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AGRICULTURAL ASPECTS OF COMMUNITY ENLARGEMENT TO INCLUDE PORTUGAL AND SPAIN

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AGRICULTURAL ASPECTS OF COMMUNITY ENLARGEMENT TO INCLUDE PORTUGAL AND SPAIN

1. Following Denmark, Ireland, the United Kingdom and Greece, two new countries - Portugal and Spain - joined the Community on 1 January 1986. The new enlargement, bringing in virtually the whole of the Iberian peninsula, is welcomed by the present members because it is entirely consistent with, and indeed a major contribution to, the drive towards European integration.

Agriculture lay at the heart of the protracted accession negotiations. The prospective integration into the Community of two large agricultural systems with specific characteristics of their own - which in fact the new members regard as assets in their membership of the common market - at a time when the "old" Community had embarked on the reform of its agricultural policy, raised problems which, in their diversity and scale, went far beyond anything encountered in connection with previous enlargements.

In many respects, the third enlargement of the Community is something of a gamble: it speculates on the ability of the Community of Ten to adapt to the situation created by the integration of Portuguese and Spanish agriculture and the ability of the new members to bridge the wide gap which still separates them in a number of spheres from the remainder of the Community. It is up to the "green Community", now of Twelve, to rise to this new challenge.

AGRICULTURE IN PORTUGAL AND SPAIN

2. Farming in Portugal and Spain is of great importance for employment and trade in the two countries (about 23% of total employment in Portugal, and about 18% of total employment in Spain; nearly 15% of all exports of the two countries are of agricultural products). This means that while it now contributes less to gross domestic product (its share in this aggregate is somewhere between 6 and 7%, compared with rather less than 4% in the old Community), farming is still an essential component of their economies (1).

DOMINANT CHARACTERISTICS

3. Much like that of the south of France, the Italian Mezzogiorno and Greece, Portuguese and Spanish agriculture is Mediterranean in character, with a preponderance of crop-farming (55% of the value of total agricultural output as against 45% in the Community of Ten), within which products typical of the southern regions enjoy precedence, and less stockfarming than in the northern regions of the Community. Owing to natural conditions, but also by tradition, the various agricultural regions tend to specialize as regards production.

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(1) The agricultural statistics for the two new Member States are given in Annex II: "Key figures for agriculture in the Community of Twelve".

General description

4. Contrasting with the Community of Ten, Portugal and Spain are heavily wooded countries (a third of the total area as against only a fifth in the Community of Ten), with little land permanently under grass compared with arable land and, above all, with land used for permanent crops (vines, fruit trees, olive trees).

Whereas the proportion of the utilized agricultural area under cereals is much the same in the Community of Ten as in the new Member States, apart from a few exceptions as regards some varieties, crops which prefer a southern climate (vines, olive trees, fruit and vegetables, rice, flowers and ornamental plants and sunflowers) are far more important in Portugal and Spain, where together they account for nearly a quarter of agricultural land, as against only 11% in the Community of Ten. Most of this difference is accounted for by vines and olive trees (roughly 6% and 8% of the utilized agricultural area in Portugal and Spain and 2.5% and 2% in the Community of Ten respectively).

Crops of relatively minor importance in the old Community occupy a prominent position in Portugal and Spain: pulses, almond trees, citrus fruit. Conversely, crops which are of major importance in the northern regions are geographically limited here (sugar beet in Spain), are small (sugarbeet in Portugal grown only in the Azores), or are not grown at all (rape).

Between the two new Member States, the differences lie mainly in the greater importance of cash crops in Spain (sunflower, fruit and vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants, cotton), and crops typical of a poor agriculture (rye) or reflecting national consumer habits (potatoes, maize and rice) in Portugal.

5. The small area used for fodder crops (a quarter of agricultural land in Portugal and Spain as against a half in the Community of Ten) reflects the lesser importance of stockfarming in the two new Member States. Admittedly, sheep, goat and pig numbers are much the same as in the rest of the Community, but there are far fewer cattle (see following table).

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS IN THE COMMUNITY OF TEN,

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN

(Number of livestock per 100 ha of utilized agricultural land)

Livestock	EUR-10	Spain	Portugal
Cattle	78	19	32
of which: dairy cows	25	6	10
Pigs	77	41	58
Sheep	71	68	48
Goats	8	9	17

Sources: EUR-10 : Community surveys of cattle herd and pig herd 1983. Survey of the structure of agricultural holdings (1979-80) (1981 for Greece) as regards sheep and goats.

Portugal: agricultural surveys 1979/80 (mainland Portugal) and 1977 (Azores and Madeira).

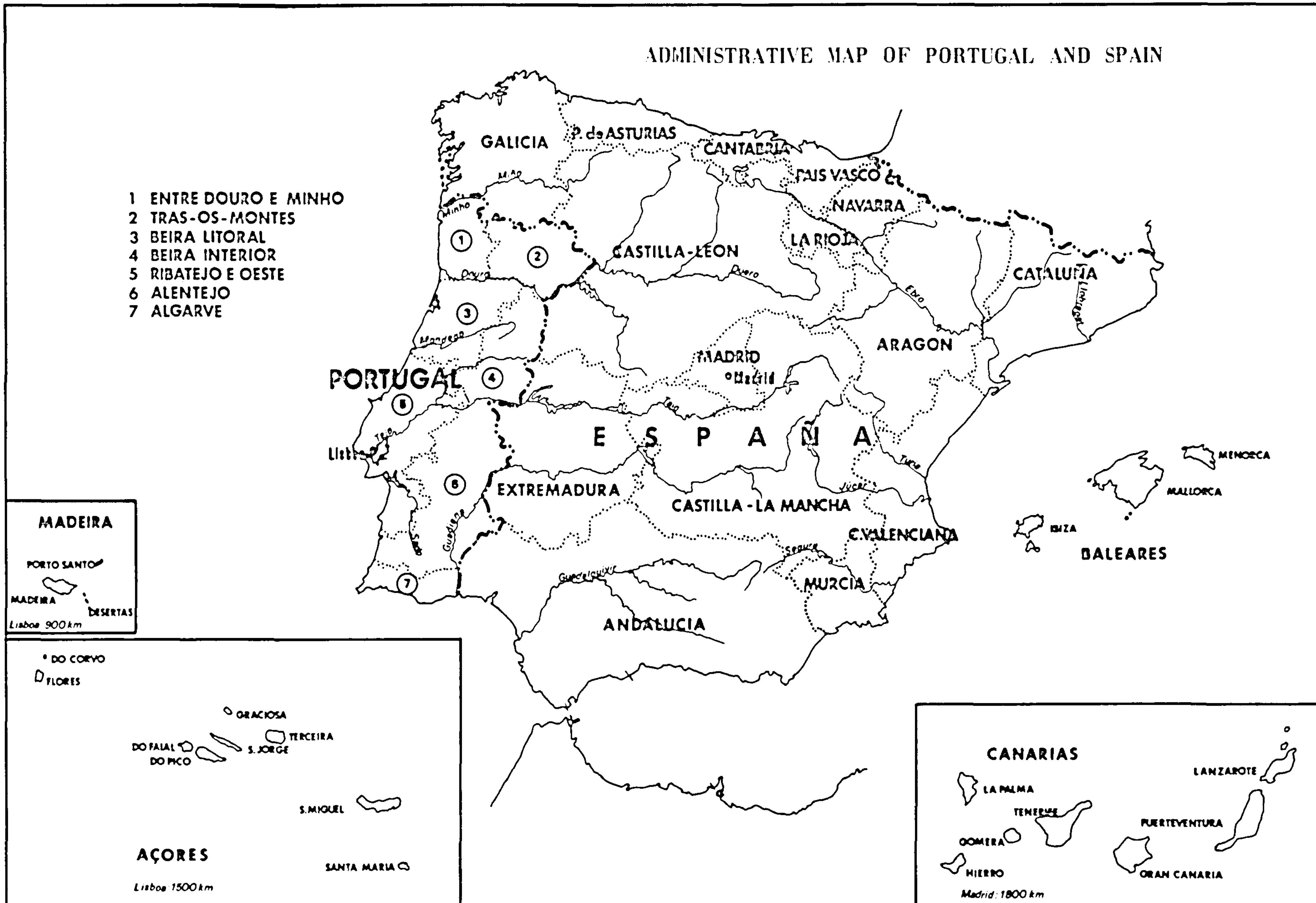
Spain: 1982 agricultural survey.

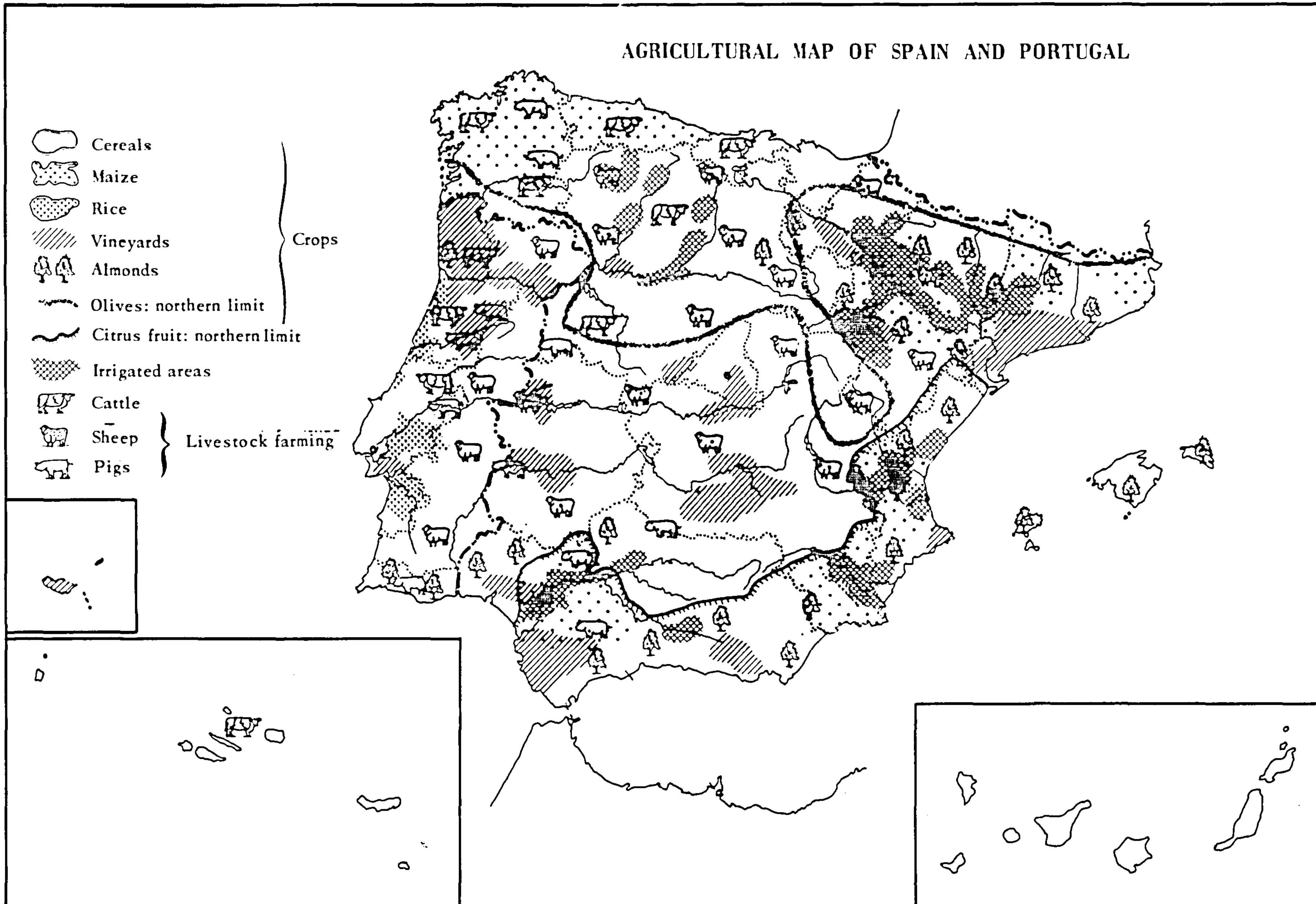
The main agricultural regions

6. Spanish milk production is concentrated chiefly in the north-west, from Galicia to the Basque country and along the foothills of the Pyrenees. The first of these areas, with its hilly ground and typical maritime climate, has small farms with intensive agriculture and concentrates on stockfarming (cattle and pigs) and the growing of maize, fruit (apples and pears), vegetables (potatoes, cabbages, beans) and vines.

