additional co-responsibility schemes.

In accordance with the provisions of the second stage of the accession of Portugal, the aid introduced from 1991 onwards for cereals placed on the market was amended as part of the ongoing process to bring Portuguese prices into line with Community prices and in view of an early alignment of the intervention price applicable in Portugal for common wheat.

Rice

58. World rice production in 1991 was a little less than the record level of 1990: it reached 514 million tonnes (519 in 1990). The very good harvests in 1990 in China and India (189 and 112 million tonnes respectively) were not repeated and production was significantly lower (186 and 106 million tonnes respectively). In the other major producer countries, production remained at about the level of the previous year, except in Thailand where production returned to its normal level of the past few years, i.e. 20.5 million tonnes, after the drop in 1990.

World trade increased slightly (from 12.3 to 13.4 million tonnes), due in particular to increased exports from Australia, Thailand and Vietnam. Imports increased in the territories of the former USSR, in Indonesia, Iran and Mexico.

59. Production in the Community was lower than last year (down from 2.37 to 2.24 million tonnes) as a result of a small reduction in the area sown, but also because of adverse weather conditions during the rice plants' first development stage and the rains in the first half of September which affected the grains just before harvesting. These conditions resulted in a reduced harvest and a milling yield slightly smaller than last year's.

Production of medium-grain and A-grade long-grain rice remained at the level of the previous year, and the area under round-grain rice fell while the area under indica rice reached a record 62 000 hectares.

For the Lido and round-grain varieties, price levels were some 5 % ahead of the 1990/91 marketing year, although they remained a little below the buying-in prices. Prices for the Ribe and S. Andrea varieties were significantly higher than the previous year.

Intervention stocks fell during the year: the good prices on the internal market made intervention unnecessary and only 10 000 tonnes were bought in, while the various measures to export rice from intervention resulted in the export of 183 000 tonnes.

The overall situation was as follows (paddy rice):

Stock on 1 September 1991: 193 000 tonnes,
Quantities bought: 10 000 tonnes,
Quantities sold: 183 000 tonnes,
Stock on 1 September 1992: 20 000 tonnes.

The quantities sold went to:

CIS: 120 000 tonnes,
Albania: 20 000 tonnes,
Somalia: 17 000 tonnes,
Internal market: 26 000 tonnes.

Compared with the previous year, total exports increased slightly during the year (from 340 000 to 346 000 tonnes), while imports fell (from 320 000 to 262 000 tonnes). The rise in exports was due to the quantities exported from intervention; the reduction in imports resulted from the Community harvest of indica rice which supplied some of the Community demand.

60. On the Community market, exports of Italian rice to the other Member States of the Community increased by about 10 %. As a result of conversion to indica rice growing, indica rice made up 20 % of this amount. Spain supplied the other Member States with some 120 000 tonnes of indica rice in 1991.

During the 1991/92 marketing year, several measures were undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the second stage of the accession of Portugal (1 January 1991):

(i) the accession compensatory amount (ACA) was fixed to compensate for the price differential, Portuguese prices being higher;

(ii) the buying-in period was moved forward to 1 September 1991;

(iii) the supplementary trade mechanism was fixed: the indicative quantity was set at 90 000 tonnes of husked rice equivalent, which had to be increased by a further 20 000 tonnes in May.

During this marketing year various specific programmes to offset the geographic isolation of the remotest areas of the Community introduced aid for the transport of Community rice to the Canary Islands, the Azores and Madeira. Similarly, a programme to develop rice growing in French Guiana and encourage its sale to Martinique and Guadeloupe was also undertaken.

The special export arrangements for basmati rice were renewed with practically no change.

61. On the basis of the estimates made in September 1992, the area sown is less than that sown in the previous year:

Total area sown

(1 000 ha)

	All varieties		Indica rice	
	1991	1992	1991	1992
Ellada	15	15.6	2.7	3.7
España	93	88	40	37
France	20	22.5	0.4	2.3
Italia	206	217	27	25
Portugal	32	16	2.6	3.3
	366	359	72.7	71.3

The drought reduced sowings in Spain and Portugal, particularly in the regions where indica rice is grown, but given an area of 360 000 hectares and a normal yield there is every reason to believe that the harvest this year will equal last year's, coming in at between 2.2 million and 2.4 million tonnes of paddy rice.

Sugar

62. The overall surplus on the world market was confirmed during the 1991/92 marketing year. Although world production, which was estimated at 113.6 million tonnes (raw sugar equivalent) was 1.5 % below that in the previous marketing year, it once again shows a surplus of 2.5 million tonnes over consumption, estimated provisionally at 110.1 million tonnes.

World market situation for raw sugar

(million t)

	Production	Consumption	Surplus or deficit	Stock as percentage of consumption
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1) − (2)	(4)
1981/82	100.9	91.9	+9.0	36.6
1982/83	100.6	93.6	+7.0	42.6
1983/84	98.0	96.0	+2.0	42.9
1984/85	100.4	98.2	+2.1	42.6
1985/86	98.7	100.5	−1.8	39.1
1986/87	104.1	105.6	−1.5	34.3
1987/88	104.7	107.0	−2.3	31.3
1988/89	104.4	106.3	−1.9	29.4
1989/90	109.2	108.7	+0.5	28.0
1990/91	115.3	110.1	+5.2	31.3
(Forecast) 1991/92	113.6	111.1	+2.5	32.5

Source: F. O. Licht.

Although consumption continued its steady growth of the last four years, the production surplus was reflected in the level of stocks, which rose once more at the end of the marketing year, and in the trend in prices on the world market. The decline in world sugar prices which commenced in the 1990/91 marketing year continued during 1991/92 and prices for raw sugar have fluctuated only within a range of 8 to 10 cents/lb since November 1990.

Average spot price:	
Paris Exchange *(white sugar):*	ECU 24.25/100 kg in 1990/91 ECU 23.23/100 kg in 1991/92 (−4%)
New York Exchange *(raw sugar):*	ECU 16.48/100 kg in 1990/91 ECU 16.39/100 kg in 1991/92 (−1%)

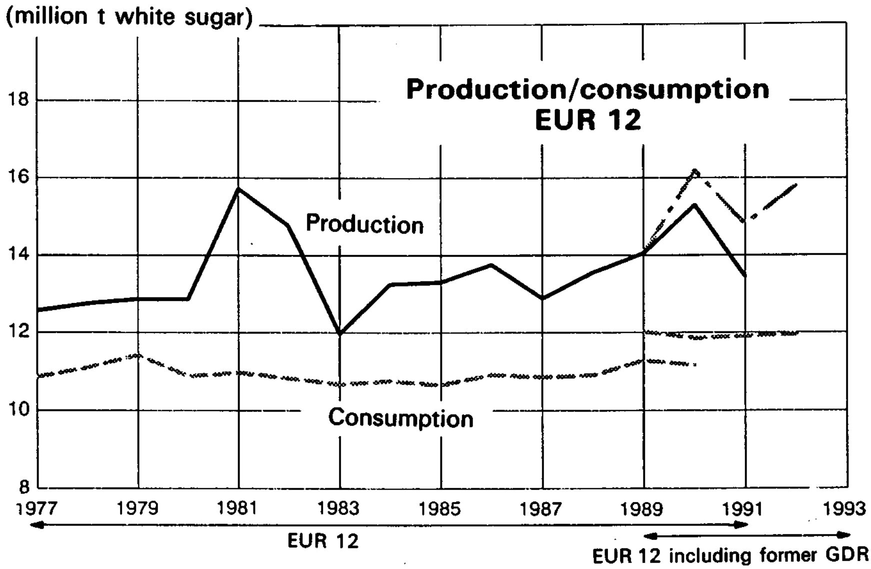
An important factor to be noted in the world supply balance for 1991/92 is the substantial fall of close on 2.0 million tonnes (raw sugar equivalent) in demand for imports compared with 1990/91. A sharp drop in consumption in the CIS, a plentiful harvest in China and the continuing reduction in the United States' import quota underlie this fall. Furthermore, bumper harvests in Thailand, Brazil and India have completely offset the poor harvests in southern Africa and Australia due to the drought attendant on cyclical weather phenomena in the Pacific Ocean known as 'El Niño'.

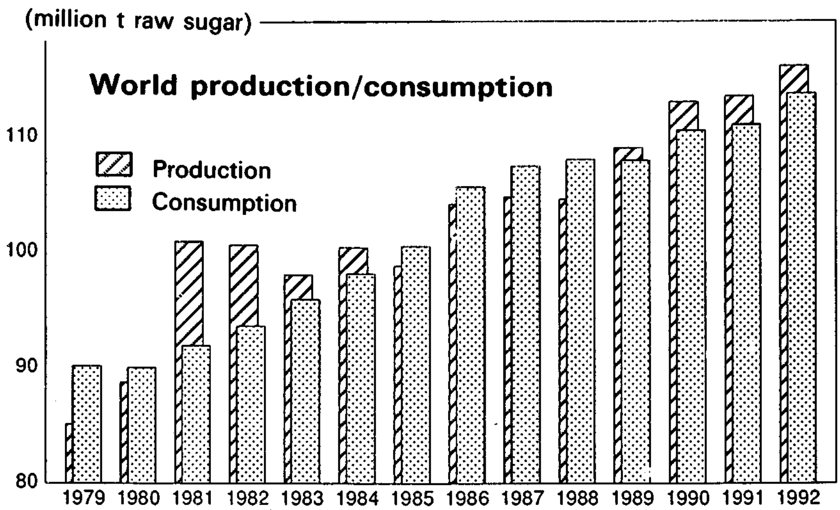
The break in the special relations between Cuba and the former USSR also involves a major loss of Cuban exports to Eastern Europe, although the quantities imported by the CIS from Cuba in 1991 remained stable. On the basis of transactions at world prices and for simple geographical reasons, Cuban sugar is turning to other outlets. A process of redistribution could thus be set in motion on the world market in the near future. Against that background and in view of the anticipated surplus in 1992/93, prices will probably hold steady at their present levels.

As regards sucrose substitutes, the low world price for sugar and the fact that possibilities for replacing sucrose have been exhausted, in particular in the United States and Japan, have contributed to slowing down the rate of increase of world isoglucose production and consumption. In 1991, isoglucose production rose by only 1.8 % in the United States (which accounts for 70 % of world production) compared with 5.3 % in the previous marketing year. The forecast rate of increase in consumption in that country is only 2.0 % as compared with 2.75 % in 1990. Furthermore, the expiry of the patent for the production of aspartame has already triggered off production projects, in particular in the Community, which should put the product on the market at more competitive prices. The effects of this should no doubt be watched in the near future.

63. Areas under beet in the Community in 1991 (1 975 000 hectares) were 5 % down on the previous marketing year, in particular on account of decreases in areas sown in Germany and France, the two main sugar producers in the Community.

Sugar





NB: Forecasts for 1992.

Figure 8

Forecasts for areas sown in the 1992/93 marketing year point to a slight increase of 1.0 %. The average Community sugar yield per hectare of 7.36 tonnes may be considered normal.

In white sugar equivalent, Community production in 1991 totalled 14.817 million tonnes (1.053 million tonnes down on 1990/91) comprising:

Beet sugar: 14.527 million tonnes,

Cane sugar: 0.267 million tonnes,

Molasses sugar: 0.019 million tonnes.

Sugar consumption in the Community in 1991/92, estimated overall at 11.890 million tonnes, was some 73 000 tonnes up on the previous year, an increase largely due to greater consumption by the chemical industry.

For 1991/92 Community sugar prices in ecus were maintained unaltered by the Council of Ministers.

Olive oil

64. World production is about 1 800 000 tonnes on average, of which the Community accounts for 80 % (about 1 450 000 tonnes). The other main producers are Turkey and Tunisia (80 000 tonnes each), Syria (55 000 tonnes) and Morocco (35 000 tonnes). Production varies considerably from one year to another but generally the world market closely mirrors that of the Community.

65. Estimated Community production in 1991/92 was 1 650 000 tonnes as against 1 041 079 tonnes in 1990/91, although the area remains practically unchanged. Figures currently available suggest an area of 4.4 million hectares (1.17 million in Italy, 1.9 million in Spain, 0.7 in Greece and 0.5 in Portugal), equivalent to 66 % of the total area under cultivation in the world and 3.3 % of the Community's UAA. Some estimates put the number of cultivated and abandoned olive trees at 431 million (177 million in Spain, 108 million in Italy, 120 million in Greece, 22 million in Portugal and 4 million in France). Some two million families are engaged in olive cultivation.

In 1990/91 Community consumption was 1 300 000 tonnes (82 % of world consumption). However, estimates at the end of May 1992 suggest that Community consumption increased slightly in 1991/92, rising to 1 350 000 tonnes. Particularly as a result of the introduction of consumption aid in April 1979, most of the Community uptake of 1 250 000 tonnes is in the form of small containers. At the beginning of the 1991/92 marketing year intervention stocks stood at 29 661 tonnes but are expected to have risen to 60 000 tonnes by the end of the year.

Greece and Spain are the main suppliers and although Italy both produces and exports, it remains the main purchaser. Apart from exceptional cases, imports are restricted to the Tunisian quota of 46 000 tonnes. Exports, which had been increasing since 1981, fell back to about 90 000 tonnes in 1990/91 due to the low level of production and competition from other oils. Exports regained their normal pace in 1991/92 and should amount to some 160 000 tonnes.

66. Developments in Community policy: a stabilizer was introduced from the 1987/88 marketing year with an MGQ of 1.35 million tonnes. When output exceeds the MGQ plus, where applicable, the carryover from the previous year, production aid is reduced proportionately. Although the co-responsibility mechanism came into operation during the first year, reducing aid by 31 %, the MGQ was not reached in subsequent years. However, on the basis of the most recent information available and taking the carryover into account, it is possible that the MGQ will be exceeded in 1991/92. As a result of the considerable output in 1991/92, which had a tangible effect on the trend in prices, the Commission made arrangements early in the year to award private storage contracts for a maximum of 200 000 tonnes so as to stabilize the market pending the start of the public intervention period.

Olive oil production in the Community

(1 000 t)

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 forecast
España	758.9	428.8	529	770	406.5	700.0	702.0	567.0
Italia	347.8	656	383	742.5	437.1	585.0	148.0	669.6
Ellada	248	345.6	246.4	321.7	334.9	117.0	237.6	380.2
Portugal	53	34	44.8	38	28.1	20.0	37.8	43.7
France	2.1	1.6	1.5	3	1.4	2.0	2.0	3.8
Total EC	1 409.8	1 466	1 204.7	1 875.2	1 143.2	1 512.3	1 041.0	1 664.3

Areas planted to olives in the Community and the number of trees

Member State	Hectares	Number of trees
España	1 935 000	177
Italia	1 176 000	108
Ellada	706 800	120
Portugal	500 000	22
France	40 000	4

Consumption seems to be less affected than in the past by price competition from other vegetable oils. It appears to be more sensitive to fluctuations in the price of olive oil, increases in consumer incomes and efforts to improve product quality and promote consumption. For these reasons, and with a view to the proper management of the consumption aid scheme, the Council decided to adjust the aid for 1991/92. This adjustment was achieved without a negative effect on consumption, which firmed throughout the Community.

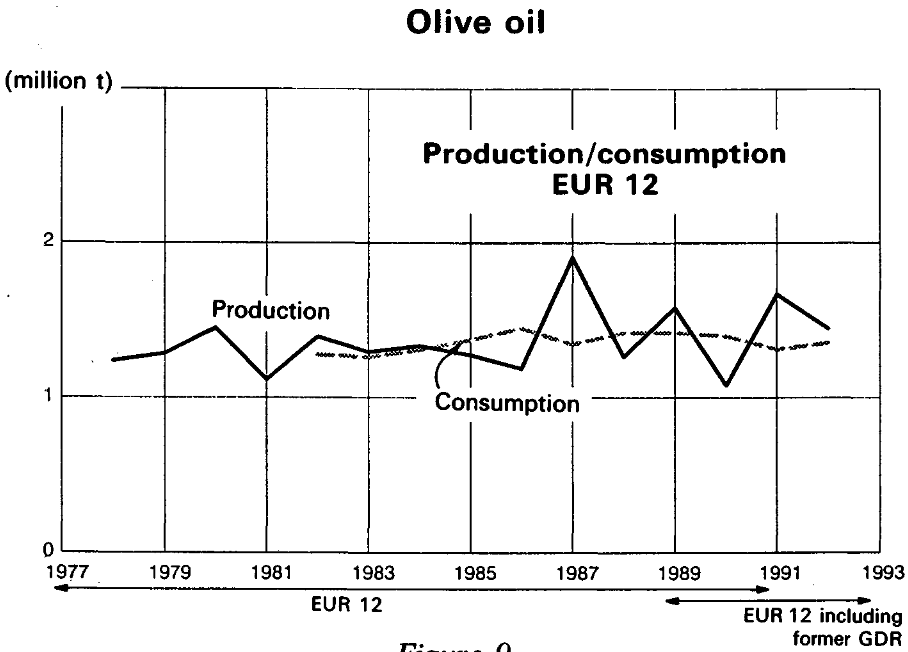


Figure 9

Oilseeds

67. Oilseeds are used for the production of cake for animal feed and of oil. This means that the economics of the sector are determined by developments in the prices of seeds, oils and cake. Seed oils can be consumed without further processing or as prepared oils and fats such as margarine. They may be used as animal feed, for human consumption or for technical purposes.

The European Community is a net importer of oilseeds, vegetable oils and cake. The annual volume of such imports is largely determined by the relative prices of seeds, cake and competing products (cereals, corn gluten feed, etc.) for animal feed and the opportunities for exporting oils and cake outside the Community.

Average oil supply balance for the Community 1989-91
(figures in brackets 1988-90)

(million t oil equivalent)

	Production	Consumption	Imports	Exports	Self-sufficiency (%)
Rapeseed	2.2 (2.1)	1.5 (1.5)	0.2 (0.2)	0.9 (0.7)	146 (132)
Sunflower	1.6 (1.6)	1.7 (1.5)	0.3 (0.2)	0.2 (0.3)	94 (108)
Soya	0.3 (0.3)	1.9 (1.8)	2.2 (2.2)	0.6 (0.7)	16 (17)
Vegetable oils [1]	(5.6)	(8.9)	(5.1)	(1.9)	(63)

NB: World production about 50 million tonnes.
[1] Rapeseed, sunflower, soya, olive oil, cotton, linseed, groundnut, sesame, palm, palm kernel and coconut.

Average cake supply balance for the Community 1989-91
(figures in brackets 1988-90)

(million t cake equivalent)

	Production	Consumption	Imports	Exports	Self-sufficiency (%)
Rapeseed	3.2 (3.0)	3.9 (3.2)	0.8 (0.7)	0.1 (0.1)	82 (84)
Sunflower	2.1 (2.1)	3.6 (3.2)	1.5 (1.1)	0.0 (0.0)	58 (66)
Soya	1.5 (1.4)	20.3 (19.9)	19.6 (19.6)	0.8 (1.1)	7 (7)
Cake [1]	(7.1)	(31.5)	(25.7)	(1.3)	(22)

NB: World production about 120 million tonnes.
[1] Rapeseed, sunflower, soya, cotton, linseed, groundnut, sesame and palm kernel.

During the 1991/92 marketing year, total crushing of oilseeds in the Community was about 25 million tonnes. Soya beans accounted for 14.0 million tonnes (up 1.8 on 1990/91), rapeseed 6.7 million tonnes (up 0.7) and sunflower seed 4.4 million tonnes (no change).

In 1992, EC soyabean imports should be running at record levels, notably from the USA.

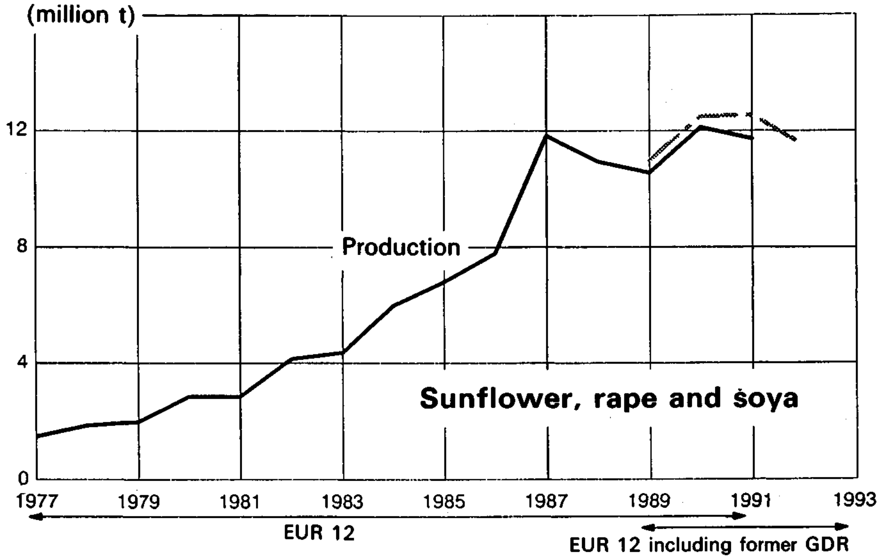
Community imports

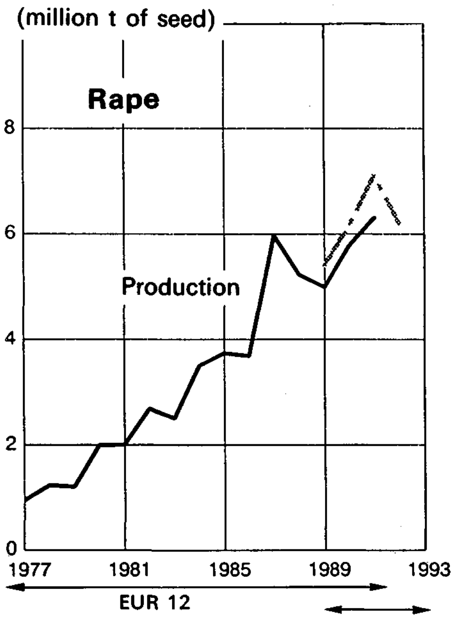
(1 000 t)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Soya beans							
USA	7 532	9 591	10 256	7 821	5 883	6 383	6 186
Brazil and Argentina	5 037	2 985	3 255	3 331	3 885	5 242	5 545
Soya cake							
USA	2 112	2 792	3 109	1 380	529	253	201
Brazil and Argentina	8 932	7 689	6 667	7 329	8 005	9 522	9 921

Source: Eurostat.

Oilseeds





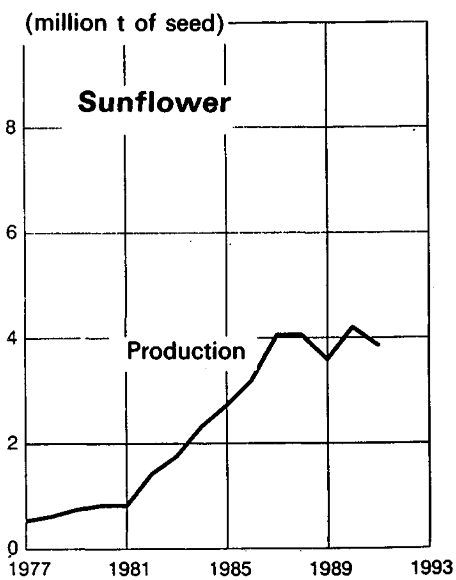


Figure 10

68. The improved quality of rapeseed, which means that cake meets the needs of the compound feedingstuffs industry better, has made a significant contribution towards consolidating demand in the Community for this type of seed and cake. The Commission retained until the end of the 1991/92 marketing year the maximum glucosinolate[1] content of rapeseed qualifying for the double low premium at 35 micromoles per gram. It has noted the sustained efforts of farmers, research workers and seed producers to keep the glucosinolate content to a minimum: the percentage of production which achieved the 35 micromoles/gram level was 68 % in 1988/89, 92 % in 1989/90, 99 % in 1990/91 (excluding the former GDR) and 99.5 % in 1991/92 (the former GDR included).

Community production of oilseeds in 1991/92 remains fairly high reaching 13 million tonnes, compared to 12 million tonnes in 1990/91. The harvest for the 1992/93 marketing year (11.5 million tonnes), however, is significantly below that of the previous year.

The support arrangements for producers of oilseeds were radically changed for 1992/93. The system of processing aids and intervention was abolished, and farmers' incomes are to be protected by a system of direct payments.

Dried fodder, peas, field beans and sweet lupins

69. These products, whose principal market is the animal feed industry, are in competition with a wide range of other raw materials. However, demand for peas, field beans and sweet lupins returned to the level reached in 1989/90.

Peas, field beans and sweet lupins

(1 000 t)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Total production	4 745	5 541	4 979	4 728
Aid-eligible production	4 173	5 044	4 465	4 270

1991/92 production was sold without difficulty, at a price above the minimum price.

For the 1991/92 marketing year, the abolition of premiums for quality which is better than standard has contributed to an improvement in marketing conditions.

The implementation, for the 1992/93 marketing year, of the stabilizer system introduced by the 1988 European Council (maximum guaranteed quantity of 3.5 million tonnes) will lead to less of a reduction in support prices than in 1991/92.

[1] Sulphur-based compounds which, as they break down, affect the digestive process of certain animal species, especially those with single stomachs.

(%)

	1991/92	1992/93	Relative difference
Adjustment of the guide price	−16.5	− 8.5	+ 9.6
Adjustment of the minimum price (peas)	−18.9	− 9.7	+11.3

Production of dried fodder in the Community reached a record level.

Dried fodder

(1 000 t)

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92[1]	1992/93[1] (Forecast)
Dehydrated	2 811	3 206	3 597	3 600
Sun-dried	394	488	330	400
Total	3 205	3 694	3 927	4 000

[1] Includes production in the former GDR.

Fresh fruit and vegetables

70. As many fruits and vegetables are highly perishable and given the difficulty of transporting them over long distances, plus the fact that times of harvesting are staggered according to the climatic zone of production, there is no real world market in fruit and vegetables except for certain products which can be stored. The main trade flows in terms of volume and geographical scope, therefore, involve apples, bananas and citrus fruit.

World citrus fruit production, which had been rising sharply for a number of years to reach a record level of 68.3 million tonnes in 1989/90, steadied at 66.2 million tonnes in 1990/91 owing mainly to a slight fall in Brazilian production. The first general indications for 1991/92 are for a fall of 5 to 10 % on 1991/92. The main producers are Brazil (20.4 % of the total), the United States (16.1 %) and the Community (13.9 %). World trade in fresh citrus fruit has been increasing steadily for a number of years and exceeded 8.0 million tonnes in 1990/91. Over the three years 1988/89 to 1990/91 it corresponded to 12 % of world production on average. It mostly involves processed products, which absorb 33 % of total production on average.

71. Late frosts in spring 1991 in some Member States had a substantial impact on Community production of fresh fruit[1] harvested for sale. Total production was 75 %

[1] Figures do not include production in the new German *Länder*.

down on 1990/91 in Luxembourg, 50 % in Germany, 57 % in the Netherlands, 30 % in France and 28 % in Belgium. It was stable in Italy (−0.5 %) and up in Ireland (+1.2 %) and the United Kingdom (+15 %). No overall figures are yet available for the other Member States. The 1992/93 harvest is on the other hand exceptionally large compared with both 1991/92 and the average of the last few years.

The frosts meant that apple production, 8.0 million tonnes on average over the period 1985-90, was only 5.5 million tonnes for 1991/92, 30 % down on the 1990 harvest. Production was lower in all Member States except the United Kingdom (+11 %). The fall was particularly severe in Luxembourg (−73 %), Germany (−57 %), the Netherlands (−48 %), Belgium (−40 %), France (−36 %) and Spain (−27 %) but less exceptional in Denmark (−17 %), Greece (−14 %), Italy (−11 %), Portugal (−5 %) and Ireland (−2 %). The result was very low withdrawals of just over 35 000 tonnes. Estimates for 1992/93 are for a particularly large harvest of more than 9.2 million tonnes.

The pear harvest, also affected by frost, was only 1.9 million tonnes in 1991/92, 22 % down on the 1990 harvest and 25 % down on the average for 1985-90. The 1992 CWP may however exceed 2.7 million tonnes. With unfavourable weather for fruit consumption its size affected producer market prices, particularly for summer pears, and for these the Commission had to trigger off the 'serious crisis' procedure for part of August 1992. Under this all producers had access to the withdrawal scheme normally restricted to members of producers' organizations.

Apple and pear production forecasts for 1992/93 led the Commission to introduce from the beginning of September a 'preventive withdrawal' procedure for certain varieties suitable for storage, for total quantities of some 770 000 tonnes of apples and 225 000 tonnes of pears.

Total production of peaches and nectarines, which had been steadily increasing since the beginning of the 1980s to reach a record volume of 3.7 million tonnes in 1990, fell back slightly in 1991 to 3.4 million tonnes (−7.3 %), comprising 2.7 million tonnes of peaches (−5.9 % on 1990) and 700 000 tonnes of nectarines (2.8 %). Despite this withdrawals remained substantial in 1991, reaching almost 15 % of production. Under the intervention threshold arrangements this resulted in a 6 % reduction for peaches and 5 % for nectarines in the basic and buying-in prices for 1992, which saw a sharp rise in production, first estimates being 3.1 million tonnes of peaches and 900 000 tonnes of nectarines. This meant a substantial drop in prices on certain producer markets and, as in the case of pears, the 'serious crisis' procedure had to be introduced during the summer.

Total citrus production at 8.9 million tonnes in 1991/92 was more or less unchanged on 1990/91 but this masks an increase in Italian production from 2.8 to 3.3 million tonnes, offsetting falls in Spanish (4.8 to 4.6 million tonnes) and Greek production (1.2 to 0.9 million tonnes). The quantities of fruit to which intervention measures were applied, i.e. withdrawal from the market or processing with Community support, exceeded the intervention thresholds set, except for clementines. This meant reductions in the basic and buying-in prices for 1992/93 of 19 % for mandarins, 20 % for satsumas and 8 % for oranges.

72. The Community harvest of fresh vegetables reached 45.7 million tonnes for 1990/91, including production in the new German *Länder*. The 1991/92 figures were up by 9.9 % in Belgium, 5.6 % in Italy and Ireland, 4.7 % in France and 3.4 % in the Netherlands and down by 3.8 % in Germany and 48.5 % in Luxembourg.

The tomato crop was 13.6 million tonnes, a 1.2 % increase on 1990/91 and 11.5 % on the average for 1986-90. Such figures as are available for 1992 indicate stability of production except for a 16.2 % rise, from 6.1 to 7.1 million tonnes, in Italy. Tomatoes account for 30 % of total vegetable production in the Community. In 1991/92 approximately 6.0 million tonnes went to industrial processing. The cauliflower crop is stable at around 2.0 million tonnes.

73. The Community's trade deficit in fresh fruit increases annually. From 1985 to 1991 the average annual increase for imports was 10.8 % and drop for exports 1.1 %. The negative external trade balance rose from 1.1 million tonnes in 1985 to 1.9 million tonnes in 1990 and 2.4 million tonnes in 1991. These figures corresponded to 3.8 and 6.1 % of Community production for the 1985/86 and 1990/91 marketing years. The reasons for the imbalance are the Community's production deficit for fresh citrus fruit of around 800 000 tonnes, 'out-of-season' production, particularly important in the case of apples, and developing consumption of tropical and other exotic fruit.

The volume of trade in vegetables remains low, corresponding to about 3 % of production. The Community's deficit is increasing, from 205 000 tonnes in 1985 to 252 000 tonnes in 1990 and 268 000 tonnes in 1991.

74. As indicated in Chapter II the Council has this year kept all basic and buying-in prices in the Community of Ten at their previous levels and further aligned Spanish and Portuguese prices on the common prices. The only adjustments made were to prices and premiums for certain fruits under the stabilizer arrangements where MGQs had been overrun.

75. Completion of the single market from 1 January 1993 has necessitated a recasting of the rules and procedures for monitoring conformity to the quality standards in force for fruit and vegetables. For Community products monitoring will normally be carried out by the responsible authority of each Member State but it will also be possible for it to be done by approved private bodies and for certain operators offering adequate guarantees of compliance with the quality standards to be exempted from control. In the case of products imported into the Community it will be possible on certain terms for the control work to be carried out by the exporting country following approval by the Commission of its responsible agency.

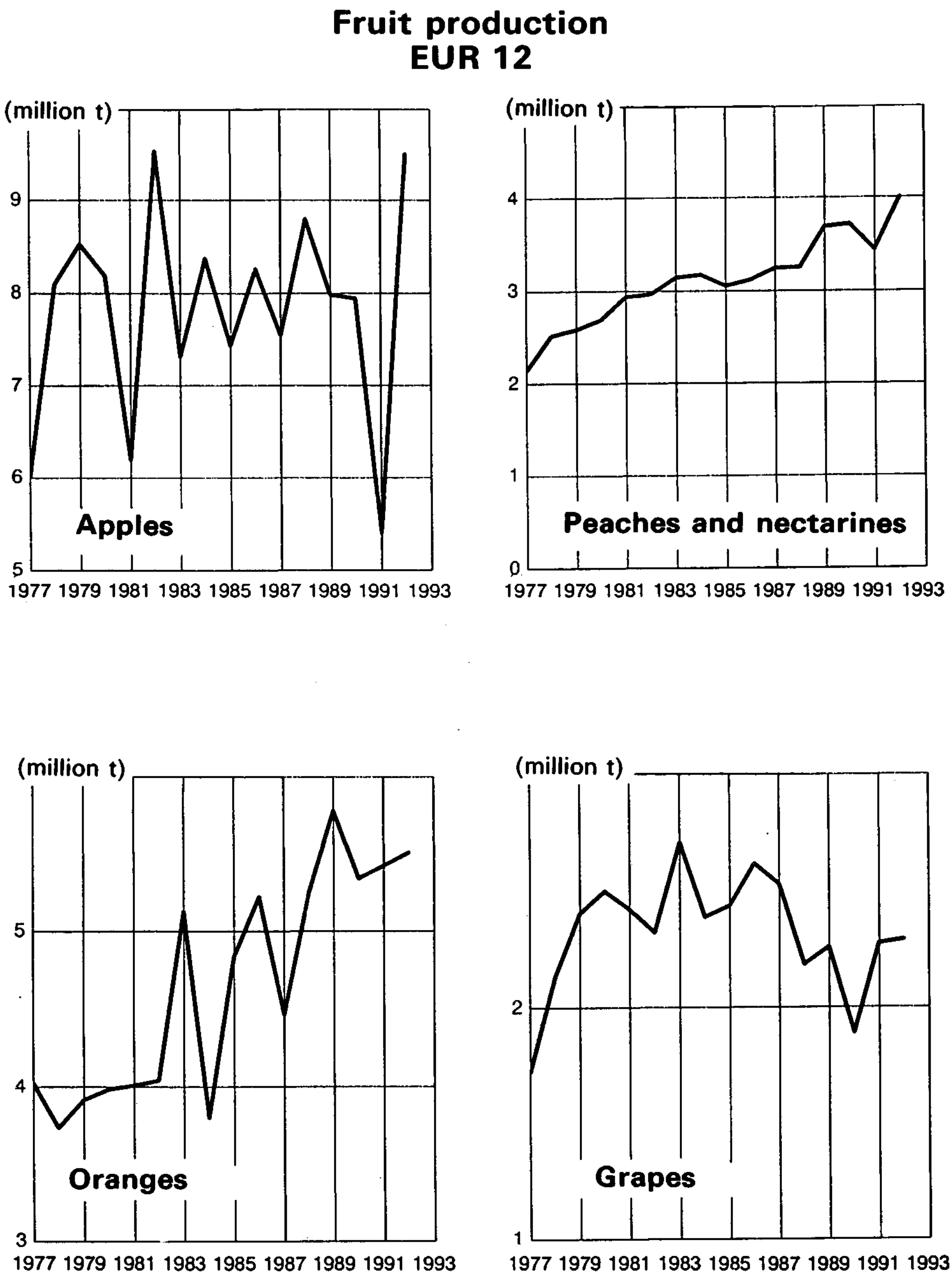

Fruit production
EUR 12
(million t)
9
8
7
6
5
Apples
1977 1979 1981 1983 1985 1987 1989 1991 1993
(million t)
4
3
2
1
0
Peaches and nectarines
1977 1979 1981 1983 1985 1987 1989 1991 1993
(million t)
5
4
3
Oranges
1977 1979 1981 1983 1985 1987 1989 1991 1993
(million t)
2
1
Grapes
1977 1979 1981 1983 1985 1987 1989 1991 1993

Figure 11

It is likewise necessary to introduce common provisions for managing the market in bananas, which up to now has been governed by the Member States' own provisions. The Commission accordingly sent the Council in August a proposal on the common organization of the market in bananas.[1]

Processed fruit and vegetables

76. This sector covers an extremely wide range of products whose importance increases as an economy develops. The table below sets out world and Community production of products for which there is a Community aid scheme.

(1 000 t)

	World production	EC production
Tomatoes	22 000	6 426
Peaches in syrup	± 1 000	498
Pears in syrup	± 300	78
Dried grapes (all varieties)	± 650	82
Prunes	± 230	28
Pineapples	—	18
Dried figs	—	15

The Community is the world's second largest producer of processed tomato products after the USA (9 861 000 tonnes). Estimates for the new marketing year show a fall in world production of 15 % and a fall in Community production of 4 %.

The Community only produces small quantities of pineapples in syrup and is far behind the USA, the main producer, in the production of prunes and dried grapes.

77. Community production of processed tomato products fell by 7.8 % during the marketing year. Compared with the previous year, Italy's share decreased slightly. All producer Member States, with the exception of France and Portugal, exceeded the quota fixed by the Council for the payment of the aid and as a result processed some tomatoes without this assistance.

Production of peaches in syrup rose sharply compared with the previous marketing year (up 18 %) with Greece remaining the principal Community producer accounting for 56 % of production. Production in Greece rose by 26 %. Production in Italy increased by 13 % over the previous year which had seen a sharp fall.

Williams pears in syrup are produced mainly in Italy and France. Production fell sharply compared with the previous year (− 15 %).

---

[1] OJ C 232, 10.9.1992, p. 3.

Production of dried grapes, almost exclusively Greek, was relatively weak in 1991/92, comparable to the 1990/91 level. The drop in production in Greece is primarily due to vineyard restructuring. Estimates for the new marketing year forecast production to remain stable.

Greece also remains the principal producer of dried figs, although Spanish production is increasing in significance.

78. Consumption of products processed from fruit and vegetables is increasing as a result of general economic development. The Community is more than self-sufficient in processed tomato products and peaches in syrup, but is a significant net importer of the other products covered by aid schemes.

With the exception of dried grapes, there are no stocks of these products in the Community. Any stocks that do exist are carry-over stocks from one marketing year to another. The stocks of sultanas dating from 1989 have been used in animal feedstuffs or distilled. The stock created at the end of the 1991/92 marketing year (4 000 tonnes) will be sold for human consumption.

79. Intra-Community trade grew well, with trade increasing by 11 % between 1990 and 1991 for all products except deep-frozen fruits and preserves. While imports from non-member countries grew rapidly (+ 14 %) they are still far below the level achieved by intra-Community trade (about 59 %).

Imports of dried grapes from non-member countries increased by 18 %, although imports from Turkey only rose by 5 %.

80. The Community system involves minimum prices paid to producers and the grant of aid for processing. The minimum prices paid to producers remained the same as for previous marketing years, except in the case of pears where the price was increased by 4 % to take account of developments on the market. The rates of aid were reduced for all products except dried figs and prunes for which the aid was increased slightly.

Processing aid remains limited to a maximum quantity for peaches and pears in syrup and for dried grapes. It is proposed to reintroduce the quota system for tomato-based products for the 1993/94 marketing year onwards, with certain amendments; a special provision was also adopted this year whereby the penalties resulting from exceeding the maximum quantity will apply to the same marketing year (1992/93) and not to the following one.

The Community experienced difficulties on the markets in soft red fruits and mushrooms, particularly as a result of competition from East European countries. It introduced safeguard measures as an immediate response but subsequently took measures offering more lasting solutions.

The Community extended the import arrangements for mushrooms in force since 1981 to include mushroom preserves. These arrangements provide for payment of a substantial additional amount in respect of all imports exceeding a certain annual level fixed in advance.

In the case of soft red fruits, the Community adopted two sets of measures:

(i) the introduction of a system of minimum import prices as part of the association agreements concluded with certain East European countriės;

(ii) the introducton of an aid scheme for raspberries intended for processing involving Community part-financing of measures carried out under a programme to improve the competitiveness of this sector.

Wine

81. Although wine is traded internationally there is no world market as such since the consumer countries are in general also producers with more than 100 % self-sufficiency. The Community vintage has a substantial impact on world production figures.

1988 saw a marked drop in production owing to unfavourable weather. The 1989 figure was slightly higher but still low and 1990 fell below the average. The 302 million hl average worked out for 1986-90 shows a very clear decline in world production, though it is now showing a tendency to pick up whereas Community production is dropping slightly. World consumption has been falling since 1980 with some upturn, however, in 1987 and 1988.

The following table gives the figures of the International Vine and Wine Office:

(million hl)

		Average 1981-85	Average 1986-90	1989	1990	1991
Production:	Total world	332.6	302.0	285.1	296.7	—
	Europe	258.5	237.7	220.3	232.2	—
	EUR 11 (excluding Portugal) [1]	188.6	181.9	170.6	177.1	148.4
Consumption:	Total world	280.5	237.7	230.7	236.5	—
	Europe	216.9	181.1	170.5	174.2	—
	EUR 11 (excluding Portugal) [1]	142.8	128.2	123.8	124.9	125.5

[1] The IWO figures for EUR 11 are not the same as those of Eurostat but are useful for comparison with other countries.

82. The Community's wine sector rules have been applied in Portugal since the beginning of the second stage of accession on 1 January 1990. Specific provisions applied however in 1991/92, covering oenological practices and market management for table wine, for which distillation was opened for 2 million hectolitres. In Spain the rules have been applied since 1 March 1986, though with coupage of a white table wine with a red table wine permitted on Spanish territory until 31 December 1992 and a lower total acidity content permitted for table wine produced and marketed in Spain than the Community norm.

The figures given below cover the market without Portugal and are for the 1991/92 wine year (1 September 1991 to 31 August 1992).

83. The latest figures[1] for the 1991 harvest in EUR 11 indicate total production of around 148 million hl, a fall of 28 million hl on 1990. Like the three previous harvests this was, owing to unfavourable weather, relatively poor compared with the past 10 years, and at 41.5 million hl exceptionally low in France.

The forecasts available indicate an abundant 1992 harvest for EUR 12 of up to 200 million hl, i.e. 27 % higher than the 158 million hl for EUR 12 in 1991.

The forward estimate was for utilization within the Community to amount to 126 million hl in direct consumption, 3.4 million hl processed into vinegar and vermouth, 3.8 million hl distilled into wine spirits and 8 million hl of compulsory by-product deliveries.

Despite the small harvest 1991/92 saw large volumes (30 million hl compared with 33 million hl in 1990/91) distilled under Community intervention measures (preventive, compulsory and support distillation).

At the beginning of 1991/92 stocks held by producers and the trade amounted to 120 million hl. The figure for the beginning of 1992/93 was expected to be 102 million hl, meaning that very large quantities would be available.

84. Imports in 1991 amounted to 2.9 million hl and exports to 8 million hl. Exports are showing a downward trend (−1.5 million hl on the previous year) while imports remain stable. France and Italy are the leading exporters and Germany the leading importer.

85. Guide prices for 1991/92 were set at ECU 3.21/hl for table wines of types AI, RI and RII. Quotations for table wines, generally low compared with the guide prices, have long been stable in the Community of Ten. Average prices for the year, compared with the guide prices, were:

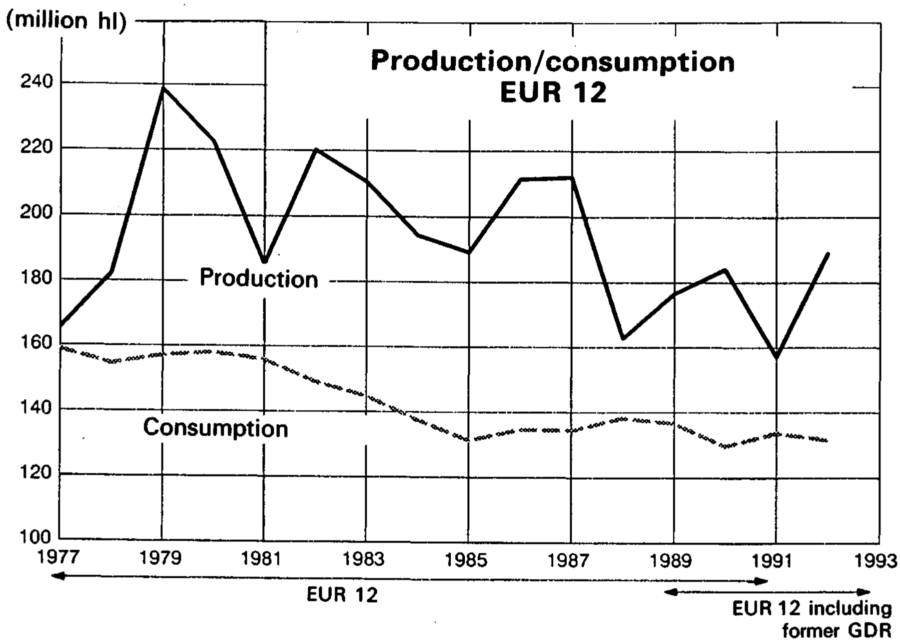
RI table wines: ECU 2.6 (81 %),

RII table wines: ECU 2.35 (73 %),

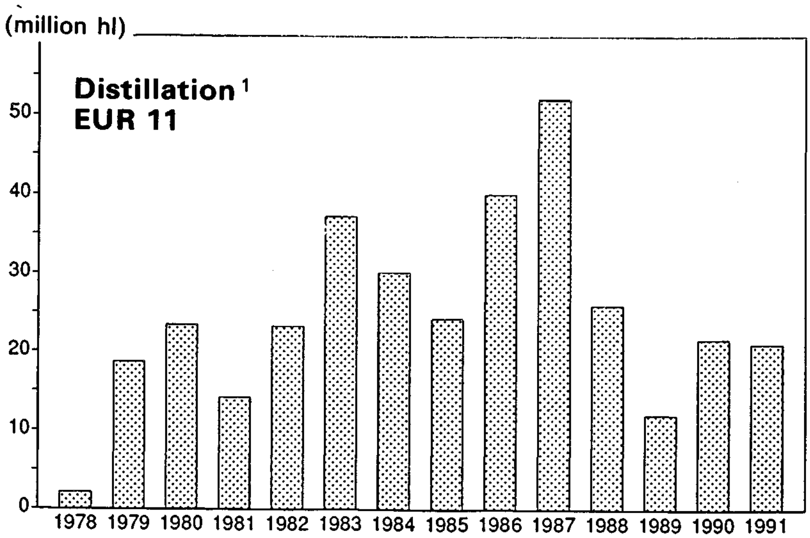
AI table wines: ECU 2.44 (76 %).

[1] Corrected forward estimate on 22 July 1992.

Wine



NB: For 1991, estimated level of production and consumption.



[1] Compulsory and optional distillation, excluding Portugal.

Figure 12

In Spain, where a correction coefficient of 1.07 applies, quotations were stable for RI and RII red wines at around 62 and 67 % respectively. Only those for white wines varied strongly, the average being ECU 1.9 (59 %).

86. In managing the table wine market in 1992 the Commission did not open distillation with special price support for long-term storage contract holders. Compulsory distillation took in a total volume of 15.6 million hl, including 9.9 million hl in Italy. Support distillation, opened for 6 million hl, was for the second time allocated by production region. Preventive distillation accounted for 8 million hl, that for wines from dual classification varieties for 1.5 million hl and by-product deliveries for 8 million hl.

As in previous years aid was granted for long-term storage of wines and grape must and for the use of must to increase the alcoholic strength of wine, make grape juice and produce British and Irish wines and home-made wines.

In 1991 and 1992 the Commission continued to dispose of stocks of wine alcohol from compulsory distillation. So far it has been possible to dispose of all this alcohol for fuel use, within the Community (4.8 million hl), to the Caribbean and Central America (2.4 million hl) and to Brazil (7.5 million hl in 1990 alone).

For grubbing of vines the situation is now:

Areas abandoned

(ha)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	Total
Deutschland	125.5	96	135.5	100	457
España	10 363	12 245	17 225	50 702	90 536
France	29 401	9 995	7 200	12 000	58 596
Ellada	1 281	4 972	7 243.	5 000	18 496.6
Italia	14 740	12 345	22 820.5	24 612	74 517.5
Luxembourg	1	1.9	1.4	1.3	5.6
Total	55 911.5	39 654.9	54 626	92 415.3	242 607.7

Cotton

87. The most reliable estimates give a total world area sown to cotton in 1991/92 of around 33.8 million hectares producing some 20.7 million tonnes (95.2 million bales).[1] A fall of around 500 000 tonnes is expected in the new marketing year but an upward movement in consumption. Prices, which reached the relatively high level of

[1] One bale = approximately 217.7 kg.

81.44 cents/pound at the beginning of 1990/91, fell from May 1991 to reach 72.3 cents/pound at the beginning of 1991/92 and stood at only 56.25 cents/pound on 1 September 1992. Unginned cotton is not traded internationally but the Community, with spinning capacity much greater than its fibre production, imports considerable quantities: for 1986 to 1990 an average of over one million tonnes and in 1991 993 000 tonnes. The United States, the former Soviet Union, Syria, Pakistan, India, Paraguay, Israel, Argentina and China, in certain periods, are the main suppliers. Intra-Community trade remains limited but is increasing.

88. In the Community cotton is a minor crop in terms of area and number of producers but plays a very important socioeconomic role in the less favoured areas of Greece and Spain where cultivation is concentrated. In 1991 the Community had 311 500 hectares under cotton and in 1992 397 200, 312 200 ha in Greece and 76 000 ha in Spain, giving an estimated production volume of 1 145 700 tonnes of unginned cotton (910 000 t in Greece, 235 700 t in Spain) compared with 924 000 tonnes in 1991. Self-sufficiency in cotton fibre is 25 to 30 %, consumption being around 1 250 000 tonnes.

The Community aid scheme involves an annual guide price and aid equal to the difference between that price and the world price granted to ginneries paying a minimum price to the producer. If the volume of unginned cotton produced exceeds a maximum guaranteed quantity (701 000 t) the guide price and aid are reduced proportionately within a certain limit. Production has exceeded the MGQ every year since 1986/87, entailing guide price reductions of 25 % in 1990/91, 7 % in 1991/92 and 15 % in 1992/93. As a result the area sown has stabilized at 75 000 to 80 000 ha in Spain but in Greece there has been a sharp rise from 233 000 ha in 1991/92 to 321 200 ha in 1992/93. Such a contrasting tendency between these two Member States has to do with the fact that the devaluation of the drachma has eliminated the negative impact which could result from a price reduction.

Seed flax and hemp

89. In addition to rape, sunflower and soya the Community grows 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. The oil has industrial applications and the cake goes for animal feed.

Until recently the crop has made only a very small contribution to the requirements of the Community, which imports large quantities of seed (some 300 000 t per year) mainly from Canada. The last few years have however seen a considerable expansion in cultivation of seed flax. In 1990 42 500 hectares (76 700 t) were sown, some 37 000 ha in the United Kingdom. The figures in 1991 were 121 200 ha (103 500 ha in the United

Kingdom) and in 1992 266 500 ha (155 000 ha in the United Kingdom, 90 000 ha in Germany and 12 200 ha in France).

Along with fibre flax (44 400 ha in 1992) this gives a total area of 310 900 ha in 1992 (some 450 000 t of seed) compared with 176 300 ha in 1991 (268 300 t of seed). The Community grants aid equal to the difference between a guide price and the world market price. For 1991/92 the guide price was set at ECU 54.49/100 kg and the aid at ECU 41.465/100 kg. This guide price has been retained for 1992/93 but the aid has not yet been set.

To promote Community production of hemp seed, in considerable decline following a big fall in fibre and seed prices, Community aid was introduced in 1988. For 1991/92 and 1992/93 it was set at ECU 24.59/100 kg. In the last few years areas have stabilized at around 5 000 ha (4 000 ha in France and 1 000 ha in Spain).

Silkworms

90. These are reared in Greece, Italy and, for research purposes only, in France. Rearing accounts for only a tiny part of the Community's agricultural activity and of world silk production but is of some importance in Thrace, Veneto and Marche.

World production of raw silk has risen in the last few years, according to the FAO, from an average of 68 000 tonnes for 1979 to 1981 to 91 000 tonnes in 1991. The main producers (85 000 tonnes in total) are all in Asia: China (58 000 t), India (12 000 t), Japan (6 000 t) and Korea (5 000 t) together account for almost 90 % of world production.

The Community industry is finding it difficult to sustain its level of activity: increased rearing costs are not always balanced by the trend in market prices.

In 1991 3 800 boxes were started but only 1 750 successfully harvested. These produced 36 400 kg of cocoons. The aid for 1992/93 is unchanged from 1991/92 at ECU 111.81 per box.

Fibre flax and hemp

91. These account for less than 0.1 % of the Community's utilized agricultural area but are important in the areas where they are concentrated. Moreover, flax fibre is processed into yarn, fabrics or finished products in virtually every Member State.

The world fibre flax area is around 1.2 million hectares giving 500 000 to 550 000 tonnes of fibre. There is no trade in straw flax between the Community and third countries but fibre imports amounted to 9 000 tonnes in 1991. The Community has a deficit in medium and low-quality fibre, which it imports from Eastern Europe, Egypt and China, but is the only producer of good and superior qualities of fibre, which it exports worldwide.

After a steady increase Community areas sown to fibre flax have dropped sharply in the last few years: 78 900 ha in 1990, 55 000 ha in 1991 and only 43 410 ha in 1992. France (76 %), Belgium (16 %), the Netherlands and Germany are the main producers. The flax straw, except for 2 000 ha that goes to paper mills, is converted into fibre by some 150 retting and scutching firms in north-west France (30), Belgium (110), the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark. Yields for 1992/93 were in general below the Community average of about 8 tonnes of straw flax per hectare, giving 1 500 kg of fibre, 1 000 kg of seed and 3 500 kg of shives (used to make fibreboard).

The world hemp area is about 400 000 ha. In the Community it is a very marginal crop, confined to France except for a very small amount grown in Spain: in 1992 5 000 ha were cropped. Trade with third countries is very limited.

The market in flax fibre, depressed for some years, has further worsened for the poorer qualities. Despite two years of marked decline in the Community crop the line market remained very difficult throughout the 1991/92 marketing year, stocks of both flax and hemp fibre being very high and prices too low. A return to balance can however be expected towards the end of 1992/93 owing to the fall in the Community flax area. The fibre flax aid for 1992/93 was set at ECU 374.36/ha, with a 10 % deduction to finance measures to promote the use of flax, and that for hemp at ECU 339.42/ha.

Tobacco

92. World tobacco production of 7 413 million tonnes in 1991 was 5.1 % higher than in 1990, owing largely to higher production in China (+11.9 %), by far the leading producer, the United States (+2.3 %), Malawi (+23.3 %) and Zimbabwe (+27.4 %). Production fell in India (−16.4 %), Turkey (−23.1 %) and Brazil (−3 %). In the CIS production has apparently stabilized at a level well below that of previous years.

On the whole prices for flue-cured and light air-cured are increasing considerably. On the markets of Malawi and Zimbabwe, which are indicative for the sector, the increases were 20 and 18 % respectively (in dollars).

After an increase unbroken for a number of years world consumption has steadied despite the decline noted in most developed countries. World cigarette production was 5 390 billion units (−1 %). There is a considerable reduction in cigarette production in the CIS and the population can no longer be adequately supplied.

93. In 1991 the Community produced 430 280 tonnes of leaf tobacco (5.8 % of world production, slightly down on 1990), a 2.5 % increase on the previous year and an 11.3 % overrun of the maximum guaranteed quantity (MGQ) set at 390 000 tonnes. The number of European growers remains around 180 000, most of whom are in Greece and Italy, in the least favoured areas in particular.

The various measures taken since 1990 to cut back production of Geudertheimer and Forchheimer Havana hybrids in Italy have begun to have an effect, though production still exceeds the MGQ by 55.8 %. It was 32 717 tonnes in 1991, a 63.4 % fall from its 1989 peak of 89 285 tonnes. Production of the Mavra and Tsebelia varieties, which reached 43 351 tonnes in 1988 and fell significantly following the measures adopted in 1990, despite their retention steadied in 1991 at around 30 850 tonnes.

The 1991 harvest showed a sharp increase in production of flue-cured and light air-cured tobaccos. While the reason for this trend is increasing demand for light tobaccos by cigarette manufacturers the rate of the increase is a matter of concern: by comparison with the 1989 harvest production of Virginia EL more than quadrupled to 39 701 tonnes in 1991, Bright increased by 64 % to 60 094 tonnes and Virginia E by 54 % to 32 501 tonnes. For light air-cured tobaccos the increase in Italy was 58 % to 65 338 tonnes. Production of these varieties was considerably in excess of the MGQs set for 1991 and introduction of quotas from the 1993 harvest will require a reduction in volume of production.

Sales of the 1989 tobacco crop into intervention amounted to about 32 000 tonnes, similar to the 1986 and 1987 levels. Market demand has been good since 1991 and only 4 285 tonnes of the 1990 crop has been bought in. Following a break, sales of intervention stocks resumed in September 1991. The entire volume of around 105 500 tonnes from the 1986 to 1989 harvests has been disposed of by a series of tendering procedures. The operation has been an unequivocal success with considerably higher prices obtained than in the past.

Community tobacco exports reached 210 400 tonnes in 1991, mainly of the Oriental varieties prized for their aromatic characteristics and the dark air-cured varieties which find an outlet in certain low-income countries. The Community produced 717.7 billion cigarettes in 1991, an increase of 4.9 %, and used about 712 000 tonnes of baled tobacco, of which 527 600 tonnes (74.1 %) was imported.

In view of the impending reform of the market organization for raw tobacco the measures taken for the 1992 harvest were intended primarily to maintain the status quo except in a number of specific instances where the intention was to curb an increase in production at the expense of the most obvious quality requirements. Prices, premiums and maximum guaranteed quantities were accordingly kept at the 1991 level but the stabilizer 'buffer' was raised from 15 to 23 % and excessive deliveries of low-quality tobacco will give rise to a premium reduction of 30 %. In addition payment of the premium will be restricted to a maximum quantity per hectare set in line with observed yields for the different varieties.

Hops

94. The world area planted to hops of around 93 272 ha was some 1 195 ha higher than in 1990. These are only approximate figures since only estimates are available for numerous producer countries, e.g. the CIS, China and Romania, owing to the absence of national statistics.

Hop areas have increased considerably in the United States (1 655 ha, 11.5 % more than in 1990). Other IHGC (International Hop Growers' Convention) members, including Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria, on the other hand recorded slight falls in their area, as apparently also did Romania (150 ha).

The 1991 harvest of 2 520 357 ztr[1] was 15 % (329 380 ztr) higher than in 1990 and 5.5 % higher than the average for the last 20 years. The high alpha acid content of 6.94 % was much above the long-term average (8 746 tonnes instead of an average of 7 357, i.e. an increase of 18.88 %).

World beer production is stable at 1 145 million to 1 150 million hl (increase of less than 0.5 %). Since this volume normally requires 7 786 to 7 820 tonnes of alpha acid (average 7 800 t), with hopping of 6.8 g per hl, the quantity of hops on the market is for the first time since 1987 enough to cover world brewing requirements and even ensure a surplus of 1 000 tonnes of alpha acid.

95. In the Community hops are grown in seven Member States (Germany, United Kingdom, Spain, France, Belgium, Portugal, Ireland), with Germany accounting for 79 % of the total area of 28 560 ha.

Quantitatively the Community harvest in 1991 was much better than in 1990. The total yield of 916 873 ztr meant an average yield of 32.12 ztr per hectare, very close to that of the 1981 harvest which was considered to be very good (at that time Spain, Portugal and the ex-GDR were not part of the Community). Quality was excellent and the alpha acid content high at 6.78 % on average for the Community as a whole for the three categories of variety, i.e. higher than the long-term average and the equivalent of 3.111 million kg of alpha acid—108.94 kg/ha—for beer production in 1992.

Prices remained fairly stable at a low level to the end of the year and the increases had no impact on returns since most of the production had already been sold.

Under the market organization the Community gives aid of two types:

(i) Aid is granted to growers to enable them to attain a reasonable income level. For the 1991 harvest the Council set this at ECU 340 per hectare for all three variety categories;

[1] 1 ztr (zentner) = 50 kg.

(ii) Under Regulation (EEC) No 2997/87[1] special aid is granted to hop producers converting part of their bitter varieties to others more suited to market requirements. So far the Commission has approved conversion plans for 2 756 ha. The conversion programme will last until 1994.

Following poor weather in spring and summer the estimates are for a lower 1992 Community harvest than in 1991.

Seeds

96. The common market organization for seeds covers about 40 different species of agricultural plant seeds, most of them being fodder seeds. The market organization provides that, depending on the variety, a certain amount of aid is paid per 100 kg of seeds produced and certified. With respect to hybrid maize and hybrid sorghum for sowing, a reference price is fixed for imports from third countries. If import prices fall short of the fixed level a countervailing charge will be applied.

In 1992 the total area in the Community cultivated for seeds was 338 225 hectares. This represents only a slight increase of some 0.5 % over the previous year. At 169 900 hectares the downward trend for fodder grass seeds has apparently come to a halt. In contrast, with a total of 137 280 hectares, the area of fodder legumes, which increased considerably during the past few years, has now started to decline.

There has been an increase to a total of 29 674 hectares (12.8 %) of the area sown with oilseeds due to an increase in production capacities in Germany, France and the UK. Whilst linseed destined for textile fibres is in decline, the area under linseed for the manufacturing of oil has risen sharply and now accounts for 55 % of the area cultivated with linseed.

Due to a considerable cut in France, the Community's main producer, the area under hybrid maize dropped to 53 715 hectares, which is 8.5 % down on the previous year.

Given the close links between the Community market and the world market and the ability of many countries to produce certain seed species at attractively low prices there have always been more imports into the EC during the past decade than exports to third countries. The quantity of imported seeds (excluding hybrid maize) amounts to between 50 000 and 60 000 tonnes per year. The quantities of seed exported have stood at an average of some 30 000 tonnes over a 10-year period.

[1] OJ L 284, 7.10.1987, p. 19.

Flowers and live plants

97. This market organization covers a wide range: bulbs, live plants (ornamental and seedlings), cut flowers and foliage.

Expansion of the sector depends on the general progress of the economy. Production and trade have increased in both the Community and other countries.

The Netherlands is the leading world producer of flowering bulbs. Seedlings and ornamental plants are produced in all Community countries and exports exceed imports, except of reproductive material.

The Community is the most important market in the world for cut flowers. The rise in consumption and the fact that flowers originating in Colombia can be imported free of customs duty brought the export surplus down from ECU 73 million in 1990 to ECU 10 million in 1991.

Since a wide range of foliage is in demand in the Community, much of which cannot be grown within its borders, imports exceed exports.

In 1992 Israel and Morocco had already exhausted their tariff quotas for cut flowers by the spring, i.e. at the end of the season the full duty rate was applied to all cut flowers from these countries irrespective of selling price. A 3 % increase is scheduled in the 1993 quotas.

Suspension from 1 January 1990 of the customs duty on flowers originating in certain Central and South American countries produced its full impact, e.g. imports of Colombian carnations doubled in value from ECU 24.2 million (November 1989/May 1990) to ECU 46.2 million (November 1991/May 1992). Imports from other countries were on the other hand practically unchanged.

The completion of the single market will undoubtedly increase intra-Community trade as a result of harmonization and implementation of marketing measures for ornamental plant propagating material and of protective measures against introduction into the Member States of organisms harmful to plants and plant products.

Animal feedingstuffs

98. 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. Nearly three quarters of all the Community's utilized agricultural area is used for this purpose. As far as livestock production is concerned, feeding costs are the main item, accounting for up to 70 % or more of the production costs for pigmeat and poultrymeat.

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

(million t)

Products	Rates of import duties	Excluding eastern Germany																Including eastern Germany							
		1987/88 Animal consumption				1988/89 Animal consumption				1989/90 Animal consumption				1990/91 (p) Animal consumption				1990/91 (p) Animal consumption				1991/92 (e) Animal consumption			
		Orig. EC	Imp.	Exp.	Total	Orig. EC	Imp.	Exp.	Total	Orig. EC	Imp.	Exp.	Total	Orig. EC	Imp.	Exp.	Total	Orig. EC	Imp.	Exp.	Total	Orig. EC	Imp.	Exp.	Total
Cereals																									
Common wheat	L	21.8	—	—	21.8	20.7	—	—	20.7	20.6	—	—	20.6	23.0	—	—	23.0	24.5	—	—	24.5	23.4	—	—	23.4
Barley	L	31.0	—	—	31.0	30.2	—	—	30.2	29.2	—	—	29.2	30.4	—	—	30.4	32.9	—	—	32.9	30.7	—	—	30.7
Maize	L	21.2	1.6	—	22.8	22.6	1.6	—	24.2	22.7	1.5		24.2	17.0	1.2	—	18.2	18.5	1.2	—	19.7	20.1	1.5	—	21.6
Other	L	6.2	7.0	—	7.0	5.4	1.0	—	6.4	5.9	0.6		6.5	6.6	0.5	—	7.1	7.9	0.5	—	8.4	7.1	0.5	—	7.6
Total cereals		80.2	2.4	—	82.6	78.9	2.6	—	81.5	78.4	2.1	—	80.5	77.0	1.7	—	78.7	83.8	1.7	—	85.5	81.3	2.0	—	83.3
Cereal substitutes listed in Annex D		17.4	19.3	0	36.7	17.8	17.3	0	35.1	18.1	16.8	0	34.9	18.4	17.8	0	36.2	18.9	18.0	0	36.9	18.7	18.8	0	37.5
of which: manioc	6% B/L	0	7.6	0	7.6	0	6.2	0	6.2	0	5.9	0	5.9	0	6.2	0	6.2	0	6.4	0	6.4	0	6.8	0	6.8
sweet potato	E/L	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.6	0	0.6
corn gluten feed	E	0.9	4.8	0	5.7	1.0	5.0	0	6.0	1.1	5.1	0	6.2	1.2	5.7	0	6.9	1.2	5.7	0	6.9	1.3	5.4	0	6.7
bran	L	9.6	0.1	0	9.7	10.0	0.2	0	10.2	10.0	0.1	0	10.1	10.0	0.1	0	10.1	10.5	0.1	0	10.6	10.5	0.1	0	10.6
maize germ cake	E	0.2	2.7	0	2.9	0.2	2.2	0	2.4	0.2	1.7	0	1.9	0.2	1.3	0	1.5	0.2	1.3	0	1.5	0.2	1.1	0	1.3
citrus pellets	E	—	1.6	0	1.6	—	1.6	0	1.6	—	1.8	0	1.8	—	1.6	0	1.6	—	1.6	0	1.6	—	1.8	0	1.8
dried sugar beet pulp	E	4.7	0.8	0	5.5	4.6	0.5	0	5.1	4.8	0.8	0	5.6	5.0	1.0	0	6.0	5.0	1.0	0	6.0	4.7	1.3	0	6.0
other (brewing residues and other fruit waste)	E	2.0	1.2	0	3.2	2.0	1.1	0	3.1	2.0	1.2	0	3.2	2.0	1.3	0	3.3	2.0	1.3	0	3.3	2.0	1.7	0	3.7
Molasses	L	1.1	3.2	0.1	4.2	1.3	3.0	0.2	4.1	1.1	3.5	0.2	4.4	1.1	3.3	0.2	4.2	1.3	3.3	0.2	4.4	1.1	3.5	0.2	4.4
Animal and vegetable fats (added to feedstuffs)	4-17% B	0.8	0.6	0	1.4	0.8	0.6	0	1.4	0.8	0.6	0	1.4	0.8	0.6	0	1.4	0.8	0.6	0	1.4	0.8	0.6	0	1.4
Total energy-rich feeds		19.3	23.1	0.1	42.3	19.9	20.9	0.2	40.6	20.0	20.9	0.2	40.7	20.3	21.7	0.2	41.8	21.0	21.9	0.2	42.7	20.6	22.9	0.2	43.3
Seed cakes and oilseed cakes (oilcake equivalent)	6.3	26.7	1.0	32.0	6.0	24.2	1.0	29.2	5.8	27.3	0.9	32.2	6.9	26.3	0.9	32.3	7.0	27.0	0.9	33.1	7.0	28.2	0.9	34.3	
of which: soya	E	1.4	20.4	0.9	20.9	1.3	17.5	0.8	18.0	1.6	19.8	0.8	20.6	1.7	19.5	0.9	20.3	1.7	20.2	0.9	21.0	1.2	20.4	0.9	20.7
rape	E	3.0	0.5	0.1	3.4	2.6	0.7	0.2	3.1	2.5	0.9	0.1	3.3	3.0	0.6	—	3.6	3.1	0.6	—	3.7	3.7	1.1	—	4.8
sunflower	E	1.9	1.1	0	3.0	2.1	1.0	0	3.1	1.8	1.5	0	3.3	2.2	1.4	—	3.6	2.2	1.4	—	3.6	2.1	2.0	—	4.1
other	E	0	4.7	0	4.7	0	5.0	0	5.0	0	5.0	0	5.0	0	4.8	—	4.8	0	4.8	—	4.8	0	4.7	—	4.7
Protein crops	2-5% B	3.2	0.8	0	4.0	4.1	0.8	0	4.9	4.0	0.8	0	4.8	4.8	0.6	0	5.4	4.8	0.6	0	5.4	4.3	0.7	0	5.0
Dried fodder, etc.	0-9% B	2.0	0.2	0	2.2	2.9	0.2	0	3.1	3.2	0.2	0	3.4	3.7	0.2	0	3.9	3.7	0.2	0	3.9	3.9	0.2	0	4.1
Fish meal and bone meal	0-2% B	3.0	0.9	0.4	3.5	3.0	0.9	0.5	3.4	2.8	1.0	0.5	3.3	2.8	0.9	0.4	3.3	2.8	0.9	0.4	3.3	2.8	0.8	0.4	3.2
Skimmed-milk powder	L	1.1	—	—	1.1	1.0	—	—	1.0	0.8	—	—	0.8	0.8	—	—	0.8	0.8	—	—	0.8	0.8	—	—	0.8
Total protein-rich feeds		15.5	28.6	1.4	42.8	17.0	26.1	1.5	41.6	16.6	29.3	1.4	44.5	19.0	28.0	1.3	45.7	19.1	28.7	1.3	46.5	18.8	29.9	1.3	47.4
Total general animal consumption of key products		115.0	54.1	1.5	167.7	115.8	49.6	1.7	163.7	115.0	52.3	1.6	165.7	116.3	51.4	1.5	166.2	123.9	52.3	1.5	174.7	120.7	54.8	1.5	174.0
Key products index (base 100 = 1984/85)																									
Consumption index (100=161.5 m t)					103.8				101.4				102.6				102.9				108.2				107.7
Demand index					102.3				100.8					101.0				102.1				108.3			107.2

(p) = provisional; (e) = estimate; L = levy; B = binding under GATT; E = exempt.

Overall demand[1] has been stagnant or declining since 1985: the fall in the cattle sector (milk and meat) has not been offset by increases in the pig and poultry sectors. Aggregate supply[2] is composed half of feedingstuffs which are not generally marketed (grass, hay, silage) and half of feedingstuffs which are marketed (cereals, substitutes, oilcakes, etc.) and where competition (prices, nutritional value) is extremely intense. In recent years, the proportion of cereals in animal feed has declined and they are being replaced by substitutes and oilcakes.

Total animal consumption of the key marketable products[3] in the Community of Twelve, including the new *Länder*, is estimated at 174 million tonnes in 1991/92, virtually the same as in 1990/91. This consumption is made up of, on the one hand, indigenous products, estimated at 121 million tonnes (a reduction of 3 million tonnes compared with the previous marketing year, caused by less use of indigenous products mainly in the new *Länder* but in the rest of the Community as well) and, on the other hand, imported products from non-member countries estimated at 55 million tonnes (up 2.5 million tonnes on the previous marketing year, made up of an extra 1 million tonnes of manioc, citrus pellets and dried beet pellets and an extra 1 million tonnes of oilcakes and rape and sunflower seed in oilcake equivalent).

As regards substitutes subject to import quotas:

(i) the quota utilization rates were around 90 % for manioc from Thailand and around 100 % for manioc from Indonesia and China in 1991; the rates for other countries remained substantially lower. China's sweet potato quota was fully used in 1991;

(ii) the manioc and sweet potato agreements with China, Indonesia, other GATT member States (excluding Thailand) and non-member States alike expire at the end of December 1992; they need to be renewed.

Industrial production of compound feedingstuffs in the Community[4] in 1991 totalled 106 million tonnes, a rise of more than 2 % over 1990. Output in the cattle sector (dairy and beef) increased slightly (by around 1 %) while the pig and poultry feed sectors rose by 2 and 3 % respectively.

Generally speaking, the largest increases were recorded in Germany, Denmark, France and Ireland while the decreases occurred mainly in the Netherlands and Portugal.

The factor determining feed composition is the prices of raw materials and the relative movements between them.

---

[1] This includes all marketable and non-marketable animal feed.

[2] According to the EUR 10 feed balance sheet. *Source:* Eurostat.

[3] Covering most of the marketable feedingstuffs used by the animal feed industry and by farmers (farm consumption and raw material purchases) and set out in the table 'Animal consumption of key marketable products, EUR 12, on p. 80.' *Source:* DG VI estimate.

[4] Not including Greece, Luxembourg or the five new *Länder* (for which production is estimated at 3 million tonnes in 1991), see Table 4.13.7.3 in Chapter VIII. *Source:* European Feed Manufacturers' Association (Fefac).

The weighted average price of the key marketable products in the Community fell by about 24 % between 1984/85 and 1991/92 with cereal prices falling by about 18 % on the internal market, substitutes by 19 % and proteins by 38 %. The following table sets out the trend in average prices in the Community since 1984/85.

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

(ECU/t)

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	% change 1984/85-1990/91
All cereals	202.8	198.6	192.5	182.2	175.3	170.6	168.9	166.8	−18
Other energy-rich feeds	146.0	138.8	126.4	120.5	124.9	117.6	112.9	118.1	−19
Proteins	215.4	183.1	166.5	176.7	206.5	153.6	126.8	134.3	−38
Total weighted average price	195.0	184.7	174.9	169.3	171.9	155.9	148.2	149.1	−24

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

For 1992/93, continuing large-scale imports of oilcakes and the expected increase in imports of substitutes, with total demand for concentrates remaining unchanged, point to a further decline in livestock consumption of cereals in the Community.

Milk and milk products

99. Within the OECD as a whole, milk deliveries fell by 2 % in 1991 and a further drop of 1 % is anticipated for 1992. Apart from the Community, only the EFTA countries (Sweden, Norway, Austria and Switzerland) are reducing their milk deliveries in 1991 and 1992. Deliveries in the USA are rising by 0.5 % per year, and increases are also anticipated in New Zealand and Australia. In contrast, milk production in Eastern Europe (including the former Soviet Union) fell by 13 million tonnes in 1991, with a further drop of 4 million tonnes anticipated in 1992. This will mean that milk production will have dropped by 12 % in only two years, with its consequent effect on the East European dairy industry.

100. Turning to the Community market, 1991 saw a fall in total milk production of some 3 million tonnes to 106.4 million tonnes, chiefly as the result of the 2 % cut in quotas during this period. Milk deliveries in 1991 totalled 96.8 million tonnes—a drop of over 2 million tonnes—and this is reflected in a reduction in the manufacture of dairy products. A further, but smaller, decline is foreseen for 1992.

Butter production in 1991 fell by 150 000 tonnes—some 9 %—to 1.6 million tonnes, and will be further reduced in 1992, possibly below 1.5 million tonnes.

The production of milk powders fell in total by 6 % during 1991. However, the production of whole-milk powder rose by 10 % to below 1.4 million tonnes. The decline in skimmed-milk powder will continue in 1992, with production dropping to 1.2 million tonnes, whilst production of whole-milk powder will drop by 2 %.

Just over 100 000 tonnes of casein was manufactured in 1991 and condensed and evaporated milk production totalled 1.2 million tonnes, down slightly on the previous year. Unchanged production levels are forecast for 1992.

The annual growth in cheese production appears to be slowing to around 1 % per year. None the less, this will take production beyond 5 million tonnes in 1992.

All the above statistics exclude the new German *Länder* where there has been a major upheaval in the dairy sector. Cow numbers were cut by just under 25 % in 1991 and a further 8 % drop is anticipated for 1992 bringing dairy cow numbers down to 1.1 million head, compared to 1.6 million head in 1990. Milk deliveries in the ex-GDR have dropped from 7.2 million tonnes in 1990 to a forecast level of 4.8 million tonnes in 1992, and the production of butter, cheese and condensed milk will have been halved over this period.

After the downward turn in 1990 in the world market for dairy products, 1991 saw a slow recovery in prices as world markets firmed up after the significant changes in Eastern Europe and the Gulf War.

Consumption of dairy products within the Community continues to remain stable overall, but with the trend towards products with reduced butterfat content. Thus, whilst total liquid milk consumption is stable there is a continuing trend away from whole milk to reduced-fat milk, whilst amongst other fresh dairy products the proliferation of 'light' yoghurts and fromage frais continues to grow. The consumption of cheese continues to grow by 2 % per year, but with lower-fat varieties of cheese increasing in popularity. In contrast, the butter market continues to contract as consumers switch to competing yellow fat products which contain less (or no) butterfat.

101. During 1991 the Community retained its overall share of the world market. Exports totalled 12.8 million tonnes in milk equivalent. New Zealand and Australia continue to be second and third in the world with market shares of 19 and 9 % respectively.

Butter exports in 1991 improved on the low level of the previous year, rising to 219 000 tonnes.

Exports of skimmed-milk powder, in contrast, were down by 80 000 tonnes to 253 000 tonnes in 1991, the lowest level for five years.

Cheese exports continued to grow—in 1991 some 484 000 tonnes were exported, giving the Community a 53 % share of the world market in cheese. Exports of whole milk powder also reached record levels of 618 000 tonnes in 1991—an increase of over 100 000 tonnes, giving a 61 % market share, whilst the Community continues to have a dominant percentage share of the world trade in condensed milk—317 000 tonnes in 1991.

As a consequence of the effectiveness of the 1991 quota cut and the gradual recovery of prices, the 1992 agricultural price agreement resulted in unchanged levels of both prices and reference quantities, except for some realignment of prices in Portugal.

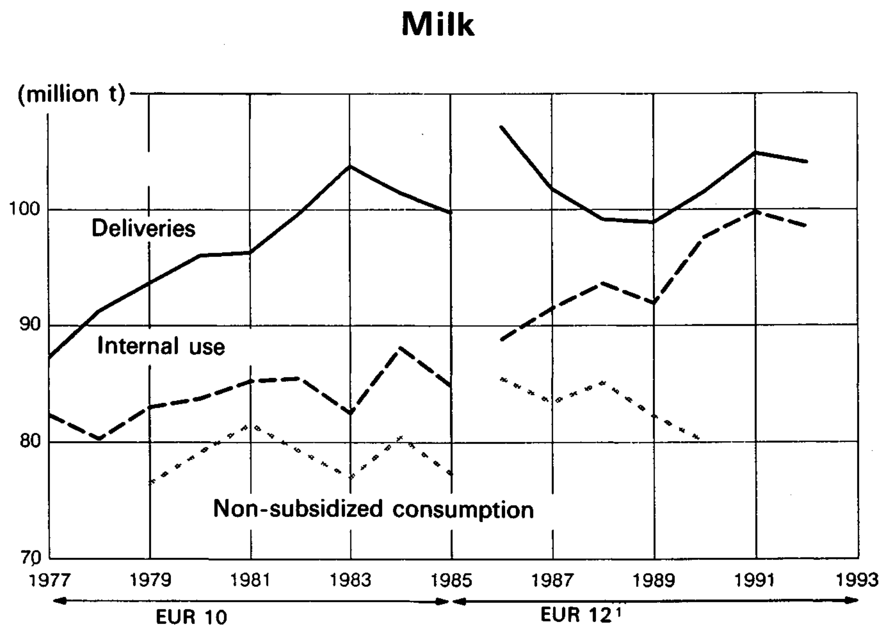
The slow recovery of the world market for dairy products meant that the Community still had significant stocks of butter and skimmed-milk powder during 1991. At the end of the year butter stocks totalled 300 000 tonnes—down a little on the year—whilst stocks of skimmed-milk powder rose by 90 000 tonnes to 420 000 tonnes. However, the gradual recovery of the dairy market during 1992, coupled with significantly lower levels of butter and skimmed-milk powder production, have seen stock levels for these products drop to 160 000 and 72 000 tonnes respectively for skimmed-milk powder by October 1992.

International prices and GATT minimum prices[1]

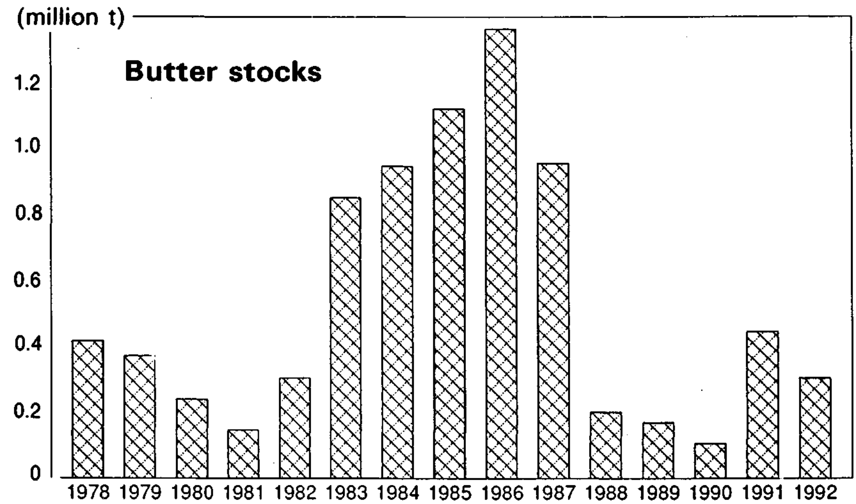
(USD/t)

Year	Butter	GATT	Butteroil	GATT	Cheese	GATT	SMP	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	1 600-1 900 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	1 625-1 950	1 625	1 750-2 100	1 500	1 550-1 900	1 200

[1] Where two sets of prices are indicated for each year these refer to the period January to June and July to December respectively.



NB: Consumption has been calculated on the basis of an overall milk products balance in terms of milk equivalent (referring to fat content).
Consumption for 1988 including 3 245 million tonnes for animal feed.
[1] Excluding the five new *Länder*.



Public and private stocks as at 1 January; for 1991, as at 31 October.

Figure 13

Milk deliveries [1]

(million t)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
OECD (24 countries)	220.2	214.1	213.4	213.6	216.3	213.9	213.2
of which: EUR 12 [2]	107.1	101.7	99.1	98.6	98.8	96.8	96.0
Former GDR [2]	—	—	—	—	7.2	5.3	5.0
USA	64.2	63.7	65.0	65.0	66.8	67.0	67.2

[1] Production minus farm use and direct sales.
[2] For purposes of comparison the former GDR has been excluded from OECD and EC totals for 1990 onwards. However, the GDR is included in statistics on Eastern Europe for 1985-89 below.

Milk production [1]

(million t)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Eastern Europe [1]	147.1	147.8	151.3	153.7	145.6	132.8	128.8
of which: USSR	102.2	103.4	106.8	108.1	108.7	98.7	95,0

[1] For purposes of comparison the former GDR has been excluded from OECD and EC totals for 1990 onwards. However, the GDR is included in statistics on Eastern Europe for 1985-89.

World market exports in milk equivalent [1]

	1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991	
	1 000 t	%	1 000 t	%	1 000 t	%	1 000 t	%	1 000 t	%	1 000 t	%
EUR 12 [2]	11 392.7	41.7	13 834.3	47.7	16 528.0	53.6	14 188.1	51.3	12 413.6	49.0	12 836.7	49.5
New Zealand	4 216.3	15.3	3 962.2	13.7	4 120.5	13.4	3 656.5	13.2	4 290.1	17.0	4 997.4	19.3
Australia	1 659.6	6.0	1 630.3	5.6	1 620.2	5.3	1 699.7	6.1	1 847.1	7.3	2 309.7	8.9
USA	4 144.7	15.0	3 484.9	12.0	2 672.1	8.7	1 799.3	6.5	298.0	1.2	689.8	2.7
Canada	1 296.3	4.7	844.0	2.9	877.6	2.8	617.3	2.2	606.4	2.4	742.0	2.9
EFTA	2 215.2	8.0	2 511.2	8.7	1 710.6	5.5	1 798.7	6.5	2 262.5	8.9	1 928.3	7.4
Eastern Europe and CIS	1 919.6	7.0	2 021.1	7.0	2 189.5	7.1	2 439.9	8.8	2 061.9	8.1	1 804.8	7.0
Other countries	709.7	2.6	731.0	2.5	1 110.4	3.6	1 473.5	5.3	1 529.9	6.0	645.8	2.5
Total	27 554	100	29 019.6	100	30 828.9	100	27 672.9	100	25 309.4	100	25 954.5	100

[1] Except for casein and fresh products on the basis of Community coefficients.
[2] EUR 10 until 1986, EUR 12 from 1987, including the former GDR from 1991.

Beef and veal

102. Despite the relatively depressed state of the international economy and a fall-off in domestic demand, particularly in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe as a result of the changes in economic and political direction, world prices for beef and veal remained relatively firm at the beginning of the 1990s due to a world-wide drop in supply. This drop in production is due essentially to two factors:

(i) a pronounced fall-off in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe; and

(ii) a reduction in supply in the producer countries of the southern hemisphere linked to the development phase of their production potential.

In North America, where the beef herd is currently making a slow recovery, efforts are being made to increase both domestic production and the supply available for export, particularly to Japan, and to impose voluntary restraint agreements on the principal foreign suppliers, especially those in Oceania.

The European Community produces about 16 % of total world production of beef and veal and is now second in the ranking of producers, behind the United States (20 %) and ahead of the CIS (13 to 14 %).

103. Cattle rearing in the European Community accounts for about 30 % of total farm production (meat: 13 %; milk: 17 %) and involves approximately one out of every two holdings. The number of cattle farmers fell on average by around 4 % a year since the 1980s and stood at approximately 2.4 million at the beginning of 1990. The average number of cattle on each holding is about 33 head, increasing at an average rate of 3.5 % a year.

Production of beef and veal

(1 000 t carcass weight)

	1990	1991	% change	1992	% change
USA	10 465	10 531	+0.7	10 759	+2.2
USSR/CIS	8 700	8 090	−7.0	7 600	−6.1
Argentina	2 690	2 580	−4.0	2 647	+2.6
Brazil	2 835	2 884	+1.8	3 000	+4.0
Australia	1 724	1 724	±0.0	1 708	−0.1
Japan	551	574	+4.2	580	+1.0
EUR 12[1]	7 790	8 725	(−5.1)	8 275	−5.1
World	53 745	52 830	−1.7	53 400	+1.1

[1] EUR 12, including the new *Länder* of eastern Germany, from 1991 on.

Market prices for beef and veal in the Community fell very sharply in 1990 and 1991 as a result of various factors such as the constant increase in supply which underwent a cyclical upturn during the period, the slaughter of part of the dairy herd in the five new German *Länder*, and a change in attitude on the part of consumers who are turning more readily to lower priced white meats. Market prices steadied somewhat in the Community in 1992.

Massive buying into intervention at ever lower prices, some of which was undertaken as part of the 'security net' mechanism, produced very high stocks even though exports increased considerably from 1990 to 1992.

Despite the reduction in the thresholds for intervention measures, buying-in increased significantly, reaching 900 000 tonnes in 1991/92 as against 800 000 tonnes in 1990/91.

The level of buying-in prices is now effectively 25 % lower than the intervention price and withdrawals during the autumn off-grass period were around 20 000 tonnes a week.

Community production entered a cyclical downturn in 1992. Supply was also held back by the restructuring of stockfarming in the five new *Länder* as well as by the relative capitalization currently involving some holdings, notably those involving suckler cows. The result should be better price stability and a reduction in intervention from early 1993 onwards.

Exports of beef and veal (including live animals) to non-member countries benefited from a favourable, less competitive environment and increased to 1.3 million tonnes in 1991. Imports also increased, rising to 535 000 tonnes, and resulting in a positive trade balance of 790 000 tonnes.

On the basis of the development of cattle numbers on the one hand and general long-term market trends on the other, the cyclical downturn in beef and veal production can be expected to continue during the second half of 1992 and in 1993.

Sheepmeat and goatmeat

104. The Community's position as the world's leading producer, importer and consumer of sheepmeat is firmly established. Production at 1.2 million tonnes represents about 16 % of the world total while consumption now has reached 1.45 million tonnes. Community exports, however, are negligible. World exports are dominated by New Zealand with up to 400 000 tonnes annually and Australia which, in addition to approximately 200 000 tonnes of meat, also exports up to 5 million live animals annually. With the exception of the Community, wool production is often the more important element in sheep production world-wide as evidenced by flock size in China (210 million), Australia (170 million) and the former USSR (130 million). However, continuing difficulties on the world wool market and stocks, notably in Australia, may lead to a decrease in sheep numbers in coming years. Additionally, severe weather at lambing time in New Zealand in 1992 may result in a decrease in production there in the 1992/93 season with knock-on effects on exports.

Production of sheepmeat

(1 000 t)

	1990	1991	% variation	1992 (estimate)	% variation
EUR 12	1 182	1 222	+3.4	1 191	−2.5
Australia	632	682	+7.9	660	−3.2
New Zealand [1]	534	570	−6.7		

[1] Year ended 30 September.

105. On the Community market, production is forecast to fall by 2.5 % to 1 191 000 tonnes in 1992, due mainly to falls of approximately 20 000 tonnes in both UK and German production. These falls are related principally to the ending of the variable slaughter premium scheme at the end of 1991 in Great Britain and the destocking of wool-producing sheep in the new *Länder* of Germany following unification. Irish production is set to rise by 7 000 tonnes. Community sheep numbers are set to remain at 98 million head, unchanged from 1991. Consumption is set to rise by just 0.3 % to 1 447 000 tonnes balancing a decline of 5.2 % in the UK with increases of 5.4 % in Germany, 4.8 % in Italy and 2.8 % in Ireland.

Intra-Community trade is forecast to rise by 7 % in 1992 to 245 000 tonnes. An increase of 12 % is forecast in UK exports as trade reacts to the ending of clawback on exports. In France, imports are forecast to reach 165 000 tonnes, up 9 % on 1991.

Market prices to date, in 1992, have varied considerably from the traditional pattern. The strong market early in the year, notably in the UK where supplies were scarce, gave way to a particularly poor Easter trade, especially in the north of the Community, with prices well down on 1991. Since June, however, prices in several markets, and particularly the UK and Spain, have improved substantially. At Community level the 1992 market price is forecast at ECU 279 per 100 kg lamb—a rise of 5 % on 1991.

In 1992, imports into the Community should be slightly above the levels of 1991, reaching approximately 270 000 tonnes. Imports from New Zealand and Australia will reach 205 000 tonnes and 17 000 tonnes respectively while imports from Eastern Europe should reach 30 000 tonnes. Community exports are likely to be down very significantly on the exceptional quantity of 19 000 tonnes achieved in 1991 due to the export of 14 000 tonnes from the new German *Länder*.

106. The reform of the sheep regime, agreed in September 1989 (Council Regulation 3013/89), took full effect in 1992 following the transition years of 1990 and 1991. The main achievement of this reform is a unified regime with a common premium throughout the Community differentiated only in so far as ewes are kept for meat or milk production purposes. In 1992, the Council increased the premium for milk-producing ewes from 70 to 80 % of that paid on ewes kept for meat production.

In addition to the 1989 internal reform, adaptations agreed by the Community with its trading partners under the voluntary restraint agreements for the period up to the end of 1992 have had the effect of reducing possible imports under these arrangements by approximately 45 000 tonnes and of reducing the levy on imports from 10 to 0 %. Discussions on import arrangements under these agreements in 1993 are currently in progress.

In 1991, the three mechanisms available for market support were each in use. The variable premium, in its final year of application, averaged ECU 81 per 100 kg which represents 42.5 % of the market price in Great Britain. Ewe premiums were set for all regions for 1991. The stabilizer mechanism which applies to the basic price for premium calculation purposes was set at 5.9 % for the Great Britain and 7 % for the remainder of the Community. Private storage, operated under a tendering procedure each month, throughout the year attracted only 2 100 tonnes of lamb, mainly in Great Britain.

In 1992, two advances on the ewe premium were fixed totalling ECU 11.186/head. Private storage tendering has been in use throughout the year and so far 2 100 tonnes of lamb, mainly in Great Britain, has been aided by this mechanism.

107. The outlook for 1993 is for stability or a slight rise in production due to the influence of the stabilizer mechanism and the premium quota regime introduced in the recent reform of the common agricultural policy. Consumption is forecast to rise by 0.3 %. Sheep numbers should remain stable at 98 million head. Intra-Community trade should continue to grow but at a considerably slower rate than heretofore.

Pigmeat

108. World production of pigmeat, which is around 60 million tonnes, fell slightly between 1990 and 1992 due primarily to a drop in production in the Community, the countries of Eastern Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union. China remains the world's major pigmeat producer, followed by the Community. In the United States, the pigmeat sector is in a strong period of expansion, with production increasing by 11 % between 1990 and 1992.

World pigmeat production

(1 000 t)

	1990	1991	1992 (estimate)
China	22 811	23 009	23 100
USA	6 936	7 234	7 730
Eastern Europe	5 623	5 592	5 554
USSR/CIS	6 646	6 150	5 550
Japan	1 555	1 483	1 438
Taiwan	1 009	1 115	1 200
Canada	1 203	1 200	1 230
EUR 12 [1]	14 698	14 338	14 200
Total	60 481	60 121	60 002

Sources: USDA, Eurostat, OECD.
[1] Including the five new German *Länder*.

For some 16 months now the market for pigmeat in the Community has been quite favourable. The reduction in the pig supply since the spring of 1991 has resulted in satisfactory prices for producers, reaching between ECU 140 and 160/100 kg deadweight for much of the period in question. Even if prices did not reach the levels of 1989 and 1990, the prices achieved on the markets in 1991 and 1992 did not fall heavily as in previous years but showed remarkable stability.

The fall-off in the supply of pigs in the Community is mainly due to a significant reduction in the pig herd in the new German *Länder* as well as the appearance of a new porcine disease which caused severe losses in piglet production, particularly in the Netherlands and Germany.

The Community pigfeed index remained well above 100 for the whole year, so overall profitability in the pig fattening sector was satisfactory.

A tougher time for the pigmeat sector is expected in the near future because the pig herd had increased throughout the Community by autumn 1992. A marked increase in production is therefore to be expected, with a consequent drop in prices.

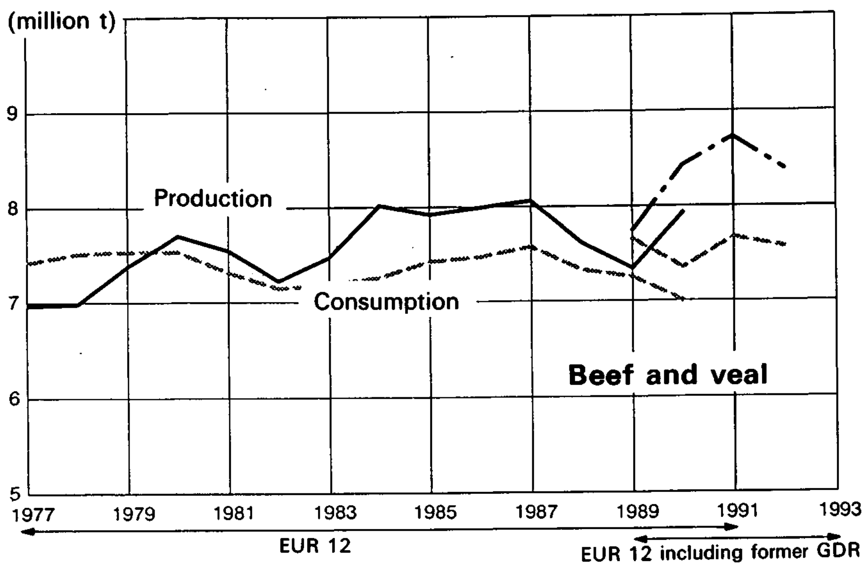
Community production of pigmeat is running at about 14.3 million tonnes. The sector represents in value terms 10.3 % of final agricultural production. European consumption currently stands at around 40 kg per year per person. This average disguises significant variations, however, as consumption varies from 23 kg in Greece to 57 kg in Germany. It should be stressed that the consumption figures are the result of an overall calculation based on the supply balance and include the parts of the carcass which are not used for human consumption. Expert opinion is that actual human consumption is around 20 to 30 % lower than the calculated figures.

External trade in pigmeat is important for supply and balance on the Community market. Intra-Community trade involves some 3 million tonnes each year. Exports to non-member countries amounted to 677 000 tonnes in 1991. Imports, primarily from the countries of Eastern Europe, amounted to 115 000 tonnes. The level of imports is modest, therefore, but should increase in the coming years as a result of the various international agreements concluded by the Community.

Poultrymeat

109. During the last six years world production of poultrymeat has increased steadily by an average of 4.4 % a year. In the United States (25 % of world production), the rate of increase has been even higher (5.4 %). Poultrymeat is the meat that Americans now prefer and per capita consumption in the last five years has exceeded that of beef and veal. In the case of the other main producer regions, production is increasing in Brazil but is falling in Eastern Europe, including the former USSR, and in Japan.

