COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL

Mediterranean concessions impact study

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In the context of discussions on trade agreements with third countries of the Mediterranean region, the Commission gave an undertaking at the Agriculture Council of 17 February to produce a study of the market impact in the Community of current and possible future concessions to third countries on sensitive products. Recent developments in negotiations with these countries allow now for greater clarity in assessing the situation.

1.2. This is clearly a complex task, which involves taking into account not only trade relations with the countries concerned now and in the foreseeable future, but also production, processing and consumption trends in the Community, and the possible future shape of the CAP.

1.3. This study will focus on those import products generally seen as sensitive on a Community level in relations with 11 third countries of the Mediterranean region (Tunisia, Morocco, Israel, Jordan, Algeria, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Malta, Cyprus, Turkey) and Palestine. The statistical data provided does not include Palestine, as reliable figures are not available (trade quantities are also very low in relation to the other 11 main countries covered).

1.4. The 14 product groups are as follows: tomatoes (including tomato concentrate), onions, olive oil, hazelnuts, oranges, "easy peelers" (mandarines, etc.), lemons, grapes, melons, strawberries, flowers, potatoes, rice and wine.

2. GENERAL COMMENTS

2.1. It has not been possible in the context of this study to take into account all factors obtaining in what is an extremely complex situation. In particular, for example, for a number of the products upon which this study has focused are characterised by their perishability and the seasonal nature of their production. The question of whether their seasonality complements or conflicts with Community production is of significance in assessing the impact of imports on the Community market.

2.2. This study is concerned with the effects of the Mediterranean agreements. It should be remembered, however, that these are only part of a more general process towards a more open trading environment, as a result, in particular, of the conclusion of the Uruguay Round. The need to help and encourage Community producers of fruit and vegetables to respond to this challenge by becoming more competitive was stressed in the communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the development and future of Community policy in the fruit and vegetables sector (COM(94) 360) which served as the basis for the Commission proposals on the reform of the fruit and vegetables regime on which the Council reached a decision in July 1996. The need for adaptation to the results of the Uruguay Round also underlay the decision on the reform of the rice regime which was taken by the Council in December 1995 and is one of the considerations in the recent Options Paper on the future of the olive oil regime. The Commission will, of course, be monitoring the success of these reforms in the light of the changing trading environment.

3. CURRENT IMPORT REGIME

3.1. It is important to remember that the agreements that have been negotiated by the Community generally consolidate trading arrangements that have applied historically. Import quota amounts are therefore likely to a great extent to reflect traditional trade flows and thus in turn the needs of Community consumption.

3.2. Under the agreements signed in the seventies between the Community and the Mediterranean partners import preferences were granted for various agricultural products; these preferences vary from very significant concessions to Turkey to more limited concessions to Syria. The preferences have applied since the late seventies.

3.3. Under the current euro-mediterranean partnership policy (agreed with our partners in Barcelona in November 1995), the EU is negotiating new agreements with most of the Mediterranean countries. These new agreements will also solve the problems related to Uruguay Round implementation and to the enlargement of the Community. The new agreements contain an important innovation: they will provide for preferences granted by our partners for EC exports of agricultural products.

3.4. To date, negotiations for new agreements have been concluded with Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, the PLO, Tunisia and Turkey, only some of which have been signed by the Council. Only the agreement with the PLO has formally entered into force; however some of the trade provisions apply already as far as Morocco, Israel and Tunisia are concerned. Table 2 shows the preferences granted by the Community to our partners on the agricultural products selected for this study. This table incorporates the recent agreements reached with Cyprus, Turkey and Jordan.

3.5. The concessions referred to in the table only affect the ad valorem duty. With regard to the specific duties linked to entry prices, it should be noted that for oranges a reduction of the entry prices has been granted to Morocco, Israel, Cyprus and Egypt, within the limits of tariff quotas. With Morocco a partial reduction of entry prices for cucumbers, artichokes, clementines and tomatoes has been agreed, also within tariff quotas.

3.6. New agreements are under negotiation with Egypt, Lebanon and Algeria and exploratory talks are being held with Syria. Table 1 contains the state of play of the negotiations with the Mediterranean partners up to 1 May 1997.

3.7. The following rough classification can be made to show the relative importance of the individual Mediterranean countries as exporters to the EC of the product groups covered by this study:

- Turkey, Morocco and Israel are the only really important exporters of agricultural produce to the Community. Their exports cover a wide range of products; in particular, they are very important exporters of some of the following products: flowers, citrus fruit, tomatoes, grapes, melons, hazelnuts, strawberries and wine;
- Cyprus only exports potatoes, citrus and grapes in significant volumes;
- Tunisia is by far the main exporter of olive oil and exports also oranges;
- Egypt is the main exporter of potatoes and onions,
- countries with no particular trade significance in this context: Malta, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon.

4. CURRENT MARKET SITUATION

4.1. The market situation in key sectors is highlighted below with a view to assessing the possible impact on Community markets of trade and trade agreements with the Mediterranean countries.

4.2. <u>Main fruits and vegetables</u>

4.2.1. In the fruit and vegetables sector it is possible to make a three-way classification on the basis of the relation between Community production and consumption levels: surplus products (tomato paste and, to a lesser extent, lemons); deficit products (hazelnuts and, to some extent, "easy peelers"); other products for which production satisfies internal demand.

4.2.2. Total import quantities expressed as a proportion of Community production is fairly limited for three products (tomatoes, strawberries and melons - around 5% of production), while for others it is around 10% (tomato paste, onions, lemons and grapes), 15% (oranges) and 40% ("easy peelers").

4.2.3. With regard to *tomatoes*, it is noticeable that the imports from the Mediterranean countries are decreasing, whilst imports from other origins are increasing. In addition, it should be noted that there exists with the main Mediterranean exporter of tomatoes a self-restraint arrangement (with a strong double-check notification system), whereby Morocco's exports to the EC will not exceed 150,000 tonnes. The Community market is protected against cheap imports by entry prices. Overall, Community production, consumption and exports are stable. (The main Mediterranean exporters to the EC of tomatoes are Morocco and Turkey).

4.2.4. EC imports of *tomato concentrate* from the Mediterranean countries (especially from Turkey) have shown a strong increase in the past few years, leading to reductions in prices. On the other hand, it should be remembered that our exports to these countries are quite significant (of the order of 27% of total exports) and are in general greater than these imports. Community production exceeds consumption (production 116% of consumption in 1991, 133% in 1993).

4.2.5. For *onions*, import quantities from the Mediterranean countries are not significant, but are tending to increase (9% of total imports in 1995). Production of onions in the Community tends to be variable; imports and prices are affected largely by internal supply. (The main Mediterranean exporter to the EC of onions is Egypt).