To the south of the Cantabrian mountains the landscape changes completely: the immense Castilian plateau, which accounts for half of mainland Spain hemmed in by mountains which separate it from the coastal regions, its climate is continental with long periods of drought, except in a few mountainous areas where rainfall is abundant. Cereals, particularly wheat, vines (vineyards of Castile, notably Rioja, and particularly of La Mancha), olive trees and almond trees predominate, while sheep and pigs are the main livestock. Most of Spain's big farms are mainly in this region.

On the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts and in the plains of Andalusia the climate becomes Mediterranean: fruit and vegetables, vines (Penedés, Catalonia, Jerez, Malaga, Montilla in Andalusia), olives and almonds are the main products. Whereas the Catalan coast enjoys some humidity, elsewhere the best productive regions depend on irrigation: the Ebro valley (rice), the Guadalquivir valley (open-field crops - wheat, sugarbeet, cotton) and above all the "huertas" of the Valencia region (rice, tomatoes, citrus fruit, almonds, apples, peaches and apricots).


ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF PORTUGAL AND SPAIN
1 ENTRE DOURO E MINHO
2 TRAS-OS-MONTES
3 BEIRA LITORAL
4 BEIRA INTERIOR
5 RIBATEJO E OESTE
6 ALENTEJO
7 ALGARVE
PORTUGAL
ESPAÑA
GALICIA
P. de ASTURIAS
CANTABRIA
PAIS VASCO
NAVARRA
LA RIOJA
CASTILLA-LEON
CATALUÑA
ARAGON
MADRID
EXTREMADURA
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA
C. VALENCIANA
MURCIA
ANDALUCIA
Minho
Douro
Duero
Ebro
Mondego
Tejo
Tajo
Turia
Júcar
Guadiana
Segura
Guadalquivir
MENORCA
MALLORCA
IBIZA
BALEARES
MADEIRA
PORTO SANTO
MADEIRA
DESERTAS
Lisboa 900 km
DO CORVO
FLORES
GRACIOSA
TERCEIRA
DO FAIAL
S. JORGE
DO PICO
S. MIGUEL
AÇORES
SANTA MARIA
Lisboa 1500 km
CANARIAS
LA PALMA
LANZAROTE
TENERIFE
FUERTEVENTURA
GOMERA
HIERRO
GRAN CANARIA
Madrid: 1800 km


AGRICULTURAL MAP OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL
Cereals
Maize
Rice
Vineyards
Almonds
Olives: northern limit
Crops
Citrus fruit: northern limit
Irrigated areas
Cattle
Sheep
Pigs
Livestock farming

In the Balearic Islands, agriculture concentrates on the production c fruit (almonds, figs, carobs, apricots), vegetables, olives and vines and pigfarming. In the Canary Islands, 1 800 km from Madrid, off the coast of Morocco, a warm climate and fertile soil favour temperate crops (potatoes, tomatoes, vines) and tropical crops (bananas, sugar cane, coffee).

7. To the south of Galicia, with similar natural features, north-west Portugal (Entre Duoro e Minho) is a region of intensive farming on small farms devoted to livestock, mainly for milk production, and the production of maize, fruit and vegetables. There are vineyards here, including vineyards for green wines ("vinhos verdes")(1) and, in the most exposed areas where the climate becomes Mediterranean in nature, olive trees and orange trees. In the east, the mountain plateaux of Tras-os-Montes are given over to stockfarming and the valleys to the production of fruit and vegetables, maize and vines. The slopes of the Douro are used for the cultivation of olives, figs, almonds and above all grapes for Port wines.

Further south, the region of Beira Litoral and Beira Interior concentrate on rice production in the irrigated areas near to the coast, stockfarming in the uphill areas to the east, and elsewhere on cereals, fruit, olives and vines (Dao wines). On the banks of the lower Tagus (Ribatejo), large concerns use the flood plain for the cultivation of rice and market garden-type products and the breeding of fighting bulls.

In the south of the country, the Alentejo, a dry plain farmed by large concerns, is historically Portugal's "granary", but rice, olives and citrus fruit are also grown there. Fruit (almonds, figs, carobs and oranges), olives, rice and vegetables are grown in the Algarve.

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(1) Wine obtained from unripe grapes.

The Madeira archipelago, which lies more than 900 km from Lisbon on the same latitude as Morocco, enjoys a special climate suitable for crops such as vines, sugar cane, temperate and tropical fruit and vegetables, flowers and cereals. Farmers in the Azores, in mid-Atlantic some 1 500 km from the Portuguese coast, concentrate on stockfarming, particularly dairy farming. The main crops in the Azores are maize, fruit, vegetables, sugarbeet, grapes and tea.

Strengths and weaknesses

8. In this vast area of wide contrasts, Spanish agriculture is comparable with that of the other large countries of the Community, for it shares their diversity, ranging from the vigorous and prosperous regions to areas of near-wilderness; the advantages formed by the various Mediterranean products are matched by definite weaknesses with regard to stockfarming and the main crops. The situation of Portuguese agriculture is much less favourable: a few strong areas are overshadowed by far-reaching structural deficiencies for most products.

Dynamic Mediterranean products

9. In Spain the biggest export crops, which are generally produced in irrigated areas and yield excellent returns at low cost, are citrus fruit (Spain is the world's leading exporter of oranges and mandarins), melons, watermelons, strawberries, tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, peppers, marrows and courgettes, aubergines, artichokes, French beans, lettuces and endives.

Spanish vineyards, which form the largest total in the world in size, export some 5 to 6 million hectolitres a year despite lower average yields than in the wine-growing countries of the Community of Ten. The olive plantations, which cover more than two million ha, yield exportable quantities of oil varying between some tens of thousands and more than 100 000 t a year. Spain is also the world's leading producer and exporter of almonds.

In Portugal, the main agricultural assets are limited to wines (Port, Madeira, green wines, Dao wines), tomato products, olive oil and the animal feedingstuffs industry, which obtains its inputs from "third" countries at world prices.

Thanks to a reafforestation drive sustained over many years, forestry occupies a leading place in both countries, and makes a significant contribution to their exports. This is particularly true for Portugal, which is the world's leading producer of cork and whose exports of timber, cork and derived products account for nearly 15% of agricultural and food exports.

Stockfarming, cereals, major crops: difficult sectors

10. Spain is unable to meet domestic demand for any of the cereals (except rice), beef/veal, most milk products, sugar and oilseeds. In the case of Portugal, the list covers most agricultural products, a fact which reflects the overall weakness of Portuguese agriculture.

Working on a relatively smaller overall scale than in the Community of Ten, stockfarmers in the new Member States have generally been unable to meet in full the growing demand for livestock products (meat, milk products) which has built up as a result of the rise in the standard of living and, in the case of Portugal, the flow of immigration from former colonies. The expansion of stockfarming is impeded by its production structures: in Spain, average sheep flocks are larger than in the Community of Ten (90 animals as against 80), whereas for other species, numbers are on average half (pigs) or a third (cattle) the figures in the Community of Ten; in Portugal, average stock numbers are a third (goats) a fifth (sheep) or a seventh (cattle and pigs) the size of those in the Commuity of Ten (1).

Within the large extensive livestock farms in southern Portugal and Spain and the modern production units in the poultry and, to a lesser extent, pig sectors, farmers do not yet have the resources to develop a stockfarming sector comparable in size and performance with the average of the remainder of the Community.

Equally conspicuous is the weakness of certain major crops. For example, using proportionately the same area of land as in Portugal and Spain with a high level of general consumption, the Community of Ten produces 10% more cereals than it uses whereas the new Member States cannot cover their requirements. The low yields of crops in dry conditions (depending on variety, a half or a third of average yields in the Community of Ten and in some cases even less) has prevented the increasing demand from being met, resulting in a major rise in imports of raw materials for feedingstuffs - fodder cereals and oilseeds now for close on 40% of agricultural and food imports.

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(1) Pigfarmers in Portugal and Spain also have to contend with African swine fever, endemic in both countries.

The structural problem

11. The low yields of certain crops of major importance for national supply and the precarious situation of certain sectors are in fact only one aspect of the main problem affecting agriculture in the new Member States, i.e. production structures which are on average inefficient. In the Community of Ten, agriculture accounts for roughly 8% of employment but only 4% of national product. This 2 to 1 ratio, which reflects the relative inefficiency of farming as compared with other economic activities, is as high as 3 to 1 in Spain and even 4 to 1 in Portugal; differences as wide as this cannot be accounted for solely by lower farmgate prices or by lower capital intensity.

The natural conditions farmers have to contend with in the two countries are often unfavourable: mountainous terrain (Spain is the second most mountainous country in Europe after Switzerland), poor soil in several regions, inadequate or uneven rainfall. But other factors, relating to farming structures and to the absence of modern production techniques, also help to account for the low rates of efficiency, especially in Portugal.

12. Irrigation, which is a fundamental factor in increasing productivity in Mediterranean agriculture (1), is unevenly developed according to crops. It is, moreover, probably inadequate in Spain despite its extent in relation to the immense size of the dry areas (the irrigated area accounts for 11.4% of the utilized agricultural area as against almost 15% in Italy) or in decay and generally reliant on rather primitive techniques in Portugal (10% of irrigated land uses facilities built since 1935; only 5% of irrigated land relies on mechanization).

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(1) In Spain, the yield of olive trees is twice as high, that of wheat, maize, new potatoes, sugarbeet and sunflower 2.5 times as high, and that of open-air tomatoes, table grapes and most annual fodder cereals 3 times as high as it would be without irrigation.

The quantities of artificial fertilizers used are two-thirds or half those used in the Community of Ten and the same is true as regards the number of tractors and combine harvesters per unit of land.

13. Small farms, which are already very numerous in the Community of Ten, dominate agriculture in Portugal and Spain: 87% of Portuguese farms are smaller than 5 ha, 94% smaller than 10 ha; in Spain, the respective figures are 70% and 80%. In the two new Member States small intensive farms predominate in the north and large agricultural estates in the south. More than half of farm heads are over 55 years of age and the younger age groups (up to 45) are less well represented than in the Community of Ten.

14. Heavy investment over many years has enabled Spain to increase the extent of its irrigated areas, to develop mechanization and the use of fertilizers and plant health products and to speed up land consolidation. As a result the Spanish agricultural structures exhibit great diversity, from the small fragmented holdings in the mountainous regions of the north and north-west to the efficient agriculture of the irrigated production areas along the Mediterranean coast and the lower reaches of the major rivers.

