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DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE

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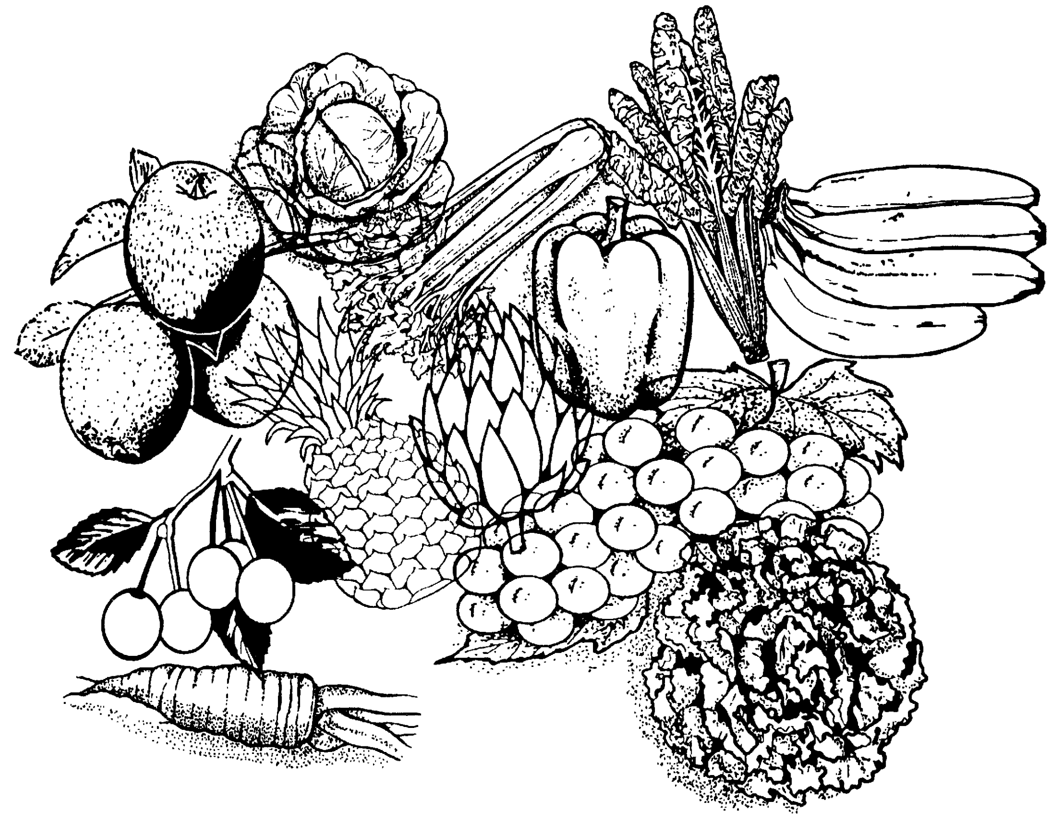

FRUIT and VEGETABLES

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The information in this document is arranged in three parts:

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

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

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

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DESCRIPTION OF THE MECHANISMS OF THE COMMON ORGANIZATION OF THE MARKET (*)

A. FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

The gradual establishment of a fruit and vegetables market organization was provided for in Regulation No 23 of 4 April 1962. This was replaced by Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables, which came into force on 1 June 1972, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1968/91.

There are a number of regulations introducing special measures:

- Regulation (EEC) No 2511/69 laying down, inter alia, special measures for improving the production and marketing of Community citrus fruits, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1130/89;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2601/69 laying down special measures to encourage the processing of certain varieties of oranges, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3848/89;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1035/77 laying down special measures to encourage the marketing of products processed from lemons, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1199/90;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1198/90 establishing a Community register of citrus cultivation;
- Regulations (EEC) Nos 1196/90 and 1200/90 on the stabilization of the Community production of mandarins and apples;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1195/90 on measures to increase the consumption and utilization of citrus fruit and apples;
- Regulation (EEC) No 789/89 instituting specific measures for nuts and locust beans.

The market organization covers products falling within the following heading Nos of the Combined Nomenclature:

- Vegetables: 0702 00 to 0708 and 0709, with the exception of headings 0709 60 91, 0709 60 95, 0709 60 99, 0709 90 31, 0709 90 39 and 0709 90 60;

(*) Translated from "Avant-projet de budget général des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1993".

- Fruit: 0802 (with the exception of heading No 0802 90 30), 0804 20 10, 0805, 0806 10 11, 0806 10 15, 0806 10 19, 0807 to 0810 and ex 0813 50 30 (mixtures exclusively of nuts of heading Nos 0801, 0802 and 1212 10 10);

- Locust beans: 1212 10 10.

Quality standards are fixed for a number of these products and normally comprise four classes: Extra, I, II and under certain circumstances III.

The marketing year differs from product to product.

Expenditure on fresh fruit and vegetables was 1,6% of total EAGGF Guarantee spending in 1991.

1. ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Community production of fruit harvested for sale in 1990/91 was 31,4 million t, slightly less (-1,6%) than in 1989/90. Production of vegetables, totalling 43,9 million t during 1990/91, i.e. about the same as in 1989/90 (-0,5%), but 4,9% higher than the average for 1986/88.

Internal consumption of fruit in 1989/90 came to 34,6 million t including 9,8 million t of citrus fruit. Consumption of vegetables was 43,1 million t. Nearly all internal consumption of fruit and vegetables (about 90%) is human consumption.

The self-sufficiency rate in vegetables was 105% in 1989/90, in non-citrus fruit 86% and in citrus fruit 71%.

Trade with countries outside the Community varies from product to product:

- imports in 1990: 3,2 million t of fresh fruit (of which 1,5 million t of citrus fruit) and 0,9 million t of fresh vegetables,

- exports in 1990: 0,2 million t of fresh fruit (of which 0,1 million t of citrus fruit) and 0,1 million t of vegetables.

2. OPERATION OF THE MARKET

2.1. Price arrangements

For each marketing year, the Council fixes two types of price for the products considered important in determining producers' incomes: peaches, pears, apples, table grapes, oranges, mandarins, lemons, cauliflowers, tomatoes, aubergines, apricots, clementines, satsumas and nectarines.

(a) Basic price: This is fixed for each product, taking account of market prices over the three preceding years and the need to contribute to supporting producers' incomes. It is used to calculate buying-in prices.

(b) Buying-in price: This price is set at between 30% and 65% of the basic price according to product.

There are two further types of price derived from the above 'institutional' prices:

- Withdrawal price
  This is derived from the basic price and the buying-in price and is the price below which producer organizations do not offer their members' products for sale: the latter are paid compensation instead. The arrangement is currently confined to the above basic products, and the price guarantees to producers that part of the normal price they need to cover costs and labour. Withdrawal prices may not exceed the buying-in price for quality classes II or III plus 10% of the basic price.

