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COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
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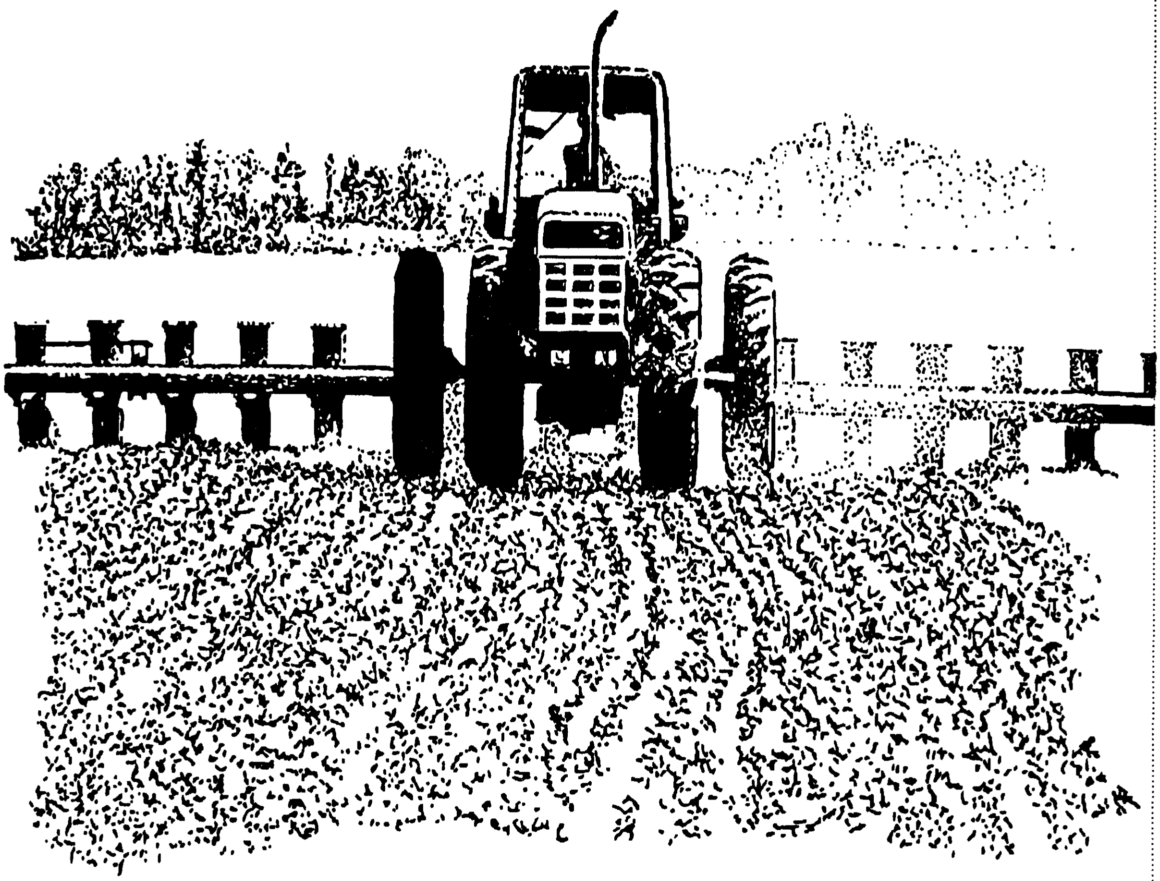
CAP WORKING NOTES 1992



CEREALS

CONTENTS

I N T R O D U C T I O N

The information in this document is arranged in three parts:

- the "analysis" part describes the market situation and the mechanisms of the market organization in the product;

- the "statistics" part gives most of the tables appearing for the product in the annual report on agriculture in the Community;

- lastly, the "explanatory memorandum" of the Commission's annual agricultural price proposals seem to us to provide an indispensable illustration of the Community policy.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE MECHANISMS OF THE COMMON MARKET ORGANIZATION FOR CEREALS AND RICE (*)

A. THE MARKET IN CEREALS

The cereals market organization began operation on 1 July 1967. It is governed by Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 (as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1340/90) and covers the following products:

- grain: common wheat, durum wheat, barley, rye, oats, maize, buckwheat, canary seed, millet, other;

- processed products: flour, wheat groats and meal, malt, starches, glucose, cereal products, brans, wheat gluten, manioc roots.

The marketing year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

Expenditure on cereals has varied substantially from year to year, primarily as a result of world price fluctuations, generally accounting for between 10 and 20% of total EAGGF Guarantee expenditure (15,5% in 1990).

1. ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Community cereals production(1) accounts for about 10% of world production and consists of three main products: common wheat, barley and maize. Production shows a distinct upward trend: for EUR 10 it rose from 70 million t in 1960 to 124 million t in 1983 and 151 million t in 1984, an all-time record, and then fell to around 130 to 140 million t between 1985 and 1988. For EUR 12 the production figures were 160 million t in 1985, 153 million t in 1986 and 1987, 162,7 million t in 1988, 163,2 million t in 1989 and 159,7 million t in 1990.

About 60% of the cereals consumed are in feedingstuffs, the remainder being for human consumption (about 26%) and industrial uses.

The percentage of Community cereals used for animal feed is under strong pressure from cereal substitutes imported at zero or low duties - principally manioc and maize-gluten-based products.

(*) Translated from "Avant-projet de budget général 1992, Commission, sous-section B1, titre 1, chapitre 10".

(1) Including durum wheat but excluding rice.

The total quantity of cereals used for animal feed before the unification of Germany had been showing a slight downward trend. In the Community of Twelve, the consumption of cereals by livestock totalled 84,8 million t in 1986/87, 81,7 million t in 1987/88, 80,3 million t in 1988/89 and 79,4 million t in 1989/90.

Imports of cereal substitutes (Annex D to Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75) into the Community of Twelve totalled 16,3 million t in 1986/87, 19,3 million t in 1987/88, 17,3 million t in 1988/89 and 16,6 million t in 1989/90. The degree of self-sufficiency varies considerably from year to year, depending on the weather. In 1985/86, the figure for all cereals was 112% for the Community of Twelve, and in 1989/90 the rate was 120%.

2. OPERATION OF THE MARKET

2.1. Price arrangements

The Council fixes three types of price for cereals each year:

(a) Intervention price: The intervention agencies must, at certain periods of the year, buy in the cereals they are offered that have the requisite quality characteristics. The cereals are bought in at 94% of the intervention price concerned.

Intervention prices are set for common wheat, maize, barley, sorghum, rye and durum wheat.

(b) The target price: These prices are derived from the intervention prices and are fixed for the same cereals. This is the price which the market organization aims to ensure, in particular by protection at the frontiers of the Community.

(c) The threshold price is fixed by the Commission on the basis of the target price. It governs import arrangements, since it represents the theoretical minimum entry price.

The target, intervention and threshold prices are increased each month to cover storage costs and interest charges generated because demand, unlike supply, tends to be fairly constant all the year round.

2.2. Specific market instruments

2.2.1. Import and export arrangements

If the world price is lower than the Community threshold price, a levy equal to the difference between the threshold price and the cif price is charged on imports.

Where the price of cereals within the Community is higher than the world price, a refund calculated in terms of the difference is granted on exports. If the world price exceeds the common price, a levy may be imposed on exports.

Community food aid operations also attract refunds.

2.2.2. Storage

Three types of intervention measures are involved:

- Buying-in and subsequent operations involving public stocks

  This concerns buying-in by the intervention agencies and the related disposal operations. They give rise to technical and financial costs and to losses or gains on sales of stocks.

- Special measures

  These are measures provided for in Article 8 of the basic regulation to avoid situations in which the intervention agencies are forced to buy in excessively large quantities of cereals.