Meat



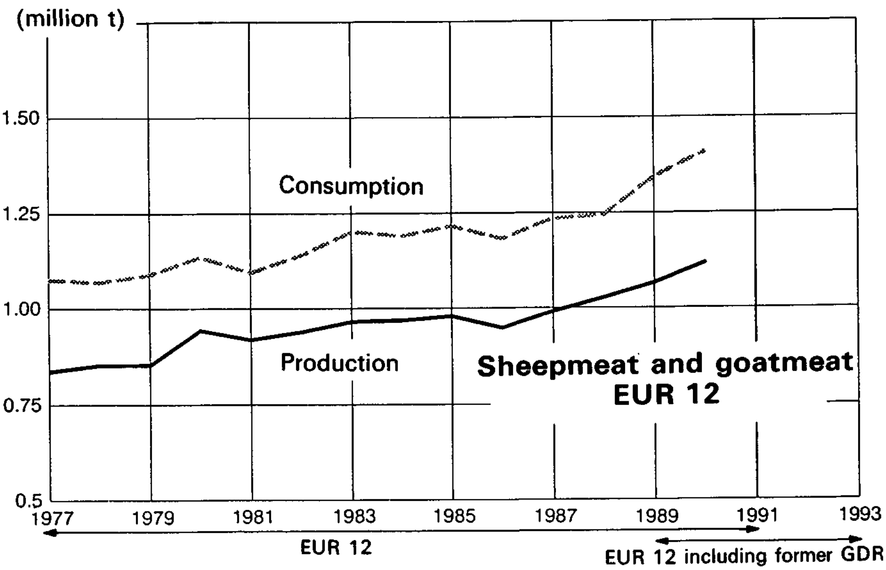
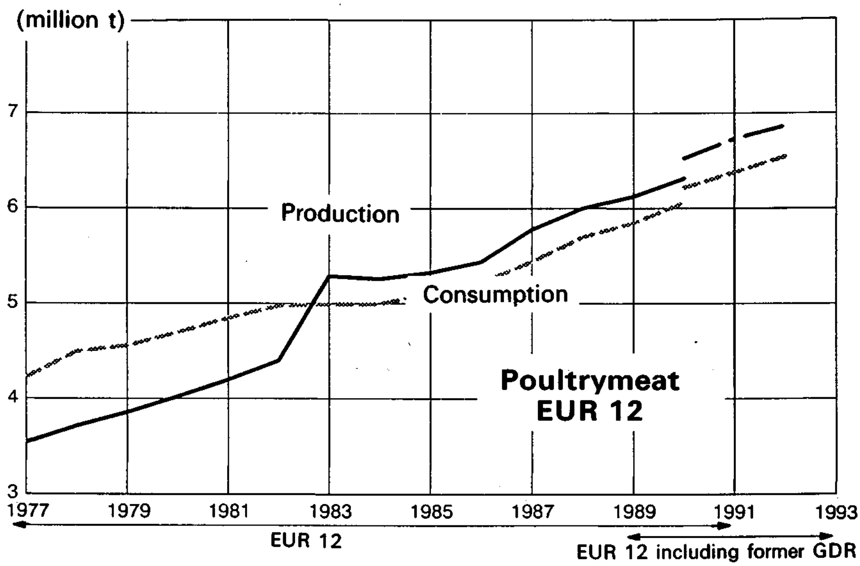


Figure 14

Meat



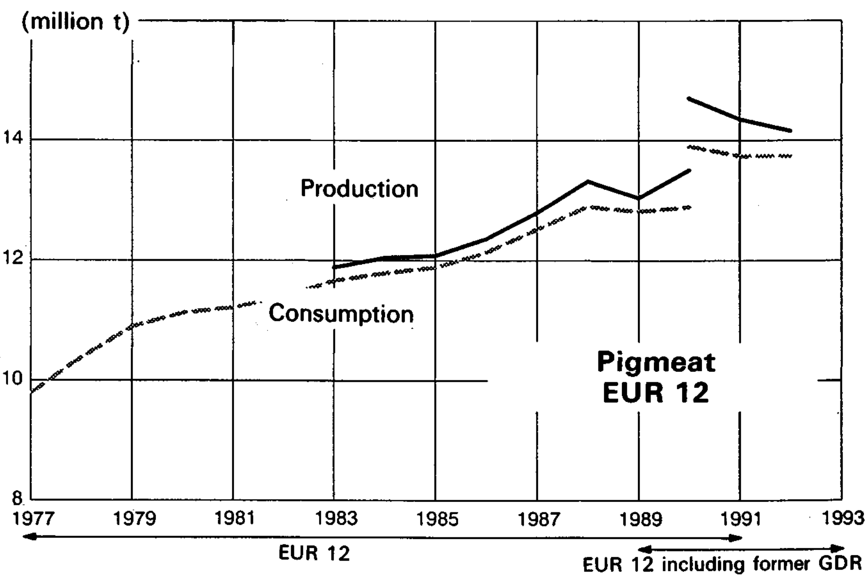


Figure 15

Poultrymeat production

(1 000 t)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
USA	9 105	9 428	10 032	10 844	11 426	11 262
Brazil	1 865	1 997	2 139	2 400	2 643	2 780
Japan	1 465	1 471	1 482	1 467	1 455	1 446
USSR/CIS	3 126	3 184	3 300	3 350	3 480	3 200
Eastern Europe	2 068	2 062	1 999	1 939	1 985	1 856
EUR 12[1]	5 783	5 995	6 108	6 336	6 712	6 878

Sources: USDA; DG VI.

[1] Includes the five new German *Länder* from 1991 onwards.

The world market expanded slightly in 1992, thanks in particular to growing demand from the Far East and renewed demand in the Middle East. The USA retained first place in the league of exporting countries due in particular to its various promotional programmes. For the first half of 1992, Community exports of poultrymeat remained stable at 1991 levels.

110. In 1992, total production of poultrymeat on the Community market increased by 2.5 %. The chicken sector (70 % of total production) had a difficult year, so large stocks of frozen chickens still exist in several Member States. The situation in the turkey and duck sectors improved at the end of 1991 and the beginning of 1992, as can be seen from the high rates of placings of turkey poults and ducklings.

There is no internal market support for poultrymeat. The rules governing trade with non-member countries have been adapted to the world market situation by differentiating export refunds according to destination so as not to lose traditional markets.

In 1992 the concessions granted by the Community under the generalized system of preferences to developing and ACP countries continued. The association agreements concluded with Hungary, Poland and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic involve a 50 % reduction in the levies on certain quantities of goose and duck and 20 % for other poultry products, within certain quota limits. For the latter products, the levy reduction will be increased to 40 % on 1 January 1993, with a 10 % rise in quotas.

Eggs

111. World production again increased in 1992 (up 2.9 %). In some of the major producer countries or regions, especially in the USA and the Community, production has tended to slow down or even decline over the medium term.

World trade has been falling for several years, following the setting up of production units in North Africa and the Middle East. The main importers are currently Japan and Hong Kong. Community exports in 1991 increased owing to deliveries to Eastern Europe.

Egg production

(billion units)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
USA	70	69	67	68	68	69
USSR/CIS	82	85	85	82	81	80
Eastern Europe	34	34	33	32	32	32
Japan	37	40	40	40	40	41
EUR 12[1]	87	88	86	86	85	85

Sources: USDA; DG VI.

[1] Includes the five new German *Länder* from 1991 onwards.

112. On the Community market, layer numbers increased again in 1992. The situation in the Community was not very good, therefore, but the drop in the price of cereals averted a major crisis.

Market organization is the same as for poultrymeat and the same types of measures are in force. As regards trade, the internal and world market situation meant that export refunds had to be maintained. The Regulation on marketing standards for eggs, in force since 1 July 1991, was amended in 1992, particularly as regards the provisions relating to the conditions for indicating the laying date.

The association agreements concluded with Poland, Hungary and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic involve a 20 % reduction in levies, within certain quota limits. This levy reduction will be increased to 40 % on 1 January 1993 and quotas will rise by 10 %.

Potatoes

113. Potatoes are one of the few commodities for which no market organization has been established; however, in November 1992, the Commission adopted a proposal aiming to introduce a common market organization for this sector.[1] With a total

[1] COM(92) 185 final.

cultivated area of 1 526 000 hectares, potatoes constitute a major crop in the Community. They are grown in all the Member States, although, because of climatic and soil conditions, they are more widely grown in the northern part of the Community.

The Community is self-sufficient in potatoes, with the exception of early potatoes. These are imported from Mediterranean countries, in particular from Egypt, Morocco and Cyprus. During the past three years an average quantity of some 400 000 tonnes per year of early potatoes has been imported from third countries.

Due to the incorporation of the East German figures into EC statistics in 1991 the area in the Community under potatoes has risen from 1.412 to 1.526 million hectares. Total production of potatoes in 1991 was standing at 42.102 million tonnes.

A further extension of the area cultivated under early potatoes, as well as under maincrop potatoes in 1992 has given rise to an oversupply of potatoes, resulting in a severe slump in prices.

Up until 1990 there was a continuous decrease in the quantities used in animal nutrition which fell from 6.12 million tonnes in 1986 to a mere 2.92 million tonnes in 1990. However, with the inclusion of the East German economy this figure is now back at 6.44 million tonnes. Use of potatoes for the manufacturing of processed products has increased further and accounts for some 14.5 % of the internal use.

Honey

114. There is no common market organization for this product in which the Community as a whole is less than 50 % self-sufficient. Over the last five years, however, European beekeepers have increased production from 36 to 46 % of Community consumption.

Imports (131 000 tonnes) come mainly from Latin America (Mexico, Argentina, Cuba), China, the CIS, Eastern Europe (Hungary and Czechoslovakia) and Australia. The only import charge is a customs duty of 27 %, reduced to 25 % under the generalized scheme of preferences, and to 0 % for both ACP and least developed countries.

The Parliament report on European beekeeping considers it necessary to direct Community assistance towards a stable health policy to combat varroasis and towards a quality policy. In the case of bee health, the Commission will shortly put forward a proposal for a Council decision providing for national plans for the control of varroasis to be drawn up. It is also necessary to define a quality policy capable of protecting production at all its stages and of increasing the income of beekeepers by placing honey on the markets at a higher price subsequent to quality promotion.

Promotional measures

115. Various measures to promote agricultural products were planned and implemented in 1992. Promotional measures for quality beef and veal,[1] a new strategy for milk and milk products[2] and a campaign for table olives[3] were accordingly decided. Both the new and existing measures are now part of an overall strategy covering the markets in olive oil and table olives, milk, flax fibres, dried fruits, apples, citrus fruits, grape juice and grapes.

[1] OJ L 215, 30.7.1992, p. 57.
[2] OJ L 215, 30.7.1992, p. 67.
[3] OJ L 145, 27.5.1992, p. 1.

V — Rural development

Horizontal measures

116. The horizontal measures of the agricultural structures policy, known as Objective 5a measures, aim to speed up the adjustment of agricultural structures in the context of CAP reform. Their application in all Member States has been improved during 1992, with the Objective 1 regions taking up most of the available Community funding.

The basic regulations have not been amended since being adapted to the Regulations laying down the conditions for the use of the structural Funds.

Improvement and modernization

117. Investment aid for farms has been gradually subjected to restrictions in order to help reduce surpluses. The stress is now on individual investment plans which will improve the competitive position of the holding (lower production costs, energy saving, product quality), improve conditions on the farm (working conditions, safety, hygiene, animal welfare and environmental protection) or diversify farm activities (tourism and farm-based crafts).

Member States' statistics for 1990 show that more than 30 000 young farmers received set-up aid from the Community and more than 65 000 holdings were helped to modernize.

Processing and marketing measures

118. 1991 was the first year in which the new aid scheme established by Regulations (EEC) Nos 866/90 and 867/90 was effectively applied. Selection criteria for projects were determined by the Commission in order to set priorities or exclusions established in accordance with the CAP policy guidelines. Particular attention was paid to avoiding an increase in products already in surplus.

During 1991, 15 Commission decisions approved the Community support frameworks for all Member States, except for the regions eligible under Objective 1 in France and the new German *Länder*. The Community support frameworks for the Objective 1 regions of France and an addendum to the German CSF for the new *Länder* were adopted in 1992.

Investment programmes for the modernization of marketing and processing plants are involved. The main products concerned are: meat, fruit and vegetables, milk products and cereals.

Processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products
(position on 31.8.1992)
Regulations (EEC) Nos 866/90 and 867/90

(million ECU)

Member State	Appropriations available (1991-93)		EAGGF: Operational programmes approved in 1991		Appropriations available 1992[1]	EAGGF: Operational programmes expected 1992
(1)	(2)	(3)=(5)+(6)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(2)−(5)	(7)
Prices:	1991	1992[2]	1991	1992[3]	1992	
Belgique/België	19.00	19.79	7.17	7.17	12.62	10.45
Danmark	15.70	16.41	5.07	5.07	11.35	5.07
Deutschland (original *Länder*)	67.90[5]	70.85	23.82[6]	24.02[6]	46.83[6]	26.54[6]
Deutschland[4] (new *Länder*)	230.00	233.93	163.99	171.47	62.47	61.53
Ellada	115.50	121.48	25.82	26.54	94.94	39.60
España (Objective 1)	97.60	102.17	28.88	29.58	72.59	34.61
España (other)	50.40	52.73	15.27	15.67	37.06	19.84
France (Objective 1)[7]	12.77	12.77	1.72	1.72	11.04	8.78
France (other)	104.10	109.53	23.25	23.25	86.28	42.04
Ireland	60.40	61.87	37.66	38.58	23.29	7.22
Italia (Objective 1)	80.00	83.42	28.05	29.16	54.26	44.91
Italia (other)	128.30	134.23	38.48	40.13	94.10	60.39
Luxembourg	1.20	1.23	0.69	0.69	0.54	0.04
Nederland	19.00	19.84	6.54	6.54	13.30	6.62
Portugal	145.40	152.24	42.71	43.62	108.62	42.61
United Kingdom (Objective 1)	20.30	20.91	7.57	11.25	9.65	9.39
United Kingdom (other)	39.30	40.97	14.20	14.40	26.57	14.80
Total	1 206.87	1 287.97	470.89	488.86	765.51	434.44

[1] Appropriations available after deduction of the amounts corresponding to the annual tranches for 1992 for the operational programmes approved in 1991.
[2] Deflator used: ECU 1.0672.
[3] 1992 prices achieved thus: (approved 1991) = tranche 1991 + (tranche 1992 and 1993) × deflator.
[4] Forecasts.
[5] Objective 5a total = ECU 369 million, including appropriations for fisheries (processing and marketing).
[6] Fisheries aid excluded.
[7] CSFs approved in 1992 = ECU 10.397 million.

The 57 operational programmes submitted by the Member States in 1990 and 1991 were approved until the end of 1991 and totalled ECU 470.89 million. A further 13 operational programmes were adopted by September 1992. The available appropriations for the latter and for the other operational programmes yet to be adopted amount to ECU 764.90 million, some of which was used in 1992 with the rest likely to be used in 1993 (see table).

Less favoured rural areas

119. The mountain and other less favoured agricultural areas continued to receive compensatory allowances to facilitate a continued agricultural presence and maintain the population.

This aid, intended to compensate for the generally higher production costs, is widely applied. It covers 55 % of the Community UAA and some 1 200 000 holdings (17 % of all holdings in the Community) are eligible. The percentage is more than 35 % in five Member States (Germany, Greece, Ireland, Portugal and Luxembourg).

The amount allocated per assisted unit is around ECU 62/unit on average, well below the ECU 102 authorized by Community legislation.

The Community committed ECU 459 million to help finance this measure in 1991. In 1991 the Council of Ministers decided to extend the less favoured areas within the meaning of Directive (EEC) 75/268[1] in Ireland by 756 000 hectares and in Spain by 1 224 000 hectares.

In 1992, the Parliament and the Council considered two possible extensions, one of 52 000 hectares in the Netherlands and the other of 105 000 hectares in Italy as well as the implementation of Community rules and regulations in the new *Länder* which could result in the classification of 3 078 000 hectares at the end of 1992.

Specific measures

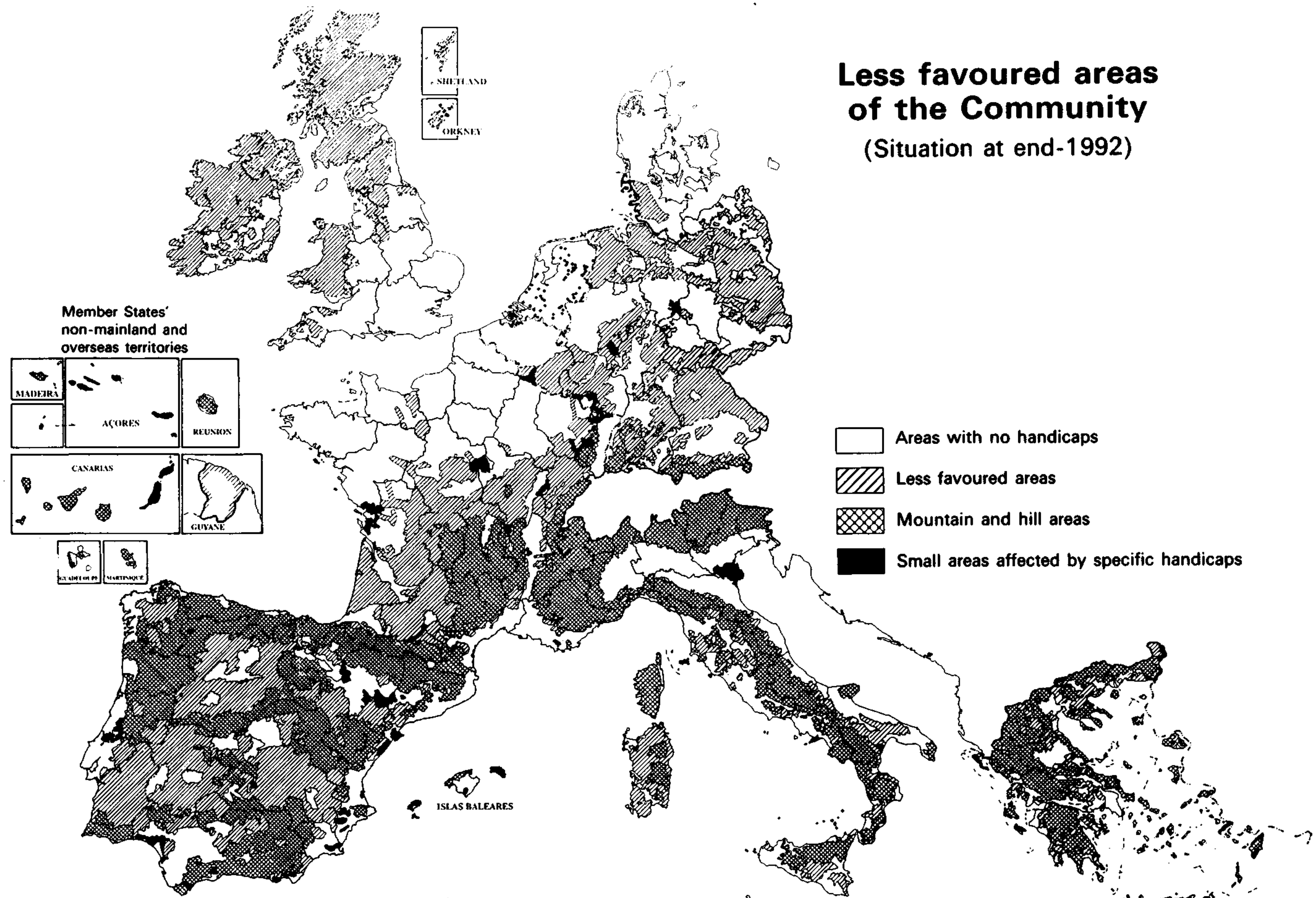
120. Various measures commonly known as 'structural stabilizers' figure among the accompanying measures taken over the last few years. Their aim is primarily to limit the increase in production.

The instruments of the reform of the common agricultural policy maintain the main existing mechanisms, such as the set-aside of arable land, extensification and early retirement, but with some adjustments and improvements. The provisions currently in

[1] OJ L 128, 19.5.1975, p. 1.

Less favoured areas of the Community

(Situation at end-1992)



The exact definition of less favoured areas is set out in Council Directive 75/268/EEC of 28 April 1975 on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less favoured areas.

Set-aside of arable land (five-year system)

Member State[1]	Premium 1990-91 (ECU/ha)	Land set aside (ha)				Total 1988/92
		1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	
Belgique/België	207 269 } LFA 362 sandy 518 sandy/silty	380	118	222	160	880
Danmark	112-431 depending on yield	n.a.	n.a.	4 596	8 217	12 813
BR Deutschland[2]	300 - 600 based on land quality	167 775	52 208	79 854	74 538	374 375
New *Länder*[3]	120 - 290 based on land quality	n.a.	n.a.	—	104 885	104 885
Ellada	LFA 150 non-irrigated 250 irrigated Other 180 non-irrigated 300 irrigated	n.a.	250	250	213	713
España	121 LFA 143 Other 197 257 } irrigated 344	25 047	13 858	28 264	36 000	103 169
France	I 195 - 312 II 234 - 363 III 286 - 416 IV 325 - 455 V 338 - 481 } Groups of regions	14 220	39 702	112 653	68 917	235 492
Ireland	242	1 141	438	187	1 686	3 452
Italia	380 LFA 400 other hill farms 440 plains 600 Po plains	93 756	234 972[2]	242 761	150 358	721 847
Luxembourg	217	6	31	48	6	91
Nederland	700	2 535	5 919	6 667	252	15 373
United Kingdom	285 LFA 314 other	52 090	48 810	28 594	23 206	152 700
Total		356 910	396 306	504 096	468 438	1 725 790

Source: DG VI.
n.a. = scheme not applicable.

[1] Scheme not applicable in Portugal.
[2] Territory before 3 October 1990.
[3] Set-aside in the new *Länder* in 1990/91 was under a national scheme with no Community contribution and involved 599 243 hectares.

force will thus be gradually replaced. For example, 1992 is the last year in which it is still possible to apply for aid under the multiannual set-aside programmes.[1]

Where these programmes are concerned, the areas taken out of production for the four years 1988/89 to 1991/92 under the multiannual scheme amount to 1 725 790 hectares, 21 % in Germany (in the new *Länder* based on a national scheme without a Community contribution), 42 % in Italy and 14 % in France. These areas represent 2.57 % of the Community's arable land and 5 % of the area under cereals (see table).

Extensification, another measure to limit production, can be implemented either qualitatively by adopting a less intensive production method or quantitatively, requiring a 20 % reduction in the quantity produced.

Only three countries, Germany, France and Italy, have applied this measure; Italy has definitively implemented the quantitative method. Germany applies the scheme by combining the quantitative method with production techniques. Germany and France use the scheme for organic farming.

Regional measures

121. Rural development policy continued to be implemented through measures financed by the structural Funds in the Objective 1 and 5b regions.

Under Objective 1 (areas lagging behind), 87 operational programmes are under way with a contribution from the EAGGF Guidance Section. Forty of these programmes are multi-fund, i.e. they also employ the other structural Funds. To this total can be added six multi-fund operational programmes currently under way in the new German *Länder*.

Single fund and multi-fund operational programmes in the Objective 1 regions with an EAGGF input

Member State	Operational programmes		
	Single fund	Multi-fund	of which PCI[1]
Ellada	3	13	2
España	29	3	3
France	2	3	5
Ireland	2	1	1
Italia	4	8	2
Portugal	6	12	2
United Kingdom (N. Ireland)	1		1
Total	47	40	16

[1] PCI: programme of Community initiative.

[1] Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91, OJ L 218, 6.8.1991.

Total commitments for Objective 1 in 1991 amounted to ECU 8 606.6 million, or 62.9 % of the total for the structural Funds. This included ECU 1 440.8 million for the EAGGF Guidance Section, or 16.7 % of total appropriations for Objective 1, horizontal measures included.

The rural and farming element in the programmes for Objective 1 regions concern the development of agricultural resources and rural development. The measures are very varied and are adapted to meet the specific conditions and production systems of each of the regions involved. In most of the programmes the measures tend to respond to existing needs in such fields as rural infrastructures, crop conversion, improvements to production conditions, afforestation and environmental protection.

Seven regional operational programmes involving the EAGGF alone were adopted in Spain in 1991. They involve the conversion of agricultural production and improving production conditions. In 1992 an EAGGF programme for the development of agriculture was approved for Melilla.

In the Objective 1 regions of France five operational programmes for the development of agricultural resources were adopted at the end of 1990 (Corsica and four ODs).

Significant use of Community resources for rural development, forestry and environmental protection was noticeable in Ireland in 1991. Regional measures were also fully applied under the rural development operational programme which started at the beginning of the year.

In Northern Ireland, the application of the operational programme was not as good as anticipated in 1991. The monitoring committee therefore decided to make some minor amendments to the conditions for its application in 1992 so as to speed up its implementation.

The eight Italian programmes (six multi-fund operational programmes and two multi-regional programmes) are under way. Administrative difficulties are delaying the implementation of the operational programme for the Abruzzo, however. The programmes are in addition to the IMPs (integrated Mediterranean programmes) for 1991-92, the second phase of which had been decided upon.

During 1991/92 13 multi-fund regional programmes in Greece mainly involved the conversion of certain crops (apricot trees and vineyards), irrigation and the early retirement of elderly farmers. Seven financial plans were rescheduled to meet aid applications. Two operational programmes were under consideration in September 1992 (forestry and olive-growing measures).

In Portugal, measures to apply the Pedap (Specific programme for the development of Portuguese agriculture) continued with the approval of the specific programmes to improve agricultural vocational training centres, research, development and demonstration facilities. The scheme to restructure the wine-growing sector pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 2239/86 continued through the adoption of an operational programme (1991-93) for the Portuguese mainland.

Financing of an operational programme to restore agricultural potential following the storms in 1989 was rescheduled. Three new operational programmes were adopted in 1991 (forestry measures, livestock rearing in Madeira and the rural development of Mira) and four in 1992 (reparcelling and cessation of agricultural activity, investment in farms, environmental protection and aid measures following a drought).

ECU 150 million was committed for the new *Länder* in 1991 and 1992 for six operational programmes to improve living and working conditions and to protect the environment in rural areas.

122. Operational programmes (OPs) linked to Objective 5b, for rural areas in difficulty, cover 50 areas, representing 5 % of the Community population and 17 % of its land area.

In total, 66 programmes were approved during 1991 to be added to the five approved in December 1990 and three in 1992. This took the total to 74, worth ECU 2 607 million (1989 prices) in Community assistance. More than 70 % of the programmes were multi-fund, in accordance with the Commission's policy of creating synergy between the Funds in order to maximize their development effect in the areas concerned.

The operational programme priorities necessarily reflect those of the Community support frameworks (CSFs), although the degree of detail differs.

Within the five broad priorities of:

(i) diversification of the primary sector,

(ii) development of non-agricultural sectors,

(iii) development of tourism,

(iv) conservation and development of the natural environment, and

(v) development of human resources,

the following examples provide an outline of Objective 5b measures.

Agricultural development and diversification includes, in Belgium, pilot projects for the reconversion and diversification of agriculture and the promotion of quality produce and of tourism; in Italy, development of soft fruit and diversification of potato production. In France, the OPs are putting considerable effort into forestry and development of the timber industry (particularly in Limousin); aid is made available to new small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises in order to slow the rate of rural depopulation and to help conserve the natural environment and rural village heritage.

The tourism sector, often seen as the only sector with expansion potential, includes the development of agritourism in Auvergne; protection and use of the rural environment in Poitou-Charentes, investments to exploit the tourist potential of the natural and historic heritage in Veneto; improvement of management systems for natural parks in Italy. Efforts are being made to capitalize on the cultural and scenic assets in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

Local development initiatives are taking place throughout the Objective 5b regions. In Italy, interesting innovatory work is being undertaken to assist the craft industry in Lazio, while assistance is being given for the redevelopment of marble quarries in Tuscany; support is available for marketing initiatives and the development of local services in the Highlands of Scotland.

Implementation of the different OPs has varied not only in content, as highlighted above, but also in pace. The fact that OPs were approved during 1991 makes assessment of progress difficult. Programme approval was spread throughout the year and in some countries OPs were approved in the last quarter of the year, leaving very little time to make use of the financial resources during 1991.

Responsibility for the implementation of the programmes lies at the regional level. All of the Monitoring Committees have now been established. For Objective 5b the Commission has been able to combine CSF and OP management within one committee in an attempt to minimize the amount of administration and to ensure coordination between the different Funds. The overall effect of the partnership has been to decentralize decision-making and management competence, in line with the principle of subsidiarity.

Experience under the current phase of the structural Funds has highlighted the need to reinforce the partnership. In many cases there may be a need for greater involvement of regional and local bodies that have so far been regarded as observers. Their views and management potential may have been insufficiently taken into account.

In addition to delegated management responsibility, financial flexibility which allows for transfers between different priorities would permit the implementing authority to respond better to the changing needs of the regions. Finally, greater involvement of the local/regional bodies in the preparation of programmes could enhance the process.

To prepare for the ongoing evaluation of the programmes, in December 1991 a questionnaire was drafted to be completed by all Objective 5b monitoring committees in the form of an annual report by 30 June of each year.

In terms of ongoing evaluation, an annual report format requesting information by measure in relation to financial and physical indicators was sent to the Member States to be filled in by mid-1992. These reports are a helpful tool for the partnership in its task of monitoring the programmes and ensuring that the initially defined objectives are met.

123. Closely linked to regional measures, the Leader initiative, with an allocation of ECU 400 million from the three structural Funds, provides direct assistance to rural development initiatives undertaken by local communities or associations.

Its innovative nature resides in its methodological approach, based on programming and management carried out by those concerned at local level, development of endogenous resources, integration of projects and the demonstration value of networking the local groups participating in the programme. In each Member State an intermediary body has received a global grant from the three structural Funds and is responsible for channelling the aid to the various local action groups, whose identity and programme have been specified in the Commission's decisions.

The programme has had considerable practical success, thus proving that it has met a genuine need felt in rural areas. Over 500 local groups drew up proposals, and 213 groups were chosen in partnership with the Commission and the Member States.

All the decisions (and corresponding commitments of funds) were adopted in two series, in December 1991 and March 1992. Most of the local groups have begun to implement their programmes.

A specialized outside agency has been given the task of organizing the exchange of information and experience between the local groups through a network. Its most notable activities in 1992 included the organization of a conference bringing together all the groups and intermediary agencies managing the global grant, the regular publication of an internal review of the programme and a quarterly wide circulation magazine, as well as some working seminars.

Other Community initiatives

124. In the Objective 1 regions and to a lesser extent in those of Objective 5b, the EAGGF Guidance Section is also participating in the funding of Interreg initiatives (cross-border cooperation between regions located at internal frontiers, economic revitalization of regions located at the Community's external frontiers), Envireg (improvement of the environment in coastal areas) and Regis (socioeconomic integration of the most remote regions).

To the above can be added the specific programmes for the most remote areas (Poseidon for the French overseas departments, Poseican for the Canary Islands and Poseima for the Portuguese islands of Madeira and the Azores).

Under the Community initiatives, 24 pilot development projects have also been funded, at a cost of ECU 10 million.

Forestry measures

125. The forestry action programme adopted in 1989,[1] now supplemented by the new provisions on afforestation decided upon as part of the reform, contains significant elements to aid forestry and wood production.[2]

[1] OJ L 165, 15.6.1989.
[2] See point 20 of this Report.

Apart from these regulations, there are also provisions for improving the processing and marketing of agricultural products,[1] which apply equally to the wood and cork industries.

The majority of Member States have thus submitted programmes to aid afforestation as well as sectoral programmes to assist investments carried out by industries engaged in first-stage wood processing and those processing wood and cork by-products.

The Regulations on the protection of forests against atmospheric pollution and against forest fires (Regulations (EEC) Nos 3528/86 and 3529/86) expired on 31 December 1991. They have been improved upon and renewed for an initial five-year period by a Council Decision[2] (Regulations (EEC) Nos 2157/92 and 2158/92). By the end of their initial period of application, 155 projects to prevent atmospheric pollution had received aid amounting to ECU 13.4 million and in 1992 42 projects received a total of ECU 4.4 million. A total amount of ECU 44 million was granted to 248 projects and in 1992 ECU 10.3 million was granted to 56 projects to protect forests from fire.

Measures to protect forests against atmospheric pollution were supplemented by the introduction of a new network to carry out intensive surveillance of forest ecosystems.

In this regard the Community participated in the international cooperative programme for the surveillance and assessement of the effects of air pollution on forests (The Convention on long-range transboundary pollution, Geneva 1979) and prepared with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe the first joint report on the state of European forests.

At international level, the Commission prepared, with the help of the Standing Forestry Committee, a joint position paper on forestry during the Rio Conference on the environment.

Environment

126. With a view to the protection of the environment and the upkeep of the landscape and countryside, several Member States (Germany, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and United Kingdom) introduced aid schemes for certain environmentally-sensitive areas pursuant to Regulation 2328/91. This aid will remain in place until the entry into force of the new agro-environmental measures adopted as part of the reform of the CAP and until the area programmes which they cover are approved (see table).

[1] OJ L 91, 6.4.1990.
[2] OJ L 217, 31.7.1992.

In September 1992 these sensitive areas exceeded 4 million hectares and consisted primarily of grassland. The main aims pursued by means of the aid have been to maintain and upkeep the grass cover and its use by herds in mountain areas, to make use of wetlands and conserve aquatic animals, to maintain typical landscapes and restrict the consequences of intensive agriculture on certain natural resources such as water.

Aid in environmentally-sensitive areas
(Application of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 — Title VII[1])

	UAA (ha)		Number of farmers in receipt of a premium	UAA per beneficiary (ha)	Actual area involved[2] (ha)
	Total sensitive areas	Those eligible for a premium			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Danmark	127 970	p.m.	3 459	8.11	28 060
Deutschland	2 560 000	1 223 000	40 780	7.15	291 646
France	114 620	83 000	p.m.	p.m.	36 620
Ireland	1 140	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Italia	944 430	820 740	6 038	37.98	229 359
Luxembourg	2 800	600	4	10.00	40
Nederland	75 800	27 000	5 013	5.34	26 815
United Kingdom	740 930	396 570	4 997	56.50	282 351
Total	4 567 690	2 550 910	60 291	14.23	894 891

[1] Position on 29 September 1992 (provisional data).
[2] Areas covered by refunds up to 1992.

Agricultural research

127. Implementation of the research and technological development programme in the field of competitiveness of agriculture and the management of agricultural resources (1989-93)[1] continued during 1992. The first results of the 79 research contracts, involving a Community financial contribution of more than ECU 50 million, are very promising. Since the start of the programme, over 90 seminars and workshops have been held between the researchers and the Commission. Two hundred and fifty researchers have so far been able to undertake study trips under the 'training and mobility' part of the programme.

Research activity under the programme is divided into four parts:

(i) conversion, diversification, including extensification of production, cost reduction and protection of the rural environment;

[1] OJ L 58, 7.3.1990.

(ii) product quality, new uses for traditional agricultural products, plant and animal health aspects;

(iii) socioeconomic aspects and specific activities for all regions lagging behind in development;

(iv) methods and services to disseminate agricultural research information.

At the same time, a new specific research, technological development and demonstration programme in the field of agriculture and agro-industry, including fisheries (1990-92),[1] was launched in 1992. By the middle of 1992, 45 research projects had been financed and the total Community financial contribution granted in the non-food sector amounted to ECU 35.5 million. Seven demonstration projects received an overall Community contribution of ECU 45 million.

The research programme covers the following five areas:

(i) primary production in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture;

(ii) inputs for agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture;

(iii) processing of biological raw materials from agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fisheries or aquaculture;

(iv) end-use and products;

(v) demonstration projects in the non-food sector.

[1] OJ L 265, 21.9.1991.

VI — Financing of the CAP in 1992

128. Some budgetary repercussions will follow from the reform of the CAP which, it should be recalled, is intended to promote more competitive agriculture at lower prices, with compensation granted to farmers in accordance with the arrangements for reducing production, and to take greater account of environmental needs.

The Commission has pointed out that equitable compensation to producers for lower prices will initially result in higher budget expenditure justifiable if the restructuring of the common agricultural policy from first principles is to be achieved. If the new provisions become fully operational in 1997, EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure forecast for that year should be significantly less than it would have been had the measures prior to the reform of the CAP been maintained.

It should be stressed that any estimate of future expenditure on agriculture should be made with some caution. Many unforeseeable elements, both internal and external, including the ecu/US dollar exchange rate, may influence expenditure during the period of application. The problems associated with establishing precise forecasts are increased to a great extent by the CAP's significant change in direction, necessitating a fundamental adjustment to the mechanisms in force up to now.

The financial effects of the reform of the CAP will not be felt in any significant way until the 1993 financial year, which begins on 16 October 1992.

129. This financial year, like previous ones, will continue to be subject to the requirements of budgetary discipline and to compliance in particular with the guideline which was the outcome of the agreement reached at the February 1988 European Council meeting in Brussels.

In order to curb CAP expenditure, the guideline restricts its annual rate of increase.

The guideline includes all agricultural expenditure falling under the EAGGF Guarantee Section, with the exception of expenditure under Chapter B20 (Fisheries Guarantee Fund) and Chapter B0-10 (Repayments to the Member States of expenditure for the depreciation of stocks of agricultural products and under specific measures for the disposal of butter from public stocks).

The general trend in EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure since 1988 can be summarized as follows:

EAGGF Guarantee

(million ECU)

	1988	1989	1990	1991
Guideline	27 500	28 624	30 630	32 511
Expenditure financed within the guideline	26 400	24 406	25 069	30 961
Total expenditure	27 687	25 873	26 453	32 386

The guideline for 1992 was fixed at ECU 35 039 million; the initial budget for this year provided for appropriations amounting to ECU 35 039 million, not including the appropriations entered into the monetary reserve (ECU 1 billion) and was thus at the level of the guideline. The amount was reduced by ECU 190 million subsequent to supplementary and amending budget No 2/92 adopted in May 1992 to finance the special food aid programme for 1992. The appropriations allocated to the EAGGF Guarantee Section fell back to ECU 34 849 million as a result.

130. The last review of the economic trend in June 1992 led to the conclusion that the EAGGF Guarantee Section's requirements for 1992 could be reduced. This did not include the possible consequences of fluctuations in the US dollar/ecu exchange rate. In accordance with the decision on budgetary discipline in force, the savings or additional

Budget 1992

Total appropriations for the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, subject to the financing rules of the Guarantee Section

(million ECU)

Title	Initial budget [1]	Supplementary and amending budget No 2/92 [2]	Supplementary and amending budget No 3/92 [3]
European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section (subsection B1)	36 039 [4, 5]	35 849 [4, 5]	33 095 [4, 5]
Other appropriations subject to the financing rules of the Guarantee Section			
• Fisheries Guarantee Fund (Chapter B2-90)	29	29	29
• Repayment to the Member States of expenditure incurred for the depreciation of stocks of agricultural products and under specific measures for the disposal of butter from public stocks (Chapter B0-10)	810	810	810
• Set-aside of arable land, share borne by the Guidance Section (Chapter B2-220)	180	180	180
• Income aid (Chapter B2-221)	100	100	100
Total for the Guarantee Section	37 158	36 968	34 214

[1] OJ L 26, 3.2.1992.
[2] 1992 supplementary and amending budget No 2/92, OJ L 174, 29.6.1992.
[3] 1992 supplementary and amending budget No 3/92, OJ L 349, 30.11.1992.
[4] Including ECU 1 billion initially entered as a monetary reserve.
[5] Including ECU 17 million entered in Chapter B0-40 'Provisional appropriations'; ECU 5 million was subsequently transferred to subsection B1.

costs associated with the movement of the US dollar are treated as part of a transfer carried out at the end of the budgetary year for the EAGGF Guarantee Section. Furthermore, this estimate does not include the clearance of accounts for 1989, given that the Commission had not formally adopted a decision as to the amount at that time.

The Commission accordingly proposed a preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget, No 3/92, to give effect to this reduction. The budgetary authority, having carried out some amendments, adopted supplementary and amending budget No 3/92 on 25 September 1992. The budget provides for appropriations for the EAGGF Guarantee Section of ECU 33 095 million in total, which represents a reduction of ECU 2 944 million over the initial budget.

It should be pointed out that supplementary and amending budget No 1 for 1992 adopted on 1 April 1992 (OJ L 142, 25.5.1992) does not affect EAGGF Guarantee Section appropriations.

131. The ECU 1 billion appropriation entered as a provisional monetary reserve is intended to offset the impact of significant and unexpected movements in the US dollar/ecu exchange rate as compared with the rate used when the budget is prepared. This reserve is not included in the guideline.

If the trend in the US dollar/ecu exchange rate is favourable, the savings made in the Guarantee Section are transferred to the monetary reserve, up to a limit of ECU 1 billion. In the opposite case, funds are transferred from the reserve to the adversely affected EAGGF Guarantee Section headings. Transfers to and from the monetary reserve take place only where costs or savings exceed a threshold of ECU 400 million.

The application of these arrangements in 1988, 1989 and 1990 has been set out in the 1991 report on the agricultural situation in the Community (see pages 116 and 117). During 1991, the average US dollar rate was lower than that used for the 1991 budget, despite a spectacular recovery in June and July of that year. It should be recalled that the period in question was from 1 August 1990 to 31 July 1991. The depreciation of the dollar resulted in additional expenditure of ECU 430 million for the EAGGF Guarantee Section. As the additional expenditure was over the ECU 400 million threshold, a credit transfer of ECU 30 million was made from the monetary reserve (Chapter B1-50) to Chapters B1-10 'Cereals/rice' and B1-13 'Protein plants'.

The initial appropriation of ECU 17 million entered in Chapter B0-40 'Provisional appropriations' is purely provisional in nature and cannot be used unless transferred to other chapters as provided for by the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977, as amended by the Regulation of 13 March 1990, applicable to the general budget of the European Communities. This appropriation, of which ECU 5 million was previously transferred to subsection B1, is broken down as follows:

ECU 2 million for the table olives sector;

ECU 10 million for measures to combat fraud committed against the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Lastly, the appropriation of ECU 810 million in Chapter B0 is solely intended to cover the financing from 1989 to 1992 of the loss on sale incurred under specific measures for the disposal of butter from public stocks during 1987 and 1988 and financed initially by the Member States.

The EAGGF and its financial resources

132. The EAGGF is an integral part of the Community budget and its appropriations are therefore fixed according to budgetary procedures as with other Community expenditure.

The agricultural policy also generates revenue in the form of sums received under the market organizations. This revenue, which forms part of the Community's own resources, consists of:

(i) levies: these are variable charges on imports from third countries of agricultural products covered by a common organization of the market and are designed to compensate for the difference between world market prices and the agreed price levels within the Community;

(ii) payments collected under the common organization of the market in sugar comprising the production levy on sugar and isoglucose production, the storage levy for sugar and the additional elimination levy. These levies ensure that the fanners and sugar manufacturers finance the cost of disposing of surplus Community sugar over and above the Community's domestic consumption.

Trends in revenue

Receipts for the Community's own resources under the common agricultural policy

(million ECU)

Type of receipt	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 [1]	1993 [2]
Levies	1 504.6	1 282.7	1 173.4	1 621.2	1 353.1	1 261.0
Sugar levies, of which:	1 390.7	1 381.6	910.6	1 141.8	1 236.0	1 227.5
Production [3]	845.9	912.4	504.6	770.0	847.5	838.6
Storage costs	544.8	469.2	406.0	371.8	388.5	388.9
Total	2 895.3	2 664.3	2 084.0	2 763.0	2 589.1	2 488.5

[1] 1992 budget (OJ L 26, 3.2.1992) as amended by supplementary and amending budgets No 2/92 (OJ L 174, 29.6.1992) and No 3/92 (OJ L 349, 30.11.1992).

[2] 1993 preliminary draft budget, taking account of letter of amendment No 1 (SEC(92) 1394 final of 9 July 1992).

[3] Including the elimination levy 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 162 million in 1992 and ECU 116.9 million in 1993.

It should be noted that other sources of agricultural income are considered to be the result of measures to stabilize the agricultural markets and are therefore directly deducted from agricultural expenditure for the financial year in question in the sectors concerned.

Under the market organizations for milk and milk products and for cereals, producers make a financial contribution called the 'co-responsibility levy' and, if milk production quotas are exceeded, an additional levy is paid. This revenue does not form part of the Community's own resources and is considered to be a result of the measures to stabilize the agricultural markets and is paid into the budget chapter where the expenditure is incurred. These funds are used to cover the cost of disposing of surpluses in those sectors and, in the milk products sector, to finance specific measures.

In the 1991 financial year this financial contribution by producers amounted to ECU 352 million in the milk products sector (as against ECU 348 million in 1990) and to ECU 926 million in the cereals sector, or ECU 924 million after repayment of the additional co-responsibility levy (as against ECU 715 million and 656 million respectively in 1990).

At 30 June 1992, this financial contribution amounted to ECU 227 million for milk and ECU 1 002 million for cereals.

The breakdown of 1992 budget appropriations for the EAGGF Guarantee Section (on the basis of supplementary and amending budget No 3/92) by sector and by economic nature is given in Tables 3.4.3 and 3.4.4 (in the statistical annex to the report).

The EAGGF Guarantee Section

133. Essentially the EAGGF Guarantee Section finances expenditure on the common organization of the agricultural markets:

(i) refunds on exports to third countries;

(ii) measures to stabilize agricultural markets.

Depending on the product, the latter may take the form of production aid or premiums, price compensatory measures, compensation for the withdrawal of products from the market or storage aid.

However, over the past few years and in particular as a result of the reform of the CAP, the EAGGF Guarantee Section has been used to finance in whole or in part measures which go beyond the organization 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; information on rural development; the set-aside of arable land and appropriations intended to cover agricultural expenditure in respect of both crop and animal products incurred under the new measures whose purpose is to compensate for the geographic isolation of the French overseas departments (Poseidom) and of the Canary Islands (Poseican). Mention should also be made, in the context of CAP reform, of the measures to aid producers of certain arable crops, measures relating to environmental protection and the upkeep of the countryside, aid for early retirement from farming and aid for forestry measures on agricultural holdings.

Changes to the rules governing the EAGGF Guarantee Section

134. In the first half of 1992, the rules governing the EAGGF Guarantee Section underwent few changes:

(i) Commission Regulation (EEC) No 652/92 of 16 March 1992[1] amending Regulation (EEC) No 147/91 defining and fixing the tolerance for quantity losses of agricultural products in public intervention storage.

This Regulation, which is technical in nature, clarifies certain provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 147/91 so as to avoid any risk of ambiguity in its interpretation.

(ii) Council Regulation (EEC) No 1869/92 of 30 June 1992[2] amending Regulation (EEC) No 1442/88 on the granting, for the 1988/89 to 1995/96 wine years, of permanent abandonment premiums in respect of wine-growing areas.

The aim of the Regulation is to charge to the EAGGF Guarantee Section all the outstanding balances of former marketing years relating to the permanent abandonment of wine-growing areas.

Public storage

135. As indicated in Table 3.4.5 (statistical annex), the book value of public stocks increased during the 1991 financial year.

It rose from ECU 2 159 million on 31 December 1990 to ECU 2 672 million on 31 December 1991, a rise of ECU 513 million or nearly 24 %, whereas between 1989 and 1990 the book value of the stocks had more than doubled.

At the same time, the quantities of stocks increased overall between 31 December 1990 and 31 December 1991. In the case of cereals the increase mainly concerns barley, rye, durum wheat and rice. There was a fall in the stocks of common wheat, wheat unsuitable for bread-making and maize. The stocks of vegetable oils fell while tobacco remained constant. Stocks of milk products increased strongly in the case of milk

[1] OJ L 70, 17.3.1992.
[2] OJ L 189, 9.7.1992.

powder, less so in the case of butter, and stocks of cheese (Grana padano) were recorded for the first time ever. While the quantities of beef in public storage increased the quantities of alcohol fell.

The storage situation in early 1992 differed from that at the end of 1991. With the exception of rice and common wheat unsuitable for breadmaking, the quantities of which decreased, at the end of May 1992 there was a significant increase in cereal stocks. Stocks of all the other products, vegetable oils—except for rape—tobacco, milk products—except for Grana padano cheese—beef and veal and marketable alcohol, fell to a greater or lesser extent depending on the product.

Clearance of accounts

136. The clearance of the EAGGF Guarantee Section accounts represents the definitive recognition of expenditure incurred by Member States under the common agricultural policy, after verification of the annual claims and after on-the-spot checks in respect of the various files.

In 1992 the Commission scrutinized 1990 expenditure amounting to ECU 25.7 billion. At the same time checks began at the disbursing agencies on expenditure claimed for the 1991 financial year.

Details of the clearance procedure are published every year by the Commission in its Financial Report on the EAGGF Guarantee Section.[1]

Enquiries and irregularities: stepping up the fight against fraud

137. In 1992 the Commission continued its activities in the fight against fraud, particularly in the agricultural sector, by introducing a set of measures to combat fraud and irregularities committed to the detriment of the EAGGF and following three complementary approaches:

(i) An increase in the technical and personnel resources of the national control authorities by means of a Community financial contribution.

The Commission actively participated in strengthening the national agencies concerned by continuing to implement and part-finance Regulation (EEC) No 307/91 of 4 February 1991,[2] now in its second year of application, which encourages the Member States to step up rapidly the monitoring of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure in respect of refunds on exports to third countries and certain market measures and Regulation (EEC) No 4045/89[3] (third year of

[1] Twenty-first Financial Report 1991 (SEC(92) 1865 final).
[2] OJ L 37, 9.2.1991.
[3] OJ L 388, 30.12.1989.

application) which provides for reinforced retrospective scrutiny, with sectoral targeting, of commercial documents of undertakings receiving or making payments to the EAGGF.

The Commission has pursued its efforts to monitor the olive oil sector through the adoption by the Council of Regulation (EEC) No 593/92[1] which renews for five years from 5 January 1992 the Community financial contribution to monitoring the sector.

(ii) An increase in the quantitative and qualitative level of controls:

Implementation (second year of application) of Regulation (EEC) No 595/91 of 4 March 1991[2] concerning irregularities and the recovery of sums wrongly paid in connection with the financing of the CAP.

In relation to Regulation (EEC) No 283/72, which it replaces, Regulation (EEC) No 595/91 aims to intensify the prevention of irregularities against the EAGGF by keeping the Commission better informed of irregularities and of recovery procedures, sanctions and judicial proceedings undertaken by the Member States.

It also provides for a financial incentive to uncover irregularities (Member States may retain 20 % of the amounts actually recovered) and a Community contribution towards legal costs.

The Council adopted a proposal accompanying the reform of the common agricultural policy which aims to simplify and integrate checks, particularly those on surface areas and the counting of livestock by resorting in particular to modern methods of undertaking such checks (remote sensing, aerial photography, etc.).

(iii) Revision, simplification and coordination of agricultural legislation.

The Commission continued to revise and simplify agricultural legislation during 1992 so as to avoid frauds which might result from legislation that is too complicated or difficult to apply.

Expenditure on agricultural markets in 1992

138. The provisional outturn of the 1992 budget—corresponding to expenditure in the Member States from 16 October 1991 to 30 June 1992—shows a surplus of appropriations of the order of ECU 3 879 million.

On the basis of information supplied by the Member States, aggregate expenditure is estimated at ECU 21 253 million in 1992 as against the initial budget estimate of ECU 25 132 million for the same period.[3]

[1] OJ L 64, 10.3.1992.
[2] OJ L 67, 13.3.1991.
[3] Commission Report No 8/1992 to the budgetary authority on EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure (SEC(92) 1588 final, 31.7.1992).

The rate of expenditure thus remains below the reference indicator.

At the end of the first half of 1992, corresponding to eight and a half months of expenditure,[1] the position in the principal sectors was, without prejudging economic trends, as follows:

(a) Sectors where there is a shortfall on appropriations:

Mainly cereals and rice, dairy products, oils and fats and, to a lesser extent, beef and veal, wine products, fruit and vegetables, sugar.

(b) Sectors where there is an overrun on appropriations:

Textiles: this resulted in particular from fixing the aid at a level higher than that set when preparing the budget because the reduction initially provided for in respect of this aid was cut; this smaller reduction is the result of a cotton harvest estimate lower than the actual outturn because of incomplete information submitted by the Member States.

Other measures for vegetable products: during the year the Commission proposed increasing the appropriations for this sector with a view to taking into account the food aid measures decided upon for:

the cities and towns of the CIS (former USSR): ECU 95 million;

Albania—First tranche: ECU 35 million;

the Baltic States—First tranche: ECU 45 million;

Albania—Second tranche: ECU 45 million.

Because no initial allocation for this expenditure had been provided for, the indicator appears to have been exceeded.

Sheepmeat and goatmeat: certain payments were effected more quickly than expected.

Non-Annex II products: expenditure on goods incorporating agricultural products was heavier than anticipated.

The EAGGF Guidance Section

139. Financing by the EAGGF Guidance Section has changed gradually since the reform of the structural Funds entered into force on 1 January 1989. As indicated in the 1991 report, most of the regulations have been amended and adapted to conform with the new framework established by the reform. Thus, an increasing proportion of the aid is granted as part-financing of operational programmes (40 % of the total in 1991, compared to 8 % in 1990).

[1] The expenditure taken into account by the EAGGF Guarantee Section covers the period from 16 October to 15 October of the following year.

It should be remembered that this is the preferred form of aid for financing under the structural Funds as it provides essential multiannual programming and a high degree of responsibility on the part of Member State administrations. Community aid schemes (indirect measures) where the Member State is also responsible for implementation still represent a significant share of Guidance Section funding. In this category, particular mention should be made of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 (farm improvement plans, compensatory allowances, etc.) which alone accounts for 36 % of the total aid granted in 1991. Direct funding of individual projects, on the other hand, is only provided in very limited cases (demonstration and pilot projects and part of the integrated Mediterranean programmes).

Financing

140. EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure broken down by Member State for 1987-91 was as follows:

EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure (commitment appropriations)

(million ECU)

Member State	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Belgique/België	21.131	18.339	31.579	23.055	30.488
Danmark	11.602	12.752	17.294	16.920	18.038
Deutschland	121.924	124.607	127.155	183.285	200.192
Ellada	105.141	148.610	235.297	270.165	274.205
España	79.359	133.604	203.890	301.827	514.155
France	243.756	270.956	179.766	382.926	425.262
Ireland	96.556	81.198	121.737	124.768	168.501
Italia	95.878	178.380	263.610	269.259	326.511
Luxembourg	3.889	2.140	3.577	4.603	6.666
Nederland	13.796	5.260	20.663	10.708	20.496
Portugal	62.165	121.945	179.395	241.612	313.402
United Kingdom	83.741	82.209	78.028	96.548	110.243
Total [1]	938.938	1 180.000	1 461.991	1 925.676	2 408.159

[1] Not including commitments for Regulation (EEC) No 1852/78 (fisheries) or those undertaken in 1991 in the new German *Länder* pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 3575/90.

It is also interesting to note the allocations for each priority objective of the structural Funds. The EAGGF Guidance Section provides aid under the following three objectives:

Objective 1, involving the regions whose development is lagging behind;

Objective 5a, agricultural structures in all regions;

Objective 5b, the rural development of certain limited areas.

(million ECU)

Objective	1988	1989	1990	1991
1 (regions lagging behind)	555.222 [2]	862.129	1 081.157	1 440.827
5a (agricultural structures)	624.778	516.204	743.811	631.252
5b (rural areas)		26.856	44.005	260.152
Transitional measures [1]		56.802	56.703	75.928
Total	1 180.000	1 461.991	1 925.676	2 408.159

[1] Expenditure under previous measures which cannot be allocated to any of the objectives defined by the new rules.
[2] Estimates based on regional statistics of actual expenditure.

A major increase in expenditure on Objective 1 is evident; it almost trebled in 1991 compared with 1988 in furtherance of the aim of concentrating the structural Fund effort in these regions. Expenditure on Objective 5a, on the other hand, has remained static while that relating to Objective 5b only began to rise significantly in 1991, following approval of most of the programmes in 1990 and 1991.

Execution of the budget

141. The 1991 budget outturn for the EAGGF Guidance Section as a whole was complete at 100 % for both commitment appropriations and payment appropriations. Available appropriations in 1991 amounted to ECU 2 426.6 million in commitments (including ECU 48.6 million in appropriations re-entered after the cancellation of previous investment projects) and ECU 2 051.05 million in payments (including ECU 40 million in additional appropriations).[1]

The appropriations in the 1992 budget amount to ECU 2 886 million for commitments, or 17.5 % of the structural Funds, and ECU 2 704 million for payments. When the adjustments decided in the supplementary and amending budget and transfers are taken into account, the appropriations rise to ECU 2 893 million for commitments and ECU 2 815 for payments. They include ECU 30 million for the programmes for the most remote regions, which are not strictly speaking part of the structural Funds. Excluded from this total are the appropriations granted to fisheries measures, since the financial management of the fisheries sector of the EAGGF Guidance Section has been separate from that of the agricultural sector since 1 January 1990. The appropriations for the new German *Länder* pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 3575/90 are also excluded.

[1] The tables setting out the 1991 budget outturn by Member State and Objective are in the statistical annex to this report, under the section 'Financial aspects'.

The draft budget for 1993 totals ECU 3 060 million for commitments and ECU 3 358 million for payments. The commitment appropriations represent 16.5 % of the total figure for the structural Funds.

The budgetary situation for the set-aside scheme (half of which is financed by the Guidance Section and half by the Guarantee Section) is as follows: the total budget will increase from ECU 360 million in 1992 to ECU 489 million in 1993, as of which year the scheme will be financed totally by the Guarantee Section. The draft budget for 1993 provides for a reduction in agricultural income aid from ECU 100 million in 1992 to ECU 53 million in 1993.

VII — External relations

Activities within GATT

142. In the Uruguay Round, technical discussions and consultations at senior policy-making level for a successful conclusion of the Round have continued during the year.

In December 1991 a framework document for agriculture—the draft final act or Dunkel Text—was issued, upon which negotiating parties were requested to base specific, binding commitments in the three areas of domestic support, market access and export competition. The draft also included a text on sanitary and phytosanitary measures and a declaration on measures concerning the possible negative effects of the reform programme on net food-importing developing countries. According to the draft, over a six-year period domestic support would be reduced by 20 %, border protection by 36 % and export subsidies by 24 and 36 % in volume and budgetary terms respectively.

The Community has reserved its position until certain key issues have been resolved, in particular the definition of domestic support which should be exempted from reductions (the green box), coherence in reduction commitments and the commitments on direct export subsidies.

In March 1992 the Community presented schedules of agricultural protection and support information upon which further negotiations should be based.

As regards trade in oilseeds, a new Community oilseeds support system was introduced from July 1992, in accordance with the findings of a GATT panel the previous year. However, at the request of the US, the original members of the GATT panel were reconvened earlier in the year in order to investigate whether this new oilseeds system complied with its rulings and recommendations. In March 1992 the panel had concluded that the new EC support system was now compatible with GATT rules but that benefits accruing to the US from tariff concessions on oilseeds were still impaired and the way was left open for the Community either to modify further its oilseed regime or to renegotiate its tariff concessions for oilseeds under Article XXVIII of the GATT. The Community opted for the second approach and has been authorized by GATT Contracting Parties to enter into negotiations under Article XXVIII:4 of GATT with the US and other supplier countries, but as yet no agreement on this issue has been found.

Relations with industrial countries

143. During 1992 negotiations continued between the Community and the USA on several points of disagreement. On the issue of slaughterhouses, an agreement has been reached following a comparison of Community and US legislation and identification of measures necessary to resolve differences in requirements. This agreement constitutes a satisfactory resolution of the dispute concerning the Community third-country meat Directive.

The dispute concerning EC imports of American corn-gluten feed (CGF) was in part resolved by means of an agreement in October 1991. The EC expects the entire matter to be resolved by the end of 1992 when the conditions for the export of CGF are expected to become entirely satisfactory.

Discussions in the wine sector are continuing. The prime objective of the EC is to secure improvement in the protection of a number of its appellations of origin. A review process was initiated in the US with a view to addressing the EC request in that area. The US has also declared its willingness to commit itself to preventing further erosion in the use of EC appellations of origin, should the current discussions succeed. For its part, the US is aiming at being granted EC authorization for exporting to the Community wines treated with certain oenological practices of particular importance to the US wine-making industry. On the basis of the scientific knowledge recently acquired in this field, the EC was able to extend an offer to the US which provides the proper framework to finalize an agreement by mid-1993.

In the spirits sector, the US recently offered new material for an agreement on the basis of reciprocal protection of a number of US and EC appellations of origin. The US now proposes to protect not only Cognac, Armagnac, Calvados, Scotch and Irish whiskeys (*de facto* protected by federal law) but also Brandy de Jerez. In return, it is requesting a Community-wide protection of Bourbon and Tennessee whiskeys. An agreement may be concluded on that basis by the end of the year.

Concerning trade with Australia, the regular ministerial and high-level meetings took place in Brussels in March 1992 when agricultural issues of mutual interest were discussed. Progress was made in exploratory talks about an agreement on trade in wine.

In September, agricultural policy consultations with New Zealand were held in Brussels, the main focus being on dairy and meat markets.

Voluntary restraint agreements in the sheepmeat sector with New Zealand and several other countries were under discussion towards the end of 1992, as were the arrangements for access to the UK market on special terms of New Zealand butter, with a view to interim arrangements pending the completion and implementation of the Uruguay Round.

Bilateral contacts with Japan and Korea concentrated on the Community's market access requests.

Relations between the Community and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former USSR

144. On 1 March 1992 the interim agreements with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, signed concurrently with the Association Agreements on 16 December 1991, entered into force and made it possible to apply the trade concessions agreed in the agriculture sphere, without waiting for the expiration of national procedures ratifying the association agreements.

The concessions cover a period of five years, from 1992 to 1996, and provide in particular for:

(i) the consolidation of concessions already made under the generalized scheme of preferences;

(ii) new concessions for all products for which a regular and consolidated trade flow towards the Community has been established.

In the case of all concessions, a gradual increase in quotas of 50 % and a reduction of customs duties and/or levies of 60 % is envisaged.

In 1992, the Community opened negotiations with Bulgaria and Romania, based as far as agricultural trade is concerned on similar criteria to those adopted in the Europe Agreements with Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The food aid programme totalling ECU 250 million for the former USSR republics was implemented in 1992. In addition, contracts for a total of ECU 500 million were signed in favour of the Russian Federation. Pursuant to the 1991 Council decision, negotiations were also entered into with most of the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) republics, with a view to authorizing a Community appropriation of ECU 1 250 million for the purchase of food and medicines.

Relations with the EFTA countries

145. On 31 July 1992 and 4 November 1992, the Commission adopted opinions regarding the applications for accession from Sweden and Finland.

In the farm sector, the main conclusion was that there should be no insurmountable obstacles to the accession of these countries, given the objectives and characteristics of their farm policies.

However, solutions will have to be found for the adoption of the *acquis communautaire* by the applicant countries, especially as regards the common market organizations and structural policy measures. In this context, special difficulties arise, on the one hand, from the higher cost of living in these countries and, on the other, from problems specific to the northern regions of Europe.

The agreement establishing a European Economic Area (EEA) was signed in Oporto on 2 May 1992. Agriculture is not formally covered by its provisions but specific solutions were found to reinforce trade within the EEA in the form of an evolutionary clause allowing for a gradual liberalization of trade in farm products with, every two years, an examination of the conditions in which farm trade is developing.

However, a number of bilateral arrangements between the Community and the EFTA countries were agreed in tandem with this agreement to give an impetus to liberalization of farm trade right from the entry into force of the agreement. These arrangements should make it possible to realize two goals: to encourage trade, in particular by developing certain tariff concessions for which provision is already made under existing bilateral agreements, and to achieve economic and social cohesion. To this end, special arrangements provide for the total abolition of customs duties by the EFTA countries in respect of products of particular importance to the Mediterranean countries and Ireland (vegetables, cereals, spirit drinks and other products).

In parallel with the tariff concessions, the contracting parties endeavoured in the EEA agreement itself to reduce as far as possible the technical barriers to trade arising from differences in veterinary and plant health regulations. As in other sectors, it was agreed that EFTA should incorporate the *acquis communautaire* in its legislation, with the exception of provisions relating to non-member countries, border controls and financial arrangements.

Similarly, the EFTA countries will preserve their national regulations concerning certain diseases (in particular, BSE and 'blue ear' pig disease) as well as certain aspects of aquaculture, pending the outcome of discussions leading to the the earliest possible integration of the *acquis communautaire* in these matters also.

In addition, EFTA has undertaken to apply the substance of Community regulations on seeds and animal feedingstuffs.

Lastly, the technical rules in the *acquis communautaire* on wines and spirit drinks (definition, oenological practices, free circulation and labelling conditions) have been largely taken over by EFTA. It should be noted that trade in wine is also of special importance to two EFTA countries, Austria and Switzerland, and that it has been possible to introduce a scheme to protect designations.

The preferential treatment given in the Community to the import of certain beef and veal sector products originating in Austria was adjusted with effect from 1 May 1992.[1] The new scheme provides for the introduction of a quantitative limit of 63 500 tonnes (expressed in carcass weight equivalent). For this quantity, the reduced levy was fixed at 13 % of the standard levy applicable to non-member countries.

[1] Council Decision 92/232/EEC of 1 October 1991 (OJ L 111, 29.4.1992, p. 20).

Relations with the Mediterranean countries

146. In the overall context of a new Mediterranean policy, the Community took measures with effect from 1 January 1992 to speed up tariff dismantling and increase the quotas provided for in the protocols of the association or cooperation agreements concluded with the Maghreb countries, the Mashreq countries, Israel, Cyprus and Malta (Regulation (EEC) No 1764/92).

Cooperation between the Community and the Maghreb countries, primarily with Morocco, is evolving towards a new partnership which, in the long term, could lead to a restructuring of the trade arrangements currently in force.

With regard to the republics emerging from the former Yugoslavia, the Community has decided to grant the benefit of the provisions of the suspended EEC-Yugoslavia cooperation agreement (Regulation (EEC) No 545/92) to certain farm products originating in regions contributing to progress towards peace.

With regard to Slovenia, the Commission was given a mandate to negotiate a cooperation agreement whose trade provisions are modelled on the suspended agreement concluded with the former Yugoslavia.

Relations with the ACP and other countries

147. At the request of the Argentinian and Uruguayan authorities, Commission departments in October 1991 carried out a mission to identify problems of plant health, veterinary matters and food hygiene in Argentina and Uruguay.

During this mission, a collaborative programme in the above areas was drawn up by the Commission with the agreement of the authorities in the respective countries.

In the light of the entry into force of the Fourth ACP-EEC Convention, the Community decided to extend until 29 February 2000, the Convention's (Lomé IV) expiry date, the arrangements applicable to the importation into the Community of farm and processed products originating in ACP countries (Regulation (EEC) No 444/92).

Food aid

148. Apart from the aid granted to the Central and East European countries, mentioned in point 144, the Community has continued to implement its own food-aid programme for developing countries.

At the beginning of the year, the Commission passed a Decision fixing the total quantities of food aid for 1992 and drew up a list of products. The latter included 1 385 100 tonnes of cereals (this quantity comprises the Community's contribution to the 1986 Food Aid Convention), 53 000 tonnes of milk powder, 6 800 tonnes of butteroil, 70 000 tonnes of vegetable oil, 11 540 tonnes of sugar and other products (beans, legumes and dried fish, plus products purchased on the spot) of a total value of ECU 48 million.

Furthermore, in view of the particularly catastrophic food situation in certain countries of the world and especially in Africa, the Commission decided in April 1992 to institute a special food-aid programme for 1992, and allocated an additional 800 000 tonnes of cereals or cereals equivalent.

* * *

149. The Community has continued to play an active part as a member of international organizations for agricultural products: the International Olive Oil Council, the International Wheat Council and the International Sugar Organization.

It also participated actively in negotiations, under the auspices of Unctad, for the new international sugar agreement which is to enter into force on 1 January 1993, replacing the previous agreement dating from 1987.

VIII — 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 Community 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 is included in the figures for the Federal Republic of Germany and accordingly in the figures for the Community as a whole.

   The tables are indicated under "Signs 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.

Contents
Statistical data and tables

□ = New table

Remark: The following table of *The Agricultural Situation in the Community — 1991 Report* has not been repeated: 4.12.1.1

Tables replaced: 3.1.12, 3.5.6.8, 3.5.6.9

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
**	CEC estimate, Directorate-General for Agriculture
r	Revised
s	Secret
Ø	Average
»1980«	Ø (1979, 1980, 1981)
»1985«	Ø (1984, 1985, 1986)
1980/81	Marketing year, starting in 1980 and ending in 1981
%	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
DR	Greek drachma
ESC	Portuguese escudo
FF	French franc
HFL	Dutch guilder
IRL	Irish pound
LFR	Luxembourg franc
LIT	Italian lira
PTA	Spanish peseta
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

EC	European Communities
EUR 9	Total of the Member States of the EC (1980)
EUR 10	Total of the Member States of the EC (1981)
EUR 12	All EC Member States (1986)
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 EC

Sources

Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
SITC	Standard international trade classification (Eurostat)
Nimexe	Nomenclature of produce for the Community's external trade statistics and trade between its Member States (Eurostat)
ESA	European system of integrated economic accounts (Eurostat)
FADN	Farm accountancy data network (Commission of the European Communities, 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 EEC
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

The EMS came into force on 13 March 1979 (Regulations (EEC) No 3180/78 and No 3181/78 of 18 December 1978). With this system, the ecu was introduced as the sole unit of account for the Community. The definition of the ecu is identical to that of the EUA (European unit of account, defined by Regulation (EEC) No 250/75 of 21 April 1975) except for a review clause allowing of changes in its composition. The ecu is a currency unit of the 'basket' type made up of specified amounts of the currencies of the Member States determined mainly on the basis of the size of the economy of each State. Neither the drachma nor the escudo are included in the calculation of the value of the ecu. The central rates used in the system are rates fixed by the central banks around which the market rates of the EMS currencies may fluctuate within margins not exceeding 2,25 % (6 % for the peseta and pound sterling) at any given time.

2. The ecu in the common agricultural policy

— Before 9 April 1979, the unit of account used in the agricultural sector was the unit of account (u.a.) as defined by Regulation (EEC) No 129/62 and the representative rates (green rates) were fixed by the Council.

— On 9 April, the ecu was also introduced into the CAP (Regulation (EEC) No 652/79) and its use was subsequently renewed by Regulations (EEC) No 1264/79, No 1011/80, No 1523/80 and No 876/81. The agricultural prices and the common amounts are expressed in ecus. The conversion rates (representative rates) of the common amounts are expressed in ecus. The conversion rates (representative rates) of the common prices into national currencies are, as before, fixed by the Council.

— At the time of changeover from the u.a. to the ecu, on 9 April 1979, the common agricultural prices and amounts expressed in u.a. and converted into ecus were adjusted by a coefficient of 1,208953. Conversely, the green rates were adjusted by a reciprocal coefficient of 1/1,208953, leaving actual price levels unchanged. For example, 100 u.a. × 3,40 = DM 340 becomes ECU 121 × 2,81 = DM 340.

— For the recording of world market prices, offer prices are converted at the market rates.

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 Commission of the European Communities.

Observations on statistical method

A — Statistics on external trade — explanatory note

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75, of 24 June 1975, on the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States, includes provisions to ensure that data are not recorded twice:

(i) when goods from a non-member country are first brought into a Member State, that Member State must record the import according to the origin of the goods;

(ii) if the goods are then subject to a legal operation (for example clearance for consumption) and subsequently imported into another Member State, the latter must record the goods according to the Member State from which they were received.

However, to satisfy national requirements, the Member States may, if they wish, operate in parallel with the above system the arrangements they applied previously; this means that a Member State's national data may be substantially different from the data supplied by Community sources.

For the calculation of the intra-Community trade of the Community as a whole in the supply balances, there were two possibilities: the sum of the Member States' intra-Community exports (calculation on the basis of goods leaving) or the sum of the Member States' intra-Community imports (calculation on the basis of entries). Eurostat has chosen the second alternative. Also, exports to non-member countries in the supply balances of the Community as a whole are calculated by deducting intra-Community trade from Member States' total exports.

As a result, there may be discrepancies between the external trade data given in the supply balances and those given in the specific external trade tables.

Users must also allow for a break in the series of Community external trade statistics in 1977, the date on which Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 entered into force.

A last point is that, while the data relating to the external trade of the Community of Twelve from reference year 1985 use the same source for all the Member States (Community statistics), those which refer to a previous period may have been obtained from the Community statistics for the Community of Ten and from other sources for the new Member States.

B — Annual rate of change (% TAV)

1. The annual rate of change (symbol: % TAV) is used throughout this report for the calculation over periods of time of changes in a given aggregate. It measures the compound annual average increase or reduction, as a percentage, of the variable concerned from a base year (T in the following equations).
2. The annual rate of change is calculated as follows:

$$100 \times \text{Anti-log}\left[\log\left(\frac{\text{statistic for year T + N}}{\text{statistic for year T}}\right) \div \text{N}\right] - 100 = \%\ \text{TAV}$$

Where the annual rate of change is calculated over only two successive years, N = 1 and the formula becomes:

$$100 \times \left[\frac{\text{statistic for year T + 1}}{\text{statistic for year T}}\right] - 100 = \%\ \text{TAV}$$

3. The following series illustrates the use of this formula:

	1970	1971	....	1975	1976
Series =	100 000	112 000		161 051	177 156
		$\frac{1971}{1970}$		$\frac{1975}{1970}$	$\frac{1976}{1975}$
% TAV		12,0 %		10,0 %	10,0 %

Most of the statistics in the tables have been provided by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat). For longer and more detailed series, the user should refer to the following Eurostat publications:

Classification of Eurostat publications

Theme

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. Foreign trade (red)
7. Services and transport (orange)
9. Miscellaneous (brown)

Series

A Yearbooks
B Short-term trends
C Accounts, surveys and statistics
D Studies and analyses
E Methods
F Rapid reports

1.0.1 **Indicative currency parities** (1)

	1991 Central rates ECU 1 = ... NC		1990 ECU 1 = ... NC Green central rates (2)		1990 USD 1 = ... NC (3) Average market rate	
1	2		3		4	
	Beginning	End	Beginning	End	Beginning	End
BFR/LFR	42,4032	42,4032	48,2869	48,5563	35,2751	31,2943
DKR	7,84195	7,84195	8,93007	8,97969	6,52640	5,78737
DM	2,05586	2,05586	2,34113	2,35418	1,71098	1,51726
DR	212,777	233,659	214,896	243,653	157,053	157,033
ESC	181,499	179,645	204,931	208,068	149,771	134,099
FF	6,89509	6,89509	7,85183	7,89563	5,73838	5,08870
HFL	2,31643	2,31643	2,63785	2,65256	1,92783	1,70956
IRL	0,767417	0,767417	0,873900	0,878776	0,638676	0,566368
LIT	1538,24	1538,24	1732,00	1761,45	1265,80	1135,25
PTA	130,312	130,412	151,320	149,222	110,590	96,1730
UKL	0,709564	0,712645	0,844696	0,812528	0,617332	0,523671
USD	–	–	–	–	1,36830	1,55160

(1) Simple arithmetic means (rounded). NC = national currency.
(2) Offer prices on the world market are calculated by means of market rates approximately corresponding to these figures.
(3) Figures calculated from ecu values.

1.0.2 **Conversion rates** (1)

		1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	% TAV 1990/1985	% TAV 1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belgique/België	BFR 1 000 = ECU ...	22,265	23,026	23,052	23,571	23,684	1,1	0,5
Danmark	DKR 1 000 = ECU ...	124,707	125,762	124,235	127,283	126,445	0,4	– 0,7
BR Deutschland	DM 1 000 = ECU ...	449,172	482,067	483,057	487,308	487,624	1,6	0,1
Ellada	DR 1 000 = ECU ...	9,457	5,967	5,592	4,965	4,440	– 12,1	– 10,6
España	PTA 1 000 = ECU ...	7,742	7,267	7,668	7,727	7,784	0,0	0,7
France	FF 1 000 = ECU ...	147,166	142,117	142,372	144,632	143,404	– 0,3	– 0,8
Ireland	IRL 1 000 = ECU ...	1398,270	1289,205	1287,303	1302,477	1302,407	– 1,4	0,0
Italia	LIT 1 000 = ECU ...	0,691	0,650	0,662	0,657	0,652	– 1,0	– 0,8
Luxembourg	LFR 1 000 = ECU ...	22,265	23,026	23,052	23,571	23,684	1,1	0,5
Nederland	HFL 1 000 = ECU ...	398,246	428,304	428,218	432,504	432,717	1,7	0,0
Portugal	ESC 1 000 = ECU ...	7,677	5,880	5,767	5,522	5,599	– 6,4	1,4
United Kingdom	UKL 1 000 = ECU ...	1697,860	1505,040	1485,218	1400,853	1426,509	– 3,8	1,8
USA	USD 1 000 = ECU ...	1310,460	845,680	907,647	785,281	806,998	– 9,7	2,8

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Annual average of daily rates.

1.0.3 Conversion rates used in the main sectors under the common agricultural policy [1]

	Belgique/België Luxembourg	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
	BFR/LFR	DKR	DM	DR	PTA	FF	IRL	LIT	HFL	ESC	UKL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Milk	48,5563	8,97989	2,35418	274,609	152,069	7,89563	0,878776	1761,45	2,65256	206,307	0,795423
Beef and veal	48,5563	8,97989	2,35418	276,609	152,069	7,89563	0,878776	1761,45	2,65256	206,307	0,795423
Sheepmeat	48,5563	8,97989	2,35418	276,609	150,441	7,89563	0,878776	1761,45	2,65256	206,307	0,795423
Pigmeat	48,5563	8,97989	2,35418	285,304	148,064	7,89563	0,878776	1761,45	2,65256	195,283	0,806898
Eggs and poultrymeat	48,5563	8,97989	2,35418	274,609	150,853	7,89563	0,878776	1761,45	2,65256	206,307	0,795423
Cereals	48,5563	8,97989	2,35418	274,609	151,756	7,89563	0,878776	1761,45	2,65256	206,307	0,795423
Sugar	48,5563	8,97989	2,35418	274,609	151,756	7,89563	0,878776	1761,45	2,65256	206,307	0,795423
Oilseeds	48,5563	8,97989	2,35418	274,609	150,441	7,89563	0,878776	1761,45	2,65256	206,307	0,795423
Olive oil	48,5563	8,97989	2,35418	274,609	149,813	7,89563	0,878776	1761,45	2,65256	206,307	0,795423
Wine	48,5563	8,97989	2,35418	274,609	149,813	7,89563	0,878776	1761,45	2,65256	206,307	0,795423
Fruit and vegetables	48,5563	8,97989	2,35418	274,609	150,441	7,89563	0,878776	1761,45	2,65256	206,307	0,795423

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

[1] Value of ECU 1 in national currency on 1.7.1992 or at the beginning of the 1992/93 marketing year if later than 1.7.1992.

2.0.1 **Basic data - key figures for agriculture in the EC**

Features	Year	EUR 12	Belgique/België	Danmark
1	2	3	4	5
Total area (km²)	1991	2368053∞	30518	43093
Population (1 000 inhabitants)	1991	345315∞	9987	5147
GDP/inhabitants (purchasing power standard - PPS)	1991	15408	16263	16518
Inflation (1)	1991	5,5	3,1	3,0
Unemployment rate (% of civilian working population)	1991	10,4	10,5	10,2
Trade balance (Mio ECU)	1991	– 25583∞	– 736 (2)	4859
Utilized agricultural area (1 000 ha)	1991	132539*∞	1363 (4)	2799 (5)
Employment in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sector				
– number (1 000 persons)	1991	8242	99	144
– share in employed civilian working population (%)	1991	6,2	2,7	5,5
Number of holdings (1 000 holdings)	1987	8644	93	87
UAA per holding (ha)	1987	13,3	14,8	32,2
Final production of agriculture (Mio ECU)	1990	202096	6080	6963
Share of agriculture in the GDP (GVA/GDP) (%)	1990	2,9	2,1	3,7
Share of agriculture in total gross fixed capital formation (%)	1990	3,0*	1,8	4,4
Share of imports of food and agricultural products in import of all products (%)	1991	11,5∞	9,8 (2)	17,1
Share of exports of food and agricultural products in exports of all products (%)	1991	8,5∞	6,7 (2)	23,7
External trade balance in food and agricultural products (Mio ECU)	1991	– 20842∞	– 1424 (2)	1086
Share of household consumption expenditure devoted to food, beverages and tobacco as proportion of total consumer expenditure of households (%)	1989	20,2*	19,3	21,6

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) GDP price deflator.
(2) BLEU/UEBL.
(3) 1988.
(4) 1989.
(5) 1990.

BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
356950∞	131957	504683	549086	70283	301311	2568	41480	91986	244138
80170∞	10120	38994	56893	3519	57746	384	15010	9859	57486
18245	7311	11786	17177	10582	15847	19447	15638	8735	14995
4,6	15,9	6,8	3,3	2,5	7,3	3,6	3,2	14,3	6,7
5,6	4,4	15,2	11,3	19,2	18,4	1,4	4,6	5,8	8,2
18662∞	− 5232	− 24322	− 8093	981	− 601	− 736 (2)	9614	− 6255	− 14460
16910∞	5741 (3)	27110 (3)	30581 (5)	5697 (3)	17215 (4)	126	2019 (3)	4532 (3)	18447 (5)
927 3,3	786 21,6	1345 10,7	1257 5,8	154 13,8	1823 8,5	6 3,1	293 4,5	848 17,5	560 2,2
705	953	1792	982	217	2784	4	132	636	260
16,8	4,0	13,8	28,6	22,7	5,6	30,2	15,3	5,2	64,4
27627	7522	26579	48133	4189	36623	194	15715	3808	18692
1,5	13,9	4,6	3,3	9,5	3,6	2,2	4,0	5,3	1,4
2,2	5,9	2,6*	2,1	10,7	5,8*	3,4	4,9	3,5	1,2
8,9∞	12,3	18,3	10,4	8,0	13,8	9,8 (2)	13,7	26,2	10,6
4,2∞	28,3	15,6	11,3	20,2	5,6	6,7 (2)	20,0	12,3	7,1
− 6461∞	− 143	− 2732	193	569	− 5321	− 1424 (2)	− 1235	− 1163	− 4212
16,6	38,3	22,0	19,3	37,6	21,2	19,7	18,4	:	21,4

3.1.1 Shares of individual products in final agricultural production (1991)

	EUR 12	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5
Products subject to EEC market organizations				
Wheat	6,9	3,4	6,8	5,2
Rye	0,2	0,0	0,7	1,0
Oats	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,2
Barley	2,3	1,0	6,9	2,6
Maize	2,2	0,0	0,0	0,6
Rice	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugarbeet	2,2	3,8	2,0	3,8
Tobacco	0,6	0,1	0,0	0,1
Olive oil	2,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
Oilseeds	2,0	0,1	3,7	2,3
Fresh fruit (1)	4,7	4,0	0,5	4,8
Fresh vegtables	10,1	13,7	1,9	3,1
Other fruit and vegetables (2)	1,8	0,1	1,4	0,1
Wine and must	5,2	0,0	0,0	3,9
Quality wine	0,2*	0,0	0,0	0,0
Seeds	0,7	0,2	0,7	0,5
Textile fibres	0,5	0,2	0,0	–
Hops	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,5
Milk	15,8	13,9	23,3	24,3
Beef/veal	11,2	18,3	7,9	14,8
Pigmeat	10,4	21,9	29,6	17,4
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1,9	0,1	0,1	0,4
Eggs	2,5	3,0	0,9	3,1
Poultry	4,6	3,2	1,9	2,3
Silkworms	–	–	–	–
Subtotal	90,0*	87,0	88,7	91,2
Products not subject to EEC market organizations				
Potatoes	2,4	3,5	1,5	1,9
Other	7,6*	9,5	9,8	6,9*
Subtotal	10,0*	13,0	11,3	8,8
Grand total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Value in Mio ECU	205503	6269	6606	27250

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) These are products listed in Annex II of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72.

(2) Dried pulses, citrus fruit.

(%)

Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6,9	4,0	11,9	2,1	5,2	2,6	0,9	3,6	12,3
0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,0
0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,3
0,4	3,2	2,8	3,0	0,4	2,4	0,2	0,3	4,7
3,4	1,5	5,3	0,0	2,6	–	0,0	2,0	0,0
0,3	0,7	0,1	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0
1,2	1,4	2,4	1,7	1,6	–	2,3	0,0	2,0
6,1	0,4	0,2	0,0	1,1	–	–	0,5	0,0
13,7	5,5	0,0	0,0	5,3	0,0	0,0	2,9	0,0
0,1	1,8	3,2	0,0	1,7	1,2	0,1	0,5	2,5
7,0	7,3	3,9	0,4	7,0	0,6	1,9	5,6	2,3
13,1	16,1	7,2	3,1	15,2	0,9	12,2	12,6	7,7
2,5	4,7	1,6	0,0	3,5	0,0	0,1	2,6	0,9
1,6	3,1	10,3	0,0	8,7	6,1	0,0	7,9	0,0
0,0	0,0	2,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,1	0,1	1,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,9	0,0	0,3
7,6	1,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	–	0,0	0,0	0,0
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	–	–	–	0,0	0,1
8,5	7,2	15,3	31,7	10,9	47,3	21,1	11,8	21,2
3,0	6,1	12,9	37,1	8,5	25,5	9,9	10,0	13,5
3,0	10,9	6,4	5,8	6,1	9,1	16,7	9,8	7,2
6,7	4,4	1,1	5,0	0,7	–	0,5	3,2	4,0
2,7	3,1	1,7	0,8	2,5	1,1	3,1	2,6	3,4
2,5	4,2	5,8	3,5	5,5	0,0	3,5	6,8	6,9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
90,2	86,8	94,0	94,6	87,6	97,2	74,5	84,7	89,5
2,8	3,4	1,4	1,7	1,6	1,1	3,9	7,4	3,7
7,0	9,8*	4,6*	3,7	9,1*	1,7*	21,6	7,9*	6,8*
9,8	13,2	6,0	5,4	12,4	2,8	25,5	15,3	10,5
100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
9234	26445	46633	4076	39816	169	16174	3960	18872

3.1.2 **Individual Member States' shares in final agricultural production (1991)**

	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada
1	2	3	4	5
Products subject to EEC market organizations				
Wheat	1,5	3,2	10,1	30,4
Rye	0,5	12,4	71,3	1,0
Oats	0,7	4,5	18,7	1,4
Barley	1,4	9,8	15,3	0,8
Maize	0,0	0,0	3,8	7,1
Rice	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,5
Sugarbeet	5,3	3,0	23,0	2,4
Tobacco	0,4	0,0	1,9	44,6
Olive oil	0,0	0,0	0,0	25,6
Oilseeds	0,2	6,3	15,8	0,3
Fresh fruit (1)	2,6	0,4	13,4	6,6
Fresh vegetables	4,1	0,6	4,1	5,8
Wine and must	0,0	0,0	10,0	1,4
Quality wine	-	-	-	-
Seeds	0,7	3,2	9,0	1,0
Textile fibres	1,1	0,0	0,0	69,7
Hops	2,1	0,0	76,4	0,0
Milk	2,7	4,7	20,4	2,4
Beef/veal	5,0	2,3	17,5	1,2
Pigmeat	6,4	9,2	22,2	1,3
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	0,2	0,2	2,9	16,1
Silkworms	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	3,1	3,4	14,2	4,7
Eggs	3,6	1,2	16,1	4,7
Poultry	2,1	1,3	6,5	2,4
Other fruit and vegetables (2)	0,1	2,3	0,6	5,7
Subtotal	2,1	1,5	9,2	3,5
Products not subject to EEC market organizations				
Potatoes	4,4	2,0	10,2	5,2
Other	3,8	3,4	11,9	4,1
Subtotal	3,9	3,4	11,5	4,1
Grand total	3,1	3,2	13,3	4,4

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) These are products listed in Annex II of Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72.

(2) Dried pulses, citrus fruit.

EUR 12 = 100

(%)

España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7,4	39,3	0,6	14,8	0,0	1,1	1,0	16,5
4,0	4,0	0,0	0,4	0,1	1,0	3,8	1,5
9,3	22,5	3,8	13,9	0,2	0,6	3,5	20,0
18,1	28,2	2,6	3,6	0,1	0,8	0,3	19,0
8,9	55,0	0,0	23,3	0,0	0,1	1,8	0,0
24,2	4,4	0,0	60,6	0,0	0,0	7,4	0,0
8,3	25,3	1,6	14,1	0,0	8,4	0,0	8,6
9,4	8,0	0,0	34,0	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,0
29,4	0,0	0,0	42,8	0,0	0,0	2,3	0,0
12,0	36,6	0,0	16,6	0,0	0,3	0,5	11,6
19,9	18,5	0,1	28,6	0,0	3,2	2,3	4,5
20,5	16,2	0,6	29,2	0,0	9,5	2,4	7,0
7,7	45,3	0,0	32,6	0,1	0,0	3,0	0,0
–	100,0	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,8	57,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	22,7	0,0	4,2
25,5	3,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0
4,3	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,9
5,8	22,0	4,0	13,4	0,2	10,5	1,4	12,3
7,0	26,0	6,6	14,6	0,2	6,9	1,7	11,1
13,5	14,0	1,1	11,4	0,1	12,7	1,8	6,4
29,9	13,8	5,3	6,7	0,0	2,1	3,3	19,3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12,1	24,2	2,2	18,5	0,1	6,7	1,8	9,0
15,5	15,4	0,6	18,8	0,0	9,7	2,0	12,4
11,7	28,8	1,5	23,0	0,0	5,9	2,9	13,8
30,9	18,6	0,0	34,9	0,0	0,4	2,1	4,4
16,9	22,9	0,9	24,4	0,0	5,8	2,4	11,4
18,3	12,9	1,4	12,7	0,0	12,9	5,9	14,2
13,1	13,3	1,0	21,5	0,0	20,7	1,3	8,1
14,3	13,3	1,0	19,5	0,0	18,9	2,3	8,1
12,9	22,7	2,0	19,3	0,1	7,9	1,9	9,2

3.1.3 Farm inputs: breakdown by Member State (1991)

(%)

	Consumption of inputs Mrd ECU	Seeds and reproductive material	Animal feed	Fertilizers and soil improvers	Crop protection products	Pharmaceuticals	Energy and lubricants	Cattle	Farm implements, upkeep. repairs	Services	Other	VAT under-compensation	Share of inputs in production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EUR 12	87431	6,6	38,6	9,5	6,5	1,0	10,3	1,1	12,0	10,5	3,2	0,1	43,3
Belgique/België	3476	6,5	42,3	7,3	4,5	1,8	7,5	3,5	8,9	7,6	10,2	0,0	55,4
Danmark	3364	3,4	40,0	9,7	5,5	0,0	7,9	0,0	17,7	15,7	0,0	0,0	50,9
BR Deutschland	14325	5,7	29,3	8,8	5,8	0,0	15,6	0,9	17,5	14,3	1,4	0,0	52,6
Ellada	2111	5,9	23,9	9,2	6,5	2,2	24,5	3,7	15,0	2,8	6,3	0,0	22,9
España	11702	3,9	43,5	10,7	3,8	2,2	8,3	1,0	15,5	4,4	6,8	0,0	44,3
France	21311	12,1	30,9	12,3	9,9	1,3	8,0	0,5	9,7	12,2	1,5	0,5	45,7
Ireland	1791	3,1	38,1	18,9	2,7	4,3	11,7	0,3	8,0	6,6	6,3	0,0	43,9
Italia	10803	4,9	52,8	9,9	6,5	0,2	11,7	0,0	0,0	8,9	5,1	0,0	27,1
Luxembourg	79	3,5	28,6	17,4	3,2	1,6	10,9	2,8	10,4	0,0	21,6	0,0	49,6
Nederland	7796	7,3	46,2	4,0	2,3	0,0	10,8	2,4	11,8	14,4	0,9	0,0	48,2
Portugal	1895	0,0	48,7	0,0	16,9	0,0	10,7	9,8	3,4	5,0	5,5	0,0	51,1
United Kingdom	10302	4,1	40,8	9,4	6,2	1,3	7,0	0,4	18,9	10,3	1,7	0,0	54,6

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.1.4 Situation of the [1]
(a) final agricultural production
(b) consumption of inputs
(c) gross value-added of agriculture
(d) net value-added at factor cost

1991

		NC (Mio)		% TAV on the basis of data in national currencies at 1985 prices		At current prices and rates of exchange			
						PPS	ECU		
		At current prices	At 1985 prices	1991/1985	1991/1990	Mio *	Mio	As % of aggregate (EUR 12 = 100)	As % of final production by MS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Final production	EUR 12	–	–	1,1	0,7	210592	205503	100,0	100,0
	Belgique/België	264712	270871	1,9	3,5	6393	6269	3,1	100,0
	Danmark	52245	57579	1,4	– 1,0	5278	6606	3,2	100,0
	BR Deutschland	55884	61509	0,5	0,0	25128	27250	13,3	100,0
	Ellada	2079575	932458	1,3	14,0	12512	9234	4,5	100,0
	España	3397299	2903869 (3)	1,6 (3)	4,0 (3)	28534	26445	12,9	100,0
	France	325186	314755	1,2	– 0,4	46742	46633	22,7	100,0
	Ireland	3130	3072	1,9	0,7	4347	4076	2,0	100,0
	Italia	61048 (2)	52516 (2)	1,9	4,2	39352	39816	19,4	100,0
	Luxembourg	7141	6764	– 1,5	– 10,4	170	169	0,1	100,0
	Nederland	37378	39991	2,5	2,0	16423	16174	7,9	100,0
	Portugal	699318	490621	3,0	0,2	5790	3960	1,9	100,0
	United Kingdom	13229	11926	0,7	1,3	19924	18872	9,2	100,0
Consumption of inputs	EUR 12	–	–	1,3	1,9	90697	89071	100,0	43,3
	Belgique/België	146747	160107	2,1	0,8	3544	3476	3,9	55,4
	Danmark	26505	27829	0,2	– 1,1	2678	3351	3,8	50,7
	BR Deutschland	29377	32316	– 1,2	– 3,1	13209	14325	16,1	52,6
	Ellada	475529	211672	0,9	1,9	2861	2111	2,4	22,9
	España	1503400	1356125	2,0	1,6	12627	11702	13,1	44,3
	France	148608	146601	1,6	– 0,3	21361	21311	23,9	45,7
	Ireland	1375	1417	1,9	0,9	1910	1791	2,0	43,1
	Italia	16564 (2)	15880 (2)	1,2	1,4	10677	10803	12,1	27,1
	Luxembourg	3385	3241	1,5	– 0,6	81	80	0,1	47,4
	Nederland	18016	20243	2,0	1,6	7916	7796	8,8	48,2
	Portugal	357205	241169	2,8	– 0,6	2957	2023	2,3	51,1
	United Kingdom	7222	6255	– 0,4	0,0	10876	10302	11,6	54,6

Gross value-added at market prices	EUR 12	–	–	1,0	1,5	119895	116436	100,0	56,7
	Belgique/België	117965	110764	1,6	7,6	2849	2794	2,4	44,6
	Danmark	25740	29750	2,6	– 0,8	2601	3255	2,8	49,1
	BR Deutschland	26507	29193	2,7	3,7	11919	12925	11,1	47,4
	Ellada	1604046	720786	1,4	18,1	9651	7122	6,1	77,1
	España	1893900	1569706 (3)	1,5 (3)	5,7 (3)	15907	14742	12,7	55,8
	France	176578	168155	0,9	– 0,5	25381	25322	21,7	54,3
	Ireland	1754	1655	1,9	0,5	2436	2284	2,0	56,0
	Italia	44484 (2)	36637 (2)	1,1	5,5	28675	29013	24,9	72,9
	Luxembourg	3756	3522	– 3,8	– 17,8	90	89	0,1	50,4
	Nederland	19362	19748	3,0	2,3	507	8378	7,2	51,8
	Portugal	342113	249452	3,1	1,0	2832	1937	1,7	50,2
	United Kingdom	6008	5671	2,0	2,8	9048	8570	7,4	45,4
Net value-added at factor cost (4)	EUR 12	–	–	2,3	3,3	103511	99314	100,0	48,3
	Belgique/België	103787		2,2	– 1,2	25016	2458	2,5	39,2
	Danmark	17602		– 1,7	– 8,2	1778	2226	2,2	33,5
	BR Deutschland	19501		1,6	– 6,9	8768	9509	9,6	34,9
	Ellada	1843868		18,7	52,7	11094	8187	8,2	88,7
	España	1812976		5,6	– 0,6	15227	14112	14,2	53,4
	France	149506		2,1	– 4,7	21490	21440	21,6	46,0
	Ireland	1690		4,0	– 8,5	2348	2201	2,2	54,0
	Italia	36566 (2)		3,8	16,8	23511	23849	24,0	59,9
	Luxembourg	3620		– 1,3	– 15,0	86	86	0,1	51,0
	Nederland	14627		1,3	2,7	6427	6330	6,4	39,1
	Portugal	348235		9,8	3,4	2883	1972	2,0	48,8
	United Kingdom	4869		3,3	– 4,6	7332	6945	7,0	36,8

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts.

(1) The figures are calculated from series according to recording net of VAT.
(2) In thousand million lire.
(3) 1990 or 1990/1985 or 1990/1989.
(4) TAV at current prices.