- Public buying-in price
  Should a serious crisis occur on the market, intervention agencies may buy in surplus products at a price not exceeding the buying-in price, adjusted for quality class II (or, if appropriate, quality class III), provided the products meet the standards set for this class, plus other adjustments where appropriate depending on the products being bought in.

(c) Reference prices: The reference prices, set by the Commission, are minimum entry prices for a number of products exposed to competitive pressure from imports (cucumbers, tomatoes, aubergines, courgettes, cherries, apricots, peaches and nectarines, table grapes, lemons, plums, pears, apples, cabbage lettuces, endives, artichokes, mandarins and satsumas, clementines and blood oranges); reference prices are based on the arithmetic mean of production prices in the Member States in the preceding three marketing years, taking account both of changes in production costs in the fruit and vegetables sector and of a sum representing the cost of transporting the products from the area of production to centres of consumption in the Community.

2.2. Specific market instruments

2.2.1. Import and export arrangements

In the case of imports, for each product concerned and for each place of origin, the entry price determined daily from the market prices recorded on representative markets in the Community is compared with the reference price. If the market price is below the reference price, a countervailing charge is payable.

To facilitate exports, export refunds generally designed to make up the difference between the internal price and the world market price may be granted.

2.2.2. Withdrawal operations

Where producer organizations have been unable to sell part of their production and have therefore paid compensation to producers, they receive financial compensation from the EAGGF. This compensation is equal to that paid to producers (which may not exceed withdrawal prices), minus net receipts obtained from the produce withdrawn from the market.

Financial compensation may also be paid in the case of public buying-in.

For tomatoes, mandarins, clementines, satsumas, oranges, lemons, peaches, nectarines, apples and cauliflowers there is a threshold for withdrawals. If the quantities withdrawn from the market in a single marketing year exceed the threshold, the buying-in price for the subsequent year is reduced progressively by 1%, up to a maximum reduction of 20%. Since 1990/91 the thresholds have been calculated for the Community.

2.3. Prices fixed

For the 1992/93 marketing year, the Commission has proposed the freezing of institutional prices.

2.4. Measures accompanying the price mechanisms

2.4.1. Establishment of a Community register of citrus cultivation

The establishment of the register was undertaken to improve production orientation and also to improve the Community arrangements for withdrawals and control measures. It was considered necessary to have access to data indicating citrus production potential in the Community .

2.4.2. Promotion measures

(a) Financial compensation for promotion of orange and mandarin sales

This takes the form of marketing premiums paid to sellers by each producing Member State (reimbursable by the EAGGF), with the aim of increasing sales in the Community by assisting marketing operations. These premiums apply to Community oranges and mandarins of quality classes Extra and I sold on Community import markets outside the producing country. Since 1982 a closer link has been made between payment of the premiums and the restructuring of plantations, for which EAGGF Guidance support is available under Regulation (EEC) No 1204/82. These premiums are degressive from 1990/91 onwards and will cease in 1993/94.

(b) Financial compensation to support processing of citrus fruit

This scheme applies to oranges and lemons.

Premiums are paid to processors , thereby ensuring regular supplies of Community fruit to the Community processing industry, thus helping disposal of the fruit. Supply contracts between producers and processors are based on a minimum price fixed before the start of each marketing year.

For oranges, the minimum price is fixed at the level of the highest withdrawal price valid during the periods of substantial withdrawals. For lemons, the minimum price is also fixed on the basis of the withdrawal price, but in accordance with the system established by Regulation (EEC) No 1199/90 (OJ No L 119, 11.5.1990, p. 61).

The financial compensation cannot be greater than the difference between the minimum price and the prices charged for the raw material in non-Community producing countries.

These products are also subject to the stabilizers for fresh products. They are treated in the same way as production for consumption fresh for the purpose of fixing the intervention thresholds and as a quantity eligible for an intervention measure for the purposes of estalishing whether the intervention thresholds have been exceeded.

(c) Measures to increase consumption of apples and citrus fruit

The Community contributes from 50 to 60% towards the financing of schemes to promote consumption of fresh apples and citrus fruit harvested in the Community.

2.4.3. Measures to improve Community production

To adjust the supply of apples and mandarins to demand, growers can qualify, during the period 1990/91 to 1992/93 for a single orchard grubbing premium.

This premium is financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

B. PROCESSED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

The processed fruit and vegetables market organization began operation in 1968. It is governed by Regulation (EEC) No 426/86, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2201/90.

Regulation (EEC) No 525/77 introduced a system of production aid for tinned pineapple, and Regulation (EEC) No 762/89 introduced special measures for certain grain legumes.

The common organization covers the following products: frozen, dehydrated and preserved, dried or leguminous vegetables; frozen, dried and preserved fruit, fruit paste, fruit juices and others.

The production of processed citrus fruit, on the other hand, is covered by the organization of the market in fresh fruit and vegetables.

Expenditure on products processed from fruit and vegetables came to 2% of total EAGGF Guarantee spending in 1991.

1. ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Production of processed fruit and vegetables eligible for production aid decreased by 3,1% between 1989 and 1990.

The external trade balance for all processed fruit and vegetables showed the following trends:

- imports rose from 2,3 million t in 1989 to 2,4 million t in 1990,
- exports remained stable at 1,1 million t in both 1989 and 1990.

2. OPERATION OF THE MARKET

2.1. Specific market instruments

2.1.1. External trade arrangements

To facilitate exports, export refunds making up the difference between the Community price and the world market price may be granted.

A minimum price at the frontier has been introduced for certain processed products, including certain products processed from cherries.

2.1.2. Aid for processed fruit and vegetables

The Council introduced this scheme in 1978 as part of a general policy for the Mediterranean areas. The aid scheme was necessary because of the difference between prices of Community products and those of imported products; the aim is to ensure adequate incomes for producers of fresh fruit and vegetables by means of a minimum price which the processor must undertake to pay to producers to qualify for the aid.

The Commission fixes minimum prices each year under the management committee procedure. Prices are fixed by product before the start of the marketing year, taking account of the minimum price of the previous marketing year and the movement in the basic prices for fresh products, as well as the need to ensure normal sales of fresh products to the various end-users.

The scheme covers tomato products, peaches and pears in syrup and/or natural fruit juice, prunes and (since the accession of Greece) dried figs and dried grapes.

The Commission decided as part of the 1990/91 prices package to fix the processing aid for all products except dried grapes in such a way as to offset the difference between the cost of the raw material used in the Community and that of the raw material from the main competing non-Community countries. (This system has already been implemented for pears and peaches in syrup and/or natural fruit juice.) For dried grapes the aid is fixed each year by the Commission in such a way as to compensate for the difference between the level of Community prices (having regard to the minimum price payable to the producer) and that of products of non-Community countries or, where imports do not attain a representative volume, that of a price determined on the basis of intra-Community trade and Community market prospects. The aid is granted in respect of the net finished product and is calculated on the basis of the raw material used.