4.2.6. *Hazelnuts* are a deficit product (EC production represents about 35% of consumption). 96% of imports, which cover internal demand, come from the Mediterranean countries (Turkey). Although caution would need to be exercised in granting freer market access, concessions in themselves are not likely to destabilise the market as normal import duties are relatively low. (The main Mediterranean exporter to the EC of hazelnuts is Turkey).

4.2.7. Mediterranean countries' exports of *oranges* are showing a downward trend. This trend is reflected also in EC production, consumption and general imports into the Community. *"Easy peelers"* are a deficit product, but internal production is accounting for an increasing share in consumption. Markets are stable in general. Community production of *lemons* is decreasing, along with imports from the Mediterranean countries, whilst imports from other sources are on the increase. (The main Mediterranean exporters to the EC of oranges are Morocco, Israel, Cyprus and Tunisia; "easy peelers" - Morocco, Turkey and Israel; lemons - Turkey and Cyprus).

4.2.8. *Grape* imports, particularly those from the Mediterranean countries, are increasing. (The main Mediterranean exporters to the EC of grapes are Turkey, Israel and Cyprus).

4.2.9. Imports of Mediterranean *melons* are, likewise, increasing. Overall the market is very stable. (The main Mediterranean exporters to the EC of melons are Israel, Turkey and Morocco).

4.2.10. For *strawberries*, imports from the Mediterranean countries are rising, as also however are EC production and our exports to these countries. (The main Mediterranean exporters to the EC of strawberries are Turkey and Morocco).

4.2.11. For the last three products, it is worth mentioning that most imports from the Mediterranean region arrive early in the season, thus complementing, rather than conflicting with, EC production.

4.3. Flowers

4.3.1. For the flowers sector, the issues covered by this paper were discussed in detail in the Commission's recent communication to the Council - European Strategy for Trade in Live Plants and Floricultural Products (17.02.97; COM (97) 36 final).

4.3.2. The strategy paper contains a detailed discussion of the evolution and impact of trading arrangements with the Mediterranean and other third countries, pointing out the general significance of trade in this sector and the fact that the Community has an overall trade surplus in value terms (though a deficit in terms of quantity). Also underlined is the importance of seasonality, four fifths of imports arriving between November and May, when Community production is insufficient to meet demand. (The main Mediterranean exporter to the EC of flowers is Israel).

4.3.3. The paper also sets out a coherent and balanced approach to future negotiations, particularly with the more developed countries, where Community export potential should be fully taken into account.

4.4. Rice

4.4.1. The rice market is composed of two products: indica rice (long grain) and japonica rice (round and medium grain). As far as indica rice is concerned, the Community shows a deficit of around 0.3 million tonnes in the marketing year 1996/97. Given that imports of indica rice are projected at around 0.6 million tonnes, a part of the Community indica rice production is currently being offered to intervention (about 0.1 million tonnes at 2 May 1997), while another part is to be exported through refunds. This situation is likely to persist in 1997/98.

4.4.2. As regards japonica rice, the Community has a surplus of about 0.25 million tonnes, all of which is to be exported with refunds. Given the GATT Uruguay Round restrictions on export volumes (0.15 million tonnes), a part of the japonica rice production will also be offered to intervention. Egypt produces mainly japonica rice.

4.5. Olive oil

4.5.1. Production of olive oil, both inside and outside the Community, is naturally cyclical. For this reason, in some years the Community has suffered from a lack of supply in olive oil, which explains the significant price variations in this sector. This situation could change if there is a significant increase in Community production. For some quality levels the EC is always a net exporter. (The main Mediterranean exporter to the EC of olive oil is Tunisia).

4.6. Potatoes

4.6.1. Early potatoes are a cyclical product. There is a demand for imports in the winter months, despite the fact that some EC produce is available at this time. (The main Mediterranean exporters to the EC of early potatoes are Egypt, Cyprus and Morocco).

4.6.2. Prices for potatoes for direct consumption in general are relatively low as a result of decreasing demand (though demand for processed potato products is increasing).

4.6.3. Although potato production in the Community may vary significantly from one year to the next, the market is in general in a state of equilibrium.

4.7. Wine

4.7.1. Mediterranean exports of wine do not play a significant role on the EC market. (The only Mediterranean exporter to the EC of wine worth mentioning is Morocco).

4.8. Figures relating to the EC's imports of "sensitive" products from the Mediterranean countries are set out in Tables 3 and 4.

5. EC EXPORTS

5.1. In the context of bilateral trade relations, the benefits accruing to the Community's exporters must also be borne in mind, particularly in view of the primary importance of the countries concerned as importers of Community agricultural produce (particularly, but by no means exclusively, of cattle, beef, dairy products, grains, sugar as well as processed agricultural products).

5.2. Statistical data show that the EC is a net exporter in agricultural goods to the Mediterranean countries (with an agricultural trade surplus of 413 million ECU in 1995). A country-by-country approach shows that the Community is a net importer of agricultural goods only from Turkey and Morocco. It has a stable trade balance with Israel and Tunisia, and a surplus with all other countries in the region. The main importers of EC agricultural produce are Algeria and Egypt.

5.3. In assessing the benefits to the Community of preferential trade agreements, it should be noted that the Community has so far concluded agreements with the main exporting countries. The EC is a net agricultural exporter vis-à-vis the other countries with which negotiations are currently under way. In addition, as mentioned above, new agreements will place increased emphasis on concessions to be granted by the Mediterranean countries on EC exports. In general terms, therefore, the EC stands to benefit in pure trade terms from the conclusion of these further free trade agreements.

5.4. Details of the value of the Community's main agricultural exports in 1995 are set out in Table 5.

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1. In the seventies the Community concluded agreements with its Mediterranean partners. Within the trade provisions of these agreements, the trade arrangements that had applied historically were consolidated. Preferential import quota amounts are therefore likely to a great extent to reflect traditional trade flows and thus in turn the needs of Community consumption.

6.2. At that time, the EC-6 was a net importer of most of the Mediterranean products (citrus, olive oil, hazelnuts, melons, grapes, etc.) and it was only logical to permit the access of agricultural products originating in that region (which at that time included Spain, Greece and Portugal) to the EC market.

6.3. In the eighties the Community integrated Greece, Portugal and Spain. The EC production capacity of Mediterranean products increased and surpluses appeared. For our Mediterranean partners the situation thus became more difficult; their access to the EC market had to face increased competition from the new member states, which absorbed parts of the markets which were occupied previously by other third countries. Additional protocols were negotiated with these third countries to mitigate the negative impact of the enlargement of the Community.

6.4. An analysis of the available trade data does not lead to the identification of any clear link between increases in imports or in concessions and the production, consumption and export situation in the Community. There seems, for example, to be no direct substitution of internal production by imports.