3.1.5 Final agricultural production, crop production and livestock production (3)

		1991		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1991/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
Final production	EUR 12	×	205503	0,9 (4)	0,4 (5)
	Belgique/België	264712	6269	1,9	3,5
	Danmark	52245	6606	1,4	− 1,0
	BR Deutschland	55884	27250	0,5	0,0
	Ellada	2079575	9234	1,3	14,0
	España	3397299	26445	1,6 (4)	4,0 (5)
	France	325186	46633	1,2	− 0,4
	Ireland	3130	4076	1,9	0,7
	Italia	61048 (2)	39816	1,1	4,2
	Luxembourg	6772	169	− 1,5	− 10,4
	Nederland	37378	16174	2,5	2,0
	Portugal	699318	3960	3,0	0,2
	United Kingdom	13229	18872	0,7	1,3
Crop production	EUR 12	×	105908	1,5 (4)	− 1,4 (5)
	Belgique/België	100282	2375	1,5	− 2,9
	Danmark	17674	2235	2,4	− 8,4
	BR Deutschland	20767	10126	1,9	− 0,5
	Ellada	1515280	6278	1,4	20,3
	España	2062100	16051	1,4 (4)	2,8 (5)
	France	180071	25823	2,0	− 2,1
	Ireland	443	577	3,0	1,6
	Italia	38320 (2)	24993	1,6	6,5
	Luxembourg	1103	26	− 1,4	− 26,3
	Nederland	16582	7176	6,4	4,1
	Portugal	354717	2008	1,7	2,5
	United Kingdom	5460	7789	1,4	1,9
Livestock production	EUR 12	×	98538	0,3 (4)	1,8 (5)
	Belgique/België	163808	3880	2,0	6,9
	Danmark	34571	4371	0,9	3,1
	BR Deutschland	35078	17105	− 0,2	0,3
	Ellada	563999	2504	0,9	1,3
	España	1282900	9986	1,4 (4)	2,1 (5)
	France	145756	20902	0,3	1,2
	Ireland	2687	3499	1,8	0,5
	Italia	22146 (2)	14444	0,4	0,7
	Luxembourg	5639	141	− 1,5	− 6,4
	Nederland	20796	8999	0,1	0,4
	Portugal	324198	1836	4,0	− 1,9
	United Kingdom	7621	10871	0,3	0,9

3.1.5 *(cont.)*

		1991		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1991/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — Cereals (excl. rice)	EUR 12	×	24093	− 1,3 (4)	− 3,2 (5)
	Belgique/België	12025	285	0,0	− 2,6
	Danmark	7625	964	2,5	− 13,1
	BR Deutschland	5458	2661	2,5	11,1
	Ellada	224520	997	10,7	69,4
	España	302300	2353	− 4,8 (4)	− 11,1 (5)
	France	66238	9499	2,4	11,8
	Ireland	168	219	2,6	3,4
	Italia	5156 (2)	3363	1,6	12,7
	Luxembourg	399	10	2,2	0,0
	Nederland	447	194	3,8	− 4,8
	Portugal	47587	269	4,8	37,7
	United Kingdom	2299	3279	0,6	3,0
B — Beef/veal, total	EUR 12	×	23044	− 0,3 (4)	2,6 (5)
	Belgique/België	48353	1145	2,1	6,0
	Danmark	4146	524	− 2,2	− 0,3
	BR Deutschland	8254	4025	1,5	5,1
	Ellada	61840	275	− 0,9	− 0,6
	España	206600	1608	1,7 (4)	− 1,3 (5)
	France	41845	6001	− 0,8	4,5
	Ireland	1163	1514	2,3	− 1,1
	Italia	5164 (2)	3368	− 1,4	− 1,3
	Luxembourg	1519	43	− 1,6	− 9,5
	Nederland	3682	1593	3,6	17,0
	Portugal	70208	398	1,5	5,9
	United Kingdom	1788	2550	− 0,3	0,7
C — Milk	EUR 12	×	32408	− 1,2 (4)	0,6 (5)
	Belgique/België	36871	873	− 1,3	− 0,5
	Danmark	12151	1536	− 1,7	− 2,2
	BR Deutschland	13555	6610	− 2,1	− 2,5
	Ellada	176276	783	− 0,4	0,7
	España	243400	1895	− 0,6 (4)	2,8 (5)
	France	49686	7125	− 1,2	− 3,3
	Ireland	993	1293	− 1,5	− 1,1
	Italia	6642 (2)	4332	0,0	0,6
	Luxembourg	3364	80	− 2,4	− 6,3
	Nederland	7899	3418	− 2,5	− 1,2
	Portugal	82377	466	6,2	2,0
	United Kingdom	2802	3997	− 1,4	− 3,3

3.1.5 *(cont.)*

		1991		% TAV (1)	
		Mio NC	Mio ECU	1991/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
D — Pigmeat	EUR 12	×	21329	1,7 (4)	1,5 (5)
	Belgique/België	57991	1373	3,7	13,8
	Danmark	15473	1956	3,1	7,5
	BR Deutschland	9696	4728	− 0,5	− 2,1
	Ellada	61469	273	1,8	4,2
	España	369200	2874	3,6 (4)	0,4 (5)
	France	20794	2982	2,8	2,7
	Ireland	183	238	4,6	6,8
	Italia	3739 (2)	2439	1,3	1,6
	Luxembourg	665	15	2,5	1,0
	Nederland	6238	2699	1,0	− 5,8
	Portugal	68813	390	4,9	− 17,1
	United Kingdom	955	1362	0,4	4,0
E — Eggs and poultrymeat	EUR 12	×	14665	2,0 (4)	3,6 (5)
	Belgique/België	16288	386	3,4	5,0
	Danmark	1482	187	3,1	6,4
	BR Deutschland	2988	1457	2,7	3,5
	Ellada	106146	471	1,2	− 0,9
	España	246000	1915	1,1 (4)	2,4 (5)
	France	24580	3525	4,6	6,0
	Ireland	135	175	5,3	8,4
	Italia	4836 (2)	3154	2,1	1,6
	Luxembourg	70	2	− 1,2	− 0,6
	Nederland	2474	1071	− 0,1	3,9
	Portugal	65593	371	4,8	1,0
	United Kingdom	1367	1951	2,0	4,7

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The changes are calculated on the basis of series at constant 1985 prices for the 1980 to 1991 period. For the Member States, the changes are calculated on the basis of figures in national currency and for EUR 12 on the basis of figures converted into ecus.

(2) In thousand million lire.

(3) At current prices.

(4) 1990/1984.

(5) 1990/1989.

3.1.6 **Final agricultural production, consumption of inputs and gross value-added** (at market prices): **changes by volume**

(1985 = 100)

		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Final production	EUR 12	102,9	104,2	105,4	105,9	95,4 (¹)
	Belgique/België	103,7	107,9	111,0	108,1	111,9
	Danmark	98,1	102,7	105,9	109,9	108,5
	BR Deutschland	100,0	103,0	103,2	103,0	103,0
	Ellada	97,9	107,7	111,9	94,5	107,8
	España	103,9	109,9	103,6	107,8	:
	France	104,0	103,9	106,6	108,1	107,6
	Ireland	100,0	101,6	103,7	111,4	112,2
	Italia	106,6	104,2	105,2	102,5	106,8
	Luxembourg	99,5	98,9	102,9	101,8	91,3
	Nederland	103,0	105,5	109,2	113,6	115,8
	Portugal	108,2	96,9	109,9	119,0	119,2
	United Kingdom	99,9	99,3	100,6	102,9	104,3
Consumption of inputs	EUR 12	104,0	104,5	105,2	106,9	105,4
	Belgique/België	108,4	110,1	114,0	112,5	113,5
	Danmark	101,6	99,6	99,8	138,8	140,3
	BR Deutschland	98,7	97,8	96,9	95,7	92,8
	Ellada	99,9	100,7	102,4	103,5	105,5
	España	104,8	107,9	108,3	110,7	112,5
	France	104,5	106,3	108,5	110,6	110,2
	Ireland	102,6	103,6	109,3	111,3	112,3
	Italia	106,8	107,3	107,8	106,0	107,5
	Luxembourg	103,6	102,4	107,5	109,8	109,1
	Nederland	112,0	109,7	110,3	110,6	112,4
	Portugal	107,3	105,5	115,5	119,0	118,3
	United Kingdom	101,9	102,4	99,9	97,9	97,9
Gross value-added	EUR 12	101,9	104,0	105,6	105,0	97,4 (¹)
	Belgique/België	97,1	104,7	106,9	101,9	109,7
	Danmark	94,2	106,0	112,4	78,8	116,3
	BR Deutschland	101,8	110,3	112,0	113,1	117,3
	Ellada	97,2	109,9	114,8	91,8	108,5
	España	103,1	111,6	99,8	105,4	:
	France	103,7	101,9	105,1	106,0	105,5
	Ireland	97,7	99,9	98,9	111,5	112,1
	Italia	106,5	102,8	104,1	101,0	106,5
	Luxembourg	96,7	96,6	99,8	96,5	79,3
	Nederland	93,1	101,0	108,0	116,8	119,5
	Portugal	109,1	88,5	104,5	119,0	120,2
	United Kingdom	97,4	95,4	101,5	109,3	112,4

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Not including Spain.

3.1.7 **Evolution of the implicit price index of the final production:**
— **value/volume** (nominal)
— **value/volume, deflated by GDP deflator** (real)

(1985 = 100)

		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nominal	EUR 12	94,9	96,7	103,5	103,1	116,3 (1)
	Belgique/België	92,9	92,8	103,0	98,5	97,7
	Danmark	93,7	93,0	98,6	93,4	90,7
	BR Deutschland	89,3	91,0	97,2	92,2	90,9
	Ellada	121,7	136,2	153,9	185,2	223,0
	España	105,1	109,4	117,4	118,4	:
	France	96,9	99,0	105,1	105,3	103,3
	Ireland	104,9	113,5	118,5	105,4	101,9
	Italia	100,8	102,2	106,8	110,6	116,2
	Luxembourg	99,0	101,8	109,1	109,1	105,6
	Nederland	92,8	92,8	98,1	92,6	93,5
	Portugal	119,5	131,4	135,7	140,9	142,5
	United Kingdom	104,7	105,5	113,1	113,3	110,9
Real	EUR 12	86,3	84,2	85,9	81,2	86,8 (1)
	Belgique/België	87,6	86,3	91,5	85,0	81,8
	Danmark	85,6	81,3	82,6	76,5	72,1
	BR Deutschland	84,8	85,1	88,6	81,3	76,5
	Ellada	90,6	87,8	88,0	88,8	92,2
	España	89,5	88,2	88,4	83,0	:
	France	89,3	88,3	90,6	88,1	83,7
	Ireland	95,9	100,6	100,4	90,4	85,3
	Italia	88,2	83,8	82,6	79,6	78,0
	Luxembourg	96,0	95,6	96,9	94,9	88,7
	Nederland	92,7	91,0	94,7	86,9	85,0
	Portugal	89,2	87,9	80,4	72,9	64,6
	United Kingdom	96,3	91,1	91,3	85,7	78,6

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Not including Spain.

3.1.8 **Evolution of the implicit price index of intermediate consumption:**
— **value/volume** (nominal)
— **value/volume, deflated by GDP deflator** (real)

(1985 = 100)

		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nominal	EUR 12	91,3	93,7	97,5	98,0	99,9
	Belgique/België	89,2	90,4	93,3	91,3	91,7
	Danmark	90,4	95,1	99,4	96,9	95,2
	BR Deutschland	87,1	86,7	89,3	89,2	90,9
	Ellada	126,7	143,3	159,5	188,3	224,7
	España	102,8	103,7	106,8	108,2	110,9
	France	95,5	98,6	101,7	100,2	101,4
	Ireland	91,1	94,0	97,7	97,0	97,1
	Italia	95,1	96,4	100,0	102,9	104,3
	Luxembourg	92,3	96,3	97,2	100,2	103,9
	Nederland	85,2	88,2	90,6	87,7	89,0
	Portugal	116,7	127,9	133,8	141,5	148,1
	United Kingdom	98,1	102,2	106,7	111,4	115,5
Real	EUR 12	83,1	81,5	80,9	77,2	74,5
	Belgique/België	84,1	84,1	82,8	78,7	76,7
	Danmark	82,5	83,2	83,2	79,3	75,7
	BR Deutschland	82,7	81,1	81,4	78,6	76,6
	Ellada	94,4	92,3	91,2	90,3	92,9
	España	87,5	83,6	80,4	75,9	72,8
	France	88,0	87,9	87,7	83,8	82,1
	Ireland	83,3	83,3	82,7	83,2	81,3
	Italia	83,2	79,1	77,4	74,1	70,0
	Luxembourg	89,4	90,4	86,4	87,2	87,3
	Nederland	85,1	86,5	87,4	82,2	80,9
	Portugal	87,1	85,6	79,2	73,3	67,1
	United Kingdom	90,3	88,3	86,2	84,2	81,8

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.1.9 The 'cost-price squeeze' (1): the ratio of producer prices to input prices

(1985 = 100)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	103,9	103,3	106,2	106,7	:
Belgique/België	104,1	102,7	110,5	108,0	106,6
Danmark	103,7	97,7	99,2	96,7	95,3
BR Deutschland	102,5	104,9	108,9	103,4	99,9
Ellada	96,0	95,1	96,5	98,4	99,3
España	102,2	105,5	110,0	109,4	:
France	101,5	100,4	103,4	105,1	101,9
Ireland	115,2	120,8	121,3	108,7	105,0
Italia	105,9	105,9	106,7	107,5	111,4
Luxembourg	107,3	105,8	112,2	108,9	101,6
Nederland	109,0	105,2	108,3	105,7	105,0
Portugal	102,4	102,7	101,5	99,6	96,2
United Kingdom	106,7	103,2	106,0	101,8	96,1

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The 'cost-price squeeze' is calculated by dividing changes in the deflated index prices of the value of final agricultural production by changes in the deflated index prices of the value of inputs.

3.1.10 Gross fixed capital formation and gross value-added in agriculture at factor cost (1)

(1985 = 100)

		1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	Belgique/België	113,0	109,9	116,9	136,9	122,9
	Danmark	84,2	77,8	95,4	109,5	:
	BR Deutschland	91,6	101,2	112,3	121,9	126,2
	Ellada	79,2	85,6	111,4	127,3	133,4
	España	:	:	:	:	:
	France	93,0	106,8	127,1	116,5	116,8
	Ireland	95,1	138,9	166,7	191,3	142,4
	Italia	110,3	131,2	129,2	:	:
	Luxembourg	100,6	113,5	143,6	157,9	142,7
	Nederland	94,8	110,8	130,3	143,4	149,7
	Portugal	175,2	193,0	226,1	270,6	277,8
	United Kingdom	73,4	90,5	90,9	94,8	84,1
Gross value-added (GVA)	Belgique/België	95,6	101,3	125,3	116,6	116,3
	Danmark	90,0	92,5	107,3	102,2	96,3
	BR Deutschland	95,0	109,2	120,8	113,6	110,4
	Ellada	124,0	153,1	187,1	184,5	277,5
	España	111,0	129,7	130,6	139,5	136,0
	France	103,0	101,1	114,8	118,5	114,6
	Ireland	111,9	128,9	135,4	135,1	126,0
	Italia	110,5	109,5	118,0	116,8	133,8
	Luxembourg	101,1	103,1	120,7	114,3	105,6
	Nederland	95,3	99,1	115,4	114,9	118,3
	Portugal	134,0	123,1	156,7	179,8	185,7
	United Kingdom	108,5	105,0	121,3	126,3	122,4
GFCF/GVA (%)	Belgique/België	18,7	17,2	14,8	18,6	16,7
	Danmark	21,4	19,2	20,3	24,4	:
	BR Deutschland	32,1	30,9	30,9	35,7	38,0
	Ellada	8,7	7,7	8,2	9,4	6,6
	España	:	:	:	:	:
	France	14,4	16,9	17,7	15,7	16,3
	Ireland	14,4	18,3	20,9	24,0	19,2
	Italia	31,4	37,7	34,5	:	:
	Luxembourg	33,3	36,8	39,8	46,2	45,2
	Nederland	23,5	26,4	26,7	29,5	29,9
	Portugal	17,5	21,0	19,3	20,1	20,0
	United Kingdom	15,9	20,3	17,6	17,6	16,1

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) At current prices: the series is based on figures exclusive of VAT.

3.1.11 Changes (% TAV) in final production, gross value-added, employment, utilized agricultural area and growth of agricultural productivity '1990' as compared with 1985 (1)

	At 1985 prices		Total employment 'agriculture, forestry, hunting, and fisheries'	Utilized agricultural area (UAA)	Labour productivity calculated on the basis of:		Productivity per ha of UAA calculated on the basis:	
	Final production	Gross value-added			final production	gross value-added	final production	gross value-added
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12 (2)	1,0	0,8	− 3,4	− 0,3	4,6	4,3	1,3	1,1
Belgique/België	2,0	1,2	− 1,7	− 0,8	3,8	3,0	2,8	2,0
Danmark	1,5	2,9	− 3,0	− 0,3	4,6	6,1	4,6	6,1
BR Deutschland	0,6	2,7	− 4,2	− 0,2	5,0	7,2	0,8	2,9
Ellada	0,9	1,0	− 1,4	0,1	2,4	2,4	0,8	0,9
España (2)	1,8	1,8	− 4,9	− 0,1	7,0	7,0	1,9	1,9
France	1,4	1,1	− 3,7	− 0,5	5,4	5,0	2,0	1,6
Ireland	1,8	1,5	− 1,2	− 0,2	3,0	2,7	2,0	1,7
Italia	1,3	0,8	− 3,9	− 0,3	5,5	4,9	1,6	1,1
Luxembourg	− 0,3	− 1,7	− 3,0	− 0,1	2,9	1,4	− 0,2	− 1,6
Nederland	2,4	2,8	3,1	− 0,2	− 0,7	− 0,3	2,7	3,0
Portugal	3,0	2,8	− 2,4	0,0	5,5	5,3	3,0	2,8
United Kingdom	0,5	1,5	− 1,7	− 0,2	2,3	3,3	0,7	1,7

Source: Eurostat — Agricultural accounts;
— Social statistics;
— Agricultural statistics.

(1) The changes are calculated on the basis of series after recording net of VAT.
(2) '1989'/1985.

3.1.12 Net value-added at factor cost for total manpower per annual work unit (AWU) from 1973 to 1991

('1985' = 100)

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutsch-land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1973	:	102,4	65,4	122,5	73,1	74,1	110,6	95,4	94,3	71,3	91,1	:	119,1
1974	:	81,9	63,7	104,6	71,0	63,4	102,0	87,4	87,8	59,4	77,0	:	108,5
1975	:	85,7	53,3	118,8	72,4	71,3	94,8	107,2	90,1	65,3	82,9	:	105,2
1976	:	101,1	55,1	123,4	78,5	76,3	93,8	101,8	84,3	57,8	90,3	:	112,9
1977	:	84,1	64,4	118,2	75,4	86,8	91,6	125,3	88,9	72,0	86,0	:	105,4
1978	:	90,7	70,0	113,3	85,3	87,9	95,0	129,8	89,9	71,7	84,7	:	100,2
1979	:	82,1	60,8	101,3	80,8	80,0	97,2	108,2	96,0	74,5	78,1	:	96,9
1980	90,6	86,8	65,8	90,3	92,0	85,9	88,0	88,3	109,3	68,8	75,2	95,7	90,7
1981	92,5	95,3	75,4	91,1	97,4	76,5	91,2	88,6	106,7	77,4	92,3	90,0	96,1
1982	102,3	100,4	91,2	110,0	100,1	88,6	107,6	96,7	106,9	106,6	96,9	100,5	104,6
1983	98,2	108,3	78,1	89,4	90,9	89,0	100,3	101,1	112,0	94,3	93,4	97,3	93,3
1984	101,8	104,3	104,0	102,4	98,8	100,0	99,4	112,3	101,0	97,7	100,9	99,6	112,7
1985	98,3	99,4	95,7	92,6	101,3	102,1	100,0	97,7	101,4	99,0	95,6	98,4	90,0
1986	99,9	96,2	100,3	105,0	99,9	97,9	100,5	89,9	97,5	103,3	103,5	102,1	97,3
1987	98,3	90,8	80,3	87,8	102,2	104,3	101,5	109,9	98,8	104,2	99,6	99,8	95,4
1988	100,4	98,6	81,0	109,1	112,4	118,8	97,7	128,6	93,3	106,6	101,2	84,0	85,3
1989	112,6	122,5	97,1	129,7	124,4	120,9	112,3	131,5	99,2	123,2	119,8	98,2	97,3
1990	110,0	110,0	95,3	113,8	113,1	126,8	117,2	133,7	90,6	117,2	119,0	104,7	96,0
1991	107,1	108,7	85,4	99,3	122,4	127,6	104,2	122,9	98,7	95,3	122,5	89,6	88,5
TAV % 1991/1990	− 2,6	− 2,1	− 10,4	− 12,8	8,2	0,6	− 11,0	− 8,1	8,9	− 18,7	2,9	− 14,5	− 7,9

Source: Eurostat.

3.1.13 Main agricultural economic data, by region (1989)

Region	Share of agricult. in whole economy ag. GVA / tot. GVA %	Gross value added — GVA (fc) (Mio ECU)	GVA/ MWU EUR 12 = 100	Share of in-puts/ final production %	Share of other production costs (¹)/ fin. production %	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production)							
						Cereals	Other crops	Fruit, vegetables	Wine	Milk	Cattle	Pigs	Eggs, poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EUR 12 (*)	2,6	122864	100,0	42,8	30,8	11,3	8,8	14,9	5,8	17,3	12,6	10,7	6,8
Belgique/België	2,1	3076	228,7	54,3	15,8	5,0	8,1	15,4	:	16,2	19,4	22,7	5,7
— Vlaams gewest + Région bruxelloise/ Brussels gewest	2,5	2101	:	56,7	14,4	2,2	5,7	19,3	:	13,0	14,4	30,0	6,7
— Région wallonne	2,5	975	:	47,9	19,4	12,4	14,3	5,4	:	24,9	32,4	3,9	2,9
Danmark													
— Danmark	3,7	3394	220,7	48,9	36,9	14,3	9,3	2,0	:	23,4	9,3	28,8	:
BR Deutschland	1,3	16396	142,4	51,0	30,6	8,2	8,3	6,6	4,4	26,4	16,6	16,9	4,8
— Schleswig-Holstein	2,9	1237	208,6	56,0	29,8	13,5	8,3	5,3	0,0	32,0	16,4	12,6	2,4
— Hamburg	0,2	80	:	46,6	41,2	1,5	0,9	47,8	0,0	2,8	3,4	0,7	0,7
— Niedersachsen	3,3	4009	217,5	51,1	23,9	8,4	10,0	4,8	0,0	25,6	13,7	21,7	9,1
— Bremen	0,1	15	:	55,4	36,3	1,2	0,8	31,3	0,0	23,4	16,0	2,8	1,2
— Nordrhein-Westfalen	0,8	2413	161,6	56,4	29,7	7,0	7,3	7,7	0,0	19,8	15,6	28,0	5,0
— Hessen	0,7	845	107,2	53,3	34,0	10,6	9,2	9,1	2,3	24,6	16,3	15,1	3,6
— Rheinland-Pfalz	1,9	1238	129,4	42,3	30,6	9,5	8,7	8,7	32,3	15,6	10,7	6,6	2,4
— Baden-Württemberg	1,3	2606	141,9	41,7	32,2	6,2	5,2	11,6	14,4	21,0	15,2	12,3	2,9
— Bayern	1,6	3867	99,9	52,8	36,2	7,6	8,6	2,9	1,2	37,0	22,9	12,1	3,1
— Saarland	0,3	62	114,3	57,5	38,7	7,4	8,0	13,1	1,1	27,7	20,3	5,7	4,0
— Berlin (West)	0,1	24	30,3	42,1	41,8	0,5	0,1	63,7	0,0	1,1	0,7	2,4	2,1

Ellada	13,3	7178	62,6	22,0	15,1	11,2	18,3	23,6	1,9	8,6	3,2	3,2	4,6
— Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	21,3	566	:	23,3	19,8	33,7	29,1	11,4	0,4	6,7	3,3	2,7	1,8
— Kentriki Makedonia	14,2	1289	:	25,3	19,6	18,0	27,0	24,6	0,4	8,2	7,2	1,8	3,1
— Dytiki Makedonia	11,7	1209	:	32,8	22,1	29,5	13,1	10,2	0,6	16,9	8,5	3,0	1,6
— Thessalia	30,9	1060	88,4	20,7	12,3	11,6	36,3	12,2	0,7	7,9	2,5	2,8	2,2
— Ipeiros	17,5	242	36,6	38,0	12,7	6,6	5,5	19,6	0,4	18,1	2,7	6,6	10,4
— Ionia nisia	15,6	155	49,0	15,5	8,3	0,7	2,3	21,2	5,0	7,3	3,9	1,0	2,4
— Dytiki Ellada	23,1	704	:	18,4	14,2	7,9	19,2	22,1	3,2	9,3	1,3	2,6	2,2
— Sterea Ellada	16,2	600	:	27,1	15,6	10,4	21,5	19,9	3,8	8,0	0,9	9,0	6,7
— Peloponnisos	27,8	871	:	16,7	13,2	1,7	4,6	44,9	3,3	6,9	0,7	3,2	3,8
— Attiki	1,8	334	:	21,3	9,2	0,8	0,6	19,2	5,1	6,4	2,5	2,0	28,1
— Voreio Aigaio	14,9	122	:	22,1	25,9	2,5	2,2	18,3	5,6	16,3	4,1	1,9	7,3
— Notio Aigaio	8,4	133	:	21,5	13,2	2,2	6,7	27,5	2,0	11,6	7,9	6,7	5,1
— Kriti	32,1	894	78,8	13,3	11,4	0,3	1,8	37,8	2,1	6,5	0,8	2,1	2,5
España	4,2	15122	68,8	42,5	:	9,6	8,8	26,6	4,4	9,1	6,8	11,6	7,6
— Galicia	5,2	1044	24,1	37,2	:	0,5	9,2	8,6	0,5	33,9	12,5	11,7	13,9
— Principado de Asturias	2,2	219	22,2	41,6	:	4,7	9,2	8,8	0,0	55,9	18,9	1,2	7,1
— Cantabria	2,7	139	31,8	41,9	:	0,1	3,6	4,2	0,4	69,8	10,0	1,8	5,7
— País Vasco	0,9	221	43,8	47,8	:	5,5	15,1	21,1	0,6	27,2	12,5	2,4	9,0
— Navarra	4,2	271	76,4	52,3	:	19,4	3,9	25,7	0,3	10,3	7,7	13,6	8,4
— La Rioja	8,1	222	80,0	37,1	:	5,3	14,9	42,0	1,8	3,1	5,2	6,9	7,1
— Aragón	5,6	722	66,5	59,6	:	26,0	2,9	16,9	0,0	2,0	8,1	18,7	10,3
— Cataluña	1,9	1287	85,9	61,8	:	5,0	1,9	19,0	4,7	6,5	10,5	25,4	16,0
— Baleares	1,7	132	69,5	47,1	:	0,7	7,1	48,5	0,0	11,9	0,7	4,3	5,8
— Castilla-León	7,7	1702	60,0	45,6	:	19,7	14,8	4,9	0,1	14,9	11,4	15,9	5,8
— Madrid	0,3	145	79,0	54,3	:	12,5	4,3	21,1	1,7	13,3	8,7	5,2	25,9
— Castilla-La Mancha	11,7	1595	105,5	39,6	:	19,8	8,0	12,9	16,7	5,8	4,8	6,6	6,6
— Comunidad Valenciana	4,1	1387	91,7	40,4	:	0,5	2,4	67,4	1,1	0,8	0,9	7,4	7,4
— Región de Murcia	9,4	830	124,4	45,6	:	2,2	4,1	59,4	0,7	1,1	4,7	16,9	1,7
— Extremadura	11,9	833	79,6	37,2	:	10,6	15,6	17,2	6,7	4,8	9,4	12,1	1,5
— Andalucía	8,2	3943	100,0	26,3	:	8,0	15,4	30,2	7,9	3,6	2,7	4,6	3,3
— Canarias	3,3	431	73,7	36,8	:	0,0	5,6	64,9	0,0	5,1	2,0	1,6	9,1

3.1.13 *(cont.)*

Region	Share of agricult. in whole economy ag. GVA / tot. GVA %	Gross value added — GVA (fc) (Mio ECU)	GVA/MWU EUR 12 = 100	Share of inputs/final production %	Share of other production costs (¹)/fin. production %	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production) Cereals	Other crops	Fruit, vegetables	Wine	Milk	Cattle	Pigs	Eggs, poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
France	3,0	25706	130,2	44,7	23,6	18,0	10,0	8,9	12,8	15,6	14,5	6,3	6,9
— Ile de France	0,2	542	199,2	44,2	32,3	38,9	23,3	12,7	0,1	1,4	1,5	0,4	3,9
— Champagne-Ardennes	9,8	1963	276,4	32,6	22,6	22,4	20,4	1,4	33,7	6,6	5,6	1,0	0,8
— Picardie	5,5	1190	207,8	45,9	24,3	30,6	32,1	6,8	2,6	11,4	7,7	1,6	2,7
— Haute-Normandie	2,7	649	151,2	44,4	25,3	26,2	18,1	5,1	0,0	19,8	19,6	3,0	2,8
— Centre	5,4	1750	161,1	43,0	22,7	41,1	16,6	7,7	6,6	5,6	6,4	1,8	4,9
— Basse-Normandie	5,8	1060	109,4	45,1	24,4	10,2	4,5	7,6	0,0	37,9	27,6	5,1	3,1
— Bourgogne	6,7	1494	186,5	35,7	21,3	21,5	11,0	3,7	29,0	5,9	19,0	1,5	2,6
— Nord-Pas-de-Calais	2,0	970	148,8	48,1	21,9	20,5	22,3	9,5	0,0	20,1	10,1	7,8	4,3
— Lorraine	2,1	628	130,7	44,0	21,9	24,5	10,4	2,6	0,4	30,1	21,8	2,3	2,7
— Alsace	2,1	521	135,0	33,9	22,2	22,7	8,1	6,5	29,5	11,4	7,3	2,8	5,1
— Franche-Comté	2,8	449	123,9	43,8	18,9	11,8	4,6	2,7	4,2	45,5	22,8	3,2	1,9
— Pays de la Loire	5,7	2325	132,7	47,4	21,5	10,3	2,9	7,6	6,4	22,5	23,6	6,4	13,5
— Bretagne	6,2	2201	121,7	60,4	15,2	5,1	3,2	5,2	0,0	24,7	15,5	27,2	16,9
— Poitou-Charentes	6,3	1246	123,8	46,9	24,0	23,3	11,8	2,6	18,4	12,4	14,6	2,8	5,6
— Aquitaine	4,8	1862	109,5	41,2	27,4	20,2	4,0	10,4	25,7	8,2	10,9	3,5	9,8
— Midi-Pyrénées	4,9	1572	91,3	46,9	22,5	22,6	9,5	10,1	5,1	13,5	16,4	5,2	7,1
— Limousin	2,8	312	59,9	59,6	26,1	6,4	1,7	6,5	0,2	9,9	56,5	6,6	2,5
— Rhône-Alpes	2,0	1682	109,4	40,2	20,4	10,3	4,4	13,8	18,0	18,6	13,6	4,2	8,7
— Auvergne	4,1	754	91,8	45,9	25,1	14,7	4,5	3,2	0,6	26,6	33,4	5,2	4,7
— Languedoc-Roussillon	4,2	1162	101,3	33,4	46,1	6,2	2,6	26,3	58,3	2,8	2,7	0,7	3,3
— Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	2,1	1279	138,4	35,2	33,4	5,6	2,8	38,6	30,7	0,9	0,7	1,2	1,9
— Corse	2,8	94	116,2	40,3	34,3	1,3	1,5	45,7	13,9	8,5	2,5	6,5	3,1

Ireland													
— Ireland	8,3	2819	82,0	40,1	19,3	5,0	3,1	2,6	0,0	35,5	35,9	5,2	:
Italia	3,3	29120	100,9	29,1	51,8	9,4	7,5	26,1	7,7	11,7	10,0	5,9	8,4
— Piemonte	2,5	1903	81,1	36,3	:	19,4	4,3	15,8	6,6	12,2	19,7	5,5	8,2
— Valle d'Aosta	1,5	42	55,2	34,4	:	0,1	4,6	6,0	3,3	36,3	35,2	0,4	5,0
— Liguria	2,1	568	90,1	15,1	:	0,3	1,4	15,7	1,8	3,4	1,9	0,1	3,3
— Lombardia	1,6	2796	141,7	42,0	:	12,3	5,8	5,2	1,8	26,0	17,1	15,5	10,8
— Trentino-Alto Adige	3,7	585	90,4	27,8	:	0,1	0,7	47,4	10,4	21,1	10,9	1,2	4,6
— Veneto	3,4	2636	108,9	35,6	:	9,0	12,2	15,5	10,1	11,7	12,5	4,1	18,5
— Friuli-Venezia Giulia	2,4	515	92,4	34,2	:	16,6	18,6	7,9	9,3	14,7	10,7	5,4	7,2
— Emilia-Romagna	4,8	3494	154,4	33,8	:	8,3	8,9	25,8	6,4	15,0	9,3	10,9	11,8
— Toscana	2,1	1274	77,9	28,6	:	17,1	6,6	13,7	11,8	5,6	5,8	6,3	6,1
— Umbria	4,2	587	95,3	31,0	:	20,9	17,8	7,0	9,5	4,2	8,2	12,2	11,0
— Marche	3,7	845	94,0	30,5	:	21,7	13,0	17,2	8,5	3,6	8,3	6,4	9,8
— Lazio	1,9	1637	89,4	26,1	:	8,6	4,2	35,2	8,3	13,2	7,7	2,5	4,5
— Campania	4,5	2903	91,5	18,1	:	4,3	15,3	42,8	3,0	5,8	5,9	1,9	4,3
— Abruzzi	4,9	821	83,0	24,1	:	5,9	8,2	27,8	19,4	6,8	6,1	2,6	7,9
— Molise	5,6	237	67,5	31,5	:	22,8	9,4	11,2	6,9	10,8	8,8	5,5	14,8
— Puglia	6,1	2871	110,0	18,1	:	5,0	5,4	42,3	11,9	3,9	3,0	0,4	1,9
— Basilicata	5,1	354	52,9	32,4	:	16,1	3,9	33,9	2,8	8,0	9,2	8,1	2,8
— Calabria	7,4	1515	96,5	16,5	:	2,8	2,6	36,5	2,6	5,3	6,7	2,7	2,7
— Sicilia	5,5	2806	108,9	18,4	:	4,5	2,3	51,3	13,8	4,4	6,7	0,9	3,3
— Sardegna	3,3	731	71,0	37,4	:	1,9	1,4	19,5	4,5	25,5	15,3	8,4	4,1
Luxembourg													
— Luxembourg	1,9	133	146,9	37,5	23,5	5,1	2,0	1,6	11,1	46,4	24,4	7,7	:
Nederland	4,0	7834	247,4	48,6	24,0	1,4	6,7	11,4	:	24,1	10,9	17,7	:
— Noord-Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Oost-Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— West-Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— Zuid-Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

3.1.13 *(cont.)*

Region	Share of agricult. in whole economy ag. GVA / tot. GVA %	Gross value added — GVA (fc) (Mio ECU)	GVA/MW EUR 12 = 100	Share of in-puts/ final production %	Share of other production costs (1)/ fin. production %	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production)							
						Cereals	Other crops	Fruit, vegetables	Wine	Milk	Cattle	Pigs	Eggs, poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Portugal													
— Portugal	4,2	1949	15,4	51,3	23,0	11,1	7,7	15,4	8,9	12,0	10,2	13,1	:
United Kingdom	1,2	9747	138,3	53,7	32,3	16,0	8,5	9,5	:	21,0	16,3	7,6	9,7
— North	1,1	471	136,4	60,4	28,6	11,5	:	2,2	:	35,1	22,7	3,6	6,1
— Yorkshire-Humberside	1,4	830	156,5	54,7	29,7	21,6	:	7,8	:	9,8	11,6	18,9	9,6
— East Midlands	2,2	1126	189,6	48,9	29,2	25,7	:	12,8	:	10,7	11,4	5,9	10,7
— East Anglia	4,2	1133	238,3	45,4	30,8	24,4	:	15,9	:	3,0	4,7	12,3	14,0
— South-East	0,5	1497	151,8	47,3	41,2	22,8	:	20,3	:	11,5	8,5	6,5	9,5
— South-West	1,8	1120	107,6	60,4	32,3	11,6	:	4,7	:	39,2	16,9	6,9	8,3
— West Midlands	1,2	793	145,1	57,1	33,0	12,3	:	8,6	:	24,9	15,8	5,4	12,6
— North-West	0,6	511	140,1	53,3	29,2	2,9	:	14,8	:	37,2	14,1	7,2	11,1
— Wales	1,5	573	83,1	60,8	29,1	1,6	:	1,5	:	35,3	28,6	1,8	5,8
— Scotland	1,5	1093	129,2	55,6	36,5	18,3	:	2,9	:	17,2	26,9	4,0	7,3
— Northern Ireland	3,5	609	96,8	55,1	24,3	1,0	:	3,1	:	29,8	34,5	9,6	9,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Other production costs = depreciation + wages + rent + interest.

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 1984 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 renumerates family and hired labour, own and borrowed capital and the management of the holding.

Family farm income (FFI)

This corresponds to farm net value-added, less other real costs in the accounting year: interest and financial charges, wages and social security costs paid and rent.

This indicator represents the return on the labour of farmer and family, and on owned capital.

3.2.2 Description of the types of farming in Table 3.2.3.

The nine types of farming: shares of each enterprise in total output

Type of farming (principal types) EUR 12**	TF codes	Enterprise output as % of total output												
		Cereals	Other field crops	Vegetables and flowers	Fruits	Wine and grapes	Olives and olive oil	Dairying	Beef and veal	Sheep and goats (¹)	Pigmeat	Poultry and eggs	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All farms		16,3	8,6	8,3	3,4	5,9	1,4	21,3	12,5	2,8	8,7	2,8	8,1	100
A — Cereals	11	72,0	11,0	0,9	0,1	0,7	0,4	0,5	2,7	1,1	0,8	2,5	7,4	100
B — General cropping	12 + 60	29,4	30,2	10,0	2,2	5,1	1,6	1,8	4,5	1,0	4,2	1,1	8,9	100
C — Horticulture	20	0,6	0,8	91,1	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,4	100
D — Vineyards	31	2,1	1,0	0,6	1,1	89,3	1,4	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,0	3,8	100
E — Fruit (and other permanent crops)	32 + 33 + 34	2,5	1,4	2,0	49,6	11,7	15,9	0,5	0,7	0,3	0,2	0,2	15,1	100
F — Dairying	41	4,5	0,8	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	66,1	18,9	0,4	1,7	0,7	6,6	100
G — Dry stock	42 + 43 + 44	7,3	1,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,1	17,6	39,7	18,9	1,4	0,9	12,3	100
H — Pigs and/or poultry	50	3,5	0,9	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,6	1,0	0,1	62,4	28,2	2,7	100
I — Mixed	71 + 72 + 81 + 82	18,2	6,4	1,0	0,6	1,2	0,4	20,8	16,0	2,9	21,1	3,5	8,0	100

Source: FADN results for 1987/88 (weighted with the 1987 Farm Structure Survey using «1984» standad gross margins).

(¹) Including milk.

3.2.3 Results by type of farming, 1989/90 and 1990/91

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings			
	In the FADN field of observation		In the sample (¹)		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)	
	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All types of farming								
EUR 12	4472584	4450623	59429	58450	21,8	22,2	1,57	1,51
Belgique/België	51745	51834	1192	1195	25,2	25,5	1,67	1,65
Danmark	80982	81233	2227	2274	34,1	34,2	1,08	1,17
BR Deutschland	370729	374016	5008	5176	29,3	28,9	1,63	1,56
Ellada	498376	498495	6381	5987	6,3	6,4	1,81	1,76
España	708740	690785	8832	7941	20,1	22,0	1,39	1,18
France	558849	557125	7354	7531	43,8	44,8	1,64	1,63
Ireland	140148	140110	1311	1259	35,6	34,6	1,26	1,25
Italia	1379330	1370175	19577	19527	9,4	9,3	1,40	1,36
Luxembourg	2437	2234	317	316	48,4	49,8	1,65	1,67
Nederland	94192	94004	1450	1580	21,7	22,0	2,03	2,07
Portugal	444338	448603	2380	2627	11,0	11,8	1,76	1,69
United Kingdom	142718	142009	3400	3037	109,1	109,7	2,55	2,44
A. *Cereals*								
EUR 12	329585	319135	4501	3748	37,2	39,0	1,12	1,06
Belgique/België	70	30	1	1	:	:	:	:
Danmark	12298	12327	253	236	25,7	25,5	0,42	0,50
BR Deutschland	9770	7115	133	129	35,2	30,6	1,16	1,04
Ellada	31344	31337	441	437	12,9	13,1	1,44	1,37
España	107678	101757	1455	1118	44,8	50,5	0,93	0,87
France	36397	35347	605	462	65,6	68,5	1,28	1,29
Ireland	2764	3678	26	29	41,6	34,6	0,94	0,92
Italia	106109	101842	1134	988	14,6	14,8	1,06	0,97
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	15	45	1	1	:	:	:	:
Portugal	7960	10307	82	86	48,3	40,4	1,66	1,41
United Kingdom	15180	15350	370	261	126,6	123,2	2,07	2,02
B. *General cropping*								
EUR 12	1258742	1253753	14808	14965	19,9	19,8	1,60	1,52
Belgique/België	7994	7992	176	165	38,0	37,5	1,50	1,48
Danmark	24555	24745	490	523	38,0	37,7	0,80	0,86
BR Deutschland	54682	57156	953	1119	39,4	39,1	1,56	1,46
Ellada	209992	210219	2664	2576	6,7	6,7	1,89	1,84
España	160502	151892	2105	2049	25,9	23,9	1,45	1,21
France	115377	113983	1541	1702	53,9	55,8	1,55	1,54
Ireland	3935	3010	50	41	42,2	48,7	1,48	1,66
Italia	481601	483021	5600	5519	8,8	8,5	1,44	1,38
Luxembourg	52	42	2	2	:	:	:	:
Nederland	13975	14066	311	334	41,3	40,9	1,47	1,50
Portugal	164674	166150	441	455	10,6	10,5	1,76	1,69
United Kingdom	21403	21477	475	480	150,5	155,4	3,46	3,40
C. *Horticulture*								
EUR 12	131088	129483	3006	2804	3,9	3,5	3,10	2,69
Belgique/België	5542	5575	127	126	2,3	2,5	2,49	2,45
Danmark	1878	1825	206	201	6,3	5,2	3,54	3,91
BR Deutschland	8525	8589	207	190	2,4	2,4	4,00	3,75
Ellada	9892	9999	88	94	2,7	2,6	1,90	1,92
España	39072	30336	424	79	5,0	4,1	3,46	2,21
France	11373	12502	210	264	5,9	6,2	2,83	3,00
Ireland	1	52	1	2	:	:	:	:
Italia	26282	30808	1124	1137	1,8	1,7	2,14	1,98
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	15546	15508	322	353	3,6	4,2	4,20	4,53
Portugal	7805	9556	195	288	3,4	2,6	1,87	1,75
United Kingdom	5172	4733	102	70	8,0	7,9	5,70	4,81

Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU (current)											
Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value-added		Farm net value-added per AWU		Family farm income per unit unpaid labour	
89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
42,1	41,5	20,5	20,7	5,1	5,1	17,2	16,5	10,9	10,9	9,3	8,9
104,1	99,1	49,6	50,1	7,9	8,6	48,1	41,9	28,8	25,4	27,1	22,7
98,8	89,3	55,2	52,7	9,4	9,4	33,8	26,9	31,4	23,0	15,3	5,9
80,9	76,5	45,5	44,3	11,9	12,0	26,0	22,4	15,9	14,4	13,0	10,8
14,1	13,7	4,0	4,2	1,4	1,5	9,6	9,1	5,3	5,1	5,2	4,9
24,0	22,1	11,6	11,0	3,0	2,4	9,5	8,9	6,8	7,5	6,5	7,0
75,2	78,6	37,1	39,5	9,4	9,9	28,5	29,8	17,4	18,3	13,6	14,2
32,1	30,0	17,0	17,2	3,2	2,6	13,6	12,6	10,8	10,1	9,5	8,3
23,8	24,5	9,4	9,6	2,7	2,8	12,2	12,3	8,7	9,1	8,1	8,5
94,4	96,0	44,9	48,4	13,8	15,6	35,9	31,8	21,8	19,0	21,5	16,9
176,7	169,2	88,7	87,0	19,0	20,0	69,4	62,2	34,2	30,1	31,7	25,7
10,1	9,7	4,6	4,8	1,1	1,2	4,8	4,1	2,7	2,4	2,9	2,4
141,6	136,5	77,8	76,6	16,6	16,4	50,7	48,6	19,9	19,9	16,8	15,2
32,4	32,0	15,8	15,9	5,2	4,9	11,4	11,0	10,2	10,4	7,1	7,0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
28,1	29,4	16,4	17,7	5,2	4,7	6,0	6,4	14,0	12,7	− 9,0	− 10,0
44,1	37,5	28,7	22,8	9,1	8,5	7,3	7,2	6,2	7,0	− 0,6	2,0
14,8	12,3	4,9	4,8	1,8	1,9	9,3	6,9	6,5	5,1	5,5	4,0
20,5	20,6	10,4	10,5	3,6	2,8	6,6	6,9	7,1	7,9	5,5	6,5
82,5	83,3	38,2	40,8	12,9	13,3	27,2	25,1	21,3	19,4	14,8	12,3
41,7	39,2	21,3	20,3	5,8	4,1	15,0	15,3	15,9	16,7	11,8	11,4
17,3	17,2	7,7	7,9	2,7	2,9	7,8	7,2	7,3	4,7	6,4	6,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
29,5	22,0	15,8	13,3	4,1	3,3	9,5	6,0	5,7	4,2	5,4	3,2
133,7	132,0	69,8	66,6	20,1	19,1	43,9	47,5	21,2	23,5	12,5	16,1
32,2	32,3	14,0	14,5	4,2	4,3	14,1	13,6	8,9	9,0	7,3	7,1
96,9	91,2	43,1	43,3	7,3	7,4	47,5	42,0	31,6	28,3	28,4	24,8
61,8	58,3	32,9	31,7	7,9	7,7	20,7	18,1	25,9	21,1	1,7	− 0,8
87,2	82,0	48,5	47,1	13,3	13,2	27,1	23,0	17,3	15,8	13,4	10,9
13,7	13,5	3,7	3,8	1,4	1,5	9,2	8,8	4,9	4,8	4,6	4,4
23,0	21,7	9,4	9,4	3,1	2,4	10,5	9,8	7,2	8,1	6,7	7,5
81,1	85,0	37,6	41,2	11,1	12,0	30,2	29,8	19,5	19,4	14,9	14,3
48,7	50,9	25,3	29,1	4,7	4,3	20,3	20,4	13,7	12,3	11,5	9,4
18,5	18,9	6,3	6,6	2,5	2,6	9,9	9,9	6,9	7,2	6,4	6,6
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
132,9	126,4	57,9	56,7	15,3	14,8	59,9	55,4	40,6	36,9	31,0	27,4
8,4	8,2	3,2	3,5	1,0	1,2	4,5	3,8	2,6	2,3	2,9	2,1
242,9	250,2	125,1	128,8	29,8	30,0	87,8	93,3	25,4	27,4	24,9	27,1
93,6	91,6	43,3	41,2	10,6	10,6	39,3	39,8	12,7	14,8	13,0	14,3
102,2	108,5	42,0	44,6	12,4	13,3	47,7	50,6	19,2	20,7	20,6	22,2
231,0	224,0	130,3	127,1	19,8	18,8	80,7	77,9	22,8	20,0	4,9	4,9
153,1	170,2	90,5	92,2	16,6	17,2	45,3	61,2	11,3	16,3	6,0	16,8
21,9	23,5	6,0	6,5	2,7	2,9	14,0	14,6	7,4	7,6	7,4	8,2
54,9	34,3	24,2	11,4	3,5	3,3	26,9	19,5	7,8	8,8	10,5	9,6
98,3	102,0	44,2	46,7	12,9	13,9	40,9	41,2	14,5	13,8	13,0	11,1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
37,9	45,8	12,8	12,9	4,0	3,2	21,1	29,6	9,9	15,0	9,6	15,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
273,0	282,7	130,0	139,2	38,6	39,2	102,2	103,6	24,3	22,8	28,6	24,9
11,8	9,7	4,4	3,7	2,3	2,1	4,9	3,9	2,6	2,2	4,4	2,1
222,1	200,4	102,1	99,3	22,0	17,8	97,9	83,8	17,2	17,4	27,6	23,0

3.2.3 *(cont.)*

Type of farming	Number of holdings: In the FADN field of observation 89/90	90/91	In the sample ([1]) 89/90	90/91	Size of holdings: UAA (ha) 89/90	90/91	Labour input (AWU) 89/90	90/91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D. *Vineyards* EUR 12	254124	250663	2739	2769	7,9	7,8	1,46	1,42
Belgique/België	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BR Deutschland	16029	17896	146	169	8,0	6,6	1,98	1,81
Ellada	20799	20606	235	236	4,1	4,2	1,69	1,69
España	11458	10454	171	131	14,2	13,8	1,34	1,03
France	57623	59001	725	792	16,8	16,7	1,94	1,95
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	138001	132670	1304	1284	4,3	4,2	1,17	1,08
Luxembourg	249	162	21	19	8,3	8,7	1,66	2,17
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	9965	9874	137	138	6,1	5,6	1,55	1,78
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E. *Fruit (and other permanent crops)* EUR 12	669437	661672	6882	7128	7,0	7,0	1,39	1,35
Belgique/België	1492	1508	49	50	7,5	8,4	2,52	2,63
Danmark	839	830	82	75	13,5	13,6	2,59	2,40
BR Deutschland	3731	4486	78	86	11,3	10,2	4,46	3,79
Ellada	136429	136517	1366	1290	5,2	5,1	1,79	1,70
España	143042	138950	1264	1464	12,3	12,3	1,10	1,09
France	14061	13475	236	277	16,3	17,9	2,57	2,79
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	327624	323927	3318	3302	4,4	4,3	1,17	1,15
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	3756	3746	58	94	7,3	7,5	2,72	2,83
Portugal	36679	36706	376	454	11,1	12,1	1,50	1,41
United Kingdom	1784	1527	55	36	20,1	32,8	11,7	10,1
F. *Dairy* EUR 12	592152	589863	9679	9457	28,1	28,4	1,62	1,58
Belgique/België	13432	13470	207	191	28,3	28,9	1,56	1,52
Danmark	15323	15343	442	430	35,1	36,0	1,38	1,54
BR Deutschland	132680	132647	1397	1329	29,1	29,4	1,55	1,51
Ellada	2392	2445	24	24	4,9	6,3	1,83	1,80
España	65294	64905	1505	1378	7,5	7,3	1,42	1,32
France	125959	126075	1468	1426	38,2	38,4	1,55	1,52
Ireland	55483	55639	477	455	33,1	33,5	1,41	1,40
Italia	77821	78293	2379	2461	14,9	14,2	1,88	1,87
Luxembourg	1357	1254	208	209	53,1	52,0	1,72	1,73
Nederland	37994	37928	481	487	28,9	29,0	1,61	1,57
Portugal	29074	26519	305	346	8,6	9,0	1,68	1,71
United Kingdom	35343	35345	786	721	59,7	61,5	2,22	2,17
G. *Drystock (excl. milk)* EUR 12	499357	502889	7329	7397	38,4	39,1	1,52	1,45
Belgique/België	5532	5498	111	134	33,6	34,0	1,55	1,56
Danmark	491	544	16	13	31,7	36,2	1,26	1,22
BR Deutschland	19679	19911	256	290	28,6	30,2	1,48	1,45
Ellada	47930	48671	788	714	4,2	4,1	1,82	1,79
España	92021	97027	1124	1137	14,2	19,6	1,39	1,20
France	92830	92527	1100	1148	53,1	55,1	1,53	1,47
Ireland	71304	70949	653	635	36,2	34,1	1,11	1,10
Italia	79797	76756	1815	1885	25,1	25,4	1,67	1,67
Luxembourg	334	336	37	36	58,3	60,8	1,69	1,58
Nederland	4693	4674	34	45	14,3	19,1	1,49	1,52
Portugal	40302	42058	330	364	20,4	21,7	1,78	1,59
United Kingdom	44444	43938	1065	996	146,1	143,1	1,63	1,63

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	
89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
36,8	39,2	10,2	10,8	4,8	4,9	21,6	23,2	14,7	16,4	13,8	15,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
63,8	51,8	24,2	21,6	9,2	8,6	30,6	21,1	15,5	11,6	14,0	8,7
12,6	13,4	1,8	2,1	1,8	1,8	9,7	10,5	5,7	6,2	5,7	6,1
14,3	14,1	3,5	3,5	4,0	3,0	6,7	7,4	5,0	7,2	4,3	6,8
93,5	101,7	26,9	28,6	9,8	10,1	55,4	61,7	28,5	31,6	30,4	34,2
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
17,4	17,7	4,0	3,9	3,0	3,0	10,4	10,7	8,9	9,8	8,5	9,7
87,5	106,4	29,0	45,2	10,8	15,8	48,7	43,6	29,3	20,1	30,5	20,7
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
10,8	11,1	2,1	2,2	1,3	1,4	7,3	7,6	4,7	4,2	6,8	5,5
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
17,3	17,9	5,0	5,1	2,5	2,5	10,3	10,7	7,4	7,9	6,9	7,3
95,6	100,9	26,4	28,2	8,0	9,1	61,6	63,6	24,5	24,2	34,1	32,8
106,0	90,4	39,9	36,2	7,1	6,4	58,3	46,9	22,5	19,5	12,5	11,3
167,0	153,1	76,7	69,2	13,6	14,1	77,8	70,4	17,4	18,6	19,9	20,2
11,7	11,2	2,1	2,1	1,4	1,4	9,3	8,4	5,2	4,9	5,3	5,0
13,8	14,2	3,7	3,8	3,4	2,9	6,7	7,8	6,1	7,2	6,0	7,1
80,2	103,8	30,3	36,7	10,6	12,1	38,8	55,7	15,1	20,0	14,5	22,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
13,6	14,3	3,3	3,5	1,8	2,1	8,9	9,1	7,6	7,8	7,1	7,3
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
125,9	138,6	45,5	43,9	17,5	15,8	60,7	77,3	22,3	27,4	25,7	33,9
8,3	8,0	2,6	2,8	1,5	1,6	4,4	3,8	2,9	2,7	3,8	3,2
446,2	378,9	229,3	180,7	24,7	25,5	191,5	171,9	16,4	17,0	42,5	23,0
68,9	66,2	34,9	35,1	8,0	8,1	27,2	24,3	16,8	15,3	14,2	12,2
85,4	78,8	35,5	34,9	7,2	8,4	44,9	37,8	28,8	24,8	25,6	21,0
119,6	111,0	63,7	61,8	10,4	10,9	46,0	39,1	33,2	25,4	22,5	13,4
71,4	67,5	38,0	36,8	12,0	12,1	24,6	21,5	15,8	14,2	13,1	11,0
28,9	28,9	17,2	16,9	1,8	1,7	10,6	10,8	5,8	6,0	4,9	5,5
22,5	22,0	10,5	12,1	2,4	2,0	9,5	7,8	6,7	5,9	6,5	5,7
64,0	66,5	34,5	36,7	7,6	7,9	21,9	22,7	14,1	15,0	10,9	11,7
48,9	45,0	24,0	24,2	4,1	3,5	22,0	18,9	15,6	13,5	14,6	11,6
62,3	58,7	29,7	29,4	4,8	4,5	27,9	24,9	14,8	13,3	14,0	12,5
101,2	103,3	48,1	50,6	15,0	16,8	37,8	35,4	22,0	20,5	21,9	18,8
151,0	135,8	69,0	64,4	15,2	17,3	68,5	54,3	42,5	34,5	34,7	24,9
16,0	17,3	8,4	9,7	1,4	1,5	6,5	6,7	3,9	3,9	3,9	4,1
136,3	131,1	71,5	72,1	14,6	14,5	52,6	47,2	23,7	21,7	22,2	18,4
32,5	32,3	17,6	18,0	4,0	3,9	13,7	13,8	9,0	9,5	7,5	7,9
79,2	73,0	36,9	37,5	6,9	7,1	38,0	31,1	24,5	20,0	21,3	16,2
93,2	92,7	55,1	60,1	8,0	10,5	30,3	22,9	24,1	18,7	13,1	− 4,7
64,5	65,2	38,9	39,7	11,2	11,9	17,9	17,4	12,1	12,0	9,4	8,6
15,9	16,6	6,7	7,5	0,8	0,8	10,9	11,2	6,0	6,2	5,8	6,1
20,4	19,8	10,5	10,5	1,7	1,4	9,3	9,3	6,7	7,7	6,2	7,2
47,4	46,8	25,6	26,9	6,9	6,8	18,8	19,4	12,3	13,2	9,0	9,7
14,5	13,4	8,7	8,6	2,0	1,5	6,0	6,4	5,4	5,9	4,4	4,7
42,5	47,3	21,0	22,7	3,2	3,4	19,7	22,0	11,8	13,2	11,2	12,6
91,0	87,4	46,4	44,9	14,8	15,5	29,4	28,4	17,4	18,0	17,0	14,8
94,1	99,2	52,3	52,1	9,8	10,6	30,9	36,9	20,7	24,2	14,3	17,3
9,3	8,8	5,1	5,2	1,1	1,1	4,1	3,6	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,6
49,0	44,6	30,6	30,5	8,8	8,7	18,1	16,1	11,1	9,9	6,7	4,8

3.2.3 *(cont.)*

Type of farming		Number of holdings				Size of holdings			
		In the FADN field of observation		In the sample ([1])		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)	
		89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H. *Granivores*	EUR 12	63154	60763	1317	1161	10,4	10,9	1,62	1,61
Belgique/België		3439	3564	132	141	4,9	4,8	1,29	1,27
Danmark		4662	4718	184	204	31,8	31,8	1,61	1,67
BR Deutschland		4631	4331	44	43	19,0	16,4	1,43	1,44
Ellada		1062	932	25	24	1,2	1,0	2,13	1,97
España		14364	15956	413	197	5,5	5,6	1,39	1,31
France		8920	8780	158	178	18,9	20,7	1,67	1,61
Ireland		241	390	6	7	:	:	:	:
Italia		6184	4883	55	43	8,3	7,7	1,84	1,97
Luxembourg		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland		9718	9735	146	178	4,6	4,6	1,39	1,38
Portugal		5629	3181	65	67	2,5	6,8	1,30	1,60
United Kingdom		4304	4293	89	79	9,4	10,8	3,22	3,15
I. *Mixed (crops + livestock)*	EUR 12	674945	682402	9168	9021	24,3	25,8	1,68	1,61
Belgique/België		14244	14197	389	387	27,6	28,1	1,59	1,58
Danmark		20936	20901	554	592	37,7	37,8	1,16	1,26
BR Deutschland		121002	121885	1794	1821	30,3	29,6	1,51	1,44
Ellada		38536	37769	750	592	8,1	8,6	1,79	1,77
España		75309	79508	371	388	17,5	25,2	1,40	1,14
France		96309	95435	1311	1282	48,8	49,9	1,64	1,65
Ireland		6420	6392	98	90	44,7	46,0	1,52	1,48
Italia		135911	137975	2848	2908	13,9	14,6	1,75	1,70
Luxembourg		445	440	49	50	49,9	51,8	1,44	1,44
Nederland		8495	8302	97	88	19,5	20,0	1,54	1,48
Portugal		142250	144252	449	429	8,4	10,1	1,86	1,79
United Kingdom		15088	15346	458	394	113,3	113,9	2,85	2,73

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FADN—Weighting by farm structure survey 1987, classification as Decision 85/377/EEC, standard gross margins » 1984 «.

([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	
89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
183,7	176,7	125,4	122,4	10,1	11,1	48,1	43,1	29,7	26,8	29,1	24,4
212,7	204,0	134,7	135,4	9,4	10,8	69,8	58,2	54,0	45,8	50,9	41,9
264,5	213,4	156,1	134,3	18,7	17,9	88,1	60,0	54,8	36,0	43,9	20,5
118,5	111,5	70,9	78,6	9,2	10,9	40,3	22,3	28,1	15,5	26,3	10,9
86,3	85,8	59,0	56,4	4,2	3,5	22,2	24,7	10,5	12,5	9,7	11,0
114,8	91,4	89,8	69,8	3,9	4,7	21,0	16,3	15,1	12,5	16,4	11,8
197,8	211,9	140,1	148,7	14,7	16,3	44,0	47,5	26,3	29,5	21,4	24,8
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
220,1	255,5	144,6	164,4	6,1	6,3	69,1	84,5	37,5	42,8	38,1	42,0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
250,3	233,9	166,9	160,0	16,9	17,1	66,3	57,4	47,7	41,6	41,0	33,2
59,2	63,9	41,7	50,8	1,3	2,1	15,8	11,1	12,1	6,9	15,2	8,5
316,4	295,9	227,1	207,0	17,5	18,0	71,1	71,0	22,1	22,5	29,7	29,8
52,3	50,3	29,5	29,6	5,9	5,9	17,8	15,8	10,6	9,9	8,6	7,6
111,0	102,8	56,6	56,2	7,1	7,7	49,0	40,1	30,7	25,4	27,2	21,2
119,5	105,5	69,3	67,0	10,1	10,4	39,6	27,7	34,1	22,0	19,3	5,4
87,3	81,0	52,6	51,0	11,5	11,7	25,6	20,5	17,0	14,2	13,9	10,6
17,3	16,1	7,0	7,3	1,3	1,3	10,6	9,1	5,9	5,2	5,6	4,8
23,9	24,2	14,6	15,7	3,2	2,1	6,7	6,8	4,8	5,9	4,1	5,5
80,7	83,0	47,1	49,3	9,5	10,0	24,3	24,6	14,8	14,9	10,7	10,7
54,3	49,3	31,8	30,5	5,9	4,4	18,7	18,0	12,3	12,2	9,9	9,1
34,4	35,0	16,1	16,7	3,3	3,6	15,4	15,1	8,8	8,9	8,2	8,3
80,3	78,4	42,7	44,8	11,8	13,0	27,7	20,1	19,3	14,0	18,1	10,7
172,1	159,7	101,5	98,3	14,2	15,3	57,2	46,1	37,2	31,1	28,7	21,2
8,5	8,5	3,9	4,5	0,9	0,9	4,1	3,6	2,2	2,0	2,2	1,9
177,7	169,4	103,7	102,1	19,6	19,2	57,7	53,7	20,3	19,7	14,7	13,1

3.2.4 Results by income class, 1989/90 and 1990/91

Class of income (1) in 1 000 ECU		Number of holdings in the FADN field of observation		Area (ha UAA)		Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU: Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value-added		Farm net value-added per AWU		Family farm income per unit of unpaid labour	
		89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91	89/90	90/91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
EUR 12	<0-5	2096350	2215299	14,4	14,8	17,6	18,0	10,0	10,7	3,2	3,2	4,8	4,6	3,1	3,2	1,3	1,3
	5-10	975407	917518	17,3	19,6	27,4	30,8	13,0	15,2	3,5	4,0	11,7	12,5	8,2	8,6	7,2	7,3
	10-20	804389	764260	28,5	29,8	55,3	58,4	26,6	28,9	6,2	6,7	23,5	23,9	15,5	15,9	14,1	14,2
	20-30	295385	284342	38,8	39,4	93,4	93,0	44,4	44,2	9,4	9,8	40,6	40,4	23,8	25,0	24,2	24,3
	>30	301053	269204	53,0	53,1	174,6	168,5	78,5	73,5	15,4	15,0	81,8	81,1	37,2	38,5	50,3	51,7
	All holdings	4472584	4450623	21,8	22,2	42,1	41,5	20,5	20,7	5,1	5,1	17,2	16,5	10,9	10,9	9,3	8,9
Belgique/België	<0-5	2493	3715	15,6	19,6	43,6	43,8	25,1	27,9	6,8	6,7	10,1	9,0	6,3	5,4	2,7	1,4
	5-10	3673	7396	15,0	19,8	46,6	54,7	25,8	31,3	4,7	6,2	16,5	18,1	10,2	11,5	8,0	7,9
	10-20	16543	16526	20,9	23,6	64,9	68,7	32,4	35,5	5,5	6,7	28,1	27,5	17,5	17,8	15,2	14,8
	20-30	13038	12259	25,5	28,2	88,4	98,8	40,4	47,0	6,9	8,6	42,6	44,9	27,0	27,6	24,8	24,6
	>30	15998	11938	33,2	30,5	179,9	186,2	84,3	91,8	12,0	13,4	86,4	83,7	47,4	45,0	48,5	47,3
	All holdings	51745	51834	25,2	25,5	104,1	99,1	49,6	50,1	7,9	8,6	48,1	41,9	28,8	25,4	27,1	22,7
Danmark	<0-5	33904	44803	26,0	27,0	48,6	54,6	32,1	37,4	6,4	6,7	9,8	10,1	13,2	11,4	− 15,1	− 11,8
	5-10	6344	8666	28,3	33,6	67,1	86,2	39,4	50,7	6,6	9,2	20,9	26,0	22,0	20,2	7,6	7,4
	10-20	15776	15582	32,8	38,7	89,8	104,8	50,2	58,4	8,4	10,4	31,0	35,8	27,3	25,6	14,9	14,6
	20-30	11090	5978	36,9	46,3	118,4	152,3	63,4	81,9	10,1	14,2	44,7	55,9	34,8	34,9	24,2	24,6
	>30	13868	6204	55,8	64,3	230,5	245,2	117,9	123,0	18,7	22,1	93,0	98,9	54,0	47,1	50,0	47,6
	All holdings	80982	81233	34,1	34,2	98,8	89,3	55,2	52,7	9,4	9,4	33,8	26,9	31,4	23,0	15,3	5,9
BR Deutschland	<0-5	96849	126815	22,2	22,4	46,3	47,3	32,5	32,8	9,6	9,9	5,3	5,5	3,5	4,0	− 1,7	− 1,0
	5-10	71824	77694	24,1	27,0	57,3	62,9	33,1	37,1	9,9	11,0	16,3	16,9	10,2	10,7	7,7	7,5
	10-20	113594	102832	29,6	30,4	80,3	84,2	43,3	46,8	11,8	12,4	27,9	27,7	16,9	17,0	14,4	14,3
	20-30	49342	42096	36,7	37,2	112,4	115,6	60,3	61,3	14,1	15,1	41,4	42,6	25,7	25,6	24,2	24,3
	>30	39120	24579	46,3	47,8	172,5	171,9	88,2	86,2	18,5	19,4	69,8	70,5	36,1	36,5	42,5	42,9
	All holdings	370729	374016	29,3	28,9	80,9	76,5	45,5	44,3	11,9	12,0	26,0	22,4	15,9	14,4	13,0	10,8
Ellada	<0-5	288532	302706	5,1	5,7	9,4	9,0	3,0	3,4	1,2	1,3	5,7	5,0	3,1	2,9	2,9	2,5
	5-10	154631	145096	7,1	6,9	17,3	17,5	4,7	4,8	1,5	1,6	12,4	12,5	6,9	7,0	6,9	6,9
	10-20	48366	44043	10,0	8,7	27,3	27,6	6,6	6,6	2,1	2,1	20,6	21,0	11,7	12,2	12,9	13,2
	20-30	5135	4627	15,6	12,5	40,2	47,6	9,1	12,5	2,7	3,1	31,8	34,4	19,5	18,1	23,4	23,4
	>30	1712	2023	16,4	10,1	63,4	63,2	14,3	10,8	3,9	3,9	47,2	55,8	22,9	25,2	34,8	44,5
	All holdings	498376	498495	6,3	6,4	14,1	13,7	4,0	4,2	1,4	1,5	9,6	9,1	5,3	5,1	5,2	4,9
España	<0-5	367837	336477	17,1	18,8	14,7	14,5	8,3	8,6	3,6	2,6	2,6	3,2	1,9	2,6	0,1	1,2
	5-10	132263	149728	19,2	23,8	19,4	20,0	8,9	9,6	2,1	2,0	8,8	8,8	7,4	7,6	7,1	7,3
	10-20	126167	126735	20,6	22,1	31,8	31,3	14,7	14,4	2,3	2,5	15,4	14,8	12,2	12,8	13,7	14,1
	20-30	43837	38263	24,2	31,1	51,0	35,6	22,9	14,4	2,5	2,4	26,4	19,7	14,7	19,7	24,5	24,3
	>30	38636	39582	45,9	33,5	71,3	53,1	28,5	22,3	4,1	3,0	39,9	28,9	18,7	22,9	51,2	46,1
	All holdings	708740	690785	20,1	22,0	24,0	22,1	11,6	11,0	3,0	2,4	9,5	8,9	6,8	7,5	6,5	7,0

France	<0-5	141894	143206	36,8	38,9	41,6	43,3	26,7	28,8	7,4	7,8	7,7	7,5	4,9	4,8	0,5	− 0,0
	5-10	124978	117319	37,7	39,5	54,1	55,8	30,4	32,4	7,1	7,5	17,3	17,2	10,7	11,0	7,5	7,5
	10-20	163468	164397	45,9	46,3	76,7	78,5	38,7	40,8	9,1	9,7	28,9	29,0	17,9	17,9	14,3	14,3
	20-30	68855	71087	52,2	51,5	104,2	103,6	47,7	48,2	12,1	11,8	43,5	43,8	27,0	27,2	24,1	24,2
	>30	59654	61116	58,0	57,2	161,2	176,7	59,1	65,0	16,6	17,1	82,9	92,5	42,2	45,0	48,8	54,0
	All holdings	558849	557125	43,8	44,8	75,2	78,6	37,1	39,5	9,4	9,9	28,5	29,8	17,4	18,3	13,6	14,2
Ireland	<0-5	61528	66007	28,3	26,6	12,4	13,5	8,9	9,9	1,9	1,5	2,9	3,8	2,5	3,2	1,1	1,6
	5-10	36098	38625	31,8	31,4	21,2	22,1	11,6	12,6	2,0	1,9	9,3	9,9	7,7	8,3	7,1	7,2
	10-20	27030	23404	41,7	46,6	44,3	46,1	21,9	24,8	4,3	4,0	20,3	21,0	15,0	15,7	14,0	14,1
	20-30	8360	6783	52,6	53,2	78,6	81,8	37,0	43,5	6,6	6,1	37,8	36,2	24,6	24,9	24,2	24,1
	>30	7132	5291	74,7	81,2	156,3	154,5	72,4	75,0	11,7	10,1	74,9	75,1	37,1	36,6	49,8	48,5
	All holdings	140148	140110	35,6	34,6	32,1	30,0	17,0	17,2	3,2	2,6	13,6	12,6	10,8	10,1	9,5	8,3
Italia	<0-5	673714	740153	6,1	6,2	10,1	10,1	4,4	4,6	2,1	2,1	3,7	3,5	2,7	2,7	2,2	2,3
	5-10	378912	306200	8,0	8,7	18,0	20,4	6,6	7,6	2,3	2,6	9,5	10,4	7,5	7,9	7,1	7,4
	10-20	219760	198487	13,9	13,1	36,5	38,4	13,6	14,5	3,5	3,8	20,3	20,5	14,2	14,5	13,9	14,1
	20-30	56376	64132	21,0	19,8	68,6	70,4	26,0	27,6	5,3	5,2	38,5	38,2	23,4	23,9	24,1	24,5
	>30	50568	61203	31,0	26,9	144,8	125,8	58,8	45,8	7,5	6,5	79,8	74,4	39,2	40,0	50,8	51,7
	All holdings	1379330	1370175	9,4	9,3	23,8	24,5	9,4	9,6	2,7	2,8	12,2	12,3	8,7	9,1	8,1	8,5
Luxembourg	<0-5	202	436	50,4	47,7	58,6	60,3	37,7	39,8	13,2	13,2	7,3	5,7	4,2	3,7	− 0,7	− 2,0
	5-10	267	245	39,2	44,2	60,2	77,0	35,6	42,1	10,5	14,4	15,5	19,5	10,8	11,9	7,7	8,0
	10-20	784	813	46,1	47,9	84,3	91,8	41,9	46,4	12,8	14,5	29,9	30,5	18,0	18,2	15,4	15,3
	20-30	596	429	52,1	54,2	105,6	117,4	49,6	55,2	14,4	17,7	42,2	46,3	25,3	26,0	24,1	24,0
	>30	588	311	51,2	55,8	124,4	142,4	50,6	61,5	16,3	19,7	56,8	61,2	33,9	35,6	41,7	44,4
	All holdings	2437	2234	48,4	49,8	94,4	96,0	44,9	48,4	13,8	15,6	35,9	31,8	21,8	19,0	21,5	16,9
Nederland	<0-5	9071	15407	11,9	18,4	121,8	139,9	79,5	84,5	18,2	20,0	22,0	34,0	9,7	15,1	− 7,4	1,7
	5-10	5864	9364	14,5	14,6	77,5	97,8	43,8	57,7	10,1	11,7	22,8	27,9	13,5	16,7	7,4	8,0
	10-20	19738	22208	17,5	20,3	108,0	117,3	59,0	64,0	11,9	13,4	36,7	39,7	21,0	22,4	15,3	15,0
	20-30	17842	18575	19,4	23,1	149,8	153,3	77,6	77,8	15,8	18,3	56,2	57,3	29,3	30,6	24,4	24,6
	>30	41677	28450	27,7	27,0	246,7	259,4	115,8	122,1	25,2	28,9	107,3	109,6	48,8	44,4	53,0	52,3
	All holdings	94192	94004	21,7	22,0	176,7	169,2	88,7	87,0	19,0	20,0	69,4	62,2	34,2	30,1	31,7	25,7
Portugal	<0-5	369465	383879	7,9	9,7	7,2	7,2	3,4	3,9	1,0	1,0	3,1	2,6	1,8	1,6	1,6	1,2
	5-10	42778	36777	21,5	16,9	17,2	17,5	7,4	7,1	1,6	1,6	8,8	9,3	5,3	5,7	6,7	7,0
	10-20	21711	18390	23,0	23,7	21,7	26,0	8,5	11,6	1,9	2,4	11,5	12,5	7,4	7,4	13,1	12,9
	20-30	3922	4709	46,5	44,9	41,6	35,4	17,4	14,8	2,8	2,8	22,2	19,9	8,9	8,4	24,1	24,2
	>30	6462	4848	59,7	65,7	72,9	58,6	32,5	24,5	4,4	3,5	37,3	32,7	12,7	13,4	65,3	51,9
	All holdings	444338	448603	11,0	11,8	10,1	9,7	4,6	4,8	1,1	1,2	4,8	4,1	2,7	2,4	2,9	2,4
United Kingdom	<0-5	50861	51695	103,8	88,5	104,8	80,5	65,9	53,4	15,0	12,8	27,3	19,5	11,2	9,3	− 3,0	− 5,1
	5-10	17775	20408	77,9	80,9	68,5	69,9	40,4	42,2	9,9	9,7	22,5	22,8	12,4	12,5	7,4	7,6
	10-20	31452	30843	96,3	104,1	99,1	105,9	54,6	60,4	12,5	12,7	36,0	38,0	17,6	18,1	14,3	14,4
	20-30	16992	15404	116,6	117,8	149,1	155,1	78,3	83,6	16,5	17,5	57,8	59,6	24,2	23,7	24,3	24,4
	>30	25638	23659	152,1	182,8	312,4	344,2	155,6	173,6	29,9	34,1	130,0	140,9	32,6	34,5	59,5	62,6
	All holdings	142718	142009	109,1	109,7	141,6	136,5	77,8	76,6	16,6	16,4	50,7	48,6	19,9	19,9	16,8	15,2

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FADN—Weighting by farm structure survey 1987, classification as Decision 85/377/EEC, standard gross margins » 1984 «. 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.

(1) This indicator represents the farmer's income and that of his family.

3.3.1 **Agricultural prices and amounts of Community aid** (beginning of marketing year)

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	% TAV 1990/91 / 1st year	% TAV 1991/92 / 1990/91	% TAV 1992/93 / 1991/92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals								
Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. Durum wheat	Target price	315,39	287,38	277,21	269,10	2,8	− 3,5	− 2,9
	Single/basic intervention price	253,26/215,83	235,96/212,71	227,70/216,48	220,87	2,2/1,8	− 3,5/1,8	− 3,0/2,0
	Threshold price	308,32	283,01	272,62	264,31	2,8	− 3,7	− 3,0
	Production aid	158,98/80,61	171,14/110,79	181,88/146,34	181,88	6,3/4,3	6,3/32,1	0/24,3
2. Common wheat	Target price	247,78	234,22	233,26	226,47	2,6	− 0,4	− 2,9
	Single/basic intervention price	174,06/174,06	168,55/168,55	168,55/210,80	163,49	1,5/1,5	0/25,1	− 3,0/ − 22,4
	Threshold price	236,74	229,85	228,67	221,68	2,6	− 0,5	− 3,1
3. Barley	Target price	225,48	213,29	212,33	206,16	2,9	− 0,5	− 2,9
	Single/basic intervention price	165,36/165,36	160,13/160,13	160,13/160,13	155,33	1,9/1,9	0/0	− 3,0/ − 3,0
	Threshold price	215,12	208,92	207,74	201,37	2,9	− 0,6	− 3,1
4. Rye	Target price	225,48	213,29	212,33	206,16	2,8	− 0,5	− 2,9
	Single/basic intervention price	165,36/165,36	160,13/160,13	160,13/160,13	155,33	1,8/1,8	0/0	− 3,0/ − 3,0
	Threshold price	215,12	208,92	207,74	201,37	3,0	− 0,6	− 3,1
5. Maize	Target price	225,48	213,29	212,33	206,16	2,9	− 0,5	− 2,9
	Single/basic intervention price	174,06/174,06	168,55/168,55	168,55/168,55	163,49	2,6/3,0	0/1	− 3,0
	Threshold price	215,12	208,92	207,74	201,37	3,0	− 0,6	− 3,1
Rice								
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. Paddy rice	Intervention price	314,19/281,52	314,19/314,19	313,65/313,65	313,65/332,21	3,3/3,3	− 0,2/ − 0,2	0/5,9
2. Husked rice	Target price	546,88	546,88	546,13	545,52	4,1	− 0,1	− 0,1
Round-grain	Threshold price	541,24	540,05	540,05	553,41	4,1	0,0	2,5
Long-grain	Threshold price	541,24	540,05	540,05	553,41	4,1	0,0	2,5
3. Wholly milled								
Round-grain	Threshold price	720,18	718,65	718,65	735,90	4,3	0,0	2,4
Long-grain	Threshold price	791,25	789,52	789,52	808,89	4,8	0,0	2,5
4. Broken rice	Threshold price	301,17	292,49	290,84	281,91	3,4	− 0,6	− 3,1

Sugar and isoglucose								
Marketing year: July-June								
Beginning of single market: 1968/69: sugar 1977/78: isoglucose	España	47,16	47,09	46,84	46,08	×	− 0,5	− 1,6
	Portugal	42,90	42,83	42,83	–	×	×	×
1. Beet	— From 1981/82 (except Spain and Portugal 1986/87):							
	Basic price							
	Community	40,07	40,00	40,00	40,00	1,2	0,0	0,0
	Italia	40,07	40,00	40,00	40,00	0,4	0,0	0,0
	Ireland	40,07	40,00	40,00	40,00	0,7	0,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	40,07	40,00	40,00	40,00	0,7	0,0	0,0
	— From 1981/82:							
	Minimum price for 'A' sugarbeet							
	Community	39,27	39,20	39,20	39,20	1,2	0,0	0,0
	Italia	39,27	39,20	39,20	39,20	0,4	0,0	0,0
	Ireland	39,27	39,20	39,20	39,20	0,7	0,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	39,27	39,20	39,20	39,20	0,7	0,0	0,0
	España/Portugal	46,36/42,10	46,29/42,03	46,04/48,03	45,28	×	− 0,5/0,0	− 1,7
	— From 1981/82:							
	Minimum price for 'B' sugarbeet							
	Community	27,25	27,20	27,20	27,20	1,2	0,0	0,0
	Italia	27,25	27,20	27,20	27,20	0,1	0,0	0,0
	Ireland	27,25	27,20	27,20	27,20	0,5	0,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	27,25	27,20	27,20	27,20	0,5	0,0	0,0
	España/Portugal	34,34/30,08	34,29/30,03	34,04/30,03	33,28	×	− 0,7/0,0	− 2,2
2. Raw sugar	Threshold price	556,10	550,60	546,00	546,00	3,3	− 0,8	0,0
3. White sugar	Target price	558,90	557,90	557,90	557,90	3,4	0,0	0,0
	Intervention price							
	Community	531,00	530,10	530,10	530,01	3,4	0,0	0,0
	Italia	550,40	549,50	549,50	549,50	3,3	0,0	0,0
	French OD	531,00	530,10	530,10	530,01	3,4	0,0	0,0
	Ireland	543,10	542,20	542,20	542,20	3,5	0,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	543,10	542,20	542,20	542,20	3,5	0,0	0,0
	España/Portugal	617,00/516,80	616,10/524,70	612,90/533,50	595,70	− 0,5/1,2	− 0,5/1,7	− 2,8/11,7
	Threshold price	650,00	644,00	639,00	639,00	3,5	− 0,8	0,0
4. Molasses Isoglucose	Threshold price	69,00	68,90	68,90	68,90	2,7	0,0	0,0
Olive oil								
Marketing year: November-October								
Beginning of single market: 1966/67								
	Target production price	3225,60	3225,60	3220,10	3220,10	2,3	− 0,2	0,0
	Intervention price	2462,40	2162,40	2158,70	2023,70	3,8	− 0,2	− 6,3
	Production aid	709,50	709,50	708,30	843,30	2,2	− 0,2	19,1

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	% TAV 1990/91 / 1st year	% TAV 1991/92 / 1990/91	% TAV 1992/93 / 1991/92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Oilseeds								
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	Target price	450,20	449,40	442,70	442,70	3,4	− 1,5	0,0
	Basic intervention price	407,60	406,90	400,80	400,80	3,0	− 1,5	0,0
2. Sunflower	Target price	583,50	582,50	573,80	573,80	4,9	− 1,5	0,0
	Basic intervention price	534,70	533,80	525,80	525,80	4,6	− 1,5	0,0
3. Soya	Target price	558,50	557,50	549,10	549,10	4,4	− 1,5	0,0
	Minimum price	489,40	488,60	481,30	481,30	1,5	− 1,5	0,0
4. Flax seeds	Target price	554,10	553,20	544,90	544,90	2,6	− 1,5	0,0
Dried fodder								
Marketing year:								
Dehydrated lucerne: April-March								
Beginning of single market: 1974/75								
1. Dehydrated lucerne	Target price	178,92	178,61	178,61	178,61	2,3	0,0	0,0
Cotton (natural)								
Marketing year: August-July	Target price	960,20	960,20	958,60	1027,90	2,6	− 0,2	7,2
Beginning of single market: 1981/82	Minimum price	912,30	912,30	910,70	976,50	2,6	− 0,2	7,2
Flax and hemp — ECU/ha								
Marketing year: August-July								
Beginning of single market: 1970/71								
1. Flax	Community aid	375,00	375,00	374,36	374,36	5,3	− 0,2	0,0
2. Hemp	Flat-rate aid	340,00	340,00	339,42	339,42	6,5	− 0,2	0,0

Seeds (1)								
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 (1)	Aid	172,00	172,00	172,00	172,00	4,8	0,0	0,0
2. Fibre flax (1)	Aid	238,00	238,00	238,00	238,00	5,4	0,0	0,0
3. Seed flax (1)	Aid	188,00	188,00	188,00	188,00	3,4	0,0	0,0
4. Grasses (1)	Aid	146,00 a 669,00	146,00 a 669,00	146,00 a 669,00	146,00 a 669,00	2,3 a 3,5	0 a 0	0,0
5. Legumes (1)	Aid	541,00	541,00	541,00	541,00	4,6	0,0	0,0
Wine — ECU/degree-hl or hl (according to type)								
Marketing year: September-August Beginning of single market: 1969/70								
A — 1. Type R I	Guide price	3,27/2,64	3,21/2,81	3,21/3,01	3,21/3,01	3,3/7,2	0/7,1	0,0
	Activating price	–	–	–	–	×	×	×
2. Type R II	Guide price	3,27/2,61	3,21/2,81	3,21/3,01	3,21/3,21	3,7/7,2	0/7,1	0,0
	Activating price	–	–	–	–	×	×	×
3. Type R III	Guide price	52,23/42,23	52,14/45,48	52,14/48,81	52,14/48,81	3,4/8,6	0/7,3	0,0
	Activating price	–	–	–	–	×	×	×
4. Type A I	Guide price	3,17/2,56	3,21/2,81	3,21/3,01	3,21/3,01	3,5/10	0/7,1	0,0
	Activating price	–	–	–	–	×	×	×
5. Type A II	Guide price	69,60/56,24	69,48/60,59	69,48/65,04	69,48/65,04	3,5/8,6	0/7,3	0,0
	Activating price	–	–	–	–	×	×	×
6. Type A III	Guide price	79,49/54,05	79,35/69,20	79,35/74,28	79,35/74,28	3,5/8,6	0/7,3	0,0
	Activating price	–	–	–	–	×	×	×
B — 1. Red wine	Reference price	4,48	4,37	4,37	4,37	3,8	0,0	0,0
2. White wine	Reference price	4,23	4,37	4,37	4,37	4,0	0,0	0,0
3. Liqueur wine	Reference price	69,00 a 75,80	69,00 a 75,20	69,00 a 75,20	69,00 a 75,20	1,4 a 1,8	0 a 0,0	0,0
4. Liqueur wine (processed)	Reference price	60,60 a 86,70	60,60 a 86,70	60,60 a 86,70	60,60 a 86,70	3,9 a 5,7	0 a 0,0	0,0
5. Wine (fortified for distillation)	Reference price	2,61	2,59	2,59	2,59	3,2	0,0	0,0
6. Grape must	Reference price	2,80	2,78	2,78	2,78	1,4	0,0	0,0
7. White wine (Riesling-Sylvaner)	Reference price	89,63	88,76	88,76	88,76	3,8	0,0	0,0
C — Grape juice								
1. White	Reference price	3,84	3,98	3,98	3,98	2,3	0,0	0,0
2. Other	Reference price	4,07	3,98	3,98	3,98	2,0	0,0	0,0

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	% TAV 1990/91 / 1st year	% TAV 1991/92 / 1990/91	% TAV 1992/93 / 1991/92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Leaf tobacco — ECU/kg								
Harvest: January-December Beginning of single market: 1970								
No 1	Norm price	2,898	3,643	3,637	3,637	2,5	− 0,2	0,0
	Intervention price	2,608	3,097	3,091	3,091	2,3	− 0,2	0,0
	Derived intervention price	3,944	4,644	4,636	4,636	1,9	− 0,2	0,0
	Premium	1,984	2,534	2,530	2,530	2,6	− 0,2	0,0
No 2	Norm price	3,464	4,512	4,504	4,504	2,7	− 0,2	0,0
	Intervention price	3,118	3,835	3,829	3,829	2,4	− 0,2	0,0
	Derived intervention price	4,439	5,426	5,417	5,417	2,1	− 0,2	0,0
	Premium	2,065	2,961	2,956	2,956	3,6	− 0,2	0,0
No 3	Norm price	3,363	4,626	4,618	4,618	3,2	− 0,2	0,0
	Intervention price	3,027	3,932	3,925	3,925	2,9	− 0,2	0,0
	Derived intervention price	4,040	5,179	5,171	5,171	2,8	0,0	0,0
	Premium	2,001	2,927	2,922	2,922	4,7	− 0,2	0,0
No 4a + b	Norm price	2,579	3,400	3,394	3,394	3,6	− 0,2	0,0
	Intervention price	2,321	2,890	2,885	2,885	3,3	− 0,2	0,0
	Premium	1,621	2,352	2,348	2,348	3,6	− 0,2	0,0
No 5	Norm price	2,521	3,357	3,351	3,351	3,2	− 0,2	0,0
	Intervention price	2,261	2,853	2,849	2,849	2,9	− 0,1	0,0
	Premium	1,559	2,132	2,128	2,128	2,9	− 0,2	0,0
No 6a + b	Norm price	2,330	3,128	3,123	3,123	3,6	− 0,2	0,0
	Intervention price	2,096	2,659	2,654	2,654	3,3	− 0,2	0,0
	Premium	1,608	2,159	2,155	2,155	3,5	− 0,2	0,0
No 17	Norm price	6,090	6,090	6,080	6,080	8,3	− 0,2	0,0
	Intervention price	5,177	5,177	5,168	5,168	8,0	− 0,2	0,0
	Derived intervention price	6,914	6,914	6,902	6,902	1,4	− 0,2	0,0
	Premium	3,012	3,012	3,067	3,067	7,3	1,8	0,0
No 18	Norm price	5,073	5,073	5,064	5,064	6,4	− 0,2	0,0
	Intervention price	4,312	4,312	4,305	4,305	6,1	− 0,2	0,0
	Derived intervention price	6,196	6,196	6,185	6,185	1,2	− 0,2	0,0
	Premium	2,734	2,734	2,729	2,729	5,7	− 0,2	0,0
No 7	Norm price	2,825	4,070	4,063	4,063	3,6	− 0,2	0,0
	Intervention price	2,542	3,459	3,454	3,454	3,3	− 0,1	0,0
	Derived intervention price	3,580	4,764	4,756	4,756	3,3	− 0,2	0,0
	Premium	1,628	2,461	2,457	2,457	5,2	− 0,2	0,0

No 8	Norm price	2,066	2,848	2,474	2,474	2,5	− 13,1	0,0
	Intervention price	1,859	2,421	2,102	2,102	2,3	− 13,2	0,0
	Derived intervention price	2,780	3,565	3,202	3,202	2,1	− 10,2	0,0
	Premium	1,058	2,013	1,748	1,748	4,7	− 13,2	0,0
No 9	Norm price	2,423	3,313	3,307	3,307	3,3	− 0,2	0,0
	Intervention price	2,181	2,816	2,811	2,811	3,0	− 0,2	0,0
	Derived intervention price	3,150	4,014	4,007	4,007	2,7	− 0,2	0,0
	Premium	1,316	1,875	1,872	1,872	4,3	− 0,2	0,0
No 10a + b + c	Norm price	2,152	2,796	2,791	2,791	2,6	− 0,2	0,0
	Intervention price	1,937	2,376	2,373	2,373	2,3	− 0,1	0,0
	Derived intervention price	2,751	3,347	3,341	3,341	2,5	− 0,2	0,0
	Premium	1,055	1,905	1,901	1,901	7,3	− 0,2	0,0
No 11a + b + c + d	Norm price	2,056	2,707	2,351	2,351	2,5	− 13,2	0,0
	Intervention price	1,851	2,03	1,763	1,763	1,5	− 13,2	0,0
	Derived intervention price	2,764	3,284	2,957	2,957	1,9	− 10,0	0,0
	Premium	1,514	1,909	1,658	1,658	2,3	− 13,1	0,0
No 12a + b	Norm price	1,426	4,626	1,270	1,270	0,5	− 13,1	0,0
	Intervention price	1,271	1,243	1,079	1,079	0,2	− 13,2	0,0
	Derived intervention price	1,934	2,012	1,825	1,825	0,8	− 9,3	0,0
	Premium	1,110	1,077	0,935	0,935	1,4	− 13,2	0,0
No 13	Norm price	2,987	3,257	3,056	3,056	1,2	− 6,2	0,0
	Intervention price	2,689	2,768	2,598	2,598	0,9	− 6,1	0,0
	Derived intervention price	4,250	4,521	4,324	4,324	1,0	− 4,4	0,0
	Premium	1,867	2,399	2,251	2,251	2,6	− 6,2	0,0
No 14a + b	Norm price	2,829	3,083	2,893	2,893	1,3	− 6,2	0,0
	Intervention price	2,263	2,621	2,459	2,459	1,1	− 6,2	0,0
	Derived intervention price	3,690/3,402	3,925/3,949	3,737/3,761	3,737/3,761	1,1/1,1	− 4,8/ − 4,8	0,0
	Premium	1,776/1,776	2,283/2,222	2,142/2,085	2,142/2,085	2,6/2,5	− 6,2/ − 6,2	0,0
No 15	Norm price	2,540	2,770	2,599	2,599	1,4	− 6,2	0,0
	Intervention price	2,031	2,355	2,209	2,209	1,1	− 6,2	0,0
	Derived intervention price	3,065	3,540	3,371	3,371	1,1	− 4,8	0,0
	Premium	1,576	2,057	1,930	1,930	2,3	− 3,3	0,0
No 16a + b + c	Norm price	13,321	15,908	13,816	13,816	2,0	− 13,2	0,0
	Intervention price	11,990	13,522	11,744	11,744	1,7	− 13,1	0,0
	Derived intervention price	18,091	20,782	18,731	18,731	1,7	− 9,9	0,0
	Premium	6,891	9,608	8,345	8,345	2,4	− 13,1	0,0
No 20a + b	Norm price	3,030	3,030	2,843	2,843	1,5	− 6,2	0,0
	Intervention price	2,576	2,576	2,417	2,417	0,8	− 6,2	0,0
	Derived intervention price	3,979	3,979	3,799	3,799	1,2	− 4,5	0,0
	Premium	1,423	1,423	1,335	1,335	0,5	− 6,2	0,0
No 19a + b	Norm price	4,022	3,419	3,774	3,774	4,7	− 6,2	0,0
	Intervention price	3,419	3,419	3,208	3,208	4,1	− 6,2	0,0
	Derived intervention price	4,925	4,925	4,687	4,687	3,6	− 4,8	0,0
	Premium	2,078	2,078	1,950	1,950	4,8	− 6,2	0,0

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	% TAV 1990/91 / 1st year	% TAV 1991/92 / 1990/91	% TAV 1992/93 / 1991/92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No 21 (81/82)	Norm price	3,998	3,998	3,752	3,752	1,7	− 6,2	0,0
	Intervention price	3,398	3,398	3,189	3,189	1,1	− 6,2	0,0
	Derived intervention price	4,840	4,840	4,608	4,608	1,3	− 4,8	0,0
	Premium	2,099	2,099	1,970	1,970	1,2	− 6,1	0,0
No 22 (81/82)	Norm price	4,154	4,154	3,898	3,898	2,1	− 6,2	0,0
	Intervention price	3,531	3,531	3,313	3,313	1,5	− 6,2	0,0
	Derived intervention price	5,051	5,051	4,805	4,805	1,6	− 4,9	0,0
	Premium	2,214	2,214	2,078	2,078	1,6	− 6,1	0,0
Fruit and vegetables — ECU/100 kg (²)								
Marketing year: differs according to product Beginning of single marketing year: 1966/67								
1. Cauliflowers	Basic price	27,11	24,26	26,81	26,73	3,3	10,5	− 0,3
	Buying-in price	11,70	11,23	11,55	11,52	3,9	2,8	− 0,3
2. Tomatoes (open grown)	Reference price	70,75	70,10	81,24	94,56	2,5	15,9	16,4
	Basic price	24,69	24,04	23,88	23,22	− 2,0	− 0,7	− 2,8
	Buying-in price	9,38	9,10	9,04	9,36	− 2,2	− 0,7	3,5
3. Oranges (Group 1)	Basic price	35,62	33,15	33,08	32,87	2,9	− 0,2	− 0,6
	Buying-in price	22,55	20,89	20,85	20,81	2,5	− 0,2	− 0,2
4. Mandarins	Basic price	38,98	35,96	35,89	32,87	3,1	− 0,2	− 8,4
	Buying-in price	24,64	22,68	22,63	22,75	2,9	− 0,2	0,5
5. Lemons	Reference price	51,13	51,15	52,87	52,87	3,8	3,4	0,0
	Basic price	39,35	36,96	37,91	38,10	4,7	2,6	0,5
	Buying-in price	23,41	21,98	22,57	22,66	4,3	2,7	0,4
6. Table grapes	Reference price	49,13	49,20	48,66	48,66	1,3	− 1,1	0,0
	Basic price	34,41	33,60	33,50	33,40	1,1	− 0,3	− 0,3
	Buying-in price	21,64	20,83	20,83	20,74	1,2	0,0	− 0,4
7. Apples (Group 1)	Reference price	48,69	48,74	48,73	48,74	4,4	0,0	0,0
	Basic price	28,06	28,01	29,29	28,01	1,8	4,6	− 4,4
	Buying-in price	17,35	14,33	14,94	14,33	1,7	4,3	− 4,1
8. Pears	Reference price	46,68	47,00	45,15	45,15	3,0	− 3,9	0,0
	Basic price	27,11	27,22	27,23	27,05	1,0	0,0	− 0,7
	Buying-in price	14,37	14,32	14,32	14,20	1,1	0,0	− 0,8

9. Peaches	Reference price Basic price Buying-in price	79,32 44,19 24,65	68,70 40,90 28,86	65,36 43,24 24,19	59,60 44,12 24,61	3,9 2,8 3,5	− 4,9 5,7 − 16,2	− 8,8 2,0 1,7
10. Cherries	Reference price	113,04	117,62	117,62	117,62	3,9	0,0	0,0
11. Plums (Group 1)	Reference price	67,07	66,10	66,50	66,50	4,7	0,6	0,0
12. Cucumbers	Reference price	86,38	65,38	79,37	84,82	0,3	21,4	6,9
Products processed from fruit and vegetables — ECU/100 kg								
Marketing year: varies according to product Beginning of single market: Tomato concentrates: 1975/76 Preserved pineapple: 1976/77 Other: 1978/79								
1. Preserved pineapple	Aid Minimum price	– –	104,888 31,586	112,615 31,586	104,726 31,586	7,9 3,7	7,4 0,0	− 7,0 0,0
2. Peaches in syrup	Production aid Minimum producer price	– –	12,365/11,054 27,008/25,697	11,543/10,894 26,738/26,089	8,428 26,738	− 4,6/ − 5,5 − 0,5/ − 0,9	− 6,6/ − 2,0 − 1,0/1,5	− 27/ − 22,2 0/2,5
3. Prunes	Production aid Minimum producer price	– –	62,240/52,206 158,403/147,840	66,357/61,340 158,403/153,122	66,570 158,403	4,8/3,3 1,9/1,3	6,6/17,5 0/3,6	0,3/8,5 0/3,4
Milk products Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1968/69								
1. Milk (3,7 % FC)	Target price	278,40	268,10	268,10	268,10	3,5	0,0	0,0
2. Butter	Intervention price	3008,00	2927,80	2927,80	2927,80	1,5	0,0	0,0
3. Cheese — Grana Padano (30-60 days) — Grana Padano (6 months) — Parmigiano Reggiano (6 months)	 Intervention price Intervention price Intervention price	 3889,3 4803,3 5291,9	 3796,70 4704,30 5192,10	 3796,70 4704,30 5192,10	 3796,70 4704,30 5192,10	 4,3 4,5 4,5	 0,0 0,0 0,0	 0,0 0,0 0,0
4. Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention price	1740,4	1724,30	1724,30	1724,30	5,8	0,0	0,0

3.3.1 *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in ECU/tonne except as stated	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	% TAV 1990/91 / 1st year	% TAV 1991/92 / 1990/91	% TAV 1992/93 / 1991/92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. Pilot products	Serum powder — Threshold price	574,6	572,10	572,10	572,10	3,7	0,0	0,0
	Milk powder (15 %) — Threshold price	1989,3	1937,60	1937,60	1937,60	5,1	0,0	0,0
	Milk powder (26 %) — Threshold price	2776,5	2687,20	2687,20	2687,20	3,5	0,0	0,0
	Condensed milk (unsweetened) — Threshold price	1026,5	1002,20	1002,20	1002,20	2,7	0,0	0,0
	Condensed milk (sweetened) — Threshold price	1351,3	1316,60	1316,60	1316,60	2,6	0,0	0,0
	Butter — Threshold price	3435,7	3284,30	3284,30	3284,30	1,6	0,0	0,0
	Emmental — Threshold price	3961,3	3817,60	3817,60	3817,60	3,5	0,0	0,0
	Blue-veined cheese — Threshold price	3281,1	3181,40	3181,40	3181,40	3,2	0,0	0,0
	Parmigiano Reggiano — Threshold price	6102,7	5961,70	5961,70	5961,70	4,1	0,0	0,0
	Cheddar — Threshold price	3556,3	3441,10	3441,10	3441,10	3,3	0,0	0,0
	Gouda and other — Threshold price	3274,3	3170,01	3170,01	3170,01	3,5	0,0	0,0
	Lactose — Threshold price	951,0	947,20	947,20	947,20	2,8	0,0	0,0
Beef/veal								
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1968/69								
1. Beef animals (live)	Guide price	2050,20	2000,00	2000,00	2000,00	4,1	0,0	0,0
	Intervention price	3440,00	3430,00	3430,00	3430,00	7,2	0,0	0,0
Pigmeat								
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Pig carcasses	Basic price	2033,3	1900,00	1897,00	1897,00	3,4	− 0,2	0,0
Eggs								
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
Eggs in shell	Sluice-gate price	914,45	885,60	885,60	×	1,6	− 6,8	×
Poultrymeat								
Marketing year: August-July Beginning of single market: 1967/68								
1. 70% chickens	Sluice-gate price	1153,80	1144,30	1105,70	×	1,2	− 3,4	×
2. 70% ducks	Sluice-gate price	1357,30	1326,10	1244,10	×	1,9	− 6,2	×
3. 75% geese	Sluice-gate price	1640,80	1608,00	1521,50	×	3,9	− 5,4	×
4. 80% turkeys	Sluice-gate price	1542,40	1521,10	1465,15	×	1,8	− 3,7	×
5. 70% guinea-fowl	Sluice-gate price	1802,90	1773,30	1695,48	×	0,8	− 4,4	×

Silkworms — ECU/box of seed								
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1972/73	Aid	112,00	112,00	111,81	111,81	5,9	− 0,2	0,0
Peas, beans and field beans								
Marketing year: July-June Beginning of single market: 1978/79	Activating price	447,60	446,80	440,10	440,10	2,2	− 1,5	0,0
	Minimum purchase price (peas)	257,70	257,30	253,40	253,40	1,6	− 1,5	0,0
	Minimum purchase price (beans)	248,60	238,70	234,70	234,70	1,0	− 1,7	0,0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat — ECU/100 kg								
Marketing year: April-March Beginning of single market: 1980/81	Basic price	432,32	432,32	432,32	422,95	2,3	0,0	− 2,2
	Intervention price	367,47	367,47	367,47	–	2,3	0,0	×
	Derived intervention price (Ireland)	312,20	347,66	347,66	–	2,3	0,0	×
	Reference price	432,32	432,32	432,32	–	3,2	0,0	×

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Seed subsidies 1983/84 (ECU/100 kg):
Ceres: Oryza Sativa L. — 13,3; Oleaginae: Linum usitatissimum L. partim (seed flax) — 19,6; Linum usitatissimum L. partim (fibre flax) — 15,5; Cannabis sativa L. (monoica) — 14,2; Graminae: Arrhenatherum elatius (L.) Beauv. ex. J. et K. Presl. — 46,6; Dactylis glomerata L. — 37,8; Festuca arundinacea Schreb 40,9; Festuca ovina L. 29,7; Festuca pratensis Huds. — 29,7; Festuca rubra L. — 25,6; Lolium multiflorum Lam. — 14,6; Lolium perenne L. — of high persistence, late or medium late — 24,3; new varieties and others — 18,9; — of low persistence — 13,3; Lolium × hybridum Hausskn. — 14,6; Phleum pratense L. 60,8; Poa nemoralis L. — 27,0; Poa pratensis L. — 27,0; Poa trivialis L. — 27,0; Leguminosea; Pisum sativum L. partim (fodder peas) — 5,4; Vicia faba L. partim (field beans) — 6,1; Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes) — 13,5; Medicago sativa L. (varieties) — 24,3; Trifolium pratense L. — 35,1; Trifolium repens L. 47,0; Trifolium repens L. var giganteum — 47,0; Vicia sativa L. — 21,6.