By contrast, the structural weakness of Portuguese agriculture is fairly general. The handicaps already mentioned are even more serious than the situation in Spain. Added to this, the standard of education of farmers is very low (30% of farm heads are illiterate and another 30% can read and write but have no qualifications), vocational training is inadequate and no proper guidance or experimentation system exists.

Portuguese and Spanish agriculture in the new Community context

15. Thus the Community now acquires two agricultural systems with production structures which are - in varying degrees, according to the case - in many respects deficient. Apart from this common feature, and those described above, the contributions made by Spanish agriculture on the one hand and Portuguese agriculture on the other to the agricultural common market differ very much in scale.

With Spain, the Community has acquired a major agricultural system - second largest in terms of area in the Community of Twelve - which substantially alters the parameters of the Community's agriculture equation (employment, number of farms, areas, livestock numbers) and the situation for Mediterranean products. For these products moreover, particularly the key fruits and vegetables, Spain was in a strong competitive position thanks to favourable natural conditions, low production costs and real commercial vigour. Conversely, changes were required in stockfarming and the cereals sector if Spain was not to be swamped by competition from the members of the old Community of Ten.

The contribution made by Portuguese agriculture is, of course, a much smaller one. Its main features are the few products which constitute its strong points and, above all, a large number of farms providing work for almost a million farmers and farm workers. Owing to its underproductive nature, the integration of Portuguese agriculture into the Community system as a whole was a difficult undertaking. Entering a new competitive battle without much in the way of heavy weapons, Portuguese agriculture had to be given special treatment if the reorganization so obviously needed in most of its sectors was to be properly implemented.

GREEN EUROPE FROM TEN TO TWELVE:

THE PROBLEMS RAISED BY THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

16. The accession of Portugal and Spain will mean the addition of three million farms, a labour force of three million and some 30 million ha to the Community's agricultural production potential and an increase in the Community's consumption potential of 48 million people (1).

This major change in terms of quantity, comparable with that resulting from the first two enlargements together, will also entail a change in the agricultural landscape of the Community, reflecting the major characteristics of the agriculture of the new Member States:

- greater importance of Mediterranean crops (vines, olives, rice, fruit and vegetables), relative reduction in the importance of major crops in the northern regions of the Community (wheat, rape, sugarbeet) and, above all, in livestock products, more particularly cattle-raising;

- aggravation of the structural problems of Community agriculture owing to the constitution of a new very large agricultural area made up of the southern regions of the Community, accounting for more than 65% of the Community's farms. Farming structures in this area will in many respects lack the strength of those elsewhere.

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(1) The statistics on agriculture in the Community of Twelve are to be found in Annex II: "Key figures on agriculture in the Community of Twelve".

It is these two major characteristics of the agriculture of the Twelve, together with the special features of the market organizations in Portugal and Spain in the years preceding their accession which engender most of the specific problems raised in the agricultural sphere by the third enlargement.

The new competitive situation

17. Portuguese and Spanish output of Mediterranean products will boost Community production in proportions varying from 20% to over 100% according to product (apricots, citrus fruit, onions, rice, olive oil, tomatoes, wine, peaches, etc), whereas, in other sectors, the increase will be generally more modest: from 8 to 12% for sugar, beef/veal, wheat and pigmeat. Spanish production will account for most of these increases.

If certain Mediterranean products (wine, citrus fruit, apricots, melons, strawberries, table grapes, almonds, nuts, aubergines, artichokes, tomatoes, eary potatoes, lettuces) had been allowed to move freely within the Community as soon as the new countries joined, the growth in trade would have led to stiff competition between regions of the enlarged Community, turning rapidly to the advantage of the new members. Production costs in the new countries are generally lower even at an identical level of performance, and until recently, they had subjected only a small fraction of their output of fruit and vegetables to the marketing disciplines which have to be observed by growers in the Ten (quality standards, market intervention).

Conversely, the more vulnerable sectors of Portuguese agriculture would probably not have been able to withstand the sudden confrontation with the production of the other Member States which would have followed an unrestricted extension of the common agricultural market. Several varieties of fruit and vegetables produced in the Community of Ten could, moreover, have replaced Spanish produce on its own market whereas at the moment they are sold there, if at all, in only small quantities.

Special arrangements therefore had to be made for these "sensitive" sectors so as to enable both sides gradually to adapt to the new conditions arising from enlargement and in this way allow interpenetration to take place without hardship or bankruptcies.

18. Apart from these developments, products from Portugal and Spain could, through the effects of "Community preference" (1), compete with the produce from certain "third" countries of the Mediterranean area with which the Community maintains special relations and which enjoy preferential access to the Community market. The countries which could be affected in this way are: Morocco (citrus fruit, tomatoes, early potatoes, wine), Tunisia (olive oil, citrus fruit), Cyprus (early potatoes, wine and table grapes, citrus fruit), Israel (citrus fruit, fruit juices, early potatoes, cut flowers), Yugoslavia and the Maghreb countries (wine). Aware of its responsibilities in this part of the world, the Community also has had to seek ways of tempering any damage which the situation it has itself created might cause these countries, and grant special treatment to their exports to the Community after enlargement.

<u>A new dimension to the structural problems of Community agriculture</u>

19. The accession of the new Member States means that the Community agricultural system now has a higher proportion of small farms and a larger number of elderly farmers. Its average efficiency in both technical terms (yields) and economic terms (wealth) produced by each person engaged in agriculture compared with that of other sectors (2) is necessarily reduced. The contrast between the agricultural structures of the north and the south of the Community has become more pronounced. Enlargement has therefore made the need for a significant improvement in the agricultural structures of the Community even more urgent, particularly in the southern regions, where the structural deficiencies are most marked and where competition resulting from the reciprocal opening up of the market of the Community of Ten and the two new arrivals will be felt most acutely.

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(1) The mechanisms of the common agricultural policy are an inducement to Community consumers to obtain their supplies primarily from Community producers.

(2) The calculation includes farmgate price and capital intensity differences, as well as productivity differences proper.

Considerable potential for production

20. The output of the Ten and that of the new Member States do, to some extent, complement one another: the Community of Ten has a surplus in most cereals, sugar, potatoes, meat and milk products, whereas Portugal and Spain are net importers of these commodities. Spain exports oranges, table grapes and nuts (almonds, hazelnuts), of which the old Community is a net importer. However, if the production levels reached on both sides prior to enlargement remain unchanged, surpluses could arise or increase in the enlarged Community as regards olive oil, rice, certain fruits and vegetables, processed tomatoes and wine.

Although its productivity is low in some sectors, Portuguese and Spanish agriculture do show considerable potential for productivity gains. These will accrue from the extension of irrigation, the consolidation and restructuring of farms, increased use of modern production techniques, and the resowing of at least part of the fallow land, which, in Spain, totals 4.8 million ha, i.e. 17.5% of available agricultural area. In this connection, the stimulus of EEC farm prices (except for sugarbeet and milk, farmgate prices in Spain before it joined were lower than in the Community of Ten, in some cases much lower) could well serve to boost production, particularly of fruit and vegetables, wine, and in the medium term, olive oil.

At a time when the Communty had begun to control its agricultural production in line with demand, steps had to be taken to ensure that the application of the common agricultural policy to Portugal and Spain would not cause production to develop in a manner incompatible with the disciplines which the Community must now accept, although the disciplines might have to be applied with more flexibility in certain situations.

Maket organizations with special features

21. The accession of Portugal and Spain entails the adoption by those countries of established Community law in the agricultural field, i.e. all those parts of Community legislation which underlie the common agricultural policy and all other provisions having a bearing on the implementation of that policy. Like every Member State, the newcomers therefore will have to apply the rules of the EEC market organizations, which now supersede those of their own market organizations.

The situation if, of course, not a new one for the Community. It had already been carried out by Denmark, Greece, Ireland and the United Kingdom. However, in the case of Portugal and Spain, there were special difficulties, resulting from the particular characteristics of their market organizations at the time when membership was being negotiated.

22. In both cases, the market organizations in a number of sectors were based on a management system where the State played a preponderant role going far beyond the types of mechanism used for the purposes of the common agricultural policy.

In Spain, State intervention concerned products regarded as sensitive. According to the case, it could take the form of control exercised at production level (restriction of areas planted with rice, for example, so as to ensure that specific areas were planted), or on the internal, commercial level (buying-in and sales monopoly for common wheat and durum wheat, exclusive regional concessions granted to dairies for the sale of pasteurized milk). It was practised above all in foreign trade, where a State-trading system controlled by a public agency was applied to the key imports (cereals, milk products and meats), with restrictions under which the quantities to be imported were limited to the supplies needed to bridge the gap between national output and national demand.

The export sectors (olive oil, table olives, fresh and processed fruit and vegetables, ceretain wines) were subject to a "commercial organization" system, operating on the basis of joint action by government bodies and export concerns to restructure exports and modernize marketing systems.

In Portugal, the influence of the State was more comprehensive, covering most agricultural products. In form, it varied from arrangements under which both domestic trade (purchasing and sales monopolies for Portuguese production or control of marketing) and external trade (State trading for imports, administrative licences for imports and exports) were governed by the State to arrangements under which the State controlled only external trade, with or without intervention on the domestic market (cereals, vegetable oils and fats, wine, fresh fruit and vegetables, livestock products and sugar).

With the basic aim of underpinning farmgate prices for essential products whilst keeping consumer prices relatively low, the market organizations exercised control over consumer prices and a range of public aids which could be paid at various stages in the production-processing-marketing chain.

23. In addition to these general problems, there was quite a large number of more specific problems. It was above all in the fresh fruit and vegetables sector that the differences between the national schemes and the Community régime were most marked: only a small part of production was standardized, producer groups played only a modest role, and there was no price-reporting system for defined products on representative markets, although all of these arrangements are essential features of the market organizations in the Community.

24. The characteristics of the organization of the market in fresh fruit and vegetables in Portugal and Spain made even a gradual application of the Community organization as from the date of accession impossible. In the sectors subject to government intervention in external trade, the market was genuinely transparent, in respect neither of requirements nor of prices; producers and processors were quite unprepared for the reactions which disposal on an open market demands. Where it also influenced the internal market, the government did not encourage the establishment of markets on which prices are determined on the basis of free commercial transactions and had prevented or impeded the development of the private marketing infrastructures which were to replace the public organization after accession.

This means that the application to Portugal and Spain of mechanisms of the EEC market organizations gave rise in some sectors to problems comparable to those arising from the special features of their agriculture or the impact of the new members' agriculture within that of the enlarged Community.

GREEN EUROPE FROM TEN TO TWELVE: THE SOLUTIONS CHOSEN

25. The accession negotiations, which began on 17 October 1978 for Portugal and on 5 February 1979 for Spain, were completed on 12 June 1985 with the signature of the instruments relating to their accession, so that it took more than six years to hammer out mutually acceptable solutions to the various problems raised by the integration of the new members into the Community.

During that period, Portugal and Spain began to make the adjustments necessary with a view to their accession: gradual introduction of certain aspects of the EEC market organizations, elimination of certain schemes incompatible with Community rules, restructuring of agricultural sectors threatened by competition from the other Member States.

The Community of Ten adjusted its market organization for fresh fruit and vegetables by strengthening its support for producer groups and making additions to the list of products ranking for Community protection. It reformed its wine market organization so as to control the growth of supply. It also introduced a major scheme to improve the economic and social situation of is southern regions (Integrated Mediterranean Programmes) and contributed to the improvement of the agricultural structures in Portugal by granting pre-accession aids.