6.5. Neither is there an obvious connection between the granting of concessions by the Community and the level of imports of the products concerned. This is in part due to the fact that the Community's border protection for most imports from the Mediterranean countries is relatively low, thus reducing the significance of preferential margins on tariffs vis-à-vis basic factors such as market supply and demand. For many products, imports under concession account for a much smaller proportion of the product total than those under non-preferential arrangements.

6.6. For a number of the key product groups highlighted in this study, there are significant factors limiting the impact of import concessions granted by the Community. As mentioned above, for tomatoes a strong self-restraint arrangement is in force with by far the most important exporter, Morocco. For potatoes, onions, strawberries, grapes and melons, concessions are subject to tight calendars and the tariff quota for olive oil is opened each year in such a way as to facilitate the absorption of this quantity into the Union's market; preferential imports do not take place within the periods most sensitive for the internal markets. For hazelnuts, given the low erga omnes duty, the concessions have no effect at all on imports. For oranges, the concessions to the important producers (Morocco and Israel) are subject to tariff quotas. For potatoes, imports take place when short internal production leads prices high. The importance of the concessions is therefore only relative. Imports of wine are marginal and have no impact on the internal market.

6.7. On a general level, the relatively small proportion of Community consumption accounted for by imports from the Mediterranean countries (whether or not preferential) should also be borne in mind. Overall figures do not, of course, give a total view of the problem. Relatively small volumes of imports arriving at a critical time can have a disproportionate effect, in particular on sensitive regions heavily dependent on a particular product.

6.8. It is possible, however, to observe that at least in the cases of the markets for the particular fruit and vegetable products examined here, there is a relative stability with regard to Community production, imports and prices. Markets would thus appear to have adapted to the concessions that have been granted and have reached a degree of equilibrium.

6.9. This is not of course to say that the absorption capacity of the Community markets is unlimited, or that the granting of concessions has no impact, but simply to state that in current circumstances there are no causes for undue concern. Community producers and preferential trading partners have a mutual interest in the stability of the Community market and this could be upset if the process of multilateral or preferential moves to more open trading were to proceed too rapidly.

6.10. In a broader context, it is of course important not simply to base one's conclusions on a sector-by-sector analysis, but also to consider the more general benefits of trading arrangements to the Community's consumers and exporters. On the export side, Community producers and exporters stand to benefit from the conclusion of new agreements with the Mediterranean countries.

TABLO 1

MEDITERRANEAN POLICY: THE BILATERAL AGREEMENTS state of play on 28 April 1997

Country	Current agreement	Agriculture coverage in current agreement		Negotiations under way for:	Agricultural coverage
		EU imports	EU exports		
Algeria	Cooperation Agreement 1976	Limited preference	No concessions	Euro-Mediterranean Association Association; Council mandate adopted in June 1996; negotiations started in 1997.	reciprocal concessions
Cyprus	Association Agreement 1973	Wide preference	Limited preference	Impact of Uruguay Round; agreement initialled in February 1997	reciprocal concessions
Egypt	Cooperation Agreement 1977	Limited preference	No concessions	Euro-Mediterranean Association agreement; negotiations started in 1995	reciprocal concessions
Israel	Free trade Agreement 1976	Wide preference	Limited preference	Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement signed 20 Nov 1995; since 1.1.96 the agricultural concessions are operative	reciprocal concessions
Jordan	Cooperation Agreement 1977	Limited preference	No concessions	Euro-Mediterranean Association agreement initialled on 16.4.97.	reciprocal concessions
Lebanon	Cooperation Agreement 1977	Limited preference	No concessions	Euro-Mediterranean Association agreement; negotiations started in 1996	reciprocal concessions
Malta	Association Agreement 1970	Wide preference	Limited preference		
Morocco	Cooperation Agreement 1976	Wide preference	No concessions	Euro-Mediterranean Association agreement signed 26 February 1996; only operative for some agricultural products	reciprocal concessions
Palestinian Authority	Autonomous EC concessions .	Wide preference	No concessions	Euro-Mediterranean Association agreement signed 24 February 1997	reciprocal concessions
Syria	Cooperation Agreement 1977	Limited preference	No concessions	Euro-Mediterranean Association agreement. No Council mandate yet, exploratory talks under way.	reciprocal concessions
Tunisia	Cooperation Agreement 1976	Wide preference	No concessions	Euro-Mediterranean Association agreement signed 17 July 1995; only operative for Tunisian olive oil	reciprocal concessions
Turkey	Association Agreement for a Customs Union,1963	Wide preference	Limited preference	Additional reciprocal concessions + impact of Uruguay Round + enlargement; agreement initialled on 25 April 1997.	reciprocal concessions

TABLE 2

EU concessions to mediterranean partners on sensitive products

Product	Malta			Cyprus			Turkey			Morocco		
	period (all year except if stated)	duty	volume	period (all year except if stated)	duty	volume	period (all year except if stated)	duty	volume	period (all year except if stated)	duty	volume
flowers		exemption	unlimited		exemption	75		exemption	unlimited		exemption	5,000
new potatoes	1/1-31/5		3,000	1/1-15/5	exemption	unlimited	1/1-31/3	exemption	unlimited	1/12-30/4	exemption	120,000
				16/5-30/6	exemption	110,000						
tomatoes	1/12-30/4	60% duty reduction	unlimited	15/11-15/4	exemption	unlimited		exemption	unlimited	1/11-31/3	exemption	150,676
tomato conc.								exemption	30,000			
onions	1/7-31/7	exemption	unlimited	15/2-15/5	exemption	unlimited	15/2-15/5	exemption	unlimited	15/2-15/5	exemption	7,000
							16/5-14/2	exemption	2,000			
olive oil								5% to 10% duty reduct	unlimited		5% to 10% duty reduction	unlimited
hazelnuts								duty: 3%	unlimited			
oranges		exemption	unlimited		exemption	unlimited		exemption	unlimited		exemption	340,000
easy peelers					exemption	unlimited		exemption	unlimited		exemption	150,000
lemons					exemption	unlimited		exemption	unlimited		exemption	unlimited
grapes				8/6-9/8	exemption	unlimited	15/11-30/4	exemption	unlimited	1/11-31/7	exemption	unlimited
							18/6-31/7	exemption	unlimited			
melons				1/11-31/5	exemption	unlimited	1/11-31/5	exemption	unlimited	1/11-31/5	exemption	unlimited
strawberries	1/11-31/3	60% duty reduction	unlimited	1/11-31/3	exemption	unlimited	all year	exemption	unlimited	1/11-31/3	exemption	unlimited
rice												
wine					exemption	306,620 hl		exemption	unlimited		exemption	151,200 hl