- Carryover payments

  In order to ease the transition from one marketing year to the next, provision may be made for payments for common wheat, durum wheat, rye and barley in stock at the end of the marketing year. In view of the structural surpluses in the Community and the general budget situation, the Commission has since 1985/86 ceased to propose this measure.

2.2.3. Production refunds

These refunds consist of aids for the starch-using industries to enable them to compete against imported starch-based products bought at world market prices.

2.2.4. Aid for the production of durum wheat

This aid, which is fixed by the Council, was introduced to support production in the traditional growing areas and for qualities suitable for the manufacture of pasta products. It is fixed per hectare harvested.

2.2.5. Basic co-responsibility levy, additional co-responsibility levy and aid for small cereal producers

From the 1986/87 marketing year a basic co-responsibility levy has been imposed on cereals grown in the Community, for a twofold purpose: to expand the Community's outlets and to give producers an indication of the market situation.

The level is in theory set on the basis of non-subsidized use of cereals on the internal market, adjusted for imports of cereal substitutes.

The Council decided to fix the rate of the levy for the first year of application (1986/87) at ECU 5,38/t, i.e. 3% of the intervention price for common wheat applicable during the first month of the marketing year. The same rate was maintained for 1987/88 and 1988/89. For 1989/90 and 1990/91 the levy is ECU 5,22 and ECU 5,06 respectively, i.e. 3% of the intervention price applicable during the relevant marketing year. For 1991/92 it is proposed in the prices package that the rate be raised to 6% of the intervention price, i.e. ECU 10,11% per tonne.

In accordance with the conclusions of the Brussels European Council concerning stabilizers, the Council on agriculture decided to introduce, from 1988/89 onwards, an additional co-responsibility levy, payable by producers if a maximum guaranteed quantity, set at 160 million, is exceeded, in proportion to the overrun, up to a limit of 3% of the above-mentioned intervention price. From 1990/91 onwards, the levy will be applied as follows:

- a flat-rate levy of 1,5% of the intervention price will be collected during the marketing year concerned;

- if the percentage by which the maximum guaranteed quantity will be exceeded diverges from 1,5%, the flat-rate levy for the following marketing year will be increased or reduced by the difference between those two percentages, subject to a limit of 1,5%.

As the 1991 harvest did not exceed the maximum guaranteed quantity, the additional co-responsibility levy will not be applied during the 1991/92 marketing year.

A second additional stabilization measure consists of an automatic 3% reduction of the institutional prices starting in the marketing year following that in which cereal production exceeding 160 million t has been recorded. Since such an overrun did not occur for 1990/91, the prices for 1991/92 have not been cut by 3%.

As regards small cereal producers, a system of direct aid has been introduced. For 1986/87 the total amount of this aid was fixed at ECU 120 million. The amount was the same for 1987/88. For marketing years 1988/89 to 1990/91, the overall amount of the aid was fixed at ECU 220 million because of the introduction of the additional levy. For 1991/92, the proposed increase in the basic levy to 6% has necessitated an increase in the overall amount to ECU 330 million to cover the same quantity of cereals. From 1991/92 onwards, the Member States have the option of replacing this aid scheme by an aid scheme for small producers of certain arable crops. The amount of ECU 330 million will be adjusted to allow for the additional co-responsibility levy and the Member States' choice of aid scheme for small producers.

B. THE MARKET IN RICE

The common organization of the market in rice, brought into force on 1 September 1967 and currently governed by Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1806/89, covers the following products:

- grain: paddy rice, husked rice, semi-milled or wholly milled rice and broken rice;

- processed products: rice flour, flaked rice, rice groats and meal, other.

The marketing year runs from 1 September to 31 August.

Expenditure on rice accounts on average for between 0,2 and 0,3% of total EAGGF Guarantee spending (0,3% in 1990).

1. ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

The latest estimates put production of wholly milled rice in the Community in 1990/91 at 1,46 million t.

Gross human consumption of rice is estimated at 1,39 million t (excluding broken rice).

An import volume of 293 000 t and an export volume of 425 000 t are expected (wholly milled rice).

2. OPERATION OF THE MARKET

2.1. Price arrangements

The Council fixes two types of price for rice each year:

(a) The intervention price: The intervention agencies have to buy in at 94% of this price all the paddy rice offered to them. Rice may be offered for intervention during the period January to July each year.

(b) The target price: This is fixed for husked rice, based on the normal remuneration to be paid to growers. It is derived from the intervention price for paddy rice.

The threshold price is fixed by the Commission on the basis of the target price. It serves as a reference for arrangements for importation from non-member countries (levies).

These prices, like the corresponding ones for cereals, are increased monthly to take account of the storage costs incurred by private storers and to spread sales to the market over the marketing year.

2.2. Specific market instruments

2.2.1. Import and export arrangements

An import levy is fixed for each type of rice, equal to the difference between the cif price and the threshold price.

The Commission, after consulting the Management Committee, fixes the amount of the export refunds, in the light of prices on the world market compared with those in the Community. If the world price exceeds the Community price, a levy may be imposed on exports.

Community food aid operations also attract refunds.

2.2.2. Storage

Storage proper: This is effected at the intervention price in compliance with the quality and quantity requirements defined by regulations.

2.2.3. Production refunds

These refunds constitute aids for the rice-starch processing industry, enabling it to compete with imported products made from starch bought at the world price.

2.2.4. Subsidy for the delivery of Community rice to Réunion

The purpose of this measure is to improve the rice supply situation on the island of Réunion.

2.2.5. Conversion aid

In order to switch a proportion of Community rice production to varieties (Indica type) which are in greater demand in certain Member States that do not themselves grow rice, since the 1987/88 marketing year there has been a conversion aid to compensate for the lower income per hectare. It will be paid for a limited period and will be dependent on a satisfactory market response. The amount was fixed at ECU 330/ha for 1988/89, ECU 300 for 1989/90, ECU 250 for 1990/91, and a level of ECU 200 is proposed for 1991/92.

Trend of appropriations (*)

(ECU)

Article	Heading	Appropriations 1992	Appropriations 1991
B1-100	Refunds on cereals	3.848.000.000	3.236.000.000
B1-101	Intervention storage of cereals	2.490.000.000	1.937.000.000
B1-102	Intervention, other than storage, of cereals	1.093.000.000	968.000.000
B1-103	Co-responsibility levy and aid to small producers	-1.123.000.000	-899.000.000
B1-104	Refunds on rice	95.000.000	69.000.000
B1-105	Intervention for storage of rice	1.000.000	21.000.000
B1-106	Intervention for rice other than storage	19.000.000	-
TOTAL OF CHAPTER B1-10 (Cereals and rice)		6.423.000.000	5.332.000.000

(*) Extracted from "Final adoption of the general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1992" - OJ L 26, 3.2.1992.

Reform of the common agricultural policy (*)

Under the reform of the common agricultural policy(1), the Commission has transmitted to the Council three proposals concerning the cereals sector(2).

The purpose of the first proposal, which covers all major arable crops (cereals, oilseeds and protein crops), is to reduce price support measures while providing compensation in the form of direct aid for farmers based on the area cultivated and, in the case of certain large farms, on condition that a certain percentage of arable land is withdrawn from cultivation.

Under the proposal, aid would be paid to farmers on the basis of the number of hectares on their farm producing arable crops but not for more than a certain maximum to be known as the base area. The Member States would define homogeneous regions in terms of productivity of the land and establish an average cereals yield for each region. Aid for cereals producers would be calculated by multiplying the basic amount per tonne by the average cereals yield for the region, with a supplement for durum wheat in traditional cultivation areas.