In the case of dried grapes the production aid scheme is gradually - over the marketing years 1990/91 to 1993/94 - being replaced by cultivation aid fixed per hectare of specialized area harvested.

During the transitional period, the cultivation aid is being introduced progressively to offset the decrease in production aid resulting from the progressive reduction in the minimum price.

(From 1990/91 to 1993/94, this price is being cut by ECU 19,941/100 kg per marketing year. It will no longer be fixed from 1994/95, and the production aid will no longer apply from that marketing year.)

2.1.3. System of guarantee threshold, overrun of which leads to the reduction of production aid during the current marketing year

- Processed tomatoes: this system was established back in 1984/85 but was suspended by the application of a quota system, and the Commission has proposed that the following arrangements be applied in 1992/93:

A guarantee threshold is to be fixed for 1992/93 at a quantity of products processed from tomatoes corresponding to a volume of fresh tomatoes of 6 596 787 t.

This volume is divided up as follows:

- 4 317 339 t for the manufacture of tomato concentrates;
- 1 543 228 t for the manufacture of whole peeled tomatoes;
- 736 220 t for the manufacture of other processed tomato products.

When the guarantee threshold is exceeded for products processed from tomatoes, the aid is reduced for the current marketing year according to the overrun of the threshold and in proportion to the overrun of each of the above-mentioned quantities.

The above-mentioned overrun is calculated on the basis of the quantities for which production aid applications have been submitted during the 1992/93 marketing year.

2.1.4. Guarantee threshold system, overrun of which leads to a reduction in production aid during the following marketing year

- Peaches in syrup: Regulation (EEC) No 2245/88 fixed the guarantee threshold for the Community of Eleven at 502 000 t: from 1989/90 this quantity also covers peaches in natural fruit juice and from 1990/91 onwards the threshold is 582 000 t for the Twelve (Regulation (EEC) No 1205/90).

- Williams pears in syrup: since the introduction of a production aid, aid has been limited to a fixed quantity. This quantity, changed into a guarantee threshold for Williams and Rocha pears in syrup and/or natural fruit juice by the Council as part of the 1989/90 prices decisions, is currently 102 805 t.

- Dried grapes:

  (a) the guarantee thresholds for dried grapes in the Community of Twelve are as follows: currants: 68 000 t, sultanas: 93 000 t, and moscatel: 4 000 t.

  (b) as regards aid per hectare, the reduction applies if the areas under dried grapes exceed the maximum guaranteed area set at 53 000 ha.

2.2. Prices fixed

The change in minimum prices and aids for 1992/93 will be decided by the Commission for each product before the beginning of the relevant marketing year under the management committee procedure.

2.3. Production aid for tinned pineapple

This is designed to help the industry to maintain competitive prices in relation to prices charged by the main non-Community producing countries, while ensuring adequate returns for producers of fresh pineapple; production aid is granted to processors who undertake to pay producers at least the minimum price fixed each year.

2.4. Aids for dried vegetables

Regulation (EEC) No 7622/89 established aid for the production of grain legumes (lentils, chick peas and vetches), which was fixed at ECU 75 per hectare by Regulation (EEC) No 1956/89.

This aid is granted per marketing year from 1989/90 to 1992/93.

The amount of the aid is fixed per hectare of land sown and harvested.

Where land under grain legumes exceeds the maximum guarantee area (300 000 hectares), the amount of the aid is reduced for the following marketing year according to the overrun.

Common organisation of banana market (1)

The purpose of this Regulation is to achieve a single market for banana sector products, guarantee adequate supplies and enable Community bananas to find outlets, and at the same time meet the Community's international commitments. Various measures on the internal side are designed to improve Community production and facilitate product movement. The provisions on the external side are:

- opening of a 2 million tonne (1 million tonne for the period July-December 1993) reduced-duty (ECU 100/tonne) quota, subject to increase in line with the market situation; duty of ECU 850/tonne on excess quantities;

- nil duty importation from ACP countries up to a "traditional" level corresponding to the highest export volume for any year up to 1990, with increases permitted under certain conditions; for non-traditional quantities a duty reduction of ECU 100/tonne;

- rules for allocating licences giving access to the reduced duty quota and imposing obligations towards Community and ACP producers;

- transitional measures leading to full application of the new system from 1 July 1993.

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(1) Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 of 13.2.93, OJ No L 47 of 25.2.93, p. 1.

Trend of appropriations (*)

(ECU)

Article	Heading	Appropriations 1993	Appropriations 1992
B1-150	FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES		
B1-1500	Export refunds	80.000.000	80.000.000
B1-1501	Compensation for withdrawals and buying in and for free distribution operations	326.000.000	190.000.000
B1-1502	Compensation to promote Community citrus fruits	8.000.000	10.000.000
B1-1503	Compensation to encourage process-ing of citrus fruits	151.000.000	178.000.000
B1-1504	Citrus register	8.000.000	p.m.
B1-1505	Improvement of production	20.000.000	26.000.000
B1-1506	Promotion measures	21.000.000	13.000.000
B1-1507	Nuts	117.000.000	78.000.000
B1-1509	Other intervention	4.000.000	4.000.000
Total of article B1-150 (fresh fruit and vegetables)		735.000.000	579.000.000
B1-151	PROCESSED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES		
B1-1510	Export refunds	23.000.000	23.000.000
B1-1511	Production aid for processed tomato products	447.000.000	389.000.000
B1-1512	Production aid for fruit-based products	133.000.000	120.000.000
B1-1513	Production aid and intervention for processed dried grape products	113.000.000	99.000.000
B1-1514	Production aid for tinned pineapple	10.000.000	9.000.000
B1-1515	Production aid for dried vegeta-bles	21.000.000	15.000.000
B1-1516	Production aid for processed raspberries	1.000.000	
B1-1519	Other intervention	p.m.	p.m.
Total of article B1-151 (processed fruit and vegetables)		748.000.000	655.000.000
TOTAL OF CHAPTER B1-15 (Fruit & vegetables)		1.483.000.000	1.234.000.000

(*) Extracted from "Final adoption of the general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1993" - OJ L 31, 8.2.1993.