Product	Algeria			Tunisia			Egypt			Lebanon		
	period (all year except if stated)	duty	volume	period (all year except if stated)	duty	volume	period (all year except if stated)	duty	volume	period (all year except if stated)	duty	volume
flowers					exemption	750						
new potatoes	1/1-31/3	exemption	unlimited	1/1-31/3	exemption	15,000	1/1-31/3	exemption	109,760			
tomatoes	15/11-30/4	exemption	unlimited	15/11-30/4	exemption	unlimited	1/12-31/3	exemption	unlimited			
tomato conc.		30% duty reduction	unlimited									
onions	15/2-15/5	exemption	unlimited	15/2-15/5	exemption	unlimited	1/2-15/5	exemption	12,120	1/2-30/4	50% duty reduction	unlimited
olive oil		5% duty reduction	unlimited		duty. 7,81 ECU/100 kg	46,000					5% duty reduction	unlimited
hazelnuts												
oranges		exemption	unlimited		exemption	31,360		exemption	7,840		60% duty reduction	unlimited
easy peelers		exemption	unlimited		exemption	unlimited		exemption	unlimited		60% duty reduction	unlimited
lemons		80% duty reduction	unlimited		exemption	unlimited		exemption	unlimited		40% duty reduction	unlimited
grapes	15/11-30/4	exemption	unlimited	15/11-30/4	exemption	unlimited	1/2-30/6	exemption	unlimited	1/12-30/4	60% duty reduction	unlimited
melons	1/11-31/5	exemption	unlimited	1/1-31/5	exemption	unlimited	1/1-31/3	for small melons, exemption	120			
strawberries		60% duty reduction	unlimited	1/11-31/3	exemption	unlimited						
rice								25% duty reduction	32,000			
wine		exemption	448,000 hl		exemption	235,000 hl						

Product	Syria			Israel			Jordan			Palestine		
	period (all year except if stated)	duty	volume	period (all year except if stated)	duty	volume	period (all year except if stated)	duty	volume	period (all year except if stated)	duty	volume
flowers					exemption	24,500		exemption	100		exemption	1,500
new potatoes				1/1-31/3	exemption	20,000	1/1-31/3	exemption	1,000			
tomatoes					exemption	1,000	1/12-31/3	exemption	unlimited	1/12-31/3	exemption	1,000
tomato conc.								exemption	3,000			
onions	1/2-30/4	exemption	700	15/2-15/5	exemption	13,400	1/2-30/4	exemption	unlimited	15/2-15/5	exemption	unlimited
olive oil												
hazelnuts												
oranges					exemption	200,000		exemption	unlimited		exemption	25,000
easy peelers					exemption	35,000		exemption	1,000		exemption	500
lemons					exemption	7,700		exemption	1,000		exemption	800
grapes				15/5-11/7	exemption	unlimited	1/2-11/7	exemption	unlimited			
melons				1/11-31/5	exemption	11,400	1/11-31/5	exemption	unlimited	1/11-31/5	exemption	10,000
strawberries				1/11-31/3	exemption	2,600	1/1-31/3	exemption	100	1/11-31/3	exemption	1,200
rice												
wine					exemption	1,610 hl						

Table 3

EU IMPORTS OF SENSITIVE PRODUCTS IN VALUE (1000 ECU): 1990-1995

Description	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995	
	000 ECU	%age of agric total	000 ECU	%age of agric total	000 ECU	%age of agric total	000 ECU	%age of agric total	000 ECU	%age of agric total	000 ECU	%age of agric total
FLOWERS	127713,00	4,70	140241,85	4,65	141302,45	5,18	138292,52	5,24	156961,13	5,08	159171,76	4,86
POTATOES	142257,80	5,24	164498,49	5,45	143283,75	5,25	125781,68	4,76	132123,60	4,27	261576,01	7,99
TOMATOES	149600,66	5,51	159365,00	5,28	134768,95	4,94	146070,66	5,53	129229,80	4,18	155889,44	4,76
ONIONS	10963,42	0,40	12745,99	0,42	14301,08	0,52	12645,86	0,48	14192,74	0,46	24141,21	0,74
SHALLOTS, GARLIC	2486,07	0,09	5626,14	0,19	3215,25	0,12	4553,45	0,17	4239,61	0,14	3987,79	0,12
OLIVES AND OLIVE OIL	177766,78	6,55	276571,04	9,16	185984,30	6,81	180955,12	6,85	299711,96	9,69	410825,59	12,54
HAZELNUTS	206049,96	7,59	224511,79	7,44	223555,41	8,19	242382,48	9,18	403896,71	13,06	366516,15	11,19
ORANGES	434016,99	15,98	356454,38	11,81	289610,28	10,61	202227,12	7,66	208201,82	6,73	205188,48	6,26
EASY PEELERS	76558,50	2,82	100340,94	3,32	79803,19	2,92	82628,86	3,13	77114,74	2,49	110782,98	3,38
LEMONS	14595,70	0,54	24554,94	0,81	25559,43	0,94	23613,24	0,89	22818,67	0,74	28043,98	0,86
GRAPES	121405,06	4,47	135216,96	4,48	117515,40	4,31	137894,59	5,22	159793,25	5,17	178630,42	5,45
MELONS	15815,37	0,58	24571,21	0,81	26940,45	0,99	25846,51	0,98	31084,76	1,01	34514,51	1,05
STRAWBERRIES	8436,15	0,31	7931,79	0,26	10638,42	0,39	15643,70	0,59	23418,80	0,76	17079,38	0,52
RICE	18,70	0,00	2019,73	0,07	38,27	0,00	2190,87	0,08	872,26	0,03	89,19	0,00
WINE	21698,67	0,80	23313,21	0,77	22401,01	0,82	21364,62	0,81	22473,12	0,73	22731,60	0,69
SENSITIVE TOTAL	*1509382,83*	*55,58*	*1657963,46*	*54,92*	*1418917,64*	*51,98*	*1362091,28*	*51,58*	*1686132,97*	*54,54*	*1979168,49*	*60,42*
AGRICULTURAL TOTAL	*2715836,86*	*100,00*	*3018850,58*	*100,00*	*2725979,21*	*100,00*	*2640703,12*	*100,00*	*3091465,84*	*100,00*	*3275445,28*	*100,00*