The common agricultural policy will be operated fully in Portugal and Spain only after a period of transition (1). At the same time, the Community will provide aid for the implementation of a programme to restructure Portuguese agriculture; the schemes provided for under the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes will be implemented in certain regions of the old Community.

Lastly, new links will be established with the Community's partners so as to temper any effects which the integration of the new Member States may have on their trade.

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(1) The common agricultural policy will apply to all of Portugal. In Spain, it will not apply to the Canary Islands or to the "Plazas" of Ceuta and Melilla.

A new style of transition period

26. Each enlargement of the Community has been facilitated by transitional arrangements designed to enable the new Member States to phase in the rules of the common agricultural policy, assist mutual adaptation by the new partners and thus ensure the harmonious integration of the new members after an adequate period of time.

The diversity of the problems raised in the agricultural field by the third enlargement meant that a special type of transition period had to be decided on for the full introduction of the common organization of the agricultural market to Portugal and Spain.

The period of transition will run for ten years from the date of accession (1) and, depending on the product, will entail arrangements comparable to those made when countries have joined in the past ("conventional" transition) or action of a new type, with a preliminary stage used for the establishment of the infrastructure and facilities needed for the proper operation of the EEC market organizations in the new Member States, followed by a second stage during which the new mechanisms will be applied and at the same time prices and aids will be aligned on those in the old Community (transition "by stages"). For sensitive products, there will also be an arrangement for monitoring trade between the old Community and each of the two new members: the Supplementary Trade Mechanism (STM).

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(1) The transition period began on 1 January 1986, the date the two countries joined. However, the clauses in the Acts of Accession on production of and trade in agricultural products apply in the new countries from 1 March 1986 only, as a two-month period of grade was needed to give the Community institutions enough time to adopt a relatively large number of instruments implementing the Act.

"Conventional" transition

27. The mechanisms of the EEC market organizations can be phased in from the outset for certain Portuguese products and most Spanish products (1).

The "conventional" transition period applied to them will involve, over a period of seven years, the alignment of Portuguese and Spanish prices and aids on those in the old Community, with,

- where appropriate, "accession" compensatory amounts,
- elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade between the old Community and the new Member States,
- adoption by the new countries of the Common Customs Tariff for their trade with "third" countries,
- application by the new countries of the preferential schemes operated by the Community in respect of imports from a number of "third" countries.

There will be a safeguard caluse for ten years in respect of trade between the old Community and Portugal and Spain.

A ten-year period was also agreed for the elimination of certain public aids to agriculture which were incompatible with Community rules but the elimination of which upon accession would have seriously depressed farmgate prices or forced up consumer prices.

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(1) In Portugal, oils and fats, sugar, processed fruit and vegetables, sheep- and goatmeat, tobacco, flax and hemp, hops, seeds, dried fodder, peas and field beans and sweet lupins, live plants and flowers, silkworms and beekeeping; in Spain, all products subject to common organization, with the sole exception of fresh fruit and vegetables.

These aids, which thus can be retained on a temporary basis, normally being phased out by the end of the transition period, will, however, have to be paid for by the Portuguese and Spanish authorities. During the same period, the new Member States will be free to apply, in certain circumstances, quantitative restrictions on imports from "third" countries of a number of sensitive products (1). These arrangements should make it possible to eliminate gradually a number of special schemes, characteristic of the Portuguese and Spanish agricultural policies pursued before they joined, leaving the farmers concerned time to adapt to the new situation.

The other main features of conventional transition for Portugal and Spain concern mainly :

- price alignment, where the prices in Portugal and Spain exceed the Community prices, a situation much commoner than in the case of previous enlargements, especially in Portugal;
- situations existing in the new Member States or liable to emerge in the enlarged Community. For example, for oils and fats, the control in Portugal and Spain for five years of the relationship between the consumer prices of olive oil and competing oils, and of the quantities of oilseeds marketed, should prevent a decline in the consumption of olive oil, at a time when there is already a danger of surpluses building up.

(1) These take the form of annual quotas which will be increased; they are available, without discrimination, to all operators.

Transition by stages

28. In a number of cases the application as from accession of the EEC market organization mechanisms would have raised such difficulties that it would have been impossible to implement the conventional transitional arrangements. Problems which emerged lay in the fundamental differences in the organization of the markets and also, in the case of Portugal, in the structural weakness of certain sectors in the face of competition, even where gradually introduced, from like sectors in the Community of Ten and in the lack of staff and administrative and technical machinery needed to perform as from accession the operations provided for under Community regulations (intervention, sampling, refunds, etc.).

Since it would have been impossible to cope with these difficulties to the necessary extent during the period leading up to accession, a new form of transition, i.e. by stages, had to be devised. In Portugal, it covers in fact the bulk of agricultural production: milk and milk products, beef/veal, pigmeat, poultry, eggs, cereals, rice, fresh fruit and vegetables, wine products. In the case of Spain, it applies only to fresh fruit and vegetables.

29. The first stage, which will last four years in Spain and five years (possibly shortened to three) in Portugal, will be devoted to carrying out the necessary restructuring operations and above all, introducing the basic mechanisms of the EEC market organizations, the full activation of

which has been deferred until the end of the first stage. The market organizations defined will therefore remain "national" but will have to be adapted in line with "general objectives", supplemented where appropriate by "specific objectives"; these will vary according to the product concerned, so that integration into the common agricultural policy can be completed by the end of the first stage (1); expenditure on market management will be borne by the national budgets (2).

During the first stage, the sectors concerned will not be fully associated with their counterparts in the Community of Ten. The national system previously applied in trade with the Community of Ten and in exports to "third" countries has been maintained; likewise, the Community of Ten will, in its trade with the new Member States in the products concerned, apply the system which it applies to "third" countries, subject to a few adjustments.

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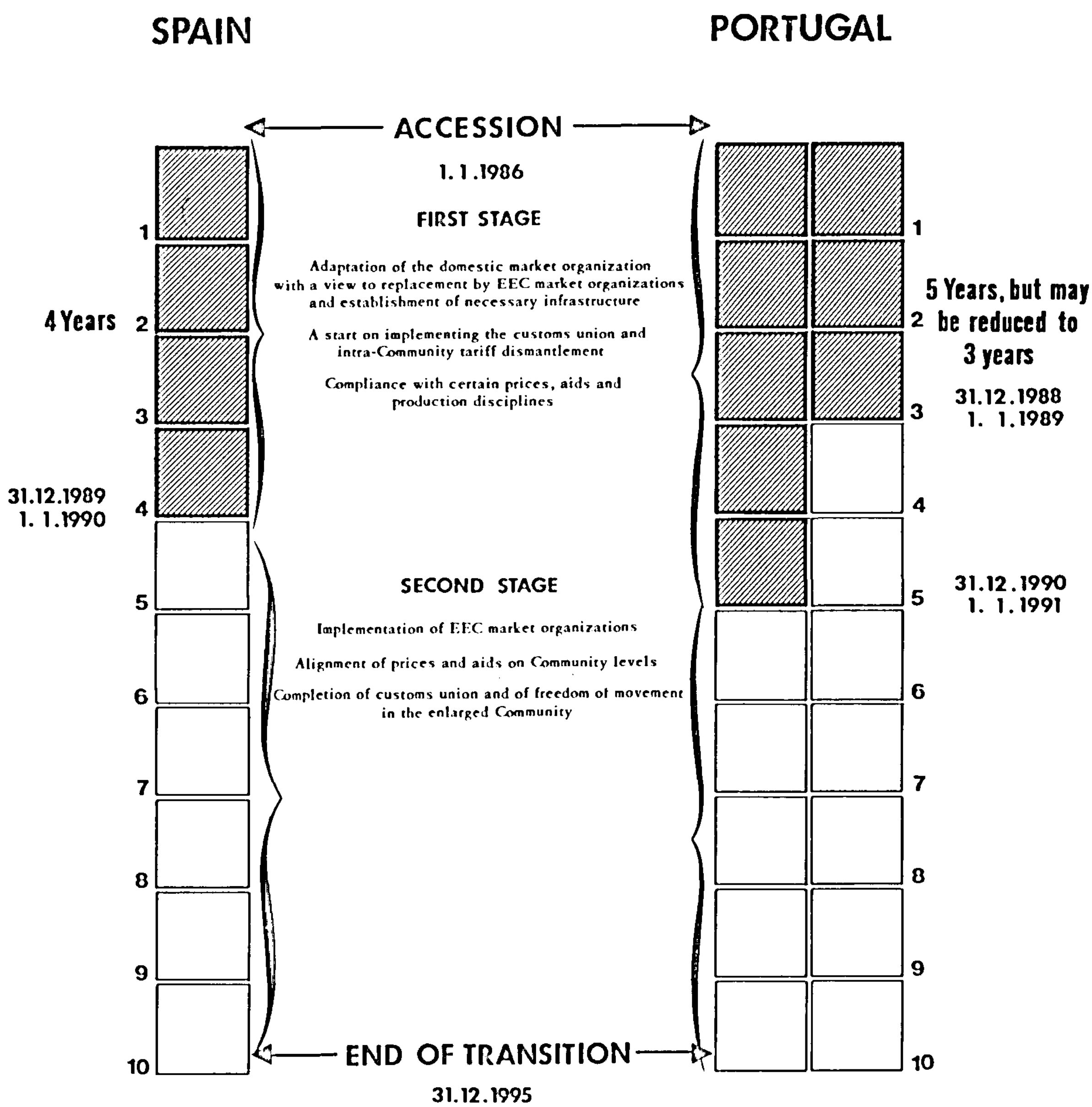
(1) See Annex I for the general or specific objectives for each sector concerned.

(2) In Spain, however, the Community will help to finance intervention operations carried out during the first stage by fruit and vegetable producer organizations in respect of products complying with common quality standards to the extent, for each product, of the proportion of production covered by producer organizations recognized by the Commission as being compatible with Community rules in terms of constitution and operation.

TRANSITION BY STAGES



Nonetheless, it was agreed that action should be taken, as far as possible, on integration as soon as the new countries joined: for example, the Community arrangements concerning imports from "third" countries will apply for Portugal and Spain from the beginning of the transition period, in respect of mechanisms and level of protection; resources generated will accrue, however, to the national authorities.

Likewise, the gradual elimination of customs duties between the Community of Ten and the new Member States began on both sides as from accession. Lastly, Portugal and Spain are subject to disciplines relating to prices, aids and production so as to move closer to the policy followed in this field by the Community and enable the measures entailed by the second stage to be applied in the best possible conditions.

30. The second stage, which will last until the end of the transition period, will have the same features as the conventional transition period. As in the case of the latter, aids which are incompatible with Community rules will be permitted subject to certain conditions and on a temporary basis, as will quantitative restrictions on imports from "third" countries. Throughout the period of transition, a safeguard clause will apply in trade between the Community of Ten, Portugal and Spain.

For sensitive products: the Supplementary Trade Mechanism

31. As an adjunct to the arrangements, a monitoring system of a new type applies to trade between the old Community and the new Member States in all sensitive products (1): the Supplementary Trade Mechanism (STM).

32. The STM consists basically in the establishment, product by product, at the beginning of each marketing year on the basis of production and consumption estimates, of a "forward timetable" for the development of trade and of an "indicative import ceiling" for the market concerned. Where the ceiling is reached or exceeded, or where the target markets may be disrupted, various measures may be activated which, in certain circumstances, may entail the curtailment or suspension of imports.