THE SITUATION OF THE MARKETS (*)

Fresh fruit and vegetables

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

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

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

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

(*) Extract from "The agricultural situation in the Community. 1992 report."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

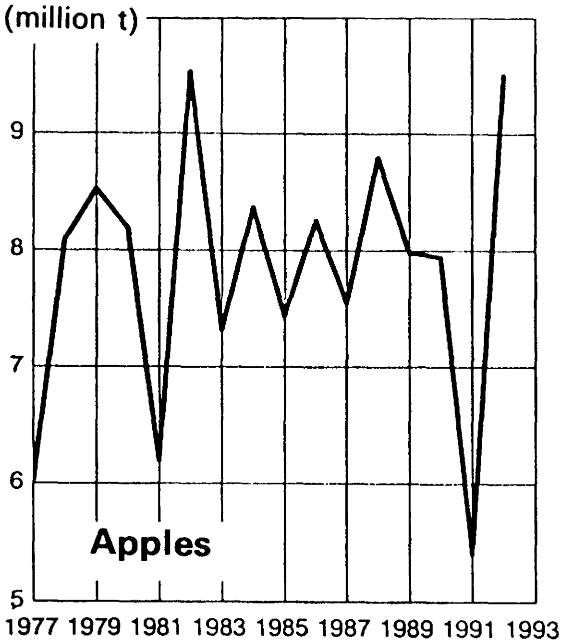
The Community's trade deficit in fresh fruit increases annually. From 1985 to 1991 the average annual increase for imports was 10.8 % and drop for exports 1.1 %. The negative external trade balance rose from 1.1 million tonnes in 1985 to 1.9 million tonnes in 1990 and 2.4 million tonnes in 1991. These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

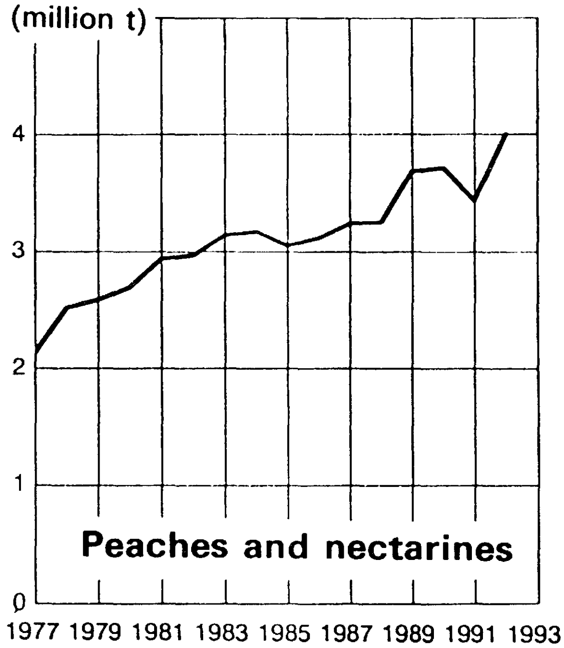
The volume of trade in vegetables remains low, corresponding to about 3 % of production. The Community's deficit is increasing, from 205 000 tonnes in 1985 to 252 000 tonnes in 1990 and 268 000 tonnes in 1991.

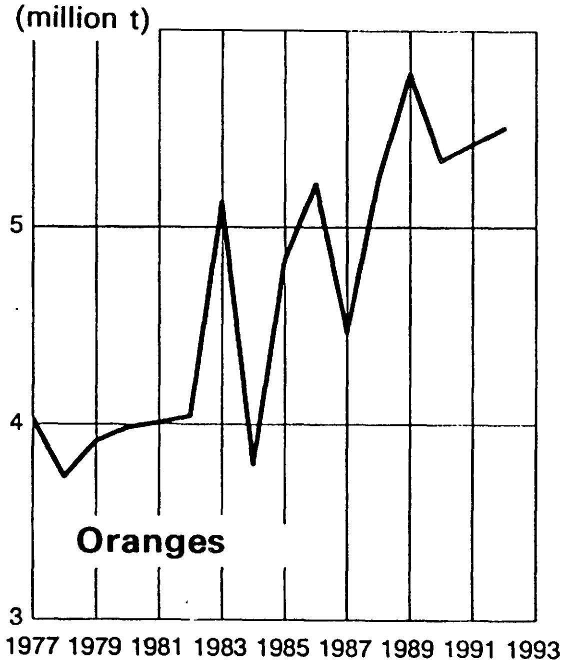
As indicated in Chapter II the Council has this year kept all basic and buying-in prices in the Community of Ten at their previous levels and further aligned Spanish and Portuguese prices on the common prices. The only adjustments made were to prices and premiums for certain fruits under the stabilizer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

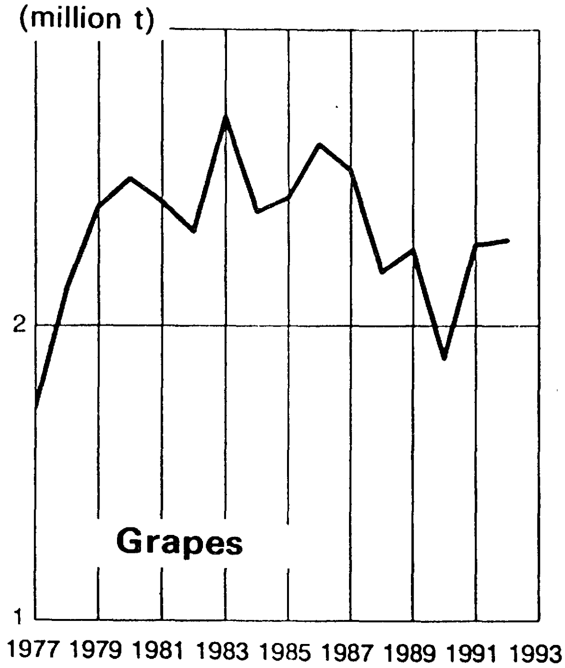
Completion of the single market from 1 January 1993 has necessitated a recasting of the rules and procedures for monitoring conformity to the quality standards in force for fruit and vegetables. For Community products monitoring will normally be carried out by the responsible authority of each Member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

Fruit production
EUR 12









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

Processed fruit and vegetables

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

(1 000 t)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMISSION PRICE PROPOSALS (*)

In accordance with Article 16 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables the Commission proposes each year a basic and a buying-in price for each of the products listed in Annex II to the Regulation, i.e. cauliflowers, apricots, nectarines, peaches, lemons, tomatoes, aubergines, pears, table grapes, apples, satsumas, mandarins, clementines and oranges.

No change is proposed in the basic or buying-in price of any of these products. The Commission will act on any overshoot of intervention thresholds when the final figures for 1992/93 withdrawals are known.

Alignment of Portuguese prices under Article 285 of the Act of Accession will continue, this being the third alignment.

In the context of the 1992/93 prices package the Commission undertook to follow developments on the citrus market and to propose appropriate measures if necessary, particularly as regards satsumas.