Table 4

EU IMPORTS OF SENSITIVE PRODUCTS IN VALUE (1000 ECU) - 1995

Description (+ %age of agricultural total)		TOTAL PTM12	Malta	Cyprus	Turkey	Morocco	Algeria	Tunisia	Egypt	Lebanon	Syria	Israel	Jordan
FLOWERS	4,86	159171,76	0,86	18,75	12861,80	10732,53	0,00	1315,29	866,07	48,59	28,17	133296,95	2,75
POTATOES	7,99	261576,01	2427,88	74653,12	19103,92	50002,01	0,00	891,56	102333,29	0,30	377,11	11772,40	14,42
TOMATOES	4,76	155889,44	569,21	51,25	33517,30	105350,50	0,46	561,49	53,53	0,00	0,00	11560,06	4225,64
ONIONS	0,74	24141,21	0,00	0,00	3421,90	333,20	0,00	28,63	16896,97	0,00	2120,15	1340,18	0,18
SHALLOTS, GARLIC	0,12	3987,79	0,00	0,00	1085,29	635,58	0,00	10,39	1059,13	0,00	0,00	1196,72	0,68
OLIVES AND OLIVE OIL	12,54	410825,59	40,36	344,83	94941,67	71459,77	0,00	239782,20	91,01	106,97	3962,35	82,42	14,01
HAZELNUTS	11,19	366516,15	0,00	0,00	366466,19	0,00	0,00	49,96	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ORANGES	6,26	205188,48	0,00	14449,30	9429,32	83743,86	22,22	11281,63	4104,28	2,44	0,00	82155,43	0,00
EASY PEELERS	3,38	110782,98	0,00	4616,69	19103,57	75261,58	0,00	0,00	0,21	0,00	0,00	11799,63	1,30
LEMONS	0,86	28043,98	0,00	7487,47	20158,04	29,30	0,00	0,00	49,58	0,18	0,00	319,41	0,00
GRAPES	5,45	178630,42	336,10	11214,41	150812,88	29,59	0,00	3,61	3395,68	38,60	0,00	12293,74	505,81
MELONS	1,05	34514,51	5,75	292,33	7496,55	7164,80	0,00	585,32	175,24	0,00	0,00	18793,43	1,09
STRAWBERRIES	0,52	17079,38	0,00	0,00	10121,32	6951,96	3,97	0,00	2,13	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
RICE	0,00	89,19	0,00	0,00	44,97	0,00	0,00	2,86	21,53	0,00	0,00	1,59	18,24
WINE	0,69	22731,60	88,65	3061,01	3477,82	5445,61	4227,43	2976,55	54,61	1713,89	1,51	1684,52	0,00
SENSITIVE TOTAL	*60,42*	*1979168,49*	*3468,81*	*116189,16*	*751997,57*	*417140,29*	*4254,08*	*257486,63*	*129081,73*	*1910,97*	*6489,29*	*286294,89*	*4765,88*
% OF SENSITIVE TOTAL			*0,18*	*5,87*	*38,00*	*21,08*	*0,21*	*13,01*	*6,52*	*0,10*	*0,33*	*14,47*	*0,24*
AGRICULTURAL TOTAL		*3275445,32*	*4084,14*	*147863,30*	*1464091,00*	*548349,30*	*19673,85*	*307338,35*	*202855,90*	*16021,40*	*40085,92*	*518401,50*	*6680,66*
% OF TOTAL			*0,12*	*4,51*	*44,70*	*16,74*	*0,60*	*9,38*	*6,19*	*0,49*	*1,22*	*15,83*	*0,20*

14

MAIN EU EXPORTS TO PTM12 - 1995
less Fish products and non-Annex II products
(exports over 10m ECU ranked by product group and value)

CN code	Description	value (000 ECU)	%age of total export value	quantity (tonnes)
1701	CANE OR BEET SUGAR	592528,59	16,06	1935472,00
1001	WHEAT AND MESLIN	454625,73	12,32	3819429,00
102	LIVE BOVINE ANIMALS	280425,79	7,60	291714,00
402	MILK AND CREAM	266032,88	7,21	152790,00
202	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	247083,63	6,70	196189,00
1507	SOYA-BEAN OIL	206817,02	5,61	423652,00
1101	WHEAT OR MESLIN FLOUR	191749,76	5,20	975826,00
406	CHEESE AND CURD	117330,67	3,18	56182,00
1103	CEREAL GROATS, MEAL AND PELLETS	114277,20	3,10	572332,00
2309	PREPARATION OF A KIND USED IN ANIMAL FEEDING	101397,37	2,75	229542,00
701	POTATOES	95434,66	2,59	219777,00
1514	RAPE,COLZA OR MUSTARD OIL	84036,61	2,28	178926,00
1512	SUNFLOWER SEED	67438,08	1,83	112993,00
405	BUTTER AND OTHER FATS AND OILS DERIVED FROM MILK	62554,00	1,70	36689,00
1003	BARLEY	53569,84	1,45	587700,00
2401	UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO	46655,87	1,26	39713,00
1209	SEEDS,FRUITS AND SPORES, USED FOR SOWING	44193,66	1,20	6717,00
201	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS	42059,67	1,14	29242,00
2002	TOMATOES PREPARED	35910,03	0,97	42078,00
1206	SUNFLOWER SEEDS	27557,99	0,75	110263,00
105	LIVE POULTRY	27196,06	0,74	2168,00
1602	PREPARED OR PRESERVED MEAT	27058,21	0,73	13412,00
1516	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	25838,76	0,70	29826,00
2301	FLOURS,MEALS AND PELLETS,..., UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION	23557,62	0,64	100804,00
1517	MARGARINE	20910,88	0,57	25949,00
1006	RICE	19471,42	0,53	1553834,00
713	DRIED LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES	19349,59	0,52	40609,00
602	LIVE PLANTS	19215,59	0,52	12503,00
1202	GROUND-NUTS	16969,78	0,46	20880,00
2204	WINE	16525,04	0,45	3124,00
1519	ACID OILS, FATTY ACIDS AND ALCOHOLS	15732,52	0,43	22523,00
901	COFFEE	14896,16	0,40	4056,00
808	APPLES,PEARS AND QUINCES	14523,10	0,39	26273,00
2009	FRUIT JUICES	12711,78	0,34	15518,00
1515	FIXED VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	11661,02	0,32	19228,00
1214	SWEDES, MANGOLDS	11519,03	0,31	99829,00
2005	PREPARED VEGETABLES	11260,11	0,31	10402,00
1107	MALT	10845,62	0,29	40245,00
	total agricultural exports	3688900,00	100	

Study of the impact of the Mediterranean concessions
Supply balance

Tomatoes	Campaigns					
(tonnes)	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	**average**
Production	13.231.573	12.439.328	12.218.115	13.425.726	12.340.407	**12.731.030**
Imports	350.463	356.488	391.311	465.011	483.522	**409.359**
%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	**3%**
Imports	350.463	356.488	391.311	465.011	483.522	**409.359**
of which from Mediterranean third countries*	145.183	141.609	171.050	156.280	144.820	**151.788**
%	41%	40%	44%	34%	30%	**37%**
Production	13.231.573	12.439.328	12.218.115	13.425.726	12.340.407	**12.731.030**
Exports	70.805	80.485	125.746	183.979	245.045	**141.212**
%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	**1%**
Exports	70.805	80.485	125.746	183.979	245.045	**141.212**
of which to Mediterranean third countries*	304	352	442	5.130	1.282	**1.502**
%	0%	0%	0%	3%	1%	**1%**
Withdrawals	60.273	252.697	50.091	50.220	67.025	**96.061**
Apparent consumption	13.450.958	12.462.634	12.433.589	13.656.538	12.511.859	**12.903.116**
Production	13.231.573	12.439.328	12.218.115	13.425.726	12.340.407	**12.731.030**
%	98%	100%	98%	98%	99%	**99%**
for processing	6.427.084	5.619.601	6.230.770	7.199.547	6.740.497	**6.443.500**
fresh	7.023.874	6.843.033	6.202.819	6.456:991	5.771.362	**6.459.616**

