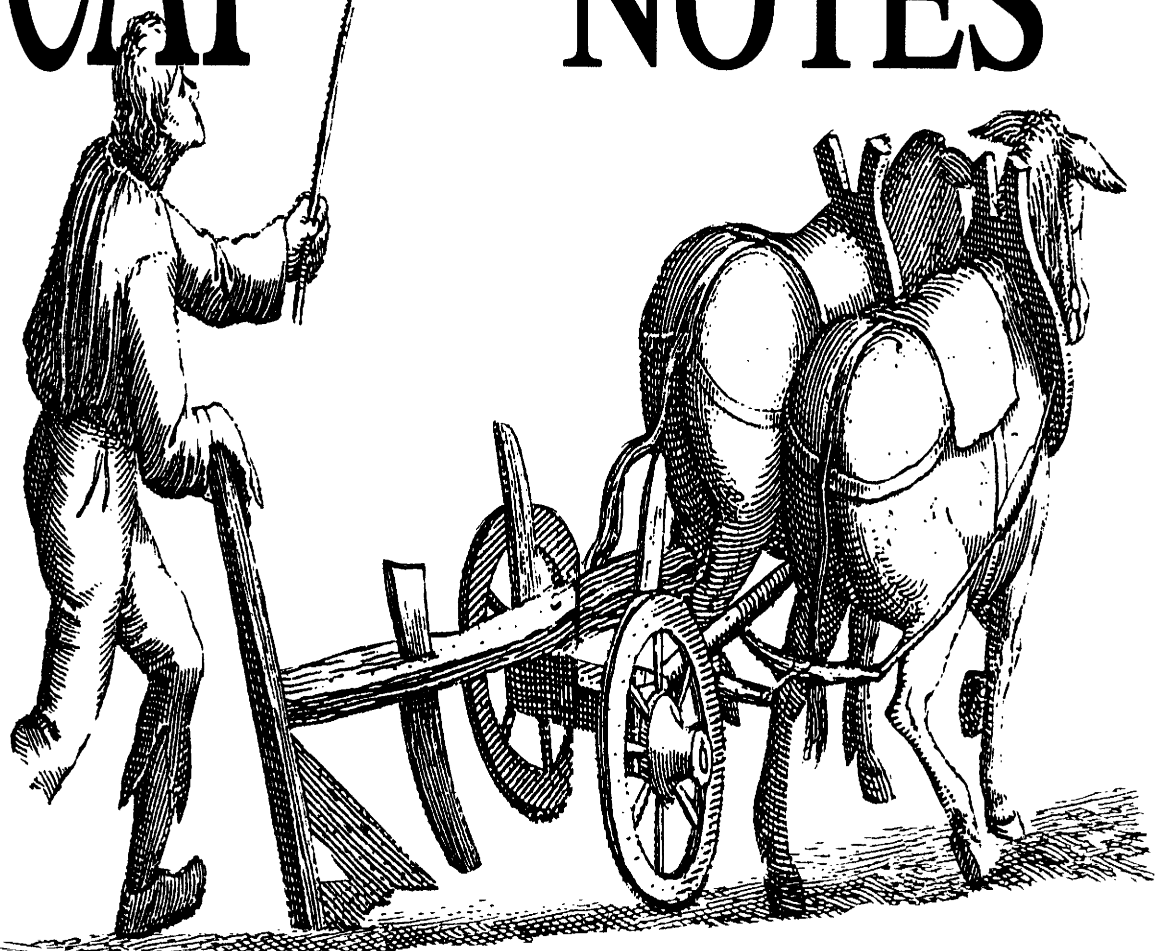
EUROPEAN COMMISSION

CAP WORKING NOTES



1996/97

ARABLE CROPS

Working Notes on the
Common Agricultural Policy

ARABLE CROPS

Cereals, oilseeds, protein crops,
non-fibre flax

1996/97 edition

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate-General for Agriculture
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Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1997

ISBN 92-827-7576-3

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Printed in Belgium

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INTRODUCTION

This text on arable crops is one of a series produced by the Dircotorate-General for Agriculture of the European Commission known as *"CAP Working Notes"* which is published every year in French, English and German. These documents contain the most recently available information on the current marketing year, particularly the decisions on prices and related measures and the planned budget expenditure.

The document is in two parts. The first part consists mainly of the contributions made by the Directorate-General for Agriculture's Units "Cereals, oilseeds and protein plants" and "Rice, animal feed, non-food uses, cereal substitutes and dried fodder" to the 1996 Report *The Agricultural Situation in the European Union.* The second is taken from the working document "Section III - Commission - Sub-section B1" which accompanies the *Preliminary Draft General Budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1998.*

This text was completed on 30 June 1997.

THE SITUATION OF THE MARKETS

1. Cereals

1.1. World market

The world cereals harvest in 1995/96 totalled 1 336 million tonnes, as against 1 393 tonnes in the previous marketing year (see Table 1 in Annex 2). Wheat production rose from 524.3 million tonnes in 1994/95 to 540.6 million tonnes in 1995/96 (an increase of 3.1%). By contrast, other cereals production fell from 868.6 million tonnes in 1994/95 to 795 million tonnes in 1995/96 (a drop of 8.5%). Maize production in the United States fell to 187 million tonnes from 256 million tonnes in 1994/95. This spectacular drop was partially offset by increased production in other countries.

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

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

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

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

Harvest forecasts for the 1996/97 marketing year indicate a major increase in world production (1 429 million tonnes as against 1 336 million tonnes for the previous year) resulting in particular from a sharp increase in the areas sown to cereals in most producer countries brought about by very buoyant prices in 1995/96. This increase is accompanied by an increase in consumption (1 417 million tonnes as opposed to 1 379 million tonnes in 1995/96) which is estimated to be lower than production for the first time since 1991, enabling world stocks to be replenished. However, we should expect a stagnation in the volume of world trade, which is estimated at 184 million tonnes, of which 89 million tonnes are wheat.

1.2. Community market

1.2.1. Production

The long-term trend in Community cereal production is upwards: the Community of Six grew 70 million tonnes in 1960 and the Community of Twelve 181 million tonnes in 1991. Introduction of compulsory land set-aside explains reduced production from 1993 onwards (see Tables 2 to 5 in Annex 2).

Community production in 1995/96 is estimated at 176.8 million tonnes for the 15 Member States, three million tonnes more than in 1994/95.

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

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

Production trends reflect a 1.9% increase in the area under cereals following the reduction in the rate of compulsory set-aside and the partial switch from the production of protein crops back to cereals.

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

1.2.2. Land set-aside

In total, 8 million hectares of land were set aside in 1994 and 7.5 million in 1995 (see Table 6 in Annex 2). Land is set aside under four measures: compulsory set-aside in order to receive compensatory payments, unpaid set-aside imposed as a penalty for exceeding the base area, voluntary set-aside in addition to compulsory set-aside and five-year set-aside under the specific programme set up before the reform of the common agricultural policy.

For 1995 compulsory set-aside covered five million hectares, penalty set-aside 256 000 hectares, voluntary set-aside 1.3 million hectares and five-year set-aside 847 000 hectares.

Most recent data suggests that total non-food set-aside in EUR 15 in 1995/96 amounted to 1 024 000 hectares, as compared with 677 000 hectares in 1994/95 in EUR 12. Data for total non-food set-aside for 1996/97 is not yet available.

The 1 024 000 hectares in 1995/96 included some 945 000 hectare of oilseeds, a significant proportion of which being used for biofuel. This represents around 870 000 tonnes of by-products in terms of soya bean meal equivalents, calculated on the basis of the following coefficients:

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

- sunflower: 30

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

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

1.2.3. Consumption

Within the Union cereals are used chiefly for animal feed (60%), for human consumption (25 to 27%) and for industrial purposes (9%) (see Tables 7 to 10 in Annex 2, figures for EUR 12). In the case of animal feed they compete with substitutes imported at nil or low duty rates, chiefly manioc and maize gluten products. Imports of these rose in the second half of the 80s (from 15 million tonnes in 1986 to 19 million tonnes in 1992)[1] and the volume of cereals used for animal feed fell. This trend has been reversed owing to the fall in market organisation prices under the 1992 reform. Feed use reached 83 million tonnes in 1993/94, almost 5 million more than in 1992/93 (see Table 1 and graph hereafter). For 1995/96 the estimate for the Union of Fifteen is 96.2 million tonnes. In 1995, the compound feedingstuffs industry used 40.55 million tonnes of cereals as against 39.09 million tonnes in 1994 (see Table 11 in Annex 2).

1.2.4. Prices

Internal market prices for durum wheat, common wheat and maize were higher than intervention prices because Community production was lower than expected and more cereals are being used in animal feedingstuffs (see Tables 13 to 15 in Annex 2).

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

1.2.5. Stocks

Cereal stocks in intervention grew throughout the 80s: from 3.5 million tonnes at the end of the 1980/81 marketing year to 33.3 million tonnes at the end of 1992/93. Storage costs rose apace. However, resales of stocks on the internal market continued to bring down intervention stocks, which fell from 6.9 million tonnes at the beginning of 1995/96 to only 2.7 million tonnes at the end of the marketing year, of which 459 000 tonnes were common wheat, 1.3 million tonnes barley and 793 000 tonnes rye (see Table 16 in Annex 2 and graph hereafter). The volume of resales of intervention cereals on the internal market over the marketing year was considerable. The resales were made to stabilize prices on the Community market.

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1 Substitutes in the sense of Annex D of Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 (see Table 12 in Annex 4).

Table 1

Weighted average price of key marketable products[2]

EU average(estimate)

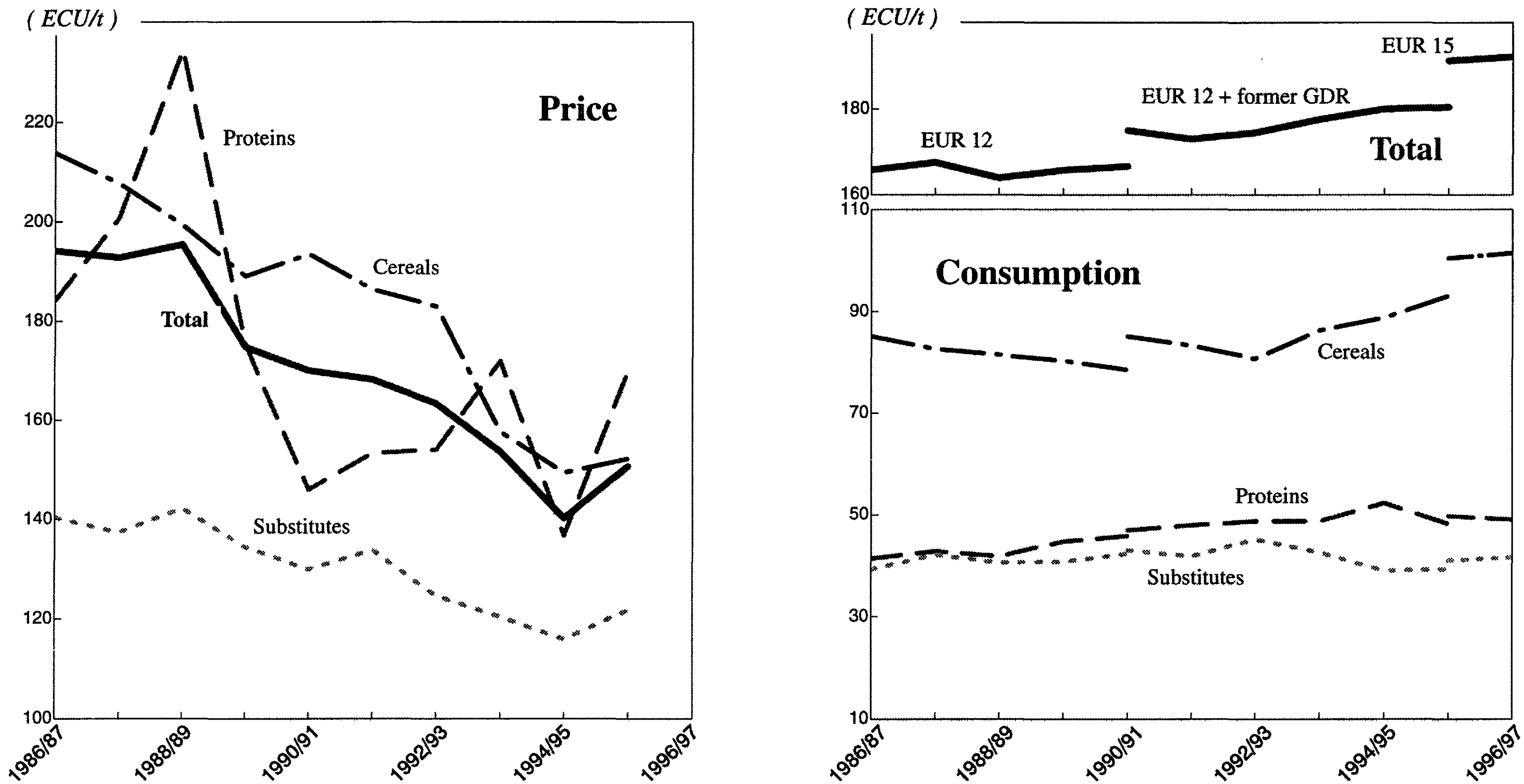
(ECU/tonne)[3]

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

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

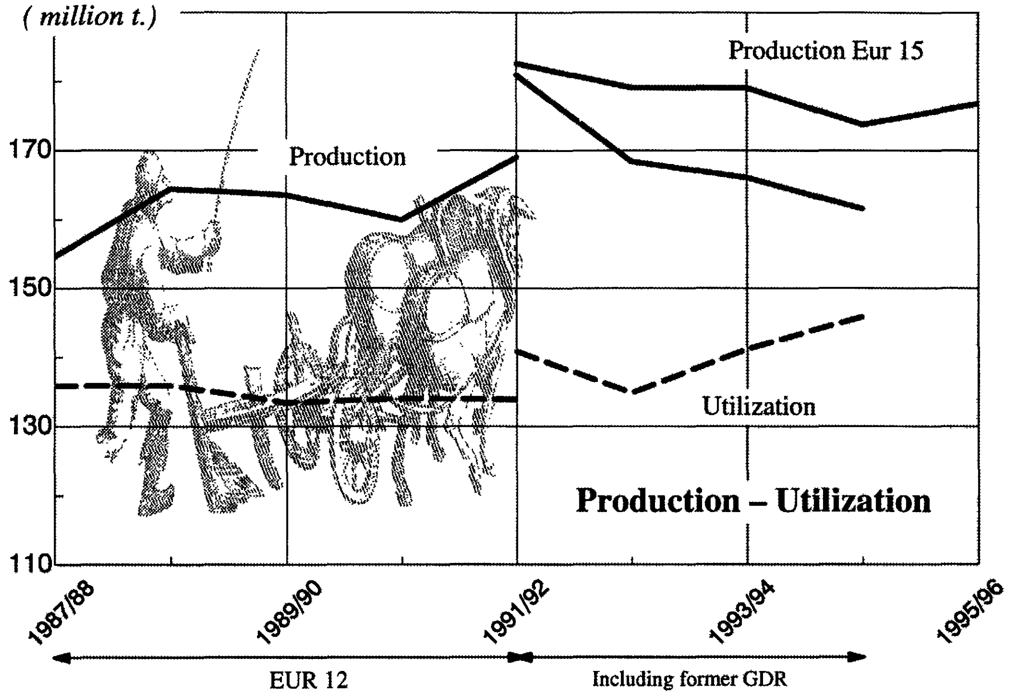
3 New green ECU over the whole period for comparison purposes (including the multiplier 1.207504 applicable from 1 February 1995).