(*) Extracted from "Commission proposals on the prices for agricultural products and on related measures 1993/94 - Explanatory memoranda"
[COM (93) 36 final - Vol. 1]

Price proposals

Product and type of price or amount (Period of application)		Decisions 1992/93		Proposals 1993/94		Spain (1)			Portugal (2)		
		Amounts ECU/T	% (3) change	Amounts ECU/T	% (3) change	Amounts in ECU/T 1992/93	1993/94	% (3) change	Amounts in ECU/T 1992/93	1993/94	% (3) change
Fruit and vegetables - Basic price											
— Cauliflowers	1. 5.93—30. 4.94	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 3,3
— Tomatoes	11. 6.93—30.11.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—		+ 5,2
— Peaches	1. 6.93—30. 9.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0
— Lemons	1. 6.93—31. 5.94	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 8,3
— Pears	1. 7.93—30. 4.94	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 7,9
— Table grapes	1. 8.93—20.11.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 5,1
— Apples	1. 8.93—31. 5.94	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 4,8
— Mandarines	16.11.93—28. 2.94	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0
— Sweet oranges	1.12.93—31. 5.94	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 4,3
— Apricots	1. 6.93—31. 7.94	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 5,9
— Aubergines	1. 7.93—31.10.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 5,4
— Clementines	1.12.93—15. 2.94	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0
— Satsumas	16.10.93—15. 1.94	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0
— Nectarines	1. 6.93—31. 8.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0

1) The common prices are applicable in Spain since 1 January 1993 (Regul. (EEC) No 3816/92).
2) Including price alignment (3rd alignment)
3) Without the effect of intervention threshold.

STATISTICAL TABLES (*)

Supply balance — fresh fruit (1)
Market balance — fresh apples

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh fruit (excl. citrus) (1)					
Usable production	21195	20564	21201	− 0,8	3,1
Imports	4818	5614	5833	3,9	3,9
Exports	1643	1288	1416	− 5,9	9,9
Intra-EC trade	4407	5204	5247	4,2	0,8
Change in stocks	6	17	12	29,7	− 29,4
Internal use	24616	24873	25606	0,3	2,9
of which:					
— animal feed	294	252	265	− 3,8	5,2
— losses (market)	2369	2339	2285	− 0,3	− 2,3
— industrial uses	756	506	456	− 9,6	− 9,9
— human consumption (gross)	20020	20388	20657	0,5	1,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	62	63	64	0,4	1,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	86	83	83	− 0,9	0,0
Fresh apples					
Sales by commercial producers	7105	7176	7158	0,2	− 0,3
Imports	600	744	699	5,5	− 6,0
Exports	200	268	257	7,6	− 4,1
Intra-EC trade	1334	1451	1604	2,1	10,5
Change in stocks	− 35	− 78	− 40	×	×
Internal use	7539	7730	7640	0,6	1,2
of which:					
— animal feed	114	123	78	1,9	− 36,6
— losses (market)	734	878	767	4,6	− 12,6
— industrial uses	613	270	120	− 18,5	− 55,6
— human consumption (2)	6035	6459	6675	1,7	3,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including fruit preserves and juices.
(2) According to the market balance.

(*) Extract from "The agricultural situation in the Community. 1992 report".

Market balance — fresh pears
— fresh peaches

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh pears					
Sales by commercial producers	2467	2285	2337	− 1,9	2,3
Imports	89	224	227	26,0	1,3
Exports	134	184	166	8,3	− 9,8
Intra-EC trade	287	345	377	4,7	9,3
Change in stocks	7	− 22	− 32	×	×
Internal use	2414	2347	2430	− 0,7	3,5
of which:					
— animal feed	35	25	25	− 8,1	0,0
— losses (market)	147	124	122	− 4,2	− 1,6
— industrial uses	44	55	20	5,7	− 63,6
— human consumption (¹)	2175	2143	2263	− 0,4	5,6
Fresh peaches					
Sales by commercial producers	2944	2998	3178	0,5	6,0
Imports	8	10	8	5,7	− 20,0
Exports	94	79	94	− 4,3	19,0
Intra-EC trade	410	458	479	2,8	4,6
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	2853	2929	3092	0,7	5,6
of which:					
— animal feed	24	32	32	7,5	0,0
— losses (market)	:	:	:	×	×
— industrial uses	93	70	87	− 6,9	24,3
— processing	602	709	691	4,2	− 2,5
— human consumption (¹)	1781	2118	2282	4,4	7,7

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) According to the market balance.

Market balance — table grapes
Supply balance — fresh vegetables (¹) **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Table grapes					
Sales by commercial producers	2575	2337	2410	− 2,4	3,1
Imports	354	587	565	13,5	− 3,7
Exports	637	208	211	− 24,4	1,4
Intra-EC trade	918	1032	1134	3,0	9,9
Change in stocks	− 150	27	0	×	×
Internal use	2447	2897	2975	4,3	2,7
of which:					
— animal feed	:	:	:	×	×
— losses (market)	111	111	121	0,0	9,0
— industrial uses	0	0	0	×	×
— human consumption	2248	2786	2854	5,5	2,4
Fresh vegetables (¹)					
Usable production	45703	45962	47101	0,1	2,5
Imports	2001	2780	2802	8,6	0,8
Exports	5165	4868	4663	− 1,5	− 4,2
Intra-EC trade	6690	8499	8331	6,2	− 2,0
Change in stocks	50	− 150	104	×	×
Internal use	42490	44024	45136	0,9	2,5
of which:					
— animal feed	745	424	518	− 13,1	22,2
— losses (market)	4672	4340	4831	− 1,8	11,3
— seed	15	11	12	− 7,5	9,1
— human consumption (¹)	37058	38049	38552	0,7	1,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	115	118	119	0,6	0,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	108	104	104	− 0,9	0,0

Source: Eurostat.

(¹) Including vegetable preserves and juices.

Market balance — cauliflowers
— fresh tomatoes

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cauliflowers					
Sales by commercial producers	1541	1785	1770	3,7	– 0,8
Imports	5	7	8	8,8	14,3
Exports	23	43	38	16,9	– 11,6
Intra-EC trade	220	356	333	12,8	– 6,5
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	1517	1749	1740	3,6	– 0,5
of which:					
— animal feed	32	23	25	– 7,9	8,7
— losses (market)	80	196	164	25,1	– 16,3
— industrial uses	:	:	:	×	×
— human consumption (1)	1413	1530	1531	2,0	0,1
Fresh tomatoes					
Sales by commercial producers	13393	11698	12102	– 3,3	3,5
Imports	283	315	330	2,7	4,8
Exports	253	86	98	– 23,6	14,0
Intra-EC trade	678	850	876	5,8	3,1
Internal use	13423	11927	12334	– 2,9	3,4
of which:					
— animal feed	88	89	98	0,3	10,1
— losses (market)	503	600	522	4,5	– 13,0
— processing	9122	7495	8285	– 4,8	10,5
— human consumption (1)	3710	3743	3429	0,2	– 8,4

Source: Eurostat.

(1) According to the market balance.

