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THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

2000 REPORT

(Report published in conjunction with the
General Report on the Activities of the European Union — 2000)

European Commission

The Agricultural Situation in the European Union

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A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet. It can be accessed through the Europa server (http://europa.eu.int).

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Foreword

This report, which is the 26th annual agricultural situation report, is published in conjunction with the 2000 General Report on the Activities of the European Union. It is presented in accordance with the procedure laid down in the declaration on the system for fixing Community farm prices contained in the Accession Documents of 22 January 1972. It was completed in February 2001.

As in previous years, the report falls into two parts. The first presents the agricultural situation and the year's out-turn. The economic situation, the trends on principal markets, issues affecting rural development, financing of the common agricultural policy and external trade relations are then discussed.

The second part of the report provides the main statistics on European Union agriculture and gives, in a form that has now become standard, updates of the tables produced in previous reports.

The statistics are based mainly on data supplied by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat). The Directorate-General for Agriculture has updated some of the figures and has sometimes added estimates when final figures were unavailable because of the report's publication date.

As in earlier years, certain subjects covered by the report have also been dealt with in other Commission documents. The reader will thus find references to various publications available from either the Commission, the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities or Eurostat.

Contents

PRINCIPAL ABBREVIATIONS USED

ACP = African, Caribbean and Pacific countries
AWU = Annual work unit
CAP = Common agricultural policy
CEEC = Central and east European countries
COM = Common organisation of the market
EAGGF = European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund
EFTA = European Free Trade Association
EMS = European monetary system
FADN = Farm accountancy data network
GATT = General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
MCA = Monetary compensatory amount
MGQ = Maximum guaranteed quantity
NVA = Net value added
UAA = Utilised agricultural area
USDA = United States Department of Agriculture

I — The agricultural year

Overview

1. The 2000 agricultural year was notable mainly for three trends: (a) the recovery of prices in the pigmeat and poultry sectors after the falls in 1999, (b) a surge in oil prices, leading to a steep rise in energy costs and, to a lesser degree, the cost of fertilisers, and (c) the collapse of consumption and prices of beef and veal from October onwards as a new BSE crisis struck following the discovery of fresh cases of the disease in several Member States. On the whole, weather conditions over the agricultural year were favourable, contributing to a record cereals harvest, while the overall domestic and international economic situation remained conducive to growth and helped ensure EU agricultural exports remained competitive.

2. Overall, initial estimates at the end of 2000 (before the full impact of the BSE crisis could be assessed) put farm incomes for the European Union as a whole on an upward trend by 1.3 % in real terms, following the slight rise recorded in 1999 (+ 0.7 %, according to the most recent figures). This provisional estimate for 2000 will probably have to be revised downwards, however, to account for the fall in beef and veal prices in the final quarter of the year. This news should be tempered by the fact that the fall was accompanied by a contrasting recovery in pigmeat and poultry prices, a process that had started before the crisis and which picked up over the year.

3. In terms of weather conditions, the 2000 agricultural year generally started out quite favourably at the winter sowing period (autumn 1999). This led to an increase in the area sown with common wheat in France, the Benelux countries and especially Germany, compared with the previous year's contraction. In addition, water reserves in southern Europe, low after a summer marked by relatively high temperatures and a long drought in Spain, were replenished by substantial rainfall just before the winter sowing period. This largely offset the mix of low rainfall and above-average temperatures experienced by these regions over the winter. Indeed, most regions in central Europe and Scandinavia also enjoyed a mild winter (with temperatures some 2 degrees above average) and a generally fair spring, with relatively high temperatures accelerating crop growth. In the summer, however, conditions deteriorated somewhat, with excessive rainfall in northern Europe and the unseasonably high temperatures lingering in the south. The heavy rainfall in the north in July and August considerably delayed the winter cereals harvest and affected the quality of the harvested crop. On the other hand, these conditions were relatively favourable for summer crops, especially potato and beet, although beet yields were generally below the record harvest of the previous year. These two crops, in particular beet, suffered from the excessive autumn rainfall in the north, which delayed harvests in most areas.

4. Domestic demand for cereals is estimated to have risen 2.5 %, after levelling off in 1999, due mainly to the resumption of cereal use in animal feed as cereals regained their competitive position in relation to substitutes. Before the BSE crisis, the forecast for beef and veal consumption in 2000 was for flat or limited growth compared with 1999, putting it slightly above the long-term trend (which, despite everything, was still on a downward curve — from over 23 kg per capita in 1986 to some 20 kg in 1999). The widespread loss of consumer confidence in the wake of the discovery of fresh cases of 'mad cow disease', even in Member States which had hitherto been considered BSE-free, sparked a nosedive in beef and veal sales in most Member States, with some seeing falls of up to 60–70 %. Averaged out over the year, it is estimated that the crisis will eventually be responsible for beef and veal consumption dropping by 5 % in 2000, although significant fallout from the crisis could continue into 2001. As in the past, the slump in beef and veal sales has led to a corresponding increase in poultry and pigmeat consumption, which, according to estimates, was in decline somewhat before the BSE crisis. As a result, consumption levels for these meats should on the whole remain more or less flat in 2000 compared with the previous year, with poultry consumption perhaps dipping slightly. Lastly, while butter consumption fell off again after having picked up slightly in 1999, consumption of cheese continued its upward trend, growing by some 1.5 % in 2000.

5. The general economic scene was characterised by relatively steady growth in the European Union and the world at large, a steep fall in the euro against the dollar (increasing the competitiveness of Community exports in world markets), and rocketing oil prices, which, together with the weak euro, put upward pressure on inflation in most Member States.

6. Globally, agricultural markets continued their improvement on 1999, although in the context of recent years they remained relatively depressed. While world wheat prices, in particular, recovered in the second half of the year on the expectation of reduced stocks for the marketing year 2000–01, they were still down considerably on the record prices of 1994–96. In the maize sector, despite rallying in the second half of the year, world prices at the end of 2000 had done little more than return to their levels of the start of the year, having plummeted some 20 % between May and July. Similarly, over the year world soya prices fluctuated around levels just slightly above those of the previous year, even though, as mentioned above, the depreciation of the euro against the dollar made Community grain and oilcake imports more expensive. World beef and veal prices were on an upward trend during 2000 as demand picked up, particularly in North America. Poultry prices, however, remained in the doldrums, depressed by a combination of increased supply and sluggish demand. In the global markets for milk products, cheese and butter prices rose slightly and those for skimmed-milk powder steeply, following their sharp drop of recent years in the wake of the economic and financial crisis in Asia, Latin America and Russia.

7. The solid overall performance of the European Union on world agricultural markets in 2000 (with the exception of some sectors, such as beef, veal and grain oils) can largely be attributed to the improvement in international markets and the weak euro boosting the competitiveness of Community exports. In the first 10 months of 2000, the value of Community agricultural exports was up 13.6 % on the same period in 1999. Cereal exports in particular increased by some 7 % in volume and 27 % in value, with Community exports of wheat and barley competitive enough to be made without export refunds in the second half of the year. The value of milk product exports also surged ahead (by more than 22.6 % overall), especially milk powder (up 84.7 %) and cheese (up 19.8 %). The same was true of sugar (up 22.7 %), fruit (up 25.7 %), vegetables (up 7.2 %), olive oil (up 46.9 %) and wine (up 7.2 %). Pigmeat exports, which had reached record levels in 1999, remained relatively constant in 2000 (up 0.6 % in volume in the first 10 months of the year, compared with the same period the previous year) but leapt in value (up 24.3 %). Exports of poultrymeat moved ahead slightly (up 4.2 % in value), while those of beef and veal lost more than 20 % in both volume and value.

8. On the whole, for most agricultural products covered by the intervention regime, intervention stocks fell considerably in 2000. This was especially true of cereals, with stock levels easing from a level of 14.9 million tonnes to 7.8 million tonnes in the eight months from the end of January 2000. While wheat and barley stocks were run down appreciably, stocks of rye, which did not dip below 3 million tonnes during the year, remained a cause for serious concern. Intervention stocks of milk powder practically disappeared in the first eight months of the year. Butter stocks, however, were mounting until May, after which they fell back slightly. Another development worthy of note was the big increase in rice stocks, which had breached the 700 thousand tonne mark by September 2000 as a result of mushrooming imports and internal production.

Output

9. Cereal production hit new highs in 2000 (over 211 million tonnes), breaking the record levels of 1998, due to increases in the area under cultivation and in yields. The area under cereals grew by some 3 % in 2000, linked to the fall in the area under oilseeds, protein crops and non–fibre flax. The move from oilseeds/protein crops to cereals can be partly explained by the relatively low prices for the latter in the 1999/2000 marketing year, but also by the disruption caused to winter cereal sowing in the previous year by poor soil conditions in certain regions. Of the different cereal crops, the area under common wheat grew by 6 %, that under maize by 4.5 % and that under rye by 7 %.

10. Cereal yields rose by 3 % compared with 1999, reaching 5.7 t/ha on average, i.e. some 1 % above the long-term trend. However, the pattern of development differed greatly from one Member State to another. For example, while yields leapt by over 30 % in Spain and in Finland following 1999's disastrous results, they fell in Austria, Germany, Belgium and France as a result of less favourable weather than the previous year. The return to normal in Spain largely accounts for the big rises in average yields for durum wheat (17 %

up in the European Union as a whole) and barley (up 7 %). Yields of common wheat rose slightly and those of maize fell somewhat.

11. Overall, cereal production was more than 11 million tonnes up on the previous year (i.e. some 6 %). About half of this rise was accounted for by common wheat, with the other half being feed grains (in particular barley).

12. After 1999's record harvest, total oilseed production (rape, sunflower and soya) fell off by 15 % in 2000 as a result of the smaller area under cultivation (8 % down) and lower yields (7 % down). Most of the overall drop in oilseeds production could be attributed to the fall in rape production (down 24 %) as a result of the smaller cultivated area (down 13 %) and lower yields (down 11 %). Sunflower production, however, rose by 11 %, driven by a big increase in yields in Spain following 1999's catastrophic drought-affected harvest. Overall the area under sunflowers remained the same. Soya production was 5 % down on the previous year.

13. Protein crop output also fell in 2000 (by 15 %), due to a smaller area under cultivation and lower yields, reaching its lowest level since 1995. In addition, non-fibre flax production fell by almost half from the previous year's level as the area under cultivation returned to normal following spectacular increases the previous year in the United Kingdom and Germany.

14. Following substantial growth in 1999, sugar production was estimated to have fallen by over 5 % in 2000 as the area under beet declined steeply (down 7.3 % on 1999) in anticipation of the cuts in production quotas and also as a result of less favourable world export markets. However, generally favourable climatic conditions for beet, at least up to the harvest period, ensured that sugar yields in 2000 were relatively high in spite of the smaller area planted. In several regions, however, harvesting was disrupted by heavy rainfall, leading to a somewhat lower sugar yield.

15. Early estimates (as of mid-January 2001) put olive oil production in 2000 at some 1.9 million tonnes, an increase of around 12 % on the previous year.

16. Early estimates have production of both fruit (– 2.5 % on 1999) and vegetables (– 2.0 %) down in 2000. Potato output is estimated to have remained more or less stable compared with the previous year.

17. Following an exceptional harvest in 1999, up by some 20 million hectolitres on the previous year, wine production fell again in 2000 (down 8 % approximately) to around 165 million hectolitres. Big falls were seen in Austria and Portugal (some 25 % in each), Germany (around 13 %), France (9 %) and Italy (8 %). Spanish wine production, on the other hand, was estimated to have risen by 7 % following its decline the year before.

18. While beef and veal production was continuing to grow in 2000 before the new BSE crisis broke, and up slightly on the previous year, the collapse in consumption in the last months of the year — despite the measures taken to strengthen existing consumer protection arrangements — led to an estimated fall in slaughterings, and thus in production, of some 5 % for the year as a whole. Similarly, while per-capita consumption of beef and veal seemed to have recovered completely from its post-1996 falls in the wake of the first BSE crisis, it was hit again at the end of the year, especially in those Member States in whose national herd BSE was detected for the first time.

19. Pigmeat production was estimated to have fallen by 2.5 % following strong growth in recent years and the price falls of 1998 and 1999. However, the impetus given to white meat consumption by the BSE crisis had by the end of the year curtailed the overall fall in pigmeat production (– 1.8 % for the year).

20. The long upward trend in poultrymeat production was halted in 1999 due partly to lower export growth and partly to the impact on consumption of the dioxin crisis that hit Belgium in spring 1999. Fresh falls in output were forecast for 2000, in the wake of the previous year's falls. As with pigmeat, however, output fell less than initially anticipated (some 1.1 % down for the year) due to the revival of poultrymeat consumption as a result of the BSE crisis.

21. After recovering in 1998 from falls the previous year, production in the sheepmeat and goatmeat sectors more or less stabilised in 1999 and 2000 at levels well down on those of the early 1990s.

22. While the Community dairy herd is still shrinking by around 1.5 % a year, milk production for 2000 should be around the 122 million tonne mark, i.e. more or less unchanged from 1999, although that year's output was up one million tonnes on the previous year. Yields are still growing and generally offsetting the fall in the size of the herd. Deliveries to dairies were also flat or even slightly down on the previous year, although reference quantities were increased for a number of Member States under the Agenda 2000 package. However, the impact of these measures had probably been felt already in the 1999 deliveries.

23. After the increases posted the previous year, butter production is estimated to have turned down again in 2000 (by 1.2 % according to initial estimates), in parallel with the fall in domestic consumption and despite the recovery of exports from the previous year's difficulties on the Russian market. Cheese production, however, rose by 2.3 %, boosted both by rising domestic consumption and export growth. Production of skimmed-milk powder fell off heavily in 2000 (– 5 %) following the previous year's rise.

Producer prices and market prices

24. According to the figures available at the end of December 2000, the index of farm-gate prices was estimated to have grown in 2000 by an average of 2.9 % in nominal terms compared with the previous year, fuelled by a 7.7 % increase in the price of animal products (compared with the previous year's fall), as against a 1.5 % drop in crop prices. It should however be pointed out that these estimates probably do not take full account of the impact of the beef price collapse in the wake of the new BSE crisis. The steepest drops in crop prices were recorded by potatoes (down 19.5 %), wine (down 5.3 %), rice (down 4.3 %) and fresh fruit (down 2 %). Falls were also registered by cereals (down 1.5 %), sugar beet (down 1.7 %) and dried pulses (down 1.4 %). This trend was bucked by fresh vegetable prices, which improved slightly (up 2.6 %). As regards animal products, pigmeat prices (as already mentioned) leapt by 25 % following their fall the previous year. Significant rises were also recorded for beef and veal (up 2 %), mutton and lamb (up 5.1 %), poultry (up 7 %) and milk (up 2.6 %). Egg prices also leapt upwards by 20 %.

25. After accounting for inflation, the producer price index for the European Union as a whole was estimated to have risen by 0.6 % on the previous year. The biggest rises were in Belgium (up 6.3 %), Denmark (up 7.2 %), Germany (up 7.6 %) and the Netherlands (up 7.2 %), i.e. those Member States in which the recovery of pigmeat prices from the previous year's falls had the greatest effect on overall prices. Farm-gate prices also rose slightly in Greece (up 1 %), Ireland (up 1.3 %) and Austria, while holding more or less steady in France in real terms. Real producer prices fell, however, in Spain (by 2.4 %) Italy (1.6 %), Luxembourg (3.5%), Portugal (1.1 %), Finland (1.8 %), Sweden (2.9 %) and the United Kingdom (4.7 %).

26. Having bottomed out at the beginning of the 1999/2000 marketing year, cereal prices made modest gains up to May 2000, as intervention stocks were wound down (from 18 million to some 9 million tonnes over the marketing year from start to finish) through a combination of increased exports and greater internal demand, in particular for feed grains. From June onwards, however, cereal prices in the Community slumped as prospects firmed for a record cereals harvest. The fall was, however, exacerbated by the entry into force on 1 July 2000 of the cuts (of some 7.5 %) in intervention prices decided under Agenda 2000, although this downward pressure on prices was attenuated somewhat by an increase in assistance levels (from EUR 54.34/t to EUR 58.67/t).

27. The cuts in intervention prices were fully reflected in market prices. However, the picture varies appreciably from one Member State to the other and between different types of cereal. While in France, for example, prices for common wheat remained at relatively low levels just above the intervention price because of the poor quality of bread wheat, Italian and German market prices for this cereal recovered steadily to reach a level comfortably above the intervention price at the year end. Similarly, French barley prices surged ahead early in the marketing year on the back of a comparatively poor harvest of brewing barley, whereas increases in Spain and Germany were much more muted. Lastly, although still below 1999 levels, maize prices remained well above intervention prices in most producer Member States.

28. Olive oil prices remained relatively depressed throughout 2000, with Spanish and Greek extra-virgin even dipping below the trigger rate for private storage as the new harvest, higher than in the previous year, was brought in. In Italy, however, rates for both extra-virgin and lampante remained above this level.

29. Wine prices continued to fall from the levels of the previous year. At the beginning of January 2001, compared with the same period the previous year, market rates for red wine were down by 4 % in Italy, 10 % in France and 37 % in Spain; white wine prices had fallen by 3 % in Italy, 7 % in France and 27 % in Spain.

30. Butter prices remained relatively depressed (fluctuating between 90 and 93 % of the intervention price) during the first part of the year. From June they picked up, however, finishing the year at a level close to the intervention price, having even exceeded this level during the autumn. Skimmed-milk powder prices increased markedly in the first six months of the year as intervention stocks were gradually run down to zero by August 2000 by the sharp increase in demand, especially on world markets. Thereafter, they more or less stabilised at relatively high levels. Cheese prices were also higher than the previous year.

31. Before the new BSE crisis broke, prices on beef and veal markets had been relatively stable, at levels comfortably above previous years and — in the case of cows — even rising steadily. From October onwards, however — following the discovery of fresh cases of BSE, in particular in France, Belgium, Germany and Italy — the beef and veal market collapsed abruptly in the face of tumbling domestic consumption. For example, prices for adult bovines fell by some 14 % in November and December 2000, young bovines by 14 % and cows by over 20 % (in some Member States ending the year at levels close to the 'safety net' value — between 60 and 70 % of the intervention price).

32. The poultry market made a strong recovery in 2000, after its collapse the previous year when consumers abandoned poultry in reaction to the contamination of poultry feed by dioxin. Near the year end, moreover, prices were given a fillip by the BSE crisis and the resultant increase in demand for white meats. Chicken prices, in particular, rose by an average of more than 8 % in the last two months of the year.

33. Driven by falling output and rising demand, pigmeat prices improved markedly throughout 2000, following the previous year's falls. At the end of 2000, prices were up some 30 % on those of 12 months earlier.

34. The markets for sheep- and goatmeat products remained buoyant throughout 2000, well in excess of the previous year when they had been depressed by rising production in the United Kingdom and Ireland. The recovery was particularly strong after the summer, with prices rising some 25 % between August and December.

Input prices

35. In 2000, the index of purchase prices for staple goods and services in agriculture was up by an average of 5.8 % in nominal terms on the previous year. The biggest rises were in energy (up 25.4 %, mainly due to soaring oil prices), livestock (up 13.5 %), fertilisers (up 6.5 %) and feedingstuffs (up 3.4 %).

36. When account is taken of inflation, the real increase in the index of purchase prices for staple goods and services in agriculture since 1999 was 3.7 % for the European Union as a whole. Above-average rises were recorded in Belgium (up 5.6 %), Germany (up 7.9 %), Finland (up 4.1 %), Sweden (up 4.1 %) and the Netherlands (up 3.9 %). The input price index was also up in Greece (by 3.2 %), Spain (2 %), France (3.3 %), Austria (2.6 %), Portugal (1.9 %) and the United Kingdom (2.2 %), and more or less stable in Denmark and Italy.

Farm income [1]

37. Eurostat's initial estimates, based on information received by Member States as at mid-December 2000 and using the new agricultural accounting methods, put average farm income [2] across the European Union as a whole 1.3% up on the previous year. Income was up in Belgium (by 12.2 %), Denmark (24.1 %), Germany (6.9 %), Spain (4.6 %), France (1.3 %), Ireland (6.5 %), the Netherlands (3.7 %), Finland (22 %) and Sweden (4.9 %). Italy (down 4.3 %), Austria (down 4.8 %), Portugal (down 7.5 %) and the United Kingdom (down 10.8 %), on the other hand, all recorded contractions in farm income. Income levels in Greece and in Luxembourg remained stable.

Farm accountancy data network (FADN)

Farm incomes

38. The FADN is used to calculate output, costs and incomes of commercial farms in the EU from observed data collected in a survey of harmonised farm accounts (see Chapter VII, Table 3.2.1). The survey provides valuable information on the way in which farm incomes vary according to type of farming and location, information which is not apparent from the global averages in the results for the agricultural sector as a whole. This section features information by type of farming and by country. For an explanation of the various types of farming, see Statistical annex, Table 3.2.2.

39. At the time of going to press, some results for 1998 were not yet available and those available were still provisional for some countries. More detailed results for the different types of farming and different levels of economic size are given in the Statistical annex, Tables 3.2.3 and 3.2.4.

Income by type of farming

40. The considerable differences in average income between Member States are inherent in the structure of their agriculture (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

41. The Member States with the highest average incomes are, generally speaking, those with a sizeable number of large-sized farms specialising in arable crops or involved in the most competitive sectors of production (pigs and/or poultry, horticulture and dairy). In the southern Member States, where large numbers of small farms are engaged in 'mixed' farming (crop and livestock production) or 'other permanent crops' (mixes of different cropping enterprises), incomes tend to be below the EU average.

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(1) A more detailed analysis of trends in farm incomes in 2000 can be found in Eurostat's booklet *Statistics in Focus — Theme 5 (22/2000).*

(2) Measured by net value added at factor cost per unit of work.

Changes in nominal farm-gate prices in 2000 (*) and 1999

(%)

Member State	2000 (*)/1999			1999/1998		
	Crop products	Livestock products	Total	Crop products	Livestock products	Total
EU-15	- 1.5	7.7	2.9	- 2.4	- 4.6	- 3.4
Belgique/België	0.7	15.1	9.2	- 5.1	- 9.1	- 7.4
Danmark	6.5	12.0	10.2	- 3.6	- 4.7	- 4.3
Deutschland	- 2.2	9.4	5.4	- 3.0	- 5.6	- 4.7
Elláda	2.8	6.0	3.7	- 1.0	3.5	0.2
España	- 3.4	9.0	0.9	1.6	- 6.3	- 1.3
France	- 1.7	5.3	1.8	- 3.3	- 3.8	- 3.5
Ireland	- 2.0	7.7	6.5	- 2.0	- 4.6	- 4.2
Italia	- 2.5	6.8	1.1	- 3.5	- 3.2	- 3.4
Luxembourg	1.3	- 0.6	0.2	- 0.1	- 2.1	- 1.7
Nederland	3.6	15.8	9.6	- 5.6	- 9.8	- 7.6
Österreich	0.9	5.9	4.6	- 1.8	- 3.6	- 3.2
Portugal	- 5.2	10.7	1.7	- 5.2	- 4.1	- 4.7
Suomi/Finland	- 2.7	3.3	1.0	- 1.1	- 2.3	- 2.0
Sverige	- 9.5	2.7	- 1.6	9.7	- 7.4	- 2.8
United Kingdom	- 7.8	- 0.8	- 3.5	- 4.1	- 3.5	- 3.7

(*) 2000 forecasts
Source: Eurostat

Changes in nominal purchase prices for agricultural inputs in 2000 (*) and 1999

(%)

Member State	Intermediate consumption		Investment		Total	
	2000 (*) /1999	1999/1998	2000 (*)/1999	1999/1998	2000 (*)/1999	1999/1998
EU-15	5.8	- 1.4	1.7	1.0	4.7	- 0.7
Belgique/België	8.4	- 1.2	- 0.4	1.8	7.1	- 0.7
Danmark	2.8	- 1.5	1.3	2.2	2.5	- 0.7
Deutschland	10.0	- 0.9	0.9	0.8	7.6	- 0.4
Elláda	6.0	0.6	1.9	1.9	5.2	0.9
España	5.6	- 1.3	4.3	- 0.7	- 0.8	- 1.2
France	5.2	- 1.8	1.4	1.1	4.3	- 1.2
Ireland	5.4	0.7	4.1	1.7	5.3	1.0
Italia	2.9	- 1.7	1.5	0.9	2.2	- 0.4
Luxembourg	6.6	- 0.9	0.9	1.7	4.1	0.3
Nederland	6.3	- 2.1	3.0	2.3	5.4	- 1.0
Österreich	4.5	- 2.4	0.8	1.0	2.8	- 0.9
Portugal	4.4	- 1.1	4.8	1.3	4.7	- 0.5
Suomi/Finland	7.1	- 2.0	2.5	0.7	5.9	- 1.1
Sverige	5.5	- 0.7	2.2	0.7	4.7	- 0.4
United Kingdom	3.2	- 2.0	1.3	1.1	2.8	- 1.5

(*) 2000 forecasts
Source: Eurostat

Real producer price indices

(1990 = 100)

Member State	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (*)
EU-15	100	97.2	89.1	84.6	84.8	85.2	83.0	80.0	76.6	72.8	73.1
Belgique/België	100	98.1	92.3	83.8	84.8	79.4	79.2	79.2	74.6	68.3	72.6
Danmark	100	96.2	92.8	80.0	79.5	77.8	77.3	76.0	66.7	62.6	67.1
Deutschland	100	95.2	91.2	80.6	79.5	78.7	76.8	76.1	71.1	67.3	72.4
Elláda	100	100.6	90.5	84.3	87.5	87.8	86.5	84.7	80.9	79.3	80.1
España	100	94.9	83.5	84.1	88.8	94.1	90.5	84.8	81.7	78.9	77.0
France	100	97.6	88.2	81.8	80.7	80.2	78.6	78.0	77.6	74.5	74.5
Ireland	100	93.4	91.9	96.7	95.8	95.6	89.3	82.5	79.9	74.6	75.6
Italia	100	102.8	89.8	87.8	87.5	90.9	89.2	87.4	85.3	81.1	79.8
Luxembourg	100	89.6	82.3	78.0	75.9	73.6	71.0	71.4	69.6	67.8	65.4
Nederland	100	100.8	92.1	83.4	84.2	84.9	84.8	87.1	81.8	74.1	79.4
Österreich	100	97.1	92.5	87.3	85.5	63.2	62.7	63.4	58.7	56.6	58.1
Portugal	100	87.3	74.3	71.3	73.8	72.2	69.8	64.4	66.6	62.2	61.5
Suomi/Finland	100	92.5	89.6	87.7	86.6	63.9	54.4	53.0	51.8	50.2	49.3
Sverige	100	91.5	86.4	79.3	81.6	79.8	76.2	73.7	74.7	72.2	70.1
United Kingdom	100	93.7	91.9	95.2	93.3	98.2	94.4	79.1	69.6	66.1	63.0

(*) 2000 forecasts

Source: Eurostat

Indices of real purchase prices for staple goods and services in agriculture

(1990 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (*)
EU-15	100	97.4	95.0	93.4	91.3	90.8	92.2	90.9	86.4	84.1	87.2
Belgique/België	100	97.1	94.5	91.0	88.5	87.4	89.4	89.7	84.4	82.4	87.0
Danmark	100	96.7	94.1	92.7	89.0	87.6	88.6	88.7	85.5	82.5	82.6
Deutschland	100	98.3	96.0	91.9	90.0	88.5	89.8	89.9	85.0	83.7	90.3
Elláda	100	101.7	99.2	96.5	97.4	94.2	94.6	92.0	87.8	86.4	89.2
España	100	96.1	92.0	91.1	89.5	88.4	88.7	89.0	86.4	83.4	85.1
France	100	97.9	96.2	94.2	92.6	92.6	94.4	94.9	91.6	89.5	92.5
Ireland	100	97.3	94.3	93.0	91.7	90.8	92.7	90.0	86.1	84.6	84.7
Italia	100	95.9	92.8	95.6	93.1	97.9	97.0	93.2	89.1	86.1	86.4
Luxembourg	100	98.7	96.0	91.4	89.5	89.0	91.1	90.4	87.4	85.8	88.1
Nederland	100	96.9	95.2	90.9	87.5	88.7	91.0	89.3	84.8	81.3	84.5
Österreich	100	98.8	96.3	93.7	88.8	84.8	87.5	89.7	86.0	83.5	85.7
Portugal	100	94.5	89.3	79.7	79.1	76.0	73.4	69.0	65.4	63.4	64.6
Suomi/Finland	100	102.8	102.4	102.0	96.6	74.7	75.9	77.0	73.9	71.6	74.5
Sverige	100	95.4	92.9	88.4	88.1	90.8	96.6	98.2	96.5	95.3	99.2
United Kingdom	100	97.5	97.2	99.9	97.0	97.0	101.0	93.4	83.9	81.1	82.9

(*) 2000 forecasts

Source: Eurostat

TABLE 1

Total output

(ECU)

	All farms		Arable		Horticulture		Vineyards		Other permanent crops		Dairy		Drystock		Pigs/poultry		Mixed	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
B	126 920	123 306	101 382	101 985	161 556	179 539	—	—	154 465	143 290	101 568	102 928	80 878	84 934	258 455	191 764	142 738	141 550
DK	136 440	123 583	57 461	53 407	416 476	458 114	—	—	163 174	180 509	150 818	157 972	62 447	47 496	355 322	268 886	148 879	120 915
D (*)	110 706	106 464	124 452	120 209	217 933	215 419	70 444	75 416	173 374	164 036	84 203	85 425	78 141	72 241	146 938	126 377	135 308	122 625
EL	15 703		16 541	—	34 771	—	12 506	—	11 327	—	38 729	—	21 149	—	114 353	—	18 761	—
E	30 168	28 843	25 885	27 430	59 015	47 692	21 229	20 275	19 281	17 002	32 976	38 339	29 889	31 958	167 196	134 462	40 735	38 670
F	103 095	107 351	98 783	102 015	182 550	184 007	135 535	156 417	146 366	147 248	82 586	87 350	58 921	60 882	312 961	272 632	125 819	125 705
IRL	32 199	27 960	64 717	68 818	—	283 973	—	—	—	—	65 461	61 859	15 701	12 448	366 129	249 484	66 159	54 052
I	29 818	30 206	20 595	20 709	55 018	52 459	30 301	30 030	18 087	19 216	104 035	106 684	49 669	49 239	262 655	272 719	49 147	45 173
L	95 744	111 437	15 235	44 261	—	—	66 933	108 143	—	—	102 297	117 187	93 095	100 578	119 931	236 123	99 232	108 410
NL	222 557	209 949	164 285	190 266	394 114	428 073	—	—	169 869	162 539	178 087	167 330	64 559	59 629	370 206	256 827	245 810	207 870
A (*)	52 193	50 652	55 007	53 077	—	—	51 533	51 366	66 751	65 576	39 834	42 811	42 746	43 399	98 250	81 091	64 667	58 105
P	9 964	11 220	8 075	9 562	19 072	21 330	9 652	12 554	8 270	9 160	28 685	31 646	9 906	10 144	62 908	58 021	7 361	8 588
FIN	50 354		31 044	—	158 733	—	—	—	14 514	—	43 917	—	26 369	—	76 432	—	49 589	—
S (*)	78 010		53 151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97 212	—	56 290	—	194 814	—	76 243	—
UK	154 834		178 677	—	347 203	—	—	—	478 223	—	196 644	—	56 897	—	417 487	—	186 862	—
EU-15	54 766		40 768		130 519		52 999		21 928		87 725		39 998		239 253		76 532	

(*) The figures for S for 1997 are provisional, as are those for D and A for 1998.

TABLE 2

Balance: current subsidies and taxes

(ECU)

	All farms		Arable		Horticulture		Vineyards		Other permanent crops		Dairy		Drystock		Pigs/poultry		Mixed	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
B	8 370	7 747	10 677	101 985	-44	-523	—	—	832	489	5 366	5 803	14 842	14 147	4 525	1 202	10 205	9 256
DK	12 619	13 196	11 900	53 407	5 457	9 095	—	—	2 149	1 998	11 819	12 411	13 087	14 715	15 617	17 108	14 932	14 800
D (*)	17 825	17 957	28 921	29 968	4 149	4 704	6 633	6 461	6 082	6 134	11 188	11 637	19 635	19 007	13 722	12 376	23 644	23 242
EL	2 519		2 181	—	679	—	5 878	—	1 983	—	2 988	—	4 684	—	-2 194	—	3 545	—
E	5 524	5 591	7 613	27 430	920	-579	722	679	5 920	5 289	1 048	933	6 725	7 673	1 689	2 081	7 146	7 599
F	15 118	15 482	26 925	102 015	1 549	1 481	-776	-698	5 278	7 933	7 136	7 285	17 495	18 145	5 613	6 844	18 310	18 663
IRL	9 526	8 981	25 438	68 818	—	3 672	—	—	—	—	6 778	5 974	9 348	9 098	16 757	15 810	22 063	18 637
I	3 201	2 961	4 476	4 512	-1	-121	989	844	2 024	1 576	3 782	1 259	3 633	3 950	2 919	2 338	4 075	3 802
L	26 460	26 813	10 180	44 261	—	—	13 862	8 566	—	—	26 313	27 317	33 441	37 487	23 524	37 113	31 599	32 180
NL	5 521	4 129	7 505	8 515	4 226	4 916	—	—	4 118	3 054	4 782	3 603	5 298	3 551	7 287	377	6 771	3 210
A (*)	15 694	14 516	22 308	20 486	—	—	7 944	8 813	13 287	12 512	13 220	12 377	15 218	14 170	13 685	11 743	16 783	15 095
P	1 609	1 979	1 441	1 715	-15	-41	151	982	750	1 031	3 450	3 165	3 675	4 361	-286	-184	1 854	2 333
FIN	26 807		24 259		24 372	—	—	—	9 871	—	24 257	—	34 495	—	38 166	—	37 779	—
S (*)	16 341		16 451			—	—	—	—	—	17 120	—	22 792	—	9 194	—	14 121	—
UK	29 034		48 330		767	—	—	—	745	—	10 634	—	29 334	—	4 813	—	37 645	—
EU-15	8 120		9 789		1 864		1 455		3 046		8 674		12 221		8 889		11 957	

(*) The figures for S for 1997 are provisional, as are those for D and A for 1998.

TABLE 3

Family farm income

(ECU)

	All farms		Arable		Horticulture		Vineyards		Other permanent crops		Dairy		Drystock		Pigs/poultry		Mixed	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
B	36 723	34 450	40 814	44 364	43 610	58 269	—	—	50 210	38 128	33 222	35 967	27 897	33 233	45 127	– 9 282	38 416	34 751
DK	16 444	– 550	3 133	– 3 210	41 114	41 873	—	—	23 022	15 999	21 002	22 203	1 890	– 8 017	59 738	– 34 538	16 678	– 11 223
D (*)	23 488	20 355	28 855	23 980	30 386	28 540	22 569	26 681	31 838	25 270	19 697	23 676	22 217	16 402	31 038	– 1 047	23 566	13 006
EL	9 059		8 038	—	17 923	—	12 157	—	8 188	—	16 954	—	12 805		24 241	—	10 351	
E	16 571	15 857	16 286	17 365	26 942	18 817	12 187	12 749	14 126	11 382	12 852	15 658	18 933	22 053	36 500	25 726	19 666	20 524
F	28 322	29 965	30 567	30 188	28 736	31 805	42 654	57 952	26 789	30 992	22 360	25 165	20 130	21 088	45 364	835	29 612	26 765
IRL	15 332	11 952	17 058	26 656	—	46 296	—	—	—	—	26 335	22 458	10 491	7 170	46 924	– 7 222	24 620	20 156
I	14 671	14 314	10 365	10 550	26 261	24 767	17 078	17 194	10 515	11 181	44 619	40 715	21 726	16 604	94 630	80 419	21 460	18 747
L	24 989	31 347	– 2 680	8 221	—	—	21 475	49 619	—	—	23 432	30 494	36 143	28 877	20 998	42 640	24 573	25 056
NL	43 579	25 884	41 575	49 538	68 702	80 814	—	—	54 999	40 508	37 448	29 330	6 449	– 564	64 068	– 52 159	39 812	– 10 408
A (*)	25 581	23 601	28 474	26 007	—	—	26 314	26 631	32 523	27 913	22 234	23 352	24 345	24 890	32 786	18 000	26 210	20 300
P	2 623	3 948	1 822	3 352	6 150	5 932	2 656	6 273	2 885	3 902	6 705	7 560	3 323	4 649	7 991	– 8 375	1 942	3 372
FIN	19 368		14 245	—	5 573	—	—	—	766	—	22 605	—	14 545	—	27 681	—	20 464	—
S (*)	5 349		4 370	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 811	—	– 3 810	—	7 303	—	– 3 739	—
UK	26 935		30 292	—	38 888	—	—	—	69 151	—	40 199	—	14 837	—	33 065	—	20 962	—
EU-15	17 134		14 058		30 213		21 249		11 328		24 189		16 064		43 947		18 277	

(*) The figures for S for 1997 are provisional, as are those for D and A for 1998.

TABLE 4

Balance: current subsidies and taxes as a percentage of family farm income

(%) (¹)

	All farms		Arable		Horticulture		Vineyards		Other permanent crops		Dairy		Drystock		Pigs/poultry		Mixed	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
B	22,8	22,5	26,2	229,9					1,7	1,3	16,2	16,1	53,2	42,6	10,0		26,6	26,6
DK	76,7		379,8		13,3	21,7			9,3	12,5	56,3	55,9	692,4		26,1		89,5	
D (²)	75,9	88,2	100,2	125,0	13,7	16,5	29,4	24,2	19,1	24,3	56,8	49,2	88,4	115,9	44,2		100,3	178,7
EL	27,8		27,1		3,8		48,4		24,2		17,6		36,6		– 9,1		34,2	
E	33,3	35,3	46,7	158,0	3,4		5,9	5,3	41,9	46,5	8,2	6,0	35,5	34,8	4,6	8,1	36,3	37,0
F	53,4	51,7	88,1	337,9	5,4	4,7			19,7	25,6	31,9	28,9	86,9	86,0	12,4	819,6	61,8	69,7
IRL	62,1	75,1	149,1	258,2		7,9					25,7	26,6	89,1	126,9	35,7		89,6	92,5
I	21,8	20,7	43,2	42,8			5,8	4,9	19,2	14,1	8,5	3,1	16,7	23,8	3,1	2,9	19,0	20,3
L	105,9	85,5		538,4			64,5	17,3			112,3	89,6	92,5	129,8	112,0	87,0	128,6	128,4
NL	12,7	16,0	18,1	17,2	6,2	6,1			7,5	7,5	12,8	12,3	82,2		11,4		17,0	
A (¹)	61,4	61,5	78,3	78,8			30,2	33,1	40,9	44,8	59,5	53,0	62,5	56,9	41,7	65,2	64,0	74,4
P	61,3	50,1	79,1	51,2			5,7	15,7	26,0	26,4	51,5	41,9	110,6	93,8	– 3,6	2,2	95,5	69,2
FIN	138,4		170,3		437,3				1 288,6		107,3		237,2		137,9		184,6	
S (¹)	305,5		376,5								144,9		– 598,2		125,9			
UK	107,8		159,5		2,0				1,1		26,5		197,7		14,6		179,6	
EU-15	47,4		69,6		6,2		6,8		26,9		35,9		76,1		20,2		65,4	

(¹) The % is not calculated where the income is negative or no figures are available.

(²) The figures for S for 1997 are provisional, as are those for D and A for 1998.

42. Table 3 shows the wide range of incomes among Member States for each type of farming. Particularly significant are the negative income figures for several Member States for 1998 in the pigs/poultry and mixed type of farms. This mainly reflects the severity of the crisis in the pig sector in that year.

43. Table 4 shows the contribution of the balance of subsidies and taxes to family farm incomes. For the Community of Fifteen in 1997 the proportion of subsidies, net of taxes, to family farm income was 47 % but there were considerable differences among Member States and between types of farming.

44. Luxembourg, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom had an average family farm income that was lower than the balance of subsidies and taxes. This means that revenue from the market was not enough to cover production costs. On the other hand, the share of income represented by subsidies was lowest in the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Greece and Spain.

45. There are also considerable differences with regard to types of farming. Net subsidies in the drystock, mixed and arable types of farming were the highest in proportion to income. The horticulture and vineyard sectors were by far the least subsidised.

II — Policy developments and legislative initiatives in 2000

Quality policy

46. It is increasingly clear that there is growing concern about food quality among consumers, a concern which producers cannot ignore. Now that food safety — a basic requirement — is assured, the quality demanded by consumers must also be expressed via a wide choice of food products with objective and guaranteed characteristics. Moreover the long-lasting nature of this choice underpins the potential for diversifying production, something which is particularly important for the least-favoured rural areas of the Union. It is against this background that the Community has proceeded with the development of a policy of identification based on products quality guarantee symbols. The aim under that policy is to provide guarantees as to both the origin of the products and the way in which they are produced.

47. The Commission has, pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 ([3]), made additions to the list of protected designations of origin (PDOs) and protected geographical indications (PGIs), the combined total of which now stands at 544.

48. In terms both of the number of Member States and the types of products concerned, the new product registrations reflect growing interest in the production of foodstuffs which consumers can associate with a particular production method and geographical origin.

49. A further two designations have been registered under Regulation (EEC) No 2082/92 on certificates of specific character and introducing the 'guaranteed traditional speciality' GTS indication ([4]). On the whole, though, very little use has been made of the regulation, with a total of only nine GTSs registered to date. Following a report from the Commission to the Council on the detailed implementing rules concerned, a regulation is being drafted which, it is hoped, will resolve the difficulties that have come to light. The aim is, in particular, to specify legitimate grounds for objection.

50. At multilateral level, work is under way on clarifying certain aspects of Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92 as regards the TRIPs (trade-related aspects of intellectual property

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([3]) OJ L 208, 24.7.1992, p. 1.

([4]) OJ L 208, 24.7.1992, p. 9.

rights) Agreement. Moreover the European Union is seeking progress via proposals for a system of notification of registered designations of origin. This is a priority objective, which will help Community producers entitled to the use of a geographical indication to protect themselves more effectively and find a niche on the international market.

List of PDOs, PGIs and GTSs registered in 2000

Member State	Product	Name
Germany	Meissner Fummel (pastry)	PGI
Spain	Espárrago de Huétor-Tajár (asparagus)	PGI
Spain	Montes de Toledo (olive oil)	PDO
Spain	Leche certificada de granja (milk)	GTS
France	Haricot Tarbais (beans)	PGI
France	Pomme de terre de l'Ile de Ré (potato)	PDO
France	Riz de Camargue (rice)	PGI
France	Huile d'olive de la vallée des Baux-de-Provence (olive oil)	PDO
France	Miel de Corse - Mele de Corsica (honey)	PDO
France	Canard à foie gras du Sud-Ouest (Chalosse, Gascogne, Gers, Landes, Périgord, Quercy) (fresh and preserved meats)	PGI
France	Agneau du Limousin (lamb)	PGI
Italy	Aceto balsamico tradizionale di Modena (balsamic vinegar)	PDO
Italy	Aceto balsamico tradizionale di Reggio Emilia (balsamic vinegar)	PDO
Italy	Castagna del Monte Amiata (chestnut)	PGI
Italy	La Bella della Daunia (olive)	PDO
Netherlands	Kanterkaas, Kanternagelkaas, Kanterkomijnekaas (cheese)	PDO
Portugal	Queijo mestiço de Tolosa (cheese)	PGI
Portugal	Anona da Madeira (cherimoya)	PDO
Sweden	Skansk spettkaka (pastry)	PGI
United Kingdom	Traditional farm-fresh turkey	GTS

Organic farming

51. On 19 May and 25 September 2000 the Commission adopted Regulation (EC) No 1073/2000 (5) and Regulation (EC) No 2020/2000 (6) respectively, the aim being to update technical Annexes II and VI to Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 (7).

52. Following the adoption of Regulation (EC) No 1804/1999 (8) bringing organic livestock production within the scope of Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91, the Commission launched a work programme aimed at clarifying certain issues relating to organic livestock production which were raised by the Council at the time of the adoption of Regulation (EC) No 1804/1999. The main issues currently covered by the programme are as follows:

— amendment of Annex III concerning minimum inspection requirements and precautionary measures,

— development of a regulation establishing labelling and inspection requirements for animal feedingstuffs,

— additions to Sections A and B of Annex VI as regards the non-agricultural ingredients and processing aids used in processed livestock products,

— examination of the conditions governing access to pasturage,

— implementation measures concerning the prohibition of the use of GMOs (genetically modified organisms) and GMO derivatives.

53. The assessment of equivalency according to Article 11(1) of Regulation 2092/91 is ongoing for several third countries, in particular with regard to the extension of the equivalency to livestock production. On 24 July and 31 October 2000 the Commission adopted Regulations (EC) Nos 1616/2000 (9) and 2426/2000 (10) extending the equivalency recognition to livestock production for Argentina and Switzerland and adding a new inspection body for Argentina.

Promotional measures

54. In the context of a reorientation of the policy on the promotion of agricultural products, the Council adopted a Regulation on measures to provide information on, and to promote, agricultural products in third countries (11). Under the regulation, support may be given to information and promotional measures for agricultural products in any third country. The

(5) OJ L 119, 20.5.2000, p. 27.
(6) OJ L 241, 26.9.2000, p. 39.
(7) OJ L 198, 22.7.1991, p. 1.
(8) OJ L 222, 24.8.1999, p. 1.
(9) OJ L 185, 25.7.2000, p. 62.
(10) OJ L 279, 1.11.2000, p. 19.
(11) Regulation (EC) No 2702/1999 (OJ L 327, 14.12.1999, p. 7).

recently adopted Commission Regulation No 2879/2000 of 28 December 2000 [12] lays down the detailed implementing rules applicable to the promotional scheme in third countries.

55. As part of the programmes run directly by the Commission, 1999 saw the preparation of a new three-year campaign for olive oil based on the results of the evaluation of the preceding campaign. A new two-year campaign for fibre flax was launched in September. The programmes run indirectly by the Commission comprised a continuation of the promotional campaigns for milk and milk products, quality beef, potatoes, citrus fruit and grape juice. The assessment reports were encouraging for these groups of products too.

56. In addition, information measures were drawn up for the new labelling system for beef and veal (EUR 7 million).

57. The final set of promotion programmes for flowers and live plants (EUR 15 million) was launched in 14 Member States.

58. The information campaign on the logos identifying quality agricultural products from the outermost EU regions has now ended.

59. Budget spending by group of products was as follows (*million EUR*):

	Payments in 1999
Programmes run directly by the Commission (Olive oil, fibre flax, quality agricultural products from the outermost EU regions)	21.1
Measures run indirectly (Grape juice, apples/citrus fruit, table olives, quality beef/veal, milk and milk products, flowers and live plants)	47.4
Total	68.5

60. On 8 September 2000, moreover, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Regulation aimed at harmonising information and promotion measures for agricultural products on the internal market [13]. This was adopted by the Council as Regulation (EC) No 2826/2000 [14] of 19 December 2000.

Simplification of agricultural legislation

Introduction

61. Over the past few years the Commission has undertaken a number of major concrete initiatives aimed at simplifying agricultural legislation. The simplification work in 2000 focused on making agricultural legislation as clear, transparent and easily accessible as

(12) OJ L 333, 29.12.2000, p. 63.
(13) COM(2000) 538 final.
(14) OJ L 328, 23.12.2000, p. 2.

possible and reducing the administrative workload that the common agricultural policy (CAP) imposes on farmers and administrative authorities.

Transparency and accessibility of agricultural legislation

Consolidation

62. A project to consolidate agricultural legislation in all official languages of the EU and make it available on the Internet for the general public was launched at the beginning of 1999. Modifications to agricultural legal acts are integrated into the basic texts so that a single and updated version of the text can be consulted. Although not legally binding, the consolidated versions substantially facilitate the consultation of the rules in force.

63. By the end of 2000 around 500 consolidated agricultural acts had already been made available on the EUR-Lex web site.

Recasting of the regulations relating to import and export licences

64. The horizontal regulations on import and export licences have been amended on many occasions, in some cases substantially. In the interests of clarity and administrative efficiency these rules have been consolidated to form a single text: Commission Regulation (EC) No 1291/2000 ([15]). The new regulation entails substantial simplification, e.g. Member States may introduce a simplified procedure avoiding the physical transmission of licences, and the amount below which no licence is required has been raised from EUR 5 to EUR 60. These changes will substantially ease the administrative burden both on trade and on the national administrations concerned.

Export destination codes

65. A simplified system for indicating destinations when fixing export refunds has been applied since September 2000. This new unified system, which replaces the different and complex systems used in the various sectors to date, will reduce the risk of misunderstanding and error. Furthermore, it will facilitate electronic exchange of data and information between the Commission and Member States.

Paying agencies' proposals

66. Over the last few years, the national paying agencies in the Member States have submitted for consideration 246 proposals for legislative and/or administrative simplification. The Commission has now reviewed these proposals ([16]), and a significant number of them have been partially or fully adopted. Some of the proposals are still under consideration and may lead to further simplification in the future.

([15]) OJ L 152, 24.6.2000, p. 1.

([16]) SEC(2000) 1775.

New guidelines for State aids

67. The new Community guidelines for State aids in the agricultural sector adopted in February 2000 replace and consolidate a great variety of other frameworks, guidelines and Commission working documents and practices. This review results in greater transparency and facilitates the task of the competent authorities.

Simplification measures in the market sectors

68. Reforms adopted or proposed in 2000 have brought or will bring about simplification of agricultural legislation in a number of market sectors.

Flax and hemp

69. The reform of the fibre flax and hemp sector, which was adopted in July 2000, integrates these crops into the arable system as regards direct aid to producers. In addition, the reform has reduced the number of regulations.

Meat

70. A number of simplification measures have been adopted in the meat sector in 2000, for example:

— slaughter premiums in the beef sector can, under certain conditions, be paid automatically to the farmer concerned,

— Member States may allow farmers to opt for simplified application of the extensification premium,

— the export refund nomenclature for processed beef has been significantly simplified, with 47 highly technical and complex product lines being reduced to eight,

— in line with the approach followed by other sectors under Agenda 2000, the basic prices for pigmeat and sheepmeat will, instead of being fixed annually, be set — without specific time limits — under the respective basic regulations,

— the procedures for 'immediate' export licences for pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat have been simplified and aligned with the licence system in the beef sector.

Milk and milk products

71. Following the adoption of a new basic regulation in the milk sector, a substantial number of consequential amendments to Commission implementing regulations were required. It was decided that, instead of amending existing regulations, the opportunity should be used to consolidate large sections of the legislation in the dairy sector. This consolidation served to reduce the number of regulations, simplify administrative procedures and harmonise administrative and control procedures between different schemes.

Fruit and vegetables

72. The proposal to amend the common organisation of the market in fruit and vegetables, including processed fruit and vegetables, aims to rationalise and simplify the arrangements and adapt the relevant production thresholds. It will simplify and stabilise the support scheme for producer organisations and improve the management of export refunds for fresh fruit and vegetables.

Rice

73. Under the Commission proposal of June 2000, rice will be integrated into the arable crop system. Major advantages in terms of simplification should result from this integration.

Small farmers' scheme

74. In December 2000 the Commission adopted a proposal for a simplified scheme for paying small amounts of direct aid to farmers ([17]). Under the proposal, farmers entitled to EUR 1 000 or less in direct aid may submit a single application and receive one global amount per year instead of several small payments.

State aids

A new legal framework

75. On 1 January 2000 the Commission began applying the 'Community guidelines for State aid in the agriculture sector'([18]), as adopted on 24 November 1999, to new State aids introduced after that date. Member States have until the end of 2000 to adjust their existing aid schemes and thereby comply with the new rules.

76. The new guidelines consolidate and simplify the rules applied by the Commission in the past. In addition, a number of important changes have been made to ensure that the European Union rules for State aids are consistent with the new rural development policy introduced as part of the 'Agenda 2000 reforms'.

77. The starting point for the new guidelines is that any State aid for the agriculture sector must be compatible with the EU's common agricultural policy (CAP) and with the EU's international obligations, in particular the WTO Agreement on Agriculture. As the Member States decided to rule out the possibility of individual Member States distorting the delicately balanced EU support for product prices or rural development schemes, any State aid which interferes with the mechanisms of the common market organisations is prohibited.

78. In essence, the following aid granted by Member States can, subject to certain conditions, be approved by the EU under the new guidelines:

— investment aid for farms can normally be approved at up to 40 % of eligible expenditure (50 % in less-favoured areas); higher rates of aid may be allowed for investments linked to the conservation of traditional landscapes, for the relocation of farm buildings in the public interest or for the improvement of the environment, animal welfare or hygiene,

([17]) COM(2000) 841.

([18]) OJ C 28, 1.2.2000, p. 2; OJ C 232, 12.8.2000, p. 19.

— aid for investment in the processing and marketing of agricultural products can normally be permitted at rates of up to 40 or 50 % in Objective 1 areas, provided that it can be shown that normal market outlets exist for the products concerned,

— aid granted in return for agri-environmental undertakings given by farmers and other environmental aids,

— aid to compensate for handicaps in less-favoured areas,

— aid to help the installation of young farmers,

— aid for early retirement, the cessation of farming, or for closing down production, processing and marketing capacity,

— aid for the establishment of producer groups,

— aid to compensate for damage caused to agricultural production or the means of production caused by natural disasters or exceptional occurrences, adverse weather conditions or outbreaks of animal or plant disease, and aid granted towards insurance cover against such risks,

— aid to encourage the production and marketing of quality agricultural products, the provision of technical support for producers and the improvement of the genetic quality of livestock,

— aid to grant specific support for the outermost regions and the Aegean islands.

79. In addition to these categories, which are specifically covered in the guidelines, aid may also be granted in accordance with other Community texts for research and development, for short-term operating loans, for rescue and restructuring farms in difficulty, and for employment support.

80. Furthermore, consideration is being given by the Commission to a new promotion and advertising framework for agricultural products. Accordingly, the new guidelines simply refer to the existing guidelines, which were published in 1987.

Overview of the year

81. In 2000 the Commission received 248 notifications of draft State aid measures to be granted in the agricultural and agro-industrial sector. The Commission also began a scrutiny of 26 aid measures which had not been notified beforehand in accordance with Article 88(3) of the EC Treaty. No review of existing aid measures pursuant to Article 88(1) of the EC Treaty began or was concluded. The Commission decided to raise no objection against a total of 183 measures. Several of these were approved after the Member States concerned amended or undertook to amend them in order to bring them into line with Community rules on State aid. The Commission initiated the procedure provided for in Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty in respect of seven cases in which the measures concerned raised serious doubts as to compatibility with the common market. The Commission brought to a close the procedure provided for in Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty in respect of 13 cases, taking a final negative decision in seven of them. In all the cases in which a negative decision was taken and State aids had already been granted by the Member State concerned, the Commission requested recovery of the aids paid.

82. The following overview includes a selection of cases which raise interesting issues of State aids policy in the agricultural and agro-industrial sector. For the sake of clarity, the cases have been classified by topic and sector.

Exceptional occurrences and natural disasters

Dioxin – (B)

83. State aid for 'exceptional occurrences' covered by Article 87(2)(b) of the EC Treaty: in 2000 the Commission authorised, as in the previous year, an aid package for producers and undertakings affected by the crisis resulting from dioxin contamination of feeding-stuffs. The aid package included an allowance designed to offset the economic harm suffered by agricultural producers as a result of the crisis ([19]). The aid applies to all livestock products but excludes the value of destroyed animals and products already covered by other national provisions authorised by the Commission ([20]). It is in the form of a single payment and is arrived at only on the basis of flat-rate amounts derived from macroeconomic calculations, with payments taking place solely per unit marketed or per means of production. This avoids the risk of cumulation with other aids authorised in the past, in particular allowances for the destruction of animals or products of animal origin that are unfit for consumption or marketing. The Commission took the view that a link had clearly been demonstrated between the reduction in turnover and the exceptional occurrence resulting from the dioxin crisis. The reduced turnover was allegedly attributable in particular to losses of market share and to a sharp drop in consumption brought about by public anxiety, by chaotic management of the crisis and by special measures which prevented the products concerned from being marketed normally.

Recovery of the French forestry sector – (F)

84. Aid to make good the damage caused by natural disasters within the meaning of Article 87(2)(b) of the Treaty: the Commission authorised a scheme designed to help the French forestry sector recover from severe damage caused by bad weather towards the end of December 1999. The scheme, with a total budget of about EUR 3 billion for the various types of aid ([21]), included urgent measures such as aid for reopening forest roads and tracks, building forest tracks and damp-timber storage areas, preparing temporary storage sites and financing timber removal costs; timber storage aid; and aid for treating windthrow timber, repairing damaged forests and deducting storm-related costs from the flat-rate forestry income of the owners whose forests were damaged by the storms. Also covered by the plan were incentives

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(19) Case No N 770/1999. (Where no specific reference to the publication of a decision in the OJ is made in this text, the decision has not yet been published. The authentic texts of the decisions approving aids can generally be found at http://europa.eu.int/comm/sg/sgb/state_aids.)

(20) Cases Nos NN 87/1999, NN 88/1999, NN 89/1999, N 380/1999 and N 386/1999.

(21) Case No N 92/2000.

such as: aid for timber transportation; investment aid, in particular for the purchase and rapid depreciation of forestry equipment; training and employment aid; and aid for organisational and technical monitoring. The Commission felt that, although outwardly different, the measures provided for in the plan were part of a whole and had a common objective — the recovery of an entire sector following a natural disaster — and should therefore be regarded as measures intended to make good damage caused by natural disasters as referred to in the Treaty.

85. Also in the forestry sector but not in relation to the damage caused by storms in December 1999, the Commission authorised aid to ONF (Office national des forêts) ([22]) in a case where there was a potential problem of central government resources being used to support the competitive activities of a public agency. ONF is a national public body whose activities are of a twofold nature in so far as, on the one hand, it carries out an exclusive public mandate and, on the other, it is engaged in a commercial activity in competition with other market operators. The public activity consists in managing, on behalf of their owners, forests subject to the French forestry regime. ONF receives a central government contribution in the form of compensatory payments designed to cover its management costs. Further public, or even private, funding is available for general-interest operations of the State carried out by ONF. Such activities may involve in particular protecting and monitoring forests, preventing fires, combating erosion and avalanches, etc. The Commission concluded that they constituted activities pursued in the general interest and that the transfer of funds should be seen as taking place from one level of the State apparatus to another. Moreover, since some public-service activities are carried on throughout the State, they should be regarded as measures which do not favour certain undertakings or the production of certain goods and do not, therefore, fulfil all the criteria of Article 87(1) of the Treaty. With regard to its commercial activities, ONF may conclude agreements with private or public bodies with a view to carrying out management operations, studies, surveys and works and to protecting, improving and developing forestry resources. For this type of activity, the Commission did not detect any public aid element in the form of a cross-subsidising of these competitive activities; the prices charged by ONF are not lower than those of its competitors and at all events the compensatory payments made by the State do not even cover all 'public' ONF expenditure, which in practice would rule out any cross-subsidising.

Privatisation and restructuring

Aid for land purchase — (D)

86. In 1999 the Commission communicated to Germany a final negative decision on the aid granted by the German Government under the *Entschädigungs- und Ausgleichsleistungsgesetz* Law (EALG) ([23]). The Law provides for a scheme for the purchase of land at reduced prices in the former GDR which amounted to State aid to some beneficiaries.

([22]) Case No NN 96/95.

([23]) Opening of the procedure in Case No C 17/98, OJ C 215, 10.7.1998, p. 7; final negative decision adopted on 20.1.1999, OJ L 107, 24.4.1999, p. 21.

87. The aid rate granted to certain beneficiaries appeared too high in relation to the rates that the Commission could normally accept for the purchase of farmland. In addition, the aid in question appeared to be discriminatory and thus infringe Articles 12, 34(3) and 43 of the EC Treaty.

88. In the course of 1999 an amended version of the land purchase programme was notified to the Commission and approved by letter of 19 January 2000 ([24]). The problems which had led to a partially negative decision in 1999 have been resolved:

— in its decision of 20 January 1999 regarding the erstwhile EALG the Commission considered that discrimination existed in the requirement of residency on a given date for eligibility under the programme, a requirement which in practice could be met by (East) Germans only. All such dates have been deleted from the new programme;

— the Commission further objected to the aid intensity for the purchase of agricultural land outside LFAs. The aid rate has now been brought fully into line with the rates the Commission usually accepts. Any aid granted in excess under the erstwhile EALG will be recovered, with interest, as required by the Commission decision of 20 January 1999.

89. In the light of the assurances provided by the German authorities, the Commission has established that there is sufficient land to remove any potential discrimination without rescinding contracts already concluded under the erstwhile EALG. In so far as residual elements in the new scheme would, all other criteria being equal, give priority to East Germans, the Commission regards such preference as falling within the objective of restructuring agriculture in the new *Länder* while at the same time ensuring that potential purchasers — or their families — who had lived and worked in the former GDR for several decades may participate in the land purchases, an objective which has been accepted as legitimate in the Commission decision of 20 January 1999 and which has not been challenged.

90. The Commission therefore considers that the new scheme proposed by the German Government will facilitate the development of economic activities in the sector. The measure therefore falls within the scope of Article 87(3)(c) of the Treaty.

Restructuring and privatisation plans of EPAC and Silopor ([25]) — (P)

91. In 1998 the Commission opened the procedure pursuant to Article 88(2) of the EC Treaty in relation to the restructuring and privatisation plans of both publicly owned companies: the cereal trading company EPAC and the port handling company Silopor ([26]). In the meantime, Portugal decided to liquidate both companies, but has so far failed to present an official position on this to the Commission.

([24]) Case No N 506/1999.

([25]) Case No C 51/98 (ex Nos N 852/97 and N 6/98).

([26]) OJ C 363, 25.11.1998, p. 4.

92. On 27 June 2000 the European Court of Justice issued a judgement concerning Portugal's failure to comply with the 1997 Commission decision to the effect that the guarantee provided to EPAC constituted illegal and incompatible State aid ([27]). In essence, the Court confirmed the Commission's position as to the aid character and incompatibility of the guarantee provided to EPAC by the State.

Centrale del Latte di Roma ([28]) — *(I)*

93. The Commission also decided to close, by the adoption of a partially negative decision ([29]), the procedure on aids granted to *Centrale del Latte di Roma.* The Commission took the view that the operating losses systematically written off by the municipality of Rome in 1992 and 1997 were operating aids that could not be regarded as constituting a public service, but that there was no State aid to the Lazio milk producers or to the buyer in the privatisation procedure. As the transfer of the factory can be considered an asset deal, recuperation of the aids will concern the erstwhile *Centrale del Latte* (in liquidation).

Fiscal measures

CO_2 tax exemption for the glasshouse horticulture sector ([30]) — *(NL)*

94. On 5 January 2000 the Commission approved partial relief from a Dutch CO_2 tax for the glasshouse horticulture sector.

95. The original version of the Law on environmental taxes *Wet belastingen op milieugrondslag* was approved by the Commission on 3 December 1992. Various amendments were made to this Law, among them the introduction of a regulatory energy tax, the purpose of which is to contribute to reducing CO_2 emissions and to promote energy conservation. The Dutch Government has amended the energy tax rates applicable with effect from 1 January 1999. The rates have been increased and the tax brackets adjusted. The revenues obtained from this increase will be clawed back to households and businesses in the form of a reduction in wage and income tax. The Dutch Government expects this heavier taxation of energy consumption to have a positive effect on CO_2 emissions.

96. The regulatory energy tax also applied a zero rate on natural gas used in glasshouse cultivation. The Dutch authorities requested an extension of the zero rate on such natural gas for the glasshouse horticulture sector for at least another year. If a glasshouse has no natural gas connection, a zero rate applies to middle oil, gas oil and liquefied petroleum gas.

97. Following contacts with the Commission services, the Dutch authorities amended the measure: the zero rate would apply only in 1999. In 2000 and 2001 the sector would be

([27]) Case No C 404/97.

([28]) Case No C 28/98 (ex NN 185/97).

([29]) OJ L 265, 19.10.2000, p. 15.

([30]) Case No N 589/B/98.

taxed on a (gradually increasing) basis similar to other energy-intensive sectors. The Dutch authorities undertook to re-notify the scheme in 2002.

98. The measure falls within the scope of the Community guidelines on State aid for environmental protection because its objective is precisely environmental protection. It is intended to reduce energy consumption through an increase in energy taxation. The tax exemption would appear to be an operating aid. The Community guidelines apply strict conditions on operating aid awarded in relation to environmental problems:

— the aid should be temporary and, in principle, degressive: the Dutch authorities have given a precise date by which the zero rate will end and gradually be brought within the general framework. The measure is degressive since the zero rate is applicable in 1999 only, with taxation increasing gradually thereafter;

— the aid should be necessary to offset a competitive disadvantage: the Commission has taken account of the fact that the glasshouse horticulture sector has below average relative labour costs. Therefore, these undertakings will derive very limited benefits from the reductions in labour taxes. The previous preferential pricing system for natural gas to the glasshouse horticulture sector ceased to exist at the end of 1998;

— a counterpart must be provided by the beneficiaries: a covenant has been concluded with the sector under which targets are also set for renewable energy use: 4 % of the energy used in 2010 must consist of renewable energy. Energy efficiency must improve by 65 % compared with 1980. A further counterpart can be seen in the increasing total tax burden. Indeed, by providing for gradually increasing taxation of gas (and full taxation of electricity use), the new measure gives a clear impetus to the glasshouse horticulture sector for a rational use of energy and a reduction of CO_2 emissions.

99. The Commission therefore concluded that the measure met the requirements applicable under the environmental guidelines, and approved it.

Exemption from mineral levies ([31]) — *(NL)*

100. The Dutch authorities intend to introduce certain exemptions from the mineral levies introduced under the manure law. This provides for an obligatory bookkeeping system for minerals on each individual holding and establishes maximum phosphate and nitrogen emissions into the environment for each holding. If emissions exceed these maximum quantities, taxes will become payable in respect of the quantities concerned. The farmer can choose how to reduce mineral emissions to the maximum quantities allowed. Prohibitive mineral levies are levied only if the total amount of phosphate and nitrogen produced on a farm, less the total amount of minerals removed in a calendar year, exceeds the norms for permissible releases of phosphate and nitrogen into the environment (the so-called 'loss norms'). If an undertaking takes effective measures, e.g. the removal of manure that may not be spread on the land, it will not have to pay any levies.

([31]) Case No C 14/2000, OJ C 190, 8.7.2000, p. 4.

101. Under the proposed measure, small undertakings (so-called 'hobby-undertakings') and garden centres are fully exempt from the mineral levies provided for in Chapter IV of the manure law. Horticultural farms growing crops in glasshouses or on substrate are partially exempt.

102. Point 23 of the Commission notice on the application of the State aid rules to measures relating to direct business taxation ([32]) provides that the differential nature of fiscal measures does not necessarily mean that they must be regarded as State aid. This is the case with measures whose economic rationale makes them necessary for the functioning and effectiveness of the tax system. It is up to the Member State, however, to provide such justification.

103. At the present stage in the procedure, the Commission considers that the Dutch authorities have not shown that the various tax exemptions are justified by the nature and economy of the mineral levy system.

104. In the absence of such justification, the exemptions must be regarded as constituting State aid since they would appear to meet all the conditions mentioned at points 9 to 12 of the Commission notice on the application of the State aid rules to measures relating to direct business taxation, and must therefore be regarded as operating aid. The Commission has therefore decided to open the procedure against the proposed measures.

105. The Commission also has doubts regarding the environmental impact of the proposed exemptions and compatibility with the nitrates directive. It has issued a letter of formal notice ([33]), to which the Netherlands has sent a reply. The latter is currently being examined by the Commission.

Operating aids: Greek cooperatives — (EL)

106. In 2000, by virtue of the general principle whereby Member States are prohibited from granting operating aid in the agriculture sector, the Commission adopted a final negative decision on two illegal Greek national measures writing off and consolidating loans for a significant number of agricultural cooperatives (116 for each measure) ([34]). The debts are accounted for mainly by the operational losses of the holdings, which are caused by intervention from the Greek State in the production and marketing of the products concerned (price-fixing, storage, intervention and export). Other debts relate to investments and natural disasters. These measures are of the same nature as the 1997 Law — cleared by the Council in December 1998 — on a EUR 450 million debt write-off for agricultural cooperatives.

107. The measures currently under scrutiny were taken in application of two laws adopted in 1992 and 1994. The Commission decision was taken following a complaint in relation to illegal and incompatible State aids received by the AGNO dairy cooperative. In

([32]) OJ C 384, 10.12.1998, p. 3.
([33]) Letter of 29.9.1998.
([34]) Cases No C 78/97 and No C 82/97 (ex NN 33/96 and NN 168/97).

the final negative decision, the Commission also issued an injunction to Greece to supply all relevant information in order to launch a State aid investigation into the activities of the Agricultural Bank of Greece.

RIBS: State aid granted under market conditions — (I)

108. In 1999 and 2000 Italy notified three projects supported by Itainvest, a public financing company. In essence, aid is granted by the company in the form of the acquisition of a holding in the beneficiary company's capital in accordance with the principle of a private investor operating under normal market economy conditions, as defined in the document 'Application of Articles 92 and 93 of the EC Treaty to public authorities' holdings' ([35]). The capital injection is reimbursed after a number of years at a rate of interest higher than the reference rate used by the Commission, and with guarantees enabling the financing company to take control of the recipient company. To date, two of the projects have been approved ([36]). The third is still under scrutiny. Concomitantly with this, Italy notified five aid projects funded by the public financing company RIBS. It withdrew four of them when the Commission expressed doubts as to whether the assistance was being provided under market conditions. In 2000 Itainvest and RIBS were merged to form a new public financing company called *Sviluppo Italia.* Just as it did in the case of RIBS, Italy submitted an outline of the activities of the new financing company, an outline which is under scrutiny by the Commission.

Pigmeat sector

Aid for pigmeat production — Stabiporc — (F)

109. The Commission adopted a partly negative final decision on a three-stranded French scheme to assist pigmeat production ([37]) in respect of which it had initiated the scrutiny procedure provided for in Article 88(2) of the Treaty ([38]). The French authorities wished first of all to reactivate the system of refundable advances of Stabiporc, the pigmeat regulatory fund. Under the system, producer groups receive fully refundable cash advances to enable them to adjust the price of fattening pigs belonging to producers who are members of the scheme and hence to even out pigfarmers' incomes, affected as they were by crises in pigmeat production. The Commission concluded that reactivating Stabiporc did not constitute State aid since the intervention of the State was limited to granting a loan at the market interest rate. Moreover, should the capital and interest on the loan not be paid or be paid late, the public bodies involved would still seek to claim the sums due, plus interest, from the groups concerned. The Commission did, however, conclude that the other two strands under scrutiny were incompatible with the Treaty. They concerned in particular the possibility of staggering the payment of social security contributions in the case of farms experi-

([35]) Bulletin of the European Communities 9-1984.
([36]) Cases Nos N 652/1999 and N 164/2000.
([37]) Case No C 74/98.
([38]) Decision published in OJ C 61, 3.3.1999, p. 7.

encing financial difficulties, and relieving farmers from part of the burden of interest payments on bank loans intended to finance initial investment in pigmeat production. The negative decision was based on the fact that not all the requirements laid down in the Community guidelines on State aid for rescuing and restructuring firms in difficulty had been satisfied: there was insufficient evidence that the situation was a 'difficult' one; there was no viability plan for the firms concerned and respect for the principle that the rescue should be a one-off operation could not, therefore, be guaranteed.

Pig assembly centres ([39]) — *(NL)*

110. All pig assembly centres in the Netherlands have been closed since the outbreak of classical swine fever. Every operating permit was revoked. The undertakings cannot reopen unless they apply for a new permit, which can be obtained only if the centres meet new hygiene requirements, regarded as necessary to avoid the spread of classical swine fever. Undertakings that do not want or are not able to meet the new hygiene requirements — and therefore remain closed — are offered subsidies for permanently closing down their activities. The recipients (including their shareholders) must undertake not to participate directly or indirectly in the operation of a pig assembly centre. The subsidy on offer is in two parts: compensation for loss of income and compensation for loss of capital.

111. When it initiated the procedure, the Commission indicated that undertakings which are unable or unwilling to meet the new hygiene requirements would be regarded as making a normal business decision to close down. In principle, aid for closing down in such circumstances would not be acceptable, as the new hygiene requirements constitute a normal entrepreneurial risk.

112. It became evident, however, that such closing down following the tightening of hygiene requirements should be viewed in the context of a broader policy, in which the aim is to reduce veterinary risks through a reduction in the number of pig assembly centres, and thus to contribute to the development of the sector.

113. Aid is given for investments to upgrade the facilities and meet the new hygiene requirements, but such aid alone would certainly not attain the additional objective of reducing the number of pig assembly centres, an objective which further contributes to reducing the veterinary risk. This animal health aspect justifies the aid for abandoning production.

114. The aid measure must be examined in the context of a two-track policy whereby aid is given for both upgrading and abandoning production. Accordingly, pig assembly centres had to choose between upgrading or closing down in the same way as they would have done for reasons other than as a result of government intervention. The aid clearly constitutes an inducement for the undertakings to adopt a certain course of action (i.e. closure) that they would not have chosen otherwise. The aid can therefore be regarded as having an incentive effect.

([39]) Case No C 80/98; opening of proceedings published in OJ C 108, 17.4.1999, p. 5.

115. All other conditions required by the Commission before accepting aid for abandoning production capacity would also seem to have been met in this particular case.

116. The Commission accordingly accepted that the aid measures proposed by the Dutch Government facilitate the development of economic activities in the sector. The measure thus falls within the scope of Article 87(3)(c) of the Treaty.

Livestock sector: general measures

Abandoning capacity: exiting scheme for intensive livestock farming ([40]) — *(NL)*

117. The Dutch authorities have proposed an integrated approach for tackling the manure problem. This approach will require a special effort from the agriculture sector.

118. Within this context, farmers are given an opportunity to cease farming or one or more of the intensive livestock farming activities carried on on their farms. This scheme should lead to a permanent reduction in the production of animal manure. The scheme is also linked to the improvement of the countryside in areas with high livestock density. In these areas, livestock farmers who cease (part of) their activities can receive compensation for the demolition of their redundant buildings.

119. To qualify under the scheme, the pig or manure production rights must be sold to the government. In the 'concentration areas' (i.e. areas in the east and the south of the Netherlands with a high pig density), an allowance can be obtained for the demolition of farm buildings which consequently become redundant.

120. The subsidy granted under the scheme consists of two elements. The first consists of an amount for the cancellation of the part of the pig rights not tied to land or manure production rights. The second is an allowance for the costs of the demolition of the redundant farm buildings for livestock farmers situated in the concentration areas. Part of the demolished farm buildings can, in certain cases, be replaced by residential dwellings. In such cases no subsidies are granted. This conversion generates additional financial means that can be used for financing the demolition of further farm buildings.

121. The Community guidelines for State aid in the agriculture sector refer at point 8 to aid for early retirement or for the cessation of farming activities and at point 9 to aid for closing production, processing and marketing capacity. Point 8 is clearly not applicable, as such aid requires the permanent and definitive cessation of all farming activities. It would therefore seem that the scheme should be examined in the light of point 9 of the Community guidelines.

122. The Commission concluded that the scheme meets the requirements set out at point 9 of the Community guidelines:

— the aid is in the general interest of the sector concerned. The scheme benefits the whole sector, which is under pressure from environmental and animal welfare constraints. The

([40]) Case No N 177/2000.

scheme will also benefit the environment through a reduction in animal manure production. Other (non-participating) undertakings will be able to continue farming operations in a better business environment;

— there is a counterpart on the part of the beneficiary. Participants must give up pig rights or manure production rights and demolish their farm buildings. The location can no longer be used for similar livestock activities for a period of 10 years;

— there is no possibility of the aid being used for rescue and restructuring. Although the scheme can be expected to be used especially by farmers who see no long-term prospects in continuing their activities, the aid is not granted on the basis of past or current commercial problems but is open to all livestock farmers;

— there will be no overcompensation of loss of capital value and of future income.

123. As regards the other requirements mentioned at point 9 of the Community guidelines, the aid scheme is of limited duration. The aid does not appear to interfere with the mechanisms of the various common market organisations. The scheme is accessible to all economic operators in the sector concerned. No contribution from the sector is required as capacity is closed for environmental reasons.

124. As regards the environmental benefits of the scheme, the Dutch authorities explained that in the Netherlands manure production not tied to the land is fully subject to a quota system. Thus the total amount of production rights cannot increase; it can only go down. Any undertaking participating in the exiting scheme must totally or partially cancel its production rights. At national level, the exiting scheme will lead to a considerable and permanent reduction in manure production and the number of animals kept.

125. The Commission therefore concluded that the measure satisfies the criteria for exemption under Article 87(3)(c) of the Treaty because it facilitates the development of the sector concerned without affecting conditions of trade to an extent contrary to the common interest.

Livestock transport: 'Gaelic Ferries' ([41]) *— (IRL)*

126. The Commission decided to adopt a final negative decision on operating aid, granted by Ireland, which related to both agriculture and transport. It concerned in particular the payment of State aid of IEP 1.58 million to the Irish company Gaelic Ferries for the operation of a ferry service available for livestock transport from Ireland to continental Europe ([42]). The State intervention was triggered by the decision of a private ferry operator to discontinue a livestock transport service for commercial reasons relating to pressure from animal welfare groups. The Commission considered that the beneficiary of the aid was the entire Irish livestock sector, since the professed objective and the effect of the State aid was to guarantee access to the continental market to Irish producers of livestock. Ireland is now obliged to recover the aid granted from the beneficiaries.

([41]) Case No C 7/90 (ex NN 1/98).

([42]) OJ L 263, 18.10.2000, p. 17.

Aid to livestock farmers affected by adverse weather conditions — (IRL)

127. The Commission has decided to authorise the Irish culling programme under the 'Ewe Supplementary Measure' and three items under the 'Scheme for assistance of winter fodder losses' ([43]). These programmes provided for a number of aid measures aimed at alleviating the situation of livestock farmers whose production was affected by adverse weather conditions in the summer and autumn of 1998.

128. Earlier on, the Commission had expressed doubts about compatibility with Articles 87 and 88 of the Treaty. In particular, the measure appeared to constitute operating aid, possibly in that it helped farmers to dispose of their (at the time) worthless sheep.

129. On the basis of additional information supplied by the Irish authorities, however, the Commission accepted that the primary objective of the measure was to minimise environmental damage resulting from overgrazing and the presence of dead and dying livestock on the land. It enabled the Commission to treat the measure in the same way as aid for the disposal of waste.

130. In accordance with 3.4 of the Commission's guidelines on State aid for environmental protection ([44]), which were applicable to the agriculture sector when the aid was granted, aid for the collection, recovery and treatment of agricultural waste has to be considered on a case-by-case basis. However, since the acceptance of such aid implies derogating from the 'polluter pays' principle, it may be permitted only in specific and well-justified cases.

131. In the present case it appeared that the aid had a clear incentive effect, and that there was a counterpart from the producers who agreed to the slaughter of 30 % of their ewes, some of which might have survived the winter. From the farmers' standpoint the aid was limited to the free disposal of the animals. No payment was made in return for the livestock. These factors encouraged farmers to dispose of stock which was of the worst quality and had the fewest prospects of survival. The aid thus produced durable benefits both for the sector and, by avoiding environmental problems, for the wider community. Given that the aid was granted on a one-off basis to resolve a specific environmental problem resulting from a very unusual combination of events and with an additional risk for animal welfare, the Commission took the view that derogating from the 'polluter pays' principle was justifiable in this case.

Sugar sector

132. In 1999, the Commission adopted a final negative decision in relation to several Italian State aid measures in the sugar sector granted through the State holding company RIBS between 1988 and 1992 ([45]). These aids, which were linked to the operation of two sugar plants in Central Italy (Abruzzi and Tuscany), included commercial guarantees, capital holdings to cover losses, capital holdings for investments, extension of capital hold-

([43]) Case No N 44/1999.

([44]) OJ L 72, 10.3.1994, p. 3.

([45]) OJ L 236, 7.9.1999, p. 14.

ings, renunciation of privileged credits, favourable terms for the sale of public property, and loans at subsidised rates. The recipient of the aid was the Sadam group and the overall amount to be repaid (including interest) was estimated at EUR 45.548 million. Following this decision, the Commission was notified of five other cases where aids were granted through the State-owned holding RIBS to undertakings operating in the sugar sector in the same time frame.

133. Following a request from Italy, the Council approved an overall aid package to the sugar sector in Italy. This aid package included clearance of the five newly notified cases, the closure of a pending aid file concerning a factory at Ostellato, as well as aid to the Sadam group to repay the amounts outstanding following the 1999 Commission decision. With regard to the latter, there is a new element in this Council decision, since it is the first time the Council has cleared new aid with the economic effect of annulling the effect of a Commission final negative decision ordering recovery. The Commission decided not to appeal against this Council decision, however, in order not to discriminate between sugar operators in Italy.

134. In the wake of the Council decision, the Commission approved a EUR 34 million investment aid package for the Villasor sugar plant — owned by the Sadam group — in Sardinia ([46]). The aid was granted according to the rules of the public agency RIBS (shareholding and loan at a subsidised rate). The aid was approved under the national aid provisions of the market organisation for sugar which, until 2001, exempted the South of Italy from the general ban on processing and marketing investment in the sugar sector.

135. Moreover, the package was authorised by the Commission on the strength of an undertaking by the Italian authorities that they would recover previous operating aids granted to the owner of the sugar plant.

Citrus sector

Aids for the citrus sector in Sicily ([47]) — *(I)*

136. In January 2000 the Commission communicated to Italy its final negative decision on the aid provided for in Articles 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7 of Law No 68/95 of the Sicily Region (Establishment of a guarantee fund for the consolidation of debts of industrial and commercial undertakings and of a guarantee fund for the consolidation of debts of craft undertakings — Aid to commercial operators) ([47]); in so far as it applied to undertakings engaged in the production, processing and marketing of Annex I products.

137. Article 6 of the Regional Law provided for the financing, in 1995–97, of aid in respect of 1993/94, 1994/95 and 1995/96. This consisted in contributions towards the interest payable on loans granted, for a period not exceeding one year, to traders operating in Sicily whose sales of citrus fruit, fruit and vegetables outside the region accounted

([46]) Case No N 157/99.

([47]) Case No C 1/98 (ex N 750/B/95); Commission Decision of 22.12.1999 (OJ L 110, 6.5.2000).

for 70 % or more of their turnover. Altogether, 70 % of the financial resources allocated to Article 6 was earmarked for the citrus sector.

138. According to Commission practice, short-term loans *(crédits de gestion)* are aids granted in order 'to allow the operator to cover advance payment of his expenditure linked to the agricultural production cycle pending receipt of income during that same cycle'. The loans must be 'seasonal credits' to cover general overheads: the purchase of inputs, wages, etc.

139. Before the application of the Commission communication on subsidised short-term loans in agriculture ([48]), the Commission regarded these aids as compatible if the following requirements were satisfied: the loan may not be granted for a single product or linked to a single operation and the duration of the loan may not exceed 12 months. Export aids *per se* are prohibited (see Commission communication on application of the *de minimis* rule ([49])).

140. Accordingly, the Commission considers that: (i) a short-term loan (*crédit de gestion*) cannot be granted 'retroactively', since it then simply constitutes operating aid which has no justification in agriculture (Annex I products); (ii) if aid notified as a *crédit de gestion* may *de facto* also constitute export aid (although it fulfils the criterion of seasonality and the other applicable criteria), it cannot be regarded as *crédit de gestion* compatible with the common market.

141. Following the opening of the procedure in Case No C 1/98, the national authorities claimed that the measure was the refinancing of an aid scheme already approved by the Commission in the past (Article 48 of Act No 32/91) and that it constituted a 'subsidised short-term loan' to be examined in the light of the criteria applicable to this type of measure before the entry into force of the Commission communication on subsidised short-term loans in agriculture ([48]).

142. In its final negative decision, the Commission decided that the measure could not be regarded as the refinancing of an aid scheme approved by the Commission, because the measure previously approved (Article 48 of Act No 32/91) concerned financing limited both in its amount (ITL 30 billion) and in its period of application (1991–93).