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(1) The following are subject to the STM:

- trade in both directions between the Community of Ten and Portugal; olive oil, oilcakes, flowers, etc., and various fruit-based products. A list of products subject to the system of transition by stages which may be subject to the STM during the second stage will be drawn up before the end of the first stage.
- imports into the Community of Ten from Spain: wine products, new potatoes, fresh fruit and vegetables;
- imports into Spain from the Community of Ten: wine products, bovine animals and meats, certain milk products, several types of fruit and vegetables, common wheat of breadmaking quality;

The list of products subject to the STM may be changed.

For those sensitive products subject to conventional transition, the STM will apply throughout the transition period; for products subject to transition by stages, it concerns only the second stage, as the effect of the mechanisms set up for the first stage is that there will be no full integration of the markets concerned at that time.

33. The successive indicative ceilings fixed "must reflect a certain steady progress in relation to traditional trade flows". Designed as it is, the STM can be seen as a flexible mechanism allowing of the monitoring and steady development of trade in sensitive products whilst avoiding any abrupt increases in certain trade flows and repeated recourse to safeguard measures by the partner affected. It should result in the gradual achievement of completely free movement of products within the agricultural common market by the time the transition period expires.

Controlling production potential while allowing Portuguese agriculture some room for manoeuvre

34. The mechanisms designed to control agricultural production in the Community (guarantee thresholds, quotas, other similar measures) will apply as from accession to all the Spanish sectors concerned at the production levels reached prior to accession.

In Portugal, the same mechanisms will apply to products subject to conventional transition (sugar, oilseeds, certain processed fruits and vegetables), but, in respect of products subject to transition by stages, the production rules applied allow for the need for productivity improvements.

This arrangement, felt to be indispensable for the maintenance of competitive agriculture, will apply only during the first stage (1). Otherwise, the Community disciplines will apply in the same way as to the least-favoured regions of the Community.

By means of these arrangements, control over Spanish production, much the larger of the two systems, is ensured from the outset. Portuguese agriculture too must comply with Community regulations, but productivity gains could well mean an increase in the output of certain products.

<u>More intensive structural measures</u>

35. The arrangements agreed for the introduction of the EEC market organizations in Portugal and Spain will be backed up by schemes warranted by the new dimension of the structural problems of agriculture in the enlarged Community.

36. The Community policy on agricultural structures will apply in full in the new Member States as soon as they join. The most handicapped Spanish regions will enjoy the most favourable arrangements which the Community of Ten applied to its least-favoured regions under its "horizontal" measures (2). However, it is in Portugal that the Community effort to improve agricultural structures will be the most intensive.

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(1) The concession is rather less flexible for the wine sector, where a system for the control of planting similar to that in the old Community is to be introduced.

(2) I.e. those which can be applied throughout the Community.

37. Even before accession, the Community of Ten provided support for various projects in the Portuguese agricultural sector in the form of two pre-accession aid schemes, entailing total amounts of 23 million and 50 million ECU.

As from accession, the most favourable provisions in the application of Community horizontal measures will apply throughout Portugal. Furthermore, as an extension and amplification of the pre-accession aid schemes, a "specific programme for the development of Portuguese agriculture" will be put into effect as from accession as an adjunct to the Community's normal structural measures. Endowed with a Communty allocation of around 700 million ECU for a period of ten years, the programme comprises short-term measures (agricultural advisory services, improvement of farming conditions, processing installations and the marketing of agricultural products), medium-term measures (infrastructure, irrigation, guidance, training and agricultural research) and long-term measures (land consolidation or enlargement of farms, retirement incentives for elderly farmers and encouragement for the setting up of young farmers) for structural improvement.

By including a structural category among the special provisions for the transition period applying to Portuguese agriculture, the aim of the programme is to provide the latter with the means for restructuring and thus facilitate its full integration into the Community system as a whole at the end of the transition period.

38. At the same time, for a period of seven years, the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes (IMP) will be put into effect in the southern regions of the Community of Ten (1). To encourage the adaptation of these regions to the new circumstances created by enlargement, the Communiy will channel the available resources - 4 100 million ECU (2) (2 000 million reserved for Greece) - into activities likely to have a multiplier effect in the development of rural areas: agriculture, but also fisheries, food processing, very small firms, industry, services. In the agriculture field, the measures provided for in the IMPs can supplement or consolidate existing Community measures, some of which, moreover, enjoy larger Community finance in the Mediterranean regions.

Thanks to these measures and the updating of the Community policy on agricultural structures undertaken in 1984 and 1985 (measures designed to strengthen marketing and processing structures for agricultural products and improve the efficiency of agricultural structures), the enlarged Community will henceforth be able to take more dynamic action on structures in its rural areas, which will be mainly of benefit to he Mediterranean regions.

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(1) With the exception of the large cities and urban coastal belts, in France, Drôme, Ardèche and the regions of Languedoc-Roussillon, Corsica, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Aquitaine and Midi-Pyrénéees; in Italy, the entire Mezzogiorno and the regions of Liguria, Tuscany, Umbria and Marche, and certain lagoons in the northern Adriatic as regards aquaculture schemes; the entire territory of Greece.

(2) 2 500 million ECU of the total of 4 100 million ECU will be drawn from the Community's structural funds (European Regional Development Fund, European Social Fund, "Guidance" section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund), while the remaining 1 600 million ECU will be provided in the form of a special budget appropriation.

New relations with "third" countries

39. When Portugal and Spain joined the common market, the Community, under the rules of the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), to which it is a contracting party, was to start negotiations with the other GATT members to assess the impact of the enlargement on imports from non-member countries. The enlargement will entail substantial liberalization of imports into the two new member countries, which should constitute sufficient compensation for certain adjustments of customs duties which will be made.

40. The main effect of the enlargement has been to speed up a review of the overall Mediterranean policy which the Community implemented initially in 1972 but which had not proved entirely satisfactory. Under the new Mediterranean policy (as proposed), the main objective for the Community will be to allow the maintenance, during the transition period, of traditional imports (1) of agricultural products originating in Mediterranean countries. For this purpose, for products covered by the agreements (inlcuding citrus fruits, wine and new potatoes), the duties will be phased out during the same periods and at the same tempo as that agreed for the elimination of duties in respect of Portugal and Spain, up to traditional quantities by country of origin and by product. Special arrangements have been agreed for olive oil from Tunisia.

These provisions should ensure that, for their staple products, the Mediterranean countries will enjoy access to the Community market for their exports unaffected by the enlargement.

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(1) Average quantities for the years 1980 to 1984.

CONCLUSION

41. The arrangements agreed for the integration of Portugal and Spain into the Community agricultural system and those parallel arrangements in other fields are a reflection of the problems - numerous and often original in nature - raised by the third enlargement. The effectiveness of the arrangements will be gauged by how well the specific targets assigned to them are achieved over and above the gradual and full application of the rules of the common agricultural policy in the two Member States, i.e:

- restructuring of Portuguese agriculture to enable Portuguese farmers to meet competition from the other Member States by providing protection for most of its production (the first stage of transition by stages and the SMT) and specific structural measures before accession and throughout the transition period;

- the control of the development of the substantial agricultural potential, protecting sensitive Spanish sectors so as to give them time to adapt (SMT), encouraging modernization of agriculture in Spain's less-favoured areas (the most favourable provisions of the policy on agriculture structures);

- enabling the sectors and regions of the Community of Ten concerned to adapt smoothly to the new context created by enlargement by providing a few years' protection from Spanish fruit and vegetables (first stage of transition period) and wines (SMT) and restructuring the economy of the rural parts of the southern regions (IMP);

- preventing enlargement from jeopardizing the traditional agricultural exports of Mediterranean "third" countries to the Community by ensuring that during the transition period they receive treatment which is no less favourable than tha applied to the new Member States.

42. The third enlargement of the Community differs sharply from previous enlargements because of the way it further enhances the agricultural component of European integration: although relatively modest in economic terms, the integration of the Portuguese and Spanish agricultural systems is unprecedented from the point of view of the number of farms, employment and agricultural potential, the budgetary impact of their integration is of a quite different order; the adaptations to be made on both sides in certain sectors and certain regions will be of a new variety.

Enlargement has not in itself provoked the reform of the common agricultural policy as regards Mediterranean products, the implementation of the IMP or the revision of the Mediterranean policy, but it has unquestionalby helped to accelerate them.

In both these ways, the accession of Portugal and Spain will mark a new point of departure not only for the Community itself but also for Community agriculture.

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ANNEX I

Objectives for the first stage of the transitional period

	SPAIN
Product	General objectives
Fresh fruit and vegetables	- the progressive application of quality standards to all the products concerned and strict application of the requirements arising therefrom; - the development of producer groups within the meaning of Community rules; - the setting up of a body and creation of a material and human infrastructure suitable for carrying out public intervention operations provided for under Community rules; - the setting up of a network for the daily recording of prices on representative markets to be defined on the basis of the various products; - the liberalization of trade with a view to introducing a system of free competition and of free access to the Spanish market and of adaptation of the "sectoral trade adjustments" to exports in order to make them compatible with the requirements of freedom of movement.

	PORTUGAL
Product	Specific objectives
Fresh fruit and vegetables	- elimination of the Junta Nacional das Frutas (JNF) as a State body at the end of the first stage; - development of producer organizations within the meaning of the Community rules; - progressive and generalized application of common quality standards; - setting up an intervention body and creating a material and human infrastructure to facilitate intervention operations; - free formation of prices and their daily recording on representative markets to be defined on the basis of the different products; - creation of an information service on agricultural markets in order to record rates daily and the appropriate training of the administrative departments indispensable to the smooth functioning of the common organization of the markets.

Product	Specific objectives
Milk and milk products	- abolition of the Junta Nacional dos Produtos Pecuarios (JNPP) as a State body at the end of the first stage and the progressive liberalization of internal trade, imports and exports with a view to setting up an arrangement for free competition and free access to the Portuguese market; - creation of an intervention agency and the formation of a material and human infrastructure to facilitate intervention operations; - modification of the existing prices structure so as to enable their free formation on the market and modification of the relation as to value between the fat part and the protein part of milk used in Portugal to align it on the relation retained in the Community - harmonization of domestic prices for milk, butter and dried milk obtaining in mainland Portugal with those obtaining in the Azores; - elimination, as far as possible, of national aid which is incompatible with Community law, and the progressive introduction of the scheme for Community aid; - abolition of the exclusiveness of milk collection zones and of the exclusiveness of pasteurization; - creation of an information service for agricultural markets with a view to the recording of price levels and an appropriate formation of administrative departments, these being essential for the smooth running of the common organization of the markets in the sector concerned; - implementation of measures intended to promote the modernization of production, processing and marketing structures.
Beef/veal	- elimination of the JNPP as a State body at the end of the first stage, and the liberalization of imports and exports and the progressive liberalization of domestic trade with a view to introducing a system of free competition and of free access to the Portuguese market; - creation of an intervention body and formation of a material and human infrastructure to facilitate intervention operations and the appropriate training of the administrative departments, which are indispensable to the smooth functioning of the common organization of the markets in the sector in question; - free formation of prices on representative markets to be established;

Product	Specific objectives
Beef/veal (cont'd)	- creation of an information service on agricultural markets in order to record prices and the introduction of the Community grading scale for carcases with a view to quotation comparability; - implementation of measures intended to promote the modernization of production, processing and marketing structures aiming at increasing the productivity of stockfarming and better profitability for the sector; - trade liberalization on the zootechnical level.
Pigmeat	- elimination of the JNPP as a State body at the end of the first stage, and the progressive liberalization of domestic trade, imports and exports with a view to ensuring a system of free competition and free access to the Portuguese market; - creation of an intervention body and formation of a material and human infrastructure facilitating intervention operations, adapted to the new conditions of the Portuguese market; - free formation of prices on representative markets to be established; - creation of an information service on agricultural markets in order to record prices and the appropriate training of the administrative departments, which are indispensable to the smooth functioning of the common organization of markets; - implementation of measures intended to promote the modernization of production, processing and marketing structures aiming at better profitability for the sector; - pursuit and intensification of the campaign against African swine fever and in particular the development of closed-circuit production units.
Eggs and poultrymeat	- elimination of the JNPP as a State body at the end of the first stage, liberalization of imports and exports with a view to introducing a system of free competition and free access to the Portuguese market and the progressive liberalization of the domestic market; - free price formation - creation of an information service on agricultural markets in order to record prices; - implementation of measures intended to promote the modernization of production and processing structures.