Weighted average price and animal consumption of key marketable products

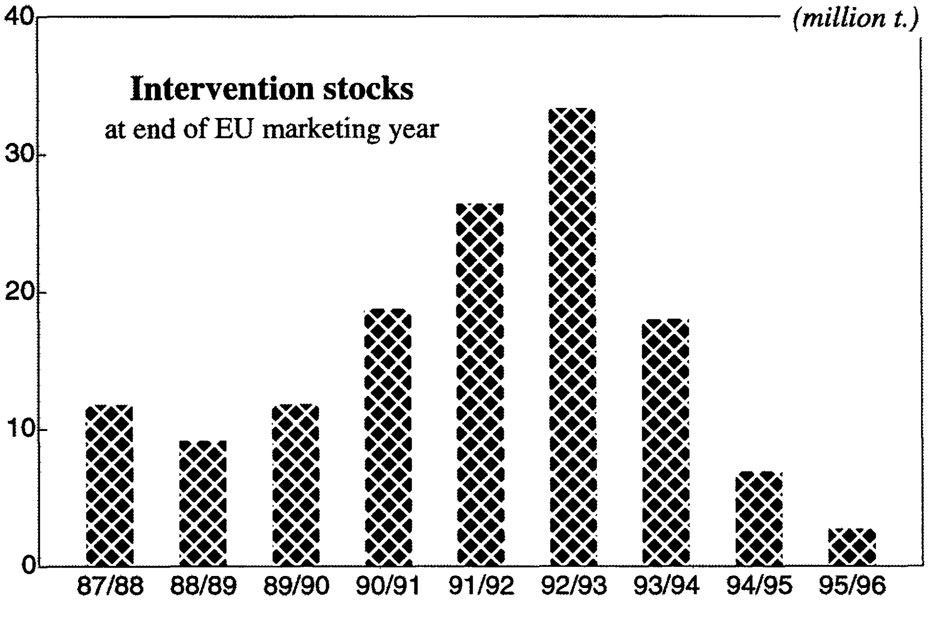


Source: VI–C–2, supply balance for key product.
1995/96 – 1996/97: estimate.

Cereals (1)



(1) Except rice.



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

1.2.6. External trade

Traditionally a net importer of cereals from the beginning of the 80s the Community became a net exporter owing to the rise in its production and in 1991 it accounted for 16% of world wheat exports and less than 3% of world imports. In 1995 poor harvests in a number of countries and the downward trend in world stocks caused a rise in market prices and exports were curbed in order to guarantee supply to the Community market. The volume of Community exports during 1995/96 (including processed products and food aid) fell to 19.5 million tonnes as against 32.8 million tonnes for the previous marketing year. Commercial exports involved 9.8 million tonnes of common wheat (including flour), 4.6 million tonnes of barley (including malt) and 1.9 million tonnes of rye and rye flour. Exports of durum wheat (including meal) fell sharply (110 000 tonnes compared with 1.1 million tonnes in the previous marketing year). By contrast, internal demand stimulated trade between Member States.

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

1.2.7. Prospects for 1996/97

Because of the situation on the market for cereals the Council decided to fix a single compulsory set-aside rate for the 1996 harvest of 10% without distinguishing between rotational set-aside and other types. The 1996/97 Community harvest is estimated at higher than 200 million tonnes for the Union of Fifteen. This record harvest is due to the impact of reduced set-aside in terms of increasing production together with excellent yields in almost all the major production areas.

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

2. Oilseeds

Oilseeds yield oil and cake for animal feed. This means that the economic position of the sector depends on price trends for seed, oils and cake (see Table 1 above). The oils may be consumed without further processing or as prepared oils and fats such as margarine.

The European Union is a net importer of oilseeds, vegetable oils and cake, annual import volumes being largely dependent on the relative prices of seeds, cake, oils and competing animal feed products (cereals, corn gluten feed, etc.) and on the opportunities for exporting oils and cake from the Union. Total imports of oilseeds amounted to 20 million tonnes in 1994/95 and 18.5 million tonnes in 1995/96. Soya accounts for most of this quantity (80%) (see Tables 17 to 19 in Annex 2).

A total of 27.7 million tonnes of oilseeds was crushed in the European Union (EUR 15) in 1995/96 as against 28.6 million tonnes in 1994/95. Most of these were soya beans (around 52%), followed by rapeseed (around 25%) and sunflower seed (around 18%)[4].

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4 For the complete supply balance, now available only for EUR 12, see Tables 20 to 22 in Annex 2.

From 1993/94, the support arrangements for oilseed growers (rapeseed, sunflower and soya) have been part of the support scheme for producers of certain arable crops (cereals, oilseeds, protein plants and linseed) requiring producers taking part in the general scheme to set aside land. Under these arrangements, a payment of ECU 433.5/ha is made. The amount actually paid to growers varies regionally according to historic yields of cereals or oilseeds and is adjusted where necessary in line with world price fluctuations beyond a certain margin.

For 1995/96, a specific compensatory payment was granted for some 4 527 682 hectares, out of a total of 5 645 000 hectares (see Table 23 in Annex 2), an area well within the maximum guaranteed area (MGA) of 4 824 160 hectares. The compensatory payment was therefore not reduced for an overrun of the MGA. However, the observed reference price for the marketing year was fixed at ECU 222.268/tonne, 12.9% above the projected reference price (ECU 196.8/tonne); taking account of the 8% margin, this observed price resulted in a 4% reduction in compensatory payments.

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

3. Protein crops

These products (peas except chickpeas, field beans and sweet lupins), which go chiefly to the animal-feed industry, compete with a wide range of other raw materials.

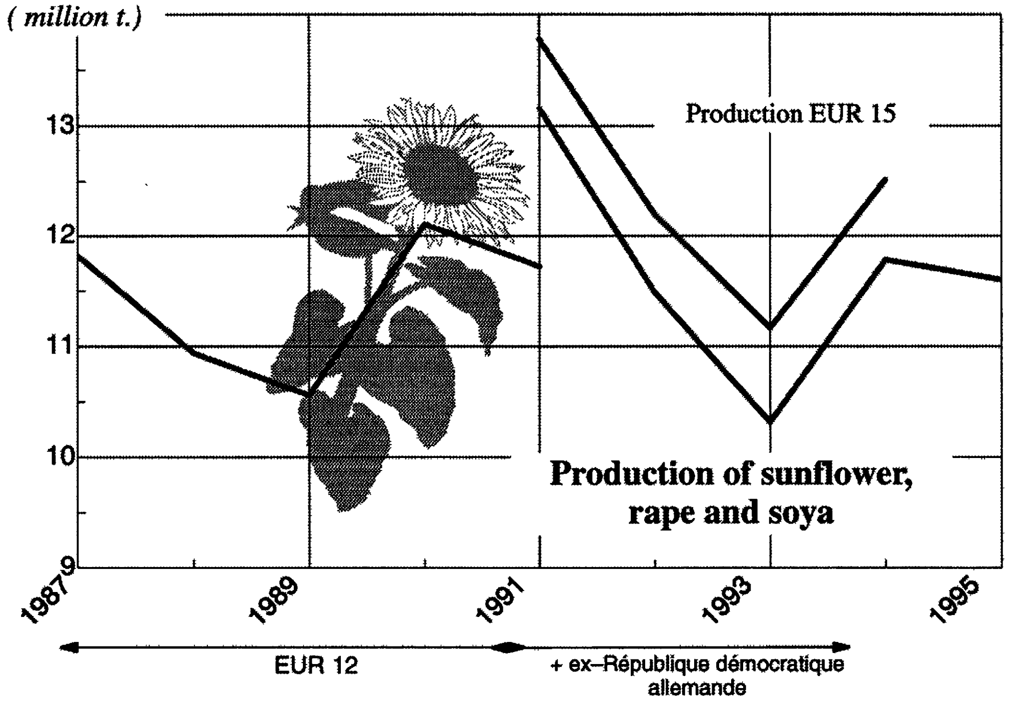
The largest area sown before common agricultural policy reform was 1 327 000 hectares in 1987. With the introduction of a maximum guaranteed quantity in 1988 areas then stabilised between 1.2 and 1.3 million hectares, to reach a new high of 1 373 000 hectares in 1993, the first year of CAP reform.

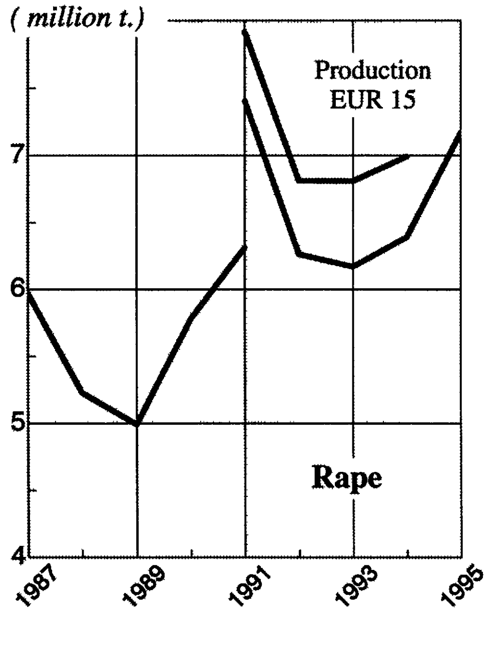
Since 1989 Community production has fluctuated around 5 million tonnes. Up to 1993 it tended to rise but settled back in 1994 and 1995. After the phase of intensification, specialisation and concentration in the most productive regions that marked 1988-1993 there is now some redistribution to areas of lower productive capacity.

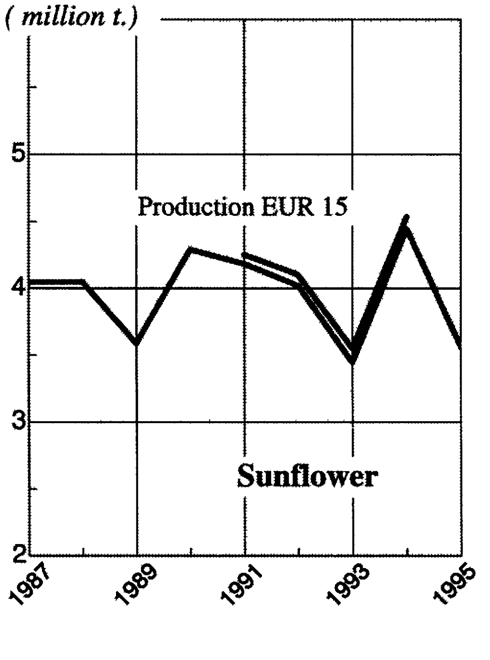
From 1993/94, aid to processors and minimum prices were replaced by the aid scheme for certain arable crops (cereals, oilseeds, protein plants and linseed) requiring producers taking part in the general scheme to set aside land. The regionally differentiated aid is ECU 78.49 multiplied by the historic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

Compensatory aid was paid for around 1.1 million hectares in 1995/96. Total production amounted to 4.4 million tonnes (see Table 24 in Annex 2).

Oilseeds







Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture

4. Non-fibre flax

The European Union produces both fibre flax, grown primarily for fibre but also giving a high seed yield, and non-fibre flax, grown exclusively for seed. The seed is used without further processing or crushed to obtain oil (for industrial applications) and cake used for animal feed. The European Union imports large quantities of seed (around 500 000 tonnes a year - see Table 17 in Annex 2); Canada is its major supplier. In the mid-70s the Community area was 30 000 hectares. It then fell to 5 000 hectares only to rise by the turn of the 80s/90s to 265 000 hectares.

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

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

THE COMMON MARKET ORGANISATION

The products concerned are:

- cereals (common wheat, durum wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, sorghum, millet, buckwheat, canary seed) and products of first processing of cereals (wheatflour, groats and meal, malt, starches, glucoses, cereal preparations, brans, wheat gluten, manioc root),
- oilseeds (swede and turnip rape, sunflower, soya),
- protein crops (peas except chickpeas, field beans, sweet lupins),
- seed of non-fibre flax.

1. Cereals

The marketing year runs from 1 July to 30 June. Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 is the basic text.

1.1. External trade

As a result of the Agreement on Agriculture concluded in the Uruguay Round multilateral negotiations (the GATT Agreement) access arrangements for imports have been modified[5]. Levies were discontinued with effect from the 1995/96 marketing year. For cereals eligible for intervention the import duty is the intervention price increased by 55% and reduced by the cif import price (world price). It follows that the import duty on these products will vary with price changes on the world market. To facilitate management the Council has accepted some degree of standardisation of qualities for purposes of calculating the world price.

The GATT Agreement obliges the Union to import specific quotas at reduced, sometimes nil, duty, notably:

- 2 000 000 tonnes of maize and 300 000 tonnes of sorghum for use in Spain. From these amounts are deducted Spain's imports of cereal substitutes (in cereal terms about 700 000 tonnes),
- 500 000 tonnes of maize for use in Portugal,
- 300 000 tonnes of high quality wheat (common or durum),
- 475 000 tonnes of wheat bran,
- 50 000 tonnes of durum wheat,

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5 For a detailed description of the GATT Agreement see the *CAP Working Notes* special issue "GATT and European agriculture".

- 21 000 tonnes of grain oats,
- 10 000 tonnes of worked oats.

Canary seed imports have been fully liberalized since 1996. The GATT Agreement also obliges the Union to ensure minimum market access. Following bilateral negotiations the Union has also opened preferential duty import quotas.

Refunds on exports can be granted to cover the gap between Community and world prices. These are identical throughout the Union, are set periodically by the Commission and can be differentiated by destination or the specific nature of the cereals concerned. As a general rule the free market refund is set by tendering procedure. Should the common price be higher than the world price exports may be subjected to a levy in order to ensure the Union's supplies and maintain price stability. Export refunds are also granted on quantities bought in by the intervention agencies for which there is no outlet on the European market.