143. Moreover, the criteria for subsidised short-term loans did not appear to be fulfilled for the following reasons:

— firstly, since the national authorities specified that the aid concerned the repayment (*ripianamento*) of debts arising from short-term banking credits granted at very high interest rates, the aid did not appear to satisfy the core requirement underlying 'seasonal credits', which is: to allow the operator to cover advance payment of his/her general management expenditure linked to the agricultural production cycle pending receipt of income during that same cycle;

— secondly, Article 6 concerned only trading undertakings in Sicily at least 70 % of whose turnover was accounted for by the sale of citrus fruit, fruit and vegetables outside the

([48]) OJ C 44, 16.2.1996, p. 2.

([49]) OJ C 68, 6.3.1996, p. 5.

region (70 % of the resources was reserved for citrus fruits); therefore the aid would appear to be granted exclusively for two specific categories of products (and mainly for one of them) and to be linked, mainly, to a single operation (export from Sicily);

— thirdly, considering the unclear observations of the national authorities reported in the decision on the amortisation of loans in 36 months, it could not be excluded that the loans in question had a maximum duration of more than 12 months.

144. Furthermore, with regard to the export-oriented nature of the measure, the national authorities could not dispel the Commission's doubts that the measure could be an export aid. Therefore the measure, which the national authorities stated was aimed at the repayment of debts, appeared to be a retroactive operating aid, mainly addressed to 'export-oriented' citrus undertakings, which did not comply with any of the rules applicable to State aids in agriculture.

145. An application for annulment of the Commission decision was lodged by the Region of Sicily before the Court of First Instance in July 2000. The case is pending.

National action plan for the citrus sector ([50]) — *(I)*

146. In May 2000 the Commission adopted a decision approving a comprehensive action plan for the citrus sector in Italy. The plan provided aid for the following measures: monitoring of markets; citrus classification system; R&D; communication and promotion; creation of, and increased tasks for, consortia and associations of producers of quality products; and technical assistance and monitoring.

147. The plan originally notified envisaged total support amounting to ITL 110 000 million (± EUR 55 million) over three years and included a measure entitled 'Support for the integrated intervention plans of producers' associations for improving marketing and strengthening producers' organisations', providing aid for the capitalisation of producers' organisations, for the acquisition of liquidity, for acquisitions of shares in marketing, processing, transport companies in Italy and abroad, mergers, etc.

148. The Commission departments expressed doubts as to the compatibility of the latter measure both with EC legislation on the common market organisation for fruits and vegetables and with State aid rules applicable to agriculture.

149. Given the need to reconsider this measure and to further clarify and define its content, the national authorities have undertaken to notify separately, at a future stage under Article 88(3) of the EC Treaty, the detailed implementing measures of the aid included under the title 'Support to the integrated intervention plans of the producers' organisations for improving marketing and strengthening producers' organisations' (ITL 60 200 million), which will therefore not be applicable until its specific approval by the Commission.

([50]) Case No 560/1999.

Wine-growing

150. The Commission adopted a negative final decision on a scheme, notified and implemented by France in favour of wine-growing ([51]), against which the Commission had initiated a scrutiny procedure in October 1999 ([52]).

151. The scheme concerned proceeds with the conversion of the *charentais* vineyards — currently used for cognac production — to the production of other wines: local wines. The conversion is centred on a supplement to the national aid for vine improvement, the objective of which is the qualitative improvement of vineyards. The measure is thus intended to help cognac producers convert to the production of local wines by encouraging the use of certain varieties of vine. The scheme is a consequence of the crisis experienced by the sector, a crisis which has resulted in a heavy build-up of stocks.

152. The Commission concluded that one of the objectives pursued by the legislator in drawing up Council Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 of 17 May 1999 on the common organisation of the market in wine ([53]) was that of preventing an increase in wine production in the Community. While accepting that the varietal conversion of vineyards in the Charentes region had the advantage of reducing the production of wine for which there was no market, the Commission took the view that the resulting increase in the production of local wine in France would not be in keeping with the principles enshrined in the new market organisation in wine and was likely to distort competition on a market which, judging from the figures available, shows no signs of growth. Wines resulting from the conversion of the vineyards would enter the ordinary wine market, whereas current production by definition goes to other destinations outside that market. Accordingly, the general conversion of these vineyards could well shift the problem onto other markets. Moreover, the Commission feels that the conversion ought to have been accompanied by a substantial reduction in wine-growing areas and in yields.

153. The Commission takes the view that only measures adopted under the common agricultural policy and more specifically the market organisation in wine can ensure that the interests of those involved in this market generally, i.e. in the Community as a whole, are taken into account.

Assistance to the needy

154. The European Union continued to implement its food aid programme for the needy ([54]). This involved making agricultural produce and processed agricultural produce

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([51]) Aid No C 70/99; Decision No C(2000) 2754 of 20.9.2000.

([52]) OJ C 359, 11.12.1999, p. 7.

([53]) OJ L 179 of 14.7.1999, p. 1.

([54]) Regulation (EEC) No 3730/87 of 10.12.1987 (OJ L 352, 15.12.1987, p. 1); Commission Decision 2000/32/EC of 16.12.1999 (OJ L 11, 15.1.2000, p. 51).

from intervention stocks available to the organisations concerned working in the field in the Member States.

155. The table below gives a breakdown of the total budget and shows the quantities, as adjusted during the year, that can be withdrawn from intervention stocks by each participating Member State.

Free distribution of agricultural products (2000)

Member State	Appropriation allocated (EUR)	Quantity (tonnes)					
		Cereals	Rice	Olive oil	Skimmed-milk powder	Butter	Beef
Belgium	1 879 000	3 500	200			400	
Denmark	464 000						127
Greece	15 150 000	20 000	10 000	4 000	1 000		
Spain	54 031 000	60 000	34 000	7 000	1 150	6 000	
France	39 785 000	18 200	2 325		9 350		4 550
Ireland	3 162 000					60	810
Italy	52 730 000	60 000	60 000	5 000		5 000	
Luxembourg	44 000				12		5
Portugal	22 892 000	15 000	10 000	3 000	2 376	2 100	
Finland	1 863 000	9 712			300		
Total (1)	192 000 000	186 415	116 525	19 000	14 188	13 560	5 492

(1) To the total of EUR 192 million should be added EUR 4 million for financing Community transport costs.

The outermost regions

156. The Treaty of Amsterdam includes a new provision (Article 299(2)) on the outermost regions of the Community (the Spanish archipelago of the Canaries; the French overseas departments of Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana and Réunion; and the Portuguese archipelagos of Madeira and the Azores).

157. On 14 March 2000 the Commission produced a report on measures intended to implement that new provision (doc. COM(2000) 147 - C5-0247/2000). The report includes a major section on agriculture, given the role played by the latter in the economy of those regions. It takes stock of Council Regulations Nos 3763/91 (Poseidom) [55], 1600/92 (Poseima) [56] and 1601/92 (Poseican) [57], and maps out future courses of action in the sector.

(55) OJ L 356, 24.12.1991, p. 1.

(56) OJ L 173, 27.6.1992, p. 1.

(57) OJ L 173, 27.6.1992, p. 13.

158. Moreover, the agriculture strands of the three options programmes specific to the remoteness and insularity of those regions were the subject of an external evaluation under the SEM 2000 programme of the Directorate-General for Agriculture.

159. The study devoted to the agriculture strands of Poseican and Poseidom was published on the Commission's web site ([58]); the one corresponding to Poseima is in the process of being submitted and should be available before the end of 2000.

160. Altogether, three reports on the implementation of the schemes in 1992–98 have been drawn up with a view to transmission to the Council and Parliament.

161. On 29 November, in the light of the external evaluation reports and the difficulties experienced when implementing the three schemes, the Commission transmitted to the Council three proposals for regulations intended to replace the regulations based on the agriculture chapters of the programmes of options specific to remoteness and insularity — (EEC) No 3763/91 (Poseidom), (EEC) No 1600/92 (Poseima) and (EEC) No 1601/92 (Poseican) — and an amendment to Council Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 on the common organisation of the market in beef and veal. The proposals, plus an addendum on milk production in the Azores announced at the European summit in Nice, are aimed at consolidating the existing legislation and improving the schemes concerned in order to take account of the experience and changes that have taken place both within the Union and elsewhere. They are accompanied by reports on the progress made in the implementation of the programmes in 1992–98 ([59]). Given the economic and social importance of the dairy sector to those outermost regions, the Commission has proposed that the consumption of dairy products in the Azores could, subject to certain conditions, be excluded from the national calculation of the additional levy for four years with effect from 1999/2000.

162. The period of validity of Decision 91/482/EEC on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Economic Community (the 'overseas countries and territories decision') was extended by one year, until 28 February 2001. Some problems relating to the commercial regime having arisen in the sugar sector, safeguard measures had to be adopted by the Commission.

Information measures concerning the CAP

163. On 17 April 2000 the Council of Agriculture ministers adopted Regulation (EC) No 814/2000 ([60]) on EAGGF Guarantee Section funding for a consistent, objective and comprehensive information drive on the CAP, aimed at both the Member States and the world outside. Its purpose is to explain the issues surrounding the CAP, promote the Euro-

([58]) http://europa/comm/agriculture/eval/index_fr.htm.

([59]) COM(2000) 790.

([60]) OJ L 100, 20.4.2000, p. 7.

pean model of agriculture, keep farmers and other rural interests informed and raise public awareness of the implications and goals of this policy.

164. The adoption of the Regulation proposed by the Commission reflects a desire to bridge an information gap in relation to what is one of the most important of the integrated policies implemented by the Union: the CAP, and to do so by means of a targeted information campaign. The Community will be providing part-financing for three types of measures:

— annual programmes run mainly by farmers' or rural development organisations, consumer associations and environmental protection associations;

— individual projects implemented mainly by the public authorities in the Member States, the media and universities; and

— activities initiated by the Commission.

165. For the first two types of measures the Commission will fund up to 50 % of the eligible costs, though this may rise to 75 % in exceptional cases (to be defined in the implementing regulation).

166. Projects should involve a mix of presentations, seminars, promotional visits, publications, media events and productions, participation in international events, programmes to facilitate the sharing of experience, etc. They are to be selected directly by the Commission on quality and cost-effectiveness criteria. Measures required by law and those that already benefit from other forms of Community assistance will not be considered. The Commission will be responsible for monitoring and checking the funded measures, using techniques such as on-the-spot inspections and, in particular, sampling methods.

167. The Commission subsequently adopted Regulation (EC) No 1390/2000 ([61]) laying down the implementing rules.

Report on activities in the field of ICT (information and communication technologies)

168. The Commission uses ICT in support of all activities involved in the design, implementation, management and evaluation of the CAP.

169. ICT-related activities centred on three main objectives in 2000:

(a) **Updating strategic information systems** which are vital to the day-to-day running of the market organisations and the financial mechanisms. It became clear that the old information systems had to be replaced in order to be able to provide the desired functionalities in terms of new regulations, comprehensiveness, coherence and exchange of information. An information technology architecture based on open systems and Inter-

([61]) OJ L 158, 30.6.2000, p. 17.

net technologies widely used in the European Union was adopted and revision/review, migration and redevelopment of applications are under way or in the final stages:

— the AMIS (agricultural market intelligence system) application, which processes market management data transmitted by the Member States, has migrated to an open environment (Unix/Oracle). Concomitantly with this it was enriched in terms of functionalities and a report-generating mechanism in order better to monitor developments in terms of agricultural legislation;

— migration — also to an open technology — of the interactive data entry system (IDES) used by national administrations for transmitting data on the management of agricultural markets and the EAGGF is under way. The objective was for the application to be in production in June 2001;

— the financial management applications (Agrex, Faudit and Feorient) are undergoing review with a view to being put on open environments and adapting their functions to the new rules;

— the tools which assist and make EAGGF expenditure control more effective are also undergoing development. New data exchange mechanisms are being introduced.

(b) **Making better daily work tools available to users in the Agriculture DG**, the aim being to improve effectiveness, enable dovetailing with information technology instruments and permit effective management of the CAP. The following are covered:

— migration to the new electronic mail system;

— pilot tests for the introduction of an electronic document management system aimed at reinforcing the electronic archives system already in operation;

— the geographic information system (GIS), which combines geographical data and agricultural information on land use, products, forestry, etc.;

— increased use of Internet technologies (Europa, Circa, etc.) to make it easier for the information available to be disseminated to EU citizens and national administrations.

(c) **Analysing requirements** jointly with users with a view to producing new information systems for sectoral policies, such as organic farming and rural development, in which the use of information technology has thus far not been very widespread.

Advisory committees and relations with bodies representing the trade

170. At the 80 meetings of advisory committees and working groups held in 2000 the Commission consulted and informed the representatives of producers, processors, traders, consumers, workers and environmental protection and rural development agencies of, in particular, developments in the common agricultural policy and the rural development policies.

171. In accordance with Article 4 of Commission Decision 98/235/EC of 11 March 1998 on the advisory committees dealing with matters covered by the common agricultural policy [62], committee members are appointed by the Commission on proposals from the socio-economic organisations established at Community level. An initial list of members was published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* [63].

172. Updated versions of the list were published in Official Journals C 122 of 4 May 1999 and C 123 of 3 May 2000.

(62) OJ L 88, 24.3.1998, p. 59.
(63) OJ C 370, 30.11.1998, p. 1.

III — Agricultural markets

The 2000/01 price package

173. On 17 July 2000 the Council adopted the institutional prices and amounts for cereals, rice, silkworms and sheepmeat on the basis of the Commission's proposals of 23 February 2000. The price proposals for sugar and pigmeat were adopted on 19 June 2000. The monthly increases for cereals will remain unchanged in 2000/01 and will be reduced by 7.5 % from 2001/02, whereas the Commission proposal was to reduce them in two stages, by 7.5 % each time. The Council did not endorse the proposal to bring the intervention period for cereals in Sweden into line with that of the other Nordic countries.

174. Furthermore, it called on the Commission: to consider the advisability of a regulatory framework, confined to certain points, for alcohol of agricultural origin; to look into the definition of sheepmeat producers in less-favoured areas; to propose continuing payments to nut producers under the 2001 budget for programmes that would otherwise expire in 2000; and lastly, to propose that the rate of specific aid fixed in 2000/01 for producers of cereals in Portugal be carried over to 2001/02.

Crop products

Cereals

World market

175. World production of cereals (excluding rice) in 1999/2000 was down on the previous marketing year, owing to a decline in wheat production in the European Community, North Africa and the Middle East, and in maize production in the United States. According to International Grains Council figures, the world harvest was 1 464 million tonnes in 1999/2000, compared with 1 479 million tonnes the previous year.

176. World production of wheat fell from 587 million tonnes in 1998/99 to 584 million tonnes in 1999/2000. The European Union and North Africa also harvested less wheat than in 1998. China is the world's largest producer, with an output of 114 million tonnes (+ 4 %). The total harvest in the CIS countries rose to 65 million tonnes from 55.6 million tonnes in 1998. Production of feed grains fell from 892 million tonnes in 1998/99 to 880 million tonnes in 1999/2000.

177. World consumption of wheat in 1999/2000 is estimated at 592 million tonnes, or 8 million tonnes more than the harvest. Estimated consumption of feed grains is stable at 877 million tonnes.

178. World cereal stocks declined, after having been restored by the end of the 1998/99 crop year to a level comparable with that of the early 1990s. Cereal stocks stood at 279 million tonnes, comprising 122 million tonnes of wheat and 157 million tonnes of feed grains; this level is 5 million tonnes less than at the end of the 1998/99 crop year.

179. The total volume of world trade in cereals in 1999/2000 was 211 million tonnes, including 106 million tonnes of wheat, compared with a total volume of 192 million tonnes (including 97 million tonnes of wheat) in the previous crop year. Imports of wheat increased especially in Russia and Iran, and imports of feed grains in Asia. The shortfall in Russia's production was partially offset by special aid measures by the United States.

180. The International Grains Council harvest forecasts for the 2000/01 crop year as at 28 September 2000 implied little change in world output (1 465 million tonnes compared with 1 464 million tonnes in the preceding crop year). World stocks were expected to be down from 279 to 261 million tonnes and the volume of world trade in cereals was expected to rise to 212 million tonnes, including 106 million tonnes of wheat.

Community market

181. On the basis of Eurostat figures, Community output of cereals for 1999/2000 was estimated at 201.4 million tonnes for the 15 Member States, 9.6 million tonnes less than in 1998/99.

182. The change in output corresponds to a decline in the area sown to cereals, from 37.4 million hectares in 1998/99 to 36.4 million hectares (a reduction of 2.6 %), and to a decline in yield from the 1998 level (5.53 t/ha instead of 5.65 t/ha). This decline is due to the higher rate of compulsory set-aside, increased from 5 to 10 %.

183. For the 1999 harvest, the set-aside requirement was 10 %, corresponding to an area of 4.2 million hectares. However, voluntary set-aside of almost 1.7 million hectares brought the actual total rate of set-aside to 14.1 %, with Spanish, Swedish and Finnish farmers in the forefront.

184. Production of common wheat (89.3 million tonnes) and durum wheat (8.3 million tonnes) declined by 5.8 and 10 % respectively. Maize production, on the other hand, increased by 3.6 %, from 36.2 million tonnes to 37.5 million tonnes.

185. Rye production declined by 13.3 % to 5.6 million tonnes.

186. Together with the cut in cereal prices under the 1992 reform, high prices for oilseeds and protein crops up to the end of 1998 boosted the use of cereals for livestock feed. In addition, white meat production (pigmeat and poultrymeat) was boosted by the drop in prices for compound feedingstuffs. The use of cereals in the feedingstuffs sector totalled 114 million tonnes for the Fifteen in 2000/01, over 25 million tonnes more than during the period preceding the reform.

187. At the same time, internal trade in cereals between the Member States continued to develop, contributing to the establishment of the single market.

188. Community exports (including processed products and food aid) rose to 36.5 million tonnes in 1999/2000, as against 31 million tonnes the previous marketing year. Commercial exports totalled 15.7 million tonnes of common wheat (including flour), 13.3 million tonnes of barley (including malt) and 1.3 million tonnes of rye and rye flour. Durum wheat exports remained lower than in the past.

189. The decline in output in 1999/2000 and the appreciable increase in exports led to a decline in intervention stocks, from 18 million tonnes at the start of the marketing year to about 8.8 million tonnes by the end, the latter figure being made up of 3.1 million tonnes of common wheat, 2.3 million tonnes of barley and 3.3 million tonnes of rye.

190. The 2000/01 marketing year is the first under the Agenda 2000 arrangements. Consequently, the intervention price was cut by 7.5 % and aid was adapted (EUR 58.67 per tonne of yield, instead of EUR 54.34). The rate of compulsory set-aside was set at 10 %. The Council left the monthly increase in the intervention price unchanged at EUR 1.0/t/month.

Oilseeds

191. Oilseeds yield two products: oil, chiefly for human consumption, and cake for animal feed. This means that the economic position of the sector depends on price movements for seeds, oils and cake. Vegetable oils may be consumed without further processing or as prepared oils and fats, e.g. margarine.

192. The European Union is a net importer of oilseeds, vegetable oils and oilcake, annual import volumes being largely dependent on the relative prices of seeds, cake, oils and competing feed products (cereals, corn gluten feed, etc.) and on the opportunities for exporting oils and cake from the EU. Total imports of oilseeds amounted to 18.4 million tonnes in 1999 and 17.6 million tonnes in 1998. Soya accounts for most of this quantity (80 %).

193. Altogether, 30.9 million tonnes of oilseeds were crushed in the European Union in 1999/2000, as against 32.6 million tonnes in 1998/99. Most of these were soya beans (around 49 %), followed by rapeseed (around 33 %) and sunflower seeds (around 18 %).

194. Since 1993/94, the support arrangements for producers of oilseeds (rapeseed, sunflower seeds and soya beans) have been part of the support scheme for producers of certain arable crops (cereals, oilseeds, protein plants and linseed). Under these arrangements, a basic payment of EUR 433.50/ha was made until 1999/2000. The amount actually paid to growers varies regionally according to historical yields of cereals or oilseeds and is adjusted where necessary in line with world price fluctuations beyond a certain margin.

195. For 1999/2000, a total of 4 795 557 hectares qualified for the crop-specific compensatory payment, i.e. less than the maximum guaranteed area (MGA) of 4 933 800 hectares. As there was no overshoot of the MGA, there was no need to adjust the compensatory payment. The reference price observed for the 1999/2000 marketing year was EUR 188 per tonne, which is below the projected reference price of EUR 196.8 per tonne. Taking account of the 8 % margin, this observed price did not result in an increase in compensatory payments.

196. Total oilseed production in 1999/2000 was 16.1 million tonnes (including 2.7 million tonnes of non-food production), as against 15.3 million tonnes (including 1.1 million tonnes of non-food production) in 1998/99.

197. Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 provides for the alignment of area payments for oilseeds and cereals from the 2002/03 crop year; alignment will be preceded by a transition period during which area payments for oilseeds will be based on a set amount (EUR 81.74/tonne in the 2000/01 marketing year and EUR 72.37/tonne in the 2001/02 marketing year) multiplied by the average cereal yield, or the oilseeds yield multiplied by 1.95. Market prices for oilseeds will no longer influence the level of area payments.

Peas, field beans and sweet lupins

198. These products, which go chiefly to the feed industry, compete with a wide range of other raw materials.

199. From 1993/94, the system of aid to processors and minimum prices was replaced by the aid scheme for certain arable crops (cereals, oilseeds, protein plants and linseed), which requires producers taking part in the general scheme to set aside land. The aid payable is EUR 78.49, multiplied by the historical cereal yield.

200. Compensatory aid was paid for around 1.1 million hectares in 1999/2000. Total production amounted to 4.7 million tonnes.

201. With the introduction of Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999, the calculation of area aid is based, from the 2000/01 marketing year, on an amount of EUR 72.50 multiplied by the historical cereal yield.

Linseed

202. The European Union produces both fibre flax, which is grown primarily for use in the textile industry but also gives seeds, and seed flax, which is grown exclusively for linseed. Linseed is either used without further processing or crushed to obtain oil (for industrial applications) and cake used for animal feed.

203. The European Union imports large quantities of linseed (around 400 000 tonnes a year). Canada is its major supplier.

204. In order to control production, a better balance between the support granted for linseed production and that for other current crops was sought. From 1993/94, linseed was added to the list of arable crops qualifying for area payments under the reform adopted in 1992. The compensatory payment granted is ECU 105.1 per tonne, multiplied by the cereal yield.

205. The area sown to linseed in 1999 totalled 537 000 hectares.

206. Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 provides for the alignment of area payments for linseed on those for cereals from the 2002/03 crop year; alignment will be preceded by a transition period during which area payments for linseed will be based on a set amount (EUR 88.26/tonne in the 2000/01 marketing year and EUR 75.63/tonne in the 2001/02 marketing year) multiplied by the average cereal yield.

Grain legumes (chickpeas, vetches and lentils)

207. Council Regulation (EEC) No 762/89 introduced a specific measure for grain legumes in 1989. Its period of validity was extended by Regulation (EC) No 1577/96. The measure comprises area payments for a maximum guaranteed area (MGA) not covered by the arable crops scheme. Under Regulation (EC) No 811/2000, this MGA was subdivided between, on the one hand, chickpeas and lentils (used for human consumption) and, on the other, vetches (used for animal feed).

208. Aid per hectare is set at EUR 181, and the MGA is 160 000 hectares for chickpeas and lentils, and 240 000 hectares for vetches. If the area for either crop is less than the MGA, the balance is transferred to the other one. Should an MGA be exceeded, the aid is proportionally reduced during the marketing year in question.

209. In 1999/2000 the area under grain legumes totalled 462 882 hectares; overrun of the MGA led to adjustment of the aid, which was set at EUR 156.41 per hectare.

210. The area for the 2000/01 marketing year is estimated at 115 000 hectares for chickpeas and lentils, and at 302 000 hectares for vetches.

Non-food production

211. With the entry into force of Council Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 of 17 May 1999 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops, which repeals and replaces Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92, new arrangements were introduced for set-aside, as decided under the Agenda 2000 package:

— the basic percentage for compulsory set-aside is set at 10 % from 2000/01 to 2006/07 inclusive,

— the minimum percentage for voluntary set-aside is 10 %, but Member States may set much higher rates, up to 100 % of the agricultural area,

— the area payment for set-aside land is EUR 58.67 per tonne for 2000/01, rising to EUR 63.00 per tonne thereafter.

212. As the new basic regulation applied from the 2000/01 marketing year, the former implementing regulation also had to be replaced.

213. The new Commission Regulation (EC) No 2461/1999 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 as regards the use of land set aside for the production of raw materials for the manufacture within the Community of products not primarily intended for human or animal consumption thus recasts the old regulation, but at the same time introduces amendments concerning new possibilities of production (the possibility of producing biogas on the holding or of growing biennial crops, classification in Annex I of certain raw materials which, by virtue of their characteristics, are used exclusively for non-food purposes) or matters of procedure (the possibility of transferring the security between processors).

214. For the 1999/2000 marketing year, information from the Member States on set-aside indicated a substantial increase in the surface area, which had more than doubled since the previous year.

215. It was therefore necessary to introduce a corrective mechanism into Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 to ensure compliance with point 7 of the Memorandum of Understanding on certain oilseeds which was concluded in 1993 between the European Economic Community and the United States of America within the framework of GATT. The said point specifies that 'should the by-products made available as a result of the cultivation of oilseeds on land set aside for the manufacture within the Community of products not primarily intended for human or animal consumption exceed one million metric tonnes annually expressed in soya bean meal equivalents, the Community shall take appropriate corrective action within the framework of the CAP reform'.

216. The new corrective arrangements came into force on 28 December 1999 under Council Regulation (EC) No 2704/1999 amending Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 of 17 May 1999 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops.

217. The new implementing provisions required as a result of the amendment of the basic regulation were incorporated into Commission Regulation (EC) No 2461/1999 with the adoption of Commission Regulation (EC) No 827/2000 amending Regulation (EC) No 2461/1999 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 as regards the use of land set aside for the production of raw materials for the manufacture within the Community of products not primarily intended for human or animal consumption.

218. Measures to promote renewable energy and/or non-food production are included in most of the rural development programmes presented by the Member States under the new Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 on support for rural development from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) and amending and repealing certain regulations.

219. Several eastern and central European applicant countries have also presented measures concerning the non-food sector under the special accession programme for agriculture and rural development (Sapard).

220. Out of 1 011 000 hectares of set-aside land used for non-food production in 1999/2000, about 952 000 hectares was used for oilseed production. This is a 140 % increase on 1998/99. Some 60 % of the output is used to manufacture biodiesel, and the remaining 40 % for lubricants and other processed products.

Rice

221. The world harvest in 1999 totalled about 400.7 million tonnes of milled rice equivalent, 6.9 million tonnes up on 1998 (393.8 million tonnes).

222. The volume of world trade in 1999/2000 amounted to some 22.3 million tonnes, i.e. about 5.6 % of world production.

223. In the Community, the production of milled rice sold on the market totalled 1 551 329 tonnes in 1999. This was about 0.7 % less than in 1998 (1 561 596 tonnes), owing to a decline in the area sown.

224. Production of indica rice was up by about 26 % to 502 229 tonnes, equivalent to around 60 % of consumption (50 % in 1998/99); production of japonica was down by about 10 % at 1 049 101 tonnes, about 17 % more than consumption (25 % in 1998/99).

225. Throughout the marketing year, market prices for paddy rice were below the intervention price. They were especially low for indica rice in Greece. Although the surplus of japonica and the shortfall of indica were smaller in 1999/2000, the volume of the harvest and the continuing strength of imports resulted in a total of about 280 000 tonnes of paddy rice being bought into intervention, bringing total stocks at the end of the marketing year to about 700 000 tonnes of paddy rice.

226. Forecasts for 2000/01 indicate that the total area sown will remain unchanged, with an increase of about 5 % in the area under indica rice and a reduction of about 2 % in the area under japonica.

Reform of the rice sector

227. On 7 June the Commission adopted a proposal to reform the common organisation of the market in rice ([64]). The aim of the proposal is to restore equilibrium on the European market in rice and improve the competitiveness of Community rice production by increasing direct payments to producers and abolishing intervention (there is corresponding provision for private storage). The proposal is also intended to ensure that rice production is maintained in the areas where it is beneficial to the environment. The reform was expected to come into force from the 2001/02 marketing year onwards.

Starch

228. Overall, the production of cereal and potato starch and of starch derivatives such as glucose continues to progress, providing an essential raw material for the food sector and other industries such as biotechnology and paper manufacture. About 15 to 20 % of the starch produced is exported to countries outside the EU.

229. The expansion of output is due to wheat starch. Production of maize starch, which accounts for about half of total starch production, is levelling off.

([64]) COM(2000) 278 final.

230. EU production of potato starch is restricted by a quota scheme; it amounted to 1.805 million tonnes in 1999/2000, which was 3 % below the quota. Under the Agenda 2000 decisions, total European Union production quotas were cut by 2.7 % for 2000/01 and by an additional 2.9 % for 2001/02. The Council decided on these cuts in order to neutralise the additional budget expenditure entailed by the fact that payments to potato growers to compensate for price cuts are higher than those to cereal producers.

Sugar

World market

231. For the sixth consecutive year the world sugar balance was in surplus. The surplus for 1999/2000 was 4 million tonnes. Ending stocks in this latest year reached 58.6 million tonnes, equal to nearly 46 % of total consumption — the highest level ever recorded.

Marketing year Sept./Aug.	Production (mio tonnes)	Consumption (mio tonnes)	Surplus or deficit (mio tonnes)	Stock/ consumption ratio (%n)
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1) – (2)	(4)
1990/91	116.1	110.1	+ 6.0	32.4
1991/92	117.1	111.2	+ 5.9	36.5
1992/93	113.0	112.1	+ 0.9	35.9
1993/94	111.6	112.6	– 1.0	33.5
1994/95	116.1	115.0	+ 1.1	33.3
1995/96	125.6	117.8	+ 7.8	38.8
1996/97	124.1	120.9	+ 3.2	38.5
1997/98	128.1	123.2	+ 4.9	40.1
1998/99	135.1	126.1	+ 9.0	44.7
1999/2000	132.3	128.3	+ 4.0	45.7

Source: F. O. Licht

232. Early forecasts for production again pointed to a very large surplus, but were revised downwards in the course of 1999/2000; although lower than originally expected, the surplus for the year was still sizeable at 4 million tonnes. With production tending to exceed consumption year after year, surplus stocks have now built up to more than 16 million tonnes, well above normal pipeline needs. The stock/consumption ratio reflects the build-up of surplus stocks in recent years and the increase in pipeline needs. However, ending stocks equivalent to 46 % of consumption suggest a steady deterioration in the world sugar balance when compared with the figure of 32.4 % recorded 10 years ago.

233. The world balance-sheet data (September 1999 to August 2000) include a major production increase in the EU, the United States, India and to a lesser degree Cuba, Thailand and the Dominican Republic. Brazil, which last year became the world's biggest producer and exporter, represents a statistical anomaly; as its crop year starts in May and ends in March, it is split between two world crop years, with the result that its 1999/2000 figures include part of the record 1999 crop and part of a much reduced 2000 crop. Brazil accordingly recorded the biggest fall in production after China and Pakistan.

234. Cane sugar, mainly produced in developing countries, has increased its share of output. Beet sugar accounted for only 27 % of total output in 1999/2000, compared with 37 % in 1990/91.

235. Because of early forecasts of a further large surplus in 1999/2000, prices remained at the level reached at the end of the preceding marketing year, just under 7 cts/lb for raw sugar in New York. The 1999/2000 marketing year was characterised by a 14-year low in prices, recorded in April 1999.

236. At first, only white sugar prices were affected by the bearish forecasts. Raw sugar prices withstood the supply pressure better, even during the period up to December 1999, when prohibitive import duties were applied by Russia (the major world market buyer). Subsequently, when the expected massive imports by Russia failed to materialise early on in 2000, prices drifted back down to a historical low by February. During this period, large amounts were invested by speculators in short positions. However, prices began to rally in April 2000 when the production forecasts for certain major producers such as China, Pakistan and Australia were revised downwards. In particular, with growing signs that the forthcoming marketing year will be affected by the impact of a lasting drought in Brazil's central/south region, the market is becoming much firmer, a development that many analysts failed to foresee.

237. The following table shows how prices have moved in recent years.

EUR/t	1998/99	1999/2000	September 2000
White sugar (London)	20.41	18.70	28.01
Raw sugar (New York)	15.15	14.38	26.22

238. It should be borne in mind that figures for September 2000 are affected by the growing weakness of the euro.

239. This price rally continued into 2000/01, with confirmation of a 21 % reduction in Brazil's crop and the prospect of Australian cane production suffering further severe damage as a result of natural calamities.

240. Initial estimates for the 2000/01 marketing year consequently point to a substantial global deficit.

241. Although the present overall surplus will not be absorbed by one year's deficit (estimated at 1 to 3 million tonnes), markets tend to react not only to statistical data but also to the perception of the situation. Surplus stocks which are not made available are discounted by the market.

242. This is the case for large quantities of Indian sugar accumulated over two years. India was importing sugar in spite of its own overproduction, and although at the prevailing world market price exports are on the point of becoming profitable, the quality and logistical problems should not be ignored.

243. The favourable outlook for prices is enhanced by the relatively low positions of funds operating on the futures markets at a time of transition between two marketing years, something which could be seen as having bullish potential, and by the recovery of world sugar demand to a normal annual growth rate of up to 2 %.

Community market

244. In 1999 beet areas were reduced by 2 % (to 1 961 000 ha) compared with the previous marketing year. The high average yield reached (8.98 tonnes of sugar per hectare) was 11.7 % up on the preceding year and 12.8 % above the five-year average for 1994–98. France in particular recorded an average yield of 11.7 tonnes per hectare, which helped EU production reach a total (white sugar equivalent) of 17.943 million tonnes, comprising 17.609 million tonnes from beet, 289 000 tonnes from cane and 49 000 tonnes from molasses.

245. Total internal consumption of sugar of around 12.8 million tonnes was slightly up on the previous year. Of this, 376 000 tonnes was used by the chemical industry, a significant increase over the preceding marketing year.

246. The sum of internal production and imports of 2.354 million tonnes — comprising preferential sugar imports (ACP sugar protocol, India Agreement, special preferential sugar and MFN (most favoured nation) reduced tariff quotas) and non-preferential sugar imports (mainly in processed goods) — generated a surplus over internal consumption, which is either exported or carried forward as blocked sugar (non-quota production to become A quota sugar in the following marketing year). A volume of 1 340 000 tonnes was carried forward from 1998/99, and 1 602 000 tonnes from 1999/2000 to 2000/01. Exports of sugar in its natural state totalled 6.181 million tonnes in 1999/2000, comprising 3.381 million tonnes as C sugar and 2.800 million tonnes as Community sugar. Exports of sugar in its natural state within the quota take place mainly under a weekly tender system with a refund. C sugar must be exported without a refund.

247. Exports have increased as a consequence of the larger crop, but useable stocks were also more than 266 000 tonnes higher than in 1998/99.

248. Like sugar, production of isoglucose and inulin syrup is regulated by quotas within the common market organisation. As in past years, no isoglucose in excess of the A and B quota was produced. Production of inulin syrup has not yet reached the maximum level fixed by the quota. After poor chicory harvests in Belgium and the Netherlands in 1998, the production of inulin syrup resumed its upward trend in 1999, when it was expected to exceed 235 000 tonnes.

249. Beet and sugar production forecasts for the 2000/01 marketing year are significantly down, because of a slightly lower yield (reduction of 3.7 %) and a reduction of 7.1 % in acreage. EU production was expected to total around 16.2 million tonnes, representing a reduction of 1.743 million tonnes or 9.7 %.

Main legislative and policy developments

250. For the first time the Commission made use of the possibility to reduce quotas as laid down in Article 26 of the basic Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 2038/1999) in order to comply with GATT commitments.

251. On 4 October the Commission adopted a proposal for amending the common organisation of the market in sugar. The proposal makes several substantial changes to the current arrangements, in particular reducing production quotas by 115 000 tonnes and discontinuing the reimbursement of storage costs to producers. The production quota system, production levies and preferential import arrangements (ACP countries and India) would be maintained until the 2002/03 marketing year. The proposal aims to increase competition in the sector, maintain reasonable prices for sugar on the Community market and simplify the rules. It must deal with the challenge of overproduction on a market characterised by very low world prices, taking into account the strict limits on exports with refunds under the GATT agreements.

252. The guaranteed quantities for the 2000/01 marketing year have effectively been reduced by 498 800 tonnes (478 277 tonnes for sugar, 9 931 tonnes for isoglucose and 10 592 tonnes for inulin syrup).

253. For comparison, the normal sugar quotas are 11 982 756 tonnes for A sugar and 2 609 655 tonnes for B sugar.

Potatoes

254. Potatoes are one of the few agricultural products for which there is no market organisation. The Commission did present a proposal for a common organisation of the market in potatoes in 1992, renewed in 1995 by the Spanish Presidency of the Council of Ministers and again in 1996 by the Irish Presidency, but opposition from certain Member States has prevented its adoption.

255. The total area under cultivation is about 1 400 000 hectares, making potatoes a major crop in the EU. They are grown in all the Member States, although, because of climatic and soil conditions, they are more widely grown in northern regions.

256. The Union is self-sufficient in potatoes with the exception of early varieties. These are imported in winter and early spring from Mediterranean countries when Community output is limited or unavailable. The main suppliers are Cyprus, Egypt, Morocco and Israel. During the past few years, an annual average of some 400 000 tonnes of early potatoes has been imported from non-member countries.

257. EU production of potatoes totalled 45.4 million tonnes in 1998, rising to 47.9 million tonnes in 1999. No estimates are as yet available for the 2000 harvest.

Dried fodder

258. Dried fodder is made up of protein-rich (minimum 15 %) products, derived from the artificial drying (dehydration) or natural drying (sun drying) of lucerne, other leguminous crops and certain grasses.

259. The following table gives a summary of output figures based on aid applications.

European Union production of dried fodder (based on aid applications)

('000 tonnes)

Dried fodder	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000
Dehydrated	4 070	3 818	4 283	4 610	4 599
Sun-dried	402	253	156	151	162
Total	4 473	4 071	4 439	4 761	4 761

260. In 1999/2000, the fifth year since the introduction of the new market organisation, aid was granted for 4 599 000 tonnes of dehydrated fodder (104.2 % of the MGQ) and for 162 000 tonnes of sun-dried fodder (36.5 % of the MGQ).

261. As subsidised production of dehydrated fodder exceeded the MGQ, the co-responsibility clause was applied: aid per tonne was reduced (from EUR 68.83 to EUR 66.03) in all the Member States.

262. However, aid was paid in full for sun-dried fodder, where subsidised production was well within the MGQ.

Fibre flax and hemp

Fibre flax

263. According to the FAO the total world area sown with fibre flax in 1999 was 443 000 hectares, producing around 625 000 tonnes of fibre, of which 368 000 tonnes was produced in China and 52 000 tonnes in Belarus. For their part, fibre imports occasionally reach levels capable of disrupting the Community market. The EU tends to import medium and low quality fibres, which are brought in from eastern Europe, Egypt and China, but supplies the whole world with high and very high quality fibres, since these are not produced anywhere else. In 1999 it exported 91 000 tonnes, mainly to China and Brazil.

264. Market prices for flax fibres improved considerably in 1999/2000 but, in spite of efforts to diversify by seeking new outlets, the market is still very much dependent on fashion in the clothing industry.

265. Despite the phasing in of a series of control measures and successive reductions in aid, the Community area sown with fibre flax increased substantially between 1992 (44 000 ha) and 1999 (211 000 ha). Since an increase on this scale was likely to outstrip the processing capacity available in the EU, the Council decided to adopt the reform of the sector described below. Although this reform will not apply until 2001/02, it already appears to have influenced producers, since the latest sowing forecast for the 2000 harvest was just 101 000 hectares.

Hemp

266. The world area planted with hemp has fallen sharply in recent years, from an average of 119 000 hectares in 1989–91 to 67 000 hectares in 1999. China, North Korea, India and Russia are the main producers. Production in the European Union is limited. It has traditionally been concentrated in France and, to a lesser extent, in Spain, although a few other Member States (Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands) have for some years now been producing this crop again. The total area under hemp in the EU in 2000 was about 22 000 hectares (as against 32 000 in 1999). Trade with third countries is very limited. Aid for hemp was unchanged at EUR 662.88 per hectare in 1999/2000.

Reform of fibre flax and hemp

267. On 17 July 2000 the Council adopted a reform of the common organisation of the market in flax and hemp. Under the reform, which is applicable from 2001/02 onwards, the two crops are included in the support scheme for producers of certain arable crops under Council Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 ([65]) and additional help is provided for authorised processors in the form of aid for processing flax and hemp straw for fibre production ([66]). Promotion measures for flax fibre and private storage aid for flax and hemp fibre are also to be discontinued from 2001/02 onwards.

268. The inclusion of these two crops in the arable crops scheme means aligning the per hectare aid with that for linseed. The additional support for processing of straw comprises aid per tonne of long fibres and temporary aid (until 2005/06) per tonne of short fibres. Both are subject to a system of maximum guaranteed quantities divided into national guaranteed quantities per Member State. Moreover, for some Community areas, an additional flat-rate per hectare aid will be payable until 2005/06 where production is the subject of a sales contract with processors of long-fibre flax straw.

269. The Council decided that, for 2000/01, the amounts of aid for fibre flax and hemp were to be fixed by the Commission by 31 October 2000 at the latest, in the light of crop declarations and subject to a maximum budget of EUR 88 million.

([65]) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 1.

([66]) Council Regulation (EC) No 1672/2000 of 27 July 2000 amending Regulation (EC) No 1251/1999 establishing a support system for producers of certain arable crops, to include flax and hemp grown for fibre (OJ L 93, 29.7.2000, p. 13).

Cotton

270. The world area under cotton in 2000/01 was put at around 32.6 million hectares, with production estimated at some 19 million tonnes, as against 32.2 million hectares and 18.9 million tonnes in 1999/2000.

271. Unginned cotton is not traded internationally, but the European Community, whose cotton-spinning capacity by far exceeds its fibre production, imports substantial quantities: more than 1 million tonnes from 1988 to 1993 and 855 000 tonnes in 1995–99. The former Soviet Union, the United States, Syria and the CFA area countries are the main suppliers. Intra-Community trade is rising, but remains limited.

272. In the European Union, the scale of cotton production is limited, in terms of both surface area planted and the number of producers. It is, however, concentrated in certain areas of Greece and Spain, where it plays a major socio-economic role. The Community area planted with cotton was slightly down: 538 000 hectares in 1999 and 494 000 hectares in 2000 (405 000 ha in Greece and 89 000 ha in Spain), producing an estimated 1 570 000 tonnes of unginned cotton (1 250 000 tonnes in Greece and 320 000 tonnes in Spain), as against 1 760 000 in 1999. The European Union is about 40 % self-sufficient in cotton fibres, its consumption from 1995 to 1999 having been around 1.153 million tonnes.

273. The Community aid scheme provides for a guide price (EUR 106.30/100 kg) and aid, equivalent to the difference between that price and the world price, granted to ginners who pay a minimum price to the grower. If the production of unginned cotton exceeds a maximum guaranteed quantity (MGQ), the guide price and the amount of aid are reduced proportionally.

274. The reduction in aid in each Member State is proportional to the overrun of the NGQ concerned, the latter being set at 782 000 tonnes for Greece and 249 000 tonnes for Spain. The reduction is cut if the world price level allows expenditure on the aid scheme to be curbed. For 2000/01 the provisional reduction in the guide price is estimated at 41.9 % for Greece and 24 % for Spain.

Reform of the aid scheme for cotton

275. On 14 December 1999 the Commission proposed a reform of the common organisation of the market in cotton, in order in particular to neutralise the effect of the scheme on the budget and introduce environmental criteria similar to those contained in the common rules for the direct support scheme under the common agricultural policy (COM(1999) 492 final). The European Parliament and the Committee of the Regions have yet to submit their opinions.

Silkworms

276. Silkworm rearing is practised in Greece, Italy and, to a lesser extent, France and Spain. It accounts for only a tiny part of the EU's agricultural activity and of world silk production. In certain regions such as Thrace, Veneto and Marche, however, it represents an important activity and know-how worth preserving.

277. World production of raw silk stabilised in 1998, totalling, according to the FAO, 87 000 tonnes, the same as the average from 1995 to 1997. The industry is dominated by Asian producers (77 000 tonnes), with China (51 000 tonnes), India (16 000 tonnes), Korea (4 000 tonnes) and Japan (3 000 tonnes) together accounting for more than 90 % of world production.

278. Community silkworm rearing is finding it difficult to sustain its level of activity. Increases in production costs are not always offset by a growth in market prices.

279. In 1999 a total of 3 516 boxes were produced successfully, compared with 2 841 in 1998. They yielded 70 500 kilograms of cocoons. The aid for 1999/2000 was again EUR 133.26 per box.

Olive oil

280. World production averages some 2 200 000 tonnes, of which between 70 and 80 % (around 1 750 000 tonnes in 1999/2000) comes from the European Union. The other main producers are Tunisia (200 000 tonnes), Turkey (70 000 tonnes), Syria (81 000 tonnes) and Morocco (40 000 tonnes). Production varies considerably from one year to another, and the world market fluctuates as a direct result of the Community market situation.

281. Estimated Community production eligible for aid in 1999/2000, including olive-pomace oils, was around 1 883 500 tonnes, as against 1 951 000 tonnes in 1998/99. According to information received from the Member States when the olive and olive oil yields were set for the 1999/2000 marketing year, there are around 530 million productive olive trees in the European Union. Some two million farms are engaged in olive growing.

282. In 1998/99 Community consumption was around 1 700 000 tonnes (71 % of world consumption). The most recent forecasts show a slight increase in consumption in 1999/2000. At the beginning of the 1999/2000 marketing year, carryover stocks totalled 565 000 tonnes, but were down to around 438 500 tonnes at the end.

283. Greece and Spain are normally the main suppliers, and Italy, although itself an exporting producer, remains the Community's main purchaser. In 1998/99 imports totalled 46 000 tonnes. Exports for the same marketing year reached 221 800 tonnes, 72 600 tonnes direct and 148 200 under the inward processing arrangements. No export refunds were paid that year. The limit imposed on exports with refunds for that period under the GATT Agreements was 160 986 tonnes (including carryover).

284. Since the 1998/99 marketing year substantial changes have been made to the market organisation for olive oil, and the maximum guaranteed quantity (MGQ) has been divided among the producer Member States into national guaranteed quantities (NGQs). When production exceeds the NGQ, plus, where applicable, the carryover from the previous year, production aid (paid to olive growers) is reduced proportionally.

285. The Commission has accordingly undertaken to step up inspections at mills, adopt an objective method for determining yields in homogenous areas and draw up a strategy for olive oil quality. Lastly, the scheme provides for aid measures for the production of table olives for those producer Member States who so desire.

286. In addition, consumption aid has been abolished, the intervention system replaced by private storage arrangements, the small producers scheme discontinued and new planting discouraged.

287. All these measures were provided for for the three marketing years from 1998/99 to 2000/01. This three-year period was expected to allow the Commission to collect more detailed information on the sector, in particular on production capacity. Towards the end of 2000 the Commission submitted a proposal to extend the current arrangements for two marketing years, from 2001/02 onwards, and to introduce measures relating to olive oil quality.

Fresh fruit and vegetables

World market

288. World production of fresh fruit and vegetables is increasing steadily. In 1998 it totalled nearly 932 million tonnes, 1.6 % up on 1997 and 30.3 % above the average for the period 1989 to 1991 ([67]). Vegetables (including melons) account for around 65 % of this total. With production totalling 88 million tonnes, the Community was the world's second largest producer in 1998, after China (288 million tonnes).

289. In the case of citrus fruit, estimates for the 1999/2000 marketing year ([68]) point to world production totalling some 98.3 million tonnes, 0.5 % less than in 1998/99 and 4.8 % down on 1997. With production estimated at around 10.2 million tonnes, the Community was, in 1999/2000, in third place behind Brazil (24 million tonnes) and the United States (12.6 million tonnes), but ahead of China (10.1 million tonnes) and Mexico (4.5 million tonnes).

International trade

290. The volume of international trade in fresh fruit and vegetables varies from one product to another. In 1998, imports accounted for an average of 10 % of world production for pears, 10 % for onions, 8 % for apples, 8 % for peaches and 4 % for tomatoes. In 1998, Community exports accounted for the following percentages of international trade: lemons 16 %, oranges 12 %, apples and tomatoes 7 % and pears 6 %.

291. The European Union is a net importer of fresh fruit and vegetables: the volume of exports was only 54 % of that of imports in 1996 and 70 % in 1997. In 1998 exports (3.35 million tonnes) represented 63 % of total imports (5.3 million tonnes). In the case of fruit only, exports (excluding citrus fruit) represented only 38 % of imports in 1998 (67 % for citrus fruit). By contrast, while the Community was a net importer of vegetables in

([67]) *Source:* FAO Production Yearbook Vol. 52, 1998.

([68]) *Source:* FAO: http://www.fao.org.

1996, it recorded a surplus in 1997, with a drop in imports (– 39 %) and an increase in exports (up 38 %). In 1998 exports were again down on 1997 (– 9 %) and imports were up (+ 31 %). Tomatoes account for a major share of these fluctuations.

Community market

292. There was a sharp increase in Community fruit production — and in withdrawals — in 1999/2000 compared with 1998/99.

293. At about 8.6 million tonnes in 1999/2000, apple production in the Community was slightly up on the three previous marketing years. The quantities withdrawn from the market varied from 4.6 % of EU production in 1996/97 to 5.4 % in 1997/98 and 3.7 % in 1998/99.

294. In 1999/2000 the production of pears totalled around 2.4 million tonnes, 6.5 % up on 1998/99. The quantities withdrawn from the market in 1998/99 amounted to 2.9 % of production, compared with 4.1 % in 1997/98 and 7.1 % in 1996/97.

295. In 1999/2000 the production of peaches increased sharply, by 32 % on 1998, to a total of 3.4 million tonnes. The increase was attributable mainly to Greece (+ 105 %). Withdrawals were also up (7.8 % of production, as against 1 % in 1998, 3.7 % in 1997 and 16.4 % in 1996), but remain far below the 19.3 % average for the period 1990/91 to 1994/95.

296. The market for nectarines in 1999 developed in much the same way as that for peaches, rising by 38 % to 934 000 tonnes, with increases being recorded mainly in Greece (+ 74 %). Withdrawals amounted to 12.7 % of production, an increase of 5.4 % on 1998, but still below the 21.5 % average for the period 1990/91 to 1994/95.

297. At 2.2 million tonnes, the production of table grapes for the 1999 marketing year was much the same as in 1996 and 1997. Italy alone accounted for 66 % of Community production. Withdrawals remained negligible at less than 1 % of production.

298. The production of apricots rose sharply in 1999 (52 % up on 1998). Withdrawals increased from 2.4 % in 1998 to 3.8 % of production in 1999.

299. Citrus production, which totalled 10.2 million tonnes in 1999/2000, was 18 % up on 1998/99, returning production to 1997/98 levels. Spain remained Europe's largest producer, with 56 % of the total in 1999/2000. Community production of oranges increased to 5.8 million tonnes (22 % up on 1998/99). At 1.6 million tonnes in 1999/2000, lemon production returned to the average for the 1991/92 to 1998/99 marketing years. Production of mandarins, clementines and satsumas also increased, by 8, 21 and 16 % respectively on 1997/98.

300. Production of cauliflowers in 1999/2000 was 2.2 million tonnes (2.7 % down on 1998/99). Withdrawals were down to 2.1 % of production, compared with 5.1 % in 1998/99, 7.8 % in 1997/98 and 8.8 % in 1996/97.

301. Tomato production in 1999/2000 was up 14 % on 1998/99. Production rose significantly in Italy (+ 27 %) to 7.6 million tonnes. Its share of Community production rose from 40 % in 1998/99 to 45 % in 1999/2000. Withdrawals remained negligible at 1.2 % of production.

Reform of the fruit and vegetables sector

302. The new market organisation adopted by the Council in 1996 was, in 2000, being implemented for the fourth consecutive year.

303. Under the market organisation, Community financing can be granted to recognised producer organisations setting up an operational fund. A total of 1 008 producer organisations, accounting for about 40 % of fruit and vegetable production in the European Union, submitted operational programmes for 1999. This is a clear advance on 1998 (845 producer organisations) and 1997 (680). In 2000, the number of producer organisations submitting an operational programme rose to 1 120.

304. The amount of Community aid available for 1999 was EUR 311 million, compared with EUR 238 million in 1998 and EUR 199 million in 1997. From 1999 the value of financing rose to 2.5 % of the value of production marketed by producer organisations, compared with 2 % in 1997 and 1998.

305. The Council adopted amendments to various regulations on the market organisations for fresh and processed fruit and vegetables. One such amendment simplifies the procedure for fixing aid for the operational funds of producer organisations by setting a standard maximum limit on aid of 4.1 %, calculated on the basis of the value of production marketed by each producer organisation. Another amendment is aimed at improving the management of export refunds for fresh fruit and vegetables.

306. To avoid any risk of budget difficulties as a result of an excessive volume of withdrawals, the Commission set intervention thresholds for the 1999/2001 marketing year for the following products: tomatoes (360 000 tonnes), cauliflowers (111 700 tonnes), apples (486 900 tonnes), peaches (238 200 tonnes), nectarines (83 200 tonnes), table grapes (160 200 tonnes), lemons (87 400 tonnes), oranges (390 300 tonnes), satsumas (21 100 tonnes), mandarins (20 600 tonnes) and clementines (132 800 tonnes).

307. In May 2000 the Commission extended by one year the period of validity of the machinery for controlling imports of garlic originating in China.

Bananas

Community production

308. Community production in 1999 (729 304 tonnes) was in the end below the estimated 800 000 tonnes after storms hit the Canary Islands and Madeira at the beginning of the year. The estimate for 2000 is 805 000 tonnes, with production expected to resume in the Canary Islands and Guadeloupe.

EU banana supplies: Fresh bananas (tonnes)

Origin	1998		1999	
	Tonnes	%	Tonnes	Market share %
EU	**786 232**	**20.32**	**729 304**	**18.56**
Greece	3 589	0.09	3 336	0.08
Spain	437 414	11.30	362 188	9.22
France				
Martinique	240 499	6.22	258 501	6.58
Guadeloupe	74 294	1.92	83 508	2.13
Portugal	30 436	0.79	21 771	0.55
ACP	**656 959**	**16.98**	**676 638**	**17.22**
Belize	53 431	1.38	55 650	1.42
Cameroon	157 123	4.06	161 347	4.11
Cape Verde	0	0.00	10	0.00
Dominica	27 144	0.70	27 583	0.70
Dominican Republic	56 182	1.45	42 122	1.07
Grenada	54	0.00	621	0.02
Ivory Coast	158 243	4.09	192 558	4.90
Jamaica	61 929	1.60	51 635	1.31
Madagascar	0	0.00	0	0.00
Somalia	7 018	0.18	0	0.00
Saint Lucia	70 461	1.82	65 532	1.67
Saint Vincent	38 737	1.00	37 910	0.96
Suriname	21 218	0.55	39 029	0.99
Other	5 419	0.14	2 641	0.07
Dollar area	**2 426 210**	**62.70**	**2 523 160**	**64.22**
Colombia	540 561	13.97	555 112	14.13
Costa Rica	639 928	16.54	663 386	16.88
Ecuador	568 449	14.69	696 821	17.73
Honduras	150 713	3.89	68 267	1.74
Guatemala	61 226	1.58	42 402	1.08
Nicaragua	10 740	0.28	15 336	0.39
Panama	416 775	10.77	422 387	10.75
Venezuela	30 069	0.78	41 801	1.06
Other	**7 749**	**0.20**	**17 648**	**0.45**
Not specified	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	**3 869 401**	**100.00**	**3 929 102**	**100.00**

Source: Member States in the case of the EU; Comext (Eurostat) in the case of ACP and dollar area; Cameroon 1998: estimate

Imports from ACP countries

309. Banana imports from ACP countries totalled 676 638 tonnes in 1999. They were set to increase in 2000.

Reform of the market organisation for bananas

310. The new provisions of Title IV (Trade with third countries) of Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 (69) have applied since 1 January 1999 in the wake of the reform adopted in July 1998. The summary table below shows the main features of market supply management.

311. Following the 1997 decision of the Dispute Settlement Body of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the Commission drew up a proposal on 10 November 1999 to amend the present banana import arrangements (70). The proposal recommended a two-stage approach. During a transitional period, a system of tariff quotas would apply, together with a tariff preference for the ACP States; at the end of that period, the tariff quota system would be replaced by a tariff-only system by 1 January 2006 at the latest.

312. The communication from the Commission to the Council of 5 July 2000 on the consultations held by the Commission with the aim of resolving the banana dispute (71) notes that consultations with the parties concerned on the maintenance, during the first stage, of tariff quotas managed on a historical basis have reached an impasse.

313. At its meeting on 10 July 2000 the General Affairs Council took note of the report presented by the Commission and called on the latter to consider the possibility of managing the tariff quotas on a 'first come, first served' basis. It also asked the Commission to report on its consultations.

314. At its meeting on general affairs of 9 October 2000, the Council viewed the communication from the Commission to the Council of 4 October 2000 (72) as providing a viable solution to the WTO dispute over the Community banana import arrangements. The document follows the main thrust of the proposal submitted on 10 November 1999. Under the proposed solution, the procedure for managing access to A, B and C quotas (see page 71) would be on a 'first come, first served' (FCFS) basis; the maximum customs duty for the C quota would be EUR 300/tonne; the maximum tariff preference for ACP banana imports would be EUR 300/tonne instead of the EUR 275/tonne initially proposed. Since it is compatible with WTO rules, the FCFS approach provides a sound alternative to the present system. The Council meeting on agriculture of 20 December 2000 gave its political agreement to the reform of the banana import arrangements on the basis of the Commission proposal of 10 November 1999, as amended by the communication of 4 October 2000.

(69) OJ L 47, 25.2.1993, p. 1.
(70) COM(1999) 582 final.
(71) COM(1999) 431 final.
(72) COM(1999) 621 final.

315. For 2000, imports of bananas under the tariff quotas and of traditional ACP bananas were covered by Regulations (EC) Nos 2268/1999 [73] (first quarter) and 250/2000 [74] (other quarters).

316. Commission Regulation (EC) No 2362/98, which lays down detailed rules for implementing the arrangements for importing bananas into the Community, was amended by Regulation (EC) No 1632/2000 [75] to step up checks of licences with a view to the sound management of the import arrangements.

317. Convergence of prices in the wake of the unified market in 1993 implies lower prices for Community bananas. To cope with the introduction of the common organisation of the market, producer groups receive aid to make up for the difference between the flat-rate reference income, an average established on the basis of the 1991 figures for the four production areas and adjusted upwards (+ 5 % for 1998 and up to 8 % from 1999), and the average production income during the year in question.

318. For bananas marketed in 1999 the compensatory aid [76] was EUR 29.69/100 kg with additional aid of EUR 4.99/100 kg for Portuguese bananas, EUR 2.99/100 kg for bananas produced in Martinique and EUR 8.45/100 kg for bananas produced in Guadeloupe. The quantity marketed was 729 304 tonnes. Expenditure on the compensatory aid for 1999 totalled EUR 232 million, compared with EUR 193 million in 1998.

Processed fruit and vegetables

World and Community markets

319. Information available on processed fruit and vegetables remains patchy. As far as the Community is concerned, it relates almost exclusively to products qualifying for processing aid.

320. World production of tomatoes for processing totalled around 29.6 million tonnes for the 1999/2000 marketing year. The leading producer countries were the United States (11.6 million tonnes in 1999/2000 as against 8.5 million tonnes in 1998/99), the EC (9.1 million tonnes as against 8 million tonnes) and Turkey (1.8 million tonnes as against 1.7 million tonnes).

321. The rise in Community production (1.1 million tonnes) concerned all products, i.e. concentrate (+ 0.7 million tonnes), peeled tomatoes (+ 0.2 million tonnes) and 'other products' (+ 0.2 million tonnes). However, of the 9.1 million tonnes of tomatoes processed in the Community into products on which processing aid is payable, Community aid was actually paid on only 6.9 million tonnes. With the exception of 1997/98, the quota of 6.9 million tonnes continues to be exceeded. In 2000/01, production is expected to fall not

[73] OJ L 227, 28.10.1999, p. 10.
[74] OJ L 26, 2.2.2000, p. 6.
[75] OJ L 187, 26.7.2000, p. 27.
[76] Commission Regulation (EC) No 1157/2000 of 30 May 2000 (OJ L 130, 31.5.2000, p. 26).

only in the Community but also in the rest of the world, owing to the fall in prices resulting from the rise in production during the preceding marketing year.

322. Around 668 000 tonnes of peaches were tinned in syrup and/or natural juice in the Community in 1999/2000, compared with around 480 000 tonnes in the previous marketing year, which is a record after two years of very low production. This product continues to feature among the Community's exports (105 000 t in 1999).

323. EC production of Williams and Rocha pears in syrup and/or natural juice totalled 106 000 tonnes for the 1999/2000 marketing year, which is significantly below the record of 162 000 tonnes in the previous marketing year. Italy continues to be the main EC producer (39 % of the total), followed by Spain (34 %) and France (21 %). The Community is a net importer of this product, its exports in 1999 totalling 3 500 tonnes of finished product as against imports of 24 000 tonnes.

Main developments in legislation and policy (see points 302–307)

324. In principle the market organisation for this sector covers all products processed from fruit and vegetables. However, Community support is concentrated on a few products.

— Processing aid for peaches, pears, tomatoes, prunes, dried figs and pineapples.
— Storage aid and storage aid at the end of the marketing year for dried grapes and dried figs and aid per hectare for dried grapes.
— In response to the request from the Council in connection with the 1999/2000 prices review, Portugal's tomato-concentrate quota was increased by 29 561 tonnes for the 2000/01 marketing year.
— Raspberries and asparagus for processing and dried grapes qualify under specific measures to improve quality and marketing.

325. For the 1999/2000 marketing year, the Council amended Regulation (EC) No 2202/96 so that the penalty for exceeding the threshold for the processing of citrus fruit is applied in the following, rather than the same, marketing year.

326. For the 2000/01 marketing year the minimum producer price for tomatoes was kept at the same level as the previous marketing year. The minimum price for peaches, pears and figs was unchanged. The processing aid was cut by 32.2 % for peaches in syrup and/or natural juice, by 4.5 % for Williams and Rocha pears in syrup and/or natural juice, by 14.5 % for prunes and by 2.8 % for figs. This development is connected with the recorded increase in raw-material prices expressed in euro in non-member countries.

327. New detailed implementing rules for the granting of Community aid and for the storage arrangements for dried grapes and dried figs have been laid down and have been applied from 1999/2000.

328. In the case of dried grapes, the basic aid per hectare was kept at EUR 2 785. This aid is paid only for specialised areas meeting certain yield criteria.

329. The measures covering imports provide in particular for the following:

— duty-free import quotas for mushrooms;

— the minimum import price arrangements introduced in 1997 for certain soft fruit originating in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and the Czech Republic remain applicable. Under those arrangements, the minimum import prices apply permanently and no longer on the basis of an ad hoc decision by the Commission. Those arrangements were extended to the Baltic States. Import prices remained above the minimum prices fixed.

330. In accordance with the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, the minimum import price arrangements for dried grapes and certain processed cherry products were abolished on 1 January 2000.

331. The Commission proposed amendments to the market organisation for processed fruit and vegetables, namely a change in the current system for processed tomatoes, the aim being to apply the best points of the arrangements for peaches, pears and citrus fruit (in particular the replacement of quotas by thresholds, subdivided into national thresholds and expressed in terms of raw material, and direct payment to the producer organisation of the aid fixed on a standing basis by the Council).

332. In addition, the arrangements for peaches, pears and citrus fruit are brought into line with the new proposed arrangements for tomatoes.

Wine

333. The Council adopted Regulation (EC) No 1493/1999 ([77]) establishing a new common organisation of the market in wine. Pursuant to that regulation, the Commission adopted the following in 2000:

— Regulation (EC) No 1227/2000 ([78]) on production potential (prohibition of new planting, rules on planting and replanting rights, abandonment of wine-growing areas, aid for conversion and restructuring of vineyards),

— Decision 2000/503/EC ([79]), adopted by the Commission on 25 July 2000, fixes the financial allocations for the eight producer Member States for the restructuring and conversion of vineyards for 2000/01. The amounts given, which correspond to totals of 53 986 ha and EUR 379.73 million, are ceilings which cannot be carried over to the following wine years,

— Regulation (EC) No 1607/2000 ([80]) on detailed rules relating to quality wine produced in specified regions,

— Regulation (EC) No 1622/2000 ([81]) establishing a Community code of oenological practices and processes and methods of analysis,

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([77]) OJ L 179, 14.7.1999, p. 1.
([78]) OJ L 143, 16.6.2000, p. 1.
([79]) OJ L 201, 9.8.2000, p. 4.
([80]) OJ L 185, 25.7.2000, p. 17.
([81]) OJ L 194, 31.7.2000, p. 1.

— Regulation (EC) No 1623/2000 ([82]) relating to market mechanisms (storage aid, distillation measures, aid for the use of grape must, and disposal of alcohol of vinous origin). A new outlet for the disposal of alcohol in the Community was authorised: the motor fuel sector.

334. The Commission departments also drew up draft regulations relating to description and presentation, wine-sector controls and relations with non-member countries. The draft regulations, which were under discussion by the Management Committee for Wine, were expected to be adopted by December 2000.

335. Wine production in the Community (excluding must not processed into wine) was as follows:

— in 1998/99: 162.562 million hl,

— in 1999/2000: 175.683 million hl,

— in 2000/01: 163.000 million hl.

336. Total Community production for 2000/01 was expected to reach 171.8 million hl. It is felt that, in order to compare this forecast with those for preceding wine years, 8.8 million hl should be deducted in respect of quantities of must not processed into wine. This gives a forecast production of 163 million hl before vinification. The foreseeable fall in total production is – 8.6 % in France (57.5 million hl compared with 63 million hl), – 9.3 % in Italy (52.6 million hl compared with 58.1 million hl), – 24.6 % in Austria (2.2 million hl compared with 2.9 million hl) and – 25.6 % in Portugal (5.8 million hl compared with 7.8 million hl).

337. Production in Greece and Spain in 1999/2000 appears to be confirmed (at 3.680 million hl and 32.902 million hl respectively).

338. Based on the most recent figures from the IWO, Community wine production (162.562 million hl) accounted for around 62.8 % of world output (258.776 million hl) in 1998/99.

339. The European Community was the world's leading exporter with 11.552 million hl in 1999, down on the 12.9 million hl exported in 1998. For 1999 the chief traditional buyers of Community wine were the United States (3.070 million hl), Switzerland (1.616 million hl), Japan (1.162 million hl, as against 1.975 million hl in 1998) and Canada (1.098 million hl).

340. Imports from non-member countries rose to 6.327 million hl in 1999, i.e. 8 % more than in 1998.

341. Wine imports in 1999 came mainly from Australia (1.368 million hl), Chile (912 564 hl), the United States (912 251 hl), South Africa (794 901 hl) and Bulgaria (508 463 hl). Exports from Australia (+ 31 %) and Chile (+ 18 %) were substantially up on 1998.

([82]) OJ L 194, 31.7.2000, p. 45.

342. The figures for trade within the Community (based on imports) remained stable from 1998 to 1999: around 34 million hl.

343. Wine consumption totalled 34.6 litres/head during the 1998/99 wine year, as against 34.05 litres/head in 1996/97 and 34.7 litres/head in 1996/97.

344. At the end of 1999/2000, stocks amounted to 135 million hl, whereas they had totalled 125 million hl at the end of 1998/99.

345. Preventive distillation under Article 38 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 822/87 was opened for a total of 9.45 million hl for 1998/99. It was opened for 12 million hl in 1999/2000 and could well total around 10 million hl in 2000/01.

346. The area under vines was stable: 3.286 million ha as at 1 September 1998. The yield for 1998/99 was 48 hl/ha, down on the last two wine years (50.8 hl/ha in 1996/97 and 51.5 hl/ha in 1997/98).

Tobacco

Market developments

347. At 6.842 million tonnes, world tobacco production in 1999 was slightly up (+ 2.5 %) on 1998. China continues to be the largest producer, its 2.380 million tonnes accounting for 34.8 % of world production (37.8 % in 1998). Overtaking the United States, India came second, with Brazil in fourth place. The European Union was fifth, with 5 % of world production. In 1999 the EU produced 345 225 tonnes of leaf tobacco ([83]), an increase of + 0.9 % compared with 1998.

348. Tobacco prices fell on the Malawian and Zimbabwean markets. Those markets give a good indication of world price trends, particularly for flue-cured and light air-cured varieties. Prices on European markets fell, in particular for oriental varieties. The world market is currently affected by substantial surpluses of leaf tobacco that built up between 1998 and 2000. Demand for leaf tobacco continued to fall in the wake of a 2 % decline in cigarette output from 1998 to 1999.

349. Figures for international trade have in essence remained stable: the EU exported 172 134 t to the rest of the world in 1999, compared with 178 674 tonnes in 1998. Exports were mostly of oriental varieties, which are sought after for their aromatic characteristics. Imports totalled 528 734 tonnes in 1999 (541 200 tonnes in 1998).

350. The quota system to which Community production is subject was confirmed in 1998 on the occasion of a further reform applicable as from the 1999 harvest. On the occasion of this latest change in the market organisation, the Council set the overall guarantee thresholds for the 1999, 2000 and 2001 harvests at 348 568 tonnes, 347 475 tonnes and 347 055 tonnes respectively.

([83]) The figure may change, depending on adjustments to Italy's production.

Main legislative and policy developments

351. The reform of the market organisation for tobacco ([84]) was adopted at the end of 1998 and was applicable as from the 1999 harvest. The Council has set the premiums and guarantee thresholds for the 1999, 2000 and 2001 harvests. The reform had several objectives.

352. To encourage production of tobacco of higher quality, new arrangements for varying the premiums are to be phased in over a three-year period, becoming fully operational from 2002. The underlying principle is that a variable component of the premium available (from 30 to 45 %) must be allocated to producers in the light of the market price, the designated indicator of quality. The variation is applicable by batch and by variety within each producer group.

353. In order better to take account of environmental protection and contribute towards research into the least harmful types of tobacco possible, the amount currently withheld from the premium and used for financing the Community Tobacco Fund was doubled. The detailed implementing rules concerned are laid down in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1648/2000 ([85]).

354. With a view to encouraging producers to switch to other crops, a system was introduced for buying back quotas from producers abandoning tobacco-growing. Producers whose quotas are bought back in a given harvest qualify, from the 1999 harvest, for amounts determined by group of varieties on payment of the premiums for the following three harvests. The scheme does not cover sensitive production areas or the high-quality varieties determined for 1999 and 2000 by Commission Regulations (EC) Nos 1823/1999 ([86]) and 1534/2000 respectively ([87]).

355. To the same end and in order to introduce some flexibility in production-quota management, the Member States must set up a national reserve of production quotas by group of varieties for each harvest; that reserve must be divided up according to objective criteria laid down by the Member States with a view to encouraging restructuring of agricultural holdings.

356. The reform's objectives also include administrative simplification of the management of the scheme and more effective checks.

357. The introduction, after the 1999 harvest, of all these new legislative provisions called for a number of minor adjustments and amendments in 1999 and 2000 relating mainly to the management of, and the detailed rules for paying, the specific aid for

([84]) Council Regulation (EC) No 1636/98 of 20 July 1998 amending Regulation (EEC) No 2075/92 (OJ L 210, 28.7.1998, p. 23); Commission Regulation (EC) No 2848/98 of 22 December 1998 (OJ L 358, 22.12.1998, p. 17).

([85]) OJ L 189, 27.7.2000, p. 9.

([86]) OJ L 221, 21.8.1999, p. 5.

([87]) OJ L 175, 14.7.2000, p. 78.

producer groups, the rules for transferring and giving up production quotas and the way the national reserve is to be used.

Seeds

Market developments

358. In 1999 the total area given over to production of seeds eligible for Community aid [88] was 439 512 ha. For the Member States as a whole, this represents a reduction of about 1 % on the previous year.

359. The area used for producing seeds of fodder grasses and legumes was 187 981 ha and 175 267 ha respectively. Compared with 1998, there was a reduction in the Community area used for producing seeds of fodder grasses (around 9 %) and an increase in that for seeds of fodder legumes (around 6 %).

360. The total area used for rice seeds was 20 351 ha, representing an increase of around 5 % on 1998. More specifically, compared with the preceding year, the area used for the production of rice seeds was slightly up in the case of the indica type (6 407 ha, i.e. an increase of 44 % compared with 1998) and down in the case of the japonica type (12 035 ha, i.e. 2.5 % down on 1998).

361. The areas used for growing seeds for fibre flax and linseed production were 24 972 ha and 25 612 ha respectively. Compared with 1998 and taking all Member States together, this meant a fall of around 7 % in the case of fibre flax and a rise of 5 % in the case of linseed.

362. The hybrid maize seed production area measured a total of 47 967 ha. This represents a reduction of around 15 % on 1998 for the EU as a whole.

363. Although exports of seeds falling within the scope of the market organisation rose sharply (by around 60 %) in 1998/99, the EU's total imports (70 287 tonnes) continued to exceed exports to non-member countries (37 729 tonnes). Imports of hybrid maize seed totalled 62 831 tonnes, including 57 687 tonnes (around 92 %) of simple hybrids.

Main legislative and policy developments

364. Regulation (EC) No 1529/2000 [89] establishing the list of varieties of *Cannabis sativa L.* whose seeds are eligible for aid under the market organisation was adopted. With a view to alignment on the aid scheme applicable under the market organisation for flax and hemp, the list was taken from Regulation (EEC) No 1164/89 [90] laying down detailed rules concerning the aid for fibre flax and hemp.

[88] The market organisation for seeds provides for aid for the production of basic seed and certified seed of some 40 species of agricultural plants, including various species of fodder plants, rice and flax.

[89] OJ L 175, 14.7.2000, p. 67.

[90] OJ L 131, 1.6.2000, p. 4.

365. In the case of ryegrass, with prices on the external markets no longer justifying the distinction between three groups of varieties, a single rate of aid will apply from the 2002/03 marketing year after a transitional period during which the aid for the three groups is to be aligned gradually.

366. The Commission Decision of 11 February 2000 on Finnish State aid for seeds authorised Finland to grant aid for the production of certified seeds of varieties of the species red clover (*Trifolium pratense L.*), timothy (*Phleum pratense L.*), meadow fescue (*Festuca pratensis huds.*), cocksfoot (*Dactilis glomerata L.*) and ryegrass (*Lolium perenne L.*) from 1 January 1996 and until 1998, including the production planned for 1999.

Hops

World market

367. In 1999 the world area under hops was around 58 000 ha, including almost 52 000 ha located in EU producer Member States/countries belonging to the International Hop Growers' Convention (IHGC). China, too, is a major producer, but no precise figures are available.

368. Areas under hops in the IHGC member countries and the EU were down by 4 % in 1999, the total reduction being around 1 900 ha, with falls approximating 1 400 ha in Germany, 900 ha in the United States, 230 ha in the United Kingdom and 200 ha in Slovenia. In other countries (Australia, Russia, the Czech Republic and Poland), however, there was an increase in the area under hops.

369. At around 1 875 000 Ztr, the 1999 world harvest was slightly down (– 1 %) on 1998. The quality of production improved, with an alpha acid content of 7.8 % and alpha acid production of 7 310 tonnes (7 026 tonnes in 1998). The yield was 3.18 % up on the 1998 harvest and 18 % above the average for the last 20 years.

370. World beer output for 2000 was expected to amount to 1 337 million hl. At a hopping rate of 5.5 g alpha acid/hl beer, breweries need around 7 354 tonnes of alpha acid; the quantity of alpha acid produced during the 1999 harvest therefore fell slightly short of requirements (by 44 tonnes).

371. Moreover, breweries would appear to have sufficient stocks to satisfy production requirements for several months. Thanks to constant technical progress and the trend towards the brewing of beer that is less bitter, less alpha is needed than before.

Community market

372. Hops are grown in eight Member States of the Community (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Austria, Portugal and the United Kingdom), with Germany accounting for 80 % of the 22 686 ha used for hop-growing in the EU in 1999. Compared with the 1998 harvest, areas were down by about 1 700 ha (– 7 %).

373. With production totalling 692 409 Ztr, the 1999 harvest was far smaller than in 1998 (– 8 %). The average yield per hectare, however, was very close to the previous harvest's figure at 1.53 t/ha or 30.6 Ztr/ha. Production was of good quality and the average alpha acid content was 7.38 % for all varieties in the Community as a whole, i.e. the equivalent of 2 554 tonnes of alpha acid at 113 kg/ha for beer production in 2000.

374. The average price of hops sold under contract was EUR 191/Ztr, i.e. EUR 6/Ztr down on the 1998 harvest. The average price for hops sold on the spot market rose sharply (from EUR 92/Ztr in 1998 to EUR 156/Ztr in 1999).

375. Under the market organisation for hops, aid is granted to hop producers to enable them to attain a reasonable level of income. The Council fixed the aid at EUR 480/ha for all varieties for a period of five years from the 1996 harvest. The same rate of aid is granted for areas where temporary resting or grubbing-up measures are applied; in 1999 these totalled 1 546 ha, including 1 174 ha in Germany.

376. Estimates for the Community harvest in 2000 are slightly higher than for the previous year.

Main legislative and policy developments

377. On 14 December 2000 the European Commission adopted a proposal to extend by two years the period of validity of the production aid regime applicable under the common market organisation in hops. In the light of the success of the existing regime in encouraging production to adapt to demand, the proposal does not provide for any change in the current rate of aid to hops producers of EUR 480/ha. The Commission also proposes to review the entire hops regime in a report to be published before 31 December 2002. The effectiveness of the 'special temporary measures' — namely set-aside and permanent grubbing up — applicable under the hops regime will be taken into account in the review, as they are set to run out in 2002. The review will also consider the potential impact of enlargement on the sector, given that a number of candidate countries are major hop producers. The proposal is set to be adopted by the EU's Council of Ministers and would apply from 1 January 2001.

Flowers and live plants

378. This sector covers a wide range of products: bulbs, live plants (ornamentals and nursery products), cut flowers and foliage. The market organisation provides for quality standards and customs duties, with no specific protective measures against imports apart from any safeguard measures that might prove necessary. In 1996 the Council adopted a three-year promotion programme (1997–99) eligible for Community financing of EUR 15 million a year, possibly rising to 60 % of the actual cost of the measures implemented by groups representative of activities in this sector, the aim being to boost consumption of Community products in the EC.

379. In the last few years, both production and trade have grown significantly in this sector. In 1999 Community production amounted to around EUR 13.5 billion.

380. The total area devoted to ornamental horticulture is around 115 000 ha, the main producer being the Netherlands.

381. Community imports from non-member countries account for around 7 % of EU production by value. In 1999 they totalled 353 000 tonnes (EUR 1 015 million), a rise of around 97 % on the figure for 1990. Fresh cut flowers accounted for about half of those imports, the EU being the biggest market in the world in this respect. Under agreements with non-member countries, such as the generalised system of preferences in the case of Central and South American countries and the agreements concluded with the ACP States under the Lomé Convention, most of the flowers (approximately 80 %) are exempt from customs duty.

382. All told, five Mediterranean countries (Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, and the West Bank and the Gaza Strip) enjoy tariff exemptions for certain cut flowers (roses and carnations) under set quotas and provided that the price is not below a minimum import price.

383. Kenya has become the EC's main supplier of fresh cut flowers (35 700 tonnes), followed by Israel (33 700 tonnes) and Colombia (26 700 tonnes).

384. Among the other countries in the EC's top 10 suppliers for the sector as a whole are Costa Rica and the United States, notable as the main suppliers of foliage, Ecuador and Zimbabwe, whose exports to the EC grew more slowly in 1999 (at + 22 and + 17 % respectively compared with 1998). Poland's exports of live plants and nursery products to the EC rose by 20 %.

385. Import prices for fresh cut flowers were 9 % down on 1998; this fall is greater than in 1995–98 and competition with EC production is accordingly stiffer.

386. EC exports to non-member countries totalled around 362 000 tonnes in 1999 and were worth EUR 1 186 million, 10 % up on 1998. In decreasing order of importance, they are made up of live plants and nursery products, fresh cut flowers, bulbs and foliage. In 1999, exports of cut flowers (EUR 371 million) were 17 % up on 1995–98, when they tended to be around EUR 310 million.

387. The external trade balance for 1999 was positive for the sector as a whole, both financially (at around EUR 170 million) and in terms of quantities (9 400 tonnes). This was due to export surpluses for bulbs and live plants, which amounted to EUR 278 million and EUR 219 million respectively.

Animal feed

388. Huge quantities of agricultural products go into animal feed, which is the main outlet for EC production of cereals and oilseeds and practically the only utilisation of permanent grassland and fodder grown on arable land. Altogether, feed accounts for three quarters of the Community's UAA (utilised agricultural area). Moreover, animal feed generally represents about 65 % of all pigmeat and poultrymeat production costs.

389. Overall demand ([91]) rose only slightly in 1999/2000, mainly because of stagnating demand in the pig-farming and poultry sectors. Half of the total supply ([92]) comes from feed (pasture, hay and silage) that is not generally marketed and is consumed mainly by ruminants. The other half, which can be consumed by all livestock, is made up of marketable feeds (cereals, substitutes, oilcake, etc.) which are the subject of very stiff competition (on price and nutritional value).

390. Total animal consumption of the key marketable products ([93]) in 1999/2000 in the EC is put at 204.5 million tonnes, which would be 0.7 million tonnes up on 1998/99. This consumption is made up of:

— on the one hand, domestically produced products, estimated at 150.5 million tonnes (down 1.1 million tonnes on the preceding marketing year), and consisting mainly of cereals and protein plants; and

— on the other, of net imports estimated at 54.0 million tonnes, up approximately 1.8 million tonnes on the preceding marketing year thanks to the resumption of imports of citrus pellets and manioc.

391. As regards substitutes subject to import quotas, the quota utilisation rate for manioc imports increased overall; it rose from 52 % in 1998 to 73 % for manioc from Thailand, while it remained at 3 % on average for all other origins. The quota utilisation rate for sweet potatoes from China was again 0 % in 1999.

392. Industrial production of compound feedingstuffs in the EU ([94]) is estimated at 121.3 million tonnes in 1999, up 0.8 million tonnes on 1998. There are, however, differences between the various livestock sectors: production increased for bovine animals (milk and meat) while there were slight falls in the pig-farming and poultry sectors.

393. In terms of total production of compound feedingstuffs by Member State in 1999, the main increases were recorded in Spain and Ireland while the largest falls were recorded in France, Denmark and Italy.

394. Cereals incorporated ([95]) into compound feedingstuffs in the EC in 1999 were stable at around 50 million tonnes.

([91]) This comprises all feed, marketable and unmarketed (estimate for the EU).

([92]) Estimate based on the Eurostat feed balance expressed in FU (feed units, one FU being equivalent to the average energy produced by 1 kg of barley).

([93]) Covers most of the marketable feedingstuffs used in the Community by the compound feed industry and by farmers (farm consumption and purchases of raw materials) and set out in the table below headed 'Animal consumption of key marketable products (estimates for EU 15)'. *Source:* Agriculture DG.

([94]) Provisional figures for the EU, not including Greece or Luxembourg, Table 4.13.7.3, Part 2. *Source:* European Feed Manufacturers' Association (FEFAC).

([95]) Table 4.13.7.5, Part 2. *Source:* European Feed Manufacturers' Association (FEFAC).