Supply balance — citrus fruit (1)
Market balance — oranges (1)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Citrus fruit (1)					
Usable production	6401	8478	9222	7,3	8,8
Imports	2542	4520	4626	15,5	2,3
Exports	305	993	907	34,3	− 8,7
Intra-EC trade	4128	3263	3434	− 5,7	5,2
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	8595	12005	12941	8,7	7,8
of which:					
— animal feed	25	50	20	18,9	− 60,0
— losses (market)	630	965	1413	11,2	46,4
— industrial uses	88	53	103	− 11,9	94,3
— human consumption	7895	10937	11405	8,5	4,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	24,6	34	35	8,4	2,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	75	71	71	− 1,4	0,0
Oranges (1)					
Sales by commercial producers	3698	5058	5184	8,1	2,5
Imports	1382	2211	2348	12,5	6,2
Exports	286	547	613	17,6	12,1
Intra-EC trade	2095	2472	2611	4,2	5,6
Change in stocks	0	493	593	×	20,3
Internal use	4795	6229	6326	6,8	1,6
of which:					
— animal feed	10	10	10	0,0	0,0
— losses (market)	215	508	604	24,0	18,9
— industrial uses	:	:	:	×	×
— human consumption	4549	5711	5712	5,9	0,0

Source: Eurostat.
(1) Including fruit preserves and juices.

Market balance — processed tomatoes
— processed peaches

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	1989/90 / 1985/86	1990/91 / 1989/90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Processed tomatoes					
Usable production	7155	6963	6790	− 0,7	− 2,5
Imports	94	670	372	63,5	− 44,5
Exports	3065	2123	1671	− 8,8	− 21,3
Intra-EC trade	1441	2531	2578	15,1	1,9
Change in stocks	100	:	:	×	×
Internal use	4083	5510	5491	7,8	− 0,3
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0	×	×
— human consumption (¹)	4083	5510	5491	7,8	− 0,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	13	:	:	×	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	175	126	124	− 7,9	− 1,6
Processed peaches					
Usable production	602	630	570	1,1	− 9,5
Imports	27	31	42	3,5	35,5
Exports	103	106	89	0,7	− 16,0
Intra-EC trade	134	194	238	9,7	22,7
Change in stocks	0	:	:	×	×
Internal use	526	555	523	1,4	− 5,8
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0	×	×
— human consumption (¹)	526	555	523	1,4	− 5,8
Human consumption (kg/head)	2	2	:	0,0	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	114	113	109	− 0,2	− 3,5

Source: Eurostat.
(¹) According to the market balance.

Area, yield and harvested production of (a) fruit, (b) citrus fruit, and (c) vegetables

	Area					Yields					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Fruit (excl. citrus)															
A.1 All fruit															
EUR 12	3015	3096**	3105**	0,5	0,3	72	71	61	– 0,4	– 13,1	21689	21872**	19057**	0,2	– 12,9
Belgique/België	11	13	14	3,4	7,7	315	262	175	– 3,6	– 33,1	346	340	245	– 0,3	– 27,9
Danmark	9	8	8	– 2,3	0,0	81	56	60	– 7,1	6,7	73	45	48**	– 9,2	6,7
BR Deutschland	54	53	54	– 0,4	1,9	499	558	274	2,3	– 50,9	2694	2956	1478	1,9	– 50,0
Ellada	288	281**	281**	– 0,5	0,0	87	85	88	– 0,5	4,2	2500	2380**	2480**	– 1,0	4,2
España	1119	1201	1201**	1,4	0,0	39	32	35	– 3,8	9,7	4349	3843	4215**	– 2,4	9,7
France	250	233**	233**	– 1,4	0,0	137	148	103	1,6	– 30,9	3434	3460	2391	0,2	– 30,9
Ireland	2	2	2	0,0	0,0	75	85	85	2,5	0,0	15	17	17	2,5	0,0
Italia	952	956	961**	0,1	0,5	72	76	70	0,8	– 7,5	6898	7223	6718	0,9	– 7,0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	7	7	2	0,0	– 71,4
Nederland	25	25	26	0,0	4,0	176	224	135	5,0	– 39,6	439	559	351	5,0	– 37,2
Portugal	255	279	280	1,8	0,4	17	21	21	4,0	0,0	443	591	593**	5,9	0,3
United Kingdom	50	45	44	– 2,1	– 2,2	98	100	118	0,4	17,7	491	450	518	– 1,7	15,1
A.2 Apples															
EUR 12	323	316**	316**	– 0,4	0,0	230	251	175	1,8	– 30,5	7433	7941	5517	1,3	– 30,5
Belgique/België	6	8	8	5,9	0,0	360	286	171	– 4,5	– 40,2	216	229	137	1,2	– 40,2
Danmark	4	3	2	– 5,6	– 33,3	113	100	125	– 2,3	25,0	45	30	25	– 7,8	– 16,7
BR Deutschland	24	24	24	0,0	0,0	576	750	325	5,4	– 56,6	1383	1799	781	5,4	– 56,6
Ellada	18	18**	18**	0,0	0,0	148	193	167	5,4	– 13,8	267	348	300	5,4	– 13,8
España	57	47	47**	– 3,8	0,0	176	135	98	– 5,2	– 27,2	1004	635	462	– 8,8	– 27,2
France	66	66**	66**	0,0	0,0	272	290	187	1,3	– 35,6	1793	1915	1234	1,3	– 35,6
Ireland	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	90	90	90	0,0	0,0	9	9	9	0,0	0,0
Italia	85	84	83	– 0,2	– 1,2	237	244	220	0,6	– 9,7	2014	2050	1830	0,4	– 10,7
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	6	6	2	0,0	– 66,7
Nederland	16	16	17	0,0	6,3	188	269	131	7,5	– 51,3	300	431	223	7,5	– 48,3
Portugal	22	27	28	4,2	3,7	43	66	61	8,8	– 7,9	95	178	170	13,4	– 4,5
United Kingdom	24	21	22	– 2,6	4,8	125	148	157	3,4	5,9	301	311	345	0,7	10,9
A.3 Pears															
EUR 12	137	139**	144**	0,3	3,6	188	177	133	– 1,2	– 25,0	2579	2462	1912	– 0,9	– 22,3
Belgique/België	3	3	3	0,0	0,0	260	207	227	– 4,5	9,7	78	62	68	– 4,5	9,7
Danmark	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	4	5	4	4,6	– 20,0
BR Deutschland	2	2	2	0,0	0,0	1620	1595	875	– 0,3	– 45,1	324	319	175	– 0,3	– 45,1
Ellada	7	7**	7**	0,0	0,0	200	153	136	– 5,2	– 11,2	140	107	95	– 5,2	– 11,2
España	36	36	36**	0,0	0,0	165	125	114	– 5,5	– 8,2	595	449	412	– 5,5	– 8,2
France	20	17**	16**	– 3,2	– 5,9	209	195	139	– 1,4	– 28,4	417	331	223	– 4,5	– 32,6
Italia	49	51	56	0,8	9,8	164	190	126	2,9	– 33,6	806	968	706	3,7	– 27,1
Nederland	6	5	5	– 3,6	0,0	178	180	192	0,2	6,7	107	90	96	– 3,4	6,7
Portugal	10	15	15	8,4	0,0	57	63	63	1,9	0,0	57	94	94	10,5	0,0
United Kingdom	4	4	4	0,0	0,0	128	93	98	– 6,2	5,4	51	37	39	– 6,2	5,4