(2) Average prices, weighted according to the number of days.

3.3.2 **Producer prices for agricultural products in the Community** (excluding VAT) **EUR 12**

	Nominal index 1985 = 100			% TAV		Real index 1985 = 100			% TAV	
	1989	1990	1991	1990/1989	1991/1990	1989	1990	1991	1990/1989	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	113,1	114,9	117,9	1,5	2,6	93,4	88,5	85,3	− 5,2	− 3,7
Crop products	116,3	124,8	133,5	7,3	7,0	93,0	92,7	92,4	− 0,4	− 0,3
Cereals and rice	99,0	97,2	101,4	− 1,8	4,4	81,3	74,7	73,8	− 8,0	− 1,2
Common wheat	98,5	94,9	100,0	− 3,6	5,3	82,8	75,1	75,2	− 9,3	0,2
Durum wheat	110,1	105,1	104,7	− 4,5	− 0,4	83,7	73,1	66,7	− 12,7	− 8,7
Fodder barley	94,9	92,8	94,5	− 2,2	1,8	79,8	73,5	71,4	− 7,9	− 2,9
Barley for brewing	103,6	101,9	100,9	− 1,7	− 0,9	86,0	79,4	74,5	− 7,7	− 6,2
Oats	99,8	94,1	99,0	− 5,7	5,2	82,3	72,9	73,4	− 11,4	0,7
Grain maize	95,3	102,4	113,1	7,4	10,4	74,5	74,6	77,5	0,2	4,0
Paddy rice	109,9	103,4	105,7	− 5,9	2,2	83,2	71,8	68,1	− 13,7	− 5,1
Other	91,8	88,0	82,7	− 4,2	− 5,9	79,7	72,8	66,5	− 8,6	− 8,7
Roots and grassicas	135,0	137,7	147,9	2,0	7,4	113,2	107,9	109,0	− 4,7	1,0
Ware potatoes	180,9	187,5	216,0	3,7	15,2	148,8	142,2	152,7	− 4,5	7,4
Sugarbeet	107,9	108,7	107,7	0,8	− 0,9	91,7	87,6	82,7	− 4,6	− 5,6
Other	95,3	88,4	89,5	− 7,2	1,2	89,0	80,4	78,4	− 9,6	− 2,6
Fresh vegetables	121,9	139,9	147,6	14,8	5,5	96,0	101,2	99,8	5,4	− 1,4
Fruits	115,6	135,0	160,7	16,8	19,1	87,8	94,7	105,2	7,9	11,0
Fresh fruits	115,2	136,1	163,1	18,2	19,8	89,0	97,7	109,5	9,7	12,1
Dried fruits	119,3	125,0	140,4	4,8	12,4	77,3	69,4	68,2	− 10,3	− 1,7
Wine/must	139,3	155,8	145,8	11,9	− 6,4	113,1	119,8	106,6	6,0	− 11,1
Olives and olive oil	130,2	147,1	187,1	13,0	27,2	91,5	91,9	104,4	0,5	13,6
Seeds	122,0	123,2	122,1	1,0	− 0,9	104,8	100,1	94,1	− 4,5	− 6,1
Flowers and plants	102,4	106,9	114,2	4,5	6,8	92,0	91,4	92,5	− 0,7	1,2
Other crop products	116,9	118,6	125,3	1,4	5,7	85,6	78,4	73,3	− 8,5	− 6,5
Animals and livestock products	110,4	106,3	104,5	− 3,7	− 1,7	93,6	85,0	79,2	− 9,3	− 6,8
Animals (for slaughter and export)	107,0	102,1	100,0	− 4,6	− 2,0	90,3	81,1	75,3	− 10,2	− 7,2
Beef animals	109,8	101,7	95,4	− 7,3	− 6,3	94,6	83,2	74,4	− 12,0	− 10,6
Calves	128,8	117,9	114,2	− 8,4	− 3,2	109,0	93,6	85,4	− 14,1	− 8,8
Pigs	101,1	96,3	97,7	− 4,8	1,4	87,0	78,7	76,2	− 9,5	− 3,2
Sheep and lambs	108,6	106,3	101,8	− 2,1	− 4,3	83,4	74,4	65,5	− 10,8	− 12,1
Poultry	99,6	101,9	102,4	2,3	0,5	81,4	77,6	73,3	− 4,7	− 5,5
Other animals	113,0	117,1	121,1	3,6	3,4	86,3	82,3	78,4	− 4,6	− 4,8
Milk	118,6	115,3	113,7	− 2,8	− 1,4	102,2	93,7	88,0	− 8,3	− 6,1
Eggs	100,4	101,7	102,6	1,3	0,8	82,9	78,8	74,6	− 5,0	− 5,4
Other livestock production	119,5	114,9	100,9	− 3,9	− 12,2	89,7	77,5	62,9	− 13,6	− 18,8

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.3 **Producer price indices** (excl. VAT)

(1985 = 100)

	Nominal indices			% TAV		Indices in real terms (deflated)			% TAV	
	1989	1990	1991	1990/1989	1991/1990	1989	1990	1991	1990/1989	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Crop products :										
EUR 12	116,3	124,8	133,5	7,3	7,0	93,0	92,7	92,4	– 0,4	– 0,3
Belgique/België	100,7	103,5	106,9	2,7	3,3	93,9	93,2	93,3	– 0,7	0,1
Danmark	95,7	91,4	91,0	– 4,5	– 0,4	81,1	75,4	73,4	– 7,0	– 2,7
BR Deutschland	96,5	96,4	100,3	0,0	4,0	92,6	90,1	90,6	– 2,6	0,5
Ellada	169,6	207,0	253,2	22,0	22,4	91,8	93,0	95,2	1,3	2,4
España	121,6	129,9	131,8	6,8	1,5	94,9	95,0	90,9	0,1	– 4,2
France	103,4	107,1	111,3	3,5	4,0	91,8	91,9	92,6	0,1	0,8
Ireland	110,1	102,0	108,7	– 7,4	6,6	96,7	86,7	89,6	– 10,3	3,3
Italia	113,3	123,0	134,8	8,6	9,6	91,6	93,4	96,2	2,0	3,0
Luxembourg	107,5	109,4	115,2	1,8	5,3	102,3	100,4	102,5	– 1,8	2,1
Nederland	99,6	100,4	107,1	0,7	6,7	97,9	96,3	98,7	– 1,7	2,5
Portugal	182,7	192,3	179,1	5,2	– 6,8	121,0	112,5	94,5	– 7,0	– 16,0
United Kingdom	107,8	113,8	115,6	5,6	1,6	88,5	85,4	81,9	– 3,6	– 4,1
Livestock products :										
EUR 12	110,4	106,3	104,5	– 3,7	– 1,7	93,6	85,0	79,2	– 9,3	– 6,8
Belgique/België	102,0	92,6	88,5	– 9,3	– 4,4	95,1	83,4	77,3	– 12,3	– 7,3
Danmark	104,1	95,3	92,1	– 8,4	– 3,4	88,1	78,6	74,2	– 10,8	– 5,6
BR Deutschland	101,0	94,2	91,6	– 6,8	– 2,8	97,0	88,0	82,7	– 9,3	– 6,1
Ellada	160,6	187,7	207,6	16,9	10,6	86,9	84,3	78,1	– 3,0	– 7,4
España	110,9	102,8	100,1	– 7,4	– 2,6	86,5	75,1	69,0	– 13,2	– 8,1
France	108,3	104,1	100,1	– 3,9	– 3,8	96,1	89,4	83,3	– 7,0	– 6,8
Ireland	121,5	107,1	102,5	– 11,9	– 4,3	106,7	91,0	84,5	– 14,7	– 7,2
Italia	112,3	111,5	111,1	– 0,8	– 0,4	90,8	84,6	79,2	– 6,8	– 6,4
Luxembourg	116,3	113,1	102,4	– 2,7	– 9,4	110,6	103,8	91,1	– 6,2	– 12,2
Nederland	101,4	92,5	93,3	– 8,8	0,8	99,7	88,8	86,0	– 11,0	– 3,1
Portugal	123,4	126,8	121,6	2,8	– 4,0	81,7	74,2	64,2	– 9,2	– 13,5
United Kingdom	114,2	113,0	109,8	– 1,1	– 2,9	93,8	84,8	77,8	– 9,6	– 8,2

Total:										
EUR 12	113,1	114,9	117,9	1,5	2,6	93,4	88,5	85,3	− 5,2	− 3,7
Belgique/België	101,6	96,1	94,5	− 5,4	− 1,7	94,7	86,6	82,5	− 8,5	− 4,7
Danmark	101,4	94,0	91,7	− 7,2	− 2,4	85,8	77,6	73,9	− 9,6	− 4,7
BR Deutschland	99,8	94,8	94,0	− 5,0	− 0,9	95,8	88,6	84,9	− 7,5	− 4,2
Ellada	166,9	201,2	239,5	20,5	19,1	90,3	90,4	90,1	0,1	− 0,3
España	116,6	117,3	117,1	0,6	− 0,2	91,0	85,7	80,7	− 5,8	− 5,8
France	105,9	105,6	105,8	− 0,2	0,2	94,0	90,7	88,0	− 3,5	− 2,9
Ireland	120,2	106,5	103,2	− 11,4	− 3,1	105,5	90,5	85,1	− 14,2	− 6,0
Italia	112,9	118,2	124,9	4,7	5,6	91,2	89,7	89,1	− 1,7	− 0,7
Luxembourg	114,8	112,5	104,5	− 2,0	− 7,1	109,2	103,2	93,0	− 5,5	− 9,9
Nederland	100,8	95,2	98,0	− 5,6	2,9	99,1	91,3	90,3	− 7,8	− 1,1
Portugal	149,4	155,5	146,9	4,1	− 5,6	99,0	91,0	77,5	− 8,1	− 14,8
United Kingdom	111,8	113,3	112,0	1,3	− 1,2	91,8	85,0	79,3	− 7,4	− 6,7

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	
	1990/1985	1991/1985	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	III 1992	VI 1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages EUR 12	4,3	4,5	6,0	2,8	5,7	5,9	5,7	5,0	3,6
Belgique/België	1,5	1,5	3,2	− 0,2	3,0	3,4	1,6	0,4	− 1,0
Danmark	2,2	1,9	4,2	3,6	4,2	0,3	0,7	3,7	1,8
BR Deutschland	1,0	1,3	0,2	− 0,1	2,4	3,6	3,1	3,6	2,8
Ellada	16,6	17,2	19,5	11,1	19,3	20,4	20,0	17,5	13,8
España	6,5	5,9	9,6	3,6	7,5	6,4	3,3	6,5	4,1
France	3,0	3,0	4,9	1,7	4,6	3,8	2,8	3,1	2,4
Ireland	3,2	2,7	3,1	2,5	4,8	1,4	0,7	2,6	2,6
Italia	4,9	5,8	8,8	3,4	6,2	5,9	10,3	6,2	5,5
Luxembourg	1,7	1,9	3,5	1,0	3,2	4,0	3,0	1,6	1,0
Nederland	0,1	5,4	0,5	0,2	1,1	2,2	3,1	3,9	3,1
Portugal	9,7	9,8	17,4	8,0	10,9	12,5	11,2	4,1	4,2
United Kingdom	4,7	4,7	3,2	3,4	5,7	8,0	5,1	4,6	1,6

Producer prices for agricultural products							
EUR 12	2,8	2,8	1,6	2,4	8,9	1,5	2,6
Belgique/België	− 0,8	− 0,9	2,6	0,0	11,0	− 5,4	− 1,7
Danmark	− 1,2	− 1,4	− 2,0	1,0	7,7	− 7,2	− 2,4
BR Deutschland	− 1,1	− 1,0	− 4,4	− 0,8	8,8	− 5,0	− 0,9
Ellada	15,0	15,7	18,0	12,4	17,7	20,5	19,1
España	3,2	2,7	3,1	3,1	7,2	0,6	− 0,2
France	1,1	0,9	1,2	0,5	7,7	− 0,2	0,2
Ireland	1,3	0,5	− 2,5	10,5	5,1	− 11,4	− 3,1
Italia	3,4	3,8	6,4	2,1	7,0	4,7	5,6
Luxembourg	2,4	0,7	3,9	2,7	9,8	− 2,0	− 7,1
Nederland	− 1,0	− 0,3	− 2,1	1,5	8,2	− 5,6	2,9
Portugal	9,2	6,6	15,4	10,1	18,5	4,1	− 5,6
United Kingdom	2,5	1,9	− 5,2	− 0,4	7,8	1,3	− 1,2

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.5 **Input prices** (excl. VAT)

		Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutsch-land (¹)	Ellada	España	France (¹)	Ireland	Italia	Luxem-bourg (¹)	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
A — *Animal feed*													
Barley													
ECU/100 kg	1989	21,42	18,61	17,97	18,72	19,42	21,04	–	20,72	21,29	18,54	–	20,94
	1990	20,87	17,89	17,19	19,82	19,53	–	–	19,89	20,92	17,86	–	20,54
	1991	21,29	17,71	16,74	21,81	20,04	–	–	20,35	19,24	17,96	–	22,55
Oats													
ECU/100 kg	1989	21,54	–	16,28	29,33	21,21	18,13	–	27,13	20,70	–	–	19,64
	1990	20,66	–	15,83	29,77	20,17	–	–	23,08	20,22	–	–	19,95
	1991	21,89	–	15,42	30,25	20,50	–	–	22,26	19,19	–	–	20,81
Maize													
ECU/100 kg	1989	24,59	–	21,58	19,77	22,76	24,05	–	19,10	22,59	19,83	–	27,91
	1990	25,98	–	22,84	20,93	22,70	–	–	21,80	24,46	21,63	–	27,74
	1991	26,68	–	22,21	27,08	24,79	–	–	23,42	25,33	23,54	–	31,30
Toasted extracted soya bean meal													
ECU/100 kg	1989	28,77	26,21	30,13	–	–	30,58	–	29,41	–	23,38	–	31,40
	1990	21,78	21,83	23,79	–	–	–	–	18,72	–	16,82	–	27,04
	1991	20,64	19,47	23,39	–	–	–	–	19,11	–	17,18	–	26,13
Fish meal													
ECU/100 kg	1989	51,95	61,97	48,88	–	47,77	45,18	–	61,16	–	41,75	–	47,85
	1990	46,76	58,06	42,34	–	42,36	–	–	56,26	–	36,33	–	50,29
	1991	47,38	55,91	46,23	–	42,57	–	–	58,46	–	43,23	–	49,57
Dried sugarbeet pulp													
ECU/100 kg	1989	18,29	–	15,89	10,84	20,66	14,55	16,76	20,91	–	18,11	–	20,82
	1990	17,01	–	15,55	10,20	20,63	13,24	16,44	18,67	–	17,69	–	20,51
	1991	17,69	–	15,18	10,29	19,38	15,59	15,95	19,24	–	18,91	–	20,77
B — *Compound feedingstuffs*													
Supplementary feed for breeding calves													
ECU/100 kg	1989	27,46	22,28	24,95	23,32	31,09	27,29	27,12	29,67	24,59	22,87	–	24,28
	1990	26,17	21,32	23,85	24,59	30,71	–	25,31	29,04	25,03	21,02	–	–
	1991	26,17	19,83	23,53	25,82	30,40	–	23,72	28,44	26,36	20,86	–	–
Supplementary feed for dairy cattle (stall-fed) (bags)													
ECU/100 kg	1989	23,70	–	17,97	22,00	28,53	25,23	22,77	28,00	22,47	19,87	–	23,48
	1990	22,36	–	16,73	23,00	28,52	–	22,60	29,00	22,00	17,86	–	–
	1991	22,41	–	15,73	25,00	28,00	–	21,52	28,00	23,01	17,57	–	–
Supplementary feed for dairy cattle (grass-fed)													
ECU/100 kg	1989	22,21	–	–	–	–	23,57	22,08	29,19	20,75	18,24	–	19,32
	1990	21,09	–	–	–	–	–	21,57	27,80	21,14	16,22	–	–
	1991	21,18	–	–	–	–	–	–	27,29	21,01	17,57	–	–
Complete feed for breeding piglets (bags)													
ECU/100 kg	1989	33,11	22,94	26,86	34,26	38,42	30,59	28,23	30,00	29,14	31,86	–	–
	1990	31,68	21,73	25,19	35,67	38,59	–	27,74	29,00	29,39	29,37	–	–
	1991	31,33	20,27	24,51	35,00	39,43	–	26,06	30,00	31,72	28,65	–	–
Complete feed for fattening pigs (bags)													
ECU/100 kg	1989	25,99	22,87	22,41	25,18	29,84	–	25,77	27,18	24,56	21,63	–	28,93
	1990	24,57	21,51	21,19	26,42	29,66	–	25,45	27,17	24,53	20,41	–	–
	1991	24,33	20,24	20,63	28,95	28,84	–	25,33	28,57	25,26	20,12	–	–

Complete feed for broilers (bags)													
ECU/100 kg	1989	33,93	–	27,41	27,00	35,43	30,98	–	33,00	32,28	28,39	–	–
	1990	32,16	–	24,66	26,00	34,09	–	–	33,00	33,12	26,21	–	–
	1991	31,83	–	23,94	27,00	33,11	–	–	34,00	35,41	26,01	–	–
Complete feed for 'battery' laying hens (bags)													
ECU/100 kg	1989	28,45	–	24,35	27,00	31,33	25,29	28,87	32,00	28,94	24,92	–	–
	1990	27,22	–	22,85	27,00	30,42	–	28,23	32,00	29,70	22,58	–	–
	1991	27,45	–	22,53	29,00	30,79	–	27,10	32,00	31,74	22,67	–	–
C — *Fertilizers* (2):													
Nitrate of ammonia (3) (26% in bags)													
ECU/100 kg	1989	51,16	51,86	57,34	26,17	63,06	54,53	53,36	50,47	49,65	49,50	74,38	52,73
	1990	53,30	56,35	58,25	26,22	62,61	–	53,43	50,09	50,35	50,04	78,96	50,57
	1991	55,99	59,45	61,60	29,87	66,01	–	56,43	49,72	56,23	52,40	84,89	48,73
Superphosphate													
ECU/100 kg	1989	67,08	70,75	–	28,94	71,95	71,06	–	70,35	–	72,37	65,28	–
	1990	70,18	75,59	–	30,35	73,72	–	–	69,08	–	69,46	72,45	–
	1991	65,79	73,90	–	36,88	74,38	–	–	70,48	–	69,19	77,88	–
Potassium chloride													
ECU/100 kg	1989	32,76	28,78	33,10	–	28,66	27,54	–	28,57	27,75	32,33	22,93	26,81
	1990	32,48	29,98	34,35	–	29,27	–	33,07	26,29	26,40	33,30	34,05	25,82
	1991	32,59	29,90	35,21	–	30,06	–	–	26,33	26,17	33,36	36,58	26,58
D — *Compound fertilizers* (2):													
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K	20-10-10												
ECU/100 kg	1989	16,66	–	–	–	32,79	–	–	18,56	–	18,46	–	16,86
	1990	15,73	–	–	–	36,17	–	–	18,42	–	18,34	–	16,21
	1991	–	–	–	–	37,41	–	–	18,29	–	19,56	–	16,35
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K (bags)	17-17-17												
ECU/100 kg	1989	22,13	–	23,81	13,06	24,79	21,55	21,49	23,72	22,43	21,24	29,81	20,81
	1990	22,57	–	23,81	13,20	24,31	–	21,80	23,54	22,16	20,98	31,85	20,23
	1991	20,33	–	24,65	15,34	23,87	–	21,70	23,37	23,28	21,81	32,30	20,03
Fertilizers containing nutrients N-P-K	9-9-18												
ECU/100 kg	1989	15,51	–	15,78	–	17,74	–	–	15,58	–	13,95	–	12,95
	1990	15,91	–	16,06	–	17,62	–	–	15,47	–	13,99	–	12,12
	1991	–	–	16,55	–	17,44	–	–	15,35	–	14,37	–	12,50
E — *Motor fuels and other fuels:*													
Diesel fuel for tractors:													
ECU/100 kg	1989	16,28	20,65	19,86	20,97	25,64	49,07	–	19,61	18,33	24,43	45,28	23,07
	1990	17,89	22,55	23,25	25,78	27,48	52,79	–	27,60	20,82	26,11	49,64	24,91
	1991	18,40	22,63	26,20	34,63	29,63	53,85	–	23,64	21,93	26,51	57,67	25,39
Heating fuel													
ECU/100 kg	1989	16,28	19,97	18,45	20,97	10,76	28,45	28,28	49,68	–	21,38	–	34,44
	1990	17,89	21,86	20,86	25,78	11,30	32,31	31,17	61,68	–	23,60	–	30,97
	1991	18,40	21,95	22,07	34,63	10,70	32,26	32,52	71,60	–	24,12	–	30,61

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Bulk price: Germany, for all products for which the reference is normally in bags; Luxembourg, for supplementary feed for stabled dairy cows; France, for complete feed for fattening pigs.
(2) Price for 100 kg of pure nutrient content, except for fertilizers containing nutrient: price per 100 kg of product.
(3) Ammonium nitrate (33%) in bags for Greece, France and the United Kingdom.

3.3.6 **Agricultural wages, input prices** ([1]) **and producer prices** (excl. VAT)

(1985 = 100)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	% TAV 1991/1985	% TAV 1990/1989	% TAV 1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Farm wages								
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	×	×	×
Belgique/België	105,4	110,7	112,9	115,4	120,6 (p)	3,2	2,2	4,5
Danmark	110,1	117,8	123,1	126,0	132,0	4,7	2,4	4,8
BR Deutschland	104,9	107,7	109,6	111,6	116,4	2,6	1,8	4,3
Ellada	132,5	149,5	173,4	202,6	237,7	15,0	16,8	14,4
España	116,2	122,1	133,2	148,7	162,4	8,4	11,6	9,2
France	108,2	112,6	117,0	122,0	:	×	4,3	×
Ireland	110,6	113,7	117,7	121,8	121,8	3,3	3,5	0,0
Italia	111,0	117,0	127,2	133,2	142,0	6,0	4,7	6,6
Luxembourg	106,2	107,0	113,5	116,2	122,3	3,4	2,3	5,3
Nederland	105,6	105,7	109,0	113,5	120,2	3,1	4,1	5,9
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	×	:	×
United Kingdom	110,4	115,6	124,8	138,8	151,9	7,2	11,2	9,4
Inputs ([2])								
EUR 12	96,4	98,9	103,8	104,9	108,2	1,3	1,1	3,1
Belgique/België	89,2	91,4	94,1	90,1	90,4	− 1,7	− 4,3	0,4
Danmark	91,0	95,5	99,2	97,4	96,6	− 0,6	− 1,8	− 0,9
BR Deutschland	87,2	88,1	93,1	91,5	93,5	− 1,1	− 1,7	2,3
Ellada	127,7	137,5	153,3	183,2	227,7	14,7	19,5	24,3
España	104,6	105,4	108,1	109,0	111,3	1,8	0,9	2,1
France	94,5	96,2	100,3	99,7	100,7	0,1	− 0,6	1,0
Ireland	91,7	94,2	99,3	99,5	99,8	− 0,0	0,2	0,2
Italia	99,9	103,2	108,3	109,2	110,8	1,7	0,8	1,5
Luxembourg	91,5	92,2	95,3	96,5	98,4	− 0,3	1,3	1,9
Nederland	83,9	86,1	89,3	86,4	86,9	− 2,3	− 3,3	0,5
Portugal	114,0	118,4	124,5	130,6	134,3	5,0	4,9	2,8
United Kingdom	98,8	103,3	109,3	113,4	117,7	2,8	3,7	3,8
Producer prices ([3])								
EUR 12	101,5	103,9	113,1	114,9	117,9	2,8	1,5	2,6
Belgique/België	91,6	91,5	101,6	96,1	94,5	− 0,9	− 5,4	− 1,7
Danmark	93,2	94,1	101,4	94,0	91,7	− 1,4	− 7,2	− 2,4
BR Deutschland	92,4	91,7	99,8	94,8	94,0	− 1,0	− 5,0	− 0,9
Ellada	126,2	141,8	166,9	201,2	239,5	15,7	20,5	19,1
España	105,5	108,8	116,6	117,3	117,1	2,7	0,6	− 0,2
France	97,8	98,2	105,9	105,6	105,8	0,9	− 0,2	0,2
Ireland	103,5	114,4	120,2	106,5	103,2	0,5	− 11,4	− 3,1
Italia	103,4	105,5	112,9	118,2	124,9	3,8	4,7	5,6
Luxembourg	101,9	104,6	114,8	112,5	104,5	0,7	− 2,0	− 7,1
Nederland	91,8	93,2	100,8	95,2	98,0	− 0,3	− 5,6	2,9
Portugal	114,5	126,1	149,4	155,5	146,9	6,6	4,1	− 5,6
United Kingdom	104,2	103,8	111,8	113,3	112,0	1,9	1,3	− 1,2

Source: Eurostat ('Purchase price of inputs' and 'Producer prices for agricultural products' are harmonized indices, whereas 'Farm wages' remain heterogeneous national indices).

([1]) The EC 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.

3.3.7 EC price indices for feedingstuffs, fertilizers and soil improvement, fuels and lubricants, and investments in machinery (excl. VAT)

(1985 = 100)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	% TAV 1991/1985	% TAV 1990/1989	% TAV 1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Feedingstuffs								
EUR 12	96,7	100,3	104,7	101,0	101,8	0,3	− 3,5	0,8
Belgique/België	89,2	92,4	93,8	85,6	84,5	− 2,8	− 8,8	− 1,2
Danmark	89,1	93,1	97,4	89,2	83,4	− 3,0	− 8,4	− 6,5
BR Deutschland	85,0	87,2	89,8	82,2	80,7	− 3,5	− 8,4	− 1,9
Ellada	126,7	135,6	160,8	183,6	219,0	14,0	14,1	19,3
España	106,8	107,0	107,7	106,0	105,5	0,9	− 1,6	− 0,4
France	94,1	99,8	104,5	96,9	95,2	− 0,8	− 7,3	− 1,8
Ireland	96,1	98,5	105,2	103,2	100,0	0,0	− 1,9	− 3,1
Italia	100,9	105,1	109,6	107,4	109,2	1,5	− 2,0	1,7
Luxembourg	90,7	90,0	92,5	90,8	89,3	− 1,9	− 1,8	− 1,7
Nederland	81,5	84,4	88,9	79,6	78,9	− 3,9	− 10,4	− 0,8
Portugal	108,7	112,5	117,2	117,2	119,9	3,1	0,0	2,3
United Kingdom	101,3	106,9	112,7	113,6	115,8	2,5	0,7	1,9
Fertilizers and soil improvement								
EUR 12	87,3	87,9	89,8	90,8	93,2	− 1,2	1,2	2,6
Belgique/België	80,7	84,1	83,9	85,4	85,4	− 2,6	1,7	0,0
Danmark	74,2	71,5	72,1	74,5	74,2	− 4,9	3,3	− 0,4
BR Deutschland	82,1	81,9	81,7	82,0	84,9	− 2,7	0,3	3,6
Ellada	141,4	166,4	166,7	193,1	255,1	16,9	15,9	32,1
España	94,4	87,6	85,5	84,2	85,9	− 2,5	− 1,5	2,0
France	82,6	84,1	86,3	85,8	86,1	− 2,5	− 0,7	0,4
Ireland	73,6	78,9	84,3	84,1	85,6	− 2,6	− 0,2	1,8
Italia	99,1	99,4	99,7	99,5	99,8	− 0,0	− 0,2	0,3
Luxembourg	83,5	83,6	83,0	80,8	86,2	− 2,4	− 2,6	6,7
Nederland	76,8	74,6	76,1	75,5	78,4	− 4,0	− 0,7	3,8
Portugal	112,1	112,1	121,9	133,7	142,9	6,1	9,6	6,9
United Kingdom	82,9	85,4	92,4	94,1	91,1	− 1,5	1,9	− 3,3

Fuels and lubricants								
EUR 12	77,3	75,6	81,5	92,7	100,1	0,0	13,7	7,9
Belgique/België	60,1	54,5	60,7	63,3	62,9	− 7,4	4,4	− 0,7
Danmark	69,7	71,6	81,3	82,6	82,4	− 3,2	1,7	− 0,2
BR Deutschland	67,6	64,5	72,5	77,5	83,2	− 3,0	6,9	7,4
Ellada	115,0	116,4	118,1	159,1	220,6	14,1	34,7	38,7
España	90,3	92,0	96,8	102,4	111,8	1,9	5,8	9,2
France	73,5	67,3	73,6	78,6	79,1	− 3,8	6,7	0,7
Ireland	82,5	80,2	85,3	88,1	89,4	− 1,9	3,2	1,5
Italia	70,2	70,4	75,1	101,9	94,3	− 1,0	35,7	− 7,5
Luxembourg	74,6	76,4	78,5	82,7	82,2	− 3,2	5,4	− 0,6
Nederland	63,4	66,3	67,8	85,0	85,5	− 2,6	25,4	0,6
Portugal	106,4	113,7	120,4	136,8	137,7	5,5	13,6	0,7
United Kingdom	77,7	73,7	81,9	90,7	95,8	− 0,7	10,8	5,7
Investment in machinery								
EUR 12	110,0	115,6	122,5	129,7	137,0	5,4	5,9	5,6
Belgique/België	105,5	108,8	114,3	118,5	122,8	3,5	3,7	3,6
Danmark	107,6	113,4	118,6	124,7	128,8	4,3	5,1	3,3
BR Deutschland	104,4	106,5	109,3	113,6	118,9	2,9	4,0	4,7
Ellada	143,0	157,3	178,7	204,7	241,3	15,8	14,6	17,9
España	109,2	114,7	123,1	129,5	131,2	4,6	5,3	1,3
France	108,8	113,2	117,9	122,1	126,4	4,0	3,6	3,5
Ireland	109,0	113,5	119,0	123,5	126,7	4,0	3,8	2,6
Italia	109,3	116,3	123,6	131,9	139,5	5,7	6,7	5,8
Luxembourg	106,3	108,3	115,7	126,1	131,1	4,6	9,0	3,9
Nederland	106,0	108,8	112,3	117,9	124,9	3,8	5,0	5,9
Portugal	132,7	146,9	168,5	175,0	181,1	10,4	3,8	3,5
United Kingdom	110,0	116,1	124,3	131,4	139,2	5,7	5,7	6,0

Source: Eurostat.

3.3.8 **Market value of agricultural land** (parcels)

		ECU/ha (1)			% TAV (real) (2)		
		1989	1990	1991	1991/1979	1990/1989	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België (3)	Arable land	10779	11532	11308	− 4,9	1,5	− 5,3
	Meadow	8642	9050	9332	− 5,2	− 0,6	0,4
Danmark (4)	Agricultural land	6025	6364	6537	− 4,1	0,8	6,2
BR Deutschland	Agricultural land	14938	16392	15922	− 2,5	5,2	− 7,0
Ellada	Irrigated land	13643	13932	14248	×	− 4,5	− 4,4
	Non-irrigated land	6240	6372	6452	×	− 4,5	− 5,3
España	Irrigated land	15797	15396	14369	− 3,0	− 10,0	− 13,0
	Non-irrigated land	3658	3596	3464	− 2,3	− 9,2	− 10,0
France	Arable land	3146	3254	:	×	− 1,2	×
	Natural meadow	2292	2343	:	×	− 2,3	×
Luxembourg (9)		34117	56806	:	3,8 (8)	59,4	×
Nederland (5)	Arable land	14474	16911	16616	− 1,7 (10)	12,4	− 5,2
	Meadow	18670	21625	18780	− 0,9 (10)	11,5	− 16,2
United Kingdom							
— England (6)	Agricultural land	7049	6560	6277*	− 4,4	− 7,6	− 11,8
— Wales (6)	Agricultural land	5806	4406	5135*	− 3,9	− 25,0	7,5
— Scotland (7)	Agricultural land	2097	2017	2097*	− 9,4	− 4,5	− 4,1
— Northern Ireland (6)	Agricultural land	4989	4853	4779*	− 6,8	− 3,4	− 9,2

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) 1990/1979.
(9) Sales of all utilizable agricultural land whether for agricultural or non-agricultural purposes (industrial estates, road building, building plots).
(10) 1991/1980.

3.3.9 **Rents for agricultural land**

	ECU/ha (1)			% TAV (real) (2)			Ratio rent/ market value %
	1989	1990	1991	1991/1979	1990/1989	1991/1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België							
— Arable land	134,55	140,01	141,51	− 1,1	− 1,2	− 2,4	1,3
— Meadow	129,30	135,53	137,22	− 1,3	− 0,5	− 2,2	1,5
BR Deutschland (3)							
— Total rents	202,40	209,54	214,56*	0,1	− 0,7	− 2,0	3,3
— New rents	205,78	212,46	216,99*	:	− 1,0	− 2,2	−
Ellada							
— Arable land (6)	401,72	396,46	393,55	×	− 7,7	− 7,2	2,8
France							
— Arable land (7)	72,61	73,76	:	×	− 2,9	×	:
Luxembourg	127,94	132,04	136,65	− 1,0	− 1,2	− 0,2	0,2 (5)
Nederland							
— Arable land	244,08	248,69	253,14	0,2 (4)	− 2,0	− 1,8	1,5
— Meadow	192,70	201,11	214,20	0,5 (4)	0,4	2,8	1,1
United Kingdom							
England	144,24	137,91	142,82*	0,1	− 5,1	− 4,5	2,1 (5)
Wales	78,70	84,32	91,90*	2,0	6,4	0,5	1,9 (5)
Scotland	96,14	94,53	98,06*	1,0	− 2,4	− 4,4	4,7 (5)

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Converted at current exchange rates.
(2) In national currencies, deflated (GDP deflator).
(3) Biannual surveys in 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989 and 1991. Eurostat estimate for the intermediate years.
(4) 1991/1980.
(5) 1990.
(6) Most of this land is irrigated.
(7) 1964 survey, updating using a national accounts indicator (Insee).

3.3.11 Value-added tax (VAT) rates: producer prices (1) at 1 January 1992

(%)

		Scheme	
		Normal	Flat-rate (2)
1	2	3	4
Belgique/België	Most products (excl. flowers)	6,0	6,0
	Flowers	19,0	19,0 (3)
Danmark	All products	25,0	–
BR Deutschland	Most products	7,0	8,0
	Wine must, beverages, services	14,0	14,0
Ellada	All products	0,0	–
España	Products used for animal feed, excluding wine:		
	— Not processed on the holding	6,0	4,0
	— Processed on the holding	6,0	–
	Wine	13,0	–
	All products not used for human or animal consumption:		
	— Not processed on the holding	13,0	4,0
	— Processed on the holding	13,0	–
France	All plant products except wine	5,5	2,55
	Wine	18,6	2,55
	All livestock products except animals for meat	5,5	3,65
	Animals for meat	–	3,75
	Products sold through a producers' group:		
	— fruit, vegetables and wine	–	3,05
	— pigs, eggs and poultry	–	4,85
Ireland	Live cattle, sheep, pigs	2,3	2,3
	Other livestock including poultry and fish, carcasses, raw wool, horsehair, bristles, feathers, hides and skins, non-edible horticultural produce	21,0	2,3
	Other agricultural products excluding live animals	0,0	2,3
Italia	Cereals, paddy rice, fresh and dried vegetables, potatoes, fresh and dried fruit, oilseeds for edible oil, olive oil, butter, cheese and other milk products	4,0	4,0
	Wine	4,0	9,0
	Eggs	4,0	4,0
	Must	9,0	4,0
	Cattle	19,0	12,0
	Pigs	19,0	12,0
	Raw milk	19,0	12,0
	All other products	10,0	4,0
Luxembourg	Most products and services	6,0	6,0
Nederland	Most products	6,0	5,15
Portugal	Flowers	17,0	–
	Dried fruit, honey, table wines	8,0	–
	All other agricultural products	0,0	–
United Kingdom	Products generally used for human and animal consumption (including seeds, seedlings and animals)	0,0	–
	Other products and services	17,5	–

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%. Growers covered by the flat-rate scheme receive only the normal flat-rate of 6%, the remaining 13% being payable to the central tax authority by the purchaser.

3.3.12 Value-added tax (VAT) rates: input prices at 1 January 1992

(%)

Belgique/België	Purchase and tenancy of land	(1)
	Animal feedingstuffs, seeds, fertilizers, agricultural services, coal (solid fuel)	6,0
	Construction and maintenance of farm buildings	17,0
	Farm equipment, pesticides	19,0
	Road diesel fuel, petrol, liquefied petroleum gas for non-agricultural purposes	25,0
	Diesel fuel for agricultural purposes, light fuel oil, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, electricity	17,0
Danmark	Purchase of land and buildings	0,0
	All products	25,0
BR Deutschland	Purchase and tenancy 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	14,0
Ellada	Purchase and tenancy of land	0,0
	Seed animal feedingstuffs, breeding stock, fertilizers, pesticides.	8,0
	Most farm equipment, maintenance and repair of machinery, installations and buildings, electricity, lubricants	18,0
	Liquefied gases, asbestos cement piping, wire fencing	8,0
	Motor fuels	36,0
España	Purchase and tenancy of agricultural land	(1)
	Inputs of agricultural origin: medicines	6,0
	Inputs of industrial origin	13,0
	Most services	13,0
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
	Electricity	12,5
	Most services	12,0
	Machinery repairs	18,0
	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
	Solid fuels, diesel fuel for heating, diesel fuel for tractors, gas for heating and lighting	12,5
Italia	Agricultural loans, rural leases, veterinary services	(1)
	Animal feedingstuffs of vegetable origin, fertilizers	4,0
	Agricultural work under contract	4,0
	Animal feedingstuffs of animal origin, seeds, breeding stock, pesticides	9,0
	Fuels and lubricants, pharmaceuticals	9,0
	Equipment and machinery, gas and electricity, building materials, most services	19,0
Luxembourg	Animal feedingstuffs, fertilizers, seeds, breeding stock, electricity, water, some services (cultivation and harvesting, veterinary services)	6,0
	Agricultural equipment, pesticides, construction and maintenance of farm buildings, some services (transport), power and other fuels	12,0
Nederland	Veterinary services 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
	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	18,5
Portugal	Fertilizers and crop protection products, animal feedingstuffs and seeds, live animals, machinery, equipment and tractors, veterinary services	0,0
	Electricity, fuels and gas	8,0
	Maintenance and repair of machinery	17,0
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. Construction of farm buildings and most civil engineering work (excluding repair and maintenance). Power fuels and other fuels (except road diesel fuel and petrol), electricity and water	0,0
	Road diesel fuel, lubricants, petrol, fertilizers, chemicals, purchase and maintenance of agricultural machinery, other goods and services not specified	17,6
	Purchase of motor vehicles (special non-deductible 10% tax)	17,5 + 10,0

(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 1991

(ECU/100 kg)

Products	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. *Crop products :*											
Common wheat	15,47	15,83	16,05	17,70	21,52	15,29	14,82	21,15	15,64	24,63	16,63
Durum wheat	–	–	–	25,24	22,07	19,26	–	26,34	–	32,44	–
Rye	14,57	13,88	14,90	–	17,72	13,17	–	18,99	14,50	18,71	–
Barley	14,20	15,28	14,43	17,33	17,55	13,38	14,07	19,89	15,30	18,71	16,02
Oats	14,89	14,07	14,12	20,56	16,58	13,32	13,70	21,79	14,99	19,71	15,24
Maize	–	–	18,32	18,23	21,34	16,77	–	24,51	–	19,69	–
Potatoes	8,00	13,72	13,35	26,37	21,44	10,84	–	27,04	10,69	21,30	15,32
Sugarbeet	38,55 (5)	44,33	46,81	38,98	53,31 (4)	34,47 (6)	50,25	53,46 (4)	43,88 (6)	46,58	41,46 (6)
Dessert apples (1)	57,72	76,21	72,67	54,28	50,43	68,26	–	60,50	63,18	52,48	84,41
Dessert pears (1)	48,74	114,28	88,48	72,38	53,10	90,20	–	63,81	63,61	35,95	66,76
Table grapes (1)	–	–	–	54,36	42,74	113,00	–	78,15	–	54,81	–
Oranges (1)	–	–	–	30,45	20,87	–	–	46,61	–	32,34	–
Cauliflowers (2)	38,75	–	34,45	59,69	35,49	–	–	70,97	58,42	35,41	–
Lettuces (2)	27,05	–	45,28	26,31	26,36	–	–	60,37	54,96	70,90	50,13
Asparagus (2)	508,44	–	478,77	–	165,60	–	–	258,91	402,86	–	331,38
Tomatoes (2)	–	–	51,64	33,55	33,83	–	–	46,86	–	22,23	–
Carrots (2)	–	–	24,34	31,46	18,02	–	–	42,91 (4)	24,23	34,34	26,66
Onions (2)	11,16	16,59	24,18	25,59	15,16	33,84	–	42,89	–	20,65	20,91
Dry peas	–	–	–	–	31,54	32,25 (4)	–	–	23,40 (4)	–	32,52
Dry beans	–	–	–	–	181,71	120,04 (4)	–	94,81	–	73,27	–
2. *Livestock products :*											
Calves (3)	489,26	–	–	–	478,63 (6)	404,68	–	477,20	417,79 (4)	411,64	–
Pigs (3)	168,13	136,18	154,09	–	–	156,98	–	–	–	183,57	133,26
Poultry carcasses (class A)	182,48 (4)	–	156,04	–	132,94	104,54	–	180,65	–	–	135,49
Whole drinking milk	–	61,50 (5)	50,00	65,39	44,53	–	69,18	77,61	53,14 (5)	40,92	35,31
Cream	–	–	–	195,92	166,58	–	–	–	250,54 (5)	177,52 (4)	510,45
Butter	311,37	315,36	321,19	374,01	334,71	408,32	–	344,36	308,53	394,99	293,38

Source: Eurostat.
(1) All varieties.
(2) All qualities.
(3) Carcass weight.
(4) 1990.
(5) 1989.
(6) 1988.

3.3.14 Institutional prices in national currency, expressed as indices in real terms for all agricultural products

(1985/86 = 100)

	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België	97,1	96,8	94,6	91,3	86,0	83,1	80,3
Danmark	96,5	94,0	89,6	87,0	82,3	80,2	78,6
BR Deutschland	95,7	93,9	91,4	88,0	83,1	79,6	75,2
Ellada	99,1	98,1	96,0	101,9	101,3	91,6	82,7
España	81,4	82,5	78,7	73,2	66,8	63,1	58,8
France	97,3	98,9	96,0	94,6	91,7	88,6	85,9
Ireland	102,8	108,4	104,8	103,3	100,8	97,2	93,3
Italia	95,8	93,3	87,8	84,8	81,6	76,0	71,9
Luxembourg	99,7	101,7	99,3	96,6	92,4	89,2	86,6
Nederland	97,1	96,7	93,9	91,9	87,7	85,2	82,7
Portugal	85,9	88,8	86,3	83,5	80,5	70,8	62,3
United Kingdom	99,0	99,5	94,2	92,1	93,9	89,7	85,8
EUR 12	96,3	96,1	92,4	89,9	86,5	82,4	78,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.1 Budgetary expenditure on the common agricultural policy

	Unit	1989	1990	1991	1992 (2)	1993 (3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EC budget	Mio ECU	40917,8 (1)	44378,9 (1)	53823,1 (1)	61096,8	66309,0
1. EAGGF-Guarantee	Mio ECU	25872,9	26453,5	32385,9	32934,0	34062,0
— Plant products	Mio ECU	14011,9	14648,0	18030,5	19364,0	19984,0
— Animal products (4)	Mio ECU	9387,4	9690,4	12194,3	10908,0	11655,0
— Ancillary expenditure	Mio ECU	1027,7	733,2	1286,9	1660,0	1693,0
— Set-aside and income aid	Mio ECU	3,0 (5)	21,2 (5)	76,9 (5)	180,0 (5)	548,0
— Accompanying measures	Mio ECU	–	–	–	–	182,0
— Monetary reserve	Mio ECU	[1000]	[1000]	[1000]	[1000]	[1000]
— Reserves and provisions	Mio ECU	–	–	–	12,0	–
— Depreciation of stocks and disposal of butter	Mio ECU	1442,9	1360,7	797,3	810,0	–
2. EAGGF-Guidance (7)	Mio ECU	1352,3	1846,5	2127,9	2895,4	3366,0
3. OTHER AGRICULTURAL EXPENDITURE	Mio ECU	71,4	102,1	126,7	299,0	129,6
4. TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPENDITURE	Mio ECU	27296,6	28402,1	34640,5	36128,4	37557,6
Charges under the common agricultural policy:	Mio ECU	2664,3	2084,0	2763,0	2589,1	2488,5
— ordinary levies	Mio ECU	1282,7	1173,4	1621,2	1353,1	1261,0
— sugar levies	Mio ECU	1381,6	910,6	1141,8	1236,0	1227,5
Net cost of the CAP:	Mio ECU	24632,3	26318,1	31877,5	33539,3	35069,1
— as % of GDP	%	0,56	0,56	0,63 (7)	0,62 (7)	0,62 (7)
— per head in the EEC	ECU	72,0	76,6	92,2 (7)	96,9 (7)	101,1 (7)

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Financial Report of the European Communities (Volume V of the revenue and expenditure account).
(2) 1992 budget (OJ L 26, 3.3.1992) as amended by supplementary and amending budgets No 1/92 (OJ L 142, 25.5.1992), No 2/92 (OJ L 174, 29.6.1992) and No 3/92 (OJ L 349, 30.11.1992).
(3) 1992 preliminary draft budget, taking into account letter of amendment No 1.
(4) Including the common organization of the market in fishery products (Chapter B1-26, formerly Chapter B2-90).
(5) Does not include either EAGGF Guidance Section share of set-aside or income aid, not covered in this year by EAGGF Guarantee Section appropriations.
(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.

3.4.2 EAGGF guarantee and guidance expenditure, by Member State

(Mio ECU)

	EAGGF guarantee expenditure (1)					EAGGF guidance expenditure				
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	22967,7 (2)	27687,3 (3)	25872,9	26453,5	32385,9	938,0	1180,0	1468,0	1968,0	2408,2
Belgique/België	821,5	721,5	585,8	873,7	1468,5	21,0	18,3	31,6	23,1	30,5
Danmark	1058,8	1212,4	1015,1	1113,7	1220,3	11,6	12,8	17,2	16,9	18,0
BR Deutschland	3993,0	4904,4	4188,7	4355,2	5234,5	121,8	124,6	133,0	204,1	200,2
Ellada	1341,2	1318,8	1650,9	1949,7	2211,2	105,1	148,6	235,3	270,2	274,2
España	604,1	1887,2	1903,2	2120,8	3314,3	79,4	133,6	203,9	301,8	514,2
France	5662,1	6209,7	4810,5	5142,2	6394,4	243,4	271,0	179,8	383,8	425,5
Ireland	956,3	1081,3	1241,2	1668,4	1731,1	96,4	81,2	121,9	125,0	168,5
Italia	3903,5	4349,7	4621,8	4150,3	5353,4	95,5	178,4	263,6	282,7	326,5
Luxembourg	1,5	3,0	1,8	5,2	2,8	3,9	2,1	3,6	4,6	6,7
Nederland	2727,8	3831,5	3749,9	2868,7	2679,3	13,8	5,3	20,7	11,4	20,5
Portugal	147,2	157,2	174,4	214,2	315,6	62,2	121,9	179,4	241,6	313,4
United Kingdom	1748,7	1992,8	1917,0	1975,9	2391,3	83,9	82,2	78,0	102,8	110,2
Community (4)	2,0	17,8	12,6	15,5	69,2	–	–	–	–	–

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Adjusted for the financial consequences of the clearance of accounts (– ECU 55,3 million in 1986, – ECU 208,2 million in 1987, + ECU 29,2 million in 1988, – ECU 202,7 million in 1989, – ECU 377,9 million in 1990 and – ECU 437,8 million in 1991).
(2) Expenditure charged against the 1987 budget (1 January 1987/end of October/beginning of November 1987).
(3) Expenditure charged against the 1988 budget (beginning of November 1987/15 October 1988).
(4) Payments by Commission direct to recipients.

3.4.3 EAGGF guarantee expenditure, by product

Product	1990 (1)		1991 (1)		1992 (2)		1993 (3)	
	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%	Mio ECU	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cereals	3856,0	14,6	5208,3	16,1	5624	17,1	7125	20,9
Refunds (food aid included)	2499,9		3732,4		3282		3557	
Intervention, of which:	1356,1		1475,9		2342		3568	
— production refund	275,9		419,1		397		444	
— aid for durum wheat	419,5		516,1		549		586	
— storage	1251,4		1419,4		2440		2144	
— co-responsibility levy	- 656,2		- 924,3		- 1164		–	
— small producer aid	66,3		38,7		38		42	
Rice	94,2	0,4	123,6	0,4	113	0,3	118	0,3
Refunds (food aid included)	38,2		89,5		95		105	
Intervention	56,0		34,1		18		13	
Sugar	1391,1	5,3	1819,3	5,6	2000	6,1	2035	6,0
Refunds (food aid included)	928,7		1255,6		1349		1346	
Intervention, of which:	462,4		563,7		651		689	
— refund of storage costs	383,3		460,9		501		506	
Olive oil	1169,6	4,4	1874,2	5,8	1767	5,4	2107	6,2
Refunds (food aid included)	136,3		111,8		66		104	
Intervention	1033,3		1762,4		1701		2003	
Oils and fats	3477,0	13,1	3549,5	11,0	4234	12,8	2726	8,0
Refunds	1,0		0,5		–		–	
Intervention	3476,0		3549,0		4234		2726	
Protein products	834,8	3,2	959,0	3,0	867	2,6	728	2,1
Refunds	–		–		–		–	
Intervention, of which	834,8		959,0		867		728	
— peas, field beans	536,4		550,8		501		419	
— dried fodder	298,0		403,9		364,5		305	
Textile plants and silkworms, of which	580,3	2,2	521,8	1,6	804	2,4	717	2,1
— flax and hemp	40,3		33,6		32		29	
— cotton	539,8		487,9		771		687	
Fruit and vegetables	1253,0	4,7	1106,5	3,4	1234	3,7	1483	4,4
Refunds	80,6		94,8		103		103	
— fresh	67,0		76,9		80		80	
— processed	13,6		17,9		23		23	
Intervention	1172,4		1011,7		1131		1380	
— fresh	603,4		412,0		499		655	
— processed	569,0		599,7		632		725	
Wine	745,2	2,8	1047,8	3,2	1205	3,7	1535	4,5
Refunds	54,7		55,5		63		66	
Intervention, of which:	690,5		992,3		1142		1469	
— aid for private storage	39,9		41,1		41		38	
— distillation	267,4		367,2		316		474	
— compulsory distillation of the by-products of wine-making	68,3		72,3		79		97	
Tobacco	1232,1	4,7	1329,6	4,1	1187	3,6	1274	3,7
Refunds	61,9		65,3		67		68	
Intervention	1170,2		1264,3		1120		1206	
Other sectors or agricultural products of which:	84,5	0,3	67,6	0,2	528 (10)	1,6	279	0,8
— seeds	73,5		66,7		90		88	
— hops	10,6		0,9		15		13	

Milk products	4971,7	18,8	5706,6	17,6	4239	12,9	5392	15,8
Refunds (food aid included)	1946,6		2319,0		2140		2218	
Intervention, of which:	3025,1		3387,6		2099		3174	
— aids for skimmed milk	843,9		1052,7		1156		1086	
— skimmed milk storage	394,7		270,5		– 400		– 3	
— butter storage	580,5		661,4		120		310	
— butter disposal	524,9		669,6		525		637	
— contribution milk producers	– 348,3		– 352,4		– 382		– 275	
— extension of the markets	268,6		248,3		281		295	
Beef/veal	2833,2	10,7	4295,0	13,2	4469	13,6	3811	11,2
Refunds	1110,0		1282,4		1117		1535	
Intervention, of which:	1723,2		3012,6		3352		2276	
— public and private storage	997,7		2302,8		2352		1438	
— premiums for suckler cows	292,4		366,9		532		561	
— special premium	401,5		334,9		467		238	
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1452,3	5,5	1790,4	5,5	1822	5,5	1833	5,4
Refunds	–		–		–		–	
Intervention	1452,3		1790,4		1822		1833	
Pigmeat	246,9	0,9	252,2	0,8	189	0,6	256	0,8
Refunds	174,0		199,5		179		197	
Intervention	72,9		52,7		10		59	
Eggs and poultrymeat	178,5	0,7	169,2	0,5	202	0,6	241	0,7
Refunds	178,5		169,2		202		241	
— eggs	33,1		35,7		37		42	
— poultrymeat	145,4		133,5		165		199	
Intervention	–		–		–		–	
Other measures for livestock products	–		p.m.	p.m.	40	0,1	150	0,4
Non-Annex II products	511,5	1,9	704,1	2,2	683	2,1	700	2,1
Refunds	511,5		704,1		683		700	
Fishery products	23,6	0,1	26,2	0,1	29	0,1	27	0,1
Refunds	–		p.m.		2		p.m.	
Intervention	23,6		26,2		27		27	
Total market organizations	24935,5	94,3	30550,9	94,3	31236	94,8	32537	95,5
Accession compensatory amounts (ACAs) in intra-Community trade	36,6	0,1	28,3	0,1	25	0,1	22	0,1
Monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs)	194,7	0,7	126,2	0,4	18	0,1	– 1	p.m.
— intra-Community trade	194,8		126,2		11		– 5	
— extra-Community trade (granted on exports)	– 0,1		p.m.		7		4	
Total market organizations ACAs + MCAs	25166,8	95,1	30705,4	94,8	31279	95,0	32558	95,6
Other (6)	– 95,2	– 0,4	– 183,5	– 0,6	291	0,9	332	1,0
Rural development schemes linked to market operation	–	–	388,2	1,2	374	1,1	442	1,3
Depreciation and disposal of stocks	1360,7	5,2	797,3	2,5	810	2,5	–	
Set-aside (7)	21,2	0,1	76,9	0,2	180	0,5	489	1,4
Income aid	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	0,2
Accompanying measures	–	–	–	–	–	–	182	0,5
Expenditure from appropriations carried over from past years	–	–	601,6	1,9	(166)	–	–	–
Grand total	26453,5 (4) (9)	100,0	32385,9 (5) (9)	100,0	32934 (8) (9)	100,0	34062 (8)	100,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The expenditure items are taken from the returns made by the Member States under the advance payments system and are charged to a given financial year under Article 100 of the Financial Regulation.

(2) (Budget (OJ L 26, 3.2.1992) as amended by supplementary and amending budgets No 2/92 (OJ L 174, 29.6.1992) and No 3/92 (OJ L 349, 30.11.1992).

(3) 1993 preliminary draft budget, taking into account letter of amendment No 1.

(4) Including ECU – 377,9 million from clearance of the 1987 accounts.

(5) Including ECU – 437,8 million from clearance of the 1988 accounts.

(6) Including MCAs granted on imports and clearance of accounts.

(7) Amounts credited to the Guarantee Section, i.e. 50% of the amount entered in the specific chapter of the budget. In 1993 all expenditure under this chapter falls to the Guarantee Section.

(8) Not including the appropriations entered for the monetary reserve (ECU 1 billion).

(9) Not including either the Guidance Section's share in payment for set-aside of land from agricultural production or income aid not charged to the Guarantee Section but the Community's contribution to which is paid using Guarantee Section procedures.

(10) Including ECU 398 million for food aid to certain third countries.

3.4.4 Breakdown of appropriations by sector according to the economic nature of the measures — financial year 1991 — financial year 1992

	1991 — Mio ECU (1) (7) (9)					
			Breakdown by economic nature of the measures			
			Interventions			
	Appropriations	Export refunds	Storage	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums
1	2 = 3 + 8	3	4	5	6	7
A – Cereals (4) (5)	5208,4	3732,5	1419,4	–	56,5	–
Rice (5)	123,6	89,5	21,5	–	12,6	–
Sugar (5)	1819,3	1255,6	460,9	–	102,8	–
Olive oil	1874,2	111,8	– 18,5 (8)	–	1780,9	–
Oils and fats	3549,5	0,5	0,5	–	3548,5	–
Protein products, of which:	959,0	–	–	–	959,0	–
– peas, broad beans and field beans	(550,8)	–	–	–	(550,8)	–
– dried fodder	(403,9)	–	–	–	(403,9)	–
Textile plants, of which:	521,9	–	6,5	–	515,4	–
– flax and hemp	(33,6)	–	(6,5)	–	(27,1)	–
– cotton	(487,9)	–	–	–	(487,9)	–
Fruit and vegetables	1106,5	94,8	0,9	187,1 (8)	744,9	78,8
Wine	1047,8	55,5	251,9	439,6	134,1	166,7
Tobacco	1329,6	65,3	53,8	–	1210,5	–
Other sectors or agricultural products, of which:	67,6	–	–	–	67,6	–
– seeds	(66,7)	–	–	–	(66,7)	–
– hops	(0,9)	–	–	–	(0,9)	–
Milk and milk products, (4) (5)	5706,5	2319,0	1081,2 (6)	–	1618,2	688,1
of which: – skimmed milk (5)	(1500,4)	(177,2)	(270,5) (6)	–	(1052,7)	–
– butter (5)	(1958,3)	(627,3)	(661,4) (6)	–	(669,6)	–
Beef/veal	4295,0	1282,4	2302,8	–	701,8	8,0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1790,4	–	3,0	–	1787,4	–
Pigmeat	252,2	199,5	17,0	–	35,7	–
Eggs and poultrymeat	169,2	169,2	–	–	–	–
Other measures in favour of animal products	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Annex II products	704,1	704,1	–	–	–	–
Fishery products	26,2	–	1,2	7,8	17,2	–
Total A	30551,0	10079,7	5602,1	634,5	13293,1	941,6
B – Accession compensatory amounts in trade	28,3	–	–	–	28,3	–
C – Monetary compensatory amounts						
– in intra-Community trade	126,2	–	–	–	126,2	–
– in extra-Community trade	p.m.	p.m.	–	–	–	–
D – Depreciation of intervention stocks	797,3	–	797,3	–	–	–
E – Differentiation of the agricultural market mechanisms	388,2	–	–	–	182,1	206,1
Total A + B + C + D + E	31891,0	10079,7	6399,4	634,5	13629,7	1147,7
%	100	31,6	20,1	2,0	42,7	3,6
F – Other (3)	494,9	–	–	–	–	–
Total A + B + C + D + E + F	32385,9	–	–	–	–	–

Source: EC 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) Budget (OJ L 26, 3.2.1992) as amended by supplementary and amending budgets No 2/92 (OJ L 174, 29.6.1992) and No 3/92 (OJ L 349, 30.11.1992).
(3) Clearance of accounts + interest following reform of financing arrangements + free distribution of intervention products + set-aside (Guarantee Section) + MCAs granted on imports + anti-fraud measures + expenditure from appropriations carried over from 1990 (primarily on food aid) + reserves and provisions.
(4) Including the financial contribution from cereal and milk producers.
(5) Including food aid refunds.
(6) Not including depreciation covered by Chapter B0-10.
(7) Expenditure charged against the 1991 budget.
(8) Including aid for Poland and Romania.
(9) Not including the appropriations entered for the monetary reserve (ECU 1 billion).
(10) Including ECU 398 million for food aid to certain Third countries.
(11) Partly used to help Portugal (drought aid).

	1992 — Mio ECU [2] [9]							
			Breakdown of economic nature of the measures					
			Interventions					
Total	Appropriations	Export refunds	Storage	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Price subsidies	Guidance premiums	Total	
8 = 4 + 5 + 6 + 7	9 = 10 + 15	10	11	12	13	14	15 = 11 + 12 + 13 + 14	
1475,9	5624	3282	2440	–	– 98 [11]	–	2342	
34,1	113	95	– 1	–	19	–	18	
563,7	2000	1349	502	–	149	–	651	
1762,4	1767	66	115	–	1586	–	1701	
3549,0	4234	p.m.	2	–	4232	–	4234	
959,0	867	–	–	–	867	–	867	
(550,8)	(501)	–	–	–	(501)	–	(501)	
(403,9)	(364,5)	–	–	–	(364,5)	–	(364,5)	
521,9	804	–	2,8	–	801,2	–	804	
(33,6)	(32)	–	(2,8)	–	(29,2)	–	(32)	
(487,9)	(771)	–	–	–	(771)	–	(771)	
1011,7	1234	103	–	194	820	117	1131	
992,3	1205	63	240	395	136	371	1142	
1264,3	1187	67	13	–	1090	17	1120	
67,6	528	–	–	–	528 [10]	–	528	
(66,7)	(90)	–	–	–	(90)	–	(90)	
(0,9)	(15)	–	–	–	(15)	–	(15)	
3387,5	4239	2140	– 131 [6]	–	1580	650	2099	
(1323,2)	(1000)	(244)	(– 400) [6]	–	(1156)	–	(756)	
(1331,0)	(1033)	(388)	(120) [6]	–	(525)	–	(645)	
3012,6	4469	1117	2352	–	999	1	3352	
1790,4	1822	p.m.	9	–	1813	–	1822	
52,7	189	179	10	–	–	–	10	
–	202	202	–	–	–	–	–	
–	40	–	–	–	40 [11]	–	40	
–	683	683	–	–	–	–	–	
26,2	29	2	–	9	18	–	27	
20471,3	31236	9348	5553,8	598	14580,2	1156	21888	
28,3	25	–	–	–	25	–	25	
126,2	11	–	–	–	11	–	11	
–	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	
797,3	810	–	810	–	–	–	810	
388,2	374	–	–	–	346	28	374	
21811,3	32463	9355	6363,8	598	14962,2	1184	23108	
68,4	100	28,8	19,6	1,8	46,1	3,7	71,2	
–	471	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	32934	–	–	–	–	–	–	

3.4.5 Quantity and value of products in public storage

EUR 12

	Situation at 31.12.1989		Situation at 31.12.1990		Situation at 31.12.1991	
	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU)	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU)	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	2264,1	166,2	6681,5	380,2	5303,5	334,9
Non-breadmaking common wheat	229,7	12,8	226,4	13,6	164,2	10,9
Barley	2989,9	176,9	4074,7	210,6	4632,7	273,0
Rye	1239,1	76,7	1821,9	100,9	3583,2	219,9
Durum wheat	1017,4	88,7	1443,1	124,1	3376,9	182,6
Maize	865,9	39,8	67,2	3,3	0,9	0,1
Sorghum	2,7	0,2	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	63,7	0,1	175,9	23,4
Total cereals, rice included	8608,8	561,3	14378,5	832,8	17237,3	1044,8
Olive oil	130,8	165,1	73,9	94,9	18,3	23,6
Rape	0,1	–	13,4	2,8	13,4	2,4
Sunflower	7,9	1,6	32,1	7,7	0,4	0,1
Leaf tobacco	0,2	–	–	–	p.m.	p.m.
Processed tobacco	10,1	3,0	22,1	3,2	21,6	2,8
Baled tobacco	67,4	20,5	82,5	20,8	85,1	24,6
Total tobacco	77,7	23,5	104,6	24,0	106,7	27,4
Skimmed-milk powder	21,9	23,0	333,2	262,8	416,4	312,8
Butter	4,8	4,7	251,8	257,2	266,3	245,8
Grana Padano (cheese)	–	–	–	–	0,8	4,2
Total milk products	26,7	27,7	585,0	520,0	683,5	562,8
Beef carcasses	107,2	110,3	299,4	280,8	434,0	431,3
Boned beef	51,0	108,8	230,0	381,2	392,2	565,4
Total beef	158,2	219,1	529,4	662,0	826,2	996,7
Alcohol	3568,1 (2)	33,4	2428,1 (2)	14,6	2399,6 (2)	13,7
General total	×	1031,7	×	2158,8	×	2671,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) The product values take account of financial depreciation.
(2) 1 000 hl.

3.4.8 Implementation of budget by Member State (1991)

(Mio ECU)

Type of financing	Total	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch-land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxem-bourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
							I — Commitments						
Direct (1)	58,970	–	–	–	–	–	10,158	–	48,812	–	–	–	–
— regional	58,970	–	–	–	–	–	10,158	–	48,812	–	–	–	–
— general	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indirect (2)	1379,139	17,427	11,477	137,862	187,879	244,188	231,410	90,501	130,649	5,160	9,908	241,295	71,383
— regional	403,600	–	–	–	55,364	123,066	8,896	8,512	37,103	–	–	164,028	6,631
— general	975,539	17,427	11,477	137,862	132,515	121,122	222,514	81,989	93,546	5,160	9,908	77,267	64,752
Operational programmes (3)	959,350	12,658	6,118	62,279	86,088	269,967	182,375	78,000	142,126	1,506	10,546	69,394	38,293
— regional	675,198	3,255	1,051	41,342	70,037	200,755	156,330	49,317	108,580	0,524	3,901	22,722	17,384
— marketing/processing	203,385	7,172	5,067	20,774	15,141	27,359	24,975	22,818	25,616	0,693	6,538	29,315	17,917
— Community initiatives	80,767	2,231	–	0,163	0,910	41,853	1,070	5,865	7,930	0,289	0,107	17,357	2,992
Pilot projects, etc. (Art. 22/R. 797 - Art. 8/R. 4256)	10,700	0,403	0,443	0,051	0,238	–	1,319	–	4,924	–	0,042	2,713	0,567
Global grant	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand total (4)	2408,159	30,488	18,038	200,192	274,205	514,155	425,262	168,501	326,511	6,666	20,496	313,402	110,243
							II — Payments						
Direct (1)	293,870	8,102	2,552	20,146	21,053	62,268	52,586	12,765	76,623	0,074	3,624	17,609	16,468
— regional	46,356	1,052	–	0,797	–	–	16,643	–	27,864	–	–	–	–
— genenal	247,514	7,050	2,552	19,349	21,053	62,268	35,943	12,765	48,759	0,074	3,624	17,609	16,468
Indirect (2)	1276,137	1,518	11,477	137,862	167,289	246,428	242,593	90,501	130,744	5,160	9,908	161,274	71,383
— regional	323,579	–	–	–	55,364	123,066	8,896	8,512	37,103	–	–	84,007	6,631
— general	952,558	1,518	11,477	137,862	111,925	123,362	233,697	81,989	93,641	5,160	9,908	77,267	64,752
Operational programmes (3)	479,247	3,780	0,526	26,501	44,766	158,452	92,945	53,078	61,576	0,262	1,951	19,109	16,301
— regional	432,815	1,627	0,526	22,284	40,832	154,713	91,027	47,375	48,278	0,262	1,951	8,656	15,284
— marketing/processing	39,032	2,153	–	4,135	3,479	–	1,918	4,584	12,808	–	–	9,955	–
— Community initiatives	7,400	–	–	0,082	0,455	3,739	–	1,119	0,490	–	–	0,498	1,017
Pilot projects, etc. (Art. 22/R. 797 - Art. 8/R. 4256)	1,796	0,280	–	0,036	–	–	0,221	0,040	0,590	–	–	0,193	0,436
Global grant	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand total (4)	2051,050	13,680	14,588	184,545	233,108	467,148	388,345	156,384	269,533	5,496	15,483	198,185	104,588

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Direct measures: project-type measures (mainly for investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products and, for some measures, under integrated Mediterranean programmes). This type of financing will be replaced by programmes.

(2) Indirect measures: Community part-financing of aid schemes introduced by the Member States within a Community legal framework (e.g. Regulation (EEC) No 797/85).

(3) Operational programmes: decided upon within the framework of Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88, implemented by the Member States with a financial contribution from the Community.

(4) An amount of ECU 76,883 million has been paid for set-aside of which: Belgium 0,061, Denmark 0,245, Germany 24,089, Greece 0,006, Spain 0,989, France 9,035, Ireland 0,091, Italy 32,786, Luxembourg 0,003, the Netherlands 1,225, United Kingdom 8,353.

3.4.9 Implementation of budget by objective (1991)

(Mio ECU)

	Commitments					Payments					
	Total	Objective 1 (1)	Objective 5a (2)	Objective 5b (3)	Transitional (4)	Total	Objective 1 (1)	Objective 5a (2)	Objective 5b (3)	Transitional (4)	Pre-1989 commitments not classifiable (5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Belgique/België	30,488	–	24,599	3,255	2,634	13,680	0,043	9,621	1,627	1,229	1,160
Danmark	18,036	–	16,544	1,051	0,443	14,555	–	13,592	0,526	–	0,437
BR Deutschland	200,192	–	158,636	41,505	0,051	184,545	–	157,951	22,366	0,036	4,192
Ellada	274,205	274,205	–	–	–	233,108	223,823	–	–	–	9,285
España	514,155	406,882	37,287	55,516	14,470	467,148	344,068	39,289	38,613	14,470	30,708
France	425,262	69,544	240,012	110,372	5,334	388,345	42,771	238,520	64,461	2,617	39,976
Ireland	168,501	168,501	–	–	–	156,384	154,667	–	–	–	1,717
Italia	326,511	171,490	67,446	38,007	49,674	269,533	99,336	74,286	19,615	32,887	43,409
Luxembourg	6,666	–	5,853	0,813	–	5,496	–	5,196	0,262	–	0,038
Nederland	20,496	–	16,446	4,008	0,042	15,483	–	13,252	1,951	–	0,280
Portugal	313,402	310,689	–	–	2,713	198,185	191,911	–	–	0,193	6,081
United Kingdom	110,243	39,516	64,535	5,625	0,567	104,588	30,874	63,597	5,034	0,202	4,881
Total (6)	2408,159	1440,827	631,252	260,152	75,928	2051,050	1087,493	615,304	154,455	51,634	142,164

Source: EC 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 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 5b, and applied before 1 January 1989, as well as certain expenditure covered by Article 8 of Regulation 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.

(6) This does not include a total of ECU 42,306 million paid for set-aside. The portion covered by the Guidance Section was 50 % of 42,306 = ECU 21,153 million, the other 50 % being financed by the Guarantee Section.

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' 1970-91

	× 1 000				% VAT			
	1970	1980	1990	1991	1980/1970	1990/1970	1990/1980	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	16333	11905	8628	8352*	− 3,1	− 3,1	− 3,2	− 3,2
Belgique/België	176	116	100	99	− 4,1	− 2,8	− 1,4	− 1,0
Danmark	303	199	144	151	− 4,1	− 3,7	− 3,2	4,7
BR Deutschland	2262	1403	961	927	− 4,7	− 4,2	− 3,7	− 3,5
Ellada	1279	1016	889	889*	− 2,3	− 1,8	− 1,3	0,0
España	3310	2228	1486	1345	− 3,9	− 3,9	− 4,0	− 9,5
France	2751	1854	1310	1257	− 3,9	− 3,6	− 3,4	− 4,0
Ireland	283	209	167	154	− 3,0	− 2,6	− 2,2	− 7,8
Italia	3878	2899	1863	1823	− 2,9	− 3,6	− 4,3	− 2,1
Luxembourg	12	8	6	6	− 4,7	− 3,4	− 1,9	0,0
Nederland	289	244	289	293	− 1,7	0,0	1,7	1,4
Portugal	1004	1074	846	848	0,7	− 0,9	− 2,4	0,3
United Kingdom	787	654	568	560	− 1,8	− 1,6	− 1,4	− 1,4

Source: Eurostat.

(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**

		EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch-land	Ellada	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total civilian employment (1 000 persons)	1970	120678	3555	2345	26169	3133	12219	20345
	1980	124513	3607	2492	26528	3355	11549	21352
	1988	127732	3561	2701	26835	3657	11780	21196
	1989	129972	3622	2630	27209	3671	12260	21458
	1990	132310	3675	2607	27946	3719	12578	21685
	1991	132585	3669	2630	28430	:	12608	21782
Agriculture (% of total civilian employment)	1970	13,5	5,0	12,9	8,6	40,8	27,1	13,5
	1980	9,6	3,2	8,0	5,3	30,3	19,3	8,7
	1988	7,4	2,9	6,1	4,0	26,6	14,4	6,7
	1989	6,9	2,8	5,7	3,7	25,3	13,0	6,4
	1990	6,5	2,7	5,5	3,4	23,9	11,8	6,0
	1991	6,3	2,7	5,7	3,3	:	10,7	5,8
Industry (% of total civilian employment)	1970	41,6	43,2	36,5	49,3	25,0	35,5	39,2
	1980	37,7	35,2	29,4	43,7	30,2	36,1	35,9
	1988	32,5	28,7	27,0	39,9	27,2	32,5	30,3
	1989	32,4	28,9	26,6	39,8	27,5	32,9	30,1
	1990	32,4	28,7	26,4	39,8	27,7	33,4	29,9
	1991	31,9	28,4	26,6	39,3	:	33,1	29,5
Services (% of total civilian employment)	1970	44,7	52,2	50,9	42,0	34,2	37,4	47,3
	1980	52,5	61,7	62,7	51,0	39,5	44,6	55,4
	1988	59,9	68,4	66,9	56,0	46,2	53,1	63,0
	1989	60,3	68,3	67,6	56,5	47,1	54,0	63,5
	1990	60,8	68,5	68,1	56,7	48,3	54,8	64,0
	1991	61,5	68,9	67,6	57,5	:	56,3	64,8
Share of paid employment in agriculture (%)	1970	×	10,7	20,5	13,0	×	31,6	20,5
	1980	26,0	13,1	25,1	18,1	5,0	27,8	17,6
	1988	26,6	16,9	33,9	21,2	3,7	32,0	18,7
	1989	27,4	17,1	36,1	22,4	4,2	30,5	19,4
	1990	28,4	17,9	36,5	24,3	3,9	31,8	20,0
	1991	28,4	18,1	36,1	25,1	:	34,5	20,6

Source: Eurostat and OECD.

Ireland	Italia	Luxem-bourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	USA	Japan
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1038	19312	140	4679	3344	24390	78678	50940
1134	20413	157	4970	3939	25013	99303	55360
1078	20938	174	5934	4280	25598	114968	60110
1076	20832	181	6065	4593	26376	117342	61280
1115	21215	189	6268	4693	26619	117914	62490
1113	21410	196	6444	4832	25752	116877	63690
27,3	20,1	8,8	6,2	30,0	3,2	4,5	17,4
18,4	14,2	4,8	4,9	27,3	2,6	3,6	10,4
15,4	9,8	3,6	4,8	20,7	2,3	2,9	7,9
15,1	9,3	3,4	4,7	19,1	2,1	2,9	7,6
15,0	8,8	3,3	4,6	18,0	2,1	2,8	7,2
13,8	8,5	3,2	4,5	17,5	2,2	2,9	6,7
30,1	39,3	43,5	38,9	32,9	44,7	34,4	35,7
32,7	37,7	37,6	31,4	36,6	37,7	30,5	35,3
27,8	32,4	31,9	26,4	35,1	29,7	26,9	34,1
28,4	32,4	31,2	26,5	35,0	29,4	26,7	34,3
28,7	32,7	30,5	26,3	34,6	28,8	26,2	34,1
28,9	32,3	30,2	25,5	33,7	27,9	25,3	34,4
42,8	40,5	47,0	54,9	37,1	51,1	61,1	46,9
48,9	48,0	57,4	63,6	36,1	58,6	65,9	54,2
56,8	57,8	64,4	68,8	44,2	66,7	70,2	58,0
56,5	58,2	65,4	68,8	45,9	66,7	70,5	58,2
56,2	58,5	66,2	69,1	47,4	67,4	70,9	58,7
57,1	59,2	66,6	69,9	48,7	68,6	71,8	58,9
13,1	31,9	9,0	×	×	60,5	×	5,3
12,9	37,5	13,3	22,5	22,3	57,0	×	7,8
13,3	37,9	20,6	32,7	16,6	54,0	×	9,5
14,1	40,5	21,3	36,0	18,3	53,0	×	9,7
13,8	42,2	24,2	35,6	19,3	52,5	×	9,3
14,9	40,8	24,2	36,5	17,0	52,0	×	10,1

3.5.1.4 **Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors: structures compared (1990)**

		Unit	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	numbers	1 000	8923	119	147	1081
	— men	%	64,7	74,2	76,7	56,0
	— women	%	35,3	25,8	23,3	44,0
Industry	numbers	1 000	44295	1113	725	11619
	— men	%	76,4	80,6	73,3	74,6
	— women	%	23,6	19,4	26,7	25,4
Services	numbers	1 000	80025	2393	1771	16301
	— men	%	51,6	53,6	44,4	49,2
	— women	%	48,4	46,4	55,6	50,8
Agriculture	paid workers	%	28,0	12,1	35,3	27,0
	self-employed	%	71,9	87,9	64,7	73,0
Industry	paid workers	%	88,7	90,6	91,5	95,0
	self-employed	%	11,2	9,4	8,5	5,0
Services	paid workers	%	83,4	80,1	91,8	88,9
	self-employed	%	16,5	19,9	8,2	11,1
Agriculture	full-time	%	87,2	95,0	79,4	80,7
	part-time	%	12,8	5,0	20,6	19,3
Industry	full-time	%	94,4	96,8	87,9	92,5
	part-time	%	5,6	3,2	12,1	7,5
Services	full-time	%	82,1	85,2	71,9	79,6
	part-time	%	17,9	14,8	28,1	20,4
Agriculture	less than 25 years	%	10,6	10,4	16,2	10,5
	25 to 34	%	16,7	24,5	17,0	17,0
	35 to 44	%	19,0	20,7	14,5	17,8
	45 to 54	%	23,4	21,5	22,2	24,7
	55 to 64	%	23,9	21,3	19,7	22,8
	65 and over	%	6,4	:	10,4	7,3
Industry	less than 25 years	%	18,0	14,2	20,3	17,5
	25 to 34	%	27,0	33,9	25,2	25,8
	35 to 44	%	24,6	28,9	24,8	21,3
	45 to 54	%	21,0	18,0	19,4	25,2
	55 to 64	%	8,9	4,9	8,8	9,7
	65 and over	%	0,6	:	1,5	0,5
Services	less than 25 years	%	15,5	10,3	17,9	16,5
	25 to 34	%	27,6	34,9	23,7	26,6
	35 to 44	%	26,5	29,9	26,6	23,6
	45 to 54	%	19,7	17,5	20,2	23,3
	55 to 64	%	9,4	6,9	9,8	9,1
	65 and over	%	1,3	0,5	1,8	0,9

Source: Sample survey of manpower, 1990.

Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
889	1496	1394	173	1913	6	289	840	577
55,4	72,9	65,6	89,9	64,5	69,1	72,5	50,4	77,3
44,6	27,1	34,4	10,1	35,5	30,9	27,5	49,6	22,7
961	4204	6629	325	6877	46	1625	1581	8589
76,4	83,2	75,2	78,2	75,5	89,9	84,0	68,2	76,8
23,6	16,8	24,8	21,8	24,5	10,1	16,0	31,8	23,2
1867	6850	13758	632	12431	105	4270	2215	17430
63,2	57,9	48,2	54,7	60,6	54,6	53,0	53,4	46,1
36,8	42,1	51,8	45,3	39,4	45,4	47,0	46,6	53,9
3,9	31,3	18,1	13,7	42,8	:	37,8	19,7	46,1
96,1	68,5	81,9	86,3	57,2	91,7	62,2	80,3	53,2
71,3	85,6	89,8	89,0	83,1	95,5	95,2	87,5	85,6
28,7	14,2	10,2	11,0	16,9	4,5	4,8	12,5	13,9
65,6	75,4	88,4	84,3	69,9	90,6	88,7	79,0	87,8
34,4	24,4	11,6	15,7	30,1	9,4	11,2	21,0	11,8
93,3	94,0	85,3	93,3	87,3	:	72,0	87,5	82,8
6,7	6,0	14,7	6,7	12,7	:	28,0	12,5	17,2
97,6	98,4	95,8	96,8	97,2	:	85,7	97,9	92,5
2,4	1,6	4,2	3,2	2,8	:	14,3	2,1	7,5
96,1	93,2	84,6	89,0	95,1	91,4	61,3	93,8	71,1
3,9	6,8	15,4	11,0	4,9	8,6	38,7	6,2	28,9
9,0	11,9	7,8	12,8	8,2	:	19,3	13,1	14,7
11,1	15,3	18,9	17,0	18,2	:	19,4	11,4	22,5
17,0	17,5	22,3	19,6	20,3	:	22,1	14,7	20,9
25,4	22,7	24,4	19,6	24,5	:	21,1	21,4	20,4
29,0	28,5	24,0	19,3	22,9	:	15,1	25,7	14,7
8,6	4,0	2,7	11,8	5,9	:	3,1	13,6	6,9
13,7	18,6	13,6	25,5	18,4	11,9	18,9	28,9	19,9
25,7	26,8	29,3	29,7	27,0	26,5	28,1	25,3	26,2
27,8	24,6	30,2	23,9	25,5	28,2	27,1	22,1	23,1
22,1	19,1	20,3	14,3	20,9	24,5	18,7	14,7	19,1
10,0	10,6	6,5	6,0	7,6	:	6,8	8,1	10,7
0,7	0,2	0,2	:	0,8	:	0,4	0,9	0,9
11,4	15,9	12,3	20,8	11,2	14,5	19,7	14,5	19,7
28,8	29,4	30,5	30,2	27,0	33,5	30,6	24,6	24,7
28,9	24,2	31,0	23,7	28,7	27,6	26,6	27,5	24,4
19,3	17,4	18,1	15,5	21,0	16,6	16,1	20,5	18,7
10,1	12,2	7,5	7,9	10,4	7,0	5,8	10,4	10,5
1,5	1,0	0,7	1,8	1,7	:	1,1	2,5	1,9

3.5.1.5 Employment in agriculture: persons working on agricultural holdings (1)

		Unit	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total number of persons working on agricultural holdings (1)	1980	× 1 000	:	186	234	1983
	1985		:	158	158	1740
	1987		17708	147	148	1624
Total number of AWU (equivalent full-time workers)	1980	× 1 000	:	124	172	1051
	1985		:	107	122	918
	1987		9135	101	112	851
Average AWU/persons working on agricultural holdings	1980	1	:	0,66	0,73	0,52
	1985		:	0,67	0,77	0,53
	1987		0,52	0,69	0,76	0,52
Breakdown by type of labour:						
• Numbers:						
– farm heads	1980	%	:	61,2	51,2	41,8
	1985		:	61,9	58,3	42,4
	1987		46,7	62,6	57,3	42,5
– spouses	1980	%	:	24,2	33,5	27,7
	1985		:	23,5	24,3	26,8
	1987		22,8	22,0	23,8	26,2
– other family members	1980	%	:	10,9	4,0	25,4
	1985		:	10,6	2,8	25,1
	1987		22,7	10,4	2,7	25,3
– regularly employed non-family members	1980	%	:	3,7	11,3	5,1
	1985		:	4,0	14,6	5,7
	1987		7,7	5,1	16,0	6,1
• AWU:						
– farm heads	1980	%	:	69,3	53,9	47,6
	1985		:	68,7	62,5	48,4
	1987		44,5	69,5	62,3	49,4
– spouses	1980	%	:	15,2	26,3	22,3
	1985		:	:	:	:
	1987		20,3	14,7	11,4	21,3
– other family members (2)	1980	%	:	10,8	4,6	20,8
	1985		:	26,6	13,9	40,7
	1987		36,0	25,3	13,7	40,4
– regularly employed non-family members	1980	%	:	4,7	15,2	8,0
	1985		:	3,9	19,0	9,5
	1987		12,3	4,2	19,3	8,8
– irregularly employed non-family members	1980	%	:	0,0	0,0	1,3
	1985		:	0,8	4,6	1,4
	1987		7,2	1,0	4,8	1,4
• Volume of labour in agriculture:						
– family members	1980	× 1 000	7487,4 (3)	108,7	109,8	881,0
	1985	AWU	6651,6 (3)	97,2	84,7	780,0
	1987		5607,3 (4)	94,1	86,2	763,8
– non-family members	1980	× 1 000	1639,6 (3)	6,9	27,8	106,0
	1985	AWU	1349,4 (3)	7,7	27,1	110,0
	1987		1360,8 (4)	5,2	27,3	86,9
– Total	1980	× 1 000	9127,0 (3)	115,6	137,6	987,0
	1985	AWU	8001,0 (3)	104,8	111,8	890,0
	1987		6968,2 (4)	99,3	113,6	850,7

Source: Eurostat – Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings + national data..

(1) Without irregularly employed non-family members.
(2) Including spouses.
(3) Not including Portugal.
(4) Not including Italy.

Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1841	:	2659	469	5301	12	302	:	724
:	:	2246	428	5134	10	295	:	713
2082	3336	2034	400	5155	10	293	1666	714
797	:	1848	310	2158	9	242	:	583
:	:	1565	276	2126	7	234	:	543
849	1627	1459	255	2134	7	234	983	524
0,43	:	0,66	0,64	0,36	0,73	0,77	:	0,75
:	:	0,69	0,64	0,41	0,70	0,79	:	0,76
0,41	0,49	0,72	0,64	0,41	0,69	0,80	0,59	0,73
54,1	:	45,5	45,7	52,1	39,4	48,1	:	32,8
:	:	44,7	51,2	54,3	42,5	45,0	:	32,6
45,8	46,6	45,3	52,4	53,3	39,7	43,9	37,2	30,8
30,1	:	27,5	20,9	22,4	32,0	24,8	:	13,6
:	:	25,5	18,5	21,1	24,8	22,2	:	15,5
33,8	16,2	24,5	18,0	21,0	24,7	21,5	26,8	16,3
15,4	:	13,0	27,6	22,1	25,1	16,5	:	18,3
:	:	14,7	22,4	22,7	27,5	18,1	:	18,4
20,2	27,5	13,5	20,4	23,4	28,6	18,1	28,6	20,0
0,4	:	8,0	5,8	3,4	3,5	10,6	:	35,3
:	:	15,1	7,9	1,9	5,2	14,7	:	33,5
0,2	9,7	16,8	9,2	2,3	7,1	16,6	7,4	32,9
56,8	:	47,6	53,0	46,7	42,9	51,4	:	34,1
43,4	:	47,1	56,3	49,3	46,3	49,7	:	31,9
43,5	42,8	46,2	58,1	:	45,7	48,5	38,2	32,3
28,4	:	22,0	15,5	18,7	26,7	18,6	:	11,4
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
31,3	16,1	19,5	12,4	20,1	23,7	15,6	27,3	12,1
14,0	:	16,4	23,6	19,7	25,9	15,4	:	16,1
43,4	:	30,8	31,0	36,7	46,6	31,9	:	26,3
42,4	36,0	28,7	29,9	36,7	45,2	31,3	49,6	27,4
0,8	:	9,6	7,9	4,1	4,4	11,4	:	38,4
0,4	:	17,6	11,0	4,0	7,0	15,8	:	36,6
0,4	8,4	18,9	10,6	3,7	8,3	16,5	9,5	35,3
0,0	:	4,4	0,0	10,8	0,1	3,2	:	0,0
12,8	:	4,5	1,7	10,0	0,1	2,6	:	6,8
13,7	12,7	6,2	1,4	9,9	0,8	3,7	2,7	5,0
858,0	1229,4	1552,0	274,9	1950,5	8,6	203,7	:	310,8
798,0	879,0	1368,0	240,3	1904,8	6,4	189,4	:	303,8
727,3	1281,1	1110,0	223,5	:	3,0	186,6	821,0	310,6
98,0	350,4	282,0	35,4	463,5	0,6	50,6	:	218,4
133,0	271,4	235,0	34,7	293,7	0,6	53,2	:	183,0
119,9	343,5	371,9	30,5	:	3,7	47,3	114,5	210,1
956,0	1579,8	1834,0	310,3	2414,0	9,2	254,3	:	529,2
931,0	1150,4	1603,0	275,0	2198,5	7,0	242,7	:	486,8
847,3	1624,7	1481,9	254,0	:	6,7	233,9	935,6	520,7

3.5.1.6 Employment in agriculture: working hours and combined other employment of farmers (1)

		Unit	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total						
Numbers	1980	× 1 000	:	114	120	828
	1985		:	97	91	723
	1987		8272	92	85	690
No other gainful employment	1980	%	:	67,5	80,3	56,8
	1985		:	68,1	68,9	57,5
	1987		69,8	67,4	67,2	57,0
With other main gainful employment	1980	%	:	29,5	13,2	37,3
	1985		:	29,2	9,3	37,6
	1987		23,0	29,6	10,3	38,3
With other secondary gainful employment	1980	%	:	3,1	6,5	5,9
	1985		:	2,6	21,8	4,9
	1987		7,1	3,0	22,5	4,7
Working hours = 100% (2)						
Numbers	1980	× 1 000	:	72	75	365
	1985		:	61	57	324
	1987		2256 (3)	60	–	304
No other gainful employment	1980	%	:	94,6	95,2	95,2
	1985		:	98,2	82,8	95,5
	1987		91,6 (3)	96,9	–	95,7
With other main gainful employment	1980	%	:	2,0	0,0	0,0
	1985		:	0,0	1,4	0,0
	1987		0,3 (3)	0,0	–	0,0
With other secondary gainful employment	1980	%	:	3,4	4,9	4,9
	1985		:	1,8	15,6	4,5
	1987		8,1 (3)	3,1	–	4,3
Working hours from 50 to 100% (2)						
Numbers	1980	× 1 000	:	9	16	64
	1985		:	8	15	58
	1987		1349 (3)	6	–	58
No other gainful employment	1980	%	:	54,1	65,4	37,2
	1985		:	59,1	59,9	36,3
	1987		77,0 (3)	50,3	–	37,4
With other main gainful employment	1980	%	:	39,0	15,0	26,6
	1985		:	25,5	14,1	40,5
	1987		8,5 (3)	36,9	–	42,0
With other secondary gainful employment	1980	%	:	7,0	19,5	36,2
	1985		:	15,4	26,1	23,2
	1987		14,5 (3)	12,8	–	20,5
Working hours of < 50% (2)						
Numbers	1980	× 1 000	:	33	29	400
	1985		:	28	19	341
	1987		4582 (3)	26	–	328
No other gainful employment	1980	%	:	11,1	49,8	25,0
	1985		:	5,7	33,8	25,0
	1987		57,1 (3)	3,9	–	24,6
With other main gainful employment	1980	%	:	87,7	46,8	73,1
	1985		:	93,6	29,2	72,8
	1987		38,8 (3)	95,5	–	73,2
With other secondary gainful employment	1980	%	:	1,2	3,4	1,9
	1985		:	0,7	3,8	2,2
	1987		4,2 (3)	0,6	–	2,2

Source: Eurostat — Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings.

(1) Farmers who are at the same time farm heads. The farmer is the person for whom and on whose behalf the holding is farmed; the farm head is the person responsible for the current, day-to-day management of the holding. In EUR 10, 97% of agricultural holdings are farmed by farmers who are at the same time farm heads.

(2) Farmers working their farms for respectively 100%, 50 to 100%, and less than 50% of the annual working hours of a full-time worker.

(3) Not including Denmark.

Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
997	:	1210	214	2760	5	145	:	237
951	:	998	213	2754	4	132	:	219
953	1601	921	210	2750	4	129	619	220
70,4	:	79,8	73,7	70,6	78,6	79,1	:	78,9
65,6	:	67,7	66,5	73,8	82,4	79,9	:	78,8
66,6	70,4	68,2	63,5	76,0	81,3	76,4	61,7	76,1
20,6	:	15,8	18,8	26,0	14,7	14,7	:	14,8
27,5	:	13,0	23,4	22,5	15,0	14,6	:	12,3
26,9	23,2	11,8	26,0	20,5	14,4	15,5	31,8	13,9
9,0	:	4,4	7,5	3,4	6,7	6,2	:	6,3
6,8	:	19,3	10,0	3,7	5,4	5,4	:	9,0
6,5	6,4	19,9	10,5	3,4	4,4	8,1	6,4	10,0
165	:	666	109	322	3	108	:	150
103	:	565	95	371	3	98	:	138
89	418	532	91	350	2	96	180	133
95,4	:	98,5	94,2	97,9	93,5	93,3	:	95,3
97,1	:	76,8	91,0	97,7	94,8	93,9	:	95,4
97,1	97,1	76,2	92,4	97,8	94,6	93,1	97,4	94,5
0,0	:	0,1	0,9	0,0	0,7	1,9	:	1,7
0,0	:	0,1	1,2	0,0	0,2	2,4	:	0,6
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	2,8	0,6	0,8
4,6	:	1,4	5,0	2,1	5,9	4,8	:	3,5
2,9	:	23,1	7,8	2,3	5,0	3,7	:	4,0
2,9	2,9	23,8	6,7	2,2	5,4	4,1	2,0	4,7
265	:	184	51	440	1	21	:	31
236	:	150	56	467	1	18	:	28
204	208	132	51	492	1	18	149	29
76,2	:	71,0	72,0	87,3	42,5	42,5	:	55,8
82,9	:	60,4	66,9	88,6	62,0	41,9	:	50,2
85,8	77,5	60,7	63,9	89,8	72,7	32,2	68,8	47,2
2,7	:	9,7	14,2	4,4	42,9	52,4	:	24,9
5,6	:	7,7	15,6	2,7	27,5	44,5	:	8,8
4,4	6,9	6,9	15,9	2,8	22,9	45,1	14,6	9,9
21,1	:	19,3	13,8	8,3	1,4	16,8	:	19,3
11,4	:	31,9	17,5	8,7	10,5	13,6	:	41,0
9,8	15,6	32,3	20,2	7,3	4,4	22,7	16,6	43,0
566	:	360	54	1997	1	17	:	56
612	:	283	61	1916	1	14	:	53
659	975	256	68	1907	1	15	291	57
60,3	:	49,7	34,1	62,5	38,6	34,2	:	47,6
53,7	:	53,4	28,1	65,6	41,7	34,6	:	50,1
56,5	57,4	55,5	24,5	68,5	45,6	22,1	36,1	48,1
35,0	:	47,8	59,3	35,0	55,6	60,1	:	45,8
40,6	:	41,7	65,3	31,8	55,5	60,3	:	44,5
37,6	36,7	38,9	67,2	28,9	53,2	61,7	59,9	46,6
4,6	:	2,5	6,6	2,5	5,8	5,7	:	6,6
5,7	:	4,8	6,6	2,6	2,8	5,1	:	5,4
5,9	5,9	5,6	8,2	2,6	1,2	16,2	4,0	5,3

3.5.2.1 **Land use in 1991**

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutsch-land	Ellada
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total area	225987 (1)	3052	4309	24862	13196
Inland waters	3592 (1)	27	70	450	312
Land (total)	222396 (1)	3025	4239	24412	12884
Area under timber	54032 (1)	617	493	7401	5755
Other areas	40362 (3)	1045 (2)	947 (1)	5144 (1)	1388 (3)
E					
Utilized agricultural area (UAA):					
— area	128080 (3)	1363 (2)	2799 (1)	11868 (1)	5741 (3)
— share of total area	56,7 (3)	44,7 (2)	65,0 (1)	44,7 (1)	43,5 (3)
Arable land:					
— area	67371 (3)	711 (2)	2507	7383	2925 (2)
— share of total UAA	52,6 (3)	52,2 (2)	91,9 (1)	61,3 (1)	50,9 (3)
Permanent meadows and grasslands:					
— area	–	257	–	4325	–
— share of total UAA	–	45,1 (1)	–	36,9 (1)	–
Permanent crops:					
— area	11888 (4)	16 (2)	11 (1)	184 (1)	1169 (4)
— share of total UAA	9,2 (4)	1,2 (2)	0,4 (1)	1,6 (1)	20,4 (4)
Gardens:					
— area	–	21	0	26	–
— share of total UAA	–	1,6 (2)	0,0 (1)	0,2 (1)	–

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1990.
(2) 1989.
(3) 1988.
(4) 1987.