The other two proposals concern only the cereals sector. The purpose of the first is to make the basic Regulation compatible with the reform arrangements, by laying down target prices, threshold prices and intervention prices for the 1993/94, 1994/95 and 1995/96 marketing years, abolishing the co-responsibility levy from 1995/96 and making a number of technical amendments to the basic text. The second proposal would extend the existing provisions on stabilizers to the beginning of the 1993/94 marketing year.

(*) The following text is extracted from the Bulletin of the European Communities, No 10 of 1991.

(1) See Supplement 5/91 of the Bulletin of the European Communities: "The development and future of the common agricultural policy".

(2) COM(91) 379 - OJ No C 303, 22.11.1991.

THE SITUATION OF THE MARKETS (*)

Cereals

After two marketing years of lower than normal world cereal harvests, the 1990/91 marketing year saw an increase in production in exporter countries, the insolvency of numerous potential importer countries, the Gulf crisis and differences between the Community and the USA which prevented a conclusion of the Uruguay Round. Under such circumstances, the fall in world cereal prices seems a logical consequence.

World cereal production rose from 1 350 million tonnes in 1989/90 to 1 418 million tonnes in 1990/91, an overall increase of 5 %. This rise in world production is accounted for by an increase of almost 10 % in wheat production to 595 million tonnes and a slight recovery (+2 %) in the production of coarse grain to 823 million tonnes.

World cereal production in 1990 exceeded consumption for the first time since 1986/87. World trade in cereals fell, particularly trade in coarse grain. Community exports reached 30 million tonnes in 1990/91 including 16.3 million tonnes of common wheat, 9.2 million tonnes of barley and 2.1 million tonnes of durum wheat. Exports of maize were restricted to processed products as a result of production being hit by drought.

Community imports of cereals in 1990/91 were around 4.5 million tonnes including imports into Spain covered by agreements with the USA. Imports have been fairly stable over recent years and are mainly, leaving aside Spain, particular qualities of cereals not available in the Community and imports into Portugal under the national market organization up to 31 December 1990.

Total world cereal production will be slightly below consumption in 1991/92. The area under cereals has been reduced in most exporter countries, particularly in the USA, the USSR and China. World cereals stocks may therefore fall slightly.

Community production in 1990/91 was affected by drought, particularly maize production. The 1991 cereal harvest was below the trend (160 million tonnes not including the former German Democratic Republic).

Cereal production in the territory of the former GDR in 1990 amounted to 11.7 million tonnes. The reduction in cereal production is a result of the sharp drop of 4.3 % in the total area given over to cereals and the fall in the yield of maize because of the drought.

(*) Extract from "The agricultural situation in the Community. 1991 report."

There has been a steady fall in cereal consumption due to the decline in the use of cereals in animal feedingstuffs which was estimated at 84.5 million tonnes in 1990/91 (including the former GDR). In view of increasing production of oilseeds and protein crops in the Community and international commitments on cereal substitutes and protein crops, the use of cereals should decline further in coming years. During the early part of the 1990/91 marketing year, in the absence of intervention, producer prices of small-grain cereals were below the buying-in price in the main producer regions. On the other hand, maize prices were particularly high from the very start of the marketing year. Large quantities of cereals were offered for intervention from November onwards.

Intervention stocks rose from 11.7 million tonnes to 18.7 million tonnes, made up of 8.5 million tonnes of common wheat, 5.5 million tonnes of barley, 3.2 million tonnes of rye and 1.5 million tonnes of durum wheat. These stocks are held mainly in Germany (48 %) and France (26 %). Community production of rye almost doubled in 1990 following German unification. Given that the world market for rye remains very restricted, a build-up of intervention stocks is inevitable. Stocks at the end of the 1990/91 marketing year already covered internal consumption for 11 months.

Initial estimates are for Community cereal production in 1991/92 (including the former GDR) of 178 million tonnes. This is the result of the partial recovery in the area sown and record yields for barley and common wheat in most northern regions. Durum wheat production is up by about 30 % as a result of a significant increase in areas sown in Spain, Greece and France. The introduction of the common agricultural policy in the former GDR has resulted in a considerable fall in rye and oat production in that part of Germany.

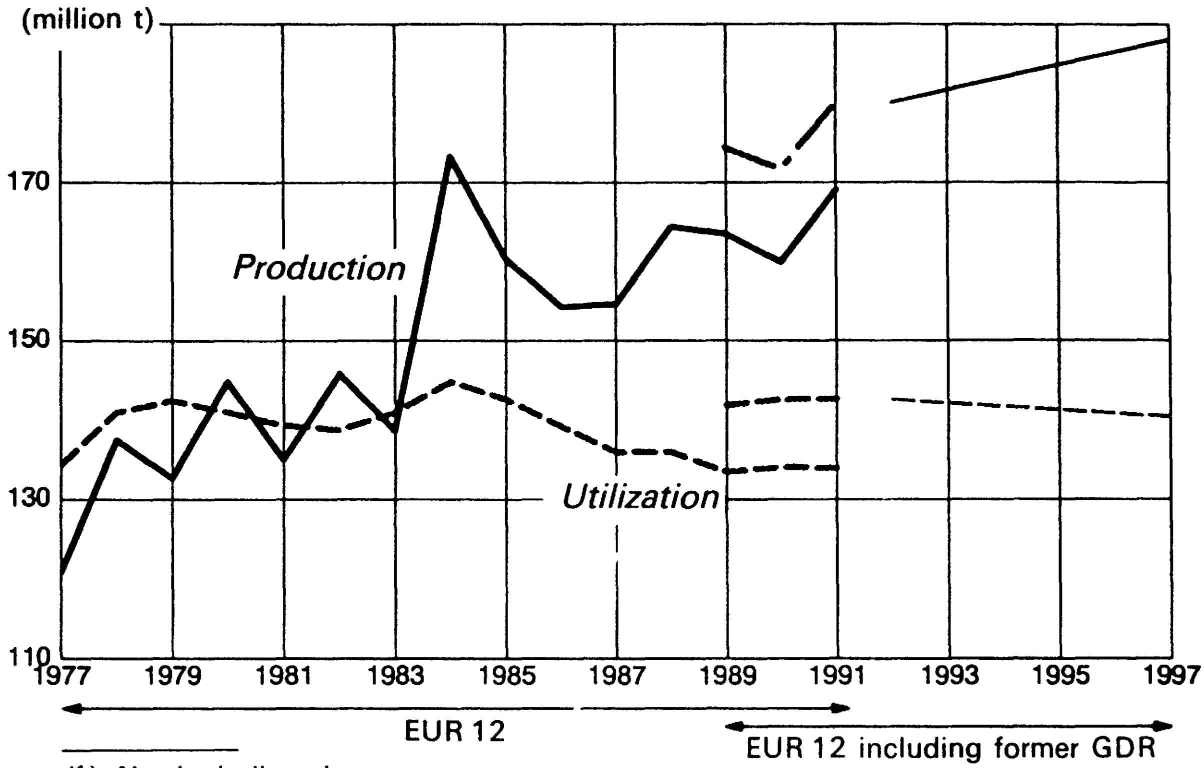
Given the increase in production, particularly of common wheat and durum wheat, and the carryover of stocks, an even higher carryover of cereals at the end of the current marketing year can be expected.

In 1990/91, the Council held institutional prices at their 1989/90 level, except for durum wheat whose intervention price continued to move closer to that of common wheat, with a fall of 3.8 %. The consequent loss of income for durum wheat producers was partially offset by a 7.8 % increase in production aid. Production in 1989/90 having exceeded the MGQ of 160 million tonnes, the Commission cut the prices fixed by the Council for the 1990/91 marketing year by 3 %. In addition, a slight adjustment was made to the prices expressed in ecus to compensate in part for the devaluation of the agricultural ecu against the financial ecu.