Product	Specific objectives
Cereals and rice	- dismantling of the marketing monopoly held by the Empresa Pùblica de Abastecimento de Cereais (EPAC) at the end of the first stage at the latest and the progressive liberalization of domestic trade with a view to introducing a system of free competition to the Portuguese market; - progressive elimination of the import monopoly held by EPAC over a period of four years; - setting up an intervention body and creating a material and human infrastructure to facilitate intervention operations; - free price formation; - creation of an information service on agricultural markets in order to record prices and the appropriate training of the administrative services indispensable to the smooth functioning of the EEC market organization.
Wine	- the abolition of the Junta Nacional do Vinho (JNV) as a State body at the end of the first stage, and the adaptation of the other public bodies in the wine sector, during the first stage, and the liberalization of domestic trade, imports and exports and the transfer of State-controlled activities with regard to storage and distillation, to producers and producer associations; - the progressive introduction of the arrangements for, and the control of, planting, similar to the Community arrangements and control, enabling efficient vine-planting rules to be established; - the realization of a project for ampelography (the classification of vine varieties) and for synonymy (equivalence between names of varieties of vines in Portugal on the one hand and equivalence between Portuguese names and names used in the Community as at present constituted on the other), to take place before the introduction of a system of statistical surveys on areas under vines within the meaning of Community rules and the realization of specific work on the viticultural land register; - the creation or transfer of distillation centres in sufficient numbers and of sufficient capacity to enable wine deliveries to the accomplished; - the creation of an information service for agricultural markets entailing in particular the ascertainment of prices and a regular statistical analysis;

Product	Specific objectives
Wine (cont'd)	- the training of the administrative departments indispensable to the smooth running of the common organization of the market in wine; - the progressive adaptation of the Portuguese price system to the Community price system; - the prohibition of irrigation of wine-grape vineyards and all new planting in irrigated areas; - the implementation, in the context of the planting rules, of a plan to restructure and convert Portuguese vineyards in line with the objectives of the common policy on wine.

ANNEX II

KEY FIGURES FOR AGRICULTURE IN THE COMMUNITY OF TWELVE

1. Basic data
2. Use of land
3. Main crops
4. Livestock numbers and structure of holdings
5. Output of main agricultural products
6. Average yields
7. Agricultural output value
8. Consumption and self-sufficiency
9. Employment in agriculture
10. Structure of agricultural holdings
11. Production structures
12. External trade in agricultural and food products

1. Basic data

Characteristics	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10	E	P	EUR 12
Total area (km^2)	248 692	549 087	301 278	37 291	30 520	2 586	244 111	70 283	43 080	131 957	1658 884	504 800	92 070	2255 754
Population (1983)('000 inhabitants)	61 423	54 729	56 836	14 367	9 856	366	56 377	3 508	5 114	9 850	272 426	38 106	9 969	320 501
GDP/inhabitant (1983) (Standard purchasing power - SPP	11 977	11 776	9 102	10 702	11 176	11 833	10 238	7 040	12 053	5 759	10 593	7 616	5 001	10 064
Unemployment rate (1983) (% or working civilian population)	6,4	7,9	8,7	11,9	11,7	3,2	10,8	14,8	9,7	7,8	8,8	18,0	7,3	9,7
Utilized agricultural area (1983) ('000 ha)	12 079	31 570	17 560	2 015	1 428	128	18 690	5 642	2 849	9 234	101 196	27 305	4 380	132 880
Employed in "agriculture" forestry, hunting, fishing" sector (1983) -number ('000)	1 372	1 697	2 526	249	106	7	628	189	208	1 051	8 033	1 947	974	10 954
-percentage of active civilian population in employment	5,4	7,8	12,1	4,9	2,9	4,8	2,7	16,8	8,4	28,5	7,5	17,9	23,1	8,9
Number of agricultural holdings (1000 holdings)	850	1 255	2 832	149	115	5	269	224	123	999	6 820	2 213	782	9 815
UAA per holding (1980) (ha)	14,4	23,3	5,6	13,7	12,3	25,1	63,7	22,6	23,8	3,7	13,2	10,7	5,6	12,0

1. Basic data (continuation)

Characteristics	D	F	I	NL	B	L	UK	IRL	DK	GR	EUR 10	E	P	EUR 12
Total agricultural production (1983): MECU	27 004	38 037	31 935	12 909	4 744	154	18 953	3 429	5 886	7 138	150 189	15 725	2 188	168 102
Agriculture as proportion of GDP (1983) (GVA/GDP) %	1,8	4,0	6,4	4,4	2,6	3,1	2,1	10,7	4,7	15,5	3,6	5,9	6,5	3,8
Agriculture and food imports as proportion of total imports (1983): %	14,8	13,6	18,4	17,3	13,8		15,3	14,9	15,5	16,4	15,3	15,4	19,1	12,5
Agriculture and food exports as proportion of total exports (1983) %	6,0	18,1	7,3	23,7	11,3		7,6	29,6	34,3	35,1	8,8	16,6	14,1	8,6
Balance of external trade in agricultural and food products (1983) (MECU)	-14 177	2 547	-10 691	5 333	-2 077		-9 505	1 301	3 475	-9	-23 596	-1 325	-1 032	-16 588
Proportion of total household consumption accounted for by foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco (1982) %	19,3	21,1	30,2	19,7	21,4	20,6	20,8	42,3	25,1	41,5	17,7	31,7	37,0	na

Source: EUROSTAT, Instituto Nacional de Estadistica-Madrid, Instituto Nacional de Estatistica-Lisboa and estimates by the Commission of the European Communities.

na: not available

2. Use of Land

(Area in 1.000 ha)

Characteristics	EUR-10	Spain	Portugal	EUR 12
Total territory	165.888	50.471	9.207	225.566
Inland waters	2.960	531	44	3.535
Land (total)	162.928	49.940	9.163	222.031
Woodland	34.322	15.598	2.968	52.888
Other areas	27.408	7.037	1.815	36.260
Utilized agricultural area (UAA)				
- areas	101.198	27.305	4.380	132.883
- percentage of total area	61.1 %	54.1 %	47.6 %	58.9 %
Arable land:				
- area	49.092	15.559	2.906	67.557
- percentage of UAA	48.5 %	57.0 %	66.3 %	50.8 %
Permanent grazing land:				
- area	45.857	6.706	761	53.324
- percentage of UAA	45.3 %	24.6 %	17.4 %	40.1 %
Permanent crops:				
- area	5.818	5.040	713	11.571
- percentage of UAA	5.8 %	18.4 %	16.3 %	8.7 %
Gardens:				
- area	431	-	-	431
- percentage of UAA	0.4 %	-	-	0.3 %

Sources: EUR 10 - EUROSTAT - Figures for 1983
Portugal - Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Lisboa, Figures 1979.
Spain - Instituto Nacional de Estadistica, Madrid - Figures for 1980; not including Canary Islands

3. Main crops

(areas in '000 ha)

Crop	EUR 10		Spain		Portugal		EUR 12	
	Area	% of UAA	Area	% of UAA	Area	% of UAA	Area	% of UAA
Cereals (total excluding rice)	27.663	27,1	7.393	27,0	1.167	26,7	36.223	27,3
of which: common wheat	10.992	10,8	2.461	9,0	)		)	
durum wheat	2.178	2,1	143	0,5	) 354	8,1	) 16.128	12,1
grain maize	3.014	2,9	354	1,3	376	8,6	3.744	2,8
barley	8.900	8,8	3.735	13,7	77	1,2	12.712	9,6
rye	726	0,7	222	0,8	194	4,4	1.142	0,9
Rice	204	0,2	41	0,1	34	0,8	279	0,2
Sugarbeet	1.686	1,7	249	0,9	0,3	0,0	1.935	1,5
Oilseeds (total)	1.887	1,8	950	3,5	30	0,7	2.867	2,2
of which: rape	1.107	1,1	-	-	-	-	1.107	0,8
sunflower	512	0,5	926	3,4	28	0,6	1.466	1,1
Olive trees	1.912	1,9	2.090	7,6	317	7,2	4.319	3,2
Cotton	165	0,2	40	0,1	-	-	205	0,2
Tobacco	182	0,2	20	0,0	0,8	0,0	203	0,1
Hops	27	0,0	2	0,0	NA	NA	29	0,0
Potatoes	1.094	1,1	340	1,2	123	2,8	1.557	1,2
Fresh vegetables (total)	1.354	1,3	454	1,7	296	6,8	2.104	1,6
of which: tomatoes	205	0,2	60	0,2	18	0,4	283	0,2
onions	67	0,1	34	0,1	NA	NA	101	0,1
Fresh fruit (total excl. citrus)	6.018	5,8	4.894	17,9	857	19,6	11.769	8,9
of which: apples	245	0,3	62	0,2	26	0,6	333	0,2
pears	95	0,1	37	0,1	9	0,0	141	0,1
peaches	147	0,2	51	0,2	8	0,0	206	0,1
apricots	36	0,0	22	0,1	2	0,0	60	0,0
melons	40	0,0	63	0,2	NA	NA	103	0,1
Citrus fruit (total)	235	0,2	236	0,9	29	0,7	500	0,4
of which: oranges and mandarins	178	0,2	183	0,7	24	0,6	385	0,3
lemons	53	0,1	48	0,2	4	0,1	105	0,1
Almonds	165	0,2	568	2,1	41	0,9	774	0,6
Vines	2.512	2,5	1.697	6,3	279	6,3	4.488	3,4
Flowers and ornamental plants	53	0,0	290	1,1	0,3	0,0	343	0,3
Green fodder	3.901	3,4	1.282	4,7	346	7,9	5.529	4,2
Fallow land and green fertilizers	1.538	1,5	4.785	17,5	NA	NA	6.323	4,8

NA : not available - : non-existent

Sources : . Eurostat Instituto Nacional de Estadistica - Madrid, Instituto Nacional de Estatistica - Lisboa - figures for 1983.
. Spain Oilseeds: sunflower, soya, safflower, hemp, flax and groundnut
. Portugal Cereals (total): wheat, grain maiwe, barley, rye, oats;
Oilseeds, sunflower and safflower seeds;
Fresh vegetables (total): French beans, broad beans and tomatoes
Tomatoes, for processing, mainland Portugal
Fresh fruit: apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, figs, persimmons, quiches, medlars, pomegranates, pineapples, bananas.