Animal consumption of key marketable products (Estimates for EU-15)

(million tonnes)

Key product	Rate of import duty	1998/99 Animal consumption				1999/2000 e Animal consumption			
		EU	IMP	EXP	Total	EU	IMP	EXP	Total
Grain									
Common wheat	T	38.7	—	—	38.7	38.5	—	—	38.5
Barley	T	29.5	—	—	29.5	30.1	—	—	30.1
Maize	T	27.8	1.5	—	29.2	28.4	0.9	—	29.3
Other	T	12.2	0.9	—	13.1	10.6	1.2	—	11.8
Total cereals		**108.2**	**2.4**	**—**	**110.5**	**107.6**	**2.1**	**—**	**109.7**
Total substitutes (ex Annex D), of which:		20.6	11.9	—	32.5	20.6	13.9	—	34.5
Manioc	6 % C/T	—	3.3	—	3.3	—	4.2	—	4.2
Sweet potatoes	0 C/T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CGF (corn gluten feed)	0 C	1.6	5.2	—	6.8	1.6	5.1	—	6.7
Bran	T	11.0	0.1	—	11.1	11.0	0.1	—	11.1
MGC (maize germ cake)	0 C	0.2	0.4	—	0.6	0.2	0.4	—	0.6
Citrus pellets	0 C	—	0.7	—	0.7	—	1.7	—	1.7
Dried sugar beet pulp	0 C	5.4	0.8	—	6.2	5.4	0.8	—	6.2
Brewing and distilling residues	0 C	2.0	0.6	—	2.6	2.0	0.7	—	2.7
Various fruit waste	0 C	0.4	0.9	—	1.3	0.4	1.0	—	1.4
Total other energy feeds, of which:		1.5	3.4	—	4.9	1.5	3.4	—	4.8
Molasses	T	0.9	3.0	—	3.9	0.9	3.0	—	3.8
Animal and vegetable fats (added to feed)	4–17% C	0.6	0.4	—	1.0	0.6	0.4	—	1.0
Total: high-energy feeds		**22.0**	**15.3**	**—**	**37.4**	**22.1**	**17.3**	**—**	**39.3**
Oilcake and seeds (oilcake-equivalent), of which:		8.1	34.8	0.9	42.0	8.5	34.9	0.9	42.5
Soya	0 C	1.4	26.9	0.7	27.6	1.0	26.9	0.7	27.2
Rape	0 C	4.8	0.7	0.1	5.4	5.9	0.7	0.1	6.5
Sunflower	0 C	1.8	2.7	—	4.5	1.6	2.7	—	4.3
Other	0 C	—	4.5	0.1	4.4	—	4.6	0.1	4.5
Total other protein feeds, of which:		13.3	1.5	0.9	13.9	12.4	1.5	0.9	13.0
Protein plants	2–5% C	5.5	0.7	—	6.2	4.4	0.7	—	5.1
Dried fodder, etc.	0–9% C	4.8	0.1	0.2	4.7	4.8	0.1	0.2	4.7
Fish meal and meat meal	0–2% C	2.6	0.7	0.7	2.6	2.6	0.7	0.7	2.6
Skimmed-milk powder	T	0.5	—	—	0.5	0.6	—	—	0.6
Total: high-protein feeds		**21.4**	**36.3**	**1.8**	**55.9**	**20.9**	**36.4**	**1.8**	**55.5**
Grand total: key products		**151.6**	**54.0**	**1.8**	**203.8**	**150.5**	**55.8**	**1.8**	**204.5**
Key products index: 1994/95 = 100									
* Consumption index					107.5				107.9
* Livestock demand index					107.5				107.9

Notes: e = estimate; T = tariff since 1 July 1995; C = bound under GATT; % = import duty as at 1 July 1995; 0 = exempt.

EU industrial production of compound feedingstuffs by category of animal

(million tonnes)

Compound feedingstuffs for	1998	1999	Difference	Percentage variation
All bovine animals (milk and meat)	34.3	35.4	1.1	3.2
Pigs	43.2	43.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Poultry	35.4	35.2	- 0.2	- 0.7
Other	8.4	8.4	0.0	0.1
Total	121.3	122.1	0.8	0.7

395. The decisive factor in determining the composition of feedingstuffs continues to be prices for raw materials relative to one another and the percentage of total demand accounted for by the different animal species. In 2000/01 the quantity of cereals in animal feed will depend on livestock demand and the prices of imported products. By enhancing the competitive edge of cereals over substitute products, the implementation of Agenda 2000 will increase the percentage of cereals used in animal feed.

Animal products

Milk and milk products

World market

396. Initial estimates put world production of milk (including cow's milk, buffalo milk, sheep's milk and goat's milk) in 2000 at 565 million tonnes, i.e. 2.5 million tonnes (just 0.5 %) more than in 1999. The production of cow's milk was expected to account for most of the increase, whereas in the past, despite an increase in production in Australasia, it had been more or less stable given the decline in production in Russia and the other countries of eastern Europe.

397. Asia: the rise in production in India, where more than half the milk produced is buffalo milk, slowed down in some regions. In 2000 India was expected to produce more than 79 million tonnes and confirm its position as the world's second producer after the EU, thereby increasing its lead over the United States. The increase in production in India has been underpinned by growing domestic demand. Nevertheless, per capita annual consumption is only 82 kg, less than a quarter of what it is in western countries. Pakistan, the other major producer in the region and fifth largest in the world, was expected to produce just over 24 million tonnes in 2000, its production having risen by 1 million tonnes per year since 1994.

398. In Latin America production looked set to increase in most countries, from just over 59 million tonnes in 1999 to more than 60 million tonnes in 2000. Brazil is both the region's biggest milk producer (the sixth largest in the world) and the foremost importer among the Mercosur countries. While its production was expected to reach 23.8 million tonnes in 2000, Brazil's domestic consumption was also set to absorb large additional quantities of milk products from Argentina and Uruguay.

399. At 83.3 million tonnes, milk production in eastern Europe in 2000 looked set to reach the same overall total as in 1999, but with some differences as between countries. The decline in production in the former Soviet Union following the break-up of the country was less marked in 1999, and there is every probability that production will now begin to pick up again. On the other hand, production in 2000 in eastern European countries (Poland, Romania, the Czech Republic, etc.) was expected to revert to the upward trend recorded in 1997 and 1998. Supplies of feedingstuffs are still limited, however, with consequent further reductions in herds. The financial crisis Russia experienced in 1998 is keeping it away from the markets: in 1998 and 1999 it imported half as much as in 1997. Its position as the largest purchaser of butter explains why that market remained rather depressed, with very low prices of around USD 1 100 a tonne. Russian domestic demand remains weak following consumer price rises. In addition, consumers are now moving towards cheaper substitute products such as vegetable oils. Similarly, consumers in the region are switching to products such as long-life milk, soft cheeses, ice cream and desserts, while consumption of traditional products is falling.

400. In the United States, production was expected to increase by 2.3 % in 2000 after remaining more or less unchanged for five years despite the use of BST, a substance which had initially been expected to bring about a dramatic increase in production but was to prove disappointing. In Canada the maintenance of processing quotas for milk left production practically unchanged.

401. In Australasia, weather conditions were particularly favourable to both the region's major players. In this region of the world, milk production can be affected by highly changeable weather conditions from one year to the next. The weather in 1996 was very favourable, but this was followed in 1997 by a drought affecting much of Australia. Weather conditions were also unfavourable in the first half of 1998. Favourable prices in comparison with other sectors are encouraging new investment in the dairy industry.

402. In Australia, weather conditions have been very favourable over recent marketing years, enabling milk production to rise above 11 million tonnes — an increase of 16.8 % since 1998. There is a trend towards increased use of compound feed in dairy farming in Australia. The Australian authorities have introduced a new support scheme ([96]) which will lead producers towards a non-subsidised system. The aim is to increase the size of holdings, even if this entails reducing the number of producers.

403. In New Zealand milk production fell by 5 % in the 1998/99 marketing year in the aftermath of a drought. This explains the sharp 15 % recovery in 2000 when, aided by good weather conditions for grazing and favourable world price trends in 1995 and 1996, production reverted to the trend followed in 1995–98 and reached 12.8 million tonnes. Falls in world prices have always been offset by devaluations of the New Zealand dollar, a policy sometimes also followed by Australia with regard to its own currency.

([96]) AUD 0.46/litre of milk for consumption and AUD 0.09/litre of milk for processing. Payments are to be made on a quarterly basis for a total of eight years.

Community market

404. The dairy herd was expected to be down by 264 000 head to 20.9 million (a fall of 1.3 %) by the end of 2000, the reduction being partly offset by a 1.1% increase in yields. Production would thus be down by about 186 000 tonnes to 122 million tonnes. Member States forecast that milk deliveries will total 114.2 million tonnes, a fall of 323 000 tonnes. This appears to be a logical development following the 1.4 % increase recorded in 1999, which was accounted for mainly by growth in the United Kingdom.

405. The output of drinking milk has remained fairly stable since 1998, at around 29 million tonnes. Production of cream for direct consumption is expected to show very little change compared with 1999.

406. Butter production was expected to fall slightly to 1.8 million tonnes in 2000. The reduction is expected to come from dairy butter, since the figures for farm butter are unchanged.

407. Butter consumption looked set to fall by 0.7 % to 1.77 million tonnes. Per capita consumption also fell, by 1 % to 4.72 kg.

408. Cheese production was expected to increase by around 135 000 tonnes to 6.9 million tonnes (+ 2 %) in 2000. Consumption was also expected to increase, by 1.3 % or 83 000 tonnes in 2000. This followed a very modest increase of 30 000 tonnes in 1999, the smallest since the introduction of the quota system.

409. Per capita cheese consumption is once again on the increase. Strangely enough, it is falling in most Member States but rising in the EU as a whole, thanks to an increase in some Member States.

410. Milk powder production was expected to fall slightly by some 7 000 tonnes (– 0.3 %) to 2.1 million tonnes, the net result of a forecast 2.1 % drop in skimmed-milk powder output to 1.09 million tonnes, and a 2.7 % increase in whole-milk powder production.

411. It was expected that casein production would remain stable at around 153 000 tonnes and that condensed-milk production would fall to 1.29 million tonnes in 2000, a reduction of 1.1 % which is slightly below the historical trend of – 1.6 %.

412. Other figures worth noting include: the sharp reduction — 675 800 in 2000 — in the number of dairy farms (the annual rate of change in 1995–2000 (EUR 15) being 5.2 %); the average number of cows per holding, which was expected to rise to 30.8; and the average quantity of milk delivered per holding, which was set to reach 168.5 tonnes.

413. Since 1997, overall consumption of dairy products in the EU has been increasing. In 2000 it was expected to increase by 1 % to 115.6 million tonnes. This figure is the total for all uses made of the milk available in 2000.

414. Community stocks were at an all-time low in March 1996, when there was scarcely a single tonne of either butter or SMP (skimmed-milk powder) in public storage. Stocks of SMP subsequently began to rise in response to slack demand both within the EU and elsewhere. At the end of 1999 a sharp increase in demand, particularly on the world market, suddenly reversed that trend. Those favourable market conditions made it possible to sell off all public stocks of SMP in August 2000. Expected to be around 50 000 tonnes, the quantity of butter entering intervention in 2000 was very limited.

415. Internal prices for milk products in 2000 showed conflicting trends, particularly early on in the year. The average price for butter began the year at 99.2 % of the intervention price, drifted down until the end of May (91.3 %) and held steady at that level until August, whereupon it began to climb again, ending the year at 94.5 %. The price for SMP showed little or no change, remaining close to the intervention price during the first half of the year before climbing to 106 % of the intervention price at the end of the year. The upward trend then continued for both intervention products.

416. There were several sharp reductions in the export refunds for milk powder, in particular in the summer. This was because of a lack of availability throughout the year, particularly as regards SMP, and significant external demand for that product, which caused its price on the world market to soar from USD 1 400 per tonne to USD 2 100 per tonne, taking it past the whole-milk powder price of USD 1 900 per tonne.

417. EU dairy exports rose 5.8 % in 1999, i.e. by 620 000 tonnes of milk equivalent, this being entirely consistent with the resumption of export licences which, under GATT Uruguay Round agreements, had not been used in previous years. The volume exported in 2000 is expected to be similar to that in 1998. Imports in 1999 fell to 3 million tonnes (including caseins and fresh products). Forecasts for the current year also show a slight reduction in imports.

Beef and veal

Implementing the reform of the beef and veal sector

418. In May 1999, with a view to preparing the sector for the challenges awaiting it beyond 2000, the Council radically altered the common organisation of the market in beef and veal (Regulation (EC) No 1254/1999 ([97])).

419. The Commission adopted detailed implementing rules governing premium schemes (Regulation (EC) No 2342/1999 ([98])), buying-in (Regulation (EC) No 562/2000 ([99])) and private storage aid (Regulation (EC) No 907/2000 ([100])).

Beef labelling

420. Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 ([101]) introduced a beef labelling system in the EU. The system is voluntary but, like France, Belgium, Finland and, latterly, Denmark,

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([97]) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 21.
([98]) OJ L 281, 4.11.1999, p. 30.
([99]) OJ L 68, 16.3.2000, p. 22.
([100]) OJ L 105, 3.5.2000, p. 6.
([101]) OJ L 117, 7.5.1997, p. 1, as implemented by Commission Regulation (EC) No 1141/97, OJ L 165, 21.6.1997, p. 7.

Member States may wish to adopt a compulsory national system for their home-produced beef. Third countries may submit voluntary notifications to the Commission on any indications they can prove are true.

421. On 13 October 1999 the Commission formally adopted a report ([102]) and proposals ([103]), which set the time frame for the compulsory labelling of beef in the Community. Both proposals were based on Article 152 (Public Health) of the Amsterdam Treaty, which meant that the Regulation would be adopted by co-decision between the European Parliament and the Council.

422. The objective of the proposed Regulation was to replace Council Regulation (EC) No 820/97 and to lay down general rules for a compulsory labelling system in two stages. The first stage, for immediate entry into force, made provision for the obligatory indication on labels of information readily available concerning:

— the traceability code of the beef and the place of slaughter and cutting of the carcass, with the approval number of the establishments concerned,

— the quality of the beef (i.e. the category of the animal from which the beef was derived, slaughter date and ideal maturation period).

423. The Commission proposed that, from 1 January 2003, the beef label should also include precise information about where the animal was born and reared (i.e. the full origin of the beef, leaving the option to state the name of the Member State concerned or the indication 'Origin: EC'). Certain simplified arrangements for minced beef and beef imported from third countries were also proposed.

424. The proposal for compulsory beef labelling has been discussed under the co-decision procedure since the beginning of 2000. Firstly, the Parliament adopted its amendments on first reading to the Commission's proposal at its plenary session of 12 April 2000 ([104]). On 17 May 2000, the Commission presented an amended proposal ([105]), taking into account those amendments, which were accepted by the Commission in the plenary session.

425. The Council adopted its first common position on 6 June 2000 ([106]) and the Commission published a communication on that common position on 8 June 2000 ([107]), supporting the Council's position. The Parliament proceeded with its second reading, on 6 July 2000 ([108]), when the Council's common position was accepted with two major amendments, relating to the inclusion of the origin of minced beef and the deletion of the indication of the category of the animal from which the beef was derived.

([102]) COM(1999) 486 final, 13.10.1999.

([103]) COM(1999) 487 final, 13.10.1999.

([104]) *Co-decision* 1999/0204 (COD) (drafted by Mr Papayannakis), Document A5-88/00.

([105]) COM(2000) 301 final.

([106]) Document 8251/00 Rev. 1, 6.6.2000.

([107]) SEC(2000) 956 final, 8.6.2000.

([108]) Document A5-0193/2000, 6.7.2000.

426. Spurred on by the tight deadline for the adoption of the regulation, the Agriculture Council was, at its meeting of 17 July 2000, able to define rapidly a unanimous position in favour of Parliament's amendments. Consequently, European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No 1760/2000 ([109]) was adopted, replacing Regulation (EC) No 820/97 with a compulsory beef labelling system for origin. The voluntary system continues to apply for all indications other than origin.

427. The main features of the new regulation are as follows.

— As from 1 September 2000, the label is to contain the indications of a reference number ensuring the link between the meat and the animal or animals, the words 'Slaughtered in (name of Member State or third country) (approval number)' and the words 'Cutting in: (name of Member State or third country) (approval number)'.

— As from 1 January 2002, the label is to contain also an indication of the Member State or third country of birth, all Member States or third countries where fattening took place and the Member State or third country where slaughter took place.

— However, where the beef is derived from animals born, raised and slaughtered in the same Member State or third country, the indication may be given as 'Origin: (name of Member State or third country)'.

— Until 31 December 2001, Member States where sufficient details are available under the identification and registration system for bovine animals, may continue to decide that, for beef from animals born, raised and slaughtered in the same Member State, supplementary items of information must also be indicated on labels.

— The specific provisions for minced beef outlined above will, from 1 January 2002, be reinforced by the indication of origin.

— Third country derogation: Article 15 of the new Regulation lays down simplified labelling arrangements for beef imported from third countries which cannot meet the compulsory EU system. In such a case, the beef must be labelled 'Origin: non-EC' and 'Slaughtered in: [name of third country]'.

428. The Commission also adopted Regulation (EC) No 1825/2000 ([110]), laying down the implementation rules for the new base regulation. The key elements are:

— the size of a homogenous group of animals, from which a lot of beef is derived, can be no greater than one day's production in a beef cutting plant;

— in accordance with the basic regulation, details are given on how operators may, in addition to the basic provisions for labelling laid down in the base regulation, label minced beef in exactly the same way as normal beef if they wish;

— the continued validity of voluntary specifications approved under the previous regulation.

([109]) OJ L 204, 11.8.2000, p. 1.
([110]) OJ L 216, 26.8.2000, p. 8.

World market in 1999

429. According to FAO and Eurostat data, at an estimated 55.9 million tonnes for 1999, world beef and veal production was slightly up, by around 1 %, on 1998 and still accounted for just over a quarter of total meat production.

430. EU beef and veal production, totalling some 7.681 million tonnes in 1999, was slightly up, by 0.5 %, on 1998. It now accounts for only about 13.8 % of world production.

431. The supply of beef and veal increased in North America, Brazil, Argentina and in some producer countries in Asia, in particular China and India.

432. The United States remains the world's leading producer, with a 21.6 % market share. Its production rose by 2 % because of a rise in the number of adult animals slaughtered and, encouraged by very low feed prices, an increase in carcass weight.

433. Brazil's increased production can be attributed to the devaluation of the Brazilian *real*, which boosted international demand. In Argentina the supply of slaughter animals rose above the very low levels recorded in 1998 because of difficulties with foot-and-mouth disease.

Beef and veal production

('000 tonnes carcass weight)

Country	1996	1997	1998	1999	% change	
					1998/1997	1999/1998
Argentina	2 694	2 705	2 656	2 850	– 1.81	7.30
Australia	1 745	1 816	1 955	2 009	7.65	2.76
Brazil	6 187	5 922	5 794	6 182	– 2.16	6.70
China	3 311	4 104	4 474	4 674	9.02	4.47
United States	11 749	11 714	11 803	12 050	0.76	2.09
India	1 370	1 378	1 401	1 421	1.67	1.43
Japan	555	530	529	515	– 0.19	– 2.65
Russian Federation	2 630	2 394	2 247	2 229	– 6.14	– 0.80
EU	7 950	7 888	7 646	7 681	– 3.07	0.46
Mexico	1 330	1 340	1 380	1 390	2.99	0.72
World	54 535	55 169	55 316	55 867	0.27	1.00

Sources: FAO and Eurostat

434. World cattle numbers increased slightly in 1999. Expansion is occurring above all in China, where cow herds are constantly increasing, and in India, where demand for beef and veal products is rising sharply. The trend is downward in Russia, where cattle numbers are continually declining because of ongoing difficulties on the food market, and in Australia, owing to increased slaughter because of the 1998 drought.

435. Trade: the volume of exports rose by 6 %, thanks to an increase in food aid to Russia from the United States and the EU and a 40 % increase in exports from Brazil in the wake of the devaluation of the *real* and a rise in production. Australia became the world's leading exporter thanks to an increase in production and a devaluation of the Australian dollar, which improved international competitiveness. New Zealand suffered from that competition and saw its exports fall. The same applies to Uruguay, which experienced a great deal of competition on the Mercosur market.

436. World imports increased by around 5 %, because of food aid to Russia and the sharp rise in imports by South Korea when it recovered after the economic crisis. Imports to the United States also rose slightly, with larger quantities being imported from Canada and South America. Japan's imports fell by 5 % because of high prices in the supplier countries.

437. Consumption of beef and veal rose in areas where production increased and/or the economic climate was favourable. Both these factors applied to the United States, whose already high per capita consumption rose by a further 1.7 %. Argentina's consumption also rose, due to a production increase and low prices.

438. Consumption fell in Russia, where lower production was not fully offset by higher imports, and in Australia and New Zealand, where a fall in production linked to beef and veal prices faring badly vis-à-vis those for pigmeat and poultrymeat created a climate favourable to exports.

439. World beef and veal prices improved slightly in 1999. In the United States prices were generally higher than in 1998. This was also the case in Australia, because of the weak Australian dollar, and in Brazil, due to the limited supply of cows and delayed slaughter because of the drought.

Community market

440. Up until the fourth quarter of 2000 the Community beef and veal market continued to recover from the BSE crisis, which began in 1996. In October 2000 a cow intended for the food chain in France was found to be suffering from BSE and, with BSE cases occurring in several Member States which had until then escaped the disease, a new BSE crisis broke out with sharp falls in consumption and many repercussions throughout the industry. Although slowed down by the health measures and the ceilings on premiums introduced when the 1996 crisis broke out, production remained stable in 1999, increasing slightly by 0.5 % that year and by 0.9 % in 2000 up to October. This indicates that the low point in the production cycle was reached in 1999 and that an upturn should be expected over the coming years, with production rising and prices falling.

441. In order to explain this situation, it should be recalled that the processing premium for young calves continued in 1999 (until July in the United Kingdom and until the end of the year in France, Portugal and Ireland), excluding from meat production around

500 000 head which would have reached the market in 2000 in particular. Lastly, slaughter of cattle older than 30 months and selective slaughter in the United Kingdom reached around 1 000 000 head in 2000 (the same figure as in 1999).

442. The Community cattle herd fell slightly, by 0.3 % in 1999, with the dairy herd (which represents two thirds of the total number of cows) down 1.5 % and the suckler herd up 1.8 %. The same trend is expected in 2000. The decrease in the dairy herd is seen as the result of an increase in the milk yield per cow and stricter application of the quota system. Conversely, the view is that the suckler herd is expanding because producers are looking forward to increased premiums under Agenda 2000.

443. Community exports picked up again in 1999. The 25 % increase (960 000 tonnes exported) results from continued food aid to Russia, the availability of low-price meat sold from intervention stocks, a reduction in market prices and an increase in exports to the Middle East and North Africa. It is estimated that the total exported in 2000 (630 000 tonnes) was about 35 % down, with the result that, for three quarters of the year, domestic prices were too high and that, during the last quarter, the BSE crisis caused external demand to fall.

444. Imports also recovered in 1999, reaching 430 000 tonnes, up 10 % on 1998. The rise resulted from improved consumption and increased supply from South America, particularly Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, which constitute our main suppliers. A similar volume is forecast for 2000.

445. Meat consumption continued to recover (+ 3 % in 1999 compared with 1998), reaching more than 20 kg per head of the population annually, an indication of renewed consumer confidence reinforced by the meat labelling and promotion measures. By October 2000 consumption had returned to pre-BSE levels, in spite of low pigmeat prices. The substantial reductions in consumption which then followed are expected to result in a 5 % fall for the year as a whole.

446. The producer market price for adult cattle, which fell by 5 % in the last quarter of 1998 because of the crisis in Russia and benefited from the dioxin crisis affecting poultrymeat and pigmeat, gradually recovered during 1999 to reach average levels slightly above those for 1997 but still below the prices for 1998. Record levels were attained in 2000 (surpassing pre-BSE levels for much of the year) until the new crisis erupted, after which prices progressively fell in most Member States, in particular in central and southern Europe.

447. Lastly, the most salient feature of the year as a whole was the fact that the market situation continued to be favourable until October 2000, resulting in the total clearance of the intervention stocks which had built up during the previous BSE crisis. Around 55 % of the beef and veal in question went to the internal market, and the remainder was exported (much of it as food aid). The repercussions of the new crisis, which struck in the last quarter of 2000, cannot be assessed at this stage.

448. In conclusion, the beef and veal market came close to achieving equilibrium in 2000 but was then severely disrupted by the recent events linked to BSE, necessitating the application of all available market instruments (private storage, public intervention, export aid and cattle premiums) and the introduction of new measures: mandatory testing of all animals supplied for human consumption which are older than 30 months, and a scheme under which adult animals can be purchased and the meat destroyed in order to provide an outlet for animals which the producer wishes to sell but which cannot be processed for human consumption owing to a lack of testing facilities.

Sheepmeat and goatmeat

449. The European Union is, after China ([111]), the world's second biggest producer of sheepmeat and goatmeat, followed by India, Australia, New Zealand, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and the Russian Federation.

450. New Zealand is the leading world exporter (it accounts for more than half of all world exports), followed by Australia. Imports are substantial in the EU (more than half of all world imports), Saudi Arabia, the United States, South Africa and Japan. The EU is also the world's second biggest consumer after China.

451. On the European market, production was nearly stable, with a slight downward trend in recent years. Gross domestic production is expected to be 1 146 000 tons c.w.e. in 2000. Of the major EU producers, France has recorded reductions in production decreases year after year. It also remains the leading destination of internal trade, chiefly from the United Kingdom.

452. The European market imports close to a fifth of its requirements. The main supplier is New Zealand, largely through the United Kingdom, although there is a move to diversify to markets in several other Member States.

453. Prices were at very satisfactory levels during most of 1996 and 1997. The prices for 1998 mirror the pattern observed in previous years, with prices high towards the middle of the year and very low in the first and last third of the year. The level in 1999 was initially very low, recovered towards Easter and remained firm in the spring. Nevertheless, prices collapsed in the United Kingdom and Ireland during the summer due to high levels of supply. The autumn featured low prices and aid to private storage was introduced in October for the United Kingdom, Ireland and Finland. The year ended on relatively good price levels following supply shortages and high prices in Spain.

454. The year 2000 has experienced a major price recovery. The European average has also been boosted by the strength of sterling against the euro, something which has had an impact on the calculation of the premium by reducing its estimated value. The market in sheepmeat has achieved a certain stability in most Member States and in the EU as a whole.

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(111) China is expected to produce about 2.5 million tonnes in 2000 according to FAO. The anticipated figure for the United States is a modest 0.097 million tonnes.

Most of the reasons for concern which existed a year ago have been dispelled: (a) demand levels are reasonable; (b) skin prices improved; (c) levels of supply are moderate or decreasing; (d) some efforts in terms of lamb quality are having a positive effect; and (e) there is decreasing competition from other cheap meats.

455. Imports into the Community are carried out principally under free WTO or tariff-reduced quotas, together with additional quantities provided for in the Europe Agreements. For market management reasons, the quotas are managed on a calendar year basis. The increasing proportion of chilled meat which is being sent by New Zealand is worrying some Member States. New Zealand is by far the EU's main supplier, exporting a quantity that is close to its tariff-free quota of 226 700 tonnes. Australia is the second exporter to the EU, with just under 19 000 tons. EU applicant countries from central Europe (in particular Hungary) and Uruguay export less than 10 000 tons.

456. The EU ewe premium for the marketing year 1999 was EUR 21.7, this being the difference between the basic price after applying the stabiliser (EUR 468.785/100 kg) and the market price (EUR 330.616/100 kg), multiplied by a technical coefficient (0.1569). Producers in less-favoured areas (LFAs) received a supplementary 'Rural World' premium.

Pigmeat

457. In 1999 world production of pigmeat increased slightly by 0.4 % to arrive at a total of 88.4 million tonnes (*source:* FAO). China remains the world's leading producer with an output of 39.9 million tonnes, up 1.5 % from the previous year. The European Union remained second in the world with an annual production of 18 million tonnes, which was 2.2 % more than in 1998. Persistently low market prices since the summer of 1998 led the production cycle to turn downwards in the second half of 1999. In 2000 production is expected to decrease again, to about 17.6 million tonnes (– 2.3%). The world's third most important producer of pigmeat was the United States with 8.8 million tonnes (+ 1.9 %) in 1999.

458. As the production started to decrease in the second half of 1999, EU pigmeat market prices started to recover. However, due to the very low prices in the early part of 1999 the average price remained very low (EUR 112/100 kg) and farmers made heavy losses. Market prices showed further improvement (by an average of EUR 141/100kg) in 2000, this being a year in which farmers could again compensate for the losses they made in the two preceding years. When production was at its highest (and prices at their lowest) the Commission adopted a number of measures — mainly in the form of export refunds and aid for private storage — with a view to improving the market situation. Export refunds for fresh and frozen products were available between May 1998 and July 2000. A private storage aid scheme was available between September 1998 and September 1999 and, altogether, 428 000 tonnes of pigmeat benefited from the scheme. In June 2000 the Commission completed trade liberalisation negotiations with most PECO countries, resulting in the abolition of export refunds and import duties between the EU and those countries.

459. The per capita consumption of pigmeat increased by 2 % in 1999 to 44.5 kg/year. In 2000 consumption is expected to fall since output, too, is decreasing.

460. In 1999 the quantity of pigmeat exported from the European Union totalled 1.5 million tonnes (carcass weight), a 25 % increase on 1998. Similarly, imports increased by 24 % to 63 000 tonnes in 1999. The leading destination for pigmeat exports in 1999 was Russia, which took a total of 591 000 tonnes (38 % of EU exports) for the year as a whole. Japan came second with 258 000 tonnes, and Hong Kong plus China was the third biggest destination, with 134 000 tonnes. The share of subsidised exports increased in 1999, as the Commission supported exports actively. In 1999 50 % of exports benefited from a refund compared to 35 % in 1998. The share of subsidised exports will again decrease in 2000 as GATT commitments have become significantly tighter since July 2000.

Main legislative and policy developments (Pigmeat regulatory fund)

461. In April 2000 the European Commission presented a proposal to the Council to amend the common organisation of the market in pigmeat (COM(2000) 193 final). The aim of the proposal is to introduce a pig regulatory fund in the sector in order to support pigfarmers' incomes when market prices are low. The proposed fund will enable producers' incomes to be stabilised by a system of levies to be collected during periods when the short-term economic situation is satisfactory and by a system of payments to be granted in times of recession. To reflect the major responsibility given to producers as part of the common market organisation of the market in pigmeat, there is provision for self-financing of the new arrangements by producers and for control over pigmeat production. The proposal was discussed on several occasions by the Council. The European Parliament delivered its opinion in November 2000. In December 2000, however, the agriculture ministers failed to reach an agreement on the proposal.

Poultrymeat

462. World production of poultrymeat has increased at a steady but slower pace since 1991: by 7 % a year from 1991 to 1995 and by 4.1 % a year from 1995 to 2000. The rate of increase was higher in the main producer regions, viz. 6.8 % a year from 1995 to 1999 in China and 6.2 % a year from 1995 to 1999 in Brazil. Production fell in Russia (annual percentage change: – 7.1 %). In eastern Europe production has been rising again since 1995.

463. The world market continued to expand in 2000, thanks in particular to growing demand in Russia, China and Japan. The United States remained the world's leading exporter in 1999 and 2000, owing in particular to its exports of cheap cuts and various promotion programmes. Russia is still the world's biggest importer but, although its production did not increase in 1999 or 2000, it is expected to reduce its imports considerably.

464. EU production is expected to have fallen by 1.2 % in 2000. Community exports rose sharply from 1996 to 1998. They continued to increase in 1999, but at a slower pace.

Poultrymeat production

('000 tonnes)

	United States	Brazil	China	Japan	Russia	Hungary	EU-15	Other	World production
1995	13 786	4 140	8 440	1 282	859	368	8 042	10 607	47 524
1996	14 522	4 144	9 630	1 249	705	365	8 358	11 456	50 429
1997	14 952	4 562	10 400	1 234	630	372	8 550	12 008	52 708
1998	15 128	4 600	10 700	1 221	640	400	8 740	12 049	53 478
1999	15 981	5 269	11 000	1 190	640	400	8 819	12 587	55 886
Market share in 1999 (%)	28.6	9.4	19.7	2.1	1.1	0.7	15.8	22.5	100.0
2000	16 623	5 577	11 350	1 185	600	405	8 711	13 451	57 902
Annual rate of change (%): 1999/95	3.8	6.2	6.8	− 1.8	− 7.1	2.1	2.3	4.4	4.1

1999: estimates; 2000: forecasts

Sources: Community (October 2000) and USDA (March 2000)

465. Market prices regained their equilibrium in 2000.

466. Poultrymeat does not qualify for support on the internal market. The measures governing trade with non-member countries have been adapted to comply with WTO rules. In particular, exports attracting refunds are being cut by some 30 000 tonnes a year (to 286 000 tonnes for 2000/01). This restriction has led to a targeting of refunds as regards countries of destination and products. Thus, in 1999, only around 31 % of Community exports qualified for refunds.

467. Import quotas at reduced customs duties for a total of 150 770 tonnes continue to apply under the association agreements (with Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, the Baltic States and Slovenia). These concessions have been expanded under the 'double zero' approach. Furthermore, 15 500 tonnes of boned chicken and 2 500 tonnes of turkey meat can be imported free of customs duty each year, in addition to 11 900 tonnes for 2000/01 (July/June) under the minimum access arrangements at reduced duty and 2 400 tonnes under other bilateral agreements (with Turkey and Israel).

Eggs

468. World production increased by 4.4 % (annual rate of change) from 1991 to 1995 and continued to rise from 1995 to 1999 (4.1 %). Although only average, the increase in production in the United States is expected to enable that country to overtake the European Union, where production was set to fall by 0.4 % in 2000. Growth in China was high, at 6.9 % from 1995 to 2000.

Egg production

(billion)

	United States	Mexico	Eastern Europe	Japan	Russia	China	EU-15	Other	World production
1995	75	26	12	42	34	302	86	94	670
1996	77	26	14	43	32	313	84	98	685
1997	78	28	14	43	32	340	86	98	719
1998	80	30	14	42	33	363	88	95	745
1999	83	32	14	42	33	375	88	98	765
Market share in 1999 (%)	10.8	4.2	1.8	5.5	4.2	49.1	11.5	12.8	100.0
2000	85	33	14	42	32	394	84	107	791
Annual rate of change (%): 1999/1995	3.2	6.6	3.9	-0.1	-1.3	6.9	-0.7	3.5	4.2

1999: estimates; 2000: forecasts

Sources: Community (October 2000) and USDA (March 2000)

469. After rising since 1996, world exports fell in 1999 and were expected to remain fairly stable in 2000. The main importing countries are still Japan (egg products) and Hong Kong (eggs in shell). Community exports increased by 2.7 % in 1999 and early reports for 2000 suggest a slight rise of 1 %.

470. On the Community market, the number of laying hens remained stable in 1999 and is expected to fall by 2.7 % in 2000. Prices were weak until the beginning of 2000 but then recovered. Since Easter 2000 they have been above the multiannual average.

471. The market organisation is similar to that for poultrymeat.

472. Trade: refunds are, under the WTO, payable on up to 98 800 tonnes (eggs-in-shell equivalent) in 2000/01. Since the summer of 1995, exports have remained below the limit agreed within the WTO.

473. The association agreements with Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Bulgaria provide for an 80 % reduction in customs duties on certain egg products. Under the minimum access arrangements, import quotas at a reduced duty were opened in 2000/01 for an annual volume of 157 500 tonnes, broken down into three groups of products, those for egg products and ovalbumin being the only ones used.

474. On 19 December the Council adopted the Commission proposal ([112]) to amend Regulation (EEC) No 1907/90 of 26 June 1990 on certain marketing standards for eggs ([113]) and

([112]) COM(2000) 522.

([113]) OJ L 173, 6.7.1990, p. 5.

to make it compulsory to indicate the farming method on eggs and packs and simplify the classification of eggs by amalgamating the current classes B and C.

Honey

475. World production of honey was stable at around 1.17 million tonnes in 1999. Prices on the world market were lower than in the previous year (– 14 %).

476. The self-sufficiency rate in the EU was 47.4 % in 1998/99, slightly down on the previous marketing year. This was due to the fall in production and the increase in imports. Per capita human consumption was stable at 0.7 kg a year.

477. Pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 1221/97 of 25 June 1997 laying down general rules for the application of measures to improve the production and marketing of honey ([114]), the Commission adopted decisions approving the national programmes for the fourth year (2001 marketing year). At the beginning of 2001 the Commission presented a report to the Council and the European Parliament on the implementation of the regulation.

([114]) OJ L 173, 1.7.1997, p. 1.

IV — Agrimonetary arrangements

Developments in 2000

478. The agrimonetary measures adopted in 2000 were limited to the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 2799/98 establishing agrimonetary arrangements for the euro ([115]), namely the fixing of agrimonetary compensation for the reduction in national currency of certain amounts in Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom because of the revaluation of their currencies.

479. Regulation (EC) No 801/2000 of 17 April 2000 accordingly set the maximum amount of compensatory aid resulting from the exchange rates for the Danish krone, the Swedish krona and the pound sterling applicable to the beef/veal and sheepmeat sectors and to structural measures ([116]). The reductions are 1.3, 9.3 and 11.9 % respectively and the total maximum amounts EUR 0.075, 19.8 and 172 million respectively, 50 % of which is financed by the European Union. The appreciable revaluation of the pound sterling in 1999 (4.221 %, less the neutral margin of 2.6 %, making 1.621 %) resulted in agrimonetary compensation being fixed at EUR 55.21 million, of which 50 % is financed by the European Union on condition that the Member State contributes an equivalent amount [Regulation (EC) No 802/2000 ([117])].

480. The compensatory aid for Sweden and the United Kingdom resulting from the rates applicable to arable crops was set by Regulation No 1612/2000 ([118]). The reductions are 6.23 and 3.39 % respectively; the total maximum amounts of aid are EUR 24.17 and 54.42 million respectively, half of which is financed by the European Union. Following the devaluation of the Danish krone, however, Regulation (EC) No 1611/2000 ([119]) reduced the second instalment of compensatory aid for arable crops by virtue of the conversion rate applicable on 1 July 1999. The overall amount went down from EUR 17.59 to 15.06 million.

([115]) OJ L 349, 24.12.1998 p. 1.
([116]) OJ L 96, 18.4.2000, p. 34.
([117]) OJ L 96, 18.4.2000, p. 36.
([118]) OJ L 185, 25.7.2000, p. 36.
([119]) OJ L 185, 25.7.2000, p. 34.

481. Regulation (EC) No 2293/2000 ([120]) set the maximum amount of compensatory aid resulting from the exchange rates for the Swedish krona and the pound sterling for flax and hemp. The reductions are 3.99 and 5.38 % respectively and the overall maximum amounts EUR 0.03 and 0.75 million respectively, of which 50 % is financed by the European Union.

([120]) OJ L 262, 17.10.2000, p.12.

V — Rural development in 2000

482. Rural development plans (RDPs) were presented for Commission approval in the last few months of 1999 and early in 2000, mostly within the time limits specified in Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 ([121]). A total of 69 plans were thus submitted, most of which were then adopted by the Commission in the course of 2000.

483. The Community support frameworks (CSFs) and most single programming documents (SPDs) were adopted (on the basis of Council Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999 ([122])) for Objectives 1 and 2 regions, where the rural development measures are integrated in Structural Funds programming. Many operational programmes (OPs) were adopted in 2000 as a development of the CSF. In total some 100 programming documents for Objectives 1 and 2 regions were submitted.

484. The Commission guidelines for the Community Initiative Leader+ were adopted in May 2000, and the Member States presented their programmes for approval by the Commission in the second half of the year. In total around 70 programmes were submitted.

Belgium

Adoption of new programmes

485. The horizontal rural development programme for Belgium is intended to help shift agricultural land-use towards wider adoption of environmentally friendly methods of production and the conservation of the countryside and biodiversity, mainly by encouraging organic farming and introducing demonstration projects and aid schemes for management. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 156.68 million, to which the European Commission will contribute EUR 72.31 million from the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF Guarantee Section). This federal programme covers all rural areas of the country, but excludes those rural development measures part-financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section in Hainaut, a region which is eligible for transitional support under Objective 1 of the Structural Funds. It supplements the regional (Flanders and Wallonia) rural development plans.

([121]) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, p. 80.

([122]) OJ L 161, 26.6.1999, p. 1.

Flanders

486. The rural development programme for Flanders seeks to promote the diversity of agricultural and rural activities and quality products, while expanding employment through support for the multifunctional role of the countryside using an integrated policy based on sustainable development and biased towards the protection of the environment, the countryside and animal welfare. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 537.388 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 204.123 million from the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF Guarantee Section).

Wallonia

487. The general aim of the rural development programme for Wallonia is to offer good prospects for the sustainability of agriculture thereby encouraging efforts to increase value added through more attractive working and living conditions and provision of the resources to meet collective requirements as regards the environment and food quality. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 227.3270 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 83.7581 million from the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF Guarantee Section).

Evaluation of old programmes

Belgium — Federal

488. The measure concerning the aid scheme for early retirement in the agriculture sector proved ineffective. Evaluation has demonstrated that continuation of this type of measure would have had a greater effect if it had been directed towards intensive stock-raising. The figures show that the success of the measure was very slight.

489. Deliberate policies to improve and protect the countryside have been followed for several years. Since 1995, there have been agri-environmental programmes (demonstration projects, management contracts, etc.), including measures to promote organic farming and integrated and more environmentally friendly agriculture (less use of pesticides and fertilisers). Aid has also been provided for the integrated cultivation of seed fruits (apples and pears).

490. The area premium for applying organic production methods in Belgium proved relatively successful during the programming period 1994–99 (expected number of beneficiaries: 175, actual number: 305; expected area farmed: 2 595 hectares, actual area farmed: 11 300 ha). Extension of the scheme to 1999 and 2000 was approved in 1998.

491. The number of holdings notified increased from 168 in 1994 to 439 in 1998 and 586 in 1999 (+ 249 %); the number of holdings eligible under the aid scheme increased from 95 in 1994 to 330 in 1998.

492. The area premium for integrated production methods (ornamental horticulture) was introduced as a new measure in 1997 and has enjoyed considerable success.

493. Demonstration projects have shown producers how to apply agri-environmental techniques in practice and what the consequences were.

Brussels Region

494. Only Council Regulation (EC) No 951/97 of 20 May 1997 on improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural products ([123]) was implemented during the previous programming period. Six projects were financed (EUR 1.110 million) in the meat and ornamental plants sectors and implementation proved satisfactory.

Flemish Region

495. A prudent investment climate ensured continuity in agriculture and permanent support. The structural adjustments needed could be made in an economically and socially responsible fashion during 1994–99.

— 1 934 investment projects to reduce production costs (works to improve holdings) were subsidised,

— 4 594 investment projects for socio-economic purposes (improvement of living and working conditions) were subsidised,

— liquidations of firms notified to the Flemish Investment Fund (VLIF) remained relatively limited (117 in 1994–99),

— there were 2 822 investments to improve quality and for conversion;

— 9 666 improvement plans were approved.

496. Establishment aid was granted for the installation of 1 947 young farmers.

497. A total of 181 842 hours of training were provided. Of the agri-environmental projects completely or partially implemented 90 % concerned ways of making the sector more competitive by adjusting requirements for quality, innovation and modernisation in general. About 54 % of total investment costs were used for this purpose.

Wallonia

498. The diversification measures in earlier programming (Objectives 1 and 5(b)) concerned various strategies such as multiactivity, rural tourism, the development of forestry and the exploitation of animal production.

499. Aid for investment and for the installation of young farmers part-financed by Objective 5(a) are vital to the sustainability of agriculture in Wallonia but their success is highly dependent on how they are implemented. Much reference is made to the problem of the weight of the past, viz. the debts to banks and other credit institutions which farmers have built up.

500. As regards the processing and marketing of agricultural products, Regulation (EC) No 951/97 applied throughout Wallonia, although aid rates were differentiated by region.

([123]) OJ L 142, 2.6.1997, p. 22.

As regards good practice, the success of capital premiums should be noted. This demonstrates the feasibility of the instrument in Wallonia and the success of the measure devoted to potatoes and potato plants, which really opened the way to an important means of diversification in Wallonia, and especially in Hainaut.

501. *Ex ante* evaluation raised one main problem, the slight quantitative impact of the measures applied, which illustrates the difficulty of mobilising private investors in Wallonia and the crying need to consider a systematic and integrated programme of development by sector.

502. In the case of the environment, implementation of protective measures under Objectives 1 and 5(b) and Regulation (EC) No 951/97 was very low. Some explanations are:

— the traditional reluctance of farmers to include environmental considerations in their work,

— lack of dynamism in the communications policy which should accompany measures to protect the environment (except for agri-environmental measures),

— frequent misunderstanding of the purpose of these measures,

— conflicts between the various instruments seeking the same objective which create confusion in the minds of operators and the various potential target groups.

Denmark

Adoption of new programmes

503. The rural development programme for Denmark aims to create the right conditions for sustainable development by improving rural employment opportunities, developing new agricultural products and better integrating environmental requirements with an efficient agricultural and forestry sector. The total cost of the programme is EUR 944.5 million, including an EU contribution of EUR 348.8 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The programme covers the whole of Denmark. Measures concerning less-favoured areas (LFAs) apply to 31 smaller islands.

Germany

Adoption of new programmes

Background and programming framework

504. Because of the federal structure of Germany several regional plans as well as a general framework were established in that country in order to implement rural development. Germany is divided into Objective 1 and non-Objective 1 regions. The authorities accordingly submitted 17 rural development plans — one of which is the general framework — and, for the Objective 1 region, one CSF and six operational programmes. In non-Objective 1 regions rural development measures are presented in one programme funded by the EAGGF Guarantee Section. In Objective 1 regions the measures are either part of the rural development plan, which applies to only four measures funded by the EAGGF Guarantee Section concerning: agri-environment, afforestation and compensatory allowances, or part of the operational programme, e.g. farm investment. In addition, the German authorities will present 14 Leader+ programmes, one of which is a 'national network programme'.

Fabric of programmes and priorities

505. The Commission approved the CSF for the Structural Funds (2000–06) on 19 June 2000. The CSF will include regional programmes and three subject-related programmes. The participation of the EAGGF Guidance Section in the CSF amounts to EUR 3 400 million.

506. The general framework regulation for rural development in Germany seeks to make agriculture and forestry more competitive, retain and create jobs in rural areas and further improve the protection of nature and the environment in those areas. To ensure sustainable development, support measures must take account of the ecological, economic and social aspects of rural areas. At the same time, the regulation makes a considerable contribution to harmonising support measures for agricultural structures at federal and *Land* level, ensuring that all the regions participate in these measures, concentrating and coordinating the resources provided by the EU, the federal government and the *Länder* and making the public management of financial resources more effective. Basically, the measures under the general framework regulation form part of the plans for the *Länder* and are part-financed by the EAGGF. The framework plan is not, therefore, a rural development programme within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 giving rise to an application for part-financing by the EAGGF. The framework regulation covers the whole of the Federal Republic of Germany. It also includes measures part-financed by the Guidance Section of the EAGGF in the regions eligible under Objective 1 of the Structural Funds.

BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

507. The rural development programme for Baden-Württemberg is aimed at revitalising agricultural businesses in line with current consumer demands, diversifying farm incomes and safeguarding their long-term viability, enhancing the environment through extensive farming techniques and extending forestry. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 1 888.67 million, including an EU contribution of EUR 763 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

BAVARIA

508. The rural development programme for Bavaria is aimed at restructuring land and businesses to improve market prospects, developing new sources of income from nature conservation and new environmental commitments, diversifying rural employment, improving the rural infrastructure and increasing forestry. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 3 269 million, including an EU contribution of EUR 1 634.5 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

BRANDENBURG

509. The aim of the rural development plan for Brandenburg is to ensure sustainable rural development to preserve, maintain and further develop crop areas by supporting throughout the *Land* holdings whose main or subsidiary business is agriculture and forestry. Implementation of this plan should help ensure the continued viability and development of the rural areas of Brandenburg as a unified region combining social and economic use with a natural environment. The budget for this programme totals EUR 364.20 million. The European Commission is helping finance this programme by providing aid worth EUR 273 million through the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

BREMEN

510. The rural development programme for Bremen aims to improve the economic viability of agriculture, horticulture and forestry through diversification and increased value-added, to develop rural infrastructure and living standards and improve environmental management. Total public expenditure on the programme is EUR 23.966 million, including an EU contribution of EUR 10.500 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

HAMBURG

511. The rural development programme for Hamburg is aimed at creating more competitive farms that supply products which meet high environmental and welfare standards, strengthening rural infrastructure to serve the residential, employment and recreational needs of the population and supporting farm incomes through payments for environmental benefits. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 76.741 million, including an EU contribution of EUR 37.800 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

HESSEN

512. The rural development plan for Hessen encourages the success of local agriculture by stressing its multifaceted, sustainable and competitive aspects. Particular importance is given to agri-environmental measures which encourage production processes aimed at the protection and improvement of the quality of the environment and the preservation of the countryside. At the same time, great value is attached to sustainable measures, those which are effective in economic and ecological terms. The budget for this programme totals EUR 637.382 million. The European Commission is helping finance this programme by granting aid worth EUR 278.400 million through the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

MECKLENBURG-WESTERN POMERANIA

513. The rural development plan for Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania uses compensatory, agri-environmental and forestry measures to preserve agriculture in less-favoured areas while also supporting the maintenance and development of organic methods of agricultural production through measures to protect nature. The budget for this programme totals EUR 208.76 million. The European Commission is helping finance this programme by granting aid worth EUR 155.70 million through the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

LOWER SAXONY

514. The preservation of vibrant rural areas which exploit the diversity of the roles agriculture can play is the broad objective of the 'Proland Niedersachsen' programme being implemented in Lower Saxony. Through this programme for agricultural and rural development, Lower Saxony is presenting a plan which, while using an integrated approach, seeks to link it constructively both with measures for the agriculture sector and with intersectoral and specifically environmental measures. These measures are intended to make a lasting contribution to improving economic competitiveness and the ecological functions of rural areas. The budget for this programme totals EUR 1 168.450 million. The European Commission is helping finance this programme by granting aid worth EUR 544.4 million through the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA

515. The rural development programme for North Rhine-Westphalia aims to produce competitive food products that meet high welfare and environmental standards, ensure the maintenance of the rural population through improved infrastructure and services and increase the environmental value of rural areas and forests. The total cost of the programme is EUR 940 million, including a contribution of EUR 302.5 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

RHEINLAND-PFALZ

516. The aim of Rheinland-Pfalz's 'future-oriented initiative for rural areas' (ZIL) is to improve agricultural structures, promote environmentally friendly agriculture and develop rural areas, thereby creating a comprehensive, market-oriented and competitive agricultural sector which farms in a sustainable manner and makes economical use of natural resources. The total budget for the programme is EUR 589.694 million. The European Community will be contributing EUR 279.200 million through the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

SAARLAND

517. The aim of the rural development plan for Saarland is to maintain and further develop economically and ecologically stable agriculture and forestry as the backbone of intact, living rural areas. The total budget for the programme is EUR 79.020 million, of which EUR 36.800 million will be contributed by the European Community through the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

SAXONY

518. The rural development programme for Saxony is aimed at: restructuring farms through early retirement schemes; ensuring the continued viability of farms in less-favoured areas; supporting local communities; increasing environmental measures to reduce erosion and nitrate and pesticide use; and using forestry to achieve environmental and economic gains. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 443.86 million, including an EU contribution of EUR 330.50 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

SAXONY-ANHALT

519. The rural development programme for Saxony-Anhalt aims to ensure structural change and environmentally beneficial farming methods in a way that secures the long-term viability of farm businesses. Forestry measures aim to safeguard output and infrastructure while at the same time expanding markets. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 235.158 million, including an EU contribution of EUR 175.600 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

520. The rural development programme for Schleswig-Holstein aims to develop new economic opportunities in rural areas and improve infrastructure and services while safeguarding a diverse landscape. Public expenditure on the programme totals EUR 573.57 million, including an EU contribution of EUR 239.10 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

THURINGIA

521. The aim of the rural development plan for the free State of Thuringia is to develop effective tools to deal with the radical change in structure caused by the alteration of the age pyramid and the rapid expansion of innovative economic sectors with the concomitant risk of the loss of, or decline in, cultivated landscapes. The goal of the plan is to support measures to reconcile economic requirements with ecological, social and cultural requirements and supporting measures to ensure sustainable rural development. The budget for this programme totals EUR 324.64 million. The European Commission is helping finance this programme by granting aid worth EUR 243.00 million through the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Evaluation of old programmes

522. Evaluation of agri-environmental programmes under Council Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 proceeded. Different evaluation methods and the lack of agreed indicators prevent the comparison of evaluation results. However, evaluation had an impact on the drafting of the new rural development programmes and led to the adaptation of agri-environmental measures. The evaluation of measures under Regulation (EC) Nos 950/97 and 951/97 has begun.

Objective 1

523. The new German *Länder* committed all the appropriations available (EUR 2 807 332 181). Payments will continue to be made until 31 December 2001.

524. The measures for processing and marketing have stabilised a large number of agricultural firms. The absolute priority was to support measures to develop villages and rural tourism, which maintained existing jobs and created fresh alternative employment.

525. The assistance obtained by the EAGGF Guidance Section operational programmes has made a significant contribution to improving living conditions for people in the countryside.

Objective 5(b)

526. At the end of 1999 all available 5(b) EAGGF money for the German 5(b) programmes was committed. The annual reports for 2000 indicate that money will be spent as planned until the end of 2001. *Ex post* evaluation began, in most cases on the basis of restricted tenders. Final results will not be available until the end of 2001.

Leader II

527. All the appropriations available have been committed and will be spent up to the end of 2001.

Greece

Adoption of new programmes

528. The horizontal rural development programme for Greece aims to strengthen the competitiveness of agriculture and at the same time safeguard the environment and promote the sustainable and integrated development of rural areas. The total cost of the programme is EUR 2 686.4 million, with an EU contribution of EUR 993.4 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The programme covers all rural areas and supplements the measures part-financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section under Objective 1 of the Structural Funds, for which Greece as a whole is eligible.

Evaluation of old programmes

529. Evaluations at both CSF and programme level highlight the shortfall between needs and available funds in the previous period for rural development. More effort is therefore required for the sectoral restructuring and global competitiveness of agriculture and rural areas. Furthermore, implementation has shown that 'traditional' infrastructure and productive investments were easier to carry out, while technically more complex projects and innovative actions were difficult to initiate. Finally, the implementation and management mechanisms require improvements (planning, design and implementation of projects).

530. However, the bulk of the goals envisaged were reached, i.e. implementation of about 30 000 investment plans in farming, investment in 750 marketing and processing firms, setting-up of about 15 000 young farmers and stabilisation of fixed private capital in agriculture. These are laudable results.

531. For the new period more attention should be paid to targeting priorities, implementing integrated approaches, tackling difficulties in complex or innovative actions and projects, designing and managing projects and improving the implementation and management mechanisms.

Spain

Adoption of new programmes

532. The No 1 horizontal rural development programme for Spain seeks to support the sustainable management of the countryside by improving conditions of production and the structures of agricultural holdings, while also protecting the environment. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 3 132.081 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 2 222.856 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The programme covers all the rural areas of the country, apart from Navarre and the Basque Country, which have their own resources for part-financing the measures. It supplements the rural development measures programmed at regional level and the No 2 horizontal programme, which is limited to certain regions.

Aragon

533. The main aim of the rural development programme for Aragon is to develop the many functions of agriculture and the countryside: economic (production of agricultural raw materials, processing and marketing, tourism and leisure activities), social (emphasising the role of human resources in consolidating rural society) and environmental (which is also a means of diversifying rural activities). The total public cost of the programme is EUR 471.358 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 257.695 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Catalonia

534. The rural development programme for Catalonia seeks to adjust the agriculture and agri-industrial sector to market conditions, make the countryside more competitive by renewing infrastructure and diversifying services and preserving and exploiting the forests. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 400.98 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 206.95 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Balearic Islands

535. The rural development programme for the Balearic Islands seeks to maintain and expand employment and increase income, particularly in agriculture, so as to create the conditions for a renewal of the rural population and consolidation of the social fabric, while giving maximum protection to the environment and the countryside. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 48.042 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 21.619 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Rioja

536. The aim of the rural development programme for Rioja is to support economic growth in the region and combat depopulation by improving living conditions and the quantity and quality of services and infrastructure. It also includes encouraging the sustainable development of the countryside in order to limit erosion, increasing the wooded area and raising the percentage of good-quality surface water. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 82.54 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 39.94 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Madrid

537. The rural development programme for the region of Madrid seeks to encourage environmentally friendly agriculture in order to support the sustainable development of rural areas and to diversify and promote agricultural activities while ensuring the better integration of residents. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 139.042 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 69.526 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Navarre

538. The rural development programme for the region of Navarre seeks to encourage environmentally friendly agriculture and encourage the social development of rural areas by improving living and working conditions, checking the flight from the countryside and encouraging women to work. It is also intended to promote the economic development of the countryside by supporting agriculture and the agri-food sector, diversifying activities and promoting vocational training. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 285.519 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 143.871 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Basque Country

539. The rural development programme for the Basque Country is intended to promote the sustainable and diversified development of the countryside and the restoration of the most run-down rural areas (those eligible under Objective 2 of the Structural Funds), through consolidation of the economic and social role of agriculture (greater professionalism, competitiveness, outlets), encouragement of ecologically favourable agricultural practices, improved quality of life to retain the rural population and the preservation of agricultural and forestry natural resources and the countryside. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 235.760 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 121.199 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

EAGGF Guidance Section programming

540. The Commission approved the Community support framework for the Spanish regions eligible under Objective 1, which includes a contribution from the EAGGF Guidance Section of EUR 5 021 million for agriculture and rural development, of which EUR 65 million is for the region of Cantabria, which is eligible for transitional support.

541. The forms of assistance submitted for support for rural development are as follows:

— one multi-regional operational programme (EAGGF Guidance Section) to improve structures and systems of agricultural production in all the Objective 1 regions of Spain except Cantabria. This OP contains four measures (management of water resources, support for investments in holdings, the installation of young farmers and technical assistance);

— eligible public expenditure is EUR 2 480 million, of which EUR 1 489 million will come from the EAGGF Guidance Section;

— nine multi-fund regional operational programmes (ERDF, EAGGF Guidance Section, ESF). The EAGGF Guidance Section will contribute EUR 3 432 million to these OPs;

— one multi-fund operational programme (ERDF, EAGGF Guidance Section, ESF) for the region of Cantabria which is eligible for transitional support. This OP contains all the measures for rural development listed in Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999. The EAGGF Guidance Section will contribute EUR 65 million;

— one multi-fund multi-regional operational programme (ERDF, EAGGF Guidance Section, ESF) for technical assistance. The EAGGF Guidance Section will contribute EUR 9 million.

Evaluation of old programmes

542. The *ex post* evaluations of rural development programmes for 1994–99 are in progress; the reports should be available during 2002.

543. Total Community aid (in commitment appropriations) for Objective 5(a) for 1994–99 amounted to EUR 438 million; the implementation rate at 31 December 1999 was 61 % (EAGGF Guidance Section).

544. Aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section for Objectives 1 and 5(b) (in commitment appropriations) for that period totalled EUR 3 455 million and EUR 423 million respectively; the implementation rates at 31 December 1999 were 90 and 88 %.

545. Total aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section for the Community Initiative programmes (Interreg, Regis (Canary Islands) and Leader II) (in commitment appropriations) is EUR 300 million; the overall implementation rate at 31 December 1999 was 49 %.

546. The EAGGF Guarantee Section paid EUR 912 million for the accompanying measures in 1994–99 of which EUR 230 million was for agri-environmental measures, EUR 612 million for the afforestation of agricultural land and EUR 70 million for early retirement.

France

Adoption of new programmes

547. The horizontal programme for rural development in France seeks to promote the more harmonious development of rural areas through sustainable management and a better balanced division of activities and to strengthen the multifaceted functions of agriculture and forestry: production, job creation, maintenance of the countryside and environmental protection. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 12 849.4 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 4 994.9 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section. This programme covers all rural areas and supplements the rural development measures, also part-financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section, included in the regional development programmes for the areas eligible under Objective 2 of the Structural Funds and the measures part-financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section in the Objective 1 regions.

Objective 1 programmes

548. The areas eligible under Objective 1 are the four overseas departments, Corsica and Hainaut (transitional support for the last two). All the measures in Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 are open for programming in the form of the regional SPD, the four accompanying measures being financed from the NRDP. Total funding from the EAGGF Guidance Section for these six programmes is EUR 606 million (Réunion: 303, Martinique: 100, Guadeloupe: 140, French Guiana: 63) for the four overseas departments and EUR 74 million (Corsica: 35, French Hainaut: 39) for transitional support.

Objective 2 programmes

549. The NRDP for metropolitan France is supplemented by 20 regional SPDs with an EAGGF Guarantee Section element totalling EUR 768.340 million. The French authorities have opened measures A and G and all the measures under Article 33 (J to V) of Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 for these regional programmes. There should be no redundancy in terms of the NRDP (hence, as a rule, for the measures used in the two levels of programming, the actions in the SPD should form part of collective approaches contributing to territorial development).

Leader+

550. Leader+ will be implemented in the form of a national programme applicable throughout France, with the exception of certain urban areas, and a global grant. Submitted on 19 July 2000, the draft programme was expected to be adopted no later than December. Its funding was set to be EUR 252 million.

Evaluation of old programmes

551. The *ex post* evaluations of the rural development programmes for 1994–99 are in progress; the reports will be available during 2002.

552. Total Community aid for Objective 5(a) for 1994–99 amounts to EUR 1 536 million under Regulation (EC) No 950/97 and to EUR 297 million under Regulation (EC) No 951/97.

553. Figures available for the six Objective 1 programmes show commitments approaching 100 %. In the case of the Objective 5(b) programmes for 1994–99, the consolidation of progress following technical and financial adjustments in 1999 shows that 96 % of total EAGGF appropriations were programmed, a total of EUR 841 794 355. Payments amounted to 56 %.

554. Taking Leader II and the Objectives 1 and 5(b) areas together, the rate of programming was just over 90 %. Implementation, however, still remains poor, below 30 % in the case of EAGGF appropriations.

Ireland

Adoption of new programmes

Background and programming framework

555. Ireland has been divided into two NUTS II regions: border, midlands and western region (Objective 1); and southern and eastern region (phasing-out). Both regions will, for the period 2000–06, benefit from the Community support framework (CSF). The participation of the EAGGF Guidance Section in the Irish CSF is concentrated on the two regional programmes and on the PEACE programme. Under Leader+, the EAGGF Guidance Section will also co-fund rural development measures. The participation of the EAGGF Guarantee Section in the rural development plan will supplement the actions of the Guidance Section.

Fabric of programmes and priorities

556. The Commission agreed the CSF for the Structural Funds (2000–06) on 27 July 2000. Under the CSF there will be three interregional programmes in Ireland (economic and social infrastructure, employment and human resources and productive sector). These three interregional programmes will be supplemented by two regional operational programmes, each focusing on four priorities: local infrastructure, local enterprise development, agriculture and rural development and social inclusion and childcare. A PEACE programme will be implemented in the border counties with Northern Ireland. The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to the CSF amounts to EUR 182 million, concentrated on the two regional programmes (EUR 169.4 million) and in the PEACE programme (EUR 12.6 million). In the regional programmes, two of the four priorities above are concerned. The draft operational programmes were submitted in April 2000.

557. The rural development programme for Ireland forms part of an overall strategy aimed at promoting more competitive primary agriculture, fostering environmentally sustainable production systems, diversifying activities on- and off-farm to generate alternative sources of incomes for farmers and promoting rural development at local level. Public expenditure on the programme totals EUR 3 675.1 million, including an EU contribution of EUR 2 388.9 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The programme, which covers all rural areas, does not include the measures co-financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section in Objective 1 regions of the Structural Funds, which cover the whole territory of Ireland (Objective 1 region in the North-West, Objective 1 region in transition in the South-East).

Evaluation of old programmes

558. All commitments under the programmes from the previous period were made before the end of 1999 and the Irish authorities were in the process of finalising expenditure in 2000. An evaluation has been completed of the implementation of measures under Regulation (EC) No 950/97. This evaluation emphasised the importance of the compensatory allowances in the less-favoured areas. Further evaluation of other measures and programmes will be undertaken.

Italy

Adoption of new programmes

559. Programming for 2000–06 is being implemented exclusively through regional programmes. The Commission approved the rural development plans submitted at the beginning of the year by each of the 19 regions and two autonomous provinces subject to several revisions following long negotiations.

560. Under the new rules, the EAGGF Guarantee Section contributes to financing the plans submitted by the non-Objective 1 regions (located in central and northern Italy). The *Mezzogiorno*, with six regions eligible under Objective 1 and one region, Molise, qualifying for transitional support, will receive a contribution from the EAGGF Guarantee Section only for the three accompanying measures forming part of the reform of the CAP and for the compensatory allowance for farmers in areas which are less-favoured or subject to environmental constraints. All other assistance forming part of programming in the agriculture sector is part-financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section.

561. To that end, it is included in the regional operational programmes (with assistance part-financed by the Regional Fund, the Social Fund and the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance) which implement the Objective 1 CSF for Italy.

562. These seven multi-fund programmes were also approved by the Commission and then included by means of programme complements giving details of implementation.

Abruzzi

563. The rural development programme for the Abruzzi sets out to improve links between the countryside and society as a whole, check the depopulation of inland areas, develop rural cultural assets and support the agri-food sector to maintain and increase employment. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 292.59 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 132.66 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Bolzano

564. The aim of the rural development programme for the Autonomous Province of Bolzano is to make the agriculture and forestry sectors more competitive while protecting the environment and retaining population in rural areas by encouraging their sustainable development. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 265.88 million, to which the

European Community will contribute EUR 118.67 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Emilia-Romagna

565. The rural development programme for Emilia-Romagna is designed to make firms more competitive and protect the environment to promote the sustainable and integrated development of rural areas through a strategy based on the quality of every type of agricultural production. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 852.2 million (total cost EUR 1 269.8 million), to which the European Community will contribute EUR 386.7 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Friuli-Venezia Giulia

566. The main aim of the rural development programme for the region of Friuli-Venezia Giulia is a thorough overhaul of the agriculture sector, based on the exploitation of environmental resources and the multifunctional role of agriculture. To that end, it seeks to make holdings more competitive, promote product quality and environmentally friendly practices in agriculture and forestry and promote synergies in the rural economy. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 212.984 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 99.740 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Lazio

567. The general aim of the rural development programme for the region of Lazio is to consolidate the productive system in rural areas, particularly disadvantaged inland areas, to ensure balanced growth in terms of economic and social development and the protection and exploitation of natural resources. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 585.36 million (total cost EUR 849.23 million), to which the European Community will contribute EUR 255.39 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Liguria

568. The rural development programme for Liguria is intended to improve the competitiveness of agriculture in the region, develop its various aspects so as to ensure the balanced occupation of the area and the protection of the environment and to adjust rural services and infrastructure to the changes brought about by European integration and the globalisation of trade. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 210.655 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 87.08 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Lombardy

569. The rural development programme for Lombardy is intended to make agriculture in the region more competitive, consolidate the economic and social fabric of the countryside and employment in the primary sector (particularly for women), give agriculture a greater role in the protection of the environment (especially soil) and in the maintenance of the countryside through less intensive methods and to raise farmers' incomes by diversifying activities. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 805.435 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 337.07 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Marche

570. The rural development programme for the Marche region is intended to encourage sustainable development in economic, social and environmental terms by making holdings more competitive, exploiting the resources of the region and improving the quality of life in rural areas and supporting action by the public authorities to ensure sustainability. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 691.1 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 185.4 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Umbria

571. The rural development programme for the region of Umbria is intended to support the competitiveness of rural areas through a policy of quality, the promotion of employment (in particular for young people) and the protection of the environment and the countryside; the key to the work is the search for synergies between productive activities and those concerned with the countryside and rural traditions. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 533.04 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 179.61 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Piedmont

572. The aim of the rural development programme for Piedmont is to support the sustainable economic, social and environmental development of rural areas by developing the various aspects of agriculture, creating activities and extra income for farmers (particularly in declining agricultural areas) and promoting equal opportunities for men and women. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 868.45 million (total cost EUR 1 233.91 million), to which the European Community will contribute EUR 363.24 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Tuscany

573. The rural development programme for Tuscany seeks to increase the competitiveness of agriculture and related industry and product quality, protect the environment and farmland and take advantage of the opportunities offered by rural areas in a strategy to support the quality of life there. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 730.412 million (total cost EUR 1 062.603 million), to which the European Community will contribute EUR 328.903 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Trento

574. The rural development programme for the Autonomous Province of Trento seeks to develop agriculture in a context of sustainable development, maintain population and activity in agriculture and protect the environment and rural landscapes. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 210.200 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 90.250 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Valle d'Aosta

575. The rural development programme for the Valle d'Aosta is intended to make agriculture and forestry more competitive, support the sustainable and integrated development of rural areas and protect the environment in the context of an alpine area where mountain agriculture plays a key role. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 119.142 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 43.775 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Veneto

576. The general aim of the rural development programme for the Veneto is the consolidation and sustainable development of rural activities in the economic, social and territorial context of the region using a strategy based on recognition of the key role and multiple functions of agriculture. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 660.65 million (total cost EUR 944.94 million), to which the European Community will contribute EUR 297.35 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Evaluation of old programmes

577. All regions have worked hard to ensure full commitment of the amounts entered in the operational programmes and SPDs (EUR 4 400 million for Objective 1 and EUR 1 900 million for Objective 5(b)). Some regional budgets even committed amounts well in excess of those in their financing plans.

578. During 2000 this initial result was followed by a good level of implementation which should mean that closures are satisfactory by the 2001 deadline.

579. The situation with regard to the Leader II Community Initiative programme is similar but less satisfactory because of the delay (two years or more) in finalising the programmes and starting work on them. Commitments stand at 70 to 140 % of the amount planned.

580. Implementation improved sharply in 2000; although still very low it should be compared with the virtually zero situation in previous years. Obviously, a greater effort will have to be made if the result is to be acceptable by the 2001 deadline.

Luxembourg

Adoption of new programmes

581. The purpose of the rural development programme for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is to foster competitiveness, support agricultural incomes, maintain farming in less-favoured areas, protect the environment and natural heritage and promote sustainable forestry by means of a strategy in which the multiple functions of agriculture and forests, as well as product quality, are to the forefront. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 373 639 000. The European Community's contribution of EUR 91 000 000 comes from the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The programme fully covers Luxembourg's rural areas.

Evaluation of old programmes

582. All commitments under the programmes from the previous period were made before the end of 1999 and the Luxembourg authorities were in the process of finalising expenditure in 2000.

583. An *ex post* evaluation of the measures from the period 1994–99 will be undertaken.

Netherlands

Adoption of new programmes

584. In the Netherlands a single programming document for Community structural assistance under Objective 1 Flevoland (phasing-out) for the period 2000–06 has been approved, with part-financing by the EAGGF Guidance Section totalling EUR 10 million.

585. The rural development programme for the Netherlands is aimed at restructuring the agricultural sector to meet new challenges through innovation, the diversification of agricultural activities, the promotion of nature conservation, the improvement of water management and the development of amenities for rural communities, tourism and recreation. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 1 057.39 million, including an EU contribution of EUR 417 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The programme covers the whole of the Netherlands.

Evaluation of old programmes

586. All commitments under the programmes from the previous period were made before the end of 1999 and the Dutch authorities were in the process of finalising expenditure in 2000. The four Leader II programmes, in Northeast Friesland/Northwest Groningen, Northwest Friesland, Drenthe and Flevoland, are aimed mainly at stimulating sustainable economic and farming activities and tourism and are proceeding satisfactorily.

587. Implementation of the Objective 5(b) programmes in the Netherlands is now progressing satisfactorily. For all the Objective 5(b) areas in the Netherlands, over 80 % of the payments have been made.

588. Friesland, Groningen/Drenthe, Overijssel and Limburg are concentrating generally on the creation of new holdings, on tourism and on the upkeep of the landscape, while Zeeland is putting the accent in particular on the diversification of agriculture.

589. The single programming document for improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural and forestry products in respect of Objective 5(a) shows that programme implementation and payments have now reached about 55 % but that implementation itself could be speeded up.

Austria

Adoption of new programmes

590. The rural development programme for Austria aims to promote a competitive and environmentally sustainable agricultural sector while maintaining the importance of family farms. Three sets of objectives are defined: compensation for special services by farmers, preservation of assets with regard to the maintenance of holdings, and improving competitiveness. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 6 896.074 million, including an EU contribution of EUR 3 208.10 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The programme covers the whole of Austria. However, it does not include the measures part-financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section in Objective 1 regions of the Structural Funds, which include the Austrian region of Burgenland.

Objective 1 programme for Burgenland

591. Geographical area covered: Objective 1 — Burgenland region (Austria)

STRATEGY

592. The Burgenland programme is a multi-sectoral programme for the development and structural adjustment of the region. It receives assistance from the ERDF, the EAGGF (Guidance Section) and the ESF and includes six priorities, one of which, 'Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and protection of nature', is split into three sub-priorities: 'Agriculture and forestry', 'Rural development, diversification and protection of nature' (part-financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section) and 'Fisheries and aquaculture' (part-financed by the FIFG). The two agricultural priorities cover the same assistance fields as the corresponding RDP priorities and the provisions of the RDP apply. On the matter of agricultural strategy, please see point 5.11.1 above.

Evaluation of old programmes

593. *Ex post* evaluation: final report expected in 2002.

594. The financial allocation under the RDP is also to cover the following:

- expenditure incurred by the EAGGF Guarantee Section on accompanying measures under Council Regulations (EEC) No 2078/92 (EEC), No 2079/92 and (EEC) No 2080/92 from the 2000 budget year: Total public cost (part-financed): EUR 641.62 million (EAGGF: EUR 331.06 million);
- expenditure on other rural development operations approved before 1 January and included in the new programming under Article 4(2) of Regulation (EC) No 2603/1999. Total public cost: EUR 3.68 million (EAGGF: EUR 0.92 million).

Portugal

Adoption of new programmes

Community support framework and other instruments

595. The whole territory of Portugal is eligible under Objective 1 apart from the region of *Lisboa e Vale do Tejo* which, because it is receiving transitional support, is subject to the same rules. During the period 2000–06, rural development policy will be implemented mainly through three groups of instruments: the Community support framework (CSF) and the Leader+ Community Initiative programme, part-financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section, and the rural development plans (RDP), part-financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

596. The CSF and the seven regional operational programmes were adopted in the first half of 2000. The large national operational programme 'Agriculture and rural development' will be approved shortly. Portugal submitted three RDPs, one for continental Portugal and one each for the autonomous regions of the Azores and Madeira. Since the Portuguese authorities have not yet submitted the Leader+ programme, it remains to be seen whether this will be a single national programme or whether it will be divided into a number of regional programmes.

Aim

597. The aims of rural development are to make agriculture more competitive through restructuring and investment based on quality products, information and support for farmers and rural populations. This presupposes the implementation of integrated rural development at an appropriate local level, preservation of the environment, the management of natural resources and the permanent protection of the countryside and the cultural heritage.

Programme priorities and structures

598. The rural development supported by the CSF comprises seven multi-fund regional operational programmes (OPs) and a national operational programme. In general, the national programme is intended to support major projects while the regional OPs are directed at small projects, the diversification of agricultural activity or specific clearly defined sectors. These OPs cover investment in agricultural holdings, the installation of young farmers, the training of farmers, investment in improving the processing and marketing of agricultural products and encouragement for the adaptation and development of rural areas. Total funding by the EAGGF Guidance Section amounts to EUR 2 177.3 million.

599. The rural development plans to be financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section to the tune of EUR 1 554 million include aid for early retirement, aid for the less-favoured areas and those subject to environmental constraints, agri-environmental measures and aid for the afforestation of agricultural land.

600. The Leader+ Community Initiative programme will be implemented by local action groups, in agreement with the Commission and in accordance with its instructions. Total funding by the EAGGF Guidance Section amounts to EUR 161.2 million.

Evaluation of old programmes

601. The agriculture sector in Portugal is very important in social and economic terms, more so than in the Community as a whole. The main problems it faces which prevent the sector from being competitive and modern mainly concern land tenure, climatic conditions, the poor level of professional training, the advanced age of farmers and the lack of infrastructure for the processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products.

602. The results of CSF II are more competitive agriculture, the integration of various incomes and activities on agricultural holdings and the preservation of the environment. The measures have resulted in the modernisation of about 45 000 holdings and the installation of 5 000 young farmers. In addition to the afforestation of agricultural land under Regulation (EEC) No 2080/92 ([124]), some 48 000 hectares of trees will be planted.

Finland

Adoption of new programmes

603. The horizontal rural development programme for Finland seeks to support agricultural incomes, raise the profitability of production by taking account of specific natural handicaps and environmental constraints, retain population in rural areas and diversify activity there. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 5 008.33 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 2 061.44 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The programme covers all the rural areas of continental Finland but not the measures part-financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section in the regions eligible under Objective 1 of the Structural Funds.

Continental Finland

604. The non-Objective 1 rural development programme for continental Finland seeks to check the depopulation of rural areas (particularly isolated areas) and support their balanced development by making villages and the countryside more attractive, encouraging business initiative, creating jobs, diversifying activities and improving the training of farmers and skills in rural communities. The total cost of the programme is EUR 387.77 million, to which the European Community will contribute EUR 116.33 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The rural areas concerned are the part of continental Finland not eligible under Objective 1 of the Structural Funds.

([124]) OJ L 215, 30.7.1992, p. 96.

Åland Islands

605. The rural development programme for the Åland Islands aims to secure the viability of small farms through compensatory allowances, payments for environmentally sensitive farming methods and installation assistance for young farmers. The total cost of the programme is EUR 48.093 million, which includes an EU contribution of EUR 21.495 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The programme is a specific programme for the Åland Islands, which is an autonomous province of Finland. The programme is in addition to the horizontal programme for continental Finland and the regional programme for continental areas outside Objective 1 regions.

Evaluation of old programmes

606. *Ex post* evaluators have been selected for the Objective 6 SPD, for continental Finland and the Åland Islands 5(b) programmes and the two Leader II programmes and are performing the tasks assigned to them. Evaluation of processing and marketing outside Objective 6 regions will be carried out with national financing.

Sweden

Adoption of new programmes

607. The rural development programme for Sweden aims to promote environmentally sustainable development with the twin objective of supporting farmers through agri-environment payments and generating new opportunities for economic diversification through forestry and tourism. It also focuses on economically and socially sustainable rural development. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 2 551.63 million, including an EU contribution of EUR 1 130.05 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The programme covers every rural area. It does not include two regions, Norra Norrland and Södra Skoglänen (with the exception of agri-environmental measures and compensatory allowances in less-favoured areas, which cover the entire Swedish territory), which are Objective 1 regions, in which measures are financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section.

Objective 1

608. In Sweden there are two Objective 1 programmes. Most measures in Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 suitable for the Nordic region except for the accompanying measures are used in the Objective 1 programmes for Sweden. The EAGGF contribution for Norra Norrland amounts to EUR 50.6 million. That for Södra Skogslänsregionen totals EUR 61.0 million.

Evaluation of old programmes

609. The *ex post* evaluations of the rural development programmes for the period 1994–99 are under way. The reports are expected to be available in 2002.

610. After a slow start, commitments picked up in 1998 and even more so in 1999. The total EC contribution to the five Swedish Objective 5(b) programmes amounts to EUR 153 million. The level of payments has increased significantly. By the end of January 2000 it had reached 49 %.

611. Commitments picked up during 1998 after a slow start. The total Community contribution to the Swedish Objective 6 programme amounts to EUR 309 million. The level of payments has increased significantly as the programme has unfolded and, by the end of January 2000, had reached 60 %.

612. The total EU contribution to the Swedish Leader II Objective 5(b) programme amounts to EUR 12 478 million. Commitments picked up after a slow start and by the end of January 2000 a total of 22 % of the funds had been paid. The total EU contribution to the Swedish Leader II Objective 6 programme amounts to EUR 4.16 million. Commitments picked up after a slow start and by the end of January 2000 a total of 33 % of the funds had been paid.

United Kingdom

Adoption of new programmes

England

613. The rural development programme for England is aimed at diversifying farming and forestry businesses and increasing competitiveness, developing new food and non-food products, ensuring the sustainable management of less-favoured areas and significantly increasing the areas covered by environmental schemes. The total expenditure under the programme is provided through part-financing based on the EU allocation to the United Kingdom, together with appropriations from the application of modulation which are also matched by equivalent national resources. The expenditure represented by part-financing is EUR 1 496.7 million, which includes an EU contribution of EUR 615.2 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The appropriations from modulation provide a further EUR 757.3 million, including EUR 381.6 million from the EAGGF. In addition, the United Kingdom has committed a further EUR 404.1 million of national State aids associated with measures under the programme, thereby increasing the full financial effort for the rural development programme for England to an overall total of EUR 2 658.1 million, with an EU contribution of EUR 996.8 million from the EAGGF.

Northern Ireland

614. The rural development programme for Northern Ireland aims to strengthen the economic position of agriculture through increased efficiency and diversification, while conserving, where possible, the existing agricultural structure. It is designed to protect and promote the image of environmentally friendly farming and to encourage forestry and other activities providing public amenities. The total public cost of the programme is EUR 332.11 million, which includes an EU contribution of EUR 129.64 million from the

EAGGF Guarantee Section. The appropriations from the use of modulation provide a further EUR 69.49 million, including EUR 47.16 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Scotland

615. The rural development programme for Scotland aims to promote the sustainable economic, environmental and social development of rural areas through extensive land management and enhancing biodiversity, encouraging diversification into forestry and supporting farming incomes in the less-favoured areas. The total expenditure is provided through part-financing based on the EU allocation to the United Kingdom, together with appropriations from the application of modulation, which is also matched by equivalent national resources. The expenditure from part-financing is EUR 879.99 million, including an EU contribution of EUR 273.25 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The appropriations from the use of modulation provide a further EUR 181.64 million, including EUR 97.91 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section. In addition, the United Kingdom has committed EUR 10.69 million of national top-up aid, thereby increasing the full financial 'effort' in respect of the rural development programme for Scotland to EUR 1 072.32 million, with an EU contribution of EUR 371.16 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Wales

616. The rural development programme for Wales aims to make farm businesses stronger through increased productivity and diversification, supporting rural communities by increasing rural employment and extending initiatives to protect the environment and rural heritage. The total expenditure is provided through part-financing based on the EU allocation to the United Kingdom together with appropriations from the application of modulation which is also matched by equivalent national resources. The expenditure from part-financing is EUR 600.09 million, including an EU contribution of EUR 149.57 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section. The appropriations from the use of modulation provide a further EUR 98.70 million, including EUR 60.84 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section. In addition, the United Kingdom has committed EUR 113.85 million of national top-up aid, thereby increasing the full financial 'effort' towards the rural development programme for Wales to EUR 746.79 million, with an EU contribution of EUR 210.41 million from the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

Objective 1

617. A total of four regions are eligible under Objective 1: Cornwall and the Scilly Isles, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, and West Wales and the Valleys. The Highlands and Islands and Northern Ireland are Objective 1 regions in transition. In all cases except for Northern Ireland the Objective 1 SPDs have been approved. They are structured in such a way that the rural areas have access to the same measures (under Regulation 1257/1999) funded by the EAGGF Guidance Section, as do rural areas outside Objective 1 regions under the RDP funded by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

VI — Environment and Forestry

Other environmental measures

618. On 27 January 1999 the Commission adopted a communication entitled 'Directions towards sustainable agriculture' ([125]), in which it takes stock of the integration of environmental aspects in the agricultural policy. The reforms undertaken in the context of Agenda 2000 greatly contribute to the process of integration of environmental concerns in the agricultural policy by placing at the disposal of the Member States, local authorities and agricultural and rural communities a wide range of instruments for introducing sustainable agriculture ([126]). The reforms confirm the essential role played by farmers as paid providers of environmental services that go beyond good farming practice and compliance with environmental legislation.

619. On 26 January 2000, seeking to monitor progress towards integration in line with the requests made by the European Councils in Cardiff and Vienna in June and December 1998 respectively and the integration strategy defined in November 1999 by the Helsinki European Council, the Commission adopted a communication entitled 'Indicators for the integration of environmental concerns into the common agricultural policy' ([127]).