(areas in 1 000 ha)

España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
50475	54909	7028 (1)	30131	257	4148 (1)	9207	24414 (1)
534	625	139 (1)	720 (1)	1	342 (1)	44	328
49941	54284	6889 (1)	29408 (1)	256	3806 (1)	9163	24086 (1)
12511	14810 (1)	327 (1)	6434 (1)	89	330 (1)	2968	2297
10321 (3)	8893 (3)	865 (3)	5773 (2)	41	1353 (3)	1663 (3)	3342 (1)
27110 (3) 53,7 (3)	30581 (1) 55,7 (1)	5697 (3) 81,1 (3)	17215 (2) 57,1 (2)	126 49,0	2019 (3) 49,9 (3)	4532 (3) 49,2 (3)	18447 (1) 75,6 (1)
15560 (3) 57,4 (3)	17753 (1) 58,1 (1)	1029 (3) 18,1 (3)	8917 (2) 51,8 (2)	55 44,1	897 (3) 44,4 (3)	2906 64,1 (3)	6,589 (2) 35,7 (2)
6650 (3) 24,5 (3)	11380 (1) 37,2 (1)	– –	4787 (1) 28,4 (2)	68 54,6	– –	761 (4) 16,8 (4)	– –
4900 (2) 18,1 (3)	1218 (1) 4,0 (1)	2 (3) 0,0 (3)	3323 (1) 19,3 (2)	2 1,2	37 (2) 1,8 (3)	865 (3) 19,1 (3)	57 (1) 0,3 (1)
– –	230 (1) 0,8 (1)	0 (1) 0,0 (3)	90 (1) 0,5 (2)	0 0,1	5 (2) 0,2 (3)	– –	16 0,1 (1)

3.5.2.2 **Main crops in 1990**

	EUR 12		Belgique/België		Danmark		BR Deutschland		Ellada (1)		España (1)	
	Area	Share in UAA (%) (3) *	Area	Share in UAA (%) (2)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%) (3) *	Area	Share in UAA (%) (3) *
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cereals (total, excl. rice)	33539	27,2	334	25,6	1578	56,4*	4471	37,7	1454*	25,0	7463	28,8
of which: common wheat	12799	9,9	213	15,5	535	19,1*	1661	14,0	327	6,7	1817	8,2
durum wheat	2982	2,1	–	–	0	0,0*	10	0,1	676	8,8	190	0,4
grain maize	3511	3,2	7	0,5	–	–	227	1,9	208	4,2	473	2,1
barley	11333	9,5	93	7,9	910	32,5*	1693	14,3	180	4,1	4358	15,7
rye	948	0,7	3	0,2	110	3,9*	413	3,5	20	0,4	202	0,8
Rice	372	0,3	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	0,4	90	0,3
Sugarbeet	1888*	1,4	108	7,8	66	2,4*	406	3,4	44	0,6	169	0,7
Oilseeds (total)	4636 (2)	3,7	6	0,3	290*	10,4*	604	5,1	308* (2)	5,2	1332*	4,0
of which: rape	1979	1,4	5	0,3	271	9,7*	570	4,8	–	–	24	0,0
sunflower	2604	1,7	–	–	–	–	25	0,2	26	0,7	1201	3,5
Olive trees	4394 (3)	3,4	–	–	–	–	–	–	810 (3)	14,1	2121	7,7
Cotton	346	0,3	–	–	–	–	–	–	262	4,4	84	0,5
Tobacco	217 (2)	0,2	0	0,0	–	–	3	0,0	78	1,6	26 (2)	0,1
Hops	26* (2)	0,0	0	0,0	–	–	20	0,2	0 (2)	0,0	1 (2)	0,0
Potatoes	1409	1,1	53	3,5	40	1,4*	211	1,8	51	0,9	271	1,0
Dry pulses	1866* (2)	1,5	4	0,2	115	4,1*	49	0,4	38 (2)	0,6	330*	1,4
Fresh vegetables (total)	1693* (2)	1,3	31	2,3	16	0,6*	49	0,4	135* (2)	2,4	496	1,8
of which: tomatoes (1)	284*	0,2	1	0,1	0	0,0*	0	0,0	38	0,7	70	0,2
onions (1)	93*	0,1	1	0,0	0	0,0*	3	0,0	10	0,2	31	0,1
Fresh fruit (tot.) excl. citr. fr.	11643* (4)	1,3	13	2,3	8*	0,6*	156*	0,4	1153* (4)	20,1 (4)	4795*	1,8
of which: apples	333* (3)	0,3	8	0,5	3	0,1*	27	0,2	19* (3)	0,3	57	0,2
pears	131* (3)	0,1	3	0,2	0	0,0*	2	0,0	7* (3)	0,1	36	0,1
peaches	213* (3)	0,2	0	0,0	–	–	0*	0,0*	34* (3)	0,6	66*	0,2
apricots	63* (3)	0,0	–	–	–	–	0*	0,0*	6* (3)	0,1	25	0,1
melons	114* (2)	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0*	–	–	8* (2)	0,2	61	0,3
Citrus fruit (total)	528* (4)	0,4 (4)	–	–	–	–	–	–	53* (4)	0,9 (4)	264*	1,0
of which: oranges and mandarins	328* (3)	0,2	–	–	–	–	–	–	40* (3)	0,7	142*	0,5
lemons	111* (3)	0,1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13* (3)	0,2	46*	0,2
Almonds	799* (3)	0,6	–	–	–	–	–	–	31* (3)	0,5	614	2,2
Vines	4035* (2)	3,2	0	0,0	–	–	101	0,8	165* (2)	2,9	1454	5,5
Flowers and ornamental plants	60* (4)	0,0 (4)	2	0,1	0*	0,0*	9	0,1	1* (3)	0,0	5 (2)	0,0
Green fodder	4625* (5)	3,6 (5)	136 (2)	10,0	70	2,5*	908	7,6	66* (5)	1,1 (5)	533 (2)	1,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Harvested area.
(2) 1989.
(3) 1988.
(4) 1987.
(5) 1986.

(1 000 ha)

France		Ireland		Italia		Luxembourg		Nederland		Portugal (1)		United Kingdom	
Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%) (3) *	Area	Share in UAA (%) (2) *	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%) (3) *	Area	Share in UAA (%) (3) *	Area	Share in UAA (%)
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
9041	29,6	327	6,1	4167	25,3	32	25,5	196	9,8	817	20,5	3659	19,8
4764	15,6	72	1,1	1056	6,5	8	6,3	141	5,7	193	5,9	2012	10,9
386	1,3	–	–	1699	10,3	–	–	–	–	21	0,7	1	0,0
1561	5,1	–	–	768	4,7	–	–	0	0,0	226	5,6	0	0,0
1756	5,7	237	4,7	455	2,7	16	12,4	40	3,1	79	1,6	1517	8,2
65	0,2	0	0,0	7	0,0	1	0,4	9	0,3	111	2,7	8	0,0
20	0,1	–	–	211	1,2	–	–	–	–	33	0,7	–	–
475	1,6	32	0,6	268	1,7	0	0,0	125	6,1	1*	0,0	194	1,1
1954	6,4	5	0,1	510	2,8	2	1,5	9	0,4	56* (2)	1,5	424	2,3
689	2,3	5	0,1	15	0,1	2	1,5	8	0,4	–	–	390	2,1
1145	3,7	–	–	142	0,7	–	–	–	–	66	1,5	–	–
16	0,1	–	–	1149	6,7	–	–	–	–	316	7,0	–	–
–	–	–	–	0	0,0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	0,0	–	–	90 (2)	0,5	–	–	–	–	2*	0,0	–	–
1	0,0	0*	0,8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	0,0
164	0,5	25	0,5	112	0,7	1	0,7	175	8	127	2,7	177	1,0
725	2,4	2	0,1	148	0,9	1	0,4	19	2,2	249	5,2	216	1,2
276	0,9	5*	0,1	411	2,3	0	0,0	65	3,2	82*	1,9	142	0,8
13	0,0	0	0,0	136	0,8	0	0,0	2	0,1	23*	0,5	1	0,0
7	0,0	0	0,0	17	0,1	0	0,0	13	0,6	2*	0,0	10	0,1
1196* (2)	0,9	2*	0,1	3260*	2,3	1	1,2	25*	3,2	872*	1,9	50	0,8
72* (2)	0,2* (2)	1	0,0	84	0,5	0	0,1	16	0,8	27	0,4	25	0,1*
16* (2)	0,1* (2)	0	0,0	51	0,3	0	0,0	5	0,3	15	0,2	4	0,0*
26* (2)	0,1* (2)	–	–	79	0,5	–	–	0	0,0	17	0,2	–	–
16* (2)	0,1* (2)	–	–	16	0,1	–	–	–	–	1	0,1	–	–
18	0,1	–	–	18	0,1	–	–	0	0,0	3*	0,1	–	–
3* (2)	0,0* (2)	–	–	184	1,1	–	–	–	–	30	0,7	–	–
0* (2)	0,0* (2)	–	–	123	0,7	–	–	–	–	25	0,6	–	–
0* (2)	0,0* (2)	–	–	39	0,2	–	–	–	–	5	0,1	–	–
2* (2)	0,0* (2)	–	–	123	0,7	–	–	–	–	42	0,9	–	–
909	3,0	–	–	1051	6,2	1	1,0	0*	0,0	264*	6,0	1	0,0
7	0,0	0* (3)	0,0	9	0,1	0	0,0	23*	1,1	0* (4)	0,0 (4)	8	0,0
1847	6,0	1* (3)	0,0	836	4,9	11	8,5	199	9,7	–	–	44	0,2

3.5.2.3 **Utilized agricultural area, woods and forests**

			Arable land		Permanent meadow and pasture	
			1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	1 000 ha	1990	67194*	52,8*	48319*	37,9*
	% TAV	1990/1985	– 0,1	–	– 0,4	–
	% TAV	1990/1989	– 0,6	–	0,2	–
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1990	711*	52,2*	579	45,1*
	% TAV	1990/1985	– 0,9	–	– 1,8	–
	% TAV	1990/1989	– 3,7	–	– 5,9	–
Danmark	1 000 ha	1990	2571	91,9*	217	7,8*
	% TAV	1990/1985	– 0,4	–	– 0,8	–
	% TAV	1990/1989	0,6	–	– 0,9	–
BR Deutschland	1 000 ha	1990	7280	61,3	4375	36,9
	% TAV	1990/1985	0,1	–	– 0,9	–
	% TAV	1990/1989	0,1	–	– 0,7	–
Ellada	1 000 ha	1990	2925*	50,9*	1789*	31,2*
	% TAV	1990/1985	0,0	–	0,0	–
	% TAV	1990/1989	0,0	–	0,0	–
España	1 000 ha	1990	15560*	57,4*	6758	24,9*
	% TAV	1990/1985	0,0	–	0,1	–
	% TAV	1990/1989	0,0	–	0,6	–
France	1 000 ha	1990	17753	58,1	11380	37,2
	% TAV	1990/1985	0,2	–	– 1,4	–
	% TAV	1990/1989	0,5	–	– 1,6	–
Ireland	1 000 ha	1990	1029*	18,1*	4666*	81,9*
	% TAV	1990/1985	– 1,1	–	0,2	–
	% TAV	1990/1989	– 1,5	–	0,3	–
Italia	1 000 ha	1990	8917*	51,8*	4878	28,4*
	% TAV	1990/1985	– 0,7	–	– 0,5	–
	% TAV	1990/1989	– 1,0	–	– 0,1	–
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1990	56	44,2	69	54,5
	% TAV	1990/1985	0,0	–	– 0,4	–
	% TAV	1990/1989	– 0,2	–	0,1	–
Nederland	1 000 ha	1990	897*	44,4*	1062	53,5*
	% TAV	1990/1985	1,3	–	– 1,2	–
	% TAV	1990/1989	0,5	–	– 0,5	–
Portugal	1 000 ha	1990	2906	64,1*	761*	16,8*
	% TAV	1990/1985	0,0	–	0,0	–
	% TAV	1990/1989	0,0	–	0,0	–
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1990	6589	35,7	11785	63,9
	% TAV	1990/1985	– 0,8	–	0,2	–
	% TAV	1990/1989	– 1,2	–	– 0,3	–

Source: Eurostat.

Permanent crops		Total UAA		Woods and forests	
1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of EUR 12	1 000 ha	% of the UAA of the country
8	9	10	11	12	13
11784*	9,2*	127500*	100,0	57327*	25,6*
0,0	–	– 0,3	–	1,2	–
0,5	–	– 0,5	–	6,2	–
16*	1,2	1363*	1,1	617*	20,2*
1,7	–	– 0,8	–	0,0	–
4,8	–	– 2,3	–	0,0	–
11*	0,4*	2799*	2,2	493*	11,4*
– 1,6	–	– 0,4	–	0,0	–
0,9	–	0,5	–	0,0	–
184	1,6	11868	9,3	7401	29,8
0,2	–	– 0,2	–	0,2	–
0,1	–	– 0,2	–	0,0	–
1169*	20,4*	5741*	4,5	5755*	43,6*
2,2	–	0,0	–	0,0	–
11,5	–	0,0	–	0,0	–
4900*	18,1*	27110*	21,3	15807	24,8*
– 0,4	–	– 0,1	–	4,8	–
0,0	–	0,0	–	26,3	–
1218	4,0	30581	24,0	14810	27,0
– 1,6	–	– 0,5	–	0,2	–
– 0,5	–	– 0,4	–	0,1	–
2*	0,0*	5697*	4,5	327*	4,7
1,0	–	0,0	–	0,0	–
4,3	–	– 0,1	–	0,0	–
3323*	19,3*	17215*	13,5	6434	21,4
– 0,8	–	– 0,6	–	0,9	–
– 0,1	–	– 0,7	–	0,2	–
2	1,3	127	0,1	89	34,3
0,4	–	– 0,2	–	0,0	–
11,8	–	0,1	–	0,0	–
37*	1,8*	2019*	1,6	330*	8,0*
0,4	–	0,0	–	2,0	–
2,5	–	0,2	–	0,0	–
865*	19,1*	4532*	3,6	2968*	32,2*
0,0	–	0,0	–	0,0	–
0,0	–	0,0	–	0,0	–
57	0,3	18447	14,5	2297*	9,4*
– 1,2	–	– 0,2	–	0,3	–
– 2,9	–	– 0,6	–	0,0	–

3.5.2.4 **Area used for the principal agricultural products**

			Cereals including rice	Fresh vegetables	Roots and brassicas	
					Potatoes	Sugarbeet
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	1 000 ha	1991	34363*	1693 (3)	1398	1847
	% TAV	1991/1985	− 0,9	0,6	− 1,7	− 0,6
	% TAV	1991/1990	0,8	−	− 0,8	− 2,2
Belgique/België	1 000 ha	1991	315	31 (2)	56	103
	% TAV	1991/1985	− 1,5	2,7	2,3	− 2,3
	% TAV	1991/1990	− 5,7	−	4,8	− 4,9
Danmark	1 000 ha	1991	1570	15	44	65
	% TAV	1991/1985	− 0,4	− 2,5	6,4	− 1,9
	% TAV	1991/1990	− 0,5	− 6,2	10,0	− 1,5
BR Deutschland	1 000 ha	1991	4404	55	225	387
	% TAV	1991/1985	− 1,7	3,5	0,3	− 0,7
	% TAV	1991/1990	− 1,5	13,5	6,3	− 4,6
Ellada (1)	1 000 ha	1991	1495	135 (3)	45	45
	% TAV	1991/1985	0,1	− 2,0	− 3,6	1,2
	% TAV	1991/1990	1,7	−	− 11,0	1,5
España (1)	1 000 ha	1991	7806	496 (2)	265	163
	% TAV	1991/1985	0,5	0,6	− 3,7	− 1,6
	% TAV	1991/1990	3,4	−	− 2,5	− 3,1
France	1 000 ha	1991	9226	276 (2)	169	457
	% TAV	1991/1985	− 0,9	1,5	− 3,6	− 1,2
	% TAV	1991/1990	1,8	− 5,2	2,8	− 3,7
Ireland	1 000 ha	1991	333	5 (2)	22	32
	% TAV	1991/1985	− 3,0	0,0	− 6,7	− 1,0
	% TAV	1991/1990	1,9	−	− 14,6	− 0,9
Italia	1 000 ha	1991	4406	411 (2)	109	278
	% TAV	1991/1985	− 1,3	− 0,6	− 1,9	3,0
	% TAV	1991/1990	0,6	2,3	− 2,8	3,7
Luxembourg	1 000 ha	1991	31	0	1	0
	% TAV	1991/1985	− 1,6	− 15,1	− 0,8	− 9,3
	% TAV	1991/1990	− 4,0	28,6	5,1	− 44,4
Nederland	1 000 ha	1991	181	65 (2)	180	123,0
	% TAV	1991/1985	− 0,2	0,5	1,0	− 0,9
	% TAV	1991/1990	− 7,5	−	2,4	− 1,3
Portugal (1)	1 000 ha	1991	855	82 (2)	107	1
	% TAV	1991/1985	− 1,9	− 2,3	− 3,5	8,2
	% TAV	1991/1990	18,1	−	− 16,3	0,0
United Kingdom	1 000 ha	1991	3501	142 (2)	177	193
	% TAV	1991/1985	− 2,3	0,8	− 1,3	− 1,0
	% TAV	1991/1990	− 4,3	−	− 0,1	− 0,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Harvested area.
(2) 1990.
(3) 1989.
(4) 1988.
(4) 1986.

Oilseeds	Green fodder	Dry pulses	Fruit trees	Vines
8	9	10	11	12
4636 (3) 8,3 –	13852 (6) − 0,3 –	1866 (3) 6,5 –	2444 (4) 1,0 –	4035 (3) − 1,7 –
7 20,3 33,6	164 (3) 1,9 –	6 26,6 65,2	13 3,4 4,8	0 − 11,8 − 12,5
290 (2) 6,9 –	326 (2) − 1,8 –	99 7,5 − 13,9	5 − 4,5 − 1,3	– – –
656 16,3 8,7	1149 − 1,0 − 2,0	40 2,9 − 17,5	48 0,0 3,4	103 0,3 1,8
308 (3) 8,1 –	220 (6) − 8,4 –	38 (3) − 2,5 –	143 (4) 0,2 –	165 (3) − 1,2 –
1332 (2) 3,2 –	1134 (3) − 0,3 –	312 − 4,5 − 5,5	933 (2) 1,5 –	1454 (2) − 1,8 –
1875 8,6 − 4,2	4680 (2) − 1,4 –	687 18,0 − 5,2	199 (3) − 0,7 –	905 − 2,6 − 0,4
5 0,2 0,0	561 (4) − 0,7 –	2 (2) 8,1 –	1 − 1,0 − 1,3	– – –
546 (2) 29,6 –	2378 (2) − 1,4 –	151 − 2,5 2,3	813 − 0,6 − 2,6	960 − 2,3 − 8,6
3 31,1 40,6	20 1,2 3,5	1 30,3 7,8	0 − 2,0 − 14,4	1 − 0,2 − 0,6
7 − 6,0 − 13,6	239 (2) 2,5 –	14 − 9,8 − 26,6	23 0,4 2,6	0 − 4,7 − 6,3
56 (3) 17,0 –	470 (5) 0,0 –	250 (2) 0,3 –	259 1,4 0,4	264 − 0,4 0,0
424 (2) 7,9 –	1622 (2) − 1,9 –	216 (2) 16,1 –	33 − 2,3 − 2,9	1 5,7 0,0

3.5.3.3 Cattle numbers and number of holders (1991)

(%)

		EUR 12 (1)	Belgique/ België (1)	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España (1)	France	Ireland (1)	Italia	Luxembourg (1)	Nederland	Portugal (1)	United Kingdom
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Average size of stocks		33,2	52,4	62,6	40,9	10,4	12,3	51,1	35,3	23,6	77,4	78,5	6,6	85,6
Total	– Animals	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
1- 2	– Animals	0,6	0,2	0,1	0,2	5,1	2,9	0,1	0,1	1,2	0,1	0,0	10,5	0,1
	– Holders	12,1	4,8	4,8	4,4	34,0	18,1	3,4	1,9	17,1	2,6	2,0	44,6	2,5
3- 4	– Animals	1,2	0,3	0,3	0,5	6,4	5,6	0,3	0,5	2,6	0,1	0,1	12,6	0,1
	– Holders	11,0	5,2	4,8	5,7	18,8	18,2	4,4	5,0	17,5	2,8	2,5	23,7	3,2
5- 9	– Animals	3,6	1,2	1,0	2,1	13,5	16,4	1,3	2,9	6,6	0,4	0,6	17,7	0,6
	– Holders	17,3	9,2	8,7	12,3	21,6	28,7	9,8	14,1	22,4	4,9	6,5	18,9	7,1
10- 14	– Animals	4,0	1,6	1,3	2,8	9,5	14,7	1,8	5,2	7,2	0,8	0,9	8,7	0,9
	– Holders	11,0	7,2	6,9	9,6	8,6	14,7	7,8	15,5	13,2	5,0	5,8	5,1	6,7
15- 19	– Animals	3,3	2,0	1,5	3,2	7,5	9,5	2,1	4,5	4,0	1,0	1,0	5,9	1,1
	– Holders	6,4	6,1	5,6	7,7	4,7	6,7	6,3	9,3	5,6	4,3	4,8	2,3	5,5
20- 29	– Animals	6,8	4,9	3,6	7,4	10,9	12,9	5,1	10,3	7,5	2,1	2,5	8,8	2,7
	– Holders	9,4	10,5	9,1	12,5	4,8	6,6	10,7	15,4	7,2	6,4	8,1	2,5	9,5
30- 39	– Animals	6,7	5,8	3,9	8,2	7,0	7,9	6,4	10,6	5,3	2,8	3,0	4,0	3,0
	– Holders	6,5	8,8	7,2	9,8	2,2	2,8	9,5	11,0	3,6	6,3	6,8	0,8	7,5
40- 49	– Animals	6,7	6,7	4,2	8,8	5,5	4,4	7,2	7,7	5,9	3,3	2,1	3,5	3,2
	– Holders	5,0	7,9	5,9	8,1	1,3	1,2	8,3	6,1	3,1	5,7	6,5	0,5	6,2
50- 59	– Animals	6,5	7,3	4,6	8,7	4,9	3,0	7,6	8,2	3,9	4,5	4,5	3,1	3,3
	– Holders	4,0	7,1	5,3	6,6	1,0	0,7	7,1	5,4	1,7	6,4	7,2	0,4	5,2
60- 99	– Animals	22,2	28,2	24,1	27,6	14,6	7,5	28,4	21,5	13,5	24,9	23,1	6,4	15,2
	– Holders	9,6	19,2	19,3	14,9	2,1	1,2	18,8	9,9	4,1	24,1	23,1	0,6	16,7
100-199	– Animals	24,3	29,8	40,9	23,7	11,0	9,2	30,6	19,9	18,0	49,1	37,9	8,2	31,8
	– Holders	6,0	12,0	19,0	7,4	0,9	0,7	12,0	5,3	3,1	28,1	22,2	0,4	19,4
200-299	– Animals	7,1	6,3	10,2	4,6	1,9	2,9	6,3	5,0	8,5	8,8	9,3	3,3	18,8
	– Holders	1,0	1,4	2,7	0,8	0,1	0,2	1,5	0,8	0,8	2,9	3,1	0,1	6,7
≥300	– Animals	7,1	5,8	4,3	2,2	2,3	3,1	2,7	3,7	15,7	2,2	13,5	7,3	19,2
	– Holders	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,2	0,0	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,6	0,5	2,1	0,1	3,8

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1989.

3.5.3.4 Changing structure of cattle farms, by Member State

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Holdings (× 1 000)													
1985	2150 (1)	69	46	465	99	:	567	175	491	3	77	:	160
1987	2536	64	41	431	85	370	498	169	446	3	70	211	147
1989	2418	60	37	391	72	432	471	167	372	3	66	202	145
1991	:	:	36	355	60	:	410	:	339	:	64	:	136
% TAV 1991/1987	×	− 3,4 (2)	− 3,4	− 4,7	− 8,2	×	− 4,8	1,1 (2)	− 6,6	− 4,8 (2)	− 2,2	×	− 1,9
% TAV 1991/1989	2,4 (2)	− 3,2 (2)	− 1,4	− 4,7	− 8,7	− 8,1 (2)	− 6,7	− 0,6 (2)	− 4,5	0,0 (2)	− 1,5	− 2,2 (2)	− 3,2
Animals (× 1 000)													
1985	77810 (1)	3092	2618	15673	776	:	22802	5779	8908	220	5248	:	12695
1987	80248	3079	2351	15291	741	5076	21052	5580	8794	208	4895	1332	11849
1989	80288	3127	2221	14650	690	5312	21394	5899	8747	208	4772	1335	11933
1991	:	:	2222	14526	631	:	20970	:	8005	:	5062	:	11623
% TAV 1991/1987	×	0,3 (2)	− 1,4	− 1,3	− 3,9	×	− 0,1	− 0,5 (2)	− 2,3	− 1,4 (2)	0,8	×	− 0,5
% TAV 1991/1989	0,0 (2)	0,8 (2)	0,0	− 0,4	− 4,3	2,3 (2)	− 1,0	2,8 (2)	− 4,3	0,0 (2)	3,0	0,1 (2)	− 1,3
Average number of animals per holding													
1985	36,2 (1)	45,1	56,6	33,7	7,9	:	40,2	33,0	18,2	67,4	68,5	:	79,5
1987	31,6	48,2	57,7	35,5	8,7	13,7	42,3	32,9	19,7	71,1	69,6	6,3	80,7
1989	33,2	52,4	59,8	37,5	9,6	12,3	45,5	35,3	23,5	77,4	71,9	6,6	82,1
1991	:	:	62,6	40,9	10,4	:	51,1	:	23,6	:	78,5	:	85,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

(2) $\frac{1989}{1985}$ and $\frac{1989}{1987}$.

3.5.3.5 Changing structure of cattle farms, by herd size class

EUR 12

	Number of animals													
	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	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Holdings (× 1 000)														
1985 (1)	195	191	317	227	163	236	174	135	103	240	136	21	11	2150
1987	336	291	422	267	168	247	169	131	98	239	135	22	12	2536
1989	294	267	417	266	154	228	158	121	97	233	146	24	12	2418
% TAV 1989/1985	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
% TAV 1989/1987	− 6,5	− 4,2	− 0,6	− 0,2	− 4,3	− 3,9	− 3,3	− 3,9	− 0,5	− 1,3	4,0	4,4	0,0	− 2,4
Animals (× 1 000)														
1985 (1)	328	672	2156	2694	2736	5702	5919	5953	5589	18225	17849	4959	5027	77810
1987	554	1026	2876	3183	2851	5972	5769	5821	5294	18147	17943	5208	5604	80248
1989	504	957	2857	3194	2621	5491	5412	5357	5238	17831	19482	5670	5673	80288
% TAV 1989/1985	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
% TAV 1989/1987	− 4,6	− 3,4	− 0,3	0,2	− 4,1	− 4,1	− 3,1	− 4,1	− 0,5	− 0,9	4,2	4,3	0,6	0,02

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

3.5.3.6 Dairy cow numbers and number of holders (1991)

(%)

		EUR 12 (1)	Belgique/ België (1)	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España (1)	France	Ireland (1)	Italia	Luxembourg (1)	Nederland	Portugal (1)	United Kingdom
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Average size of herds		17,1	25,7	35,8	17,3	4,5	7,9	25,0	24,5	12,9	32,4	40,1	3,9	65,6
Total	– Animals	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
1- 2	– Animals	1,8	0,3	0,1	0,7	17,0	6,2	0,3	0,6	3,3	0,1	0,2	23,3	0,1
	– Holders	19,7	5,1	3,2	7,7	53,6	27,0	5,5	10,5	28,1	1,9	5,5	62,9	3,5
3- 4	– Animals	2,5	0,5	0,2	1,6	15,2	10,3	0,4	0,5	5,3	0,1	0,2	17,3	0,1
	– Holders	12,1	3,3	2,1	7,8	20,5	21,2	3,0	3,7	19,7	1,4	2,9	19,9	1,1
5- 9	– Animals	7,1	2,7	1,0	7,8	22,6	26,3	2,5	3,0	10,2	1,0	0,7	14,8	0,3
	– Holders	17,6	9,7	4,9	19,5	16,2	29,1	9,0	10,0	20,1	4,5	4,9	9,0	2,8
10- 14	– Animals	8,2	6,1	2,5	11,4	10,7	18,3	5,9	7,5	9,1	2,7	1,7	12,0	0,6
	– Holders	11,9	13,2	7,3	16,6	4,3	11,8	12,6	15,7	10,0	7,0	5,5	4,0	3,3
15- 19	– Animals	8,4	8,1	4,0	13,1	7,6	10,6	8,4	7,7	5,8	3,7	2,7	7,2	0,9
	– Holders	8,6	12,4	8,4	13,5	2,1	4,8	12,1	11,4	4,5	7,1	6,5	1,7	3,4
20- 29	– Animals	16,8	19,7	12,8	25,6	8,2	11,3	23,5	17,6	10,6	17,0	8,7	8,3	3,5
	– Holders	12,0	21,3	18,9	18,7	1,6	3,7	24,6	18,4	5,9	22,4	14,2	1,4	9,3
30- 39	– Animals	14,3	18,8	17,5	16,8	4,0	5,0	23,6	15,1	10,5	23,9	12,8	4,1	6,0
	– Holders	7,3	14,5	18,4	8,7	0,6	1,2	17,6	11,2	4,1	23,1	15,0	0,4	11,4
40- 49	– Animals	10,8	15,7	16,9	10,3	4,4	2,6	15,2	12,9	7,5	22,3	15,6	3,6	7,6
	– Holders	4,2	9,3	13,8	4,1	0,5	0,5	8,5	7,3	2,2	16,7	14,1	0,3	11,4
50- 59	– Animals	7,5	10,5	13,9	5,8	4,0	1,8	9,0	8,8	5,0	16,2	14,5	2,9	7,5
	– Holders	2,4	5,1	9,2	1,9	0,4	0,3	4,0	4,0	1,2	10,0	10,7	0,2	9,2
60- 99	– Animals	13,3	14,9	23,1	6,1	3,3	3,1	9,8	18,5	15,2	12,0	31,4	3,2	29,6
	– Holders	3,1	5,4	11,5	1,5	0,2	0,3	3,5	6,3	2,7	5,6	17,1	0,2	25,3
≥100	– Animals	9,4	2,7	8,0	1,0	3,1	4,4	1,4	7,7	17,6	1,0	11,4	3,5	43,9
	– Holders	1,1	0,6	2,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,5	1,4	1,4	0,2	3,5	0,1	19,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1989.

3.5.3.7 Changing structure of dairy farms, by Member State

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Holdings (× 1 000)													
1985	1379 (1)	45	32	369	73	:	329	77	338	2	61	:	53
1987	1600	38	27	337	61	251	291	69	311	2	58	108	48
1989	1397	34	23	308	55	232	241	57	242	2	55	103	45
1991	:	:	21	275	47	:	199	:	197	:	48	:	42
% TAV 1991/1987	×	− 6,8 (2)	− 6,1	− 5,0	− 6,1	×	− 9,1	− 7,1 (2)	− 10,1	− 5,3 (2)	− 4,6	×	− 3,2
% TAV 1991/1989	− 6,6 (2)	− 5,4 (2)	− 4,4	− 5,5	− 7,6	− 3,9 (2)	− 9,1	− 9,1 (2)	− 9,8	− 0,0 (2)	− 6,6	− 2,3 (2)	− 3,4
Animals (× 1 000)													
1985	24518 (1)	973	896	5581	219	:	6506	1528	3075	70	2412	:	3257
1987	25116	922	811	5390	232	1783	5841	1444	3024	64	2166	388	3052
1989	23921	872	759	5023	233	1822	5494	1400	2930	60	1996	398	2932
1991	:	:	742	4769	214	:	4968	:	2536	:	1911	:	2779
% TAV 1991/1987	×	− 2,7 (2)	− 2,2	− 3,0	− 2,0	×	− 4,0	− 2,2 (2)	− 4,3	− 4,0 (2)	− 3,1	×	− 2,3
% TAV 1991/1989	− 2,4 (2)	− 2,8 (2)	− 1,1	− 2,6	− 4,2	1,1 (2)	− 4,9	− 1,5 (2)	− 7,0	− 3,2 (2)	− 2,2	1,3 (2)	− 2,6
Average number of animals per holding													
1985	17,8 (1)	21,7	28,2	15,1	3,0	:	19,8	19,9	9,1	30,7	39,4	:	61,6
1987	15,7	24,2	30,4	16,0	3,8	7,1	20,0	20,9	9,7	31,8	37,6	3,6	63,2
1989	17,1	25,7	33,0	16,3	4,2	7,9	22,8	24,5	12,1	32,4	36,4	3,9	65,0
1991	:	:	35,8	17,3	4,5	:	25,0	:	12,9	:	40,1	:	65,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

(2) $\frac{1989}{1985}$ and $\frac{1989}{1987}$.

3.5.3.8 Changing structure of dairy farms, by herd size class

EUR 12

	Number of animals											
	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-99	⩾100	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Holdings (× 1 000)												
1985 (1)	262	146	235	170	127	180	100	59	35	49	16	1379
1987	375	203	274	182	132	182	100	59	34	45	15	1600
1989	275	169	246	166	120	168	101	59	34	44	15	1397
% TAV 1989/1985	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
% TAV 1989/1987	− 14,4	− 8,8	− 5,3	− 4,5	− 4,7	− 3,9	0,5	0,0	0,0	− 1,1	0,0	− 6,7
Animals (× 1 000)												
1985 (1)	372	506	1580	2007	2128	4271	3384	2548	1856	3534	2331	24518
1987	548	712	1858	2149	2214	4315	3387	2582	1823	3265	2264	25116
1989	424	602	1688	1961	2020	4007	3411	2573	1801	3181	2253	23921
% TAV 1989/1985	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
% TAV 1989/1987	− 12,0	− 8,1	− 4,7	− 4,5	− 4,5	− 3,6	3,4	− 0,2	− 0,6	− 1,3	− 0,2	− 2,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

3.5.3.9 Pig numbers and number of holders (1991)

(%)

		EUR 12 (1)	Belgique/ België (1)	Danmark	BR Deutsch-land	Ellada	España (1)	France (1)	Ireland (1)	Italia	Luxem-bourg (1)	Neder-land (1)	Portugal (1)	United Kingdom
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Average size of stocks		57,6	299,5	345,2	76,4	20,1	34,8	74,7	397,8	23,5	61,6	451,9	15,5	453,4
Total	– Animals	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
1- 2	– Animals	1,5	0,1	0,0	0,5	4,8	2,8	1,3	0,1	4,6	0,5	0,0	5,8	0,0
	– Holders	56,0	9,6	2,4	21,4	78,5	63,4	63,0	32,0	68,5	20,5	1,9	61,8	14,6
3- 9	– Animals	1,6	0,2	0,1	1,7	2,5	3,2	0,8	0,2	4,3	2,3	0,0	6,4	0,2
	– Holders	19,1	9,8	5,2	26,7	10,6	19,4	15,5	20,0	23,8	32,4	3,0	22,9	14,0
10- 19	– Animals	1,6	0,3	0,3	1,9	2,7	3,4	0,6	0,4	1,8	1,2	0,1	6,8	0,3
	– Holders	6,7	6,1	6,4	10,5	3,9	8,0	3,2	12,0	3,3	6,3	2,7	7,3	10,5
20- 49	– Animals	3,0	1,2	1,4	5,6	4,9	2,8	1,4	0,7	2,6	6,7	0,5	8,6	0,8
	– Holders	5,4	10,8	15,0	13,4	3,5	3,1	3,3	8,0	2,0	14,3	7,1	4,2	11,1
50- 99	– Animals	4,3	2,8	3,0	8,5	5,1	3,9	2,3	0,6	2,1	9,9	1,9	6,9	1,2
	– Holders	3,5	11,4	14,2	9,2	1,6	2,0	2,4	4,0	0,7	10,2	11,8	1,5	7,4
100-199	– Animals	7,4	6,7	6,2	13,9	4,2	5,3	5,8	1,4	2,3	13,1	5,8	12,2	2,5
	– Holders	3,0	14,1	14,8	7,6	0,6	1,3	3,0	4,0	0,4	6,6	18,1	1,3	7,7
200-399	– Animals	13,2	14,3	13,2	22,5	6,9	10,0	12,6	2,0	5,5	22,4	12,2	8,3	6,0
	– Holders	2,7	14,9	15,9	6,0	0,5	1,3	3,2	4,0	0,4	5,5	19,3	0,5	9,5
400-999	– Animals	28,8	35,1	32,4	37,7	16,0	18,9	39,5	11,1	13,1	27,4	33,9	8,3	17,8
	– Holders	2,7	16,7	17,6	4,8	0,5	1,0	4,6	8,0	0,5	3,1	23,8	0,2	12,2
≥1 000	– Animals	38,6	39,4	43,4	7,8	52,8	49,8	35,8	83,4	63,8	16,5	45,5	37,2	71,3
	– Holders	1,0	6,6	8,5	0,4	0,4	0,5	1,6	8,0	0,4	1,0	12,2	0,2	13,1

Source: Eurostat.

(1) 1989.

3.5.3.10 Changing structure of pig farms, by Member State

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Holdings (× 1 000)													
1985	1456 (¹)	30	44	432	57	:	226	7	598	2	36	:	24
1987	1873	27	38	392	56	362	187	5	487	1	35	263	21
1989	1779	22	31	330	59	484	164	3	469	1	30	168	18
1991	:	:	28	288	48	:	:	:	362	:	:	:	17
% TAV 1991/1987	×	− 7,9 (²)	− 6,9	− 7,5	− 3,5	×	− 7,7 (²)	− 23,0 (²)	− 7,1	− 11,5 (²)	− 4,2 (²)	×	− 5,4
% TAV 1991/1989	− 2,5 (²)	− 9,7 (²)	− 5,0	− 6,6	− 9,8	15,6 (²)	− 6,4 (²)	− 22,5 (²)	− 12,1	0,0 (²)	− 7,4 (²)	− 20,1 (²)	− 2,8
Animals (× 1 000)													
1985	80616 (¹)	5365	9089	23563	1095	:	10956	994	9169	72	12383	:	7930
1987	105017	5861	9266	24470	1138	17228	11914	960	9383	77	14349	2456	7915
1989	102536	6474	9190	22556	1160	16850	12275	995	9254	71	13729	2599	7383
1991	:	:	9783	21989	974	:	:	:	8523	:	:	:	7519
% TAV 1991/1987	×	4,8 (²)	1,4	− 2,6	− 3,8	×	2,9 (²)	0,0 (²)	− 2,4	− 0,5 (²)	2,6 (²)	×	− 1,3
% TAV 1991/1989	− 1,2 (²)	5,1 (²)	3,2	− 1,3	− 8,4	− 1,1 (²)	1,5 (²)	1,8 (²)	− 4,0	− 4,0 (²)	− 2,2 (²)	2,9 (²)	9,2
Average number of animals per holding													
1985	55,4 (¹)	178,9	205,5	54,5	19,4	:	48,5	140,0	15,3	38,6	343,2	:	336,0
1987	56,1	221,1	245,9	62,4	20,4	47,6	63,7	200,0	19,3	53,8	405,9	9,3	382,8
1989	57,6	299,5	294,5	68,4	19,5	34,8	74,7	397,8	19,7	61,6	451,9	15,5	410,5
1991	:	:	345,2	76,4	20,1	:	:	:	23,5	:	:	:	453,4

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) EUR 10.

(²) 1989/1985 and 1989/1987.

3.5.3.11 Changing structure of pig farms, by herd size class

EUR 12

	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
Holdings (× 1 000)										
1985 (1)	734	281	102	112	71	59	47	39	12	1456
1987	933	384	158	128	80	66	55	51	17	1873
1989	995	339	120	96	62	54	48	47	18	1779
% TAV 1989/1985	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
% TAV 1989/1987	3,3	− 6,0	− 12,9	− 13,4	− 12,0	− 9,6	− 6,6	− 4,0	2,9	− 2,5
Animals (× 1 000)										
1985 (1)	1123	1331	1376	3534	5058	8363	13256	24083	22595	80616
1987	1474	1776	2164	4073	5627	9400	15699	31313	33490	105017
1989	1512	1638	1669	3034	4406	7612	13582	29487	39597	102536
% TAV 1989/1985	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
% TAV 1989/1987	1,3	− 4,0	− 12,2	− 13,7	− 11,5	− 10,0	− 7,0	− 3,0	8,7	− 1,2

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 10.

3.5.4.1 Number and area of holdings (1)

	Farm size class (ha UAA)	Holdings × 1 000			Holdings % of total		Holdings % TAV	
		1980	1985	1987	1980	1987	1987/1980	1987/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12	1- 5	:	:	3411,0	×	49,2	×	×
	5-10	:	:	1163,0	×	16,8	×	×
	10-20	:	:	936,0	×	13,5	×	×
	20-50	:	:	946,0	×	13,7	×	×
	⩾50	:	:	473,0	×	6,8	×	×
	Total	:	:	6929,0	×	100,0	×	×
Belgique/België	1- 5	25,9	22,8	21,8	28,4	27,7	− 2,4	− 2,2
	5-10	18,1	15,2	14,3	19,8	18,1	− 3,3	− 3,0
	10-20	24,3	20,8	19,3	26,6	24,5	− 3,2	− 3,7
	20-50	19,1	19,0	18,8	20,9	23,9	− 0,2	− 0,5
	⩾50	3,8	4,3	4,6	4,2	5,8	2,8	3,4
	Total	91,2	82,2	78,8	100,0	100,0	− 2,1	− 2,1
Danmark	1- 5	12,9	1,8	1,5	11,1	1,7	− 26,2	− 8,7
	5-10	20,5	15,4	14,0	17,6	16,3	− 5,3	− 4,7
	10-20	30,8	24,1	21,8	26,5	25,3	− 4,8	− 4,9
	20-50	40,4	35,9	33,9	34,7	39,4	− 2,5	− 2,8
	⩾50	11,8	14,1	14,8	10,1	17,2	3,3	2,5
	Total	116,3	91,3	86,0	100,0	100,0	− 4,2	− 3,0
BR Deutschland	1- 5	275,8	210,8	196,9	34,5	29,4	− 4,7	− 3,4
	5-10	149,1	128,2	118,4	18,6	17,6	− 3,2	− 3,9
	10-20	181,3	157,4	148,5	22,7	22,1	− 2,8	− 2,9
	20-50	177,9	170,1	166,2	20,3	24,8	− 1,0	− 1,2
	⩾50	31,3	37,3	40,7	3,9	6,1	2,5	4,5
	Total	797,4	703,9	670,7	100,0	100,0	− 2,4	− 2,4
Ellada	1- 5	541,3	491,7	488,0	72,0	69,4	− 1,5	− 0,4
	5-10	149,9	138,8	140,7	19,9	20,0	− 0,9	0,7
	10-20	46,6	53,1	53,5	6,2	7,6	2,0	0,4
	20-50	12,4	18,1	17,5	1,6	2,5	5,0	− 1,7
	⩾50	1,6	4,6	3,8	0,2	0,5	13,1	− 9,1
	Total	751,8	706,3	703,5	100,0	100,0	− 9,4	− 0,2
España	1- 5	849,5 (2)	:	821,1	55,8 (2)	53,3	− 0,7 (2)	×
	5-10	274,2 (2)	:	292,0	18,0 (2)	19,0	1,3 (2)	×
	10-20	183,1 (2)	:	189,5	12,0 (2)	12,3	0,7 (2)	×
	20-50	132,8 (2)	:	144,6	8,7 (2)	9,4	1,7 (2)	×
	⩾50	84,4 (2)	:	92,7	5,5 (2)	6,0	1,9 (2)	×
	Total	1524,0 (2)	:	1539,9	100,0	100,0	0,2 (2)	×
France	1- 5	234,0	180,8	166,0	20,4	18,2	− 4,8	− 4,2
	5-10	165,5	122,2	107,2	14,6	11,7	− 6,0	− 6,3
	10-20	240,0	193,2	174,7	21,1	19,1	− 4,4	− 4,9
	20-50	345,0	317,5	299,2	30,4	32,8	− 2,0	− 2,9
	⩾50	151,0	160,3	164,7	13,3	18,1	1,3	1,4
	Total	1135,0	974,5	911,8	100	100	− 3,1	− 3,3

Average size		UAA						
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
1980	1987	1980	1985	1987	1980	1987	1987/1980	1987/1985
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
×	×	:	:	8080	×	7,1	×	×
×	×	:	:	8116	×	7,1	×	×
×	×	:	:	13237	×	11,5	×	×
×	×	:	:	29505	×	25,7	×	×
×	×	:	:	55624	×	48,6	×	×
×	16,5	:	:	114562	×	100	×	×
×	×	66,7	59,3	57	4,7	4,2	− 2,2	− 2,0
×	×	132,6	111,1	103	9,4	7,6	− 4,1	− 3,7
×	×	349,7	302,8	281	24,9	20,6	− 3,1	− 3,7
×	×	566,0	570,6	570	40,2	41,8	0,1	− 0,1
×	×	292,0	329,3	352	20,8	25,8	2,7	3,4
15,4	17,3	1407,0	1373,7	1363	100	100	− 0,5	− 0,4
×	×	37,1	5,7	5	1,2	0,2	− 24,9	− 6,3
×	×	150,0	113,1	102	4,8	3,6	− 5,4	− 5,0
×	×	447,5	349,6	317	14,5	11,3	− 4,8	− 4,8
×	×	1248,7	1133,3	1082	40,5	38,7	− 2,0	− 2,3
×	×	1202,7	1232,6	1292	40,0	46,2	1,0	2,4
26,5	32,5	3086,0	2834,9	2798	100	100	− 1,4	− 0,7
×	×	659,5	543,3	507	5,4	4,3	− 3,7	− 3,4
×	×	1086,0	932,3	864	8,9	7,3	− 3,2	− 3,7
×	×	2635,2	2291,6	2163	21,6	18,3	− 2,8	− 2,9
×	×	5342,9	5190,7	5117	43,9	43,3	− 0,6	− 0,7
×	×	2448,8	2907,4	3175	20,1	26,8	3,8	4,5
15,3	17,6	12172,4	11865,3	11826	100	100	− 0,4	− 0,2
×	×	1342,0	1213,9	1196	39,1	32,1	− 1,6	− 0,7
×	×	1004,2	931,7	949	29,3	25,5	− 0,8	0,9
×	×	609,0	702,0	712	17,8	19,1	2,3	0,7
×	×	340,8	507,8	493	9,9	13,2	5,4	− 1,5
×	×	133,4	642,7	372	3,9	10,0	15,8	− 23,9
4,6	5,3	3429,3	3998,1	3722	100	100	1,0	− 3,5
×	×	2007,0 (2)	:	1947	8,6 (2)	7,9	− 0,6 (2)	×
×	×	1894,7 (2)	:	2010	8,1 (2)	8,1	1,2 (2)	×
×	×	2522,9 (2)	:	2607	10,8 (2)	10,6	0,7 (2)	×
×	×	4070,2 (2)	:	4441	17,4 (2)	18,0	1,8 (2)	×
×	×	12881,4 (2)	:	13676	55,1 (2)	55,4	1,2 (2)	×
15,3 (2)	16,0	23376,2 (2)	:	24681	100	100	1,1 (2)	×
×	×	620,0	471,2	432	2,1	1,5	− 5,0	− 4,3
×	×	1215,0	895,2	785	4,3	2,8	− 6,1	− 6,4
×	×	3550,0	2836,9	2562	12,3	9,1	− 4,6	− 5,0
×	×	10960,0	10139,1	9632	38,0	34,4	− 1,8	− 2,5
×	×	12500,0	14103,7	14613	43,3	52,1	2,3	1,8
25,4	30,7	28845,0	28446,2	28024	100	100	− 0,4	− 0,8

3.5.4.1 *(cont.)*

	Farm size class (ha UAA)	Holdings						
		× 1 000			% of total		% TAV	
		1980	1985	1987	1980	1987	1987/1980	1987/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ireland	1- 5	33,9	35,2	34,9	15,2	16,1	0,4	− 0,4
	5-10	35,4	34,7	32,9	11,9	15,2	− 1,0	− 2,6
	10-20	67,7	63,8	63,3	30,3	29,2	− 1,1	− 0,4
	20-50	66,6	66,8	66,3	29,8	30,5	− 0,1	− 0,4
	⩾50	19,7	19,6	19,5	8,8	9,0	− 0,2	− 0,3
	Total	223,3	220,1	216,9	100	100	− 0,4	− 0,7
Italia	1- 5	1312,3	1272,8	1340,1	68,1	67,9	0,3	2,6
	5-10	322,3	318,1	333,0	16,7	16,9	0,5	2,3
	10-20	166,8	168,1	171,3	8,7	8,7	0,4	1,0
	20-50	86,9	92,7	91,6	4,5	4,6	0,8	− 0,6
	⩾50	38,0	40,0	38,0	2,0	1,9	0,0	− 2,5
	Total	1926,3	1891,8	1974,0	100	100	0,4	2,2
Luxembourg	1- 5	0,9	0,8	0,7	19,1	18,9	− 3,5	− 6,5
	5-10	0,5	0,4	0,4	10,6	9,9	− 3,1	0,0
	10-20	0,7	0,5	0,5	14,9	12,4	− 4,7	0,0
	20-50	1,8	1,3	1,2	38,3	32,5	− 5,6	− 3,9
	⩾50	0,8	1,0	1,0	17,0	26,2	3,2	0,0
	Total	4,7	4,0	3,8	100	100	− 3,0	− 2,5
Nederland	1- 5	31,0	29,2	29,2	24,0	24,9	− 0,9	0,0
	5-10	26,1	22,9	21,6	20,2	18,4	− 2,7	− 2,9
	10-20	37,3	32,2	29,3	28,9	25,0	− 3,4	− 4,6
	20-50	30,8	31,9	32,0	23,9	27,3	0,6	0,2
	⩾50	3,8	4,6	5,2	2,9	4,4	4,6	6,3
	Total	129,0	120,9	117,3	100	100	− 1,4	− 1,5
Portugal	1- 5	272,4	:	278,4	77,9	72,5	0,3	×
	5-10	43,9	:	57,8	12,6	15,0	4,0	×
	10-20	18,3	:	27,5	5,2	7,2	6,0	×
	20-50	8,7	:	12,9	2,5	3,4	5,8	×
	⩾50	6,2	:	7,4	1,8	1,9	2,6	×
	Total	349,5	:	384,0	100	100	1,4	×
United Kingdom	1- 5	29,4	29,9	32,8	11,8	13,5	1,6	4,7
	5-10	31,2	30,2	30,2	12,5	12,4	− 0,5	0,0
	10-20	39,8	37,7	37,1	16,0	15,3	− 1,0	− 0,8
	20-50	67,6	63,6	61,8	27,1	25,4	− 1,3	− 1,4
	⩾50	81,3	81,1	81,0	32,6	33,3	− 0,1	− 0,1
	Total	249,2	242,5	242,9	100	100	− 0,4	0,1

Source: Eurostat: harmonized national data + surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings.

(1) Holdings of 1 ha UAA or more.
(2) 1982 survey. TAV 1987/1982.

Average size		UAA						
ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
1980	1987	1980	1985	1987	1980	1987	1987/1980	1987/1985
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
×	×	98,0	99,6	99	1,9	2,0	0,1	− 0,3
×	×	264,9	260,5	248	5,2	5,0	− 0,9	− 2,4
×	×	977,7	923,9	916	19,4	18,6	− 0,9	− 0,4
×	×	2037,6	2037,3	2027	40,4	41,2	− 0,1	− 0,3
×	×	1670,2	1674,2	1626	33,1	33,1	− 0,4	− 1,5
22,6	22,7	5048,4	4995,6	4916	100	100	− 0,4	− 0,8
×	×	3022,5	2970,2	3045	19,6	20,1	0,1	1,3
×	×	2229,4	2187,5	2277	14,5	15,0	0,3	2,0
×	×	2278,9	2287,3	2339	14,8	15,4	0,4	1,1
×	×	2594,7	2784,5	2715	16,8	17,9	0,5	1,3
×	×	5279,6	4982,0	4765	34,3	31,5	− 0,1	− 2,2
8,0	7,7	15405,1	15148,5	15141	100	100	0,0	0,0
×	×	2,4	2,1	2	1,8	1,6	− 2,6	− 2,4
×	×	3,8	2,9	3	2,9	2,1	− 3,3	1,7
×	×	10,1	7,7	7	7,8	5,5	− 5,1	− 4,7
×	×	61,8	46,7	44	47,6	35,2	− 4,7	− 2,9
×	×	51,7	66,6	70	39,8	55,6	4,4	2,5
27,6	33,2	129,8	125,9	126	100	100	− 0,4	0,0
×	×	82,1	76,5	76	4,1	3,8	− 1,1	− 0,3
×	×	191,7	167,8	157	9,5	7,8	− 2,8	− 3,3
×	×	536,6	465,6	425	26,7	21,1	− 3,3	− 4,5
×	×	902,6	951,9	963	44,8	47,7	0,9	0,6
×	×	300,2	357,8	396	14,9	19,6	4,0	5,2
15,6	17,2	2013,2	2019,5	2017	100	100	0,0	− 0,1
×	×	581,6	:	626	18,7	19,6	1,1	×
×	×	300,7	:	397	9,7	12,4	4,1	×
×	×	247,6	:	372	7,9	11,6	6,0	×
×	×	261,5	:	383	8,4	11,9	5,6	×
×	×	1723,6	:	1424	55,3	44,5	− 2,7	×
8,9	8,3	3115,0	:	3202	100	100	0,4	×
×	×	82,9	80,7	88	0,5	0,5	0,9	4,4
×	×	230,0	222,1	221	1,3	1,3	− 0,6	− 0,3
×	×	581,4	545,8	536	3,4	3,2	− 1,2	− 0,9
×	×	2228,9	2094,3	2038	13,0	12,2	− 1,3	− 1,4
×	×	13999,2	13883,6	13863	81,8	82,8	− 0,1	− 0,1
68,7	68,9	17123,2	16826,5	16746	100	100	− 0,3	− 0,2

3.5.5.1 **Production structures (1989)**

	EUR 12	UEBL/ BLEU	Danmark	BR Deutsch- land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Irrigated areas:												
— areas (1 000 ha)	10912	1	430	330	1190	3360	1160	–	3100	550	634	157
— share in utilized agricultural area (%)	8,6	0,1	15,4	2,8	20,7	12,4	3,8	×	18,0	27,2	14,0	0,9
Crops under glass (2):												
— areas (1 000 ha)	62,6	1,7	0,5	3,3	3,2	17,1	6,5	0,1	17,8	9,2	1,3	1,9
— share in utilized agricultural areas (%)	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,5	0,0	0,0
Consumption of chemical (1) *fertilizers* (kg/ha UAA):												
— N	75,5	128,9	134,2	129,2	71,3	43,1	84,5	61,3	53,4	215,4	34,5	81,1
— P 205	35,1	57,2	32,8	54,0	30,7	20,0	47,4	26,0	41,4	40,9	19,7	24,0
— K 20	38,1	86,8	51,6	74,5	10,9	14,1	62,8	34,0	26,2	50,9	10,8	28,9
Tractors:												
— number (1 000)	6491	122	166	1424	188	722	1505	165	1410	196	76	5,7
— per 100 ha of UAA	5,1	8,2	5,9	12,0	3,3	2,7	4,9	2,9	8,2	9,7	1,7	2,8
Combine harvesters:												
— number (1 000)	493	9	33	137	7	49	142	5	46	6	5	54
— per 100 ha of cereals	1,4	2,3	2,1	2,1	0,5	0,6	1,5	1,5	1,1	3,0	0,5	1,4

Sources: Eurostat, FAO and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1988/89.
(2) 1987.

3.5.6.1 Agricultural products sold through cooperatives (1990)

(%)

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España (1)	France	Ireland	Italia (2)	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pigmeat	15	98	:	5	2	78 (4)	–	15	35	24	:	16,6
Beef/veal	1	44	:	6	5	30 (4)	5	6	25	16	:	5,1
Poultrymeat	–	0	:	30	4	40	26	–	–	21	:	0,3
Eggs	–	60	:	3	18	25	0	5	–	16	:	17,5
Milk	65	91	64	20 (3)	10	50	95	32	85	84	:	4,3
Sugarbeet	–	17	:	–	14	16 (5)	0	–	–	63	:	0,5
Cereals	25-30	47	49	49	10	75	28	35 (7)	79	65	:	19,0
All fruit	60-65	90	30-40	51	26	45	14	31 (8)	10	77	:	21,1
All vegetables	70-75	90	55-65	12	12	35 (6)	8	10	–	70	:	24,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 1987.
(2) 1985.
(3) Cows', ewes' and goats' milk.
(4) Finished animals; young cattle not included 68%; store animals not included 42%.
(5) Processed into sugar.
(6) Excl. potatoes (seed potatoes, 65%; early potatoes and ware potatoes, 25%).
(7) 15 % maize not included in the percentage.
(8) 43 % citrus fruits not included in the percentage.

3.5.6.2 Products sold under contracts concluded in advance (1990)

(%)

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland (1)	Ellada	España	France (2)	Ireland (3)	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pigmeat	55	0	–	:	:	30-32	:	:	15	35	–	70
Calves	90	0	–	:	:	30-35	:	:	–	85	–	1
Poultrymeat	90	–	–	:	:	45-50	90	:	–	90	–	95
Eggs	70	–	–	:	:	15-20	25	:	–	50	–	70
Milk	–	–	99	2 (4)	:	1 (5)	10	:	–	90	–	98
Sugarbeet	100	100 (3)	100	100	100	100	100	100	–	100	–	100
Potatoes	20-25	40 (3)	–	2	:	8-10	8-10	:	–	50	0	14
Peas	98	100 (3)	92	80	:	90	100	:	–	85	95	100
Canned tomatoes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	100	–

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including producers' group.
(2) 1981.
(3) 1987.
(4) Cows', ewes' and goats' milk.
(5) Milk production is not subject to contracts. Only the prices are set by contract (for nearly all farmers).

3.5.6.5 Investments provided for in the Community support frameworks adopted under Regulations (EEC) Nos 866/90 and 867/90 — 1991-93

(1 000 ECU)

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Forestry products	35842,70	–	315,00	3395,70	5195,00	7350,00	7304,00	–	–	–	–	12283,00	–
Meat	166680,55	4098,00	9449,00	6547,55	10070,00	22983,00	25104,00	28652,00	16590,00	–	7763,00	14166,00	21258,00
Milk and milk products	121956,54	5861,00	2992,00	7045,54	28351,00	16159,00	8665,00	6000,00	9235,00	–	–	25962,00	11686,00
Eggs and poultry	42875,00	–	1260,00	–	3423,00	4467,00	10914,00	9106,00	–	–	2581,00	2746,00	8378,00
Sundry animals	7248,00	–	–	–	548,00	1122,00	–	2000,00	1095,00	–	–	2483,00	–
Cereals	54151,16	1208,00	–	2907,16	19470,00	8922,00	–	1852,00	10010,00	–	–	8175,00	1607,00
Sugar	7104,00	–	–	–	–	7104,00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oilseeds	24107,00	–	–	–	9820,00	–	–	–	8650,00	–	–	5309,00	328,00
Protein plants	6085,00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5290,00	–	–	–	795,00
Wine and spirits	73345,38	–	–	1962,18	4159,00	15792,00	11889,00	–	11840,00	954,20	–	26749,00	–
Fruit and vegetables	170046,08	2986,00	315,00	14577,08	15584,00	39067,00	21233,00	3200,00	40510,00	–	2752,00	23195,00	6627,00
Flowers and plants	21057,85	–	945,00	7205,85	–	1359,00	2509,00	278,00	6520,00	–	–	1625,00	616,00
Seeds	7021,82	–	472,00	341,82	–	2538,00	–	–	3670,00	–	–	–	–
Potatoes	31260,00	–	–	8445,60	–	1754,00	7077,00	2500,00	–	204,40	2875,00	2032,00	6372,00
Tobacco	0,00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sundry vegetables	12527,00	–	–	–	–	–	4674,00	185,00	5480,00	–	2188,00	–	–
Multi-purpose markets and distribution	6732,00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5910,00	–	822,00	–	–
Animal feedingstuffs	7644,00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6850,00	–	–	–	794,00
Other	0,00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous marketing and processing	0,00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	795684,09	14153,00	15748,00	52428,49	96620,00	128617,00	99369,00	53773,00	131650,00	1158,60	18981,00	124725,00	58461,00

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.9 **Breakdown by product group of aid granted by the EAGGF Guidance Section to operational programmes**

	EUR 12	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	New *Länder*	Ellada
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Forestry products	1808898	–	–	633128	–	–
Meat	113723689	1220285	2398052	2725195	36686626	–
Milk and milk products	100910815	2020598	2266950	2463414	72747783	2883775
Eggs and poultry	13777610	120287	–	–	1432443	–
Sundry animals	3681430	–	–	687265	–	–
Cereals	44646830	371577	–	3049253	13872166	18020507
Sugar	0	–	–	–	–	–
Oilseeds	7504344	–	–	–	–	–
Protein plants	1927096	–	–	–	–	–
Wine and spirits	32548473	–	–	636006	–	1529521
Fruit and vegetables	94066033	3060783	–	7743362	20778571	3391064
Flowers and plants	4020470	–	402393	551597	–	–
Seeds	2682702	–	–	–	–	–
Potatoes	29430786	–	–	5327025	18472101	–
Tobacco	11595985	–	–	–	–	11595985
Sundry vegetables	405269	380853	–	–	–	–
Multi-purpose markets and distribution	0	–	–	–	–	–
Animal feedingstuffs	3028189	–	–	–	–	–
Other	49000	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous marketing and processing	529266	–	–	–	–	–
Total	466336885	7174383	5067395	23816245	163989690	37420852

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.8 *(cont.)*

(1 000 ECU)

Member State	Region	
Ireland	Several regions	—
	Donegal	115
	North-West	—
	North-East	3843
	West	2418
	Midlands	5130
	East	11762
	Midwest	5811
	South-East	680
	South-West	6658
	Total	36418
Italia	Several regions	15245
	Piemonte	3274
	Valle d'Aosta	1412
	Liguria	3241
	Lombardia	3273
	Trentino-Alto Adige	2034
	Veneto	2618
	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	1964
	Emilia-Romagna	3518
	Toscana	458
	Umbria	—
	Marche	3905
	Lazio	2634
	Campania	2574
	Abruzzi	652
	Molise	—
	Puglia	2546
	Basilicata	2765
	Calabria	5582
	Sicilia	8728
	Sardegna	—
	Total	66422

Member State	Region	
Luxembourg	Several regions	693
	Total	693
Nederland	Several regions	—
	Groningen	284
	Friesland	270
	Drenthe	—
	Overijssel	1054
	Gelderland	1043
	Utrecht	95
	Noord-Holland	302
	Zuid-Holland	971
	Zeeland	275
	Noord-Brabant	2111
	Limburg	133
	Z.IJ.-polders	—
	Total	6538
Portugal	Several regions	—
	Entre Douro e Minho	4614
	Trás-os-Montes	4719
	Beira Litoral	2993
	Beira Interior	1050
	Ribatejo e Oeste	8550
	Alentejo	4636
	Algarve	429
	Açores	1101
	Madeira	—
	Total	28093

Member State	Region	
United Kingdom	Several regions	—
	North	300
	Yorkshire-Humberside	1259
	East Midlands	544
	East Anglia	2704
	South-East	1674
	South-West	2046
	West Midlands	—
	North-West	1172
	Wales	876
	Scotland	3628
	Northern Ireland	7572
	Total	21775

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.8 Breakdown by region (NUTS II) of aid granted by the EAGGF Guidance Section to operational programmes approved in 1991 under Regulations (EEC) Nos 866/90 and 867/90

(1 000 ECU)

Member State	Region	
Belgique/België	Several regions	
	Flandre-Orientale/ Oost-Vlaanderen	1075
	Flandre-Occidentale/ West-Vlaanderen	1857
	Anvers/Antwerpen	918
	Limbourg/Limburg	1582
	Brabant	1215
	Hainaut/Henegouwen	138
	Namur/Namen	—
	Liège/Luik	264
	Luxembourg/Luxemburg	125
	Total	7174
Danmark	Several regions	93
	Storkøbenhavn	—
	Øst for Storebælt ekskl. Storkøbenhavn	254
	Vest for Storebælt	4720
	Grønland	—
	Total	5067
BR Deutschland (NUTS 1)	Several regions	—
	Schleswig-Holstein	—
	Hamburg	551
	Niedersachsen	6327
	Bremen	349
	Nordrhein-Westfalen	3343
	Hessen	2472
	Rheinland-Pfalz	3185
	Baden-Württemberg	2679
	Bayern	4910
	Saarland	—
	Berlin (West)	—
	Total	23816
BR Deutschland (New Länder) (NUTS 1)	Berlin (Ost)	588
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	40834
	Sachsen-Anhalt	30743
	Brandenburg	49629
	Sachsen	19756
	Thüringen	22436
	Total	163986
Ellada	Several regions	25825
	Nissi	—
	Anatoliki Sterea	—
	Dytiki Sterea	—
	Peloponnissos	—
	Thraki	—
	Anatoliki Makedonia	—
	Kentriki Makedonia	—
	Dytiki Makedonia	—
	Ipeiros	—
	Kentriki Sterea	—
	Thessalia	—
	Kriti	—
	Total	25825
España	Several regions	—
	Galicia	3811
	Principado de Asturias	1421
	Cantabria	141
	País Vasco	1503
	Navarra	1100
	Castilla-León	5043
	La Rioja	1501
	Madrid	—
	Cataluña	6242
	Aragón	3888
	Extremadura	1900
	Castilla-La Mancha	2338
	Comunidad Valenciana	3705
	Murcia	1281
	Andalucia	8277
	Baleares	890
	Canarias	1102
	Total	44143
France	Several regions	—
	Île-de-France	1027
	Champagne-Ardenne	146
	Picardie	75
	Haute-Normandie	138
	Centre	2254
	Basse-Normandie	475
	Bourgogne	—
	Nord-Pas-de-Calais	525
	Lorraine	—
	Alsace	—
	Franche-Comté	—
	Pays de la Loire	698
	Bretagne	562
	Poitou-Charentes	1321
	Aquitaine	5057
	Midi-Pyrénées	1338
	Limousin	800
	Rhône-Alpes	2540
	Auvergne	1287
	Languedoc-Roussillon	2717
	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	2291
	Corse	2
	DOM	—
	Total	23253

3.5.6.7 Breakdown by type of region of aid granted by the EAGGF Guidance Section to operational programmes approved under Regulations (EEC) Nos 866/90 and 867/90

(ECU)

	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Regions — Objective 1	163844,01	–	–	–	25824,83	28877,90	–	37660,72	28054,88	–	6538,17	29315,22	7572,29
Regions — Objective 5b	28284,10	245,70	254,23	4009,61	–	3492,00	9563,40	–	8447,14	–	–	–	2272,01
Other regions	99659,12	6926,30	4812,77	19806,63	–	11773,23	13687,90	–	30029,22	692,66	–	–	11930,42
Total	291787,23	7172,00	5067,00	23816,25	25824,83	44143,13	23251,30	37660,72	66531,24	692,66	6538,17	29315,22	21774,72

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.6 Results of Directive 72/268/EEC on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas

	Compensatory allowances granted in respect of less-favoured areas								
	Number of holdings			Amounts of allowances paid in 1990			Amounts of allowances per LU		
	1988	1989	1990	Total (ECU)	Average allowance per holding (ECU)		Number of LU 1990 (1 000)	ECU/LU	
					1989	1990		1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	8309	8073	7853	7705812	983	981	184,4	42,1	41,8
Danmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BR Deutschland	235392	245679	245679	307519676	1258	1252	3384,5	66,0	65,7
Ellada	269193	215516	214151	83478560	322	390	1300,2	35,5	49,9
España	116315	224318	228039	81656888	293	358	1619,0 (1)	20,5	25,8
France	162405	154897	161559	242005625	1354	1497	4419,0	54,4	54,2
Ireland	95839	96110	100010	86106945	702	861	1271,9	49,6	67,7
Italia (1)	92569	56533	92000	57000000	519	600	850,0	56,7	60,0
Luxembourg	2672	2570	2507	8102511	3101	3232	62,7	91,2	87,0
Nederland	964	1249	1557	778484	417	500	11,2	58,6	69,3
Portugal	133844	96218	111842	42572723	323	380	522,9	53,2	62,7
United Kingdom	55843	56091	55935	169463486	2908	3029	2873,0	61,0	59,0
Total	1173345	1157254	1221000	1100000000	832	900	16500	62,4	62,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Estimate on basis of previous years.

under Regulations (EEC) Nos 866/90 and 867/90 in 1991

(ECU)

España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1047000	–	–	–	–	–	128770	–
7626000	3570953	25760666	17903879	–	2833722	3996597	9001714
4928000	2385016	2041545	3577075	–	–	4795903	800756
1151000	2065732	2808423	–	–	1553577	460478	4185670
1421000	–	1411214	–	–	–	161951	–
4205000	–	1182139	3326155	–	–	118210	501823
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2636000	–	–	4041838	–	–	826506	–
–	–	–	1211419	–	–	–	715677
6548000	4111260	–	9821599	476872	–	9425215	–
13421000	11385692	1507004	20615423	–	1770429	7987053	2405652
–	526494	–	2284527	–	–	–	255459
–	619942	1706731	–	–	356029	–	–
1160000	155685	–	–	215786	–	192216	3907973
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	24416	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	3028189	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	49000	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	529266	–	–	–	–
44143000	24820774	36417722	66388370	692658	6538173	28092899	21774724

3.5.6.11 Investment aid for agricultural holdings (1990) (Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85)

	Title I of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85							
	Number of plans approved	Volume of eligible investment involved (ECU)	Total aid proposed under the Community scheme (ECU)	Breakdown of plans according to type of eligible investment (as % of number of plans)				
				Farm buildings	Livestock	Equipment	Land improvement	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belgique/België	2842	97763140	31487110	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	1580	105208000	30532000	:	:	:	:	:
BR Deutschland	2425	181109650	17579520	:	:	:	:	:
Ellada (1)	5883	165000000	70000000	:	:	:	:	:
España	14914	308292458	128285797	:	:	:	:	:
France	11443	1010272972	197409153	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	980	39737870	14703000	:	:	:	:	:
Italia (1)	2460	130000000	43000000	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	103	23784140	7608815	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	452	32296480	2841220	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	4060	152160000	64670000	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	3323	33623724	11413385	:	:	:	:	:
Total	52500	2279248434	619530000	:	:	:	:	:

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Estimate on basis of previous years.

3.5.6.12 Special aid for young farmers (1990) (Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85)

	Title I of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85							
	Number of beneficiaries or aids approved in 1989		Area per holding UAA (ha)		Eligible amount of the start-up premium (ECU)	Volume of eligible investments provided for in the plans (ECU)	Total investment aid eligible under the Community regulation (ECU)	Of which additional investment aid (ECU)
	Article 7	Article 7bis	Article 7	Article 7bis				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belgique/België	827	619	–	–	13858750	17290000 (1)	:	10758000
Danmark	394	414	–	–	1990000	29230000	10785000	2157000
BR Deutschland	3147	383	–	–	9389600	12725000	7663800	:
Ellada (1)	393	168	–	–	1570000	3035000	1275000	215000
España	2587	2779	–	–	20698124	77300158	40010387	8084674
France	12936	3218	–	–	151730000	322554912	67548624	9361118
Ireland	496	147	–	–	2107275	5760740	2664340	399650
Italia (1)	1519	1000	–	–	12200000	64000000	16250000	4100000
Luxembourg	101	101	–	–	1127700	11088495	6131700	1226340
Nederland	465	–	–	–	6348220	–	–	–
Portugal	1635	1656	–	–	12260000	76480000	40630000	8126000
United Kingdom	–	33	–	–	–	1054827	:	116199
Total	24500	10518	–	–	233279700	620519000	192959900	44543900

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Estimate on basis of previous years.

3.5.6.13 Aid in environmentally sensitive areas (1990) (Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85)

	Title V of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85				
	UAA (ha)		Number of farmers receiving a premium	UAA eligible per beneficiary (ha)	Annual premium per hectare (weighted average in ECU)
	Total sensitive areas	Of which eligible for a premium			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Danmark	127970	28060	3459	8	:
BR Deutschland	2560000	291646	40780	7	165
France	114620	36620	:	:	:
Ireland	1140	:	:	:	:
Italia	944430	229359	6038	38	:
Luxembourg	2800	610	4	10	:
Nederland	75800	26815	5013	5	355
United Kingdom	740930	282351	4997	57	:
Total	4567690	895461	60291	:	–

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.14 Forestry measures on farms (1990) (Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85)

	Title VI of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85							
	Afforestation				Improvement of existing plantations		Total	
	Area		Eligible amount of aid (ECU)	Premium per ha	Improvement of woodland (ha)	Amount of aid (ECU)	Area (ha)	Eligible amount of aid (ECU)
	Existing (ha) (1)	New (ha)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Belgique/België	617	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danmark	493	–	–	–	–	2928473	:	2928473
BR Deutschland (2)	7401	799	1395752	1747	7956	1510066	8755	2905818
Ellada (3)	5755	386	705180	1827	–	–	386	705180
España	12511	769	433937	564	3523	2396816	4292	3340568
France	14810	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland	327	57	24342	430	:	:	57	24342
Italia	6434	465	819603	1763	830	252242	1295	1071844
Luxembourg	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	330	948	368000	388	0	0	948	368000
Portugal	2968	14	8222	587	4	88	18	8310
United Kingdom	2297	15183	10198120	672	0	0	15183	10198120
Total	54032	18621	13953156	749	12313	7157975	30934	21550655

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Woodland excluding other woodland (scrubland, heathland, etc.).
(2) Before 3.10.1990.
(3) Estimate on basis of previous years.

3.5.6.15 Vocational training to meet the requirements of modern farming (1990) (Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 797/85)

	Title VII of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85					
	Vocational training and further training (Art. 21(1), first indent)		Training for leaders and managers of producer groups and cooperatives (Art. 21(1), second indent)		Additional training for young farmers (Art. 21(1), third indent)	
	Number of courses	Number of participants	Number of courses	Number of participants	Number of courses	Number of participants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België	648	8075	0	0	61	1837
Danmark	93	3545	–	–	18	831
BR Deutschland	1504	45513	–	61	–	–
Ellada	25	350	15	300	50	1000
España	96	2122	225	6355	208	5263
France	:	:	:	:	–	:
Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italia	111	2338	50	212	33	647
Luxembourg	26	1314	5	8	1	30
Nederland	124	2085	–	–	–	–
Portugal	75	916	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	2702	66258	295	6936	371	9608

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.1 World exports and EC external trade in all products, agricultural products (1) and other products

EUR 12

(Billion USD)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 ∞
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World exports (2):								
– All products	1574,8	1580,0	1712,1	1966,0	2211,7	2390,6	2653,9	2692,6
of which: agricultural products	229,6	216,7	229,2	256,9	294,9	312,4	322,4	323,9
other products	1345,2	1363,3	1482,9	1709,1	1916,8	2078,2	2331,5	2368,7
External EC trade (2):								
Exports:								
– all products	278,5	289,0	339,1	391,7	429,0	455,0	528,9	526,1
of which: agricultural products	26,2	26,1	28,9	32,8	36,0	39,7	44,8	44,6
Imports:								
– all products	311,3	310,1	331,3	392,6	458,2	492,2	587,7	611,9
of which: agricultural products	48,6	46,7	52,8	58,7	64,6	63,5	71,2	70,5
World exports of agricultural products as percentage of total world exports	14,6	13,7	13,4	13,1	13,3	13,1	12,1	12,0
EC exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC exports	9,4	9,0	8,5	8,4	8,4	8,7	8,5	8,5
EC imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EC imports	15,6	15,1	15,9	15,0	14,1	12,9	12,1	11,5
Index changes (1985 = 100)								
World exports:								
– all products	99,7	100,0	108,4	124,4	140,0	151,3	168,8	170,4
– agricultural products	106,0	100,0	105,8	118,6	136,1	144,2	148,8	149,5
– other products	98,7	100,0	108,8	125,4	140,6	152,4	171,0	173,7
External EC trade								
Exports:								
– all products	96,4	100,0	117,3	135,5	148,4	157,4	183,0	182,0
– agricultural products	100,4	100,0	110,7	125,7	137,9	152,0	171,6	170,9
Imports:								
– all products	100,4	100,0	106,8	126,6	147,8	158,7	189,5	197,3
– agricultural products	104,1	100,0	113,1	125,7	138,3	136,0	152,5	151,0

Sources: GATT statistics and Eurostat.

NB: When comparing statistical series for trade expressed in value terms, it is important to remember that, because of exchange rate movements, the use of one currency unit rather than another may alter the apparent trend. For example, between 1985 and 1986, the ratio of the USD to the ECU changed by 22,4 %, and, between 1986 and 1987, by a further 14,8 %.

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 232 (231 from 1988), 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4.
(2) Excl. intra-Community trade.

3.6.2 EC trade by product

EUR 12
(Mio ECU)

SITC codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Balances		
		1989	1990	1991 ∞	1989	1990	1991 ∞	1989	1990	1991 ∞
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0	Food products	33334	33090	35038	23765	22707	22942	− 9569	− 10383	− 12095
04	of which: − cereals	1459	1372	1265	5465	4920	4070	4006	3548	2805
05	− fruit and vegetables	8905	10248	11482	3181	3138	3547	− 5724	− 7110	− 7935
011	− beef and veal	750	729	801	1217	965	1115	467	236	314
1	Beverages and tobacco	2358	2534	3097	7180	7670	8198	4822	5136	5101
21	Skins and furs	1475	1086	754	655	470	438	− 820	− 616	− 316
22	Oilseeds	3530	3336	3234	41	39	52	− 3489	− 3296	− 3182
231	Natural rubber	909	684	636	16	14	13	− 893	− 669	− 623
24	Timber and cork	7788	7950	7068	688	690	773	− 7100	− 7260	− 6296
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	4687	3830	3466	739	548	540	− 3949	− 3282	− 2926
29	Agricultural raw materials	1792	1766	1884	1505	1546	1666	− 287	− 220	− 218
4	Oils and fats	1724	1605	1684	1424	1415	1332	− 300	− 190	− 352
592.11 592.12	Starches, gluten	5	7	5	65	85	70	59	78	65
	Total	57603	55889	56867	36078	35184	36025	− 21526	− 20705	− 20842

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.3 Exports of agricultural and food products by the EC and some other countries

(Mio USD)

SITC codes	Products	EUR 12		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	455005	528854	349356	374449	116003	126897	35367	38660	8610	9075
0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	39746	44804	50987	52536	15158	16631	11639	10553	5584	5700
0	Food products and live animals	26180	28916	29723	29280	7839	9252	6564	6804	3830	4167
	of which:										
00	Live animals	361	494	491	514	481	761	182	130	132	133
01	Meat	3456	3723	2819	3188	816	916	2017	2398	1444	1487
02	Milk and eggs	4623	4516	439	373	179	194	516	561	1099	1263
03	Fish	1376	1533	2299	2800	2018	2245	507	520	476	443
04	Cereals	6020	6266	15457	12636	3143	3772	2545	2372	28	26
05	Fruit and vegetables	3504	3996	3808	5012	501	580	402	440	532	693
06	Sugar and honey	2005	2734	347	475	168	160	57	47	19	23
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	1723	2036	318	377	120	173	53	59	35	35
08	Animal feed	1236	1298	3016	2919	325	347	213	196	46	39
09	Other food products	1876	2322	730	986	89	103	75	82	21	24
1	Beverages and tobacco	7910	9768	5510	7119	492	693	119	155	33	39
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	6501	7830	433	520	398	555	87	120	29	35
21	Hides	722	599	1722	1757	307	336	388	396	319	270
22	Oilseeds	45	50	4362	3908	805	770	34	39	1	2
231	Natural rubber	18	18	50	33	1	1	7	3	0	0
24	Timber and cork	758	879	4965	5224	5252	5133	11	16	226	327
261, 265, 268	Natural textile fibres	814	698	2413	2431	18	21	4364	2975	958	678
29	Agricultural raw materials	1658	1968	844	1046	253	221	102	119	153	164
4	Oils and fats	1569	1801	1349	1191	180	183	48	45	63	53

Sources: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
Other countries: Comtrade.

3.6.4 Imports of agricultural and food products by the EC and some other countries

(Mio USD)

SITC codes	Products	EUR 12		United States of America		Canada		Australia		New Zealand	
		1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 to 9	All products	492160	587705	493006	516717	113966	116453	40016	40073	8776	9483
0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265, 268, 29, 4, 592.1	Agricultural and food products	63463	71170	35039	36205	7932	8452	2533	2459	726	721
0	Food products and live animals	36725	42138	22497	24004	5732	6242	1470	1470	515	494
	of which:										
00	Live animals	876	972	893	1214	111	90	117	94	25	20
01	Meat	3047	3487	2787	3198	600	732	23	21	13	20
02	Milk and eggs	881	941	481	542	137	153	74	91	5	7
03	Fish	6371	8144	5711	5522	647	61	340	342	35	34
04	Cereals	1607	1747	1017	968	408	435	67	79	93	72
05	Fruit and vegetables	9811	13050	5686	6685	2292	2478	324	303	143	131
06	Sugar and honey	1477	1660	1133	1459	320	491	38	48	67	66
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	6898	6210	4082	3644	636	613	254	223	62	64
08	Animal feed	5430	5509	351	354	355	345	53	53	18	21
09	Other food products	327	417	357	419	226	299	179	215	55	60
1	Beverages and tobacco	2598	3227	4690	4973	584	632	301	313	91	105
112	of which: Alcoholic beverages	522	775	3642	3843	520	539	224	222	64	80
21	Hides	1625	1382	220	176	150	137	8	10	9	13
22	Oilseeds	3890	4248	186	207	129	161	24	42	12	13
231	Natural rubber	1002	870	1050	791	102	84	43	33	5	4
24	Timber and cork	8580	10124	3733	3413	711	681	441	355	22	28
261, 265, 268	Natural textile fibres	5164	4878	426	283	125	104	50	44	9	6
29	Agricultural raw materials	1974	2249	1361	1385	283	290	95	87	21	24
4	Oils and fats	1900	2044	784	870	99	108	95	97	33	30

Sources: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
Other countries: Comtrade.

3.6.5 '1989' world production and trade in the principal agricultural products
The EC share of the world market

EUR 12

	World production 1 000 t	World trade [1] 1 000 t	(3/2) × 100 Proportion of production traded	% of world trade		
				Imported by EC	Exported by EC	(6-5) Net EC share of world trade [2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (except rice) [3]	1350310	192785	14,3	3,1	15,0	11,9
of which: total wheat	547941	98754	18,0	2,0	19,6	17,6
Feed grain (except rice) [3]	802369	94031	11,7	4,1	10,1	6,0
of which: maize	448779	64871	14,5	4,6	2,4	– 2,2
Oil seeds (by weight produced)	244831	31316	12,8	44,3	0,2	– 44,1
of which: soya	102707	25123	24,5	48,4	0,1	– 48,3
Wine	28239	1617	5,7	11,9	76,0	64,1
Sugar	118478	27683	23,4	6,9	17,8	10,9
Total milk	470776	703	0,1	1,6	33,1	31,5
Butter	7614	900	11,8	8,8	43,7	34,9
Cheese	14451	879	6,1	13,1	49,3	36,2
Milk powder (skimmed and whole)	6205	1992	32,1	1,3	50,6	49,3
Total meat (except offal)	171307 [4]	6851 [5]	4,0	10,7	20,6	9,9
of which: – beef and veal	51846 [4]	2952 [5]	5,7	6,6	23,9	17,3
– pigmeat	67955 [4]	1138 [5]	1,7	4,0	23,5	19,5
– poultrymeat	38491 [4]	1733 [5]	4,5	5,6	23,8	18,2
Eggs	36262	335	0,9	9,3	30,4	21,1

Sources: FAO (World production and world trade); Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture (EC share in world trade).

(1) Exports (excluding intra-EC trade) and excluding processed products.
(2) Net balance EC trade/world trade.
(3) Cereals as grain: processed products excluded.
(4) Including salted meat.
(5) Excluding salted meat for trade.

3.6.6 EUR 12 trade in agricultural and food products [1], according to principal customer countries

(Mio ECU)

No	Main client countries (based on 1991)	Exports			Corresponding imports			Trade balance		
		1989	1990	1991 ∞	1989	1990	1991 ∞	1989	1990	1991 ∞
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	4828	4706	4483	7404	7156	7116	− 2576	− 2449	− 2633
2	Switzerland	2740	2732	2784	912	941	993	1829	1791	1792
3	Japan	2448	2330	2501	252	209	221	2196	2121	2280
4	Soviet Union	1426	1527	2067	1332	1280	1225	94	248	842
5	Austria	1450	1523	1676	1267	1300	1272	184	222	404
6	Sweden	1511	1502	1633	1742	1715	1643	− 231	− 213	− 10
7	Saudi Arabia	1165	1061	1235	65	45	16	1100	1016	1218
8	Poland	784	628	1027	1003	1242	1216	− 219	− 613	− 190
9	Algeria	1047	984	909	18	25	22	1029	960	887
10	Hong Kong	603	677	854	46	45	49	557	632	805
11	Canada	898	811	842	1696	1700	1578	− 799	− 889	− 737
12	Norway	633	603	621	1143	1239	1401	− 511	− 636	− 780
13	Finland	481	493	512	1010	964	907	− 529	− 472	− 395
14	Iran	739	523	453	306	284	336	433	239	117
15	Yugoslavia	378	644	452	858	729	746	− 480	− 85	− 294
16	United Arab Emirates	386	384	438	10	9	7	376	375	430
17	Egypt	713	656	432	141	120	148	573	537	283
18	Libya	507	518	413	3	7	3	504	511	410
19	Australia	407	404	393	2019	1474	1290	− 1612	− 1071	− 897
20	South Korea	248	251	360	158	164	171	90	87	190
21	Taiwan	274	259	351	83	76	81	191	183	269
22	Czechoslovakia	248	204	333	361	346	349	− 113	− 141	− 15
23	Brazil	359	245	333	4947	4023	3895	− 4589	− 3779	− 3562
24	Singapore	306	310	328	192	171	153	113	139	175
25	Mexico	422	574	322	243	215	239	179	359	83
	Total of 25 countries (A)	25002	24553	25752	27212	25479	25079	− 2211	− 926	672
	Total of third countries (B)	36075	35184	36025	57603	55889	56867	− 21526	− 20704	− 20842
	% A/B	69,4	69,8	71,5						

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) In SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

3.6.7 EUR 12 trade in agricultural and food products [1], according to principal supplier countries

(Mio ECU)

No	Main supplier countries (based on 1991)	Imports			Corresponding exports			Trade balance		
		1989	1990	1991 ∞	1989	1990	1991 ∞	1989	1990	1991 ∞
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	7404	7156	7116	4828	4706	4483	− 2576	− 2449	− 2633
2	Brazil	4947	4023	3895	359	245	333	− 4586	− 3779	− 3562
3	Argentina	2145	2727	3172	20	24	82	− 2125	− 2704	− 3091
4	Sweden	1742	1715	1643	1511	1502	1633	− 231	− 213	− 10
5	Canada	1696	1700	1578	898	811	841	− 799	− 889	− 737
6	Thailand	1216	1540	1515	211	254	260	− 1005	− 1286	− 1255
7	China	1525	1274	1494	445	401	293	− 1080	− 873	− 1196
8	Ivory Coast	1381	1469	1418	252	187	177	− 1129	− 1283	− 1241
9	Norway	1143	1239	1401	633	603	621	− 511	− 636	− 780
10	Australia	2019	1474	1290	407	404	393	− 1612	− 1071	− 897
11	Austria	1267	1300	1272	1450	1523	1676	184	222	404
12	Turkey	978	1044	1253	399	571	311	− 579	− 473	− 941
13	Malaysia	1610	1325	1236	143	132	166	− 1467	− 1192	− 1070
14	Soviet Union	1332	1280	1226	1426	1528	2067	94	248	842
15	Poland	1003	1242	1216	784	628	1027	− 219	− 613	− 190
16	New Zealand	1375	1350	1211	61	54	52	− 1314	− 1296	− 1160
17	Indonesia	1383	1111	1126	65	58	79	− 1319	− 1052	− 1047
18	Colombia	1015	924	1109	36	26	27	− 979	− 898	− 1082
19	South Africa	1124	779	1094	227	105	216	− 897	− 674	− 878
20	Hungary	811	771	994	138	151	187	− 674	− 620	− 807
21	Switzerland	912	941	993	2740	2732	2785	1829	1791	1792
22	Morocco	727	820	919	273	252	267	− 454	− 568	− 652
23	Finland	1010	964	907	481	493	512	− 529	− 472	− 395
24	Chile	756	800	895	56	51	60	− 700	− 750	− 835
25	Iceland	609	776	786	64	67	67	− 545	− 710	− 720
	Total of 25 countries (A)	41132	39746	40760	17909	17508	18619	− 23223	− 22238	− 22142
	Total of third countries (B)	57603	55889	56867	36078	35186	36025	− 21526	− 20704	− 20842
	% A/B	71,9	71,0	71,7						

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

[1] In SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

3.6.8 Community imports, by product

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 *	1989/90 / 1988/89	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	8484	6379	5152	− 24,8	− 19,2
— Common wheat	3236	1532	1486	− 52,7	− 3,0
— Durum wheat	431	448	283	3,9	− 36,8
— Rye	44	82	21	86,4	− 74,4
— Barley	734	317	210	− 56,8	− 33,8
— Oats	137	141	28	2,9	− 80,1
— Maize	3260	3194	2661	− 2,0	− 16,7
— Other (including sorghum)	642	665	459	3,6	− 31,0
Husked rice	525	565	476	7,6	− 15,8
Sugar (2)	2018	2044	2066	1,3	1,1
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	2370	2661	3376∞	12,3	26,9
Fresh fruit	5204	5614	5833	7,9	3,9
Fresh vegetables	2062	2780	2802	34,8	0,8
Rapeseed	452	588	513	30,1	− 12,8
Sunflower seed	122	105	305	− 13,9	190,5
	1989	1990	1991 ∞	1990 / 1989	1991 / 1990
Olive oil	45,8	77,7	139,8	69,7	79,9
Soya:					
— seed	11067,8	13246,8	12525,3	19,7	− 5,4
— oil	50,5	9,5	12,2	− 81,2	28,4
— cake	8912,7	10141,0	10457,3	13,8	3,1
Lucerne meal	70,3	67,2	82,1	− 4,4	22,2
Fibres:					
— flax	21,5	21,1	13,8	− 1,9	− 34,6
— hemp	2,5	3,8	1,0	52,0	− 73,7
Raw tobacco	435,4	463,2	527,7	6,4	13,9
Apples (fresh)	649,4	654,1	1007,1	0,7	54,0
Pears (fresh)	205,1	232,9	262,5	13,6	12,7
Peaches	10,0	11,4	14,1	14,0	23,7
Oranges	926,5	917,7	922,9	− 0,9	0,6
Lemons	72,7	84,4	119,8	16,1	41,9
Tomatoes	256,0	287,9	350,5	12,5	21,7
Potatoes	399,8	437,7	535,9	9,5	22,4
Live plants (4)	444,0	495,4	585,4	11,6	18,2
Hops:					
— cones and powders	10,4	15,5	18,0	49,0	16,1
— saps and extracts	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,0	12,5
Butter and butteroil	71,2	88,7	68,1	24,6	− 23,2
Cheese	118,8	113,1	109,4	− 4,8	− 3,3
Skimmed-milk powder	53,3	14,4	5,1	− 73,0	− 64,6
Whole-milk powder	1,8	3,4	0,5	88,9	− 85,3
Condensed milk	2,5	2,4	2,2	− 4,0	− 8,3
Casein	35,6	63,4	58,2	78,1	− 8,2
Beef/veal (5)	295,5	295,2	303,8	− 0,1	2,9
Pigmeat (5)	67,8	40,1	35,3	− 40,9	− 12,0
Poultrymeat (5)	91,2	112,0	114,9	22,8	2,6
Sheepmeat (5)	226,5	251,2	224,6	10,9	− 10,6
Eggs (6)	30,2	25,3	23,6	− 16,2	− 6,7

Source: Eurostat and EC 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).

3.6.9 Community exports, by product **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 *	1989/90 / 1988/89	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	35323	33808	30133	– 4,3	– 10,9
— Common wheat	18116	18964	18293	4,7	– 3,5
— Durum wheat	3471	2495	2003	– 28,1	– 19,7
— Rye	147	174	276	18,4	87,8
— Barley	11493	9469	9442	– 17,6	– 0,3
— Oats	118	73	58	– 38,1	– 20,5
— Maize	1961	2584	61	31,8	– 97,6
— Other (including sorghum)	16	48	0	200,0	×
Husked rice	0	0	0	×	×
Sugar (2)	5620	5211	5681	– 7,3	9,0
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	9966	10148	8876	1,8	– 12,5
Fresh fruit	1713	1288	1416	– 24,8	9,9
Fresh vegetables	5037	4868	4663	– 3,4	– 4,2
Rapeseed	0	23	1	×	– 95,7
Sunflower seed	1	4	3	300,0	– 25,0
	1989	1990	1991 ∞	1990 / 1989	1991 / 1990
Olive oil	157,1	177,0	192,9	12,7	9,0
Soya:					
— seed	10,5	20,5	22,7	95,2	10,7
— oil	656,2	671,9	598,2	2,4	– 11,0
— cake	784,6	872,5	793,7	11,2	– 9,0
Lucerne meal	58,9	45,2	59,2	– 23,3	31,0
Fibres :					
— flax	47,2	34,9	37,5	– 26,1	7,4
— hemp	0,1	0,2	0,2	100,0	0,0
Raw tobacco	186,1	223,5	210,4	20,1	– 5,9
Apples (fresh)	161,8	153,0	146,5	– 5,4	– 4,2
Pears (fresh)	55,0	44,0	52,2	– 20,0	18,6
Peaches	93,4	99,1	96,8	6,1	– 2,3
Oranges	388,9	418,4	541,5	7,6	29,4
Lemons	208,6	203,4	194,2	– 2,5	– 4,5
Tomatoes	94,3	106,4	131,6	12,8	23,7
Potatoes	565,2	674,7	1090,4	19,4	61,6
Live plants (4)	866,2	931,8	990,5	7,6	6,3
Hops:					
— cones and powders	14,3	14,9	14,3	4,2	– 4,0
— saps and extracts	1,5	1,6	1,7	6,7	6,3
Butter and butteroil	373,1	199,1	343,3	– 46,6	72,4
Cheese	444,7	450,9	483,6	1,4	7,3
Skimmed-milk powder	409,4	330,2	252,8	– 19,3	– 23,4
Whole-milk powder	568,5	502,2	617,6	– 11,7	23,0
Condensed milk	448,9	348,9	316,0	– 22,3	– 9,4
Casein	65,1	62,7	59,7	– 3,7	– 4,8
Beef/veal (5)	882,6	680,9	1107,8	– 22,9	62,7
Pigmeat (5)	232,1	290,5	363,8	25,2	25,2
Poultrymeat (5)	440,5	418,7	468,7	– 4,9	11,9
Sheepmeat (5)	7,2	7,7	19,7	6,9	155,8
Eggs (6)	99,8	92,1	104,9	– 7,7	13,9

Source: Eurostat and EC 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).

3.6.10 EC imports of agricultural products (1) from various groups of countries — EUR 12

	Mio ECU			% TAV		% of total EUR 12		
	1989	1990	1991 ∞	1990/1989	1991/1990	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. World total (2)	144375	145214	155041	0,6	6,8	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 12, intra-EC	86611	89144	97981	2,9	9,9	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 12, extra-EC	57603	55889	56868	− 3,0	1,8	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. Industrialized countries (class I)	22675	21675	21871	− 4,4	0,9	39,4	38,8	38,5
of which: USA	7404	7156	7116	− 3,3	− 0,6	12,9	12,8	12,5
Canada	1696	1700	1578	0,2	− 7,2	2,9	3,0	2,8
Japan	252	209	221	− 17,1	5,7	0,4	0,4	0,4
5. Developing countries (class II)	29247	28735	29162	− 1,8	1,5	50,8	51,4	51,3
of which: Argentina	2145	2727	3172	27,1	16,3	3,7	4,9	5,6
Brazil	4947	4023	3895	− 18,7	− 3,2	8,6	7,2	6,9
Morocco	727	820	919	12,8	12,1	1,3	1,5	1,6
6. Central and East European countries (class IV)	0	0	4087	×	×	×	×	7,2
of which: Poland	1003	1242	1216	23,8	− 2,1	1,7	2,2	2,1
Hungary	811	771	994	− 4,9	28,9	1,4	1,4	1,8
Romania	128	56	86	− 56,3	53,6	0,2	0,1	0,2
7. EFTA (3)	6683	6936	7002	3,8	1,0	11,6	12,4	12,3
8. Industrialized commonwealth (4)	6214	5303	5174	− 14,7	− 2,4	10,8	9,5	9,1
9. Mediterranean basin (5)	3081	3372	3702	9,4	9,8	5,4	6,0	6,5
10. Latin America, Central and South	11599	11256	11931	− 3,0	6,0	20,1	20,1	21,0
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	7288	6922	6713	− 5,0	− 3,0	12,7	12,4	11,8

Source: Eurostat and EC 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; plus the Union of South Africa.
(5) Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Malta, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Libya.

3.6.11 EC exports of agricultural products (¹) to various groups of countries

EUR 12

	Mio ECU			% TAV		% of total EUR 12		
	1989	1990	1991 ∞	1990/1989	1991/1990	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. World total (²)	122816	123716	132158	0,7	6,8	×	×	×
2. Total EUR 12, intra-EC	85849	87671	95271	2,1	8,7	×	×	×
3. Total EUR 12, extra-EC	36078	35186	36026	− 2,5	2,4	100,0	100,0	100,0
4. Industrialized countries (class I)	16911	16949	16946	0,2	0,0	46,9	48,2	47,0
of which: USA	4828	4706	4483	− 2,5	− 4,7	13,4	13,4	12,4
Canada	898	811	842	− 9,7	3,8	2,5	2,3	2,3
Japan	2448	2330	2501	− 4,8	7,3	6,8	6,6	6,9
5. Developing countries (class II)	15350	14493	14507	− 5,6	0,1	42,6	41,2	40,3
of which: Argentina	20	24	82	20,0	241,7	0,1	0,1	0,2
Brazil	359	245	333	− 31,8	35,9	1,0	0,7	0,9
Morocco	273	252	267	− 7,7	6,0	0,8	0,7	0,7
6. Central and East European countries (class IV)	0	0	4125	×	×	×	×	11,5
of which: Poland	784	628	1027	− 19,9	63,5	2,2	1,8	2,9
Hungary	138	151	187	9,4	23,8	0,4	0,4	0,5
Romania	108	314	263	190,7	− 16,2	0,3	0,9	0,7
7. EFTA (³)	6881	6919	7294	0,6	5,4	19,1	19,7	20,3
8. Industrialized commonwealth (⁴)	1593	1374	1503	− 13,7	9,4	4,4	3,9	4,2
9. Mediterranean basin (⁵)	4334	4384	3677	1,2	− 16,1	12,0	12,5	10,2
10. Latin America, Central and South	1377	1326	1393	− 3,7	5,1	3,8	3,8	3,9
11. ACP (Lomé Convention)	2451	2351	2368	− 4,1	0,7	6,8	6,7	6,6

Source: Eurostat and EC 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; plus the Union of South Africa.
(⁵) Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Malta, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Libya.

