

EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE

# CAP WORKING NOTES 1994



**OIL  
and  
OILSEEDS**

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction.....	2
Description of the mechanisms of the common organization of the markets	
A. Olive oil.....	3
B. Oilseeds: aids per hectare for arable crops and set-aside.....	5
The situation of the markets.....	11
Commission price proposals.....	17
Statistical tables.....	20

*Printed on recycled paper*

*CEC 11/12/12*

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 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.

\* \* \*

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

**A. OLIVE OIL**

The olive oil market organization began operation on 10 Novembre 1966. The basic regulation is Regulation No 136/66/EEC, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2046/92. It covers the following products: olives, olive oil, whether crude or refined, and olive residues.

The marketing year runs from 1 November to 31 October.

Expenditure on olive oil accounted for 5.6% of total EAGGF Guarantee spending in 1992.

**1. ECONOMIC BACKGROUND**

Community production in a normal year accounts for about 80% of world production. The estimate for 1992/93 is about 1.3 million t.

To make olive oil more competitive, a system of consumption aid was introduced with effect from 1 April 1979. The aid applications for 1992/93 related to an estimated total of about 1 335 000 t.

The Community is self-sufficient in olive oil. However, 46 000 t are imported from Tunisia under a cooperation agreement. Community exports to non-member countries will amount to about 170 000 tonnes in 1992/93.

**2. OPERATION OF THE MARKET**

**2.1. Price arrangements**

Each year the following types of price are fixed for olive oil:

- (a) The production target price (Council): This is the price considered desirable with the aim of providing a fair income for producers, having regard to the need to maintain the volume of Community production.
- (b) The representative market price (Council): Its level must enable the olive oil produced to be sold under normal conditions, having regard to the effect of the prices of competing products on the price of olive oil. This price is subject to adjustment by the Commission during the marketing year if there are substantial changes in the factors taken into consideration for fixing it.

---

(\*) Translated from "Avant-projet de budget général des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1994".

(c) The intervention price (Council): This is the price at which the intervention agencies have to buy the quantities of standard-quality olive oil offered by producers.

(d) The threshold price (Council): This is fixed so that the selling price of imported olive oil at the Community frontiers is the same as the representative market price.

## 2.2. Specific market instruments

### 2.2.1. Import and export arrangements

Where the cif price of olive oil imported from non-member countries is less than the threshold price, an import levy equal to the difference between the two prices is charged. Whenever offers recorded on the world market are not such as to give a proper indication of the real market trend, the levy can be fixed by tendering procedure.

A refund is granted on exports to make up the difference between the Community market price and the price at which the world market can absorb the quantities of olive oil available for export. Refunds may also be fixed by tender.

### 2.2.2. Storage

Community olive oil is bought in at the intervention price by the intervention agencies in the last four months of the marketing year. It may be decided that recognized producer groups will be allowed to conclude storage contracts for the oil they market, when the market price is close to the intervention price.

### 2.2.3. Production aid

This is fixed by the Council. Its purpose is to help producers attain a fair income. The maximum quantity for which aid is paid at the full amount is set at 1 350 000 t for the Community of Twelve. The aid is reduced proportionately if that quantity is exceeded. Since the 1990/91 marketing year, this reduction has also been applied to the intervention price, within the limit of 3%.

The following are eligible:

- olive-growers who produce on average at least 500 kg of oil a year on the basis of the quantity of oil actually produced;

- other olive-growers, on the basis of the number and production potential of the olive trees they cultivate, and of their yields, at a standard rate, on condition that the olives grown have actually been crushed.

Small producers are eligible for additional aid and are not subject to the stabilizer mechanism in respect of production aid.

A certain percentage fixed by the Council is deducted from the aid, to finance the establishment and updating of a register of olive cultivation in each of the producer Member States pursuant to Regulations (EEC) Nos 154/75 and 2159/92. Small producers receive more aid than other producers.

#### 2.2.4. Consumption aid

This is granted in respect of olive oil packaged in the Community in containers with a net content of less than 5 litres when the production target price minus the production aid exceeds the representative market price. It is equal to the difference between the two amounts.

#### 2.2.5. Production refunds

These are granted to facilitate the sale of olive oil to the canning industry.

### B. OILSEEDS

#### AIDS PER HECTARE FOR ARABLE CROPS AND SET-ASIDE

The reform of arable crops entered into force on 1 July 1993. It is governed by Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 (basic regulation), which covers all cereals, oilseeds and protein plants.

As far as cereals are concerned, the institutional prices are substantially reduced to bring them closer to world prices. The resulting loss of income is offset by a compensatory payment paid per hectare to producers sowing cereals and submitting applications, subject to certain conditions, in particular that of setting aside land in the case of commercial producers.

The heading for aids and set-aside in this Chapter cover expenditure arising from compensatory payments.

The compensatory payment is fixed per hectare and calculated on a regional basis.

For oilseeds and protein crops (peas, field beans and sweet lupins), the previous support arrangements have been abolished with the introduction of the reform or, in the case of rape, sunflower and soya, since the introduction of a transitional support scheme consisting of payments per hectare from the 1992/93 marketing year.

#### **1. Regionalisation plan**

In order to reflect the diversity of agricultural structures in the Community, compensatory payments vary from region to region on the basis of the yields per hectare recorded in the past. The Member States have to establish a regionalisation plan in accordance with the criteria set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92:

- the regions must be homogeneous areas of a certain minimum size;
- these areas must permit the definition of specific structural characteristics influencing yields (soil fertility, irrigation, etc.).

As a rule, for each area an "all cereals" yield should be applied. On account of the sometimes substantial differences in yield, two distinct arrangements are provided for:

- for maize a yield different from that for other cereals may be applied;
- yields for a single region may be broken down into different yields for irrigated and non-irrigated land (mixed areas).

Even where these two exceptions are applied, however, the yield recorded for all cereals in the relevant region during the reference period must not be exceeded.