620. Agriculture plays a key role in other Community initiatives relating to environmental protection, viz. the measures being implemented with a view to protecting surface and underground water. Under the nitrates directive Member States must, in particular, establish action plans in specified vulnerable areas in order to bring about a reduction in nitrate pollution at source. The 1979 directive on birds is another noteworthy Community initiative, providing as it does that Member States must protect the habitat of their wild bird populations. Lastly the Natura 2000 ecological network was created in the context of the 1992 habitats directive.

621. It should be noted that Member States must, in the interests of good programming and proper implementation of the rural development measures, fulfil their obligations under the three directives.

([125]) COM(1999) 22 final.

([126]) OJ L 160, 26.6.1999, pp. 80 and 113.

([127]) COM(2000) 20 final.

Forestry

622. The national protection programmes are part of a total of 80 forest fire protection plans — including 62 which have been updated or are being renewed — which were the subject of a favourable opinion by the Commission.

623. The plans are essential to the eligibility of certain forestry measures adopted pursuant to Community action to support rural development by the EAGGF (European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund).

624. Moreover, the Member States and the Commission have set up a Community system of information on forest fires, the aim being to make available a monitoring and evaluation instrument in connection with the national and Community protection measures concerned.

625. The system currently contains details of over 500 000 fires recorded in at-risk regions in the Community since 1985. The information is set out in monthly publications, the most recent of which — published in October 2000 — also includes a study of the link between the data on forest fires and the meteorological, geographical and socio-economic information available.

VII — Financing of the CAP in 2000

Berlin Summit Agreement and budgetary discipline

626. The Berlin Summit of 24 and 25 March 1999 produced an agreement on the Agenda 2000 proposals. From a financial perspective its conclusions differ appreciably from the Commission's initial proposals of EAGGF Guarantee funding for market support and rural development measures, including accompanying measures, under a single heading. The total expenditure is of course expected to remain below the agricultural guideline, but the expected trend of the guideline suggests that there will be a substantial margin over and above the anticipated expenditure, a margin which could well be needed after 2002 for the expected new members.

627. The conclusions of the Berlin Summit include the Commission's proposed guideline (and within it rural development measures, veterinary measures, the Sapard pre-accession agricultural instrument and the amount available for agriculture in connection with accessions), but introduce sub-guideline ceilings on expenditure in the shape of two annual subceilings for 2000–06: one for traditional market expenditure (1(a)) and one for expenditure on rural development (1(b)). These ceilings have been set at a level corresponding to the estimated expenditure resulting from the adoption of Agenda 2000, i.e. at the level of the expected expenditure, with no allowance made for unforeseeable events, even though events of that type often do occur. The ceilings have been set as follows:

Expenditure in 2000–06 (in EUR million at 2000 prices) (¹)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Total future CAP	40 920	42 800	43 900	43 770	42 760	41 930	41 660	297 740
(a) markets (²) (subceiling 1(a))	36 620	38 480	39 570	39 430	38 410	37 570	37 290	267 370
(b) rural development (³) (subceiling 1(b))	4 300	4 320	4 330	4 340	4 350	4 360	4 370	30 370

(¹) A 2% deflator will be used for calculating amounts at current prices.

(²) Including veterinary and plant health protection measures but excluding accompanying measures.

(³) Including accompanying measures.
- To this expenditure should be added rural development measures — other than under Objective 1 — which are currently financed by EAGGF Guidance.
- These amounts roughly correspond, on average, to the proposal put forward by the Commission as part of Agenda 2000.
- All rural development measures are co-financed by the European Commission and the Member States.

628. The conclusions of the Berlin Summit were followed by the adoption by Parliament and the Council of:

— a new Interinstitutional Agreement — on budgetary discipline, the financial perspective (ceilings) and the budgetary procedure — which lists those conclusions and formally allows the Commission to put forward in the autumn a letter amending the preliminary draft budget for the following year, thereby enabling the budgetary forecasts to reflect the most recent developments. The Agreement also includes provisions on flexibility and on revision of the financial perspective (ceilings), but responsibility for invoking those provisions rests with the budgetary authority.

— A new Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 2040/2000) ([128]) on budgetary discipline, stipulating, *inter alia*: that all the legislative measures adopted under the common agricultural policy must comply with subceilings 1(a) and 1(b), as laid down in the financial perspective, and that appropriations must comply with these ceilings; that, with a view to ensuring that the amount of subheading 1(a) (traditional EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure) is observed, the Council may decide to adjust the level of the support measures applicable as from the start of the following marketing year in each of the sectors concerned; that the Commission is to submit along with the preliminary draft budget an analysis of the differences between initial forecasts and actual expenditure for the previous financial years and examine the medium-term situation; that, for the purposes of calculating budget estimates when it draws up the budget, a letter of amendment or a supplementary and amending budget (SAB), the Commission is generally to use the average rate of the dollar over the most recent three-month period; and, finally, that the monetary reserve is to be reduced to EUR 250 million in 2002 and is to be abolished with effect from financial year 2003.

EAGGF Guarantee Section

629. The EAGGF Guarantee appropriations adopted for 2000 total EUR 40 993.9 million (including EUR 24.9 million for the agricultural budgetary reserve — Chapter B0-40) ([129]). The agricultural guideline ([130]) is EUR 46 549 million and covers not only expenditure under Subsection B1 but also the expenditure under the Sapard pre–accession instrument (EUR 529 million of commitment appropriations entered in Chapter B7-01). There is thus a margin of more than EUR 5 000 million between the agricultural guideline and the related appropriations. The appropriations under:

— the subheading for traditional EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure and veterinary expenditure (subheading 1(a) covering Titles B1-1 to B1-3) amount to EUR 36 889 million,

([128]) OJ L 244, 29.9.2000, p. 27.

([129]) Not including EUR 500 million of appropriations entered in the monetary reserve (B1-6).

([130]) An instrument of budgetary discipline setting a maximum growth threshold for agricultural spending.

i.e. EUR 463 million below the subceiling fixed in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999 ([131]);

— the subheading 'rural development and accompanying measures' (subheading 1(b) covering Titles B1-4 and B1-5) amount to EUR 4 104.9 million, i.e. EUR 281.1 million below the subceiling fixed in the Interinstitutional Agreement.

Stages of the budgetary procedure

630. The 2000 preliminary draft budget was drawn up by the Commission and proposed to the budget authority at the end of April 1999. The appropriations proposed for the EAGGF Guarantee Section totalled EUR 40 901 million, i.e. EUR 37 314 million for subheading 1(a) and EUR 3 587 million for subheading 1(b). The preliminary draft budget had to take account of the ceilings for subheadings 1(a) (EUR 37 352 million at current prices) and 1(b) (EUR 4 386 million at current prices) laid down in the financial perspective: the requirements identified for subheading 1(a) exceeded the ceiling by EUR 212 million. The proposed appropriations were, therefore, reduced across the board by EUR 250 million and so remained below the ceiling. The requirements identified for subheading 1(b) were well below the ceiling. The proposed appropriations thus matched the requirements.

631. The Council adopted the draft budget in July 1999. It left the appropriations in subheading 1(b) unchanged but reduced those in subheading 1(a) by EUR 375 million. EAGGF Guarantee Section appropriations thus totalled EUR 40 526 million.

632. In October 1999 the Commission adopted a letter of amendment to the preliminary draft budget to take account, firstly, of developments on agricultural markets and, secondly, of recently adopted agricultural legislation.

633. Unfavourable developments on agricultural markets at that time kept foreseeable requirements for the whole of subheading 1(a) at a level above the ceiling, despite a slight reduction (EUR 67 million) in foreseeable requirements compared with the preliminary draft budget. The chapters for which requirements were appreciably revised downwards were: clearance of accounts (– EUR 300 million), following larger-than-expected negative corrections; beef/veal (– EUR 191 million), requirements for public storage and export refunds having decreased; sheepmeat and goatmeat (– EUR 186 million), as a result of a rise in the average price on the Community market; and, lastly, olive oil (– EUR 159 million), the reduction in this case being attributable to a downward revision for production in certain Member States. These savings were, however, more than offset by increases in the chapters for: pigmeat (+ EUR 236 million), the crisis having lasted longer than expected; sugar (+ EUR 158 million), as a result of higher export refunds deriving from the drop in world prices; arable crops (+ EUR 115 million), after the price for oilseeds proved to be lower than expected; and, finally, milk and milk products (+ EUR 102 million), owing to

([131]) Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline and the improvement of the budgetary procedure (1999/C 172/01).

higher production of butter and skimmed-milk powder and an increase in some export refund rates.

634. For subheading 1(b), foreseeable expenditure was increased by EUR 200 million in relation to the preliminary draft budget, in anticipation of the speedier submission by Member States of their new rural development programmes.

635. The additional requirements arising from recent agricultural legislation amounted to only EUR 38 million (and affected only subheading 1(a)). This was because there had been practically no changes to the basic regulations since the presentation of the preliminary draft budget, which had already absorbed the impact of the Agenda 2000 decisions. Moreover, the financial implications of the Council's decision on the 1999/2000 price package differed little from the Commission's initial proposal.

636. The requirements thus identified for the EAGGF Guarantee Section in the letter of amendment amounted to EUR 41 324 million ([132]). Since the requirements for subheading 1(a) exceeded the ceiling, the appropriations proposed in the letter of amendment were the subject of a EUR 200 million reduction, applied across the board to the different budget items concerned, which left a margin of EUR 15 million below the subceiling concerned.

637. The tripartite dialogue on the 2000 budget was concluded on 16 December 1999, with the following results for the EAGGF Guarantee Section:

638. Appropriations for subheading 1(a) stand at EUR 36 889 million, i.e. EUR 463 million below the subceiling fixed in Berlin, following the application of a further across-the-board reduction to the different headings.

639. Appropriations for Title B1-4 in subheading 1(b) amount to EUR 4 084 million, i.e. EUR 297 million above the amount that the Commission requested in its letter of amendment. Parliament, therefore, increased the appropriations for agri-environment measures and, in addition, created a new title B1-50 for support for the management of resources in support of the common fisheries policy, with an allocation of EUR 20.9 million. Appropriations for subheading 1(b) thus amount to EUR 4 104.9 million, i.e. EUR 281 million below the Berlin subceiling.

640. Since the Commission can request the non-automatic carryover of appropriations not committed at the end of the financial year when the appropriations entered in the relevant budget headings for the following year do not cover requirements, the budget authority authorised appropriations of EUR 29 million to be carried over to cover the additional requirement, in the 2000 financial year, arising from the late payment by Italy of the first annual instalment of agrimonetary aid in 1999. It also authorised the carryover of approximately EUR 4 million for inspection measures in the context of humanitarian aid to Russia. Budgetary resources for 2000 thus amounted to EUR 41 026.9 million.

([132]) The requirements identified in the letter of amendment did not cover the requirement of EUR 20.9 million for Chapter B1-50.

641. It should be emphasised that estimating future expenditure on agriculture is particularly difficult. Up to 20 months can elapse between the forecast and the execution of certain expenditure, and many unforeseeable factors, both internal and external — including the value of the euro in relation to the dollar — can have a major effect on expenditure.

642. Moreover the Commission's budgetary forecasts are heavily dependent on the expenditure forecasts and on some production forecasts which Member States must produce and transmit to it in accordance with the rules applicable. The Commission has accordingly looked into possible improvements in financial management and has implemented an action programme in this respect. It has asked Member States to contribute to this effort by improving the quality and the speed of transmission of the information concerned, in line with the current rules.

The monetary reserve

643. The operating mechanisms for the monetary reserve are set out in paragraphs 541 and 546 of the 1995 report on the agricultural situation.

644. In accordance with the Council Decision on budgetary discipline, the euro/dollar parity used for drawing up the preliminary draft budget and the amending letter for the 2000 financial year was EUR 1 = USD 1.12 and was equal to the average dollar parity for January, February and March 1999.

645. For a large proportion of export refunds for agricultural products, particularly cereals and sugar, and some internal aid such as that for cotton, however, expenditure depends on the movement of the dollar rate. The real euro rates recorded were thus substantially lower than the budgetary parity. The average dollar rate for the period 1 August 1999 to 31 July 2000 (reference period for determining the impact of the dollar) diverged from this budgetary parity (EUR 1 = USD 0.99) and the amount of expenditure incurred by Member States is lower as a result of the trend in the dollar rate. Savings amount to EUR 510 million. The EAGGF Guarantee Section can benefit only in part from these savings. Savings exceeding the margin of EUR 200 million fixed under the rules of budgetary discipline were transferred to the monetary reserve at the end of the financial year and cannot be used to finance other measures.

646. Expenditure was appreciably lower than in previous years as a result of the impact of the dual rate. Abolition of the green rates eliminated the effect of the dual rate in the countries participating in the euro and thus resulted in major savings. However, the cost of the dual rate to the EAGGF Guarantee Section, which had been estimated at EUR 119 million when the letter of amendment was drawn up, proved to be EUR 106 million higher, at EUR 225 million.

The EAGGF Guarantee Section in the context of the general budget

647. In a general budget of the European Union for the 2000 financial year totalling EUR 87 752.4 million (in payment appropriations entered in the 2000 budget), EUR 40 993.9 million in payment appropriations (excluding the monetary reserve, but including the appropriations entered in Chapter B0-40 'provisions'), i.e. 47 %, was allocated to the Guarantee Section. In 1999 EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure accounted for 48 % of general budget expenditure.

The EAGGF and its financial resources

648. The EAGGF forms an integral part of the European Union's budget. Its appropriations are therefore determined in accordance with budget procedures, in the same way as other Community expenditure.

649. The CAP also generates revenue in the form of sums collected under the common market organisations. This revenue, which forms part of the Union's own resources ([133]), consists of:

- levies, which are variable charges on imports from non-member countries of agricultural products covered by the common market organisations; such charges are intended to compensate for the difference between prices on the world market and prices agreed within the Union. Under the agreement on agriculture following the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, levies have been replaced by fixed import duties since 1995;
- levies collected under the common organisation of the market in sugar; these are divided into production levies on sugar and isoglucose, sugar storage levies and additional elimination levies which ensure that farmers and sugar manufacturers finance the cost of disposing of sugar which is surplus to Community internal consumption.

Revenue
Charges accruing to the Union's own resources under the CAP
(amounts prior to deduction of collection costs)

(million EUR)

Type of charge	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ([1])
Agricultural levies	922.4	844.3	810.1	1 025.2	1 102.2	1 187.3	1 102.2
Sugar levies	1 382.1	1 316.4	1 213.7	1 114.0	1 070.1	1 203.6	1 162.7
Of which:							
— production ([2])	849.4	773.5	722.1	765.1	790.0	827.0	875.8
— storage costs	532.1	542.0	490.8	348.9	281.1	288.5	286.9
— other	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.01	0.0	88.1	0.0
Total	2 304.5	2 160.7	2 023.8	2 139.2	2 172.3	2 390.9	2 264.9

([1]) Figures entered in the budget.

([2]) Including the additional elimination levy.

([133]) The Union's other own resources are: the levy on VAT, customs duties collected under the Common Customs Tariff and Member States' contributions.

650. It should be noted that there are other sources of agricultural revenue. Under the common organisation of the market in milk and milk products, producers pay an additional levy if milk quotas are exceeded. This revenue does not, however, form part of the Union's own resources and is considered to be part of the measures to stabilise agricultural markets. It covers the additional expenditure brought about by the production overrun on the quotas and is thus deducted from this same expenditure.

EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure

651. In essence, the EAGGF Guarantee Section finances expenditure on the common organisations of agricultural markets, comprising:

— market support (EUR 10 301.4 million in 1999),

— direct aid to producers (EUR 29 239.4 million in 1999).

652. Market support covers export refunds (EUR 5 572.8 million in 1999), storage (EUR 1 568.3 million in 1999), guidance premiums (EUR 154.3 million in 1999), processing and consumption aid (EUR 2 684.3 million in 1999), withdrawals and the like (EUR 346.2 million in 1999) and miscellaneous other expenditure (EUR 24.5 million in 1999).

653. Direct aid to producers is thus currently by far the largest type of assistance.

654. Furthermore, as a result of the reorientation and later the reform of the CAP, the EAGGF Guarantee Section has been used to finance, in whole or in part, various specific measures for the management of agricultural markets such as the distribution of agricultural products to the needy in the Community, measures to combat fraud, measures to promote quality and measures designed to compensate for the geographical isolation of the French overseas departments (Poseidom), Madeira and the Azores (Poseima), the Canary Islands (Poseican) and the Aegean Islands. In connection with the CAP reform in 1992 and, more recently, in 1999, mention should also be made of the accompanying measures to assist farmers with projects to protect the environment, maintain the landscape, develop the use of forest resources or transfer their holdings with a view to early retirement, as well as the other rural development measures, including compensation granted in less-favoured areas, all of which make up the second pillar of the CAP.

Public storage

655. As shown in Table 3.4.5 (statistical part of this report), between 1 October 1998 and 30 September 1999, when the public storage accounts were closed, the book value of the products in storage was significantly up on 1998: from ECU 1 397.8 million to ECU 1 621.9 million, an increase of 16 %.

656. This resulted from:

— a marked increase in stocks of cereals and rice (from 13 602 995 tonnes on 30 September 1998 to 14 944 589 tonnes on 30 September 1999),

— an increase in milk products (from 208 395 tonnes on 30 September 1998 to 274 845 tonnes on 30 September 1999),

— a sharp reduction in beef/veal stocks (from 544 037 tonnes on 30 September 1998 to 160 924 on 30 September 1999).

657. The following developments took place in 2000:

— a fall in stocks of cereals (8 million tonnes in storage on 30 September 2000), olive oil (25 000 tonnes in storage on 30 September 2000), alcohol (1.6 million hectolitres in storage on 30 September 2000), powdered skimmed milk (2 000 tonnes in storage on 30 September 2000), and beef/veal (1 000 tonnes in storage on 30 September 2000),

— a rise in stocks of rice (700 000 tonnes in storage on 30 September 2000) and butter (72 000 tonnes in storage on 30 September 2000).

Clearance of accounts

658. In 2000 the Commission adopted six decisions on the clearance of the accounts presented by the Member States in respect of EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure:

— Decision of 1 March 2000 (2000/197/EC) in respect of 1995 ([134]),

— Decision of 5 July 2000 (2000/448/EC) in respect of 1995 ([135]),

— Decision of 14 February 2000 (2000/179/EC) in respect of 1999 — clearance of accounts ([136]),

— Decision of 28 April 2000 (2000/314/EC) in respect of 1999 — clearance of accounts ([137]),

— Decision of 1 March 2000 (2000/216/EC) pursuant to Article 5(2)(c) of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 — fourth *ad hoc* Decision, applicable from 1996 ([138]),

— Decision of 5 July 2000 (2000/449/EC) pursuant to Article 5(2)(c) of Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 — fifth *ad hoc* Decision, applicable from 1996 ([139]).

659. The expenditure recovered from Member States in respect of these six decisions comes to EUR 632.6 million.

660. In the case of the agricultural guarantee sector, where Member States are responsible for executing virtually all payments and for collecting all levies and recoveries, the Commission has taken firm steps to encourage Member States to reduce the rates of irregularity. Firstly, it has worked with the Member States to ensure that, throughout the Union, the paying agencies see to it that there are very strict controls on all claims before they are paid, and that the paying agencies' accounts and procedures are audited each year to inter-

([134]) OJ L 61, 8.3.2000, p. 15.
([135]) OJ L 180, 19.7.2000, p. 46.
([136]) OJ L 57, 2.3.2000, p. 31.
([137]) OJ L 104, 29.4.2000, p. 82.
([138]) OJ L 67, 15.3.2000, p. 37.
([139]) OJ L 180, 19.7.2000, p. 49.

nationally accepted standards. Secondly, it has actively assisted all Member States both in putting into place an integrated control system which uses the most advanced techniques, viz. checking of fields by aerial and satellite photography, and in cross-checking claims in computer databases.

661. The Commission also took part in the following in connection with the clearance of accounts:

— discussions with the Member States on the findings of the inspection missions in respect of 1999 and drawing up of a new decision on the clearance of accounts,

— the work of the European Parliament's Budgetary Control Committee in the context of the discharge of the 1998 budget,

— opinion of the Court of Auditors on the clearance of accounts decision for 1995 (conformity clearance), 1996, 1997 and 1998 (clearance of accounts) and on the 1999 Statement of Assurance,

— supervision of and assistance with the setting up of paying agencies in the Sapard countries,

— work of the conciliation body.

Expenditure on agricultural markets in 2000

662. The uptake of EAGGF Guarantee Section appropriations for the 2000 financial year (expenditure by the Member States from 16 October 1999 to 15 October 2000) amounted to EUR 40 348.6 million, i.e. 98.4 % of the appropriations entered under Subsection B1 of the budget. After the transfer of appropriations to the monetary reserve, the initial appropriations of EUR 40 683.9 million exceeded expenditure by EUR 335.3 million.

— Total expenditure for subheading 1(a) (traditional EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure and veterinary expenditure, covering Titles B1-1 to B1-3) amounts to EUR 36 172.2 million (provisional figure), i.e. EUR 1 179.8 million below the subceiling fixed in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 6 May 1999.

— Total expenditure for subheading 1(b) (rural development and accompanying measures, covering Titles B1-4 and B1-5) amounts to EUR 4 176.4 million, i.e. EUR 209.6 million below the subceiling.

663. The principal sectors where there was underutilisation were:

— sugar (– EUR 86 million), as a result of lower payments for export refunds deriving from the favourable trend of the dollar exchange rate;

— fibre plants and silkworms (– EUR 33 million), the underrun being attributable to lower expenditure on production aid for fibre flax following tighter controls by the national authorities;

— fruit and vegetables (– EUR 103 million), in particular, in the case of bananas, modernisation programmes and producer organisations' operational funds;

— milk and dairy products (– EUR 189 million), appropriations for public storage of skimmed-milk powder having been greatly underused as a result of the favourable prices obtained when substantial quantities of this product were sold from public intervention stocks;

— sheepmeat and goatmeat (– EUR 96 million), on account of lower expenditure on the ewe premium.

664. On the other hand, expenditure under the following chapters appreciably exceeded budget appropriations:

— olive oil (+ EUR 20 million), as a result of the payment of the balance on consumption aid;

— wine (+ EUR 71 million), because of higher expenditure on aid (for distillation, private storage and use of grape must);

— other vegetable sectors (+ EUR 38 million), this overrun being partly attributable to an increased requirement for production aid for seeds;

— beef/veal (+ EUR 75 million), due to higher-than-expected expenditure under exceptional support measures (BSE);

— rural development (+ EUR 100 million), as a result of the speeding-up both of Member States' payments on the former accompanying measures and of the measures implemented under new rural development programmes approved during the second half of 2000.

EAGGF Guidance Section

665. Implementation of the reform of the Structural Funds since 1 January 1989 has gradually changed the nature of the aid granted by the EAGGF Guidance Section. An ever-increasing share of Community contributions is taken up by the part-financing of operational programmes (99.8 % of the total in 1998, as compared with 52 % in 1993 and 40 % in 1991). The second reform of the Structural Funds, which came into force on 1 January 1994, put the finishing touches to the system of annual reimbursement of national expenditure that had not been programmed. Virtually all financing under the EAGGF Guidance Section is now provided through measures programmed on a multiannual basis in accordance with the principles of partnership and subsidiarity between the Commission and the Member States.

666. The second programming period, which covers 1994 to 1999, is marked by consolidation of the principles governing the first programming period following the reform of the Funds. It also includes some simplification of procedures, for example under Regulation (EC) No 951/97 on improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural products ([140]). Furthermore, Regulation (EC) No 950/97 on improving the efficiency of agricultural structures ([141]) has been amended so that financing is based on multiannual

([140]) OJ L 142, 2.6.1997, p. 22.

([141]) OJ L 142, 2.6.1997, p. 1.

programmes, in a manner similar to that for the other Objectives, thus harmonising the funding mechanisms. In this way the Community schemes implemented by Member States, which account for a significant share of financing by the Guidance Section (farm improvement plans, compensatory allowances, etc.), give rise to reimbursements up to the limits laid down in the corresponding multiannual programmes.

667. The measures undertaken on the initiative of the Member States under the Community support frameworks are supplemented by those launched by the Commission, i.e. programmes under the Leader, Interreg, REGIS II and PEACE Community initiatives, and measures financed under Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 4256/88 ([142]) and transitional measures.

Funding carried out

668. EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure by Member State during the period 1991 to 1999 is shown in the table below.

669. It is also worth noting the breakdown of expenditure by Objective. The EAGGF Guidance Section contributes to the following four objectives:

— Objective 1 (regions whose development is lagging behind),

— Objective 5(a) (agricultural structures in all regions),

— Objective 5(b) (rural development in designated areas),

— Objective 6 (Nordic regions), following the accession of the new Member States.

670. The following table also shows expenditure from 1994 onwards under the Community Initiatives and under Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 (finance for technical assistance, general studies, pilot and demonstration projects) and transitional measures (old measures which cannot be assigned to an objective under the new rules).

671. Expenditure under Objective 1, which had increased from 1991 onwards, steadied towards the end of the first programming period, only to rise again from 1994 on.

672. Expenditure under Objective 5(a) was fairly stable during the period under review, but peaked strongly in 1994 as a result of the change in the system of financing the 'indirect' measures (former Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 ([143])), which meant that reimbursements for 1993 and new financing for 1994 were charged to the 1994 financial year. The sharp increase in commitments for 1999 is attributable to the commitment of amounts outstanding from the 1994–99 programming period.

673. Expenditure under Objective 5(b) grew substantially from 1991 to 1993, reflecting the emphasis on rural development policy, but fell sharply in 1994 following delays in launching the new programming period. The delays were made up from 1996 onwards and, above all, in 1999 (last financial year of the programming period).

([142]) OJ L 374, 31.12.1988, p. 25.

([143]) OJ L 218, 6.8.1991, p. 1.

EAGGF Guidance expenditure (commitment appropriations)

(million EUR)

Member State	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Belgique/België	30.5	28.2	1.7	37.6	40.0	39.9	32.5	40.2	86.5
Danmark	18.0	23.5	20.0	42.5	16.7	29.1	17.2	27.4	47.1
Deutschland	200.2	253.7	348.7	700.2	807.9	805.1	718.6	839.4	893.1
Elláda	274.2	392.2	402.9	266.3	463.8	328.3	339.1	374.5	321.1
España	514.2	633.6	412.9	544.7	709.5	695.0	925.2	788.2	991.2
France	425.3	554.4	633.5	619.7	347.8	526.3	633.1	600.3	857.9
Ireland	168.5	194.5	165.7	178.3	157.3	261.1	285.2	111.1	121.8
Italia	326.5	375.9	625.0	263.2	454.2	428.1	580.1	753.1	1350.7
Luxembourg	6.7	6.3	9.0	9.8	6.0	4.3	1.1	12.2	11.2
Nederland	20.5	21.9	19.5	32.1	13.1	27.3	13.6	8.3	60.8
Österreich					97.7	122.6	84.5	127.7	187.9
Portugal	313.4	289.8	313.9	10.5	282.7	379.5	309.4	444.1	159.7
Suomi/Finland					109.8	102.4	129.3	98.8	174.7
Sverige					24.7	65.4	14.4	60.9	79.6
United Kingdom	110.2	100.8	99.5	130.5	74.1	116.0	45.7	75.2	231.8
Other (technical assistance for Leader)					3.7	4.1	3.4	5.5	5.4
Total	**2 408.2**	**2 874.8**	**3 093.4**	**3 335.4**	**3 609.1**	**3 934.5**	**4 132.4**	**4 366.9**	**5 580.5**

674. Expenditure under Objective 6 remained fairly stable during the years 1995–98, subsequently registering a sharp increase in 1999 (last year of the programming period).

675. Since the transitional measures are being wound up, expenditure on them has fallen almost every year since 1991.

676. While the amounts under Objectives 1 and 5(b) for 1991 to 1993 include measures under the Community support frameworks, under the Community Initiatives and under Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) 4256/88 ([144]), from 1994 onwards the amounts corresponding to the last two are shown separately.

([144]) OJ L 374, 31.12.1988, p. 25.

Expenditure by objective

(million EUR)

Objective	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Community support frameworks									
Obj. 1 (regions lagging behind)	1 440.8	1 634.7	1 599.2	1 905.3	2 395.2	2 416.5	2 578.7	2 502.8	2 534.6
Obj. 5(a) (agricultural structures)	631.3	701.3	923.9	1 131.6	655.9	802.4	974.7	1 066.3	1 310.9
Obj. 5(b) (rural areas)	260.2	475.8	508.7	265.8	249.5	508.4	421.5	562.8	1 170.9
Obj. 6 (Nordic areas)					47.7	44.7	51.3	51.2	93.9
Community Initiatives									
Leader				0.3	235.9	83.1	65.4	116.4	303.1
Interreg				0.0	12.8	31.3	17.6	44.7	100.3
REGIS				0.0	0.0	17.0	4.6	6.3	53.5
Envireg	Included under other headings			—	—	—	—	—	—
PEACE				0.0	1.3	8.1	13.0	7.9	7.0
POSEI				—	—	—	—	—	—
Art. 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88				5.2	0.6	15.4	5.3	1.0	6.2
Transitional measures	75.9	63.0	61.6	27.2	10.3	7.6	0.4	7.5	0.1
Total	**2 408.2**	**2 874.8**	**3 093.4**	**3 335.4**	**3 609.1**	**3 934.5**	**4 132.4**	**4 366.9**	**5 580.5**

Budget execution

677. In terms of the appropriations available in 1999, including those originally entered in the budget together with transfers and carryovers (EUR 5 717.3 million in commitment appropriations and EUR 4 013.2 million in payment appropriations), execution of the 1999 budget for the whole of the EAGGF Guidance Section was 97.6 % for commitment appropriations and 99.9 % for payment appropriations.

678. The financial year 2000 was the first in the new programming period 2000–06, in which the source of funding for rural development programmes depended on the type of measure and the geographical area.

679. The EAGGF Guarantee Section will continue to finance, across the whole of the EU territory, the three accompanying measures introduced with the 1992 CAP reform, to which the compensation scheme for farmers in less-favoured areas will be added.

680. For all other rural development measures, the source of financing will be differentiated according to the geographical context:

— in regions eligible under Objective 1 (regions whose development is lagging behind), the EAGGF Guidance Section will continue to finance rural development measures which will be fully integrated as at present into development programmes, in combination with the other Structural Funds;

— outside the Objective 1 regions, the source of finance for rural development measures will be the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

681. The appropriations in the 2000 budget for the EAGGF Guidance Section amounted to EUR 2 909.2 million for commitments and EUR 3 918.2 million for payments. These figures include the appropriations for the new Objective 1 programmes for the period 2000–06 and the Community Leader+ initiative, as well as payment appropriations for the closure of programmes under Objectives 1, 5(a), 5(b) and 6 and integrated Community programmes for the period 1994–99.

Evaluation

682. The evaluation of agricultural measures is divided into two major parts: one dealing with market-related measures and one concerned with structural and rural development measures.

Evaluation of market-related measures

683. Three evaluations launched in 1999 — on sheepmeat, the common organisation of the market in sugar and the Poseima programme — were completed in 2000. During the same period, six evaluations were launched on afforestation policy, oilseeds, set-aside, promotion policy, starch and the common organisation of the market in milk products. These studies should be available between the beginning of 2001 and the beginning of 2002. Evaluations are normally published on the Commission web site, along with the steering group's quality judgement.

Evaluation of structural and rural development measures

684. In addition to the guidelines for evaluating rural development programmes during the period 2000–06, a document set out the common evaluation questions, assessment criteria and indicators to be used. Member States accompanied their programming plans with information on the *ex ante* evaluations.

685. For Leader II and Leader+, the evaluation work has begun in the Member States and discussions are under way on the task of drawing up a summary and establishing common methodologies.

686. For Sapard, an *ex ante* evaluation guide made it possible to secure sound evaluations from a number of applicant countries.

VIII — Preparing for enlargement

Main developments

Accession negotiations

687. Further to the recommendations of the Helsinki European Council of December 1999, accession negotiations were formally opened with Bulgaria, Romania, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Malta in February 2000. Each candidate country will be judged on its own merits in the negotiations. The process of screening agricultural legislation with these six countries, including veterinary and plant health legislation, was carried out between October 1999 and February 2000. They have not yet submitted a negotiation position on agriculture. The agricultural chapter has not been opened for negotiation with them: it will be opened only when and if they have made sufficient progress with the implementation of the agricultural part of the Community *acquis*.

688. Negotiations with Poland, Hungary, Estonia, the Czech Republic, Slovenia and Cyprus were formally opened in March 1998. The screening of the Community *acquis* with these six countries was carried out between September 1998 and June 1999. They submitted their negotiation positions on the agricultural chapter in November and December 1999. These positions specify, in particular, their requests for transitional arrangements and for technical adaptations of the *acquis*. In response, the European Union has submitted to the six candidate countries its own common negotiation position on agriculture. Although there are a vast number of specific negotiating requests in relation to the agricultural chapter, some important common negotiation issues can be identified (with the exception of veterinary and phyto-sanitary legislation), namely the issue of direct payments, the fixing of quantitative production thresholds and the possible granting of transitional arrangements. The agricultural chapter of the Community *acquis* was formally opened for negotiation with these six countries at ministerial conferences held in Luxembourg in June 2000.

689. With regard to Turkey, the Helsinki European Council underlined Turkey's status as a candidate but negotiations have not yet been formally opened. In June 2000 in line with the invitation of the Helsinki European Council, the Commission started to prepare the screening of the *acquis* in the agricultural sector with Turkey, within the framework of the Ankara Association Agreement.

Pre-accession strategy

690. On 6 December 1999, the Council adopted the revised accession partnerships with regard to the central and east European countries, and on 20 March 2000 the accession partnerships concerning Cyprus and Malta. The accession partnership sets out in a single framework the priority areas, both short and medium term, for further work identified in the Commission's 1999 regular reports on the progress made by each candidate country towards EU membership, the financial means available to assist these countries in the implementation of these priorities and the conditions which will apply to that assistance.

691. For the agricultural sector, objectives common to all or most of the candidate countries in these accession partnerships cover:

— for the veterinary and phyto-sanitary sector: alignment and upgrading of inspection arrangements, in particular at future external borders, and establishment of a nationwide animal identification system,

— re-enforcement of common agricultural policy management mechanisms and administrative structures (monitoring of agricultural markets and implementation of structural and rural development measures, setting-up of bodies and control mechanisms),

— restructuring of the agri-food sector and reinforcement of food control administration,

— the establishment or improvement of a functioning land market, the completion of land registration and a property register, as well as land reform.

692. *Specific* objectives are:

— for Poland: further elaboration and implementation of a rural development plan, to ensure a sustainable future for the Polish rural economy, including measures dealing with the modernisation of farming and related industries, and a review of Polish agricultural trade policy with a view to both reducing dependency on import barriers and increasing competitiveness,

— for Hungary, Latvia, Bulgaria, Estonia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Lithuania: modernisation of meat and dairy plants to meet the EU's hygiene and public health standards,

— for Hungary, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Romania: the establishment of a vineyard register.

693. Complementary to the accession partnership is each candidate country's national programme for the adoption of the *acquis* (NPAA). The objective of the NPAA is to set out detailed plans on how the candidate country will prepare for accession in each sector, both from the perspective of the transposition and implementation of legislation and as regards the development and reinforcement of administrative structures. The NPAAs also include a timetable for the implementation of the accession priorities and provide indications of the human and financial resources required for this purpose.

694. The appropriate framework within which to discuss bilateral matters with the countries of central and eastern Europe, Cyprus and Malta, is constituted by the bodies provided for in the Europe or Association Agreements concluded with these countries, in particular the Association Council, the Association Committees and sub-committees for agriculture in the case of agricultural matters. They represent a forum for discussing agricultural matters, including enlargement-related issues, and the state of play regarding the implementation of the agricultural *acquis*.

695. The EC-Romania Association Committee met on 21 March 2000 in Brussels; the EC-Slovenia Association Committee on 25 March 2000 in Ljubljana and on 14 June 2000 in Brussels; the EC-Hungary Association Committee on 12 April 2000 in Brussels; the EC-Estonia Association Committee on 9 June 2000 in Brussels; the EC-Lithuania Association Committee on 15 June 2000 in Brussels; the EC-Latvia Association Committee on 16 June 2000 in Brussels; the EC-Bulgaria Association Committee on 20 June 2000 in Sofia; the EC-Czech Republic Association Committee on 6 and 7 June 2000; the EC-Poland Association Committee on 27 June 2000 in Brussels; the EU-Poland Sub-Committee on Agriculture met on 16 March 2000; the EU-Bulgaria Sub-Committee on Agriculture on 16 June 2000 and the EU-Turkey Sub-Committee on Agriculture on 23 June 2000.

696. In its regular reports the Commission monitors the overall progress made by each candidate country with regard to the three accession criteria established by the Copenhagen European Council (political criteria, economic criteria and the ability to assume obligations of EU membership), as well as progress on the development of those countries' administrative capacities.

697. Following Agenda 2000, Phare support has been re-focused on two priorities, namely investment and institution-building. While support for investment will help the candidate countries bring their economic and social structures into line with Community standards, institution-building will help them to reinforce their institutional and administrative capacities so that they can take on the obligations of membership. Twinning arrangements are a specific form of institution-building in addition to technical assistance, training programmes and exchanges of experts.

698. The main feature of twinning is that it is designed to deliver specific results for the implementation of priority areas of the Community *acquis* as set out in the accession partnerships. In practice, these projects involve the twinning of Member States' administrations with their counterparts in the candidate countries for institution-building. Since 1998 many twinnings have been set up in agriculture. They cover priorities such as improvements of veterinary and phyto-sanitary controls, modernisation of the agricultural statistical system, setting up of the integrated administration and control system in agriculture, implementation of the animal identification and registration system, agricultural policy reform, preparation for the common agricultural policy, farm registry, approximation of legislation in the wine sector and modernisation of the rural administrative system.

Sapard

699. The legal framework of Sapard was completed in 2000. After the adoption, in 1999, of Council Regulation (EC) No 1268/1999 ([145]), the Commission Regulation laying down

([145]) OJ L 161, 26.6.1999, p. 87.

the detailed implementing rules concerned (Regulation (EC) No 2759/1999) ([146]) and the Commission Decision of 20 July 1999 on the indicative allocation of the annual Community financial contribution (EUR 529 million at 2000 prices) among the 10 recipient countries, the following stages were completed:

700. On 26 January 2000 the Commission adopted a communication laying down the principles of a new system of financial management of Sapard. The system features three components: complete decentralisation of programme management to an agency set up under the responsibility of each country, a mode of financing based on dissociated appropriations, and application of the EAGGF (Guarantee) accounts clearance procedure.

701. On 7 June 2000, on the basis of these components, the Commission adopted a Regulation laying down financial rules for the implementation of the Sapard programmes and the conditions under which the management of the aid is conferred to approved implementing agencies in the 10 recipient countries.

702. Lastly, in the final stage of the process relating to the legal framework, the provisions to be adopted by the Commission with regard to the recipient countries will have to form part of bilateral agreements. Negotiations with the countries concerned led to approval of the text of the agreement. The actual date on which each agreement is concluded will depend on the constitutional rules of the country concerned.

703. The rural development plans presented to the Commission by the 10 recipient countries were scrutinised and negotiated with the Commission. This led to the adoption by the Commission of 10 Sapard rural development programmes, for Hungary, Poland, Lithuania, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Slovenia, Romania, Estonia, Lithuania and Slovakia respectively.

704. The aim of the Sapard programmes is to help implement established EU law and practice regarding the common agricultural policy and the policies concerned and underpinning the effectiveness and competitiveness of the agricultural and agro-industrial sectors, job creation and sustainable economic development in rural areas. The principal measures financed under Sapard programmes are: investment in agricultural holdings; improvement of the conditions under which agricultural and fishery products are processed and marketed; development and improvement of rural infrastructure; development and diversification of the economy with a view to creating multiple activities and alternative incomes; renovation and development of villages and protection and conservation of the rural heritage.

705. Priority is given to measures to improve market efficiency and quality and health standards and to measures to create fresh employment opportunities in rural areas in accordance with environmental protection provisions.

([146]) OJ L 331, 23.12.1999, p. 51.

706. Before the implementation of the Sapard programmes can begin, the establishment of the approved Sapard agencies in each recipient country must be completed and be approved by the Commission.

CEECs, progressive liberalisation of bilateral agricultural trade

707. In March 1999 the Council authorised the Commission to open negotiations with each of the CEECs with a view to further liberalising bilateral trade in agriculture. Negotiations with each of the countries have been carried out on a reciprocal basis, with no products *a priori* excluded from the negotiations. In accordance with the Council directives, a global balance of the negotiations has been achieved. The negotiations were equally founded on the principle of neutrality with respect to the functioning of the CAP.

708. The negotiating approach covered three different kinds of bilateral concessions linked to the degree of sensitivity of the products and to the nature of the CAP mechanism:

List 1:

709. For the least-sensitive products (CEEC products currently facing EU import duty of less than 10 % and products imported from the EU and not cultivated in the CEECs), an immediate and full liberalisation of trade has been agreed for unlimited quantities. The list covers more than 400 products and includes, in particular, citrus fruits, olive oil and horsemeat.

List 2:

710. The so-called 'double zero' approach provides for the reciprocal elimination of export refunds and the elimination of import tariffs within the framework of tariff quotas. The initial level of the tariff quota has been set, as far as possible, at the level corresponding to the current trade pattern (based on the average of the past three years). A substantial yearly increase of the tariff quotas has been agreed bilaterally, taking into account the sensitivity of the products and the potential trade development.

List 3:

711. This involves a limited exchange of ad hoc concessions decided on the basis of specific requests made and agreed on a case-by-case basis. The list also aims at balancing the overall agreement.

712. The approach is identical for all the CEECs — both for those in the Luxembourg group (Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic, Estonia, Slovenia) with whom negotiations on the agricultural chapter of the *acquis* were opened on June 14 and in the Helsinki group (Bulgaria, Romania, Lithuania, Latvia, Slovakia) with whom negotiations on the agriculture chapter have not yet begun.

Results of the negotiations

713. New progressive trade liberalisation agreements have been concluded with the 10 CEECs. Foreseeing immediate liberalisation of most of the non-sensitive products, in particular a large number of Mediterranean products, the agreements provide equally for progressive liberalisation in the sectors of poultrymeat, pigmeat, cheese and some fruits and vegetables, based on the 'double zero' approach. The results differ from one country to another, according to their readiness to liberalise the trade.

714. Based on current trade figures (1996–98), CEEC agricultural exports to the EU to be exempt from duty will increase from, on average, 37 % to, on average, 81 %. (EU agricultural exports to the nine CEECs to be exempt from duty will increase from, on average, 18 to 36 %.)

715. While the results achieved so far are satisfying, negotiations will continue with a view to progressively expanding agricultural trade liberalisation with each country, in order to avoid the potential negative impact of an immediate opening of markets upon accession.

Bulgaria

716. The Bulgarian Sapard plan was declared admissible on 7 April 2000 and adopted on 20 October 2000.

717. The annual allocation for Sapard in Bulgaria is EUR 53 million. The operational plan is based on four priority areas:

— improvement of the production, processing and marketing of agricultural products and processing of fishery products and the development of environmentally friendly agricultural practices;

— integrated development of rural areas aiming at protecting and strengthening their economies and communities and helping to reduce the process of rural depopulation;

— investment in human resources;

— technical assistance.

718. A major part of the funds available for the first priority area is dedicated to investment in agricultural holdings and the processing and marketing of agricultural and fishery products. The other measures under this priority relate to forestry and the development of environmentally friendly agricultural practices and activities. The second priority area includes measures for the development and diversification of economic activities and alternative income, renovation and development of villages, protection and conservation of rural heritage and cultural traditions and of rural infrastructure. The third and fourth priorities include, respectively, improvement in vocational training and technical assistance.

Czech Republic

719. The Czech Sapard plan was declared admissible on 28 April 2000 and, after negotiations, was adopted by a Commission decision.

720. The annual allocation for Sapard in the Czech Republic for 2000 is approximately EUR 22.4 million. The Czech national contribution will be around EUR 7.3 million in 2000. The Czech rural development plan identifies three priorities:

721. There is provision for allocating 60 % of the Community contribution (65 % of the total cost) to investment measures in agricultural and the agri-food sectors, in order to strengthen competitiveness and, in particular, to support the adoption of the various Community standards. A measure for the improvement of the land and reparcelling is also envisaged.

722. The second major priority of the plan (one third of the annual Community contribution) is the development of rural areas, combining infrastructure measures with a diversification measure. This also includes the agri-environmental pilot measure. Finally, measures aimed at supporting the implementation of the Sapard programme are also envisaged (Priority 3), by means of training or technical assistance.

Estonia

723. The Estonian Sapard plan was declared admissible on 12 May 2000 and adopted on 17 November 2000.

724. The annual allocation for Sapard in Estonia for 2000 is approximately EUR 12.3 million. On the Estonian side, approximately EUR 4 million has been reserved for the national contribution in 2000. The operational plan is in the process of being drawn up. It will include measures covering investment in agricultural holdings, improvements in the processing of agricultural and fishery products, diversification and improvement of the rural infrastructure.

Hungary

725. The Hungarian Sapard plan was declared admissible on 24 March 2000 and was adopted by a Commission decision after negotiations with Commission services and modifications of the text. The annual allocation for Sapard in Hungary for 2000 is EUR 38.7 million. On the Hungarian side, EUR 12.5 million has been reserved for the national contribution in 2000. The operational plan is based on two major priorities:

— competitiveness of agriculture and the processing industry and focus on environmental protection aspects (five measures: 62 % of the EU funds);

— adaptation of rural areas (three measures: 36.5 %).

726. A major part of the funds available for the first priority area is dedicated to investments in agricultural holdings (28.3 % of the EU funds). The other measures under this priority concern the improvement of marketing and processing of agricultural and fisheries products (20.5 % of the EU funds), the setting-up of producer groups (7.3 % of the EU funds), the agro-environment measure (4.2 %) and the improvement of vocational training (1.7 %).

727. The second priority area includes measures for the development and diversification of economic activities providing alternative income (15.4 %), the improvement of rural infrastructure (12 %), and the renovation and development of villages (9 %).

728. The allocation for technical assistance towards implementation of the programme, including studies, monitoring, information and publicity campaigns, is about 1 % of the EU funds.

Latvia

729. The Latvian Sapard plan was declared admissible on 5 April 2000 and, after negotiations with Commission services and modifications of the text, was adopted by a Commission decision.

730. The annual allocation for Sapard in Latvia for 2000 is EUR 22 million. On the Latvian side, EUR 7 million has been reserved for the national contribution in 2000. The operational plan is based on three objective areas:

— development of sustainable agriculture (four measures: 54 % of the EU funds);

— integrated rural development (two measures: 36 % of the EU funds);

— improvement of the environment (three measures: 4 % of the EU funds);

731. A major part of the funds available for the first objective area is dedicated to the improvement of marketing and processing of agricultural and fisheries products (26 % of the EU funds). The other measures under this objective area concern the modernisation of agricultural machinery (23 %), afforestation of agricultural land (3 %) and land reparcelling (2 %). The second objective area includes measures for development and diversification of economic activities providing alternative income (24 %) and the improvement of general rural infrastructure (12 %). The third objective area covers measures for organic farming, preservation of biodiversity and rural landscape and reduction of agricultural run-off that will be developed at pilot level. Vocational training (4 %) and technical assistance (2 %) constitute two separate supporting measures.

Lithuania

732. The Lithuanian Sapard plan was declared admissible on 25 April 2000 and adopted on 27 November 2000.

733. The annual allocation for Sapard in Lithuania for 2000 is EUR 30 million. On the Lithuanian side, EUR 9 million has been reserved for the national contribution in 2000. The Sapard plan provides funding for the following seven operational measures:

— investments in agricultural holdings (47 % of the EU funds);

— improving the processing and marketing of agricultural and fisheries products (21 %);

— development and diversification of economic activities, providing for multiple activities and alternative income (8 %);

— improvement of rural infrastructures, renovation of villages and maintenance of rural heritage (15 %);

— forestry, including afforestation of agricultural land and processing and marketing of forestry products (5 %);
— vocational training (2 %);
— technical assistance (2 %).

Poland

734. The Polish Sapard plan was declared admissible on 6 April 2000 and, after negotiations with Commission services and modifications of the text, was adopted by a Commission decision.

735. The annual allocation for Sapard in Poland for 2000 is EUR 171 million. The operational plan is based on two priority areas:
— improvement of the market efficiency of the agri-food sector;
— improvement of the conditions for economic activities and job creation.

736. A major part of the funds available for the first priority area is dedicated to the improvement of marketing and processing of agricultural products. The other measures under this priority concern investment in agricultural holdings. The second priority area includes measures for the development of rural infrastructure and diversification of economic activities in rural areas. Supplementing these priorities the plan includes measures for vocational training and technical assistance. Pilot projects on agri-environment and afforestation will also be implemented through the plan.

Romania

737. The Romanian Sapard plan was declared admissible on 27 April 2000 and adopted on 12 December 2000.

738. The annual allocation for Sapard in Romania is EUR 153 million. The operational plan is based on four priority areas:
— improvement of the competitiveness of processed agricultural and fisheries products;
— improvement of infrastructure for rural development and agriculture;
— development of the rural economy;
— development of human resources.

739. At this stage, a major part of the funds available for the first priority area is dedicated to the improvement of processing and marketing of agricultural products. Other measures under this priority concern the improvement of structures for quality, veterinary and plant-health controls, foodstuffs and consumer protection. The second priority area includes measures for the development of rural infrastructure and the management of water resources. The third area includes investment in agricultural holdings, setting up producer groups, forestry, diversification of economic activities and agri-environmental pilot projects. The fourth area includes vocational training and technical assistance.

Slovakia

740. The Slovakian Sapard plan was declared admissible on 6 June 2000. The Commission, however, drew attention to the poor quality of the prior appraisal. As the latter is a formal requirement under Regulation 1268/99, the Slovakian plan must be improved significantly with regard to this point. In order to achieve this and to finalise the plan, partnership is being provided by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture. The revised plan was adopted on 17 November 2000.

741. The annual allocation for Sapard in Slovakia for 2000 is approximately EUR 18.6 million. The Slovakian national contribution will be approximately EUR 5.9 million in 2000. The Slovakian Sapard plan identifies three priorities.

742. Improvement of the agricultural production sector including the food industry: this will account for 61 % of the Community contribution for *acquis*-related investment in farm holdings and for investments aimed at contributing to the upgrading of agri-food enterprises to EU standards, as well as increasing their competitiveness. In addition, a small amount is aimed at helping to set up producer groups.

743. The second major priority of the plan (one third of the annual Community contribution) is the development of rural areas that will embrace measures on diversification of economic activities, forestry, agri-environment pilot schemes and land consolidation. Finally, measures aimed at supporting the implementation of the Sapard programme are also envisaged (Priority 3), by means of training or technical assistance.

Slovenia

744. The Slovenian Sapard plan was declared admissible on 20 April 2000 and, after negotiations with Commission services and modifications of the text, was subsequently adopted by a Commission decision.

745. The annual allocation for Sapard in Slovenia for 2000 is EUR 6.4 million. On the Slovenian side, EUR 3.4 million has been reserved for the national contribution in 2000. The operational plan is based on two major priorities: the improvement of production and marketing structures in agriculture and food-processing, and economic diversification and improvement of rural infrastructure.

746. A major part of the funds is dedicated to investment in agricultural holdings and to the improvement of processing and marketing of agricultural and fishery products (75 % of the EU funds).

747. The two measures on diversification of economic activities and improvement of rural infrastructure will receive 24 % of EU funds.

748. The allocation for technical assistance towards implementation of the programme, including studies, monitoring, information and publicity campaigns, amounts to approximately 1 % of the EU funds.

IX — International relations

International organisations and agreements

World Trade Organisation (WTO)

WTO consultations and dispute settlement

749. A panel was established on 23 July 1998 at the request of the EU to examine Korea's definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain dairy products (i.e. an import quota on skimmed-milk powder preparations). The Appellate Body confirmed the Panel Report that Korea had acted inconsistently with the provisions of the Agreement on Safeguards. On 20 May 2000 Korea revoked the safeguard measures.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

750. EU Member States account for half of the OECD members and are the major contributors to the OECD budget. The Commission participates actively in the work of this organisation, in particular, as far as agriculture is concerned, in the Committee on Agriculture (COAG).

751. Core to COAG activities is the annual preparation of a mid-term market prospect for the main OECD agricultural commodities (the 'Agricultural Outlook' report) and the yearly review of the main developments in agricultural policies of member countries (agricultural policies, markets and trade in OECD countries). A similar review focuses on the main developments of major non-OECD members, whether transition economies or emerging countries. These reviews include in particular a calculation of aggregated estimates of support to farmers and to the agricultural sector, the so-called PSE database.

752. Other regular COAG activities address agriculture and trade, agri-environment, rural development, agricultural structures and statistics, the agricultural knowledge system (extension, education and research) and international standards (in particular, certification of seeds and forestry reproductive material). Stocktaking of the past five years of OECD work on agri-environmental indicators was done in 2000.

753. As mandated by OECD Ministers for Agriculture in March 1998, the COAG is now engaged in a substantial and broad-ranging work programme relating to the WTO negotiations on agriculture. At the end of 2000, a first series of analytical background material was published. This work covers traditional trade issues such as market access, domestic support, export competition, although in a more comprehensive manner than before, thanks to new analyses such as on the use of officially supported export credits, the trade impact of State trading enterprises, decoupling, impact of support measures through a matrix evaluation of policies (the policy evaluation matrix), etc. It also covers concerns going beyond trade issues, such as multifunctionality, food security, the relationship between trade and environment, the impact of biotechnology, food quality and appellations of origin, etc.

754. Other OECD bodies are deliberating issues that are of importance to agriculture. These tend to bear a horizontal character: regulatory reform, governance, e-commerce, code for multinational companies, sustainable development and territorial development. In particular, in 2000, at the request of the G8, the OECD provided a major contribution to the fields of food safety and biotechnology.

755. All these activities have produced valuable material for the EU, particularly with regard to the reform process of the agricultural sector and related international developments. However, the Commission was disappointed that the OECD negotiation of an understanding disciplining the use of export credits to agriculture has so far proved unsuccessful, notwithstanding the commitment made under the Uruguay Round WTO Agreement on Agriculture.

Generalised system of preferences (GSP)

756. The provisions of the Council Regulation applying the new multiannual generalised system of preferences (GSP) for agricultural products entered into force on 1 January 1997. The aim of GSP is to foster the integration of developing countries into the world economy and the multilateral trading system. The new scheme grants preferential access to Community markets to a wide range of agricultural products from the developing countries, except where those products are the subject of a market organisation. Products are classified in one of four categories — each corresponding to a separate preferential margin — according to their sensitivity. Inclusion in a category is based on the evaluations which had led to the tariff offer presented by the European Union in the context of the Uruguay Round.

757. The four categories are:

— highly sensitive products, which have a preferential margin of 15 %;

— sensitive products, which have a preferential margin of 30 %;

— semi-sensitive products, which have a preferential margin of 65 %;

— non-sensitive products, which have a preferential margin of 100 % and are entirely free of customs duty.

758. GSP focuses on the needs of the poorest beneficiary countries by transferring preferences gradually from the developed to the developing countries.

759. There is also provision for special arrangements for countries undertaking to abide by social and environmental standards. GSP coverage of agricultural products was substantially widened by Council Regulation (EC) No 1256/96 of 20 June 1996 ([147]), with the addition of 527 products and the removal of 64 others. The basic principle is that GSP should cover all products except those which are the subject of a market organisation. Additional preferences are also granted to Latin American countries which commit themselves to combating the production of drugs.

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

760. As a member of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, the EU took part in the work of the various bodies belonging to the organisation, in particular the meetings of the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on World Food Security, the Committee on Commodity Problems and the Committee on Forestry, presenting its agricultural policy and setting out its approach to food security. It also participated in the technical consultations on the revision of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), which is aimed, *inter alia*, at bringing the Convention into line with the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round. The Community also played an active part in the meetings on food security and, in particular, the implementation of the code of conduct for the granting of food aid.

761. The Commission took part in the drawing up of FAO's new strategic framework, which will lay down the policy guidelines for 2000 onwards. The Commission also played an active role in the FAO's technical contribution to developing countries in preparation for the talks in the context of the new negotiations within the WTO.

762. The Commission also contributed to the FAO's discussions on trade-related but non-commercial issues, such as the multifunctional aspects of agriculture and its links in less advanced countries.

International Grains Agreement (IGA)

763. The Agreement, which was renewed in 1995, consists of two separate legal instruments: the 1995 Grains Trade Convention and the 1995 Food Aid Convention. Both were due to expire on 30 June 1998, but their period of validity was initially extended by one year (until June 1999) to enable the Food Aid Convention to be renegotiated.

Grains convention

764. The period of validity of the Grains Trade Convention was again extended, from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2001.

Food Aid Convention

765. The European Union and its Member States are signatories to the Food Aid Convention, whose aim is to contribute to world food security and improve the international

([147]) OJ L 160, 29.6.1996, p. 1.

community's ability to respond to food emergencies and other food needs of developing countries.

766. Renegotiation of the 1995 Food Aid Convention began in 1998 in the context of the Marrakesh and Singapore Ministerial decisions.

767. The text of the Food Aid Convention was approved on 24 March 1999, at a meeting of the Convention Council working group concerned.

768. The Convention was applied on a provisional basis from 1 July 1999.

769. After being adopted by the Council (Decision of 13 June 2000) and Parliament it was notified to the United Nations and applied outright.

International Sugar Organisation

770. The EU has continued to play a full role in the affairs of the International Sugar Organisation, which is the body responsible for administering the 1992 International Sugar Agreement (ISA). The two major issues dealt with have been the response to the very low world market prices for sugar and the possible relocation of the ISO offices.

Bilateral and regional trade relations

United States

771. Negotiations continued on a comprehensive EU/US wine agreement at a meeting in April 2000. Pursuant to Article 1 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2839/98 ([148]) of 17 December 1998, the Commission reported orally to the Agriculture Council in June 2000 on progress in the negotiations with the United States. The Council then examined various aspects of wine trade policy, concluding on a number of issues at the October Council. The Council reaffirmed its policy designed to protect consumers by underpinning the quality of wines placed on the EU market in relation to acceptance of winemaking practices and the use of geographical names and traditional terms describing wine. The Council also expressed the general principle that, in the event of disagreements with trading partners, trade should continue while the dispute was being resolved. The Commission welcomed these conclusions, while specifying that nothing in any agreement should limit the EU's ability to take action for the protection of health. Following these deliberations with Member States, negotiations with the United States were resumed in December 2000 and at least one more meeting was scheduled for early 2001.

772. With regard to EU support measures for canned fruit (peaches and pears), annual bilateral discussions under the existing bilateral arrangement with the United States took place on the level of support for the 2000 marketing year. In December, the Agriculture Council adopted the new support regime in the sector. This reform abolishes payments to processors in favour of direct payments to producers. As the mechanism described in the

([148]) *OJ L 354, 30.12.1998, p. 12.*

arrangement with the United States applies with respect to payments to processors, consultations were held with the United States in December 2000 to examine the implications of the reform on the bilateral arrangement.

773. In the beef hormones and banana trade disputes, the United States continued to impose 100 % *ad valorem* tariffs on EU exports. The retaliation lists covered a wide range of products, but focused on pigmeat, fruit juice, cheese, and fruit and vegetables. Unsuccessful attempts were made throughout 2000 to agree on an equivalent level of compensation in the beef dispute in the form of increased access to the EU market for hormone-free beef and on new banana import measures aimed at stopping retaliation. The United States increased the level of commercial damage applied to the abovementioned EU exports that permitted under WTO rules in these disputes by warning of their readiness to alter the lists of products subject to 100 % tariffs.

774. In the Foreign Sales Corporation tax dispute, the WTO Appellate Body ruled in February 2000 in favour of the EU that the US scheme provided tax reductions dependent on export which were contrary to WTO rules, including under the Agriculture Agreement. While seeking to negotiate a solution compatible with WTO obligations, the EU reserved its right to impose retaliatory measures, if necessary, on industrial and agricultural products up to a value of USD 4 043 million and notified the WTO thereof in November 2000.

775. The Commission followed closely the continued expansion of trade-distorting US farm subsidies and surplus disposal mechanisms. With the package approved by the United States in June 2000, farm payments had increased sevenfold in four years, exceeding by a factor of 300 % the amounts paid per farm in the EU. These developments have informed the Commission's position in the WTO negotiations under the Agriculture Agreement.

776. In July 2000 a WTO panel ruled that a US safeguard action in the form of a quantitative limit on imports of wheat gluten, particularly from the EU, was incompatible with WTO rules. The US appealed against the ruling: the decision of the Appellate Body was expected by January 2001 at the latest. With regard to US measures to manage the quota in a restrictive and discriminatory manner, the Commission registered its dissatisfaction with the US actions in various bilateral forums, under the New Transatlantic Agenda (NTA), the Transatlantic Economic Partnership (TEP) and at the EU/US Lisbon Summit in May. In December 2000 the Cereals Management Committee delivered a positive opinion on a Commission proposal to adopt the necessary implementing regulation, as required under Council Regulation (EC) 1804/98 ([149]) of 14 August 1998, should the United States fail to lift the quota in compliance with WTO obligations and procedures. The regulation will enable trading concessions withdrawn by the United States in respect of wheat gluten to be rebalanced through the application of an EUR 5 per ton tariff on the import of corn gluten feed from the United States, up to a quantity of 2 730 000 tons.

777. The Corn Gluten Feed Monitoring Group continued to meet regularly.

([149]) OJ L 233, 20.8.1998, p. 1.

778. Regular exchanges of views between the United States and the Commission were held on the implications of concerns about the use of genetically modified products for trade in agricultural products.

Canada

779. Discussions concerning trade in wine and spirits with a view to consideration of an EU/Canada agreement were held, specifically at the Joint Cooperation Council meeting in November and at the EU-Canada Summit in December. The talks focused on protection of the use of names, on the use of oenological practices, on certification requirements, particularly for certain quality wines with a high alcohol content, and on the trading conditions applied by Canadian alcohol monopolies.

780. In the beef hormones dispute, Canada continued to impose 100 % *ad valorem* tariffs on CAD 11.3 million of EU exports, including pigmeat and fruit and vegetables. Attempts to agree an equivalent level of compensation to bring an end to the retaliation were unsuccessful.

Mexico

781. A free trade agreement between the EU and Mexico entered into force on 1 July 2000. Mexico has also given a commitment to negotiate a wine agreement with the EU.

782. A series of lists outlines the different ways in which various agricultural products will be administered, from immediate elimination of duties, to elimination of duties between three and ten years after entry into force. The EU will benefit in particular from Mexican liberalisation for wines, spirits, and olive oils. The EU will grant limited partial liberalisation quotas to Mexico for certain cut flowers, eggs and albumin, honey, fruit, vegetables, orange juice and pineapple juice and a transitional quota for avocados. Mexico will grant immediate or early liberalisation to EU exports for most of these products. Both parties have a waiting list of sensitive products that they cannot liberalise at this stage, subject to future review. (Bananas, sugar, beef, dairy products, rice, maize, sweet corn, starches and many fruits and vegetables are among the products on the EU reserve list.) Essential elements of the CAP, including the EU entry price system and export refunds have been maintained. The agreement also includes a protocol on rules of origin, which sets out the requirements for eligibility for originating status for the various products.

Mercosur and Chile

783. In July 1998 the Commission adopted draft proposals for directives for the negotiation of an association agreement between the European Union and Chile. The draft was approved by the Council on 13 September 1999. The directives state that:

— the parties are to give confirmation of their common objective of gradual mutual liberalisation of trade in goods and services as a whole with a view to the introduction of free trade and taking into account the sensitiveness of certain products and sectors in accordance with WTO rules;

— in the second half of 1999 the parties are to begin concertation on the round of multilateral negotiations in the context of the WTO and on the preparation of the forthcoming negotiations. The concertation could well cover a number of issues and include regular talks on agriculture, trade and services;

— the parties are to begin negotiations immediately on non-tariff matters;

— the process of negotiation on tariff reductions and on services is to begin on 1 July 2001, the said negotiations being conducted and concluded in the light of the results of the WTO round and the anticipated timetable for the free trade area of the Americas. They are expected to be concluded after the WTO round.

784. In 2000 the Commission took part in two sets of meetings with Mercosur and Chile respectively (6 and 7 April in Buenos Aires, 10 and 11 April in Santiago and 13 to 16 and 20 to 23 June in Brussels). A third set of meetings was held in Brasilia and Santiago in November 2000.

785. In the case of agriculture this gave rise to exchanges of technical information in preparation for tariff negotiations in 2001.

South Africa

786. The agreement on trade, development and cooperation (TDCA) between the EU and South Africa (SA) entered into force on a provisional basis on 1 January 2000. Details on parallel wine and spirits agreements still remain to be settled.

787. The agriculture part of the TDCA involves various degrees of trade liberalisation, ranging from immediate liberalisation to liberalisation over longer periods of up to 10 years by the EU (up to 12 years by SA). Both parties also have a 'reserve list' of sensitive products that they exclude from liberalisation for the moment. Bananas, sugar, beef, rice, maize, sweet corn, starches and many fruits and vegetables are among the products on the EU reserve list. SA excluded products such as fresh meats, dairy products, some cereals and sugar products. The reserve lists will be subject to future review. For certain products which are to be liberalised, but not immediately, some preferential transitional quotas will be introduced with immediate effect (the EU will benefit from such quotas on certain wines, SA will benefit on certain cheeses, cut flowers and wines). In addition, the EU allowed partial liberalisation for some of the Community's other sensitive products, such as some citrus fruits, canned fruit, juices, cut flowers and wines, some of which featured on the original Council Mandate exclusion list. This was in the form of tariff quotas, generally limited to levels of recent imports from SA. In return, SA offered the EU some reciprocal tariff quotas in the cheese sector. Tariff quotas have in-built growth factors. Essential elements of the CAP, including the EU entry price system and export refunds, have been maintained. The agreement also includes a protocol on rules of origin, which sets out the requirements for eligibility for originating status for the various products.

Japan and South Korea

788. Relations with Japan and South Korea continued to be centred on market access and deregulation issues, particularly in relation to continued removal of trade barriers in the areas of plant and animal health. Progress was evident in a number of areas, particularly stabilisation of the pigmeat trade, following an exchange of letters between Commissioner Fischler and the Japanese Minister for Agriculture.

New Zealand

789. With regard to dairy imports under reduced tariff arrangements, further clarification of the technical parameters and control mechanisms (in particular for New Zealand butter exports requested by New Zealand) will soon allow a stricter verification of full compliance with the respective quota conditions. The corresponding implementing legislation was adopted and implemented on 1 July 2000. At the request of the European Union, the New Zealand MAF, Food Assurance Authority, took over responsibility for the issuing of compliance certificates (JMA1) from the New Zealand Dairy Board with a view to ensuring that conflicts of interest are avoided.

Mediterranean countries

790. New association agreements are being negotiated under the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership concluded with the EU's Mediterranean partners at the Barcelona conference in 1995. The agreements replace the cooperation agreements dating back to the 1970s. The new agreements, which are aimed at stepping up trade, provide for reciprocal trade concessions on agricultural products. The negotiations with Israel, Morocco and Tunisia were concluded in 1995, those with Jordan and the Palestinian Authority in 1997. The negotiations with Egypt were concluded in 1999, but the agreement has not yet been initialled by Egypt. The negotiations with Algeria, the Lebanon and Syria are proceeding.

791. The agreement with Tunisia entered into force in 1998, those with Morocco and Israel in 2000, although the reciprocal agricultural concessions agreed with Israel and some provisions of the new agreement with Morocco entered into force early. The reciprocal agricultural concessions agreed with the Palestinian Authority entered into force provisionally in 1997.

792. The agricultural chapter of the agreements with Morocco, Tunisia and Israel is, under the terms of those agreements, subject to a review aimed at achieving greater liberalisation of trade. The negotiations concerned were concluded at the end of 2000 in the case of Tunisia, are proceeding in the case of Israel and have yet to begin in the case of Morocco.

793. For Turkey new arrangements have been applicable to agricultural products since 1998. Under those arrangements the preferential regime is extended to Turkish goods imported into the EU and there are concessions for Community agricultural products exported to Turkey.

794. Malta and Cyprus are in a pre-accession phase, in which their agricultural policy is being adapted in the light of the body of EU law.

795. In the case of Malta there has been no substantial progress on the legal set-up, administrative structures or the rules governing market organisations. While there is monitoring of the veterinary aspects the provisions governing slaughterhouses are not yet in line with established EU law and practice.

796. There has been substantial progress in adapting Cyprus' agricultural policy, in particular with regard to the abolition of State monopolies and neighbouring reforms. A number of improvements are also required in the operation of market organisations. Transposal of the established body of EU law and practice remains patchy, in particular with regard to inspection at frontiers.

X — Agricultural development

Statistical information

NB: For practical reasons the following pages employ the continental representation of numbers, i.e. one thousand two hundred and thirty-four point five is represented as 1 234,5 rather than the more conventional 1,234.5.

Foreword

Codification of the tables

The choices made for the revision of the tables are reflected in a new codification, established on the basis of the same principle for all the tables. Each of them has been given a code with four digits, the first of which designates the subject to which the table refers (see table of contents following this foreword):

1. Conversion rates,
2. Basic data,
3. Economic tables,
4. Tables on agricultural markets.

The second and third digits refer to specific aspects of the field concerned and their significance varies from one field to another.

For the tables concerning the agricultural markets (Tables 4) a standard codification for all the products has been used for these two digits:

(i) the second digit of the code designates the agricultural product concerned,

(ii) the third digit refers to the nature of the statistic presented:

–.–.0.– livestock numbers,
–.–.1.– area, yields and production (crop products) or slaughterings and production (livestock products),
–.–.2.– world production,
–.–.3.– external trade,
–.–.4.– supply balance,
–.–.5.– prices (producer prices, market prices, consumer prices),
–.–.6.– market management,
–.–.9.– various.

For certain sectors, all the possibilities are used (e.g. cereals). For other products only some are used (e.g. potatoes), either because the data needed are not available or because the features of these sectors in the EU do not justify such an exhaustive presentation in a general document such as this, which, for considerations of space, can provide only the most important information.

Remarks

1. Up to December 1987 this report used the SITC Rev. 2, which was worked out using the 6-digit Nimexe, while from January 1988 it used the SITC Rev. 3, which has been drawn up using the 8-digit subheadings of the Combined Nomenclature.

   In particular, it should be noted that considerable divergences have arisen at subheading level between the Combined Nomenclature and the formerly used Nimexe, leading to a break in the goods-related time series between 1987 and 1988.

2. From 1991 data for the former German Democratic Republic are included in the figures for the Federal Republic of Germany and accordingly in the figures for the EU as a whole.

3. As a result of gradual introduction of data for the ex-German Democratic Republic the % TAV rates calculated from one year to another may sometimes be inconsistent.

4. The new Intrastat system for collecting statistics on intra-EU trade was introduced in 1993. As a result, the data on intra-EU trade from 1993 onwards will no longer be comparable with the data for previous years.

5. Present report was based on data available on 30 November 2000.

6. From 1 January 1997 statistics for France and Spain have been amended to include the French overseas departments (Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion) and the Canary Islands respectively.

Contents
Statistical data and tables

□ = New table
Remark: The following tables of *The Agricultural Situation in the European Union — 1999* have not been repeated: 1.0.2, 3.1.11, 3.3.14, 3.5.6.3, 3.8.1, 4.4.9.1

Key to symbols and abbreviations

Statistical symbols

–	Nil
0	Less than half a unit
	Not applicable
:	Not available
.	Not fixed
..	No prices quoted
#	Uncertain
p	Provisional
*	Eurostat estimate
**	European Commission estimate, Directorate-General for Agriculture
r	Revised
s	Secret
∅	Average
«1985»	∅ (1984, 1985, 1986)
«1990»	∅ (1989, 1990, 1991)
1990/91	Marketing year, starting in 1990 and ending in 1991
%	Percentage
% TVA	Annual rate of change (%)

Units

— *Currency*

EUR	Euro
ECU	European currency unit
EUA	European unit of account
u.a.	Gold parity unit of account
BEF	Belgian franc
DKK	Danish crown
DEM	German mark
GRD	Greek drachma
PTE	Portuguese escudo
FRF	French franc
FIM	Finnish markka
NLG	Dutch guilder
IEP	Irish pound
LUF	Luxembourg franc
ITL	Italian lira
ATS	Austrian schilling
ESP	Spanish peseta
SEK	Swedish crown
GBP	Pound sterling
USD	US dollar
NC	National currency

— *Other units*

cif	Cost, insurance, freight
VAT	Value added tax
Bn	Thousand million
Mio	Million
t	Tonne
kg	Kilogram
hl	Hectolitre
l	Litre
ha	Hectare
UAA	Utilized agricultural area
LU	Livestock unit
ESU	European size unit
FU	Fodder unit
AWU	Annual work unit
TF	Type of farming
PPS	Purchasing power standard
NUTS	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics

Geographical abbreviations

EU	European Union
EU-9	Total of the Member States of the EC (1980)
EU-10	Total of the Member States of the EC (1981)
EU-12	Total of the Member States of the EC (1986)
EU-15	Total of the Member States of the EU (1995)
BLEU/UEBL	Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union
DOM	French overseas departments
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific countries party to the Lomé Convention
PTOM	Countries and overseas territories of Member States of the EU

Sources

Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
SITC	Standard international trade classification (Eurostat)
Nimexe	Nomenclature of produce for the EU's external trade statistics and trade between its Member States (Eurostat)
ESA	European system of integrated economic accounts (Eurostat)
FADN	Farm accountancy data network (European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture)
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
Fefac	European Federation of Manufacturers of Compound Feedingstuffs
Fediol	Federation of Seed Crushers and Oil Processors in the EU
AIMA	Intervention Agency for the Agricultural Markets (Italy)
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

Currency units used in this report

1. European Monetary System (EMS) — ecu

Entry into force of the EMS on 13 March 1979 (Regulations (EEC) No 3180/78 and No 3181/78 of 18 December 1978) brought in the ecu as sole unit of account for the Community. Its definition is identical to that of its predecessor the EUA except for a review clause allowing changes in its composition. The ecu is a currency unit of the 'basket' type made up of specified amounts of currencies of the EMS member countries determined mainly on the basis of the economic size of each. It is defined by Council Regulation (EC) No 3320/94. The central rates used in this system are rates set by the central banks around which the market rates of the EMS currencies may fluctuate within spot margins.

2. The ecu in the common agricultural policy

— Before 9 April 1979, the unit of account used in the agricultural sector was the u.a. defined by Regulation (EEC) No 129/62 and the representative rates (green rates) were fixed by the Council.

— On 9 April, the ecu began to be used in the CAP (Regulation (EEC) No 652/79) and is still being used (Regulation (EEC) No 3813/92).

— On the changeover from the u.a. to the ecu on 9 April 1979 common agricultural prices and amounts expressed in u.a. and converted into ecus were adjusted by the coefficient 1,208953. The green rates were however adjusted by the reciprocal coefficient 1/1,208953, leaving national price levels unchanged. For example, 100 u.a. × 3,40 = DEM 340 because ECU 121 × 2,81 = DEM 340.

— For the recording of world market prices, offer prices are converted at the representative market rate, which is an average of the rates recorded on the market. The common agricultural prices and amounts are set in ecus and converted into national currency at the agricultural conversion rates.

— Since 1 January 1993 these have been adjusted by the Commission whenever their divergence from representative market rates exceeds specified margins.

— Between the beginning of the 1984/85 marketing year and 31 January 1995 all conversion rates used for agriculture were multiplied by a correcting factor under the 'switchover' mechanism the effect of which was to express the common agricultural prices and amounts in a unit of account derived from the ecu, the 'green ecu'. This correcting factor, originally 1,033651, was increased in line with the revaluation of the EMS currency appreciating most among those observing all the rules. On abolition it was 1,207509. As on the changeover from the u.a. to the ecu in 1979 common agricultural prices and amounts were increased in ecus by a factor of 1,207509 on 1 February 1995 and all conversion rates used in agriculture reduced by a factor of 1/1,207509 so making the operation neutral in national currency terms.

3. Introduction of the euro

On 1 January 1999, the currencies of the 11 Member States adopting the single currency were replaced by the euro but, during the transitional period until the end of 2001, units of national currency will continue to be used as subdivision of the euro. Series in ecus have been left unchanged as far as the past is concerned but are expressed in euro from 1 January 1999. Series in euro are the statistical continuation of series in ecus.

Fixed conversion rates of the euro

The conversion rates irrevocably fixed between the euro and the currencies of the Member States adopting the euro are:

EUR 1	=	40,3399	Belgian francs
	=	1,95583	German marks
	=	166,386	Spanish pesetas
	=	6,55957	French francs
	=	0,787564	Irish pounds
	=	1 936,27	Italian lire
	=	40,3399	Luxembourg francs
	=	2,20371	Dutch guilders
	=	13,7603	Austrian schillings
	=	200,482	Portuguese escudos
	=	5,94573	Finnish marks

According to context, different currency units have been used in this publication. The statistical series in terms of value are also calculated:

— at constant exchange rates, i.e. at the exchange rates obtaining during a specific period (e.g. 1980). These rates are used to eliminate the influences of exchange-rate changes on a time series;

— at current exchange rates (notably for external trade).

To assist the user of this publication wishing to convert units of account into national currencies and conversely, Tables 1.0.1, 1.0.2 and 1.0.3 give the rates to be used. Fuller information is given in specialized publications of the European Commission.

Observations on statistical method

A — Statistics on external trade — explanatory note

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 of 24 June 1975 on the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States, includes provisions to ensure that data are not recorded twice:

(i) when goods from a non-member country are first brought into a Member State, that Member State must record the import according to the origin of the goods;

(ii) if the goods are then subject to a legal operation (for example clearance for consumption) and subsequently imported into another Member State, the latter must record the goods according to the Member State from which they were received.

However, to satisfy national requirements, the Member States may, if they wish, operate in parallel with the above system the arrangements they applied previously; this means that a Member State's national data may be substantially different from the data supplied by Community sources.

For the calculation of the intra-Community trade of the Community as a whole in the supply balances, there were two possibilities: the sum of the Member States' intra-Community exports (calculation on the basis of goods leaving) or the sum of the Member States' intra-Community imports (calculation on the basis of entries). Eurostat has chosen the second alternative. Also, exports to non-member countries in the supply balances of the Community as a whole are calculated by deducting intra-Community trade from Member States' total exports.

As a result, there may be discrepancies between the external trade data given in the supply balances and those given in the specific external trade tables.

Users must also allow for a break in the series of Community external trade statistics in 1977, the date on which Regulation (EEC) No 1736/75 entered into force.

A last point is that, while the data relating to the external trade of the Community of Twelve from reference year 1985 use the same source for all the Member States (Community statistics), those which refer to a previous period may have been obtained from the Community statistics for the Community of Ten and from other sources for the new Member States.

B — Definition of agricultural products for external trade statistics

Agricultural products are defined as follows:

Chapters 1 to 24 of the Combined Nomenclature excluding fish and fish products:

— chapter 03	fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates
— 0511 91 90	products of fish and crustaceans, ...
— 1604	prepared fish; caviar, and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs
— 1605	prepared crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic invertebrates
— 1902 20 10	stuffed pasta, containing >20% fish, crustaceans, ...
— 2301 20	flours, meals and pellets of fish or crustaceans, ...

adding the following products outside Chapters 1 to 24. (Other products covered by the Uruguay Round Agreement):

— 2905 43	mannitol
— 2905 44	D-glucitol (sorbitol)
— 2905 45	glycerol
— 3301	essential oils
— ex 3302 10	preps containing flavouring agents for beverages
— 3301 to 3305	albuminoidal substances, modified starches, glues
— 3809 10	finishing agents
— 3823 11	stearic acid
— 3823 12	oleic acid
— 3823 13	tall oil fatty acids
— 3823 19	other
— 3823 70	industrial fatty acids
— 3824 60	sorbitol n.e.p.
— 4101 to 4103	hides and skins
— 4301	raw furskins
— 5001 to 5003	raw silk and silk waste
— 5101 to 5103	wool and animal hair
— 5201 to 5203	raw cotton, waste and carded or combed cotton
— 5301	raw flax
— 5302	raw hemp

C — Economic accounts for agriculture (EAA): implementation of a new methodology

1. The economic accounts for agriculture are drawn up according to a new methodology, which was published in the 'Manual on economic accounts for agriculture and forestry EAA/EAF (Rev. 1.1)' (EUROSTAT, 2000, ISBN 92-828-2996-0).

2. The introduction of the new methodology has resulted in a number of changes in the data, as a result both of the change in the methodology itself and of the use of new data sources. Some of the changes have had a direct impact on value added and thus on the measurement of agricultural incomes, whereas others have altered only the level of certain aggregates without, however, affecting value added and the measures of agricultural income.

3. The following methodological revisions affecting the measures of agricultural income can be noted:

   (a) The recording of secondary, non-agricultural activities of agricultural units where these activities cannot be separated from the main agricultural activity. This mainly concerns the processing of agricultural products and agri-tourism.

   (b) The exclusion of the output of units producing solely for own-final consumption (e.g. kitchen gardens).

   (c) The exclusion of upstream and downstream production activity involved in seed multiplication.

   (d) The recording of the output of wine and olive oil (from grapes and olives produced on the holding).

(e) The recording of various operations according to the principle of rights and obligations, meaning that the amounts are recorded during the year in which the claim or obligation, in the economic sense of the term, is created, transformed or removed. For example, the value of subsidies recorded in the accounts for year n corresponds to aid granted in year n even if all or part of the payment takes place in year n+1 or at a later date.

(f) The reclassification of certain agricultural aid which used to be classed as 'operating subsidies' and which will now be recorded as 'capital transfers'. The value of this aid will no longer enter into the calculation of income.

4. Revisions which have had no impact on the measurement of income (all things being equal) concern:

(a) The valuation of output at basic prices. The basic price is defined as the price received by the producer, after deduction of all taxes on products but including all subsidies on products.

(b) The abandonment of the concept of national farm: besides production sold, stocked or for own-consumption by agricultural units, the production of the agricultural industry will now include a part of output used as intermediate consumption by the same unit (for example, grain or forage used in animal feed).

D — Annual rate of change (% TAV)

1. The annual rate of change (symbol: % TAV) is used throughout this report for the calculation over periods of time of changes in a given aggregate. It measures the compound annual average increase or reduction, as a percentage, of the variable concerned from a base year (T in the following equations).