3.6.12 EC trade with ACP countries and Member States' overseas territories

EUR 12

(Mio ECU)

		Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1989	1990	1991 ∞	1989	1990	1991 ∞	1989	1990	1991 ∞
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	20250	20835	19823	17981	18303	17542	− 2269	− 2532	− 2281
	Agricultural products (total) (¹)	7617	7249	7002	2717	2613	2639	− 4900	− 4636	− 4363
00	Live animals	7	7	7	10	9	8	4	2	1
01	Meat	52	52	72	249	200	249	196	148	177
02	Milk and eggs	1	1	2	487	460	431	486	459	429
03	Fish	894	911	923	135	135	150	− 760	− 776	− 773
04	Cereals	76	49	40	508	461	491	432	412	451
05	Fruit and vegetables	641	739	770	161	146	147	− 481	− 593	− 623
06	Sugar and honey	716	678	737	239	262	221	− 476	− 416	− 516
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	2735	2262	2123	37	36	33	− 2698	− 2226	− 2091
08	Animal feed	116	80	67	37	30	28	− 80	− 50	− 40
09	Food products	1	2	2	265	260	238	263	258	236
11	Beverages	90	113	116	348	341	349	258	228	234
12	Tobacco	244	260	369	91	96	108	− 153	− 164	− 261
21	Hides	124	86	54	1	1	1	− 123	− 85	− 53
22	Oilseeds	79	65	44	1	0	1	− 78	− 64	− 42
231	Natural rubber	146	138	120	1	0	1	− 146	− 138	− 119
24	Timber and cork	909	1055	869	9	9	10	− 900	− 1046	− 859
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	397	384	324	6	5	5	− 391	− 379	− 319
29	Agricultural raw materials	142	144	156	20	20	22	− 122	− 124	− 135
4	Oils and fats	247	222	206	112	140	146	− 135	− 83	− 60
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	0	0	0	3	1	1	3	1	0

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.11-12.

3.6.13 EC trade with Mediterranean countries (1)

EUR 12

(Mio ECU)

		Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1989	1990	1991 ∞	1989	1990	1991 ∞	1989	1990	1991 ∞
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0-9	All products	30050	34469	35847	32870	36164	37918	2820	1695	2071
	Agricultural products (total) (2)	3081	3372	3702	4334	4384	3677	1253	1012	− 24
00	Live animals	4	4	5	88	95	125	84	91	121
01	Meat	41	47	35	245	179	232	204	132	197
02	Milk and eggs	12	10	10	673	526	503	662	516	494
03	Fish	350	385	403	59	46	50	− 291	− 338	− 354
04	Cereals	19	16	15	1391	1398	838	1372	1381	823
05	Fruit and vegetables	1816	2041	2163	249	231	205	− 1567	− 1810	− 1958
06	Sugar and honey	23	20	28	468	721	515	445	701	487
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	25	37	48	73	77	77	48	40	29
08	Animal feed	23	12	18	191	198	198	168	186	180
09	Food products	24	26	32	157	172	188	133	146	156
11	Beverages	33	47	40	98	108	143	64	61	103
12	Tobacco	58	69	79	59	67	124	1	− 3	45
21	Hides	34	35	17	35	37	36	1	3	19
22	Oilseeds	16	23	28	3	3	4	− 13	− 20	− 25
231	Natural rubber	1	0	1	3	2	3	2	2	2
24	Timber and cork	7	8	10	69	68	89	62	61	79
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	287	210	272	59	66	50	− 228	− 144	− 222
29	Agricultural raw materials	223	250	271	72	74	82	− 151	− 176	− 189
4	Oils and fats	86	133	226	339	313	214	253	179	− 12
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	0	0	0	3	4	2	3	4	2

Source: Eurostat and EC 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, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.11-12.

3.6.14 EC trade in agricultural and food products (1)

	Imports					Exports				
	Mio ECU			% TAV		Mio ECU			% TAV	
	1989	1990	1991	1990/1989	1991/1990	1989	1990	1991	1990/1989	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Intra-Community										
EUR 12	86611	89144	97981∞	2,9	9,9	85849	87671	95271∞	2,1	8,7
BLEU/UEBL	7908	8281	9174	4,7	10,8	8701	8444	9122	− 3,0	8,0
Danmark	1654	1667	1852	0,8	11,1	4653	5158	5507	10,9	6,8
BR Deutschland	19069	20892	24082∞	9,6	15,3	11627	11273	12868∞	− 3,0	14,1
Ellada	1873	1904	1966	1,7	3,3	1687	1379	1586	− 18,3	15,0
España	3295	3763	4656	14,2	23,7	4338	4747	5729	9,4	20,7
France	13404	13796	14920	2,9	8,1	19681	20389	20773	3,6	1,9
Ireland	1523	1534	1704	0,7	11,1	3546	3317	3670	− 6,5	10,6
Italia	14891	14479	15933	− 2,8	10,0	5572	6011	6759	7,9	12,4
Nederland	9555	9101	9434	− 4,8	3,7	19245	19948	21117	3,7	5,9
Portugal	1104	1267	1759	14,8	38,8	698	822	848	17,8	3,2
United Kingdom	12334	12459	12499	1,0	0,3	6101	6184	7292	1,4	17,9
With non-EEC countries										
EUR 12	57603	55889	56867∞	− 3,0	1,7	36075	35184	36025∞	− 2,5	2,4
BLEU/UEBL	3159	2903	2942	− 8,1	1,3	1088	1263	1518	16,1	20,2
Danmark	2129	2038	2088	− 4,3	2,5	3196	2993	3174	− 6,4	6,0
BR Deutschland	12048	11652	12741∞	− 3,3	9,3	5406	5447	6280∞	0,8	15,3
Ellada	895	866	852	− 3,2	− 1,6	611	622	709	1,8	14,0
España	4985	4892	5327	− 1,9	8,9	2544	2391	2594	− 6,0	8,5
France	7636	7267	7371	− 4,8	1,4	8185	7874	7564	− 3,8	− 3,9
Ireland	448	423	407	− 5,6	3,8	1229	1072	976	− 12,8	− 9,0
Italia	9042	8434	8568	− 6,7	1,6	3109	3039	3246	− 2,3	6,8
Nederland	6109	6605	6231	8,1	− 5,7	5920	5544	4996	− 6,4	− 9,9
Portugal	1572	1619	1545	3,0	− 4,6	410	344	383	− 16,1	11,3
United Kingdom	9581	9190	8796	− 4,1	− 4,3	4379	4596	4585	4,9	− 0,2

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) SITC 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261-265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

3.6.15 Intra-Community trade, by product, incoming merchandise — EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 *	1989/90 / 1988/89	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	28153	27535	32380	− 2,2	17,6
— Common wheat	11256	10574	13259	− 6,1	25,4
— Durum wheat	2094	2193	2630	4,7	19,9
— Rye	200	154	134	− 23,0	− 13,0
— Barley	4988	4555	6281	− 8,7	37,9
— Oats	315	277	263	− 12,1	− 5,1
— Maize	9082	9509	9489	4,7	− 0,2
— Other (including sorghum)	216	270	314	25,0	16,3
Husked rice	152	243	183	59,9	− 24,7
Sugar (2)	1652	1778	2566	7,6	44,3
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	27228	26355	26405	− 3,2	0,2
Fresh fruit	5600	5204	5247	− 7,1	0,8
Fresh vegetables	8164	8499	8331	4,1	− 2,0
Rapeseed	1818	:	:	×	×
Sunflower seed	1509	:	:	×	×
	1989	1990	1991 ∞	1990 / 1989	1991 / 1990
Olive oil	287,5	359,5	480,8	25,0	3,7
Soya:					
— seed	307,8	338,9	491,0	10,1	44,9
— oil	456,3	488,0	582,1	6,9	19,3
— cake	2776,7	3078,2	2952,6	10,9	− 4,1
Lucerne meal	540,7	436,6	493,0	− 19,3	12,9
Fibres:					
— flax	179,4	145,2	150,9	− 19,1	3,9
— hemp	4,4	3,6	2,9	− 18,2	− 19,4
Raw tobacco	144,7	131,6	141,9	− 9,1	7,8
Apples (fresh)	1290,3	1330,9	1450,2	3,1	9,0
Pears (fresh)	339,1	319,8	379,2	− 5,7	18,6
Peaches	491,2	560,2	537,8	14,0	− 4,0
Oranges	1218,0	1410,0	1297,5	15,8	− 8,0
Lemons	329,0	321,7	303,8	− 2,2	− 5,6
Tomatoes	901,9	891,2	955,1	− 1,2	7,2
Potatoes	3716,9	3660,2	4382,0	− 1,5	19,7
Live plants (4)	2971,9	3247,8	3673,5	9,3	13,1
Hops:					
— cones and powders	8,3	6,9	7,2	− 16,9	4,3
— saps and extracts	1,2	1,5	1,4	25,0	− 6,7
Butter and butteroil	617,9	454,3	543,0	− 26,5	19,5
Cheese	1089,7	1158,9	1234,4	6,4	6,5
Skimmed-milk powder	559,1	585,7	578,9	4,8	− 1,2
Whole-milk powder	206,5	159,7	167,8	− 22,7	5,1
Condensed milk	381,3	394,0	393,9	3,3	− 0,1
Casein	56,1	57,8	72,8	3,0	26,0
Beef and veal (5)	1662,0	1695,0	1888,6	2,0	11,4
Pigmeat (5)	1899,0	1947,5	2111,2	2,6	8,4
Poultrymeat (5)	601,9	706,0	825,0	17,3	16,9
Sheepmeat (5)	186,5	210,6	224,9	12,9	6,8
Eggs (6)	553,1	573,1	575,5	3,6	0,4

Source: Eurostat and EC 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).

3.6.16 Intra-Community trade, by product, outgoing merchandise — EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91 *	1989/90 / 1988/89	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total cereals (1):	27914	31321	32271	12,2	3,0
— Common wheat	11321	13085	14115	15,6	7,9
— Durum wheat	2333	1948	2156	− 16,5	10,7
— Rye	156	160	133	2,6	− 16,9
— Barley	5266	6592	7206	25,2	9,3
— Oats	315	306	275	− 2,9	− 10,1
— Maize	8294	8925	8072	7,6	− 9,6
— Other (including sorghum)	227	300	304	32,2	1,3
Husked rice	111	217	147	95,5	− 32,3
Sugar (2)	3313	3223	2620	− 2,7	− 18,7
Wine (1 000 hl) (3)	25665	25650	:	− 0,1	×
Fresh fruit	:	:	:	×	×
Fresh vegetables	:	:	:	×	×
Rapeseed	1799	:	:	×	×
Sunflower seed	1504	:	:	×	×
	1989	1990	1991 ∞	1990 / 1989	1991 / 1990
Olive oil	261,9	359,6	454,9	36,3	26,5
Soya:					
— seed	233,1	368,3	435,5	58,0	18,2
— oil	481,1	512,9	591,6	6,6	15,3
— cake	2758,8	3087,0	2972,3	11,9	− 3,7
Lucerne meal	471,4	391,6	434,6	− 16,9	11,0
Fibres:					
— flax	184,6	149,9	156,8	− 18,8	4,6
— hemp	0,7	1,6	0,8	128,6	− 50,0
Raw tobacco	122,9	123,6	141,3	0,6	14,3
Apples (fresh)	1289,6	1322,1	1358,8	2,5	2,8
Pears (fresh)	329,9	309,3	322,1	− 6,2	4,1
Peaches	501,4	554,1	545,3	10,5	− 1,6
Oranges	1165,7	1355,5	1299,7	16,3	− 4,1
Lemons	329,5	305,9	299,9	− 7,2	− 2,0
Tomatoes	910,6	895,0	956,1	− 1,7	6,8
Potatoes	3744,1	3733,3	4443,3	− 0,3	19,0
Live plants (4)	2973,5	3240,6	3585,7	9,0	10,6
Hops:					
— cones and powders	9,1	8,2	8,5	− 9,9	3,7
— saps and extracts	1,2	1,4	1,0	16,7	− 28,6
Butter and butteroil	627,5	454,7	593,8	− 27,5	30,6
Cheese	1090,6	1157,1	1236,7	6,1	6,9
Skimmed-milk powder	571,0	590,7	584,2	3,5	− 1,1
Whole-milk powder	222,2	166,2	185,1	− 25,2	11,4
Condensed milk	375,2	379,6	397,7	1,2	4,8
Casein	44,3	46,6	62,0	5,2	33,0
Beef and veal (5)	1675,6	1698,9	1934,2	1,4	13,9
Pigmeat (5)	1912,3	1961,9	2135,5	2,6	8,8
Poultrymeat (5)	611,6	710,0	834,4	16,1	17,5
Sheepmeat (5)	187,6	208,9	225,6	11,4	8,0
Eggs (6)	569,7	587,3	582,9	3,1	− 0,7

Source: Eurostat and EC 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).

3.6.17 EC imports of agricultural and food products from EFTA countries

SITC codes	Products	Iceland		Norway	
		1990	1991 ∞	1990	1991 ∞
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-9	All products	936,2	934,9	1645,7	17431,4
	Agricultural products (total) (1)	776,3	786,1	123,9	1401,2
00	Live animals	1,4	1,2	0,2	0,3
01	Meat	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,2
02	Milk and eggs	0,1	0,0	8,7	8,3
03	Fish	718,1	748,0	994,2	1129,3
04	Cereals	0,0	0,0	4,2	4,1
05	Fruit and vegetables	0,9	1,7	1,8	3,0
06	Sugar and honey	0,1	0,0	0,9	1,5
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	–	0,0	4,4	6,8
08	Animal feed	40,6	21,6	21,2	43,1
09	Food products	0,0	0,0	1,9	2,3
11	Beverages	1,1	1,0	2,3	3,1
12	Tobacco	–	–	0,0	0,1
21	Hides	3,4	4,1	42,9	39,9
22	Oilseeds	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
231	Natural rubber	–	–	0,0	0,0
24	Timber and cork	0,0	0,0	130,8	122,1
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	1,5	0,8	5,5	3,5
29	Agricultural raw materials	2,3	1,4	4,3	7,1
4	Oils and fats	6,9	6,0	14,8	26,4
592.11 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	–	–	–	–

Sources: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

(Mio ECU)

Sweden		Finland		Switzerland		Austria	
1990	1991 ∞	1990	1991 ∞	1990	1991 ∞	1990	1991 ∞
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25409,7	25227,6	10429,6	10436,7	34306,1	34463,4	20927,8	22245,4
1715,2	1642,9	964,2	906,9	940,6	992,8	1300,5	1272,4
2,9	2,5	1,1	0,3	16,4	16,3	59,7	49,3
13,6	8,9	1,1	1,1	9,7	9,0	139,6	155,8
7,0	4,6	34,1	37,3	281,5	285,8	59,8	61,2
84,1	88,1	1,4	1,7	2,4	3,1	0,8	0,4
70,6	61,8	12,0	11,7	52,8	54,3	60,2	65,3
36,9	34,7	3,4	4,9	39,3	41,6	32,3	40,3
12,0	13,6	17,9	22,6	42,8	41,5	23,0	24,3
43,1	60,1	12,9	12,3	84,8	93,6	24,6	32,8
4,5	3,2	0,7	1,1	54,0	55,3	17,1	16,0
33,2	28,3	1,4	1,7	88,7	114,7	28,7	33,0
9,5	10,3	3,6	3,0	24,5	26,1	48,4	59,2
1,6	0,5	0,5	0,0	9,4	11,4	0,7	0,8
78,7	49,4	44,9	51,7	55,0	54,1	29,2	20,3
9,7	11,0	0,0	0,0	0,5	0,2	21,6	8,4
0,3	0,3	0,1	–	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,2
1260,4	1223,7	817,5	745,2	100,0	109,7	747,7	675,1
1,0	0,5	0,5	0,5	29,8	25,5	4,3	4,1
17,9	19,9	3,8	3,3	35,7	37,4	13,9	14,6
27,9	21,4	7,2	8,2	13,1	13,1	7,9	10,9
0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1

3.6.18 EC exports of agricultural and food products to EFTA countries

SITC codes	Products	Iceland		Norway	
		1990	1991 ∞	1990	1991 ∞
1	2	3	4	5	6
0-9	All products	637,4	685,8	9294,3	9654,2
	Agricultural products (total) (1)	66,6	66,5	603,1	621,0
00	Live animals	0,1	0,1	2,1	1,8
01	Meat	0,1	0,1	4,8	4,9
02	Milk and eggs	0,3	0,3	13,0	13,7
03	Fish	1,6	1,6	31,8	33,5
04	Cereals	9,4	8,6	58,3	53,3
05	Fruit and vegetables	9,0	10,6	98,1	105,5
06	Sugar and honey	6,3	5,9	74,5	73,9
07	Coffee, cocoa, tea, spices	8,5	7,7	45,5	41,4
08	Animal feed	3,4	3,3	58,1	56,2
09	Food products	8,3	9,0	54,0	61,8
11	Beverages	10,1	10,9	52,2	56,5
12	Tobacco	1,9	2,0	10,8	12,5
21	Hides	0,1	0,2	9,7	10,6
22	Oilseeds	0,2	0,2	2,9	2,8
231	Natural rubber	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,4
24	Timber and cork	3,4	2,4	15,5	14,2
261-265 + 268	Natural textile fibres	0,2	0,4	5,0	5,0
29	Agricultural raw materials	2,2	2,1	57,0	58,2
4	Oils and fats	1,4	1,2	8,2	13,8
592.11 } 592.12	Starches, inuline Gluten	0,0	0,1	1,4	1,0

Sources: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) 0, 1, 21, 22, 231, 24, 261 to 265 + 268, 29, 4, 592.1.

(Mio ECU)

Sweden		Finland		Switzerland		Austria	
1990	1991 ∞	1990	1991 ∞	1990	1991 ∞	1990	1991 ∞
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23891,0	21870,6	9151,3	7687,5	41318,1	40162,8	26940,4	28824,3
1502,1	1632,8	492,5	512,0	2732,0	2784,5	1522,8	1676,1
10,7	9,8	5,2	4,0	26,0	24,5	5,8	5,9
67,4	79,5	5,7	5,8	147,8	134,1	30,7	29,6
54,6	64,5	11,0	11,9	170,9	189,2	58,3	64,4
105,7	104,4	10,7	8,7	149,9	158,6	60,4	69,0
92,3	93,9	32,5	41,4	130,2	135,5	116,6	122,1
307,0	370,0	103,7	113,7	497,5	546,9	272,2	320,5
46,3	48,8	18,1	19,4	64,2	65,1	36,2	37,5
94,9	98,0	37,2	34,1	114,6	111,6	116,8	121,8
80,6	97,6	26,6	33,0	111,9	110,3	144,3	137,8
88,6	102,9	29,8	35,2	114,7	124,6	92,8	108,9
170,8	178,9	67,6	71,1	518,5	510,8	85,5	93,4
11,7	9,7	5,2	3,6	88,7	97,3	14,1	19,3
34,9	21,1	29,9	21,7	41,8	64,9	30,5	17,6
3,8	2,6	2,0	2,7	3,1	3,4	7,0	6,8
0,5	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	2,0	1,9
81,9	92,2	26,1	28,2	138,4	113,8	199,1	260,0
5,7	5,8	3,8	3,6	111,7	95,0	30,1	29,2
191,2	200,6	70,6	67,3	268,6	270,4	180,8	192,4
44,7	40,7	6,0	5,5	26,5	27,1	39,2	37,9
8,9	11,4	0,4	0,6	6,7	1,2	0,4	0,2

3.7.1 Share of consumer expenditure on food, beverages and tobacco in the final consumption of households

	% of total expenditure on final consumption by households (1) in 1990					Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco % TAV
	Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco	Foodstuffs	Non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco	1990/1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12 (2) (5)	20,0	15,1	0,6	2,6	1,7	− 2,1
Belgique/België	19,0	15,6	0,6	1,4	1,5	2,4
Danmark	21,2	14,9	0,6	3,2	2,6	2,3
BR Deutschland (3)	16,6	12,3	0,5	2,2	1,6	2,4
Ellada	37,9	30,2	1,1	2,9	3,6	18,9
España	21,8	19,2 (4)	0,5 (4)	1,4 (4)	1,5 (4)	8,2
France	19,1	15,5	0,5	2,0	1,1	4,9
Ireland (3)	37,6	20,4	1,6	11,6	4,0	4,6
Italia	20,7	17,8	0,4	1,1	1,5	5,9
Luxembourg	19,2	11,7	0,6	1,2	5,7	2,4
Nederland	18,1	14,2	0,6	1,8	1,5	2,4
Portugal (5)	37,1	32,7	0,2	1,9	2,3	23,1
United Kingdom	21,5	11,5	1,0	6,5	2,6	6,3

Source: Eurostat — SEC.

(1) Within the economic territory, and based on current prices.
(2) Calculated from data in national currencies converted into ecus at current rates.
(3) 1989 or 1989/1985.
(4) 1988 and 1988/1984.
(5) 1986 and 1986/1982.

3.7.2 Human consumption of certain agricultural products

(Kg/head)

		EUR 12	BLEU/UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cereals (1)													
— Total cereals	»1985/86«	83	73	71	73	107	74	79	102	114	60	86	75
(without rice)	1990/91	82 (8)	72*	70*	91	106	72	77*	95 (8)	120	52	85*	77*
— Wheat (1)	»1985/86«	72	69	46	51	106	72	70	87	107	54	70	63
	1990/91	72 (8)	69*	52*	67	103	69	71*	83 (8)	103*	45	69*	62*
— Rye (1)	»1985/86«	3	1	18	13	0	1	0	0	0	3	6	0
	1990/91	3 (8)	1	17*	16	0	2	0	0	0	3	6*	0
— Grain/maize (1)	»1985/86«	6	2	2	7	1	1	7	13	8	2	9	11
	1990/91	6 (8)	2*	1 (8)	6	2	1	5*	11 (8)	7*	2	9*	12*
— Total milled rice (2)	»1985/86«	4	3	2	2	5	6	4	2	5	2	14	3
	1990/91	4*	2*	2	2	6	6	4*	1*	6*	3	14*	4*
Potatoes	»1985/86«	80	97	66	73	83	106	75	140	37	85	94	107
	1990/91	78 (8)	97*	57	75	89	106	71*	144 (8)	39*	87	107*	99*
Sugar (3)	»1985/86«	33	36	41	35	28	25	35	39	27	37	26	37
	1990/91	36*	40*	40	35	30	27	33 (8)	39*	29*	40	29*	41*
Vegetables													
— Total vegetables	»1985/86«	116	85	163	72	194	150	118	86	174	91	115	85
(incl. preserved veg.),	1990/91	117 (9)	93*	80 (9)	102	217 (8)	199	124 (8)	102*	175*	98	125 (8)	65 (8)
of which: Cauliflowers (4)	»1985/86«	5	5	3	3	3	5	5	4	5	6	2	6
	1990/91	5 (9)	6	3 (8)	3 (8)	4 (8)	5 (9)	5 (8)	3	4	4	2 (9)	8 (8)
Tomatoes (4)	»1985/86«	27	21	14	14	92	32	21	11	41	16	29	14
	1990/91	27 (9)	26	17 (9)	15 (8)	73 (8)	40 (9)	23 (9)	16	51	18	32 (9)	15 (8)
Fruit (5)													
— Total fresh fruit	»1985/86«	60	50	38	79	76	67	69	30	69	64	37	38
(including preserved fruit and fruit juice)	1990/91	61 (8)	59*	49 (8)	76	50 (8)	63	58 (8)	35*	83*	46	36 (8)	38 (8)
of which: Apples (4)	»1985/86«	18	20	19	22	22	21	16	18	20	33	9	12
	1990/91	19 (9)	26*	24 (9)	18 (8)	18 (9)	20 (9)	15 (8)	17	22	29	8 (9)	14 (9)
Pears (4)	»1985/86«	7	6	3	4	9	11	6	2	14	5	6	2
	1990/91	6 (9)	4	4 (9)	2 (8)	8 (8)	8 (8)	5 (8)	2	14	3	4 (8)	3 (9)
Peaches (4)	»1985/86«	7	4	3	5	9	10	7	1	16	3	3	2
	1990/91	4 (9)	4	3 (9)	5 (8)	9 (8)	11 (9)	6 (8)	2	15	3	3 (9)	2 (9)
Citrus fruit													
Total citrus fruit	»1985/86«	28	21	11	28	48	25	20	15	39	82	13	14
	1990/91	32 (9)	22*	15 (9)	45	55 (9)	48	24 (8)	15*	43*	46	14 (9)	21 (9)
of which: Oranges (4)	»1985/86«	16	16	6	8	27	17	11	12	23	73	9	10
	1990/91	19 (8)	18	10 (8)	9	31	26 (8)	13 (8)	13	25	91	10 (8)	11 (8)
Wine (6)	»1985/86«	44	39	19	25	31	49	81	3	71	14	72	9
	1990/91	40*	39	22	26	32	44	67	4*	62*	14	63	11*

Milk products													
Fresh products (without cream)	»1985«	:	83	154	88	63	:	96	195	79	134	:	131
	1990	:	82	145	93		92	101	187		136	90	129
— Cheese	»1985«	:	12	12	14	22	:	20	4	15	13	:	6
	1990	11	14	15	17		4	23	5		14	6	8
— Butter (fats)	»1985«	:	7	6	6	1	:	8	8	2	3	:	4
	1990	3	6	5	5	0	0	7	3	0	3	1	3
— Margarine (fat)	»1985«	5	11	12	7	2	1	3	5	1	11	5	7
	1990	5 (8)	11	11	11	2 (8)	4	3 (8)	4 (8)	1	10 (8)	5 (8)	7
Eggs	»1985«	14	14	15	17	12	16	15	13	11	12	6	13
	1990	13	14	14	15	12	16	15	10	10	10	7	13
Meat (7)													
Total meat (without offal),	»1985«	83	94	85	95	72	78	96	80	79	75	51	70
	1990	87	89	97	94	75	91	101	83	83	86	68	70
of which: Total beef/veal	»1985«	23	26	15	23	22	11	32	23	27	18	11	22
	1990	22	20	19	22	23	13	30	18	26	20	15	19
Beef	»1985«	20	23	14	21	18	9	25	23	23	16	10	22
	1990	20	17	19	21	22	12	24	18	22	18	14	19
Veal	»1985«	3	3	1	2	4	2	7	0	4	2	1	0
	1990	2	3	0	1	1	0	6	0	4	2	1	0
Pigmeat	»1985«	37	47	58	60	21	37	35	34	28	42	21	24
	1990	39	45	64	58	21	49	37	35	32	46	29	24
Poultrymeat	»1985«	16	15	11	10	16	21	18	17	18	14	14	16
	1990	19	17	12	12	17	23	22	22	19	19	18	20
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1985«	4	2	1	1	14	5	4	7	2	1	3	7
	1990	4	2	1	2	14	6	6	8	2	1	3	8
Oils and fats													
Total fats and oils	»1985«	26	30	31	21	32	28	21	20	28	36	21	30
	1990	27 (8)	33	44	27	33 (8)	30	22 (8)	23	31	38 (8)	23 (8)	30
of which: vegetable	»1985«	14	5	17	6	24	22	13	12	23	7	14	11
	1990	21 (9)	26	26	9 (8)	26 (9)	21	18 (9)	16* (9)	25*	28 (8)	28* (9)	11* (8)
of marine animals	»1985«	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
of land animals	»1985«	6	8	2	6	3	3	4	1	4	13	2	9
	1990	6 (8)	9	6	7	4 (8)	3	5 (8)	1	5	15	2 (8)	9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Flour equivalent.
(2) Expressed in product weight.
(3) White-sugar equivalent.
(4) Human consumption based on marketed produce and including processed products.
(5) Not including citrus fruits.
(6) Litres/head.
(7) Including cutting-room fat.
(8) 1989/90.
(9) 1988/89.

3.7.3 Self-sufficiency in certain agricultural products

(%)

		EUR 12	BLEU/UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cereals													
— Total cereals	»1985/86«	110	54	117	94	104	83	201	90	80	28	33	120
(excl. rice)	1990/91	120* (8)	51	155	114	93	91	215*	100 (8)	80	31	43*	119
— Total wheat	»1985/86«	124	69	117	101	123	94	233	61	81	55	38	107
	1990/91	136* (8)	71	178	121	100	81	238	65 (8)	76	55	29*	129
— Rye	»1985/86«	111	76	201	108	101	101	103	0	81	34	98	79
	1990/91	122* (8)	54	196	163	107	88	104*	0 (8)	84	49	89*	100
— Barley	»1985/86«	119	75	116	102	53	104	191	124	58	23	49	155
	1990/91	123* (8)	75	141	113	63	112	224*	137 (8)	70	22	34*	136
— Grain/maize	»1985/86«	77	5	0	45	96	44	176	0	87	0	24	0
	1990/91	94* (8)	5	0	56	96	72	184*	0 (8)	90	0	48*	0
— Total milled rice	»1985/86«	75	0	0	0	125	97	11	0	215	0	72	0
	1990/91	75* (8)	0	0	0	110	163	27	0 (8)	229 (8)	0	70*	0*
Potatoes	»1985/86«	101	108	98	99	108	100	101	87	96	146	94	92
	1990/91	100* (8)	146	97	99	92	94	90*	79 (8)	88	156	81*	91
Sugar	»1985/86«	123	227	220	130	97	109	203	145	81	153	2	56
	1990/91	128* (8)	246	259	151	92	90 (8)	:	166	89	197	1*	53
Fresh vegetables	»1985/86«	107	116	70	37	157	131	91	81	125	204	144	63
	1990/91	106* (10)	126	55 (10)	41	159 (8)	119	89* (9)	80	122	245	121 (10)	88 (9)
Fresh fruit													
(excl. citrus fruit)	»1985/86«	87	61	38	53	125	116	89	15	128	57	95	22
	1990/91	85* (10)	54	20 (9)	20	133 (8)	112	86* (9)	15	115	78	90 (10)	19 (9)
Citrus fruit	»1985/86«	75	0	0	0	163	299	3	0	113	0	100	0
	1990/91	70 (10)	0	0 (10)	0	150 (8)	237	2* (9)	:	108	0	96* (8)	0 (9)
Wine	»1985/86«	104	68 (3)	0	57	119	118	108	0	121	0	113	0
	1990/91	103	67 (3)	0	45	123	106	120	0	127	0	138	0
Milk products													
— Fats	»1985«	–	107	218	119	82	–	121	286	69	291	–	88
	1990	–	113	209* (5)	103 (5)	85* (7)	98* (5)	116 (5)	175* (6)	79* (5)	152* (6)	102* (5)	87*
— Proteins	»1985«	–	98	428	132	27*	96* (4)	137	–	61	1147	101* (4)	86
	1990	–	168*	551*	134	83* (7)	102* (5)	138 (5)	–	66* (5)	1025	102* (5)	82
— Fresh milk products	»1985«	102* (4)	124	105	104	98	99 (4)	111	100	97	93	100 (4)	100
(excl. cream)	1990	101 (5)	132	104	113	98 (5)	99	102	101	96 (5)	89	101	99
— Whole-milk powder	»1985«	316* (4)	239	2517	140	33* (4)	106 (4)	721	2767	13	573	92 (4)	234
	1990	270 (5)	233	8400	136	61 (5)	84	602	1500	7 (5)	785	100	127

— Skimmed-milk powder	»1985«	123* (4)	172	106	271	0	78 (4)	135	1024	0	42	117 (4)	161
	1990	145 (5)	239	95	462	82 (5)	124	171	1400 (5)	0	43	136	97
— Concentrated milk	»1985«	–	66	767	145	–	83 (4)	232	–	58	375	–	112
	1990	–	215	–	129	–	110	95	–	13 (5)	302	–	121
— Cheese	»1985«	106* (4)	36	436	96	88	91 (4)	114	467	77	250	93 (4)	71
	1990	107 (5)	38	393	96	87 (5)	98	115	438	80 (5)	252	100	71
— Butter	»1985«	110* (4)	120	183	121	56	155 (4)	118	484	57	444	104 (4)	74
	1990	115 (5)	121	194	96	39 (5)	238	108	1292	67 (5)	353	100	71
— Margarine	»1985«	102	134	120	101	95	98	74	94	84	146	106	90
	1990	102* (5)	150	129	107	92* (5)	99	72* (5)	121* (5)	72	132 (5)	106* (5)	95*
Eggs	»1985«	102	116	100	73	97	100	99	78	91	327	99	96
	1990	103	126	104	71	98	97	108	92	95	338	101	92
Meat (1)													
— Total (2)	»1985«	102 (4)	122	324	91	70	97	100	270	74	240	97	81
	1990	102	135	299	90	68	97	101	300	74	231	90	84
— Total beef/veal	»1985«	107 (4)	130	324	118	35	95	119	655	62	200	87	87
	1990	108	159	208	120	29	102	114	903	63	160	71	91
— Beef	»1985«	106 (4)	130	334	121	40	88	121	657	60	143	87	87
	1990	107	165	209	123	27	103	117	903	58	119	71	90
— Veal	»1985«	113 (4)	130	100	80	17	99	110	–	76	735	86	147
	1990	113	123	100	72	87	66	100	–	89	550	78	492
— Pigmeat	»1985«	102 (4)	145	370	87	71	97	81	116	71	270	97	71
	1990	104	161	366	86	69	97	87	129	67	280	94	69
— Poultrymeat	»1985«	105 (4)	88	206	61	98	98	130	92	98	217	100	96
	1990	105	98	220	58	96	95	137	107	98	187	98	93
— Sheepmeat and goatmeat	»1985«	80 (4)	22	33	45	87	100	70	190	58	261	100	76
	1990	81	15	20	43	89	90	57	315	54	188	80	90
Oils and fats													
— Total	»1985«	63	31	93	49	129	98	63	62	52	32	36	28
	1990	70* (5)	33	99*	64	117* (5)	80*	82* (5)	59* (5)	42	33* (5)	30* (5)	34*
— Vegetable	»1985«	56	3	20	20	144	105	52	0	47	1	25	20
	1990	65* (5)	4	74*	40	127 (5)	86*	83* (5)	0*	37	0 (5)	17* (5)	29*
— Cutting-room fat	»1985«	84	70	157	116	65	80	99	186	80	59	73	53
	1990	86* (5)	75	120	120	57* (5)	70*	92* (5)	240* (5)	71	71*	69*	57
— Of marine animals	»1985«	20	0	165	7	0	89	9	43	1	0	92	3
	1990	22* (5)	0	108	12	0 (5)	33*	40* (5)	400* (5)	0	0 (5)	300* (5)	5*

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Excl. offal.
(2) Incl. cutting-room fat.
(3) Only Luxembourg.
(4) »1987«.
(5) 1989.
(6) 1988.
(7) 1987.
(8) 1989/1990.
(9) 1988/1989.
(10) 1987/1988.

4.1.1.1 Area, yield and production of common and durum wheat

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat															
EUR 12	12803	12805	12572	0,0	– 1,8	51,0	57,1	59,2	2,3	3,8	65338	73089	74486	2,3	1,9
Belgique/België	188	213	207	2,5	– 2,8	63,1	61,2	65,3	– 0,6	6,7	1187	1303	1351	1,9	3,7
Danmark	340	535	521	9,5	– 2,6	58,0	73,9	70,4	5,0	– 4,7	1972	3953	3670	14,9	– 7,2
BR Deutschland	1609	1661	1644	0,6	– 1,0	60,8	66,3	71,7	1,7	8,2	9779	11006	11789	2,4	7,1
Ellada	457	327	293	– 6,5	– 10,4	21,4	21,5	31,5	0,1	46,7	980	703	924	– 6,4	31,4
España	1911	1817	1811	– 1,0	– 0,3	25,9	23,4	23,5	– 2,1	0,4	4958	4250	4254	– 3,0	0,1
France	4632	4764	4669	0,6	– 2,0	60,6	65,9	68,5	1,7	3,9	28091	31417	32004	2,3	1,9
Ireland	78	72	88	– 1,6	22,2	63,5	86,8	79,9	6,5	– 8,0	495	625	703	4,8	12,5
Italia	1295	1061	1008	– 3,9	– 5,0	35,6	41,6	42,2	3,2	1,4	4610	4419	4256	– 0,8	– 3,7
Luxembourg	7	9	8	5,2	– 11,1	40,0	44,4	50,0	2,1	12,5	28	40	40	7,4	0,0
Nederland	128	141	123	2,0	– 12,8	66,5	76,3	76,7	2,8	0,6	851	1076	944	4,8	– 12,3
Portugal	262	193	221	– 5,9	14,5	13,9	13,9	12,5	– 0,1	– 9,7	365	268	277	– 6,0	3,4
United Kingdom	1896	2012	1979	1,2	– 1,6	63,4	69,7	72,1	1,9	3,4	12022	14029	14274	3,1	1,7
Durum wheat															
EUR 12	2509	2983	3361	3,5	12,7	23,4	24,7	32,9	1,1	33,1	5862	7364	11042	4,7	49,9
BR Deutschland	15	10	10	– 7,8	0,0	58,0	47,0	51,5	– 4,1	9,6	87	47	52	– 11,6	9,6
Ellada	426	676	725	9,7	7,2	19,4	18,3	31,8	– 1,2	73,7	827	1236	2303	8,4	86,3
España	133	190	446	7,4	134,7	27,9	27,5	25,5	– 0,3	– 7,3	371	523	1139	7,1	117,7
France	165	386	485	18,5	25,6	44,4	49,1	51,1	2,0	4,1	732	1895	2479	21,0	30,8
Italia	1741	1699	1670	– 0,5	– 1,7	21,8	21,4	30,1	– 0,4	41,1	3789	3629	5033	– 0,9	38,7
Portugal	23	21	24	– 1,8	14,3	13,9	14,3	12,5	0,5	– 12,5	32	30	30	– 1,3	0,0
United Kingdom	6	1	1	– 30,1	0,0	40,0	40,0	70,0	0,0	75,0	24	4	7	– 30,1	75,0

4.1.1.2 Area, yield and production of rye and barley

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rye and meslin															
EUR 12	1014	951	854	− 1,3	− 10,2	31,3	33,9	34,5	1,6	1,8	3178	3226	2949	0,3	− 8,6
Belgique/België	5	3	3	− 9,7	0,0	46,0	43,3	43,3	− 1,2	0,0	23	13	13	− 10,8	0,0
Danmark	127	110	80	− 2,8	− 27,3	44,5	49,5	49,4	2,1	− 0,2	565	544	395	− 0,8	− 27,4
BR Deutschland	426	413	365	− 0,6	− 11,6	42,7	47,1	50,9	2,0	8,0	1821	1945	1857	1,3	− 4,5
Ellada	12	20	19	10,8	− 5,0	19,2	18,0	26,3	− 1,2	46,2	23	36	50	9,4	38,9
España	211	202	198	− 0,9	− 2,0	12,9	13,2	12,2	0,4	− 7,5	273	267	242	− 0,4	− 9,4
France	87	65	58	− 5,7	− 10,8	34,1	36,3	37,2	1,2	2,6	297	236	216	− 4,5	− 8,5
Italia	9	8	8	− 2,3	0,0	24,4	26,3	25,0	1,4	− 4,8	22	21	20	− 0,9	− 4,8
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	30,0	20,0	30,0	− 7,8	50,0	3	2	3	− 7,8	50,0
Nederland	5	9	7	12,5	− 22,2	38,0	40,0	48,6	1,0	21,4	19	36	34	13,6	− 5,6
Portugal	123	112	106	− 1,9	− 5,4	7,9	7,7	6,6	− 0,5	− 14,0	97	86	70	− 2,4	− 18,6
United Kingdom	8	8	9	0,0	12,5	43,8	50,0	54,4	2,7	8,9	35	40	49	2,7	22,5
Barley															
EUR 12	12852	11348	11231	− 2,5	− 1,0	40,1	40,3	41,3	0,1	2,3	51473	45787	46342	− 2,3	1,2
Belgique/België	118	93	76	− 4,7	− 18,3	58,1	57,4	65,1	− 0,2	13,4	685	534	495	− 4,9	− 7,3
Danmark	1104	910	944	− 3,8	3,7	47,6	54,8	53,4	2,9	− 2,6	5251	4987	5041	− 1,0	1,1
BR Deutschland	1949	1693	1693	− 2,8	0,0	49,7	54,3	55,7	1,8	2,5	9691	9195	9429	− 1,0	2,5
Ellada	312	180	169	− 10,4	− 6,1	18,7	17,3	27,5	− 1,5	58,7	583	312	465	− 11,8	49,0
España	4246	4358	4372	0,5	0,3	25,2	21,5	20,9	− 3,1	− 2,9	10698	9382	9141	− 2,6	− 2,6
France	2256	1756	1749	− 4,9	− 0,4	50,7	57,1	60,9	2,4	6,7	11442	10020	10651	− 2,6	6,3
Ireland	298	237	228	− 4,5	− 3,8	50,1	58,2	56,2	3,0	− 3,5	1494	1380	1281	− 1,6	− 7,2
Italia	461	469	467	0,3	− 0,4	34,0	36,4	38,0	1,4	4,2	1566	1709	1774	1,8	3,8
Luxembourg	17	16	15	− 1,2	− 6,3	35,9	36,9	43,3	0,5	17,5	61	59	65	− 0,7	10,2
Nederland	39	40	42	0,5	5,0	50,5	54,8	56,7	1,6	3,5	197	219	238	2,1	8,7
Portugal	86	79	83	− 1,7	5,1	7,6	10,0	9,6	5,8	− 3,6	65	79	80	4,0	1,3
United Kingdom	1966	1517	1393	− 5,1	− 8,2	49,5	52,1	55,1	1,0	5,7	9740	7911	7682	− 4,1	− 2,9

4.1.1.3 Area, yield and production of oats and mixed cereals and maize

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Oats and mixed cereals															
EUR 12	2360	1537	1425	− 8,2	− 7,3	33,2	30,4	32,5	− 1,7	6,8	7825	4671	4627	− 9,8	− 0,9
Belgique/België	24	10	10	− 16,1	0,0	45,0	39,0	47,0	− 2,8	20,5	108	39	47	− 18,4	20,5
Danmark	41	23	25	− 10,9	8,7	41,0	53,0	50,4	5,3	− 5,0	168	122	126	− 6,2	3,3
BR Deutschland	692	394	365	− 10,7	− 7,4	47,4	44,9	49,9	− 1,1	11,2	3278	1769	1822	− 11,6	3,0
Ellada	43	43	36	0,0	− 16,3	14,9	14,2	22,2	− 1,0	56,6	64	61	80	− 1,0	31,1
España	459	349	323	− 5,3	− 7,4	14,8	14,7	12,7	− 0,2	− 13,5	680	512	410	− 5,5	− 19,9
France	547	289	247	− 12,0	− 14,5	40,3	38,2	41,5	− 1,1	8,7	2203	1103	1025	− 12,9	− 7,1
Ireland	23	18	17	− 4,8	− 5,6	46,1	57,8	58,8	4,6	1,8	106	104	100	− 0,4	− 3,8
Italia	178	158	146	− 2,4	− 7,6	19,9	19,4	24,5	− 0,5	26,2	355	307	358	− 2,9	16,6
Luxembourg	10	6	5	− 9,7	− 16,7	39,0	30,0	38,0	− 5,1	26,7	39	18	19	− 14,3	5,6
Nederland	12	4	3	− 19,7	− 25,0	49,2	42,5	60,0	− 2,9	41,2	59	17	18	− 22,0	5,9
Portugal	190	132	141	− 7,0	6,8	6,3	5,5	5,7	− 2,7	4,0	119	72	80	− 9,6	11,1
United Kingdom	141	111	107	− 4,7	− 3,6	45,8	49,3	50,7	1,5	2,8	646	547	542	− 3,3	− 0,9
Maize															
EUR 12	3984	3511	3887	− 2,5	10,7	64,9	64,4	69,6	− 0,2	8,2	25847	22601	27064	− 2,6	19,7
Belgique/België	7	7	10	0,0	42,9	71,4	80,0	67,0	2,3	− 16,3	50	56	67	2,3	19,6
BR Deutschland	181	228	264	4,7	15,8	66,5	67,8	69,7	0,4	2,9	1204	1545	1840	5,1	19,1
Ellada	222	208	228	− 1,3	9,6	85,0	102,5	101,1	3,6	− 1,3	1908	2131	2306	2,2	8,2
España	526	473	493	− 2,1	4,2	64,9	64,3	64,5	− 0,2	0,4	3414	3041	3182	− 2,3	4,6
France	1891	1561	1766	− 3,8	13,1	65,8	59,5	72,4	− 2,0	21,7	12448	9291	12787	− 5,7	37,6
Italia	911	768	858	− 3,4	11,7	68,8	76,4	72,4	2,1	− 5,2	6271	5864	6208	− 1,3	5,9
Nederland	0	0	3	×	×	×	×	64,0	×	×	2	0	16	×	×
Portugal	246	266	265	1,6	− 0,4	22,4	25,3	24,8	2,5	− 1,9	550	673	658	4,1	− 2,2

4.1.1.4 Area, yield and production of other cereals and total cereals (excl. rice)

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other cereals (1)															
EUR 12	191	429	471	17,6	9,7	41,8	41,3	51,9	− 0,3	25,8	799	1771	2444	17,3	38,0
Belgique/België	3	8	8	21,7	0,0	40,0	52,5	58,8	5,6	11,9	12	42	47	28,5	11,9
BR Deutschland	12	72	63	43,1	− 12,5	45,0	52,2	108,5	3,0	107,8	54	376	684	47,4	81,8
Ellada	0	0	1	×	×	×	×	20,0	×	×	0	3	2	×	− 33,3
España	31	75	86	19,3	14,7	37,4	29,2	32,4	− 4,8	10,9	116	219	279	13,6	27,2
France	123	220	236	12,3	7,3	43,7	41,6	48,5	− 1,0	16,7	537	915	1145	11,2	25,1
Italia	21	27	29	5,2	7,4	35,2	46,3	54,5	5,6	17,8	74	125	158	11,1	26,5
Luxembourg	0	1	2	×	100,0	×	70,0	55,0	×	− 21,4	1	7	11	47,6	57,1
Nederland	0	2	4	×	75	×	55,0	42,9	×	− 22,1	1	11	15	61,5	36,4
Portugal	0	14	30	×	114,3	×	15,0	15,0	×	0,0	0	21	45	×	114,3
United Kingdom	0	10	12	×	20,0	×	52,0	49,2	×	− 5,4	4	52	59	67,0	13,5
Total cereals (excl. rice)															
EUR 12	35713	33564	33800	− 1,2	0,7	44,9	47,2	50,0	1,0	5,8	160322	158509	168954	− 0,2	6,6
Belgique/België	345	334	314	− 0,6	− 6,0	59,9	59,5	64,3	− 0,1	8,1	2065	1987	2020	− 0,8	1,7
Danmark	1612	1578	1570	− 0,4	− 0,5	49,4	60,9	58,8	4,3	− 3,4	7956	9606	9232	3,8	− 3,9
BR Deutschland	4884	4471	4404	− 1,8	− 1,5	53,1	57,9	62,4	1,8	7,8	25914	25883	27472	0,0	6,1
Ellada	1472	1454	1471	− 0,2	1,2	29,8	30,8	41,7	0,7	35,2	4385	4482	6130	0,4	36,8
España	7517	7464	7729	− 0,1	3,6	27,3	24,4	24,1	− 2,2	− 1,0	20510	18194	18646	− 2,4	2,5
France	9701	9041	9210	− 1,4	1,9	57,5	60,7	65,5	1,1	7,9	55750	54877	60307	− 0,3	9,9
Ireland	400	327	333	− 3,9	1,8	52,4	64,5	62,6	4,3	− 3,0	2095	2109	2084	0,1	− 1,2
Italia	4616	4190	4186	− 1,9	− 0,1	36,2	38,4	42,5	1,2	10,9	16687	16074	17807	− 0,7	10,8
Luxembourg	35	33	31	− 1,2	− 6,1	37,7	38,2	44,5	0,2	16,6	132	126	138	− 0,9	9,5
Nederland	184	196	181	1,3	− 7,7	61,4	69,3	69,9	2,5	0,8	1129	1359	1265	3,8	− 6,9
Portugal	930	817	870	− 2,6	6,5	13,2	15,0	14,3	2,6	− 5,3	1228	1229	1240	0,0	0,9
United Kingdom	4017	3659	3501	− 1,8	− 4,3	55,9	61,7	64,6	2,0	4,7	22471	22583	22613	0,1	0,1

(1) Including 'triticale'.

4.1.2.1 World production of cereals and production in principal exporting countries

	%			Mio t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I — *Wheat* (1)								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	505,7	598,7	551,7	3,4	– 7,9
of which:								
– EUR 12	14,1	13,4	15,5	71,2	80,4	85,5	2,5	6,3
– USA	13,1	12,4	9,8	66,0	74,5	53,9	2,4	– 27,6
– Canada	4,8	5,5	6,0	24,2	32,7	33,0	6,2	0,9
– Argentina	1,7	1,8	1,6	8,7	10,8	9,0	4,4	– 16,7
– Australia	3,2	2,6	1,9	16,2	15,4	10,6	– 1,0	– 31,2
– Others	63,2	64,3	65,2	319,4	384,9	359,7	3,8	– 6,6
II — *Other cereals* (2)								
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	864,9	846,2	802,3	– 0,4	– 5,2
of which:								
– EUR 12	10,3	9,2	10,4	89,1	78,1	83,5	– 2,6	6,9
– USA	31,8	27,3	27,3	275,3	231,2	219,3	– 3,4	– 5,2
– Canada	2,8	3,1	2,9	24,0	26,2	23,6	1,8	– 10,0
– Argentina	2,2	1,0	1,4	19,0	8,4	11,5	– 15,2	37,3
– Australia	0,9	0,8	0,9	8,1	7,1	6,9	– 2,6	– 2,8
– Others	52,0	58,5	57,0	449,4	495,3	457,7	2,0	– 7,6

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 Community's share in world cereals trade

		Mio t						% TAV	
		1988	%	1989	%	1990	%	1989/1988	1990/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. *Imports* (1)									
Wheat and flour	World	117	100,0	109	100,0	107	100,0	– 6,4	– 2,0
(wheat equivalent)	EUR 12	2	1,9	2	1,8	2	1,8	– 11,3	– 1,1
Other cereals (2)	World	98	100,0	113	100,0	106	100,0	14,8	– 6,1
	EUR 12	4	4,4	3	2,9	4	3,8	– 24,7	21,5
All cereals (2)	World	215	100,0	222	100,0	213	100,0	3,3	– 4,1
	EUR 12	7	3,0	5	2,3	6	2,8	– 20,2	13,1
2. *Exports* (1)									
Wheat and flour	World	119	100,0	107	100,0	108	100,0	– 10,1	0,8
(wheat equivalent)	EUR 12	17	14,3	20	18,9	22	20,5	19,3	9,0
Other cereals (2)	World	100	100,0	113	100,0	105	100,0	13,1	– 7,5
	EUR 12	9	9,2	11	9,6	13	12,1	17,5	17,0
All cereals (2)	World	219	100,0	220	100,0	212	100,0	0,5	– 3,5
	EUR 12	26	12,0	31	14,1	35	16,4	18,7	11,8

Sources: FAO but Eurostat for Community figures.
(1) Excl. intra-EC trade.
(2) Excl. rice + malt in barley equivalent.

4.1.4.1 Supply balances — durum wheat
(1 July-30 June) — common wheat

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	5753	6325	7239	2,4	14,5
Change in stocks	− 280	− 524	139	17,0	×
Imports	555	448	207	− 5,2	− 53,8
Exports	1872	2495	2186	7,4	− 12,4
Intra-EC trade (1)	1374	2193	2525	12,4	15,1
Internal use	4716	4802	5121	0,5	6,6
of which:					
— animal feed	200	88	148	− 18,6	68,2
— seed	533	637	669	4,6	5,0
— industrial use	2	0	0	×	×
— losses (market)	27	46	53	14,2	15,2
— human consumption (grain)	3954	4031	4251	0,5	5,5
Human consumption (after processing)	2790	2865	3021	0,7	5,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	8,7	8,8	9,3	0,3	5,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	122,0	131,7	141,4	1,9	7,4
Common wheat					
Usable production	65452	72665	72948	2,6	0,4
Change in stocks	− 1656	1847	875	×	− 52,6
Imports	2629	1532	1294	− 12,6	− 15,5
Exports	13490	18964	17618	8,9	− 7,1
Intra-EC trade (1)	12370	10574	12766	− 3,8	20,7
Internal use	56247	53386	55749	− 1,3	4,4
of which:					
— animal feed	24037	20634	22966	− 3,7	11,3
— seed	2214	2233	2203	0,2	− 1,3
— industrial use	1175	2242	2491	17,5	11,1
— losses (market)	995	750	1020	− 6,8	36,0
— human consumption (grain)	27826	27527	27069	− 0,3	− 1,7
Human consumption (after processing)	20770	20563	20221	− 0,3	− 1,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	64,4	62,9	61,9	− 0,6	− 1,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	116,4	136,1	130,9	4,0	− 3,8

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.

4.1.4.2 **Supply balances** — **barley**
(1 July-30 June) — **rye**

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	51413	46667	46441	− 2,4	− 0,5
Change in stocks	1248	− 502	169	×	×
Imports	168	317	175	17,2	− 44,8
Exports	9218	9469	8927	0,7	− 5,7
Intra-EC trade (1)	5531	4555	5238	− 4,7	15,0
Internal use	41115	38017	37520	− 1,9	− 1,3
of which:					
— animal feed	32237	29241	28747	− 2,4	− 1,7
— seed	2035	1812	1776	− 2,9	− 2,0
— industrial use	5814	5887	5909	0,3	0,4
— losses (market)	910	966	965	1,5	− 0,1
— human consumption (grain)	119	111	123	− 1,7	10,8
Human consumption (after processing)	66	70	78	1,5	11,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	125,0	122,8	123,8	− 0,4	0,8
Rye					
Usable production	3256	3169	3117	− 0,7	− 1,6
Change in stocks	273	475	295	14,9	− 37,9
Imports	58	82	6	9,0	− 92,7
Exports	127	174	228	8,2	31,0
Intra-EC trade (1)	153	154	157	0,2	1,9
Internal use	2914	2602	2600	− 2,8	− 0,1
of which:					
— animal feed	1356	1129	1110	− 4,5	− 1,7
— seed	138	129	119	− 1,7	− 7,8
— industrial use	35	36	35	0,7	− 2,8
— losses (market)	74	70	71	− 1,4	1,4
— human consumption (grain)	1311	1238	1265	− 1,4	2,2
Human consumption (after processing)	1110	1045	1068	− 1,5	2,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,4	3,2	3,3	− 1,5	3,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	111,7	121,8	119,9	2,2	− 1,6

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.

4.1.4.3 **Supply balances** — **maize**
(1 July-30 June) — **oats and mixed summer cereals** **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	25752	27311	22293	1,5	− 18,4
Change in stocks	1928	− 969	− 1202	×	24,0
Imports	7336	3194	2504	− 18,8	− 21,6
Exports	1083	2584	79	24,3	− 96,9
Intra-EC trade (1)	8132	9507	9616	4,0	1,1
Internal use	30077	28890	25920	− 1,0	− 10,3
of which:					
— animal feed	24045	22737	19827	− 1,4	− 12,8
— seed	232	211	203	− 2,3	− 3,8
— industrial use	2737	2720	2716	− 0,2	− 0,1
— losses (market)	171	171	149	0,0	− 12,9
— human consumption (grain)	2892	3051	3025	1,3	− 0,9
Human consumption (after processing)	2170	2289	2269	1,3	− 0,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,7	0,8	0,8	3,4	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	85,6	94,5	86,0	2,5	− 9,0
Oats and mixed corn					
Usable production	7841	4958	4675	− 10,8	− 5,7
Change in stocks	− 107	− 80	− 317	− 7,0	296,3
Imports	105	141	13	7,6	− 90,8
Exports	23	27	2	4,1	− 92,6
Intra-EC trade (1)	409	277	270	− 9,3	− 2,5
Internal use	8030	5152	5003	− 10,5	− 2,9
of which:					
— animal feed	7169	4363	4219	− 11,7	− 3,3
— seed	313	254	251	− 5,1	− 1,2
— industrial use	50	2	2	− 55,3	0,0
— losses (market)	126	77	77	− 11,6	0,0
— human consumption (grain)	372	456	454	5,2	− 0,4
Human consumption (after processing)	236	276	276	4,0	0,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,7	0,8	0,8	3,4	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	97,6	96,2	93,4	− 0,4	− 2,9

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.

4.1.4.4 **Supply balances** — **other cereals**
(1 July-30 June) — **total cereals** (excl. rice) **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals (1)					
Usable production	722	1695	1557	23,8	− 8,1
Change in stocks	− 16	− 62	− 224	40,3	261,3
Imports	203	665	483	34,5	− 27,4
Exports	− 17	17	6	×	− 64,7
Intra-EC trade (2)	153	275	169	15,8	− 38,5
Internal use	958	2405	2258	25,9	− 6,1
of which:					
— animal feed	923	2329	2141	26,0	− 8,1
— seed	22	54	58	25,2	7,4
— industrial use	4	4	4	0,0	0,0
— losses (market)	6	6	3	0,0	− 50,0
— human consumption (grain)	3	12	52	41,4	333,3
Human consumption (after processing)	2	3	13	10,7	333,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,0	0,0	×	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	75,4	70,5	69,0	− 1,7	− 2,1
Total cereals (excl. rice)					
Usable production	160189	162790	158270	0,4	− 2,8
Change in stocks	1391	107	− 266	− 47,3	×
Imports	11054	6379	4682	− 12,8	− 26,6
Exports	25796	33808	29046	7,0	− 14,1
Intra-EC trade (2)	28122	27535	27379	− 0,5	− 0,6
Internal use	144056	135254	134172	− 1,6	− 0,8
of which:					
— animal feed	89967	80521	79158	− 2,7	− 1,7
— seed	5487	5330	5279	− 0,7	− 1,0
— industrial use	9817	10891	11157	2,6	2,4
— losses (market)	2309	2086	2339	− 2,5	12,1
— human consumption (grain)	36476	36426	36239	0,0	− 0,5
Human consumption (after processing)	27144	27111	26972	0,0	− 0,5
Human consumption (kg/head)	83,4	82,0	81,6	− 0,4	− 0,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	111,2	120,4	118,0	2,0	− 2,0

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including 'triticale'.

(2) Calculated on intra-import basis.

4.1.5.1 Producer prices of certain cereals

(NC/100 kg)

		Belgique/ België (BFR)	Danmark (DKR)	BR Deutschland (DM)	Ellada (DR)	España (PTA)	France (FF)	Ireland (IRL)	Italia (LIT)	Luxembourg (LFR)	Nederland (HFL)	Portugal (ESC)	United Kingdom (UKL)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Common wheat	1985	791,3	152,46	42,05	1947	2595	110,83	9,11	31301	770	45,65	4050	11,18
	1989	722,8	136,24	34,95	3232	2591	105,96	12,12	32271	687	38,55	4970	10,88
	1990	658,5	120,76	33,42	3596	2555	100,74	11,42	29802	650	35,40	4970	11,31
% TAV	1989/1985	− 2,2	− 2,8	− 4,5	13,5	0,0	− 1,1	7,4	0,8	− 2,8	− 4,1	5,3	− 0,7
% TAV	1990/1989	− 8,9	− 11,4	− 4,4	11,3	− 1,4	− 4,9	− 5,8	− 7,7	− 5,4	− 8,2	0,0	4,0
Rye	1985	775,3	138,59	41,91	−	2339	95,64	−	30594	780	43,60	3730	−
	1989	678,5	118,48	34,76	−	2363	89,66	−	30438	675	37,55	4570	−
	1990	625,0	112,15	32,43	−	2254	89,53	−	28245	630	34,20	4570	−
% TAV	1989/1985	− 3,3	− 3,8	− 4,6	×	0,3	− 1,6	×	− 0,1	− 3,5	− 3,7	5,2	×
% TAV	1990/1989	− 7,9	− 5,3	− 6,7	×	− 4,6	− 0,1	×	− 7,2	− 6,7	− 8,9	0,0	×
Barley	1985	759,9	143,24	39,85	1919	2174	104,09	9,25	30380	740	45,90	3650	10,66
	1989	665,3	129,03	31,61	3039	2243	94,49	11,61	31609	645	39,30	4570	11,16
	1990	619,6	119,04	30,43	3574	2236	89,81	10,96	30445	560	36,20	4570	11,19
% TAV	1989/1985	− 3,3	− 2,6	− 5,6	12,2	0,8	− 2,4	5,9	1,0	− 3,4	− 3,8	5,8	1,2
% TAV	1990/1989	− 6,9	− 7,7	− 3,7	17,6	− 0,3	− 5,0	− 5,6	− 3,7	− 13,2	− 7,9	0,0	0,3
Oats	1985	694,6	133,38	38,62	2597	2025	88,18	7,77	38289	700	42,50	3040	10,03
	1989	673,3	108,67	31,53	4015	2338	89,02	11,30	42028	630	34,90	3400	10,37
	1990	602,3	112,27	29,77	4481	2084	75,96	10,96	34338	540	34,05	3300	10,81
% TAV	1989/1985	− 0,8	− 5,0	− 4,9	11,5	3,7	0,2	9,8	2,4	− 2,6	− 4,8	2,8	0,8
% TAV	1990/1989	− 10,5	3,3	− 5,6	11,6	− 10,9	− 14,7	− 3,0	− 18,3	− 14,3	− 2,4	− 2,9	4,2
Maize	1985	−	−	47,59	1818	2619	120,52	−	33957	−	−	3850	−
	1989	−	−	36,26	3117	2585	94,72	−	33582	−	−	4050	−
	1990	−	−	36,73	3497	2735	102,56	−	35554	−	−	4050	−
% TAV	1989/1985	×	×	− 6,6	14,4	− 0,3	− 5,8	×	− 0,3	×	×	1,3	×
% TAV	1990/1989	×	×	1,3	12,2	5,8	8,3	×	5,9	×	×	0,0	×

Source: Eurostat.

4.1.5.4 **Consumer price indices — bread and cereals**
(in nominal and real terms)

	1985 = 100			% TAV	
	1989	1990	1991	1990/1989	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal terms					
Belgique/België	111,8	114,0	117,1	2,0	2,7
Danmark	123,6	126,5	130,4	2,3	3,1
BR Deutschland	105,2	108,4	113,4	3,0	4,6
Ellada	179,1	221,0	261,4	23,4	18,3
España	137,7	148,5	163,1	7,8	9,8
France	114,7	118,7	122,7	3,5	3,4
Ireland	113,3	116,5	122,6	2,8	5,2
Italia	123,5	131,0	139,3	6,1	6,3
Luxembourg	113,4	116,9	122,6	3,1	4,9
Nederland	103,0	104,8	107,7	1,7	2,8
Portugal	140,2	169,7	203,4	21,0	19,9
United Kingdom	122,9	131,1	140,7	6,7	7,3
Real terms					
Belgique/België	100,7	98,3	98,0*	− 2,4	− 0,3
Danmark	103,5	103,6	103,7*	0,1	0,1
BR Deutschland	95,9	95,6	95,5*	− 0,3	− 0,1
Ellada	102,4*	105,9*	108,1*	3,4	2,1
España	103,7*	104,1*	107,1*	0,4	2,9
France	98,9	99,3	99,4*	0,4	0,1
Ireland	95,9	99,9	102,7*	4,2	2,8
Italia	95,5	94,3	93,4*	− 1,3	− 1,0
Luxembourg	100,8	101,7	103,0*	0,9	1,3
Nederland	99,4	98,3	97,9*	− 1,1	− 0,4
Portugal	83,0	87,9	92,1*	5,9	4,8
United Kingdom	99,3	99,2	99,7*	− 0,1	0,5

Sources: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.5.5 **Cif Rotterdam prices for cereals**

(ECU/t)

	Year	Months												Ø	% TAV compared with previous year
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat	1989	136,55	139,04	140,62	137,33	144,09	137,88	131,21	132,75	134,86	128,94	126,54	122,82	134,35	34,2
	1990	115,57	103,60	107,21	111,23	108,74	98,45	85,75	75,95	72,58	70,88	68,85	62,51	90,11	– 32,9
	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
Rye	1989	120,27	122,38	123,80	121,55	120,82	116,16	101,73	101,75	105,33	106,03	105,34	100,64	112,07	10,8
	1990	98,31	94,46	94,08	92,89	91,39	92,37	89,71	85,12	66,17	61,46	55,54	60,65	81,85	– 27,0
	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
Barley	1989	112,77	115,21	121,15	120,41	118,20	116,05	110,62	110,00	111,83	104,64	106,60	106,60	112,81	22,2
	1990	106,51	107,41	108,17	102,56	94,17	96,97	88,03	73,67	70,28	62,58	65,99	67,67	87,00	– 22,9
	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
Maize	1989	109,24	107,75	109,66	107,13	110,94	110,64	101,98	95,36	98,82	98,28	100,38	96,43	103,85	13,8
	1990	91,25	89,14	91,28	95,65	95,99	97,31	90,32	81,94	77,98	73,46	72,17	75,12	85,97	– 17,2
	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

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.6.2 Market prices for cereals as a percentage of the intervention price (1)

		1991				
		VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Belgique/België	109,67	–	94,82	–	–
	Danmark	–	–	92,54	94,75	94,83
	BR Deutschland	104,48	90,33	93,54	95,82	96,47
	Ellada	100,92	92,87	99,97	103,67	104,44
	España	107,96	111,71	115,81	117,49	117,40
	France	91,09	92,51	95,76	96,98	97,85
	Italia	105,69	105,64	108,27	109,27	110,29
	Nederland	91,36	91,39	95,56	98,66	99,73
	United Kingdom	109,90	100,36	103,68	108,09	105,60
Common feed wheat (2)	Belgique/België	–	–	97,83	–	–
	BR Deutschland	114,13	98,70	97,50	101,20	101,61
	Ireland	124,42	106,18	103,80	107,11	107,37
	Nederland	98,22	98,25	102,67	104,85	105,30
	United Kingdom	108,89	124,92	96,24	100,30	92,70
Durum wheat	Ellada	94,22	96,31	97,08	97,42	81,99
	España	–	–	93,06	93,36	94,64
	France	93,82	93,29	94,50	92,43	93,00
	Italia	96,30	98,63	98,00	99,46	98,98
Barley (3)	Belgique/België	–	–	92,36	–	–
	Danmark	–	–	97,31	98,50	98,32
	BR Deutschland	94,25	88,23	88,65	93,70	94,28
	Ellada	101,51	101,76	101,20	100,52	104,36
	España	94,84	93,02	91,05	97,20	97,51
	France	92,00	95,77	98,27	99,99	100,52
	Ireland	107,51	97,71	98,01	99,26	99,60
	Italia	101,42	104,80	102,67	101,83	108,50
	Nederland	92,04	92,61	97,99	99,24	99,01
	United Kingdom	91,48	88,22	92,32	96,04	97,98
Rye (3)	Belgique/België	–	–	95,09	–	–
	BR Deutschland (4)	101,74	90,54	95,01	97,39	97,85
	Italia	–	–	–	–	–
	Danmark	–	–	98,21	–	–
Maize (3)	Belgique/België	140,68	142,23	142,82	137,46	–
	BR Deutschland	137,29	–	126,83	113,98	104,85
	Ellada	138,94	–	114,37	98,67	100,02
	España	136,01	128,49	116,50	109,53	106,09
	France	116,90	100,63	101,23	102,22	102,86
	Ireland	149,23	148,27	149,18	124,69	115,38
	Italia	143,27	141,82	117,14	110,86	115,71

Source: EC 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.

(%)

	1992					
XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
98,03	98,86	96,34	96,11	95,82	94,32	92,63
96,36	97,67	95,21	93,08	90,78	92,48	91,93
96,23	99,55	97,79	97,77	97,67	97,51	94,36
–	116,05	131,18	–	–	–	–
117,57	122,33	119,50	115,91	114,42	111,01	105,18
99,00	99,80	97,82	97,60	96,39	95,73	89,43
110,69	112,75	109,68	107,96	106,67	104,89	98,39
100,59	101,68	99,00	97,85	96,91	76,40	93,70
110,75	112,67	109,42	104,58	101,30	100,54	97,92
101,95	101,11	100,66	100,37	100,42	100,12	101,68
102,27	103,14	103,78	102,94	102,60	102,33	101,39
106,29	108,65	108,88	108,03	106,72	105,70	105,98
106,10	105,69	105,52	103,67	103,08	102,32	99,88
102,93	104,45	103,79	103,26	101,35	101,43	100,73
97,60	95,50	–	–	–	–	–
95,47	97,90	98,46	96,20	95,23	93,71	84,69
96,54	94,51	94,26	91,12	89,83	89,34	86,09
98,33	98,42	99,10	97,10	96,67	98,15	94,61
–	94,66	94,08	92,83	91,56	90,49	–
98,94	98,31	96,76	95,52	94,42	71,68	93,88
95,46	96,18	96,54	94,94	93,55	93,50	88,05
105,93	105,21	–	–	–	–	–
98,51	98,36	97,82	96,86	96,44	97,66	93,16
101,66	99,07	97,28	94,32	93,81	93,30	89,47
99,03	100,68	100,58	99,62	98,44	98,59	99,06
109,57	109,71	110,14	107,65	106,38	105,27	93,91
98,66	98,50	97,55	74,61	94,12	94,01	90,66
98,89	99,84	98,44	97,08	95,15	93,98	91,75
–	98,97	98,03	97,81	97,47	96,57	–
99,01	99,86	100,41	101,19	101,28	101,02	100,15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	97,16	96,23	–	–	–	–
136,46	135,76	137,45	137,16	136,14	134,95	136,25
–	103,62	102,70	101,48	100,42	98,98	98,14
100,12	108,32	–	–	–	–	–
106,15	107,07	107,46	106,26	105,17	103,22	103,33
104,00	102,36	102,00	101,39	99,66	99,92	98,39
115,83	116,89	115,61	114,60	114,08	113,88	114,40
116,65	114,49	111,11	109,87	106,51	104,44	:

4.1.6.3 **Intervention stocks in the EC at the end of the marketing year**

(1 000 t)

Products	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92
1	2	3	4	5	6
Common wheat	10312	2906	5521	8520	10941
— common wheat of breadmaking quality	2917	2639	5373	8375	10744
— common feed wheat	7395	267	148	145	197
Rye	1161	1095	1555	3163	3564
Barley	5296	3242	3320	5538	7312
Durum wheat	887	1122	616	1528	4166
Maize	392	778	759	1	488
Sorghum	454	4	24	–	0
Total	18502	9147	11795	18750	26472

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.2.1.1 **Area, yield and production of rice** (paddy)

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1989	1990	1991	1990/1989	1991/1990	1989	1990	1991	1990/1989	1991/1990	1989	1990	1991	1990/1989	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	331	372	367	12,4	− 1,3	59,9	63,7	61,3	6,3	− 3,8	1987	2374	2225	19,5	− 6,3
Ellada	16	16	15	0,0	− 6,2	61,8	59,0	59,7	− 4,5	1,2	100	95	89	− 5,0	− 6,3
España	59	89	94	50,8	5,6	54,1	63,9	58,0	18,1	− 9,2	319	569	582	78,4	2,3
France	17	19	20	11,8	5,3	61,5	64,8	61,0	5,4	− 5,9	105	124	116	18,1	− 6,5
Italia	206	215	206	4,3	− 4,2	63,7	66,7	63,6	4,7	− 4,6	1315	1438	1278	9,3	− 11,1
Portugal	33	33	32	0,0	− 3,0	45,0	45,0	56,0	0,0	24,4	148	148	160	0,0	8,1

Source: Eurostat and reports from Member States.

4.2.4.1 **Supply balance — rice** (1) **EUR 12**

	1 000 t wholly milled rice			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	1115	1475	1761	10,7	19,4
Changes in stock	16	60	130	91,6	116,6
Imports	1031	600	322	− 13,9	− 46,3
Exports	489	375	340	− 7,8	− 9,3
Intra-Community trade (2)	689	530	604	− 7,7	14,0
Internal use	1641	1640	1613	− 0,02	− 1,6
of which:					
— animal feed	116	115	85	− 8,9	26,1
— seed	47	47	45	− 1,4	4,2
— industrial use	35	42	42	6,7	0,0
— losses (market)	10	12	12	6,7	0,0
— gross human consumption	1433	1424	1429	− 0,1	0,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	67,9	89,9	109,1	20,2	21,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Broken rice included.
(2) Calculated on intra-import basis.

4.2.5.1 Cif Rotterdam prices [1] for husked rice

(ECU/t)

	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Ø	% TAV compared with previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Round-grain rice [2]														
1983/84	308,3	305,8	224,2	333,5	354,2	344,3	334,5	372,8	389,0	389,5	402,5	410,5	387,4	30,2
1984/85	391,9	379,4	345,8	283,0	246,0	252,9	264,9	244,8	244,3	241,2	234,3	221,4	279,2	− 27,9
1985/86	219,0	205,0	200,4	192,9	189,5	183,0	172,8	174,9	165,4	170,0	165,0	158,5	183,0	− 34,4
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	167,7	167,2	164,5	165,4	163,9	157,8	172,2	− 7,5
1990/91	153,1	151,5	147,6	146,4	149,9	146,0	152,1	165,5	169,3	171,6	178,1	172,1	158,6	− 7,9
1991/92	170,2	166,6	166,0	163,5	160,9	163,7	166,2	165,8	164,7	162,9	159,4	157,3	163,9	3,3
Long-grain rice [3]														
1983/84	357,7	349,7	319,0	314,0	317,8	311,7	295,7	301,8	311,5	312,4	342,9	368,2	325,2	8,5
1984/85	341,4	337,4	300,1	282,5	271,5	266,9	277,6	253,2	250,9	240,8	230,0	225,7	273,2	− 16,0
1985/86	230,8	213,8	213,5	206,7	194,1	180,2	168,7	161,3	146,1	144,7	137,4	134,1	177,7	− 35,0
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

Source: EC 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	Italy						España	
	Balilla round-grain rice Community origin		Ribe long-grain rice		Lido medium-grain rice		'Bahia' 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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IX. 1990	44515	81,02	46944	85,44	43890	79,88	4435	92,51
X.	43193	78,39	49129	89,17	43967	79,80	3970	82,80
XI.	45900	83,09	50900	92,14	46450	84,08	3950	82,36
XII.	46750	84,63	51000	92,32	46450	84,08	4070	84,88
I. 1991	45500	81,81	50693	91,15	46500	83,61	4177	86,55
II.	46428	82,95	51178	91,43	46964	83,90	4360	89,74
III.	46500	82,53	52516	93,21	47500	84,30	4470	91,50
IV.	47300	83,42	54000	95,23	48833	86,12	4460	90,62
V.	49435	86,62	56387	98,80	50822	89,05	4462	90,08
VI.	51466	89,61	57483	100,09	54466	94,83	4518	90,62
VII.	51500	89,10	57500	99,48	51395	88,91	4525	90,19
VIII.	51500	89,10	57500	99,48	44750	77,42	4525	90,19
IX.	48000	86,88	47000	85,07	45500	82,35	4420	93,45
X.	48387	87,58	48322	87,46	46048	83,35	4131	87,33
XI.	50400	91,22	51583	93,37	49250	89,14	4347	91,90
XII.	51000	92,31	52500	95,03	50500	91,40	4572	96,66
I. 1992	51000	91,70	53032	95,35	51145	91,96	4550	95,54
II.	51000	91,10	53500	95,57	51500	92,00	4556	95,05
III.	51000	90,51	53500	94,95	51822	91,97	4575	94,82
IV.	51400	90,64	54816	96,66	54166	95,52	4624	95,25
V.	52000	91,11	56500	98,99	55500	97,24	4758	97,36
VI.	52000	90,53	56500	98,36	55400	96,45	4773	97,05
VII.	52000	89,96	56500	97,74	54500	94,28	4696	94,89
VIII.	52000	89,96	56500	97,74	54500	94,28	4640	93,76

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 (²) of sugar

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		t/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1991/92 p ∞	1992/93 ** ∞	1991/92 / 1985/86	1992/93 / 1991/92 p	1985/86	1991/92 p ∞	1992/93 ** ∞	1991/92 / 1985/86	1992/93 / 1991/92 p	1985/86	1991/92 p ∞	1992/93 ** ∞	1991/92 / 1985/86	1992/93 / 1991/92 p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	1886	1974	1996	0,8	1,1	7,05	7,36	7,71	0,7	4,8	13626	14813	15398	1,4	3,9
Belgique/België	125	108	106	− 2,4	− 1,9	7,55	8,24	8,80	1,5	6,8	944	890	933	− 1,0	4,8
Danmark	73	65	65	− 1,9	0,0	7,26	7,20	6,62	− 0,1	− 8,1	530	468	430	− 2,1	− 8,1
BR Deutschland (³)	415	574	552	5,6	− 3,8	7,56	6,77	7,34	− 1,8	8,4	3155	3905	4050	3,6	3,7
Ellada	43	39	50	− 1,6	28,2	7,37	7,00	6,70	− 0,9	− 4,3	317	273	335	− 2,5	22,7
España (⁵)	178	165	167	− 1,3	1,2	4,99	5,70	5,69	2,2	− 0,2	900	956	950	1,0	− 0,6
France (⁴)	464	435	440	− 1,1	1,1	8,52	9,40	9,77	1,7	3,9	4249	4332	4300	0,3	− 0,7
Ireland	34	32	32	− 1,0	0,0	5,12	6,66	6,25	4,5	− 6,2	174	213	200	3,4	− 6,1
Italia	221	262	290	2,9	10,7	5,63	5,77	6,20	0,4	7,5	1244	1509	1800	3,3	19,3
Nederland	130	124	121	− 0,8	− 2,4	7,08	8,44	9,71	3,0	15,0	897	1046	1175	2,6	12,3
Portugal (⁵)	1	0	0	×	0,0	−	−	−	×	×	6	1	1	− 25,8	0,0
United Kingdom	202	170	173	− 2,8	1,8	6,00	7,35	7,08	3,4	− 3,7	1210	1220	1224	0,1	0,3

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) Area planted with sugarbeet exclusive of area planted for distillery supply.
(²) In terms of white-sugar value.
(³) Including production of molasses.
(⁴) Area and yield, metropolitan France only; production, including the French overseas departments.
(⁵) Including production of sugar from sugar cane.

4.3.2.1 World production of sugar and production of the main producing and/or exporting countries

	Raw sugar						% TAV	
	%			1 000 t				
	1985	1990	1991	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	98155	110357	112220	2,4	1,7
of which :								
Europe								
EUR 12	15,0	15,6∞	14,2∞	14680	17175∞	15989∞	2,7	− 6,9
USSR	8,4	8,3	6,2	8261	9159	7000	2,1	− 23,6
America								
USA	5,5	5,2	5,8	5415	5743	6562	1,2	14,3
Cuba	8,0	7,7	6,4	7889	8445	7233	1,4	− 14,4
Dominican Rep.	0,9	0,5	0,6	921	590	628	− 8,5	6,4
Mexico	3,6	3,1	3,3	3492	3384	3744	− 0,6	10,6
Argentina	1,2	1,2	1,4	1188	1351	1560	2,6	15,5
Brazil	8,6	7,3	8,3	8455	8007	9342	− 1,1	16,7
Asia								
India	7,2	10,9	11,7	7016	12068	13113	11,5	8,7
Peop. Rep. China	4,9	5,6	6,2	4800	6200	6950	5,3	12,1
Pakistan	1,4	1,8	2,0	1410	1989	2198	7,1	10,5
Philippines	1,7	1,5	1,6	1665	1686	1847	0,3	9,5
Thailand	2,4	3,2	3,8	2393	3542	4248	8,2	19,9
Africa								
South Africa	2,6	2,0	2,2	2540	2226	2462	− 2,6	10,6
Oceania								
Australia	3,5	3,3	2,8	3439	3612	3195	1,0	− 11,5

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	
	1985/86	1990/91 p	1991/92 ** p	1990/91 / 1985/86	1991/92 / 1990/91 p
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I) *Supply balance (marketing year Sept./August)*					
Initial stock	41572	30390	34515	− 6,1	13,6
Production	98771	115273	113582	3,1	− 1,5
Imports	23363	30006	27916	5,1	− 7,0
Availability	168706	175669	176013	0,8	0,2
Exports	29255	31009	28703	1,2	− 7,4
Consumption	100497	110145	111144	1,9	0,9
Final stock	38954	34515	36166	− 2,4	4,8
of which : as % of consumption	38,8	31,3	32,5	− 4,2	3,8
	1985	1990	1991	1990 / 1985	1991 / 1990
(II) *International trade*					
Imports/world	26565	27832	26256	0,9	− 5,7
of which : EUR 12	1946	1790	1709	− 1,7	− 4,5
%	7,3	6,4	6,5	− 2,6	1,6
Exports/world	27750	28342	27558	0,4	− 2,8
of which : EUR 12	4280	5372	4859	4,7	− 9,5
%	15,4	19,0	17,6	4,3	− 7,4

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 12

	1 000 t white sugar			% TAV	
	1986/87	1990/91 ∞	1991/92 p ∞	1990/91 / 1986/87	1991/92 / 1990/91
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total production	14096	15870	14813	3,0	− 6,7
of which: C sugar production for export	1312	2130	1608	12,9	− 24,5
Usable production (1)	12784	13740	13205	1,8	− 3,9
Change in stocks	89	492	− 107	×	×
Imports (2)	1769	1877	1860	1,5	− 0,9
Exports (1) (2)	3557	3308	3372	− 1,8	1,9
Intra-Community trade	(818)	(1471)	(1500)	15,8	2,0
Internal use					
of which:	10907	11817	11800	2,0	− 0,1
— animal feed	11	11	10	0,0	− 9,1
— industrial use	170	151	130	− 2,9	− 13,9
— human consumption	10726	11655	11660	2,1	0,0
Human consumption (kg/head) (3)	33,2	35,7	35,4	1,8	×
Self-sufficiency (%) (1)	117,2	116,3	111,9	− 0,2	− 3,8

Source: EC 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.

4.3.5.1 Average world sugar prices (1)

	ECU/100 kg			% TAV (5)	
	1985/86	1990/91	1991/92	1990/91 / 1985/86	1991/92 / 1990/91
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paris Exchange (2)	19,88	24,25	23,23	4,3	− 4,7
London Exchange (3)	16,40	19,00	19,06	11,0	− 4,2
New York Exchange (4)	14,03	16,46	16,39	11,2	− 5,0

Source: EC 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 sugar [1]

	NC/ weight	1985	1989	1990	% TAV 1989/1985	% TAV 1990/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België	BFR/kg	41,90	40,05	40,22	− 1,1	0,4
Danmark	DKR/kg	13,89	14,37	9,12	0,9	− 36,5
BR Deutschland	DM/kg	1,94	1,91	1,90	− 0,4	− 0,5
Ellada	DR/kg	63,17	132,33	147,85	20,3	11,7
España	PTA/kg	:	:	:	×	×
France	FF/kg	5,82	6,26	6,55	1,8	4,6
Ireland	Pence/2 lbs	61,20	74,50	77,90	5,0	4,6
Italia	LIT/kg	1299,00	1397,00	1453,00	1,8	4,0
Nederland	HFL/kg	2,33	2,06	2,03	− 3,0	− 1,5
Portugal	ESC/kg	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	Pence/2 lbs	47,60	57,40	61,50	4,8	7,1

Source: Eurostat.

[1] Belgique/België: Sucre raffiné/Geraffineerde suiker
Danmark: Melis (Stødt)
BR Deutschland: Zucker (Raffinade) EWG KL. I
Ellada: Zachari
España: Azúcar blanquilla
France: Raffiné, scié
Ireland: Sugar
Italia: Zucchero semolato
Nederland: Suiker
Portugal: Açúcar fino
United Kingdom: Granulated

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 1990/91	1991/92 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 1992/93	Iso-glucose A	Iso-glucose B	Total	of which: A+B	of which: Isoglucose C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EUR 12 ∞	11187	2488	1023	14779	10930	2392	1575	905	241	50	286	286	–
Belgique/België	680	146	74	890	680	146	75	63	57	15	72	72	–
Danmark	328	97	–	468	328	97	43	–	–	–	–	–	–
BR Deutschland ∞	2637	812	168	3899	2638	811	433	185	29	7	36	36	–
Ellada	290	29	8	273	281	–	–	–	11	2	13	13	–
España	960	40	69	941	960	40	–	10	75	8	83	83	–
France (1)	2996	806	374	4319	2810	759	754	369	16	4	20	20	–
Ireland	182	18	16	213	182	18	19	10	–	–	–	–	–
Italia	1320	248	162	1509	1320	235	–	116	16	4	20	20	–
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nederland	690	182	80	1046	690	182	174	80	7	2	9	9	–
Portugal	64	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	8	2	6	6	–
United Kingdom	1040	104	72	1220	1040	104	76	72	25	6	27	27	–

Source: EC 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

		Area					Yield					Production				
		1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rapeseed	EUR 12	1287	2131	2453∞	10,6	15,1	29,0	29,1	30,0∞	14,0	3,0	3738	6215	7367∞	10,7	18,5
	BLEU/UEBL	2	8	10	32,0	25,0	25,4	26,2	31,0	0,6	18,3	6	21	31	28,5	47,6
	Danmark	218	271	275	4,4	1,4	25,0	29,2	26,6	3,2	− 8,9	544	793	734	7,8	− 7,4
	BR Deutschland	266	719	950∞	22,0	32,1	30,2	29,0	30,6∞	− 0,7	5,5	803	2088	2913∞	21,1	39,5
	España	10	24	11	19,1	− 54,1	12,2	12,5	19,0	0,5	52,0	12	30	21	20,1	− 30,0
	France	474	689	735	7,8	6,6	29,9	28,1	31,0	− 1,2	10,3	1419	1940	2284	6,5	17,7
	Ireland	4	5	6	4,6	20,0	31,1	32,0	33,3	0,6	4,0	14	16	20	2,7	25,0
	Italia	6	17	14	23,2	− 17,6	21,4	25,8	25,0	3,8	− 3,1	13	44	35	27,6	− 20,4
	Nederland	10	8	7	− 4,4	− 12,5	30,3	31,2	30,0	0,6	− 3,8	31	25	21	− 4,2	− 16,0
	United Kingdom	296	390	445	5,7	14,1	30,2	32,2	29,3	1,3	− 9,0	895	1258	1308	7,0	3,9
Sunflower seed	EUR 12	1813	2651	2423∞	7,9	− 8,6	14,9	16,1	16,7∞	1,6	3,7	2703	4289	4063∞	9,7	− 5,2
	BR Deutschland	0	25	43∞	×	72,0	−	28,4	26,9∞	×	− 5,2	0	71	116∞	×	63,3
	Ellada	50	20	14	− 16,7	− 30,0	17,0	15,0	22,4	− 2,5	49,3	85	30	30	− 18,8	0,0
	España	989	1182	1111	3,6	− 6,0	9,3	11,1	9,3	3,6	− 16,2	915	1314	1036	7,5	21,1
	France	639	1145	1068	12,4	− 6,7	23,7	21,0	23,3	− 2,4	10,9	1513	2410	2498	9,8	3,6
	Italia	95	173	146	12,7	− 15,6	17,2	23,2	23,8	6,2	2,5	162	403	348	20,0	− 13,6
	Portugal	40	106	42	21,5	− 60,3	6,3	5,7	8,3	− 2,0	45,6	28	61	35	16,9	− 42,6
Soya beans	EUR 12	123	664	481∞	40,1	− 27,5	28,2	32,1	32,1∞	2,6	0,0	347	2138	1547∞	43,9	− 27,6
	BR Deutschland	0	2	1∞	×	− 50,0	−	25,0	30,0∞	×	20,0	0	5	3∞	×	− 40,0
	Ellada	0	7	4	×	− 42,8	−	30,0	25,0	×	− 16,6	0	21	10	×	− 52,3
	España	2	17	4	53,4	− 76,4	22,5	24,7	25,0	1,9	1,2	5	42	10	53,1	− 76,1
	France	27	117	62	34,1	− 47,0	20,7	21,1	24,1	0,4	14,2	56	247	150	34,6	− 39,2
	Italia	94	521	410	40,8	− 21,3	30,5	34,9	33,5	2,7	− 4,0	286	1823	1374	44,8	− 24,6

Source: EC 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

(1 000 t)

			EUR 12	BLEU/UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Intra-EC trade (¹)	Rapeseed	1989	1704	511	23	841	0	0	33	1	8	217	0	71
		1990	1773	596	0	737	0	0	79	2	0	243	0	116
		1991	1864∞	712	3	544∞	1	6	146	1	12	350	1	88
	Sunflower seed	1989	1419	256	2	344	0	83	9	0	82	350	200	93
		1990	1198	175	1	277	3	41	27	0	121	293	202	58
		1991	981∞	174	2	214∞	0	10	2	0	43	273	223	40
	Soya beans	1989	308	49	4	128	4	5	31	2	6	10	0	68
		1990	338	74	4	138	5	36	53	5	1	6	1	15
		1991	435∞	77	2	171∞	26	50	78	2	1	1	7	20
	Flax seed	1989	55	17	1	20	0	0	9	0	2	5	0	0
		1990	59	29	2	14	0	1	6	0	2	4	0	1
		1991	115∞	41	2	43	0	1	8	0	1	18	0	1
Imports	Rapeseed	1989	588	70	0	274	0	3	12	10	11	176	0	32
		1990	513	74	0	148	0	3	18	5	14	157	0	95
		1991	301∞	41	0	124∞	0	3	4	0	37	39	0	53
	Sunflower seed	1989	105	3	3	49	1	16	2	0	16	9	0	6
		1990	305	40	3	55	0	31	2	0	71	75	24	6
		1991	428∞	31	5	66∞	20	36	4	0	156	101	3	6
	Soya beans	1989	11028	1081	66	2411	208	2125	215	8	691	2949	723	552
		1990	13186	977	47	2578	295	2578	331	8	661	4115	847	747
		1991	12748∞	983	31	2722∞	223	2366	261	11	713	3677	877	610
	Flax seed	1989	228	58	1	150	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	10
		1990	145	32	2	96	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	7
		1991	224∞	60	1	140∞	4	0	0	0	4	3	0	11
Exports	Rapeseed	1989	23	0	1	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
		1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1991	1∞	0	0	0∞	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sunflower seed	1989	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		1990	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1991	3∞	0	1	1∞	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Soya beans	1989	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
		1990	20	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0
		1991	22∞	0	0	2∞	0	0	0	0	1	19	0	0
	Flax seed	1989	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		1990	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		1991	4∞	1	0	1∞	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Source: Eurostat.
(¹) Based on quantities entering.

4.4.4.1 Supplies of rape and colza (seed, oil, cake) (July/June)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1986/87	1990/91	1991/92 ∞	1990/91 / 1986/87	1991/92 / 1990/91
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EC production	3682	5715	6420	11,6	12,3
Imports (extra-EC)	569	513	301	- 2,6	- 41,3
Exports (extra-EC)	0	1	1	×	0,0
Change in stocks	100	:	:	×	×
Availabilities	4151	6227	6720	10,7	7,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	89	92	96	0,8	4,3
Oil and oil equivalent					
EC total production:					
— from Community seed	1436	2229	2504	11,6	12,3
— from imported seed	222	200	117	- 2,6	- 41,5
Imports (extra-EC)	30	32	29	1,6	- 9,3
Exports (extra-EC)	441	945	956	21,0	1,0
Change in stocks	134	:	:	×	×
Availabilities	1113	1516	1694	8,0	11,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	129	147	148	3,3	0,6
Cake and cake equivalent					
EC total production					
— from Community seed	2062	3200	3595	11,6	12,3
— from imported seed	319	287	169	- 2,6	- 41,1
Imports (extra-EC)	836	483	667	- 12,8	38,0
Exports (extra-EC)	48	70	23	9,9	- 67,1
Change in stocks	98	:	:	×	×
Availabilities	3071	3900	4408	6,2	13,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	67	82	82	5,2	0,0

Source: Eurostat, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.4.2 **Supplies of sunflower** (seed, oil, cake) (July/June) **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1986/87	1990/91	1991/92 ∞	1990/91 / 1986/87	1991/92 / 1990/91
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EC production	3160	4207	4037	7,4	− 4,0
Imports (extra-EC)	291	305	428	1,2	40,3
Exports (extra-EC)	3	3	3	0,0	0,0
Change in stocks	− 14	:	:	×	×
Availabilities	3462	4509	4462	6,8	− 1,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	89	93	90	1,1	− 1,1
Oil and oil equivalent					
EC total production:					
— from Community seed	1327	1767	1696	7,4	− 4,0
— from imported seed	122	128	180	1,2	40,6
Imports (extra-EC)	154	197	187	6,3	− 5,1
Exports (extra-EC)	115	267	123	23,4	− 53,9
Change in stocks	86	:	:	×	×
Availabilities	1402	1825	1940	6,8	6,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	95	97	87	0,5	− 10,3
Cake and cake equivalent					
EC total production					
— from Community seed	1738	2314	2220	7,4	− 4,0
— from imported seed	160	168	235	1,2	39,9
Imports (extra-EC)	1283	1333	1517	1,0	13,8
Exports (extra-EC)	12	7	15	− 12,6	114,3
Change in stocks	− 15	:	:	×	×
Availabilities	3182	3808	3957	4,6	3,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	55	61	56	2,6	− 8,2

Source: Eurostat, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.4.3 **Supplies of soya** (seed, oil, cake) (July/June)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1986/87	1990/91	1991/92 ∞	1990/91 / 1986/87	1991/92 / 1990/91
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EC production	905	2135	1547	23,9	− 27,5
Imports (extra-EC)	12949	13186	12475	0,5	− 5,3
Exports (extra-EC)	9	20	22	22,1	10,0
Change in stocks	:	:	:	×	×
Availabilities	13845	15301	13999	2,5	− 8,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	7	14	11	18,9	− 21,4
Oil and oil equivalent					
EC total production:					
— from Community seed	158	374	271	24,0	− 27,5
— from imported seed	2266	2308	2183	0,5	− 5,4
Imports (extra-EC)	5	9	12	15,8	33,3
Exports (extra-EC)	782	675	602	− 3,6	− 10,8
Change in stocks	:	:	:	×	×
Availabilities	1647	2016	1864	5,2	− 7,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	10	19	15	17,4	− 21,0
Cake and cake equivalent					
EC total production					
— from Community seed	724	1708	1238	23,9	− 27,5
— from imported seed	10359	10549	9980	0,5	− 5,4
Imports (extra-EC)	10906	10141	10457	− 1,8	3,1
Exports (extra-EC)	960	889	811	− 1,9	− 8,7
Change in stocks	:	:	:	×	×
Availabilities	21029	21509	20864	0,6	− 3,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	3	8	6	27,8	− 25,0

Source: Eurostat, EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.4.4 **Supplies of olive oil**

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91 &	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
EC production	1466	1512	1041	0,8	– 31,2
Oil imports	54	76	46	8,9	– 39,5
Intra-EC trade	240	259	483	1,9	80,0
Oil exports	152	165	93	2,1	– 44,0
Intra-EC trade	189	245	490	6,7	100,0
Change in stocks	– 34	– 17	– 223	– 15,9	– 13,1
Internal use	1448	1437	1310	– 0,2	– 8,9
of which:					
— industrial use	25	24	20	– 1,0	– 16,6
— human consumption	1423	1413	1290	– 0,2	– 8,8
Human consumption (kg/head) (1)	4,4	4,3	3,8	– 0,6	– 11,7
Self-sufficiency (%) (2)	101,2	105,2	79,5	1,0	– 24,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Ratio of human consumption to resident population at 1 January.
(2) Ratio of total production to domestic use.

4.4.5.1 Prices fixed (1) 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	1985/86	249,24	242,48	248,25	244,78
	Intervention price	1985/86	239,71	239,71	241,50	243,29
	Market price	1990/91	284,11	292,37	292,37	292,37
	Intervention price	1990/91	221,91	221,91	221,91	221,91
	Market price	1991/92	265,31	237,15	218,57	218,57
	Intervention price	1991/92	221,87	221,87	221,87	221,87
Lampante grade olive oil 3°	Market price (2)	1985/86	198,70	202,76	210,50	215,15
	Intervention price (2)	1985/86	206,68	206,68	208,47	210,26
	Market price	1990/91	214,57	214,03	211,96	208,94
	Intervention price	1990/91	201,34	201,34	201,34	201,34
	Market price	1991/92	219,31	205,67	201,54	204,38
	Intervention price	1991/92	199,47	199,47	199,47	199,47

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, and Bari Chamber of Commerce.

(1) Calculated prices allow for monthly increments.
(2) For 5° of acidity.

4.4.5.2 Wholesale prices: — on the Bari market for refined olive oil — on the Milan market for refined olive oil, edible seed olive-oils

		XI	XII	I	II
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bari — refined olive oil	1985/86	231,66	233,88	243,35	247,59
	1990/91	234,47	233,90	233,72	232,76
	1991/92	242,87	224,76	218,57	221,41
Milan — refined olive oil	1985/86	234,29	235,33	248,10	255,63
	1990/91	243,94	242,70	243,76	245,05
	1991/92	247,71	230,22	229,92	231,20
Milan — edible seed oils	1985/86	67,83	67,75	64,88	55,45
	1990/91	37,22	37,75	38,61	38,36
	1991/92	42,12	40,89	40,02	39,61
Ratio: olive-oil (Bari)/edible seed oils (Milan)	1985/86	3,41	3,45	3,75	4,47
	1990/91	6,30	6,20	6,05	6,07
	1991/92	5,77	5,50	5,46	5,59

NB: The ratio olive-oil/seed oils is based on wholesale prices and excludes the consumption aid effective from 1 April 1979.
Source: 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
242,97	244,60	242,43	241,23	241,23	241,23	251,35	262,82	246,05
245,08	246,87	248,66	250,45	252,24	252,24	252,24	239,71	245,98
292,37	292,37	292,37	292,37	286,46	278,18	281,12	282,39	288,24
221,91	221,91	221,91	221,87	221,87	221,87	221,87	221,87	221,89
217,75	215,73	215,73	215,83	216,28	215,73			223,97
221,87	221,87	221,87	221,87	221,87	221,87	221,87	221,87	221,87
220,98	223,01	221,74	216,42	216,77	220,65	223,85	..	215,50
212,05	213,84	215,63	217,42	219,21	219,21	219,21	206,68	212,95
207,22	207,59	212,89	211,19	211,19	211,19	225,03	231,48	213,94
201,34	201,34	201,34	199,47	199,47	199,47	199,47	199,47	200,56
203,88	202,67	202,67	202,60	198,46	197,56			203,87
199,47	199,47	199,47	199,47	199,47	199,47	199,47	199,47	199,47

(ECU/100 kg)

III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Ø
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
252,75	255,55	254,99	252,45	249,83	251,01	252,56	252,80	248,20
232,76	234,07	234,47	234,47	232,76	232,76	251,69	253,95	236,82
222,78	223,49	222,51	207,56	217,11	215,82			221,69
259,47	260,68	261,06	258,96	255,07	256,82	259,22	261,40	253,84
245,54	247,52	247,81	246,75	245,54	246,09	260,39	265,82	248,41
232,76	232,76	230,20	226,90	224,25	224,25			192,51
49,29	50,60	47,15	45,25	43,13	39,23	36,34	38,31	50,43
39,80	40,73	40,02	40,55	42,04	42,32	42,71	42,91	40,75
40,37	39,25	38,89	39,99	37,46	35,28			39,39
5,13	5,05	5,41	5,58	5,79	6,40	6,95	6,60	5,17
5,85	5,75	5,86	5,78	5,54	5,47	5,92	5,92	5,89
5,52	5,69	5,72	5,19	5,80	6,12			5,63

4.4.5.3 Average monthly prices for oilseed products

(ECU/100 kg)

	1991						1992					
	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Soya beans (1)	17,280	17,545	17,707	16,855	16,334	15,642	15,504	16,242	16,715	16,461	16,240	15,864
Oils (2)												
Soya oil	32,975	35,243	35,971	35,036	32,836	29,649	28,007	28,132	29,971	29,340	29,850	30,103
Rapeseed oil	30,798	28,862	29,305	29,467	28,966	27,649	26,921	27,209	29,224	28,803	29,354	29,824
Sunflower oil	39,096	38,648	38,967	39,559	38,163	35,012	32,930	32,372	35,632	36,138	34,617	34,619
Oil cake (2)												
Soya cake	15,119	14,894	15,557	15,663	15,059	14,121	14,359	14,769	15,038	14,965	14,838	14,619
Rapeseed cake	8,612	6,653	7,652	9,287	9,447	9,331	9,850	9,371	9,182	9,409	9,281	9,228
Sunflower cake	7,718	7,310	7,785	8,961	9,255	7,930	8,169	8,736	7,961	7,589	7,638	7,586

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Unloaded at Rotterdam.
(2) Ex-EEC factory.