There is also a cereals food aid programme involving the granting of refunds. The cost to the budget of these is estimated at ECU 48 million for 1997. Under the Food Aid Convention the annual commitments of the Union and its Member States were raised to 1 755 000 tonnes in cereal equivalent to take account of the new enlargement. In 1996 as in previous years the Union implemented a food aid programme for the poorest people in the Union. This involved free distribution of 116 890 tonnes of cereals.

Expenditure on export refunds depends on the size of the Union's cereal surpluses and the gap between internal and world prices. They cover exports of common wheat grain and flour (item 1-1000), barley and malt (item 1-1001), durum wheat grain, flour, groats and meal (item 1-1002) and maize, rye, oats, other cereals, processed products and potato starch (item 1-1003).

Owing to the reduction in exports stemming from the fall in production and the deliberate lowering of internal prices the share of this expenditure in total EAGGF Guarantee expenditure has fallen since 1993. It amounted to 2.5% in 1995 and 2.2% in 1996 of appropriations committed. The estimate for 1997 is based on the hypothesis of a reduction in both the quantities to be exported and in the refund rate owing to a rise in world prices compared with the estimates used for the 1996 budget.

There is also a special refund arrangement for cereals exported in the form of certain spirit drinks. Expenditure on these falls under article 1-300 of the budget (see Annex 1).

Table 2

Appropriations for 1996 and 1997

(ECU)

Article Item	Heading	1996 (1)	1997 (2)	Variation % (2/1)
1-100	**Refunds on cereals**	**368 000 000**	**366 300 000**	**-0,5**
1-1000	Refunds on common wheat grain and flour	109 000 000	65 100 000	-40,3
1-1001	Refunds on barley grain and malt	103 000 000	192 400 000	+86,8
1-1002	Refunds on durum wheat, grain, flour, groats and meal	2 000 000	pm	-
1-1003	Refunds on other cereals	154 000 000	108 800 000	-29,4
1-101	**Intervention storage of cereals**	**60 000 000**	**409 100 000**	**+681,8**
1-1011	Technical costs of public storage	149 000 000	177 800 000	+19,3
1-1012	Financial costs of public storage	23 000 000	38 900 000	+69,1
1-1013	Other public storage costs	-208 000 000	pm	-
1-1014	Depreciation of cereal stocks	96 000 000	192 400 000	+200,4
1-1019	Other intervention storage	pm	pm	-
1-102	**Intervention, other than storage of cereals**	**357 000 000**	**339 000 000**	**-5,0**
1-1021	Compensatory payments and premiums for potato starch	199 000 000	182 600 000	-8,2
1-1022	Production refunds for starch	120 000 000	123 400 000	+2,8
1-1029	Other intervention	38 000 000	33 000 000	-13,2
1-104	**Per hectare aid for arable crops (small producers)**	**3 088 000 000**	**3 023 900 000**	**-2,1**
1-1040	Aid for producers of maize (maize base area)	381 000 000	358 500 000	-5,9
1-1041	Aid for producers of cereals not subject to the base area for maize	2 703 000 000	2 650 700 000	-1,9
1-1042	Aid for producers of rapeseed, sunflower seed, soya beans	1 000 000	4 900 000	+490,0
1-1043	Aid for producers of peas, field beans, sweet lupins	2 000 000	4 900 000	+245,0
1-1044	Aid for producers of non-fibre flax seed	1 000 000	4 900 000	+490,0
1-1049	Other aid	pm	pm	-
1-105	**Per hectare aid for arable crops (large-scale producers) and aid for durum wheat**	**10 999 000 000**	**10 340 200 000**	**-6,0**
1-1050	Aid for producers of maize (maize base area)	505 000 000	658 700 000	+30,4
1-1051	Aid for producers of cereals not subject to the base area for maize	6 061 000 000	6 739 300 000	+11,2
1-1052	Aid for producers of rapeseed, sunflower seed, soya beans	2 702 000 000	1 276 800 000	-52,7
1-1053	Aid for producers of peas, field beans, sweet lupins	557 000 000	481 000 000	-13,6
1-1054	Aid for producers of non-fibre flax seed	65 000 000	80 700 000	+24,2
1-1055	Supplementary aid for durum wheat	1 109 000 000	1 103 700 000	-0,5
1-1059	Other aid	pm	pm	-
1-106	**Set-aside**	**2 126 000 000**	**1 681 900 000**	**-20,9**
1-1060	Set-aside related to per hectare aid	1 838 000 000	1 553 600 000	-15,5
1-1062	Five-year set-aside	288 000 000	128 300 000	-55,5
1-109	**Other**	**pm**	**pm**	**-**
	TOTAL	**16 998 000 000**	**16 160 400 000**	**-4,9**

Source: Final adoption of the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 1997, OJ L 44, 14.2.1997.

1.2. Price and intervention arrangements

To keep prices within the Union stable and prevent them falling below fixed minima intervention agencies are required to purchase cereals offered to them during a set period, subject to to certain quantity and quality requirements. Purchases are made at the intervention price adjusted upwards or downwards in line with the quality offered. The intervention price increases each month in order to lessen the impact of storage costs and so assist balanced disposal of cereals throughout the marketing year. The Council decided to reduce the monthly increases applicable to intervention prices during 1996/97 from ECU 1.3/tonne/month to ECU 1.1/tonne/month in line with the reduction in financial storage costs. Intervention prices are set for wheat, barley, maize, sorghum, rye and durum wheat. For the 1996/97 marketing year the Council set a level of ECU 119.2/tonne for all of these.

Intervention purchasing of cereals gives rise to the categories of expenditure covered by Article 1-101 "Intervention and other storage of cereals". These are:

- technical costs: entry, retention in store, removal and transport (item 1-1011),
- financial costs (item 1-1012),
- other costs, i.e. losses or gains on resale (item 1-1013)[6],
- stock depreciation from entry to end of financial year (item 1-1014)[6].

Storage costs depend on stocks at the beginning of the financial year, the quantities purchased and their prices, the cost of storage and the prices of the quantities sold. In the aggregate, appropriation requirements for 1997 should be greater than those committed for 1996.

Item 1-1019 covers special action under Articles 6 and 26 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92. Such action, in particular private storage, is designed to avoid excessively large-scale purchasing by the intervention agencies when prices fall or seem likely to fall against the intervention price. Expenditure on this item therefore depends on the specific market situation. There is a token entry in the 1996 budget and the 1997 budget.

1.3 Assistance for cereals other than storage (article 1-102), in particular for potato starch

The price and support policy for potato production for the starch industry comprises two measures set out in Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92:

- *a minimum price* paid by the industry to the grower. This was introduced under the reform of the common agricultural policy and is aligned on the official cereal prices. It is granted on the quantity of potatoes as delivered to the factory required for production of one tonne of starch (around 5 tonnes depending on starch content);

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6 Items 1-1013 and 1-1014 cover the charging of depreciation of stocks to the budget. Until 1998, depreciation was calculated, in the year of withdrawal from stock, on the basis of the difference between the value of the goods on entry into stock and their value on withdrawal. Since 1988, for stocks built up during the marketing year, depreciation has been calculated on the basis of the difference between the value of the goods on entry into stock and their estimated value at the end of the financial year (1-1014). Item 1-1013 represents the difference between that estimated value and the value on withdrawal from stock, generally during a financial year subsequent to that of entry.

- *a compensatory payment* introduced in response to any reduction in cereal prices, for growers of potatoes for starch production (item 1-1021). The minimum price and the compensatory amount are adjusted on the basis of the starch content of the potatoes. The payment is ECU 86.94 for the quantity of potatoes required to produce one tonne of starch.

A special *starch premium* (item 1-1021) of ECU 22.25 per tonne of starch is paid under Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 1868/94 to offset certain structural disadvantages of production of potato starch compared with that of cereal starch.

Since 1995/96 the compensatory payment and the starch premium are subject to a ceiling set at present at 1.7 million tonnes of starch.

The estimated quantities on which the compensatory payment and the starch premium will be given are slightly down on the last financial year, hence the reduction in appropriations sought for item 1-1021.

Under Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 a production refund can be granted on starch obtained from maize, wheat or potatoes and on certain derived products (item 1-1022). This refund is set periodically. The rate used for estimating expenditure for the 1997 financial year is reduced, by comparison with the 1996 budget, to ECU 19/tonne of starch for production during the 1995/96 marketing year and to ECU 30/tonne for 1996/97 production.

Item 1-1029 covers other action, in particular the special aid for Portuguese growers of barley, triticale, sorghum, maize and common wheat. The EAGGF finances 65% of national expenditure on this aid, i.e. ECU 34 million in 1997. A reduction in the aid per tonne and in quantities explains the lower appropriations sought compared with 1996.

2. Oilseeds and protein crops

The marketing year for these is 1 July to 30 June. Prices are set freely by the Community market. The support schemes were replaced by the reform arrangements for arable growers from the 1992/93 marketing year for oilseeds and from 1993/94 for protein crops (see points 4 and 5). Prices then fell and both types of crop are sold on the European market at the world price. Imports are made free of levy or customs duty except for a small duty on peas. No refund is granted on exports.

3. Seed of non-fibre flax

The marketing year is 1 August to 31 July. Formerly aid was granted amounting to the difference between the guide price set by the Council and an average world market price recorded by the Commission. A maximum guaranteed area of 266 000 hectares was added in 1993. From the 1994/95 marketing year non-fibre flax has been fully integrated into the arable crop system introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 (see points 4 and 5).

4. Per hectare aid and durum wheat aid

4.1. General

The arable crop reform came into force on 1 July 1993. The basic rules are set out in Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 (last amended by Regulation (EC) No 2989/95) and cover cereals, oilseeds, protein crops and seed of non-fibre flax. Official prices for cereals have been reduced by more than one third starting from the 1993/94 marketing year to align them on world prices over a period of three years. For protein crops and seed of non-fibre flax all price fixing was discontinued from 1993/94 and for oilseeds from 1992/93. The resulting income loss is offset by a compensatory payment to the grower in the form of a per hectare rate differentiated by product and subject to requirements as to yield and area and land set-aside for certain growers.

4.2. Regionalization plans

To take account of the specific structural features affecting yields Member States draw up a regionalization plan using objective criteria such as soil fertility. These regions may not exceed the limits set for the regional base area (see point 4.3). For each production region the Member State provides detailed information on areas and yields of cereals, oilseeds and protein crops over the five-year period 1986/87-1990/91. An average cereal yield and if possible oilseed yields are calculated for each region by excluding the year with the highest and that with the lowest yield during the period. In general an all cereals yield is to be applied in each zone. For rape, sunflower and soya regionalization can be on the basis of either oilseed yields or cereal yields. For protein crops and non-fibre flax compensation is on the basis of the cereals yield.

To take account of yield differences that are sometimes very large two possibilities are allowed:

- a separate yield may be applied for maize,

- the yields set for the zone may be differentiated for irrigated and non-irrigated land (mixed zone).

The regionalisation plan must in all cases be compatible with the Member State's average yield determined for the period.

For each region the aid per hectare is then obtained by multiplying a basic amount per tonne by the average cereals yield for the region, except for oilseeds if the Member State chooses to calculate the aid using their average yield.

4.3. Base area

To help curb production and expenditure the compensatory payment is granted only for an area not exceeding a regional base area. This is established as the average number of hectares within the region sown to crops in 1989, 1990 and 1991 or fallowed under a publicly funded scheme. By region is meant a Member State or a region within it, at the Member State's choice. Instead of a regional base area system Member States may use an individual base area system throughout their territory but none has so far opted for this.

A separate base area must be established for maize if a separate yield is applied for it (maize base).

Compensatory payment for irrigated areas is granted only within a ceiling for each production region or for an individual base area, which has not been done so far.

If the sum of the individual areas for which aid is claimed (under the arable crop aid scheme including its provisions on land set-aside, plus land covered by the set-aside scheme for improvement of agricultural structures introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91) exceeds the regional base area the following applies:

- for that marketing year the eligible area per farmer is reduced proportionately for all aids granted under the scheme,

- in the following marketing year farmers in the general aid scheme must make an extraordinary unaided set-aside, its percentage being equal to that by which the regional base area was exceeded. As land set aside voluntarily contributes to curbing arable crop production the percentage overrun is determined by deducting 85% of the areas set aside voluntarily.

4.4. Compensatory payments

Appropriation requirements for per hectare aids are determined separately for the areas cultivated by small producers[7] (article 1-104) and by large-scale producers (article 1-105) and then by type of product.

For a given product they are estimated for each Member State by multiplying:

- *the per hectare aid* (ECU/hectare) obtained by multiplying the basic amount in ecus per tonne set by the Council by the historic average yield in tonnes per hectare for the product in the Member State,

- and *the base area used* to grow the product (see Table 25 in Annex 2).

From one year to another requirements will therefore vary depending on:

- the estimated breakdown of the base area between small and large-scale producers within each Member State and of the regional base area between the different products,

- and the rate of compulsory set-aside for large-scale producers.

Article 1-104 covers simplified scheme payments to small producers claiming compensation for an area not exceeding that required to grow 92 tonnes of cereals. No set-aside obligation is imposed and payment is made at the cereals rate for all areas sown to arable crops, i.e. including oilseeds, non-fibre flax and protein crops. Article 1-105 covers compensation to large-scale producers, who have a set-aside obligation and for whom the aid is differentiated by product, i.e. cereals, oilseeds, non-fibre flax or protein crops.

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7 "Small producers" are producers claiming compensation for an area not exceeding that required to grow 92 tonnes of cereals. Others are "large-scale producers".

4.4.1. Items 1-1040 and 1-1050: Per hectare aid for maize base producers

The aid per tonne for maize is the same as that set for cereals, i.e. ECU 54.34. The Union's total crop area is expected to rise to 2 928 000 hectares from 2 875 000 hectares in 1995/96, with a greater proportion being cultivated by large scale producers in 1996/97, thus explaining the reduction in appropriations sought for item 1-1040 and an increase in those sought for item 1-1050 compared with the 1996 budget.

4.4.2. Items 1-1041 and 1-1051: Per hectare aid for non-maize base area cereal producers

The aid is set at ECU 54.34/tonne. Although a 9% fall in the small producer area is anticipated for 1996/97 the appropriations sought under item 1-1041 in the 1997 preliminary draft budget are only slightly lower than those committed in 1996 since some of the expenditure covering the full 1995/96 marketing year (ECU 155.7 million) was already paid out in 1996 as an advance because of the drought.

Appropriation requirements for item 1-1051 are up mainly because an increase is anticipated in the area grown by large-scale producers given the lowering of the compulsory set-aside rates of 12% (rotational) and 17% (non-rotational) to a single 10% rate.