2. The annual rate of change is calculated as follows:

$$100 \text{ x Anti-log} \left[\log \left(\frac{\text{(statistic for year T + N)}}{\text{(statistic for year T)}} \right) : \text{N} \right] - 100 = \%\ \text{TAV}$$

Where the annual rate of change is calculated over only two successive years, N = 1 and the formula becomes:

$$100 \text{ x} \left[\frac{\text{statistic for year T + 1}}{\text{statistic for year T}} \right] - 100 = \%\ \text{TAV}$$

3. The following series illustrates the use of this formula:

	1970	1971	...	1975	1976
Series =	100 000	112 000		161 051	177 156
		1971/1970		1975/1970	1976/1975
% TAV		12,0		10,0	10,0

Most of the statistics in the tables have been provided by the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat). For longer and more detailed series, the user should refer to the following Eurostat publications:

Classification of Eurostat publications

Theme

0. Miscellaneous (pink)
1. General statistics (midnight blue)
2. Economy and finance (violet)
3. Population and social conditions (yellow)
4. Energy and industry (blue)
5. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green)
6. External trade (red)
7. Distributive trades, services and transport (orange)
8. Environment (turquoise)
9. Research and development (brown)

Series

A Yearbooks and yearly statistics
B Short-term statistics
C Accounts and surveys
D Studies and research
E Methods
F Statistics in focus

1.0.1. Indicative currency parities

(1 ECU/EUR = ... NC)

Since	Belgique/ België Luxembourg	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
	BEF/LUF	DKK	DEM	GRD	ESP	FRF	IEP	ITL	NLG	ATS	PTE	FIM	SEK	GBP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A — Central rates (¹)														
8.1.1990	42,1679	7,79845	2,04446	—	132,889	6,85684	0,763159	1 529,70	2,30358	—	—	—	—	—
8.10.1990	42,4032	7,84195	2,05586	—	133,631	6,89509	0,767417	1 538,24	2,31643	—	—	—	—	0,696904
6.4.1992	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178,735	—	—	—
14.9.1992	42,0639	7,77921	2,03942	—	132,562	6,83992	0,761276	1 636,61	2,29789	—	177,305	—	—	0,691328
17.9.1992	41,9547	7,75901	2,03412	—	139,176	6,82216	0,759300	—	2,29193	—	176,844	—	—	—
23.11.1992	40,6304	7,51410	1,96992	—	143,386	6,60683	0,735334	—	2,21958	—	182,194	—	—	—
30.1.1993	40,2802	7,44934	1,95294	—	142,150	6,54988	0,809996	—	2,20045	—	180,624	—	—	—
14.5.1993	40,2123	7,43679	1,94964	—	154,250	6,53883	0,808628	—	2,19672	—	192,854	—	—	—
9.1.1995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,7167	—	—	—	—
6.3.1995	39,3960	7,28580	1,91007	—	162,493	6,40608	0,792214	—	2,15214	13,4383	195,792	—	—	—
B — Annual average of daily rates														
1990	42,4257	7,85652	2,05209	201,412	129,411	6,91412	0,767768	1 521,98	2,31212	14,4399	181,109	4,85496	7,52051	0,713851
1991	42,2233	7,90859	2,05076	225,216	128,469	6,97332	0,767809	1 533,24	2,31098	14,4309	178,614	5,00211	7,47926	0,701012
1992	41,5932	7,80925	2,02031	247,026	132,526	6,84839	0,760718	1 595,51	2,27482	14,2169	174,714	5,80703	7,53295	0,737650
1993	40,4713	7,59359	1,93639	268,568	149,124	6,63368	0,799952	1 841,23	2,17521	13,6238	188,370	6,69628	9,12151	0,779988
1994	39,6565	7,54328	1,92452	288,026	158,918	6,58261	0,793618	1 915,06	2,15827	13,5395	196,896	6,19077	9,16307	0,775902
1995	38,5519	7,32804	1,87375	302,989	163,000	6,52506	0,815525	2 130,14	2,09891	13,1824	196,105	5,70855	9,33192	0,828789
1996	39,2886	7,35934	1,90954	305,546	160,748	6,49300	0,793448	1 958,96	2,13973	13,4345	195,761	5,82817	8,51472	0,813798
1997	40,5332	7,48361	1,96438	309,385	165,887	6,61260	0,747516	1 929,30	2,21081	13,8240	198,589	5,88064	8,65117	0,692304
1998	40,6313	7,50161	1,96964	330,485	167,208	6,60275	0,786091	1 943,62	2,22022	13,8581	201,730	5,98346	8,88999	0,675499
1999	40,3399	7,43567	1,95583	325,757	166,386	6,55957	0,787564	1 936,27	2,20371	13,7603	200,482	5,94573	8,81406	0,659250

(¹) Currencies within the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

1.0.3. Agricultural conversion rates

(1 ECU/EUR = ... NC)

Since	Belgique/ België Luxembourg	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
	BEF/LUF	DKK	DEM	GRD	ESP	FRF	IEP	ITL	NLG	ATS	PTE	FIM	SEK	GBP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.7.1992	48,5563	8,97989	2,35418	274,609	151,756	7,89563	0,878776	1761,45	2,65256	:	206,307	:	:	0,795423
1.7.1993	48,5563	8,97989	2,35418	319,060	182,744	7,89563	0,976426	2166,58	2,65256	:	222,758	:	:	0,948645
1.7.1994	49,3070	9,34812	2,35418	346,789	192,319	7,98191	0,976426	2274,93	2,65256	:	239,331	:	:	0,932453
1.7.1995	39,5239	7,74166	1,90616	302,387	170,165	6,61023	0,829498	2311,19	2,14021	13,4084	198,202	5,88000	9,91834	0,840997
1.7.1996	39,5239	7,49997	1,91449	311,761	165,198	6,61023	0,829498	2030,40	2,14427	13,4713	198,202	6,02811	8,93762	0,833821
1.7.1997	40,4285	7,49997	1,95929	312,011	165,571	6,61023	0,759189	1 973,93	2,20397	13,7910	198,202	6,02811	8,88562	0,720829
11.7.1997	40,7357	7,51757	1,97407	:	166,718	6,65716	:	:	2,22212	13,8905	199,234	:	:	:
21.7.1997	40,8741	7,54258	1,97970	:	166,839	6,68769	:	:	2,22893	13,9291	199,837	:	:	:
1.8.1997	40,9321	7,54917	1,98243	:	167,111	:	:	:	2,23273	13,9485	200,230	:	:	:
11.8.1997	:	:	:	:	167,153	:	:	:	:	:	200,321	:	:	:
21.8.1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,695735
11.10.1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,65258	:
1.1.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,763456	:	:	:	201,259	:	:	:
7.1.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,772837	:	:	:	:	:	8,68510	:
9.1.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,785663	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
21.1.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	201,690	:	:	:
1.2.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,71433	:
11.2.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,76111	:
19.2.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,794401	:	:	:	202,007	:	8,79309	:
11.3.1998	:	:	:	312,493	167,525	:	0,796521	:	:	:	202,232	:	:	:
19.3.1998	:	:	:	343,057	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
24.3.1998	:	7,55234	:	349,703	167,997	:	:	:	2,23286	:	202,764	:	:	:
3.4.1998	:	7,56225	1,98391	:	168,336	:	:	:	2,23593	13,9576	203,183	:	:	:
3.5.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,677353
21.7.1998	:	:	:	338,319	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1.9.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,92333	:
1.10.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9,06874	:
6.10.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9,35580	0,689190
11.10.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0,698159
31.12.1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	40,9321	7,56225	1,98391	338,319	168,336	6,68769	0,796521	1 973,93	2,23593	13,9576	203,183	6,02811	9,35580	0,698159

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

2.0.1.1. **Basic data: key general statistics**

	Total area (km²)	Population (1 000 inhabitants)	GDP/ inhabitants PPS (²)	Inflation (¹) %	Unemployment rate (% of civilian working population)	Total civilian working population (x 1 000)	Trade balance (Mio EUR) (³)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EU-15	3 236 260	375 346	20 610	1,5	9,2	154 988	– 19 034
Belgique/België	30 520	10 214	23 343	1,0	9,1	3 987	13 456
Danmark	43 090	5 314	23 997	2,7	5,2	2 698	4 262
Deutschland	357 030	82 037	22 463	0,9	8,8	36 089	65 202
Elláda	131 960	10 522	14 277	2,9	11,7	3 940	– 16 451
España	505 990	39 394	16 953	2,9	15,9	13 773	– 29 004
France	543 980	58 973	21 395	0,4	11,3	22 748	10 065
Ireland	70 300	3 735	23 226	3,8	5,7	1 582	23 027
Italia	301 320	57 613	20 449	1,5	11,3	20 618	12 730
Luxembourg	2 570	429	35 980	2,3	2,3	175	– 2 837
Nederland	41 530	15 760	21 713	1,7	3,3	7 210	11 651
Österreich	83 860	8 083	23 178	0,9	3,8	3 678	– 4 935
Portugal	91 910	9 979	15 111	3,5	4,5	4 830	– 14 480
Suomi/Finland	338 150	5 160	20 886	0,7	10,2	2 326	9 504
Sverige	449 960	8 854	19 985	0,5	7,2	4 051	15 311
United Kingdom	244 100	59 280	20 348	2,5	6,1	27 283	– 49 477
Cyprus	9 251	665	17 082	1,3	3,6	290	– 2 907 (⁴)
Malta	315	387	:	2,1	5,3	138	– 851 (⁴)
Turkey	774 820	64 330	5 881	64,9 (⁴)	7,6	:	– 16 972 (⁴)
CEECs	1 078 389	104 631	8 001	:	:	43 995 *	– 37 582 (⁴)
Bulgaria	110 990	8 211	4 749	2,6	17,0	2 989 *	:
Czech Republic	78 870	10 285	12 498	1,8	8,7	4 716	– 1 979 (⁴)
Estonia	45 227	1 442	7 682	4,5	11,7	615	– 1 375 (⁴)
Hungary	93 030	10 068	10 705	10,0	7,0	3 785	– 8 218 (⁴)
Latvia	64 589	2 432	6 169	2,1	14,5	998	– 1 231 (⁴)
Lithuania	65 300	3 700	5 786	0,7	14,1	1 613	– 1 857 (⁴)
Poland	312 685	38 654	7 806	7,2	15,3	14 940	– 16 779 (⁴)
Romania	238 391	22 458	5 682	45,8	6,8	11 022	– 3 153 (⁴)
Slovakia	49 035	5 395	10 279	10,6	16,2	2 432 *	– 2 047 (⁴)
Slovenia	20 273	1 986	14 964	6,1	7,6	886	– 945 (⁴)
USA	9 629 091	271 626	36 116	1,5	4,2	140 185	– 276 226 (⁴)
Japan	377 835	126 451	24 921	– 0,9	4,7	67 790	95 891 (⁴)

(¹) GDP price deflator.
(²) Purchasing power standard.
(³) See notes on methods (B) — CEEC countries: trade with extra-CEEC.
(⁴) 1998.

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture), FAO and UNSO.

2.0.1.2. Basic data — key EU agricultural statistics

	Utilized agricultural area (1 000 ha)	Number of holdings (1 000 holdings)	UAA per holding (ha)	Employment in the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sector: Number (1 000 persons)	Employment: Share in employed civilian working population (%)	Output in agricultural activities sector (Mio EUR)	Consumption of inputs (Mio EUR)	Gross value-added at basic prices (Mio EUR)	Share of agriculture in the GDP (GVA/GDP) (%)	Share of agriculture in total gross fixed capital formation (%)	EU trade in food and agricultural products [1] [3]: Share of imports of food and agricultural products in imports of all products (%)	EU trade: Share of exports of food and agricultural products in exports of all products (%)	EU trade: External trade balance in food and agricultural products (Mio EUR)	Trend of food prices [2] (%)	Share of household consumption expenditure devoted to food, beverages and tobacco as proportion of total consumer expenditure of households (%)
	1999	1997	1997	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15	135 825 *	6989	18,4	6898	4,5	273658	129963	143695	1,8 *	:	6,9	6,7	–2425	1,2	:
Belgique/België	1394	67	20,6	95	2,4	6921	4224	2697	1,2 *	21,3	10,0	10,4	2060	1,1	17,8
Danmark	2684	63	42,6	90	3,3	7722	4579	3143	2,0 *	34,7	10,2	18,8	4490	2,1	18,1
Deutschland	17152	534	32,1	1034	2,9	41612	24549	17062	0,9 *	35,9	8,8	5,0	–13636	0,6	16,0
Elláda	5109	821	4,3	669	17,0	11285	2880	8405	7,1 *	:	13,2	28,8	–633	2,1	:
España	28882	1208	21,2	1020	7,4	33344	11398	21947	4,1 *	:	9,0	13,6	1950	2,2	:
France	29937	680	41,7	968	4,3	62929	31591	31338	2,4 *	29,9	8,3	11,9	11962	0,6	:
Ireland	4418	148	29,4	136	8,6	5469	2973	2496	2,9 *	:	7,7	12,1	4666	2,5	19,1
Italia	15401	2315	6,4	1118	5,4	42049	13168	28881	2,6 *	29,7	10,3	7,1	–5778	1,7	18,0
Luxembourg	127	3	42,5	3	1,7	251	129	122	0,7 *	49,2	10,2	6,4	–582	1,0	:
Nederland	1962	108	18,6	231	3,2	18457	9997	8459	2,4 *	34,2	11,5	18,8	16406	2,0	15,3
Österreich	3410	210	16,3	229	6,2	5246	2942	2304	1,2 *	:	6,8	5,4	–1162	0,5	15,5
Portugal	3908	417	9,2	611	12,7	6309	2913	3396	3,3 *	19,3	10,9	6,0	–2693	2,2	:
Suomi/Finland	2201	91	23,7	148	6,4	3533	2429	1103	0,9 *	77,8	6,9	2,4	–1108	1,3	18,9
Sverige	3071	90	34,7	121	3,0	4385	2941	1443	0,7 *	60,4	6,5	2,3	–2314	0,6	0,0
United Kingdom	16169	233	69,3	424	1,6	24147	13249	10898	0,9 *	25,9	9,0	6,0	–12161	1,3	:
Cyprus	134	:	:	27	9,3	616 [4]	268 [4]	349	4,1	:	19,8 [4]	38,7 [4]	– 504 [4]	12,0 *	18,6
Malta	12	:	:	3	1,8	:	:	75	2,2	:	10,8 [4]	2,1 [4]	– 226 [4]	:	:
Turkey	41488	:	:	9149 [4]	41,3	:	:	24265	14,3 [4]	:	7,6 [4]	17,9 [4]	1152 [4]	:	:
CEECs	58660 *	:	:	9677 *	22,0 *	:	:	17622 *	5,1 *	:	7,1 *	7,1 *	– 4322 [4]	:	:
Bulgaria	5517	:	:	795 [4]	26,6	4 296 [4]	1 471 [4]	2 054 [4]	17,6 *	:	7,0	16,0	:	13,7 *	53,5
Czech Republic	4282	3810	:	250	5,2	:	2 819 [4]	1700	3,4	:	6,6	4,5	– 684 [4]	–0,9	26,8
Estonia	1001	553	:	54	8,8	755 [4]	463 [4]	247	5,1	:	12,2	4,9	– 365 [4]	3,6	37,5
Hungary	5744	3819	:	263	7,1	5 566 [4]	3 510 [4]	2 043 [4]	4,5 *	:	3,5	8,6	– 1105 [4]	12,9 *	42,1
Latvia	2488	:	:	172	15,3	668	452	204	3,6	:	13,3	5,7	– 245 [4]	5,8 *	44,9
Lithuania	3496	:	:	349	20,2	1554	762	789	7,9	:	11,0	12,0	– 105 [4]	–1,4 *	46,0
Poland	18413	:	:	2671	18,1	16 296 [4]	10 264 [4]	4798	3,3	:	7,7	9,3	– 867 [4]	11,8 *	36,9
Romania	14784	7464	:	4851	41,7	8285	3844	4441	13,9	:	9,0 [4]	5,3 [4]	– 557 [4]	87,7	58,0
Slovakia	2444	1894	:	180 [4]	7,4	:	:	752	4,1	:	7,3	4,3	– 416 [4]	7,2 *	31,8
Slovenia	491	:	:	92	10,2	:	:	594	3,2	:	7,7 [4]	4,3 [4]	– 354 [4]	10,9 *	:
USA	425414	2191	:	3325 *	2,4	:	:	:	:		4,5 [4]	9,0 [4]	13280 [4]	2,1	11,4 [4]
Japan	4156	:	:	3070	4,5	:	:	:	:	:	12,6 [4]	0,4 [4]	– 29935 [4]	0,3	16,5 [4]

(1) For Member States intra + extra trade; for EU-15 extra trade.
(2) Change from previous year.
(3) See notes on methods (B) — CEEC countries: trade with extra-CEEC.
(4) 1998.

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture), FAO and UNSO.

3.1.1. Share of products in agricultural production (¹) (1999)

(%)

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Products subject to EU market organizations							
Wheat (²)	6,2	3,4	8,9	7,8	6,2	3,6	9,2
Rye (²)	0,3	0,0	0,6	1,6	0,0	0,1	0,0
Oats (²)	0,4	0,1	0,9	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,1
Barley (²)	3,0	0,8	8,5	5,1	0,8	3,2	2,5
Maize (²)	2,3	0,1	0,0	1,4	4,6	1,9	3,7
Rice (²)	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,8	0,1
Sugarbeet	1,8	3,6	1,9	2,8	1,0	1,2	1,7
Tobacco	0,4	0,1	0,0	0,1	5,2	0,3	0,2
Olive oil	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	13,2	6,1	0,0
Oilseeds (²)	2,0	0,1	1,7	2,8	0,2	1,3	3,8
Fresh fruit (³)	7,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	26,3	4,4
Fresh vegetables (³)	7,6	10,8	1,7	2,7	12,4	14,1	4,6
Wine and must	6,3	0,0	0,0	2,6	0,3	3,2	14,2
Seeds (⁴)	0,4	0,0	1,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,5
Textile fibres	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Hops	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
Milk	13,9	14,0	19,0	19,5	7,5	6,4	12,2
Cattle	10,2	16,2	5,2	9,7	2,4	7,4	12,2
Pigs	7,4	17,3	23,5	10,1	2,3	9,5	4,0
Sheep and goats	2,3	0,1	0,1	0,4	8,1	5,0	1,2
Eggs	1,6	1,7	0,9	1,9	1,7	1,7	1,1
Poultry	3,7	4,4	2,3	1,8	1,3	2,9	4,7
Subtotal	79,8	72,7	76,0	71,4	68,0	95,7	80,7
Products not subject to EU market organizations							
Potatoes (²)	2,4	4,4	1,7	2,6	2,6	1,8	1,7
Agricultural services	3,0	0,4	3,7	2,9	0,0	0,3	4,1
Other	14,8	22,5	18,5	23,0	29,4	2,2	13,5
Subtotal	20,2	27,3	24,0	28,6	32,0	4,3	19,3
Grand total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Value in Mio EUR	268 960,6	6 872,3	7 713,8	41 514,6	10 798,0	32 486,2	62 041,3

	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Products subject to EU market organizations									
Wheat (²)	1,3	4,4	2,8	0,7	4,5	1,9	1,5	5,7	10,1
Rye (²)	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,8	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,0
Oats (²)	0,4	0,2	0,8	0,0	0,6	0,3	4,9	5,0	0,4
Barley (²)	3,4	0,8	3,6	0,2	3,8	0,1	8,0	6,8	4,8
Maize (²)	0,0	4,3	0,2	0,1	5,2	3,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
Rice (²)	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugarbeet	1,3	1,4	0,0	1,7	2,8	0,4	1,7	3,0	1,9
Tobacco	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
Olive oil	0,0	5,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,8	0,0	0,0	0,0
Oilseeds (²)	0,0	1,3	1,3	0,0	2,8	0,4	1,0	1,2	2,5
Fresh fruit (³)	0,0	15,4	0,0	1,6	5,4	15,0	0,0	0,0	1,6
Fresh vegetables (³)	3,0	12,1	1,0	9,8	2,5	12,3	4,3	3,0	6,2
Wine and must	0,0	10,7	12,4	0,0	6,2	19,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
Seeds (⁴)	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3
Textile fibres	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,1
Hops	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Milk	25,5	9,9	33,6	17,3	16,9	9,7	29,9	26,7	16,9
Cattle	32,6	8,4	18,7	7,4	10,7	6,3	8,3	8,5	14,2
Pigs	4,1	4,5	6,5	10,9	13,4	7,2	7,2	8,7	5,1
Sheep and goats	6,6	1,0	0,2	0,5	0,4	3,7	0,1	0,3	7,4
Eggs	0,4	2,0	1,0	1,5	1,7	0,9	1,3	2,0	2,3
Poultry	3,0	3,9	0,1	3,5	1,8	5,5	2,6	2,2	8,1
Subtotal	81,6	87,5	82,4	57,5	79,4	89,7	70,8	73,6	82,1
Products not subject to EU market organizations									
Potatoes (²)	1,5	1,1	1,2	4,9	1,2	3,3	2,6	3,1	4,9
Agricultural services	5,0	2,2	2,9	7,5	3,9	0,1	3,0	2,4	4,4
Other	11,9	9,2	13,6	30,0	15,5	7,0	23,6	20,9	8,6
Subtotal	18,4	12,5	17,6	42,5	20,6	10,3	29,2	26,4	17,9
Grand total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Value in Mio EUR	5 469,4	41 365,5	244,7	18 376,0	4 841,2	6 308,9	3 424,0	4 234,9	23 269,9

(¹) See notes on methods (C).
(²) Including seeds.
(³) The products listed in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 on the new market organisations.
(⁴) Excluding cereal and rice seeds, oilseeds, the seeds of protein plants and seed potatoes.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.2. Individual Member States' shares in agricultural production (1) (1999)

EU-15 = 100
(%)

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Products subject to EU market organizations															
Wheat (2)	1,4	4,1	19,4	4,0	7,0	34,2	0,4	10,9	0,0	0,7	1,3	0,7	0,3	1,5	14,1
Rye (2)	0,1	5,0	76,7	0,6	4,8	3,5	0,0	0,3	0,1	0,4	4,3	1,3	0,4	2,0	0,6
Oats (2)	0,6	5,8	19,8	2,0	10,6	6,8	1,8	7,4	0,2	0,1	2,5	1,7	14,7	18,5	7,6
Barley (2)	0,7	8,2	26,6	1,0	13,2	19,8	2,3	3,9	0,1	0,5	2,3	0,1	3,5	3,6	14,1
Maize (2)	0,1	0,0	9,0	7,9	9,9	36,9	0,0	28,4	0,0	0,2	4,0	3,4	0,0	0,0	0,0
Rice (2)	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,8	31,1	4,4	0,0	51,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,7	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sugarbeet	5,1	2,9	23,5	2,1	8,3	22,1	1,5	12,1	0,0	6,5	2,7	0,5	1,2	2,6	9,0
Tobacco	0,4	0,0	3,4	47,9	9,4	8,9	0,0	28,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,6	0,0	0,0	0,0
Olive oil	0,0	0,0	0,0	25,1	34,8	0,0	0,0	38,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Oilseeds (2)	0,1	2,4	21,1	0,4	7,7	42,8	0,0	10,2	0,1	0,1	2,5	0,5	0,6	0,9	10,6
Fresh fruit (3)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	43,8	14,0	0,0	32,7	0,0	1,5	1,3	4,9	0,0	0,0	1,9
Fresh vegetables (3)	3,6	0,6	5,6	6,6	22,5	14,1	0,8	24,5	0,0	8,8	0,6	3,8	0,7	0,6	7,1
Wine and must	0,0	0,0	6,3	0,2	6,1	52,1	0,0	26,2	0,2	0,0	1,8	7,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
Seeds (4)	0,0	7,9	13,0	0,0	0,0	30,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	42,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,2
Textile fibres	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	72,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,9	0,0	4,1	0,0	0,0	18,1
Hops	0,0	0,0	79,0	0,0	0,0	4,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,2	0,0	0,0	15,6
Milk	2,6	3,9	21,7	2,2	5,6	20,2	3,7	11,0	0,2	8,5	2,2	1,6	2,7	3,0	10,6
Cattle	4,1	1,5	14,8	0,9	8,8	27,8	6,5	12,7	0,2	5,0	1,9	1,5	1,0	1,3	12,1
Pigs	6,0	9,1	21,0	1,2	15,4	12,4	1,1	9,3	0,1	10,0	3,2	2,3	1,2	1,9	6,0
Sheep and goats	0,1	0,1	2,7	13,9	25,8	12,1	5,7	6,5	0,0	1,5	0,3	3,7	0,0	0,2	27,2
Eggs	2,6	1,6	18,3	4,3	12,7	15,3	0,5	19,3	0,1	6,4	1,9	1,4	1,0	2,0	12,6
Poultry	3,0	1,7	7,3	1,4	9,4	28,7	1,6	15,8	0,0	6,3	0,9	3,5	0,9	0,9	18,6
Subtotal	2,3	2,7	13,8	3,4	14,5	23,3	2,1	16,9	0,1	4,9	1,8	2,6	1,1	1,5	8,9
Products not subject to EU market organizations															
Potatoes (2)	4,6	2,0	16,6	4,3	8,9	16,5	1,3	6,8	0,0	13,9	0,9	3,2	1,4	2,0	17,5
Agricultural services	0,3	3,5	14,9	0,0	1,4	31,0	3,3	11,2	0,1	16,9	2,3	0,1	1,2	1,2	12,4
Other	3,9	3,6	24,1	8,0	·1,8	21,1	1,6	9,6	0,1	13,9	1,9	1,1	2,0	2,2	5,1
Subtotal	3,4	3,4	21,8	6,4	2,6	22,0	1,9	9,5	0,1	14,4	1,8	1,2	1,8	2,1	7,7
Grand total	2,6	2,9	15,4	4,0	12,1	23,1	2,0	15,4	0,1	6,8	1,8	2,3	1,3	1,6	8,7

(1) See notes on methods (C).
(2) Including seeds.
(3) The products listed in Article 1 of Council Regulation (EC) No 2200/96 on the new market organisations.
(4) Excluding cereal and rice seeds, oilseeds, the seeds of protein plants and seed potatoes.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.3. **Farm inputs: breakdown by Member State** (1) (1999)

(%)

	Consumption of inputs (Mio EUR)	Seeds and reproductive material	Energy and lubricants	Fertilizers and soil improvers	Crop protection products and pesticides	Veterinary expenditure	Animal feed	Maintenance of machinery	Maintenance of buildings	Agricultural services	Other products and services	Share of inputs in production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EU-15	129 963	77,0	133,1	105,5	69,0	40,7	640,5	104,8	29,4	90,7	209,3	47,5
Belgique/België	4 224	5,9	7,5	5,2	4,5	4,5	54,5	7,7	1,4	1,5	7,3	61,0
Danmark	4 579	2,5	5,0	4,8	3,5	2,5	54,2	7,4	2,6	6,0	11,5	59,3
Deutschland	24 549	3,1	8,4	6,2	4,5	2,8	45,8	7,8	2,5	4,9	14,1	59 0
Elláda	2 880	8,9	16,1	10,0	9,7	2,4	41,1	2,2	1,2	3,1	5,4	25,5
España	11 398	4,0	7,1	7,8	5,1	3,6	44,9	13,9	2,4	4,3	6,9	34,2
France	31 591	5,2	7,0	8,9	8,4	3,2	36,5	7,3	1,5	8,0	14,0	50,2
Ireland	2 973	2,3	11,4	11,5	2,2	3,3	42,9	5,4	2,2	9,2	9,6	54,4
Italia	13 168	4,1	11,0	6,0	5,1	0,2	51,7	2,0	0,7	3,9	15,2	31,3
Luxembourg	129	3,9	7,9	8,0	2,9	2,2	38,9	13,7	1,4	5,8	15,3	51,4
Nederland	9 997	9,8	10,8	2,3	3,2	2,3	33,3	5,9	1,1	12,8	18,4	54,2
Österreich	2 942	4,9	8,3	3,9	2,7	6,1	37,7	7,9	1,6	16,7	10,2	56,1
Portugal	2 913	11,0	6,5	7,0	5,1	1,2	48,0	1,9	1,5	0,1	17,8	46,2
Suomi/Finland	2 429	2,8	8,4	8,3	2,4	2,4	43,1	5,7	2,4	4,2	20,3	68,8
Sverige	2 941	5,0	10,6	6,8	2,3	0,9	40,6	8,0	3,2	3,4	19,2	67,1
United Kingdom	13 249	3,8	7,1	8,9	7,2	3,1	27,3	7,9	3,7	6,8	24,3	54,9

(1) See notes on methods (C).

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.4. **Situation ([1]) of:**

a) output in agricultural activities sector
b) intermediate consumption
c) gross value added at basic prices
d) net value added at basic prices

1999

		EUR (Mio)		% TAV		At current exchange rates and prices		
						PPS	EUR	
		At current prices	At 1995 prices	1999/1998	1999/1995	Mio	As a % per aggregate (EU-15 = 100)	As a % of output in agricultural activities sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Output in agricultural activities sector	EU-15	273 658	:	– 1	2	282 708	100,0	100,0
	Belgique/België	6 921	7 551	– 3,1	– 6,8	7 114	2,5	100,0
	Danmark	7 722	9 088	– 3,2	– 9,8	6 289	2,8	100,0
	Deutschland	41 612	47 439	– 2,2	– 7,7	39 134	15,2	100,0
	Elláda	11 285	11 339	0,6	1,6	14 359	4,1	100,0
	España	33 344	:	– 0,2	13,6	40 687	12,2	100,0
	France	62 929	65 658	– 1,0	2,9	59 218	23,0	100,0
	Ireland	5 469	6 070	– 6,1	– 6,0	5 639	2,0	100,0
	Italia	42 049	37 053	0,8	15,7	46 648	15,4	100,0
	Luxembourg	251	:	1,2	– 4,1	234	0,1	100,0
	Nederland	18 457	19 823	– 2,0	– 6,5	18 820	6,7	100,0
	Österreich	5 246	:	– 3,3	– 8,0	5 099	1,9	100,0
	Portugal	6 309	:	18,4	15,0	9 589	2,3	100,0
	Suomi/Finland	3 533	4 070	1,6	– 15,6	3 214	1,3	100,0
	Sverige	4 385	4 458	– 0,0	0,1	3 750	1,6	100,0
	United Kingdom	24 147	24 203	– 0,5	1,5	22 914	8,8	100,0
Intermediate consumption	EU-15	129 963	:	– 0,9	2,1	131 032	100,0	47,5
	Belgique/België	4 224	4 429	– 1,2	– 8,6	4 342	3,3	61,0
	Danmark	4 579	4 849	– 3,4	0,2	3 729	3,5	59,3
	Deutschland	24 549	29 040	– 6,1	– 8,2	23 088	18,9	59,0
	Elláda	2 880	2 862	2,4	6,1	3 664	2,2	25,5
	España	11 398	:	– 1,2	5,3	13 907	8,8	34,2
	France	31 591	31 628	0,9	4,5	29 728	24,3	50,2
	Ireland	2 973	2 812	1,6	11,8	3 065	2,3	54,4
	Italia	13 168	11 918	– 0,8	6,9	14 608	10,1	31,3
	Luxembourg	129	:	2,7	1,8	120	0,1	51,4
	Nederland	9 997	10 150	0,5	– 0,7	10 194	7,7	54,2
	Österreich	2 942	:	– 2,4	– 1,4	2 859	2,3	56,1
	Portugal	2 913	:	12,4	14,2	4 427	2,2	46,2
	Suomi/Finland	2 429	2 442	2,7	– 3,9	2 211	1,9	68,8
	Sverige	2 941	2 879	0,9	8,2	2 516	2,3	67,1
	United Kingdom	13 249	11 767	0,2	14,1	12 572	10,2	54,9
Gross value added at basic prices	EU-15	143 695	:	– 0,4	1,8	151 676	100,0	52,5
	Belgique/België	2 697	3 121	– 6,0	– 3,8	2 772	1,9	39,0
	Danmark	3 143	4 239	– 3,0	– 21,3	2 560	2,2	40,7
	Deutschland	17 062	18 399	3,9	– 6,9	16 046	11,9	41,0
	Elláda	8 405	8 478	0,1	0,2	10 694	5,8	74,5
	España	21 947	:	0,4	18,4	26 780	15,3	65,8
	France	31 338	34 046	– 2,9	1,4	29 490	21,8	49,8
	Ireland	2 496	3 258	– 13,9	– 21,0	2 573	2	45,6
	Italia	28 881	25 134	1,6	20,2	32 039	20,1	68,7
	Luxembourg	122	:	– 0,3	– 9,6	114	0,1	48,6
	Nederland	8 459	9 668	– 4,8	– 12,5	8 626	5,9	45,8
	Österreich	2 304	:	– 4,5	– 15,3	2 240	1,6	43,9
	Portugal	3 396	:	24,1	15,6	5 162	2,4	53,8
	Suomi/Finland	1 103	1 628	– 0,9	– 33,4	1 004	0,8	31,2
	Sverige	1 443	1 579	– 1,8	– 13,2	1 234	1,0	32,9
	United Kingdom	10 898	12 458	– 1,3	– 10,6	10 342	7,6	45,1
Net value added at basic prices	EU-15	107 217	:	– 0,9	0,3	114 684	100,0	39,2
	Belgique/België	2 090	2739	– 7,3	– 4,3	2 149	1,9	30,2
	Danmark	2 063	3231	– 4,9	– 30,8	1 680	1,9	26,7
	Deutschland	9 913	18399	6,7	– 8,1	9 323	9,2	23,8
	Elláda	7 747	:	– 0,3	– 0,4	9 857	7,2	68,6
	España	19 469	:	0,5	20,0	23 756	18,2	58,4
	France	23 677	26832	– 4,9	– 0,5	22 281	22,1	37,6
	Ireland	1 918	:	– 17,7	– 28,6	1 977	1,8	35,1
	Italia	21 670	:	1,1	18,9	24 041	20,2	51,5
	Luxembourg	83	:	– 1,7	– 14,1	77	0,1	33,0
	Nederland	6 356	7423	– 4,6	– 13,9	6 481	5,9	34,4
	Österreich	1 076	:	– 9,3	– 27,5	1 046	1,0	20,5
	Portugal	2 666	:	31,1	19,9	4 053	2,5	42,3
	Suomi/Finland	387	917	– 4,8	– 55,5	353	0,4	11,0
	Sverige	809	959	– 3,8	– 20,4	692	0,8	18,5
	United Kingdom	7 291	9372	– 1,8	– 20,7	6 919	6,8	30,2

([1]) See notes on methods (C).

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.5. Value of agricultural production, crop production and livestock production (1)

EUR

	Producer prices			% TAV	Basic prices			% TAV
	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A. Agricultural production EU-15	:	246 102	243 778	− 0,9	:	271 059	268 961	− 0,8
Belgique/België	7 100	6 881	6 532	− 5,1	7 311	7 096	6 872	− 3,1
Danmark	8 095	7 355	7 141	− 2,9	8 715	7 971	7 714	− 3,2
Deutschland	41 317	39 304	38 230	− 2,7	44 330	42 450	41 515	− 2,2
Elláda	8 819	8 227	8 333	1,3	11 059	10 736	10 798	0,6
España	29 301	29 459	29 167	− 1,0	32 661	32 559	32 486	− 0,2
France	56 112	56 831	55 793	− 1,8	62 048	62 896	62 041	− 1,4
Ireland	:	4 940	4 755	− 3,7	:	5 824	5 469	− 6,1
Italia	38 519	38 370	38 758	1,0	41 542	41 062	41 365	0,7
Luxembourg	210	227	230	1,4	226	242	245	1,2
Nederland	18 507	18 502	18 120	− 2,1	18 738	18 750	18 376	− 2,0
Österreich	4 642	4 612	4 422	− 4,1	5 221	5 064	4 841	− 4,4
Portugal	5 068	4 930	5 881	19,3	5 475	5 329	6 309	18,4
Suomi/Finland	3 109	2 808	2 892	3,0	3 770	3 376	3 424	1,4
Sverige	4 095	3 798	3 839	1,1	4 557	4 242	4 235	− 0,2
United Kingdom	21 579	19 859	19 684	− 0,9	25 317	23 463	23 270	− 0,8
B. Crop production EU-15	:	132 777	133 208	0,3	:	151 243	151 738	0,3
Belgique/België	3 009	3 132	3 043	− 2,8	3 111	3 251	3 134	− 3,6
Danmark	2 836	2 742	2 669	− 2,7	3 404	3 313	3 207	− 3,2
Deutschland	20 094	19 857	18 963	− 4,5	22 943	22 693	21 866	− 3,6
Elláda	6 460	5 964	6 024	1,0	8 496	8 177	8 184	0,1
España	17 784	18 592	18 577	− 0,1	20 585	21 049	21 163	0,5
France	31 128	32 355	31 925	− 1,3	35 854	37 101	36 854	− 0,7
Ireland	:	998	984	− 1,4	:	1 110	1 105	− 0,5
Italia	24 310	24 674	25 132	1,9	27 096	27 148	27 442	1,1
Luxembourg	62	77	82	5,9	71	86	90	4,6
Nederland	8 974	9 036	9 188	1,7	9 146	9 210	9 357	1,6
Österreich	2 185	2 184	2 142	− 1,9	2 609	2 539	2 464	− 3,0
Portugal	2 847	2 802	3 797	35,5	3 128	3 062	4 056	32,5
Suomi/Finland	1 353	1 192	1 272	6,7	1 573	1 401	1 472	5,0
Sverige	1 689	1 606	1 661	3,4	2 050	1 959	1 969	0,5
United Kingdom	7 528	7 566	7 752	2,5	9 163	9 142	9 375	2,6
B.1. Cereals (including rice) EU-15	:	24 888	23 776	− 4,5	:	35 911	34 539	− 3,8
Belgique/België	241	228	231	1,1	330	325	311	− 4,3
Danmark	1 140	1 034	994	− 3,9	1 624	1 513	1 447	− 4,3
Deutschland	5 264	4 771	4 773	0,0	7 692	7 157	7 176	0,3
Elláda	977	884	869	− 1,7	1 441	1 370	1 336	− 2,5
España	2 717	2 997	2 148	− 28,3	3 752	4 043	3 294	− 18,5
France	7 430	7 385	7 170	− 2,9	10 263	10 245	9 990	− 2,5
Ireland	:	159	186	16,6	:	259	276	6,4
Italia	3 084	3 189	3 185	− 0,1	4 849	4 634	4 511	− 2,7
Luxembourg	17	16	15	− 6,1	23	23	21	− 7,6
Nederland	156	141	137	− 3,1	201	186	181	− 2,9
Österreich	528	489	483	− 1,2	877	781	738	− 5,5
Portugal	240	223	258	15,6	439	382	437	14,3
Suomi/Finland	444	311	323	4,1	634	491	497	1,3
Sverige	636	498	505	1,2	954	804	759	− 5,6
United Kingdom	2 989	2 561	2 498	− 2,5	4 199	3 699	3 566	− 3,6

3.1.5. *(cont.)*

EUR

	Producer prices			% TAV	Basic prices			% TAV
	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C. Livestock production								
EU-15	:	105 434	102 423	– 3	:	111 891	109 039	– 2,5
Belgique/België	4 068	3 723	3 460	– 7,0	4 178	3 819	3 711	– 2,8
Danmark	4 970	4 316	4 185	– 3,0	5 022	4 362	4 220	– 3,3
Deutschland	20 088	18 274	18 045	– 1,3	20 252	18 585	18 425	– 0,9
Elláda	2 359	2 263	2 310	2,1	2 563	2 558	2 614	2,2
España	11 400	10 755	10 479	– 2,6	11 959	11 398	11 212	– 1,6
France	22 674	22 052	21 327	– 3,3	23 885	23 370	22 647	– 3,1
Ireland	:	3 691	3 499	– 5,2	:	4 462	4 092	– 8,3
Italia	13 303	12 764	12 710	– 0,4	13 541	12 981	13 007	0,2
Luxembourg	142	143	141	– 1,4	148	149	147	– 1,1
Nederland	8 290	8 166	7 584	– 7,1	8 311	8 201	7 633	– 6,9
Österreich	2 281	2 255	2 093	– 7,2	2 437	2 351	2 190	– 6,8
Portugal	2 217	2 123	2 079	– 2,1	2 342	2 262	2 248	– 0,6
Suomi/Finland	1 668	1 518	1 518	0,0	2 110	1 882	1 851	– 1,6
Sverige	2 349	2 096	2 078	– 0,8	2 451	2 187	2 166	– 1,0
United Kingdom	13 049	11 296	10 913	– 3,4	15 151	13 324	12 876	– 3,4
C.1 Cattle								
EU-15	:	23 213	23 078	– 1	:	27 555	27 326	– 0,8
Belgique/België	923	1 011	963	– 4,7	1 025	1 107	1 111	0,4
Danmark	387	369	360	– 2,5	442	418	398	– 4,6
Deutschland	3 792	3 581	3 700	3,3	4 061	3 926	4 041	2,9
Elláda	230	222	213	– 3,7	269	271	257	– 5,3
España	1 881	2 064	2 075	0,5	2 174	2 365	2 404	1,6
France	6 400	6 540	6 463	– 1,2	7 490	7 654	7 592	– 0,8
Ireland	:	1 441	1 332	– 7,6	:	2 078	1 783	– 14,2
Italia	3 124	3 210	3 356	4,5	3 207	3 305	3 464	4,8
Luxembourg	40	43	39	– 8,6	47	49	46	– 7,5
Nederland	1 428	1 424	1 326	– 6,9	1 454	1 452	1 354	– 6,7
Österreich	498	493	480	– 2,6	546	528	516	– 2,3
Portugal	244	255	279	9,5	326	343	398	15,8
Suomi/Finland	241	232	216	– 6,7	344	309	285	– 8,0
Sverige	319	317	311	– 1,9	384	370	362	– 2,3
United Kingdom	2 235	2 011	1 964	– 2,3	3 846	3 379	3 316	– 1,9
C.2 Milk								
EU-15	:	37 860	37 066	– 2	:	37 977	37 264	– 1,9
Belgique/België	878	995	962	– 3,3	881	994	964	– 3,0
Danmark	1 498	1 508	1 473	– 2,3	1 494	1 504	1 467	– 2,5
Deutschland	8 118	8 428	8 106	– 3,8	7 982	8 362	8 101	– 3,1
Elláda	776	787	821	4,3	775	778	813	4,5
España	1 936	1 982	2 087	5,3	1 936	1 982	2 087	5,3
France	7 580	7 725	7 553	– 2,2	7 566	7 710	7 539	– 2,2
Ireland	:	1 455	1 409	– 3,2	:	1 442	1 397	– 3,1
Italia	4 261	4 084	4 105	0,5	4 261	4 084	4 105	0,5
Luxembourg	81	84	83	– 0,9	80	82	82	– 0,4
Nederland	3 458	3 615	3 206	– 11,3	3 427	3 601	3 184	– 11,6
Österreich	761	789	788	– 0,2	851	819	818	– 0,1
Portugal	627	572	611	6,7	640	579	611	5,5
Suomi/Finland	819	794	805	1,4	1 074	1 015	1 022	0,7
Sverige	1 132	1 089	1 100	1,0	1 164	1 121	1 131	0,9
United Kingdom	4 462	3 952	3 958	0,1	4 442	3 905	3 944	1,0

3.1.5. *(cont.)*

EUR

	Producer prices			% TAV	Basic prices			% TAV
	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C.3 Pigs								
EU-15	:	20 681	19 846	– 4	:	20 753	20 004	– 3,6
Belgique/België	1 725	1 205	1 106	– 8,2	1 728	1 204	1 192	– 1,0
Danmark	2 510	1 954	1 811	– 7,3	2 510	1 954	1 811	– 7,3
Deutschland	5 882	4 183	4 200	0,4	5 882	4 183	4 200	0,4
Elláda	303	250	243	– 2,7	303	250	243	– 2,7
España	3 788	3 168	3 078	– 2,8	3 788	3 168	3 078	– 2,8
France	3 391	2 599	2 490	– 4,2	3 385	2 594	2 485	– 4,2
Ireland	:	260	222	– 14,6	:	260	222	– 14,6
Italia	2 386	1 969	1 854	– 5,9	2 386	1 969	1 854	– 5,9
Luxembourg	18	14	16	15,2	18	14	16	15,2
Nederland	2 089	1 913	1 978	3,4	2 089	1 913	1 995	4,3
Österreich	804	760	620	– 18,5	817	787	646	– 17,8
Portugal	474	459	452	– 1,4	474	459	452	– 1,4
Suomi/Finland	275	255	212	– 17,1	339	306	245	– 19,7
Sverige	513	387	369	– 4,8	515	389	370	– 4,8
United Kingdom	1 752	1 303	1 195	– 8,3	1 752	1 303	1 195	– 8,3
C.4 Eggs and poultry								
EU-15	:	4 594	4 304	– 6	:	4 604	4 315	– 6,3
Belgique/België	184	153	114	– 25,9	184	153	114	– 25,9
Danmark	82	80	70	– 12,2	82	80	70	– 12,2
Deutschland	929	805	789	– 2,0	929	805	789	– 2,0
Elláda	187	181	187	2,9	187	181	187	2,9
España	696	612	547	– 10,7	696	612	547	– 10,7
France	755	682	659	– 3,4	755	682	659	– 3,4
Ireland	:	20	22	9,5	:	20	22	9,5
Italia	855	842	832	– 1,2	855	842	832	– 1,2
Luxembourg	2	2	2	11,8	2	2	2	11,8
Nederland	415	335	265	– 20,8	421	344	276	– 19,8
Österreich	98	88	83	– 4,8	98	88	83	– 4,8
Portugal	70	70	59	– 15,1	71	70	59	– 15,0
Suomi/Finland	41	41	44	6,7	41	41	44	6,7
Sverige	98	92	86	– 7,1	98	92	86	– 7,1
United Kingdom	619	591	546	– 7,7	619	591	546	– 7,7

(1) See notes on methods (C).

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.6. Movements in output volume in the agricultural activities sector, in intermediate consumption, in gross value added (at basic prices) and in net value added (at basic prices) (1)

(1995 = 100)

		1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6
Output in the agricultural activities sector	EU-15	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	94,0	95,2	101,7	102,5
	Danmark	100,1	101,8	104,8	:
	Deutschland	102,2	103,6	105,2	106,7
	Elláda	97,8	100,6	102,1	:
	España	115,4	122,1	:	:
	France	103,5	105,0	107,4	109,7
	Ireland	:	:	104,3	100,7
	Italia	100,8	100,9	102,0	105,4
	Luxembourg	104,9	100,2	:	:
	Nederland	99,4	96,8	100,5	104,6
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	:	:	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	101,2	103,8	97,2	97,2
	Sverige	103,9	104,0	101,7	:
	United Kingdom	99,7	100,0	100,9	101,5
Intermediate consumptions	EU-15	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	93,7	93,3	95,9	94,4
	Danmark	99,9	102,2	102,9	:
	Deutschland	99,8	101,8	108,5	103,0
	Elláda	101,3	104,3	105,4	:
	España	72,3	103,7	:	:
	France	101,4	102,8	104,6	106,5
	Ireland	:	:	105,7	109,1
	Italia	99,0	96,8	96,7	95,9
	Luxembourg	100,5	97,3	:	:
	Nederland	100,7	100,6	100,8	101,8
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	:	:	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	98,6	98,1	96,6	100,6
	Sverige	102,2	101,8	105,9	:
	United Kingdom	99,9	99,8	99,9	99,0

3.1.6. *(cont.)*

(1995 = 100)

		1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross value added at basic prices	EU-15	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	94,4	98,3	111,4	115,8
	Danmark	100,4	101,4	107,1	:
	Deutschland	105,8	106,4	100,4	112,2
	Elláda	96,7	99,3	101,0	:
	España	140,6	132,9	:	:
	France	105,6	107,1	110,1	112,9
	Ireland	:	:	103,1	93,7
	Italia	101,7	103,0	104,6	110,3
	Luxembourg	109,1	103,0	:	:
	Nederland	98,0	92,7	100,0	107,6
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	:	:	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	105,2	112,5	98,2	92,0
	Sverige	106,8	107,6	94,9	:
	United Kingdom	99,5	100,3	102,1	104,5
Net value added at basic prices	EU-15	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	99,0	99,8	99,4	:
	Danmark	100,0	101,2	109,6	:
	Deutschland	105,8	106,4	100,4	112,2
	Elláda	:	:	:	:
	España	146,3	137,2	:	:
	France	107,2	109,0	112,8	115,9
	Ireland	:	:	:	:
	Italia	:	:	:	:
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:
	Nederland	97,7	91,1	100,6	113,3
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	:	:	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	113,7	130,7	105,4	94,6
	Sverige	112,4	114,2	94,2	:
	United Kingdom	98,8	100,8	103,8	108,0

(1) See notes on methods (C).

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.7. **Movement in the implicit index of output prices in the agricultural activities sector** (1):
— value/volume (nominal)
— value/volume, deflated by the GDP implicit price index (real)

(1995 = 100)

		1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal	EU-15	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	107,0	109,5	99,7	95,2
	Danmark	102,3	102,2	91,0	:
	Deutschland	99,6	99,7	94,3	90,3
	Elláda	102,5	105,2	107,9	:
	España	95,4	95,1	:	:
	France	98,4	99,0	98,0	94,3
	Ireland	:	:	92,5	90,1
	Italia	103,8	104,2	102,7	99,8
	Luxembourg	94,1	92,6	:	:
	Nederland	101,9	103,8	100,4	93,9
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	:	:	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	93,7	91,7	89,6	90,4
	Sverige	95,3	94,6	94,0	:
	United Kingdom	101,6	91,3	82,5	79,5
Real	EU-15	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	107,6	110,0	99,9	96,0
	Danmark	101,5	102,3	90,7	:
	Deutschland	100,5	100,9	95,1	91,3
	Elláda	:	:	:	:
	España	:	:	:	:
	France	98,6	99,4	98,7	95,5
	Ireland	:	:	90,1	89,4
	Italia	103,5	106,9	105,1	103,3
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:
	Nederland	102,6	103,6	100,3	94,1
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	:	:	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	97,8	93,6	90,4	93,5
	Sverige	97,3	96,7	96,1	:
	United Kingdom	100,8	91,0	82,1	79,5

(1) See notes on methods (C).

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.8. Evolution of the implicit price index of intermediate consumption ([1]):
— value/volume (nominal)
— value/volume, deflated by GDP deflator (real)

(1995 =100)

		1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nominal	EU-15	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	104,9	107,3	101,7	101,4
	Danmark	102,6	105,2	103,1	:
	Deutschland	100,9	100,5	94,6	93,0
	Elláda	105,3	106,4	107,3	:
	España	141,4	103,4	:	:
	France	102,9	103,1	100,1	98,6
	Ireland	:	:	100,3	98,9
	Italia	104,3	103,7	101,6	101,4
	Luxembourg	104,2	103,3	:	:
	Nederland	102,9	103,8	103,6	102,5
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	:	:	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	98,9	101,4	101,5	99,4
	Sverige	102,3	102,9	96,8	:
	United Kingdom	105,7	100,7	93,0	91,7
Real	EU-15	:	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	105,5	107,8	101,9	102,2
	Danmark	101,9	105,3	102,8	:
	Deutschland	101,9	101,7	95,4	94,1
	Elláda	:	:	:	:
	España	:	:	:	:
	France	103,1	103,5	100,9	99,9
	Ireland	:	:	97,7	98,2
	Italia	104,1	106,3	104,0	104,9
	Luxembourg	:	:	:	:
	Nederland	103,5	103,7	103,4	102,7
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	:	:	:	:
	Suomi/Finland	103,2	103,5	102,5	102,9
	Sverige	104,4	105,2	98,9	:
	United Kingdom	104,9	100,4	92,6	91,7

([1]) See notes on methods (C).

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.9. Movements ([1]) in productivity of intermediate consumption ([2]) and terms of trade ([3])

(1995 = 100)

	Change in productivity of intermediate consumption			Change in terms of trade		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	102,0	106,1	108,6	102,0	98,0	93,9
Danmark	99,7	101,8	:	97,1	88,2	:
Deutschland	101,9	96,9	103,7	99,2	99,7	97,0
Elláda	96,4	96,9	:	98,9	100,6	:
España	117,8	:	:	92,0	:	:
France	102,1	102,7	103,0	96,0	97,9	95,7
Ireland	:	98,6	92,3	:	:	:
Italia	104,2	105,4	110,0	100,5	101,1	98,5
Luxembourg	103,0	:	:	89,6	:	:
Nederland	96,2	99,6	102,7	100,0	97,0	91,7
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:
Suomi/Finland	105,8	100,7	96,6	90,4	88,2	90,9
Sverige	102,2	96,0	:	91,9	97,2	:
United Kingdom	100,2	101,0	102,5	90,7	88,7	86,7

([1]) See notes on methods (C).
([2]) Productivity of intermediate consumption is measured by the ratio between the index of the output volume in the agricultural activities sector and the index of intermediate consumption volume.
([3]) The 'terms of trade' in agriculture are measured by the ratio between the index of nominal output prices in the agricultural activities sector and the index of nominal intermediate consumption prices.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.10. Gross fixed capital formation and gross value added in agriculture at basic prices (1) (2)

(1995 = 100)

		1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	Belgique/België	104,0	114,2	131,7	141,5
	Danmark	110,4	118,7	119,3	120,3
	Deutschland	99,6	91,5	96,1	99,7
	Elláda	108,2	134,6	134,1	:
	España	:	:	:	:
	France	109,7	112,8	113,6	125,0
	Ireland	:	:	:	:
	Italia	119,5	121,9	124,2	128,3
	Luxembourg	97,4	100,2	106,2	106,9
	Nederland	99,7	107,3	106,9	119,1
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	101,8	107,6	109,6	119,5
	Suomi/Finland	102,6	129,8	155,9	159,7
	Sverige	106,2	105,2	109,1	117,6
	United Kingdom	99,4	116,3	95,2	89,4
Gross value added (GVA) at basic prices	Belgique/België	102,3	105,6	102,4	96,2
	Danmark	101,8	98,0	81,1	78,7
	Deutschland	101,5	100,1	89,6	93,1
	Elláda	97,3	101,9	100,1	100,2
	España	116,4	119,2	117,9	118,4
	France	99,9	100,5	104,5	101,4
	Ireland	:	:	91,7	79,0
	Italia	114,4	118,8	118,4	120,2
	Luxembourg	91,3	81,4	90,6	90,4
	Nederland	97,1	91,4	91,9	87,5
	Österreich	91,8	88,8	88,6	84,7
	Portugal	109,4	95,9	93,2	115,6
	Suomi/Finland	88,9	86,0	67,2	66,6
	Sverige	98,7	94,9	88,4	86,8
	United Kingdom	98,9	98,9	90,6	89,4
GFCF/GVA (%)	Belgique/België	14,8	15,7	18,7	21,3
	Danmark	24,7	27,5	33,4	34,7
	Deutschland	32,9	30,6	36,0	35,9
	Elláda	9,1	10,8	11,0	:
	España	:	:	:	:
	France	26,6	27,2	26,3	29,9
	Ireland	:	:	:	:
	Italia	29,1	28,6	29,2	29,7
	Luxembourg	44,4	51,2	48,7	49,2
	Nederland	25,8	29,5	29,2	34,2
	Österreich	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	17,4	21,0	22,0	19,3
	Suomi/Finland	37,4	49,0	75,3	77,8
	Sverige	48,0	49,4	55,0	60,4
	United Kingdom	26,1	30,5	27,2	25,9

(1) At current prices; the series are based on figures exclusive of VAT.
(2) See notes on methods (C).

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.12. **Indices of real income from agricultural factors, per annual work unit (AWU)** (1)

(1995 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1996	1997	1998	1999	% TAV 1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	:	:	:	:	:	111,3	118,6	115,6	110,0	– 4,8
Danmark	76,4	76,5	69,4	72,9	82,7	103,7	102,4	78,9	76,3	– 3,3
Deutschland	:	:	83,4	83,5	85,5	110,5	115,1	96,8	103,1	6,5
Elláda	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
España	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	78,1	70,7	79,0	80,1	92,8	101,8	106,8	113,4	110,0	– 3,0
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	99,1	93,5	– 5,6
Italia	:	70,1	74,6	80,0	88,5	112,1	120,3	126,5	134,5	6,3
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	98,8	108,0	96,1	97,4	1,4
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Suomi/Finland	88,1	85,4	77,2	77,8	86,3	86,0	85,3	76,5	82,1	7,2
Sverige	:	:	:	:	74,7	94,6	96,5	99,5	103,6	4,1
United Kingdom	55,2	57,4	67,3	81,4	87,6	96,5	77,6	69,2	70,5	2,0

(1) See notes on methods (C).

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Economic Accounts for Agriculture).

3.1.13. Volume of total agricultural labour in annual work units (AWUs) from 1985 to 1999

(x 1 000)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999(¹)	% TAV (¹) 1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
EU-15	10 264,4 *	10 011,5 *	9 657,4 *	9 327,8 *	8 888,5 *	9 025,4	8 558,8	8 126,2	7 728,2	7 448,7	7 207,0	6 983,5	6 847,4	6 730,8	:	:
Belgique/België	106,1	104,8	101,6	98,3	96,0	94,2	91,9	88,0	87,8	85,6	84,0	80,0	79,6	77,1	74,8	−3,0
Danmark	119,8	115,5	111,1	104,8	101,9	98,9	95,5	93,5	92,7	88,4	84,7	82,7	80,5	79,5	77,9	−2,0
Deutschland	917,9	904,1	850,7	837,0	786,8	1 229,1	1 029,7	863,6	803,1	750,0	711,0	683,0	660,0	633,0	641,0	−1,8
Elláda	931,0	898,0	849,0	851,0	799,3	737,5	680,8	690,7	702,8	669,6	638,4	619,3	600,9	580,8	578,2	−2,2
España	1 483,9	1 428,8	1 389,9	1 359,2	1 298,0	1 255,9	1 186,7	1 156,9	1 112,1	1 099,6	1 088,2	1 029,7	1 031,8	1 044,2	1 055,0	−5,1
France	1 564,5	1 508,9	1 454,8	1 401,0	1 343,7	1 288,6	1 235,3	1 183,0	1 121,2	1 086,5	1 057,8	1 031,3	1 005,9	980,8	1 033,3	−1,8
Ireland	275,8 *	265,2 *	254,5 *	250,6 *	261,5 *	257,6 *	253,7 *	249,8 *	242,9	235,1	221,9	223,4	205,8	200,2	183,6	−4,1
Italia	2 494,1	2 476,5	2 422,9	2 313,3	2 194,3	2 153,4	2 156,4	2 051,1	1 901,1	1 812,9	1 740,3	1 687,1	1 663,7	1 639,2	:	:
Luxembourg	7,3	7,0	6,7	6,4	6,3	6,0	5,8	5,5	5,4	5,1	4,9	4,7	4,6	4,5	4,4	−2,0
Nederland	245,4	242,7	240,5	237,4	237,5	230,2	236,1	238,3	235,7	229,7	225,6	223,3	224,4	227,4	212,5	−4,2
Österreich	237,6	230,1	222,5	215,1	206,2	194,8	187,1	175,4	164,4	154,9	145,8	138,8	134,6	131,4	128,5	−2,2
Portugal	1 059,2	1 033,9	974,0	914,0	846,8	787,4	727,9	668,5	609,1	597,1	585,1	553,2	521,5	507,7	494,3	−2,6
Suomi/Finland	210,0	201,0	199,0	174,0	160,8	156,8	152,3	150,1	143,6	137,4	131,4	128,6	125,7	122,5	127,1	−2,6
Sverige	125,1	117,2	114,1	107,8	103,7	98,4	95,4	93,6	93,3	91,8	89,0	85,9	83,0	80,3	78,6	−3,1
United Kingdom	486,7	477,8	466,1	457,6	445,7	436,7	424,3	418,1	415,1	407,0	401,6	393,3	388,9	382,6	357,0	−3,3

(¹) See notes on methods (C).

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.1.14.1. **Changes in intermediate consumption by volume** [1] (1999 from 1998)

(%)

	Seeds and reproductive material	Energy and lubricants	Fertilizers and soil improvers	Crop protection products	Animal feed	Farm implements, upkeep and repairs	Services	Consumption of inputs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	111,5	79,0	102,9	94,6	99,0	101,0	98,4	98,4
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deutschland	85,6	97,9	110,1	99,6	90,8	94,1	103,6	94,9
Elláda	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
España	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	100,1	101,2	97,3	103,0	101,8	104,0	103,2	101,8
Ireland	82,8	108,6	107,3	103,3	102,5	105,8	111,7	103,2
Italia	100,4	99,1	99,4	97,7	98,7	102,1	102,1	99,1
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	106,3	99,0	85,1	101,3	101,1	101,8	99,8	100,9
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Suomi/Finland	104,7	105,1	97,9	101,1	106,3	100,5	103,4	104,2
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	98,8	98,6	98,2	99,3	101,8	94,9	104,4	99,0

(1) See notes on methods (C).

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.1.14.2. **Input (volume) indices** (1)

(1995 = 100)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Fertilizers and soil improvers															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	109,5	111,0	111,5	114,7
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	134,0	130,6	120,9	113,5	106,8	100,0	91,2	95,2	91,0	:
Deutschland	:	:	:	:	:	:	78,1	74,0	85,7	95,4	100,0	88,7	102,2	100,2	110,3
Elláda	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	99,5	105,1	107,0	:
España	:	:	:	:	:	368,1	344,7	319,8	218,8	292,8	100,0	286,7	111,1	:	:
France	115,9	110,6	114,7	119,3	122,4	120,8	118,3	108,1	92,1	92,1	100,0	103,4	102,5	101,3	98,6
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	:	:	88,4	94,8
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	106,0	105,6	106,6	107,0	100,8	100,0	98,8	94,7	92,6	92,1
Luxembourg	103,1	116,6	120,0	124,9	129,8	133,9	123,5	129,7	117,1	102,7	100,0	96,3	104,0	:	:
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	94,4	96,8	97,7	83,2
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	116,5	86,6	85,6	99,0	103,1	100,0	87,9	86,7	84,7	82,9
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	86,9	101,5	91,3	91,3	98,2	101,3	99,1	98,8	95,0	100,9	100,0	96,9	107,4	106,4	104,4
Crop protection products															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	112,0	113,1	109,5	103,6
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	130,7	113,8	104,3	91,0	88,5	100,0	92,7	93,5	91,6	:
Deutschland	:	:	:	:	:	:	118,3	98,0	78,1	83,0	100,0	105,1	109,2	124,9	124,3
Elláda	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	107,0	113,5	115,1	:
España	:	:	:	:	:	23,6	23,5	23,9	22,0	25,4	100,0	33,3	124,1	:	:
France	78,8	83,6	87,0	93,1	104,2	103,2	105,2	99,9	91,1	92,2	100,0	102,5	100,0	107,2	110,4
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	:	:	111,3	115,0
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	100,5	94,4	97,6	97,4	100,7	100,0	100,4	97,2	98,8	96,5
Luxembourg	47,7	65,5	63,0	73,5	82,3	97,1	81,6	91,6	83,4	89,1	100,0	87,5	88,2	:	:
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	99,5	108,8	112,4	113,8
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	112,9	112,2	94,4	91,8	90,5	100,0	95,7	112,8	131,5	132,9
Sverige	135,9	211,3	99,9	132,5	104,5	112,5	75,9	79,4	92,6	130,8	100,0	109,7	115,2	115,8	:
United Kingdom	94,6	91,7	83,5	101,0	110,8	99,9	97,1	93,1	94,5	92,1	100,0	101,4	105,7	109,9	109,1
Veterinary expenses															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	104,4	104,4	102,3	98,0
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	80,0	80,0	84,1	90,7	94,5	100,0	103,2	101,1	104,6	:
Deutschland	:	:	:	:	:	:	84,9	86,1	90,1	95,1	100,0	96,8	92,6	98,1	101,4
Elláda	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	97,8	98,3	98,6	:
España	:	:	:	:	:	5,3	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,5	100,0	5,9	124,7	:	:
France	89,0	89,1	90,6	89,0	93,2	94,2	91,4	93,3	91,2	95,4	100,0	100,1	101,2	102,2	105,2
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	:	:	102,8	94,6
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	106,9	114,6	106,7	100,0	99,3	100,0	98,1	99,5	100,0	102,0
Luxembourg	108,5	105,6	109,6	110,3	111,7	119,4	117,8	116,0	122,7	104,5	100,0	103,6	108,7	:	:
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100,0	102,6	106,4	105,5	102,7
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	50,0	54,9	39,1	64,5	81,5	100,0	75,8	85,2	80,9	83,1
Sverige	173,1	167,4	163,1	161,6	160,5	158,9	141,1	116,7	107,4	108,6	100,0	98,1	99,7	99,9	:
United Kingdom	81,9	80,7	76,0	71,9	75,8	79,0	79,4	81,2	87,7	95,0	100,0	100,0	102,6	93,4	91,3

(1) See notes on methods (C).

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.1.15. **Main agricultural economic data, by region** (1997)

Regions	GVA/ ha UAA	Share of agriculture in whole economy ag.GVA/ tot. GVA (%)	Gross value added = (fc) (Mio ECU)	GVA/MWU EU-15 = 100	Share of inputs/ final production (%)	Share of other production costs(1)/ final production (%)	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production) Cereals	Other crops	Fruit, vegetables	Wine	Milk	Cattle	Pigs	Eggs, poultry
	(2) (4)	(2) (4) (5)	(2) (4)	(2) (3) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	(2) (4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
EU-15	860,1	1,7	144 427,4	100,0	46,8	34,2	9,7	7,7	14,9	6,1	17,9	10,7	12,0	7,6
Belgique/België	1 713,5	1,1	2 690,8	165,3	65,4	22,2	4,0	7,9	17,9	0,0	13,7	13,0	25,8	8,6
Vlaams gewest + Région bruxelloise/ Brussels gewest	2 637,9	1,1	1 822,1	163,8	68,0	20,5	1,6	5,2	20,5	0,0	10,6	9,1	32,7	10,2
Région wallonne	941,6	1,3	868,6	168,7	57,2	27,4	11,3	16,4	9,5	0,0	23,4	25,0	4,2	3,5
Danmark														
Danmark	1 168,1	2,2	3 904,8	235,9	52,9	39,3	11,5	5,5	2,3	-	21,8	5,6	36,6	3,8
Deutschland	865,0	0,8	19 739,9	145,5	54,6	43,9	10,8	8,2	7,9	3,9	24,7	10,5	18,2	5,9
Schleswig-Holstein	849,1	1,5	1 115,7	187,0	58,9	46,5	10,6	5,7	7,3	-	31,2	12,4	14,2	2,5
Hamburg	5 286,8	0,1	78,2	:	51,7	44,4	0,8	0,3	38,3	-	1,5	1,6	0,5	0,2
Niedersachsen	1 214,8	2,0	3 953,7	213,6	52,7	31,6	8,5	9,1	5,2	-	21,6	9,8	25,4	11,1
Bremen	1 596,7	0,1	16,6	:	46,2	51,9	1,7	0,4	31,6	-	22,8	10,6	2,0	1,5
Nordrhein-Westfalen	1 323,3	0,5	2 501,0	175,2	56,5	32,9	8,2	6,3	9,6	0,0	16,3	9,5	30,5	4,6
Hessen	731,9	0,3	777,2	109,7	58,2	44,2	12,1	7,8	13,1	2,9	21,7	10,4	16,9	4,2
Rheinland-Pfalz	1 577,9	1,4	1 390,2	175,8	39,3	32,1	6,9	6,7	11,8	44,2	12,7	5,4	5,1	1,8
Baden-Württemberg	1 057,9	0,6	1 953,7	110,4	53,1	49,3	7,8	4,7	15,4	10,2	21,0	9,7	15,9	3,9
Bayern	793,2	0,8	3 475,2	89,2	56,3	48,6	9,6	8,5	4,4	1,2	35,6	16,6	14,7	3,4
Saarland	557,8	0,2	60,4	118,9	56,2	43,5	12,8	3,1	6,6	0,9	27,3	18,2	6,0	4,8
Berlin	10 262,6	0,0	24,9	189,8	41,3	56,6	1,1	0,1	51,3	-	2,6	0,6	0,6	1,0
Brandenburg	391,2	1,3	930,9	180,5	58,1	60,1	15,6	7,8	6,2	0,0	29,6	9,6	13,0	9,9
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	355,3	1,9	886,7	196,6	63,9	63,6	23,1	16,4	2,6	-	29,9	6,9	10,3	6,4
Sachsen	672,4	0,9	886,4	151,3	53,9	58,6	14,7	8,9	7,6	0,1	32,0	7,7	9,5	8,4
Sachsen-Anhalt	490,8	1,6	939,0	222,9	55,2	61,0	24,6	17,5	4,3	0,3	23,2	5,0	13,3	7,3
Thüringen	599,9	1,4	750,0	174,0	52,7	59,5	19,2	9,6	7,8	0,0	26,1	7,7	14,9	6,6
Elláda	1 678,1	8,0	7 838,0	55,9	24,9	17,2	7,1	22,9	23,1	1,2	12,8	3,1	2,7	4,8
Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	1 480,7	15,4	701,6	55,9	22,2	19,9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kentriki Makedonia	1 589,0	8,6	1 391,0	57,0	33,2	19,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dytiki Makedonia	957,9	10,1	264,4	49,1	35,4	26,9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Thessalia	1 813,8	16,5	1 054,0	67,8	21,6	15,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ipeiros	2 552,5	16,8	379,0	43,4	28,6	15,5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ionia nisia	1 664,2	9,2	175,9	39,2	19,0	9,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dytiki Elláda	1 762,0	13,3	785,4	47,8	20,3	15,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sterea Elláda	1 429,1	11,7	682,7	52,5	30,1	17,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Peloponnisos	2 077,1	19,8	1 093,2	62,4	16,8	13,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Attiki	2 110,7	0,7	235,2	89,5	32,8	17,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Voreio Aigaio	1 145,6	11,5	161,6	37,7	18,4	28,8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Notio Aigaio	1 606,5	6,1	165,2	49,2	16,2	14,7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kriti	1 873,2	12,6	748,8	62,6	19,8	17,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
España	506,0	3,0	17 277,7	77,2	44,6	26,5	5,2	7,0	29,6	4,5	8,2	7,7	13,2	7,2
Galicia	1 307,9	4,9	1 266,2	35,7	33,2	:	0,9	11,8	9,2	5,0	26,6	18,9	10,7	10,9
Principado de Asturias	567,8	1,6	216,3	20,1	48,2	:	0,2	6,0	7,2	0,1	47,3	31,8	1,5	2,4
Cantabria	1 012,9	2,8	186,8	38,7	36,1	:	0,0	3,2	3,3	0,0	56,6	29,1	1,7	2,6
País Vasco	852,4	0,7	237,0	47,6	43,6	:	6,1	12,8	11,0	16,9	21,5	12,1	4,3	9,3
Navarra	384,4	3,3	325,2	85,6	51,4	:	16,8	1,5	18,4	6,5	10,1	7,3	15,1	9,4
La Rioja	1 227,8	11,4	410,0	147,0	23,2	:	6,4	10,0	29,9	35,5	1,4	5,2	3,8	5,2
Aragón	126,6	2,1	635,6	61,6	76,5	:	14,8	2,6	14,7	1,5	2,0	10,4	29,3	9,8
Cataluña	966,1	1,4	1 342,5	85,6	61,5	:	4,9	1,9	19,2	3,5	5,3	9,0	29,6	15,7
Baleares	666,1	1,5	181,7	60,1	38,2	:	0,5	3,5	53,3	0,1	9,1	2,5	2,3	9,9
Castilla-León	255,9	5,2	2 128,6	97,9	49,5	:	16,3	16,0	4,4	1,6	13,4	13,1	17,3	5,6
Madrid	241,6	0,1	124,4	67,6	52,2	:	8,0	5,0	22,4	4,3	18,3	10,8	4,0	15,9
Castilla-La Mancha	156,5	4,7	1 424,6	92,3	54,2	:	6,6	6,6	16,5	19,2	6,1	5,8	11,5	8,1
Comunidad Valenciana	1 920,8	4,1	1 774,6	114,2	33,2	:	1,8	1,9	70,3	2,3	0,7	0,6	6,6	5,0
Región de Murcia	1 415,5	8,4	968,3	119,8	41,2	:	0,2	1,8	51,8	1,9	1,0	0,9	14,1	2,3
Extremadura	199,0	5,5	774,0	62,6	54,3	:	2,4	13,8	23,9	3,8	3,1	13,3	17,3	1,9
Andalucía	730,2	6,0	4 887,7	96,0	30,5	:	1,5	7,9	39,6	0,7	4,1	2,2	5,1	4,1
Ceuta y Melilla	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canarias	2 280,7	1,7	394,1	62,0	47,2	:	0,1	4,7	62,6	8,0	3,8	2,2	3,1	9,1

3.1.15. *(cont.)*

Regions	GVA/ ha UAA	Share of agriculture in whole economy ag.GVA/ tot. GVA (%)	Gross value added = (fc) (Mio ECU)	GVA/MWU EU-15 = 100	Share of inputs/ final production (%)	Share of other production costs(¹)/ final production (%)	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production)							
							Cereals	Other crops	Fruit, vegetables	Wine	Milk	Cattle	Pigs	Eggs, poultry
	(²) (⁴)	(²) (⁴) (⁵)	(²) (⁴)	(²) (³) (⁴)	(²) (⁴)	(²) (⁴)	(²) (⁴)	(²) (⁴)	(²) (⁴)	(²) (⁴)	(²) (⁴)	(²) (⁴)	(²) (⁴)	(²) (⁴)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
France	790,7	1,9	30 714,6	144,8	49,5	27,6	15,2	7,6	10,3	13,9	16,7	12,3	7,6	9,2
Île-de-France	726,5	0,1	609,4	217,8	52,5	42,0	31,2	20,7	18,0	0,1	1,8	1,3	0,4	5,5
Champagne-Ardenne	1 056,5	6,5	2 077,3	248,0	38,3	30,4	20,7	16,0	2,0	37,3	7,8	4,4	1,3	1,3
Picardie	899,9	3,9	1 541,7	240,3	48,0	29,3	26,2	33,0	8,4	3,2	12,7	6,6	1,7	3,6
Haute-Normandie	670,4	1,5	779,7	180,3	50,2	31,1	23,3	18,2	5,0	0,0	23,8	16,3	3,5	3,0
Centre	471,0	2,6	1 908,0	178,8	55,1	31,9	33,3	13,6	9,9	8,8	7,1	7,1	2,7	6,3
Basse Normandie	692,1	3,8	1 198,4	121,4	51,3	28,4	10,0	3,4	6,4	0,0	42,1	23,3	6,6	4,0
Bourgogne	656,2	4,2	1 747,6	204,5	41,7	27,6	17,7	6,8	4,9	32,9	7,2	18,6	2,1	4,3
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	1 082,7	1,4	1 131,2	158,7	51,4	25,9	18,7	23,2	11,1	0,0	21,9	8,3	7,2	5,2
Lorraine	444,9	1,3	808,4	168,3	52,5	26,0	24,9	8,0	3,3	0,2	33,6	19,9	2,3	3,2
Alsace	1 335,1	1,2	535,1	130,1	42,7	27,2	20,5	6,2	4,5	33,7	13,2	6,5	2,5	6,1
Franche-Comté	549,8	2,0	522,3	133,7	46,4	22,9	11,1	3,5	3,8	4,7	50,1	17,3	3,7	2,2
Pays de la Loire	1 027,5	4,1	2 923,8	155,5	50,0	24,6	9,0	1,7	8,0	5,4	21,8	18,4	8,6	18,7
Bretagne	1 328,4	4,9	2 770,9	150,3	63,1	16,4	5,7	1,3	6,0	0,0	22,2	11,7	30,2	20,8
Poitou-Charentes	480,1	3,2	1 396,3	128,3	58,8	30,7	22,6	8,2	3,8	15,2	14,5	13,8	3,0	8,8
Aquitaine	1 346,6	4,1	2 593,1	131,5	40,9	30,2	15,0	2,1	13,8	36,6	7,1	7,4	3,1	10,3
Midi-Pyrénées	483,5	2,9	1 983,4	106,5	53,3	27,1	21,4	6,5	12,0	5,6	15,5	14,8	4,8	9,2
Limousin	201,2	1,5	420,7	70,7	70,0	30,6	6,2	1,4	7,3	0,0	11,1	54,1	6,6	2,8
Rhône-Alpes	950,4	1,5	1 955,7	120,4	40,4	23,5	9,7	2,4	16,6	16,0	20,8	11,7	4,1	10,4
Auvergne	370,5	2,6	964,3	108,5	53,3	28,5	14,1	3,3	4,6	0,9	29,1	29,9	6,0	5,4
Languedoc-Roussillon	1 136,1	3,5	1 417,2	119,5	34,5	42,7	4,8	1,3	29,1	52,7	2,7	2,2	0,7	3,8
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	1 377,0	1,5	1 343,0	122,3	37,5	39,0	4,0	2,0	35,9	32,2	1,0	0,8	1,2	1,8
Corse	159,5	1,1	86,9	106,3	55,5	36,5	1,0	1,2	39,2	21,8	10,1	8,7	8,2	3,6
Ireland														
Ireland	502,8	3,2	3 455,2	81,6	49,8	24,5	3,8	2,9	4,1	-	33,7	33,0	7,7	4,5
Italia	1 692,2	2,7	29 935,3	86,2	27,5	48,3	9,4	4,6	24,4	9,9	11,7	8,9	6,5	8,2
Piemonte	:	2,2	2 133,4	81,7	33,2	:	20,9	2,4	12,3	10,9	11,3	17,9	7,5	8,2
Valle d'Aosta	:	1,5	52,9	39,8	29,6	:	0,1	2,5	4,1	5,5	42,1	30,6	0,6	4,0
Liguria	:	2,0	642,7	103,9	13,0	:	0,1	0,5	7,2	1,2	1,3	1,1	0,0	2,9
Lombardia	:	1,5	3 187,0	157,6	39,1	:	13,5	2,9	4,7	2,6	27,1	14,7	17,5	10,3
Trentino-Alto Adige	:	3,8	768,1	77,9	22,0	:	0,0	0,5	49,1	13,9	19,0	8,7	1,1	3,7
Veneto	:	2,9	2 975,0	122,3	30,3	:	11,8	6,9	15,8	12,8	11,5	11,7	4,1	17,9
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	:	1,8	542,7	85,6	31,7	:	23,4	7,7	6,4	13,1	11,5	8,0	8,8	7,8
Emilia-Romagna	:	3,4	3 199,1	128,9	32,5	:	9,0	6,6	23,7	8,6	15,0	7,6	10,9	13,3
Toscana	:	1,7	1 358,8	73,0	26,6	:	10,8	4,4	11,2	16,2	5,5	4,2	5,0	6,2
Umbria	:	2,9	556,6	80,6	33,2	:	16,7	15,3	6,1	9,3	4,2	7,1	13,8	12,7
Marche	:	2,5	761,6	82,9	30,9	:	16,2	11,3	20,1	10,5	3,2	5,5	7,2	11,3
Lazio	:	1,4	1 509,3	67,3	26,7	:	5,7	3,3	34,2	10,4	13,1	9,3	2,5	5,0
Campania	:	3,0	2 159,7	54,8	21,1	:	3,3	9,5	40,1	5,1	6,4	7,0	2,6	5,4
Abruzzi	:	4,0	860,8	67,5	22,1	:	5,6	5,8	24,5	27,7	2,9	4,8	4,1	8,0
Molise	:	4,1	230,2	49,6	34,9	:	14,9	8,6	11,4	8,3	13,5	10,6	5,9	16,2
Puglia	:	5,6	3 142,0	82,1	18,4	:	5,8	3,7	41,1	13,5	4,2	2,5	0,4	1,8
Basilicata	:	4,5	448,5	48,4	29,0	:	17,6	1,3	37,0	5,8	7,5	8,4	5,2	2,6
Calabria	:	6,2	1 554,8	66,4	15,2	:	2,0	2,6	34,0	3,8	3,3	4,3	3,0	2,8
Sicilia	:	4,7	2 891,2	97,5	17,4	:	4,2	1,1	49,7	14,7	4,4	6,5	0,9	3,3
Sardegna	:	3,8	961,1	71,5	31,4	:	5,0	2,6	19,6	4,3	26,8	11,2	8,6	3,2
Luxembourg														
Luxembourg	724,6	0,6	135,6	142,9	47,8	35,6	5,3	2,4	2,5	5,4	45,8	24,1	11,5	1,3
Nederland	3 984,9	3,0	7 679,9	158,4	50,4	31,0	1,2	5,2	12,2	-	23,0	10,7	13,8	7,1
Noord-Nederland	2 135,9	4,2	1 172,3	174,9	45,6	:	2,6	13,6	3,6	-	45,3	13,6	3,8	7,3
Oost-Nederland	3 056,4	3,6	1 656,3	126,3	58,9	:	0,8	4,4	6,0	-	30,2	18,9	18,7	8,0
West-Nederland	6 852,9	2,5	3 253,2	192,6	36,7	:	1,3	4,3	18,6	-	12,8	3,8	2,6	1,2
Zuid-Nederland	4 394,3	3,0	1 598,1	135,5	61,4	:	0,7	2,7	14,9	-	17,3	9,8	27,8	13,1

3.1.15. *(cont.)*

Regions	GVA/ ha UAA	Share of agriculture in whole economy ag.GVA/ tot. GVA (%)	Gross value added = (fc) (Mio ECU)	GVA/MWU EU-15 = 100	Share of inputs/ final production (%)	Share of other production costs([1])/ final production (%)	Share of main products in final agricultural production (% of total final production)							
							Cereals	Other crops	Fruit, vegetables	Wine	Milk	Cattle	Pigs	Eggs, poultry
	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4]) ([5])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([3]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])	([2]) ([4])
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Österreich	503,5	0,9	3 015,3	108,9	52,3	53,7	5,0	6,9	9,5	5,6	20,9	14,6	21,7	6,0
Ostösterreich	548,9	0,7	:	:	54,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Südösterreich	604,7	1,6	:	:	48,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Westösterreich	406,2	0,9	:	:	53,4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal														
Portugal	547,0	2,3	2 563,2	23,9	50,4	24,3	4,6	6,1	21,3	8,0	13,4	7,2	18,4	5,9
Suomi/Finland	349,9	0,7	2 488,9	96,2	67,3	48,1	10,6	7,9	6,0	-	35,6	9,2	11,1	4,3
Manner-Suomi	:	0,7	2 480,2	:	67,0	47,9	10,6	:	5,9	-	35,6	9,2	11,1	4,3
Ahvenanmaa/Åland	:	– 0,6	8,7	:	136,4	101,6	12,1	:	26,7	-	39,6	12,9	3,9	1,1
Sverige														
Sverige	280,1	0,4	1 596,2	93,5	73,2	44,4	10,7	8,0	4,9	-	34,0	9,7	15,6	5,6
United Kingdom	503,0	1,0	11 392,2	137,9	54,5	27,3	13,8	10,6	9,0	0,0	22,7	14,4	7,3	11,1
North East	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Yorkshire-Humberside	818,9	1,2	1 046,9	165,1	52,9	25,8	19,3	:	9,4	0,0	14,2	7,5	19,2	9,1
East Midlands	802,0	1,5	1 154,9	168,6	55,7	24,2	21,9	:	14,6	0,0	11,4	6,1	5,9	14,0
Eastern	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
London	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
South East	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
South West	845,1	2,1	1 776,8	162,4	50,1	27,7	8,6	:	4,3	0,0	39,4	18,1	5,4	10,9
West Midlands	952,8	1,2	1 048,6	165,9	50,5	27,7	11,3	:	6,6	0,0	27,1	12,8	4,3	14,0
North-West (including Merseyside)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wales	218,5	0,9	577,0	69,4	71,3	29,0	1,1	:	1,3	0,0	40,2	25,5	1,4	7,1
Scotland	165,0	1,2	1 364,6	123,9	55,4	31,5	15,6	:	2,9	0,0	17,5	26,5	4,3	7,8
Northern Ireland	481,3	2,6	664,1	87,1	60,1	21,3	1,3	:	4,1	0,0	32,9	30,7	9,1	11,1

([1]) Other production costs = depreciation + wages + rent + interest.
([2]) Different dates, depending on the Member State, used to calculate EU-15 figures.
([3]) Berlin: Hamburg and Bremen included.
([4]) 1993 for the Netherlands; 1994 for Greece; 1995 for United Kingdom and Spain; 1996 for Belgium, France and Italy.
([5]) Data are not comparable with those of past years. For the first time, we used GDP data based on ESA95 (except for Greece and the Netherlands). Until last year we used GDP data based on ESA79.