A.4 Peaches EUR 12	210	221**	219**	1,0	− 0,9	128	132	126	0,7	− 5,0	2682	2928	2755	1,8	− 5,9
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	18	27	10	8,4	− 63,0
Ellada	32	33**	33**	0,6	0,0	164	212	225	5,3	5,9	524	700	741	6,0	5,9
España	58	66	66**	2,6	0,0	92	85	96	− 1,6	13,8	532	559	636	1,0	13,8
France	29	26**	26**	− 2,2	0,0	135	137	108	0,4	− 21,3	391	357	281	− 1,8	− 21,3
Italia	83	79	77	− 1,0	− 2,5	143	154	130	1,4	− 15,3	1191	1214	1002	0,4	− 17,5
Portugal	8	17	17	16,3	0,0	33	42	51	5,1	21,1	26	71	86	22,3	21,1
A.5 Nectarines EUR 12	35**	61**	63**	11,8	3,3	107	129	109	3,7	− 15,5	375	784	684	15,9	− 12,8
Ellada	2	4**	4**	14,9	0,0	120	140	200	3,1	42,9	24	56	80	18,5	42,9
España	3	10	11**	27,2	10,0	53	70	50	5,6	− 28,6	16	70	55	34,3	− 21,4
France	8	11**	11**	6,6	0,0	123	122	114	− 0,1	− 6,7	98	134	125	6,5	− 6,7
Italia	22	34	35	9,1	2,9	106	149	115	6,9	− 22,6	234	506	403	16,7	− 20,4
Portugal	0**	2**	2**	×	0,0	×	90	100	×	11,1	3	18	20	43,1	11,1
A.6 Table grapes EUR 12	207	185**	184**	− 2,2	− 0,5	118	102	123	− 2,8	20,9	2433	1890	2272	− 4,9	20,2
Belgique/België	0	0	0**	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	3	1	1	− 19,7	0,0
Ellada	19	19**	19**	0,0	0,0	131	108	153	− 3,8	41,5	249	205	290	− 3,8	41,5
España	76	61	61**	− 4,3	0,0	73	69	77	− 1,1	11,6	558	423	472	− 5,4	11,6
France	26	17	16	− 8,1	− 5,9	60	74	43	4,2	− 41,3	156	125	69	− 4,3	− 44,8
Italia	80	80	79	0,0	− 1,2	175	135	175	− 5,1	29,9	1402	1080	1385	− 5,1	28,2
Nederland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	0	0	×	×
Portugal	6	9	9	8,4	0,0	107	61	61	− 10,5	0,0	64	55	55	− 3,0	0,0
A.7 Apricots EUR 12	60	64**	64**	1,3	0,0	98	84	85	− 3,1	1,7	587	535	544	− 1,8	1,7
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	2	2	1	0,0	− 50,0
Ellada	7	7**	7**	0,0	0,0	187	161	93	− 2,9	− 42,5	131	113	65	− 2,9	− 42,5
España	21	25	25**	3,5	0,0	72	48	83	− 7,8	72,5	151	120	207	− 4,5	72,5
France	14	16**	16**	2,7	0,0	73	69	67	− 1,2	− 2,7	102	110	107	1,5	− 2,7
Italia	16	16	16	0,0	0,0	123	116	98	− 1,1	− 15,7	196	185	156	− 1,1	− 15,7
Portugal	2	1	1	− 12,9	0,0	25	50	80	14,9	60,0	5	5	8	0,0	60,0
B. Citrus fruit B.1 All citrus fruit EUR 12	520	537**	532**	0,6	− 0,9	155	167	173	1,5	3,5	8082	8990	9216**	2,2	2,5
Ellada	52	56**	57**	1,5	1,8	175	207	205	3,4	− 0,9	911	1160	1170**	5,0	0,9
España	252	264	264**	0,9	0,0	139	183	174	5,6	− 5,1	3514	4831	4585	6,6	− 5,1
France	2	3**	3**	8,4	0,0	185	77	117	− 16,2	52,2	37	23	35	− 9,1	52,2
Italia	184	184	179	0,0	− 2,7	189	154	183	− 4,1	19,1	3484	2830	3279	− 4,1	15,9
Portugal	30	30	31	0,0	3,3	45	48	47	1,3	− 1,9	136	145	147**	1,3	1,4
B.2 Oranges EUR 12	295	300**	298**	0,3	− 0,7	164	178	186	1,7	4,3	4836	5339	5531**	2,0	3,6
Ellada	34	35**	36**	0,6	2,9	185	253	244	6,4	− 3,4	630	886	880**	7,1	− 0,7
España	132	138	138**	0,9	0,0	147	188	189	5,0	0,7	1945	2590	2608	5,9	0,7
France	0	0**	0**	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	3	2	3	− 7,8	50,0
Italia	109	109	107	0,0	− 1,8	198	162	182	− 4,0	12,5	2162	1761	1945	− 4,0	10,4
Portugal	20	18	18	− 2,1	0,0	48	56	53	3,2	− 5,9	96	101	95	1,0	− 5,9

	Area					Yields					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990	1985	1990	1991	1990/1985	1991/1990
1	[illegible]	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B.3 Lemons															
EUR 12	112	103**	104**	– 1,7	1,0	129	142	146	1,9	3,4	1442	1459	1523**	0,2	4,4
Ellada	13	13**	13**	0,0	0,0	158	132	131	– 3,6	– 0,6	205	171	170**	– 3,6	– 0,6
España	55	46	47**	– 3,5	2,2	88	137	108	9,3	– 21,1	482	630	508	5,5	– 19,4
France	0	0**	0**	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	0	1	1	×	0,0
Italia	40	39	39	– 0,5	0,0	185	163	212	– 2,4	29,5	738	637	825	– 2,9	29,5
Portugal	4	5	5	4,6	0,0	43	38	38	– 2,2	0,0	17	19	19**	2,2	0,0
B.4 Mandarins															
EUR 12	29	30**	30**	0,7	0,0	142	106	116	– 5,6	8,8	411	319	347**	– 4,9	8,8
Ellada	4	5**	5**	4,6	0,0	125	106	104	– 3,2	– 1,9	50	53	52**	1,2	– 1,9
España	3	4	4**	5,9	0,0	160	145	125	– 1,9	– 13,8	48	58	50	3,9	– 13,8
France	0	0**	0**	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	0	0	0	×	×
Italia	16	14	14	– 2,6	0,0	182	131	161	– 6,3	22,3	291	184	225	– 8,8	22,3
Portugal	6	7	7	3,1	0,0	37	34	29	– 1,3	– 16,7	22	24	20**	1,8	– 16,7
B.5 Clementines															
EUR 12	58	77**	76**	5,8	– 1,3	150	178	165	3,4	– 7,3	872	1370	1254**	9,5	– 8,5
Ellada	0	2**	2**	×	0,0	×	175	170	×	– 2,9	14	35	34**	20,1	– 2,9
España	40	54	54**	6,2	0,0	145	205	167	7,2	– 18,5	579	1109	904	13,9	– 18,5
France	2	2**	2**	0,0	0,0	165	100	155	– 9,5	55,0	33	20	31	– 9,5	55,0
Italia	16	19	18	3,5	– 5,3	154	108	158	– 6,7	46,0	246	206	285	– 3,5	38,3
B.6 Satsumas															
EUR 12	18	19**	20**	1,1	5,3	237	217	242	– 1,7	11,1	427	413	483**	– 0,7	16,9
Ellada	0	1**	1**	×	0,0	×	50	50	×	0,0	3	5	5**	10,8	0,0
España	18	19	19**	1,1	0,0	236	215	252	– 1,8	17,2	424	408	478	– 0,8	17,2
B.7 Other citrus fruit															
EUR 12	7	5**	4**	– 6,5	– 20,0	99	106	120	1,5	13,2	69	53	48**	– 5,1	– 9,4
Ellada	0	0**	0**	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	5	4	4**	– 4,4	0,0
España	4	2	2**	– 12,9	0,0	60	75	75	4,6	0,0	24	15	15	– 9,0	0,0
Italia	3	3	2	0,0	– 33,3	133	113	145	– 3,2	27,9	40	34	29**	– 3,2	– 14,7