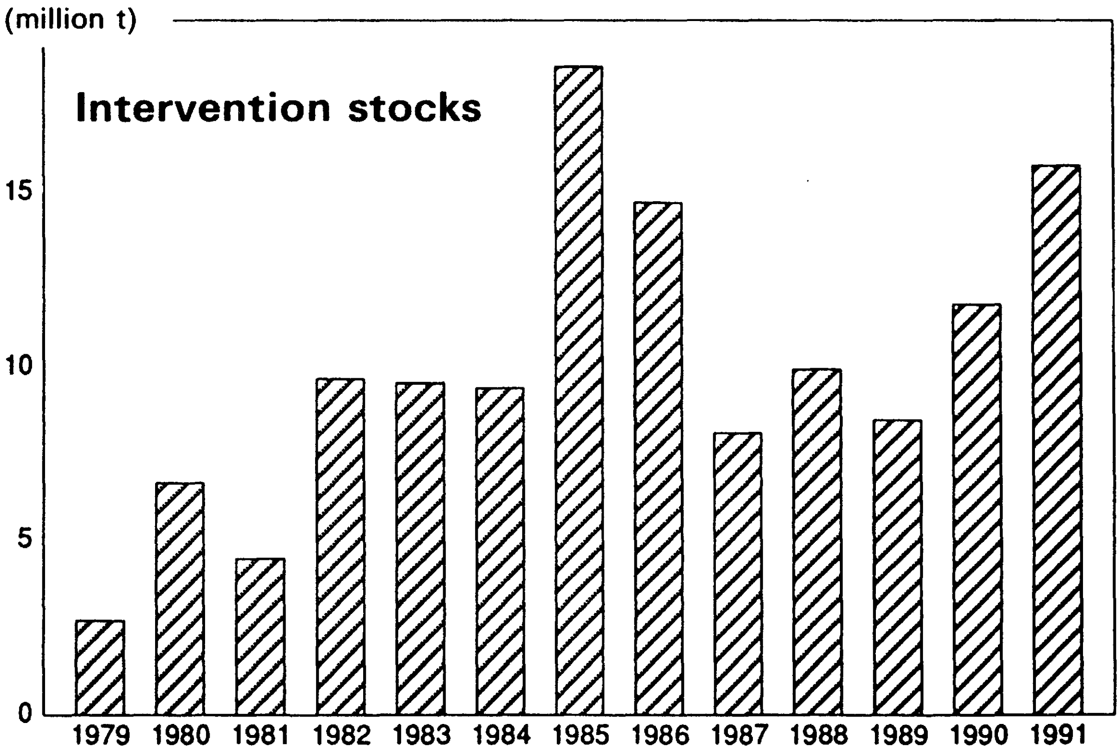
In accordance with the amended scheme, the additional co-responsibility levy for 1990/91 was fixed at 1.5 % of the intervention price for common wheat. For the 1991/92 marketing year there is no additional levy since the estimated tonnage of the 1990 harvest did not exceed the maximum guaranteed quantity.

The Council fixed the intervention prices for cereals for the 1991/92 marketing year at the same level as for 1990/91 except for durum wheat, the price for which was reduced by 3.5 % to move it towards the price for common wheat. The effect of this was partly

Cereals ([1])



([1]) Not including rice.



Intervention stocks as at 31 December: for 1991 as at 29 September.

offset by an increase in aid to ECU 181.88/ha (+6.7 %). The Council was particularly concerned by the build-up of intervention stocks of cereals.

A system of temporary set-aside was introduced for the 1991/92 marketing year in order to limit production.

As part of the second stage of the accession of Portugal, aid was introduced for cereals placed on the market by Portuguese producers. This aid is to offset the fall in prices in Portugal as they are brought into line with Community prices.

The current trends in the Community suggest that under the existing rules cereal production should continue to increase over the next few years and reach 188 million tonnes by 1997 (see Figure 11) whilst consumption, currently estimated at 142.5 million tonnes, could fall slightly to only 140 million tonnes in five years' time.

Rice

World production of rice reached a new record of 515 million tonnes of paddy rice in 1990 (508 million tonnes in 1989) owing to good climatic conditions, particularly in China and India (185 million tonnes in China and 112 million tonnes in India).

World trade, the volume of which is still relatively low in relation to production (12 million tonnes of milled rice equivalent), was affected by the fall in production in Thailand which enabled firm prices to be maintained in the face of brisk demand, particularly in South America (Brazil, Peru) and in the Philippines.

In the Community, the 1990 harvest (2.37 million tonnes) represented an increase over the previous year (1.85 million tonnes) when there was a marked reduction in crop areas due to poor climatic conditions in Spain.

The level of producer prices reflected the high production of surplus varieties (round-grain, medium-grain and A-grade long-grain rice) and remained below the buying-in price, in particular for the round-grain varieties.

From 1 January 1991, the opening date for intervention, considerable amounts were sent into intervention, the breakdown of quantities taken over being as follows: 181 000 tonnes of paddy rice in Italy, 28 000 tonnes in Spain and 6 000 tonnes in France.

By type of rice, round-grain led with 51 %, followed by medium-grain (48 %) and A-grade long-grain (1 %).

No offer was submitted for B-grade long-grain rice (indica type).

The overall intervention situation for the 1990/91 marketing year (paddy rice) was as follows:

Stock on 1 September 1990: 95 000 tonnes,

Quantities bought: 215 000 tonnes,

Quantities sold: 120 000 tonnes,

Final stock on 1 September 1991: 190 000 tonnes.

Community trade remained very active. Imports reached 324 000 tonnes and exports 249 000 tonnes (milled equivalent, excluding inward processing traffic), which represented a 5 % fall in imports and a 15 % increase in exports compared with 1989, when the Community harvest was severely affected by drought.

Intra-Community trade represented approximately the same volume as the previous year, i.e. approximately 550 000 tonnes of rice in milled equivalent.

The 1990 harvest confirmed the good prospects for varietal conversion to the growing of indica rice, in which the Community is greatly deficient. The aid scheme for this type of rice was introduced in 1988 and concerned an area of 22 000 ha. Because of drought, particularly in Andalusia, this area was reduced to approximately 13 000 ha in 1989. In 1990 this crop regained its rate of expansion and reached 35 000 ha. The same conversion was carried out in Italy with success (almost 8 000 ha).

According to the estimates made in September 1991, there will be an overall reduction in the area sown of approximately 2 % compared with 1990.

This reduction will concern the areas sown with types of rice in surplus in the Community (round-grain, medium-grain and A-grade long-grain rice), which are expected to decrease by approximately 11 % compared with the previous marketing year (from 332 000 to 293 000 ha).

On the other hand, the growing of rice in under-supply (indica type) will increase by 80 % compared with the 1990/91 marketing year (from 35 000 to 65 000 ha).

Provided that there is a normal yield, the Community's degree of self-sufficiency in this type of rice could exceed 40 %.

PRICE PROPOSALS - EXPLANATORY MEMORANDA (*)

CEREALS

Prices

For all cereals the Commission proposes for 1992/93 maintenance of the 1991/92 prices.

As the transitional period for Spain will have come to an end all Spanish institutional prices will henceforth be identical with those for the Community of Ten.

Under the arrangements for the second stage of Portuguese accession the first step in moving the intervention price for common wheat to the Community price will be taken and the specific aids for cereals will be adjusted.

Target prices are derived from the intervention prices by adding a market component and a component representing the cost of transport between the Ormes and Duisburg areas. Updating the transport cost entails a slight reduction in target prices.

The 1991/92 overshoot of the maximum guaranteed quantity that means prices set by the Council for 1992/93 will automatically be reduced by 3% by the Commission.