NB: The negative values reflect 'negative' final production (for example, fodder cereals which are products of one region but are consumed on holdings in another region), i.e. production which is not entered as such in the accounts but which incurs costs.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.1.16. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value added at market prices in ECU/EUR [1] — Cereals (excluding rice)

EU-15

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	177,4	177,9	170,4	172,1	167,9	146,6	139,4	138,6	135,4	126,4	123,6
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	147,2	140,8	127,8	122,4	114,4	96,4	89,3	86,2	82,1	75,2	72,3
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,7	- 4,4	- 9,2	- 4,2	- 6,6	- 15,7	- 7,3	- 3,5	- 4,7	- 8,3	- 3,9
of which: main product per 1 000 kg [2]											
(a) Nominal	175,3	176,5	168,6	170,2	166,4	145,0	137,5	136,5	133,2	124,2	120,6
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	147,1	141,2	127,9	122,5	114,6	96,4	89,1	85,8	81,7	74,8	71,3
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,0	- 4,0	- 9,4	- 4,3	- 6,4	- 15,9	- 7,6	- 3,6	- 4,8	- 8,4	- 4,7
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	74,4	80,1	80,2	75,0	79,8	75,2	80,0	85,4	80,4	84,5	77,6
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	119,4	122,6	116,4	103,3	105,2	95,6	99,2	102,8	94,4	97,3	87,8
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 6,5	2,6	- 5,0	- 11,3	1,8	- 9,0	3,7	3,6	- 8,2	3,1	- 9,8
of which: fertilizers per 1 000 kg [2]											
(a) Nominal	27,5	29,0	28,7	25,9	26,9	24,5	26,8	29,6	27,6	28,4	25,7
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	132,5	133,4	125,3	106,9	106,6	93,7	99,8	107,0	97,2	98,4	87,3
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 9,3	0,7	- 6,1	- 14,7	- 0,3	- 12,1	6,5	7,3	- 9,2	1,3	- 11,2
Gross value added per 1 000 kg [2]											
(a) Nominal	103,0	97,9	90,2	97,1	88,1	71,4	59,3	53,1	54,9	41,9	46,0
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	176,9	160,3	140,1	143,0	124,2	97,1	78,7	68,4	68,9	51,6	55,7
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 1,5	- 9,4	- 12,6	2,0	- 13,1	- 21,8	- 19,0	- 13,1	0,8	- 25,1	8,0
Gross value added per ha											
(a) Nominal	474,5	451,2	424,3	485,0	414,7	362,2	295,6	265,0	307,5	226,3	269,2
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	166,4	150,9	134,5	145,8	119,4	100,6	80,0	69,6	78,8	56,9	66,5
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	5,8	- 9,4	- 10,8	8,4	- 18,2	- 15,7	- 20,4	- 13,0	13,1	- 27,7	16,8
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg [2] [3]											
(a) Nominal	104,5	99,9	92,7	99,6	90,6	101,0	101,4	111,8	107,4	97,2	99,8
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	134,8	122,9	108,1	110,2	95,9	103,2	101,0	108,0	101,2	89,9	90,7
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 1,6	- 8,9	- 12,0	1,9	- 13,0	7,6	- 2,1	7,0	- 6,3	- 11,1	0,9
Modified gross value added per ha [3]											
(a) Nominal	481,7	460,8	436,0	497,8	426,4	512,2	505,2	557,6	601,2	525,3	583,6
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	126,1	115,0	103,2	111,7	91,6	106,2	102,1	109,4	115,0	98,7	107,7
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	5,7	- 8,8	- 10,3	8,3	- 18,0	15,9	- 3,9	7,1	5,2	- 14,2	9,1
Physical production [2]											
(a) Yield (kg per ha)	4 607,5	4 610,5	4 703,4	4 995,4	4 706,3	5 072,4	4 982,5	4 987,5	5 597,5	5 404,4	5 848,6
(b) Area (1 000 ha)	38 295,6	38 384,4	39 284,2	38 910,3	37 975,8	35 019,8	34 684,5	35 348,0	36 652,2	37 722,7	35 896,7

[1] The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
[2] Main product.
[3] Including CAP subsidies.
Source: European Commission, Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.1.17. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value added at market prices in ECU/EUR (¹) — Wine

EU-15

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	528,2	664,7	720,9	712,0	625,4	618,6	715,4	828,1	840,9	842,1	833,2
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	101,9	122,2	125,7	117,7	99,0	94,5	106,5	119,6	118,5	116,5	113,3
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	13,1	20,0	2,8	– 6,3	– 15,9	– 4,5	12,7	12,3	– 1,0	– 1,7	– 2,8
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (²)											
(a) Nominal	535,8	664,3	717,9	707,3	623,2	615,4	712,2	825,5	839,1	840,9	831,9
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	103,8	122,7	125,7	117,5	99,1	94,4	106,5	119,8	118,8	116,9	113,6
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	14,1	18,2	2,5	– 6,6	– 15,7	– 4,7	12,8	12,5	– 0,9	– 1,6	– 2,8
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	107,5	101,3	96,5	112,3	92,8	112,1	118,2	123,2	112,9	126,8	120,4
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	125,9	113,1	102,2	112,7	89,2	103,9	106,9	108,0	96,6	106,5	99,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	31,8	– 10,1	– 9,7	10,3	– 20,9	16,6	2,8	1,1	– 10,6	10,3	– 6,7
of which: fertilisers per 1 000 kg (²)											
(a) Nominal	15,7	13,8	13,0	13,2	9,9	10,6	11,5	12,5	11,1	12,3	11,0
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	185,0	155,0	138,5	133,8	95,6	99,5	104,9	110,7	96,1	103,8	91,8
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	27,7	– 16,2	– 10,6	– 3,4	– 28,6	4,2	5,4	5,6	– 13,2	8,0	– 11,5
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (²)											
(a) Nominal	420,7	563,4	624,4	599,7	532,6	506,5	597,1	704,9	728,0	715,2	712,7
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	97,2	124,0	130,3	118,7	100,9	92,6	106,4	121,9	122,8	118,5	116,0
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	9,2	27,7	5,1	– 8,9	– 15,0	– 8,2	14,9	14,5	0,7	– 3,5	– 2,1
Gross value added per ha											
(a) Nominal	1 748,2	2 663,2	3 043,0	2 554,9	2 791,6	2 303,8	2 725,6	3 171,9	3 688,3	2 906,2	3 240,7
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	84,3	122,5	132,7	105,6	110,5	88,0	101,5	114,6	130,0	100,6	110,2
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	– 14,8	45,2	8,4	– 20,4	4,6	– 20,4	15,3	12,9	13,4	– 22,6	9,5
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (²) (³)											
(a) Nominal	420,7	563,4	624,4	599,7	532,6	506,5	597,1	704,9	728,0	715,2	712,7
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	97,2	124,0	130,3	118,7	100,9	92,6	106,4	121,9	122,8	118,5	116,0
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	9,2	27,7	5,1	– 8,9	– 15,0	– 8,2	14,9	14,5	0,7	– 3,5	– 2,1
Modified gross value added per ha (³)											
(a) Nominal	1 748,2	2 663,2	3 043,0	2 554,9	2 791,6	2 303,8	2 725,6	3 171,9	3 688,3	2 906,2	3 240,7
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	84,3	122,5	132,7	105,6	110,5	88,0	101,5	114,6	130,0	100,6	110,2
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	– 14,8	45,2	8,4	– 20,4	4,6	– 20,4	15,3	12,9	13,4	– 22,6	9,5
Physical production (²)											
(a) Yield (kg per ha)	4 154,9	4 726,9	4 873,8	4 260,3	5 241,8	4 548,4	4 564,3	4 499,7	5 066,2	4 063,3	4 546,9
(b) Area (1 000 ha)	3 891,4	3 834,0	3 786,4	3 741,1	3 691,4	3 535,5	3 415,3	3 395,8	3 341,5	3 870,4	3 784,8

(¹) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
(²) Main product.
(³) Including CAP subsidies.
Source: European Commission, Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.1.18. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value added at market prices in ECU/EUR (¹) — Sugarbeet

EU-15

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	51,8	51,1	51,3	52,5	50,5	50,3	51,5	50,8	51,5	49,8	48,3
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	128,3	120,8	114,9	111,6	102,7	98,8	98,5	94,3	93,3	88,5	84,3
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,1	- 5,9	- 4,9	- 2,9	- 8,0	- 3,8	- 0,2	- 4,3	- 1,1	- 5,2	- 4,7
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (²)											
(a) Nominal	48,3	48,0	47,5	49,0	47,2	47,2	48,0	47,1	47,9	46,5	45,1
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	128,2	121,4	113,9	111,5	102,7	99,1	98,2	93,6	92,9	88,5	84,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 1,3	- 5,2	- 6,2	- 2,1	- 7,8	- 3,6	- 0,9	- 4,7	- 0,8	- 4,7	- 4,7
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	17,8	17,8	18,4	19,4	17,2	17,1	18,7	19,5	19,7	18,5	17,9
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	126,6	121,0	118,3	118,1	100,6	96,4	102,9	104,0	102,3	94,4	89,5
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 4,8	- 4,5	- 2,2	- 0,2	- 14,7	- 4,2	6,7	1,1	- 1,6	- 7,8	- 5,1
of which: fertilisers per 1 000 kg (²)											
(a) Nominal	7,2	7,0	7,1	7,0	5,9	5,7	6,5	6,9	6,8	6,3	5,9
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	149,9	139,6	132,9	124,5	101,4	94,2	104,4	107,7	104,0	93,6	86,6
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 7,8	- 6,9	- 4,8	- 6,3	- 18,5	- 7,1	10,7	3,2	- 3,5	- 10,0	- 7,4
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (²)											
(a) Nominal	34,0	33,3	32,9	33,2	33,3	33,2	32,7	31,3	31,8	31,3	30,4
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	129,2	120,7	113,1	108,2	103,8	100,0	96,2	89,1	88,5	85,4	81,5
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 2,2	- 6,6	- 6,3	- 4,4	- 4,0	- 3,7	- 3,9	- 7,3	- 0,7	- 3,5	- 4,5
Gross value added per ha											
(a) Nominal	1 770,1	1 830,4	1 715,1	1 620,5	1 782,3	1 799,1	1 685,8	1 647,0	1 720,6	1 795,1	1 752,1
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	126,8	125,0	111,0	99,5	104,7	102,0	93,2	88,4	90,0	92,2	88,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	1,6	- 1,4	- 11,1	- 10,4	5,3	- 2,6	- 8,7	- 5,2	1,9	2,4	- 4,1
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (²) (³)											
(a) Nominal	34,0	33,3	32,9	33,2	33,3	33,2	32,7	31,3	31,8	31,3	30,4
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	129,2	120,7	113,1	108,2	103,8	100,0	96,2	89,1	88,5	85,4	81,5
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 2,2	- 6,6	- 6,3	- 4,4	- 4,0	- 3,7	- 3,9	- 7,3	- 0,7	- 3,5	- 4,5
Modified gross value added per ha (³)											
(a) Nominal	1 770,1	1 830,4	1 715,1	1 620,5	1 782,3	1 799,1	1 685,8	1 647,0	1 720,6	1 795,1	1 752,1
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	126,8	125,0	111,0	99,5	104,7	102,0	93,2	88,4	90,0	92,2	88,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	1,6	- 1,4	- 11,1	- 10,4	5,3	- 2,6	- 8,7	- 5,2	1,9	2,4	- 4,1
Physical production (²)											
(a) Yield (kg per ha)	52 109,1	54 993,4	52 136,0	48 847,8	53 593,5	54 193,7	51 482,2	52 664,0	54 034,7	57 388,0	57 607,3
(b) Area (1 000 ha)	1 925,0	1 948,7	2 195,9	2 130,4	2 149,5	2 111,9	2 084,0	2 118,0	2 081,5	2 106,1	2 026,0

(¹) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
(²) Main product.
(³) Including CAP subsidies.
Source: European Commission, Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.1.19. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value added at market prices in ECU/EUR (1) — Oilseeds

EU-15

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	396,3	417,7	400,1	335,3	166,3	215,9	211,5	191,4	205,2	214,7	218,6
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	252,6	253,8	230,5	183,2	87,0	109,0	104,0	91,4	95,5	98,1	98,2
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	3,4	0,5	- 9,2	- 20,5	- 52,5	25,3	- 4,5	- 12,2	4,6	2,7	0,0
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)											
(a) Nominal	394,1	416,8	398,4	334,0	166,0	215,6	210,9	190,9	204,6	214,0	218,0
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	251,7	253,7	230,0	182,8	87,0	109,0	104,0	91,3	95,5	98,1	98,1
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	2,9	0,8	- 9,3	- 20,5	- 52,4	25,3	- 4,6	- 12,2	4,6	2,7	0,0
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	150,0	149,3	163,4	154,9	177,8	192,9	198,1	191,3	190,4	174,4	176,2
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	99,7	94,6	98,1	88,2	96,9	101,5	101,6	95,2	92,4	83,1	82,5
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	8,0	- 5,1	3,8	- 10,1	9,8	4,7	0,1	- 6,3	- 3,0	- 10,0	- 0,8
of which: fertilisers per 1 000 kg (2)											
(a) Nominal	50,9	51,8	55,6	51,4	55,3	57,0	61,3	61,5	61,9	54,9	54,3
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	110,9	107,6	109,5	95,8	98,7	98,3	103,0	100,3	98,5	85,7	83,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 0,3	- 3,0	1,8	- 12,5	3,0	- 0,4	4,8	- 2,7	- 1,8	- 13,0	- 2,7
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (2)											
(a) Nominal	246,3	268,4	236,7	180,4	- 11,4	23,0	13,3	0,0	14,8	40,2	42,4
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	3 860,4	4 010,6	3 354,3	2 424,0	- 147,1	285,7	161,3	0,3	169,6	452,4	468,8
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,7	3,9	- 16,4	- 27,7			- 43,5	- 99,8	53 239,1	166,7	3,6
Gross value added per ha											
(a) Nominal	625,8	693,0	562,9	458,7	- 24,4	43,2	26,7	0,0	34,1	106,3	110,0
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	5 394,3	5 694,8	4 386,9	3 389,7	- 172,6	294,7	177,9	0,4	214,7	657,2	668,5
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,7	5,6	- 23,0	- 22,7			- 39,6	- 99,8	53 144,6	206,1	1,7
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)											
(a) Nominal	246,3	268,4	236,7	180,4	229,0	281,9	301,1	253,6	291,6	213,7	208,7
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	114,8	119,3	99,7	72,1	87,6	104,1	108,3	88,6	99,3	71,5	68,6
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,7	3,9	- 16,4	- 27,7	21,5	18,8	4,1	- 18,3	12,1	- 28,0	- 4,1
Modified gross value added per ha (3)											
(a) Nominal	625,8	693,0	562,9	458,7	488,7	528,8	603,6	584,8	671,2	564,5	541,3
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	146,0	154,2	118,7	91,8	93,6	97,7	108,7	102,2	114,4	94,5	89,0
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	- 3,7	5,6	- 23,0	- 22,7	2,0	4,4	11,3	- 6,0	11,9	- 17,4	- 5,8
Physical production (2)											
(a) Yield (kg per ha)	2 541,2	2 582,3	2 378,5	2 543,1	2 133,7	1 875,7	2 004,7	2 305,8	2 301,7	2 641,7	2 593,5
(b) Area (1 000 ha)	4 606,8	4 550,8	5 477,6	5 454,8	5 636,0	5 953,5	6 137,3	5 678,7	5 394,4	5 491,1	5 839,9

(1) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
(2) Main product.
(3) Including CAP subsidies.
Source: European Commission, Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.1.20. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value added at market prices in ECU/EUR (1) — Cattle and fattening calves

EU-15

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	3 395,2	3 650,5	2 928,8	3 075,1	3 296,0	3 422,8	3 473,8	3 299,8	2 917,9	3 031,0	2 942,2
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	125,8	128,9	98,1	97,7	100,2	100,4	99,4	91,6	79,0	80,6	76,8
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,3	2,5	– 23,9	– 0,4	2,6	0,2	– 1,1	– 7,8	– 13,8	2,0	– 4,6
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (2)											
(a) Nominal	3 270,1	3 517,9	2 797,3	2 947,7	3 169,9	3 301,1	3 347,9	3 166,0	2 781,0	2 896,3	2 810,0
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	125,8	129,0	97,3	97,2	100,0	100,6	99,4	91,2	78,1	79,9	76,2
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,5	2,6	– 24,6	0,0	2,9	0,5	– 1,1	– 8,2	– 14,3	2,3	– 4,7
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	2 547,5	2 615,7	2 133,1	2 250,8	2 368,7	2 464,3	2 470,2	2 394,7	2 250,1	2 346,3	2 457,9
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	131,7	128,9	99,7	99,8	100,5	100,9	98,6	92,7	85,0	87,0	89,6
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	– 2,1	– 2,1	– 22,7	0,0	0,7	0,4	– 2,3	– 5,9	– 8,4	2,4	2,9
of which: animal feed per 1 000 kg (2)											
(a) Nominal	661,0	685,0	524,3	589,5	609,4	621,8	658,0	665,9	673,4	671,0	668,0
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	132,2	130,6	94,8	101,0	100,0	98,5	101,6	99,7	98,4	96,3	94,1
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,6	– 1,2	– 27,4	6,6	– 1,1	– 1,5	3,1	– 1,8	– 1,4	– 2,1	– 2,2
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (2)											
(a) Nominal	847,7	1 034,8	795,7	824,3	927,3	958,6	1 003,7	905,1	667,8	684,6	484,3
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	110,8	129,0	94,0	92,4	99,5	99,2	101,3	88,6	63,8	64,2	44,6
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	8,1	16,4	– 27,1	– 1,8	7,7	– 0,2	2,1	– 12,5	– 28,0	0,7	– 30,5
Gross value added per head											
(a) Nominal	223,6	277,9	224,6	218,9	249,2	254,1	270,3	243,6	182,8	179,6	131,4
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	109,2	129,4	99,2	91,6	99,8	98,3	101,9	89,1	65,2	62,9	45,2
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	12,5	18,4	– 23,3	– 7,6	8,9	– 1,6	3,7	– 12,5	– 26,8	– 3,5	– 28,1
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (2) (3)											
(a) Nominal	896,5	1 102,6	862,2	893,4	1 016,3	1 182,3	1 297,9	1 282,9	1 060,9	1 103,2	903,1
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	97,0	113,8	84,4	82,9	90,2	101,3	108,4	104,0	83,9	85,7	68,9
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	14,3	17,2	– 25,8	– 1,7	8,9	12,3	7,0	– 4,1	– 19,4	2,1	– 19,6
Modified gross value added per head (3)											
(a) Nominal	236,5	296,1	243,4	237,3	273,1	313,4	349,6	345,3	290,4	289,4	245,0
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	95,6	114,1	88,9	82,2	90,6	100,3	109,1	104,6	85,8	83,9	69,8
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	19,0	19,3	– 22,1	– 7,5	10,1	10,8	8,7	– 4,1	– 18,0	– 2,1	– 16,8
Physical production (2)											
(a) Yield (kg per head)	263,8	268,5	282,3	265,6	268,7	265,1	269,4	269,2	273,7	262,3	271,3
(b) Number of heads (1 000 head)	19 190,4	18 176,0	21 389,5	20 617,6	20 010,7	18 992,4	18 077,1	18 325,3	17 890,4	18 113,5	17 604,8

(1) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
(2) Main product.
(3) Including CAP subsidies.
Source: European Commission, Eurostat, SPEL/EU data

3.1.21. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value added at market prices in ECU/EUR (¹) — Dairy cows

EU-15

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	526,2	554,9	506,8	493,3	490,0	489,6	488,8	469,2	450,0	453,5	466,1
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	135,3	136,0	117,8	108,7	103,4	99,7	97,0	90,3	84,5	83,6	84,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	– 0,9	0,5	– 13,4	– 7,7	– 4,9	– 3,6	– 2,7	– 6,9	– 6,5	– 1,0	1,0
of which: main product per 1 000 kg (²)											
(a) Nominal	277,2	293,4	284,3	274,9	279,2	277,0	276,4	273,5	276,3	275,9	274,9
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	125,6	126,8	116,5	106,8	103,8	99,4	96,7	92,9	91,5	89,7	87,8
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	0,5	0,9	– 8,1	– 8,3	– 2,8	– 4,2	– 2,7	– 4,0	– 1,5	– 1,9	– 2,1
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	359,1	373,4	297,1	331,2	319,2	310,1	311,7	304,8	293,9	298,8	302,8
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	144,0	142,7	107,7	113,9	105,0	98,5	96,5	91,6	86,1	86,0	85,6
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	– 3,2	– 0,9	– 24,5	5,7	– 7,7	– 6,2	– 2,0	– 5,1	– 6,0	– 0,2	– 0,4
of which: animal feed per 1 000 kg (²)											
(a) Nominal	130,7	139,2	100,9	121,2	117,6	111,5	115,9	116,6	120,4	121,9	117,5
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	143,0	145,1	99,8	113,6	105,6	96,6	97,8	95,5	96,2	95,6	90,6
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	– 1,2	1,5	– 31,2	13,9	– 7,1	– 8,5	1,3	– 2,3	0,7	– 0,6	– 5,3
Gross value added per 1 000 kg (²)											
(a) Nominal	167,1	181,6	209,7	162,1	170,8	179,5	177,1	164,4	156,2	154,7	163,3
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	119,6	123,9	135,7	99,5	100,3	101,8	97,9	88,1	81,7	79,5	82,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	4,3	3,6	9,5	– 26,7	0,9	1,4	– 3,8	– 9,9	– 7,3	– 2,7	3,6
Gross value added per head											
(a) Nominal	749,6	830,8	1 027,1	758,3	830,4	916,4	914,5	864,7	839,0	831,3	893,4
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	106,4	112,4	131,8	92,3	96,7	103,0	100,2	92,0	87,0	84,7	89,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	7,3	5,7	17,2	– 30,0	4,8	6,5	– 2,7	– 8,3	– 5,4	– 2,7	5,6
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg (²) (³)											
(a) Nominal	167,1	181,6	209,7	162,1	170,8	179,5	177,1	164,4	156,2	154,7	163,3
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	119,6	123,9	135,7	99,5	100,3	101,8	97,9	88,1	81,7	79,5	82,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	4,3	3,6	9,5	– 26,7	0,9	1,4	– 3,8	– 9,9	– 7,3	– 2,7	3,6
Modified gross value added per head (³)											
(a) Nominal	749,6	830,8	1 027,1	758,3	830,4	916,4	914,5	864,7	839,0	831,3	893,4
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	106,4	112,4	131,8	92,3	96,7	103,0	100,2	92,0	87,0	84,7	89,4
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	7,3	5,7	17,2	– 30,0	4,8	6,5	– 2,7	– 8,3	– 5,4	– 2,7	5,6
Physical production (²)											
(a) Yield (kg per head)	4 485,6	4 575,6	4 897,9	4 678,6	4 861,5	5 104,8	5 163,7	5 260,7	5 372,8	5 372,2	5 472,2
(b) Number of heads (1 000 head)	26 503,8	25 868,7	25 381,4	26 246,3	24 673,5	23 482,0	23 241,4	23 075,3	22 528,3	22 210,8	21 865,6

(¹) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index
(²) Main product.
(³) Including CAP subsidies
Source: European Commission, Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.1.22. Gross production, intermediate consumption and gross value added at market prices in ECU/EUR [1] — Sheep and goats for fattening

EU-15

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gross production per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	4 080,0	3 987,9	3 459,4	3 113,0	3 290,0	3 304,9	3 368,7	3 393,5	3 882,7	4 274,5	3 451,5
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	154,6	144,1	118,5	101,1	102,3	99,2	98,5	96,3	107,5	116,2	92,2
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	– 1,4	– 6,8	– 17,7	– 14,7	1,2	– 3,1	– 0,6	– 2,2	11,6	8,1	– 20,7
of which: main product per 1 000 kg [2]											
(a) Nominal	3 797,6	3 694,2	3 163,6	2 827,4	3 005,1	3 030,4	3 082,2	3 087,2	3 568,8	3 964,7	3 160,1
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	157,3	145,8	118,4	100,4	102,1	99,4	98,5	95,8	108,0	117,8	92,2
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	– 1,1	– 7,3	– 18,8	– 15,3	1,7	– 2,7	– 0,9	– 2,8	12,7	9,1	– 21,7
Production cost per 1 000 kg											
(a) Nominal	2 455,3	2 577,6	2 278,3	2 256,7	2 272,3	2 420,6	2 574,1	2 680,5	2 873,1	2 844,6	2 732,3
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	127,7	127,8	107,1	100,6	97,0	99,7	103,3	104,4	109,2	106,1	100,1
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	– 4,1	0,0	– 16,2	– 6,1	– 3,6	2,8	3,7	1,0	4,5	– 2,8	– 5,6
of which: animal feed per 1 000 kg [2]											
(a) Nominal	577,5	601,4	496,8	487,7	507,5	565,4	548,9	555,1	557,9	561,3	547,6
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	134,5	133,6	104,6	97,4	97,0	104,3	98,7	96,9	94,9	93,8	89,9
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	– 3,1	– 0,7	– 21,7	– 6,9	– 0,4	7,5	– 5,4	– 1,9	– 2,0	– 1,2	– 4,2
Gross value added per 1 000 kg [2]											
(a) Nominal	1 624,7	1 410,2	1 181,2	856,3	1 017,7	884,3	794,5	713,0	1 009,6	1 429,8	719,3
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	226,8	187,7	149,1	102,5	116,6	97,8	85,6	74,6	103,0	143,2	70,8
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	3,1	– 17,3	– 20,6	– 31,3	13,8	– 16,1	– 12,4	– 12,9	38,1	39,1	– 50,6
Gross value added per head											
(a) Nominal	15,6	13,7	12,8	9,2	11,5	9,3	8,0	7,0	10,0	14,7	7,8
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	204,6	171,0	151,3	103,6	122,9	96,2	80,9	68,9	95,2	137,5	71,9
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	4,8	– 16,4	– 11,5	– 31,5	18,6	– 21,7	– 15,9	– 14,9	38,2	44,5	– 47,7
Modified gross value added per 1 000 kg [2] [3]											
(a) Nominal	1 624,7	1 410,2	1 181,2	856,3	1 017,7	884,3	794,5	713,0	1 009,6	1 429,8	719,3
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	226,8	187,7	149,1	102,5	116,6	97,8	85,6	74,6	103,0	143,2	70,8
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	3,1	– 17,3	– 20,6	– 31,3	13,8	– 16,1	– 12,4	– 12,9	38,1	39,1	– 50,6
Modified gross value added per head [3]											
(a) Nominal	15,6	13,7	12,8	9,2	11,5	9,3	8,0	7,0	10,0	14,7	7,8
(b) Real (average 1989–1991 = 100)	204,6	171,0	151,3	103,6	122,9	96,2	80,9	68,9	95,2	137,5	71,9
(c) Real (% change on previous year)	4,8	– 16,4	– 11,5	– 31,5	18,6	– 21,7	– 15,9	– 14,9	38,2	44,5	– 47,7
Physical production [2]											
(a) Yield (kg per head)	9,6	9,7	10,8	10,8	11,3	10,5	10,1	9,9	9,9	10,3	10,9
(b) Number of heads (1 000 head)	66 856,5	69 637,6	71 969,1	76 597,4	74 976,2	75 234,0	72 465,9	73 195,0	71 246,3	68 783,7	75 698,2

(1) The data in real terms are deflated on the basis of the GDP price index.
(2) Main product.
(3) Including CAP subsidies.
Source: European Commission, Eurostat, SPEL/EU data.

3.2.1. The farm accountancy data network — explanatory note

The farm accountancy data network (FADN) collects accountancy data from a sample of agricultural holdings in the Community. The FADN field of survey relates to 'commercial' farms, i.e. farms which market the bulk of their production and which exceed a minimum level of economic activity defined in terms of economic size (see the definition of the European size unit below).

In the most recent accounting years there were almost 58 000 holdings (Community of Fifteen) representative of commercial farms in the FADN sample.

The terms used in the tables relate to the following definitions.

BASIC FADN TERMS

Accounting year

The accounting year is a 12-month period starting between 1 January and 1 July, the exact date varying from one Member State to another.

Economic size and European size unit (ESU)

The European size unit (ESU) is a unit of measurement of the economic size of the agricultural holding. A farm has an economic size of 1 ESU if its total standard gross margin is ECU 1 200 of 1990 SGM. The standard gross margin for each enterprise corresponds to the average value, over a three-year period and in a given region, of production minus certain variable costs (Decision 85/377/EEC).

Type of farming (TF)

The type of farming (TF) of a holding is determined by the relative share in the holding's total standard gross margin of each of the enterprises of the holding. A description is given in Table 3.2.2. The results given in the following tables relate to nine groups aggregated from the 17 principal types of farming in the Community farm typology (Decision 85/377/EEC).

Weighting and number of holdings represented

The holdings in the FADN sample are selected in such a way as to be representative, for each division, of the holdings belonging to each cell formed by the combination of TF and economic size class. The populations to be represented are derived from the Community farm structure surveys.

3.2.1. *(cont.)*

The results presented are weighted averages. Each holding in the FADN sample is attributed a weight proportional to the number of holdings belonging to the same type of farming and the same economic size class in the division.

The number of holdings represented is the sum of the weights of the holdings in the sample. Some cells (division – TF – economic size class) may have no holdings in the sample, either because very high selection rates would be necessary or because there are technical difficulties in selecting holdings.

STRUCTURAL DATA

UAA: utilized agricultural area (in hectares).

Annual work unit (AWU and FWU)

This represents the agricultural work done by one full-time worker in one year. Part-time and seasonal work are fractions of an AWU.

An FWU is an AWU of unpaid (family) labour.

AVERAGE RESULTS PER HOLDING

Total output

This is the value of total production during the accounting year. Included are off-farm sales, home-grown feed and seed, farmhouse consumption and benefits in kind, as well as changes in the value of livestock and stocks of crop products.

Intermediate consumption

This corresponds to all the fixed and variable costs that are necessary for agricultural activity and includes home-grown feed and seed but excludes financial charges, labour costs, rent and depreciation.

Depreciation

This is the annual provision designed to replace the fixed components of working capital at the end of their life (buildings, machinery, equipment, etc.). It is calculated on the basis of replacement value.

3.2.1. *(cont.)*

Farm net value added (FNVA)

Total output less intermediate consumption and depreciation, adjusted to take account of taxes, grants and subsidies linked to production.

This is an indicator of the economic performance of the holding. It renumerates family and hired labour, own and borrowed capital and the management of the holding.

Family farm income (FFI)

This corresponds to farm net value added, less other real costs in the accounting year: interest and financial charges, wages and social security costs paid and rent.

This indicator represents the return on the labour of farmer and family, and on owned capital.

3.2.2. **The nine types of farming: shares of each enterprise in total output**
Description of the types of farming in Table 3.2.3

Type of farming (principal types) EU-15	TF codes	Enterprise output as % of total output												
		Cereals	Other field crops	Vegetables and flowers	Fruits	Wine and grapes	Olives and olive oil	Dairying	Beef and veal	Sheep and goats (¹)	Pigmeat	Poultry and eggs	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All farms		12,4	11,4	10,4	3,7	7,2	2,6	20,5	8,9	3,2	10,5	2,8	6,3	100,0
AB — Arable crops	11 + 12 + 60	34,5	30,5	9,5	4,1	3,9	1,6	1,5	2,7	0,9	3,2	1,6	6,1	100,0
C — Horticulture (p)	20	0,3	1,4	94,8	0,4	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,6	100,0
D — Vineyards	31	1,1	1,0	0,2	0,8	91,8	1,0	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,8	100,0
E — Fruit (and other permanent crops)	32 + 33 + 34	1,3	15,3	1,5	40,4	9,9	27,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,2	3,2	100,0
F — Dairying	41	3,5	3,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	71,1	14,5	0,5	1,6	0,4	4,7	100,0
G — Dry stock	42 + 43 + 44	5,0	5,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,3	16,2	36,1	25,8	1,3	0,8	9,1	100,0
H — Pigs and/or poultry	50	3,6	1,2	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,6	0,0	68,7	19,6	5,5	100,0
I — Mixed	71 + 72 + 81 + 82	14,7	9,0	1,1	0,5	0,9	0,5	20,3	11,2	3,4	25,5	4,8	8,1	100,0

(¹) Including milk.

Source: FADN results for 1995/96 (weighted with the 1993 Farm Structure Survey using '1990' standard gross margins).

3.2.3. Accountancy results by type of farming 1997/98 and 1998/99

Type of farming	Number of holdings: In the FADN field of observation 1997/98	Number of holdings: In the FADN field of observation 1998/99	Number of holdings: In the sample (¹) 1997/98	Number of holdings: In the sample (¹) 1998/99	Size of holdings: UAA (ha) 1997/98	Size of holdings: UAA (ha) 1998/99	Size of holdings: Labour input (AWU) 1997/98	Size of holdings: Labour input (AWU) 1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All types of farming								
EU-15 (p)	3 570 615	:	59 494	:	30,9	:	1,56	:
Belgique/België	44 582	44 373	1 196	1 195	33,3	33,8	1,71	1,70
Danmark	53 292	52 796	2 117	1 860	48,9	49,4	1,36	1,35
Deutschland	291 492	289 327	5 827	5 503	52,7	52,6	1,97	1,94
Elláda	483 271	:	4 834	:	6,1	:	1,78	:
España	537 325	538 270	8 221	7 967	29,7	30,9	1,26	1,23
France	406 804	404 910	7 568	7 707	62,1	62,9	1,77	1,77
Ireland	128 006	127 528	1 202	1 121	37,1	35,4	1,23	1,20
Italia	913 974	898 963	16 235	15 954	12,3	12,5	1,27	1,25
Luxembourg	1 962	2 041	278	335	58,6	63,7	1,60	1,65
Nederland	85 391	84 383	1 516	1 359	25,8	26,1	2,18	2,18
Österreich	90 242	90 001	2 085	2 054	24,1	24,3	1,90	1,87
Portugal	312 234	301 508	2 932	2 772	12,2	12,5	1,44	1,40
Suomi/Finland	48 480	:	1 007	:	32,8	:	1,87	:
Sverige	40 251	:	828	:	83,4	:	1,31	:
United Kingdom	133 309	:	3 648	:	130,9	:	2,20	:

Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU/EUR (current)

Type of farming	Total output 1997/98	Total output 1998/99	Intermediate consumption 1997/98	Intermediate consumption 1998/99	Depreciation 1997/98	Depreciation 1998/99	Farm net value added 1997/98	Farm net value added 1998/99	Farm net value added per AWU 1997/98	Farm net value added per AWU 1998/99	Family farm income per unit unpaid labour 1997/98	Family farm income per unit unpaid labour 1998/99
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
All types of farming												
EU-15 (p)	54,8	:	29,8	:	7,6	:	25,5	:	16,4	:	13,4	:
Belgique/België	126,9	123,3	68,5	66,1	14,4	14,7	52,5	50,2	30,7	29,6	24,6	23,3
Danmark	136,4	123,6	82,0	84,0	15,0	16,0	52,0	36,8	38,2	27,2	17,9	– 0,6
Deutschland	110,7	106,5	67,2	65,8	17,2	17,9	44,1	40,7	22,4	21,0	15,6	13,7
Elláda	15,7	:	5,7	:	2,1	:	10,4	:	5,9	:	5,7	:
España	30,2	28,8	13,1	12,6	2,0	2,1	20,5	19,7	16,3	16,0	18,5	17,4
France	103,1	107,4	58,4	60,3	15,4	15,8	44,4	46,7	25,1	26,4	19,8	21,0
Ireland	32,2	28,0	20,2	19,3	2,9	2,5	18,6	15,1	15,1	12,6	13,4	10,6
Italia	29,8	30,2	12,1	12,2	4,2	4,2	16,7	16,8	13,2	13,4	12,6	12,5
Luxembourg	95,7	111,4	56,1	59,3	26,6	30,9	39,6	48,1	24,7	29,1	16,9	21,0
Nederland	222,6	209,9	117,9	119,1	28,5	30,1	81,7	64,9	37,4	29,8	29,9	18,1
Österreich	52,2	50,7	25,6	24,8	11,7	12,0	30,6	28,4	16,1	15,2	14,1	13,2
Portugal	10,0	11,2	5,9	6,2	2,0	2,1	3,8	4,9	2,6	3,5	2,1	3,2
Suomi/Finland	50,4	:	40,6	:	9,4	:	27,1	:	14,5	:	11,8	:
Sverige	78,0	:	54,9	:	20,3	:	19,1	:	14,5	:	4,5	:
United Kingdom	154,8	:	102,3	:	20,8	:	60,7	:	26,6	:	20,9	:

3.2.3. *(cont.)*

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings				Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU/EUR (current)											
	In the FADN field of observation		In the sample (¹)		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)		Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value added		Farm net value added per AWU		Family farm income per unit unpaid labour	
	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
AB. Arable crops																				
EU-15	1 152 057	:	18 815	:	35,1	:	1,40	:	40,8	:	22,4	:	6,9	:	21,2	:	15,2	:	11,8	:
Belgique/België	5 380	5 380	123	122	46,4	45,6	1,43	1,43	101,5	102,0	45,5	42,8	9,8	9,7	56,8	59,8	39,6	41,9	32,5	34,5
Danmark	21 680	21 680	566	513	46,8	47,0	0,82	0,81	57,5	53,4	35,5	37,6	8,9	9,8	25,0	18,5	30,6	22,9	4,8	–4,9
Deutschland	56 794	55 543	1 386	1 248	85,7	88,0	2,07	2,05	124,5	120,2	75,3	75,1	20,9	22,2	57,2	52,9	27,7	25,8	19,6	16,6
Elláda	208 972	:	2 610	:	7,9	:	1,75	:	16,5	:	6,1	:	2,5	:	10,1	:	5,8	:	5,2	:
España	163 800	164 376	3 488	3 340	51,9	52,0	1,04	1,11	25,9	27,4	11,9	12,5	1,9	1,9	19,6	21,3	18,8	19,2	19,0	19,3
France	112 220	111 259	2 290	2 337	85,6	87,2	1,56	1,58	98,8	102,0	60,3	62,9	18,1	18,7	47,3	47,9	30,4	30,3	23,4	22,8
Ireland	4 150	3 710	49	46	68,3	67,1	1,41	1,23	64,7	68,8	49,2	45,9	5,0	4,6	35,9	42,1	25,5	34,3	15,8	27,3
Italia	385 117	378 423	5 843	5 751	13,9	14,0	1,17	1,15	20,6	20,7	8,9	8,9	4,0	4,0	12,2	12,4	10,4	10,8	9,5	9,8
Luxembourg	1	61	1	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	12 560	12 560	282	247	49,3	50,5	1,50	1,62	164,3	190,3	78,1	88,9	21,7	24,7	72,0	85,2	48,1	52,5	32,1	38,5
Österreich	15 691	15 690	412	410	37,8	38,2	1,68	1,65	55,0	53,1	27,8	26,7	12,8	12,9	36,7	34,0	21,8	20,7	18,6	17,3
Portugal	106 764	99 982	505	487	9,7	9,4	1,39	1,32	8,1	9,6	4,5	4,7	2,0	2,1	3,0	4,5	2,2	3,4	1,5	2,9
Suomi/Finland	9 687	:	205	:	47,4	:	1,07	:	31,0	:	26,8	:	8,6	:	19,9	:	18,6	:	14,9	:
Sverige	14 050	:	254	:	76,1	:	0,89	:	53,1	:	37,7	:	15,6	:	16,3	:	18,2	:	5,4	:
United Kingdom	35 191	:	801	:	145,9	:	2,30	:	178,7	:	120,6	:	30,3	:	76,1	:	32,9	:	27,8	:
C. Horticulture																				
EU-15	122 773	:	3 281	:	4,1	:	2,97	:	130,5	:	61,2	:	13,2	:	58,0	:	19,5	:	19,6	:
Belgique/België	4 500	4 291	120	113	3,4	3,0	2,76	2,87	161,7	179,5	71,9	73,0	19,7	19,9	70,0	86,1	25,3	30,0	26,5	35,2
Danmark	1 461	1 461	199	201	10,5	12,6	5,81	6,09	416,7	458,1	202,4	221,6	37,3	41,7	182,4	203,9	31,4	33,5	32,5	33,2
Deutschland	8 358	8 377	315	322	2,8	2,5	3,72	3,69	217,9	215,4	117,8	116,9	21,2	21,5	83,1	81,8	22,3	22,1	20,0	19,7
Elláda	9 584	:	107	:	2,6	:	2,37	:	34,8	:	12,2	:	3,5	:	19,8	:	8,4	:	10,4	:
España	32 680	31 227	429	398	4,9	3,9	2,32	1,99	59,0	47,7	18,7	17,3	3,5	3,3	37,8	26,5	16,3	13,3	24,0	17,0
France	10 303	10 122	345	349	7,9	7,6	3,74	3,53	182,6	184,0	89,6	91,6	22,2	20,4	72,4	73,4	19,3	20,8	17,2	19,4
Ireland	:	2	:	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	27 105	27 249	934	884	2,0	1,8	1,96	1,85	55,0	52,5	19,9	19,0	5,5	5,3	29,7	28,0	15,2	15,2	15,1	15,3
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	13 491	12 482	374	327	5,1	5,7	5,18	5,38	394,1	428,1	194,8	208,4	44,6	49,2	159,0	175,3	30,7	32,6	37,5	43,4
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	8 595	7 577	238	208	3,8	4,0	2,03	1,97	19,1	21,3	8,3	9,3	2,9	3,7	7,9	8,2	3,9	4,2	3,7	3,8
Suomi/Finland	3 042	:	70	:	0,3	:	3,86	:	158,7	:	106,9	:	22,4	:	53,8	:	13,9	:	3,3	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	3 654	:	150	:	6,2	:	6,30	:	347,2	:	189,6	:	24,2	:	134,1	:	21,0	:	27,0	:

3.2.3. *(cont.)*

Type of farming	Number of holdings: In the FADN field of observation 1997/98	1998/99	In the sample (¹) 1997/98	1998/99	Size of holdings: UAA (ha) 1997/98	1998/99	Labour input (AWU) 1997/98	1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D. Vineyards								
EU-15	214 174	:	3 077	:	10,4	:	1,60	:
Belgique/België	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deutschland	13 471	14 501	251	221	7,9	7,1	1,97	2,01
Elláda	18 745	:	217	:	4,1	:	1,67	:
España	21 843	22 768	189	217	18,7	16,9	1,41	1,41
France	48 732	50 137	946	979	19,0	18,6	2,21	2,22
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	86 597	89 493	1 191	1 172	6,1	6,1	1,25	1,21
Luxembourg	270	270	18	20	5,9	6,1	1,84	1,98
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Österreich	5 260	5 260	85	84	11,8	11,8	1,94	1,88
Portugal	19 256	19 497	180	197	6,5	10,8	1,37	1,37
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E. Other permanent crops								
EU-15	680 924	:	6 206	:	7,7	:	1,41	:
Belgique/België	1 610	1 610	55	59	10,6	10,7	2,90	2,97
Danmark	621	621	70	66	15,0	17,2	3,29	3,62
Deutschland	4 271	4 569	99	114	7,7	9,3	3,49	3,62
Elláda	169 772	:	1 029	:	4,4	:	1,77	:
España	172 236	182 724	1 272	1 155	12,0	11,4	1,26	1,15
France	12 131	11 808	267	263	26,0	27,6	3,62	3,51
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	262 453	249 462	2 774	2 753	5,7	5,6	1,07	1,09
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	4 680	4 680	92	83	8,1	8,1	2,91	3,02
Österreich	2 220	2 220	49	50	14,7	16,6	2,50	2,37
Portugal	48 670	47 413	413	419	9,4	9,1	1,34	1,20
Suomi/Finland	760	:	8	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1 500	:	78	:	26,6	:	9,00	:

Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU/EUR (current)

Type of farming	Total output 1997/98	1998/99	Intermediate consumption 1997/98	1998/99	Depreciation 1997/98	1998/99	Farm net value added 1997/98	1998/99	Farm net value added per AWU 1997/98	1998/99	Family farm income per unit unpaid labour 1997/98	1998/99
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
D. Vineyards												
EU-15	53,0	:	16,1	:	6,9	:	31,4	:	19,7	:	17,6	:
Belgique/België	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deutschland	70,4	75,4	30,9	31,8	10,9	11,3	35,3	38,8	18,0	19,3	14,3	16,7
Elláda	12,5	:	3,2	:	2,4	:	12,8	:	7,7	:	8,1	:
España	21,2	20,3	4,6	4,5	2,0	1,9	15,4	14,5	10,9	10,3	11,7	10,5
France	135,5	156,4	43,6	46,2	15,1	15,2	76,0	94,4	34,4	42,6	33,3	46,0
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	30,3	30,0	7,0	6,5	4,8	4,6	19,6	19,8	15,6	16,3	15,2	15,9
Luxembourg	67,0	108,1	30,8	33,6	19,3	21,9	30,8	61,2	16,7	30,8	14,2	31,7
Nederland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Österreich	51,5	51,4	15,5	16,0	11,3	11,4	32,7	32,8	16,8	17,4	15,6	16,5
Portugal	9,7	12,6	3,2	4,1	1,9	1,9	4,8	7,6	3,5	5,5	2,9	6,8
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
E. Other permanent crops												
EU-15	21,9	:	6,6	:	2,8	:	15,6	:	11,1	:	11,0	:
Belgique/België	154,6	143,3	52,2	52,3	19,7	20,1	83,5	71,4	28,8	24,1	35,6	27,1
Danmark	163,3	180,5	64,2	79,1	10,7	12,5	90,5	91,0	27,5	25,2	21,9	15,5
Deutschland	173,4	164,0	76,7	73,5	20,2	20,9	82,5	75,8	23,6	20,9	20,1	16,7
Elláda	11,3	:	2,7	:	1,6	:	9,0	:	5,1	:	5,3	:
España	19,3	17,0	4,0	3,9	1,8	2,1	19,4	16,2	15,4	14,1	22,6	18,0
France	146,4	147,2	61,0	62,9	17,5	19,9	73,1	75,4	20,2	21,5	17,9	20,3
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	18,1	19,2	4,9	4,8	2,6	2,6	12,7	13,3	11,9	12,2	11,5	11,9
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	169,9	162,5	62,6	64,2	22,7	23,1	88,7	78,3	30,5	25,9	37,4	28,6
Österreich	66,8	65,6	22,9	22,9	16,3	18,1	40,8	37,1	16,3	15,6	16,5	15,0
Portugal	8,3	9,2	3,3	3,5	1,9	2,1	3,8	4,6	2,8	3,8	2,8	4,0
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	478,2	:	226,9	:	32,6	:	219,5	:	24,3	:	53,3	:

3.2.3. *(cont.)*

Type of farming	Number of holdings: In the FADN field of observation 1997/98	1998/99	In the sample (¹) 1997/98	1998/99	Size of holdings: UAA (ha) 1997/98	1998/99	Labour input (AWU) 1997/98	1998/99	Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU/EUR (current): Total output 1997/98	1998/99	Intermediate consumption 1997/98	1998/99	Depreciation 1997/98	1998/99	Farm net value added 1997/98	1998/99	Farm net value added per AWU 1997/98	1998/99	Family farm income per unit unpaid labour 1997/98	1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
F. Dairy																				
EU-15	480 919	:	10 789	:	38,2	:	1,71	:	87,7	:	48,9	:	12,3	:	35,1	:	20,6	:	15,6	:
Belgique/België	9 980	9 980	317	309	36,9	37,3	1,57	1,54	101,6	102,9	45,8	44,5	15,2	15,7	46,0	48,6	29,4	31,6	21,6	23,8
Danmark	12 150	12 001	513	423	53,1	54,8	1,55	1,55	150,9	158,0	86,6	89,3	16,4	17,7	59,8	63,4	38,5	40,9	17,7	18,9
Deutschland	112 133	110 944	1 699	1 608	39,5	38,3	1,69	1,64	84,2	85,4	48,6	46,7	14,3	14,6	32,4	35,7	19,2	21,8	13,1	15,8
Elláda	2 086	:	24	:	6,6	:	1,91	:	38,7	:	21,3	:	2,1	:	18,4	:	9,6	:	9,8	:
España	52 286	45 190	1 303	1 184	11,0	11,8	1,28	1,31	33,0	38,3	18,6	20,6	1,8	2,1	13,7	16,6	10,7	12,7	10,1	12,3
France	76 172	76 571	1 073	1 066	51,7	52,5	1,56	1,55	82,6	87,4	48,3	50,0	11,9	12,4	29,5	32,2	18,9	20,8	14,7	16,8
Ireland	34 116	32 493	412	383	38,3	38,2	1,56	1,53	65,5	61,9	34,9	34,9	4,8	4,4	32,4	28,5	20,9	18,6	19,1	16,2
Italia	39 803	39 028	1 887	1 927	21,8	23,2	2,04	1,97	104,0	106,7	50,9	52,8	10,1	10,2	46,8	44,9	22,9	22,8	22,7	21,9
Luxembourg	1 090	1 090	183	184	65,7	71,0	1,64	1,66	102,4	117,2	60,4	61,9	28,7	33,7	39,6	48,9	24,2	29,4	15,4	19,8
Nederland	30 370	30 370	448	395	35,7	34,9	1,64	1,59	178,1	167,3	87,9	83,9	29,3	30,3	65,7	56,8	40,1	35,7	24,1	19,8
Österreich	24 050	24 050	580	576	18,5	18,9	1,91	1,94	39,8	42,8	17,9	18,4	9,9	10,4	25,3	26,4	13,2	13,7	11,9	19,3
Portugal	16 484	15 426	695	621	11,5	11,6	1,79	1,74	28,7	31,6	19,9	21,3	3,7	4,0	8,5	9,5	4,8	5,5	4,4	12,4
Suomi/Finland	24 716	:	450	:	28,3	:	2,04	:	43,9	:	33,9	:	7,6	:	26,7	:	13,1	:	11,5	5,0
Sverige	15 600	:	340	:	92,1	:	1,68	:	97,2	:	65,7	:	22,2	:	26,4	:	14,6	:	7,7	:
United Kingdom	29 882	:	865	:	76,1	:	2,20	:	196,6	:	110,3	:	21,8	:	75,1	:	33,1	:	26,8	:
G. Drystock (excluding milk)																				
EU-15	439 376	:	7 661	:	55,4	:	1,47	:	40,0	:	25,5	:	6,2	:	20,6	:	14,1	:	11,8	:
Belgique/België	10 050	10 050	213	211	43,1	44,6	1,51	1,50	80,9	84,9	46,2	44,3	10,5	10,5	39,0	44,3	25,9	33,2	18,8	29,5
Danmark	790	790	13	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deutschland	15 489	14 354	207	185	53,0	49,7	1,73	1,64	78,1	72,2	50,0	49,8	13,9	14,3	33,9	27,1	19,6	16,4	14,4	16,6
Elláda	38 616	:	487	:	4,7	:	1,84	:	21,1	:	10,8	:	1,4	:	13,7	:	7,5	:	7,5	:
España	50 135	48 342	822	903	43,5	58,4	1,23	1,23	29,9	32,0	14,7	14,6	1,5	1,4	20,4	23,6	16,6	22,1	16,7	19,2
France	82 143	80 396	1 246	1 245	71,3	72,2	1,49	1,50	58,9	60,9	38,4	39,7	11,1	11,4	26,9	28,0	18,0	21,1	14,0	18,6
Ireland	86 252	87 947	671	628	34,1	32,3	1,09	1,07	15,7	12,4	11,5	11,4	1,9	1,6	11,7	8,6	10,8	7,2	10,0	8,0
Italia	47 999	48 973	1 633	1 569	34,7	34,2	1,58	1,55	49,7	49,2	24,9	24,8	5,1	4,8	23,3	23,6	14,8	16,6	14,3	15,3
Luxembourg	250	250	27	44	72,0	86,9	1,45	1,57	93,2	100,6	52,7	60,0	26,7	32,8	47,2	45,2	32,6	28,9	25,7	28,8
Nederland	9 000	9 000	72	74	19,7	18,4	1,19	1,08	64,6	59,6	41,7	39,8	9,0	9,7	19,2	13,7	16,1	– ,6	6,1	12,6
Österreich	20 580	20 350	438	421	22,4	22,5	2,02	1,97	42,7	43,4	19,8	19,2	10,8	10,7	27,4	27,7	13,6	24,9	12,4	14,1
Portugal	26 819	26 197	531	494	31,5	31,6	1,56	1,47	9,9	10,1	7,2	7,0	2,2	2,3	4,2	5,2	2,7	4,6	2,3	3,5
Suomi/Finland	1 867	:	37	:	35,6	:	1,62	:	26,4	:	32,0	:	8,4	:	20,4	:	12,6	:	9,6	:
Sverige	1 621	:	34	:	113,6	:	1,52	:	56,3	:	49,0	:	20,5	:	9,6	:	6,3	:	– 2,8	:
United Kingdom	47 764	:	1 230	:	177,7	:	1,60	:	56,9	:	47,6	:	11,1	:	27,5	:	17,1	:	11,6	:

3.2.3. *(cont.)*

Type of farming	Number of holdings				Size of holdings				Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU/EUR (current)											
	In the FADN field of observation		In the sample (¹)		UAA (ha)		Labour input (AWU)		Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value added		Farm net value added per AWU		Family farm income per unit unpaid labour	
	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
H. Granivores																				
EU-15	59 898	:	1 821	:	19,6	:	1,77	:	239,3	:	164,0	:	19,5	:	64,7	:	36,6	:	31,5	:
Belgique/België	3 822	3 822	123	119	9,9	10,3	1,42	1,41	258,6	191,8	182,9	167,1	19,8	20,1	60,5	5,8	42,8	4,1	32,9	− 6,8
Danmark	4 650	4 650	277	261	49,1	52,9	1,91	1,87	355,5	268,9	221,1	221,6	29,9	32,9	120,2	31,4	62,8	16,8	53,0	− 31,0
Deutschland	7 046	7 136	276	296	27,6	32,4	1,59	1,64	146,9	126,4	98,1	102,8	17,8	21,3	44,8	14,6	28,2	8,9	22,3	− 0,5
Elláda	818	:	16	:	0,9	:	1,89	:	114,4	:	83,5	:	3,3	:	25,3	:	13,4	:	14,1	:
España	9 708	10 376	247	306	12,6	13,1	1,45	1,52	167,2	134,5	123,1	100,8	5,5	5,8	40,4	29,9	27,8	19,6	30,6	21,3
France	6 792	6 589	146	163	24,4	26,7	1,76	1,84	313,0	272,6	224,5	228,3	25,7	27,5	68,4	23,7	39,0	12,9	32,4	5,7
Ireland	116	115	2	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	3 489	3 673	104	97	11,8	15,6	2,58	2,14	262,7	272,7	148,3	170,0	17,8	12,1	99,5	92,9	38,6	43,5	38,7	44,1
Luxembourg	1	20	1	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nederland	8 690	8 691	173	163	6,9	6,9	1,51	1,49	370,2	256,8	244,1	239,5	33,0	35,0	100,4	− 17,3	66,4	− 11,6	51,5	− 42,6
Österreich	4 130	4 091	134	140	21,0	21,0	1,74	1,75	98,3	81,1	57,3	53,3	14,2	15,1	40,4	24,5	23,2	14,0	19,3	10,5
Portugal	2 301	2 000	55	54	1,9	1,8	1,30	1,52	62,9	58,0	49,4	59,5	3,3	4,0	10,0	− 5,7	7,7	− 3,8	7,4	− 8,0
Suomi/Finland	3 535	:	108	:	35,6	:	1,81	:	76,4	:	66,7	:	12,6	:	35,3	:	19,5	:	16,7	:
Sverige	850	:	38	:	38,7	:	1,66	:	194,8	:	130,1	:	39,3	:	34,6	:	20,8	:	5,3	:
United Kingdom	3 950	:	121	:	18,0	:	3,10	:	417,5	:	315,7	:	25,7	:	80,9	:	25,4	:	27,1	:
I. Mixed (crops + livestock)																				
EU-15	420 495	:	7 844	:	42,8	:	1,70	:	76,5	:	48,9	:	10,7	:	29,0	:	17,0	:	12,4	:
Belgique/België	9 240	9 240	245	262	39,4	39,3	1,63	1,60	142,8	141,6	84,3	84,3	14,6	15,6	54,2	50,9	33,2	31,7	24,3	22,6
Danmark	11 940	11 593	479	382	55,3	53,6	1,34	1,27	149,0	120,9	96,4	96,1	16,7	16,4	50,8	23,2	38,0	18,3	17,0	− 11,8
Deutschland	73 930	73 903	1 594	1 509	66,0	67,1	2,10	2,08	135,3	122,6	90,1	87,5	20,1	20,6	48,8	37,8	23,2	18,2	15,7	8,6
Elláda	34 678	:	344	:	7,0	:	1,81	:	18,8	:	9,4	:	1,6	:	11,2	:	6,2	:	6,0	:
España	34 637	33 267	471	464	55,3	60,8	1,20	1,26	40,7	38,7	23,6	20,9	2,1	2,4	22,2	23,0	18,5	18,3	17,8	17,6
France	58 311	58 028	1 255	1 305	75,0	76,1	1,76	1,75	125,8	125,7	83,3	84,7	18,0	19,3	42,9	40,4	24,4	23,1	18,4	16,8
Ireland	3 371	3 261	68	61	62,9	54,1	1,57	1,39	66,2	54,1	48,1	40,2	6,8	4,8	33,3	27,7	21,2	19,9	19,6	17,6
Italia	61 411	62 662	1 869	1 801	20,3	20,9	1,70	1,60	49,1	45,2	23,6	22,1	6,0	5,8	23,6	21,1	13,9	13,1	13,2	12,3
Luxembourg	350	350	48	70	67,8	72,5	1,41	1,51	99,3	108,4	64,4	67,9	25,5	30,2	41,0	42,5	29,1	28,1	17,9	18,0
Nederland	6 600	6 600	75	70	23,6	25,8	1,60	1,65	245,8	207,9	152,0	158,0	29,5	29,6	71,1	23,5	44,4	14,2	28,8	− 7,3
Österreich	18 311	18 340	387	373	26,7	27,0	1,92	1,83	64,7	58,1	36,5	34,3	13,0	13,4	32,0	25,5	16,7	14,0	14,2	11,4
Portugal	83 345	83 416	315	292	13,5	13,7	1,41	1,48	7,4	8,6	5,0	5,3	1,4	1,6	2,8	3,9	2,0	2,7	1,5	2,5
Suomi/Finland	4 873	:	129	:	47,2	:	1,66	:	49,6	:	49,3	:	10,6	:	27,4	:	16,5	:	13,3	:
Sverige	8 130	:	162	:	78,0	:	1,25	:	76,2	:	57,3	:	22,9	:	10,2	:	8,2	:	− 3,3	:
United Kingdom	11 368	:	403	:	125,1	:	2,50	:	186,9	:	135,3	:	25,7	:	63,5	:	25,2	:	15,5	:

(¹) Results for groups of less than 25 holdings are not considered representative and are therefore not included in the table, although they are included in totals.

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FADN (population: 1993 structure survey; classification: standard gross margins '1990').

3.2.4. Results by economic size of holding — 1997/98 and 1998/99

Economic size of holding in European size units (ESU)		Number of holdings in the FADN field of observation		Area (ha UAA)		Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU/EUR: Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value added		Farm net value added per AWU		Family farm income per unit of unpaid labour	
		1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
EU-15 (p)	small (< 8 ESU)	1 378 210	:	6,99	:	9,6	:	3,8	:	1,6	:	6,0	:	5,1	:	4,9	:
	medium small (8–16 ESU)	735 640	:	19,09	:	24,5	:	12,0	:	3,9	:	14,0	:	10,2	:	9,5	:
	medium large (16–40 ESU)	817 778	:	37,90	:	54,4	:	30,0	:	8,1	:	26,3	:	16,4	:	14,5	:
	large (40–100 ESU)	485 252	:	68,97	:	128,0	:	74,3	:	17,5	:	53,6	:	26,4	:	22,1	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	153 735	:	144,13	:	375,0	:	206,6	:	46,3	:	162,0	:	38,4	:	43,8	:
	all sizes	3 570 615	:	30,89	:	54,8	:	29,8	:	7,6	:	25,5	:	16,4	:	13,4	:
Belgique/België	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8–16 ESU)	1 960	1 751	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium large (16–40 ESU)	14 601	14 601	21,21	21,47	53,6	51,5	28,8	26,3	6,1	5,9	24,0	24,8	18,3	18,6	14,4	14,8
	large (40–100 ESU)	21 140	21 140	36,59	37,15	133,5	130,0	72,6	69,8	15,5	16,0	54,2	52,3	31,3	31,1	24,5	24,0
	very large (> 100 ESU)	6 881	6 881	55,11	54,41	290,9	280,9	155,7	153,3	30,9	32,0	118,4	107,4	44,9	40,0	41,7	35,7
	all sizes	44 582	44 373	33,32	33,75	126,8	123,3	68,4	66,1	14,4	14,7	52,4	50,2	30,7	29,6	24,6	23,3
Danmark	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8–16 ESU)	11 972	11 664	17,69	17,41	21,3	15,2	17,4	17,0	3,8	3,8	4,8	− 1,0	9,4	− 2,0	− 6,5	− 17,8
	medium large (16–40 ESU)	14 640	14 452	30,80	30,52	43,3	40,0	31,7	32,4	6,3	6,9	13,3	8,6	15,8	10,3	1,8	− 5,5
	large (40–100 ESU)	16 600	16 600	51,52	52,27	130,2	119,7	78,4	80,0	14,4	15,3	50,0	37,8	36,9	28,1	17,9	5,6
	very large (> 100 ESU)	10 080	10 080	108,04	108,63	418,2	375,3	237,7	242,2	41,8	44,1	167,8	119,2	53,1	38,3	43,9	2,0
	all sizes	53 292	52 796	48,92	49,37	136,4	123,6	82,0	84,0	15,0	16,0	52,0	36,8	38,1	27,2	17,9	− 0,6
Deutschland (p)	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8–16 ESU)	57 875	55 885	20,47	21,01	38,2	39,9	22,6	23,6	7,4	9,0	16,6	16,4	12,2	11,6	9,3	8,1
	medium large (16–40 ESU)	123 467	122 704	29,80	30,14	69,2	66,5	41,3	40,3	12,2	12,3	26,4	24,7	16,9	16,0	12,6	11,6
	large (40–100 ESU)	91 247	91 457	57,93	58,14	141,7	134,1	87,3	83,9	21,0	21,6	52,3	47,9	26,0	24,1	18,4	15,8
	very large (> 100 ESU)	18 903	19 281	275,23	260,01	454,2	422,6	275,8	265,1	61,9	61,2	204,6	179,3	32,8	31,2	34,1	27,3
	all sizes	291 492	289 327	52,67	52,55	110,7	106,5	67,2	65,8	17,2	17,9	44,1	40,7	22,4	21,0	15,6	13,7
Elláda	small (< 8 ESU)	303 163	:	3,75	:	9,6	:	3,1	:	1,4	:	6,7	:	4,1	:	4,1	:
	medium small (8–16 ESU)	125 170	:	7,50	:	18,9	:	6,9	:	2,5	:	12,9	:	6,7	:	6,8	:
	medium large (16–40 ESU)	50 330	:	13,90	:	38,3	:	16,0	:	4,1	:	23,6	:	10,3	:	10,8	:
	large (40–100 ESU)	4 545	:	28,90	:	67,0	:	25,2	:	7,0	:	40,1	:	14,6	:	15,6	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	63	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	all sizes	483 271	:	6,09	:	15,7	:	5,7	:	2,1	:	10,4	:	5,9	:	5,7	:
España	small (< 8 ESU)	263 106	149 883	9,73	12,06	11,8	15,6	4,3	5,7	1,0	1,4	8,7	11,3	9,2	10,6	9,1	10,7
	medium small (8–16 ESU)	139 504	136 255	23,24	25,44	25,4	26,5	10,2	10,9	1,9	2,0	17,9	18,1	15,4	15,0	16,3	15,7
	medium large (16–40 ESU)	104 263	104 003	55,82	58,34	48,2	49,7	22,0	22,4	3,2	3,3	32,3	34,0	21,0	21,8	24,7	25,3
	large (40–100 ESU)	27 324	27 350	125,20	128,52	108,7	103,9	56,9	51,5	6,3	6,7	65,8	66,4	24,8	25,8	42,5	40,3
	very large (> 100 ESU)	3 128	2 729	252,94	268,14	454,2	260,5	190,1	141,4	12,7	8,0	310,6	163,8	28,7	36,8	178,8	99,1
	all sizes	537 325	538 270	29,67	30,92	30,2	28,8	13,1	12,6	2,0	2,1	20,5	19,7	16,3	16,0	18,5	17,4

3.2.4. *(cont.)*

Economic size of holding *in European size units (ESU)*		Number of holdings in the FADN field of observation		Area (ha UAA)		Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU/EUR: Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value added		*Farm net* value added *per AWU*		Family farm income per unit of *unpaid labour*	
		1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
France	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8–16 ESU)	48 846	47 772	29,6	28,23	32,1	34,6	19,3	19,5	5,9	5,4	13,1	15,6	10,3	12,2	8,6	10,6
	medium large (16–40 ESU)	176 078	174 261	44,6	44,83	58,4	60,7	34,3	35,5	9,3	9,5	24,9	25,9	17,4	18,3	13,9	14,7
	large (40–100 ESU)	144 937	145 406	77,5	78,48	130,1	132,9	75,4	76,9	19,4	20,0	54,5	55,8	28,6	29,3	22,8	23,3
	very large (> 100 ESU)	36 943	37 471	127,7	130,24	304,0	317,7	158,7	163,3	41,0	42,3	139,2	148,1	39,4	41,7	41,3	44,3
	all sizes	406 804	404 910	62,09	62,86	103,1	107,4	58,4	60,3	15,4	15,8	44,4	46,7	25,1	26,4	19,8	21,0
Ireland	small (< 8 ESU)	53 073	30 051	17,9	21,47	6,3	5,3	5,2	6,1	0,9	0,9	4,9	4,3	5,4	4,6	5,3	4,7
	medium small (8–16 ESU)	28 191	27 751	38,60	35,37	16,2	12,1	11,6	11,5	2,1	1,8	12,3	8,4	10,5	7,2	10,3	6,1
	medium large (16–40 ESU)	30 960	30 811	47,86	45,60	43,5	38,7	26,3	26,0	3,9	3,4	25,9	21,2	17,8	14,8	16,6	13,3
	large (40–100 ESU)	14 180	14 181	67,10	66,22	109,4	100,0	64,5	60,3	8,4	7,4	52,7	46,2	27,3	26,6	24,8	23,0
	very large (> 100 ESU)	1 602	1 524	156,93	145,36	261,9	244,9	150,2	135,8	16,9	15,2	137,7	129,1	43,4	43,3	44,9	45,2
	all sizes	128 006	127 528	37,08	35,38	32,2	28,0	20,2	19,3	2,9	2,5	18,6	15,1	15,1	12,6	13,4	10,6
Italia	small (< 8 ESU)	497 296	489 846	5,8	5,90	10,3	10,9	3,8	3,9	2,1	2,2	5,9	6,2	6,2	6,5	5,9	6,3
	medium small (8–16 ESU)	204 757	201 287	11,46	11,82	22,1	22,5	8,4	8,1	3,5	3,7	13,4	13,6	10,8	11,0	10,5	10,7
	medium large (16–40 ESU)	144 653	142 263	21,82	22,23	50,1	48,5	20,6	19,6	6,7	6,7	28,2	27,4	16,6	16,4	16,5	16,1
	large (40–100 ESU)	53 352	52 936	34,47	35,30	113,3	114,0	48,8	47,8	12,9	12,6	60,4	61,6	24,1	26,2	25,1	27,0
	very large (> 100 ESU)	13 916	12 631	71,17	73,73	302,5	344,8	131,1	163,3	31,2	26,3	161,7	172,9	38,4	42,8	49,2	44,6
	all sizes	913 974	898 963	12,30	12,49	29,8	30,2	12,1	12,2	4,2	4,2	16,7	16,8	13,2	13,4	12,6	12,5
Luxembourg	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8–16 ESU)	171	200	43,01	39,21	29,2	27,9	21,2	22,9	12,1	12,0	15,6	10,6	15,2	9,6	10,7	6,2
	medium large (16–40 ESU)	691	730	44,51	46,50	64,0	72,8	38,1	37,6	19,1	22,1	28,2	34,1	19,8	24,0	13,7	17,3
	large (40–100 ESU)	1 076	1 010	67,70	72,77	122,3	138,8	70,8	72,2	32,6	37,1	48,9	59,6	27,4	32,8	18,9	24,7
	very large (> 100 ESU)	24	101	:	145,46	:	283,2	:	159,4	:	70,2	:	108,4	:	38,4	:	25,0
	all sizes	1 962	2 041	58,61	63,67	95,7	111,4	56,0	59,3	26,5	30,9	39,6	48,1	24,7	29,1	16,9	21,0
Nederland	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8–16 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium large (16–40 ESU)	18 591	17 842	12,49	13,00	63,0	52,6	39,4	38,6	8,6	7,9	17,6	8,0	15,4	7,5	8,2	– 1,8
	large (40–100 ESU)	36 160	35 901	20,04	19,70	146,0	129,7	82,0	81,5	18,5	18,6	50,2	32,5	31,9	21,1	22,5	9,3
	very large (> 100 ESU)	30 640	30 640	40,62	41,15	409,7	395,9	208,0	210,5	52,4	56,4	157,7	136,0	44,6	38,2	43,1	30,8
	all sizes	85 391	84 383	25,78	26,07	222,6	210,1	117,9	119,2	28,5	30,1	81,7	64,9	37,4	29,8	29,9	18,0
Österreich	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8–16 ESU)	40 750	40 520	15,28	15,70	32,3	32,0	15,0	14,7	8,3	8,4	19,4	19,0	11,6	11,7	10,3	10,3
	medium large (16–40 ESU)	40 880	40 880	27,05	27,13	58,9	57,2	28,9	27,9	13,1	13,5	34,5	31,9	16,9	15,8	15,0	14,0
	large (40–100 ESU)	8 460	8 460	50,94	50,96	113,1	106,3	59,6	57,3	20,8	21,6	64,0	55,6	27,6	23,9	23,9	20,0
	very large (> 100 ESU)	152	141	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	all sizes	90 242	90 001	24,06	24,34	52,2	50,7	25,6	24,8	11,7	12,0	30,6	28,4	16,1	15,2	14,1	13,2

3.2.4. *(cont.)*

Economic size of holding in European size units (ESU)		Number of holdings in the FADN field of observation		Area (ha UAA)		Average results per holding in 1 000 ECU/EUR: Total output		Intermediate consumption		Depreciation		Farm net value added		Farm net value added per AWU		Family farm income per unit of unpaid labour	
		1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99	1997/98	1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Portugal	small (< 8 ESU)	52 168	52 005	8,48	11,67	6,8	11,0	4,0	6,1	1,6	2,3	2,3	4,5	1,6	3,0	1,3	2,8
	medium small (8–16 ESU)	28 524	29 501	19,66	20,30	17,3	16,7	10,5	9,8	3,2	3,5	6,2	6,5	3,8	4,1	3,6	3,9
	medium large (16–40 ESU)	18 208	17 389	37,97	43,10	35,2	34,8	21,3	20,2	5,7	6,1	13,5	14,3	6,1	6,7	6,5	7,6
	large (40–100 ESU)	4 824	4 965	101,95	91,20	75,3	80,3	50,8	53,3	11,1	11,5	27,2	27,9	8,6	8,4	9,6	11,2
	very large (> 100 ESU)	889	1 006	248,54	214,87	169,6	167,3	112,5	126,5	18,2	21,5	80,9	59,1	15,5	13,2	44,0	25,0
	all sizes	312 234	301 508	12,24	12,49	10,0	11,2	5,9	6,2	2,0	2,1	3,8	4,9	2,6	3,5	2,1	3,2
Suomi/Finland	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8–16 ESU)	16 221	:	24,63	:	21,2	:	20,4	:	4,9	:	12,6	:	9,3	:	7,6	:
	medium large (16–40 ESU)	25 565	:	36,34	:	48,0	:	38,7	:	9,5	:	28,8	:	15,1	:	13,1	:
	large (40–100 ESU)	5 757	:	39,59	:	110,6	:	84,2	:	17,7	:	48,3	:	17,9	:	13,9	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	937	:	36,40	:	247,6	:	174,1	:	36,1	:	102,2	:	21,1	:	16,9	:
	all sizes	48 480	:	32,81	:	50,4	:	40,6	:	9,4	:	27,1	:	14,5	:	11,8	:
Sverige	small (< 8 ESU)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8–16 ESU)	9 661	:	36,46	:	17,5	:	16,9	:	10,1	:	– 1,7	:	– 2,4	:	– 6,1	:
	medium large (16–40 ESU)	15 170	:	66,92	:	48,1	:	35,8	:	15,6	:	9,4	:	8,3	:	3,0	:
	large (40–100 ESU)	12 780	:	103,79	:	110,1	:	75,7	:	26,0	:	29,0	:	17,7	:	8,7	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	2 640	:	251,50	:	315,9	:	203,7	:	57,2	:	103,1	:	34,0	:	8,4	:
	all sizes	40 251	:	83,42	:	78,0	:	54,9	:	20,3	:	19,1	:	14,5	:	4,5	:
United Kingdom	small (< 8 ESU)	1 783	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	medium small (8–16 ESU)	22 038	:	73,35	:	32,6	:	26,0	:	5,6	:	11,3	:	9,5	:	5,6	:
	medium large (16–40 ESU)	39 681	:	88,99	:	61,4	:	45,1	:	9,5	:	24,6	:	16,4	:	12,0	:
	large (40–100 ESU)	42 870	:	132,96	:	133,2	:	90,6	:	18,5	:	51,6	:	24,6	:	18,7	:
	very large (> 100 ESU)	26 937	:	243,22	:	435,9	:	273,7	:	54,8	:	172,4	:	36,9	:	45,4	:
	all sizes	133 309	:	130,95	:	154,8	:	102,3	:	20,8	:	60,7	:	26,6	:	20,9	:

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, FADN — (population: 1993 structure survey; classification: standard gross margins '1990'. Results for groups of less than 25 holdings are not considered representative and are therefore not included in the table, although they are included in totals.