#### **2. Expenditure stabilisation mechanism**

The compensatory payment is granted only for an area not exceeding a regional base area. This is established as the average number of hectares which in 1989, 1990 and 1991 were sown to arable crops (cereals, oilseeds and protein plants) or, as the case may be, set aside in accordance with a system of public aids.

As with the regionalisation plan, the Member States are required to determine the extent of the region, which may cover an entire Member State or a number of areas within a Member State. It cannot be less than a yield area.

The Member States are also authorized to apply an individual base area system. For the first year, however, no Member State has taken up this option.

Production and expenditure can be better controlled by establishing a base area.

If the sum of the areas for which the compensatory payment is requested (including that for set-aside) is greater than the regional base area, the following measures are applied in the region in question:

- during the same marketing year, the eligible area per producer will be reduced proportionally for all aids;
- during the following marketing year producers qualifying under the general scheme will have to operate an extraordinary set-aside scheme not eligible for any compensation.

### 3. Compensatory payment

#### 3.1. Oilseeds and protein plants

The products covered are:

- rape, sunflower, soya
- dried peas, excluding chick peas
- dried beans
- sweet lupins
- non-fibre flax seed.

Community production of the main oilseeds totalled 11.5 million t in 1992/93, made up of 6.2 million t of rape, 4.0 million t of sunflower and 1.2 million t of soya. Pressing the seeds produces oil, mainly for human consumption, plus oilcake, used as livestock feed.

Production of peas, beans and sweet lupins totalled about 4.1 million t in 1992/93, of which some 0.2 million t were consumed by humans.

Non-fibre flax production amounted to around 220 000 t in 1992/93.

The Community market is essentially free. Imports are free of levies and customs duties, apart from a low rate of customs duty on peas. Exports do not attract refunds.

Compensatory payments are granted to producers, calculated on a regional basis according to the cereals yields recorded during the period 1986/87 to 1990/91 (compensation for rape, sunflower and soya may be regionalised on the basis of oilseed yields, subject to certain restrictions). Payments are made only to producers taking part in the set-aside scheme.



Payments are adjusted where appropriate on the basis of total arable areas sown for which aid is requested and, in the case of oilseeds, possible variations recorded in the reference prices exceeding 8% of the estimated reference price.

Reference amounts

Description	(ECU/ha)
	1993/94
Rape and soya	359
Sunflower	
- EUR-10	359
- Spain	295
- Portugal	272
Peas, beans and sweet lupins	65 (1)
Non-fibre flax seed	87 (1)

(1) These amounts have to be multiplied by the regional yields for cereals to obtain the regional reference amounts.

3.2. Set-aside

3.2.1. Set-aside linked with aids per hectare

(a) General scheme open to all producers

Each producer claiming compensatory payments under the general scheme is required to set aside a certain percentage of the land on his holding.

The set-aside obligation applicable to sowings from the 1993/94 marketing year is 15% for rotational set-aside. However, non rotational set-aside is authorized and qualifies for a higher percentage of set-aside, which is fixed at 20% or 18% as the case may be.

The compensation for the set-aside obligation is fixed at the level of the compensatory payment which would be paid from the 1995/96 marketing year for the same areas under cereals (i.e. ECU 45 multiplied by the regional cereals yields).

(b) Simplified scheme, open to small producers

Small producers are producers applying for compensatory payments for an area not exceeding that needed to produce 92 tonnes of cereals. The yields to be taken into consideration to calculate this tonnage are those fixed by the regionalisation plan.

The simplified scheme applicable to small producers:

- imposes no set-aside obligation;
- provides for the grant of the compensatory payment at the rate applicable to cereals for all areas sown to arable crops, i.e. also to oilseeds and protein plants.

### 3.2.2. Five-year or standard set-aside

The standard set-aside is governed by Title I of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 of 15 July 1991.

This scheme is designed to adapt the various sectors of production, particularly those with surpluses, to market requirements.

#### *Description of scheme*

The Member States are required to introduce a scheme whereby farmers so wishing may set aside at least 20% of their arable land for a period of at least five years, with the possibility of cancellation of the contract on the part of the beneficiary after three years.

Farmers are granted compensation in the form of premiums per hectare, to be determined on the basis of losses in income.

The Member States determine the amount of aid to be paid per hectare of land set aside. The maximum amount of the aid is set at ECU 606 per hectare per year, save in exceptional cases.

The arable land set aside may either be used for non-food purposes or taken out of production, i.e.

- left fallow, with the possibility of rotation;
- afforested;
- used for non-agricultural purposes.

Land set aside under this scheme cannot be included in the set-aside obligation referred to in paragraph 3.2.1.

The Community contribution towards the aid depends on the amount of the aid and on the use of the land. The percentage is fixed by Annex III to Regulation (EEC) No 223/90 of 26 January 1990, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3588/92.

**Trend of appropriations (\*)**

(ECU)

Article	Heading	Appropriations 1994	Appropriations 1993
B1-120	Refunds on olive oil	107 000 000	101 000 000
B1-121	Production aid and schemes related to production of olive oil	1 136 000 000	1 225 000 000
B1-122	Consumption aid and schemes related to consumption of olive oil	659 000 000	871 000 000
B1-123	Storage measures for olive oil	47 000 000	52 000 000
B1-124	Other intervention for olive oil	50 000 000	53 000 000
<b>TOTAL OF CHAPTER B1-12 (Olive oil)</b>		<b>1 199 000 000</b>	<b>2 302 000 000</b>
B1-104	Per hectare aid for arable crops (small producers)	2 016 000 000	2 758 000 000
B1-105	Per hectare aid for arable crops (large-scale producers)	7 203 000 000	596 000 000
B1-106	Set-aside	1 673 000 000	430 000 000
B1-107	Other aid and assistance	2 000 000	751 000 000

NB: arable crops cover cereals, oilseeds and protein plants.