Monthly increases

Given the 3% reduction in the intervention prices and the prospect of lower interest rates, keeping the monthly increases at their present level offers the best prospects for disposal of cereals on the Community market throughout the marketing year. Those for common wheat flour, rye flour and groats and meal of durum wheat must however be adjusted to take account of a change in the processing coefficients, as was done in the course of 1991/92 for calculation of the export refunds.

(*) Extract from "Commission proposals on the prices for agricultural products and on related measures 1992/93 - Explanatory memoranda [COM(92) 94 final - Vol. 1]

Special premium for breadmaking, wheat and rye

Article 3 of the basic Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 requires the Council to set a special premium each year for common wheat and rye with certain quality characteristics.

For the last few years the common wheat premium has been 2% of the intervention price.

Given the automatic 3% reduction in the intervention price from the beginning of 1992/93 it is proposed to adjust these premiums accordingly to ECU 3.27/t for common wheat and ECU 4.09/t for rye.

Durum wheat aid

The production aid for durum wheat is an element of producers' incomes in certain production areas in the same way as intervention prices. Given the freeze on institutional prices it is proposed to make no change in its amount.

In Spain the aid will, like prices and for the same reason, be the same as in the Community of Ten.

Stabilizers and co-responsibility levy

Under the CAP reform proposals for cereals it is proposed to retain for 1992/93 the basic and additional co-responsibility levies and to keep the maximum guaranteed quantity at the level maintained since its introduction.

The Commission draws attention to the need for this proposal to be adopted so that the co-responsibility levies will be applicable from 1 June 1992, the date of commencement of the marketing year for application of co-responsibility in the southern countries.

Given the persisting imbalance between production and the potential for disposal on either the Community or world market, it is proposed to keep the basic co-responsibility levy at a level equivalent to 5% of the intervention price for common wheat. Since this will automatically be reduced by 3% at the beginning of the new marketing year it is proposed to set the basic levy at ECU 8.17/tonne.

Retention of the stabilizers will result, since 1991/92 production overshot the MGQ, in the Commission's fixing an additional levy of 3% for 1992/93.

Aid for small cereal producers

Since it is proposed to retain the co-responsibility levies it is necessary to retain the aid to small cereal growers under which the co-responsibility levy amounts due from them are reimbursed within an overall budget allocation.

Since it is proposed to maintain the basic co-responsibility levy at 5% the budget allocation can be maintained at ECU 293 million, which already covers the additional levy.

Aid scheme for small producers of certain arable crops

This was introduced for 1990/91 and is applied at Member States' discretion instead of the scheme for small cereal producers. Only France and Portugal have taken up the option.

Under the reform proposals it is proposed to continue special aid schemes for small producers until 1994/95.

Since the basic and additional co-responsibility levies are being temporarily maintained no change should be made in the aid scheme for 1992/93.

Production aid for canary seed, millet and buckwheat

The scheme was introduced from 1990/91.

So far only some Member States, mainly northern ones, have taken it up. Despite lack of producer interest it is proposed, pending a decision on the reform proposals, to maintain the same aid levels as in past years.

Potato starch

There is no market organisation for potatoes but potato starch is subject to the same rules as cereal starch. The minimum price payable for potatoes must therefore continue to be aligned on the price level applied to maize.

As regards the special premium paid to potato starch producers it appears that the economic position and special conditions of production have not significantly changed relative to cereal starch production. It is accordingly proposed to retain in 1992/93 the present premium of ECU 18.67/tonne.

Continuation of a special scheme for temporary set-aside of arable land

It is not possible to exclude the possibility that the Council's decisions on the reform of the common agricultural policy may be taken too late for the new set-aside system proposed in that context to be applied to sowing for the 1993 crop. Therefore it is proposed to carry forward *mutatis mutandis* the temporary set-aside system which was applied in 1991/92.

R I C E

Prices and monthly increases

It is proposed to keep the intervention price and the monthly increases at their present levels.

Updating of the factors of calculation, in particular the costs of transport between Vercelli and Duisburg, leads the Commission to propose a slight reduction in the target price for husked rice.

For Portugal under the arrangements applicable during the second stage of accession there will be a second move of the rice intervention price towards the Community level.

Price proposals in ECUs

Product and type of price or amount (Period of application)	1991/92 Decisions		Proposals 1992/93		Spain			Portugal (4)		
	Amounts ECUs/t	% change (1)	Amounts ECUs/t	% change	Amounts in ECUs/t 1991/92	1992/93	% change	Amounts in ECUs/t 1991/92	1992/93	% change
Common wheat 1. 7.92—30. 6.93										
— Target price	233,26	— 0,41	232,76	— 0,21	233,26	232,76	— 0,21	233,26	232,76	— 0,21
— Intervention price breadmaking wheat (2)	168,55	0,00	168,55	0,00	168,55	168,55	0,00	210,80	206,11	— 2,22
— (Intervention price feed wheat)	160,13	0,00	160,13	0,00	160,13	160,13	0,00	200,26	195,80	— 2,22
Barley 1. 7.92—30. 6.93										
— Target price	212,33	— 0,45	211,83	— 0,24	212,33	211,83	— 0,24	212,33	211,83	— 0,24
— Intervention price	160,13	0,00	160,13	0,00	160,13	160,13	0,00	160,13	160,13	0,00
Maize 1. 7.92—30. 6.93										
— Target price	212,33	— 0,45	211,83	— 0,24	212,33	211,83	— 0,24	212,33	211,83	— 0,24
— Intervention price	168,55	0,00	168,55	0,00	168,55	168,55	0,00	168,55	168,55	0,00
Sorghum 1. 7.92—30. 6.93										
— Target price	212,33	- 0,45	211,83	— 0,24	212,33	211,83	— 0,24	212,33	211,83	— 0,24
— Intervention price	160,13	0,00	160,13	0,00	160,13	160,13	0,00	160,13	160,13	0,00
Rye 1. 7.92—30. 6.93										
— Target price	212,33	- 0,45	211,83	— 0,24	212,33	211,83	— 0,24	212,33	211,83	— 0,24
— Intervention price (3)	160,13	0,00	160,13	0,00	160,13	160,13	0,00	160,13	160,13	0,00
Durum wheat 1. 7.92—30. 6.93										
— Target price	277,21	— 3,54	276,71	— 0,18	277,21	276,71	— 0,18	277,21	276,71	— 0,18
— Intervention price	227,70	— 3,50	227,70	0,00	216,48	227,70	+ 5,18	227,70	227,70	0,00
— Aid (ECU/ha)	181,88	+ 6,28	181,88	0,00	146,34	181,88	+ 24,29	181,88	181,88	0,00
Rice 1. 9.92—31. 8.93										
— Target price — husked rice	546,13	0,00	545,52	— 0,11	546,13	545,52	— 0,11	546,13	545,52	— 0,11
— Intervention price — paddy rice	313,65	0,00	313,65	0,00	313,65	313,65	0,00	338,39	332,21	— 1,83

(1) Without the agrimonetary effect.
(2) For the 1991/92 marketing year, this price was increased by ECU 3.37/t for a higher quality. A premium of ECU 3.27/t is proposed for 1992/93 (—3%).
(3) For the 1991/92 marketing year, this price was increased by ECU 4.22/t for a higher quality. A premium of ECU 4.09/t is proposed for 1992/93 (—3%).
(4) Portuguese producers receive special assistance to grow common wheat, barley, maize, sorghum and rye (Regulation (EEC) No 3653/90).