3.3.1. Agricultural prices and amounts of Community aid (beginning of marketing year)

	Category of price or amount in EUR/tonne except as stated	1997/98 (1)	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	% TAV (2) 2000/01 / 1999/00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals, protein products and oil seeds						
Compensatory payments (arable scheme):						
1. All cereals (3)		54,34	54,34	54,34	58,67	8,0
2. Supplement durum wheat/ha		358,60	358,60	344,50	344,50	0,0
3. Protein products (3)		78,49	78,49	78,49	72,50	– 7,6
4. Set-aside (3)		68,83	68,83	68,83	58,67	– 14,8
5. Non-fibre flax (3)		105,10	105,10	105,10	88,26	– 16,0
6. Oil seeds	Reference amount per ha	385,82 (4)	403,10 (4)	433,50	81,74 (5)	– 13,3 (5)
7. Grain legumes	Reference amount per ha	146,51	164,42	181,00	181,00 (6)	0,0
Marketing year: July–June Beginning of single market: 1967/68						
1. Durum wheat	Single/basic intervention price	119,19	119,19	119,19	110,25	– 7,5
2. Common wheat	Single/basic intervention price	119,19	119,19	119,19	110,25	– 7,5
3. Barley	Single/basic intervention price	119,19	119,19	119,19	110,25	– 7,5
4. Rye	Single/basic intervention price	119,19	119,19	119,19	110,25	– 7,5
5. Maize/Sorghum	Single/basic intervention price	119,19	119,19	119,19	110,25	– 7,5
Rice						
Marketing year: September–August Beginning of single market: 1967/68						
1. Paddy rice	Target price	333,45	315,90	298,35	298,35	0,0
Sugar, isoglucose and inulin syrup						
Marketing year: July–June						
Beginning of single market: 1968/69: Sugar 1977/78: Isoglucose 1994/95: Inulin syrup						
1. Beet	Basic price	47,67	47,67	47,67	47,67	0,0
	Minimum price 'A' sugarbeet					
	UE	46,72	46,72	46,72	46,72	0,0
	Italia	49,76	46,72	46,72	46,72	0,0
	United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Suomi/Finland	48,62	48,62	48,62	48,62	0,0
	España	48,92	48,92	48,92	48,92	0,0
	Minimum price 'B' sugarbeet					
	UE	32,42	32,42	32,42	32,42	0,0
	Italia	35,46	32,42	32,42	32,42	0,0
	United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Suomi/Finland	34,32	34,32	34,32	34,32	0,0
	España	34,62	34,62	34,62	34,62	0,0
2. Raw sugar	Threshold price	—	—	—	—	—
3. White sugar	Target price	665,00	665,00	665,00	665,00	0,0
	Intervention price					
	UE	631,90	631,90	631,90	631,90	0,0
	Italia	655,30	631,90	631,90	631,90	0,0
	DOM	631,90	631,90	631,90	631,90	0,0
	United Kingdom, Ireland, Portugal, Suomi/Finland	646,50	646,50	646,50	646,50	0,0
	España	648,80	648,80	648,80	648,80	0,0

3.3.1. *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in EUR/tonne except as stated	1997/98 (1)	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	% TAV (2) 2000/01 / 1999/00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Olive oil						
Marketing year: November–October	Target production price	3 837,70	3 837,70	3 837,70	3 837,70	0,0
	Intervention price	1 751,60	—	—	—	x
	Production aid	1 422,00	1 322,50	1 322,50	1 322,50	0,0
	Trigger price for private storage	—	1 664,00	1 664,00	1 664,00	0,0
Dried fodder						
Marketing year: Dehydrated lucerne: April–March Beginning of single market: 1974/75						
1. Dehydrated lucerne	Target price	—	—	—	—	—
2. Dehydrated fodder	Aid	68,83	68,83	68,83	68,83	0,0
	Maximum guaranteed quantity	4,41	4,41	4,41	4,41	0,0
3. Sun-dried fodder	Aid	38,64	38,64	38,64	38,64	0,0
	Maximum guaranteed quantity	0,44	0,44	0,44	0,44	0,0
Cotton (natural)						
Marketing year: September–August	Target price	1 063,00	1 063,00	1 063,00	1 063,00	0,0
Beginning of single market: 1981/82	Minimum price	1 009,90	1 009,90	1 009,90	1 009,90	0,0
Fibre flax and hemp – EUR/ha						
Marketing year: August–July Beginning of single market: 1970/71						
1. Fibre flax	Community aid	815,86	815,86	815,86	795,46	– 2,5
2. Hemp	Flat-rate aid	716,63	662,88	662,88	646,31	– 2,5
Seeds (7)						
Marketing year: July–June Beginning of single market: 1972/73 (Fibre flax: 1973/74, Monoecious hemp: 1975/76 and Seed flax: 1977/78)						
1. Monoecious hemp (7)	Aid	205,30	205,30	205,30	205,30	0,0
2. Fibre flax (7)	Aid	283,80	283,80	283,80	283,80	0,0
3. Seed flax (7)	Aid	224,60	224,60	224,60	224,60	0,0
4. Grasses (7)	Aid	192,00 à 835,60	192,00 à 835,60	192,00 à 835,60	211,30 à 835,60	10,1 à 0,0
5. Legumes (7)	Aid	200,40 à 751,10	200,40 à 751,10	200,40 à 751,10	200,40 à 751,10	0,0
Wine — EUR/degree-hl orhl (according to type)						
Marketing year: September–August						
Beginning of single market: 1969/70						
A — 1. Type R I	Guide price	3,83	3,828	3,828	—	—
2. Type R II	Guide price	3,83	3,828	3,828	—	—
3. Type R III	Guide price	62,15	62,150	62,150	—	—
4. Type A I	Guide price	3,83	3,828	3,828	—	—
5. Type A II	Guide price	82,81	82,810	82,810	—	—
6. Type A III	Guide price	94,57	94,570	94,570	—	—
Leaf tobacco — EUR/kg						
I — Flue cured	Premium	2,710	2,7097	2,9806	2,9806	0,0
Virgin D, Virginia and hybrids thereof(8)	Supplementary amount	0,388	0,3876	0,5039	0,5039	0,0
II — Light air cured	Premium	2,168	2,1675	2,3842	2,3842	0,0
Badischer Burley E and hybrids thereof (8)	Supplementary amount	0,679	0,6786	0,8822	0,8822	0,0
III — Dark air cured	Premium	2,168	2,1675	2,3842	2,3842	0,0
Badischer Geudertheimer, Pereg, Korso (8)	Supplementary amount	0,424	0,4238	0,5509	0,5509	0,0
Paraguay and hybrids thereof, Dragon vert and hybrids thereof, Philippin, Petit Grammont (Flobecq), Semois, Appelterre (8)	Supplementary amount	0,316	0,3163	0,4112	0,4112	0,0
Nijkerk (8)	Supplementary amount	0,185	0,1847	—	—	x
Misionero and hybrids thereof, Rio Grande and hybrids thereof (8)	Supplementary amount	0,202	0,2016	—	—	x
IV — Fire cured	Premium	2,384	2,3836	2,6220	2,6220	0,0
V — Sun cured	Premium	2,168	2,1675	2,3842	2,3842	– 0,0
VI — Basmas	Premium	3,754	3,7542	4,1296	4,1296	0,0
VII — Katerini and similar varieties	Premium	3,185	3,1854	3,5040	3,5040	0,0
VIII — Kaba Koulak classique	Premium	2,276	2,2762	2,5038	2,5038	0,0

3.3.1. *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in EUR/tonne except as stated	1997/98 (1)	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	% TAV (2) 2000/01 / 1999/00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fruit and vegetables — EUR/100 kg						
Marketing year: differs according to product						
Beginning of single marketing year: 1966/67						
1. Cauliflowers	Basic price	—	—	—	—	x
	Buying-in price	—	—	—	—	x
	Community withdrawal compensation	9,34	8,88	8,41	7,94	- 5,6
2. Tomatoes (open grown)	Entry price	—	—			x
	Basic price	—	—			x
	Buying-in price	—	—			x
	Community withdrawal compensation	6,44	6,12	5,80	5,47	- 5,7
3. Oranges	Entry price	—	—	—	—	x
	Basic price	—	—	—	—	x
	Buying-in price	—	—	—	—	x
	Community withdrawal compensation	14,33	14,26	14,20	14,13	- 0,5
4. Mandarins	Entry price	—	—	—	—	x
	Basic price	—	—	—	—	x
	Buying-in price	—	—	—	—	x
	Community withdrawal compensation	16,15	15,52	14,89	14,26	- 4,2
5. Lemons	Entry price	—	—	—	—	x
	Basic price	—	—	—	—	x
	Buying-in price	—	—	—	—	x
	Community withdrawal compensation	13,37	13,30	13,22	13,15	- 0,5
6. Table grapes	Entry price	—	—	—	—	x
	Basic price	—	—	—	—	x
	Buying-in price	—	—	—	—	x
	Community withdrawal compensation	10,69	10,15	9,62	9,08	- 5,6
7. Apples	Entry price	—	—	—	—	x
	Basic price	—	—	—	—	x
	Buying-in price	—	—	—	—	x
	Community withdrawal compensation	10,69	10,32	9,94	9,56	- 3,8
8. Pears	Entry price	—	—	—	—	x
	Basic price	—	—	—	—	x
	Buying-in price	—	—	—	—	x
	Community withdrawal compensation	10,18	9,82	9,46	9,10	- 3,8
9. Peaches	Entry price	—	—	—	—	x
	Basic price	—	—	—	—	x
	Buying-in price	—	—	—	—	x
	Community withdrawal compensation	14,65	13,92	13,18	12,45	- 5,5
10. Cherries	Entry price	152,80	151,60	150,50	149,40	- 0,7
11. Plums	Entry price	70,90	70,50	70,10	69,60	- 0,7
12. Cucumbers	Entry price	72,30	70,70	69,10	67,50	- 2,3
Products processed from fruit and vegetables — EUR/100 kg						
1. Preserved pineapple	Aid	153,917	144,114	140,026	111,927	- 20,1
	Minimum price	37,648	37,648	41,413	41,413	0,0
2. Peaches in syrup and/or natural juice	Production aid	8,128	6,065	6,103	4,134	- 32,3
	Minimum producer price	26,755	30,768	28,368	28,368	0,0
3. Prunes	Production aid	80,261	81,360	79,976	68,389	- 14,5
	Minimum producer price	193,523	193,523	193,523	193,523	0,0
4. Tomato concentrate	Aid for the finished product	277,690	244,12 (9)	216,190	:	:
	Minimum raw material price	93,580	90,770	88,050	:	:
5. Figs	Aid	27,986	27,757	29,335	26,630	- 9,2
	Minimum price	80,496	85,326	87,886	87,886	0,0
6. Williams and Rocha pears and/or natural juice	Aid	15,532	12,517	11,886	11,348	- 4,5
	Minimum price	39,259	39,259	35,552	35,552	0,0
7. Dried grapes	Per hectare aid	2,785	2,785	2,785	2,785	0,0

3.3.1. *(cont.)*

	Category of price or amount in EUR/tonne except as stated	1997/98 (¹)	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	% TAV (²) 2000/01 / 1999/00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Milk products						
Marketing year: April–March Beginning of single market: 1968/69						
1. Milk (3,7 % MG)	Target price	309,80	309,80	309,80	309,80	0,0
2. Butter	Intervention price	3 282,00	3 282,00	3 282,00	3 282,00	0,0
3. Cheese		—	—	—	—	—
4. Skimmed-milk powder	Intervention price	2 055,20	2 055,20	2 055,20	2 055,20	0,0
Beef/veal						
Marketing year: July–June Beginning of single market: 1968/69						
1. Carcasses (class R 3 adult male bovines)	Intervention price (Community)	3 475,00	3 475,00	3 475,00	3 242,00	– 6,7
Pigmeat						
Marketing year: July–June Beginning of single market: 1967/68						
Standard quality pig carcasses (class E weighing 60 to 120 kg)	Basic price	1 509,39	1 509,39	1 509,39	1 509,39	0,0
Silkworms — EUR/box of seed						
Marketing year: April–March Beginning of single market: 1972/73	Aid	133,26	133,26	133,26	133,26	0,0
Sheepmeat and goatmeat — EUR/100 kg						
Marketing year: January–December Beginning of single market: 1980/81	Basic price	504,07	504,07	504,07	504,07	0,0

(¹) From the 1995/96 marketing year prices in agriculture are expressed using the new conversion rate (see explanation of the monetary units used in this publication in the introduction).
(²) Calculated on the basis of comparable prices in 1994/95 and 1995/96 (for this purpose the 1994/95 prices have been multiplied by the coefficient 1,207509).
(³) Per tonne of cereals (regionalization plan).
(⁴) To be reduced as a result of the maximum guaranteed quantity for 1997/98 being exceeded (by 3 % on average for EU and in 1998/99 8%).
(⁵) Taking into account the changed calculation method, now by tonne instead of by hectare.
(⁶) To be reduced following overruns on the maximum guaraneed quantities (lentils — chick peas and vetches).
(⁷) Seed subsidies 1998/99(ECU/100 kg):

1. Graminae
Festuva pratensis Huds 43,59
Poa pratensis L. 38,52
Poa trivialis L. 38,88
Lolium perenne L. (variété à haute persistance) 33,60
Lolium perenne L. (nouvelle variété et Other) 27,64
Lolium perenne L. (variété à basse persistance) 23,13
Lolium multiflorum lam 21,13
Phleum pratense L. 83,56
Phleum bertolonii (DC) 50,96
Festuca rubra L. 36,83
Dactylis glomerata L. 52,77
Agrostis canina L. 75,95
Agrostis gigante Roth. 75,95
Agrostis stolonifera L. 75,95
Agrostis cappilaris L. 75,95
Festuca ovina L. 43,59
Lolium x Boucheanum 21,13
Arrhenatherum elatius L. 67,14
Festuca arundianacea Schr. 58,93
Poa nemoralis L. 38,88
Festololium 32,36

2. Leguminosae
Pisum sativum L. partim 00,00
Vicia faba L. partim 003,00
Vicia sativa L. 30,67
Vicia villosa Roth 24,03
Trifolium pratense L. 53,49
Trifolium repens L. 75,11
Trifolium repens L. gigan. 70,76
Trifolium alexandrinum L. 45,76
Trifolium hybridum L. 45,89
Trifolium incarnatum L. 45,76
Trifolium resupinatum L. 45,76
Medicago sativa (écotypes) 22,10
Medicago sativa (variétés) 36,59
Medicago lupolina L. 31,88
Onobrichis viclifolia Se. 20,04
Hedysarium coronarium L. 36,47

3. Ceres
Triticum spelta L. 14,37
Oryza sativa L.
— type indica 17,27
— type Japanica 14,85

4. Oléagineux
Linum usatissimum (textile) 28,38
Linum usatissimum (oléagineux) 22,46
Cannabis sativa L. (monoïque) 20,53

(⁸) Germany, Belgium, France, Austria (from the 1996 harvest onwards).
(⁹) Amount likely to be increased at the end of the 1998/99 marketing year depending on progress.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.3.2. Producer prices for agricultural products in the EU (excluding VAT)

EU-15

	Nominal index (1990 = 100)				% TAV	Real index (1990 = 100)				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	105,3	103,8	101,2	97,7	– 3,4	83,0	80,0	76,6	72,8	– 4,9
Crop products	110,1	106,9	108,9	106,3	– 2,4	84,4	80,1	80,2	77,0	– 3,9
Cereals and rice	90,6	82,1	76,0	74,4	– 2,2	72,5	64,2	58,2	56,2	– 3,5
— Common wheat	87,9	80,1	73,2	70,3	– 3,9	72,7	64,9	58,3	55,4	– 5,0
— Durum wheat	89,4	90,5	87,2	78,1	– 10,4	62,3	61,5	57,8	50,1	– 13,2
— Fodder barley	89,7	80,1	72,8	73,7	1,2	74,2	65,0	58,2	58,1	– 0,2
— Barley for brewing	93,7	84,0	76,5	75,6	– 1,2	74,9	65,3	58,5	56,8	– 3,0
— Oats	82,4	77,1	68,2	66,3	– 2,7	66,6	61,0	52,9	50,8	– 3,9
— Grain maize	93,1	79,9	77,7	80,8	4,0	70,4	58,6	55,6	57,1	2,7
— Paddy rice	146,4	125,3	115,4	114,9	– 0,4	107,3	89,6	80,6	78,7	– 2,3
— Other	73,3	68,7	63,3	62,8	– 0,8	61,4	56,6	51,6	50,6	– 1,9
Roots and brassicas	103,8	100,5	118,0	117,2	– 0,7	82,4	77,8	90,3	88,5	– 2,0
— Ware potatoes	98,1	91,5	131,9	135,1	2,4	75,3	67,6	98,3	99,1	0,9
— Sugarbeets	109,9	109,2	108,8	104,7	– 3,8	89,1	86,6	85,2	81,1	– 4,7
— Other	86,0	86,8	86,8	85,4	– 1,6	73,8	73,1	72,2	70,2	– 2,7
Fresh vegetables	118,0	122,9	126,0	122,7	– 2,6	88,6	89,6	89,9	86,0	– 4,3
Fruits:	119,5	122,6	126,7	116,4	– 8,1	86,7	86,3	87,7	79,1	– 9,8
— Fresh fruits	114,2	117,3	121,7	112,6	– 7,5	84,2	84,0	85,7	77,9	– 9,1
— Dried fruits	181,0	184,3	185,0	161,2	– 12,9	116,5	114,3	110,9	92,7	– 16,4
Wine/must	116,6	112,6	122,1	124,8	2,3	93,7	89,4	95,6	96,4	0,8
Olives and olive oil	195,7	145,9	127,8	141,8	10,9	131,2	93,6	79,2	86,7	9,4
Seeds	109,6	104,9	106,2	107,1	0,9	90,1	84,3	83,7	83,2	– 0,6
Flowers and plants	114,1	119,6	123,9	118,6	– 4,3	93,8	96,2	97,7	92,3	– 5,6
Other crop products	90,1	91,5	89,9	81,8	– 9,0	63,9	63,2	60,9	53,9	– 11,5
Animals and livestock products	100,8	100,8	94,1	89,8	– 4,6	81,6	80,0	73,3	68,9	– 6,0
Animals (for slaughter and export)	98,2	99,3	88,7	84,4	– 4,9	79,3	78,6	68,9	64,6	– 6,3
— Beef animals	85,7	86,5	87,5	85,3	– 2,5	71,0	70,4	70,1	67,5	– 3,8
— Calves	97,8	101,8	110,1	109,3	– 0,7	76,9	78,8	84,0	82,2	– 2,2
— Pigs	102,2	104,0	75,6	69,5	– 8,1	83,3	83,1	59,2	53,6	– 9,4
— Sheep and lambs	133,7	135,3	119,2	114,9	– 3,6	101,6	100,3	85,3	80,2	– 6,0
— Poultry	102,6	101,2	96,7	89,8	– 7,2	81,8	79,2	74,3	67,9	– 8,6
— Other animals	106,4	104,7	107,4	103,0	– 4,1	78,1	75,1	75,6	70,8	– 6,3
Milk	104,6	103,1	103,3	99,7	– 3,5	85,5	82,6	81,4	77,4	– 4,9
Eggs	109,5	106,1	97,6	89,7	– 8,0	86,2	81,4	73,0	66,1	– 9,5
Other livestock production	90,3	95,4	86,9	80,7	– 7,1	72,9	75,5	67,6	62,1	– 8,0

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.3. Producer price indices (excluding VAT)

(1990 = 100)

	Nominal indices				% TAV	Indices in real terms (deflated)				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Crop products										
EU-15	110,1	106,9	108,9	106,3	− 2,4	84,4	80,1	80,2	77,0	− 3,9
Belgique/België	95,6	92,8	99,0	94,0	− 5,1	83,0	79,3	83,8	78,6	− 3,6
Danmark	85,2	84,3	82,0	79,0	− 3,6	75,7	73,3	70,0	66,1	− 3,8
Deutschland	90,6	87,9	87,0	84,4	− 3,0	76,5	72,8	71,4	68,9	− 5,1
Elláda	188,4	194,9	192,8	190,8	− 1,0	90,5	88,7	83,7	81,1	− 0,6
España	123,5	112,3	115,1	117,0	1,6	92,7	82,7	83,2	82,7	− 7,2
France	87,5	86,3	88,4	85,5	− 3,3	76,9	74,9	76,2	73,3	− 7,5
Ireland	99,2	90,6	104,2	102,1	− 2,0	86,2	77,6	87,3	83,4	− 6,2
Italia	120,2	121,0	122,1	117,9	− 3,5	90,6	89,4	88,5	83,9	− 1,0
Luxembourg	87,7	91,5	94,3	94,3	− 0,1	75,4	77,6	79,2	78,4	− 5,4
Nederland	110,8	117,5	121,4	114,6	− 5,6	94,2	97,7	99,0	91,6	− 4,4
Österreich	73,6	75,3	73,1	71,8	− 1,8	61,6	62,2	59,9	58,5	− 5,5
Portugal	107,1	95,4	114,8	108,8	− 5,2	73,6	64,4	75,4	70,0	− 3,2
Suomi/Finland	56,6	56,7	57,5	56,9	− 1,1	50,2	49,7	49,8	48,6	− 2,3
Sverige	96,7	89,2	92,9	102,0	9,7	78,5	72,0	75,1	82,0	9,2
United Kingdom	103,2	85,9	87,4	83,8	− 4,2	85,2	68,8	67,7	64,0	− 2,3
Livestock products										
EU-15	100,8	100,8	94,1	89,8	− 4,6	81,6	80,0	73,3	68,9	− 6,0
Belgique/België	88,7	92,7	82,1	74,7	− 9,1	77,1	79,2	69,5	62,5	− 10,1
Danmark	87,9	89,1	76,1	72,5	− 4,7	78,1	77,5	65,0	60,7	− 6,6
Deutschland	91,1	93,8	86,3	81,5	− 5,6	76,9	77,8	70,9	66,4	− 6,2
Elláda	159,7	164,9	170,5	176,5	3,5	76,7	75,0	74,1	75,0	1,3
España	115,8	119,8	109,6	102,8	− 6,3	86,9	88,2	79,2	72,7	− 8,3
France	91,6	94,0	91,9	88,4	− 3,8	80,5	81,6	79,2	75,8	− 4,3
Ireland	103,3	97,1	94,2	89,8	− 4,6	89,7	83,1	78,9	73,4	− 7,0
Italia	115,6	114,2	111,2	107,7	− 3,2	87,2	84,3	80,5	76,7	− 4,8
Luxembourg	81,5	82,7	80,4	78,7	− 2,1	70,1	70,1	67,5	65,5	− 3,0
Nederland	91,6	95,5	85,2	76,9	− 9,8	77,9	79,3	69,4	61,4	− 11,6
Österreich	75,2	77,2	71,3	68,8	− 3,6	63,0	63,8	58,4	56,0	− 4,1
Portugal	95,7	95,2	87,7	84,1	− 4,1	65,8	64,3	57,6	54,1	− 6,0
Suomi/Finland	63,3	62,1	60,9	59,5	− 2,3	56,2	54,4	52,7	50,9	− 3,5
Sverige	92,9	92,1	92,1	85,2	− 7,4	75,4	74,3	74,5	68,6	− 7,9
United Kingdom	121,8	107,6	91,6	88,4	− 3,5	100,6	86,1	70,9	67,5	− 4,8
Total										
EU-15	105,3	103,8	101,2	97,7	-3,4	83,0	80,0	76,6	72,8	− 4,9
Belgique/België	91,2	92,7	88,2	81,7	− 7,4	79,2	79,2	74,6	68,3	− 8,5
Danmark	86,9	87,4	78,2	74,8	− 4,3	77,3	76,0	66,7	62,6	− 6,2
Deutschland	91,0	91,8	86,5	82,5	− 4,7	76,8	76,1	71,1	67,3	− 5,4
Elláda	180,1	186,2	186,4	186,7	0,2	86,5	84,7	80,9	79,3	− 2,0
España	120,6	115,2	113,0	111,6	− 1,3	90,5	84,8	81,7	78,9	− 3,4
France	89,5	89,9	90,1	86,9	− 3,5	78,6	78,0	77,6	74,5	− 4,0
Ireland	102,8	96,3	95,4	91,4	− 4,2	89,3	82,5	79,9	74,6	− 6,6
Italia	118,4	118,3	117,8	113,8	− 3,4	89,2	87,4	85,3	81,1	− 5,0
Luxembourg	82,6	84,3	82,9	81,5	− 1,7	71,0	71,4	69,6	67,8	− 2,6
Nederland	99,7	104,7	100,4	92,8	− 7,6	84,8	87,1	81,8	74,1	− 9,5
Österreich	74,9	76,7	71,8	69,5	− 3,2	62,7	63,4	58,7	56,6	− 3,7
Portugal	101,5	95,3	101,4	96,6	− 4,7	69,8	64,4	66,6	62,2	− 6,7
Suomi/Finland	61,3	60,4	59,9	58,7	− 2,0	54,4	53,0	51,8	50,2	− 3,1
Sverige	93,9	91,3	92,3	89,7	− 2,8	76,2	73,7	74,7	72,2	− 3,3
United Kingdom	114,3	98,8	89,9	86,5	− 3,7	94,4	79,1	69,6	66,1	− 5,0

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.4. Annual rate of change of: (a) consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages; (b) producer prices for agricultural products

	% trend compared with preceding year					% trend compared with the corresponding month of preceding year	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	III 2000	VI 2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Consumer prices for foodstuffs and beverages							
EU-15	:	1,9	0,8	1,4	0,3	- 0,4	0,7
Belgique/België	1,6	0,6	2,2	1,9	0,0	- 1,2	0,3
Danmark	3,0	1,8	3,3	1,4	0,0	1,1	1,7
Deutschland	1,1	0,7	1,4	1,0	- 1,3	- 1,8	- 0,7
Elláda	9,2	6,8	4,4	4,2	2,4	2,7	0,5
España	5,0	3,4	- 0,7	1,2	1,4	1,0	2,0
France	0,6	1,2	1,8	1,5	0,2	0,8	1,9
Ireland	2,9	1,7	1,5	4,1	3,0	1,8	2,3
Italia	6,2	3,9	- 0,2	1,1	0,8	0,8	1,5
Luxembourg	2,6	0,8	1,0	2,7	1,2	1,0	2,2
Nederland	0,4	- 0,2	1,6	2,2	1,3	- 1,7	0,6
Österreich	- 0,6	0,0	1,4	2,0	- 0,9	0,6	2,2
Portugal	2,7	2,0	0,1	3,8	2,2	- 0,6	1,7
Suomi/Finland	- 7,4	- 1,8	1,5	1,7	- 0,4	1,0	0,1
Sverige	1,3	- 6,1	1,0	1,4	1,4	- 0,1	- 0,3
United Kingdom	3,8	3,0	- 0,1	1,0	0,3	- 2,4	- 0,8
Producer prices for agricultural products							
EU-15	4,3	0,4	- 1,4	- 2,5	- 3,4	- 2,9	0,9
Belgique/België	- 4,9	1,8	1,7	- 4,8	- 7,4	- 12,6	3,2
Danmark	- 0,1	1,5	0,5	- 10,6	- 4,3	6,5	7,0
Deutschland	0,9	- 1,1	1,0	- 5,8	- 4,7	2,0	4,1
Elláda	9,6	6,9	3,4	0,1	0,2	6,3	5,3
España	11,0	- 0,4	- 4,5	- 1,9	- 1,3	- 2,9	- 1,4
France	0,8	0,1	0,5	0,2	- 3,5	- 1,3	- 0,4
Ireland	2,3	- 5,0	- 6,3	- 1,0	- 4,2	- 0,1	4,5
Italia	9,3	2,0	- 0,0	- 0,5	- 3,4	:	:
Luxembourg	- 1,3	- 2,2	2,0	- 2,0	- 1,7	0,6	1,8
Nederland	2,8	1,9	5,1	- 4,1	- 7,6	- 5,2	- 0,6
Österreich	- 24,5	0,9	2,5	- 6,5	- 3,2	2,7	4,7
Portugal	11,3	- 0,6	- 6,1	6,5	- 4,7	- 11,8	- 7,5
Suomi/Finland	- 25,4	- 14,3	- 1,4	- 0,9	- 2,0	3,2	2,0
Sverige	0,3	- 4,0	- 2,8	1,1	- 2,8	- 9,7	- 7,3
United Kingdom	9,3	- 1,5	- 13,7	- 9,0	- 3,7	- 9,5	- 4,2

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.5. **Input prices (excluding VAT)**

(ECU/EUR per 100 kg)

		Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A — *Animal feed*																
Barley	1997	17,23	13,59	12,43	18,55	14,62	16,05	:	16,40	13,40	13,84	12,60	:	12,53	:	11,99
	1998	16,04	12,46	11,54	17,44	13,70	15,03	:	15,32	12,29	12,66	11,55	:	12,20	:	10,61
	1999	16,58	12,77	11,85	17,69	13,74	15,08	:	15,69	12,53	12,98	11,88	:	12,21	:	11,22
Oats	1997	19,23	:	13,08	28,26	16,95	:	:	25,59	14,80	:	:	:	11,97	:	11,90
	1998	16,65	:	10,99	26,74	17,20	:	:	24,05	12,47	:	:	:	11,10	:	9,82
	1999	17,38	:	12,35	26,85	16,50	:	:	22,85	12,12	:	:	:	11,35	:	10,91
Maize	1997	18,35	:	13,56	21,09	16,57	16,45	:	14,44	14,93	14,77	12,48	:	:	:	:
	1998	17,79	:	13,08	20,22	15,73	15,69	:	14,10	14,31	14,15	11,87	:	:	:	:
	1999	18,68	:	13,63	20,80	15,55	15,58	:	15,43	14,42	14,52	12,29	:	:	:	:
Toasted extracted soya bean	1997	30,68	23,29	29,21	:	:	31,00	:	25,16	:	26,28	32,55	:	:	32,34	30,81
meal	1998	22,46	21,13	21,21	:	:	24,28	:	20,49	:	17,53	:	:	:	:	20,83
	1999	19,50	17,62	18,43	:	:	20,86	:	18,87	:	15,49	:	:	:	:	18,13
Fish meal	1997	66,81	64,22	64,37	:	51,47	:	:	70,17	:	57,51	62,21	:	:	:	62,47
	1998	75,06	74,04	75,08	:	57,88	:	:	76,11	:	64,42	67,40	:	:	:	69,96
	1999	58,81	59,62	54,42	:	53,08	:	:	66,15	:	41,29	43,63	:	:	:	49,08
Dried sugarbeet pulp	1997	15,58	:	:	12,13	16,04	14,49	13,87	13,31	:	17,06	13,68	:	:	:	14,66
	1998	13,02	:	:	11,37	14,59	12,69	12,73	11,83	:	15,71	12,13	:	:	:	12,08
	1999	16,07	:	:	11,68	14,57	13,84	14,13	13,28	:	15,98	11,97	:	:	:	12,45
B — *Compound feedingstuffs*																
Supplementary feed for dairy	1997	25,52	:	16,71	26,63	23,57	21,29	22,78	25,70	23,56	16,95	25,72	:	27,72	25,16	:
cattle (stall-fed)	1998	23,14	:	14,73	25,73	22,87	20,18	20,32	24,45	23,59	15,47	23,01	:	26,41	22,77	:
(in bags) (1)	1999	22,54	:	13,64	26,39	21,37	18,80	19,49	23,78	23,44	15,07	21,80	:	25,06	20,89	:
Complete feed for fattening pigs	1997	24,69	19,24	19,64	30,61	24,02	18,93	27,50	26,07	26,80	21,44	27,40	:	28,23	21,89	:
(in bags) (2)	1998	22,50	18,10	18,04	30,18	22,45	17,39	24,22	24,42	25,70	19,72	25,62	:	26,24	20,86	:
	1999	21,31	16,59	16,79	30,84	21,11	16,08	23,88	23,81	24,45	18,04	24,35	:	23,55	16,35	:
Complete feed for 'battery'	1997	29,18	:	21,68	28,27	25,72	19,90	27,53	30,93	35,03	22,59	29,94	:	28,23	25,15	:
laying hens	1998	27,92	:	20,18	29,62	24,88	18,13	26,09	29,18	34,96	21,08	28,65	:	26,74	20,86	:
(in bags) (3)	1999	27,58	:	19,05	29,73	23,50	16,66	26,59	29,04	35,20	19,69	27,32	:	23,55	20,21	:
C — *Fertilisers* (4)																
Ammonium nitrate (5)	1997	49,69	62,96	52,93	31,99	55,71	61,53	57,56	66,23	58,33	54,35	:	69,20	:	80,78	47,71
(26 % N, in bags)	1998	50,60	58,71	47,31	30,73	51,39	57,55	50,57	61,88	52,31	49,39	:	63,88	:	76,35	40,71
	1999	45,22	57,23	42,27	30,61	45,93	53,31	51,84	56,95	48,23	46,07	:	64,27	:	72,89	39,93
Superphosphate	1997	65,10	78,45	:	58,57	68,12	85,67	:	66,82	:	77,06	:	80,94	:	:	:
	1998	58,54	73,01	:	57,48	65,26	85,80	:	68,58	:	78,75	:	74,37	:	:	:
	1999	72,30	69,18	:	61,89	69,31	87,40	:	67,28	:	78,17	:	74,82	:	:	:
Potassium chloride	1997	30,97	29,39	31,82	:	26,02	28,49	37,04	28,56	25,06	36,41	:	37,18	:	:	27,47
	1998	33,44	31,12	31,52	:	26,61	30,55	34,87	28,59	26,59	36,78	:	36,60	:	:	27,38
	1999	38,42	31,95	31,33	:	26,64	32,09	34,80	28,27	27,20	37,80	:	36,83	:	:	28,71
D — *Compound fertilisers* (4)																
Fertilisers containing nutrients	1997	:	:	:	:	30,13	:	:	:	:	20,25	:	:	:	:	:
NPK 20-10-10	1998	:	:	:	:	30,39	:	:	:	:	20,28	:	:	:	:	:
	1999	:	:	:	:	27,69	:	:	:	:	19,91	:	:	:	:	:
Fertilisers containing nutrients	1997	19,03	:	:	17,53	20,60	23,33	23,49	:	21,97	22,49	18,15	27,28	:	:	:
NPK 17-17-17	1998	19,92	:	:	16,92	19,95	23,51	21,49	:	21,25	22,59	18,07	26,69	:	:	:
(bags)	1999	21,49	:	:	:	19,56	23,63	22,02	:	21,52	22,58	18,00	26,85	:	:	:
Fertilisers containing nutrients	1997	:	:	13,97	:	14,15	20,14	:	:	:	13,95	:	:	:	:	20,21
NPK 9-9-18	1998	:	:	13,81	:	14,30	20,56	:	:	:	14,19	:	:	:	:	19,60
	1999	:	:	13,56	:	13,91	20,79	:	:	:	14,65	:	:	:	:	20,10
E — *Fuel*																
Petrol	1997	82,30	:	71,56	73,54	60,96	:	83,08	59,87	:	114,52	69,95	:	:	:	97,10
	1998	78,93	:	:	66,43	57,18	:	79,87	59,12	:	81,97	67,27	:	:	:	105,12
	1999	77,84	:	:	68,44	60,23	:	78,98	61,20	:	91,47	67,80	:	:	:	106,51
Diesel fuel	1997	19,34	24,53	31,92	50,63	25,79	:	:	36,28	20,53	26,71	56,71	34,85	24,56	52,36	24,76
	1998	15,58	21,89	28,38	44,69	24,68	:	:	34,63	16,56	24,31	52,40	31,11	20,99	47,89	21,72
	1999	18,22	29,19	31,00	53,61	28,17	:	:	36,26	18,99	29,11	53,05	31,46	23,83	50,53	25,58
Heating fuel	1997	19,34	24,23	23,00	32,26	12,20	:	33,18	64,32	:	30,53	:	:	24,56	:	:
	1998	15,58	20,71	:	26,30	9,97	:	28,87	61,96	:	28,42	22,52	:	20,99	:	:
	1999	18,22	24,29	:	23,94	:	:	30,63	65,56	:	33,46	24,78	:	23,83	:	:

(1) Germany and Sweden: bulk price.
(2) Germany, France and Sweden: bulk price.
(3) Germany, France and Sweden: bulk price.
(4) Price for 100 kg of pure nutrient content, except for compound fertilizers: price per 100 kg of product.
(5) Ammonium nitrate (33 % N): Greece and United Kingdom. Germany and France: bulk price.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.6. Agricultural wages, input prices ([1]) and producer prices (excluding VAT)

(1990 = 100)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% TAV 1999/1990	% TAV 1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Farm wages							
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	117,9	119,7	121,4	123,9	125,2	2,5	1,1
Danmark	117,2	120,9	125,1	129,0	132,9	3,2	3,0
Deutschland	119,1	123,0	126,5	129,0	130,7	3,0	1,3
Elláda	157,6	167,2	175,8	177,8	180,9	6,8	1,7
España	142,5	148,3	154,0	161,2	166,0	5,8	3,0
France ([4])	117,8	122,0	125,5	129,2	131,4	3,1	1,7
Ireland	119,0	126,0	133,1	136,2	:	:	:
Italia	126,5	129,1	131,8	135,1	:	:	:
Luxembourg	134,2	137,5	145,5	145,5	158,5	5,3	8,9
Nederland	114,4	:	:	:	:	:	:
Österreich	124,3	127,4	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Suomi/Finland	116,2	119,6	119,4	122,6	122,8	2,3	0,2
Sverige	114,0	119,4	124,2	129,2	133,9	3,3	3,6
United Kingdom	127,3	131,4	136,8	141,2	145,7	4,2	3,2
Price of Inputs ([2])							
EU-15	109,8	114,4	115,0	111,2	109,7	:	- 1,4
Belgique/België	98,7	103,0	105,0	99,7	98,6	:	- 1,2
Danmark	96,5	99,7	102,0	100,1	98,6	:	- 1,5
Deutschland	103,4	106,4	108,4	103,6	102,7	:	- 0,9
Elláda	180,8	197,0	202,2	202,1	203,2	:	0,6
España	113,7	118,2	120,9	119,5	117,9	:	- 1,3
France ([4])	103,3	107,5	109,4	106,2	104,4	:	- 1,8
Ireland	102,8	106,7	105,1	102,8	103,5	:	0,7
Italia	125,0	128,7	126,3	123,0	120,9	:	- 1,7
Luxembourg	102,1	105,9	106,6	104,1	103,2	:	- 0,9
Nederland	102,2	107,0	107,4	104,0	101,8	:	- 2,1
Österreich	99,5	104,5	108,5	105,0	102,6	:	- 2,4
Portugal	107,3	106,8	102,1	99,6	98,5	:	- 1,1
Suomi/Finland	83,6	85,5	87,8	85,4	83,7	:	- 2,0
Sverige	111,4	119,0	121,7	119,4	118,5	:	- 0,7
United Kingdom	114,6	122,3	116,7	108,3	106,2	:	- 2,0
Producer prices ([3])							
EU-15	104,8	105,3	103,8	101,2	97,7	:	- 3,4
Belgique/België	89,6	91,2	92,7	88,2	81,7	:	- 7,4
Danmark	85,7	86,9	87,4	78,2	74,8	:	- 4,3
Deutschland	92,0	91,0	91,8	86,5	82,5	:	- 4,7
Elláda	168,4	180,1	186,2	186,4	186,7	:	0,2
España	121,1	120,6	115,2	113,0	111,6	:	- 1,3
France ([4])	89,5	89,5	89,9	90,1	86,9	:	- 3,5
Ireland	108,2	102,8	96,3	95,4	91,4	:	- 4,2
Italia	116,1	118,4	118,3	117,8	113,8	:	- 3,4
Luxembourg	84,4	82,6	84,3	82,9	81,5	:	- 1,7
Nederland	97,9	99,7	104,7	100,4	92,8	:	- 7,6
Österreich	74,1	74,9	76,7	71,8	69,5	:	- 3,2
Portugal	101,9	101,5	95,3	101,4	96,6	:	- 4,7
Suomi/Finland	71,5	61,3	60,4	59,9	58,7	:	- 2,0
Sverige	97,8	93,9	91,3	92,3	89,7	:	- 2,8
United Kingdom	116,0	114,3	98,8	89,9	86,5	:	- 3,7

([1]) The EU index of farm input prices is a Laspeyres index, whereas the deflated price series (see Table 3.1.8) is a Paasche index. The discrepancies between the figures in the two tables are mainly a matter of the differing index formulae.
([2]) Indices of the prices of goods and services of current agricultural consumption.
([3]) Annual indices include fruit and vegetables.
([4]) *Source:* SCEES.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat ('Purchase price of inputs' and 'Producer prices for agricultural products' are harmonised indices, whereas 'Farm wages' remain heterogeneous national indices).

3.3.7. EU price indices for feedingstuffs, fertilizers and soil improvement, fuels and lubricants, and investments in machinery (excluding VAT)

(1990 = 100)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	% TAV 1999/1990	% TAV 1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Feedingstuffs						
EU-15	105,9	105,7	98,4	93,2	:	– 5,3
Belgique/België	97,6	101,0	92,2	88,5	:	– 4,0
Danmark	86,9	91,1	86,4	78,6	:	– 9,1
Deutschland	94,0	96,2	87,5	80,6	:	– 7,9
Elláda	172,7	174,8	178,1	178,4	:	0,2
España	105,2	106,7	101,9	97,7	:	– 4,2
France	100,5	104,8	97,0	89,6	:	– 7,6
Ireland	100,4	97,4	93,5	91,9	:	– 1,8
Italia	125,2	121,4	117,1	115,4	:	– 1,4
Luxembourg	94,0	97,1	96,1	93,8	:	– 2,4
Nederland	95,3	95,4	89,1	82,2	:	– 7,7
Österreich	109,1	123,7	104,3	91,0	:	– 12,8
Portugal	101,4	95,2	90,8	88,6	:	– 2,5
Suomi/Finland	72,0	75,9	72,9	67,2	:	– 7,9
Sverige	91,4	95,2	88,0	82,1	:	– 6,7
United Kingdom	118,6	108,2	92,3	86,1	:	– 6,7
Fertilizers and soil improvement						
EU-15	112,6	108,5	104,4	100,2	:	– 4,0
Belgique/België	89,0	85,1	83,4	81,0	:	– 2,8
Danmark	107,2	101,1	100,4	99,4	:	– 1,0
Deutschland	105,3	100,3	95,7	89,2	:	– 6,9
Elláda	219,1	236,0	240,9	238,3	:	– 1,0
España	114,5	112,9	107,0	100,4	:	– 6,2
France	106,5	104,4	103,6	101,0	:	– 2,6
Ireland	104,6	99,0	94,5	95,2	:	0,8
Italia	141,7	137,6	134,8	127,3	:	– 5,6
Luxembourg	105,8	100,5	96,4	91,9	:	– 4,7
Nederland	108,9	98,1	93,7	87,9	:	– 6,2
Österreich	55,2	54,2	52,7	50,9	:	– 3,4
Portugal	106,2	106,7	99,4	99,4	:	0,0
Suomi/Finland	96,1	94,4	91,7	89,1	:	– 2,8
Sverige	109,1	104,1	103,3	97,2	:	– 5,9
United Kingdom	112,8	97,9	83,0	79,5	:	– 4,2
Fuel and lubricants						
EU-15	125,3	128,6	121,3	127,0	:	4,7
Belgique/België	105,1	107,6	94,8	105,7	:	11,5
Danmark	97,7	100,8	97,3	107,8	:	10,8
Deutschland	115,5	119,3	109,7	119,2	:	8,7
Elláda	245,5	246,4	232,1	233,9	:	0,8
España	117,8	120,1	116,3	123,6	:	6,3
France	105,4	108,6	98,5	103,1	:	4,7
Ireland	103,4	105,7	102,6	108,3	:	5,5
Italia	154,5	159,6	156,5	160,2	:	2,4
Luxembourg	98,3	101,6	94,5	99,3	:	5,1
Nederland	106,9	114,5	113,4	115,6	:	2,0
Österreich	113,8	116,8	113,5	114,2	:	0,6
Portugal	87,8	83,7	76,7	76,7	:	0,1
Suomi/Finland	101,4	108,9	99,8	105,6	:	5,8
Sverige	159,9	167,7	159,3	161,9	:	1,7
United Kingdom	116,4	115,4	110,5	118,2	:	7,0

3.3.7. *(cont.)*

(1990 = 100)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	% TAV 1999/1990	% TAV 1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Investment in machinery						
EU-15	124,4	126,7	129,1	130,0	:	0,7
Belgique/België	121,2	125,3	129,2	131,6	:	1,9
Danmark	109,3	112,1	114,2	115,5	:	1,1
Deutschland	115,9	117,0	118,0	119,2	:	1,0
Elláda	192,2	194,5	206,1	205,5	:	- 0,3
España	114,4	119,8	127,8	126,5	:	- 1,0
France	115,9	117,1	118,4	119,5	:	0,9
Ireland	115,6	116,4	117,9	119,0	:	0,9
Italia	141,5	146,2	148,4	149,0	:	0,4
Luxembourg	116,5	117,8	118,9	120,2	:	1,1
Nederland	116,5	115,6	118,9	121,3	:	2,0
Österreich	118,3	120,2	121,9	123,4	:	1,2
Portugal	156,8	164,8	169,3	171,6	:	1,4
Suomi/Finland	96,6	94,9	97,5	97,9	:	0,4
Sverige	130,4	131,7	133,4	134,2	:	0,6
United Kingdom	122,0	124,2	125,1	125,7	:	0,5
Investment in structural work						
EU-15	124,2	127,5	128,5	130,2	:	1,3
Belgique/België	111,2	113,0	114,0	116,0	:	1,7
Danmark	120,2	123,2	127,3	132,7	:	4,3
Deutschland	122,9	122,3	121,6	120,8	:	- 0,7
Elláda	189,8	199,6	211,0	219,3	:	3,9
España	131,7	136,1	138,5	137,8	:	- 0,5
France	111,7	114,5	115,1	116,7	:	1,4
Ireland	124,1	129,4	136,6	140,0	:	2,5
Italia	126,0	129,3	128,6	130,3	:	1,4
Luxembourg	114,4	116,0	118,4	121,2	:	2,4
Nederland	104,4	105,6	107,2	110,4	:	3,0
Österreich	121,8	123,4	124,8	125,9	:	0,9
Portugal	169,1	169,1	169,1	169,1	:	0,0
Suomi/Finland	90,0	94,1	95,6	97,1	:	1,6
Sverige	116,9	117,9	119,1	119,9	:	0,7
United Kingdom	121,7	126,5	131,3	133,5	:	1,7

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.8. **Market value of agricultural land (parcels)**

		ECU/EUR per ha (1)				% TAV (real) (2)	
		1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1990	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België (3)	Arable land	12 289	12 380	12 579	13 852	−0,8	8,0
	Meadow	10 252	10 563	10 804	10 959	−0,7	−0,5
Danmark (4)	Agricultural land	8 051	8 552	9 734	10 490	3,2	4,5
BR Deutschland	Agricultural land	16 680	16 386	17 078	16 530	−2,8	−4,7
Deutschland (9)	Agricultural land	10 646	9 865	9 436	8 939	:	−6,7
Elláda	Agricultural land:						
	— Irrigated land	11 946	12 332	11 822	12 018	−5,2	−3,0
	— Non-irrigated land	4 746	4 849	4 649	4 838	−6,5	−0,7
España	Agricultural land:						
	— Irrigated land	10 663	11 683	13 578	14 563	−1,8	4,5
	— Non-irrigated land	3 098	3 394	3 972	4 514	1,3	10,7
France	Arable land	3 188	3 191	3 287	3 461	−1,4	3,7
	Natural meadow	2 233	2 208	2 287	2 424	−1,8	4,4
Ireland (11)	Agricultural land	6 420	7 177	8 752	:	:	:
Italia (10)	Agricultural land	11 965	12 488	12 806	:	:	:
Luxembourg (8)	Agricultural land	55 903	53 499	52 929	53 297	−4,1	−1,2
Nederland (5)	Arable land	20 750	22 661	24 869	31 492	4,3	23,4
	Meadow	21 405	22 073	24 914	29 859	3,8	16,8
Österreich		:	:	:	:	x	x
Portugal		:	:	:	:	x	x
Suomi/Finland	Agricultural land	2 717	2 820	3 122	3 426	−5,8	7,9
Sverige		1 362	1 480	1 638	1 749	:	4,3
United Kingdom:							
— England (6)	Agricultural land	7 535	9 492	9 163	10 176	0,7	5,4
— Wales (6)	Agricultural land	5 536	6 421	:	:	x	x
— Scotland (7)	Agricultural land	2 749	2 965	2 841	:	x	x
— Northern Ireland (6)	Agricultural land	6 327	11 351	14 219	:	:	:

(1) Converted at current exchange rates.
(2) In national currencies, deflated (underlying index: GDP deflator).
(3) Weighted average of public and private sales.
(4) Agricultural holdings with buildings (10–100 ha).
(5) Land with vacant possession.
(6) Sales of all agricultural land with vacant possession of more than 5 ha, revised data (2 ha in Northern Ireland).
(7) Price of farms (land and buildings) of more than 5 ha.
(8) Sales of all utilisable agricultural land whether for agricultural or non-agricultural purposes (industrial estates, road building, building plots).
(9) Ex-German Democratic Republic included.
(10) *Source:* INEA.
(11) *Source:* ESRI.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.9. **Rents for agricultural land**

	ECU/EUR per ha (1)				% TAV (real) (2)		Ratio rent/ market value %
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1990	1999/1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België							
Arable land	176,42	174,79	178,41	184,83	0,3	1,6	1,3
Meadow	167,74	164,04	164,57	171,77	– 0,2	2,4	1,6
Danmark							
Agricultural land	292,01	292,11	291,23	295,88	:	– 1,5	2,8
Deutschland (3) (4)							
Total rents	:	216,86	:	221,39	:	:	1,33
New rents	:	241,81	:	249,00	:	:	
Elláda (5)							
Arable land	428,80	442,41	420,47	430,52	– 3,4	– 2,3	3,6
España	:	:	:	:	x	x	:
France (6)							
Arable land	123,52	123,70	128,00	132,02	0,3	1,6	3,8
Luxembourg	151,25	150,99	157,92	158,78	– 1,4	– 1,4	0,3
Agricultural land							
Nederland (7)							
Arable land	310,79	325,67	394,20	474,20	4,7	17,2	1,5
Meadow	259,38	271,39	270,31	251,85	– 0,1	– 9,2	0,8
Österreich							
Agricultural land	250,85	244,50	243,39	244,18	:	– 1,9	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	x	x	:
Suomi/Finland							
Agricultural land	144,13	135,36	:	:	:	:	:
Sverige							
Agricultural land	92,90	96,63	96,68	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom (8)							
— England	138,66	176,14	186,76	186,05	– 0,9	– 5,4	1,8
— Wales	84,23	113,22	115,13	123,96	1,5	2,2	:
— Scotland	115,20	144,30	151,68	155,75	6,0	– 2,5	:
— Northern Ireland	266,65	303,33	303,06	303,61	– 1,0	– 5,0	:

(1) Converted at current exchange rates.
(2) In national currencies, deflated (underlying index: GDP deflator).
(3) Biannual surveys.
(4) Data for the Federal Republic of Germany, including West Berlin, as constituted prior to 3 October 1990.
(5) Most of this land is irrigated.
(6) Series based on surveys in 1969, 1980 and 1992, updated using the rent index for wheat production.
(7) Weighted by area across agricultural regions.
(8) Prices for all kinds of land. Agricultural land.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.10. **Trend of purchase prices of agricultural inputs (excluding VAT)**

	Nominal indices 1990 = 100				% TAV	Deflated indices 1990 = 100				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	116,9	118,0	115,6	114,8	- 0,7	93,9	92,9	89,5	87,6	- 2,1
A — *Consumer goods and services*	114,4	115,0	111,2	109,7	- 1,4	92,2	90,9	86,4	84,1	- 2,7
Seeds, other reproductive material	117,1	114,4	116,7	117,7	0,9	95,6	91,8	92,1	91,9	- 0,2
Animals for breeding or production	93,1	99,6	89,7	83,6	- 6,8	76,1	79,8	70,7	65,2	- 7,8
Energy, lubricants	125,3	128,6	121,3	127,0	4,7	97,3	98,0	90,8	94,2	3,7
Fertilisers, soil improvers	112,6	108,5	104,4	100,2	- 4,0	91,2	86,0	81,5	77,3	- 5,2
Plant protection products	115,0	115,5	115,3	115,4	0,1	93,1	91,7	90,0	89,0	- 1,1
Animal feed	105,9	105,7	98,4	93,2	- 5,3	85,1	83,3	76,1	70,8	- 6,9
Implements and small tools	113,5	114,0	115,3	114,8	- 0,5	91,6	89,9	89,1	87,4	- 1,9
Maintenance and repair of implements	132,3	136,9	140,3	143,0	1,9	107,5	108,9	109,7	110,5	0,8
Maintenance and repair of farm buildings and other structures	124,2	126,3	128,2	129,1	0,7	101,0	100,6	100,2	99,6	- 0,6
Veterinary services	117,1	119,2	121,1	123,6	2,0	96,8	96,7	96,9	97,8	0,9
B — *Investment goods and services*	124,3	127,0	128,9	130,1	1,0	98,9	99,0	98,8	98,4	- 0,4
Machinery and other equipment	124,4	126,7	129,1	130,0	0,7	100,3	100,2	100,4	100,0	- 0,5
Construction	124,2	127,5	128,5	130,2	1,3	96,7	97,2	96,2	95,9	- 0,3

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.11. Value added tax (VAT) rates: producer prices (1) at 1 January 2000

(%)

		Scheme	
		Normal	Flat-rate (2)
1	2	3	4
Belgique/België	Most products	6,0	6,0
	Flowers	—	21,0 (3)
Danmark	All products	25,0	—
Deutschland	Most products	7,0	9,0
	Wine must, beverages	16,0	16,0
Elláda	Most products	8,0	8,0
	Wine and wine must, cotton, raw tobacco, wool and raw hides	18,0	18,0
España	Products used for human and animal feed, other than wine	7,0	4,5
	Wine	16,0	4,5
	All products not used for human or animal consumption	16,0	4,5
	All unprocessed products, except those from independent breeders	—	4,5
France	Most vegetable products	5,5	3,05
	Wine	20,6	—
	All livestock products except animals for meat	—	3,05
	Animals for meat	—	4,0
	Products sold through a producers' group:		
	— fruit, vegetables and wine	—	3,05
	— pigs, eggs and poultry	—	4,0
Ireland	Horses, live cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and cervidae	4,2	4,2
	Other livestock including poultry and fish, carcasses, raw wool, horsehair, bristles, feathers, hides and skins, non-edible horticultural produce	21,0	4,2
	Other agricultural products excluding live animals	0,0	4,2
Italia	Cereals, paddy rice, fresh and dried vegetables, potatoes, fresh and dried fruit, oilseeds for edible oil, olive oil, butter, cheese	4,0	4,0
	Wine and wine must	20,0	12,5/4,0
	Eggs	10,0	9,0
	Cattle	10,0	7,0
	Pigs	10,0	7,5
	Raw milk	10,0	9,0
	All other products	20,0	4,0
Luxembourg	Most products and services	8,0	8,0
	Wine	12,0	12,0
Nederland	Most products	6,0	5,93
	Tree nursery products	17,5	5,93
Österreich	Most products	10,0	10,0
Portugal	Fresh vegetables, fresh fruit, honey	5,0	—
	Ordinary table wine	5,0	—
	Flowers	17,0	—
	Dried fruit, cut flowers	12,0	—
	All other agricultural products	0,0	—
Suomi/Finland	All products	17,0	—
Sverige	All products	25,0	—
United Kingdom	Products generally used for human and animal consumption (including seeds, seedlings and animals)	0,0	4,0
	Other products and services	17,5	4,0

(1) The figures are for agriculture in the strict sense, excluding forestry. The most important products are given only as examples.
(2) The flat-rate schemes applicable to agriculture are all designed to offset on a general sales-related basis the VAT paid on purchases of agricultural inputs.
(3) VAT on flowers sold by auction is invoiced at 19,5 % . Growers covered by the flat-rate scheme receive only the normal flat-rate of 6 %, the remaining 13,5 % being payable to the central tax authority by the purchaser.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.12. **Value added tax (VAT) rates: input prices at 1 January 2000**

(%)

Belgique/België	Purchase and tenancy of land	(1)
	Animal feedingstuffs, seeds, fertilisers, liming, agricultural services, veterinary services	6,0
	Coal (solid fuel)	12,0
	Construction and maintenance of farm buildings	21,0
	Farm equipment, pesticides	21,0
	Road diesel fuel, petrol, liquefied petroleum gas for non-agricultural purposes	21,0
	Diesel fuel for agricultural purposes, light fuel oil, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, electricity	21,0
Danmark	Purchase of land and buildings	0,0
	All products	25,0
Deutschland	Purchase of farmland	(1)
	Inputs of agricultural origin (animal feedingstuffs, seeds and propagating material, breeding stock)	7,0
	Inputs of industrial origin (fertilizers, pesticides, fuel and power, buildings and machinery, building materials and accessories), non-agricultural services	16,0
Elláda	Purchase and tenancy of land, manual workers' wages, insurance premiums	(1)
	Seed animal feedingstuffs, breeding stock, fertilisers, pesticides, phytopharmaceutical products	8,0
	Most farm equipment, maintenance and repair of machinery, installations and buildings, electricity, lubricants, liquefied gases, asbestos cement piping, wire fencing	18,0
	Motor fuels	18,0
España	Purchase and tenancy of agricultural land	(1)
	Inputs of agricultural origin: pharmaceuticals	7,0
	Inputs of industrial origin	16,0
	Most services	7,0
France (2)	Non-processed agricultural products (including breeding stock), work under contract	5,5
	Fertilisers, animal feedingstuffs, pesticides	5,5
	Purchase and maintenance of agricultural plant, construction and maintenance of farm buildings, most services	20,6
	Petroleum products	20,6 (3)
Ireland	Animal feedingstuffs, fertilisers (put up in quantities of 10 kg or more), cereals, beet, hay, cake, etc., seeds and propagating material of products used for food, veterinary products for oral administration	0,0
	Concrete and blocks of concrete	12,5
	Electricity, solid fuels, diesel fuel for heating, diesel fuel for tractors, gas for heating and lighting	12,5
	Most services	12,5
	Machinery repairs	12,5
	Fertilisers (quantities less than 10 kg), pesticides, disinfectants and detergents, veterinary products for injection and veterinary equipment, farm equipment including tractors, building materials, second-hand goods, petrol and lubricants, motor vehicle and motorcycles, other services (transport, storage, hiring of equipment)	21,0

3.3.12. *(cont.)*

Italia	Agricultural loans, rural leases	(1)
	Animal feedingstuffs of vegetable origin	2,0
	Agricultural work under contract	10,0
	Fertilisers	4,0
	Animal feedingstuffs of animal origin, seeds, breeding stock, pesticides, products of mineral and chemical origin and additives for animal feed	10,0
	Fuels and lubricants/pharmaceuticals	10,0
	Equipment and machinery, gas and electricity, lubricants, building materials, most services	20,0
Luxembourg	Lease, hire and transfer of movable property	(1)
	Inputs: seeds and propagating material, livestock and livestock products, animal feedingstuffs, fertilisers, plant protection products, pharmaceuticals agricultural services, e.g. artificial insemination	3,0
	Gas and electricity	6,0
	Services rendered by professional personnel (veterinary medicine), solid mineral fuel, mineral oils and timber to be used as fuel, unleaded petrol	12,0
	Farm machinery and equipment, construction and maintenance of farm buildings, motor fuel other than unleaded petrol, certain services (transport)	15,0
Nederland	Indemnity insurance, purchase, renting and tenancy of immovable property (except sale by builder)	(1)
	Seeds, fertilisers, fuel for hothouses, animal feedingstuffs, breeding stock, some services, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, work under contract, equipment	6,0
	Telecommunications, veterinary services, motor fuels and other fuels, structural work, maintenance and repair of farm buildings, machinery, tractors and equipment, small items of equipment and accessories, transport services, petrol, electricity	17,5
Österreich	Diesel fuel for heating, gas, electricity	20,0
	Animal feedingstuffs, fertilizers, water	10,0
	Purchase and tenancy of land	0,0
Portugal	Fertilisers and crop protection products, animal feedingstuffs and seeds, live animals, machinery, equipment and tractors	5,0
	Electricity, fuels and gas	5,0
	Maintenance and repair of machinery/petrol, coal	17,0
Suomi/Finland	Most products	22,0
	Animal feedingstuffs	17,0
Sverige	All goods and services	25,0
United Kingdom	Interest relief grants on purchase and renting of land, insurance, financial costs	(1)
	Most products generally used for human consumption and animal consumption, including seeds, propagating material and animals reared for the purpose, water	0,0
	Power fuels, fuels (except road diesel fuel, petrol), and domestic electricity electricity	5,0
	Road diesel fuel, lubricants, petrol, fertilizers, chemicals, purchase and maintenance of agricultural machinery	17,5
	Purchase of motor vehicles	17,5

(1) Exempt.
(2) Reimbursement at a subsequent stage.
(3) VAT is deductible where the product is used for agricultural purposes.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.3.13. **Producer prices in the Member States in 1999**

(ECU/EUR per 100 kg)

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. *Crop products*														
Common wheat	10,69	11,25	11,08	14,50	13,56	11,31	10,78	14,30	11,03	10,60	12,47	13,84	11,54	11,37
Durum wheat	:	:	:	19,72	15,13	14,67	:	15,15	:	11,70	14,22	:	:	:
Rye	9,85	10,72	10,17	:	11,87	10,11	:	12,50	10,66	10,70	11,97	14,21	11,06	:
Barley	10,60	12,16	10,22	13,79	11,95	11,08	10,41	14,22	10,94	9,84	11,97	12,21	10,50	11,14
Oats	10,22	11,05	9,61	19,47	12,74	7,93	10,73	16,41	11,48	8,79	17,46	11,35	10,55	10,85
Maize	:	:	11,54	15,58	14,08	12,29	:	15,60	:	10,62	12,97	:	:	:
Potatoes	10,67	23,70	13,01	33,87	14,84	15,00	:	27,49	16,43	10,54	15,95	22,03	27,54	19,99
Sugarbeets	:	41,36	42,59	41,99	47,86	:	51,60	49,49	44,55	41,82	:	:	:	:
Dessert apples (1)	22,63	58,11	33,51	46,76	33,64	49,24	:	31,36	23,14	28,34	39,54	114,70	:	61,54
Dessert pears (1)	48,84	88,45	47,67	64,49	30,92	59,30	:	41,80	55,36	50,80	48,62	:	:	60,24
Table grapes (1)	:	:	:	87,47	45,56	107,02	:	59,91	:	:	70,37	:	:	:
Oranges (1)	:	:	:	25,74	20,31	:	:	30,37	:	:	36,06	:	:	:
Cauliflowers (2)	36,11	:	26,89	67,11	34,12	:	39,82	48,47	55,36	26,74	28,89	:	:	36,81
Lettuces (2)	41,13	:	43,97	26,31	28,72	:	:	48,23	52,18	39,81	45,91	:	:	:
Asparagus (2)	:	:	348,93	:	138,03	:	:	214,77	328,99	654,06	:	:	:	438,58
Tomatoes (2)	:	:	57,07	70,19	46,90	:	:	46,37	:	50,07	:	:	:	:
Carrots (2)	:	:	22,57	45,37	17,85	:	30,96	44,68	29,50	20,86	20,35	:	:	30,21
Onions (2)	15,42	18,96	12,44	29,59	10,41	44,06	:	32,70	:	10,17	17,97	43,73	:	16,80
Dry peas	:	:	:	:	19,26	10,69	:	46,09	0,00	:	:	25,80	:	18,93
Dry beans	:	:	:	155,28	190,92	:	:	100,69	:	:	64,84	:	:	:
2. *Livestock products*														
Calves (3)	293,75	:	:	202,71	184,28	321,29	:	266,33	279,53	274,19	265,34	253,91	:	:
Pigs (3)	102,93	104,36	112,48	:	:	113,93	:	:	:	95,86	119,23	115,71	126,82	110,51
Poultry carcasses (class A)	:	:	123,73	:	91,44	:	:	127,72	:	179,14	:	:	184,84	:
Whole drinking milk	:	:	44,78	94,01	50,51	:	80,35	90,38	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cream	:	:	:	254,46	187,61	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Butter	305,11	366,48	:	472,18	331,82	462,07	:	354,83	304,49	:	:	290,97	377,86	298,18

(1) All varieties.
(2) All qualities.
(3) Carcass weight — Class I.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.4.1. **Budgetary expenditure on the common agricultural policy**

	Unit	1997	1998	1999	2000 [2]	2001 [3]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EU budget	Mio ECU/EUR	80 003,4	79 244,6	79 248,9	87 752,4	92 198,7
Guideline [1]	Mio ECU/EUR	41 805,0	43 263,0	45 188,0	41 738,0	44 530,0
1. EAGGF —Guarantee	Mio ECU/EUR	40 423,4	38 748,0	39 540,8	40 993,9	44 100,2
— Plant products	Mio ECU/EUR	26 263,1	26 669,6	26 739,1	25 867,0	27 890,0
— Animal products	Mio ECU/EUR	11 575,3	9 736,0	9 440,0	9 521,0	10 692,7
— Ancillary expenditure	Mio ECU/EUR	520,2	495,4	773,4	1 501,0	1 022,5
— Rural development [6]	Mio ECU/EUR	2 064,8	1 846,9	2 588,3	4 104,9	4 495,0
— Monetary reserve [6]	Mio ECU/EUR	(500)	(500)	(500)	(500)	(500)
2. EAGGF - Guidance	Mio ECU/EUR	4 132,0	4 366,9	5 580,4	2 909,1 [4]	2 961,0 [4][5]
3. Other agricultural expenditure	Mio ECU/EUR	158,9	158,3	145,8	51,5	47,6
4. Total agricultural expenditure	Mio ECU/EUR	44 714,3	43 273,2	45 267,0	43 954,5	47 108,8
Changes under the common agricultural policy:	Mio ECU/EUR	2 239,4	1 856,6	2 390,9	2 264,9 [2]	2 186,3 [3]
— ordinary levies	Mio ECU/EUR	873,4	693,2	1 187,3	1 102,2	1 180,0
— sugar levies	Mio ECU/EUR	1 366,0	1 163,4	1 203,6	1 162,7	1 006,3
Net cost of the CAP:	Mio ECU/EUR	42 474,9	41 416,6	42 876,1	41 689,6	44 922,5
— as % of GDP	%	:	0,52	0,59	0,51	:
— per head in the EU	EUR	:	:	:	:	:

(1) The 'agriculture' ceiling from 2000 onwards.
(2) Appropriations available.
(3) Appropriations entered in the 2001 preliminary draft budget.
(4) Including amounts under the CIPs.
(5) Draft budget, first reading.
(6) Major budgetary changes for the 2000 financial year onwards.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.2. EAGGF Guarantee and Guidance expenditure, by Member State

(Mio ECU/EUR)

	EAGGF Guarantee expenditure [1]					EAGGF Guidance expenditure [2]				
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	11
EU-15	34 502,7	39 107,8	40 675,0	38 748,0	39 540,8	3 609,0	3 930,2	4 132,3	4 366,6	5 580,3
Belgique/België	1 622,1	1 145,6	972,6	851,3	1 002,8	40,0	39,8	32,5	40,2	86,5
Danmark	1 389,4	1 355,7	1 235,3	1 154,0	1 255,6	16,7	29,1	17,2	27,4	47,1
Deutschland	5 380,0	6 048,2	5 774,8	5 553,0	5 724,7	807,9	805,1	718,6	839,0	893,1
Elláda	2 438,8	2 816,8	2 729,8	2 556,8	2 570,9	463,8	328,3	339,0	374,4	321,0
España	4 562,3	4 046,9	4 594,1	5 293,5	5 231,1	709,5	695,0	925,3	788,2	991,2
France	8 376,6	9 557,6	9 141,7	9 007,2	9 348,3	347,8	526,3	633,1	600,3	857,9
Ireland	1 417,5	1 699,5	2 034,2	1 632,6	1 680,3	157,3	261,1	285,2	111,1	121,8
Italia	3 364,3	4 219,9	5 121,4	4 129,2	4 656,4	454,2	428,1	580,1	753,1	1 350,7
Luxembourg	14,0	19,7	22,6	17,4	23,3	6,0	4,3	1,1	12,2	11,2
Nederland	1 929,7	1 535,4	1 756,7	1 372,7	1 299,7	13,1	27,3	13,6	8,3	60,8
Österreich	86,1	1 212,2	858,6	842,5	839,0	97,7	122,6	84,5	127,7	187,9
Portugal	705,7	645,4	654,9	637,4	653,3	282,7	379,4	309,3	444,1	159,6
Suomi/Finland	61,9	647,5	568,3	575,7	559,7	109,8	102,4	129,3	98,8	174,7
Sverige	75,1	622,2	745,2	770,1	734,8	24,7	65,4	14,4	60,9	79,6
United Kingdom	2 954,0	3 468,2	4 401,2	4 314,2	3 922,2	74,1	116,0	45,7	75,2	231,8
Community [3]	125,2	67,0	63,6	40,3	38,5	3,7	4,1	3,4	5,6	5,4

(1) Adjusted for expenditure against carryovers and the financial consequences of clearance of accounts decisions.
(2) Expenditure from appropriations for commitment.
(3) Community initiative programme. Leader II programme, European Association for Information on Local Development (EAILD) involving the 15 Member States.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.3.1. EAGGF Guarantee expenditure, by product

Products 2001 preliminary draft budget heading	1999		2000 (¹)		2001 (²)	
	Mio EUR	%	Mio EUR	%	Mio EUR	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arable crops	17 865,9	45,18	16 641,0	40,59	18 361,0	41,63
of which: — cereals	13 143,2		12 757,0		13 775,0	
— oilseeds	2 429,2		1 554,0		2 494,0	
— protein plants	647,2		517,0		497,0	
— other cereals	352,1		- 10,0		- 10,0	
— set-aside	1 283,8		1 823,0		1 605,0	
of which: — refunds	883,1		879,0		409,0	
— intervention storage	712,7		672,0		674,0	
— intervention other than storage	373,0		334,0		299,0	
— aid (ha)	14 623,9		14 756,0		16 989,0	
Sugar	2 112,8	5,34	1 996,0	4,87	1 831,0	4,15
Refunds	1 592,6		1 493,0		1 328,0	
Intervention, of which:	520,2		503,0		503,0	
— refund of storage costs	342,8		316,0		311,0	
Olive oil	2 091,8	5,29	2 190,0	5,34	2 384,0	5,41
Refunds	2,5		5,0		pm	
Intervention	2 089,3		2 185,0		2 384,0	
— of which production aid	2 019,7		2 165,0		2 349,0	
Dried fodder and dried vegetables	376,4	0,95	380,0	0,93	385,0	0,87
— dried fodder	307,0		309,0		313,0	
— dried vegetables	70,5		71,0		72,0	
Textile plants and silkworms, of which:	1 027,1	2,60	1 024,0	2,50	758,0	1,72
— flax and hemp	123,6		171,0		10,0	
— cotton	903,2		852,0		747,0	
Fruit and vegetables	1 454,1	3,68	1 654,0	4,03	1 714,0	3,89
Refunds	40,4		52,0		60,0	
— fresh	23,2		40,0		45,0	
— processed	17,3		12,0		15,0	
Interventions:	1 134,0		1 603,0		1 655,0	
— fresh	658,9		853,0		950,0	
— processed	757,4		750,0		705,0	
Wine	614,6	1,55	695,0	1,70	1 143,0	2,59
Refunds	27,4		35,0		35,0	
Intervention, of which:	588,8		660,0		1 108,0	
— aid for private storage	41,2		51,0		50,0	
— distillation	187,1		305,0		338,0	
Tobacco	911,1	2,30	975,0	2,38	1 002,0	2,27
Other sectors or agricultural products, of which:	285,3	0,72	312,0	0,76	312,0	0,71
— rice	164,8		203,0		203,0	
— seeds	108,1		97,0		97,0	
— hops	12,6		12,0		12,0	
Milk products	2 510,1	6,35	2 735,0	6,67	2 744,0	6,22
Refunds	1 439,4		1 667,0		1 447,0	
Intervention, of which:	1 080,5		1 068,0		1 297,0	
— aids for skimmed milk	744,7		683,0		680,0	
— skimmed milk storage	107,8		45,0		- 2,2	
— butter storage	108,1		74,0		14,9	
— butter disposal	520,2		465,0		485,0	
— contribution milk producers	- 497,7		- 266,0		- 89,0	
Beef/veal	4 578,6	11,58	4 465,0	10,89	5 925,0	13,44
Refunds	594,9		751,0		638,0	
Intervention, of which:	3 983,7		3 714,0		5 287,0	
— public and private storage	- 36,6		- 108,0		pm	
— suckler cow premiums	1 594,7		1 629,0		1 837,0	
— special premium	1 297,3		1 261,0		1 597,0	

3.4.3.1. *(cont.)*

Products 2001 preliminary draft budget heading	1999		2000 (1)		2001 (2)	
	Mio EUR	%	Mio EUR	%	Mio EUR	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	1 894,3	4,79	1 832,0	4,47	1 794,0	4,07
Refunds	—		—		—	0,00
Intervention	1 895,0		1 832,0		1 794,0	
Pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat, other	449,2	1,14	475,0	1,16	213,0	0,48
Refunds	385,5		355,0		200,0	
Intervention	62,3		120,0		13,0	
Fishery products	7,8	0,02	14,0	0,03	16,7	0,04
Total market organizations	36 179,1	91,50	35 388,0	86,33	38 582,7	87,49
Non-Annex I products	573,4	1,45	551,0	1,34	444,0	1,01
Food programmes	390,5	0,99	335,0	0,82	292,0	0,66
POSEI programmes	223,7	0,57	243,0	0,59	230,0	0,52
Veterinary and plant-health measures	—	0,00	102,5	0,25	110,0	0,25
Monitoring and fraud prevention	23,3	0,06	59,0	0,14	112,0	0,25
Clearance and reductions/suspensions	– 606,2	– 1,53	– 700,0	– 1,71	– 700,0	– 1,59
Promotion and information measures	68,5	0,17	71,5	0,17	64,5	0,15
Other measures	100,2	0,25	835,0	2,04	470,0	1,07
Reserves and provisions (part 1a)			4,0	0,01		
Subtotal 1a	36 952,5	93,45	36 889,0	89,99	39 605,2	89,81
Rural development	2 588,3	6,55	4 084,0	9,96	4 495,0	10,19
Fisheries support measures			0,0	0,00		
Reserves and provisions (part 1b)			20,9	0,05		
Subtotal 1b	2 588,3	6,55	4 104,9	10,01	4 495,0	10,19
Total 1a + 1b	39 540,8	100,00	40 993,9	100,00	44 100,2	100,00

(1) Appropriations under 2000 budget.
(2) Appropriations in the 2001 preliminary draft budget.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.4. Breakdown of expenditures (financial year 1999) and of appropriations (financial year 2000) by sector according to the economic nature of the measures (EAGGF Guarantee)

1999 budget heading	Chapter Article Item	1999 — Mio EUR (¹) (²)										
		Expenditure	Market support								Aid to producers	Other
			Export refunds	Storage	Guidance premiums	Processing/ marketing aid	Consumption aid	Other	Withdrawals from the market + similar operations	Total	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arable crops	B1-10	17 865,9	883,1	712,7	0,0	373,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1 968,8	15 929,0	-31,9
Sugar	B1-11	2 112,8	1 592,6	342,8	0,0	169,1	0,0	11,2	0,0	2 115,7	-1,4	-1,5
Olive oil	B1-12	2 091,8	2,5	-17,9	0,0	31,1	58,3	0,0	0,0	74,0	2 043,7	-25,9
Dried fodder and dried vegetables	B1-13	376,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	376,4	0,0
Textile plants	B1-14	1 027,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1 038,7	-11,6
Fruit and vegetables	B1-15	1 454,1	40,4	0,5	29,7	627,7	0,0	0,0	90,6	788,9	393,7	271,5
Wine	B1-16	614,6	27,4	170,6	9,0	160,5	0,0	0,0	247,7	615,2	-0,6	0,0
Tobacco	B1-17	911,1	0,0	0,0	93,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	93,7	821,8	-4,4
Other sectors	B1-18	285,3	30,5	44,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	75,1	210,4	-0,2
Milk and milk products	B1-20	2 510,1	1 439,4	302,5	5,6	0,0	1 264,6	0,0	0,0	3 012,1	-502,5	0,5
Beef/veal	B1-21	4 578,6	594,9	-36,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	558,3	4 031,1	-10,8
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	B1-22	1 894,3	0,0	3,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,2	1 911,5	-20,4
Pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat	B1-23	432,8	385,6	45,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	431,5	1,3	0,0
Other measures in favour of animal products	B1-25	16,4	0,0	0,0	16,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,4	0,0	0,0
Fishery products	B1-26	7,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,9	7,9	-0,1	0,0
Non-Annex I products	B1-30	573,4	576,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	576,4	-3,0	0,0
Food programmes	B1-31	390,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	390,5	0,0	390,5	-16,3	16,3
POSEI programmes	B1-32	223,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	223,7	0,0	223,7	0,0	0,0
Control and prevention measures	B1-36	23,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,0	8,3
Clearance of accounts	B1-37	-606,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	-606,2	0,0
Promotion measures	B1-38	68,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	47,4	21,1
Other measures	B1-39	100,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,2
Accompanying measures	B1-50	2 588,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2 588,2	0,0
Total EAGGF — Guarantee	B1	39 540,8	5 572,8	1 568,3	154,4	1 361,4	1 322,9	625,4	346,2	10 951,4	28 278,1	311,2
%		100,0	14,09	3,97	0,39	3,44	3,35	1,58	0,88	27,70	71,52	0,79

(¹) The expenditure items are taken from Member States' returns made under the advance payments system and are charged to a given financial year under Article 100 of the Financial Regulation.
(²) Expenditure charged against the 1999 budget.
(³) Appropriations entered in the 2000 budget.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.4. *(cont.)*

2000 budget heading	Chapter Article Item	2000 (Mio EUR) (3)										
		Initial appropriations	Market support								Direct aids	Other
			Export refunds	Storage	Guidance premiums	Processing/ marketing aid	Consumption aid	Other	Withdrawals from the market + *similar* operations	Total	Total	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Arable crops	B1-10	16 641,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sugar	B1-11	1 996,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Olive oil	B1-12	2 190,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dried fodder and dried vegetables	B1-13	380,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Textile plants	B1-14	1 024,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fruit and vegetables	B1-15	1 654,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wine	B1-16	695,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tobacco	B1-17	975,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other sectors	B1-18	312,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Milk and milk products	B1-20	2 735,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Beef/veal	B1-21	4 465,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sheepmeat and goatmeat	B1-22	1 832,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pigmeat, eggs and poultrymeat	B1-23	465,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other measures in favour of animal products	B1-25	10,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fishery products	B1-26	14,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Non-Annex I products	B1-30	551,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Food programmes	B1-31	335,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
POSEI programmes	B1-32	243,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Veterinary and plant-health measures	B1-33	102,5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Monitoring and fraud prevention	B1-36	59,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Clearance of accounts	B1-37	– 700,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Promotion measures	B1-38	71,5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other measures	B1-39	835,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Reserves and provisions (part 1a)	B0-40	4,0										
Subtotal 1a		36 889,0										
Rural development	B1-40	4 084,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fisheries support measures	B1-50	—	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Reserves and provisions (part 1b)	B0-40	20,9										
Subtotal 1b		4 104,9										
Total 1a +b		40 993,9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
%		100,00	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

3.4.5. **Quantity and value of products in public storage**

EU-15

	Situation at 31.12.1997		Situation at 30.10.1998		Situation at 30.10.1999	
	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) (¹)	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio ECU) (¹)	Quantity (1 000 t)	Value (Mio EUR) (¹)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Common wheat	450,9	47,4	2 094,2	172,7	5 030,6	513,3
Non-breadmaking common wheat	—	—	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Barley	797,1	70,8	7 734,9	387,7	5 940,1	447,7
Rye	959,4	74,7	2 566,6	116,9	3 376,8	186,3
Durum wheat	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Maize	21,9	2,2	706,6	57,4	48,5	3,6
Sorghum	0,0	0,0	43,0	3,5	45,9	4,2
Rice	151,4	36,0	457,6	93,5	502,7	94,9
Triticale	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total cereals, rice included	2 380,7	231,0	13 603,0	831,6	14 944,6	1 250,0
Olive oil	11,4	7,1	93,3	119,3	47,9	62,9
Rape	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunflower	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaf tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—
Processed tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baled tobacco	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total tobacco	—	—	—	—	:	:
Skimmed-milk powder	142,2	113,8	204,8	169,4	228,7	178,8
Butter	28,2	26,2	3,6	3,3	46,1	43,9
Grana padano (cheese)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total milk products	170,4	140,1	208,4	172,6	274,8	222,7
Beef carcasses	341,9	205,1	295,3	150,2	105,6	47,1
Boned beef	280,8	164,0	248,7	122,4	55,3	37,5
Total beef	622,6	369,1	544,0	272,6	160,9	84,6
Alcohol (²)	578,6	2,0	490,0	1,8	439,2	1,6
General total	—	749,2	—	1 398,0	—	1 621,8

(¹) The product values take account of financial depreciation.
(²) 1 000 hl.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.9. **Implementation of budget (EAGGF Guidance Section)** (1999)

(1 000 EUR)

	Total	CCA				Leader	Interreg	REGIS	Envireg	PEACE	POSEI	Article 8/ Article 22	Transitional (5) (6)
		Objective 1 (1)	Objective 5a (2)	Objective 5b (3)	Objective 6 (4)								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A — *Commitments*													
Belgique/België	86,456	25,868	48,180	12,144	:	0,264	0,000	:	:	:	:	0,000	0,000
Danmark	47,134	:	34,258	12,876	:	0,000	0,000	:	:	:	:	0,000	0,000
Deutschland	893,064	422,470	239,181	179,488	:	33,716	18,055	:	:	:	:	0,154	0,000
Elláda	321,024	238,630	:	:	:	68,075	14,319	:	:	:	:	0,000	0,000
España	991,215	570,097	170,407	114,623	:	66,055	58,655	10,428	:	:	:	0,950	0,000
France	857,879	140,242	372,508	295,389	:	2,780	5,544	41,066	:	:	:	0,349	0,000
Ireland	121,803	115,282	:	:	:	3,657	0,820	:	:	1,807	:	0,237	0,000
Italia	1 350,680	802,602	153,410	289,670	:	99,342	2,462	:	:	:	:	3,147	0,048
Luxembourg	11,222	:	9,835	1,257	:	0,130	0,000	:	:	:	:	0,000	0,000
Nederland	60,833	7,644	32,618	19,934	:	0,637	0,000	:	:	:	:	0,000	0,000
Österreich	187,908	12,098	104,376	70,899	:	0,064	0,284	:	:	:	:	0,188	0,000
Portugal	159,632	137,992	:	:	:	19,636	0,000	2,004	:	:	:	0,000	0,000
Suomi/Finland	174,678	:	67,845	34,242	71,028	0,920	0,000	:	:	:	:	0,643	0,000
Sverige	79,647	:	37,270	18,947	22,856	0,000	0,119	:	:	:	:	0,456	0,000
United Kingdom	231,849	61,590	41,031	121,477	:	2,442	0,000	:	:	5,208	:	0,101	0,000
Other	5,421	:	:	:	:	5,421	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	5 580,445	2 534,515	1 310,919	1 170,945	93,884	303,139	100,257	53,498	0,000	7,015	0,000	6,225	0,048
B — *Payments*													
Belgique/België	52,813	14,169	34,553	2,545	:	0,034	0,000	:	:	:	:	1,512	0,000
Danmark	6,555	0,000	1,270	5,285	:	0,000	0,000	:	:	:	:	0,000	0,000
Deutschland	560,088	330,754	101,467	99,910	:	13,233	9,951	:	:	:	:	4,773	0,000
Elláda	418,025	368,158	:	:	:	40,667	9,055	:	:	:	:	0,144	0,000
España	1 098,499	869,431	58,574	96,857	:	57,508	11,314	3,960	:	:	:	0,797	0,058
France	664,028	87,875	362,170	199,352	:	7,956	1,552	4,184	:	:	:	0,939	0,000
Ireland	106,355	103,557	:	:	:	1,681	0,000	:	:	1,117	:	0,000	0,000
Italia	361,446	119,564	155,382	68,762	:	10,481	0,000	:	1,393	:	:	5,816	0,048
Luxembourg	6,611	:	6,611	:	:	0,000	0,000	:	:	:	:	0,000	0,000
Nederland	11,269	6,115	1,419	2,664	:	1,071	0,000	:	:	:	:	0,000	0,000
Österreich	119,389	11,578	82,828	23,721	:	1,228	0,000	:	:	:	:	0,034	0,000
Portugal	391,131	373,860	:	:	:	13,261	1,880	1,002	:	:	:	1,127	0,000
Suomi/Finland	61,873	:	3,566	2,181	50,979	4,218	0,671	:	:	:	:	0,257	0,000
Sverige	35,264	:	22,997	6,851	3,888	0,662	0,799	:	:	:	:	0,067	0,000
United Kingdom	114,161	58,528	0,000	36,619	:	6,093	0,000	:	:	12,785	:	0,136	0,000
Other	2,250	:	:	:	:	2,250	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	4 009,756	2 343,589	830,837	544,747	54,867	160,344	35,222	9,147	1,393	13,902	0,000	15,602	0,106

(1) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to all the agricultural measures implemented in the countries/regions given in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2052/88.
(2) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to measures applicable in all Member States (horizontal measures) implemented in countries/regions not covered by Objectives 1and 6.
(3) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to measures implemented in regions selected by the Commission under Decision 89/426/EEC.
(4) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to all the agricultural measures carried out in the countries or regions listed in Annex 1 to Protocol No 6 to Council Decision 95/1/EC, Euratom, ECSC of 1 January 1995.
(5) The contribution of the EAGGF Guidance Section to measures applicable in certain countries/regions (regional measures) not covered by Objectives 1, 6 or 5(b) in force before 1 January 1989 and certain expenditure under Article 8 of Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88 which cannot be charged to one or other of the three objectives to which this Fund contributes.
(6) Also including payments made in respect of commitments entered into before 1989 when the rules made no provision for a breakdown by Objectives.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.4.10. National expenditures for agriculture

Mio ECU/EUR

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Belgique/België	515	476	261	339	276	450	258	249	242	246	259	:	:
Danmark	192	198	238	214	199	160	204	234	235	184	184	:	:
Deutschland	1 212	1 148	1 468	3 104	4 495	3 990	3 639	3 824	2 065	2 125	2 187	2 139	:
Elláda	485	460	412	511	522	252	155	143	128	117	125	127	141
España (¹)	892	949	1 327	1 427	1 259	1 119	1 049	893	1 122	1 264	1 016	967	:
France	2 471	2 479	2 473	2 288	2 275	2 436	2 326	2 340	2 286	3 426	3 146	2 614	2 692
Ireland	116	124	114	114	131	152	120	204	129	136	112	117	117
Italia (¹)	923	979	1 462	2 162	1 786	1 263	1 137	1 847	1 633	1 745	1 543	1 852	:
Luxembourg	15	22	26	27	48	30	31	32	27	32	35	33	34
Nederland	555	492	536	546	562	524	601	597	626	589	582	190	205
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 299	160	1 074	1 043	:
Portugal	136	241	273	299	279	266	267	278	175	290	291	280	:
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 197	1 557	1 508	1 549	:
Sverige	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	252	242	318	345	372
United Kingdom	786	830	921	974	1 031	976	948	837	663	1 998	1 421	1 279	:

(¹) Data do not include all regional expenditures.

Source: European Commission, OECD.

3.5.1.1. Employment in agriculture: statistical sources and applications

There are several sources of Community statistics enabling employment in agriculture to be measured from various viewpoints, including *employment* statistics proper (sample survey of the labour force, annual employment estimates) and *agricultural* statistics (structural surveys of agricultural holdings). Methods and concepts vary from one source to another, and the purpose of this introduction is to help the user to choose, among the statistics given in the subsequent tables, those which will provide him with the information he seeks.

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND IN THE OTHER SECTORS

One approach to the problem of employment in agriculture consists in considering it as a part of overall employment and comparing it with employment in the other economic sectors. The relevant information comes from employment statistics; in these figures, the persons employed are assigned to that economic sector in which they mainly work, and the characteristics of employment are measured according to identical concepts from one sector to another. Changes over time in numbers employed in the various sectors, and, in particular, in agriculture, are measured on the basis of *annual employment estimates* (Tables 3.5.1.2 and 3.5.1.3). For detailed information on the structure of employment in agriculture compared with that of other sectors (breakdown by sex, by occupational status, by working time, or by age), reference must be made to the *sample survey of manpower*, which provides a 'photograph' of employment in any given year (Table 3.5.1.4).

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

Only the statistics which have just been presented allow a proper comparison of employment in agriculture with employment in the other sectors. However, they do not cover all persons employed in agriculture: an important feature of farming is that so many farmers and farm workers work only part-time and often also have other jobs. In the employment statistics, such persons are not classified as working in agriculture.

A full measure of employment in agriculture is provided by the *surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings*; it should be noted that the information from this source enables employment in agriculture to be analysed as such but that, as it is established according to specific definitions, it cannot be compared with employment data for other sectors.

These surveys cover all persons employed on holdings, whether farming is their main activity or not; they also record working hours and any other remunerated work outside farming. They thus enable employment on agricultural holdings to be measured fully, and part-time and combined other employment to be analysed. By conversion of the numbers of persons employed into full-time equivalent workers ('annual work units' – AWU), the data on working hours give information on the actual volume of labour devoted to farming, the only valid measure of the labour contribution to agriculture, in view of the scale of part-time working (Tables 3.5.1.5 and 3.5.1.6).

3.5.1.2. 'Persons employed' (¹) in 'agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' (1970–1999)

	x 1 000				% TAV			
	1970	1980	1990	1999	1980/1970	1990/1970	1990/1980	1999/1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	:	12 730	9 562	6 898	x	x	– 2,8	– 3,6
Belgique/België	177	116	119	95	– 4,1	– 2,5	0,3	– 2,5
Danmark	266	200	147	90	– 2,8	– 3,8	– 3,0	– 5,3
Deutschland	2 262	1 403	1 081	1 034	– 4,7	– 4,7	– 2,6	– 0,5
Elláda	1 280	1 016	889	669	– 2,3	– 2,3	– 1,3	– 3,1
España	3 662	2 229	1 496	1 020	– 4,8	– 5,7	– 3,9	– 4,2
France	2 751	1 821	1 394	968	– 4,0	– 4,3	– 2,6	– 4,0
Ireland	283	209	173	136	– 3,0	– 3,2	– 1,9	– 2,6
Italia	3 878	2 899	1 913	1 118	– 2,9	– 4,5	– 4,1	– 5,8
Luxembourg	14	9	6	3	– 4,3	– 5,4	– 4,0	– 7,4
Nederland	:	244	297	231	x	x	2,0	– 2,8
Österreich	553	323	269	229	– 5,2	– 4,6	– 1,8	– 1,8
Portugal	:	1 122	840	611	x	x	– 2,9	– 3,5
Suomi/Finland	538	314	207	148	– 5,2	– 6,0	– 4,1	– 3,7
Sverige	314	211	154	121	– 3,9	– 4,5	– 3,1	– 2,6
United Kingdom	:	614	577	424	x	x	– 0,6	– 3,4

(¹) 'Persons employed' include all persons working for remuneration or self-employed, plus unpaid family workers. Persons employed in more than one economic sector are counted only in the sector in which they mainly work.

NB: Former GDR not included before 1991.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (annual employment and labour force statistics).