4.4.3. Items 1-1042 and 1-1052: Aid for producers of rapeseed, sunflower seed and soya beans

The aid for small growers is covered by a blanket estimate of ECU 4.9 million for 1997 against ECU 2 million in 1996.

The anticipated aid for large-scale growers for the 1996/97 marketing year is set at ECU 433.5/tonne, to be multiplied by the regional cereals or oilseeds yield as appropriate. Paid in two parts, one at the beginning of the marketing year and one at the end, the aid is adjustable in line with world market price trends. In practice it is adjusted if the world price average varies by more than 8% around the projected reference price (ECU 196.8/tonne). The increased expenditure under items 1-1042 and 1-1052 in 1997 is explained by an anticipated rise in areas sown for the 1996/97 marketing year and an assumption made when the 1996 budget was drawn up that the advance of 40% of the aid would be paid only after 16 October 1997.

4.4.4. Items 1-1043 and 1-1053: Aid for producers of peas, field beans and sweet lupins

Compensatory payments are regionalized according to the historic average cereals yield. ECU 4.9 million has been entered in the 1997 budget for aid to small producers, against ECU 2 million in the 1996 budget. For large-scale producers the appropriation requirement is lower since a fall in area is expected while the amount set per tonne remains at ECU 78.49.

4.4.5. Items 1-1044 and 1-1054: Aid to producers of flax seed

For 1997 ECU 4.9 million has been entered for aid to small producers. The base amount in 1996/97 for large-scale producers is the same as for 1995/96, i.e. ECU 105.1/tonne, while the area sown is expected to increase by 40 000 hectares.

4.4.6. Item 1-1055: Supplementary aid to durum wheat producers

Making the intervention price for durum wheat the same as for the other cereals caused an additional fall in the price and hence in farmers' incomes. A supplement of ECU 358.6/hectare is therefore given on areas sown to durum wheat in traditional production zones. This covers both the old durum wheat aid and the part of the price fall not covered by the compensatory payment. The supplement was initially restricted to the number of hectares sown and eligible for the old aid in the 1988/89 to 1991/92 marketing years, the producer determining which year was to be used.

Since introduction of the supplement there have been two modifications:

- widening of the payment to certain non-traditional zones in France, Spain and Portugal,
- a second widening to certain non-traditional zones in Spain, Portugal and Italy and introduction of a supplementary payment of ECU 138.9/hectare for an area restricted to 50 000 hectares in the northern French production areas and 5 000 hectares in Austria. As these are non-traditional zones the payment amount reflects only the income loss due to the fall in the guaranteed price.

The estimated area is about 3 million hectares for 1996/97, an increase on the previous year, which explains the increase in appropriations under item 1-1055.

5. Land set-aside[8]

Article 1-106 covers compensation for set-aside linked to per hectare crop aid (item 1-1060), temporary set-aside (item 1-1061) and five year set-aside (item 1-1062).

5.1. Set-aside linked to per hectare crop aid

5.1.1. Compulsory set-aside

Every producer claiming compensation for an area greater than that needed to grow 92 tonnes of cereals must set aside a percentage of his land. The percentage of this compulsory set-aside set for the 1996/97 marketing year is a single rate of 10% compared with 12% for rotational set-aside and 17% for non-rotational for 1995/96. The base rate is ECU 68.83/tonne, to be multiplied by the historic regional cereals yield to give the compensation per hectare.

The 1996 budget assumption for the 1995/96 marketing year was set-aside of 5 002 000 hectares (2 275 000 hectares rotational and 2 727 000 hectares non-rotational). The assumption for the 1997 preliminary draft budget, i.e. for the 1996/97 marketing year, is about 3.7 million hectares.

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[8] Also called "freezing" and "fallowing".

The "frozen" land may be used to grow raw materials for manufacture of products not directly intended for human or animal consumption. Transfer of a producer's set-aside obligation to another producer within the same Member State is permitted against a 3% increase in the set-aside rate. Land set aside for environmental purposes or afforestation under Regulations (EEC) Nos 2078/92 and 2080/92 can be counted as compulsorily set-aside land but no compensation is given on it. Member States are however authorized to set up national aid schemes to help farmers cover planting costs. The set-aside rate for sowing for the harvest to be marketed in 1997/98 was fixed at 5% and the increase in set-aside in the case of transfers of set-aside between holdings was reduced from 3% to 1%.

5.1.2. Voluntary set-aside

The compensation of ECU 68.83/tonne is also given for additional land voluntarily set aside within a limit set by Member States. Under Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 land set aside under the five-year scheme (Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91) can be treated as voluntarily set aside land following expiry of the five-year contract. Producers who set aside land under Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 relating to an area greater than that which they intend to use for arable crops eligible for aid and have not recommenced crop-growing on it can opt for renewal of set-aside for a new 60-month period and for the area set aside in excess of the area under arable crops receive reduced aid set at ECU 48.3/tonne.

The voluntary set-aside area is expected to be about 900 000 hectares in 1996/97 against 698 000 hectares in 1995/96.

Total expenditure on compulsory and voluntary set-aside amounts to ECU 1 553.6 million compared with committed appropriations in the 1996 budget of ECU 1 847 million. The fall is chiefly explained by the reduction in the compulsory set-aside rate from 12% to 10%.

5.2. Five-year set aside

The provisions governing this scheme can be found in Title I of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 of 15 July 1991. The purpose was to adjust the various production sectors, in particular those in surplus, to market requirements. This scheme was offered to farmers from 1988 to 1992.

Member States were required to make arrangements enabling farmers to withdraw from production at least 20% of their arable land for at least five years with a possibility of terminating after three years. In return they were to receive compensation in the form of a premium per hectare withdrawn, its amount linked to income loss and subject to a maximum of ECU 731.75 per hectare per year. The land withdrawn could be taken out of cultivation, i.e. left fallow with the possibility of rotation, planted with trees or used for non-agricultural purposes. Land set aside under this scheme cannot be counted for the purpose of compulsory set-aside as indicated at point 5.1.

The Community's contribution to the aid depends on the national contribution and the use to which the land is put. For purposes of the 1997 budget the actual average aid in the Union is taken to be ECU 253/hectare, as for the 1996 budget. The estimated area for 1997 is about 450 000 hectares against 895 000 hectares estimated for 1996. These factors give a fall of 44% in expenditure under item 1-1062.

ANNEX 1

Refunds on cereals exported in the form of certain spirit drinks

(article 1-300)

Protocol No 19 of the Act of Accession of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom states that the Council "shall decide the necessary measures to facilitate the use of Community cereals in the manufacture of spirituous beverages obtained from cereals, and in particular of whisky, exported to third countries".

In 1981 refund arrangements were set up for drinks such as whisky as part of the market organization for cereals under rules contained in Council Regulations (EEC) Nos 1187/81, 1188/81 and 3496/81. CAP reform in the cereals sector, applicable from 1 July 1993, did not affect the basic principle of paying an export refund on cereals exported in the form of certain spirit drinks, under provisions geared to the specific features of the situation. The market organization adjustments involved repeal of the "general rule" Council Regulations, including Regulation (EEC) No 1188/81 mentioned above, and transfer of competence for the "whisky" scheme to the Commission.

The Commission's rules, applicable from 1 July 1993, took over the previous arrangements with certain technical adjustments. The refund is given on the *quantity* of cereals put under supervision by the claimants adjusted by a coefficient set annually for each Member State and applicable to each claimant expressing the ratio of total quantities exported to total quantities marketed of the drink concerned. The *refund rate* is that valid on the day the cereals are put under control. The refund can be withdrawn for certain destinations if the world market situation or specific market requirements make this necessary.

In practice whisky is the only drink covered by export refunds under article 1-300. There are a number of types: Scotch whisky (United Kingdom) accounting for almost all the refunds, Irish whiskey, Spanish etc. Expenditure under article 1-300 depends on the anticipated export quantity (estimated volume of cereals used in whisky production adjusted by the coefficient) and on the average barley refund. In 1996 the anticipated quantity as adjusted by the 1995/96 marketing year coefficient was 674 110 tonnes for Scotch whisky, to which some 2% for other whiskies had to be added. The average refund rate for barley determined on the basis of the Commission's proposals was some ECU 60/tonne, giving an authorized appropriation of ECU 41 million. For 1997 the appropriations proposed for article 1-300 are down on 1996 owing to an expected fall in the refund rate to around ECU 39 from ECU 60 per tonne. To this must be added a fall in the quantity of barley (as notified by the British authorities) to 565 018 tonnes, giving a figure of ECU 21 million.

ANNEX 2

Statistical tables

1 **World production of cereals and production in principal exporting countries**

	%				Mio t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I — *Wheat* (1)									
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	564,8	564,1	524,3	540,6	3,1
of which:									
— EUR 12	15,0	14,4	15,7	15,6	84,8	81,2	82,5	84,4	2,3
— Austria	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	1,3	1,0	1,3	1,3	0,0
— Finland	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,4	33,3
— Sweden	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	1,4	1,7	1,4	1,6	14,3
— EUR 15	15,5	14,9	16,3	16,2	87,7	84,3	85,5	87,7	2,6
— USA	11,8	11,6	12,1	11,0	66,9	65,2	63,2	59,5	- 5,9
— Canada	5,3	4,8	4,4	4,7	29,9	27,2	23,1	25,4	10,0
— Argentina	1,8	1,7	2,2	1,6	9,9	9,6	11,3	8,7	- 23,0
— Australia	2,6	3,0	1,7	3,1	14,7	16,9	8,9	17,0	91,7
— Others	63,0	64,0	63,4	63,3	355,7	360,9	332,3	342,3	3,0
II — *Other cereals* (2)									
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	868,7	800,4	868,6	795,0	- 8,5
of which:									
— EUR 12	9,6	10,6	9,1	10,2	83,6	84,9	79,1	80,7	2,0
— Austria	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	3,0	3,2	3,1	3,0	- 3,2
— Finland	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4	2,4	3,0	3,0	2,9	- 3,3
— Sweden	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	2,4	3,5	3,3	3,3	0,0
— EUR 15	10,5	11,8	10,1	11,3	91,4	94,5	87,7	89,9	2,5
— USA	31,9	25,6	32,8	26,3	278,3	206,0	284,8	209,4	- 26,5
— Canada	2,3	3,1	2,7	3,0	19,8	24,6	23,4	24,1	3,0
— Argentina	1,7	1,9	1,5	1,7	14,8	15,6	13,4	13,4	0,0
— Australia	1,0	0,9	0,6	1,2	9,1	7,6	4,9	9,6	95,9
— Others	52,6	56,7	52,3	56,4	455,3	452,1	454,4	448,6	- 1,3

Source: FAO — Production Directory + Monthly Bulletin: Economics and Statistics. Eurostat for Community figures.
(1) Common and durum wheat.
(2) Excl. rice.

2 Area, yield and production of common and durum wheat

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat															
EUR 15	14 100**	12 974**	12 819	13 400	4,5	55,8**	59,6**	60,4	60,4	0,0	78 682**	77 298**	77 474	80 965	4,5
Belgique/België	209	203	203	210	3,7	66,1	71,9	70,2	69,8	- 0,7	1 382	1 463	1 425	1 468	3,0
Danmark	586	621	574	608	6,0	61,1	70,0	64,9	75,6	16,4	3 583	4 349	3 725	4 598	23,4
BR Deutschland	2 583	2 385	2 424	2 580	6,4	59,9	65,9	67,7	68,9	1,7	15 472	15 720	16 422	17 779	8,3
Elláda	332	329	277	252	- 9,2	27,1	27,2	30,2	30,0	- 0,7	899	895	838	756	- 9,8
España	1 613	1 412	1 322	1 459	10,4	19,1	30,2	24,9	17,6	- 29,4	3 078	4 260	3 295	2 566	- 22,1
France	4 655	4 306	4 357	4 523	3,8	65,8	66,0	67,9	66,2	- 2,6	30 613	28 427	29 602	29 931	1,1
Ireland	91	77	74	71	- 3,9	78,4	78,0	77,2	80,1	3,7	713	597	572	570	- 0,3
Italia	988	889	845	853	1,0	46,7	46,1	46,1	48,0	4,1	4 610	4 096	3 896	4 093	5,1
Luxembourg	8	8	9	9	3,0	57,5	58,4	50,1	56,5	12,7	46	49	45	53	16,0
Nederland	127	118	121	135	10,9	80,1	87,7	80,8	86,6	7,2	1 017	1 035	981	1 167	18,9
Österreich	246**	241**	241	258	6,9	53,9**	42,2**	52,1	49,1	- 5,7	1 325**	1 018**	1 255	1 265	0,7
Portugal	245	232	227	232	2,4	9,8	17,2	18,8	14,7	- 21,7	240	400	427	343	- 19,8
Suomi/Finland	88**	99**	89	89	0,0	24,2**	36,2**	38,0	42,6	12,1	212**	359**	338	379	12,1
Sverige	264**	296**	246	262	6,5	53,2**	58,9**	54,7	61,1	11,7	1 406**	1 746**	1 345	1 600	19,0
United Kingdom	2 065	1 758	1 810	1 858	2,7	68,2	73,3	73,5	77,5	5,4	14 086	12 884	13 308	14 400	8,2
EUR 12	13 502	12 338	12 243	12 791	4,5	56,1	60,1	58,1	60,8	4,5	75 739	74 175	74 536	77 722	4,3
Durum wheat															
EUR 15	3 257**	2 876**	2 954	3 079	4,2	27,9**	24,6**	26,8	22,4	- 16,6	9 100**	7 069**	7 929	6 881	- 13,2
BR Deutschland	16	10	11	7	- 36,0	43,1	47,9	53,2	52,9	- 0,6	69	46	58	37	- 36,3
Elláda	616	583	594	560	- 5,7	23,5	21,4	26,6	21,5	- 19,2	1 445	1 248	1 581	1 204	- 23,8
España	630	624	648	634	- 2,1	20,3	11,9	15,6	6,2	- 60,2	1 279	742	1 008	392	- 61,1
France	425	221	235	229	- 2,5	44,6	40,5	44,8	45,3	1,3	1 895	897	1 051	1 038	- 1,2
Italia	1 530	1 410	1 443	1 619	12,2	28,3	28,9	28,7	25,6	- 11,0	4 329	4 075	4 142	4 137	- 0,1
Österreich	9**	9**	9	10	7,8	51,5**	35,5**	51,4	40,5	- 21,2	47**	33**	47	39	- 16,4
Portugal	30	18	14	19	35,7	10,0	12,1	30,1	14,3	- 52,6	30	22	42	27	- 35,6
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	0,0	50,0	50,0	60,0	60,0	0,0	6	6	6	6	0,0
EUR 12	3 248	2 867	2 945	3 069	4,2	27,9	24,5	26,8	22,3	- 16,7	9 053	7 035	7 882	6 841	- 13,2