(\*) Extracted from "Final adoption of the general budget for the European Union for the financial year 1994"  
- OJ L 34, 7.2.1994.

THE SITUATION OF THE MARKETS (\*)

Olive oil

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

Estimated Community production in 1992/93 was 1 300 000 tonnes as against 1 728 500 tonnes in 1991/92; the area remains practically unchanged. Figures currently available suggest an area of 4.9 million hectares, equivalent to 66% of the total area under cultivation in the world and 3.3% of the Community's utilized agricultural area. Some estimates put the number of cultivated and abandoned olive trees at 450 million. Some two million farms are engaged in olive cultivation.

In 1991/92 Community consumption was 1 360 000 tonnes (77% of world consumption). Estimates at the end of 1993 suggest that consumption should remain at around the same level in 1992/93. Particularly as a result of the introduction of consumption aid in 1979, most of the Community uptake of 1 250 000 tonnes is in the form of small containers. At the beginning of the 1992/93 marketing year intervention stocks stood at 57 736 tonnes and are expected to have risen to 170 000 tonnes by the end of the marketing year.

Greece and Spain are the main suppliers and although Italy both produces and exports it remains the main purchaser. Apart from exceptional cases, imports are restricted to the Tunisian quota of 46 000 tonnes. Exports, which have been increasing since 1981, amounted to 162 000 tonnes in the 1991/92 and 1992/93 marketing years.

Developments in Community policy: a stabilizer was introduced from the 1987/88 marketing year with a maximum guaranteed quantity (MGQ) of 1.35 million tonnes. When output exceeds the MGQ plus, where applicable, the carryover from the previous year, production aid is reduced proportionately. The MGQ was exceeded in 1991/92 for the first time since 1987/88, so aid was reduced by 1.45%. Estimates for 1992/93 suggest that the MGQ is not likely to be overrun this year. As a result of the high output in 1991/92 and average output in 1992/93, which had a tangible effect on prices, the Commission made arrangements in February 1993 to award private storage contracts for a maximum of 180 000 tonnes so as to stabilize the market pending the start of the public intervention period.

---

(\*) Extract from "The agricultural situation in the Community. 1993 report."

Olive oil production in the Community

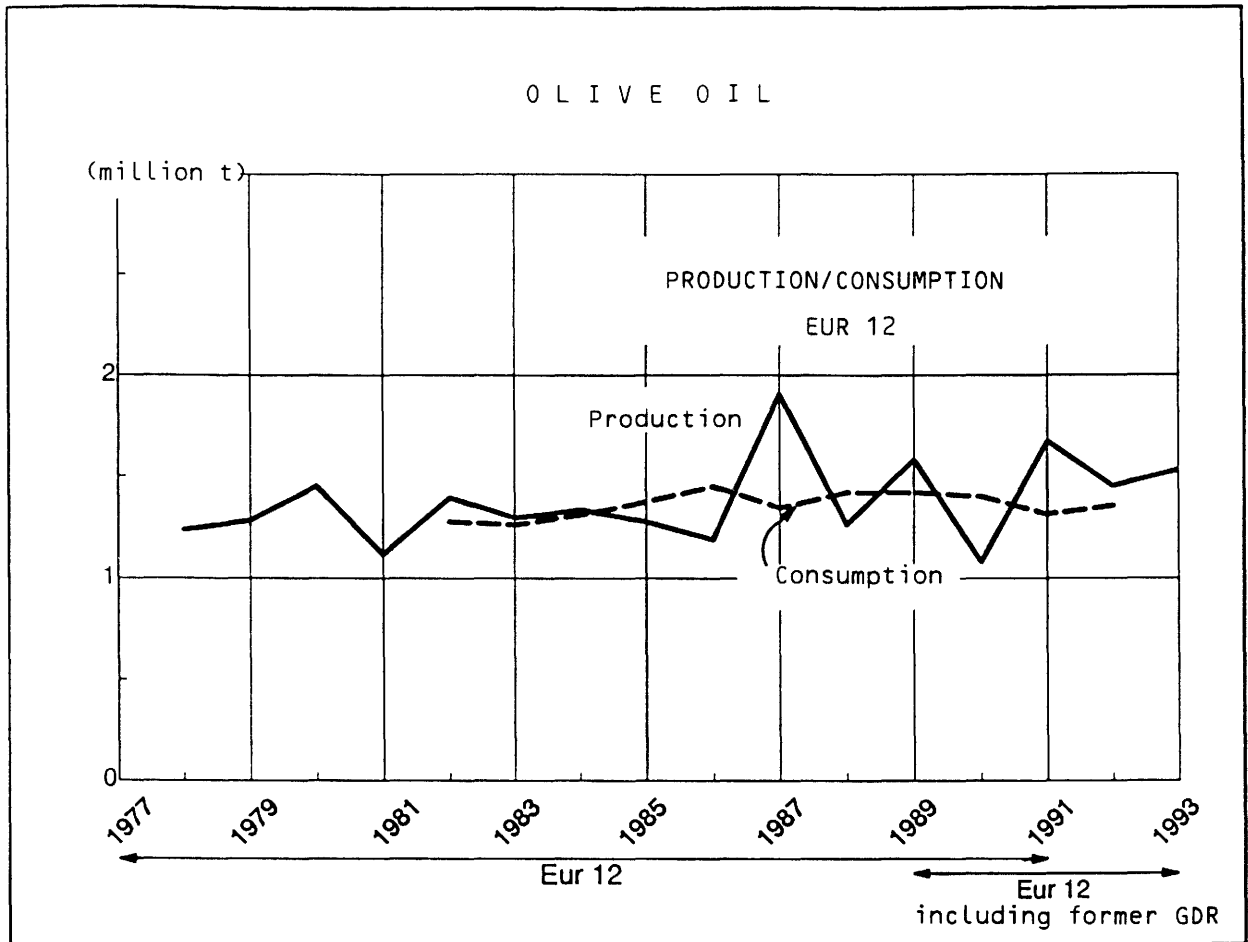
(1 000 t)