4.4.9.1 Apparent human consumption of fats subdivided by: — base materials (pure fat) — processed products consumed (pure fat)

(1990)

		Base materials						Processed products consumed						
		Vegetable oils and fats	Oils and fats of land animals	Oils and fats of marine animals	Total (without butter)	Butter	Total	Margarine	Other prepared oils and fats	Other oils and fats of land animals	Other oils and fats of marine animals	Edible oils	Total (without butter)	Butter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 000 t	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	1096	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1096
	BLEU/UEBL	188	117	13	318	64	382	105	51	91	–	71	318	64
	Danmark	113	40	19	172	25	197	53	2	33	–	84	172	25
	BR Deutschland	1093	437	54	1584	344	1928	530	93	437	–	524	1584	344
	Ellada	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	España	912	192	–	1104	16	1120	68	86	129	–	821	1104	16
	France*	:	:	:	:	413	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	413
	Ireland*	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10
	Italia	1390	265	4	1659	:	:	46	24	265	4	1320	1659	:
	Nederland	:	:	:	:	51	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	51
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12
	United Kingdom*	935	564	134	1633	161	1794	380	128	520	–	605	1633	161
%	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	BLEU/UEBL	49	31	3	83	17	100	27	13	24	–	19	83	17
	Danmark	57	20	10	87	13	100	27	1	17	–	43	87	13
	BR Deutschland	57	23	3	82	18	100	27	5	23	–	27	82	18
	Ellada	:	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	España	81	17	–	99	1	100	6	8	12	–	73	99	:
	France	:	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Italia	:	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	52	31	7	91	9	100	21	7	29	–	34	91	9
kg/head	EUR 12	:	:	:	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3
	BLEU/UEBL	18	11	1	31	6	37	10	5	9	–	7	31	6
	Danmark	22	8	4	33	5	38	10	0	6	–	16	33	5
	BR Deutschland	17	7	1	25	5	31	8	1	7	–	8	25	5
	Ellada	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	España	23	5	–	28	0	29	2	2	3	–	21	28	0
	France	:	:	:	:	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7
	Ireland	:	:	:	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3
	Italia	24	5	0	29	:	:	:	0	5	0	23	29	:
	Nederland	:	:	:	:	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3
	Portugal	:	:	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
	United Kingdom	16	10	2	28	3	31	7	2	9	–	10	28	3

Source: Eurostat.

4.5.1.1 Area, yield and harvested production of (a) fruit, (b) citrus fruit, and (c) vegetables

	Area					Yields					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Fruit (excl. citrus)															
A.1 All fruit															
EUR 12	3015	3096**	3105**	0,5	0,3	72	71	61	− 0,4	− 13,1	21689	21872**	19057**	0,2	− 12,9
Belgique/België	11	13	14	3,4	7,7	315	262	175	− 3,6	− 33,1	346	340	245	− 0,3	− 27,9
Danmark	9	8	8	− 2,3	0,0	81	56	60	− 7,1	6,7	73	45	48**	− 9,2	6,7
BR Deutschland	54	53	54	− 0,4	1,9	499	558	274	2,3	− 50,9	2694	2956	1478	1,9	− 50,0
Ellada	288	281**	281**	− 0,5	0,0	87	85	88	− 0,5	4,2	2500	2380**	2480**	− 1,0	4,2
España	1119	1201	1201**	1,4	0,0	39	32	35	− 3,8	9,7	4349	3843	4215**	− 2,4	9,7
France	250	233**	233**	− 1,4	0,0	137	148	103	1,6	− 30,9	3434	3460	2391	0,2	− 30,9
Ireland	2	2	2	0,0	0,0	75	85	85	2,5	0,0	15	17	17	2,5	0,0
Italia	952	956	961**	0,1	0,5	72	76	70	0,8	− 7,5	6898	7223	6718	0,9	− 7,0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	7	7	2	0,0	− 71,4
Nederland	25	25	26	0,0	4,0	176	224	135	5,0	− 39,6	439	559	351	5,0	− 37,2
Portugal	255	279	280	1,8	0,4	17	21	21	4,0	0,0	443	591	593**	5,9	0,3
United Kingdom	50	45	44	− 2,1	− 2,2	98	100	118	0,4	17,7	491	450	518	− 1,7	15,1
A.2 Apples															
EUR 12	323	316**	316**	− 0,4	0,0	230	251	175	1,8	− 30,5	7433	7941	5517	1,3	− 30,5
Belgique/België	6	8	8	5,9	0,0	360	286	171	− 4,5	− 40,2	216	229	137	1,2	− 40,2
Danmark	4	3	2	− 5,6	− 33,3	113	100	125	− 2,3	25,0	45	30	25	− 7,8	− 16,7
BR Deutschland	24	24	24	0,0	0,0	576	750	325	5,4	− 56,6	1383	1799	781	5,4	− 56,6
Ellada	18	18**	18**	0,0	0,0	148	193	167	5,4	− 13,8	267	348	300	5,4	− 13,8
España	57	47	47**	− 3,8	0,0	176	135	98	− 5,2	− 27,2	1004	635	462	− 8,8	− 27,2
France	66	66**	66**	0,0	0,0	272	290	187	1,3	− 35,6	1793	1915	1234	1,3	− 35,6
Ireland	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	90	90	90	0,0	0,0	9	9	9	0,0	0,0
Italia	85	84	83	− 0,2	− 1,2	237	244	220	0,6	− 9,7	2014	2050	1830	0,4	− 10,7
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	6	6	2	0,0	− 66,7
Nederland	16	16	17	0,0	6,3	188	269	131	7,5	− 51,3	300	431	223	7,5	− 48,3
Portugal	22	27	28	4,2	3,7	43	66	61	8,8	− 7,9	95	178	170	13,4	− 4,5
United Kingdom	24	21	22	− 2,6	4,8	125	148	157	3,4	5,9	301	311	345	0,7	10,9
A.3 Pears															
EUR 12	137	139**	144**	0,3	3,6	188	177	133	− 1,2	− 25,0	2579	2462	1912	− 0,9	− 22,3
Belgique/België	3	3	3	0,0	0,0	260	207	227	− 4,5	9,7	78	62	68	− 4,5	9,7
Danmark	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	4	5	4	4,6	− 20,0
BR Deutschland	2	2	2	0,0	0,0	1620	1595	875	− 0,3	− 45,1	324	319	175	− 0,3	− 45,1
Ellada	7	7**	7**	0,0	0,0	200	153	136	− 5,2	− 11,2	140	107	95	− 5,2	− 11,2
España	36	36	36**	0,0	0,0	165	125	114	− 5,5	− 8,2	595	449	412	− 5,5	− 8,2
France	20	17**	16**	− 3,2	− 5,9	209	195	139	− 1,4	− 28,4	417	331	223	− 4,5	− 32,6
Italia	49	51	56	0,8	9,8	164	190	126	2,9	− 33,6	806	968	706	3,7	− 27,1
Nederland	6	5	5	− 3,6	0,0	178	180	192	0,2	6,7	107	90	96	− 3,4	6,7
Portugal	10	15	15	8,4	0,0	57	63	63	1,9	0,0	57	94	94	10,5	0,0
United Kingdom	4	4	4	0,0	0,0	128	93	98	− 6,2	5,4	51	37	39	− 6,2	5,4

A.4 Peaches	EUR 12	210	221**	219**	1,0	− 0,9	128	132	126	0,7	− 5,0	2682	2928	2755	1,8	− 5,9
BR Deutschland		0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	18	27	10	8,4	− 63,0
Ellada		32	33**	33**	0,6	0,0	164	212	225	5,3	5,9	524	700	741	6,0	5,9
España		58	66	66**	2,6	0,0	92	85	96	− 1,6	13,8	532	559	636	1,0	13,8
France		29	26**	26**	− 2,2	0,0	135	137	108	0,4	− 21,3	391	357	281	− 1,8	− 21,3
Italia		83	79	77	− 1,0	− 2,5	143	154	130	1,4	− 15,3	1191	1214	1002	0,4	− 17,5
Portugal		8	17	17	16,3	0,0	33	42	51	5,1	21,1	26	71	86	22,3	21,1
A.5 Nectarines	EUR 12	35**	61**	63**	11,8	3,3	107	129	109	3,7	− 15,5	375	784	684	15,9	− 12,8
Ellada		2	4**	4**	14,9	0,0	120	140	200	3,1	42,9	24	56	80	18,5	42,9
España		3	10	11**	27,2	10,0	53	70	50	5,6	− 28,6	16	70	55	34,3	− 21,4
France		8	11**	11**	6,6	0,0	123	122	114	− 0,1	− 6,7	98	134	125	6,5	− 6,7
Italia		22	34	35	9,1	2,9	106	149	115	6,9	− 22,6	234	506	403	16,7	− 20,4
Portugal		0**	2**	2**	×	0,0	×	90	100	×	11,1	3	18	20	43,1	11,1
A.6 Table grapes	EUR 12	207	185**	184**	− 2,2	− 0,5	118	102	123	− 2,8	20,9	2433	1890	2272	− 4,9	20,2
Belgique/België		0	0	0**	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	3	1	1	− 19,7	0,0
Ellada		19	19**	19**	0,0	0,0	131	108	153	− 3,8	41,5	249	205	290	− 3,8	41,5
España		76	61	61**	− 4,3	0,0	73	69	77	− 1,1	11,6	558	423	472	− 5,4	11,6
France		26	17	16	− 8,1	− 5,9	60	74	43	4,2	− 41,3	156	125	69	− 4,3	− 44,8
Italia		80	80	79	0,0	− 1,2	175	135	175	− 5,1	29,9	1402	1080	1385	− 5,1	28,2
Nederland		0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	0	0	×	×
Portugal		6	9	9	8,4	0,0	107	61	61	− 10,5	0,0	64	55	55	− 3,0	0,0
A.7 Apricots	EUR 12	60	64**	64**	1,3	0,0	98	84	85	− 3,1	1,7	587	535	544	− 1,8	1,7
BR Deutschland		0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	2	2	1	0,0	− 50,0
Ellada		7	7**	7**	0,0	0,0	187	161	93	− 2,9	− 42,5	131	113	65	− 2,9	− 42,5
España		21	25	25**	3,5	0,0	72	48	83	− 7,8	72,5	151	120	207	− 4,5	72,5
France		14	16**	16**	2,7	0,0	73	69	67	− 1,2	− 2,7	102	110	107	1,5	− 2,7
Italia		16	16	16	0,0	0,0	123	116	98	− 1,1	− 15,7	196	185	156	− 1,1	− 15,7
Portugal		2	1	1	− 12,9	0,0	25	50	80	14,9	60,0	5	5	8	0,0	60,0
B. Citrus fruit B.1 All citrus fruit	EUR 12	520	537**	532**	0,6	− 0,9	155	167	173	1,5	3,5	8082	8990	9216**	2,2	2,5
Ellada		52	56**	57**	1,5	1,8	175	207	205	3,4	− 0,9	911	1160	1170**	5,0	0,9
España		252	264	264**	0,9	0,0	139	183	174	5,6	− 5,1	3514	4831	4585	6,6	− 5,1
France		2	3**	3**	8,4	0,0	185	77	117	− 16,2	52,2	37	23	35	− 9,1	52,2
Italia		184	184	179	0,0	− 2,7	189	154	183	− 4,1	19,1	3484	2830	3279	− 4,1	15,9
Portugal		30	30	31	0,0	3,3	45	48	47	1,3	− 1,9	136	145	147**	1,3	1,4
B.2 Oranges	EUR 12	295	300**	298**	0,3	− 0,7	164	178	186	1,7	4,3	4836	5339	5531**	2,0	3,6
Ellada		34	35**	36**	0,6	2,9	185	253	244	6,4	− 3,4	630	886	880**	7,1	− 0,7
España		132	138	138**	0,9	0,0	147	188	189	5,0	0,7	1945	2590	2608	5,9	0,7
France		0	0**	0**	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	3	2	3	− 7,8	50,0
Italia		109	109	107	0,0	− 1,8	198	162	182	− 4,0	12,5	2162	1761	1945	− 4,0	10,4
Portugal		20	18	18	− 2,1	0,0	48	56	53	3,2	− 5,9	96	101	95	1,0	− 5,9

4.5.1.1 *(cont.)*

	Area					Yields					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B.3 Lemons															
EUR 12	112	103**	104**	− 1,7	1,0	129	142	146	1,9	3,4	1442	1459	1523**	0,2	4,4
Ellada	13	13**	13**	0,0	0,0	158	132	131	− 3,6	− 0,6	205	171	170**	− 3,6	− 0,6
España	55	46	47**	− 3,5	2,2	88	137	108	9,3	− 21,1	482	630	508	5,5	− 19,4
France	0	0**	0**	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	0	1	1	×	0,0
Italia	40	39	39	− 0,5	0,0	185	163	212	− 2,4	29,5	738	637	825	− 2,9	29,5
Portugal	4	5	5	4,6	0,0	43	38	38	− 2,2	0,0	17	19	19**	2,2	0,0
B.4 Mandarins															
EUR 12	29	30**	30**	0,7	0,0	142	106	116	− 5,6	8,8	411	319	347**	− 4,9	8,8
Ellada	4	5**	5**	4,6	0,0	125	106	104	− 3,2	− 1,9	50	53	52**	1,2	− 1,9
España	3	4	4**	5,9	0,0	160	145	125	− 1,9	− 13,8	48	58	50	3,9	− 13,8
France	0	0**	0**	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	0	0	0	×	×
Italia	16	14	14	− 2,6	0,0	182	131	161	− 6,3	22,3	291	184	225	− 8,8	22,3
Portugal	6	7	7	3,1	0,0	37	34	29	− 1,3	− 16,7	22	24	20**	1,8	− 16,7
B.5 Clementines															
EUR 12	58	77**	76**	5,8	− 1,3	150	178	165	3,4	− 7,3	872	1370	1254**	9,5	− 8,5
Ellada	0	2**	2**	×	0,0	×	175	170	×	− 2,9	14	35	34**	20,1	− 2,9
España	40	54	54**	6,2	0,0	145	205	167	7,2	− 18,5	579	1109	904	13,9	− 18,5
France	2	2**	2**	0,0	0,0	165	100	155	− 9,5	55,0	33	20	31	− 9,5	55,0
Italia	16	19	18	3,5	− 5,3	154	108	158	− 6,7	46,0	246	206	285	− 3,5	38,3
B.6 Satsumas															
EUR 12	18	19**	20**	1,1	5,3	237	217	242	− 1,7	11,1	427	413	483**	− 0,7	16,9
Ellada	0	1**	1**	×	0,0	×	50	50	×	0,0	3	5	5**	10,8	0,0
España	18	19	19**	1,1	0,0	236	215	252	− 1,8	17,2	424	408	478	− 0,8	17,2
B.7 Other citrus fruit															
EUR 12	7	5**	4**	− 6,5	− 20,0	99	106	120	1,5	13,2	69	53	48**	− 5,1	− 9,4
Ellada	0	0**	0**	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	5	4	4**	− 4,4	0,0
España	4	2	2**	− 12,9	0,0	60	75	75	4,6	0,0	24	15	15	− 9,0	0,0
Italia	3	3	2	0,0	− 33,3	133	113	145	− 3,2	27,9	40	34	29**	− 3,2	− 14,7

C. Vegetables

C.1 All vegetables														
EUR 12	1962	1915**	1913**	– 0,5	– 0,1	223	235	245	1,1	4,0	43712	45049**	46793**	0,6	3,9
Belgique/België	50	50	50	0,0	0,0	204	227	250	2,2	10,0	1021	1136	1250	2,2	10,0
Danmark	19	7	7**	– 18,1	0,0	146	26	26	– 29,4	0,0	278	18	18**	– 42,2	0,0
BR Deutschland	55	55	59	0,0	7,3	277	295	290	1,2	– 1,7	1526	1620	1709	1,2	5,5
Ellada	155	135**	135**	– 2,7	0,0	278	281	285	0,3	1,3	4305	3800**	3850**	– 2,5	1,3
España	472	496	498**	1,0	0,4	201	232	233	2,9	0,5	9500	11496	11600**	3,9	0,9
France	328	319**	320**	– 0,6	0,3	169	172	179	0,4	4,4	5538	5484	5743	– 0,2	4,7
Ireland	7	7	7	0,0	0,0	314	324	343	0,6	5,7	220	227	240	0,6	5,7
Italia	533	516	497	– 0,6	– 3,7	245	237	260	– 0,6	9,7	13061	12246	12938	– 1,3	5,7
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	3	3	1	0,0	– 66,7
Nederland	77	70	77	– 1,9	10,0	356	497	469	6,9	– 5,6	2742	3479	3612	4,9	3,8
Portugal	94	82	83**	– 2,7	1,2	211	259	265	4,1	2,5	1984	2120	2200**	1,3	3,8
United Kingdom	172	176	179	0,5	1,7	205	194	203	– 1,1	4,4	3534	3421	3634	– 0,6	6,2
C.2 Cauliflowers															
EUR 12	123	130**	129**	1,1	– 0,8	155	150	158	– 0,6	5,6	1903	1949**	2042**	0,5	4,8
Belgique/België	4	5	5	4,6	0,0	155	140	176	– 2,0	25,7	62	70	88	2,5	25,7
Danmark	1	1**	1**	0,0	0,0	110	70	70	– 8,6	0,0	11	7**	7**	– 8,6	0,0
BR Deutschland	3	4	4	5,9	0,0	263	283	290	1,4	2,7	79	113	116	7,4	2,7
Ellada	3	3	3**	0,0	0,0	177	187	190	1,1	1,8	53	56	57**	1,1	1,8
España	10	14	14	7,0	0,0	222	194	181	– 2,6	– 7,0	222	272	253	4,1	– 7,0
France	46	44	44	– 0,9	0,0	114	102	117	– 2,2	14,4	526	450	515	– 3,1	14,4
Ireland	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	140	110	120	– 4,7	9,1	14	11	12	– 4,7	9,1
Italia	31	31	28	0,0	– 9,7	161	177	193	1,9	8,7	500	550	540	1,9	– 1,8
Nederland	3	3	4	0,0	33,3	163	190	145	3,1	– 23,7	49	57	58	3,1	1,8
Portugal	1	1	1**	0,0	0,0	180	200	200	2,1	0,0	18	20	20**	2,1	0,0
United Kingdom	20	24	25	3,7	4,2	185	143	151	– 4,9	5,2	369	344	377	– 1,4	9,6
C.3 Tomatoes															
EUR 12	300	284**	268**	– 1,1	– 5,6	466	474	509	0,3	7,2	13985	13472	13630	– 0,7	1,2
Belgique/België	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	1600	2680	3140	10,9	17,2	160	268	314	10,9	17,2
Danmark	0	0**	0**	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	17	18	18	1,1	0,0
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	23	18	19	– 4,8	5,6
Ellada	49	38	40**	– 5,0	5,3	462	498	473	1,5	– 5,2	2264	1893	1890	– 3,5	– 0,2
España	61	70	61	2,8	– 12,9	398	451	453	2,5	0,4	2429	3160	2764	5,4	– 12,5
France	17	13	13	– 5,2	0,0	553	647	660	3,2	2,0	940	841	858	– 2,2	2,0
Ireland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	14	11	9	– 4,7	– 18,2
Italia	143	136	128	– 1,0	– 5,9	459	402	474	– 2,6	17,9	6563	5469	6069	– 3,6	11,0
Nederland	2	2	2	0,0	0,0	2625	3250	3180	4,4	– 2,2	525	650	636	4,4	– 2,2
Portugal	26	23	23**	– 2,4	0,0	357	437	398	4,1	– 9,0	928	1005	915	1,6	– 9,0
United Kingdom	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	1220	1390	1380	2,6	– 0,7	122	139	138	2,6	– 0,7
C.4 Aubergines															
EUR 12	20	19**	18**	– 1,0	– 5,3	267	282	310	1,1	10,1	534	535	558**	0,0	4,3
Ellada	3	3**	3**	0,0	0,0	237	207	210	– 2,7	1,6	71	62	63**	– 2,7	1,6
España	4	4	4**	0,0	0,0	305	383	383	4,6	0,0	122	153	153**	4,6	0,0
France	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	290	230	240	– 4,5	4,3	29	23	24	– 4,5	4,3
Italia	12	11	10	– 1,7	– 9,1	248	246	288	– 0,1	16,9	297	271	288	– 1,8	6,3
Nederland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	15	27	30	12,5	11,1

Source: Eurostat.

4.5.3.1 Intra-EC trade and external trade in fresh fruit and vegetables

EUR 12

(1 000 t)

			1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	% TAV 1990/1985	% TAV 1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Intra-EC trade (1)	Vegetables	Total	3801	4450	4539	4639	5135	4,1	10,7
	of which:	Cauliflowers	190	330	290	257	257	6,2	0,0
		Tomatoes	733	860	902	891	955	4,0	7,2
		Cucumbers	396	427	433	483	552	4,1	14,3
	Fruits (2)	Total	3168	3582	3660	3888	4284	4,2	10,2
	of which:	Apples	1163	1306	1273	1312	1425	2,4	8,6
		Pears	276	303	335	317	375	2,8	18,3
		Peaches	415	447	491	560	538	6,2	− 3,9
	Citrus fruit	Total	1872	2417	2419	2629	2511	7,0	− 4,5
	of which:	Oranges	867	1306	1207	1403	1288	10,1	− 8,2
		Lemons	272	321	328	321	303	3,4	− 5,6
		Clementines	434	516	584	616	613	7,3	− 0,5
Imports	Vegetables	Total	662	778	745	886	940	6,0	6,1
	of which:	Cauliflowers	1	1	0	1	2	0,0	100,0
		Tomatoes	272	268	256	288	350	1,1	21,5
		Cucumbers	44	56	38	50	80	2,6	60,0
	Fruits (2)	Total	1014	1485	1517	1690	2237	10,8	32,4
	of which:	Apples	461	602	596	643	839	6,9	30,5
		Pears	101	198	203	228	259	17,7	13,6
		Peaches	2	8	10	11	14	40,6	27,3
	Citrus fruit	Total	1419	1593	1547	1527	1636	1,5	7,1
	of which:	Oranges	862	962	921	912	918	1,1	0,7
		Lemons	89	61	67	79	113	− 2,4	43,0
		Clementines	103	78	64	74	89	− 6,4	20,3
Exports	Vegetables	Total	457	570	597	634	672	6,8	6,0
	of which:	Cauliflowers	21	35	32	34	31	10,1	− 8,8
		Tomatoes	72	86	94	106	132	8,0	24,5
		Cucumbers	30	35	46	43	52	7,5	20,9
	Fruits (2)	Total	623	603	588	589	654	− 1,1	11,0
	of which:	Apples	189	190	161	153	144	− 4,1	− 5,9
		Pears	58	60	54	44	52	− 5,4	18,2
		Peaches	98	80	93	99	97	0,2	− 2,0
	Citrus fruit	Total	685	714	716	753	864	1,9	14,7
	of which:	Oranges	324	390	386	416	539	5,1	− 29,6
		Lemons	251	218	209	203	194	− 4,2	− 4,4
		Clementines	45	54	64	71	65	9,5	− 8,5

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Based on goods entering.
(2) Citrus fruit not included.

4.5.4.1 Supply balance — fresh fruit (1) Market balance — fresh apples

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90 **	1990/91 **	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh fruit (excl. citrus) (1)					
Usable production	21195	20564	21201	– 0,8	3,1
Imports	4818	5614	5833	3,9	3,9
Exports	1643	1288	1416	– 5,9	9,9
Intra-EC trade	4407	5204	5247	4,2	0,8
Change in stocks	6	17	12	29,7	– 29,4
Internal use	24616	24873	25606	0,3	2,9
of which:					
— animal feed	294	252	265	– 3,8	5,2
— losses (market)	2369	2339	2285	– 0,3	– 2,3
— industrial uses	756	506	456	– 9,6	– 9,9
— human consumption (gross)	20020	20388	20657	0,5	1,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	62	63	64	0,4	1,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	86	83	83	– 0,9	0,0
Fresh apples					
Sales by commercial producers	7105	7176	7158	0,2	– 0,3
Imports	600	744	699	5,5	– 6,0
Exports	200	268	257	7,6	– 4,1
Intra-EC trade	1334	1451	1604	2,1	10,5
Change in stocks	– 35	– 78	– 40	×	×
Internal use	7539	7730	7640	0,6	– 1,2
of which:					
— animal feed	114	123	78	1,9	– 36,6
— losses (market)	734	878	767	4,6	– 12,6
— industrial uses	613	270	120	– 18,5	– 55,6
— human consumption (2)	6035	6459	6675	1,7	3,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including fruit preserves and juices.
(2) According to the market balance.

4.5.4.2 Market balance — fresh pears — fresh peaches

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90 **	1990/91 **	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh pears					
Sales by commercial producers	2467	2285	2337	− 1,9	2,3
Imports	89	224	227	26,0	1,3
Exports	134	184	166	8,3	− 9,8
Intra-EC trade	287	345	377	4,7	9,3
Change in stocks	7	− 22	− 32	×	×
Internal use	2414	2347	2430	− 0,7	3,5
of which:					
— animal feed	35	25	25	− 8,1	0,0
— losses (market)	147	124	122	− 4,2	− 1,6
— industrial uses	44	55	20	5,7	− 63,6
— human consumption (1)	2175	2143	2263	− 0,4	5,6
Fresh peaches					
Sales by commercial producers	2944	2998	3178	0,5	6,0
Imports	8	10	8	5,7	− 20,0
Exports	94	79	94	− 4,3	19,0
Intra-EC trade	410	458	479	2,8	4,6
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	2853	2929	3092	0,7	5,6
of which:					
— animal feed	24	32	32	7,5	0,0
— losses (market)	:	:	:	×	×
— industrial uses	93	70	87	− 6,9	24,3
— processing	602	709	691	4,2	− 2,5
— human consumption (1)	1781	2118	2282	4,4	7,7

Source: Eurostat.

(1) According to the market balance.

4.5.4.3 Market balance — table grapes
Supply balance — fresh vegetables ([1])

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90 **	1990/91 **	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Table grapes					
Sales by commercial producers	2575	2337	2410	– 2,4	3,1
Imports	354	587	565	13,5	– 3,7
Exports	637	208	211	– 24,4	1,4
Intra-EC trade	918	1032	1134	3,0	9,9
Change in stocks	– 150	27	0	×	×
Internal use	2447	2897	2975	4,3	2,7
of which:					
— animal feed	:	:	:	×	×
— losses (market)	111	111	121	0,0	9,0
— industrial uses	0	0	0	×	×
— human consumption	2248	2786	2854	5,5	2,4
Fresh vegetables ([1])					
Usable production	45703	45962	47101	0,1	2,5
Imports	2001	2780	2802	8,6	0,8
Exports	5165	4868	4663	– 1,5	– 4,2
Intra-EC trade	6690	8499	8331	6,2	– 2,0
Change in stocks	50	– 150	104	×	×
Internal use	42490	44024	45136	0,9	2,5
of which:					
— animal feed	745	424	518	– 13,1	22,2
— losses (market)	4672	4340	4831	– 1,8	11,3
— seed	15	11	12	– 7,5	9,1
— human consumption ([1])	37058	38049	38552	0,7	1,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	115	118	119	0,6	0,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	108	104	104	– 0,9	0,0

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Including vegetable preserves and juices.

4.5.4.4 Market balance — cauliflowers — fresh tomatoes

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90 **	1990/91 **	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cauliflowers					
Sales by commercial producers	1541	1785	1770	3,7	− 0,8
Imports	5	7	8	8,8	14,3
Exports	23	43	38	16,9	− 11,6
Intra-EC trade	220	356	333	12,8	− 6,5
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	1517	1749	1740	3,6	− 0,5
of which:					
— animal feed	32	23	25	− 7,9	8,7
— losses (market)	80	196	164	25,1	− 16,3
— industrial uses	:	:	:	×	×
— human consumption (1)	1413	1530	1531	2,0	0,1
Fresh tomatoes					
Sales by commercial producers	13393	11698	12102	− 3,3	3,5
Imports	283	315	330	2,7	4,8
Exports	253	86	98	− 23,6	14,0
Intra-EC trade	678	850	876	5,8	3,1
Internal use	13423	11927	12334	− 2,9	3,4
of which:					
— animal feed	88	89	98	0,3	10,1
— losses (market)	503	600	522	4,5	− 13,0
— processing	9122	7495	8285	− 4,8	10,5
— human consumption (1)	3710	3743	3429	0,2	− 8,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) According to the market balance.

4.5.4.5 Supply balance — citrus fruit (1) Market balance — oranges (1)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90 **	1990/91 **	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Citrus fruit (1)					
Usable production	6401	8478	9222	7,3	8,8
Imports	2542	4520	4626	15,5	2,3
Exports	305	993	907	34,3	− 8,7
Intra-EC trade	4128	3263	3434	− 5,7	5,2
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	8595	12005	12941	8,7	7,8
of which:					
— animal feed	25	50	20	18,9	− 60,0
— losses (market)	630	965	1413	11,2	46,4
— industrial uses	88	53	103	− 11,9	94,3
— human consumption	7895	10937	11405	8,5	4,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	24,6	34	35	8,4	2,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	75	71	71	− 1,4	0,0
Oranges (1)					
Sales by commercial producers	3698	5058	5184	8,1	2,5
Imports	1382	2211	2348	12,5	6,2
Exports	286	547	613	17,6	12,1
Intra-EC trade	2095	2472	2611	4,2	5,6
Change in stocks	0	493	593	×	20,3
Internal use	4795	6229	6326	6,8	1,6
of which:					
— animal feed	10	10	10	0,0	0,0
— losses (market)	215	508	604	24,0	18,9
— industrial uses	:	:	:	×	×
— human consumption	4549	5711	5712	5,9	0,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including fruit preserves and juices.

4.5.4.6 Market balance — processed tomatoes — processed peaches

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91 ∞	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Processed tomatoes					
Usable production	7155	6963	6790	− 0,7	− 2,5
Imports	94	670	372	63,5	− 44,5
Exports	3065	2123	1671	− 8,8	− 21,3
Intra-EC trade	1441	2531	2578	15,1	1,9
Change in stocks	100	:	:	×	×
Internal use	4083	5510	5491	7,8	− 0,3
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0	×	×
— human consumption (1)	4083	5510	5491	7,8	− 0,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	13	:	:	×	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	175	126	124	− 7,9	− 1,6
Processed peaches					
Usable production	602	630	570	1,1	− 9,5
Imports	27	31	42	3,5	35,5
Exports	103	106	89	0,7	− 16,0
Intra-EC trade	134	194	238	9,7	22,7
Change in stocks	0	:	:	×	×
Internal use	526	555	523	1,4	− 5,8
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0	×	×
— human consumption (1)	526	555	523	1,4	− 5,8
Human consumption (kg/head)	2	2	:	0,0	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	114	113	109	− 0,2	− 3,5

Source: Eurostat.
(1) According to the market balance.

4.5.5.1 Producer prices of certain types of fruit and vegetables

		ECU/100 kg			% TAV	
		1985/86	1990/91	1991/92	1990/91 / 1985/86	1991/92 / 1990/91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples 'Golden Delicious'	Belgique/België	35,46	36,49	61,70	0,6	69,1
	Danmark	35,14	33,01	49,25	− 1,2	49,2
	BR Deutschland	31,96	44,16	74,44	6,7	68,6
	Ellada	49,64	39,35	89,55	− 4,5	127,6
	España	:	41,21	67,34	×	63,4
	France	38,37	43,71	73,87	2,6	69,0
	Ireland	24,84	26,81	38,66	1,5	44,2
	Italia	40,54	43,08	60,76	1,2	41,0
	Nederland	46,99	46,33	84,21	− 0,3	81,8
	Portugal	:	:	52,97	×	×
Pears	Belgique/België	50,11	51,87	70,68	0,7	36,3
	Danmark	:	38,26	66,43	×	73,6
	BR Deutschland	31,34	62,49	66,05	14,8	5,7
	Ellada	67,29	86,73	105,11	5,2	21,2
	España	:	54,52	66,16	×	21,3
	France	46,57	64,11	82,46	6,6	28,6
	Italia	44,28	54,73	73,65	4,3	34,6
	Nederland	53,66	71,95	90,24	6,0	25,4
	Portugal	:	:	42,79	×	×
	United Kingdom	54,95	57,26	64,66	0,8	12,9
Peaches	Ellada	45,94	42,11	54,50	− 1,7	29,4
	España	:	55,54	42,62	×	− 23,3
	France	53,17	60,41	89,25	2,6	47,7
	Italia	50,32	48,11	78,30	− 0,9	62,8
Nectarines	España	:	69,80	68,88	×	− 1,3
	France	:	75,36	95,89	×	27,2
	Italia	:	63,97	91,87	×	43,6
Apricots	Ellada	63,19	53,69	75,13	− 3,2	39,9
	España	:	68,17	55,57	×	− 18,5
	France	:	68,65	85,11	×	24,0
	Italia	61,78	51,66	74,35	− 3,5	43,9
Table grapes	Ellada	:	42,06	41,32	×	− 1,8
	España	:	43,91	52,40	×	19,3
	France	44,15	57,97	83,44	5,6	43,9
	Italia	27,72	34,75	36,25	4,6	4,3

Citrus fruit :						
Oranges	Ellada	43,77	33,90	28,08	− 5,0	− 17,2
	España	. :	33,13	29,49	×	− 11,0
	Italia	35,72	33,75	30,41	− 1,1	− 9,9
	Portugal	:	:	32,39	×	×
Mandarins	Ellada	43,81	42,34	35,36	− 0,7	− 16,5
	España	:	64,07	71,97	×	12,3
	Italia	46,64	45,81	40,45	− 0,4	− 11,7
	Portugal	:	:	33,33	×	×
Lemons	Ellada	46,64	40,79	39,55	− 2,6	− 3,0
	España	:	33,45	36,68	×	9,7
	Italia	52,95	41,00	42,61	− 5,0	3,9
	Portugal	:	:	22,19	×	×
Clementines	Ellada	:	43,67	51,72	×	18,4
	España	:	48,40	61,88	×	27,9
	France	:	45,28	43,81	×	− 3,2
	Italia	:	92,90	97,37	×	4,8
	Portugal	:	:	43,54	×	×
Satsumas	España	:	30,33	46,37	×	52,9
Cauliflowers	Belgique/België	57,21	75,62	60,28	5,7	− 20,3
	Danmark	:	81,94	70,09	×	− 14,5
	BR Deutschland	29,75	33,25	32,38	2,2	− 2,6
	Ellada	30,93	54,56	76,73	12,0	40,6
	España	:	28,55	25,47	×	− 10,8
	France	31,32	32,73	24,84	0,9	− 24,1
	Italia	25,56	31,56	37,02	4,3	17,3
	Nederland	57,12	59,31	57,35	0,8	− 3,3
	Portugal	:	:	19,02	×	×
	United Kingdom	42,68	37,49	25,12	− 2,6	− 33,0
'Round' tomatoes	Belgique/België (1)	54,01	56,26	61,76	0,8	9,8
	Danmark (1)	75,73	88,98	100,99	3,3	13,5
	BR Deutschland (2)	31,45	59,51	54,23	13,6	− 8,9
	Ellada (2)	:	45,55	35,27	×	− 22,6
	España (2)	:	33,85	42,04	×	24,2
	France (2)	37,48	50,59	54,43	6,2	7,6
	Ireland (1)	52,54	45,43	64,63	− 2,9	42,3
	Italia (2)	18,90	32,49	45,14	11,4	38,9
	Nederland (1)	46,53	65,01	68,28	6,9	5,0
	United Kingdom (1)	58,23	63,81	73,03	1,8	14,4
Aubergines	España	:	19,88	29,65	×	49,1
	France	:	75,06	78,95	×	5,2
	Italia	27,63	34,71	41,26	4,7	18,9
	Nederland	99,71	115,33	99,18	3,0	− 14,0

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Tomatoes grown under glass.
(2) Open-grown tomatoes.

4.5.6.1 Quantities of fruit and vegetables bought in

		1 000 kg			% of harvested production	
		1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 p	1990/91	1991/92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples	EUR 12	312302	323583	35173	4,1	0,6
	Belgique/België	7460	2188	32	1,0	0,0
	BR Deutschland	18319	1546	0	0,1	0,0
	Ellada	71629	163525	26792	46,9	8,9
	France	91083	62051	0	3,2	0,0
	Ireland	950	811	560	8,9	6,3
	Italia	79856	78201	7029	3,8	0,4
	Nederland	8792	2189	3	0,5	0,0
	United Kingdom	34213	13072	757	4,2	0,2
Pears	EUR 12	23232	28286	3172	1,1	0,2
	Belgique/België	603	1945	342	3,2	0,5
	BR Deutschland	13	3	0	0,0	0,0
	Ellada	2139	1428	352	1,3	0,4
	France	4332	6687	1	2,0	0,0
	Italia	15348	17705	1852	1,8	0,3
	Nederland	335	181	270	0,2	0,3
	Portugal	0	0	268	0,0	0,3
	United Kingdom	462	337	87	0,9	0,2
Peaches	EUR 12	541225	513967	424423	17,6	15,4
	Ellada	263695	375182	326431	53,6	44,1
	España	6611	380	638	0,1	0,1
	France	52267	37348	12610	10,4	4,5
	Italia	218652	101057	84744	8,3	8,5
Nectarines	EUR 12	130236	129609	79610	16,5	11,6
	Ellada	10973	22018	31138	39,3	38,8
	España	1627	222	353	0,3	0,6
	France	15863	18454	6689	13,8	5,4
	Italia	101773	88915	41430	17,6	10,3
Table grapes	EUR 12	14	85	85	0,0	0,0
	Ellada	0	0	291	0,0	0,1
	Italia	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	España	14	85	85	0,0	0,0

Apricots	EUR 12	13528	37253	1004	7,0	0,2
	Ellada	8512	36832	841	32,5	1,3
	España	4333	102	96	0,1	0,0
	France	72	0	0	0,0	0,0
	Italia	611	319	67	0,2	0,0
Oranges	EUR 12	340289	236844	165621	4,4	3,0**
	Ellada	280483	191722	158177	21,6	18,0**
	España	14105	22539	7334	0,9	0,3
	France	375	329	110	18,3	4,1
	Italia	45326	22254	0	1,3	0,0
Mandarins	EUR 12	18021	8814	2500	2,8	0,7**
	Ellada	9253	3282	2500	6,2	4,8**
	España	0	28	0	0,0	0,0
	Italia	8768	5504	0	3,0	0,0
Lemons	EUR 12	153633	18739	5346	1,3	0,4**
	Ellada	8463	171	0	0,1	0,0**
	España	82285	17636	5346	2,8	1,1
	Italia	55885	932	0	0,1	0,0
Clementines	EUR 12	13749	792	5110	0,1	0,4**
	Ellada	446	46	0	0,1	0,0**
	España	12847	410	3610	0,0	0,4
	France	456	282	1500	1,4	4,9
	Italia	0	54	0	0,0	0,0
Satsumas	EUR 12	280	0	0	0,0	0,0**
	Ellada	25	0	0	0,0	0,0**
	España	255	0	0	0,0	0,0
Cauliflowers	EUR 12	81776	31792	81174	1,6**	4,00**
	Belgique/België	1403	581	832	0,8	0,9
	BR Deutschland	6460	1813	2393	1,6	2,1
	Ellada	2895	4389	6226	7,8	10,9**
	España	0	0	25	0,0	0,0
	France	24298	7534	29300	1,7	5,7
	Ireland	46	59	925	0,6	7,8
	Italia	33738	12039	32925	2,2	6,1
	United Kingdom	12936	5377	8548	1,6	2,3

4.5.6.1 *(cont.)*

		1 000 kg			% of harvested production	
		1989/90	1990/91	1991/92 p	1990/91	1991/92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tomatoes	EUR 12	46427	135655	59264	1,0	0,4
	Belgique/België	606	18	312	0,0	0,1
	BR Deutschland	11	25	49	0,1	0,3
	Ellada	8374	8	19090	0,0	1,0
	España	90	62	62	0,0	0,0
	France	11843	7783	26174	0,9	3,1
	Ireland	648	269	47	2,5	0,5
	Italia	606	116367	8303	2,1	0,1
	Nederland	24233	11123	5227	1,7	0,8
	United Kingdom	16	0	0	0,0	0,0
Aubergines	EUR 12	1938	86	553	0,0	0,1**
	France	520	82	553	0,4	2,3
	Italia	1418	4	0	0,0	0,0

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.6.1.1 Area under vines, yield and production of wine and must

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		hl/ha			% TAV		1 000 hl			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	4026	3816	3621∞	0,4	− 5,1	46,1	46,8	50,1∞	0,4	7,0	185735	178673	181413∞	− 1,0	1,5
Belgique/België	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	2	2	2		0,0
BR Deutschland	93	93	101∞	24,2	8,6	65,6	155,8	94,1∞	24,2	− 39,6	6097	14486	9505∞	24,2	− 34,4
Ellada	86	86	85*	0,0	− 1,2	55,6	59,6	41,5	1,8	− 30,4	4782	4531	3525	− 1,3	− 22,2
España	1572	1473	1453	− 1,6	− 1,4	22,5	22,8	27,8	0,3	21,9	33103	31276	38658	− 1,4	23,6
France	1011	943	892	− 1,9	− 5,4	69,3	64,2	71,7	− 1,9	11,7	70055	60508	63940	− 3,6	5,7
Italia	993	952	771	0,3	− 19,0	62,1	62,7	70,4	0,3	12,2	61690	59727	54266	− 0,8	− 9,1
Luxembourg	1	1	1	26,0	0,0	92,0	232,0	151,0	26,0	− 34,9	107	232	151	21,4	− 34,9
Portugal	373	377**	377*	− 5,8	0,0	26,5	20,9	30,1	− 5,8	43,9	9893	7890	11351	− 5,5	43,9
United Kingdom	0	0	1	×	×	18,3	21,0	15,0	3,5	− 28,6	6	21	15	36,8	− 28,6

Source : Eurostat.

4.6.3.1 Trade ([1]) in wine and share in world trade

(1 000 hl)

	Imports			% TAV		Exports			% TAV		% of world trade (1990)
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EUR 12	27403	26872	28969∞	− 0,4	7,8	40548	34714	35867∞	− 3,1	3,3	72,4
BLEU/UEBL	2012	2155	2118	1,4	− 1,7	103	118	123	2,8	4,2	2,8
Danmark	1021	1110	1179	1,7	6,2	36	33	34	− 1,7	3,0	1,3
BR Deutschland	9161	9464	10729∞	0,7	13,4	2897	2777	2485∞	− 0,8	− 10,5	14,3
Ellada	7	54	77	50,5	42,6	1291	930	586	− 6,4	− 37,0	1,2
España	9	43	80	36,7	86,1	6256	4812	6747	− 5,1	40,2	5,4
France	6859	4504	5414	− 8,1	20,2	11617	12308	12178	1,2	− 1,1	19,0
Ireland	120	146	151	4,0	3,4	2	1	1	− 12,9	0,0	0,2
Italia	689	701	751	0,4	7,1	16694	12069	11951	− 6,3	− 1,0	15,9
Nederland	2148	2089	2246	− 0,6	7,5	94	37	43	− 17,0	16,2	2,5
Portugal	1	211	26	191,7	− 87,7	1479	1563	1668	1,1	6,7	2,0
United Kingdom	5376	6395	6198	3,5	− 3,1	79	66	51	− 3,5	− 22,7	7,8

Source: Eurostat and FAO.

([1]) Intra and extra.

4.6.4.1 **Supply balance — wine** **EUR 12**

	1 000 hl			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91 p ∞	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Total wine :					
Usable production	185735	178673	187182	− 1,0	4,8
Change in stocks	295	15484	684	169,2	− 95,6
Imports	4614	2596	3371	− 13,4	29,9
Exports	17053	10070	8876	− 12,3	− 11,9
Intra-EC trade	20597	26421	26405	6,4	− 0,1
Internal uses	173001	155715	176592	− 2,6	13,4
— losses – production	545	425	23	− 6,0	− 94,6
– marketing	519	387	42	− 7,1	− 89,2
— processing	40578	27135	42555	− 9,6	56,8
— human consumption	131359	127374	132582	− 0,8	4,1
Human consumption (l/head)	40,8	37,2	38,7	− 2,3	4,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	126,7	127,7	123,8	0,2	− 3,1
2. Quality wines produced in specified regions (Total) :					
Usable production	44665	60500	56755	7,9	− 6,2
Internal uses	32583	46776	51690	9,5	10,5
3. Table wines (Total) :					
Usable production	120904	105310	111238	− 3,4	5,6
Internal uses of which:	115410	90596	106784	− 5,8	17,9
— human consumption	86806	73487	75057	− 4,1	2,1
— Community distillation (1)	21929	13107	26066	− 12,1	98,9

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Excluding distillation for the production of wine spirits bearing a designation of origin and national distillation operations.

4.6.5.1 Producer prices ([1]) for table wines

	ECU				% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1990/91 / 1985/86	1991/92 / 1990/91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Type R I : Red, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl						
Ellada	3,050	3,151	:	3,800	×	×
Heraklion	:	3,198	:	:	×	×
Patras	3,050	3,119	:	3,800	×	×
España	2,457	3,216	2,143	2,148	− 2,7	0,2
Requena	2,257	3,218	2,145	2,096	− 1,0	− 2,3
Reus	:	3,143	1,747	2,532	×	44,9
Villafranca del Bierzo	2,713	:	:	2,297	×	×
France	2,662	3,196	3,145	3,115	3,4	− 1,0
Bastia	2,450	2,901	2,847	3,099	3,1	8,9
Béziers	2,657	3,191	3,151	3,111	3,5	− 1,3
Montpellier	2,671	3,196	3,130	3,117	3,2	− 0,4
Narbonne	2,683	3,219	3,179	3,161	3,5	− 0,6
Nîmes	2,664	3,215	3,145	3,116	3,4	− 0,9
Perpignan	2,695	3,122	3,158	3,086	3,2	− 2,3
Italia	3,037	3,426	3,128	2,356	0,6	− 24,7
Asti	3,347	3,038	3,659	2,797	1,8	− 23,6
Firenze	2,578	2,620	2,189	2,157	− 3,2	− 1,5
Lecce	:	2,957	:	:	×	×
Pescara	2,691	2,888	2,909	1,612	1,6	− 44,6
Reggio Emilia	3,135	3,937	3,455	3,375	2,0	− 2,3
Treviso	2,762	3,189	2,983	2,895	1,6	− 3,0
Verona (local wines)	2,785	3,938	3,293	3,009	3,4	− 8,6
E.C.	2,699	3,211	3,054	2,601	2,5	− 14,8
Type R II : Red, 12.5 to 15°, % vol./hl						
Ellada	:	:	:	:	×	×
Heraklion	:	:	:	:	×	×
Patras	:	:	:	:	×	×
España	2,843	3,560	2,467	2,160	− 2,8	− 12,4
Calatayud	:	:	:	:	×	×
Falset	2,947	3,661	2,954	2,956	0,0	0,1
Jumilla	2,861	3,557	2,596	2,428	− 1,9	− 6,5
Navalcarnero	2,747	3,213	2,215	2,500	− 4,2	12,9
Requena	:	:	2,366	2,143	×	− 9,4
Toro	:	:	:	:	×	×
Villena	2,867	4,185	2,690	2,996	− 1,3	11,4
France	2,464	2,885	2,925	2,722	3,5	− 6,9
Bastia	2,464	2,885	2,925	2,722	3,5	− 6,9
Brignoles	:	:	:	:	×	×

Italia	2,676	3,228	2,750	2,528	0,6	− 8,1
Bari	2,676	3,163	2,597	2,507	− 0,6	− 3,5
Barletta	:	3,096	2,648	2,549	×	− 3,7
Cagliari	2,935	3,677	2,570	3,667	4,0	2,7
Lecce	2,711	2,617	3,048	:	2,4	×
Taranto	2,627	3,163	:	:	×	×
E.C.	2,603	3,300	2,581	2,531	− 0,2	− 8,9
Type R III : Red, Portuguese type, hl						
BR Deutschland	115,154	79,226	:	47,817	− 16,1	×
Rheinpfalz-Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	115,154	79,226	:	47,817	− 16,1	×
E.C.	115,154	79,226	:	47,817	− 16,1	×
Type A I : White, 10 to 13°, % vol./hl						
Ellada	3,005	3,059	3,697	3,800	4,2	2,8
Athens	2,907	:	4,132	:	7,3	×
Heraklion	:	2,874	:	:	×	×
Patras	3,080	3,236	3,444	3,800	2,3	10,3
España	1,991	2,340	1,851	1,957	− 1,5	5,7
Alcazàr de San Juan	2,084	2,393	1,929	1,826	− 1,5	− 5,3
Almedralejo	1,947	2,272	1,747	1,933	− 2,2	10,6
Medina del Campo	:	3,545	:	:	×	×
Ribadavia	:	:	:	:	×	×
Villafranca del Penedès	2,186	:	2,710	2,857	4,4	5,4
Villar del Arzobispo	:	:	:	2,071	×	×
Villarrobledo	2,041	2,562	2,008	1,941	− 0,3	− 3,3
France	2,902	3,805	3,431	4,235	3,4	23,4
Bordeaux	2,949	3,865	3,432	4,235	3,1	23,4
Nantes	2,840	3,305	3,378	:	3,5	×
Italia	2,621	3,244	2,889	2,682	2,0	− 7,2
Bari	2,456	2,883	2,713	2,694	2,0	− 0,7
Cagliari	2,632	3,305	3,175	3,208	3,8	1,0
Chieti	2,576	2,776	2,754	2,782	1,4	1,0
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	2,773	3,440	3,083	2,825	2,1	− 8,4
Trapani (Alcamo)	2,373	2,842	2,323	2,252	− 0,4	− 3,1
Treviso	2,991	3,455	3,137	3,009	1,0	− 4,1
E.C.	2,599	3,001	2,707	2,446	0,8	− 9,6
Type A II : White, Sylvaner type, hl						
BR Deutschland	83,238	44,647	55,702	57,716	− 7,7	3,6
Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	82,681	44,341	54,106	55,848	− 8,1	3,2
Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	85,186	45,405	57,541	59,262	− 7,6	3,0
E.C.	83,238	44,647	55,702	57,716	− 7,7	3,6
Type A III : White, Riesling type, hl						
BR Deutschland	69,590	80,075	77,161	77,207	2,1	0,1
Mosel/Rheingau	69,590	80,075	77,161	77,207	2,1	0,1
C.E.	69,590	80,075	77,161	77,207	2,1	0,1

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Weighted average market prices.

4.7.1.1 Area, yield and production of potatoes

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	1545	1412	1526∞	− 1,8	8,1	277	280	276∞	0,2	− 1,4	42832	39468	42102∞	− 1,6	6,7
Belgique/België	48	55	56	2,8	1,8	376	355	358	− 1,1	0,8	1805	1952	2002	1,6	2,6
Danmark	30	40	44	5,9	10,0	358	371	332	0,7	− 10,5	1073	1483	1462	6,7	− 1,4
BR Deutschland	220	211	342∞	− 0,8	62,1	359	343	298∞	− 0,9	− 13,1	7905	7233	10201∞	− 1,8	41,0
Ellada	49	51	45	0,8	− 11,8	206	220	223	1,3	1,4	1009	1100	1004	1,7	− 8,7
España	331	270	265	− 4,0	− 1,9	175	198	195	2,5	− 1,5	5781	5342	5179	− 1,6	− 3,1
France	210	164	169	− 4,8	3,0	326	278	316	− 3,1	13,7	6856	4665	5344	− 7,4	14,6
Ireland	33	25	22	− 5,4	− 12,0	208	249	232	3,7	− 6,8	686	633	510	− 1,6	− 19,4
Italia	136	112	118	− 3,8	5,4	176	221	189	4,7	− 14,5	2397	2479	2227	0,7	− 10,2
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	290	230	190	− 4,5	− 17,4	29	23	19	− 4,5	− 17,4
Nederland	169	175	180	0,7	2,9	423	402	386	− 1,0	− 4,0	7150	7036	6949	− 0,3	− 1,2
Portugal	126	127	107	0,2	− 15,7	99	89	88	− 2,1	− 1,1	1249	1132	939	− 1,9	− 17,0
United Kingdom	192	178	177	− 1,5	− 0,6	359	359	354	0,0	− 1,4	6892	6390	6266	− 1,5	− 1,9

Source : Eurostat.

4.7.1.2 Area, yield and production of early potatoes

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	161	142	153	− 2,5	7,7	206	219	203	1,2	− 7,3	3321	3095	3111	− 1,4	0,4
Belgique/België	5	8	9	9,9	12,5	212	236	207	2,2	− 12,3	106	184	186	11,7	1,1
BR Deutschland	22	22	25	0,0	13,6	286	283	239	− 0,2	− 15,5	630	623	597	0,2	− 4,2
Ellada	16	12	14	− 5,6	16,7	219	263	246	3,7	− 6,5	350	315	345	− 2,1	9,5
España	50	38	38	− 5,3	0,0	170	194	190	2,7	− 2,1	850	738	722	− 2,8	− 2,2
France	24	17	22	− 6,7	29,4	202	188	200	− 1,4	6,4	484	319	439	− 8,0	37,6
Italia	28	29	29	0,7	0,0	178	166	159	− 1,4	− 4,2	498	481	462	− 0,7	− 4,0
United Kingdom	16	16	16	0,0	0,0	252	274	225	1,7	− 17,9	403	438	360	1,7	− 17,8

Source : Eurostat.

4.7.4.1 **Supply balance — potatoes** EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	43908	38937	45611	− 2,4	17,1
Change in stocks	142	− 265	− 4	×	− 98,5
Imports	430	578	721	6,1	24,7
Exports	1169	776	1390	− 7,9	79,1
Intra-EC trade	4960	5838	6524	3,3	11,8
Internal use	43040	39113	45046	− 1,9	15,2
of which:					
— animal feed	6117	2759	6044	− 14,7	119,1
— seed	3072	2919	3200	− 1,0	9,6
— industrial use	475	479	563	0,2	17,5
— alcohol	475	479	563	0,2	17,5
— processing	5170	5622	6547	1,7	16,5
— losses (market)	2045	1512	1538	− 5,9	1,7
— human consumption	26161	25623	27114	− 0,4	5,8
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	81,2	78,3	:	− 0,7	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,0	99,6	101,3	− 0,5	1,7

Source: Eurostat.

4.8.1.1 Area, yield and production of leaf tobacco by groups of varieties

		Area				
		ha			% TAV	
		1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dark air cured	EUR 12	44036	43158	44386∞	− 0,4	2,8
	Belgique/België	543	461	468	− 3,2	1,5
	BR Deutschland	1495	1278	1282∞	− 3,1	0,3
	España	15510	8320	5666	− 11,7	− 31,9
	France	10406	6781	7653	− 8,2	12,9
	Italia	16082	26318	29317	10,4	11,4
Sun cured	EUR 12	104839	81243	77244	− 5,0	− 4,9
	Ellada	83769	66643	66547	− 4,5	− 0,1
	Italia	21070	14600	10700	− 7,1	− 26,7
Light air cured	EUR 12	34477	31554	27220∞	− 1,8	− 13,7
	BR Deutschland	1069	1247	1872∞	3,1	50,1
	Ellada	9926	1735	2742	− 29,4	58,0
	España	3248	1690	2360	− 12,2	39,6
	France	1815	1386	1826	− 5,1	30,8
	Italia	17974	25065	18000	6,9	− 28,2
	Portugal	445	421	420	− 1,1	− 0,2
Flue cured	EUR 12	29489	50167	59033∞	11,2	17,7
	BR Deutschland	424	725	980∞	11,3	35,1
	Ellada	164	8060	14672	117,9	82,0
	España	5626	13900	12637	19,8	− 9,1
	France	2647	2638	3260	− 0,1	23,6
	Italia	19274	23000	25000	3,6	8,7
	Portugal	1354	1844	2484	6,4	34,7
Fire cured	EUR 12	6577	5220	4014	− 4,5	− 23,1
	Italia	6577	5200	4000	− 4,6	− 23,1
	España	:	20	14	×	− 30,0
Other special tobaccos, etc.	EUR 12	217	319	286	8,0	− 10,3
	Ellada	−	22	22	×	×
	España	20	165	184	52,5	11,5
	Italia	197	132	80	− 7,7	− 39,4
Raw tobacco	EUR 12	219635	211662	212186∞	− 0,7	0,3
	Belgique/België	543	461	468	− 3,2	1,5
	BR Deutschland	2988	3251	4134∞	1,7	27,2
	Ellada	93859	76460	83983	− 4,0	9,8
	España	24404	24095	20861	− 0,3	− 13,4
	France	14868	10815	12739	− 6,2	17,8
	Italia	81174	94315	87097	3,0	7,7
	Portugal	1799	2265	2904	4,7	28,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TAV	
1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
22,3	25,8	16,7∞	2,9	− 35,2	98243	111145	74041∞	2,5	33,4
21,9	32,0	13,3	7,9	− 58,4	1187	1476	623	4,5	− 57,8
23,5	20,4	21,6∞	− 2,8	6,2	3507	2604	2774∞	− 5,8	6,5
22,7	14,6	14,2	− 8,5	− 3,1	35276	12151	8021	− 19,2	− 34,0
42,6	28,6	25,7	− 7,6	− 10,1	44344	19417	19699	− 15,2	1,5
8,7	28,7	14,6	27,1	− 49,0	13929	75497	42924	40,2	− 43,1
11,8	13,5	14,8	2,6	10,2	123995	109426	114664	− 2,5	4,8
11,8	13,6	14,7	2,8	8,1	98875	90405	97542	− 1,8	7,9
11,9	13,0	16,0	1,8	22,8	25120	19021	17122	− 5,4	− 10,0
23,4	23,2	32,7∞	− 0,2	41,0	80621	73096	88893∞	− 1,9	21,6
27,4	22,1	21,4∞	− 4,2	− 3,0	2925	2751	4004∞	− 1,2	45,6
17,9	22,1	31,5	4,4	42,8	17719	3835	8651	− 26,4	125,6
×	21,5	22,4	×	4,3	:	3630	5286	×	45,6
22,9	27,1	26,3	3,4	− 3,0	4163	3779	4796	− 1,9	26,9
30,8	23,2	36,3	− 5,5	56,5	55436	58132	65338	1,0	12,4
8,5	23,0	19,5	22,1	− 15,4	378	969	818	20,7	− 15,6
8,2	23,5	24,4∞	23,3	4,0	24314	117822	144127∞	37,1	22,3
10,5	13,6	12,4∞	5,2	− 8,6	447	986	1218∞	17,2	23,5
4,0	33,1	27,1	52,8	− 18,1	65	26644	39701	233,1	49,0
2,8	19,5	25,7	47,2	32,0	1589	27092	32501	76,3	20,0
1,2	19,8	18,3	74,7	− 7,1	321	5212	5981	74,6	14,8
10,9	23,5	24,0	16,7	2,3	20954	54023	60094	20,9	11,2
6,9	21,0	18,6	24,8	− 11,0	938	3865	4632	32,7	19,8
14,9	15,5	20,5	0,8	32,3	9779	8073	8210	− 3,8	1,7
14,9	15,5	20,5	0,8	32,3	9779	8043	8187	− 3,8	1,8
×	15,0	16,4	×	9,5	:	30	23	×	− 23,3
16,1	11,9	12,1	− 5,8	1,0	349	381	345	1,8	− 9,5
×	29,5	21,8	×	− 26,2	–	65	48	×	26,2
12,5	11,2	6,2	− 2,3	− 44,4	25	184	114	49,1	− 38,0
16,5	10,0	22,9	− 9,5	128,8	324	132	183	− 16,4	38,6
15,4	19,8	20,3∞	5,3	2,2	337301	419943	430280∞	4,5	2,5
21,9	32,0	13,3	7,9	− 58,4	1187	1476	623	4,5	− 57,8
23,0	19,5	19,3∞	− 3,3	− 0,8	6879	6341	7996	− 1,6	26,1
12,4	15,8	17,4	4,9	9,9	116659	120949	145942∞	0,7	20,7
15,1	17,9	22,0	3,4	23,2	36890	43087	45945	3,2	6,6
32,8	26,3	23,9	− 4,4	− 8,9	48828	28408	30476	− 10,3	7,3
15,5	22,8	22,3	8,1	− 2,3	125542	214848	193848	11,3	− 9,8
7,3	21,3	18,8	23,9	− 12,1	1316	4834	5450	29,7	12,7

4.8.2.1 World production of raw tobacco and production in principal exporting countries

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100	100	100	7000,0	7053,1	7413,1	0,2	5,1
of which:								
— EUR 12	5,8	6,0	5,8∞	403,9	419,9	430,3∞	0,8	2,5
— Turkey	2,4	4,2	3,1	170,0	295,6	227,3	11,7	− 23,1
— USSR	5,4	3,6	3,5	376,0	257,0	257,0	− 7,3	0,0
— Bulgaria	1,7	0,9	1,0	119,0	66,9	73,9	− 10,9	10,5
— Zimbabwe	1,6	2,0	2,4	111,0	139,8	178,1	4,7	27,4
— Malawi	1,0	1,4	1,7	67,0	101,7	125,4	8,7	23,3
— India	6,9	8,0	6,4	486,0	564,4	472,0	3,0	− 16,4
— Rep. of Korea	1,1	0,9	0,9	76,0	66,2	69,7	− 2,7	5,3
— USA	9,8	10,5	10,2	686,0	737,7	754,5	1,5	2,3
— Canada	1,3	0,9	1,0	88,0	63,1	70,7	− 6,4	12,0
— Mexico	0,8	0,5	0,5	54,0	34,7	38,3	− 8,5	10,4
— Brazil	5,9	6,2	5,7	411,0	435,0	422,0	1,1	− 3,0
— Argentina	0,9	1,0	1,3	61,0	67,6	94,4	2,1	39,6
— Peop. Rep. China	34,3	37,3	39,7	2400,0	2627,5	2940,0	1,8	11,9

Source: European Commission for Agriculture, Tobacco Quarterly.

4.8.3.1 EC share of world trade [1] in raw tobacco

	Provenance or destination %	1 000 t			% TAV	
		1989	1990	1991	1990/1989	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imports	World	1330,2	1453,7	1428,3	9,3	− 1,7
	EUR 12	435,4	463,2	527,6∞	6,4	13,9
	%	32,7	31,9	36,9	×	×
Exports	World	1454,4	1484,2	1529,7	2,0	3,1
	EUR 12	186,1	223,5	210,4∞	20,1	− 5,9
	%	12,8	15,1	13,8	×	×

Source: Eurostat and World Tobacco Situation (USDA).

(1) Excl. intra-EC trade.

4.8.3.2 **Italy's and Greece's exports of raw tobacco**

(t)

	From Italy				From Greece			
	1989	1990	1991	% 1991	1989	1990	1991	% 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World total :	126447	139347	138736	100,0	105990	127959	120987	100,0
Intra-EUR 12								
Total	31049	34244	44989∞	32,4∞	51161	41960	45179∞	37,3∞
BLEU/UEBL	3084	3364	5759	4,2	2726	4685	3714	3,1
Danmark	58	62	76	0,1	145	268	211	0,2
BR Deutschland	8795	10088	15316∞	11,0∞	6868	6253	13787∞	11,4∞
Ellada	776	328	674	0,5	–	–	–	×
España	0	0	383	0,3	996	677	101	0,1
France	3768	6613	6629	4,8	1479	2561	5015	4,1
Ireland	46	21	0	×	137	298	210	0,2
Italia	–	–	–	×	33749	20074	14948	12,4
Nederland	5995	5072	6584	4,7	3567	5667	4631	3,8
Portugal	137	198	303	0,2	966	580	588	0,5
United Kingdom	8390	8498	9265	6,7	528	897	1974	1,6
Extra-EUR 12								
Total	95409	105113	93652∞	67,5∞	54828	86004	75808∞	62,7∞
U.R.S.S.	43	3138	13804	10,0	–	–	–	–
USA	5308	7094	9465	6,8	13420	18799	20238	16,7
Albania	18952	25906	9301	6,7	5574	11168	2412	2,0
Czechoslovakia	1808	988	4673	3,4	1457	599	6684	5,5
Japan	972	1724	792	0,6	3512	4629	5844	4,8
Others	68326	64539	55617	40,1	30865	46180	40630	33,6

Source : Eurostat.

4.8.3.3 Imports and exports of raw tobacco

EUR 12

(1000 t)

	1989			1990			1991 ∞		
	Intra	Extra	Total	Intra	Extra	Total	Intra	Extra	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Imports									
Flue cured Virginia	21,9	220,2	242,1	25,6	222,9	248,6	23,4	255,2	278,6
Light air cured Burley	17,4	48,1	65,5	15,5	55,4	70,9	17,5	61,6	79,1
Light air cured Maryland	0,0	0,7	0,7	0,1	0,8	0,9	0,1	1,6	1,7
Fire cured Kentucky	3,1	6,7	9,8	2,6	7,1	9,7	2,5	8,6	11,1
Other fire cured tobacco	1,9	8,4	10,3	2,8	9,1	11,8	0,9	9,0	9,9
Light air cured	3,2	5,0	8,2	4,4	5,9	10,3	6,9	5,9	12,8
Sun cured	38,3	24,2	62,6	25,0	28,3	53,3	24,9	26,8	51,7
Dark air cured	5,6	50,2	55,8	5,7	54,1	59,8	7,8	44,6	52,4
Flue cured	3,3	9,3	12,5	3,2	9,8	13,0	10,4	22,6	33,0
Other tobacco	31,4	7,8	39,3	22,2	9,5	31,7	16,4	11,2	27,6
Tobacco refuse	18,5	54,9	73,4	24,3	60,3	84,7	31,2	80,4	111,6
Total	144,7	435,4	580,1	131,6	463,2	594,8	141,9	527,6	669,5
B. Exports									
Flue cured Virginia	12,8	16,5	29,3	18,6	18,2	36,8	30,0	25,0	55,0
Light air cured Burley	19,7	28,1	47,9	17,9	27,7	45,6	27,7	33,1	60,8
Light air cured Maryland	0,2	0,4	0,7	0,3	0,3	0,6	0,2	0,8	1,0
Fire cured Kentucky	4,1	3,4	7,5	3,2	3,0	6,2	2,6	2,5	5,1
Other fire cured tobacco	2,0	1,2	3,2	3,3	1,6	4,9	2,3	1,8	4,1
Light air cured	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,2
Sun cured	27,4	65,9	93,3	26,9	88,1	115,0	23,2	72,7	95,9
Dark air cured	7,8	54,0	61,8	7,1	70,9	78,0	9,1	54,7	63,8
Flue cured	6,7	9,8	16,6	5,7	6,9	12,6	7,8	8,3	16,1
Other tobacco	27,8	3,7	32,5	20,4	4,1	24,5	14,4	7,0	21,4
Tobacco refuse	14,1	2,9	17,0	19,7	3,2	22,9	23,6	4,4	28,0
Total	122,9	186,1	309,9	123,1	224,0	347,1	141,3	210,4	351,7

Source: Eurostat.

4.8.6.1 Quantities of tobacco bought in

	t			% of commercial production		
	Harvest					
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Paraguay	144	–	–	0,9	×	×
Bad. Geudertheimer	7796	–	–	14,6	×	×
Bad. Burley	865	66	90	25,9	2,0	2,0
Bright	2391	524	–	6,4	1,6	×
Burley I	2937	1006	–	9,8	3,2	×
Maryland	93	97	–	3,2	4,9	×
Kentucky	131	166	–	2,0	3,2	×
F. Havanna	2222	643	734	41,8	19,9	3,5
Xanti-Yaka	1879	2934	–	24,3	32,5	×
Perustitza	1557	1222	–	20,3	15,2	×
Erzegovina	371	471	–	19,7	24,4	×
Basmas	3120	3169	1606	14,1	14,6	8,8
Katerini	3020	1818	684	18,2	10,9	4,2
Kaba Kulak c.	5723	5411	731	27,1	34,9	6,0
Kaba Kulak n.c.	375	1100	26	12,5	49,4	1,7
Myrodata	265	3130	9	5,0	57,1	0,2
Zichnomyrodata	397	413	18	57,5	66,2	5,1
Tsebelia	16822	7393	2483	62,7	27,6	12,9
Mavra	8570	2432	395	72,5	20,7	4,8
Burley EL	547	–	–	7,3	×	×
Virginia EL	1	–	–	0,0	×	×
Total	59226	31995	6776	20,3	11,5	2,4

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.9.1.1 Seed production and related aid (1991)

Product	100 kg					
	EUR 12	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. *Gramineae*						
Festuca pratensis Huds.	26657	0	10370	15593	0	0
Poa pratensis L.	75629	253	28310	5927	0	0
Poa trivialis L.	960	0	960	0	0	0
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	504256	3504	211420	47766	0	1360
Lolium per. L. (new. var. & others)	173824	1884	8470	42506	0	0
Lolium per. L. (low persistence)	83060	0	82980	0	0	0
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	525424	13986	62630	247128	0	28938
Phleum pratense L.	18662	0	4190	11854	0	0
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	150	0	150	0	0	0
Festuca rubra L.	176358	856	109940	15966	0	0
Dactylis glomerata L.	37814	0	17050	5853	0	280
Agrostis canina L.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	1861	0	0	406	0	0
Agrostis stolonifera L.	70	0	70	0	0	0
Agrostis tenuis Sibth.	36	0	0	35	0	0
Festuca ovina L.	27167	1305	9090	15094	0	0
Lolium X hybridum Hausskn.	38583	0	11750	1453	0	0
Arrhenatherum elatius L – P	1678	0	0	1678	0	0
Festuca arundinacae Schreb.	35007	0	400	165	0	1530
Poa nemoralis L.	987	0	70	0	0	0
2. *Leguminosae*						
Pisum sativum L. partim	1439106	0	0	54464	560	0
Vicia faba L. partim	222564	0	0	38836	0	0
Vicia sativa L.	200853	240	0	5040	55000	66780
Vicia villosa roth.	34929	0	1590	4373	0	600
Trifolium pratense L.	32240	0	5820	11706	0	45
Trifolium repens L.	930	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium repens L. giganteum	1344	0	0	1258	0	0
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	3535	0	0	4	720	0
Trifolium hybridum L.	54	0	50	4	0	0
Trifolium incarnatum L.	8392	0	0	87	0	0
Trifolium resupinatum L.	3383	0	0	0	0	0
Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	98444	0	30	0	0	24500
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	1183370	0	0	130	7000	8750
Medicago lupulina L.	250	0	250	0	0	0
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	1029	0	0	0	0	425
Hedysarium coronarium L.	500	0	0	0	0	0
3. *Ceres*						
Triticum spelta L.	30878	17290	0	13588	0	0
Oryza sativa L.	1011630	0	0	0	19000	407000
4. *Oleagineae*						
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	133298	70980	90	228	0	0
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	126614	0	0	5714	0	0
Cannabis sativa L.	3205	0	0	0	0	205

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

100 kg							ECU/ 100 kg	1 000 ECU EUR 12
France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0	0	0	0	324	0	370	35,9	957
0	0	0	0	41139	0	0	32,3	2443
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,6	31
23000	2720	0	185	154901	0	59400	29,3	14775
12000	750	421	92	39631	0	68070	21,8	3789
0	80	0	0	0	0	0	16,1	1337
87000	0	9550	2873	55069	0	18250	17,7	9300
600	0	155	31	142	0	1690	70,1	1308
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,8	6
15000	0	1	0	28235	0	6360	30,9	5449
13000	0	145	0	186	0	1300	45,2	1709
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63,7	0
0	0	0	0	1455	0	0	63,7	119
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63,7	4
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	63,7	2
900	0	18	0	760	0	0	35,9	975
14000	0	0	80	1650	0	9650	17,7	683
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56,3	94
17000	0	72	0	15480	0	360	49,4	1729
0	0	0	0	917	0	0	32,6	32
1150000	0	0	2382	90000	0	141700	0,0	0
16000	237	0	341	5500	0	161650	0,0	0
70000	0	183	0	0	0	3610	25,7	5162
600	0	27766	0	0	0	0	19,1	667
14000	0	389	0	0	0	280	42,4	1367
0	0	0	0	0	0	930	59,4	55
0	0	86	0	0	0	0	59,4	80
0	0	2811	0	0	0	0	38,4	136
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,5	2
4800	0	3505	0	0	0	0	38,4	322
3200	0	183	0	0	0	0	38,4	130
0	0	73914	0	0	0	0	17,8	1752
90000	0	12490	0	0	0	0	29,3	3468
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,7	7
600	0	4	0	0	0	0	16,8	17
0	0	500	0	0	0	0	30,6	15
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,1	374
32000	0	500000	0	0	53630	0	14,0	13390
30000	0	0	0	32000	0	0	23,8	3172
10000	0	0	0	900	0	110000	18,8	2380
3000	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,2	55

4.9.1.2 **Area under seed (1991/92)**

Product	Total	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. *Gramineae*					
Festuca pratensis Huds.	4202	0	1253	2835	0
Poa pratensis L.	8643	23	3233	1317	0
Poa palustris & triviali	115	0	115	0	0
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	52509	292	25382	5897	0
Lolium per. L. (new. var. & others)	11135	0	:	5243	0
Lolium per. L. (low persistence)	0	0	:	0	0
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	41114	999	4379	21227	0
Phleum pratense L.	3842	0	712	2634	0
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	34	0	34	0	0
Festuca rubra L.	22013	107	10427	3713	0
Dactylis glomerata L.	5219	0	1647	1582	0
Agrostis canina L.	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	203	0	0	203	0
Agrostis stolonifera L.	102	0	15	0	0
Agrostis tenuis Sibth.	234	0	0	10	0
Festuca ovina L.	6417	145	1268	4717	0
Lolium X hybridum Hausskn.	2227	15	0	173	0
Arrhenatherum elatius L – P	357	:	0	357	0
Festuca arundinacae Schreb.	4317	:	41	47	0
Poa nemoralis L.	86	:	8	0	0
Festulolium	0	:	:	:	:
2. *Leguminosae*					
Pisum sativum L. partim	47962	0	9043	2822	67
Vicia faba L. partim	9939	0	147	1397	0
Vicia sativa L.	17866	8	0	480	5528
Vicia villosa roth.	969	0	0	841	0
Trifolium pratense L.	9077	0	298	5853	0
Trifolium repens L.	1998	0	1670	0	0
Trifolium repens L. giganteum	517	0	0	466	0
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	584	0	0	1	113
Trifolium hybridum L.	15	0	13	1	0
Trifolium incarnatum L.	1217	0	0	19	0
Trifolium resupinatum L.	476	0	0	0	0
Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	19863	0	0	0	:
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	25968	0	6	130	1850
Medicago lupulina L.	36	0	36	0	0
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	215	0	0	0	0
Hedysarium coronarium L.	99	0	0	0	0
3. *Ceres*					
Triticum spelta L.	823	494	0	329	0
Oryza sativa L.	20524	0	0	0	360
4. *Oleagineae*					
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	16144	5915	0	40	0
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	8643	0	8	529	0
Cannabis sativa L.	417	0	0	0	0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(ha)

España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0	1	0	0	0	76	0	37
0	0	0	0	0	4070	:	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0
172	2020	195	0	18	12764	:	5769
:	1191	65	20	9	:	:	4607
:	0	0	0	0	:	:	0
2067	6674	8	606	310	3257	:	1587
0	133	0	16	6	21	:	320
0	0	0	0	0	:	:	0
0	2100	0	0	0	4756	:	910
34	1748	0	16	0	33	:	159
0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0
0	0	0	0	0	87	:	0
0	0	0	0	0	224	:	0
0	129	0	2	0	156	:	0
0	1256	0	0	11	131	:	641
0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0
153	2507	0	8	0	1508	:	53
0	0	0	0	0	78	:	0
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
0	28170	0	0	73	2268	0	5469
0	576	5	0	14	139	0	7661
6678	3604	0	1329	0	0	8	231
50	65	0	0	0	0	13	0
15	2776	0	82	0	0	0	53
0	30	0	0	0	15	0	310
0	60	0	45	0	0	0	:
0	40	0	454	0	0	12	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	604	0	594	0	0	0	0
0	445	0	31	0	0	0	0
7000	0	0	12863	0	0	0	0
2500	19026	0	2456	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	128	0	2	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	99	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7400	773	0	11210	0	0	781	0
0	6631	0	0	0	3558	:	0
0	788	0	0	0	45	:	7273
0	417	0	0	0	0	:	0

4.10.1.1 Area, yield and production of hops

	Area					Yield					Production				
	ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	25748	25952	28560∞	0,2	10,0	17,3	13,8	16,1∞	− 4,4	16,7	44644	35750	45862∞	− 4,3	28,3
Belgique/België	701	369	389	− 12,0	5,4	16,3	16,3	16,3	0,0	0,0	1141	601	631	− 12,0	5,0
BR Deutschland	19598	20113	22567∞	0,5	12,2	18,2	13,7	16,1∞	− 5,5	17,5	35697	27457	36395∞	− 5,1	32,6
España	:	1412	1347	×	− 4,6	:	15,0	14,3	×	− 4,7	:	2122	1920	×	− 9,5
France	655	531	584	− 4,1	10,0	19,2	14,8	12,6	− 5,1	− 14,9	1257	785	735	− 9,0	− 6,4
Ireland	45	17	11	− 17,7	− 35,3	11,6	20,2	15,6	11,7	− 22,8	52	34	18	− 8,1	− 47,1
Portugal	:	125	91	×	− 27,2	:	13,6	17,8	×	30,9	:	171	162	×	− 5,3
United Kingdom	4749	3385	3571	− 6,5	5,5	13,7	13,5	16,8	− 0,3	24,4	6497	4582	6000	− 6,7	30,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.10.4.1 **Market balance — hops**

		Unit	EUR 12					World				
			1985	1990	1991	% TAV 1990/1985	% TAV 1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	% TAV 1990/1985	% TAV 1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hops												
A	Area	1 000 ha	25,75	25,95	28,56	0,2	10,1	85,70	89,57	93,27	0,9	4,1
B	Yield	t/ha	1,73	1,38	1,61	− 4,4	16,7	1,40	1,23	1,35	− 2,6	9,8
C = A × B	Production: hops	1 000 t	44,64	35,75	45,98	− 4,3	28,6	120,99	110,05	126,02	− 1,9	14,5
D	of which — alpha acid	%	5,69	5,40	6,80	− 1,0	25,9	5,78	6,05	6,90	0,9	14,0
E = C × D/100	— alpha acid	t	2540,00	1928,00	3126,60	− 5,4	62,2	6990,00	6661,00	8746,00	− 1,0	31,3
Beer												
F	Beer production (1)	Mio hl	255,00	285,00	298,90	2,2	4,9	997,00	1130,00	1145,20	2,5	1,3
G	of which — alpha acid	grams/hl	8,00	6,80	6,80	− 3,2	0,0	7,10	7,10	7,10	0,0	0,0
H = F × G × 1 000	— alpha acid	t	2040,00	1938,00	2032,50	− 1,0	4,9	7078,00	8023,00	8130,92	2,5	1,3

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Following year.

4.10.5.1 **Market price for hops**

		Zentner = 50 kg			% TAV	
		1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1990/91 / 1989/90	1991/92 / 1990/91
1		2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12 (no contract)	ECU	135	469	165	247,4	– 64,8
EUR 12 (under contract)	ECU	164	167	167	1,8	0,0
	Total ECU	158	196	165	24,1	– 15,8
Belgique/België	BFR	5746	15062	7584	162,1	– 49,6
BR Deutschland	DM	373	466	380	24,8	– 18,5
España	PTA	22122	22953	23619	3,8	2,9
France	FF	1301	1773	1539	36,3	– 13,2
Ireland	IRL	190	235	222	23,7	– 5,5
Portugal	ESC	23808	25400	10039	6,7	– 60,5
United Kingdom	UKL	120	146	160	21,7	9,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.1.1 Area, production and yield of cotton (unginned and ginned)

	Ellada					España					EUR 12				
	1985	1990	1991	% TAV 1990/1985	% TAV 1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	% TAV 1990/1985	% TAV 1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	% TAV 1990/1985	% TAV 1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Area (1 000 ha)	209	268	233	5,1	− 13,1	60,3	83,9	78,5	6,8	− 6,4	269,3	351,9	311,5	5,5	− 11,5
Production (t) :															
unginned cotton	526145	662844	675904	4,7	2,0	194166	252787	248106	5,4	− 1,9	720211	915665	924010	4,9	0,9
ginned cotton	163277	210939	207271	5,3	− 1,7	62133	78617	79148	4,8	0,7	225410	289565	286419	5,1	− 1,1
cotton seed	281406	356900	358537	4,9	0,5	104850	134865	131377	5,2	− 2,6	386256	491782	489914	4,9	− 0,4
Yield (kg/ha) :															
unginned cotton	2517	2473	2901	− 0,4	17,3	3220	3014	3161	− 1,3	4,9	2674	2602	2966	− 0,5	14,0
ginned cotton	781	787	890	0,2	13,1	1030	936	1008	− 1,9	7,7	837	823	919	− 0,3	11,7
cotton seed	1346	1332	1539	2,8	15,5	1739	1606	1674	− 1,6	4,2	1434	1398	1573	− 0,5	12,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.1.2 Area, yield and production of fibre flax

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Flax straw															
EUR 12	75,7	78,9	55,0∞	0,8	− 30,3	85	78,5	87,2∞	− 1,6	11,1	650,0	619,2	479,8∞	− 1,0	− 22,5
Belgique/België	10,5	11,6	9,7	2,0	16,4	65	63,5	87,5	− 0,5	37,8	68,3	73,7	84,9	1,5	15,2
Danmark	0,3	0,5	0,6	10,8	20,0	85	57,5	82,5	− 7,5	43,5	2,6	2,9	4,9	2,2	69,0
BR Deutschland	0,0	1,5	1,0∞	×	− 33,3	×	62,5	82,5∞	×	32,0	0,0	9,4	8,3∞	×	− 11,7
France	59,5	59,5	39,5	0,0	− 33,6	90	84,0	87,5	− 1,4	4,2	535,5	499,8	345,6	− 1,4	− 30,8
Nederland	4,7	5,7	4,2	3,9	− 26,3	80	57,5	85,0	− 6,4	47,8	37,6	32,8	35,7	− 2,7	8,8
United Kingdom	0,7	0,1	0,1	− 32,2	0,0	85	56,0	82,5	− 8,0	47,3	6,0	0,6	0,4	− 36,9	− 31,2
Flax fibre															
EUR 12	75,7	78,9	55,0∞	0,8	− 30,3	16,4	15,7	13,6∞	− 0,9	− 13,4	123,8	123,9	75,1∞	0,0	− 39,4
Belgique/België	10,5	11,6	9,7	2,0	− 16,4	14,0	12,7	12,6	− 1,9	− 0,8	14,7	14,7	12,2	0,0	− 17,0
Danmark	0,3	0,5	0,6	10,8	20,0	16,0	11,5	13,3	− 28,1	15,7	0,5	0,6	0,8	3,7	33,3
BR Deutschland	0,0	1,5	1,0∞	×	− 33,3	15,0	12,5	15,0∞	− 16,7	20,0	0,0	1,9	1,5∞	×	− 21,1
France	59,5	59,5	39,5	0,0	− 33,6	16,8	16,8	14,0	0,0	− 16,7	100,0	100,0	55,3	0,0	− 44,7
Nederland	4,7	5,7	4,2	3,9	− 26,3	16,0	11,5	12,4	− 28,1	7,8	7,5	6,6	5,2	− 2,5	− 21,2
United Kingdom	0,7	0,1	0,1	− 32,2	0,0	16,0	11,5	13,6	− 28,1	18,3	1,1	0,1	0,1	− 38,1	0,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.1.3 **Output of silkworm cocoons and number of boxes of silkworm eggs used**

		Quantity			% TAV	
		1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silkworm cocoons (kg)	EUR 12	160528	46931	36368	− 21,8	− 22,5
	Ellada	50660	35116	30829	− 7,1	− 12,2
	France	3699	1784	1238	− 13,6	− 30,6
	Italia	106229	10031	4301	− 37,6	− 57,1
Boxes of silkworm eggs	EUR 12	6582	4273	3799	− 10,4	− 11,1
	Ellada	2300	1707	1505	− 25,8	− 11,8
	France	177	66	60	− 17,9	− 9,1
	Italia	4105	2500	2234	− 9,4	− 10,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.3.1 **Imports of flax straw into Belgium**

Exporting Member State	t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	65605	41626	46137	− 8,7	10,8
France	43990	28583	34015	− 8,3	19,0
Nederland	21615	13043	12122	− 9,6	− 7,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.3.2 **Intra-EC trade and external trade in cotton fibre** (1)

EUR 12

(1 000 t)

		1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	% TAV 1990/1985	% TAV 1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Intra-EC trade (2)	EUR 12	40	52	122	63	68∞	9,5	7,9
	BLEU/UEBL	5	7	11	6	8	3,7	33,3
	BR Deutschland	6	4	18	10	20∞	10,8	100,0
	Ellada	1	–	0	1	0	0,0	×
	España	0	0	0	1	2	×	100,0
	France	7	10	28	15	14	16,5	– 6,7
	Ireland	0	2	6	3	3	×	0,0
	Italia	10	16	46	20	13	14,9	– 35,0
	Nederland	2	3	2	1	1	– 12,9	0,0
	Portugal	1	7	10	5	4	38,0	– 20,0
	United Kingdom	7	2	1	1	1	– 32,2	0,0
Imports	EUR 12	1050	1023	1028	1004	943∞	– 0,9	– 6,1
	BLEU/UEBL	39	42	37	32	32	– 3,9	0,0
	Danmark	2	3	3	3	4	8,4	33,3
	BR Deutschland	234	191	227	198	191∞	– 3,3	– 3,5
	Ellada	50	–	33	35	26	– 6,9	– 25,7
	España	88	91	106	98	85	2,2	– 13,3
	France	152	139	127	100	101	– 8,0	1,0
	Ireland	17	20	19	17	21	0,0	23,5
	Italia	247	299	277	306	309	4,4	1,0
	Nederland	8	8	0	4	2	– 12,9	– 50,0
	Portugal	166	185	158	182	152	1,9	– 16,5
	United Kingdom	47	46	41	30	21	– 8,6	– 30,0
Exports	EUR 12	53	60	91	73	95∞	6,6	30,1
	BLEU/UEBL	0	3	1	1	1	×	0,0
	BR Deutschland	5	18	7	11	14∞	17,1	27,3
	Ellada	38	–	67	50	65	5,6	30,0
	España	8	27	12	8	13	0,0	62,5
	France	2	9	3	2	2	0,0	0,0
	Italia	0	2	1	1	0	×	×
	United Kingdom	0	1	0	0	0	×	×

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	
	1985/86	1990/91	1991/92	1990/91 / 1985/86	1991/92 / 1990/91
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	242,5	140,22	118,22	– 10,4	– 15,7
Nederland	296,2	165,64	143,33	– 11,0	– 13,5

Source: EC 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	
	1985/86	1990/91	1991/92	1990/91 / 1985/86	1991/92 / 1990/91
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België — water-retted					
Scutched flax:					
— average – low	1468,6	951,9	757,3	– 8,3	– 20,4
– normal	1688,9	1175,9	888,1	– 7,0	– 24,5
– good	1903,1	1514,6	1212,1	– 4,5	– 20,0

Source: EC 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)

	1985	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	211,5	120,3	105,2	130,2	121,2	89,5
II	208,5	112,7	113,2	119,1	118,1	86,4
III	218,6	109,9	110,9	124,4	119,8	87,4
IV	207,4	106,9	120,1	127,1	128,7	89,4
V	189,0	105,6	131,3	120,4	127,4	99,9
VI	185,6	114,1	144,1	123,4	130,9	92,8
VII	181,5	122,1	145,6	129,9	135,7	94,3
VIII	161,9	113,1	148,9	127,2	123,9	83,8
IX	147,0	115,3	154,5	117,5	118,6	76,6
X	137,8	100,9	147,7	117,9	109,6	76,0
XI	120,8	100,3	145,3	117,4	106,0	75,8
XII	117,3	97,7	135,6	114,8	93,2	
Ø	173,9	109,9	133,5	122,4	119,4	
% TAV in relation to preceding year	− 23,0	− 15,8	21,5	− 8,4	− 2,4	

(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

(1 000 t)

		EUR 12 (1)	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cattle	1985	32072	1391	1720	7110	2424	3519	1186	3850	5720	635	4517
	1990	32665	1397	1555	6498	2650	4636	1332	4600	4692	1115	4190
	1991 p	33082	1406	1571	7139	2600	4690	1250	4650	4682	1094	4000
	% TAV 1990/1985	– 0,4	0,1	– 2,0	– 1,8	1,8	5,7	2,3	3,6	– 3,8	11,9	– 1,5
	% TAV 1991/1990	1,3	0,6	1,0	9,9	– 1,9	1,2	– 6,2	1,1	– 0,2	– 1,9	– 4,5
Pigs	1985	31602	2550	1955	5829	4188	4326	443	2350	6886	933	2142
	1990	35404	3022	2493	5465	4850	5214	483	2470	7690	1457	2260
	1991 p	36095	2993	2799	5735	4900	5480	550	2700	7200	1358	2380
	% TAV 1990/1985	2,3	3,5	5,0	– 1,3	3,0	3,8	1,74	1,0	2,2	9,3	1,1
	% TAV 1991/1990	2,0	– 1,0	12,3	4,9	1,0	5,1	13,9	9,3	– 6,4	– 6,8	5,3
Poultry	1985	26049	937	522	3228	3992	5534	294	4050	3353	910	3229
	1990	29232	774	528	3454	4450	6990	398	4380	3308	1230	3720
	1991 p	30130	735	564	3702	4600	7340	450	4400	3300	1169	30130
	% TAV 1990/1985	2,3	– 3,8	0,2	1,4	2,2	4,8	6,2	1,6	– 0,3	6,2	2,9
	% TAV 1991/1990	3,1	– 5,0	6,8	7,2	3,4	5,0	13,1	0,5	– 0,2	– 5,0	4,0
Other	1985	4519	143	129	502	1086	1342	77	350	258	100	532
	1990	6484	303	137	511	1380	1453	195	1000	520	145	840
	1991 p	6620	319	124	512	1375	1490	250	1050	500	150	850
	% TAV 1990/1985	7,5	16,2	1,2	0,4	4,9	1,6	20,4	23,4	15,1	7,7	9,6
	% TAV 1991/1990	2,1	5,3	– 9,5	0,2	– 0,4	2,5	28,2	5,0	– 3,8	3,4	1,2
Total	1985	94240	5021	4326	16669	11690	14721	2000	10600	16217	2578	10420
	1990	103785	5496	4713	15928	13330	18293	2408	12450	16210	3947	11010
	1991 p	105927	5453	5058	17088	13475	19000	2500	12800	15682	3771	11100
	% TAV 1990/1985	1,9	1,8	1,7	– 0,9	2,6	4,4	3,8	3,3	– 0,1	8,9	1,1
	% TAV 1991/1990	2,1	– 0,8	7,3	7,3	1,1	3,9	3,8	2,8	– 3,3	– 4,5	0,8

Source : Fefac.

(1) Greece, Luxembourg and the five new Länder not included.

4.13.7.5 Use of cereals by the compound feedingstuffs industry

	% of production of compound feedingstuffs			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991**	1985	1990	1991**	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EUR 12 (1)	38,3	30,1	29,4	36160	31235	31150	− 2,9	− 0,3
Belgique/België	23,7	14,4	12,7	1190	790	695	− 7,9	− 12,0
Danmark	38,1	27,9	25,4	1650	1315	1285	− 4,4	− 2,3
BR Deutschland	24,2	21,3	21,2	4040	3400	3630	− 3,4	6,8
España	67,8	48,3	47,3	7920	6445	6370	− 4,0	− 1,2
France	45,8	32,2	30,5	6740	5895	5800	− 2,6	− 1,6
Ireland	41,0	24,5	26,2	820	590	655	− 6,4	11,0
Italia	52,3	46,6	45,7	5550	5800	5850	0,9	0,9
Nederland	15,7	13,2	13,8	2540	2140	2165	− 3,4	1,2
Portugal	52,4	23,3	24,8	1350	920	935	− 7,4	1,6
United Kingdom	41,8	35,8	33,9	4360	3940	3765	− 2,0	− 4,4

Source: Fefac.
(1) Greece, Luxembourg and the five new Länder not included.

4.13.7.7 **Production of dehydrated fodder** (excl. potatoes)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1989	1990	1991	1990/1989	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	2808	3243	3577∞	15,4	10,2
BLEU/UEBL	5	8	6	60,0	− 25,0
Danmark	277	337	316	21,6	− 6,2
BR Deutschland	220	264	357∞	20,0	35,2
Ellada	13	15	20	15,3	33,3
España	474	579	794	22,1	37,1
France	1166	1294	1349	10,9	4,2
Ireland	3	6	4	100,0	− 33,3
Italia	353	415	415	17,5	0
Nederland	230	245	233	6,5	− 4,8
Portugal	0	0	0	×	×
United Kingdom	65	80	83	23,0	3,7

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.13.7.8 **Community supplies of dehydrated and dried fodder** **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1989	1990	1991	1990/1989	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production	3202	3769	3927	17,7	4,2
Imports	66	62	80	− 6,1	29,0
Exports	58	56	69	− 3,5	23,2
Availabilities	3210	3775	3938	17,6	4,3

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.13.7.9 Area, yield and production of dry pulses, feed peas and field beans

		Area				
		1 000 ha			% TAV	
		1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dried pulses, total	EUR 12	827	1307	1206∞	9,6	– 7,7
	Belgique/België	1	3	6	24,5	100,0
	Danmark	124	115	99	– 1,5	– 13,9
	BR Deutschland	28	64	48∞	18,0	– 25,0
	Ellada	27	4	4	– 31,6	0,0
	España	75	42	34	– 11,0	– 19,0
	France	242	715	673	24,1	– 5,9
	Ireland	2	2	1	0,0	– 50,0
	Italia	170	114	114	– 7,7	0,0
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×
	Nederland	20	15	10	– 5,6	– 33,3
	Portugal	1	17	17	75,5	0,0
	United Kingdom	137	216	203	9,5	6,0
Feed peas	EUR 12	444	940	885∞	16,2	– 5,8
	Belgique/België	1	2	5	14,9	150,0
	Danmark	123	113	98	– 1,7	– 13,2
	BR Deutschland	14	25	24∞	12,3	– 4,0
	Ellada	0	0	0	×	×
	España	4	8	7	14,9	– 12,5
	France	189	692	655	29,7	– 5,3
	Ireland	2	1	1	– 12,9	0,0
	Italia	2	10	13	43,0	30,0
	Nederland	17	12	8	– 6,7	– 33,3
	Portugal	1	0	0	×	×
	United Kingdom	91	77	74	– 3,3	– 3,8
Field beans	EUR 12	383	367	324∞	– 0,9	– 11,7
	Belgique/België	0	1	1	×	0,0
	Danmark	1	2	1	14,9	– 50,0
	BR Deutschland	14	39	24∞	29,2	– 38,4
	Ellada	27	4	4	– 31,6	0,0
	España	71	34	27	– 13,7	– 20,5
	France	53	23	18	– 15,4	– 21,7
	Ireland	0	1	0	×	– 100,0
	Italia	168	104	101	– 9,2	– 2,8
	Nederland	3	3	2	0,0	– 33,3
	Portugal	0	17	17	×	0,0
	United Kingdom	46	139	129	24,7	– 7,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
32,2	42,6	40,2∞	5,8	− 4,7	2670	5578	4855∞	15,9	− 12,9
40,0	53,3	40,0	5,9	− 24,9	4	16	24	32,2	50,0
41,0	47,9	42,1	3,2	− 12,1	508	551	417	1,6	− 24,3
36,4	33,4	33,3∞	− 1,7	− 0,2	112	214	160∞	13,8	− 25,2
14,4	15,0	17,5	0,8	16,6	39	6	7	− 31,1	16,6
8,5	12,1	12,3	7,3	1,6	64	51	42	− 4,4	− 17,6
45,8	51,4	47,3	2,3	− 7,9	1113	3681	3185	27,0	− 13,4
35,0	35,0	50,0	0,0	42,8	7	7	5	0,0	− 28,5
13,9	13,0	19,0	− 1,3	46,1	237	149	217	− 8,9	45,6
−	−	−	×	×	−	−	−	×	×
35,0	50,6	41,0	7,7	− 18,9	70	76	41	1,7	− 46,0
8,0	8,8	8,8	1,9	0,0	1	15	15	72,0	0,0
35,4	37,5	36,5	1,2	− 2,6	515	812	742	9,5	− 8,6
43,1	48,8	45,6∞	2,5	− 6,5	1909	4593	4043∞	19,2	− 11,9
30,3	60,0	44,0	14,6	− 26,6	3	12	22	32,2	83,3
41,1	47,9	45,5	3,1	− 5,0	506	542	446	1,4	− 17,7
33,6	31,6	31,2∞	− 1,2	− 1,2	47	79	75∞	10,9	− 5,0
−	−	−	×	×	0	0	0	×	×
10,0	13,8	12,8	6,7	− 7,2	4	11	9	22,5	− 18,1
50,3	51,9	47,5	0,6	− 8,4	950	3593	3115	30,5	− 13,3
35,0	20,0	30,0	− 10,6	50,0	7	2	3	− 22,1	50,0
10,0	34,0	37,7	27,7	10,8	2	34	49	75,5	44,1
35,3	50,8	40,0	7,6	− 21,2	60	61	32	0,3	− 47,5
10,0	−	−	×	×	0	0	0	×	×
36,3	42,3	39,5	3,1	− 6,6	330	326	292	− 0,3	− 10,4
20,4	25,0	26,1∞	4,2	4,4	755	918	847∞	4,0	− 7,7
−	40,0	20,0	×	− 50,0	1	4	2	32,2	− 50,0
20,0	45,0	50,0	17,6	11,1	2	9	5	37,8	− 44,4
39,3	34,6	35,4∞	− 2,5	2,3	65	135	85∞	15,7	− 37,0
14,4	15,0	17,5	0,8	16,6	39	6	7	− 31,1	16,6
8,5	11,7	12,2	6,6	4,2	60	40	33	− 7,8	− 17,5
29,8	38,2	38,8	5,1	1,5	158	88	70	− 11,1	− 20,4
−	50,0	45,0	×	− 10,0	0	5	2	×	− 60,0
14,0	11,0	16,6	− 4,7	50,9	235	115	168	− 13,3	46,0
33,3	50,0	50,0	8,7	0,0	10	15	10	8,5	− 33,3
8,0	8,8	8,8	1,9	0,0	0	15	15	×	0,0
33,7	34,9	34,8	0,7	− 0,2	185	486	450	21,3	− 7,4

4.13.7.12 **Cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cake**

(ECU/100 kg)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	23,69	30,73	24,60	21,84	17,86	19,82	26,10	18,66	15,33
II	23,54	27,40	23,97	21,44	18,29	19,62	25,08	17,64	15,47
III	23,32	27,94	24,81	21,72	17,62	20,04	26,24	17,88	16,21
IV	24,74	27,09	24,21	21,57	17,83	20,57	25,73	17,85	17,38
V	24,60	26,97	22,53	20,68	17,95	21,80	24,55	17,75	18,32
VI	24,65	24,58	21,22	19,88	19,85	28,18	24,93	16,70	19,31
VII	25,98	23,18	19,78	19,27	19,55	27,30	23,79	16,52	17,37
VIII	32,88	22,33	19,13	19,62	18,54	26,29	20,73	15,84	16,99
IX	33,48	22,32	20,81	19,98	18,93	27,32	21,38	16,32	17,79
X	31,52	24,06	21,18	19,41	19,53	26,05	21,37	16,27	17,86
XI	31,31	24,52	21,47	18,59	20,20	24,64	20,91	15,25	17,25
XII	31,80	25,72	21,13	17,48	20,63	24,60	19,75	15,36	16,77
Average 12 months	27,63	25,56	22,06	20,16	18,94	23,86	23,38	16,82	17,18
% TAV compared with previous year	18,2	− 7,5	− 13,7	− 8,6	− 6,1	26,0	− 2,0	− 28,1	2,1

Source: Eurostat.