Value of Mediterranean imports (1000 ECUs)	120.605	107.150	115.862	96.480	112.768	**110.573**
Mediterranean imports	145.183	141.609	171.050	156.280	144.820	**151.788**
Unit value for Mediterranean (ECU/kg)	0,83	0,76	0,68	0,62	0,78	**0,73**

* Mediterranean third countries: Tunisia, Morocco, Israel, Palestine, Algeria, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Cyprus and Turkey

Tomato concentrate (tonnes)	Campaigns					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	**average**
Production	793.551	678.850	756.818	902.174	824.457	**791.170**
Imports	69.573	49.580	35.399	42.586	90.382	**57.504**
%	9%	7%	5%	5%	11%	**7%**
Imports	69.573	49.580	35.399	42.586	90.382	**57.504**
of which from Mediterranean third countries*	36.651	24.183	27.844	32.445	42.011	**32.627**
%	53%	49%	79%	76%	46%	**57%**
Production	793.551	678.850	756.818	902.174	824.457	**791.170**
Exports	178.136	186.201	222.510	182.727	224.889	**198.893**
%	22%	27%	29%	20%	27%	**25%**
Exports	178.136	186.201	222.510	182.727	224.889	**198.893**
of which to Mediterranean third countries*	65 961	59.126	27.517	33.035	82.988	**53.725**
%	37%	32%	12%	18%	37%	**27%**
Withdrawals	-	-	-	-	-	
Apparent consumption	684.988	542.230	569.708	762.032	689.950	**649.782**
Production	793.551	678.850	756.818	902.174	824.457	**791.170**
%	116%	125%	133%	118%	119%	**122%**
for processing	-	-	-	-	-	
fresh	-	-	-	-	-	

Value of Mediterranean imports (1000 ECUs)	28.505	17.785	18.394	21.858	31.132	**23.535**
Mediterranean imports	36.651	24.183	27.844	32.445	42.011	**32.627**
Unit value for Mediterranean (ECU/kg)	0,78	0,74	0,66	0,67	0,74	**0,72**

Onions (tonnes)	Campaigns					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	**average**
Production	3.057.046	3.326.061	3.151.952	3.223.463	3.223.675	**3.196.439**
Imports	256.614	217.252	166.114	246.513	320.614	**241.421**
%	8%	7%	5%	8%	10%	**8%**
Imports	256.614	217.252	166.114	246.513	320.614	**241.421**
of which from Mediterranean third countries*	9.167	11.909	6.053	9.032	27.706	**12.773**
%	4%	5%	4%	4%	9%	**5%**
Production	3.057.046	3.326.061	3.151.952	3.223.463	3.223.675	**3.196.439**
Exports	126.383	155.445	178.259	229.335	184.041	**174.693**
%	4%	5%	6%	7%	6%	**5%**
Exports	126.383	155.445	178 259	229.335	184.041	**174.693**
of which to Mediterranean third countries*	1.224	5.227	2.027	2.759	1.058	**2.459**
%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	**1%**
Withdrawals	-	-	-	-	-	
Apparent consumption	3.187.277	3.387.868	3.139.807	3.240.640	3.360.248	**3.263.168**
Production	3.057.046	3.326.061	3.151.952	3.223.463	3.223.675	**3.196.439**
%	96%	98%	100%	99%	96%	**98%**
for processing	:	:	:	:	:	
fresh	:	:	:	:	:	

Value of Mediterranean imports (1000 ECUs)	1910	2783	1162	2240	8329	**3.285**
Mediterranean imports	9.167	11.909	6 053	9.032	27.706	**12.773**
Unit value for Mediterranean (ECU/kg)	0,21	0,23	0,19	0,25	0,30	**0,26**

Hazelnuts	Campaigns					
(tonnes)	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	**average**
Production	148.475	126.600	100.433	143.784	124.088	**128.676**
Imports (1)	227.343	236.961	245.631	289.570	322.086	**264.318**
%	153%	187%	245%	201%	260%	**205%**
Imports (1)	227.343	236 961	245.631	289.570	322.086	**264.318**
of which from Mediterranean third countries*	219.933	228.649	234 037	272.349	313.818	**253.757**
%	97%	96%	95%	94%	97%	**96%**
Production	148.475	126 600	100.433	143 784	124.088	**128.676**
Exports (1)	29.900	24.802	21 081	19.213	18.939	**22.787**
%	20%	20%	21%	13%	15%	**18%**
Exports (1)	29.900	24.802	21 081	19 213	18.939	**22.787**
of which to Mediterranean third countries*	1.317	1.192	1.499	901	1.169	**1.216**
%	4%	5%	7%	5%	6%	**5%**
Withdrawals	-	-	-	-	-	
Apparent consumption	345.918	338.759	324.983	414.141	427.235	**370.207**
Production	148.475	126 600	100.433	143 784	124.088	**128.676**
%	43%	37%	31%	35%	29%	**35%**
for processing	:		:		:	
fresh	:	:	:		:	

Value of Mediterranean imports (2) (1000 ECUs)	224.510	223.554	242.382	403.896	366.515	**292.171**
Mediterranean imports	219.933	228.649	234 037	272.349	313.818	**253.757**
Unit value for Mediterranean (ECU/kg)	1,02	0,98	1,04	1,48	1,17	**1,15**

(1): unshelled equivalent (coefficient: 1kg in shell = 0,45 kg without shell)

(2): average of "shelled" and "unshelled"