STATISTICAL TABLES (*)

Area, yield and production of common and durum wheat

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat															
EUR 12	12803	13422	12792	1,2	− 4,7	51,0	54,2	57,0	1,5	5,2	65338	72752	72966	2,7	0,3
Belgique/België	188	211	214	2,9	1,4	63,1	68,4	62,0	2,0	− 9,5	1187	1444	1326	5,0	− 8,2
Danmark	340	446	535	7,0	20,0	58,0	72,3	73,9	5,7	2,2	1972	3224	3953	13,1	22,6
BR Deutschland	1609	1764	1661	2,3	− 5,8	60,8	62,2	66,3	0,6	6,6	9779	10966	11006	2,9	0,4
Ellada	457	381	340	− 4,4	− 10,8	21,4	29,0	20,0	7,8	− 31,0	980	1104	680	3,0	− 38,4
España	1911	2187	1814	3,4	− 17,1	25,9	23,4	23,3	− 2,6	− 0,1	4958	5106	4233	0,7	− 17,1
France	4632	4704	4766	0,4	1,3	60,7	64,7	66,1	1,6	2,1	28091	30441	31501	2,0	3,5
Ireland	78	62	73	− 5,6	17,7	63,5	76,9	82,1	4,9	6,7	495	477	599	− 0,9	25,6
Italia	1295	1144	1071	− 3,1	− 6,4	35,6	38,0	41,5	1,6	9,2	4610	4346	4445	− 1,5	2,3
Luxembourg	7	8	9	3,4	12,5	40,0	41,3	44,4	0,8	7,7	28	33	40	4,2	21,2
Nederland	128	138	141	1,9	2,2	66,5	75,9	76,3	3,4	0,6	851	1047	1076	5,3	2,8
Portugal	262	300	161	3,4	− 46,3	13,9	18,5	15,0	7,4	− 18,9	365	556	242	11,1	− 56,5
United Kingdom	1896	2077	2007	2,3	− 3,4	63,4	67,4	69,1	1,6	2,4	12022	14008	13865	3,9	− 1,0
Durum wheat															
EUR 12	2509	2824	2956	3,0	4,7	23,4	22,8	24,1	− 0,6	6,0	5862	6431	7135	2,3	10,9
BR Deutschland	15	13	10	− 3,5	− 23,1	58,0	50,8	47,0	− 3,3	− 7,4	87	66	47	− 6,7	− 28,8
Ellada	426	531	650	5,7	22,4	19,4	28,0	15,4	9,6	− 45,1	827	1488	1000	15,8	− 32,8
España	133	131	192	− 0,4	46,6	27,9	27,6	27,4	− 0,2	− 0,9	371	362	526	− 0,6	45,3
France	165	310	378	17,1	21,9	44,4	44,0	48,9	− 0,2	11,2	732	1363	1848	16,8	35,6
Italia	1741	1800	1702	0,8	− 5,4	21,8	17,0	21,5	− 5,9	26,4	3789	3066	3663	− 5,2	19,5
Portugal	23	33	18	9,4	− 45,5	13,9	18,8	15,0	7,8	− 20,2	32	62	27	18,0	− 56,5
United Kingdom	6	6	6	0,0	0,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	0,0	0,0	24	24	24	0,0	0,0

(*) Extract from "The agricultural situation in the Community. 1991 report".

Area, yield and production of rye and barley

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rye and meslin															
EUR 12	1014	951	945	− 1,6	− 0,6	31,3	32,9	34,2	1,2	3,8	3178	3131	3229	− 0,4	3,1
Belgique/België	5	3	3	− 12,0	0,0	46,0	43,3	40,0	− 1,5	− 7,7	23	13	12	− 13,3	− 7,7
Danmark	127	101	110	− 5,6	8,9	44,5	48,2	49,5	2,0	2,6	565	487	544	− 3,6	11,7
BR Deutschland	426	382	413	− 2,7	8,1	42,8	47,0	47,1	2,4	0,1	1821	1797	1945	− 0,3	8,2
Ellada	12	19	16	12,2	− 15,8	19,2	22,1	18,8	3,6	− 15,2	23	42	30	16,2	− 28,6
España	211	223	207	1,4	− 7,2	12,9	14,9	13,2	3,6	− 11,1	273	332	274	5,0	− 17,5
France	87	74	68	− 4,0	− 8,1	34,1	35,4	36,6	0,9	3,4	297	262	249	− 3,1	− 5,0
Italia	9	8	8	− 2,9	0,0	24,4	26,3	26,3	1,8	0,0	22	21	21	− 1,2	0,0
Luxembourg	1	0	1	− 100,0	×	30,0	×	20,0	×	×	3	2	2	− 9,6	0,0
Nederland	5	7	9	8,8	28,6	38,0	47,1	40,0	5,5	− 15,2	19	33	36	14,8	9,1
Portugal	123	127	102	0,8	− 19,7	7,9	8,4	7,6	1,4	− 9,6	97	106	77	2,2	− 27,4
United Kingdom	8	7	8	− 3,3	14,3	43,8	51,4	48,8	4,1	− 5,2	35	36	39	0,7	8,3
Barley															
EUR 12	12852	11764	11353	− 2,2	− 3,5	40,1	39,8	40,3	− 0,2	1,3	51473	46773	45730	− 2,4	− 2,2
Belgique/België	118	108	91	− 2,2	− 15,7	58,1	59,9	57,8	0,8	− 3,5	685	647	526	− 1,4	− 18,7
Danmark	1104	997	910	− 2,5	− 8,7	47,6	49,7	54,8	1,1	10,1	5251	4959	4984	− 1,4	0,5
BR Deutschland	1949	1746	1693	− 2,7	− 3,0	49,7	55,7	54,3	2,9	− 2,4	9691	9717	9195	0,1	− 5,4
Ellada	312	233	200	− 7,0	− 14,2	18,7	25,8	20,0	8,4	− 22,5	583	601	400	0,8	− 33,4
España	4246	4312	4359	0,4	1,1	25,2	21,8	21,6	− 3,6	− 0,9	10698	9394	9415	− 3,2	0,2
France	2256	1832	1758	− 5,1	− 4,0	50,7	53,9	56,9	1,5	5,6	11442	9872	10002	− 3,6	1,3
Ireland	298	263	237	− 3,1	− 9,9	50,1	56,1	53,6	2,8	− 4,4	1494	1474	1270	− 0,3	− 13,8
Italia	461	471	467	0,5	− 0,8	34,0	34,9	36,5	0,7	4,5	1566	1644	1703	1,2	3,6
Luxembourg	17	17	16	0,0	− 5,9	35,9	34,7	36,9	− 0,8	6,3	61	59	59	− 0,8	0,0
Nederland	39	50	40	6,4	− 20,0	50,5	50,2	54,8	− 0,2	9,1	197	251	219	6,2	− 12,7
Portugal	86	82	66	− 1,2	− 19,5	7,6	10,4	9,4	8,2	− 9,4	65	85	62	6,9	− 27,1
United Kingdom	1966	1653	1516	− 4,2	− 8,3	49,5	48,8	52,1	− 0,4	6,7	9740	8070	7895	− 4,6	− 2,2