3 Area, yield and production of rye and barley

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rye and meslin															
EUR 15	1 191**	1 226**	1 270	1 393	9,7	32,7**	38,0**	39,7	44,0	10,8	3 891**	4 663**	5 046	6 128	21,4
Belgique/België	2	2	3	2	- 13,5	43,9	43,3	44,0	36,5	- 17,0	9	10	12	8	- 28,2
Danmark	88	77	89	96	8,3	35,0	44,3	47,7	51,6	8,0	308	339	423	495	17,0
BR Deutschland	625	671	733	866	18,1	39,5	45,1	47,8	52,3	9,6	2 473	3 031	3 502	4 533	29,4
Elláda	17	19	18	17	- 5,0	24,0	22,2	22,9	20,0	- 12,7	42	42	41	34	- 17,1
España	194	173	169	160	- 5,4	12,1	17,7	13,2	10,9	- 17,7	234	306	223	174	- 22,1
France	55	48	45	47	4,9	37,8	39,8	39,3	41,7	6,2	208	189	176	196	11,4
Italia	8	8	7	8	13,0	28,8	28,7	28,7	26,3	- 8,4	23	23	20	21	3,4
Luxembourg	0	0	0	1	62,2	33,3	33,3	41,1	33,3	- 18,9	2	2	2	2	31,6
Nederland	6	7	6	8	46,4	56,7	55,7	47,4	51,6	8,9	34	41	27	42	59,5
Österreich	69**	74**	77	67	- 13,0	40,2**	39,6**	41,4	41,2	- 0,5	278**	292**	319	276	- 13,5
Portugal	75	73	70	65	- 7,4	10,7	8,9	9,1	5,4	- 40,6	80	65	64	35	- 45,0
Suomi/Finland	11**	23**	9	9	- 4,4	25,1**	27,7**	25,8	67,4	161,4	27**	63**	22	58	163,6
Sverige	33**	45**	38	40	5,3	40,8**	51,1**	45,5	52,5	15,4	136**	230**	173	210	21,4
United Kingdom	8	6	7	8	14,3	46,4	52,1	61,4	53,8	- 12,5	37	30	43	43	0,0
EUR 12	1 080	1 084	1 146	1 278	11,5	31,9	37,6	39,5	43,7	10,5	3 450	4 078	4 532	5 584	23,2
Barley															
EUR 15	12 699**	11 270**	10 921	11 072	1,4	37,2**	42,0**	39,9	39,8	- 0,4	47 184**	47 283**	43 590	44 022	1,0
Belgique/België	72	66	58	55	- 4,6	63,4	64,2	59,9	66,0	10,2	460	425	346	364	5,1
Danmark	910	721	704	719	2,1	32,7	47,3	48,9	54,2	10,9	2 974	3 407	3 446	3 899	13,1
BR Deutschland	2 408	2 201	2 070	2 116	2,2	50,7	50,0	52,7	56,4	7,0	12 196	11 006	10 903	11 925	9,4
Elláda	171	167	158	133	- 15,9	25,5	24,8	27,3	26,0	- 4,8	436	415	432	346	- 19,9
España	4 112	3 485	3 539	3 574	1,0	14,9	27,3	21,0	14,5	- 30,6	6 105	9 520	7 416	5 194	- 30,0
France	1 800	1 623	1 404	1 393	- 0,8	58,2	55,4	54,4	55,5	2,1	10 476	8 995	7 637	7 737	1,3
Ireland	184	177	170	181	6,4	63,3	55,1	53,6	61,2	14,2	1 167	975	910	1 105	21,4
Italia	450	425	393	391	- 0,4	38,7	38,4	37,4	37,1	- 0,8	1 742	1 634	1 467	1 450	- 1,2
Luxembourg	14	14	14	16	18,0	50,3	49,8	44,2	41,3	- 6,6	70	68	60	66	10,2
Nederland	34	40	44	40	- 8,2	60,0	63,0	52,2	63,0	20,7	204	252	228	252	10,7
Österreich	275**	265**	253	250	- 1,1	48,8**	41,4**	46,9	44,9	- 4,2	1 342**	1 100**	1 184	1 123	- 5,2
Portugal	67	67	55	53	- 2,9	8,1	14,8	17,5	10,8	- 38,2	54	99	96	58	- 40,0
Suomi/Finland	473**	458**	505	506	0,2	28,1**	36,7**	36,8	34,9	- 5,2	1 331**	1 679**	1 858	1 764	- 5,1
Sverige	432**	397**	449	453	0,9	29,2**	42,1**	37,0	41,7	12,8	1 261**	1 670**	1 661	1 890	13,8
United Kingdom	1 297	1 164	1 106	1 192	7,8	56,8	51,9	53,8	57,5	6,9	7 366	6 038	5 946	6 850	15,2
EUR 12	11 520	10 150	9 714	9 863	1,5	37,5	42,2	40,0	39,8	- 0,6	43 250	42 835	38 886	39 246	0,9

4 Area, yield and production of oats and mixed cereals and maize

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Oats and mixed cereals															
EUR 15	2 141**	2 092**	2 198	2 035	-7,4	28,2**	35,1**	32,2	31,9	-0,9	6 040**	7 341**	7 078	6 498	-8,2
Belgique/België	10	13	11	6	-45,5	37,9	50,2	48,7	42,8	-12,0	37	64	54	26	-52,4
Danmark	28	32	44	31	-29,5	32,3	43,6	47,1	51,0	8,2	89	139	206	158	-23,3
BR Deutschland	411	407	444	355	-20,0	36,9	47,7	42,2	45,2	7,1	1 518	1 941	1 873	1 604	-14,4
Elláda	43	43	43	43	0,0	17,0	17,2	19,1	19,5	2,3	73	75	82	84	2,4
España	314	328	347	370	6,7	10,0	12,3	11,9	6,5	-45,3	313	405	414	241	-41,8
France	228	222	216	191	-11,6	41,6	41,9	41,3	45,2	9,4	948	929	891	863	-3,1
Ireland	20	20	21	20	-4,3	67,7	56,0	61,2	62,7	2,4	136	113	128	126	-1,6
Italia	146	144	144	172	19,4	22,8	25,5	24,3	31,0	27,8	333	367	351	534	52,1
Luxembourg	5	4	4	6	47,5	43,1	46,0	36,1	31,0	-14,1	20	20	15	18	22,0
Nederland	4	5	6	3	-51,7	52,0	59,5	50,6	51,7	2,2	19	30	28	15	-46,4
Österreich	55**	53**	49	25	-49,0	33,8**	36,1**	34,8	37,1	6,7	185**	191**	172	93	-46,0
Portugal	98	92	80	80	-0,5	4,6	8,3	9,9	7,8	-20,9	45	76	79	62	-21,1
Suomi/Finland	331**	331**	333	344	3,2	30,2**	36,4**	34,6	31,9	-7,7	998**	1 202**	1 150	1 097	-4,6
Sverige	342**	303**	344	278	-19,2	23,6**	42,7**	29,8	34,5	15,9	807**	1 295**	1 025	960	-6,3
United Kingdom	106	95	112	112	0,0	48,8	52,0	54,5	55,1	1,1	519	494	610	617	1,1
EUR 12	1 412	1 405	1 472	1 389	-5,6	28,7	33,1	32,1	31,3	-2,5	4 050	4 653	4 731	4 348	-8,1
Maize															
EUR 15	4 004**	3 960**	3 842	3 708	-3,5	77,6**	80,3**	76,8	78,7	2,5	31 070**	31 804**	29 508	29 190	-1,1
Belgique/België	10	18	26	25	-4,2	63,8	90,6	79,9	68,1	-14,8	65	168	209	170	-18,9
BR Deutschland	296	331	345	324	-6,1	72,4	80,2	70,8	65,8	-7,0	2 139	2 656	2 446	2 133	-12,8
Elláda	211	212	193	160	-17,1	97,0	99,0	94,1	90,0	-4,4	2 048	2 099	1 814	1 440	-20,6
España	393	274	342	347	1,3	70,2	61,9	68,6	73,3	6,8	2 757	1 699	2 344	2 539	8,3
France	1 869	1 851	1 666	1 624	-2,5	76,6	80,9	78,3	76,0	-2,9	14 886	14 966	13 040	12 349	-5,3
Italia	854	927	910	941	3,4	86,6	86,6	82,2	90,1	9,6	7 394	8 029	7 483	8 474	13,2
Nederland	8	10	11	10	-5,5	81,8	90,9	74,6	91,3	22,4	63	95	83	95	14,5
Österreich	173**	170**	179	165	-7,8	64,8**	89,7**	79,2	84,4	6,6	1 118**	1 524**	1 421	1 393	-2,0
Portugal	190	167	170	112	-34,1	31,6	34,1	39,4	53,3	35,4	600	568	669	597	-10,7
EUR 12	3 830	3 790	3 663	3 543	-3,3	78,2	79,9	76,7	78,5	2,3	29 952	30 280	28 088	27 797	-1,0

5 Area, yield and production of other cereals and total cereals (excl. rice)

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other cereals ([1]) EUR 15	712**	725**	691	701	1,5	43,4**	49,5**	45,2	47,4	4,9	3 088**	3 588**	3 124	3 328	6,5
Belgique/België	7	9	9	12	29,8	63,2	54,8	54,8	57,0	4,0	46	49	49	66	34,9
BR Deutschland	175	219	208	287	37,9	50,9	52,5	54,1	56,9	5,2	891	1 147	1 125	1 632	45,1
Elláda	2	1	1	2	120,0	22,0	20,0	20,0	0,9	-95,5	4	2	2	0	-90,0
España	62	40	56	28	-49,9	28,9	16,4	24,1	6,8	-71,6	178	65	134	19	-85,8
France	286	254	237	179	-24,6	49,7	51,4	47,5	47,1	-0,9	1 424	1 304	1 128	843	-25,3
Italia	33	42	43	39	-8,6	56,9	57,1	58,3	61,0	4,7	189	237	249	238	-4,3
Luxembourg	2	3	2	2	-5,0	55,3	52,3	48,1	40,9	-15,0	13	14	12	9	-19,2
Nederland	5	6	7	3	-62,1	85,3	96,5	80,0	53,8	-32,7	41	55	55	14	-74,5
Österreich	11**	27**	26	30	15,4	23,2**	17,9**	15,1	31,5	108,8	27**	49**	39	95	142,6
Portugal	58	56	50	40	-20,4	7,2	15,1	17,0	11,9	-30,1	42	85	85	47	-44,4
Suomi/Finland	13**	12**	0	0	0,0	27,4**	81,2**	0,0	0,0	0,0	35**	97**	0	0	0,0
Sverige	47**	49**	43	70	62,8	31,5**	92,3**	46,5	43,9	-5,7	149**	453**	200	307	53,5
United Kingdom	11	7	9	10	11,1	43,9	46,9	52,2	57,0	9,1	49	31	47	57	21,3
EUR 12	641	637	622	601	-3,3	44,9	46,9	46,0	48,7	4,9	2 877	2 989	2 885	2 926	1,4
Total cereals (excl. rice) EUR 15	38 108**	35 128**	34 707	35 375	1,9	47,0**	51,0**	50,1	50,0	-0,2	179 056**	179 045**	173 727	176 805	1,8
Belgique/België	311	312	310	310	0,3	64,3	69,8	67,7	67,7	0,1	1 998	2 178	2 094	2 101	0,3
Danmark	1 609	1 451	1 410	1 454	3,1	43,2	56,8	55,3	62,9	13,8	6 954	8 236	7 800	9 150	17,3
BR Deutschland	6 514	6 224	6 235	6 535	4,8	53,4	57,1	58,3	60,7	4,1	34 758	35 547	36 329	39 643	9,1
Ellåda	1 392	1 354	1 284	1 167	-9,1	35,5	35,3	37,3	33,1	-11,2	4 946	4 776	4 790	3 866	-19,3
España	7 318	6 336	6 423	6 572	2,3	19,1	26,8	23,1	16,9	-26,7	13 945	16 996	14 832	11 125	-25,0
France	9 318	8 524	8 159	8 186	0,3	64,9	65,4	65,6	64,7	-1,4	60 450	55 708	53 525	52 957	-1,1
Ireland	300	280	270	272	0,7	67,1	60,3	59,6	66,3	11,1	2 016	1 686	1 610	1 801	11,9
Italia	4 009	3 844	3 784	3 984	5,3	46,5	48,0	46,5	47,0	0,9	18 620	18 460	17 609	18 709	6,2
Luxembourg	30	29	30	41	38,3	51,4	51,9	45,1	43,3	-4,0	152	153	134	178	32,8
Nederland	183	187	194	199	2,4	75,2	80,8	72,2	79,7	10,5	1 378	1 508	1 401	1 585	13,1
Österreich	838**	839**	834	823	-1,3	51,6**	50,1**	53,2	52,0	-2,2	4 323**	4 206**	4 436	4 282	-3,5
Portugal	763	704	666	601	-9,8	14,3	18,7	21,7	19,5	-10,5	1 091	1 314	1 447	1 169	-19,2
Suomi/Finland	915**	922**	946	947	0,1	28,4**	36,9**	35,6	34,8	-2,1	2 603**	3 400**	3 369	3 298	-2,1
Sverige	1 119**	1 091**	1 120	1 103	-1,5	33,6**	49,4**	39,3	45,0	14,6	3 759**	5 394**	4 405	4 967	12,8
United Kingdom	3 489	3 031	3 042	3 181	4,6	63,2	64,3	65,6	69,1	5,3	22 063	19 483	19 946	21 973	10,2
EUR 12	35 236	32 276	31 807	32 505	2,2	47,8	51,4	50,8	50,5	-0,5	168 371	166 045	161 517	164 257	1,7

([1]) Including 'triticale'.

6 **Areas set aside under the different set-aside schemes for arable land** (1995/96 marketing year)

Member States	Area set aside (1 000 ha)			
	Five-year set-aside (1)	Annual set-aside		Total
		Total (2)	of which industrial set-aside (3)	
1	2	3	4	5
Belgique/België	0	22	7	22
Danmark	5	247	48	252
BR Deutschland	151	1 457	359	1 608
Elláda	0	18	0	18
España	41	1 426	39	1 467
France	134	1 877	373	2 011
Ireland	0	32	1	32
Italia	471	248	67	719
Luxembourg	0	2	1	2
Nederland	8	12	1	20
Österreich	0	123	18	123
Portugal	0	67	0	67
Suomi/Finland	0	171	1	171
Sverige	0	329	24	329
United Kingdom	37	525	85	562
Total	847	6 556	1 024	7 403

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91.
(2) Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 (rotational or non-rotational, voluntary or special set-aside).
(3) Regulations (EEC) No 1765/92 and (EEC) No 334/93.