Oranges (tonnes)	Campaigns					
	1991/1992	1992/1993	1993/1994	1994/1995	1995/1996	average
Production	5.276.371	6.221.959	5.154.539	5.633.589	5.237.734	**5.504.838**
Imports	922.837	885.250	797.891	845.347	869.609	**864.186**
%	17%	14%	15%	15%	17%	**16%**
Imports	922.837	885.250	797.891	845.347	869.609	**864.186**
of which from Mediterranean third countries*	540.406	497.209	410.868	380.065	364.061	**438.522**
%	59%	56%	51%	45%	42%	**51%**
Production	5.276.371	6.221.959	5.154.539	5.633.589	5.237.734	**5.504.838**
Exports	447.713	504.999	710.952	912.284	631.265	**641.443**
%	8%	8%	14%	16%	12%	**12%**
Exports	447.713	504.999	710.952	912.284	631.265	**641.443**
of which to Mediterranean third countries*	1.894	3.853	6 024	5.063	4.227	**4.212**
%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	**1%**
Withdrawals	164.588	607.458	312.800	220.275	184.718	**297.968**
Apparent consumption	5.586.906	5.994.751	4.928.678	5.346.376	5.291.361	**5.429.615**
Production	5.276.371	6.221.959	5.154.539	5.633.589	5.237.734	**5.504.838**
%	94%	104%	105%	105%	99%	**101%**
for processing	1.471.659	1.175.075	1.044.489	1.329.941	:	**1.255.291**
fresh	4.115.247	4.819.677	3.884.189	4.016.436	:	**4.208.887**

Value of Mediterranean imports (1000 ECUs)	214.671	192 765	126.596	134.405	154.259	**167.109**
Mediterranean imports	540.406	497.209	410 868	380.065	364.061	**438.522**
Unit value for Mediterranean (ECU/kg)	0,40	0,39	0,31	0,35	0,42	**0,38**

Easy peelers (tonnes)	Campaigns					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	average
Production	1.891.425	2 160.478	2.103.342	2.403.261	2.145.754	**2.140.852**
Imports	922.837	885.250	797 891	845.347	869.609	**864.186**
%	49%	41%	38%	35%	41%	**40%**
Imports	922.837	885.250	797.891	845.347	869.609	**864.186**
of which from Mediterranean third countries*	127.077	115.663	130.709	122.825	159.232	**131.101**
%	14%	13%	16%	15%	18%	**15%**
Production	1.891.425	2.160.478	2.103.342	2.403.261	2.145.754	**2.140.852**
Exports	82.058	110.440	180 326	215.105	219.878	**161.561**
%	4%	5%	9%	9%	10%	**8%**
Exports	82.058	110.440	180.326	215.105	219.878	**161.561**
of which to Mediterranean third countries*	549	439	894	876	980	**748**
%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	**0%**
Withdrawals	4.436	69.460	340.546	265.652	242.359	**184.491**
Apparent consumption	2.727.768	2.865.828	2.380.361	2.767.851	2.553.126	**2.658.987**
Production	1.891.425	2.160.478	2.103.342	2.403.261	2.145.754	**2.140.852**
%	69%	75%	88%	87%	84%	**81%**
for processing	319.210	167.100	241.319	259.716	·	**246.836**
fresh	2.408.558	2.698.728	2.139.042	2.508.135	:	**2.438.616**

Value of Mediterranean imports (1000 ECUs)	100.270	79.498	82.458	77.042	110.710	**84.817**
Mediterranean imports	127.077	115 663	410.868	380.065	364.061	**279.547**
Unit value for Mediterranean (ECU/kg)	0,79	0,69	0,20	0,20	0,30	**0,30**

Lemons (tonnes)	Campaigns					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	average
Production	1.452.355	1.618.978	1.523.803	1.273.567	1.283.390	**1.430.419**
Imports	119.788	128.550	95.810	165.568	190.962	**140.136**
%	8%	8%	6%	13%	15%	**10%**
Imports	119.788	128.550	95.810	165.568	190.962	**140.136**
of which from Mediterranean third countries*	48.420	56.077	44.973	46.288	46.130	**48.378**
%	40%	44%	47%	28%	24%	**35%**
Production	1.452.355	1 618.978	1.523.803	1.273.567	1.283.390	**1.430.419**
Exports	166.347	114.818	222.941	196.049	178.827	**175.796**
%	11%	7%	15%	15%	14%	**12%**
Exports	166.347	114.818	222.941	196.049	178.827	**175.796**
of which to Mediterranean third countries*	342	431	3.073	50	190	**817**
%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	**0%**
Withdrawals	13.736	84.578	61.482	6.476	4.588	**34.172**
Apparent consumption	1.392.060	1.548.132	1.335.190	1.236.611	1.290.937	**1.360.586**
Production	1.452.355	1.618.978	1.523.803	1.273.567	1.283.390	**1.430.419**
%	104%	105%	114%	103%	99%	**105%**
for processing	357.349	501.272	510.571	413.881	:	**445.768**
fresh	1.034.711	1.046.860	824.619	822.729	:	**932.230**

Value of Mediterranean imports (1000 ECUs)	24.622	25.595	23.742	22.958	28.263	**24.229**
Mediterranean imports	48.420	56.077	44.973	46.288	46.130	**48.378**
Unit value for Mediterranean (ECU/kg)	0,51	0,46	0,53	0,50	0,61	**0,50**

Table grapes (tonnes)	Campaigns					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	average
Production	2.394.533	2.598.075	2.453.899	2.282.927	2.393.544	**2.424.596**
Imports	170.519	194.381	187.229	205.835	204.080	**192.409**
%	7%	7%	8%	9%	9%	**8%**
Imports	170.519	194.381	187.229	205.835	204.080	**192.409**
of which from Mediterranean third countries*	20.139	21.515	22.516	22.481	31.659	**23.662**
%	12%	11%	12%	11%	16%	**12%**
Production	2.394.533	2.598.075	2.453.899	2.282.927	2.393.544	**2.424.596**
Exports	58.078	74.726	104.434	141.197	134.022	**102.492**
%	2%	3%	4%	6%	6%	**4%**
Exports	58.078	74.726	104.434	141.197	134.022	**102.492**
of which to Mediterranean third countries*	1.520	2.039	1.752	4.149	3.001	**2.492**
%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%	**2%**
Withdrawals	291	3.791	18.859	20.212	2.058	**9.042**
Apparent consumption	2.506.683	2.713.938	2.517.835	2.327.353	2.461.544	**2.505.471**
Production	2.394.533	2.598.075	2.453.899	2.282.927	2.393.544	**2.424.596**
%	96%	96%	97%	98%	97%	**97%**
for processing (1)	265.940	409.860	378.310	247.589	454.690	**351.278**
fresh	2.240.743	2.304.078	2.139.525	2.079.764	2.006.854	**2.154.193**

Value of Mediterranean imports (1000 ECUs)	30.180	18.048	24.019	20.864	35.251	**25.672**
Mediterranean imports	20.139	21.515	22.516	22.481	31.659	**23.662**
Unit value for Mediterranean (ECU/kg)	0,67	1,19	0,94	1,08	0,90	**0,92**