Member State	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 provisional
Greece	345.6	246.4	321.7	334.9	171.0	237.6	430.1	290.0
Spain	428.8	529	770	406.5	700.0	702.0	610.0	595.6
France	1.6	1.5	3	1.4	2.0	2.0	3.4	2.3
Italy	656	383	742.5	437.1	585.0	148.0	650.0	385.0
Portugal	34	44.8	38	28	20.0	37.0	35.0	27.0
<b>Total EEC</b>	<b>1466</b>	<b>1204.7</b>	<b>1875.2</b>	<b>1143.2</b>	<b>1512.3</b>	<b>1041.0</b>	<b>1728.5</b>	<b>1299.9</b>

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

Member State	Hectares	Number of trees (millions)
Greece	838 000	122
Spain	1 935 000	177
France	40 000	3
Italy	1 372 000	126
Portugal	727 000	32

Consumption seems to be less affected than in the past by price competition from other vegetable oils. It appears to be more sensitive to fluctuations in the price of olive oil, increases in consumer incomes and efforts to improve product quality and promote consumption. For these reasons, and with a view to the proper management of the consumption aid scheme, the Council decided to adjust the aid for 1992/93. This adjustment was achieved without a negative effect on consumption, which firmed throughout the Community.



### Oilseeds

Oilseeds yield cake for animal feed and oil. This means that the economic position of the sector depends on price trends for seed, oils and cake. The oils may be consumed without further processing or as prepared oils and fats such as margarine. They may be used as animal feed, for human consumption or for technical purposes.

The Community is a net importer of oilseeds, vegetable oils and cake, annual import volumes being largely dependent on the relative prices of seeds, cake and competing animal feed products (cereals, corn gluten feed, etc) and on the opportunities for exporting oils and cake from the Community.

#### Average oil supply balance for the Community 1991-93 (figures in brackets 1989-91)

(million t oil equivalent)

	Production	Consumption	Imports	Exports	Self-sufficiency (%)
Rapeseed	2,6 (2,2)	1,9 (1,5)	0,1 (0,2)	0,8 (0,9)	139(146)
Sunflower	1,7 (1,6)	1,8 (1,7)	0,1 (0,3)	0,1 (0,2)	91(94)
Soya	0,2 (0,3)	1,9 (1,9)	2,3 (2,2)	0,6 (0,6)	13(16)
Vegetable oils(1)	(5,6)	(8,9)	(5,1)	(1,9)	(63)

NB: World production about 50 million tonnes

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

#### Average cake supply balance for the Community 1991-93 (figures in brackets 1989-91)

(million t cake equivalent)

	Production	Consumption	Imports	Exports	Self-sufficiency (%)
Rapeseed	3,7 (3,2)	4,6 (3,9)	0,7 (0,8)	0,1 (0,1)	81(82)
Sunflower	2,2 (2,1)	4,0 (3,6)	1,5 (1,5)	0,0 (0,0)	56(58)
Soya	1,2 (1,5)	21,5 (20,3)	10,6(10,6)	0,9 (0,8)	5(7)
Cake (1)	(7,1)	(31,5)	(25,7)	(1,3)	(22)

NB: World production about 120 million tonnes.

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

In the 1992/93 marketing year a total of some 26 million tonnes of oilseeds were crushed in the Community: 15 million tonnes of soya (up 1.4 million on 1991/92), 6.0 million tonnes of rape (down 1.3 million on 1991/92) and 4.7 million tonnes of sunflower (virtually no change).

Community soya imports

('000 t)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<u>Soya</u>								
United States	7 532	9 591	10 256	7 821	5 883	6 383	6 186	8 260
Brazil and Argentina	5 037	2 985	3 255	3 331	3 885	5 242	5 545	5 388
<u>Soya cake</u>								
United States	2 112	2 792	3 109	1 380	529	253	201	369
Brazil and Argentina	8 932	7 689	6 667	7 329	8 005	9 522	9 921	10 149