The EUR 12 figure for fallow land has been calculated without the figures for Portugal, which are unavailable.

4. Livestock numbers and structure of holdings

Livestock numbers: in '000
Holdings: in '000

Species	EUR-10			Spain			Portugal			EUR-12		
	Live-stock numbers	Holdings	Animals per Holding	Live-stock numbers	Holdings	Animals per holding	Live-stock numbers	Holdings	Animals per holding	Live-stock numbers	Holdings	Animals per holding
Cattle	78.931	2.406	32,8	4.552	453	10,0	1.374	299	4,6	84.857	3.158	26,9
of which: dairy cows	25.512	1.621	15,7	1.501	304	4,9	428	n.a	n.a	27.013	1.925	14,0
Pigs	78.265	1.862	42,0	9.736	524	18,6	2.534	416	6,1	90.535	2.802	32,3
Sheep	63.291	793	79,8	16.004	171	93,6	2.106	139	15,1	81.401	1.103	73,8
Goats	6.999	596	11,7	2.221	165	13,5	747	176	4,2	9.967	937	10,6
Solipeds	1.190	449	2,7	497	345	1,4	212	183	1,2	1.899	977	1,9

n.a. = not available

Sources: EUR-10 - Eurostat - 1983 surveys of cattle and pig numbers; 1979/80 survey on the structure of agricultural holdings (1981 for Greece) as regards sheep, goats and solipeds.

Portugal - Instituto Nacional de Estatistica - Lisboa: Agricultrual censuses carried out in 1979/80 (mainland) and 1977 (Azores and Madeira).

Spain - Instituto Nacional de Estadistica - Madrid: 1982 agricultural census.

The EUR 12 figures for the dairy cow numbers do not cover Portugal since no figues are available for the number of holdings concerned.

5. Output of main agricultural products

(in '000 except where otherwise stated)

Agricultural products	EUR 10	Spain		Portugal		EUR 12
		Output	in % of EUR 10	Output	in % of EUR 10	
Cereals (total excluding rice)	135.587	14.632	10,8	1.127	0,8	151.346
of which : common wheat	60.477	4.603	7,6	395	0,7	65.475
durum wheat	4.722	304	6,4	47	0,1	5.073
grain maize	19.972	2.213	11,1	486	2,4	22.671
barley	40.641	7.542	18,6	80	0,2	48.263
rye	2.624	253	9,6	109	4,2	2.986
Rice	1.123	359	32,0	129	11,6	1.611
Sugar	13.337	1.021	7,7	0	0,0	14.358
Oilseeds (total)	4.256	760	17,9	19	0,0	5.035
of which : rape	2.897	-	-	-	-	2.897
sunflower	975	654	67,1	18	1,8	1.647
Olive oil	954	470	49,3	51	5,3	1.475
Cotton	165	185	112,1	-	-	350
Tobacco	328	41	12,8	1	0,3	370
Hops	51	2	0,4	2	0,4	55
Potatoes	32.398	5.445	16,8	970	3,0	38.813
Fresh vegetables (total)	29.324	8.939	30,5	1.647	0,6	39.910
of which : tomatoes	9.175	2.386	26,0	779	8,5	12.340
onions	1.710	1.003	58,7	67	3,9	2.780
Fresh fruit (total excluding citrus fruit)	17.098	3.497	20,5	405	2,4	21.000
of which : apples	5.830	962	16,5	110	1,9	6.902
pears	2.059	471	22,9	61	3,0	2.591
peaches	2.251	434	19,3	32	1,4	2.717
apricots	372	180	48,4	6	1,6	558
melons	701	792	113,0	na	na	1.493
Citrus fruit (total)	4.072	3.138	77,0	150	3,7	7.360
of which : oranges and mandarines	2.899	2.463	85,0	122	4,2	5.484
lemons	913	421	46,1	19	2,0	1.353
Almonds	149	189	126,9	16	10,7	354
Wine (1.000 hl)	160.081	39.445	24,6	10.093	6,3	209.619
Beef/veal	6.854	420	6,1	110	1,6	7.384
Pigmeat	10.302	1.085	10,5	141	1,4	11.528
Sheep and goatmeat	709	141	19,8	23	3,2	873
Poultrymeat	4.315	850	19,7	169	3,9	5.334
Eggs	4.203	671	16,0	67	1,6	4.941
Cows milk	121.005	6.080	5,0	803	0,7	127.888

na = not available

- : non-existent

Sources : . Eurostat : Instituto Nacional de Estadistica - Madrid, Instituto Nacional de Estatistica - Lisboa, OECD averages 1981, 1982, 1983 for livestock products, averages 1982, 1983, 1984 for crop products.
. Spain : Oilseeds : sunflower, soya, safflower, hemp, flax and groundbut.
. Portugal : Cereals (total) : wheat, grain maize, barley, rye,
Oilseeds : safflower and sunflower.
For Spain and Portugal cows' milk production covers only that of dairy cows.

6. Average yields

(100 kg/ha except where otherwise indicated)

Agricultural products	EUR 10	Spain	Portugal	EUR 12
Cereals (total, excl. rice)	49,0	19,8	9,7	41,8
of which: common wheat	55,0	18,7	)	)
durum wheat	21,7	21,5	) 12,5	) 43,7
grain maize	66,3	62,5	13,0	60,6
barley	45,7	20,2	10,3	38,0
rye	36,1	16,2	5,6	26,1
Rice	55,0	87,6	37,9	57,7
Sugarbeet	489,4	364,0	415,8	480,2
Oilseeds (total)	22,6	8,0	6,3	17,6
of which: rape	38,2	-	-	38,2
sunflower	19,0	7,0	6,4	11,2
Olives for oil	27,6	11,5	10,6	17,3
Cotton (textile)	13,6	31,1	-	16,3
Tobacco	18,0	20,0	10,0	18,7
Hops	18,9	10,0	n.a.	18,9
Potatoes	268,0	160,1	78,9	249,3
Tomatoes	447,6	397,7	432,8	436,0
Onions	255,2	119,2	n.a.	235,2
Apples	238,0	144,4	41,1	207,3
Pears	216,7	127,4	65,5	184,6
Peaches	156,1	91,1	34,6	131,9
Apricots	103,3	81,8	30,0	93,0
Melons	175,3	125,7	n.a.	145,0
Oranges and mandarines	182,0	154,4	50,7	149,8
Lemons	172,3	87,7	47,5	128,9
Almonds	9,0	3,3	3,9	4,6
Vines for wine-making grapes (hl/ha)	67,1	23,0	36,1	48,4
Dairy cows (kg/head)	4.258	3.173	2.433	4.151

n.a. : not available — - : non-existent

Sources : Eurostat, Instituto Nacional de Estadistica - Madrid, Instituto Nacional de Estatistica - Lisboa, averages for 1982, 1983, 1984 except for vines for wine grapes: averages 1980/81 - 1981/82 - 1982/83

EUR 12 - The yields are obtained by dividing the production figures for the main agricultural products by the corresponding areas (see foregoing tables).

7. Agricultural output value

Final agricultural production	EUR 10	Spain	Portugal	EUR 12
- value (million ECU)	150.189	15.725	2.188	168.102
- % of value of final agricultural output of EUR 10	100	10.5	1.7	112.2

Composition of final agricultural output
(as % of final agricultural output)

Products	EUR 10	Spain	Portugal	EUR 12
Cereals and rice	12,1	8,3		11,7
Fresh vegetables	7,5	12,2		8,0
Fresh fruit (excluding citrus)	4,1	7,2	na	4,4
Citrus	0,9	5,1		1,3
Wine and most	4,8	4,2		4,7
Pulses	0,2	0,6		0,2
Olive oil	1,3	5,6		1,7
Root crops	4,5	)		)
Industrial crops	2,2	) 13,3		) 12,7
Other crop products	5,9	)		)
TOTAL CROP PRODUCTS	43,5	56,5	na	44,7

Products	EUR 10	Spain	Portugal	EUR 12
Milk	20,2	9,4		19,2
Beef/veal	14,7	)		)
Pigmeat	11,0	)		)
Sheep and goatmeat	1,7	) 29,4	na	) 32,7
Poultrymeat	4,3	)		)
Other animals	1,3	)		)
Eggs	3,0	4,5		3,1
Other animal products	0,3	0,2		0,3
TOTAL ANIMAL PRODUCTS	56,6	43,5	na	55,3

na = not available

Sources: The composition of final agricultural production for EUR 12 has been calculated excluding Portugal, in the absence of figures for this country.

- . EUR 10 - EUROSTAT - Figures for 1983.
- . Portugal - Instituto Nacional de Estatistica - Lisbon - Figures for 1981.
- . Spain - Value of total agdricultural output - Figures for 1983 "Cuentos del sector agrario", No 9, July 1984.
  - Composition of total agricultural output, 1982 breakdown - Anuario de Estadistica Agraria.

8. Consumption and self-sufficiency

(consumption per head of population)
(degree of self-sufficiency: %)

Products	EUR 10		Spain		Portugal		EUR 12	
	Consumption per head populatione	Degree of self-sufficiency	Consumption per head of population	Degree of self sufficiency	Consumption per head of population	Degree of self sufficiency	Consumption per head of population	Degree of self-sufficiency
Cereals (excluding rice)	83	109	69	57	100	27	82	100
of which: wheat	73	125	65	81	69	35	72	120
grain maize	6	79	1	33	23	19	6	66
barley	0	114	-	64	1	48	0	107
Rice (paddy)	3	130	6	118	16	98	4	125
Potatoes	75	102	97	99	91	86	78	101
Sugar	34	141	27	96	27	0	33	133
Fresh vegetables	106	100	147	119	142	128	112	103
Fresh vruit (excluding citrus fruit)	60	84	68	112	29	101	60	88
Citrus fruit	28	45	24	283	14	100	27	69
Processed tomatoes	12	149	4	343	14	370	11	166
Olive oil	4	100	9	126	na	na	na	na
Butter	6	131	0	100	1	48	5	131
Fresh milk products (excluding cream)	102	101	121	100	na	na	104	100
Skimmed-milk powder	1	132	1	26	na	na	1	129
Cheese	13	107	5	91	4	90	12	106
Meats (excluding offal)	82	100	71	98	51	95	80	100
of which: beef/veal	25	104	12	92	12	84	23	102
pigmeat	37	102	27	99	16	98	35	101
sheep and goatmeat	4	74	4	99	3	99	4	78
poultrymeat	14	111	24	99	16	100	15	108
Eggs	14	103	17	103	na	na	14	103
Wine (litres/head/year)	45	102	49	117	na	na	na	na

na = not available

Sources: . EUR 10 Eurostat, averages 1981/82, 1982/83, 1983/84 for crop products; averages 1981, 1982, 1983 for livestock products.

. Portugal : Averages 1978, 1979, 1980, continental Portugal only.
Crop products: Instituto Nacional de Estatistica and EUROSTAT;
Livestock products: OECD.

. Spain Anuario de Estadistica Agraria 1982 - Madrid - Figures for 1981 (1981/82 marketing year for crop products)

The EUR 12 figures for fresh milk products, skimmed-milk powder and eggs have been calculated on the basis of the figures for EUR 10 and Spain only.