C. Vegetables

C.1 All vegetables														
EUR 12	1962	1915**	1913**	– 0,5	– 0,1	223	235	245	1,1	4,0	43712	45049**	46793**	0,6	3,9
Belgique/België	50	50	50	0,0	0,0	204	227	250	2,2	10,0	1021	1136	1250	2,2	10,0
Danmark	19	7	7**	– 18,1	0,0	146	26	26	– 29,4	0,0	278	18	18**	– 42,2	0,0
BR Deutschland	55	55	59	0,0	7,3	277	295	290	1,2	– 1,7	1526	1620	1709	1,2	5,5
Ellada	155	135**	135**	– 2,7	0,0	278	281	285	0,3	1,3	4305	3800**	3850**	– 2,5	1,3
España	472	496	498**	1,0	0,4	201	232	233	2,9	0,5	9500	11496	11600**	3,9	0,9
France	328	319**	320**	– 0,6	0,3	169	172	179	0,4	4,4	5538	5484	5743	– 0,2	4,7
Ireland	7	7	7	0,0	0,0	314	324	343	0,6	5,7	220	227	240	0,6	5,7
Italia	533	516	497	– 0,6	– 3,7	245	237	260	– 0,6	9,7	13061	12246	12938	– 1,3	5,7
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	3	3	1	0,0	– 66,7
Nederland	77	70	77	– 1,9	10,0	356	497	469	6,9	– 5,6	2742	3479	3612	4,9	3,8
Portugal	94	82	83**	– 2,7	1,2	211	259	265	4,1	2,5	1984	2120	2200**	1,3	3,8
United Kingdom	172	176	179	0,5	1,7	205	194	203	– 1,1	4,4	3534	3421	3634	– 0,6	6,2
C.2 Cauliflowers															
EUR 12	123	130**	129**	1,1	– 0,8	155	150	158	– 0,6	5,6	1903	1949**	2042**	0,5	4,8
Belgique/België	4	5	5	4,6	0,0	155	140	176	– 2,0	25,7	62	70	88	2,5	25,7
Danmark	1	1**	1**	0,0	0,0	110	70	70	– 8,6	0,0	11	7**	7**	– 8,6	0,0
BR Deutschland	3	4	4	5,9	0,0	263	283	290	1,4	2,7	79	113	116	7,4	2,7
Ellada	3	3	3**	0,0	0,0	177	187	190	1,1	1,8	53	56	57**	1,1	1,8
España	10	14	14	7,0	0,0	222	194	181	– 2,6	– 7,0	222	272	253	4,1	– 7,0
France	46	44	44	– 0,9	0,0	114	102	117	– 2,2	14,4	526	450	515	– 3,1	14,4
Ireland	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	140	110	120	– 4,7	9,1	14	11	12	– 4,7	9,1
Italia	31	31	28	0,0	– 9,7	161	177	193	1,9	8,7	500	550	540	1,9	– 1,8
Nederland	3	3	4	0,0	33,3	163	190	145	3,1	– 23,7	49	57	58	3,1	1,8
Portugal	1	1	1**	0,0	0,0	180	200	200	2,1	0,0	18	20	20**	2,1	0,0
United Kingdom	20	24	25	3,7	4,2	185	143	151	– 4,9	5,2	369	344	377	– 1,4	9,6
C.3 Tomatoes															
EUR 12	300	284**	268**	– 1,1	– 5,6	466	474	509	0,3	7,2	13985	13472	13630	– 0,7	1,2
Belgique/België	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	1600	2680	3140	10,9	17,2	160	268	314	10,9	17,2
Danmark	0	0**	0**	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	17	18	18	1,1	0,0
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	23	18	19	– 4,8	5,6
Ellada	49	38	40**	– 5,0	5,3	462	498	473	1,5	– 5,2	2264	1893	1890	– 3,5	– 0,2
España	61	70	61	2,8	– 12,9	398	451	453	2,5	0,4	2429	3160	2764	5,4	– 12,5
France	17	13	13	– 5,2	0,0	553	647	660	3,2	2,0	940	841	858	– 2,2	2,0
Ireland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	14	11	9	– 4,7	– 18,2
Italia	143	136	128	– 1,0	– 5,9	459	402	474	– 2,6	17,9	6563	5469	6069	– 3,6	11,0
Nederland	2	2	2	0,0	0,0	2625	3250	3180	4,4	– 2,2	525	650	636	4,4	– 2,2
Portugal	26	23	23**	– 2,4	0,0	357	437	398	4,1	– 9,0	928	1005	915	1,6	– 9,0
United Kingdom	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	1220	1390	1380	2,6	– 0,7	122	139	138	2,6	– 0,7
C.4 Aubergines															
EUR 12	20	19**	18**	– 1,0	– 5,3	267	282	310	1,1	10,1	534	535	558**	0,0	4,3
Ellada	3	3**	3**	0,0	0,0	237	207	210	– 2,7	1,6	71	62	63**	– 2,7	1,6
España	4	4	4**	0,0	0,0	305	383	383	4,6	0,0	122	153	153**	4,6	0,0
France	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	290	230	240	– 4,5	4,3	29	23	24	– 4,5	4,3
Italia	12	11	10	– 1,7	– 9,1	248	246	288	– 0,1	16,9	297	271	288	– 1,8	6,3
Nederland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	15	27	30	12,5	11,1

Source: Eurostat.

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