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

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Oats and mixed cereals															
EUR 12	2360	1783	1500	– 6,8	– 15,9	33,2	28,0	31,0	– 4,2	11,0	7825	4987	4656	– 10,7	– 6,6
Belgique/België	24	14	10	– 12,6	– 28,6	45,0	36,4	39,0	– 5,1	7,1	108	51	39	– 17,1	– 23,5
Danmark	41	29	23	– 8,3	– 20,7	41,0	43,1	53,0	1,3	23,1	168	125	122	– 7,1	– 2,4
BR Deutschland	692	486	394	– 8,5	– 18,9	47,4	36,8	44,9	– 6,1	22,0	3278	1789	1769	– 14,0	– 1,1
Ellada	43	43	36	0,0	– 16,3	14,9	18,1	13,1	5,1	– 28,0	64	78	47	– 5,1	– 39,7
España	459	359	349	– 6,0	– 2,8	14,8	14,2	15,0	– 1,1	6,1	680	508	524	– 7,0	3,1
France	547	342	284	– 11,1	– 17,0	40,3	38,3	38,6	– 1,2	0,8	2203	1310	1096	– 12,2	– 16,3
Iréland	23	19	19	– 4,7	0,0	46,1	52,1	59,5	3,1	14,1	106	99	113	– 1,7	14,1
Italia	178	169	158	– 1,3	– 6,5	19,9	17,5	19,4	– 3,2	10,9	355	296	307	– 4,4	3,7
Luxembourg	10	7	6	– 8,5	– 14,3	39,0	32,9	30,0	– 4,2	– 8,7	39	23	18	– 12,4	– 21,7
Nederland	12	8	4	– 9,6	– 50,0	49,2	42,5	42,5	– 3,6	0,0	59	34	17	– 12,9	– 50,0
Portugal	190	184	106	– 0,8	– 42,4	6,3	6,9	5,9	2,5	– 15,3	119	127	62	1,6	– 51,2
United Kingdom	141	123	111	– 3,4	– 9,8	45,8	44,5	48,8	– 0,7	9,8	646	547	542	– 4,1	– 0,9
Maize															
EUR 12	3984	3970	3497	– 0,1	– 11,9	64,9	69,1	63,1	1,6	– 8,6	25847	27418	22080	1,5	– 19,5
Belgique/België	7	7	8	0,0	14,3	71,4	77,1	63,8	1,9	– 17,4	50	54	51	1,9	– 5,6
BR Deutschland	181	209	228	3,7	9,1	66,5	75,3	67,8	3,1	– 10,0	1204	1573	1545	6,9	– 1,8
Ellada	222	226	180	0,4	– 20,4	86,0	103,0	88,9	4,6	– 13,7	1908	2327	1600	5,1	– 31,2
España	526	528	484	0,1	– 8,3	64,9	63,0	65,4	– 0,7	3,8	3414	3328	3166	– 0,6	– 4,9
France	1891	1933	1563	0,6	– 19,1	65,8	67,7	58,8	0,7	– 13,1	12448	13092	9194	1,3	– 29,8
Italia	911	804	768	– 3,1	– 4,5	68,8	79,1	76,4	3,5	– 3,5	6271	6359	5864	0,3	– 7,8
Nederland	0	0	–	×	×	–	–	–	×	×	2	1	–	– 15,9	– 100,0
Portugal	246	263	266	1,7	1,1	22,4	26,0	24,8	3,9	– 4,6	550	684	660	5,6	– 3,5

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	
	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other cereals (1)															
EUR 12	190	464	420	25,0	− 9,5	42,1	37,9	41,4	− 2,6	9,2	799	1759	1738	21,8	− 1,2
Belgique/België	3	7	8	23,6	14,3	40,0	47,1	51,3	4,2	8,7	12	33	41	28,8	24,2
BR Deutschland	12	40	72	35,1	80,0	45,0	51,3	52,2	3,3	1,9	54	205	376	39,6	83,4
Ellada	0	1	2	×	100,0	×	20,0	15,0	×	− 25,0	0	2	3	×	50,0
España	31	110	66	37,2	− 40,0	37,4	29,8	28,9	− 5,5	− 2,9	116	328	191	29,7	− 41,8
France	123	216	214	15,1	− 0,9	43,7	42,0	42,2	− 1,0	0,5	537	907	903	14,0	− 0,4
Italia	21	25	27	4,5	8,0	35,2	62,0	46,3	15,2	− 25,3	74	155	125	20,3	− 19,4
Luxembourg	0	2	1	×	− 50,0	×	25,0	70,0	×	180,0	1	5	7	49,5	40,0
Portugal	0	56	19	×	− 65,5	×	15,5	15,3	×	− 1,2	0	85	29	×	− 65,9
United Kingdom	0	8	9	×	12,5	×	50,0	56,7	×	13,3	4	40	51	77,8	27,5
Total cereals (excl. rice)															
EUR 12	35712	35178	33463	− 0,4	− 4,9	44,9	46,4	47,1	0,8	1,4	160322	163251	157534	0,5	− 3,5
Belgique/België	345	350	334	0,4	− 4,6	59,9	64,1	59,7	1,7	− 6,8	2065	2242	1995	2,1	− 11,0
Danmark	1612	1573	1578	− 0,6	0,3	49,4	55,9	60,9	3,2	8,8	7956	8795	9603	2,5	9,2
BR Deutschland	4884	4640	4471	− 1,3	− 3,6	53,1	56,3	57,9	1,5	2,9	25914	26113	25883	0,2	− 0,9
Ellada	1472	1434	1424	− 0,7	− 0,7	29,8	39,3	26,4	7,2	− 32,9	4385	5642	3760	6,5	− 33,4
España	7517	7850	7471	1,1	− 4,8	27,3	24,7	24,5	− 2,5	− 0,5	20510	19358	18329	− 1,4	− 5,3
France	9701	9411	9031	− 0,8	− 4,0	57,5	60,8	60,7	1,4	− 0,3	55750	57247	54793	0,7	− 4,3
Ireland	400	345	329	− 3,6	− 4,6	52,4	59,4	60,3	3,2	1,4	2095	2050	1983	− 0,5	− 3,3
Italia	4616	4421	4201	− 1,1	− 5,0	36,2	35,9	38,4	− 0,1	6,8	16687	15887	16128	− 1,2	1,5
Luxembourg	35	34	33	− 0,7	− 2,9	37,7	35,9	38,2	− 1,2	6,4	132	122	126	− 2,0	3,3
Nederland	183	202	196	2,5	− 3,0	61,7	67,6	69,3	2,3	2,6	1129	1365	1359	4,9	− 0,4
Portugal	930	1044	738	2,9	− 29,3	13,2	16,3	15,7	5,5	− 3,8	1228	1705	1159	8,6	− 32,0
United Kingdom	4017	3874	3657	− 0,9	− 5,6	55,9	58,7	61,3	1,2	4,5	22471	22725	22416	0,3	− 1,4

(1) Including 'triticale'.

Supply balances — **durum wheat**
(1 July-30 June) — **common wheat** **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90	1988/89 / 1985/86	1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	5755	6547	5961	4,4	− 9,0
Change in stocks	− 302	− 1534	− 885	− 71,9	42,3
Imports ([1])	568	431	249	− 8,8	− 42,2
Exports ([1])	1875	3212	2471	19,7	− 23,1
of which intra-EC trade ([1])	1391	2111	1807	14,9	− 14,4
Internal use	4750	5300	4624	3,7	− 12,8
of which:					
— animal feed	206	140	116	− 12,1	− 17,1
— seed	529	642	635	6,7	− 1,1
— industrial use	2	3	6	14,5	100,0
— losses (market)	4	29	25	93,5	− 13,8
— human consumption (grain)	4009	4486	3842	3,8	− 14,4
Human consumption (after processing)	2832	3169	2714	3,8	− 14,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	8,8	9,7	8,3	3,3	− 14,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	121,2	123,5	128,9	0,7	4,4
Common wheat					
Usable production	65528	67894	72594	1,2	6,9
Change in stocks	− 608	− 1839	1902	− 44,6	×
Imports ([1])	2634	2103	1606	− 7,2	− 23,6
Exports ([1])	14237	18040	18842	8,2	4,5
of which intra-EC trade ([1])	12400	11328	11702	− 3,0	3,3
Internal use	54533	53796	53456	− 0,5	− 0,6
of which:					
— animal feed	22391	21222	21134	− 1,8	− 0,4
— seed	2471	2481	2241	0,1	− 9,7
— industrial use	1133	1828	2073	17,3	13,4
— losses (market)	846	837	594	− 0,4	− 29,0
— human consumption (grain)	27692	27428	27414	− 0,3	− 0,1
Human consumption (after processing)	20676	20466	20456	− 0,3	− 0,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	64,1	62,9	63,0	− 0,6	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	120,2	126,2	135,8	1,7	7,6

Source. Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
([1]) Calculated on intra-import basis.