7 Supply balances — durum wheat (1 July-30 June) — common wheat

EUR 15 (2)

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95 / 1993/94
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	11 319	8 996	7 002	7 919	13,1
Change in stocks	2 510	- 939	- 1 272	- 1 924	51,2
Imports	304	141	317	534	68,4
Exports	4 006	3 355	1 753	2 458	40,2
Intra-EU trade (1)	3 183	2 082	1 304	1 819	39,5
Internal use	5 107	6 721	6 838	7 167	4,8
of which:					
— animal feed	200	489	607	681	12,2
— seed	713	617	648	657	1,4
— industrial use	0	3	2	30	1 400,0
— losses (market)	26	552	642	515	- 19,9
— human consumption (grain)	4 168	5 060	4 939	5 284	7,0
Human consumption (after processing)	2 941	3 571	3 485	3 729	7,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	8,4	10,2	10,0	10,1	1,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	221,6	133,9	102,4	118,8	7,9
Common wheat					
Usable production	79 220	76 040	73 696	74 679	1,3
Change in stocks	3 806	922	- 6 045	- 5 055	- 16,4
Imports	1 343	865	852	1 334	56,6
Exports	19 526	19 874	18 813	14 295	- 24,0
Intra-EU trade (1)	13 997	10 838	13 395	13 149	- 1,8
Internal use	57 231	56 109	61 780	64 611	4,6
of which:					
— animal feed	22 925	20 032	25 461	29 688	16,6
— seed	2 287	2 273	2 315	2 202	- 4,9
— industrial use	2 801	2 608	2 697	2 923	8,4
— losses (market)	1 014	2 336	2 271	942	- 58,5
— human consumption (grain)	28 204	28 861	29 037	28 857	- 0,6
Human consumption (after processing)	21 052	21 542	21 674	21 539	- 0,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	61,1	62,5	62,9	62,7	- 0,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	138,4	135,5	119,3	115,6	- 3,1

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(2) EUR 12.

8 Supply balances — barley
(1 July-30 June) — rye

EUR 15 (2)

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95 / 1993/94
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	51 224	42 920	42 436	38 715	- 8,8
Change in stocks	3 309	- 886	- 1 647	- 3 217	×
Imports	119	85	91	182	99,7
Exports	9 509	8 927	7 466	7 047	- 5,6
Intra-EU trade (1)	5 943	5 443	4 865	5 334	9,6
Internal use	38 525	34 965	36 709	34 356	- 6,4
of which:					
— animal feed	29 322	27 067	27 578	25 902	- 6,1
— seed	1 840	1 611	1 663	1 592	- 4,3
— industrial use	6 543	6 171	6 353	6 300	- 0,8
— losses (market)	734	41	1 036	493	- 52,4
— human consumption (grain)	86	74	78	69	- 11,4
Human consumption (after processing)	48	41	44	39	- 10,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	10,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	133,0	122,8	115,6	112,7	- 2,5
Rye					
Usable production	4 464	3 422	4 044	4 549	12,5
Change in stocks	452	- 1 353	196	- 1 417	×
Imports	24	20	23	9	- 60,9
Exports	715	1 768	653	2 473	278,7
Intra-EU trade (1)	135	126	91	424	367,5
Internal use	3 321	3 027	3 218	3 772	17,2
of which:					
— animal feed	1 564	1 294	1 514	2 151	42,1
— seed	150	141	154	159	3,3
— industrial use	60	59	70	51	- 27,1
— losses (market)	113	34	113	98	- 13,7
— human consumption (grain)	1 434	1 500	1 368	1 314	- 3,9
Human consumption (after processing)	1 214	1 270	1 158	1 112	- 4,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,5	3,7	3,3	3,4	1,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	134,4	113,1	125,7	120,6	- 4,0

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(2) EUR 12.

9 **Supply balances — maize**
(1 July-30 June) **— oats and mixed summer cereals** **EUR 15** (2)

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95 / 1993/94
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	27 281	29 822	29 441	27 142	- 7,8
Change in stocks	1 356	1 737	- 1 456	- 1 321	×
Imports	3 284	1 838	2 760	3 175	15,0
Exports	933	3 047	3 802	2 236	- 41,2
Intra-EU trade (1)	10 444	6 158	5 446	8 258	51,7
Internal use	28 276	26 876	29 855	27 330	- 8,5
of which:					
— animal feed	22 195	20 322	21 582	21 212	- 1,7
— seed	208	218	206	163	- 21,2
— industrial use	2 617	3 138	3 062	3 085	0,8
— losses (market)	284	458	2 190	173	- 92,1
— human consumption (grain)	2 972	2 739	2 814	2 697	- 4,2
Human consumption (after processing)	2 230	2 055	2 112	2 024	- 4,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	5,6	5,2	5,3	5,2	- 1,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	96,5	111,0	98,6	99,3	0,7
Oats and mixed corn					
Usable production	4 950	3 765	4 434	4 466	0,7
Change in stocks	- 75	- 144	135	5	- 96,3
Imports	31	24	35	25	- 28,3
Exports	59	21	38	53	38,2
Intra-EU trade (1)	307	292	196	273	38,9
Internal use	4 997	3 912	4 296	4 471	4,1
of which:					
— animal feed	4 163	3 160	3 479	3 651	4,9
— seed	266	239	220	249	13,3
— industrial use	2	3	3	3	0,0
— losses (market)	92	29	99	73	- 26,7
— human consumption (grain)	474	481	495	495	0,0
Human consumption (after processing)	301	306	314	321	2,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	- 4,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	99,1	96,2	103,2	99,9	- 3,2

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(2) EUR 12.

10 Supply balances — other cereals
(1 July-30 June) — total cereals (excl. rice)

EUR 15 (3)

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1994/95 / 1993/94
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals (1)					
Usable production	2 479	2 808	2 907	2 171	- 25,3
Change in stocks	56	81	286	4	- 98,6
Imports	438	500	313	92	- 70,6
Exports	39	5	1	1	0,0
Intra-EU trade (2)	358	4	1	16	1 900,0
Internal use	2 822	3 222	2 933	2 224	- 24,2
of which:					
— animal feed	2 694	3 023	2 776	2 096	- 24,5
— seed	97	110	98	94	- 4,5
— industrial use	4	4	0	0	0,0
— losses (market)	17	63	48	23	- 51,8
— human consumption (grain)	10	23	11	11	0,0
Human consumption (after processing)	10	23	11	11	- 3,5
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	87,8	87,2	99,1	97,6	- 1,5
Total cereals (excl. rice)					
Usable production	180 937	167 772	163 960	160 211	- 2,3
Change in stocks	11 414	- 583	- 10 304	- 12 719	×
Imports	5 543	3 473	4 391	5 831	32,8
Exports	34 787	36 997	32 526	28 563	- 12,2
Intra-EU trade (2)	34 367	24 693	25 297	29 657	17,2
Internal use	140 279	134 831	141 128	145 862	3,4
of which:					
— animal feed	83 063	75 487	82 997	87 720	5,7
— seed	5 561	5 409	5 304	5 189	- 2,2
— industrial use	12 027	12 085	12 187	12 398	1,7
— losses (market)	2 280	3 112	1 898	1 817	- 4,2
— human consumption (grain)	37 348	38 739	38 743	38 738	0,0
Human consumption (after processing)	27 793	28 828	28 831	28 827	0,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	79,6	82,6	82,6	82,5	- 0,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	129,0	124,4	112,2	109,8	- 2,1

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including 'triticale'.
(2) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(3) EUR 12.

11 Use of cereals by the compound feedingstuffs industry

	% of production of compound feedingstuffs				1 000 t				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995 (P)	1992	1993	1994	1995 (P)	1995/1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EUR 15 (1)	:	:	33,4	34,7	:	:	40 620	42 205	3,9
Belgique/België	12,6	14,7	17,3	17,9	670	780	930	1 025	10,2
Danmark	26,6	28,6	33,4	38,6	1 515	1 730	1 935	2 165	11,9
BR Deutschland	25,4	25,9	28,4	29,8	4 860	5 085	5 425	5 650	4,1
España	58,7	62,5	59,4	58,3	8 095	8 280	8 760	8 890	1,5
France	30,7	32,5	37,2	38,8	5 955	6 730	7 925	8 425	6,3
Ireland	26,7	25,7	26,5	29,4	720	775	905	985	8,8
Italia	46,3	45,7	47,0	45,8	5 700	5 500	5 500	5 500	0,0
Nederland	13,5	13,3	15,1	16,2	2 220	2 235	2 525	2 600	3,0
Österreich	:	:	18,3	19,8	:	:	200	200	0,0
Portugal	25,5	27,0	28,7	30,4	995	1 080	1 140	1 195	4,8
Suomi/Finland	35,8	36,0	35,1	38,3	365	350	375	440	17,3
Sverige	:	:	41,0	43,6	:	:	955	1 015	6,3
United Kingdom	32,4	32,1	33,7	34,7	3 625	3 755	4 045	4 115	1,7
EUR 12 (1)	30,5	31,2	33,4	34,6	34 355	35 950	39 090	40 550	3,7

Source: Fefac.
(1) Greece and Luxembourg not included.

12

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

(million tonnes)

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

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

13 **Consumer price indices — bread and cereals**
(in nominal and real terms)

	1990 = 100				% TAV
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal terms					
Belgique/België	105,9	108,3	109,6	:	×
Danmark	106,5	109,1	110,9	112,5	1,4
BR Deutschland	110,2	114,0	116,4	:	×
Elláda	142,7	163,0	173,1	184,8	6,8
España	120,2	128,4	133,1	138,6	4,1
France	106,8	109,2	110,4	111,6	1,1
Ireland	108,3	107,2	109,9	:	×
Italia	112,2	119,7	125,5	129,0	2,8
Luxembourg	106,3	107,9	110,3	112,8	2,3
Nederland	107,4	109,7	110,6	111,7	1,0
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×
Portugal	135,2	141,1	147,9	147,3	- 0,4
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
Sverige	:	:	:	:	×
United Kingdom	110,9	111,2	112,0	113,0	0,9
Real terms					
Belgique/België	99,6	97,9	96,6	:	×
Danmark	101,0	102,7	102,6	102,4	- 0,2
BR Deutschland	100,5	100,2	100,0	:	×
Elláda	105,4	105,7	101,1	98,8	- 2,3
España	105,0	107,6	107,3	106,6	- 0,7
France	101,3	101,0	100,6	100,1	- 0,5
Ireland	104,4	99,2	100,5	:	×
Italia	99,6	101,7	103,1	100,9	- 2,1
Luxembourg	98,8	96,1	95,4	93,7	- 1,8
Nederland	102,3	102,4	100,9	99,9	- 1,0
Österreich	:	:	:	:	×
Portugal	109,1	106,3	105,3	99,2	- 5,8
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	×
Sverige	:	:	:	:	×
United Kingdom	99,5	96,7	95,6	94,2	- 1,5

Source: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

14 Cif Rotterdam prices for cereals

(ECU/t)

	Year	Months												Ø	% TAV compared with previous year
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat	1992	80,20	90,68	97,89	88,40	83,12	91,36	85,15	77,12	81,32	86,26	97,33	83,45	86,86	21,3
	1993	89,62	93,51	93,08	89,96	92,49	85,27	90,46	93,21	88,82	92,63	101,91	91,73	91,89	5,8
	1994	91,91	89,49	86,28	91,11	95,98	93,89	85,63	91,86	100,62	106,96	106,67	113,00	96,12	4,6
	1995	94,40	109,81	103,83	99,50	109,49	120,97	138,00	141,33	154,51	158,05	159,13	167,61	129,72	35,0
Rye	1992	50,27	53,82	56,77	56,24	55,28	52,89	49,23	48,19	48,07	49,83	53,12	51,88	52,13	- 15,0
	1993	53,24	60,39	63,25	61,45	61,24	62,73	65,28	65,86	63,34	63,88	65,94	66,02	62,72	20,3
	1994	66,81	66,78	65,40	65,38	64,11	63,24	61,01	60,99	60,54	59,27	59,71	61,36	62,88	0,3
	1995	60,24	71,60	68,56	67,27	68,17	74,58	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	×
Barley	1992	72,86	74,85	77,68	77,29	74,81	73,38	77,31	75,73	75,53	80,55	85,42	83,59	77,42	9,5
	1993	85,57	86,72	82,75	76,98	75,27	76,67	75,32	74,86	66,24	56,89	59,30	61,79	73,20	- 5,5
	1994	62,39	63,25	61,76	61,80	61,05	61,13	59,35	60,54	71,11	73,36	77,92	84,08	66,48	- 9,2
	1995	86,90	104,22	98,99	96,54	103,18	105,51	107,46	111,39	111,65	128,11	155,50	174,51	115,33	73,5
Maize	1992	83,91	88,18	91,38	80,33	80,37	82,05	74,65	68,84	68,96	68,73	74,99	75,10	78,12	- 10,4
	1993	76,56	77,13	76,68	75,67	77,37	76,87	84,03	85,95	79,53	84,06	94,42	98,85	82,26	5,3
	1994	103,60	100,84	92,57	89,22	87,59	88,25	76,02	73,58	74,27	73,53	74,96	83,27	84,81	3,1
	1995	85,22	100,52	98,23	94,27	100,74	103,66	103,92	109,86	116,55	119,13	119,79	124,24	106,34	25,4

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

15 Market prices for cereals as a percentage of the intervention price (1)

		1995				
		VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Belgique/België	:	113,05	117,72	121,88	121,79
	Danmark	125,71	:	118,58	118,69	120,18
	BR Deutschland	126,73	111,79	114,90	117,45	119,20
	Elláda	141,14	150,93	149,83	144,67	145,55
	España	142,68	146,58	149,18	152,21	151,01
	France	115,06	115,29	117,44	119,19	122,58
	Italia	132,62	133,15	136,26	139,11	139,85
	Nederland	126,16	118,58	120,73	121,94	124,17
	Österreich	122,21	114,84	116,09	118,47	119,98
	Portugal	132,94	126,99	118,53	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	126,49	112,16	118,48	123,40	123,46
	Sverige	119,36	115,52	116,93	117,40	120,57
	United Kingdom	142,21	124,25	128,17	128,93	132,53
Common feed wheat (2)	Belgique/België	:	110,10	115,45	116,26	120,08
	BR Deutschland	129,00	109,87	113,83	115,01	119,03
	Nederland	126,16	116,74	120,73	121,94	124,17
	Portugal	128,00	128,05	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	125,65	113,26	116,38	118,77	124,85
Durum wheat	Elláda	154,24	148,05	141,73	139,29	147,54
	España	161,13	159,90	157,11	158,39	156,41
	France	149,45	162,92	159,16	159,39	163,95
	Italia	146,99	156,59	166,00	167,79	163,52
Barley (3)	Belgique/België	:	108,44	108,79	109,00	112,34
	Danmark	116,50	:	106,27	106,71	107,67
	BR Deutschland	115,39	100,77	105,11	107,01	109,30
	Elláda	140,96	144,11	149,71	148,90	148,99
	España	117,19	123,06	128,05	129,11	131,63
	France	106,88	111,66	110,92	113,14	118,53
	Italia	130,99	129,84	131,47	132,80	133,45
	Nederland	108,00	112,25	114,30	114,54	116,46
	Österreich	109,96	110,26	109,52	111,69	114,14
	Portugal	126,82	124,87	:	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	107,33	98,95	100,00	102,74	102,75
	Sverige	117,04	110,72	109,27	109,25	112,38
	United Kingdom	112,27	106,62	109,18	112,24	116,79
Rye (3)	Belgique/België	:	107,12	111,52	111,44	115,88
	Danmark	:	:	:	:	:
	BR Deutschland (4)	114,26	100,95	104,34	105,13	105,70
	Portugal	107,94	107,94	107,94	:	:
Maize (3)	Belgique/België	:	:	:	111,60	116,43
	BR Deutschland	124,88	137,96	132,29	113,63	118,83
	Elláda	:	:	129,55	128,49	129,41
	España	125,76	136,88	130,20	124,39	122,83
	France	134,28	126,12	113,06	111,29	115,78
	Italia	149,82	147,73	127,25	116,36	121,04
	Portugal	:	:	118,09	120,66	120,59

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Average prices at certain representative marketing centres adjusted to the standard quality.
(2) Figures based on intervention price for common wheat of breadmaking quality reduced by 5%.
(3) Feed grains.
(4) Rye of breadmaking quality.
(5) Institutional prices were changed on 1 February 1995 as a result of the new agrimonetary measures.