Source: Eurostat

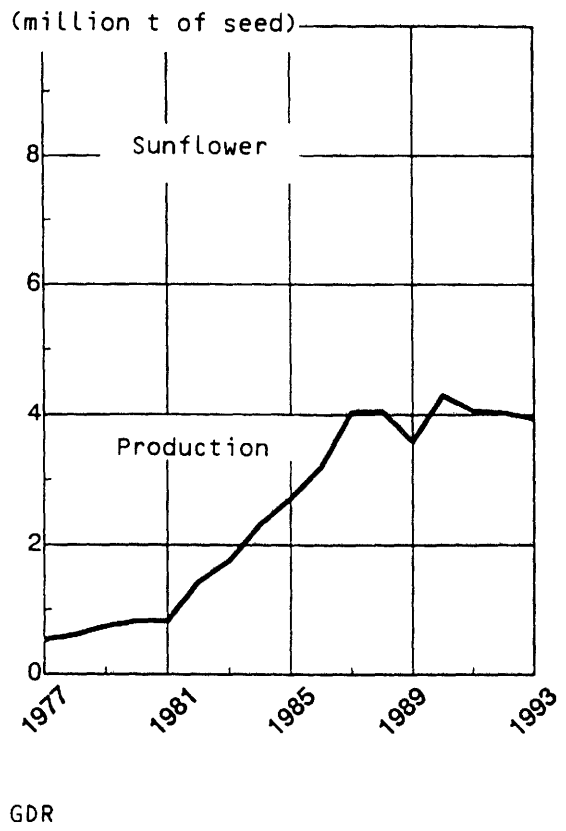
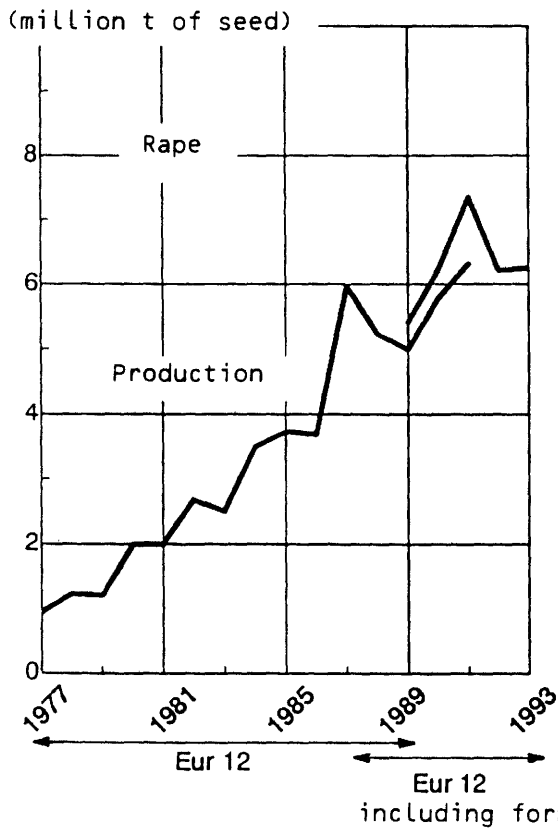
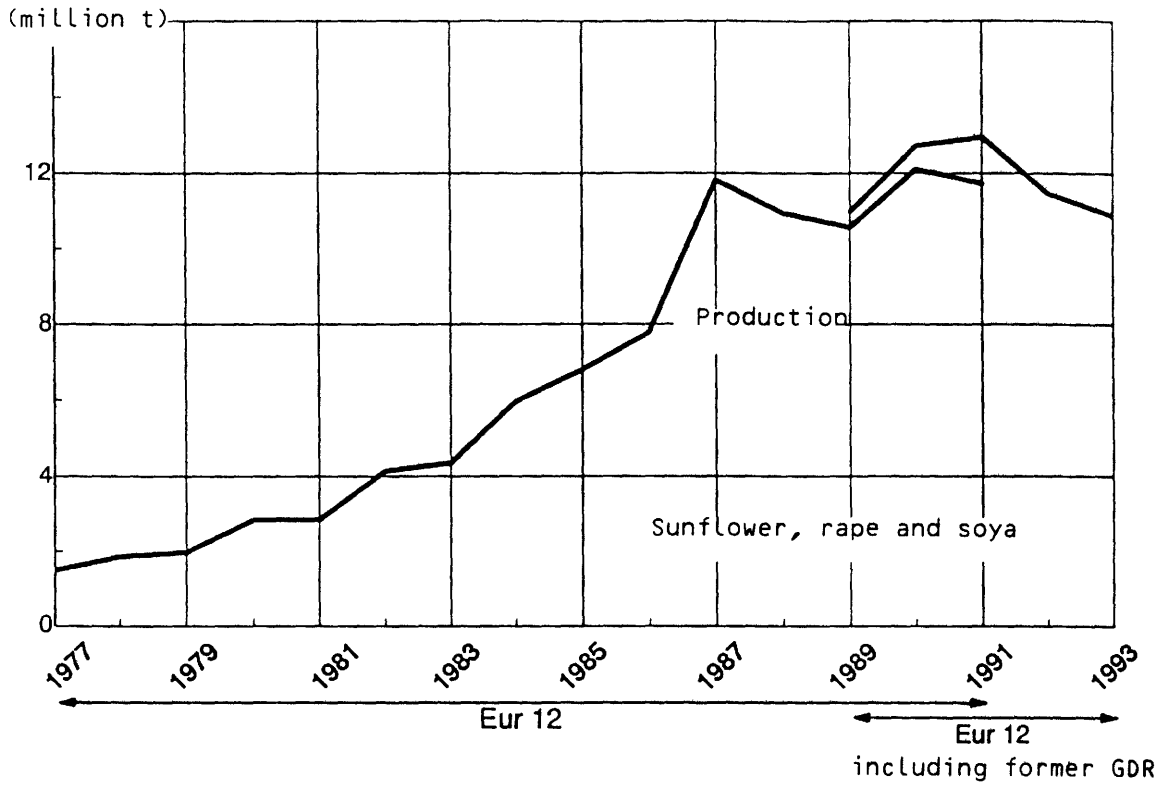
From 1993/94 the support arrangements for oilseed growers (rape, sunflower, soya) form part of the new support scheme for arable crop (cereals, oilseeds, protein plants) requiring a 15% land set-aside. A specific compensatory payment is granted on oilseeds, set at ECU 359/ha (except for sunflower in Spain and Portugal and producers opting for the simplified scheme). The amount actually paid to growers is regionally differentiated according to historic yields of cereals or oilseeds and will also be adjusted in line with world price fluctuations beyond a certain margin. For 1993/94 Community support has been granted on some 5.5 million hectares of oilseeds.

Community oilseed production in 1992/93 was almost 11.5 million tonnes compared with 13 million in 1991/92. The crop estimate for 1993/94 is 10.8 million tonnes.

The support arrangements for oilseed growers were radically altered with effect from 1992/93. Processing aids and intervention were abolished and growers' incomes protected by a direct payment per hectare.



### O I L S E E D S



COMMISSION PRICE PROPOSALS (\*)

OLIVE OIL

The Commission proposes that the target price for olive oil be kept at the 1993/94 level.

In the light of the market trend for olive oil, the Commission takes the view that the entire amount of the consumption aid, less a percentage corresponding to the amount withheld for 1993/94 for promotion schemes, should be transferred to production aid, with a reduction in the intervention price by the same amount.

It has become clear that the partial transfers from one aid to the other applied in previous years do not influence the level of olive oil consumption in the Community. The proposed cut in the intervention price will also make olive oil more competitive on the market.

The abolition of the consumption aid will also mean that checks can be concentrated on the production stage, which will greatly streamline the control system and thus make it more effective.