4.14.1.1 Gross internal production and consumption of meat [1] EUR 12

	Relative share %			1 000 t			% TAV	
	1989	1990 *	1991	1989	1990 *	1991	1990/1989	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gross internal production								
— pigmeat	43,4	43,0	42,6	13131	13434	14353	2,3	6,8
— beef/veal	24,3	24,6	25,9	7339	7700	8707	4,9	13,1
— poultrymeat	20,2	20,3	20,0	6108	6336	6722	3,7	6,1
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,6	3,8	3,6	1102	1182	1222	7,3	3,4
— equine meat	0,2	0,1	0,1	48	42	47	− 12,5	11,9
— other	2,3	2,2	2,1	699	697	711	− 0,3	2,0
Total	94,0	94,0	94,3	28427	29391	31762	3,4	8,1
Edible offals	6,0	6,0	5,7	1806	1869	1916	3,5	2,5
Total	100	100	100	30233	31260	33678	3,4	7,7
Meat consumption				Kg/head				
— pigmeat	42,6	42,6	42,9	39,3	39,5	39,8	0,5	0,8
— beef/veal	24,1	23,2	23,9	22,2	21,5	22,2	− 3,2	3,3
— poultrymeat	19,5	20,0	19,6	18,0	18,6	18,2	3,3	− 2,2
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	4,3	4,6	4,6	4,0	4,3	4,3	7,5	0,0
— equine meat	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,0	− 9,1
— other	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,2	0,0	− 2,9
Total	93,7	93,5	94,0	86,4	86,8	87,3	0,5	0,6
Edible offals	6,3	6,5	6,0	5,8	6,0	5,6	3,4	− 6,7
Total	100	100	100	92,2	92,8	92,9	0,7	0,1

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Carcass weight for meat.

4.14.3.1 Net balance of external trade [1] in meat [2] and self-sufficiency

EUR 12	Net balance [1] 1 000 t			Self-sufficiency (%)		
	1989	1990 *	1991	1989	1990 *	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meat [2]						
— pigmeat	329	502	667	102,5	103,8	104,5
— beef/veal	517	315	790	99,1	109,3	113,6
— poultrymeat	333	290	323	104,5	105,2	105,6
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	− 250	− 278	− 239	82,1	81,0	83,6
— equine meat	− 144	− 148	− 141	25,0	20,9	25,0
— other	− 53	− 69	− 59	93,2	91,7	92,3
Total	732	612	1341	101,6	103,2	105,2
Edible offals	− 33	− 94	− 14	97,9	95,2	99,3
Total	699	518	1327	100,4	102,4	104,9

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Exports minus imports.
(2) Including live animals, carcass weight equivalent.

4.15.0.1 Cattle numbers (December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% of EUR 12	% TAV	
	»1987«	1991	1992	1992	»1990« / »1987«	1992 / 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	80351	84603∞	81235∞	100,0∞	2,0	− 3,9
Belgique/België	2961	3146	3109	3,8	1,0	− 1,2
Danmark	2348	2241	2222	2,7	− 1,7	− 0,9
BR Deutschland	14950	19488∞	17134∞	21,1∞	10,3	− 12,1
Ellada	733	687	631	0,8	− 2,0	− 8,2
España	5018	5104	4924	6,1	0,6	− 3,5
France	21521	21446	20970	25,8	− 0,2	− 2,2
Ireland	5614	6029	6073	7,5	1,4	1,0
Italia	8887	8235	8087	9,9	− 0,9	− 1,8
Luxembourg	210	215	205	0,3	0,0	− 4,7
Nederland	4692	4830	4876	6,0	0,2	0,9
Portugal	1340	1340	1381	1,7	0,1	3,1
United Kingdom	12077	11843	11623	14,3	− 0,5	− 1,9

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.15.1.1 Slaughterings of adult bovine animals and calves ([1])

		1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
		»1987«	1990	1991	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990	»1987«	1990	1991	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12	23903	23416	26035∞	− 0,1	11,2	295,8	306,1	302,8∞	0,9	− 1,1
	Belgique/België	687	674	761	0,2	12,9	392,3	410,3	415,2	1,7	1,2
	Danmark	914	761	810	− 4,9	6,4	251,2	263,1	260,5	1,2	− 0,9
	BR Deutschland	5088	5431	6954∞	3,8	28,0	310,0	318,3	302,8∞	0,5	− 4,9
	Ellada	330	314	306	− 2,3	− 2,6	233,0	240,0	241,8	1,1	0,7
	España	1814	1955	1994	1,4	2,0	235,5	252,2	247,2	2,2	− 2,0
	France	4665	4262	4607	− 2,4	8,1	332,8	342,1	341,0	0,7	− 0,3
	Ireland	1576	1576	1711	− 0,5	8,6	305,7	327,1	323,8	1,7	− 1,0
	Italia	3464	3330	3420	− 1,1	2,7	278,8	284,8	282,7	0,6	− 0,7
	Luxembourg	30	22	24	− 8,5	9,1	300,1	304,3	333,3	1,5	9,5
	Nederland	1192	1178	1417	1,0	2,0	293,2	301,4	315,5	1,4	4,6
	Portugal	417	435	463	3,8	6,4	242,8	249,2	257,0	0,9	3,1
	United Kingdom	3726	3478	3568	− 1,5	2,6	276,0	287,3	285,0	1,2	− 0,8
Calves	EUR 12	7055	6073	6396∞	− 4,3	5,3	126,4	132,0	131,6∞	1,3	− 0,3
	Belgique/België	308	238	360	− 3,5	51,3	135,4	153,5	158,3	4,4	3,1
	Danmark	40	27	26	− 12,3	− 3,7	47,0	44,9	38,5	− 5,9	− 14,2
	BR Deutschland	692	514	647∞	− 7,2	25,9	122,4	124,8	117,5∞	0,1	− 5,8
	Ellada	54	55	64	3,6	16,4	113,7	116,0	125,0	2,7	7,7
	España	119	86	88	− 7,2	2,3	118,8	122,7	125,0	1,9	1,9
	France	2964	2411	2395	− 6,7	− 0,7	116,8	121,1	120,7	0,9	− 0,3
	Ireland	3	3	3	0,0	0,0	137,1	148,1	133,3	1,5	− 10,0
	Italia	1547	1555	1536	0,2	− 1,2	133,0	139,6	139,3	1,3	− 0,2
	Luxembourg	0	1	1	− 4,4	0,0	108,6	110,3	100,0	− 0,5	− 9,3
	Nederland	1207	1071	1151	− 3,5	7,5	150,7	154,4	152,9	0,7	− 1,0
	Portugal	62	66	75	4,6	13,6	97,3	99,5	106,7	1,5	7,2
	United Kingdom	60	46	50	− 11,9	8,7	51,2	41,2	40,0	− 8,7	− 2,9

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Total slaughterings of animals of domestic and foreign origin.

4.15.1.2 **Net production of beef/veal** (adult bovine animals and calves) (1)

		1 000 t (2)			% TAV	
		»1987«	1990	1991	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	EUR 12	7069	7166	7883∞	0,8	10,0
	Belgique/België	272	279	316	1,7	13,3
	Danmark	230	200	211	− 3,8	5,5
	BR Deutschland	1577	1729	2106∞	4,2	21,8
	Ellada	77	75	74	− 1,3	− 1,3
	España	427	493	493	3,6	0,0
	France	1553	1458	1571	− 1,8	7,7
	Ireland	481	515	554	1,3	7,5
	Italia	966	948	967	− 0,6	2,0
	Luxembourg	9	7	8	− 8,0	14,3
	Nederland	349	355	447	2,5	25,9
	Portugal	101	108	119	4,7	10,2
	United Kingdom	1027	999	1017	− 1,0	1,8
Calves	EUR 12	891	802	842∞	− 3,0	4,9
	Belgique/België	42	37	57	0,8	54,0
	Danmark	2	1	1	− 20,6	0,0
	BR Deutschland	84	64	76∞	− 6,8	18,8
	Ellada	6	6	8	5,3	33,3
	España	14	11	11	− 5,0	0,0
	France	346	292	289	− 5,8	− 1,0
	Ireland	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	Italia	206	217	214	1,4	− 1,4
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
	Nederland	182	165	176	− 2,8	6,6
	Portugal	6	7	8	5,3	14,3
	United Kingdom	3	2	2	− 12,7	0,0
Beef/veal	EUR 12	7961	7970	8725∞	0,4	9,5
	Belgique/België	314	316	373	1,6	18,0
	Danmark	232	202	212	− 3,4	4,9
	BR Deutschland	1662	1793	2182∞	3,2	21,7
	Ellada	83	82	82	− 0,4	0,0
	España	442	504	504	3,3	0,0
	France	1899	1750	1860	− 2,5	6,3
	Ireland	481	515	554	1,3	7,5
	Italia	1171	1165	1181	− 0,2	1,4
	Luxembourg	9	7	8	− 8,0	14,3
	Nederland	531	521	623	0,7	19,6
	Portugal	107	115	126	4,8	9,5
	United Kingdom	1030	1001	1019	− 1,0	1,8

NB : These figures do not correspond to gross domestic production; for this see Table 4.14.1.1.

Source : Eurostat.

(1) Total slaughterings of animals including those of foreign origin.

(2) Carcass weight.

4.15.2.1 **World production and production of principal beef/veal producing/exporting countries** (1)

	%			1 000 t			% TAV	
	» 1984 «	1990	1991	» 1984 «	1990	1991	» 1990 « / » 1984 «	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	46830	53745	52830	2,2	− 1,7
— EUR 12	16,6	14,5	16,5∞	7795	7790	8728∞	0,2	5,3
— USA	23,3	19,5	19,9	10891	10465	10531	− 0,5	0,7
— USSR	15,4	16,2	14,4	7218	8700	7600	2,5	− 12,6
— Brazil	4,8	5,3	5,5	2245	2835	2884	3,9	1,8
— Argentina	5,5	5,0	4,9	2566	2690	2580	0,6	− 4,0
— Uruguay	0,8	0,7	0,6	364	358	309	− 0,7	− 13,6
— Australia	2,9	3,2	3,3	1341	1724	1724	3,8	0,0
— New Zealand	1,0	0,9	1,0	468	510	532	1,7	4,4
— Peop. Rep. China	0,8	2,3	2,2	388	1255	1155	20,0	− 7,9
— Canada	2,2	1,7	1,7	1011	922	880	− 1,4	− 4,5
— Mexico	2,9	3,3	3,2	1374	1790	1670	5,2	− 6,7
— Colombia	1,3	1,5	1,6	587	795	823	5,5	3,6
— Poland	1,4	1,5	1,4	668	793	720	1,5	− 9,2
— Yugoslavia	0,8	0,7	0,5	360	352	260	− 2,6	− 26,1
— Japan	1,1	1,0	1,1	528	551	574	0,8	4,2
— South Africa	1,4	1,2	1,3	646	671	687	0,2	2,4
— Austria	0,5	0,4	0,4	217	232	220	0,6	− 5,1
— Switzerland	0,3	0,3	0,3	162	164	170	0,1	3,7
— Sweden	0,3	0,3	0,3	157	143	137	− 2,0	− 4,1
— Hungary	0,4	0,3	0,2	190	144	131	− 4,3	− 9,0

Source: FAO and other international organizations (GATT).

(1) Net production.

4.15.3.1 Beef/veal — EC trade by species

EUR 12

Denomination	Imports						Exports					
	1990			1991 ∞			1990			1991 ∞		
	Extra-EC	Intra-EC	World	Extra-EC	Intra-EC	World	Extra-EC	Intra-EC	World	Extra-EC	Intra-EC	World
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. *Live animals in number (per 1 000 head):*												
— Calves	853,4	1323,8	2177,2	339,3	1613,2	1952,5	3,2	1296,4	1299,6	3,2	1522,2	1525,4
— Adult bovine animals	343,5	1291,6	1635,1	376,5	1604,0	1980,5	73,7	1344,3	1418,0	157,4	1536,6	1694,0
— Pure-bred breeding animals	46,5	55,2	101,7	44,2	43,3	87,4	49,8	61,1	110,9	166,6	56,0	222,6
Total live animals	1243,4	2670,5	3914,0	760,0	3260,5	4020,5	126,8	2701,9	2828,7	327,2	3114,8	3442,0
2. *Live animals* converted to meat weight (per 1 000 t carcass weight)	101,8	333,1	434,9	87,3	380,6	467,9	34,1	329,5	363,6	80,9	382,0	462,9
3. *Meat* (1 000 t carcass weight)												
– Fresh or chilled from:												
Calves	0,5	62,1	62,6	1,2	78,2	79,4	3,6	60,2	63,8	2,8	80,6	83,4
Adult bovine animals	124,2	1223,1	1347,3	150,6	1360,5	1511,1	87,3	1234,9	1322,2	141,0	1387,7	1535,0
– Frozen	108,6	164,1	272,7	109,8	168,4	278,2	657,0	162,2	819,2	1029,8	186,8	1222,5
– Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,3	2,3	2,6	0,3	2,5	2,8	4,6	2,8	7,4	1,5	3,4	4,8
– Prepared and preserved (cooked or uncooked)	165,2	36,7	201,9	185,3	44,4	229,7	29,3	36,1	65,4	68,9	40,7	109,9
Total beef/veal (2 + 3)	500,6	1821,4	2322,0	534,5	2034,6	2569,1	816,0	1825,8	2641,8	1324,9	2081,2	3418,8

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Eurostat — Comext.

Coefficients : – Live animals : Carcass weight = live weight × 0,50.
– Boneless meat
– Prepared and preserved meat
} Product weight × 1,3 = carcass weight.

4.15.3.2 **Beef/veal — trade with non-member countries**

(1 000 tonnes carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1988	%	1989	%	1990	%	1991	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EUR 12	783,7	100,0	1025,0	100,0	816,0	100,0	1324,9∞	100,0∞
BLEU/UEBL	9,0	1,1	3,1	0,3	3,8	0,5	18,0	1,4
Danmark	53,7	6,9	34,2	3,3	25,7	3,2	41,0	3,1
BR Deutschland	186,0	23,7	275,7	26,9	298,9	36,6	576,9∞	43,5∞
Ellada	0,0	0,0	1,5	0,1	1,1	0,1	0,9	0,1
España	5,5	0,7	5,3	0,5	8,4	1,0	21,1	1,6
France	223,3	28,5	294,3	28,8	171,6	21,0	240,1	18,1
Ireland	184,2	23,5	256,7	25,0	187,4	23,0	182,2	13,8
Italia	44,0	5,6	58,3	5,7	50,8	6,2	120,8	9,1
Nederland	41,7	5,3	60,1	5,9	45,9	5,6	91,4	6,9
Portugal	0,3	0,1	0,7	0,1	0,5	0,1	0,5	0,0
United Kingdom	36,0	4,6	35,1	3,4	21,9	2,7	32,0	2,4
B. Imports								
EUR 12	517,0	100,0	508,1	100,0	500,6	100,0	534,5∞	100,0∞
BLEU/UEBL	5,1	1,0	6,5	1,3	7,3	1,5	4,0	0,7
Danmark	1,6	0,3	0,9	0,2	0,9	0,2	0,5	0,1
BR Deutschland	115,4	22,3	114,2	22,5	136,2	27,2	169,0∞	31,6∞
Ellada	21,0	4,1	21,9	4,3	21,1	4,2	21,7	4,1
España	5,7	1,1	6,3	1,2	4,7	0,9	3,4	0,7
France	14,1	2,7	13,9	2,7	15,0	3,0	14,7	2,7
Ireland	0,6	0,1	0,6	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Italia	165,5	32,0	161,8	31,9	149,1	29,8	146,5	27,4
Nederland	22,8	4,4	22,2	4,4	35,9	7,2	31,1	5,8
Portugal	1,5	0,3	1,7	0,3	2,3	0,5	3,6	0,7
United Kingdom	163,7	31,7	158,1	31,1	127,9	25,5	140,0	26,2

Source : Eurostat – Comext.

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 12

	1 000 t (³)			% TAV	
	»1987«	1990	1991 ∞	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	7889	7700	8707	0,1	13,1
Net production	7962	7790	8725	0,1	9,5
Changes in stocks	×	361	258	×	– 28,5
Imports (¹)	412	399	447	0,4	12,0
Exports (¹)	912	782	1244	3,4	59,1
Intra-Community trade (²)	1640	1821	2035	4,6	11,8
Internal use (total)	7557	7046	7670	– 0,8	8,8
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	23,4	21,6	22,2	– 1,7	2,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	104,4	109,6	113,6	1,0	3,6

Source: Eurostat and EC 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.

4.15.5.1 **Market prices** ([1]) **for beef/veal**

(ECU/100 kg ([2]))

		Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	United Kingdom	EUR 12 ([3])
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Young bulls All qualities	1989	301,672	307,874	283,867	402,815	284,848	310,531	–	328,788	284,726	294,830	299,467	305,361
	1990	280,054	278,788	281,577	377,511	285,011	286,924	–	303,140	282,025	279,671	256,242	286,289
	1991	268,679	262,551	251,698∞	353,281	282,837	274,942	–	288,020	267,199	264,297	248,371	270,706∞
	% TAV 1990/1989	– 7,2	– 9,4	– 4,0	– 6,3	0,1	– 7,6	×	– 7,8	– 0,9	– 5,1	– 14,4	– 6,2
	% TAV 1991/1990	– 4,1	– 5,8	– 10,6	– 6,4	– 0,8	– 4,2	×	– 5,0	– 5,3	– 6,3	– 11,2	– 5,4
Steers All qualities	1989	323,728	284,591	–	–	–	315,867	277,577	–	293,852	–	294,597	294,710
	1990	302,126	266,508	–	–	–	299,585	255,444	–	294,068	–	257,559	266,367
	1991	262,888	245,971	–	–	–	279,256	245,864	–	278,134	–	251,077	255,672
	% TAV 1990/1989	6,7	– 6,4	×	×	×	– 5,2	– 8,0	×	0,1	×	– 12,6	– 9,6
	% TAV 1991/1990	– 13,0	– 7,7	×	×	×	– 6,8	– 3,8	×	– 5,4	×	– 2,5	– 4,0
Heifers	1989	288,680	284,194	261,535	388,586	–	310,936	272,056	332,409	286,536	260,818	290,692	292,332
	1990	275,454	253,578	240,989	372,081	–	290,857	237,275	329,916	278,354	221,759	248,067	267,950
	1991	250,664	220,502	203,330∞	326,768	–	265,679	224,422	305,571	259,886	191,093	240,054	247,968∞
	% TAV 1990/1989	– 4,6	– 10,8	– 7,9	– 4,2	×	– 6,5	– 12,8	– 0,8	– 2,9	– 15,0	– 14,7	– 8,3
	% TAV 1991/1990	– 9,0	– 13,0	– 15,6	– 12,2	×	– 8,7	– 5,4	– 7,4	– 6,6	– 13,8	– 3,2	– 7,5
Cows	1989	244,345	271,047	240,195	259,122	189,305	273,442	225,338	246,249	250,976	255,745	235,444	252,360
	1990	224,121	237,756	206,878	242,386	164,675	244,794	197,662	199,097	:	219,244	198,199	220,369
	1991	206,657	202,002	174,585∞	222,303	141,486	212,104	176,676	163,053	200,806	190,120	187,256	190,566∞
	% TAV 1990/1989	– 8,3	– 12,3	– 13,9	– 6,5	– 13,0	– 10,5	– 12,3	– 19,1	×	– 14,3	– 15,8	– 12,7
	% TAV 1991/1990	– 7,8	– 15,0	– 15,6	– 8,3	– 14,1	– 13,4	– 10,6	– 18,1	×	– 13,3	– 5,5	– 13,5

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) Country Ø.
([2]) Slaughter weight.
([3]) Weighted Ø ECU/100 kg.

4.16.0.1 **Pig numbers** (December of previous year)

	1 000 head			% of EUR 12	% TAV	
	»1987«	1991	1992	1992	»1990« / »1987«	1992 / 1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	102071	100656	101349∞	100,0∞	− 0,3	0,7
Belgique/België	5989	6425	6501	6,4	1,8	1,2
Danmark	9192	9282	9767	9,6	0,2	5,2
BR Deutschland	23480	22035	21361∞	21,1∞	− 1,6	− 3,1
Ellada	1165	1143	974	1,0	− 0,5	− 14,8
España	16507	15949	17130	16,9	− 0,9	7,4
France	11895	12013	12063	11,9	0,2	0,4
Ireland	967	1069	1134	1,1	2,5	6,1
Italia	9340	8837	8549	8,4	− 1,4	− 3,3
Luxembourg	74	70	64	0,1	− 1,5	− 8,6
Nederland	14036	13788	13727	13,5	− 0,4	− 0,4
Portugal	2392	2664	2560	2,5	2,7	− 3,9
United Kingdom	7832	7380	7519	7,4	− 1,5	1,9

Source: Eurostat.

4.16.1.1 **Number of pigs slaughtered** ([1])

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
	»1987«	1990	1991	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990	»1987«	1990	1991	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	158878	162060	170590∞	0,7	5,3	80,6	83,4	84,1∞	1,1	0,8
Belgique/België	8864	8342	10002	− 2,0	19,9	87,3	93,5	90,5	2,3	− 3,2
Danmark	16124	16416	17065	0,6	4,0	71,6	73,5	74,1	0,9	0,8
BR Deutschland	39294	37906	43579∞	− 1,2	15,0	85,1	88,6	89,7∞	1,4	1,2
Ellada	2371	2264	2367	− 1,5	4,5	67,0	65,0	65,0	− 1,0	0,0
España	20555	23529	24619	4,6	4,6	74,3	75,6	75,9	0,6	0,4
France	20526	21303	21615	1,2	1,5	85,4	87,8	88,7	0,9	1,0
Ireland	2240	2375	2691	2,0	13,3	63,9	66,0	66,8	1,1	1,2
Italia	11374	12134	12189	2,2	0,5	107,6	109,9	109,3	0,7	− 0,5
Luxembourg	132	137	104	1,2	− 24,1	87,3	93,5	90,5	2,3	− 3,2
Nederland	19001	19941	18764	1,6	− 5,9	80,7	83,3	84,8	1,0	1,8
Portugal	2624	3510	3151	10,2	− 10,2	69,0	71,2	68,4	1,1	− 3,9
United Kingdom	15773	14203	14444	− 3,4	1,7	63,9	66,7	67,7	1,4	1,5

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Animals of domestic and foreign origin.

4.16.1.2 Net pigmeat production ([1])

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	»1987«	1990	1991	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	12812	13502	14328∞	1,8	6,1
BLEU/UEBL	785	793	915	0,3	15,4
Danmark	1154	1207	1265	1,5	4,8
BR Deutschland	3343	3357	3910∞	0,1	16,5
Ellada	159	147	153	− 2,6	4,1
España	1529	1780	1869	5,2	5,0
France	1753	1871	1918	2,2	2,5
Ireland	143	157	180	3,2	14,6
Italia	1224	1333	1333	2,9	0,0
Nederland	1534	1661	1591	2,7	− 4,2
Portugal	181	250	216	11,3	− 13,6
United Kingdom	1008	947	979	− 2,0	3,4

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	
	1985	1989	1990	1985	1989	1990	1989 / 1985	1990 / 1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	59228	67673	69458	3,4	2,6
EUR 12	20,4	19,4	19,2	12105	13131	13338	2,1	1,6
Peop. R. China	29,5	31,3	34,2	17492	21148	23725	4,9	12,2
USA	11,1	10,6	10,0	6594	7173	6960	2,1	− 3,0
USSR	9,9	9,9	9,5	5853	6700	6600	3,4	− 1,5
Poland	2,5	2,7	2,6	1475	1854	1780	5,9	− 4,0
Japan	2,6	2,4	2,2	1531	1594	1560	1,0	− 2,1
GDR	2,3	2,0	2,0	1372	1372	1390	0,0	1,3
Brazil	1,3	1,5	1,5	770	1000	1050	6,8	5,0
Canada	1,6	1,7	1,6	972	1184	1137	5,1	− 4,0
Yugoslavia	1,5	1,2	1,2	874	824	825	− 1,5	0,1
Romania	1,6	1,3	1,3	966	875	920	− 2,4	5,1
Hungary	1,8	1,5	1,5	1059	1014	1040	− 1,1	2,6
Czechoslovakia	1,4	1,4	1,3	820	934	909	3,3	− 2,7

Source: FAO.

4.16.4.1 Supply balance — pigmeat

EUR 12

	1 000 t (¹)			% TAV	
	»1987«	1990	1991 ** ∞	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	12869	13534	13434	1,7	− 0,7
Imports — Live animals	33,6	214,1	21,8	85,3	− 89,8
Exports — Live animals	1,0	18,2	8,8	166,0	− 51,6
Intra-Community trade	441	372	370	− 5,5	− 0,5
Net production	12836	13338	13421	1,3	0,6
Changes in stocks	10	24	− 9	36,2	− 137,5
Imports	84	52	78	− 14,7	50,0
Exports	440	679	580	15,6	− 14,6
Intra-Community trade	2101	2379	2548	4,2	7,1
Internal use	12510	12883	12932	1,0	0,4
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	38,7	39,3	39,5	0,5	0,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,6	103,5	103,8	0,3	0,3

Source: Eurostat.
(¹) Carcass weight.

4.16.5.1 Market prices for pigmeat (¹)

	ECU/100 kg (²)			% TAV (³)	
	1989	1990	1991	1990 / 1989	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12 (⁴)	147,083	137,129	137,459	− 6,8	− 9,8
Belgique/België	152,686	145,972	146,093	− 4,3	0,6
Danmark	144,242	122,589	119,861	− 14,9	− 1,8
BR Deutschland	139,972	133,091	139,251	− 5,2	2,6
Ellada	168,354	154,425	142,459	11,6	4,8
España	156,024	140,827	143,227	− 9,6	1,4
France	146,945	139,156	138,637	− 5,2	0,1
Ireland	141,802	130,749	123,017	− 6,8	− 4,5
Italia	164,055	158,444	163,424	− 1,7	4,5
Luxembourg	162,999	158,996	147,881	− 2,4	− 6,5
Nederland	134,081	125,609	128,133	− 6,4	2,5
Portugal	:	:	153,524	×	×
United Kingdom	147,986	140,251	123,632	− 0,4	− 9

Source: EC 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 ∅ ECU/100 kg.

4.17.0.1 **Sheep and goat numbers** (preceding December)

	1 000 head			% of EUR 12	% TAV	
	»1987«	1990	1991	1991	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sheep						
EUR 12	89023	98161	99506∞	100,0∞	3,3	1,4
Belgique/België	128	132	136	0,1	1,0	3,3
Danmark	65	97	111	0,1	14,7	14,4
BR Deutschland	1364	1533	1784∞	1,8∞	5,3	16,4
Ellada	10612	10353	10150	10,2	− 1,0	− 2,0
España	19267	22730	24022	24,1	6,5	5,7
France	12140	11208	11071	11,1	− 2,5	− 1,2
Ireland	3759	5782	6001	6,0	14,2	3,8
Italia	11400	11569	10848	10,9	− 0,2	− 6,2
Luxembourg	5	7	7	0,0	11,9	0,0
Nederland	1140	1725	1870	1,9	13,5	8,4
Portugal	3012	3347	3360	3,4	3,1	0,4
United Kingdom	26130	29678	30147	30,3	4,3	1,6
Goats						
EUR 12	12136	13938	14518∞	100,0∞	5,1	4,2
Belgique/België	7	8	8	0,1	4,0	0,0
Danmark	0	0	0	0,0	×	×
BR Deutschland	46	58	70∞	0,5∞	9,3	20,7
Ellada	6057	5904	5918	40,8	− 0,7	0,2
España	2934	4451	5014	34,5	16,1	12,7
France	996	1226	1162	8,0	6,4	− 5,2
Ireland	0	0	0	0,0	×	×
Italia	1192	1246	1298	8,9	1,7	4,2
Luxembourg	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Nederland	45	72	77	0,5	15,9	6,9
Portugal	803	857	857	5,9	2,0	0,0
United Kingdom	55	114	113	0,8	×	− 0,9

Source: Eurostat.

4.17.1.1 Sheep and goats slaughtered

	1 000 head			% TAV		Average carcass weight in kg			% TAV	
	»1987«	1990	1991	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990	»1987«	1990	1991	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EUR 12	70665	82462	84366∞	4,8	2,3	14,1	14,4	14,1∞	0,2	− 2,1
BLEU/UEBL	331	373	345	2,3	− 7,5	28,7	27,0	19,9	− 4,8	− 26,3
Danmark	42	71	85	18,9	19,8	23,3	21,2	21,2	− 1,7	0,0
BR Deutschland	1381	1878	1600∞	6,7	− 14,8	20,3	19,8	19,2∞	− 0,9	− 3,0
Ellada	11297	12213	12114	2,4	− 0,8	10,7	11,0	11,0	1,0	0,0
España	19673	21006	22333	2,5	6,3	11,2	11,0	10,8	− 1,0	− 1,8
France	9749	11265	10913	2,7	− 3,1	17,2	17,2	17,0	− 0,3	− 1,2
Ireland	2070	3887	4215	20,8	8,4	23,0	22,0	21,9	− 1,4	− 0,5
Italia	8163	9602	9629	5,0	0,3	8,6	9,9	8,8	2,0	− 11,1
Nederland	507	700	697	9,4	− 0,5	23,7	24,3	24,1	0,6	− 0,8
Portugal	1355	1454	1511	3,3	3,9	10,2	10,2	10,8	0,4	5,9
United Kingdom	16098	20012	20925	7,8	4,6	19,0	18,5	18,4	− 0,8	− 0,5

Source: Eurostat.

4.17.1.2 Gross internal sheepmeat and goatmeat production

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	»1987«	1990	1991	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	993	1182	1222∞	5,6	3,4
BLEU/UEBL	4	3	4	− 2,9	33,3
Danmark	1	1	2	10,1	100,0
BR Deutschland	25	60	63∞	31,9	5,0
Ellada	119	128	124	2,1	− 3,1
España	222	223	231	0,2	3,6
France	157	177	169	1,7	− 4,5
Ireland	49	85	91	18,0	7,1
Italia	49	56	58	5,0	3,6
Nederland	20	30	33	12,5	10,0
Portugal	27	28	30	2,4	7,1
United Kingdom	321	391	417	7,4	6,6

Source: Eurostat.

4.17.3.1 Sheepmeat and goatmeat — EC trade, by species

EUR 12

Description	Imports						Exports					
	1990			1991 ∞			1990			1991 ∞		
	Extra EC	Intra EC	World	Extra EC	Intra EC	World	Extra EC	Intra EC	World	Extra EC	Intra EC	World
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. *Live animals, in number* (per 1 000 head)												
— *Pure-bred breeding animals*												
Sheep	0,1	12,8	13,0	0,7	16,3	17,0	1,7	18,4	20,1	1,4	26,8	28,2
Goats	0,0	2,1	2,1	0,0	2,3	2,4	1,3	0,8	2,1	0,5	2,4	2,9
— *Other live animals*												
Sheep	2414,2	3749,0	6163,2	2346,9	4425,6	6772,6	73,1	3566,2	3639,3	226,5	4326,7	4553,2
Goats	5,5	34,2	39,7	3,3	56,6	60,0	3,0	37,6	40,6	2,0	51,7	53,7
Total live animals	2419,8	3798,1	6218,0	2350,9	4500,8	6852,0	79,1	3623,0	3702,1	230,4	4407,6	4638,0
2. *Live animals* converted to meat weight (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)	24,9	57,7	82,6	21,8	64,9	86,7	1,4	54,5	55,9	5,9	64,3	70,2
3. *Meat* (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)												
— Fresh or chilled	10,6	144,3	154,9	14,3	149,0	163,3	3,2	143,5	146,7	3,3	149,5	152,8
— Frozen	248,0	11,3	259,3	221,7	14,0	235,7	1,2	13,2	14,7	9,4	14,0	23,5
— Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
— Prepared and preserved	0,0	1,1	1,1	0,1	1,4	1,5	0,3	1,0	1,3	0,1	0,6	0,7
Total sheepmeat and goatmeat (2 + 3)	283,5	214,4	497,9	257,9	229,3	487,2	5,9	212,2	218,4	18,9	229,0	248,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Eurostat — Comext.
Coefficients: Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight × 0,47
— Boneless meat
— Prepared and preserved meat } Product weight × 1,7 = carcass weight.

4.17.3.2 Sheepmeat and goatmeat — trade with non-member countries

(1 000 t carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1988	%	1989	%	1990	%	1991	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EUR 12	4,8	100,0	5,1	100,0	5,9	100,0	18,9∞	100,0∞
BLEU/UEBL	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	1,7	0,1	0,5
Danmark	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	1,7	0,1	0,5
BR Deutschland	0,2	4,2	0,1	2,0	0,9	15,5	13,3∞	70,7∞
Ellada	0,1	2,1	0,1	2,0	0,1	1,7	0,3	1,6
España	1,1	22,9	1,5	29,4	1,1	19,0	1,3	6,9
France	0,9	18,8	0,8	15,7	1,0	17,2	1,5	8,0
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Italia	0,2	4,2	0,1	2,0	0,1	1,7	0,0	0,0
Nederland	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,0
Portugal	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	2,3	47,9	2,5	49,1	2,4	41,4	2,2	11,7
B. Imports								
EUR 12	245,2	100,0	255,1	100,0	283,4	100,0	257,9∞	100,0∞
BLEU/UEBL	7,4	3,0	8,8	3,4	9,3	3,3	7,1	2,8
Danmark	3,1	1,3	3,2	1,3	3,4	1,2	3,1	1,2
BR Deutschland	29,9	12,2	36,0	14,1	37,2	13,1	36,9∞	14,3∞
Ellada	15,5	6,4	21,0	8,2	17,5	6,2	16,6	6,4
España	12,1	5,0	11,3	4,4	13,6	4,8	11,3	4,4
France	8,8	3,6	9,6	3,7	10,9	3,8	22,9	8,9
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Italia	28,2	11,5	29,7	11,6	29,7	10,5	27,2	10,5
Nederland	2,2	0,9	3,7	1,5	3,9	1,4	5,9	2,3
Portugal	1,9	0,8	3,3	1,3	8,1	2,9	8,1	3,1
United Kingdom	135,2	55,1	128,7	50,5	149,6	52,8	118,9	46,1

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, and Eurostat — Comext.

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 12	t (2)			% TAV	
	1989	1990	1991 ∞	1990 / 1989	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports					
— New Zealand	191729	213430	198872	11,3	− 6,6
— Argentina	9097	12357	8823	35,8	− 28,6
— Australia	17399	18889	16837	8,6	− 10,9
— Hungary	12300	12834	14131	4,3	10,1
— Bulgaria	3509	3276	3638	− 6,6	11,1
— Poland	5980	7975	5265	33,4	− 34,0
— Yugoslavia	4700	2688	2786	− 42,8	3,6
— Uruguay	4372	6611	4296	51,2	− 35,0
— Romania	514	572	477	11,3	− 16,6
— Other countries	5556	4834	2792	− 13,0	− 42,2
Grand total	255156	283466	257917	11,1	− 9,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Eurostat — Comext.
(1) Incl. live animals.
(2) Tonnes carcass weight.

4.17.4.1 Supply balance — sheepmeat and goatmeat EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	»1987«	1990	1991 ∞	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	993	1182	1222	5,6	3,4
Imports — live animals (1)	21	25	22	3,1	− 12,4
Exports — live animals (1)	1	1	6	40,9	321,4
Intra-Community trade (1)	29	58	65	23,0	12,1
Net production	1007	1206	1238	5,7	2,7
Changes in stocks	− 9	:	:	×	×
Imports (2)	229	259	236	1,9	− 8,7
Exports (2)	5	6	13	18,4	116,7
Intra-Community trade (3)	114	157	164	11,3	4,5
Internal use	1222	1459	1461	5,2	0,1
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	3,8	4,3	4,3	3,4	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	81,3	81,0	83,6	0,4	3,2

Source: Eurostat and EC 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).

4.17.5.1 Market prices for sheepmeat (1)

	ECU/kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1989	1990	1991	1990/1989	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	3,856	3,481	3,398	− 9,6	− 1,9
Danmark	2,836	2,544	2,388	− 7,5	− 5,7
BR Deutschland	3,234	2,608	2,598	− 19,3	− 0,3
Ellada	4,386	3,930	3,872	5,8	7,5
España	3,577	3,509	3,053	− 1,9	− 13,3
France	3,103	2,486	2,937	− 7,7	5,7
Ireland	2,885	2,205	2,269	− 21,0	5,3
Italia	4,276	3,900	3,831	− 5,6	1,1
Nederland	3,258	2,792	2,977	− 14,5	7,2
Portugal	3,160	3,181	3,060	7,0	0,4
United Kingdom	2,760	2,487	1,927	− 5,9	− 14,0

Source: EC 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.
Ellada: 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'.
Portugal:
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	
	»1987«	1989	1990	1991	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	3054790	3156483	3398164	3591732**∞	3,7	5,7
BLEU/UEBL	91869	101590	109746	116991**	6,1	6,6
Danmark	87458	96542	99457	104808	4,4	5,4
BR Deutschland	218993	231076	237439	269343∞	2,7	13,4
Ellada	68700	77169	78011	80315	4,3	3,0
España	498383	521769	522127	548846**	1,9	5,1
France	658344	688247	804121	824012	6,9	2,5
Ireland	38326	37197	44109	48766**	4,8	10,6
Italia	373922	406106	399571	413211	2,2	3,4
Nederland	300876	303358	323199	357632**	2,4	10,7
Portugal	118109	104869	110558	178340	− 2,2	61,4
United Kingdom	599815	588950	669833	649378	3,7	− 3,1

Source: Eurostat.

4.18.1.1 Gross internal production of poultrymeat

	1 000 t				% TAV	
	»1987«	1989	1990	1991	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	5784	6108	6336	6722**∞	3,1	6,1
BLEU/UEBL	141	154	167	178	5,8	6,6
Danmark	113	128	132	142	5,3	7,6
BR Deutschland	390	425	449	564**∞	4,8	25,6
Ellada	149	153	160	160	2,4	0,0
España	786	828	834	880**	2,0	5,5
France	1408	1557	1665	1759	5,7	5,6
Ireland	67	70	81	90	6,5	11,1
Italia	1046	1094	1100	1114	1,7	1,3
Nederland	484	498	520	546**	2,4	5,0
Portugal	171	183	185	190	2,7	2,7
United Kingdom	1029	1018	1043	1099	0,5	5,4

Source: Eurostat.

4.18.3.1 Trade in poultrymeat with non-member countries ([1])

(1 000 t carcass weight)

Reporting country	1988	%	1989	%	1990	%	1991	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EUR 12	402017	100	448576	100	428134	100	477707∞	100,0∞
BLEU/UEBL	26891	6,7	29854	6,7	30463	7,1	33185	6,9
Danmark	41277	10,3	49928	11,1	47823	11,2	51475	10,8
BR Deutschland	12668	3,2	17506	3,9	11298	2,6	18675∞	3,9∞
Ellada	919	0,2	692	0,1	582	0,1	605	0,1
España	6814	1,7	7536	1,7	6178	1,4	7035	1,5
France	253853	63,1	279774	62,4	275359	64,3	292708	61,3
Ireland	484	0,1	114	0,0	52	0,0	188	0,0
Italia	3980	1,0	1917	0,4	5297	1,2	3289	0,7
Nederland	40971	10,2	45487	10,1	34489	8,1	42735	8,9
Portugal	126	0,0	182	0,0	969	0,2	6243	1,3
United Kingdom	14034	3,5	15645	3,5	15625	3,6	21567	4,5
B. Imports								
EUR 12	102909	100	116021	100	137970	100	151511∞	100,0∞
BLEU/UEBL	2718	2,6	2662	2,3	3425	2,5	4515	3,0
Danmark	54	0,1	71	0,1	77	0,1	51	0,0
BR Deutschland	54744	53,2	61724	53,2	74538	54,0	92155∞	60,8∞
Ellada	919	0,9	1424	1,2	4099	3,0	2217	1,5
España	454	0,4	1176	1,0	1325	1,0	799	0,5
France	8283	8,1	8069	7,0	10555	7,7	12265	8,1
Ireland	5	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Italia	27843	27,1	33379	28,8	31020	22,5	28358	18,7
Nederland	4255	4,2	4655	4,0	10236	7,4	8885	5,9
Portugal	469	0,5	663	0,6	508	0,4	2	0,0
United Kingdom	2166	2,1	2198	1,9	2186	1,6	2263	1,5

Source : Comtrade and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) Live animals, expressed as carcass weight (live weight × 0,7), and poultrymeat, including offals, livers and fats of Chapter 02 of Nimexe.

4.18.4.1 **Supply balance — poultrymeat** **EUR 12**

	1 000 t (¹)				% TAV	
	»1987«	1989	1990	1991 ** ∞	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gross internal production	5784	6108	6336	6722	3,1	6,1
Imports — live birds	3	1	3	3	0,0	0,0
Exports — live birds	7	4	3	3	– 24,6	0,0
Intra-Community trade	83	93	105	130	18,8	– 6,5
Net production	5780	6105	6336	6722	3,1	6,1
Changes in stocks	41	– 63	22	35	×	×
Imports	81	114	135	151	18,6	11,9
Exports	367	445	425	474	5,0	11,5
Intra-Community trade	467	573	678	782	13,2	15,3
Internal use (total)	5452	5837	6024	6364	3,4	5,6
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	16,8	18,0	18,6	18,2	3,5	– 2,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	106,1	104,6	105,2	105,6	– 0,3	0,4

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Slaughter weight.

4.18.5.1 Market prices for chickens (1)

	ECU/Kg (2)			% TAV (3)	
	1989	1990	1991	1990/1989	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	1,295	1,239	1,269	− 4,2	2,9
Danmark	1,437	1,388	1,358	− 2,8	− 1,8
BR Deutschland	1,304	1,408	1,387	7,8	− 1,2
Ellada	2,071	2,091	2,016	23,8	14,1
España	1,105	1,058	1,044	− 4,6	− 8,1
France	1,509	1,027	0,932	− 1,0	− 8,0
Ireland	2,130	2,187	1,971	4,5	− 8,5
Italia	1,366	1,300	1,494	− 1,2	16,9
Luxembourg	:	:	:	×	×
Nederland	1,163	1,258	1,246	8,1	− 0,6
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	1,494	1,654	1,364	16,3	− 12,4

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Belgique/België : Poulets à 70 %, prix de gros à la vente. Kuikens 70 %, groothandelsverkoopprijs. A partir de juillet 1982 prix franco frontière. Vanaf juli 1982 prijs franco grens.
Danmark : Kyllinger, 70 %, slagterie til detailhandel.
BR Deutschland : Schlachterei – Abgabepreis frei Empfänger, 70 % gefroren.
Ellada : Chondriki timi 70 % (prix de gros).
España : Precio de mercado.
France : Paris-Rungis: poulets, classe A (moyens), 83 %, prix de gros à la vente.
Ireland : Chickens, 70 %, wholesale price.
Italia : Milano: prezzi d'acquisto all'ingrosso, 83 %.
Nederland : LEI: Kuikens 70 % – Groothandelsverkoopprijs.
Portugal : Preço à produção.
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	
	»1987«	1989	1990	1991	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12 (¹)	288870	280866	277047	294782**∞	− 1,4	6,1
BLEU/UEBL	10652	9950	10792	11489	0,4	6,5
Danmark	3828	4048	4327	3854	4,2	− 10,9
BR Deutschland	47100	44400	44419	54181**∞	− 1,9	22,0
Ellada	17177	16866	16597	16329	− 1,1	− 1,6
France	62421	64900	62100	64700	− 0,2	4,2
Ireland	3462	3140	3163	3207**	− 3,0	1,4
Italia	51950	47512	47657	50997	− 2,8	7,0
Nederland	38246	39877	40248	42663**	1,7	6,0
United Kingdom	54034	50173	47744	47362**	− 4,0	− 0,8

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) EUR 10.

4.19.0.2 Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens

	1 000 head				% TAV	
	»1987«	1989	1990	1991	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	234021	229401	232684	241816**∞	− 0,2	3,9
BLEU/UEBL	8172	9374	9906	10148	6,6	2,4
Danmark	4091	3555	4117	4242	0,2	3,0
BR Deutschland	33850	33552	34283	39656∞	0,4	15,7
Ellada	2781	2808	3285	4706	5,7	43,3
España	37954	40722	36713	35776∞	− 1,1	− 2,6
France	40776	42614	44613	46084	3,0	3,3
Ireland	1597	1455	1581	1457**	− 0,3	− 7,8
Italia	31733	24509	29876	28083**	− 2,0	− 6,0
Nederland	31372	36541	31285	32891	− 0,1	5,1
Portugal	4777	4010	3982	6072	− 5,9	52,5
United Kingdom	36918	30262	33044	32701	− 3,6	− 1,0

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.1.1 **Usable production of eggs** (total eggs)

	1 000 t				% TAV	
	»1987«	1989	1990	1991	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	4884	4720	4758	5072**∞	− 0,9	6,6
BLEU/UEBL	182	171	186	200	0,7	7,5
Danmark	77	82	82	84	2,1	2,4
BR Deutschland	721	706	692	922∞	− 1,4	33,2
Ellada	128	132	128	123	0,0	− 3,9
España	671	642	668	641	− 0,1	− 4,0
France	891	922	902	928	0,4	2,9
Ireland	39	34	35	34**	− 3,5	− 2,9
Italia	631	589	597	648	− 1,8	8,5
Nederland	654	646	652	654**	− 0,1	0,3
Portugal	88	93	95	98	2,6	3,2
United Kingdom	802	704	721	740**	− 3,5	2,6

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.3.1 Trade in eggs with non-member countries (1)

(t)

Reporting country	1988	%	1989	%	1990	%	1991	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Exports								
EUR 12	81585	100,0	89783	100,0	80809	100,0	90036∞	100,0∞
BLEU/UEBL	1981	2,4	2581	2,9	2028	2,5	2573	2,9
Danmark	529	0,6	921	1,0	1626	2,0	1456	1,6
BR Deutschland	15089	18,5	12218	13,6	14029	17,4	17220∞	19,1∞
Ellada	46	0,1	224	0,2	277	0,3	690	0,8
España	5144	6,3	5463	6,1	6182	7,7	6302	7,0
France	9646	11,8	10038	11,2	8024	9,9	11089	12,3
Ireland	13	0,0	8	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Italia	158	0,2	214	0,2	193	0,2	140	0,2
Nederland	48230	59,1	57580	64,2	48220	59,7	50345	55,9
Portugal	40	0,0	5	0,0	23	0,0	62	0,1
United Kingdom	710	0,9	531	0,6	207	0,3	159	0,2
B. Imports								
EUR 12	14159	100,0	23564	100,0	21866	100,0	21512∞	100,0∞
BLEU/UEBL	79	0,6	2758	11,7	3704	16,9	1596	7,4
Danmark	2534	17,9	2400	10,2	3403	15,6	3214	14,9
BR Deutschland	2826	20,0	3832	16,3	3641	16,7	3261∞	15,2∞
Ellada	28	0,2	98	0,4	177	0,8	66	0,3
España	81	0,6	87	0,4	260	1,2	414	1,9
France	158	1,1	193	0,8	361	1,6	312	1,5
Ireland	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Italia	2987	21,1	5703	24,3	2833	13,0	4735	22,0
Nederland	5420	38,3	8415	35,8	7278	33,2	7832	36,4
Portugal	34	0,2	64	0,3	142	0,6	73	0,3
United Kingdom	13	0,1	15	0,1	65	0,3	9	0,0

Source : Comtrade and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Eggs in the shell — Code SITC 0251.

4.19.4.1 **Supply balance — eggs** (total eggs) **EUR 12**

	1 000 t				% TAV	
	»1987«	1989	1990	1991 ∞	»1990« / »1987«	1991 / 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Usable production	4884	4723	4758	5007**	– 0,4	5,2
Change in stocks	3	1	0	0	×	×
Imports	46	45	42	35	– 4,0	– 16,7
Exports	115	154	139	155	9,1	11,5
Intra-Community trade	650	643	660	669	0,4	1,4
Internal use of which:	4812	4613	4661	4887**	– 0,6	4,8
— eggs for hatching	289	313	322	337**	3,9	4,7
— industrial use	15	19	19	20**	8,8	5,3
— losses (market)	19	22	16	18**	– 0,6	12,5
— human consumption	4489	4259	4304	4512	– 1,0	4,8
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	13,9	13,1	13,0	13,1	– 2,0	0,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	101,5	102,4	102,1	102,5	0,3	0,4

Source: Eurostat.

4.19.5.1 **Market prices for eggs** ([1])

	ECU/100 pieces			% TAV ([2])	
	1989	1990	1991	1990/1989	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	4,578	4,602	4,889	1,2	8,1
Danmark	7,060	6,995	6,685	− 0,3	− 4,0
BR Deutschland	5,216	5,297	5,672	1,4	6,9
Ellada	9,786	9,697	9,784	22,3	18,1
España	6,131	6,073	6,280	− 1,3	2,1
France	5,186	5,181	5,411	1,9	5,9
Ireland	6,152	6,327	5,883	4,5	− 5,6
Italia	6,241	5,650	6,015	− 5,8	8,2
Luxembourg	6,106	6,094	6,411	0,0	5,4
Nederland	4,310	4,453	4,811	3,2	8,5
Portugal	:	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	5,399	5,869	5,063	21,3	− 11,8

Source: EC 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.

Ellada : 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.

Portugal : Preços de ovos

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 yields

Dairy cows in December	1 000 head			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	26543**	22983*	22882*∞	− 2,8	×
Belgique/België	951	831	797*	− 2,7	− 4,1
Danmark	913	769	746	− 3,4	− 3,0
BR Deutschland	5451	4765	5632∞	− 2,7	×
Ellada	219	242	214*	2,0	− 11,6
España (2)	1880	1575	1519	− 3,5	− 3,6
France	6506	5271	4968	− 4,1	− 5,7
Ireland	1528	1387	1364*	− 1,9	− 1,7
Italia	3075	2881	2536	− 1,3	− 12,0
Luxembourg	70	59	52	− 3,4	− 11,9
Nederland	2333	1917	1881	− 3,9	− 1,9
Portugal	360**	396	394*	1,9	− 0,5
United Kingdom	3257	2890	2779	− 2,4	− 3,8

Dairy cows yields (1)	kg/head			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
EUR 12	4251**	4609**	4536**∞	1,6	×
Belgique/België	3864	4168	4296**	1,5	3,1
Danmark	5379	6158	6034**	2,7	− 2,0
BR Deutschland	4599	4803	4431**∞	0,9	×
Ellada	2958	3077**	2872**	0,8	− 6,7
España	3334**	3246**	3599**	− 0,5	10,9
France	4109	4784**	4825**	3,1	0,9
Ireland	3759	3871**	3830**	0,6	− 1,1
Italia	3388	3704**	3593**	1,8	− 3,0
Luxembourg	4236	4838	4492	2,7	− 7,2
Nederland	5150	5784	5763	2,3	− 0,4
Portugal	3138**	3889*	3947*	4,4	1,5
United Kingdom	4867	5191	5110	1,3	− 1,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Production of the year divided by the herd in December of previous year.
(2) 1985: in September.

4.20.1.1 **Production of milk from dairy herds and delivery of milk to dairies**

Production of milk from dairy cows (1)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	115938**	109401**	112374**∞	− 1,2	×
Belgique/België	3796	3610	3570**	− 1,0	− 1,1
Danmark	5099	4742	4640**	− 1,4	− 2,2
BR Deutschland	25674	23672	29063**∞	− 1,6	×
Ellada	663	717**	695**	1,6	− 3,1
España	6258**	5752**	5669**	− 1,7	− 1,4
France	27790	26285**	25433**	− 1,1	− 3,2
Ireland	5823	5420**	5312**	− 1,4	− 2,0
Italia	10753	10856**	10350**	0,2	− 4,7
Luxembourg	301	290	265	− 0,7	− 8,6
Nederland	12550	11285	11047	− 2,1	− 2,1
Portugal	1114**	1548*	1563*	6,8	1,0
United Kingdom	16117	15224	14767	− 1,1	− 3,0

Deliveries of cows' milk (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
EUR 12	105845**	98951*	102191**∞	− 1,3	×
Belgique/België	3162	2988	2968	− 1,1	− 0,7
Danmark	4899	4542	4440*	− 1,5	− 2,2
BR Deutschland	23637	21474	26429**∞	− 1,9	×
Ellada	461	533*	546*	2,9	2,4
España	4761**	4502*	4347**	− 1,1	− 3,4
France	25476	24142	23347	− 1,1	− 3,3
Ireland	5682*	5268*	5209*	− 1,5	− 1,1
Italia	8596	8286*	8401*	− 0,7	1,4
Luxembourg	294	272	253*	− 1,5	− 7,0
Nederland	12233	10778	10570*	− 2,5	− 1,9
Portugal	1057**	1530	1551	7,7	1,4
United Kingdom	15587*	14636	14130	− 1,3	− 3,5

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)

(%)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	89,8	89,3	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	84,2	83,6	84,4	85,4	82,8	:
Danmark	96,1	95,9	95,8	95,8	95,8*	:
BR Deutschland	91,8	90,8	90,3	90,5	90,7	:
Ellada	65,1	74,9	:	:	:	:
España	75,9	76,6	76,3	78,1	:	:
France	92,6	91,8	90,7	91,5	:	:
Ireland	97,6	97,6	97,6	97,6	:	:
Italia	77,6	78,2	78,1	79,8	:	:
Luxembourg	97,7	95,5	94,3	93,5	93,8	95,5*
Nederland	97,1	96,8	96,7	96,0	95,5	95,7*
Portugal	86,2	87,2	88,8	97,3	90,3*	89,3*
United Kingdom	87,8	87,0	88,2	98,1	96,1	95,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Incl. deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).

4.20.1.3 **Production of fresh milk and fresh milk products by the dairy industry** — EUR 12

	1 000 t							% TAV	
	1980 (1)	1985 (2)	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1989/1986	1990/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Drinking milk	19468	20207	23482	23443	23582	23791	24235**	0,4	1,9
of which: — whole milk	14213	13352	15347	15078	14656	14374	14042**	− 2,2	− 2,3
— semi-skimmed milk	4544	6016	6698	6951	7449	7791	8569**	5,2	10,0
— skimmed milk	474	728	1334	1308	1370	1539	1592**	4,9	3,4
— untreated milk	237	110*	103*	107*	107*	87*	32**	− 5,5	− 63,2
2. Buttermilk	369	370	353*	368*	384*	419	418**	5,9	− 0,2
3. Cream	700	862	890	960	1000	1000	1059**	4,0	5,9
4. Acidified milk	1441	2184	2552	2728	2980	3121	3382**	6,9	8,4
5. Milk-based drinks	497	446	555	595	601	620	664**	3,8	7,1
6. Other fresh products	578	778	845	914	1003	1002	1101**	5,8	9,9
7. Sub-total (2-6)	3585*	4640*	5196	5565*	5968	6162*	6624**	5,8	7,5
Total	23053*	24847*	28678*	29008*	29550*	29953*	30859**	1,5	3,0

Source: Eurostat.

(1) EUR 9.
(2) EUR 10.

4.20.1.4 **Production in dairies of butter and cheese**

Butter (1)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	2033	1771**	1774**∞	− 2,7	×
Belgique/België	83	78	67	− 1,2	− 14,1
Danmark	110	95	70*	− 2,9	− 26,3
BR Deutschland	515	393	553**∞	− 5,3	×
Ellada	2	2**	1**	0,0	− 50,0
España	16**	45*	38*	23,0	− 15,6
France	586	532	490	− 1,9	− 7,9
Ireland	164	152	140*	− 1,5	− 7,9
Italia	76	101	79*	5,9	− 21,8
Luxembourg	8	5	4	− 9,0	− 20,0
Nederland	263	215	204	− 4,0	− 5,1
Portugal	7	15	16	16,5	6,7
United Kingdom	202	138	112	− 7,3	− 18,8
Cheese (2)	**1 000 t**			**% TAV**	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
EUR 12	4285**	4770*	4939**∞	2,2	×
Belgique/België	51	63	64	4,3	1,6
Danmark	256	295	285*	2,9	− 3,4
BR Deutschland	913	1115	1247**∞	4,1	×
Ellada	125	108**	110**	− 2,9	1,9
España	139**	142	142**	0,4	0,0
France	1283	1439	1471	2,3	2,2
Ireland	79	70	73*	− 2,4	4,3
Italia	626	593*	602*	− 1,1	1,5
Luxembourg	3	3	4	0,0	33,3
Nederland	525	597	616	2,6	3,2
Portugal	30**	44	47	8,0	6,8
United Kingdom	256	301	278	3,3	− 7,6

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Incl. butteroil manufactured from cream (butter equivalent).
(2) Processed cheese excluded.

4.20.1.5 **Production in dairies of milk powder** (1)

Skimmed-milk powder	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	1947**	1624*	1473*∞	− 3,6	×
Belgique/België	112	85	74	− 5,4	− 12,9
Danmark	25	41	17*	10,4	− 58,5
BR Deutschland	549	447	534*∞	− 4,0	×
Ellada	0*	0*	0*	×	×
España	27**	45*	30*	10,8	− 33,3
France	653	549	426	− 3,4	− 22,4
Ireland	161	195	183*	3,9	− 6,2
Italia	0	0	0*	×	×
Luxembourg	12	7	1	− 10,2	− 85,7
Nederland	163	74	63	− 14,6	− 14,9
Portugal	4**	15	12	30,3	− 20,0
United Kingdom	241	166	133*	− 7,2	− 19,9

Other milk powder (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
EUR 12	837**	881**	1084**∞	1,0	×
Belgique/België	38	51	62**	6,1	21,6
Danmark	95	85	109*	− 2,2	28,2
BR Deutschland	125	151	243**∞	3,9	×
Ellada	0	0**	0**	×	×
España	5**	12*	17*	19,1	41,7
France	228	278	338	4,0	21,6
Ireland	29	15	19**	− 12,4	26,7
Italia	3*	3	3**	0,0	0,0
Luxembourg	1	0	0	×	×
Nederland	245	210	212	− 3,0	1,0
Portugal	7**	6	8	− 3,0	33,3
United Kingdom	61	70	73*	2,8	4,3

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 in dairies of concentrated milk and casein** (1)

Concentrated milk (a) (2)	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6
EUR 12	1511**	1254	1288**∞	− 3,7	×
Belgique/België	11	28	24	20,5	− 14,3
Danmark	8	10	13**	4,6	30,0
BR Deutschland	527	440	474**∞	− 3,5	×
España	66**	37	41*	− 10,9	10,8
France	125	70*	70	− 10,9	0,0
Ireland	54**	60**	60**	2,1	0,0
Italia	3	0	1*	×	×
Nederland	535	404	406	− 5,5	0,5
Portugal	1**	1*	1	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	181	204	198	2,4	− 2,9
Casein (b) (3)	**1 000 t**			**% TAV**	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
EUR 12	144**	:	:	×	×
Danmark	15	12	16	− 4,4	33,3
BR Deutschland	21	13	16∞	− 9,1	23,1
France	45	25	27	− 11,1	8,0
Ireland	33	28	27	− 3,2	− 3,6
Nederland	27**	:	:	×	×
United Kingdom	3	1	1	− 19,7	0,0

Source : (a) Eurostat.
(b) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Product weight.
(2) Including that of 'chocolate crumb'.
(3) Excl. caseinates produced from casein.

4.20.2.1 World exports and production ([1]) of — butter ([2]) — cheese — casein

	Production						Exports					
	1 000 t			%	% TAV		1 000 t			%	% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Butter ([2])												
World:	7620	7611	7815	100,0	0,0	2,7	895	855	797	100,0	− 1,1	− 6,8
— EUR 12	2030	1715	1771	22,7	− 4,1	3,3	387	394	259	32,5	0,4	− 34,3
— Australia	114	101	106	1,4	− 3,0	5,0	57	52	51	6,4	− 2,3	− 1,9
— New Zealand	293	200	240	3,1	− 9,1	20,0	259	226	217	27,2	− 3,3	− 4,0
— USA	566	577	583	7,5	0,5	1,0	44	31	70	8,8	− 8,4	125,8
— Canada	108	97	100	1,3	− 2,6	3,1	1	2	4	0,5	18,9	100,0
— USSR	1596	1731	1775	22,7	2,1	2,5	17	14	12	1,5	− 4,7	− 14,3
— Czechoslovakia	152	156	159	2,0	0,6	1,9	16	12	15	1,9	− 6,9	25,0
— Poland	275	290	275	3,5	1,3	− 5,2	—	—	30	3,8	×	×
— India	700	840	970	12,4	4,7	15,5	—	—	—	×	×	×
— Others	1886	1904	1836	23,5	0,2	− 3,6	114	124	139	17,4	2,1	12,1
Cheese												
World:	13100	14400	14714	100,0	2,4	2,2	884	882	906	100,0	− 0,1	2,5
— EUR 12	4285	4826	4770	32,4	3,0	− 1,2	404	451	484	53,4	2,8	7,3
— Australia	160	184	175	1,2	3,6	− 4,9	74	60	51	5,6	− 5,1	− 15,0
— New Zealand	118	124	122	0,8	1,2	− 1,6	87	85	96	10,6	− 0,6	12,9
— USA	2305	2531	2745	18,7	2,4	8,5	16	10	12	1,3	− 11,1	20,0
— Canada	213	249	255	1,7	4,0	2,4	11	11	8	0,9	0,0	− 27,3
— USSR	809	900	881	6,0	2,7	− 2,1	5	6	5	0,6	4,7	− 16,7
— Switzerland	126	131	130	0,9	1,0	− 0,8	65	64	61	6,7	− 0,4	− 4,7
— Argentina	210	260	270	1,8	5,5	3,8	6	14	22	2,4	23,6	57,1
— Austria	83	86	85	0,6	0,9	− 1,2	43	35	36	4,0	− 5,0	2,9
— Others	4791	5109	5281	3,6	1,6	3,4	173	146	131	14,5	− 4,2	− 10,3
Casein												
World:	:	:	:	:	×	×	:	:	:	:	×	×
— EUR 12	145	146	145	100,0	0,2	− 0,7	80	80	80	:	0,0	0,0
— Australia	8	7	5	3,4	− 3,3	− 28,6	8	6	4	:	− 6,9	− 33,3
— New Zealand	64	54	62	42,8	− 4,2	14,8	77	49	62	:	− 10,7	26,5
— Poland	33	33	38	26,2	0,0	15,2	22	16	20	:	− 7,7	25,0

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

([1]) Product weight.
([2]) Production in dairies, including butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).

4.20.2.2 World exports and production of (1) — whole-milk powder and skimmed-milk powder — concentrated milk

	Production						Exports					
	1 000 t			%	% TAV		1 000 t			%	% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Skimmed-milk powder												
World:	4657	3996	4154	100,0	− 3,8	4,0	1140	997	872	100,0	− 3,3	− 12,5
— EUR 12	1947	1420	1624	39,1	− 7,6	14,4	296	409	330	37,8	8,4	− 19,3
— Australia	134	127	135	3,2	− 1,3	6,3	90	70	94	10,8	− 6,1	34,3
— New Zealand	242	154	189	4,5	− 10,7	22,7	173	146	150	17,2	− 4,2	2,7
— USA	630	397	395	9,5	− 10,9	− 0,5	344	117	8	0,9	− 23,6	− 93,2
— Canada	99	95	93	2,2	− 1,0	− 2,1	61	37	43	4,9	− 11,7	16,2
— USSR	260	300	300	7,2	3,6	0,0	—	—	—	×	×	×
— Poland	158	175	180	4,3	2,6	2,9	41	60	65	7,5	10,0	8,3
— Sweden	58	48	55	1,3	− 4,6	14,6	29	16	31	3,6	− 13,8	93,8
— Others	1129	1280	1183	28,5	3,2	− 7,6	106	142	151	17,3	7,6	6,3
Whole-milk powder (2)												
World:	1912	2261	2197	100,0	4,3	− 2,8	811	899	843	100,0	2,6	− 6,2
— EUR 12	837	931	881	40,1	2,7	− 5,4	526	568	502	59,5	1,9	− 11,6
— Australia	45	67	49	2,2	10,5	− 26,9	32	49	43	5,1	11,2	− 12,2
— New Zealand	138	201	215	9,8	9,9	7,0	135	133	191	22,7	− 0,3	43,6
— USA	54	81	72	3,3	10,7	− 11,1	1	42	5	0,6	154,6	− 88,1
— Canada	10	10	10	0,5	0,0	0,0	26	11	7	0,8	− 19,3	− 36,4
— USSR	257	299	308	14,0	3,9	3,0	—	—	—	×	×	×
— Argentina	85	115	112	5,1	7,8	− 2,6	—	—	—	×	×	×
— Finland	34	11	22	1,0	− 24,6	100,0	33	6	23	2,7	34,7	283,3
— Others	452	546	528	24,0	4,8	− 3,3	58	90	72	8,5	11,6	− 20,0
Concentrated milk												
World:	4735	4737	4672	100,0	0,0	− 1,4	751	568	453	100,0	− 6,7	− 20,2
— EUR 12	1511	1306	1254	26,8	− 3,6	− 4,0	545	449	349	77,0	− 4,7	− 22,3
— Australia	66	95	87	1,8	9,5	− 8,4	5	4	4	0,9	− 5,4	0,0
— New Zealand	3	1	1	0,0	− 24,0	0,0	1	7	7	1,5	62,7	0,0
— USA	931	999	993	21,3	1,8	− 0,6	5	14	4	0,9	29,4	− 71,4
— Canada	184	75	60	1,3	− 20,0	− 20,0	109	14	4	0,9	− 40,1	− 71,4
— USSR	564	610	620	13,3	2,0	1,6	26	25	25	5,5	− 1,0	0,0
— Brazil	36	36	36	0,8	0,0	0,0	—	—	—	—	×	×
— India	363	380	390	8,3	1,2	2,6	—	—	—	—	×	×
— Others	1077	1235	1231	26,3	3,5	− 0,3	65	55	60	13,2	− 2,2	9,1

Source: EC 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 — EC share

EUR 12

(1 000 t)

A. Exports	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Butter/butteroil (1)							
— World	894	735	1068	1059	855	797	826
— EEC	387	331	621	645	394	259	319
— Others	507	404	447	414	461	538	507
— EEC share	43,3 %	45,0 %	58,1 %	60,9 %	46,1 %	32,5 %	38,6 %
Skimmed-milk powder (1)							
— World	1140	1081	1127	1262	997	872	782
— EEC	296	267	390	616	409	330	253
— Others	844	814	737	646	588	542	529
— EEC share	26,0 %	24,7 %	34,6 %	48,8 %	41,0 %	37,8 %	32,4 %
Cheese							
— World	884	843	885	886	906	882	906
— EEC	404	380	406	404	445	451	484
— Others	480	463	479	482	461	431	422
— EEC share	45,7 %	45,1 %	45,9 %	45,6 %	49,1 %	51,1 %	53,4 %
Whole-milk powder							
— World	811	843	892	933	899	843	1010
— EEC	526	493	573	596	568	502	618
— Others	285	350	319	337	331	341	392
— EEC share	64,9 %	58,5 %	64,2 %	63,9 %	63,2 %	59,5 %	61,2 %
Condensed milk							
— World	751	588	528	511	568	453	423
— EEC	545	436	387	383	449	349	317
— Others	206	152	141	128	119	104	106
— EEC share	72,6 %	74,1 %	73,3 %	75,0 %	79,0 %	77,0 %	74,9 %
Casein and caseinates							
— EEC	89**	86**	99**	80**	80**	80**	75**

4.20.3.1 *(cont.)*

B. Imports	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Butter/butteroil (1)							
— World	894	735	1068	1059	855	797	826
— EEC	80	85	79	76	72	89	68
— Others	814	650	989	983	783	708	758
— EEC share	8,9%	11,6%	7,4%	7,2%	8,4%	11,2%	8,2%
Cheese							
— World	884	843	885	886	906	882	906
— EEC	114	108	109	115	119	113	109
— Others	770	735	776	771	787	769	797
— EEC share	12,9%	12,8%	12,3%	13,0%	13,1%	12,8%	12,0%
Casein and caseinates							
— EEC	26	25	26	29	36	63	58

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, GATT and FAO.

(1) Food aid included.

4.20.4.2 **Detailed supply balance** (a) — **skimmed-milk powder**

EUR 12

(1 000 t)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opening stocks							
— private	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	617	520	772	473	10	5	333
Production							
— skimmed-milk powder (b) ([1])	1948	2156	1628	1313	1421	1624	1473
— buttermilk powder	40	46	39	39	39	46	39
Imports (b)	–	–	2	5	53	14	5
Total availability	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption at full market prices	200	200	300	300	300	300	350
Subsidized consumption							
— animal feed (calves)	1125	1137	1103	975	754	767	856
Special measures							
— pigs and poultry	258	272	:	–	–	–	–
Total consumption	1583	1609	1403	1275	1054	1067	1206
Exports at world market prices	183	168	278	499	323	262	192
Food aid	124	98	110	117	87	68	61
Total exports	307	266	388	616	410	330	253
Closing stocks							
— private	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	520	772	473	10	5	333	414
Total	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: (a) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(b) Eurostat.

([1]) Including buttermilk powder incorporated directly in animal feed, milk powder for babies.

4.20.4.3 **Detailed supply balance** (a) — **butter** (1)

EUR 12
(1 000 t)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 **	1991 ** ∞
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Opening stocks							
— private, aided by EC	108	128	83	98	100	104	84
— public (intervention)	841	996	1283	860	102	20	251
Production							
— dairy (b)	2033	2189	1887	1682	1692	1771	1775
— farm (b)	33	31	28	27	28	25	25
Imports	80	85	79	76	71	88	68
Total availability	3095	3429	3360	2743	1993	2008	2209
Consumption							
— at normal prices (2)	1260	1377	1236	1263	1126	1053	1148
— at reduced prices (3)	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special schemes (4)	278	341	361	443	348	366	432
Reg. No 2409/86	–	14	184	190	–	–	–
Total apparent consumption	1614	1732	1781	1896	1474	1395	1580*
Exports at world market prices	173	191	272	275	377	202	215
Food aid	36	35	30	47	18	13	10
Exports at special prices	148	105	319	323	–	5	96
Total exports (b)	357	331	621	645	395	218(5)	321(5)
Closing stocks							
— private, aided by EC	128	83	98	100	104	84	41
— public (intervention)	996	1283	860	102	20	251	261
Total closing stocks	1124	1366	958	202	124	335	302

Source: (a) EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture (including butteroil, butter equivalent).
(b) Eurostat.

(1) Product weight. Includes butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).
(2) Prices currently subsidized by EAGGF in Luxembourg.
(3) 1977: Reg. No 2370/77 (Christmas butter),
1978: Reg. No 1901/78,
1979: Reg. No 1269/79.
(4) Comprising (1 000 t):

	1985	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*	*1990*	*1991*
— Welfare schemes	6	5	6	40	16	—	22
— Armed forces and non-profit organizations	44	45	44	59	42	37	39
— Butter concentrate	15	26	34	43	16	16	19
— Sales to food processors	228	267	258	328	274	292	352

(5) Not including 43 physically exported in 1990 from ex-DDR but taken into account in 1991.

4.20.6.1 **Intervention measures for butter and skimmed-milk powder (1991)**

(t)

Butter (¹)	Public storage					Private storage
	Taken into storage	Release from storage				Quantity subject to storage contracts
		On the Community market (⁴)	For export (⁵)	For food aid (³)	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EUR 12	173955	93589	70146	171	163906	116243
Belgique/België	3090	2710	–	–	2710	40688
Danmark	547	93	–	–	93	3924
BR Deutschland	33513	21826	3500	–	25326	11002
Ellada	–	–	–	–	–	–
España	18659	4161	2500	–	6661	–
France	9956	8697	10500	171	19368	20937
Ireland	54732	1808	21810	–	23618	11859
Italia	5777	1805	–	–	1805	337
Luxembourg	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nederland	31253	35648	31836	–	67483	17175
Portugal	598	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	15830	16842	–	–	16842	10321

Skimmed-milk powder (²)	Taken into storage	Release from storage				Private storage
		To the Community market (⁴)	For export (⁵)	For food aid	Total	Quantity subject to storage contracts
EUR 12	198569	105829	11500	–	117329	44363
Belgique/België	4928	9425	–	–	9425	2352
Danmark	–	–	–	–	–	–
BR Deutschland	83483	71546	9400	–	80946	7158
Ellada	–	–	–	–	–	–
España	5730	2208	–	–	2208	–
France	5908	7915	2100	–	10015	16548
Ireland	93612	7948	–	–	7948	5663
Italia	–	–	–	–	–	–
Luxembourg	150	425	–	–	425	–
Nederland	1866	2402	–	–	2402	12125
Portugal	107	–	–	–	–	–
United Kingdom	2785	3960	–	–	3960	490

Source : EC 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) Emergency aid delivered to Eastern European countries.

4.20.6.2 Application of the quota system

(1 000 t)

	1991/1992									1992/1993			
	Overall guaranteed quantity	Quantity suspended	Allocation out of the Community reserve	SLOM (1)	Overall quantity available	Deliveries (p)	Adjustment of oil and fat (2)	Transfers (3)	Difference after the adjustment	Overall guaranteed quantity	Allocation out of the Community reserve	SLOM (1)	Overall quantity available
1	2	3	4	5	6 = 2 − 3 + 4 + 5	7	8	9	10 = 7 + 8 − 6 − 4	11	12	13	14 = 11 + 12 + 13
EUR 12	106657,7	4985,7	1482,9	600,0	103754,9 :	::	::	::	:	101672,0	1482,9	600,0	103754,9
Belgique/België	3025,5	144,5	32,1	6,6	2919,7	2994,9	130,0	180,0	25,2	2881,0	32,1	6,6	2919,7
Danmark	4589,1	219,7	48,8	9,6	4427,9	4424,7	10,2	0,0	7,1	4369,4	48,8	9,6	4427,8
BR Deutschland	28514,4	1360,2	234,2	161,0	27549,5 :	::	::	::	:	27154,2	234,2	161,0	27549,4
Ellada	544,8	24,2	5,4	–	526,0 :	::	::	::	:	520,6	5,4	–	526,0
España	4571	209,2	96,5	–	4458,3 :	::	::	::	:	4361,8	96,5	–	4458,3
France	24196	1153,6	256,3	64,0	23362,8	23389,6	293,5	143,3	177,0	23042,4	256,3	64,0	23362,7
Ireland	4963,2	237,6	355,8	118,0	5199,4	5201,6	0,0	6,3	− 4,1	4725,6	355,8	118,0	5199,4
Italia	8620,1	395,9	88,0	–	8312,4 :	::	::	::	:	8224,2	88,0	–	8312,2
Luxembourg	249,1	11,9	27,7	1,7	266,5	253,3	12,0	0,2	− 0,4	237,2	27,7	1,7	266,6
Nederland (4)	11248,3	539,1	119,8	47,9	10876,9	10534,5	381,0	2,4	36,2	10709,2	119,8	47,9	10876,9
Portugal	1743,4	–	–	–	1743,4 :	::	::	::	:	1743,4	–	–	1743,4
United Kingdom	14392,8	689,8	218,3	191,2	14112,5	13995,0	171,0	38	15,5	13703,0	218,3	191,2	14112,5

Source: EC Commission, Direcotrate-General for Agriculture.

(1) SLOM: quantities allocated pursuant to Article 3 bis of Regulation (EEC) No 857/84.
(2) Adjustments in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 1546/88, Article 12.
(3) Transfers in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 857/84, Article 6 a.
(4) Fifty-two weeks.

4.20.6.3 **Community butter and skimmed-milk powder stocks (1) on 1 April**

	t				
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6
Butter (2)					
EUR 12	639986	64227	81988	323515	273773
Belgique/België	6129	317	2055	8072	4281
Danmark	2330	23	3	6872	7048
BR Deutschland	171962	4240	17660	40238	41366
España	24880	8669	8825	32643	34756
France	90095	4660	8120	24294	16806
Ireland	120437	16538	9996	94214	102308
Italia	16913	1030	1883	8377	10663
Luxembourg	181	–	–	–	–
Nederland	72909	11112	27502	83077	35682
Portugal	–	–	–	–	848
United Kingdom	134150	17638	5944	25729	20015
Skimmed-milk powder (2)					
EUR 12	239837	7041	21278	354191	335719
Belgique/België	–	–	–	17031	8638
Danmark	84	–	–	–	–
BR Deutschland	227292	2229	15904	191891	144138
Ellada	3000	–	–	–	–
España	9317	4812	5314	19731	10356
France	–	–	–	21243	16671
Ireland	–	–	–	94261	147161
Luxembourg	–	–	–	1200	925
Nederland	–	–	–	2624	2088
Portugal	–	–	–	–	107
United Kingdom	144	–	–	6810	5635

Source : EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Stocks referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 (butter, public and private storage; skimmed-milk powder, public storage).
(2) Product weight.

4.20.6.4 Quantities of skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder intended for animal feed and of skimmed milk processed into casein and caseinates, for which aids have been granted

	Skimmed milk (1) (2)					Skimmed-milk powder (2)					Skimmed milk for casein (2)				
	1 000 t			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	4233	670	1055∞	− 30,8	×	1127	767	857∞	− 7,4	×	5447	3672	3844∞	− 7,6	4,7
Belgique/België	314	117	103	− 17,9	− 12,0	26	20	25	− 5,1	25,0	–	–	–	×	×
Danmark	546	112	70	− 27,2	− 37,5	14	2	2	− 32,2	0,0	592	411	585	− 7,0	42,3
BR Deutschland	2046	212	667∞	− 36,5	×	175	64	101∞	− 18,2	×	749	466	550∞	− 9,1	18,0
France	–	–	–	×	×	–	3	3	×	0,0	–	–	–	×	×
Ireland	147	65	60	− 15,1	− 7,7	488	352	357	− 6,3	1,4	1709	867	931	− 12,7	7,4
Italia	391	20	10	− 44,8	− 50,0	21	8	7	− 17,6	− 12,5	1213	991	940	− 4,0	− 5,1
Luxembourg	119	113	119	− 1,0	5,3	147	142	150	− 0,7	5,6	–	–	–	×	×
Nederland	68	1	1	− 57,0	0,0	232	161	195	− 7,0	21,1	1081	894	787	− 3,7	− 12,0
United Kingdom	584	29	24	− 45,1	− 17,2	23	15	17	− 8,2	13,3	104	44	52	− 15,8	18,2

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Normal aid + special aid.
(2) Product weight.

4.21.4.1. **Supply balance — honey**

	EUR 12	BLEU/ UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutsch-land	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1989/90												
Usable production (1 000 t)	116	1	3	29	12	21	35	0	8	0	3	4
Imports	121	6	2	80	2	2	8	1	11	8	1	23
Exports	6	2	1	16	0	4	4	0	0	2	0	1
Intra-Community trade	23	2	0	4	1	0	4	0	3	5	0	2
Internal use: — human consumption	229	5	4	93	13	20	39	0	19	6	4	26
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	0,7	0,5	0,8	1,5	1,3	0,5	0,7	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	50,7	20,0	75,0	31,2	92,3	105,0	89,7	0,0	42,1	0,0	75,0	15,4
1990/91												
Usable production (1 000 t)	110	1	3	25	8	21*	35*	0	8	0	4	5
Imports	129*	6	3	88	2	2*	7	1	12	9	0	26
Exports	7	2	2	17	2	4*	4	0	0	1	0	1
Intra-Community trade	27*	2	0	7	2	0*	5	1	2	7	0	1
Internal use: — human consumption	235	5	4	96	9	20*	38*	1	20	8	4	30
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	0,7	0,5	0,8	1,2	0,9	0,5*	0,7	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	46,8	20,0	75,0	26,0	88,9	105,0*	92,1	0,0	40,0	0,0	100,0	16,7

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.22.1.1 Community forestry statistics

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total area (1 000 ha) (1)	3051,805	4309,245	24869,340	13195,7	50476,55	54908,70	7028,336	30127,680	258,636	4041,960	9207,095	24413,88	225888,90
Wooded area (1 000 ha) (1)	617,000	493,294	7360,031	5755,0	12511,00	14688,33	327,000	6410,066	88,620	330,175	2986,300	2297,00	53845,81
Wooded area/total area (%)	20	11	30	44	25	27	5	21	34	8	32	9	24
Breakdown of wooded area by species (2)													
— conifers (%)	47	63	69	19	48	30	90	25	34	65	46	73	42
— deciduous (%)	53	37	31	81	52	70	10	75	66	35	54	27	58
Breakdown of wooded area by ownership (2)													
— State forests (%)	11	30	31	73	6	10	79	6	8	30	3	43	27
— private forests (%)	53	66	44	15	65	72	20	60	54	53	83	57	58
— other forests under public law (%)	36	4	25	12	29	18	1	34	38	17	14	0	15
Production of timber in the rough (without bark) (1 000 m^3) (3)	2648	2947	28160	2423	14098	30081	1100	8308	251	894	8278	3940	103128
Timber consumption in round wood equivalent (1 000 m^3) (3)	5506	5223	45850	4309	15478	40569	2175	25631	173	10565	3449	34464	193392
Deficit or surplus in timber production (1 000 m^3) (3)	− 2858	− 2276	− 17690	− 1886	− 1380	− 10488	− 1075	− 17323	78	− 9671	4829	− 30524	− 90264

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General of Agriculture.

(1) 1990.
(2) Ø 1976-86.
(3) 1983.

4.22.3.1 EC external trade in forest products

EUR 12

		1 000 t			Mio ECU		
		Export	Import	Balance	Export	Import	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Timber in the rough, other small round wood, cut or as particles	1989	13009,5	15638,4	− 2628,9	995,1	1862,1	− 867,0
	1990	12715,4	15636,2	− 2820,8	1026,3	1924,1	− 897,8
	1991 ∞	16064,0	15913,1	+ 150,9	436,2	1091,4	− 655,2
Sawn timber	1989	3645,3	20059,8	− 16414,5	1346,5	7638,2	− 6291,7
	1990	3592,2	19522,5	− 15930,3	1436,4	7847,9	− 6411,5
	1991 ∞	3313,4	17880,2	− 14566,8	322,2	5980,9	− 5658,8
Panels and sheets	1989	4041,6	7440,9	− 3399,3	2064,8	3669,7	− 1604,9
	1990	4182,4	7767,8	− 3585,4	2120,9	3850,5	− 1729,6
	1991 ∞	4452,1	7856,1	− 3804,0	469,1	2062,1	− 1592,9
Wooden articles	1989	1197,9	1641,6	− 443,7	1766,9	1967,8	− 200,9
	1990	1262,1	2037,0	− 774,9	1927,9	2297,8	− 369,9
	1991 ∞	1274,9	2373,4	− 1098,5	665,1	1330,7	− 665,6
Paper stock/pulp wood	1989	6162,2	15387,5	− 9225,3	2106,6	8337,0	− 6230,4
	1990	6298,7	15376,6	− 9077,9	1821,6	7048,6	− 5227,0
	1991 ∞	7242,4	16446,5	− 9204,1	358,0	4510,8	− 4152,7
Paper and board	1989	14675,6	27701,5	− 13025,6	17981,0	25763,1	− 7782,1
	1990	20371,1	29803,9	− 9432,8	19100,8	27598,1	− 8497,3
	1991 ∞	16775,1	31411,6	− 14636,5	5164,2	13498,0	− 8333,8
Cork and cork articles	1989	173,0	129,7	43,3	622,6	420,1	202,5
	1990	157,6	115,8	41,8	640,5	456,0	184,5
	1991 ∞	165,8	129,2	36,6	226,2	29,0	197,2
Total	1989	42905,1	87999,4	− 45094,3	26883,5	49658,0	− 22774,5
	1990	48579,5	90259,8	− 41680,3	28074,4	51023,0	− 22948,6
	1991 ∞	49287,7	92009,9	− 42722,2	7641,0	28502,8	− 20861,8

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.22.3.2 EC external and intra-Community trade in timber and timber products by Member State

1991 (1 000 t)

	BLEU/ UEBL	Danmark	BR Deutschland ∞	Ellada	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Portugal	United Kingdom	EUR 12 ∞
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A — Imports												
Intra: Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	2413,2	185,1	1256,3	2,0	1231,0	1164,5	10,7	2206,2	692,5	94,9	90,4	9346,7
Sawn timber	403,2	24,5	372,4	2,4	382,1	229,2	25,3	312,0	504,6	17,9	475,6	2749,1
Panels and sheets	243,5	149,9	875,6	80,5	301,7	608,0	55,1	155,3	625,2	55,0	693,1	3842,8
Wooden articles	180,4	10,2	218,0	5,0	52,9	180,5	18,0	52,6	155,7	9,3	73,7	956,0
Paper stock/pulpwood	231,6	66,6	1147,7	27,8	504,6	1193,6	11,7	776,4	1142,5	34,7	527,1	5664,1
Paper and board	1494,2	261,5	2944,5	122,3	807,3	2741,6	230,4	1071,1	1678,9	215,3	1745,1	13312,3
Cork and cork articles	2,9	1,4	22,2	0,5	9,8	20,8	0,3	12,7	5,1	32,8	9,0	117,2
Extra: Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	71,8	148,5	727,0	222,0	532,2	754,3	20,9	3479,6	113,4	366,6	130,2	6566,4
Sawn timber	826,9	808,4	2781,6	355,0	727,8	1162,6	167,1	3389,3	1374,4	60,2	3477,7	15131,1
Panels and sheets	299,0	223,8	1278,9	120,5	30,2	221,7	38,1	444,2	372,4	2,0	982,5	4013,3
Wooden articles	35,2	38,8	818,4	23,7	18,6	51,9	8,6	140,1	104,3	3,0	174,7	1417,4
Paper stock/pulpwood	381,4	125,7	3458,8	157,6	524,6	1742,8	16,1	2302,1	587,2	58,7	1427,5	10782,4
Paper and board	899,0	793,2	5338,3	287,4	920,6	2044,4	236,7	1731,9	1450,6	119,3	4277,6	18099,1
Cork and cork articles	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,1	0,8	2,1	0,0	2,3	0,0	4,3	1,2	12,0
B — Exports												
Intra: Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	1395,1	32,4	2240,1	11,7	57,5	4363,9	291,3	3,6	752,7	377,0	66,8	9592,0
Sawn timber	272,9	47,6	654,1	1,5	16,8	766,3	73,9	19,4	262,5	530,6	22,0	2667,7
Panels and sheets	1259,1	22,8	692,1	7,9	197,1	661,6	108,2	167,5	94,7	514,7	86,7	3812,5
Wooden articles	173,7	91,4	170,3	1,0	45,4	125,3	16,2	59,5	210,1	65,0	42,0	1000,0
Paper stock/pulpwood	680,0	126,7	1194,7	3,6	573,2	919,4	39,5	53,4	618,4	859,3	272,5	5340,7
Paper and board	1183,4	188,5	4034,0	8,9	552,6	2432,5	69,9	1099,0	1911,1	320,9	1107,0	12907,7
Cork and cork articles	0,3	0,1	1,2	0,0	43,1	5,9	0,0	1,6	1,6	61,9	0,6	116,4
Extra: Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	121,3	452,2	5276,4	0,0	10,2	375,8	78,6	9,5	5,9	50,4	91,6	6472,0
Sawn timber	22,2	30,7	229,6	24,3	74,4	122,5	0,0	32,5	20,4	86,0	3,1	645,7
Panels and sheets	10,8	42,2	244,2	26,6	98,4	77,2	8,3	72,5	5,5	36,5	17,5	639,6
Wooden articles	6,7	31,9	131,6	0,6	12,0	37,5	0,3	29,8	11,3	3,6	9,7	274,9
Paper stock/pulpwood	88,9	125,2	865,4	9,1	66,5	102,7	4,3	14,8	303,0	245,9	76,1	1901,7
Paper and board	161,7	97,7	1614,1	34,2	209,5	643,4	0,8	377,3	325,7	63,2	340,0	3867,4
Cork and cork articles	0,0	0,0	1,4	0,0	5,5	0,3	0,0	0,9	0,1	40,2	0,9	49,4

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

European Communities — Commission

The Agricultural Situation in the Community — 1992 Report

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

1993 – 432 pp., 15 figs – 16.2 × 22.9 cm

ISBN 92-826-4863-X

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: ECU 30

This report is the 18th published version of the annual report on the agricultural situation in the Community. It contains analyses and statistics on the general situation (economic environment and world market), the factors of production, the structures and situation of the markets in the various agricultural products, the obstacles to the common agricultural market, the position of consumers and producers, and the financial aspects. The general prospects and the market outlook for agricultural products are also dealt with.

Venta y suscripciones • Salg og abonnement • Verkauf und Abonnement • Πωλήσεις και συνδρομές Sales and subscriptions • Vente et abonnements • Vendita e abbonamenti Verkoop en abonnementen • Venda e assinaturas

BELGIQUE / BELGIË

Moniteur belge / Belgisch Staatsblad
Rue de Louvain 42 / Leuvenseweg 42
B-1000 Bruxelles / B-1000 Brussel
Tél. (02) 512 00 26
Fax (02) 511 01 84

Autres distributeurs / Overige verkooppunten

Librairie européenne/ Europese boekhandel
Rue de la Loi 244/Wetstraat 244
B-1040 Bruxelles / B-1040 Brussel
Tél. (02) 231 04 35
Fax (02) 735 08 60

Jean De Lannoy
Avenue du Roi 202 /Koningslaan 202
B-1060 Bruxelles / B-1060 Brussel
Tél. (02) 538 51 69
Télex 63220 UNBOOK B
Fax (02) 538 08 41

Document delivery:

Credoc
Rue de la Montagne 34 / Bergstraat 34
Bte 11 / Bus 11
B-1000 Bruxelles / B-1000 Brussel
Tél. (02) 511 69 41
Fax (02) 513 31 95

DANMARK

J. H. Schultz Information A/S
Herstedvang 10-12
DK-2620 Albertslund
Tlf. (45) 43 63 23 00
Fax (Sales) (45) 43 63 19 69
Fax (Management) (45) 43 63 19 49

DEUTSCHLAND

Bundesanzeiger Verlag
Breite Straße
Postfach 10 80 06
D-W-5000 Köln 1
Tel. (02 21) 20 29-0
Telex ANZEIGER BONN 8 882 595
Fax 2 02 92 78

GREECE/ΕΛΛΑΔΑ

G.C. Eleftheroudakis SA
International Bookstore
Nikis Street 4
GR-10563 Athens
Tel. (01) 322 63 23
Telex 219410 ELEF
Fax 323 98 21

ESPAÑA

Boletín Oficial del Estado
Trafalgar, 29
E-28071 Madrid
Tel. (91) 538 22 95
Fax (91) 538 23 49

Mundi-Prensa Libros, SA
Castelló, 37
E-28001 Madrid
Tel. (91) 431 33 99 (Libros)
431 32 22 (Suscripciones)
435 36 37 (Dirección)
Télex 49370-MPLI-E
Fax (91) 575 39 98

Sucursal:

Librería Internacional AEDOS
Consejo de Ciento, 391
E-08009 Barcelona
Tel. (93) 488 34 92
Fax (93) 487 76 59

Llibreria de la Generalitat de Catalunya
Rambla dels Estudis, 118 (Palau Moja)
E-08002 Barcelona
Tel. (93) 302 68 35
302 64 62
Fax (93) 302 12 99

FRANCE

Journal officiel Service des publications des Communautés européennes
26, rue Desaix
F-75727 Paris Cedex 15
Tél. (1) 40 58 75 00
Fax (1) 40 58 77 00

IRELAND

Government Supplies Agency
4-5 Harcourt Road
Dublin 2
Tel. (1) 61 31 11
Fax (1) 78 06 45

ITALIA

Licosa SpA
Via Duca di Calabria, 1/1
Casella postale 552
I-50125 Firenze
Tel. (055) 64 54 15
Fax 64 12 57
Telex 570466 LICOSA I

GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG

Messageries Paul Kraus
11, rue Christophe Plantin
L-2339 Luxembourg
Tél. 499 88 88
Télex 2515
Fax 499 88 84 44

NEDERLAND

SDU Overheidsinformatie
Externe Fondsen
Postbus 20014
2500 EA 's-Gravenhage
Tel. (070) 37 89 911
Fax (070) 34 75 778

PORTUGAL

Imprensa Nacional
Casa da Moeda, EP
Rua D. Francisco Manuel de Melo, 5
P-1092 Lisboa Codex
Tel. (01) 69 34 14

Distribuidora de Livros Bertrand, Ld.ª

Grupo Bertrand, SA
Rua das Terras dos Vales, 4-A
Apartado 37
P-2700 Amadora Codex
Tel. (01) 49 59 050
Telex 15798 BERDIS
Fax 49 60 255

UNITED KINGDOM

HMSO Books (Agency section)
HMSO Publications Centre
51 Nine Elms Lane
London SW8 5DR
Tel. (071) 873 9090
Fax 873 8463
Telex 29 71 138

ÖSTERREICH

Manz'sche Verlags- und Universitätsbuchhandlung
Kohlmarkt 16
A-1014 Wien
Tel. (0222) 531 61-0
Telex 112 500 BOX A
Fax (0222) 531 61-39

SUOMI

Akateeminen Kirjakauppa
Keskuskatu 1
PO Box 128
SF-00101 Helsinki
Tel. (0) 121 41
Fax (0) 121 44 41

NORGE

Narvesen information center
Bertrand Narvesens vei 2
PO Box 6125 Etterstad
N-0602 Oslo 6
Tel. (2) 57 33 00
Telex 79668 NIC N
Fax (2) 68 19 01

SVERIGE

BTJ
Tryck Traktorwägen 13
S-222 60 Lund
Tel. (046) 18 00 00
Fax (046) 18 01 25

SCHWEIZ / SUISSE / SVIZZERA

OSEC
Stampfenbachstraße 85
CH-8035 Zürich
Tel. (01) 365 54 49
Fax (01) 365 54 11

CESKOSLOVENSKO

NIS
Havelkova 22
13000 Praha 3
Tel. (02) 235 84 46
Fax 42-2-264775

MAGYARORSZÁG

Euro-Info-Service
Pf. 1271
H-1464 Budapest
Tel./Fax (1) 111 60 61/111 62 16

POLSKA

Business Foundation
ul. Krucza 38/42
00-512 Warszawa
Tel. (22) 21 99 93, 628-28-82
International Fax&Phone
(0-39) 12-00-77

ROUMANIE

Euromedia
65, Strada Dionisie Lupu
70184 Bucuresti
Tel./Fax 0 12 96 46

BULGARIE

D.J.B.
59, bd Vitocha
1000 Sofia
Tel./Fax 2 810158

RUSSIA

CCEC (Centre for Cooperation with the European Communities)
9, Prospekt 60-let Oktyabria
117312 Moscow
Tel. 095 135 52 87
Fax 095 420 21 44

CYPRUS

Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Chamber Building
38 Grivas Dhigenis Ave
3 Deligiorgis Street
PO Box 1455
Nicosia
Tel. (2) 449500/462312
Fax (2) 458630

TÜRKIYE

Pres Gazete Kitap Dergi Pazarlama Dağitim Ticaret ve sanayi AŞ
Narlibahçe Sokak N. 15
Istanbul-Cağaloğlu
Tel. (1) 520 92 96 - 528 55 66
Fax 520 64 57
Telex 23822 DSVO-TR

ISRAEL

ROY International
PO Box 13056
41 Mishmar Hayarden Street
Tel Aviv 61130
Tel. 3 496 108
Fax 3 544 60 39

CANADA

Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd
Mail orders — Head Office:
1294 Algoma Road
Ottawa, Ontario K1B 3W8
Tel. (613) 741 43 33
Fax (613) 741 54 39
Telex 0534783

Ottawa Store:
61 Sparks Street
Tel. (613) 238 89 85

Toronto Store:
211 Yonge Street
Tel. (416) 363 31 71

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNIPUB
4611-F Assembly Drive
Lanham, MD 20706-4391
Tel. Toll Free (800) 274 4888
Fax (301) 459 0056

AUSTRALIA

Hunter Publications
58A Gipps Street
Collingwood
Victoria 3066
Tel. (3) 417 5361
Fax (3) 419 7154

JAPAN

Kinokuniya Company Ltd
17-7 Shinjuku 3-Chome
Shinjuku-ku
Tokyo 160-91
Tel. (03) 3439-0121

Journal Department
PO Box 55 Chitose
Tokyo 156
Tel. (03) 3439-0124

SINGAPORE

Legal Library Services Ltd
STK Agency
Robinson Road
PO Box 1817
Singapore 9036

AUTRES PAYS
OTHER COUNTRIES
ANDERE LÄNDER

Office des publications officielles des Communautés européennes
2, rue Mercier
L-2985 Luxembourg
Tél. 499 28 1
Télex PUBOF LU 1324 b
Fax 48 85 73/48 68 17

3

CM-76-92-277-EN-C

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: ECU 30

ISBN 92-826-4863-X

9 789282 648636

OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
L-2985 Luxembourg