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

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90	1988/89 / 1985/86	1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	51571	50659	46426	– 0,6	– 8,4
Change in stocks	939	1108	– 670	5,7	×
Imports (¹)	169	734	303	63,2	– 58,7
Exports (¹)	9522	11393	9494	6,2	– 16,7
of which intra-EC trade (¹)	5540	5088	5485	– 2,8	7,8
Internal use	41279	38892	37905	– 2,0	– 2,5
of which:					
— animal feed	32616	30028	29492	– 2,7	– 1,8
— seed	2034	1904	1834	– 2,2	– 3,7
— industrial use	5666	6070	5974	2,3	– 1,6
— losses (market)	843	775	513	– 2,8	– 33,8
— human consumption (grain)	120	115	92	– 1,4	– 20,0
Human consumption (after processing)	67	75	60	3,8	– 20,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	124,9	130,3	122,5	1,4	– 6,0
Rye					
Usable production	3261	2864	3175	– 4,2	10,9
Change in stocks	272	128	466	– 22,2	264,1
Imports (¹)	58	44	63	– 8,8	43,2
Exports (¹)	127	147	168	5,0	14,3
of which intra-EC trade (¹)	154	200	133	9,1	33,5
Internal use	2920	2633	2604	– 3,4	– 1,1
of which:					
— animal feed	1351	1143	1178	– 5,4	3,1
— seed	150	128	157	– 5,2	22,7
— industrial use	35	31	32	– 4,0	3,2
— losses (market)	74	61	56	– 6,2	– 8,2
— human consumption (grain)	1310	1270	1181	– 1,0	– 7,0
Human consumption (after processing)	1110	1072	997	– 1,2	– 7,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,4	3,3	3,1	– 1,0	– 6,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	111,7	108,8	121,9	– 0,9	12,1

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

(¹) Calculated on intra-import basis.

Supply balances — **maize**
(1 July-30 June) — **oats and mixed summer cereals** **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90	1988/89 / 1985/86	1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	25796	28888	27094	3,9	− 6,2
Change in stocks	934	1696	− 507	22,0	×
Imports (1)	7342	3256	2902	− 23,7	− 10,9
Exports (1)	1704	1957	2864	4,7	46,4
of which intra-EC trade (1)	8161	9088	7724	3,7	− 15,0
Internal use	30500	28491	27639	− 2,3	− 3,0
of which:					
— animal feed	23706	21804	21287	− 2,8	− 2,4
— seed	224	222	207	− 0,3	− 6,8
— industrial use	3150	3038	3332	− 1,2	9,7
— losses (market)	148	152	168	0,9	10,5
— human consumption (grain)	3272	3275	2645	0,0	− 19,2
Human consumption (after processing)	2170	2174	1756	0,1	− 19,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	6,7	6,7	5,4	0,0	− 19,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	84,6	101,4	98,0	6,2	− 3,3
Oats and mixed corn					
Usable production	7851	5773	4600	− 9,7	− 20,3
Change in stocks	− 45	154	− 180	×	×
Imports (1)	76	137	125	21,7	− 8,8
Exports (1)	23	118	27	72,5	− 77,1
of which intra-EC trade (1)	409	315	316	− 8,3	0,3
Internal use	7949	5638	4878	− 10,8	− 13,5
of which:					
— animal feed	7072	4811	4025	− 12,1	− 16,3
— seed	331	286	256	− 4,8	− 10,5
— industrial use	50	2	2	− 65,8	0,0
— losses (market)	117	88	109	− 9,1	23,9
— human consumption (grain)	379	451	486	6,0	7,8
Human consumption (after processing)	239	274	295	4,7	7,8
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,7	0,8	0,9	4,6	12,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	98,8	102,4	94,3	1,2	− 7,9

Source: Eurostat and EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.

Supply balances — **other cereals**
(1 July-30 June) — **total cereals** (excl. rice) **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90	1988/89 / 1985/86	1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals ([1])					
Usable production	671	1352	2439	26,3	80,4
Change in stocks	− 16	73	750	×	927,4
Imports ([2])	234	644	528	40,1	− 18,0
Exports ([2])	12	17	9	12,3	− 47,1
of which intra-EC trade ([2])	153	218	169	12,5	− 22,6
Internal use	909	1906	2208	28,0	15,8
of which:					
— animal feed	878	1822	2144	27,6	17,7
— seed	23	62	51	39,2	− 17,7
— industrial use	4	4	4	0,0	0,0
— losses (market)	1	4	3	58,7	− 25,0
— human consumption (grain)	3	14	6	67,1	− 57,1
Human consumption (after processing)	2	8	3	58,7	− 57,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,0	0,0	×	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	73,8	70,9	110,5	− 1,3	55,7
Total cereals (excl. rice)					
Usable production	160433	163977	162289	0,7	− 1,0
Change in stocks	1220	9016	875	94,8	− 90,3
Imports ([2])	11081	7349	5776	− 12,8	− 21,4
Exports ([2])	27500	25705	33875	− 2,2	31,8
of which intra-EC trade ([2])	28208	28348	27379	0,2	− 3,4
Internal use	142794	136605	133315	− 1,5	− 2,4
of which:					
— animal feed	88220	80970	79376	− 2,8	− 2,0
— seed	5762	5725	5381	− 0,2	− 6,0
— industrial use	10040	10925	11423	2,9	4,6
— losses (market)	2033	1946	1469	− 1,5	− 24,5
— human consumption (grain)	36739	37039	35666	0,3	− 3,7
Human consumption (after processing)	27096	27238	26228	0,2	− 3,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	84,1	83,8	80,7	− 0,1	− 3,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	112,4	120,0	121,7	2,2	1,4

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

([1]) Including 'triticale'.
([2]) Calculated on intra-import basis.

Area, yield and production of rice (paddy)

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	:	331	372	×	12,4	:	59,9	63,7	×	6,3	:	1987	2374	×	19,5
Ellada	16	16	16	0,0	0,0	64,6	61,8	59,0	– 2,2	– 4,5	106	100	95	– 2,6	– 5,0
España	75	59	89	4,7	50,8	61,7	54,1	63,9	0,9	18,1	459	319	569	6,0	78,4
France	11	17	19	18,2	11,8	55,2	61,5	64,8	4,3	5,4	62	105	124	25,0	18,1
Italia	187	206	215	3,7	4,3	63,7	63,7	66,7	1,2	4,7	1192	1315	1438	5,1	9,3
Portugal	:	33	33	×	0,0	:	45,0	45,0	×	0	:	148	148	×	0,0

Source: Eurostat and reports from Member States.

RICE

Supply balance — rice ([1]) EUR 12

	1 000 t wholly milled rice			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90	1988/89 / 1985/86	1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	1115	1312	1475	5,8	12,4
Changes in stock	16	22	60	×	×
Imports	1031	759	600	− 8,8	− 20,9
Exports	489	309	375	− 12,2	21,3
Intra-Commun'ty trade ([2])	689	717	530	1,3	− 26,0
Internal use	1641	1743	1640	2,0	− 5,9
of which:					
— animal feed	116	141	115	7,1	− 18,4
— seed	47	47	47	0,0	0,0
— industrial use	35	41	42	5,7	2,4
— losses (market)	10	12	12	6,6	0,0
— gross human consumption	1433	1504	1424	1,6	− 5,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	67,9	75,3	89,9	3,6	19,3

Source: Eurostat.

([1]) Broken rice included.
([2]) Calculated on intra-import basis.

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