(%)

	1996 [5]					
XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
120,67	120,15	118,42	116,64	117,19	121,76	124,29
121,52	120,38	120,05	119,06	120,22	125,76	123,77
119,44	120,34	119,10	119,44	124,02	139,79	133,83
144,53	144,62	145,17	141,36	138,92	:	128,35
149,76	148,50	145,61	142,27	139,09	135,93	128,02
120,71	117,43	114,48	115,03	131,84	121,79	115,19
138,23	133,31	132,40	128,29	130,12	:	124,71
123,90	122,82	120,30	119,70	125,90	130,21	123,71
120,32	120,08	119,19	118,26	117,30	115,43	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	145,56
124,16	126,50	124,23	122,57	122,65	:	121,57
118,65	120,47	120,17	118,72	117,51	117,74	118,27
:	128,08	123,22	117,96	124,39	:	126,55
118,66	117,34	114,08	111,88	114,29	117,97	118,80
119,92	120,94	118,76	119,19	123,75	138,72	127,01
123,90	122,82	120,14	119,63	125,10	:	123,84
:	:	:	:	:	:	138,63
123,57	121,03	117,17	113,54	117,25	118,69	112,22
135,92	144,43	:	141,14	136,40	:	116,26
153,80	150,73	:	139,61	135,63	132,31	127,04
153,94	154,95	:	152,53	152,17	151,61	:
160,93	157,14	:	150,38	145,10	:	136,42
111,25	111,13	108,89	106,99	107,78	109,41	107,75
110,41	109,95	108,71	107,14	106,05	112,90	107,43
108,89	111,19	110,47	110,31	111,55	118,54	111,67
150,34	143,42	134,27	145,46	132,19	:	122,51
133,32	134,61	125,29	121,28	119,75	109,42	103,83
112,16	110,17	108,12	103,65	107,09	107,81	103,07
:	130,99	131,94	127,05	125,58	:	121,48
116,22	116,60	114,73	112,23	114,98	:	113,50
115,33	118,63	117,79	113,31	114,55	:	120,52
:	:	:	:	:	:	127,92
103,91	112,07	107,80	106,01	103,87	:	101,18
111,00	111,32	110,93	109,37	107,49	108,36	108,37
116,53	115,28	112,74	107,22	107,47	110,11	108,28
114,36	112,89	110,01	107,46	111,01	115,10	114,52
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
108,27	108,33	108,64	108,76	116,34	123,64	123,66
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
115,36	114,20	111,52	109,55	113,31	117,91	119,78
118,80	117,78	116,20	114,00	115,42	125,81	119,31
131,40	122,36	137,09	136,81	135,60	:	:
122,02	122,79	122,80	121,51	120,77	124,40	125,18
113,50	111,78	109,96	108,82	114,93	116,65	114,83
118,68	112,43	114,54	115,42	119,13	:	117,68
:	112,22	111,87	111,17	:	:	115,45

16 Intervention stocks in the EU at the end of the marketing year

(1 000 t)

Products	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
1	2	3	4	5
Common wheat:	14 974	6 480	1 993	459
— common wheat of breadmaking quality	14 489	6 316	1 982	459
— common feed wheat	485	164	11	0
Rye	2 458	2 545	1 208	793
Barley	8 694	6 526	3 276	1 344
Durum wheat	3 392	1 152	399	85
Maize	3 670	1 130	8	0
Sorghum	151	160	0	0
Total	33 339	17 993	6 884	2 681

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

17 **Internal and external trade: (a) rapeseed, (b) sunflower seed, (c) soya beans (d) flax seed**

(1 000 t)

		Rapeseed			Sunflower seed			Soya beans			Flax seed		
		Intra-EU trade (1)	Imports	Exports	Intra-EU trade (1)	Imports	Exports	Intra-EU trade (1)	Imports	Exports	Intra-EU trade (1)	Imports	Exports
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EUR 15	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	:	1 303	35	718	1 687	143	448	16 247	47	140	589	1
BLEU/UEBL	1993	382	95	17	182	8	0	55	1 034	2	42	126	1
	1994	339	239	30	95	157	0	128	1 066	0	36	177	2
	1995	341	339	0	222	61	12	102	1 244	1	37	233	1
Danmark	1993	100	9	45	2	7	2	13	59	2	2	1	0
	1994	77	49	8	2	10	3	14	59	0	2	2	0
	1995	99	75	0	1	11	1	19	105	0	2	2	0
BR Deutschland	1993	341	136	173	81	182	1	233	2 943	3	68	106	1
	1994	450	395	99	64	245	2	193	2 601	4	36	210	1
	1995	442	453	26	54	209	1	122	2 828	2	45	255	0
Elláda	1993	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	309	3	0	0	0
	1994	0	0	0	1	51	0	0	276	0	0	0	0
	1995	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	219	0	0	0	0
España	1993	24	7	0	30	101	4	10	2 104	0	1	0	0
	1994	4	0	0	11	261	1	20	1 984	0	1	3	0
	1995	4	0	0	48	506	1	20	2 846	0	1	0	0
France	1993	65	103	287	12	22	5	39	478	0	6	0	0
	1994	111	336	50	22	201	2	42	456	0	12	0	0
	1995	23	48	0	5	102	101	46	773	1	12	0	0
Ireland	1993	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	13	0	0	0	0
	1994	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	9	0	0	0	0
	1995	1	:	0	0	0	0	10	6	0	0	0	0
Italia	1993	1	11	0	1	153	0	1	1 460	0	2	4	0
	1994	1	9	0	3	140	0	1	1 238	3	4	2	0
	1995	8	2	0	9	107	0	5	1 260	4	2	3	0
Nederland	1993	299	55	3	140	266	1	127	3 226	8	51	5	1
	1994	191	171	1	64	425	3	28	5 204	12	60	44	1
	1995	212	93	1	119	434	1	43	5 334	16	41	47	0

Österreich	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	:	1	7	:	4	26	:	0	23	:	0	0
Portugal	1993	12	0	0	130	70	0	0	580	0	0	0	0
	1994	3	0	0	37	187	0	0	571	0	0	0	0
	1995	3	0	0	79	167	0	0	895	0	0	0	0
Suomi/Finland	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	54	4	0	1	6	0	29	127	0	0	0	0
Sverige	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1994	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	82	18	0	1	8	0	0	4	0	0	1	0
United Kingdom	1993	174	53	20	138	8	0	98	630	0	1	1	0
	1994	271	119	48	174	29	0	36	608	0	1	24	0
	1995	252	252	1	179	41	0	52	606	0	0	48	0
EUR 12	1993	1 397	469	546	715	842	14	589	12 836	18	174	245	4
	1994	1 448	1 316	236	473	1 707	11	471	14 071	21	153	462	5
	1995	1 385	1 280	28	716	1 669	117	419	16 116	24	140	588	1

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Based on quantities entering.

18 Cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cake

(ECU/100 kg)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	19,82	26,10	18,66	15,33	17,07	18,85	20,24	15,48	21,10
II	19,62	25,08	17,64	15,47	17,65	18,62	19,90	15,72	20,14
III	20,04	26,24	17,88	16,21	17,56	17,92	19,49	15,98	20,10
IV	20,57	25,73	17,85	17,38	17,53	17,59	20,02	16,05	22,03
V	21,80	24,55	17,75	18,32	17,33	18,10	19,52	14,50	:
VI	28,18	24,93	16,70	19,31	17,14	18,41	18,37	14,33	:
VII	27,30	23,79	16,52	17,37	16,46	21,92	16,78	15,05	:
VIII	26,29	20,73	15,84	16,99	16,00	21,28	16,34	14,98	:
IX	27,32	21,38	16,32	17,79	15,85	19,61	16,20	17,01	:
X	26,05	21,37	16,27	17,86	16,51	18,81	15,18	17,09	:
XI	24,64	20,91	15,25	17,25	17,31	19,91	14,96	17,90	:
XII	24,60	19,75	15,36	16,77	18,39	19,74	15,61	20,24	:
Average 12 months	23,86	23,38	16,82	17,18	17,06	19,22	17,75	16,15	:
% TAV compared with previous year	26,0	- 2,0	- 28,1	2,1	- 0,7	12,7	- 7,6	- 9,0	:

Source: Eurostat.

19 Average monthly prices for oilseed products

(ECU/100 kg)

	1995						1996					
	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)	19,359	19,481	20,831	20,860	21,207	22,302	23,529	23,109	22,608	24,801	25,050	24,349
Oils (2):												
Soya oil	46,921	47,369	47,937	48,884	47,489	43,562	42,491	42,469	41,920	45,952	46,812	45,281
Rapeseed oil	46,204	44,851	43,923	45,114	44,732	43,225	42,166	40,838	40,395	45,160	47,602	45,806
Sunflower oil	49,483	53,363	55,045	54,768	52,883	49,926	47,863	46,584	44,477	48,569	49,557	46,930
Oil cake (2):												
Soya cake	14,632	14,721	16,576	16,933	18,012	20,013	20,981	20,222	20,082	21,816	22,257	22,117
Rapeseed cake	9,139	8,567	10,101	10,555	12,126	14,117	14,529	14,114	13,469	14,654	15,447	15,534
Sunflower cake	7,134	6,936	8,626	9,171	10,038	10,865	12,369	11,837	11,429	12,405	12,206	10,584

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Unloaded at Rotterdam.
(2) Ex-EU factory.

20 Supplies of rape and colza (seed, oil, cake) (July/June) — EUR 15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992/93 (1)	1993/94 (1)	1994/95 (1)	1995/96 (1)	1995/96 / 1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EU production	6 209	6 168	6 390	7 170	12,2
Imports (extra-EU)	375	884	1 400	900	-35,7
Exports (extra-EU)	602	251	358	200	-44,1
Change in stocks	-19	-38	:	:	×
Availabilities	6 001	6 839	7 432	7 870	5,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	103	90	86	91	5,8
Oil and oil equivalent					
EU total production:					
— from Community seed	2 486	2 467	2 556	2 868	12,2
— from imported seed	150	353	560	360	-35,7
Imports (extra-EU)	27	19	5	10	100,0
Exports (extra-EU)	538	787	1 023	1 000	-2,2
Change in stocks	29	-25	:	:	×
Availabilities	2 096	2 826	2 098	2 238	6,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	118	87	122	128	4,9
Cake and cake equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	3 477	3 454	3 578	4 015	12,2
— from imported seed	210	495	784	504	-35,7
Imports (extra-EU)	927	1 035	686	950	38,5
Exports (extra-EU)	25	138	92	75	-18,5
Change in stocks	5	-2	:	:	×
Availabilities	4 584	4 848	4 956	5 394	8,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	76	71	72	74	2,8

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) EUR 12.

21 Supplies of sunflower (seed, oil, cake) (July/June)

EUR 15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992/93 (1)	1993/94 (1)	1994/95 (1)	1995/96 (1)	1995/96 / 1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EU production	4 089	3 442	4 445	3 559	- 19,9
Imports (extra-EU)	786	1 285	1 656	2 250	35,9
Exports (extra-EU)	54	15	71	75	5,6
Change in stocks	102	- 161	:	:	×
Availabilities	4 719	4 119	6 159	5 734	- 6,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	87	79	72	62	- 13,9
Oil and oil equivalent					
EU total production:					
— from Community seed	1 717	1 446	1 867	1 495	- 19,9
— from imported seed	330	540	696	945	35,8
Imports (extra-EU)	129	159	102	137	34,3
Exports (extra-EU)	164	130	342	700	104,7
Change in stocks	- 38	- 27	:	:	×
Availabilities	2 050	1 721	2 303	1 877	- 18,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	84	79	76	80	5,3
Cake and cake equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	2 290	1 928	2 489	1 993	- 19,9
— from imported seed	440	720	927	1 260	35,9
Imports (extra-EU)	1 053	1 256	1 468	1 900	29,4
Exports (extra-EU)	6	19	11	12	9,1
Change in stocks	- 1	1	:	:	×
Availabilities	3 778	3 048	4 765	5 141	7,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	60	61	49	39	- 20,4

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) EUR 12.

22 Supplies of soya (seed, oil, cake) (July/June) — EUR 15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1992/93 (¹)	1993/94 (¹)	1994/95 (¹)	1995/96 (¹)	1995/96 / 1994/95
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EU production	1 231	681	889	871	- 2,0
Imports (extra-EU)	14 799	11 709	15 249	14 500	- 4,9
Exports (extra-EU)	14	19	40	40	0,0
Change in stocks	183	- 529	:	:	×
Availabilities	15 861	12 900	15 763	15 331	- 2,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	8	5	6	:	×
Oil and oil equivalent					
EU total production:					
— from Community seed	222	122	160	157	- 1,9
— from imported seed	2 664	2 107	2 745	2 610	- 4,9
Imports (extra-EU)	4	2	1	1	0,0
Exports (extra-EU)	644	483	741	536	- 27,7
Change in stocks	1	- 32	:	:	×
Availabilities	2 245	1 780	2 270	2 232	- 1,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	10	7	7	:	×
Cake and cake equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	960	531	693	679	- 2,0
— from imported seed	11 543	9 133	11 894	11 310	- 4,9
Imports (extra-EU)	10 902	12 480	12 737	12 250	- 3,8
Exports (extra-EU)	1 084	1 454	1 295	1 074	- 17,1
Change in stocks	12	- 2	:	:	×
Availabilities	22 309	20 692	24 130	23 165	- 4,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	4	2	3	:	×

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(¹) EUR 12.