9. Employment in agriculture

Characteristics	Units	EUR 10	Spain	Portugal	EUR 12
Number employed in "agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing" sector (1983)	'000	8.044	1.947	975	10.996
Change 1983/1970	%	- 35,3	- 46,8	- 2,2	- 35,7
Percentage of working civilian population employed in the sector (1983)	%	7,5	14,7	23,6	8,8
Percentage of persons employed in the sector who are wage earners (1983)	%	26,5	28,7	21,1	26,3
Percentage of persons employed in the sector who are women (1983)	%	35,7	25,9	(?)50,0	35,1
Breakdown of farm heads by age:					
- under 35	%	9,0	)	8,7	)
- between 35 and 44	%	16,8	) 46,9	16,3	) 51,1
- between 45 and 54	%	26,8	)	25,5	)
- between 55 and 64	%	25,4	27,5	24,7	25,8
- 65 and over	%	22,0	25,6	24,8	23,1

Sources: EUROSTAT, Employment statistics. Breakdown of farm heads by age.

- EUR 10 EUROSTAT - Survey of the structure of agricultural holdings (1981 for Greece)
- Portugal - 1979/80 Agricultural Census, holdings having been the subject of a routine questionnaire, mainland Portugal only.
- Spain - 1982 Agricultural Census

10. Structure of agricultural holdings

Characteristics	EUR 10	Spaina	Portugal	EUR 12
Number of holdings	6.820.400	2.213.141	782.144	9.815.685
Utilized agticultural area per holding (ha)	13,2	10,7	5,6	12,0

Breakdown of holdings by utilized agricultural area (in %)				
- less than 1 ha	20,0	31,1	44,6	24,4
- from 1 to 2 ha	15,6	16,6	22,0	16,3
- from 2 to 5 ha	21,0	21,8	20,0	21,1
- from 5 to 10 ha	13,6	12,4	7,7	12,9
- from 10 to 20 ha	12,4	8,3	3,3	10,7
- from 20 to 30 ha	6,6	3,2	) 1,5	) 10,2
- from 30 to 50 ha	5,9	2,8	)	)
- from 50 to 100 ha	3,5	2,2	0,4	3,0
- over 100 ha	1,4	1,6	0,5	1,4

Sources: EUR 10 - EUROSTAT - 1979/80 survey of the structure of agricultural holdings 1979/1980 (1981 for Greece).

Portugal- 1979/80 agricultural census (mainland Portugal only; holdings the subject of routine questionnaire).

Spain - 1982 agricultural census.

The utilized agricultural area per holding has been calculated by dividing the total utilized agricultural area by the number of holdings.

11. Production structures

Characteristics	EUR 10	Spagna	Portugal	EUR 12
Irrigated areas:				
- areas ('000 ha)	4.536	3.123	668	8.327
- percentage of utilized agricultural area	5,1	11,4	15,3	6,3
Crops under glass:				
- areas ('000 ha)	34	169	0,8	204
- percentage of utilized agricultural area	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,2
Consumption of artificial fertilizers (in kg/ha UAA):				
- N	74	32	34	64
- P205	41	15	18	35
- K20	41	9	9	33
Tractors:				
- number ('000)	5.066	563	82	5.711
- per 100 ha UAA	4,9	2,1	1,9	4,3
Combine harvesters:				
- numero ('000)	489	43	11	543
- per 100 ha of cereals	1,8	0,6	na	na

Sources: EUR 10 : EUROSTAT; irrigated areas and crops under glass: 1979/80: survey of agricultural holdings (1981 for Greece); consumption of fertilizers: 1980/81 marketing year: tractors: 1977 figures; combine harvesters: 1975.

Portugal : Instituto Nacional de Estatistica - Lisbon. Crops under glass: 1979/80 agricultural census (continental Portugal - holdings subject of routine questionnaire); tractors, combined harvesters and threshers (mainland only), consumption of fertilizers: 1982 figures.

Spain : Instituto Nacional de Estadistica - Madrid. 1982 figures.

External trade in agricultural and food products (1983) (1)

12.1 Basic figures

(mio ECU)

	EUR 10	SPAIN		PORTUGAL	
	value	value	of which with EUR 10 (in %)	value	of which with EUR 10 (in %)
IMPORTS					
- all products	329.529	32.377	32,3	9.162	39,8
- agricultural and food products	50.362	4.974	19,3	1.749	7,7
EXPORTS					
- all products	303.026	21.955	48,0	5.105	58,5
- agricultural and food products	26.766	3.649	54,5	717	48,8
BALANCE					
- all products	-26.503	-10.422	x	-4.057	x
- agricultural and food products	-23.595	-1.325	x	-1.032	x

Sources: EUR 10 - EUROSTAT
Spain and Portugal - UN (Comtrade).

12.2 Trade between Spain and Portugal

(in mio ECU)

	IMPORTS INTO PORTUGAL FROM SPAIN	EXPORTS FROM PORTUGAL TO SPAIN	BALANCE
- all products	471	210	-261
- agricultural and food products	35	32	-3

Source: UN - Comtrade.

(1) Agricultural and food products correspond to the following divisions of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC): 00 = live animals; 01 = meats; 02 = milk and eggs; 03 = fish; 04 = cereals; 05 = fruit and vegetables; 06 = sugar and honey; 07 = coffee, cocoa, tea and spices; 08 = animal feedingstuffs; 09 = miscellaneous food preparations; 11 = beverages; 12 = tobacco; 21 = hides, skins and fur skins, undressed; 22 = oilseeds, oil nuts and oil mkernels; 232 = crude natural rubber; 24 = wood lumber and cork; 261 - 265 + 258 = natural textile fibres, 29 = crude agricultural materials not elsewhere specified; 4 = oils and fats. Imports are expressed in cif value, exports in fob value.

12.3 Main Agricultural and Food Exports

	EUR 10			SPAIN			PORTUGAL		
	PRODUCT	million ECU	% of total ag. imports	PRODUCT	million ECU	% of total ag. exports	PRODUCT	million ECU	% of total ag. exports
1	Alcoholic beverages	3.941	14,7	Fruit, fresh or dried	930	25,5	Alcoholic beverages	200	27,9
2	Wheat and meslin	1.964	7,3	Vegetables, fresh or dried	407	11,2	Vegetable oils	78	10,9
3	Milk and cream	1.620	6,1	Alcoholic beverages	372	10,2	Fish, molluscus, crustaceans prepared or canned	76	10,6
4	Meats, fresh, chilled or frozen	1.441	5,4	Vegetable oils	341	9,3	Vegetables, prepared or canned	74	10,3
5	Sugars and honey	1.428	5,3	Vegetables, prepared or canned	325	8,9	Timber simply worked	72	10,0
6	Animal feedingstuffs	1.401	5,2	Animal feedingstuffs	232	6,4	Animal feedingstuffs	33	4,6
7	Cereal based products	1.085	4,1	Fruits, prepared or canned	136	3,7	Cork	29	4,0
8	Various food products and preparations	942	3,5	Crustaceans and molluscs	134	3,7	Fruit, fresh or dried	18	2,5
9	Cheese	902	3,4	Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen	80	2,2	Vegetables, fresh or dried	17	2,4
10	Butter	813	3,0	Raw materials of plant origin	80	2,2	Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen	15	4 2,1
11	Manufactured tobacco	706	2,6	Fish, molluscs, crustaceans prepared or canned	79	2,2	Sugars and honey	13	1,8
12	Vegetables, fresh, frozen or dried	644	2,4	Various food products and preparations	54	1,5	Raw materials of animal origin	10	1,4
13	Wheat flour and meal	573	2,1	Spices	46	1,3	Meats, prepared, or canned	8	1,1
14	Unhulled barley	563	2,1	Unmilled wheat and meslin	41	1,1	Pulp wood	7	1,0
15	Fruits, fresh or dried	552	2,1	Sugar-based preparations	36	1,0	Raw materials of plant origin	7	1,0
16	Meats, prepared or canned	551	2,1	Meats, fresch, chilled or frozen	35	1,0	Leathers and skins	6	0,8
17	Live animals	549	2,1	Wool and hair	30	0,8	Cheese	5	0,7
18	Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen		1,9	Timber simply worked	26	0,7	Crustaceans and molluscs	5	0,7
19	Vegetables, prepared or canned	409	1,5	Fish, dried, salted in brine	21	0,6	Cereal-based products	5	0,7
20	Chocolate and cocoa-based products	389	1,5	Wheat flour and meal	19	0,5	Fruits, prepared or canned	5	0,7

Sources: EUR 10 - EUROSTAT
Portugal and Spain - UN (Comtrade)

12.4 Main Imports of Agricultural and Food Products

	EUR 10			SPAIN			PORTUGAL		
	PRODUCTI	Million ECU	% of tot. ag. imports	PRODUCT	Million ECU	% of total ag. imports	PRODUCT	Million ECU	% of total ag. imports
1	Animal feedingstuffs	5.629	11,2	Oil seeds and nuts	870	17,5	Unmilled maize	378	21,6
2	Timber, simply worked	4.836	9,6	Unmilled maize	721	14,5	Oil seeds and nuts	299	17,1
3	Coffee	4.569	9,1	Coffee	402	8,1	Cotton	255	14,6
4	Fruit, fresh or dried	4.029	8,0	Raw tobaccos	332	6,7	Fish, dried, salted or in brine	125	7,1
5	Oil seeds and nuts	3.419	6,8	Timber simply worked	199	4,0	Unmilled wheat	107	6,1
6	Vegetables, fresh or dried	1.966	3,9	Crustaceans, molluscs	196	3,9	Sugars and honey	66	3,8
7	Meat, fresh or chilled	1.944	3,9	Unhulled barley	192	3,9	Coffee	48	2,7
8	Raw tobaccos	1.686	3,4	Animal feedingstuffs	188	3,8	Squared timber	44	2,5
9	Cocoa	1.325	2,6	Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen	176	3,5	Leathers and skins	40	2,3
10	Fruit, prepared or canned	1.214	2,4	Cotton	167	3,4	Animal feedingstuffs	33	1,9
11	Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen	1.042	2,1	Leathers and skins	121	2,4	Raw tobaccos	31	1,8
12	Unmilled maize	1.019	2,0	Natural rubber	101	2,0	Rye, oats, others, unmilled	29	1,7
13	Sugars and honey	936	1,9	Alcoholic beverages	100	2,0	Wool and hair	26	1,5
14	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, prepared or canned	870	1,7	Vegetables, fresh or dried	87	1,7	Vegetables, fresh or dried	25	1,4
15	Squared timber	831	1,7	Raw materials of plant origin	81	1,6	Meats, fresh, chilled or frozen	23	1,3
16	Alcoholic beverages	796	1,6	Squared timber	80	1,6	Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen	21	1,2
17	Natural rubber	767	1,5	Cocoa	79	1,6	Rice	20	1,1
18	Unmilled wheat	705	1,4	Meats, fresh, chilled or frozen	78	1,6	Plant fibres	20	1,1
19	Undressed furs	672	1,3	Milk and cream	59	1,2	Other oil seeds	15	0,9
20	Leathers and skins	666	1,3	Rye, oats, others, unmilled	58	1,2	Raw materials of plant origin	14	0,8

Source: EUR 10 - EUROSTAT
Portugal and Spain - UN (Comtrade)

GREEN EUROPE

Newsletter on the common agricultural policy

No.		Language:
165	15 years of Green Europe	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
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167	EEC agriculture: the world dimension	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
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170	Agriculture and the problem of surpluses	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
171	EEC food imports: the New Zealand file	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
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173	The agricultural aspects of enlargement of the European Community: Greece	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
174	The agricultural aspects of enlargement of the European Community: Spain	DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL
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