It should be pointed out that the proposed amendment will have a neutral effect on the incomes of large producers who sell their products on the market. As for small producers, who consume a large part or even all the olive oil they produce, the reduction in the intervention price will have very little impact on their income. On the other hand, they will benefit from a very substantial increase in the production aid.

The result of abolishing consumption aid and hence the representative market price will be that the threshold price will no longer be derived from the representative market price but will be equal to the target price less the production aid and landing and forwarding costs.

It is proposed that the deduction from the consumption aid used for funding schemes to promote consumption of olive oil be replaced by an annual allocation of:

- ECU 10 million for promotion schemes in the Community,
- a maximum of ECU 5 million as the Community contribution to the budget of the International Olive Oil Council for promotion in non-Community countries.

---

(\*) Extract from "Commission proposals on the prices for agricultural products and on related measures 1994/95 - Explanatory memoranda" [COM(94) 10 final - Vol 1]

It is also recommended that the amounts withheld on the production aid (for schemes to improve quality and contributions towards the financing of the activity of trade organizations) be fixed in the light of the tasks assigned and of the proposed adjustment of the aid.

In Spain and Portugal the amount of the production aid must be aligned on the common level.

(To ensure fair budget repercussions in Spain and Portugal from the increase in the production aid for the Ten, the Commission proposes that the increase be applied in its entirety to the aid in Spain and Portugal).

The Commission's proposals for 1994/95 are set out in the following table. For the purposes of comparison, the table also shows what factors determined the production aid and the consumption aid for the 1993/94 marketing year.

As far as the budget is concerned, the complete switch from consumption aid to production aid means that in future 90 % of the expenditure on the sector will go on the budget heading "Production aids".

At present expenditure on this heading occurs mainly in the concluding months of the financial year as far as small producers are concerned. The same applies in Greece and Spain as regards advances to other producers, whereas in Italy these advances are paid after 16 October.

Given that the financial year ends on 15 October, it is clear that any unforeseen circumstance, whether administrative or other, could lead to very substantial shifts between financial years and thus destabilise the budget management. To avoid these risks, the Commission proposes that aids to small producers and advances to other producers be paid from 16 October of the second calendar year of the marketing year (i.e. 16 October 1995 for the 1994/95 marketing year). Aids for small producers must also be paid by 31 December of the same year.

Having regard to the structural situation in the olive oil sector, characterized by an upward trend in production, no change is proposed for the maximum guaranteed quantity, which should be kept at 1 350 000 tonnes for the marketing years 1994/95 to 1996/97.

#### OILSEEDS

The Council has already taken the necessary decisions on the support arrangements for oilseeds producers as part of the reform. The maximum guaranteed area is fixed at 5.128 million ha. This area is assumed to be respected and, for planting, reduced by the required set-aside.

Olive oil price proposals

(ECU/100 kg)

Type de prix ou aide	1993/94	1994/95
1. Producer target price	317.82	317.82
2. Intervention price	191.98	152.60
3. Representative market price	190.06	--
4. Threshold price	186.64	186.64
5. Production aid		
- EUR-10	88.18	127.56
- Spain	66.34	116.64
- Portugal	66.34	116.64
6. Production aid for olive-growers whose average production is less than 500 kg per marketing year		
- EUR-10	95.87	135.25
- Spain	73.18	123.91
- Portugal	73.18	123.91
7. Consumption aid	39.58	--
8. Percentage withheld on production aid		
- quality improvement	1.50%	1.40%
- aid to producer organisations or associations thereof	1.10%	0.8 %
9. Percentage withheld on consumption aid		
- promotion campaigns	0.50%	--
- aid to trade organisations	2.00%	--

STATISTICAL TABLES (\*)

Supplies of olive oil				EUR 12	
	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1990/91 <sup>(1)</sup>	1991/92 <sup>(2)</sup>	$\frac{1990/91}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1991/92}{1990/91}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
EC production	1466	1641	1729	-6.6	66.1
Oil imports	54	46	40	-3.2	-13.0
Intra-EC trade	240	483	328	15.0	-32.1
Oil exports	152	93	162	-9.4	74.2
Intra-EC trade	189	490	308	21.0	-37.1
Change in stocks	-34	-223	135	x	x
Internal use	1448	1310	1472	-2.0	12.4
of which:					
— industrial use	25	20	25	-4.4	25.0
— human consumption	1423	1290	1447	-1.9	12.2
Human consumption (kg/head) <sup>(1)</sup>	4.4	3.8	4.4	-2.9	15.8
Self-sufficiency (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	101.2	79.5	117.5	-4.7	47.8

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture

<sup>(1)</sup> Ratio of human consumption to resident population at 1 January

<sup>(2)</sup> Ratio of total production to domestic use

(\*) Extract from "The agricultural situation in the Community. 1993 report".

**Supplies of rape and colza (seed, oil, cake)**  
(July/June)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1986/87	1991/92 <sup>α</sup>	1992/93 <sup>α</sup>	$\frac{1991/92}{1986/87}$	$\frac{1992/93}{1991/92}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Seed</i>					
EC production	3682	7405	6209	15.0	-16.2
Imports (extra-EC)	569	301	155	-12.0	-48.5
Exports (extra-EC)	0	1	273	x	x
Change in stocks	100	0	0	x	x
Availabilities	4151	7705	6091	13.2	-20.9
Self-sufficiency (%)	89	96	102	1.5	6.3
<i>Oil and oil equivalent</i>					
EC total production:					
— from Community seed	1436	2888	2315	15.0	-19.8
— from imported seed	222	117	60	-12.0	-48.7
Imports (extra-EC)	30	29	17	-0.7	-41.4
Exports (extra-EC)	441	955	721	16.7	-24.5
Change in stocks	134	0	0	x	x
Availabilities	1113	2079	1679	13.3	-19.6
Self-sufficiency (%)	129	139	139	1.5	0.0
<i>Cake and cake equivalent</i>					
EC total production					
— from Community seed	2052	4146	3324	15.0	-19.8
— from imported seed	319	169	87	-11.9	-48.5
Imports (extra-EC)	836	667	946	-4.4	41.8
Exports (extra-EC)	48	22	14	-14.4	-36.4
Change in stocks	98	0	0	x	x
Availabilities	3071	4960	4343	10.1	-12.4
Self-sufficiency (%)	67	84	77	4.6	-8.3