(1): for wine production in Italy only

Annex 1

Melons (tonnes)	**Campaigns** 1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	average
Production	1.806.293	1.742.891	1.759 704	1.818.280	1.750.040	**1.775.442**
Imports	67.637	78.950	88.036	101.310	103.759	**87.938**
%	4%	5%	5%	6%	6%	**5%**
Imports	67.637	78.950	88.036	101.310	103.759	**87.938**
of which from Mediterranean third countries*	19.538	22.119	22.200	27.728	30.689	**24.455**
%	29%	28%	25%	27%	30%	**28%**
Production	1.806.293	1.742.891	1.759.704	1.818.280	1.750.040	**1.775.442**
Exports	24.415	21.146	24.137	29.237	29.980	**25.783**
%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	**1%**
Exports	24.415	21.146	24.137	29.237	29.980	**25.783**
of which to Mediterranean third countries*	19	21	39	26	48	**31**
%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	**0%**
Withdrawals	-	-	-	-	-	
Apparent consumption	1.849.515	1.800.695	1.823.603	1.890.353	1.823.819	**1.837.597**
Production	1.806.293	1.742.891	1.759.704	1.818.280	1.750.040	**1.775.442**
%	98%	97%	96%	96%	96%	**97%**
for processing	:	.	:	:	:	
fresh	:	:	:	:	:	

Value of Mediterranean imports (1000 ECUs)	18.633	21.830	22.917	24.142	27.327	**22.970**
Mediterranean imports	19.538	22.119	22.200	27 728	30.689	**24.455**
Unit value for Mediterranean (ECU/kg)	1,05	1,01	0,97	1,15	1,12	**1,06**

Annex 1

Strawberries	Campaigns					
(tonnes)	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	**average**
Production	648.925	687.802	758.741	764.650	781.471	**728.318**
Imports	37.152	24 046	24.506	20.871	30.042	**27.323**
%	6%	3%	3%	3%	4%	**4%**
Imports	37.152	24.046	24.506	20.871	30.042	**27.323**
of which from Mediterranean third countries*	2.007	2.616	5.859	6.671	9.196	**5.270**
%	5%	11%	24%	32%	31%	**19%**
Production	648.925	687 802	758.741	764.650	781.471	**728.318**
Exports	12.207	10.773	10.180	13.790	19.392	**13.268**
%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	**2%**
Exports	12.207	10 773	10.180	13.790	19.392	**13.268**
of which to Mediterranean third countries*	2	9	2	3	37	**11**
%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	**0%**
Withdrawals	-	-	-	-	-	
Apparent consumption	673.870	701.075	773.067	771.731	792.121	**742.373**
Production	648.925	687.802	758.741	764.650	781.471	**728.318**
%	96%	98%	98%	99%	99%	**98%**
for processing	:	:	:	:	:	
fresh	:	:	:	:	:	

Value of Mediterranean imports (1000 ECUs)	5274	7095	13608	16978	20619	**12.715**
Mediterranean imports	2.007	2.616	5.859	6.671	9.196	**5.270**
Unit value for Mediterranean (ECU/kg)	0,38	0,37	0,43	0,39	0,45	**0,41**

<u>Sources</u> :
- Production : EUROSTAT (Cronos / March 1997) + estimates VI E/1
- External trade EUROSTAT (Comext) / March 1997)
- Processing: Member States (balance for citrus and processed products)

ANNEX Z

Chapter 06 - Live plants and floricultural products - Extra-EU

000 ECU	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Imports								
06	409.896	443.994	495.231	585.184	629.037	675.312	726.910	784.515
0601	10.147	10.277	10.791	11.771	14.785	12.583	15.981	18.632
0602	103.901	111.468	117.007	125.931	121.529	128.489	135.043	143.577
0603	220.178	228.879	260.709	320.915	357.015	366.571	403.245	441.777
0604	75.671	93.370	106.723	126.567	135.709	167.669	172.642	180.529
Exports								
06	786.056	866.122	930.327	990.915	1.044.060	1.038.393	1.179.688	891.302
0601	156.385	167.522	190.639	222.190	246.396	248.652	319.256	285.711
0602	316.704	343.114	379.646	408.455	420.800	415.424	447.311	280.652
0603	286.806	327.980	333.195	330.889	347.295	344.690	378.351	299.083
0604	26.160	27.506	26.847	29.382	29.568	29.626	34.770	25.856
Export surplus								
06	376.159	422.127	435.096	405.731	415.023	363.081	452.778	106.787
0601	146.238	157.245	179.848	210.419	231.611	236.069	303.276	267.079
0602	212.803	231.646	262.639	282.524	299.272	286.935	312.268	137.074
0603	66.629	99.101	72.486	9.973	(9.719)	(21.881)	(24.893)	(142.694)
0604	(49.510)	(65.864)	(79.877)	(97.184)	(106.140)	(138.042)	(137.872)	(154.673)

tonnes	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Imports								
06	137.483	145.772	171.494	196.748	209.194	215.269	229.676	250.626
0601	4.024	4.018	3.686	3.448	4.861	4.764	4.565	5.004
0602	50.856	53.167	61.662	64.425	60.766	57.513	61.660	70.084
0603	54.436	57.091	66.599	83.358	92.040	95.697	102.504	108.289
0604	28.192	31.480	39.571	45.531	51.489	57.272	60.992	67.266
Exports								
06	213.950	239.574	272.696	291.825	296.344	361.987	344.958	242.343
0601	52.033	55.964	63.144	68.767	74.194	70.567	89.030	69.371
0602	111.982	130.274	154.749	167.677	163.110	222.620	178.721	118.973
0603	35.189	38.361	40.026	39.467	43.987	53.363	61.435	42.494
0604	14.734	14.995	14.790	15.938	15.064	15.418	15.824	11.486
Export surplus								
06	76.467	93.802	101.202	95.077	87.150	146 718	115.282	(8.283)
0601	48.009	51.946	59.458	65.319	69.333	65 803	84.465	64.367
0602	61.126	77.107	93.087	103.252	102.344	165 107	117.061	48 889
0603	(19.247)	(18.730)	(26.573)	(43 891)	(48.053)	(42.334)	(41.069)	(65.795)
0604	(13 458)	(16.485)	(24.781)	(29 593)	(36 425)	(41 854)	(45.168)	(55.780)

RICE

Provisional balance 1996/97

	Indica	Japonica	Total	% Indica
Area (000 ha)	94	331	425	22,1

(000t wholly-milled equivalent)

Harvest	369	1.183	1.552	23,7
Initial stocks of which intervention	87 -	82 -	169 - -	51,5
Consumption (2)	-725	-950	-1675	43
Final stocks	-100	-92	-192	52,0
Internal surplus	-369	223	-146	
Imports	500	40	540	93
Available for export	131	263	394	33
Exports (3)			-231	
Food aid			-65	
Non exportable surplus			98	

(2) including 20.000 t of Indica rice sent to Réunion Island
(3) GATT ceiling (157.100 t) plus 74.000 t carried over from the 1995/96 campaign

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