23 Area, yield and production of: (a) rapeseed, (b) sunflower seed (c) soya beans

		Area					Yield					Production				
		1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
		1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	EUR 15	2 641	2 501	2 834	2 892	2,1	25,8**	27,2	22,7	:	×	6 810**	6 808	6 992	:	×
Rapeseed	BLEU/UEBL	8	8	15	12	-23,6	30,0	30,0	30,0	30,0	0,0	23	23	46	35	-23,6
	Danmark	189	161	171	156	-8,8	23,8	25,4	20,7	20,8	0,5	450	410	354	324	-8,5
	BR Deutschland	1 050	1 061	1 082	1 003	-7,3	25,9	28,1	25,8	28,5	10,5	2 720	2 982	2 796	2 864	2,4
	España	9	10	69	87	25,5	15,1	12,3	8,0	6,6	-17,5	13	12	55	57	3,8
	France	686	558	702	862	22,8	27,0	28,2	25,7	29,3	14,0	1 853	1 571	1 805	2 527	40,0
	Ireland	5	2	6	3	-47,4	33,0	35,4	33,0	33,0	0,0	16	7	19	10	-47,3
	Italia	8	4	14	44	214,7	17,0	20,0	20,1	17,5	-12,9	14	8	28	77	173,6
	Nederland	4	2	1	2	14,8	30,0	33,0	33,0	33,0	0,0	13	7	4	5	14,8
	Österreich	52	59	71	96	34,5	25,4**	22,2	30,4	:	×	132**	131	217	:	×
	Suomi/Finland	73	69	67	85	26,6	18,3**	22,3	21,6	15,0	-30,6	133**	155	145	127	-12,2
	Sverige	137	145	128	102	-20,2	20,7	24,4	18,8	18,6	-1,1	284	355	241	191	-20,7
	United Kingdom	420	421	506	441	-13,0	27,6	27,2	25,3	28,8	13,8	1 159	1 147	1 281	1 268	-1,0
	EUR 12	2 379	2 227	2 567	2 609	1,6	26,1	27,7	24,9	27,5	10,4	6 261	6 167	6 389	7 168	12,2
	EUR 15	2 778	3 208	2 958	2 448	-17,2	14,8**	11,0	15,3	:	×	4 100**	3 540	4 526	:	×
Sunflower seed	BR Deutschland	75	89	203	56	-72,6	24,6	26,2	19,7	23,2	17,8	183	232	401	129	-67,8
	Elláda	27	17	20	18	-11,5	16,3	13,2	15,3	15,3	0,0	44	23	31	28	-11,3
	España	1 456	2 069	1 328	1 070	-19,4	9,3	5,9	7,9	5,4	-31,6	1 343	1 217	1 049	578	-44,9
	France	986	786	1 023	958	-6,4	21,6	20,9	23,1	23,1	0,0	2 129	1 643	2 363	2 215	-6,3
	Italia	127	113	214	243	13,4	20,5	22,0	22,7	22,8	0,4	260	248	487	553	13,6
	Österreich	31	36	37	30	-19,6	25,7**	27,4	24,7	:	×	80**	98	92	:	×
	Portugal	76	98	131	72	-45,1	8,0	7,9	7,9	7,9	0,0	61	78	103	57	-44,7
	EUR 12	2 747	3 172	2 921	2 417	-17,3	14,6	10,8	15,2	14,7	-3,3	4 020	3 442	4 444	3 560	-19,9
	EUR 15	482**	274	342	305	-10,8	27,5**	29,4	29,1	:	×	1 284**	806	994	:	×
Soya beans	BR Deutschland	1	1	0	0	-42,2	34,9	34,5	22,2	21,9	-1,4	3	2	1	1	0,0
	Elláda	1	0	0	0	-100,0	29,5	-	-	-	×	3	0	0	0	×
	España	16	1	6	0	-94,6	20,2	23,6	19,9	18,0	-9,5	33	3	11	1	-90,9
	France	41	57	98	104	6,1	16,1	24,6	27,1	27,1	0,0	66	140	266	282	6,0
	Italia	371	159	191	184	-3,7	29,6	33,7	32,0	32,0	0,0	1 098	536	611	588	-3,8
	Österreich	52**	54	47	16	-65,7	15,6**	23,2	22,5	:	×	81**	125	105	:	×
	EUR 12	430	220	295	289	-2,1	28,0	30,9	30,1	30,2	0,3	1 203	681	889	871	-2,0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

24 Area, yield and production of dry pulses, feed peas and field beans

		Area				
		1 000 ha				% TAV
		1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dried pulses, total	EUR 15	1 344	1 451	1 363	1 179	- 13,5
	Belgique/België	6	9	6	5	- 14,5
	Danmark	118	123	103	72	- 30,1
	BR Deutschland	47	89	76	120	58,0
	Elláda	5	5	4	3	- 25,0
	España	30	30	114	116	1,8
	France	714	753	679	581	- 14,4
	Ireland	2	6	5	2	- 59,6
	Italia	103	93	80	39	- 51,0
	Nederland	7	4	4	4	0,0
	Österreich**	57	55	49	25	- 48,9
	Portugal	17	19	2	5	103,9
	Suomi/Finland**	16	13	6	5	- 16,7
	Sverige	14	9	7	11	72,7
	United Kingdom	208	244	229	191	- 16,3
	EUR 12	1 257	1 375	1 301	1 138	- 12,6
Feed peas	EUR 15	:	:	:	893	×
	Belgique/België	5	7	4	4	0,0
	Danmark	117	121	101	70	- 30,7
	BR Deutschland	29	59	45	62	37,6
	Elláda	1	1	1	0	- 100,0
	España	8	10	76	75	- 1,6
	France	695	737	664	567	- 14,6
	Ireland	1	1	1	0	- 33,3
	Italia	11	9	7	4	- 48,6
	Nederland	5	3	3	3	0,0
	Österreich**	43	44	39	20	- 48,5
	Portugal	0	0	0	0	×
	Suomi/Finland**	16	13	6	5	- 16,7
	Sverige	:	:	:	11	×
	United Kingdom	79	81	80	72	- 10,4
	EUR 12	951	1 029	982	857	- 12,7
Field beans	EUR 15	:	:	:	227	×
	Belgique/België	1	2	2	1	- 46,5
	Danmark	1	2	2	2	0,0
	BR Deutschland	18	30	30	25	- 16,3
	Elláda	4	4	3	3	- 6,3
	España	22	17	22	22	1,4
	France	14	13	11	11	0,0
	Ireland	1	5	4	2	- 63,4
	Italia	89	81	70	34	- 51,4
	Nederland	2	1	1	1	0,0
	Österreich**	14	11	11	5	- 53,7
	Portugal	17	17	1	1	- 4,0
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	0	×
	Sverige	:	:	:	0	×
	United Kingdom	129	163	148	120	- 19,5
	EUR 12	298	334	295	222	- 24,8

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

Yield					Production				
100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994	1992	1993	1994	1995	1995/1994
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
×	×	×	36,7	×	:	:	:	4 329	×
44,0	44,9	44,1	44,8	1,6	26	38	26	22	- 15,4
25,8	37,5	37,3	37,5	0,5	305	462	384	270	- 29,7
29,8	32,6	31,9	32,1	0,6	137	290	242	383	58,3
22,7	21,1	20,0	20,0	0,0	11	11	8	6	- 25,0
12,7	10,0	9,5	5,6	- 41,1	38	39	108	66	- 38,9
46,1	50,6	50,6	47,9	- 5,3	3 293	3 811	3 433	2 784	- 18,9
42,0	47,8	48,7	47,9	- 1,6	8	29	23	9	- 60,9
17,9	15,7	16,3	16,4	0,6	183	146	131	64	- 51,1
42,1	47,1	46,3	30,0	- 35,2	30	19	19	12	- 36,8
×	24,9	32,8	32,8	0,0	168	136	160	82	- 48,8
4,1	8,2	8,0	8,1	1,3	7	16	2	4	100,0
18,0	23,0	22,0	10,0	- 54,5	29	30	14	5	- 64,3
×	×	×	26,3	×	:	:	:	30	×
33,9	38,7	33,4	30,9	- 7,5	706	944	765	592	- 22,6
37,8	42,2	39,5	37,0	- 6,3	4 746	5 795	5 140	4 212	- 18,1
×	×	×	41,0	×	:	:	:	3 661	×
44,7	46,0	46,0	46,0	0,0	22	32	18	18	0,0
25,8	37,5	37,3	37,3	0,0	302	454	377	263	- 30,2
26,9	30,2	33,4	32,8	- 1,8	78	178	151	205	35,8
33,3	20,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	3	2	1	0	- 100,0
13,8	12,2	10,0	5,6	- 44,0	11	12	76	42	- 44,7
46,5	51,0	50,9	48,2	- 5,3	3 230	3 758	3 379	2 736	- 19,0
36,0	37,0	40,0	40,0	0,0	4	4	2	2	0,0
32,5	30,7	33,5	33,5	0,0	35	29	23	12	- 47,8
42,0	44,5	45,0	30,0	- 33,3	21	13	14	9	- 35,7
31,0	24,3	34,4	34,4	0,0	137	107	134	69	- 48,5
0,0	0,0	0,0	10,0	×	0	0	0	0	×
18,0	23,0	22,0	10,0	- 54,5	29	30	14	5	- 64,3
×	×	×	26,3	×	:	:	:	30	×
33,0	41,0	34,4	37,7	9,6	261	332	314	270	- 14,0
41,7	46,8	44,4	41,5	- 6,5	3 967	4 814	4 355	3 557	- 18,3
×	×	×	24,2	×	:	:	:	548	×
40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	0,0	4	6	7	4	- 42,9
25,8	37,6	36,0	36,0	0,0	3	8	7	7	0,0
33,3	37,3	29,8	32,8	10,1	60	112	91	84	- 7,7
20,0	21,4	20,0	20,0	0,0	8	9	6	6	0,0
12,3	10,2	10,0	6,0	- 40,0	27	17	22	14	- 36,4
37,1	36,2	38,3	34,9	- 8,9	52	47	42	38	- 9,5
48,0	50,0	50,0	50,0	0,0	5	25	21	8	- 61,9
16,2	14,0	14,6	14,6	0,0	144	113	102	50	- 51,0
42,5	55,0	50,0	30,0	- 40,0	9	6	5	3	- 40,0
22,0	27,2	26,4	26,4	0,0	30	29	27	13	- 51,9
4,1	8,2	8,0	8,0	0,0	7	14	0	1	100,0
×	×	×	0,0	×	:	:	:	0	×
×	×	×	0,0	×	:	:	:	0	×
34,5	37,5	30,4	26,9	- 11,5	445	612	451	321	- 28,8
25,6	29,0	25,6	24,1	- 5,9	764	969	754	535	- 29,0

25 Arable aid applications (Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92) (marketing year 1995/96)

WITHOUT REDUCTIONS

Breakdown of areas	EUR 15	Belgique/België	Danmark	BR Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total base area	53 561	479	2 018	10 156	1 492	9 220	13 526
of which: — maize	3 097	97	0	540	0	403	614
Fodder crops	940	53	25	282	17	35	279
Five-year set-aside	848	0	5	151	0	41	134
Total area involved	51 309	476	2 015	9 998	1 202	9 054	13 537
of which: — maize base area	2 962	126	0	555	0	255	614
Small farmers	12 472	269	357	1 885	1 067	1 851	2 102
of which: — cereals and silage crops	12 227	269	354	1 871	1 063	1 747	2 087
of which: — maize (base area)	1 358	99	0	228	0	83	147
— oilseeds	167	0	2	9	3	91	9
— protein plants	77	0	2	5	1	13	6
— non-fibre flax	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial producers	37 050	153	1 627	7 680	118	7 127	11 021
of which: — set-aside	6 411	22	256	1 321	17	1 439	1 740
— total crop area	30 639	131	1 371	6 359	101	5 688	9 281
of which: — oilseeds							
— crop area	4 545	4	120	690	18	1 055	1 532
of which: — protein plants							
— crop area	1 091	3	77	116	0	89	571
of which: — non-fibre flax							
— crop area	125	0	1	54	0	4	3
of which: — cereals and silage crops							
— crop area	24 877	125	1 173	5 498	83	4 540	7 174
of which: — maize (base area)	1 167	6	0	232	0	153	377
— other cereals	23 710	119	1 173	5 266	83	4 387	6 797
Durum wheat in traditional areas	3 010	0	0	0	590	622	190
Durum wheat in non-traditional areas	47	0	0	0	0	0	38
Total area	51 309	476	2 015	9 998	1 202	9 054	13 537
Fodder area	640	53	25	282	17	35	279
Set-aside and five-year set-aside	7 259	22	262	1 472	17	1 481	1 874
Crop areas	43 111	401	1 728	8 244	1 168	7 539	11 383
— cereals and silage crops	37 104	394	1 526	7 370	1 146	6 287	9 261
— oilseeds	4 712	4	121	699	21	1 145	1 540
— protein plants	1 168	3	79	121	1	102	578
— non-fibre flax	126	0	1	54	0	5	4

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1 000 ha)

Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
346	5 801	43	437	1 203	1 054	1 591	1 737	4 461
0	1 200	0	208	0	0	0	0	34
16	22	3	14	5	20	24	7	136
0	471	0	8	0	0	0	0	37
307	5 021	40	400	1 173	828	1 271	1 536	4 452
3	1 122	0	210	0	0	0	0	77
90	2 814	23	296	445	333	400	260	280
90	2 771	23	295	410	320	394	255	278
2	581	0	191	0	0	0	0	26
0	10	0	0	23	11	5	4	0
0	33	0	1	12	2	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	1 715	14	82	722	475	848	1 269	3 999
33	248	2	12	125	72	204	322	597
167	1 466	12	70	597	403	644	947	3 402
3	410	1	1	102	80	80	94	356
2	8	0	1	14	3	4	12	191
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	55
161	1 048	10	68	480	320	560	837	2 801
1	393	0	4	0	0	0	0	1
160	655	10	64	480	320	560	837	2 799
0	1 588	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
307	5 021	40	400	1 173	828	1 271	1 536	4 452
16	22	3	14	5	20	24	7	136
33	719	2	20	125	72	204	322	634
257	4 280	35	366	1 042	736	1 044	1 207	3 682
251	3 819	33	363	890	640	954	1 091	3 079
3	420	1	1	126	91	84	98	356
2	41	0	1	26	5	4	13	192
1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	55

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