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

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

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1986/87	1991/92 <sup>est.</sup>	1992/93 <sup>est.</sup>	$\frac{1991/92}{1986/87}$	$\frac{1992/93}{1991/92}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Seed</i>					
EC production	3160	4149	4081	5.6	-1.6
Imports (extra-EC)	291	428	644	8.0	50.5
Exports (extra-EC)	3	3	49	0.0	1533.3
Change in stocks	-14	0	0	x	x
Availabilities	3462	4574	4676	5.7	2.2
Self-sufficiency (%)	89	91	87	0.4	-4.4
<i>Oil and oil equivalent</i>					
EC total production:					
— from Community seed	1327	1741	1693	5.6	-2.8
— from imported seed	122	180	270	8.1	50.0
Imports (extra-EC)	154	190	122	4.3	-35.8
Exports (extra-EC)	115	123	270	1.4	119.5
Change in stocks	86	0	0	x	x
Availabilities	1432	1988	1816	7.2	-8.7
Self-sufficiency (%)	95	88	93	-1.5	5.6
<i>Cake and cake equivalent</i>					
EC total production:					
— from Community seed	1738	2280	2218	5.6	-2.7
— from imported seed	16	235	354	8.0	50.6
Imports (extra-EC)	1283	1517	1538	3.4	1.4
Exports (extra-EC)	12	13	7	1.6	-46.2
Change in stocks	-15	0	0	x	x
Availabilities	3182	4025	4103	4.8	2.1
Self-sufficiency (%)	55	57	54	0.7	-5.3

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

**Supplies of soya (seed, oil, cake)**  
(July/June)

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1986/87	1991/92 ...	1992/93 ...	$\frac{1991/92}{1986/87}$	$\frac{1992/93}{1991/92}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Seed</i>					
EC production	905	1574	1231	11.7	- 21.8
Imports (extra-EC)	12949	12479	14214	- 0.7	13.9
Exports (extra-EC)	9	22	16	19.6	- 27.3
Change in stocks	0	0	0	x	x
Availabilities	13845	14031	15429	0.3	10.0
Self-sufficiency (%)	7	11	:	9.5	x
<i>Oil and oil equivalent</i>					
EC total production:					
— from Community seed	158	272	213	11.5	- 21.7
— from imported seed	2266	2184	2487	0.7	13.9
Imports (extra-EC)	5	12	6	19.1	50.0
Exports (extra-EC)	782	598	634	- 5.2	6.0
Change in stocks	0	0	0	x	x
Availabilities	1647	1869	2072	2.6	10.9
Self-sufficiency (%)	10	15	10	8.5	- 33.3
<i>Cake and cake equivalent</i>					
EC total production					
— from Community seed	724	1242	972	11.4	- 21.7
— from imported seed	10359	9983	11371	- 0.7	13.9
Imports (extra-EC)	10946	10459	10770	- 0.8	3.0
Exports (extra-EC)	96	797	1106	- 3.7	38.8
Change in stocks	0	0	0	x	x
Availabilities	21029	20887	22007	- 0.1	5.4
Self-sufficiency (%)	3	6	4	14.9	- 33.3

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



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

1985	1991	1992	Area			Yield			Production								
			1 000 ha			100 kg/ha			% TAV								
			1985	1991	1992	1985	1991	1992	1985	1991	1992						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
			1287	2462	2381	11.4	-3.3	29	30.1	26.1	0.6	-13.3	3738	7405	6200		
			BLEU/EBL	2	10	8	32.0	-20.0	25.4	31.0	30.0	3.4	-3.2	6	31	23	
			Danmark	218	280	189	4.3	-32.5	25	25.9	21.1	0.6	-18.5	544	726	399	
			BR Deutschland	266	950	1050	23.6	10.5	30.2	31.7	25.9	0.6	-17.3	803	2973	2709	
			España	10	11	9	1.6	-18.2	12.2	19.1	15.6	7.8	-18.3	12	21	14	
			France	474	739	686	7.7	-7.2	29.9	30.7	27.0	0.4	-12.1	1419	2270	1853	
			Ireland	4	6	5	7.0	-16.7	31.1	33.3	33.0	1.2	-0.9	14	20	16	
			Italia	6	14	9	15.2	-35.7	21.4	25.0	25.0	2.6	0.0	13	35	22	
			Nederland	10	7	4	-5.8	-42.9	30.3	30.0	30.0	-0.2	0.0	31	21	13	
			United Kingdom	296	445	420	7.0	-5.6	30.2	29.4	27.6	-0.5	-6.1	895	1308	1150	
			Rapeseed	1813	2421	2742	4.9	13.3	14.9	17.1	14.9	2.3	-12.9	2703	4149	4080	
			BR Deutschland	0	43	75	74.4	*	-	27.0	24.6	*	-8.9	0	116	184	
			Ellada	50	14	27	-19.1	92.9	17	22.4	16.1	4.7	-28.1	85	30	44	
			España	989	1070	1450	1.3	35.5	9.3	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	915	984	1350	
			France	639	1071	986	9.0	-7.9	23.7	24.0	22.2	0.2	-7.5	1513	2570	2188	
			Italia	95	163	127	9.4	-22.1	17.2	24.4	20.5	6.0	-16.0	162	397	261	
			Portugal	40	60	77	7.0	28.3	6.3	7.0	8.0	1.8	14.3	28	42	61	
			Sunflower	123	481	421	25.6	-12.5	28.2	32.7	28.7	2.5	-12.2	347	1574	1231	
			BR Deutschland	0	1	1	0.0	*	30.0	30.0	30.0	*	0.0	0	3	3	
			Ellada	0	4	4	75.0	*	-	24.7	25.8	4.5	4.5	0	10	3	
			España	27	62	41	14.9	-33.9	20.7	24.2	26.4	2.6	9.1	56	150	108	
			France	94	410	371	27.8	-9.5	30.5	34.2	29.6	1.9	-13.5	286	1401	1092	
			Italia	27	410	371	27.8	-9.5	30.5	34.2	29.6	1.9	-13.5	286	1401	1092	
			soya beans	123	481	421	25.6	-12.5	28.2	32.7	28.7	2.5	-12.2	347	1574	1231	
			BR Deutschland	0	1	1	0.0	*	30.0	30.0	30.0	*	0.0	0	3	3	
			Ellada	0	4	4	75.0	*	-	24.7	25.8	4.5	4.5	0	10	3	
			España	27	62	41	14.9	-33.9	20.7	24.2	26.4	2.6	9.1	56	150	108	
			France	94	410	371	27.8	-9.5	30.5	34.2	29.6	1.9	-13.5	286	1401	1092	
			Italia	27	410	371	27.8	-9.5	30.5	34.2	29.6	1.9	-13.5	286	1401	1092	

Source: EC Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture

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

		Area					Yield					Production				
		1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
		1985	1991	1992	$\frac{1991}{1985}$	$\frac{1992}{1991}$	1985	1991	1992	$\frac{1991}{1985}$	$\frac{1992}{1991}$	1985	1991	1992	$\frac{1991}{1985}$	$\frac{1992}{1991}$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rapeseed	EUR 12	1287	2462 <sup>∞</sup>	2381 <sup>∞</sup>	11,4	-3,3	29	30,1 <sup>∞</sup>	26,1 <sup>∞</sup>	0,6	-13,3	3738	7405 <sup>∞</sup>	6209 <sup>∞</sup>	12,1	-16,2
	BLEU/UEBL	2	10	8	32,0	-20,0	25,4	31,0	30,0	3,4	-3,2	6	31	23	31,5	-25,8
	Danmark	218	280	189	4,3	-32,5	25	25,9	21,1	0,6	-18,5	544	726	309	4,9	-45,0
	BR Deutschland	266	950 <sup>∞</sup>	1050 <sup>∞</sup>	23,6	10,5	30,2	31,3 <sup>∞</sup>	25,9 <sup>∞</sup>	0,6	-17,3	803	2933 <sup>∞</sup>	2709 <sup>∞</sup>	24,4	-8,9
	España	10	11	9	1,6	-18,2	12,2	19,1	15,6	7,8	-18,3	12	21	14	9,8	-33,3
	France	474	739	686	7,7	-7,2	29,9	30,7	27,0	0,4	-12,1	1419	2270	1853	8,1	-18,4
	Ireland	4	6	5	7,0	-16,7	31,1	33,3	33,0	1,2	-0,9	14	20	16	6,1	-20,0
	Italia	6	14	9	15,2	-35,7	21,4	25,0	25,0	2,6	0,0	13	35	22	17,8	-37,1
	Nederland	10	7	4	-5,8	-42,9	30,3	30,0	30,0	-0,2	0,0	31	21	13	-6,3	-38,1
United Kingdom	296	445	420	7,0	-5,6	30,2	29,4	27,6	-0,5	-6,1	895	1308	1150	6,5	-11,4	
Sunflower seed	EUR 12	1813	2421 <sup>∞</sup>	2742 <sup>∞</sup>	4,9	13,3	14,9	17,1 <sup>∞</sup>	14,9 <sup>∞</sup>	2,3	-12,9	2703	4149 <sup>∞</sup>	4089 <sup>∞</sup>	7,4	-1,4
	BR Deutschland	0	43 <sup>∞</sup>	75 <sup>∞</sup>	x	74,4	-	27,0 <sup>∞</sup>	24,6 <sup>∞</sup>	x	-8,9	0	116 <sup>∞</sup>	184 <sup>∞</sup>	x	58,6
	Ellada	50	14	27	-19,1	92,9	17	22,4	16,1	4,7	-28,1	85	30	44	-15,9	46,7
	España	989	1070	1450	1,3	35,5	9,3	9,3	9,3	0,0	0,0	915	994	1350	1,4	35,8
	France	639	1071	986	9,0	-7,9	23,7	24,0	22,2	0,2	-7,5	1513	2570	2188	9,2	-14,9
	Italia	95	163	127	9,4	-22,1	17,2	24,4	20,5	6,0	-16,0	162	397	261	16,1	-34,3
	Portugal	40	60	77	7,0	28,3	6,3	7,0	8,0	1,8	14,3	28	42	61	7,0	45,2
Soya beans	EUR 12	123	481 <sup>∞</sup>	421 <sup>∞</sup>	25,6	-12,5	28,2	32,7 <sup>∞</sup>	28,7 <sup>∞</sup>	2,5	-12,2	347	1574 <sup>∞</sup>	1231 <sup>∞</sup>	28,6	-21,8
	BR Deutschland	0	1 <sup>∞</sup>	1 <sup>∞</sup>	x	0,0	-	30,0 <sup>∞</sup>	30,0 <sup>∞</sup>	x	0,0	0	3 <sup>∞</sup>	3 <sup>∞</sup>	x	0,0
	Ellada	0	4	1	x	-75,0	-	24,7	25,8	x	4,5	0	10	3	x	-70,0
	España	2	4	7	12,2	75,0	22,5	25,0	24,6	1,8	-1,6	5	10	18	12,3	80,0
	France	27	62	41	14,9	-33,9	20,7	24,2	26,4	2,6	9,1	56	150	108	17,9	-28,0
	Italia	94	410	371	27,8	-9,5	30,5	34,2	29,6	1,9	-13,5	286	1401	1099	30,3	-21,6

Source: EC Commission, Directorate General for Agriculture