3.5.1.3. **Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors**

		1970	1980	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total civilian employment (1 000 persons)	EU-15	:	:	:	148 584	149 523	152 028	154 988
	Belgique/België	3 546	3 610	3 675	3 791	3 838	3 857	3 987
	Danmark	2 315	2 460	2 630	2 618	2 664	2 672	2 698
	Deutschland	26 169	26 528	28 825	35 634	35 299	35 537	36 089
	Elláda	3 134	3 356	3 719	3 868	3 853	3 967	3 940
	España	12 433	11 551	12 578	12 342	12 706	13 161	13 773
	France	20 328	21 443	22 098	22 186	22 149	22 461	22 748
	Ireland	1 045	1 141	1 123	1 303	1 369	1 487	1 582
	Italia	19 218	20 313	21 215	20 013	20 032	20 357	20 618
	Luxembourg	140	157	186	165	169	170	175
	Nederland	:	4 970	6 268	6 533	6 765	7 053	7 210
	Österreich	2 953	3 035	3 406	3 617	3 609	3 626	3 678
	Portugal	:	3 924	4 479	4 431	4 523	4 764	4 830
	Suomi/Finland	2 207	2 318	2 457	2 040	2 112	2 174	2 326
	Sverige	3 854	4 159	4 485	3 984	3 912	3 942	4 051
	United Kingdom	24 381	25 136	26 916	26 058	26 522	26 800	27 283
	USA	78 678	99 303	118 793	135 231	:	:	:
	Japan	50 940	55 360	62 490	67 108	:	:	:
Agriculture (% of total civilian employment)	EU-15	:	:	:	5,1	5,0	4,7	4,5
	Belgique/België	5,0	3,2	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,2	2,4
	Danmark	11,5	8,1	5,7	3,9	3,7	3,7	3,3
	Deutschland	8,6	5,3	3,7	3,2	2,9	2,8	2,9
	Elláda	40,8	30,3	23,9	20,3	19,8	17,8	17,0
	España	29,5	19,3	11,8	8,6	8,3	7,9	7,4
	France	13,5	8,5	5,6	4,8	4,6	4,4	4,3
	Ireland	27,1	18,3	15,0	11,2	10,9	9,1	8,6
	Italia	20,2	14,3	8,8	6,7	6,5	5,8	5,4
	Luxembourg	9,7	5,5	3,3	2,4	2,3	2,9	2,0
	Nederland	:	4,9	4,6	3,6	3,7	3,5	3,2
	Österreich	18,7	10,6	7,9	7,4	6,9	6,5	6,2
	Portugal	:	28,6	18,0	12,2	13,3	13,7	12,6
	Suomi/Finland	24,4	13,5	8,4	7,8	7,8	7,1	6,4
	Sverige	8,1	5,1	3,4	3,3	3,2	3,0	3,0
	United Kingdom	:	2,4	2,2	2,0	1,9	1,7	1,6
	USA	4,5	3,6	2,9	2,8	:	:	:
	Japan	17,4	10,4	7,2	5,5	:	:	:
Industry (% of total civilian employment)	EU-15	:	:	:	29,8	29,5	29,7	29,3
	Belgique/België	43,3	35,2	28,7	27,6	27,5	27,2	25,8
	Danmark	37,8	28,9	26,6	26,4	26,2	26,5	26,9
	Deutschland	49,3	43,7	40,6	35,3	34,7	34,4	33,8
	Elláda	25,0	30,2	27,7	22,9	22,5	23,0	22,9
	España	37,2	36,0	33,4	29,4	29,9	30,4	30,6
	France	39,2	36,0	30,0	26,5	26,6	26,4	26,3
	Ireland	29,9	32,5	28,6	27,3	28,6	28,9	28,5
	Italia	39,5	37,9	32,7	32,2	31,7	32,7	32,4
	Luxembourg	44,3	38,0	30,8	22,9	23,3	21,6	22,0
	Nederland	:	31,4	26,3	23,2	22,9	22,8	22,3
	Österreich	40,5	40,7	37,0	30,3	29,6	29,6	29,8
	Portugal	:	36,1	34,6	31,3	31,0	35,8	35,3
	Suomi/Finland	34,1	34,6	31,0	27,1	27,4	28,3	27,7
	Sverige	38,4	32,5	30,3	25,9	25,6	25,9	25,0
	United Kingdom	:	36,1	27,7	27,4	26,9	26,7	26,0
	USA	33,1	29,3	25,1	23,9	:	:	:
	Japan	35,7	35,3	34,1	33,3	:	:	:

3.5.1.3. *(cont.)*

		1970	1980	1990	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Services (% of total civilian employment)	EU-15	:	:	:	65,1	65,6	65,7	66,3
	Belgique/België	51,7	61,6	68,5	69,6	69,8	70,5	71,8
	Danmark	50,7	63,0	67,6	69,7	70,0	69,8	69,8
	Deutschland	42,0	51,0	55,6	61,8	62,4	62,8	63,3
	Elláda	34,2	39,5	48,3	56,8	57,7	59,2	60,1
	España	33,3	44,6	54,8	62,0	61,8	61,7	62,0
	France	47,2	55,5	64,4	68,6	68,8	69,2	69,4
	Ireland	43,1	49,2	56,3	61,4	60,5	62,1	62,9
	Italia	40,3	47,8	58,5	61,1	61,8	61,5	62,2
	Luxembourg	46,0	56,5	65,9	74,4	74,3	75,5	76,1
	Nederland	:	63,6	69,1	73,1	73,4	73,8	74,5
	Österreich	40,7	48,7	55,1	62,3	63,5	64,0	64,0
	Portugal	:	35,4	47,4	56,5	55,7	50,5	52,1
	Suomi/Finland	41,6	51,4	60,5	65,0	64,8	64,6	65,9
	Sverige	53,5	62,4	67,2	70,9	71,2	71,1	72,0
	United Kingdom	:	61,4	70,1	70,6	71,2	71,6	72,4
	USA	62,3	67,1	72,0	73,3	:	:	:
	Japan	46,9	54,2	58,2	61,2	:	:	:
Share of paid employment in agriculture (%)	EU-15	:	:	:	30,9	31,3	32,4	33,4
	Belgique/België	10,6	13,1	17,9	13,9	16,6	21,3	25,8
	Danmark	23,3	25,0	36,1	50,4	48,7	42,8	52,7
	Deutschland	13,0	18,1	27,1	52,2	53,1	52,1	53,8
	Elláda	:	5,0	3,9	4,5	4,0	4,1	4,2
	España	28,5	27,8	31,8	31,2	35,9	37,3	39,7
	France	20,5	17,9	21,1	27,7	28,5	30,1	29,7
	Ireland	13,1	12,9	13,6	18,8	19,1	18,5	19,8
	Italia	31,9	37,5	42,2	37,3	35,5	37,7	37,9
	Luxembourg	11,8	13,8	24,2	32,7	29,1	27,6	23,2
	Nederland	:	22,5	35,6	38,5	37,8	42,9	43,2
	Österreich	:	:	12,4	13,4	13,1	13,5	14,2
	Portugal	:	20,9	18,9	16,4	14,4	16,9	15,4
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	19,3	24,7	24,4	28,2
	Sverige	35,9	38,4	39,0	31,0	31,5	29,3	25,2
	United Kingdom	:	63,3	53,4	45,1	44,5	46,7	48,4
	USA	34,5	43,8	52,9	:	:	:	:
	Japan	5,3	7,8	9,3	:	:	:	:

NB: Former GDR not included before 1991.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (annual employment and labour force statistics) and OECD (annual labour force statistics).

3.5.1.4. Employment in agriculture and in the other sectors: structures compared (1999)

				EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Agriculture	Numbers	x 1 000	men	4 601	62	72	664	385	755	662	120	779	2	163	117	296	100	92	331
			women	2 297	34	18	370	284	265	306	16	339	1	68	112	314	49	29	93
	paid workers	%	men	23,4	20,3	42,0	33,9	3,0	30,4	21,7	16,7	25,9	14,9	28,5	9,0	10,1	18,8	19,0	36,7
			women	9,9	5,6	10,7	19,9	1,2	9,1	8,1	3,1	12,0	8,3	14,7	5,2	4,9	9,5	6,2	11,7
	self-employed	%	men	43,1	44,6	37,8	30,3	54,5	43,2	46,7	71,7	43,8	55,9	42,1	42,0	37,5	48,5	56,8	41,4
			women	23,2	29,5	9,5	15,9	41,3	16,7	23,6	8,1	18,3	20,9	14,7	43,9	44,9	23,3	18,0	10,1
	full-time	%	men	59,8	18,5	72,8	59,6	53,5	70,5	63,1	81,9	63,9	67,9	60,3	46,2	33,8	57,9	59,8	71,0
			women	22,8	0,5	14,2	24,6	35,4	22,4	20,3	6,0	23,5	21,5	9,2	37,2	27,7	26,2	11,8	10,7
	part-time	%	men	6,2	1,7	7,0	4,6	4,1	3,5	5,2	6,7	5,8	2,9	10,3	4,7	14,7	9,3	10,8	7,1
			women	10,0	5,0	5,9	11,2	7,1	3,6	11,3	5,4	6,8	7,7	20,1	11,8	23,8	6,5	9,7	11,2
	less than 25 years	%	men	6,1	4,6	17,2	5,9	4,9	8,2	4,9	8,2	4,7	7,1	10,5	2,8	2,8	6,7	5,0	11,3
			women	2,3	1,4	5,7	2,7	2,5	3,0	1,3	0,9	1,8	2,9	4,5	2,6	1,9	3,9	2,1	1,6
	25 to 34	%	men	13,7	20,5	14,3	14,2	9,2	14,7	16,8	15,9	16,1	16,7	17,4	10,6	4,3	10,2	8,4	17,2
			women	5,0	10,6	1,6	6,3	5,2	4,5	4,8	1,6	5,3	8,0	4,6	7,5	4,0	5,2	4,8	3,5
	35 to 44	%	men	15,5	19,1	19,4	16,5	10,4	17,2	19,8	18,2	16,0	20,2	15,9	12,6	5,5	17,8	15,7	18,8
			women	8,0	10,0	4,2	9,9	8,0	5,8	9,0	2,5	7,8	4,8	10,4	14,5	8,1	8,0	4,7	4,9
	45 to 54	%	men	14,3	8,7	13,3	13,4	11,0	17,0	17,8	18,7	15,2	15,3	11,7	11,8	7,7	18,7	16,7	15,4
			women	8,6	6,3	4,3	8,7	10,8	6,3	10,3	3,4	8,9	8,0	5,6	12,8	9,7	9,9	4,9	6,6
	55 to 64	%	men	12,1	8,7	13,9	11,3	15,6	14,9	6,8	15,5	13,1	11,4	12,9	8,6	13,1	10,4	13,1	10,9
			women	6,9	5,2	2,0	6,5	12,9	5,6	5,5	2,1	5,3	5,4	4,1	8,6	13,9	4,9	4,8	3,3
	65 and over	%	men	5,0	3,3	1,7	3,0	6,5	2,1	2,2	12,2	4,5	:	2,2	4,6	15,2	3,5	16,8	4,6
			women	2,5	1,5	2,4	1,5	3,0	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,1	:	0,1	3,1	13,9	0,8	3,0	1,8
Industry	Numbers	x 1 000	men	35 130	835	535	9 300	715	3 538	4 523	352	5 096	34	1 320	867	1 178	488	791	5 561
			women	10 269	192	192	2 910	187	677	1 468	99	1 579	5	290	227	526	157	222	1 538
	paid workers	%	men	67,1	72,3	67,0	70,7	55,2	70,7	67,8	65,8	57,9	83,3	76,2	74,7	55,5	68,0	70,2	66,5
			women	20,8	16,9	24,6	22,9	15,7	14,1	22,6	20,8	20,1	11,2	16,7	19,7	27,8	22,7	20,8	20,4
	self-employed	%	men	10,3	9,0	6,6	5,5	24,1	13,2	7,7	12,1	18,5	4,3	5,8	4,5	13,3	7,5	7,9	11,8
			women	1,8	1,8	1,8	0,9	5,0	1,9	1,9	1,2	3,5	1,2	1,3	1,1	2,9	1,7	1,1	1,2
	full-time	%	men	75,2	70,8	70,7	74,6	77,2	82,8	73,7	75,3	74,7	86,7	74,1	77,5	67,8	72,7	73,7	76,3
			women	17,8	12,9	21,1	16,8	19,7	14,6	20,1	18,9	20,9	9,4	8,5	15,1	28,8	22,4	16,2	16,1
	part-time	%	men	1,9	1,5	2,9	1,5	2,1	1,1	1,8	2,7	1,6	0,9	7,8	1,7	1,4	2,8	3,6	2,1
			women	4,8	4,0	5,3	7,1	1,0	1,5	4,4	3,1	2,8	3,0	9,5	5,7	2,1	2,0	5,2	5,6
	less than 25 years	%	men	4,8	8,2	10,1	9,0	8,5	12,8	7,2	16,9	8,7	8,0	8,9	14,1	12,5	9,1	6,4	9,0
			women	6,3	1,8	4,2	2,5	2,1	3,0	2,1	5,1	3,7	1,6	2,8	3,4	6,9	2,9	1,5	3,0
	25 to 34	%	men	12,8	23,8	18,4	19,6	20,2	21,8	20,9	22,5	23,0	27,1	23,2	22,1	20,7	18,4	20,4	20,7
			women	14,1	6,9	7,9	6,5	5,8	5,5	6,8	8,6	8,5	4,3	6,0	6,4	10,7	5,3	5,9	6,2
	35 to 44	%	men	13,5	24,6	19,6	22,3	21,5	20,4	22,1	18,1	20,7	26,3	22,9	21,7	17,2	21,9	19,0	20,5
			women	14,5	6,0	6,9	6,8	6,7	4,4	7,7	4,8	6,1	4,1	4,4	5,7	7,3	6,5	5,6	5,3
	45 to 54	%	men	11,4	19,0	16,9	15,8	19,7	20,4	20,4	13,9	16,9	21,3	19,9	15,8	12,2	20,6	19,7	17,5
			women	11,8	3,3	5,4	5,4	4,6	2,4	6,6	2,7	4,2	1,9	4,0	4,5	4,3	7,4	5,7	4,8
	55 to 64	%	men	5,2	5,5	8,3	9,1	8,6	8,5	4,8	5,9	6,3	4,7	6,8	5,4	5,7	5,4	12,2	9,7
			women	4,4	0,7	1,9	2,5	1,4	0,7	1,2	0,8	1,0	0,6	0,8	0,7	1,4	2,3	3,2	2,2
	65 and over	%	men	0,7	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,8	0,2	0,1	0,6	0,7	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,9	0,2	0,4	0,9
			women	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,2
Services	Numbers	x 1 000	men	49 691	1 408	849	10 408	1 366	4 486	7 388	471	7 244	71	2 716	1 079	1 177	632	1 239	9 157
			women	52 999	1 456	1 033	12 437	1 003	4 052	8 401	525	5 581	63	2 652	1 275	1 339	900	1 678	10 603
	paid workers	%	men	39,1	39,2	40,1	38,2	36,9	39,8	40,8	37,9	37,6	48,0	44,6	39,6	35,5	35,1	35,9	39,3
			women	46,3	43,0	52,1	50,3	31,8	39,7	49,6	48,4	33,8	43,5	45,6	50,0	43,6	54,8	54,4	49,8
	self-employed	%	men	9,3	9,9	5,0	7,4	20,7	12,7	6,0	9,3	18,9	4,9	6,0	6,2	11,0	6,1	6,6	7,1
			women	5,3	7,8	2,8	4,2	10,5	7,7	3,6	4,2	9,7	3,5	3,8	4,2	9,3	3,9	3,1	3,8
	full-time	%	men	44,1	36,7	39,2	42,2	55,9	50,4	43,4	42,5	54,3	51,9	40,7	43,2	44,7	37,0	36,4	40,5
			women	32,9	25,0	34,7	33,1	38,4	38,3	35,1	35,3	36,4	35,4	15,3	35,7	45,9	47,9	31,8	28,4
	part-time	%	men	4,0	2,5	5,9	3,4	1,8	2,2	3,4	4,8	2,2	1,1	9,8	2,6	2,1	4,2	5,0	5,9
			women	18,4	18,1	20,1	21,3	3,9	9,1	18,1	17,4	7,1	11,6	33,8	18,5	7,3	10,8	23,1	25,2
	less than 25 years	%	men	4,8	3,0	6,2	4,3	4,6	5,2	3,7	7,9	3,3	3,7	6,7	4,6	6,0	5,3	4,0	6,6
			women	6,3	4,3	8,5	7,0	5,2	6,3	4,5	11,4	3,6	4,8	8,3	8,1	6,9	7,3	5,4	7,9
	25 to 34	%	men	12,8	13,9	11,1	11,2	15,9	14,1	13,4	12,2	14,6	16,9	13,6	13,4	12,2	10,0	10,2	12,4
			women	14,1	16,4	13,2	13,9	13,8	14,4	15,0	15,8	13,0	16,6	15,0	17,2	14,9	12,4	13,2	13,4
	35 to 44	%	men	13,5	15,4	11,0	12,7	15,6	15,1	13,9	11,9	17,3	16,9	13,7	13,8	11,4	11,1	10,2	11,5
			women	14,5	16,6	14,1	15,3	12,8	13,5	15,8	12,9	13,6	13,5	13,3	15,5	13,9	16,3	14,3	13,9
	45 to 54	%	men	11,4	12,4	11,2	10,4	14,0	11,7	12,5	9,7	14,2	11,4	12,1	9,6	10,3	10,9	11,1	9,7
			women	11,8	11,0	13,2	12,2	7,9	9,0	14,2	8,8	9,5	9,5	10,2	10,8	11,3	17,2	15,6	12,5
	55 to 64	%	men	5,2	3,9	5,4	6,4	6,5	6,0	3,1	4,8	6,0	3,8	4,1	4,2	5,2	3,7	6,2	5,0
			women	4,4	2,3	5,7	5,6	2,3	3,8	3,6	3,4	3,1	2,5	2,4	2,3	5,2	5,4	8,8	5,2
	65 and over	%	men	0,7	0,6	0,3	0,6	1,0	0,5	0,2	0,8	1,0	0,3	0,4	0,3	1,6	0,3	0,7	1,0
			women	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,1	0,5	0,6	0,2	0,1	0,3	1,1	0,2	0,2	0,8

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Community labour force survey).

3.5.1.5.1. **Employment in agriculture: persons working on agricultural holdings** ([1])

		Total number of persons working on agricultural holdings ([1]) (x 1 000)	Total number of AWU (equivalent full-time workers) ([1]) (x 1 000)	Average AWU/persons working on agricultural holdings ([1]) (x 1)	Volume of labour in agriculture (x 1 000 AWU)		Total (AWU)
					Family members	Non-family members ([1])	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EU-15	1989	:	:	x	:	:	8 669,0
	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	15 244	6 630	0,44	5 848,3	781,8	7 263,5
	1997	14 757	6 371	0,43	5 560,7	809,9	7 023,2
Belgique/België	1989	141	92	0,66	86,7	5,7	93,5
	1993	132	84	0,64	77,4	6,5	85,2
	1995	122	77	0,63	70,2	7,2	78,9
	1997	117	78	0,67	69,2	8,6	79,1
Danmark	1989	139	91	0,65	71,4	19,4	95,2
	1993	142	100	0,70	77,1	22,9	104,8
	1995	141	101	0,71	66,6	33,9	105,0
	1997	130	94	0,72	59,2	34,5	97,9
Deutschland	1989	1 776	1 013	0,57	650,6	362,8	1 029,7
	1993	1 478	788	0,53	597,8	190,5	804,2
	1995	1 325	697	0,53	534,6	162,2	711,0
	1997	1 231	642	0,52	472,9	169,0	656,8
Elláda	1989	1 543	630	0,41	625,5	4,4	680,3
	1993	1 774	628	0,35	623,1	5,3	702,2
	1995	1 567	564	0,36	555,9	7,8	637,9
	1997	1 596	530	0,33	523,4	6,7	597,3
España	1989	2 839	954	0,34	852,7	101,2	1 143,4
	1993	2 571	953	0,37	841,0	111,6	1 112,1
	1995	2 543	926	0,36	801,8	124,3	1 089,6
	1997	2 497	910	0,36	778,6	131,0	1 099,0
France	1989	1 859	1 176	0,63	1 037,5	138,5	1 256,5
	1993	1 610	1 007	0,63	870,8	136,2	1 081,1
	1995	1 507	938	0,62	800,5	137,2	1 015,4
	1997	1 404	878	0,63	737,5	140,7	958,1
Ireland	1989	313	245	0,78	234,2	11,0	249,7
	1993	320	234	0,73	223,4	10,4	239,5
	1995	293	212	0,72	201,7	10,5	218,5
	1997	282	197	0,70	188,3	8,9	202,3
Italia	1989	5 287	1 664	0,32	1 598,3	66,0	1 924,0
	1993	4 762	1 626	0,34	1 572,9	53,4	1 836,7
	1995	4 773	1 614	0,34	1 559,7	54,4	1 818,0
	1997	4 601	1 592	0,35	1 541,2	50,6	1 798,1
Luxembourg	1989	9	6	0,67	5,7	0,6	6,3
	1993	8	6	0,72	5,1	0,6	5,8
	1995	7	5	0,72	4,7	0,6	5,3
	1997	7	5	0,73	4,4	0,6	5,0
Nederland	1989	289	216	0,75	173,6	42,3	225,0
	1993	290	217	0,75	167,6	49,3	224,4
	1995	276	202	0,73	152,1	49,9	210,0
	1997	282	198	0,70	153,8	44,1	208,7
Österreich	1989	:	:	x	:	:	342,0
	1993	476	319	0,67	293,9	25,5	319,0
	1995	547	185	0,34	171,0	14,1	187,4
	1997	513	175	0,34	161,4	13,7	177,6
Portugal	1989	1 561	784	0,50	720,9	62,9	846,9
	1993	1 263	560	0,44	509,4	50,2	604,7
	1995	1 173	537	0,46	488,8	47,9	583,6
	1997	1 070	475	0,44	429,8	45,2	519,8
Suomi/Finland	1989	:	:	x	:	:	201,0
	1993	210	201	x	191,3	9,2	:
	1995	232	128	0,55	126,4	1,8	131,4
	1997	224	121	0,54	119,4	2,0	125,7
Sverige	1989	:	:	x	:	:	102,0
	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	164	83	0,51	65,1	18,4	87,7
	1997	169	79	0,47	62,8	16,0	81,8
United Kingdom	1989	659	446	0,68	289,0	157,4	473,7
	1993	651	409	0,63	267,7	140,8	433,9
	1995	572	361	0,63	249,4	111,8	384,0
	1997	636	397	0,62	258,9	138,2	416,0

([1]) Without irregularly employed non-family members.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings + national data).

3.5.1.5.2. **Employment in agriculture: breakdown by type of labour**

(%)

		Numbers				AWU				
		Farm heads	Spouses	Other family members	Regularly employed non-family members	Farm heads	Spouses	Other family members (¹)	Regularly employed non-family members	Irregularly employed non-family members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EU-15	1989	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	48,3	22,6	23,2	6,5	48,5	17,5	16,3	10,8	8,7
	1997	47,4	22,0	24,3	7,1	48,0	16,7	16,6	11,5	9,3
Belgique/België	1989	60,2	23,8	11,3	5,0	66,0	16,4	10,6	6,1	1,2
	1993	57,9	27,4	9,1	6,5	65,8	17,7	8,5	7,6	1,5
	1995	58,2	26,3	9,0	7,7	65,8	16,1	8,4	9,1	1,9
	1997	57,6	24,6	9,9	9,5	62,7	18,0	8,6	10,8	1,7
Danmark	1989	58,4	24,5	3,1	14,1	56,4	14,7	4,6	20,4	4,6
	1993	51,8	22,3	6,8	19,4	52,6	17,4	4,6	21,9	4,6
	1995	48,7	17,7	7,0	26,8	46,5	13,1	5,2	32,3	4,2
	1997	48,5	16,9	6,1	28,9	44,8	11,9	4,5	35,2	4,4
Deutschland	1989	36,8	19,6	21,3	22,7	36,4	13,8	14,0	35,2	1,6
	1993	41,0	21,1	24,1	14,1	43,2	15,5	16,7	23,7	2,0
	1995	42,8	20,8	23,4	13,4	44,9	15,0	16,3	22,8	2,0
	1997	43,4	19,7	22,6	15,6	45,2	13,9	15,2	25,7	2,3
Elláda	1989	55,1	30,3	14,2	0,4	55,4	25,7	10,9	0,6	7,4
	1993	46,2	33,1	20,4	0,3	47,3	27,0	14,5	0,8	10,5
	1995	51,2	32,1	16,1	0,6	49,8	25,7	11,7	1,2	11,6
	1997	51,5	31,2	16,8	0,5	51,1	24,7	12,0	1,1	11,3
España	1989	56,1	17,8	22,4	4,6	50,1	13,4	15,7	8,8	16,5
	1993	53,8	16,3	25,5	5,5	50,5	13,3	17,8	10,0	14,3
	1995	50,2	16,0	28,9	6,2	48,3	12,6	18,4	11,4	15,0
	1997	48,4	15,7	30,8	6,7	46,4	12,0	18,3	11,9	17,2
France	1989	49,7	24,4	17,6	9,0	50,9	19,1	13,4	11,0	6,4
	1993	49,8	23,1	17,7	10,4	50,4	17,8	13,4	12,6	6,9
	1995	48,7	22,2	18,8	11,3	49,0	17,1	13,9	13,5	7,7
	1997	48,4	21,4	18,9	12,5	48,3	16,1	14,0	14,7	8,3
Ireland	1989	54,5	23,0	18,3	4,3	57,8	21,2	15,3	4,4	1,8
	1993	49,8	22,9	22,8	4,7	55,6	20,8	17,3	4,3	2,4
	1995	52,3	20,1	22,5	5,3	58,9	17,9	15,9	4,8	2,9
	1997	52,4	19,3	23,4	4,9	60,8	16,8	16,0	4,4	2,5
Italia	1989	50,4	24,1	24,1	1,7	46,9	17,6	19,4	3,4	13,5
	1993	52,3	22,8	23,7	1,5	50,0	17,5	19,0	2,9	11,5
	1995	52,0	23,2	23,4	1,6	49,7	17,6	19,1	3,0	11,2
	1997	50,3	23,5	25,0	1,4	49,6	17,4	19,5	2,8	11,5
Luxembourg	1989	42,3	23,4	28,3	6,2	48,3	18,9	25,3	8,9	0,8
	1993	43,0	24,3	25,2	8,0	47,2	21,0	22,1	10,5	1,4
	1995	43,7	23,9	24,3	8,7	48,4	20,3	21,2	11,4	1,3
	1997	44,0	23,7	23,7	9,4	48,4	20,6	20,8	12,1	1,4
Nederland	1989	43,2	21,5	18,6	17,6	47,0	14,7	17,1	18,8	4,1
	1993	41,3	17,6	21,0	21,2	45,1	12,6	18,2	22,0	3,4
	1995	41,0	16,3	21,0	23,0	44,5	11,0	19,3	23,8	3,8
	1997	38,2	13,7	25,4	24,1	42,7	10,4	22,2	21,1	5,2
Österreich	1989	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993	54,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	40,5	25,4	31,0	3,9	58,8	21,9	13,4	7,5	1,2
	1997	41,0	25,2	30,6	4,1	59,8	20,9	13,2	7,7	1,4
Portugal	1989	38,4	28,1	28,3	5,5	40,3	28,0	18,2	7,4	7,5
	1993	38,7	28,4	28,1	5,2	42,2	26,3	16,8	8,3	7,5
	1995	38,4	28,6	28,2	5,3	41,9	26,4	16,5	8,2	8,0
	1997	38,9	28,7	27,3	5,6	42,5	26,3	15,1	8,7	8,6
Suomi/Finland	1989	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	43,5	26,5	29,0	1,1	53,4	26,7	16,3	1,4	2,4
	1997	40,9	24,3	33,9	1,2	52,5	25,0	18,3	1,6	3,4
Sverige	1989	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1993	x	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	54,1	23,5	7,9	17,8	58,0	16,3	4,7	20,9	4,9
	1997	53,1	22,4	12,9	15,0	57,5	15,8	8,5	19,6	3,6
United Kingdom	1989	36,9	18,3	17,3	30,0	36,7	12,8	15,3	33,2	5,8
	1993	37,4	16,6	19,4	29,0	38,8	11,2	15,9	32,5	5,8
	1995	41,0	14,7	19,9	26,1	41,2	10,1	17,5	29,1	5,9
	1997	36,7	10,7	23,3	31,0	38,0	7,9	19,6	33,2	4,5

(¹) Including spouses.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings + national data).

3.5.1.6. **Employment in agriculture: working hours and combined other employment of farmers** (1)

		Total		Working hours = 100 % (2)		Working hours from 50 to 100 % (2)		Working hours of less than 50 % (2)	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. *Numbers* (x 1 000)									
EU-15	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	5 693	1 250	1 676	151	866	206	3 151	894
	1997	5 271	1 251	1 581	165	800	193	2 889	893
Belgique/België	1993	64	11	41	4	4	2	19	4
	1995	59	10	38	4	4	2	18	4
	1997	56	10	36	4	3	2	17	4
Danmark	1993	68	4	42	2	7	0	19	2
	1995	63	4	33	1	11	1	20	2
	1997	58	5	30	1	9	1	19	3
Deutschland	1993	538	44	229	6	45	4	264	34
	1995	504	43	209	6	41	4	254	33
	1997	462	43	187	6	35	4	240	34
Elláda	1993	679	136	105	7	152	18	422	110
	1995	663	133	93	6	153	18	417	109
	1997	651	162	81	7	146	21	424	135
España	1993	989	190	254	38	111	16	624	136
	1995	883	171	223	30	123	22	538	119
	1997	818	171	205	37	113	21	500	114
France	1993	629	156	350	36	81	41	198	79
	1995	567	150	322	32	67	37	178	81
	1997	521	140	301	31	60	33	161	76
Ireland	1993	141	13	100	6	20	3	22	3
	1995	136	12	96	6	20	3	20	3
	1997	132	11	91	5	21	3	20	3
Italia	1993	1 839	530	312	39	240	54	1 287	437
	1995	1 864	559	306	38	237	60	1 321	460
	1997	1 675	540	309	45	227	53	1 140	442
Luxembourg	1993	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	1995	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	1997	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nederland	1993	112	5	81	1	15	1	16	2
	1995	99	5	66	1	17	1	16	2
	1997	98	6	68	2	14	2	16	3
Österreich	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	152	52	54	6	30	21	67	25
	1997	140	52	51	6	28	22	62	24
Portugal	1993	394	77	62	9	125	31	207	37
	1995	359	75	69	10	109	30	180	35
	1997	327	73	62	11	96	26	169	36
Suomi/Finland	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	90	10	45	4	15	2	29	4
	1997	79	8	43	4	12	1	23	2
Sverige	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	75	6	25	1	14	1	35	4
	1997	74	8	21	1	13	1	40	6
United Kingdom	1993	181	20	100	6	25	3	57	11
	1995	177	20	96	5	23	3	58	12
	1997	179	20	96	5	25	4	58	11

3.5.1.6. *(cont.)*

		Total		Working hours = 100 % (²)		Working hours from 50 to 100 % (²)		Working hours of less than 50 % (²)	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2. *No other gainful employment* (%)									
EU-15	1993	57	15	23	2	9	2	25	10
	1995	56	15	22	2	9	3	24	11
	1997	55	16	23	2	9	3	24	11
Belgique/België	1993	69	12	55	6	4	3	11	4
	1995	72	13	54	6	4	3	14	4
	1997	70	13	54	6	3	2	13	4
Danmark	1993	67	4	56	2	5	0	6	1
	1995	65	3	45	1	9	1	11	1
	1997	61	3	44	1	8	0	9	1
Deutschland	1993	50	5	37	1	3	1	10	4
	1995	50	5	36	1	3	1	11	4
	1997	49	6	35	1	3	1	11	4
Elláda	1993	56	15	13	1	16	2	27	12
	1995	59	15	11	1	17	2	31	12
	1997	56	18	10	1	16	2	30	15
España	1993	52	14	21	3	6	1	25	9
	1995	58	14	20	3	9	2	29	9
	1997	57	15	20	4	8	2	29	9
France	1993	59	16	41	4	5	4	13	8
	1995	58	17	41	4	5	4	13	9
	1997	58	17	41	4	4	4	12	9
Ireland	1993	61	6	49	3	6	1	6	1
	1995	61	6	48	3	6	1	6	1
	1997	62	5	55	3	5	1	3	1
Italia	1993	54	19	12	2	8	2	33	15
	1995	55	20	12	2	8	2	34	16
	1997	55	21	13	2	8	2	33	17
Luxembourg	1993	69	14	52	5	11	7	5	3
	1995	70	13	53	3	11	7	5	3
	1997	71	12	53	3	13	5	4	4
Nederland	1993	73	2	64	1	5	1	5	1
	1995	73	3	59	1	8	1	6	1
	1997	74	5	59	1	7	1	7	2
Österreich	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	39	22	27	3	2	10	10	9
	1997	38	23	26	3	2	11	10	9
Portugal	1993	51	14	13	2	22	6	17	6
	1995	52	15	16	2	21	6	16	6
	1997	52	15	15	3	20	6	17	7
Suomi/Finland	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	43	7	30	4	6	1	8	2
	1997	45	6	35	4	5	1	5	1
Sverige	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	42	3	23	1	6	1	13	2
	1997	38	4	18	1	5	1	14	2
United Kingdom	1993	62	7	48	3	4	1	10	4
	1995	64	7	47	2	5	1	12	4
	1997	63	7	47	2	5	1	11	3

3.5.1.6. *(cont.)*

		Total		Working hours = 100 % (2)		Working hours from 50 to 100 % (2)		Working hours of less than 50 % (2)	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. *With other main gainful employment* (%)									
EU-15	1993	21	2	0	0	1	0	19	2
	1995	22	2	0	0	2	0	20	2
	1997	21	2	0	0	1	0	19	2
Belgique/België	1993	14	1	0	0	0	0	14	1
	1995	12	1	0	0	0	0	12	1
	1997	13	1	0	0	0	0	13	1
Danmark	1993	21	2	1	0	1	0	19	2
	1995	23	2	1	0	5	0	17	2
	1997	25	3	1	0	5	0	20	3
Deutschland	1993	37	2	0	0	3	0	35	2
	1995	37	2	0	0	2	0	35	2
	1997	37	3	0	0	2	0	35	2
Elláda	1993	23	2	0	0	1	0	22	2
	1995	20	1	0	0	1	0	19	1
	1997	21	2	0	0	1	0	20	2
España	1993	28	2	0	0	2	0	26	2
	1995	22	2	0	0	1	0	20	2
	1997	22	2	0	0	2	0	20	2
France	1993	12	2	0	0	1	0	11	2
	1995	12	2	0	0	1	0	11	2
	1997	12	2	0	0	1	0	11	2
Ireland	1993	18	2	6	0	5	0	7	1
	1995	18	2	7	1	6	0	6	1
	1997	16	1	2	0	4	0	9	1
Italia	1993	21	3	0	0	1	0	20	3
	1995	21	3	0	0	1	0	20	3
	1997	19	3	0	0	1	0	18	3
Luxembourg	1993	12	0	0	0	3	0	8	0
	1995	12	1	0	0	3	0	9	1
	1997	13	0	0	0	3	0	9	0
Nederland	1993	17	1	3	0	6	0	8	1
	1995	17	1	2	0	6	0	8	1
	1997	13	1	2	0	4	0	7	1
Österreich	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	30	4	0	0	7	1	23	3
	1997	22	3	0	0	0	0	22	3
Portugal	1993	29	2	0	0	3	0	27	2
	1995	28	2	0	0	2	0	25	2
	1997	27	3	0	0	2	0	25	2
Suomi/Finland	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	21	2	1	0	4	0	16	2
	1997	23	2	1	0	4	0	17	1
Sverige	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	33	3	1	0	6	0	26	3
	1997	35	4	1	0	5	0	30	4
United Kingdom	1993	19	2	0	0	2	0	17	2
	1995	17	2	0	0	1	0	16	2
	1997	18	2	0	0	1	0	16	2

3.5.1.6. *(cont.)*

		Total		Working hours = 100 % (²)		Working hours from 50 to 100 % (²)		Working hours of less than 50 % (²)	
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. *With other secondary gainful employment* (%)									
EU-15	1993	5	1	1	0	2	0	1	0
	1995	5	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
	1997	5	1	1	0	2	0	1	0
Belgique/België	1993	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	1995	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	1997	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Danmark	1993	6	0	2	0	3	0	2	0
	1995	7	1	3	0	2	0	1	0
	1997	6	0	3	0	2	0	1	0
Deutschland	1993	5	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
	1995	5	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
	1997	5	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Elláda	1993	5	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
	1995	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
	1997	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
España	1993	5	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
	1995	4	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
	1997	4	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
France	1993	8	2	3	0	4	1	1	1
	1995	9	2	4	0	4	1	1	1
	1997	9	2	4	0	4	1	1	1
Ireland	1993	13	1	10	1	2	0	1	0
	1995	13	1	9	1	2	0	1	0
	1997	14	2	7	0	5	1	2	0
Italia	1993	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
	1995	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	1997	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Luxembourg	1993	4	1	3	0	1	0	1	0
	1995	5	0	4	0	1	0	1	0
	1997	4	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
Nederland	1993	6	0	3	0	2	0	1	0
	1995	6	0	3	0	2	0	1	0
	1997	7	0	4	0	2	0	1	0
Österreich	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
	1997	12	1	0	0	12	1	0	0
Portugal	1993	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
	1995	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
	1997	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Suomi/Finland	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	26	1	15	1	6	0	5	0
	1997	24	1	14	1	6	0	4	0
Sverige	1993	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1995	17	1	7	0	6	0	5	0
	1997	18	1	7	0	6	0	6	1
United Kingdom	1993	9	1	1	0	6	1	1	0
	1995	8	1	2	0	5	1	1	0
	1997	9	1	2	0	6	1	1	0

(¹) Farmers who are at the same time farm heads. The farmer is the person for whom and on whose behalf the holding is farmed; the farm head is the person responsible for the current, day-to-day management of the holding. In EU-10, 97 % of agricultural holdings are farmed by farmers who are at the same time farm-heads.

(²) Farmers working their farms for respectively 100 %, 50 to 100 %, and less than 50 % of the annual working hours of a full-time worker.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (Surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings).

3.5.2.2. Main crops in 1998

(1 000 ha)

	EU-15		Belgique/België		Danmark		Deutschland		Elláda		España	
	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UAA total	134 743	100,0	1 391	100,0	2 706	100,0	17 389	100,0	3 465	100,0	29 272	100,0
Cereal (total excluding rice) of which:	37 428	27,8	320	23,0	1 535	56,7	7 042	40,5	1 265	36,5	6 521	22,3
— common wheat	14 022	10,4	220	15,9	680	25,1	2 791	16,0	224	6,5	1 289	4,4
— durum wheat	3 220	2,4	:	:	:	:	12	0,1	615	17,7	624	2,1
— grain maize	4 179	3,1	28	2,0	:	:	341	2,0	232	6,7	459	1,6
— barley	11 386	8,5	54	3,9	686	25,4	2 181	12,5	130	3,8	3 535	12,1
— rye	1 434	1,1	2	0,1	106	3,9	936	5,4	16	0,5	124	0,4
Rice	408	0,3	:	:	:	:	:	:	27	0,8	113	0,4
Sugarbeets	2 069	1,5	94	6,8	66	2,4	503	2,9	36	1,0	150	0,5
Oilseeds (total) of which:	4 936	3,7	16	1,2	118	4,4	1 155	6,6	:	:	:	:
— rape	3 095	2,3	6	0,4	118	4,4	1 007	5,8	:	:	47	0,2
— sunflower	2 213	1,6	:	:	:	:	34	0,2	35	1,0	1 048	3,6
Olive trees	4 544	3,4	:	:	:	:	:	:	729	21,0	2 336	8,0
Cotton	518	0,4	:	:	:	:	:	:	419	12,1	99	0,3
Tobacco	139	0,1	0	0,0	:	:	4	0,0	62	1,8	17	0,1
Hops	25	0,0	0	0,0	:	:	20	0,1	:	:	1	0,0
Potatoes	1 341	1,0	59	4,2	36	1,3	297	1,7	38	1,1	134	0,5
Dry pulses	1 448	1,1	4	0,3	106	3,9	225	1,3	22	0,6	:	:
Fresh vegetables (total), of which:	1 301	1,0	53	3,8	6,2	0,2	154	0,9	134	3,9	393	1,3
— tomatoes	253	0,2	1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0	0,0	39	1,1	61	0,2
— onions	104	0,1	1	0,0	1,5	0,1	7	0,0	10	0,3	23	0,1
Fresh fruit (total) excluding citrus, of which:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— apples	291	0,2	10	0,7	1,5	0,1	31	0,2	15	0,4	42	0,1
— pears	137	0,1	5	0,4	0,4	0,0	2	0,0	4	0,1	41	0,1
— peaches	209	0,2	0	0,0	:	:	0	0,0	41	1,2	69	0,2
— apricots	66	0,0	:	:	:	:	0	0,0	5	0,1	25	0,1
— melons	100	0,1	0	0,0	0,0	:	:	:	8	0,2	44	0,1
Citrus fruit (total) of which:	558	0,4	:	:	:	:	:	:	59	1,7	286	1,0
— oranges and mandarins	305	0,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	0,4	145	0,5
— lemons	92	0,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	0,3	43	0,1
Almonds	813	0,6	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	0,7	659	2,2
Vines	3 530	2,6	0	0,0	:	:	102	0,6	131	3,8	1 165	4,0
Flowers and ornamental plants	41	0,0	1	0,1	:	:	8	0,0	1	0,0	2	0,0
Green fodder	6 085	4,5	174	12,5	:	:	1 544	8,9	:	:	:	:

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.2.2. *(cont.)*

(1 000 ha)

	France		Ireland		Italia		Luxembourg		Nederland		Österreich	
	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UAA total	30 150	100,0	4 415	100,0	15 401	100,0	127	100,0	1 961	100,0	3 497	100,0
Cereal (total excluding rice) of which:	9 208	30,5	301	6,8	3 856	25,0	29	23,2	210	10,7	840	24,0
— common wheat	4 939	16,4	84	1,9	698	4,5	10	7,7	139	7,1	248	7,1
— durum wheat	295	1,0	:	:	1 630	10,6	:	:	:	:	17	0,5
— grain maize	1 797	6,0	0	:	970	6,3	1	0,4	14	0,7	144	4,1
— barley	1 631	5,4	191	4,3	357	2,3	12	9,7	39	2,0	266	7,6
— rye	46	0,2	0	:	11	0,1	1	0,6	6	0,3	59	1,7
Rice	18	0,1	:	:	223	1,4	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sugarbeets	456	1,5	33	0,7	288	1,9	0	0,0	110	5,6	50	1,4
Oilseeds (total) of which:	2 047	6,8	6	0,1	647	4,2	3	2,3	2	0,1	113	3,2
— rape	1 145	3,8	6	0,1	61	0,4	3	2,3	1	0,0	52	1,5
— sunflower	782	2,6	:	:	233	1,5	:	:	:	:	22	0,6
Olive trees	14	0,0	:	:	1 136	7,4	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cotton	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tobacco	9	0,0	:	:	47	0,3	:	:	:	:	0	0,0
Hops	1	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0,0
Potatoes	164	0,5	18	0,4	90	0,6	1	0,7	127	6,5	23	0,7
Dry pulses	631	2,1	7	0,1	70	0,5	0	0,3	4	0,2	61	1,7
Fresh vegetables (total), of which:	315	1,0	:	:	:	:	0	0,1	77	3,9	:	:
— tomatoes	9	0,0	0	:	122	0,8	0	0,0	1	0,1	0	0,0
— onions	8	0,0	0	:	16	0,1	0	0,0	18	0,9	2	0,1
Fresh fruit (total) excluding citrus, of which:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— apples	61	0,2	0	:	70	0,5	1	0,8	15	0,7	6	0,2
— pears	13	0,0	0	:	49	0,3	0	0,1	6	0,3	0	0,0
— peaches	17	0,1	:	:	69	0,5	:	:	0	:	0	0,0
— apricots	18	0,1	:	:	17	0,1	:	:	:	:	0	0,0
— melons	18	0,1	:	:	25	0,2	:	:	0	0,0	:	:
Citrus fruit (total) of which:	3	0,0	:	:	183	1	:	:	:	:	:	:
— oranges and mandarins	0	0,0	:	:	121	0,8	:	:	:	:	:	:
— lemons	0	:	:	:	36	0,2	:	:	:	:	:	:
Almonds	0	:	:	:	90	0,6	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vines	913	3,0	:	:	905	5,9	1	1,0	0	0,0	48	1
Flowers and ornamental plants	7	0,0	:	:	8	0		:	3	0,2	0	:
Green fodder	3 236	10,7	:	:	1 012	6,6	17	13,4	:	:	:	:

3.5.2.2. *(cont.)*

(1 000 ha)

	Portugal		Suomi/Finland		Sverige		United Kingdom	
	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)	Area	Share in UAA (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UAA total	3 812	100,0	2 192	100,0	3 107	100,0	15 858	100,0
Cereal (total excluding rice) of which:	490	12,9	1 108	50,5	1 283	41,3	3 420	21,6
— common wheat	122	3,2	135	6,2	398	12,8	2 044	12,9
— durum wheat	27	0,7	:	:	:	:	1	0,0
— grain maize	193	5,1	:	:	:	:	0	:
— barley	26	0,7	552	25,2	445	14,3	1 255	7,9
— rye	51	1,3	31	1,4	35	1,1	10	0,1
Rice	27	0,7	:	:	:	:	:	:
Sugarbeets	3	0,1	33	1,5	59	1,9	189	1,2
Oilseeds (total) of which:	60	1,6	68	3,1	70	2,2	632	4,0
— rape	0	:	65	3,0	55	1,8	531	3,3
— sunflower	60	1,6	0	0	:	:	0	:
Olive trees	329	8,6	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cotton	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tobacco	3	0,1	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hops	0	0,0	:	:	:	:	3	0,0
Potatoes	86	2,3	32	1,4	34	1,1	164	1,0
Dry pulses	44	1,1	11	0,5	50	2	213	1,3
Fresh vegetables (total), of which:	66	2	9	0,4	7	0,2	136	0,9
— tomatoes	19	0,5	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
— onions	4	0	1	0,0	1	0,0	12	0,1
Fresh fruit (total) excluding citrus, of which:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— apples	24	0,6	0	0,0	2	0,1	13	0,1
— pears	13	0,3	:	:	0	0,0	2	0,0
— peaches	11	0,3	:	:	:	:	:	:
— apricots	1	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:
— melons	7	0,2	:	:	0	0,0	:	:
Citrus fruit (total) of which:	27	1	:	:	:	:	:	:
— oranges and mandarins	26	0,7	:	:	:	:	:	:
— lemons	1	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Almonds	41	1,1	:	:	:	:	:	:
Vines	264	6,9	:	:	:	:	1	0,0
Flowers and ornamental plants	0	:	0	:	:	:	11	0,1
Green fodder	:	:	:	:	:	:	103	0,6

3.5.3.3. **Cattle numbers and number of holders** (1999)

(%)

		EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Average size of stocks		47,4	72,7	78,0	54,9	15,7	29,8	67,1	52,7	31,5	105,6	87,8	21,2	13,9	34,0	46,2	87,0
Total	— Animals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	— Holders	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1-2	— Animals			0,1	0,2	2,7	0,9	0,1	0,1	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,5	4,7	0,1		0,0
	— Holders	2,8	1,0	3,9	6,9	23,7	17,3	3,5	1,4	16,3	1,2	2,1	6,1	41,5	2,6	2,1	1,9
3-9	— Animals	31,8	15,1	1,0	1,8	14,4	5,6	1,0	1,5	5,5	0,3	0,6	7,4	12,6	1,6	18,5	0,6
	— Holders			13,5	17,3	42,1	29,6	11,6	12,7	32,0	6,0	8,7	27,0	35,5	8,7		8,8
10-19	— Animals	4,4	2,2	2,4	3,7	13,6	9,5	2,3	4,8	7,8	0,7	1,6	16,7	9,1	8,2	5,6	1,9
	— Holders	15,0	11,1	13,4	14,5	13,2	19,4	10,6	17,7	18,0	5,2	9,8	25,0	9,1	18,9	18,1	11,5
20-29	— Animals	5,1	3,0	2,9	4,6	7,4	8,2	3,1	6,3	7,0	1,2	1,9	19,3	7,2	15,4	6,5	2,7
	— Holders	10,0	9,0	9,3	10,4	2,6	10,0	8,7	13,8	9,3	4,9	6,8	16,9	4,1	21,4	12,4	9,8
30-49	— Animals	10,6	7,2	5,6	11,1	15,8	13,5	8,4	13,5	11,9	3,4	5,1	30,2	11,7	33,1	14,7	6,1
	— Holders	13,0	13,4	11,3	15,7	5,3	10,3	14,4	18,5	9,8	9,1	11,4	16,9	4,1	29,5	17,6	14,1
50-99	— Animals	24,9	26,2	16,0	27,9	21,6	17,0	30,7	28,5	17,6	19,2	25,3	22,4	18,5	31,8	34,1	18,1
	— Holders	16,7	26,1	17,0	21,8	2,6	7,1	28,7	21,4	8,2	26,9	29,8	7,5	3,6	16,5	22,5	22,5
≥ 100	— Animals	52,2	60,5	72,0	50,7	24,5	45,3	54,4	45,4	49,4	75,2	65,5	3,7	36,2	9,8	37,0	70,6
	— Holders	13,3	25,4	31,5	13,5	10,5	6,3	22,5	14,4	6,4	46,7	31,3	0,6	2,3	2,4	10,9	31,4

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.3.4. Changing structure of cattle farms, by Member State

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Holdings (x 1 000)																
1993	2 135	48	34	350	51	246	348	155	279	2	60	125	188	61	45	140
1995	1 935	43	30	314	40	221	332	136	250	2	56	117	174	43	42	130
1997	1 770	43	28	287	38	198	300	133	227	2	52	108	149	38	39	129
1999	:	:	24	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	48	102	101	31	:	:
% TAV 1999/1993	x	x	– 5,8	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	– 3,7	– 3,4	– 10,4	– 11,3	x	x
% TAV 1999/1997	x	x	– 7,7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	– 4,0	– 2,9	– 19,4	– 10,2	x	x
Animals (x 1 000)																
1993	84 633	3 232	2 195	16 194	608	5 001	20 098	6 308	7 459	205	4 797	2 334	1 322	1 360	1 811	11 709
1995	84 872	3 286	2 090	15 953	575	5 494	20 646	6 532	7 270	204	4 654	2 326	1 324	1 179	1 777	11 560
1997	83 970	3 158	2 004	15 740	596	5 884	20 154	6 992	7 166	205	4 411	2 198	1 285	1 125	1 781	11 272
1999	:	:	1 887	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4 205	2 153	1 403	1 068	:	:
% TAV 1999/1993	x	x	– 2,5	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	– 2,2	– 1,3	1,0	– 4,0	x	x
% TAV 1999/1997	x	x	– 3,0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	– 2,4	– 1,0	4,4	– 2,6	x	x
Average number of animals per holding																
1993	39,6	62,5	65,1	46,3	12,0	20,3	57,8	40,8	26,7	90,2	79,6	18,7	7,0	22,3	40,1	83,8
1995	43,9	69,0	69,1	50,8	14,2	24,8	62,2	48,2	29,0	96,6	82,8	19,9	7,6	27,6	42,3	89,1
1997	47,4	72,7	72,6	54,9	15,7	29,8	67,1	52,7	31,5	105,6	84,7	20,4	8,6	29,9	46,2	87,0
1999	x	x	78,0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	87,8	21,2	13,9	34,0	x	x

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.3.5. Changing structure of cattle farms, by herd size class

EU-15

	Number of animals							
	1-2	3-9	10-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	≥ 100	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Holdings (x 1 000)								
1993 ([1])	253	452	279	172	223	291	212	1 882
1995 ([1])	207	397	256	160	206	283	224	1 734
1997 ([1])	184	331	224	144	194	274	235	1 586
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1999/1993	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
% TAV 1999/1997	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Animals (x 1 000)								
1993 ([1])	399	2 441	3 916	4 129	8 595	20 535	37 276	77 644
1995 ([1])	328	2 150	3 560	3 822	7 987	20 190	41 534	79 987
1997 ([1])	314	1 806	3 139	3 484	7 533	19 548	43 041	78 866
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1999/1993	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
% TAV 1999/1997	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

([1]) EU-12.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.3.6. **Dairy cow numbers and number of holders** (1999)

(%)

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Average size of herds	24,0	32,3	57,4	27,9	7,7	11,9	30,7	32,4	20,4	36,2	47,1	9,0	10,8	14,9	29,6	68,7
Total — Animals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
— Holders	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1-2 — Animals	6,1	1,8	0,1	0,3	7,6	3,3	0,2	0,2	1,1	0,0	0,1	2,8	5,9	0,4	1,9	0,1
— Holders	37,3	11,6	2,5	6,8	37,5	27,5	3,5	4,6	15,2	1,1	4,7	15,8	45,8	4,8	10,5	2,8
3-9 — Animals	:	:	0,3	4,0	26,1	14,5	1,6	1,7	9,2	0,4	0,9	29,9	11,8	10,5	:	0,3
— Holders	:	:	3,2	18,4	41,7	32,1	7,8	8,7	35,4	2,2	7,3	47,5	26,2	23,5	:	3,5
10-19 — Animals	11,6	8,7	1,7	13,1	19,0	21,3	8,4	8,7	12,6	3,3	2,5	42,8	14,8	45,5	12,2	1,5
— Holders	20,2	19,5	6,5	25,6	8,3	21,3	17,9	19,9	19,1	7,7	8,3	28,4	11,7	47,5	24,5	7,2
20-29 — Animals	14,1	15,7	3,9	17,0	10,3	18,7	18,6	14,6	11,7	14,8	5,4	16,7	14,7	29,4	21,6	3,1
— Holders	14,0	21,1	9,0	19,9	5,8	9,8	23,2	19,7	10,2	21,8	10,4	6,5	6,2	18,8	26,6	8,7
30-49 — Animals	25,2	33,4	18,0	24,4	14,1	20,8	40,5	33,1	17,4	54,5	22,3	6,4	20,3	11,8	32,9	12,1
— Holders	16,2	28,4	26,2	18,2	4,3	6,6	33,4	28,6	9,9	52,4	26,4	1,6	6,2	5,0	26,1	21,1
50-99 — Animals	26,6	35,6	49,2	20,5	12,5	11,3	27,7	30,9	22,3	23,6	53,1	1,3	19,5	2,0	22,9	37,5
— Holders	9,7	18,1	41,0	8,9	1,9	2,2	13,4	15,6	7,0	13,8	37,3	0,2	3,1	0,5	10,7	36,0
≥ 100 — Animals	16,5	4,9	27,0	20,7	10,3	10,1	3,1	10,8	25,6	3,3	15,6	0,1	13,0	0,4	8,5	45,5
— Holders	2,3	1,3	11,6	2,1	0,6	0,6	0,8	2,8	3,2	1,0	5,6	0,0	0,9	0,0	1,7	20,8

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.3.7. Changing structure of dairy farms, by Member State

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Holdings (x 1 000)																
1993	1 196	25	18	236	39	148	169	46	147	2	43	116	100	47	20	40
1995	1 009	22	16	209	28	115	159	42	113	1	40	91	86	32	18	37
1997	911	20	13	186	24	106	146	39	102	1	37	86	70	29	16	36
1999	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	35	78	33	25	:	:
% TAV 1999/1993	x	x	– 8,2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	– 3,4	– 6,6	– 18,5	– 10,5	x	x
% TAV 1999/1997	x	x	– 8,4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	– 2,8	– 4,9	– 37,6	– 7,4	x	x
Animals (x 1 000)																
1993	23 472	702	714	5 364	219	1 371	4 969	1 293	2 536	52	1 909	898	375	490	525	2 786
1995	22 530	692	702	5 271	180	1 239	4 613	1 274	2 287	51	1 804	706	364	402	481	2 629
1997	21 883	633	670	5 193	184	1 261	4 672	1 268	2 113	48	1 763	720	362	383	468	2 496
1999	:	:	640	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 643	698	351	374	:	:
% TAV 1999/1993	x	x	– 1,8	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	– 2,5	– 4,2	– 1,1	– 4,5	x	x
% TAV 1999/1997	x	x	– 2,3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	– 3,5	-1,6	– 1,5	– 1,2	x	x
Average number of animals per holding																
1993	19,6	28,3	39,8	22,7	5,6	9,3	27,3	27,3	15,5	32,9	41,8	7,7	3,8	10,5	26,2	69,4
1995	22,3	31,4	42,9	25,2	6,4	10,8	29,5	30,3	20,2	33,6	44,0	7,8	4,2	12,4	27,1	71,7
1997	24,0	32,3	50,9	27,9	7,7	11,9	30,7	32,4	20,4	36,2	44,1	8,4	5,2	13,3	29,6	68,7
1999	x	x	57,4	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	47,1	9,0	10,8	14,9	x	x

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.3.8. Changing structure of dairy farms, by herd size class

EU-15

	Number of animals							
	1-2	3-9	10-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	≥ 100	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Holdings (x 1 000)								
1993 (1)	199	239	193	136	147	79	21	1 013
1995 (1)	151	188	161	118	143	86	21	868
1997 (1)	117	156	141	116	143	87	21	780
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1999/1993	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
% TAV 1999/1997	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	:
Animals (x 1 000)								
1993 (1)	278	1 272	2 683	3 259	5 445	5 098	3 523	21 559
1995 (1)	210	1 007	2 284	2 864	5 332	5 642	3 601	20 941
1997 (1)	173	841	1 959	2 769	5 307	5 701	3 562	20 312
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1999/1993	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
% TAV 1999/1997	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	:

(1) EU-12.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.3.9. **Pig numbers and number of holders** (1999)

(%)

		EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Average size of stocks		105,8	703,2	750,9	118,1	44,7	68,7	198,5	858,5	33,1	138,1	825,9	39,8	18,1	307,0	277,0	573,5
Total	— Animals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	— Holders	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1-2	— Animals		0,0	0,0	0,3	2,1	1,5	0,4	0,1	3,1	0,2	0,0	2,0	5,8	0,0		0,0
	— Holders	1,5	3,6	1,7	22,8	71,4	69,5	53,5	30,0	69,5	16,7	1,3	48,4	69,9	2,7	0,2	15,9
3-9	— Animals	71,0	0,0	0,0	1,1	1,4	0,5	0,3	0,1	2,8	0,9	0,0	2,8	5,1	0,0	20,5	0,1
	— Holders		4,5	4,6	25,8	9,5	9,5	15,1	10,0	21,3	24,7	1,5	25,9	21,5	4,7		16,4
10-49	— Animals	2,4	0,3	0,5	4,0	3,9	3,1	0,7	0,6	3,8	4,0	0,1	6,1	6,3	0,4	2,0	0,8
	— Holders	10,3	8,3	15,8	20,2	4,8	6,6	6,1	20,0	6,3	21,0	3,7	10,6	6,0	0,5	21,5	20,7
50-99	— Animals	2,8	0,6	0,9	4,9	3,5	4,7	0,8	0,3	1,3	5,4	0,6	7,1	3,1	2,3	3,0	0,8
	— Holders	3,9	6,1	9,2	8,2	4,0	4,2	2,4	5,0	0,7	10,3	6,7	3,9	0,8	9,7	11,4	6,2
100-199	— Animals	5,6	2,3	2,0	8,9	3,9	8,1	2,8	0,6	1,6	9,7	2,4	15,8	4,8	12,0	6,5	1,4
	— Holders	4,0	10,7	10,3	7,4	3,0	3,5	3,7	5,0	0,4	9,2	13,7	4,4	0,6	24,9	12,2	5,8
200-399	— Animals	10,7	6,1	4,6	16,4	6,2	11,5	7,5	1,3	4,5	16,2	6,5	32,1	6,3	35,5	14,3	3,1
	— Holders	3,8	14,7	12,2	6,8	2,6	2,5	5,1	5,0	0,5	7,7	18,7	4,5	0,4	37,9	13,8	6,4
400-999	— Animals	25,3	25,7	18,0	38,0	14,9	24,2	26,7	6,0	11,8	36,2	20,6	30,8	12,7	36,2	32,9	13,0
	— Holders	4,2	26,8	20,4	7,2	2,4	2,6	8,0	10,0	0,6	7,9	26,4	2,3	0,4	19,4	14,5	11,6
≥ 1 000	— Animals	51,8	65,0	74,0	26,3	63,6	46,3	60,7	91,2	71,3	27,5	69,7	3,2	56,0	13,5	41,1	80,7
	— Holders	2,6	25,3	25,8	1,6	2,3	1,6	6,1	15,0	0,8	2,6	28,0	0,1	0,0	0,3	6,0	17,1

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.3.10. Changing structure of pig farms, by Member State

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Holdings (x 1 000)																
1993	1 552	15	27	294	51	440	106	3	273	1	27	125	150	11	12	17
1995	1 276	13	21	239	23	301	90	3	280	1	22	112	139	7	11	13
1997	1 152	12	19	205	21	285	78	2	250	1	21	100	130	6	8	14
1999	:	11	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16	86	130	5	:	12
% TAV 1999/1993	x	– 5,2	– 9,8	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	– 8,7	– 6,2	– 2,4	– 13,1	x	– 5,8
% TAV 1999/1997	x	– 4,4	– 11,8	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	– 13,6	– 7,5	0,0	– 9,1	x	– 7,7
Animals (x 1 000)																
1993	121 227	7 165	11 568	26 486	1 144	18 188	14 291	1 487	8 348	72	14 964	2 822	2 665	1 381	2 777	7 869
1995	117 812	7 268	11 084	24 674	916	18 126	14 531	1 542	8 063	68	14 398	3 706	2 402	1 394	2 305	7 335
1997	121 954	7 313	11 383	24 250	939	19 556	15 473	1 717	8 281	74	15 189	3 680	2 365	1 444	2 351	7 939
1999	:	7 706	11 626	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13 567	3 433	2 350	1 493	:	7 010
% TAV 1999/1993	x	1,2	0,1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	– 1,6	3,3	– 2,1	1,3	x	– 1,9
% TAV 1999/1997	x	2,6	1,1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	– 5,6	– 3,5	– 0,3	1,7	x	– 6,2
Average number of animals per holding																
1993	78,1	477,7	428,4	90,1	22,4	41,3	135,0	495,7	30,6	107,6	554,2	22,6	17,8	125,5	231,4	462,9
1995	92,3	557,3	517,5	103,1	39,1	60,2	161,5	514,1	28,8	121,8	643,1	33,1	17,2	189,4	214,4	545,1
1997	105,8	629,1	604,7	118,1	44,7	68,7	198,5	858,5	33,1	138,1	722,9	36,6	18,2	239,1	277,0	557,4
1999	x	703,2	750,9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	825,9	39,8	18,1	307,0	x	573,5

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.3.11. Changing structure of pig farms, by herd size class

EU-15

	Number of animals								
	1-2	3-9	10-49	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-999	≥ 1 000	All classes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Holdings (x 1 000)									
1993 (1)	778	254	154	52	47	:	:	:	1 404
1995 (1)	611	228	116	41	39	38	47	27	1 146
1997 (1)	562	180	104	40	40	37	45	29	1 037
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1999/1993	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
% TAV 1999/1997	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Animals (x 1 000)									
1993 (1)	1 171	1 326	3 676	3 704	6 773	12 649	31 149	53 799	114 247
1995 (1)	832	1 026	2 794	2 920	5 563	11 115	29 927	56 229	110 406
1997 (1)	833	807	2 553	2 907	5 736	10 879	28 759	62 002	114 479
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
% TAV 1999/1993	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
% TAV 1999/1997	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

(1) EU-12.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

3.5.4.1. Number and area of holdings

	Farm size class (ha UAA)	Holdings x 1 000			Holdings % of total		Holdings % TAV		Average size ha		UAA 1 000 ha			UAA % of total		UAA % TAV	
		1993	1995	1997	1995	1997	1997/1993	1997/1995	1995	1997	1993	1995	1997	1995	1997	1997/1993	1997/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
EU-15	0-5	:	4 155,0	3 866,9	56,4	55,3	x	- 3,5	x	x	:	7 317	7 008	5,7	5,4	x	- 2,1
	5-10	:	960,3	929,2	13,0	13,3	x	- 1,6	x	x	:	6 727	6 523	5,2	5,1	x	- 1,5
	10-20	:	782,0	757,7	10,6	10,8	x	- 1,6	x	x	:	11 062	10 706	8,6	8,3	x	- 1,6
	20-50	:	848,4	802,0	11,5	11,5	x	- 2,8	x	x	:	26 826	25 459	20,9	19,8	x	- 2,6
	≥ 50	:	585,7	598,5	7,9	8,6	x	1,1	x	x	:	76 565	78 995	59,6	61,4	x	1,6
	Total	:	7 370,0	6 989,1	100,0	100,0	x	- 2,6	17,4	18,4	:	128 497	128 691	100,0	100,0	x	0,1
Belgique/België	0-5	25,0	22,1	20,2	31,1	30,1	- 5,1	- 4,3	x	x	51	46	42	3,4	3,0	- 4,7	- 4,1
	5-10	11,2	10,3	9,5	14,4	14,2	- 3,9	- 3,5	x	x	80	73	68	5,4	4,9	- 4,0	- 3,5
	10-20	14,4	12,7	11,5	17,9	17,1	- 5,5	- 5,1	x	x	210	186	168	13,7	12,1	- 5,5	- 5,0
	20-50	18,7	18,3	17,8	25,8	26,5	- 1,2	- 1,4	x	x	581	576	568	42,5	41,1	- 0,6	- 0,7
	≥ 50	5,4	6,0	6,7	8,4	10,0	5,8	6,1	x	x	422	473	537	34,9	38,8	6,2	6,5
	Total	76,3	71,0	67,2	100,0	100,0	- 3,1	- 2,7	19,1	20,6	1 344	1 354	1 383	100,0	100,0	0,7	1,0
Danmark	0-5	1,7	1,8	2,0	2,7	3,1	3,5	3,2	x	x	3	4	5	0,1	0,2	8,0	6,4
	5-10	11,8	11,4	10,3	16,5	16,3	- 3,2	- 4,7	x	x	85	83	74	3,0	2,8	- 3,3	- 5,2
	10-20	17,0	14,9	13,5	21,7	21,3	- 5,7	- 5,0	x	x	247	216	196	7,9	7,3	- 5,6	- 4,8
	20-50	26,7	23,3	19,6	33,8	31,0	- 7,4	- 8,3	x	x	860	756	640	27,7	23,8	- 7,1	- 8,0
	≥ 50	16,4	17,1	17,6	24,9	27,8	1,7	1,2	x	x	1 543	1 668	1 774	61,2	66,0	3,5	3,1
	Total	73,8	68,8	63,2	100,0	100,0	- 3,8	- 4,2	39,6	42,6	2 739	2 727	2 689	100,0	100,0	- 0,5	- 0,7
Deutschland	0-5	189,6	176,8	165,9	31,2	31,0	- 3,3	- 3,1	x	x	426	398	371	2,3	2,2	- 3,4	- 3,4
	5-10	95,2	84,0	77,9	14,8	14,6	- 4,9	- 3,7	x	x	688	605	562	3,5	3,3	- 4,9	- 3,7
	10-20	111,7	100,0	90,4	17,6	16,9	- 5,2	- 4,9	x	x	1 627	1 457	1 316	8,5	7,7	- 5,2	- 5,0
	20-50	141,8	132,2	122,4	23,3	22,9	- 3,6	- 3,8	x	x	4 495	4 215	3 930	24,6	22,9	- 3,3	- 3,4
	≥ 50	65,7	71,5	75,6	12,6	14,2	3,6	2,9	x	x	9 786	10 483	10 981	61,1	64,0	2,9	2,3
	Total	606,1	566,9	534,4	100,0	100,0	- 3,1	- 2,9	30,3	32,1	17 022	17 157	17 160	100,0	100,0	0,2	0,0
Elláda	0-5	617,2	600,2	622,8	74,8	75,8	0,2	1,9	x	x	1 143	1 102	1 108	30,8	31,7	- 0,8	0,3
	5-10	122,2	120,0	116,1	14,9	14,1	- 1,3	- 1,6	x	x	836	819	795	22,9	22,7	- 1,2	- 1,4
	10-20	53,6	54,0	53,8	6,7	6,6	0,1	- 0,1	x	x	724	731	733	20,4	20,9	0,3	0,1
	20-50	20,0	21,8	21,6	2,7	2,6	1,9	- 0,6	x	x	564	626	619	17,5	17,7	2,3	- 0,5
	≥ 50	3,2	3,4	3,2	0,4	0,4	- 0,5	- 3,3	x	x	272	300	244	8,4	7,0	- 2,7	- 9,9
	Total	819,2	802,4	821,4	100,0	100,0	0,1	1,2	4,5	4,3	3 539	3 578	3 499	100,0	100,0	- 0,3	- 1,1
España	0-5	789,4	693,3	636,4	54,3	52,7	- 5,2	- 4,2	x	x	1 567	1 409	1 306	5,6	5,1	- 4,5	- 3,7
	5-10	216,9	211,6	197,8	16,6	16,4	- 2,3	- 3,3	x	x	1 489	1 459	1 365	5,8	5,3	- 2,2	- 3,3
	10-20	154,9	147,2	149,3	11,5	12,4	- 0,9	0,7	x	x	2 136	2 032	2 057	8,1	8,0	- 0,9	0,6
	20-50	114,9	115,3	115,3	9,0	9,5	0,1	0,0	x	x	3 539	3 543	3 558	14,0	13,9	0,1	0,2
	≥ 50	92,6	97,1	98,8	7,6	8,2	1,6	0,9	x	x	15 983	16 788	17 345	66,5	67,7	2,1	1,6
	Total	1 383,9	1 277,6	1 208,3	100,0	100,0	- 3,3	- 2,8	19,7	21,2	24 714	25 230	25 630	100,0	100,0	0,9	0,8
France	0-5	216,5	196,3	178,0	26,7	26,2	- 4,8	- 4,8	x	x	440	404	374	1,4	1,3	- 4,0	- 3,8
	5-10	77,5	69,6	61,8	9,5	9,1	- 5,5	- 5,7	x	x	558	499	445	1,8	1,6	- 5,5	- 5,6
	10-20	103,8	88,6	75,0	12,1	11,0	- 7,8	- 8,0	x	x	1 506	1 284	1 081	4,5	3,8	- 8,0	- 8,3
	20-50	205,3	177,3	158,9	24,1	23,4	- 6,2	- 5,3	x	x	6 810	5 937	5 355	21,0	18,9	- 5,8	- 5,0
	≥ 50	193,7	198,5	201,7	27,0	29,7	1,0	0,8	x	x	18 793	20 143	21 076	71,3	74,4	2,9	2,3
	Total	801,3	734,8	679,8	100,0	100,0	- 4,0	- 3,8	38,5	41,7	28 107	28 267	28 331	100,0	100,0	0,2	0,1

3.5.4.1. *(cont.)*

	Farm size class (ha UAA)	Holdings							Average size		UAA						
		x 1 000			% of total		% TAV		ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
		1993	1995	1997	1995	1997	1997/1993	1997/1995	1995	1997	1993	1995	1997	1995	1997	1997/1993	1997/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ireland	0-5	16,0	14,2	10,8	9,3	7,3	– 9,5	– 13,0	x	x	50	45	35	1,0	0,8	– 8,3	– 11,7
	5-10	22,2	20,5	18,4	13,4	12,4	– 4,6	– 5,4	x	x	167	156	139	3,6	3,2	– 4,5	– 5,4
	10-20	44,9	40,6	40,1	26,5	27,1	– 2,8	– 0,7	x	x	664	596	591	13,8	13,6	– 2,9	– 0,4
	20-50	56,8	57,2	57,4	37,3	38,8	0,2	0,1	x	x	1 786	1 798	1 805	41,6	41,6	0,3	0,2
	≥ 50	19,0	20,2	20,8	13,2	14,1	2,3	1,5	x	x	1 611	1 729	1 771	40,0	40,8	2,4	1,2
	Total	159,4	153,4	147,8	100,0	100,0	– 1,9	– 1,8	28,2	29,4	4 278	4 325	4 342	100,0	100,0	0,4	0,2
Italia	0-5	1 923,4	1 933,7	1 750,7	77,9	75,6	– 2,3	– 4,8	x	x	2 886	2 890	2 818	19,7	19,0	– 0,6	– 1,3
	5-10	269,0	258,1	273,2	10,4	11,8	0,4	2,9	x	x	1 856	1 779	1 896	12,1	12,8	0,5	3,2
	10-20	157,5	140,2	151,0	5,6	6,5	– 1,0	3,8	x	x	2 156	1 927	2 074	13,1	14,0	– 1,0	3,7
	20-50	93,5	105,3	96,0	4,2	4,1	0,7	– 4,5	x	x	2 807	3 170	2 903	21,6	19,6	0,8	– 4,3
	≥ 50	40,6	40,3	41,5	1,6	1,8	0,5	1,6	x	x	5 032	4 919	5 143	33,5	34,7	0,5	2,2
	Total	2 488,4	2 482,1	2 315,2	100,0	100,0	– 1,8	– 3,4	5,9	6,4	14 736	14 685	14 833	100,0	100,0	0,2	0,5
Luxembourg	0-5	0,9	0,8	0,7	24,5	23,8	– 5,0	– 4,6	x	x	2	2	1	1,2	1,1	– 5,6	– 4,4
	5-10	0,3	0,3	0,3	8,8	8,7	– 1,8	– 3,6	x	x	2	2	2	1,6	1,5	– 1,6	– 4,3
	10-20	0,3	0,3	0,2	7,9	7,7	– 5,6	– 4,1	x	x	4	4	3	3,0	2,7	– 5,4	– 3,9
	20-50	0,8	0,7	0,6	20,8	19,5	– 6,8	– 6,3	x	x	28	24	21	18,5	16,4	– 6,8	– 6,0
	≥ 50	1,2	1,2	1,2	37,4	39,6	0,4	– 0,4	x	x	92	96	99	75,7	78,3	2,0	1,6
	Total	3,4	3,2	3,0	100,0	100,0	– 3,2	– 3,2	39,9	42,5	127	127	127	100,0	100,0	– 0,1	– 0,1
Nederland	0-5	38,4	35,5	32,8	31,3	30,4	– 3,9	– 3,8	x	x	83	77	72	3,9	3,6	– 3,3	– 3,3
	5-10	19,3	18,1	17,3	16,0	16,0	– 2,8	– 2,3	x	x	138	129	123	6,5	6,1	– 2,8	– 2,3
	10-20	22,4	20,8	19,3	18,3	17,9	– 3,7	– 3,7	x	x	325	302	280	15,1	13,9	– 3,7	– 3,7
	20-50	30,4	29,8	29,2	26,3	27,0	– 1,0	– 1,0	x	x	939	929	919	46,5	45,7	– 0,6	– 0,5
	≥ 50	6,8	7,2	7,7	6,3	7,1	3,1	3,8	x	x	529	562	616	28,1	30,7	3,9	4,7
	Total	119,7	113,2	107,9	100,0	100,0	– 2,6	– 2,4	17,7	18,6	2 015	1 999	2 011	100,0	100,0	– 0,1	0,3
Österreich	0-5	:	84,6	78,1	38,1	37,2	x	– 3,9	x	x	:	202	190	5,9	5,6	x	– 3,0
	5-10	:	41,7	39,4	18,8	18,7	x	– 2,8	x	x	:	303	287	8,9	8,4	x	– 2,8
	10-20	:	49,0	46,8	22,1	22,3	x	– 2,2	x	x	:	707	677	20,7	19,8	x	– 2,1
	20-50	:	35,8	35,8	16,1	17,0	x	0,1	x	x	:	1 056	1 063	30,8	31,1	x	0,3
	≥ 50	:	8,0	8,5	3,6	4,1	x	3,5	x	x	:	1 156	1 198	33,8	35,1	x	1,8
	Total	:	221,8	210,1	100,0	100,0	x	– 2,7	15,4	16,3	:	3 425	3 415	100,0	100,0	x	– 0,1
Portugal	0-5	380,8	344,4	316,1	76,4	75,9	– 4,5	– 4,2	x	x	649	597	548	15,2	14,3	– 4,2	– 4,2
	5-10	54,0	51,9	48,7	11,5	11,7	– 2,5	– 3,1	x	x	373	360	336	9,2	8,8	– 2,6	– 3,4
	10-20	28,6	28,3	26,5	6,3	6,4	– 1,9	– 3,1	x	x	393	389	364	9,9	9,5	– 1,9	– 3,3
	20-50	14,8	15,1	14,8	3,3	3,6	0,0	– 0,8	x	x	448	457	446	11,6	11,7	– 0,1	– 1,2
	≥ 50	9,5	9,8	9,6	2,2	2,3	0,3	– 1,1	x	x	2 086	2 122	2 128	54,1	55,7	0,5	0,1
	Total	489,0	450,6	416,7	100,0	100,0	– 3,9	– 3,8	8,7	9,2	3 950	3 925	3 822	100,0	100,0	– 0,8	– 1,3
Suomi/Finland	0-5	:	10,1	7,6	10,0	8,3	x	– 13,5	x	x	:	33	23	1,5	1,1	x	– 16,6
	5-10	:	17,9	14,5	17,8	15,8	x	– 10,2	x	x	:	133	109	6,1	5,0	x	– 9,3
	10-20	:	30,3	27,4	30,1	30,0	x	– 4,9	x	x	:	444	404	20,3	18,6	x	– 4,6
	20-50	:	35,2	33,7	34,9	36,8	x	– 2,3	x	x	:	1 078	1 039	49,2	47,8	x	– 1,8
	≥ 50	:	6,9	8,0	6,8	8,8	x	8,1	x	x	:	503	596	23,0	27,5	x	8,8
	Total	:	101,0	91,4	100,0	100,0	x	– 4,8	21,7	23,7	:	2 192	2 172	100,0	100,0	x	– 0,5

3.5.4.1. *(cont.)*

	Farm size class (ha UAA)	Holdings							Average size		UAA						
		x 1 000			% of total		% TAV		ha		1 000 ha			% of total		% TAV	
		1993	1995	1997	1995	1997	1997/1993	1997/1995	1995	1997	1993	1995	1997	1995	1997	1997/1993	1997/1995
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sverige	0-5	:	10,5	10,8	11,9	12,1	x	1,3	x	x	:	32	34	1,1	1,1	x	2,7
	5-10	:	15,5	15,9	17,5	17,7	x	1,1	x	x	:	110	113	3,6	3,6	x	1,1
	10-20	:	19,0	18,2	21,4	20,4	x	– 2,0	x	x	:	266	260	8,7	8,4	x	– 1,1
	20-50	:	24,7	23,6	27,8	26,4	x	– 2,2	x	x	:	796	760	26,0	24,5	x	– 2,3
	≥ 50	:	18,6	19,1	21,0	21,3	x	1,2	x	x	:	1 855	1 941	60,6	62,4	x	2,3
	Total	:	88,8	89,6	100,0	100,0	x	0,4	34,4	34,7	:	3 060	3 109	100,0	100,0	x	0,8
United Kingdom	0-5	35,0	30,5	34,1	13,0	14,6	– 0,6	5,7	x	x	84	75	78	0,5	0,5	– 1,8	2,0
	5-10	30,3	29,5	28,4	12,6	12,2	– 1,6	– 1,8	x	x	223	216	208	1,3	1,3	– 1,7	– 1,9
	10-20	37,3	36,1	34,7	15,4	14,9	– 1,8	– 1,9	x	x	535	520	503	3,2	3,1	– 1,5	– 1,6
	20-50	58,9	56,5	55,4	24,1	23,8	– 1,5	– 1,0	x	x	1 943	1 866	1 833	11,3	11,3	– 1,5	– 0,9
	≥ 50	79,9	80,1	78,5	34,2	33,6	– 0,5	– 1,1	x	x	13 598	13 769	13 546	83,7	83,8	– 0,1	– 0,8
	Total	243,5	234,5	233,2	100,0	100,0	– 1,1	– 0,3	70,1	69,3	16 383	16 447	16 169	100,0	100,0	– 0,3	– 0,8

Source: European Commission, Eurostat (harmonized national data + Community surveys of the structure of agricultural holdings).

3.5.6.1. **Agricultural products sold through cooperatives** (1997)

(%)

	Pigmeat	Beef/veal	Poultrymeat	Eggs	Milk	Sugarbeet	Cereals	All fruit	All vegetables
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	20	0	—	—	53	—	30	75	85
Danmark	91	66	0	52	94	0	60	70-80	70-80
Deutschland	27	28	—	—	52	80	45-50	40	28
Elláda (²)	3	2	15	2	20	—	49	57	3
España	8	9	25	28	30	23	22	45	20
France	85	30	30	25	47	16	68	40	25
Ireland (³)	66	15-20	20	—	99,5	—	57	14,3	17,5
Italia (¹)	13	12	35	8	40	6,5	20	43	8
Luxembourg (³)	37	38	—	—	81	—	79	—	—
Nederland (³)	34	16	9	14	83	63	65	76	73
Österreich	15	5	70	—	90 (²)	100 (²)	60 (²)	18 (²)	28 (²)
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suomi/Finland	68	65	81	54	97	—	46	—	—
Sverige	78	72,9	0	32	100	0	75 (³)	20 (³)	50 (³)
United Kingdom (³)	28	—	25	—	67	—	24	67	26

(¹) 1994.
(²) 1995.
(³) 1996.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.5.6.2. **Products sold under contracts concluded in advance** (1997)

(%)

	Pigmeat	Calves	Poultrymeat	Eggs	Milk	Sugarbeet	Potatoes	Peas	Canned tomatoes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Belgique/België	55	95	90	70	—	100	30	98	—
Danmark	3	70-90	100	23	5	100	82	100	—
Deutschland	—	—	60	—	99	100	55	94	—
Elláda (1)	—	—	18	—	30	100	2,5	85	100
España	60	12	90	75	—	100	—	70	100
France	30	35	50	20	1	100	10	90	—
Ireland (1)	—	—	90	30	10	100	10	100	—
Italia (3)	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Luxembourg (3)	40	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Nederland (3)	25	85	90	50	90	100	50	85	—
Österreich	35	—	90	25-30	99 (2)	100 (2)	45 (2)	80 (2)	—
Portugal (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	100
Suomi/Finland	100	—	100	—	—	100	73	76	—
Sverige	96	70	100	45	100	100	44,4	100	0
United Kingdom (3)	70	—	—	—	98	100	—	90	—

(1) 1994.
(2) 1995.
(3) 1996.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.1.1. Arable aid applications by Member State
(Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92) without reductions (marketing year 1999/00)

(1 000 ha)

Breakdown of areas	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total base area of which:	53 529	479	2 018	10 156	1 492	9 220	13 526	346	5 801	43	437	1 203	1 022	1 591	1 737	4 461
— maize	3 303	97	0	540	0	403	614	0	1 200	0	208	0	205	0	0	34
Fodder crops	711	51	16	215	1	17	205	1	21	3	12	10	32	13	3	111
Total area involved of which:	51 306	480	2 043	10 222	1 297	8 695	13 881	323	4 401	43	405	1 144	846	1 399	1 565	4 562
— maize base area	3 102	127	0	490	0	344	562	8	1 090	0	217	0	203	0	0	62
Small farmers of which:	9 951	236	231	1 338	1 137	1 363	1 536	86	2 216	18	281	345	356	378	227	203
— cereals and silage crops	9 775	235	228	1 319	1 131	1 326	1 519	86	2 163	18	280	322	349	376	224	198
of which maize (base area)	1 232	110	0	167	0	58	106	5	425	0	203	0	142	0	0	17
— oilseeds	88	0	1	12	3	27	11	0	16	0	0	9	4	2	1	1
— protein plants	83	0	2	6	2	9	5	0	37	0	1	14	2	1	1	2
— non-fibre flax	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Commercial producers, of which:	40 644	193	1 796	8 669	160	7 315	12 141	236	2 164	21	112	790	458	1 008	1 335	4 248
— set-aside	5 742	22	211	1 175	25	1 342	1 471	30	240	2	17	106	55	201	271	574
— total crop area of which:	34 902	171	1 585	7 494	135	5 973	10 670	206	1 924	19	95	684	403	807	1 064	3 674
• oilseeds	4 864	6	114	861	30	819	1 867	2	487	3	1	91	48	60	71	404
• protein plants	1 138	2	69	205	1	59	503	3	27	0	1	34	3	6	29	197
• non-fibre flax	537	0	11	195	0	27	19	3	0	0	0	7	19	2	33	219
• cereals and silage crops of which:	28 364	162	1 391	6 233	104	5 068	8 281	197	1 410	16	93	552	333	739	930	2 854
— maize (base area)	2 609	17	0	324	0	286	456	3	665	0	14	0	61	739	0	46
— other cereals	25 754	146	1 391	5 909	104	4 782	7 825	194	745	16	79	552	272	0	930	2 809
Durum wheat in traditional areas	3 318	:	:	:	674	704	239	:	1 610	:	:	20	71	:	:	:
Durum wheat in non-traditional areas	132	:	:	10	:	7	83	:	28	:	:	:	:	:	:	4
Total area	51 306	480	2 043	10 222	1 297	8 695	13 881	323	4 401	43	405	1 144	846	1 399	1 565	4 562
Fodder area	711	51	16	215	1	17	205	1	21	3	12	10	32	13	3	111
Set-aside	5 742	22	211	1 175	25	1 342	1 471	30	240	2	17	106	55	201	271	574
Crop areas	44 853	406	1 816	8 833	1 272	7 335	12 205	292	4 141	38	376	1 028	758	1 185	1 290	3 877
— cereals and silage crops	38 139	398	1 619	7 552	1 236	6 394	9 800	283	3 573	34	373	873	682	1 115	1 154	3 052
— oilseeds	4 952	6	115	873	33	846	1 878	2	503	3	1	100	52	62	72	405
— protein plants	1 221	2	71	211	3	68	508	3	64	0	1	48	5	6	30	199
— non-fibre flax	542	0	11	196	0	27	19	4	0	0	0	8	19	2	34	221

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.1.2. Arable aid applications (marketing year)

(Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92) without reductions (1994/95-1999/00)

(1 000 ha)

Breakdown of areas	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Set-aside (%)	15	12	10	5	5	10
Total base area of which:	49 030	53 561	53 561	53 548	53 545	53 529
— maize	3 061	3 097	3 291	3 303	3 318	3 303
Fodder crops	1 023	939	890	807	679	711
Total area involved of which:	48 893	52 665	53 201	53 285	51 445	51 306
— maize base area	3 061	3 097	3 291	3 303	3 102	3 102
Small farmers, of which:	13 343	13 797	13 374	12 553	10 140	9 951
— cereals and silage crops	11 569	12 195	11 675	10 959	9 953	9 775
of which maize (base area)	1 469	1 358	1 494	1 410	1 232	1 232
— oilseeds	251	167	122	92	103	88
— protein plants	54	77	84	92	81	83
— non-fibre flax	2	1	2	2	3	5
Commercial producers, of which:	33 286	37 055	38 743	39 925	40 626	40 644
— set-aside	5 995	6 411	5 567	3 978	4 212	5 742
— total crop area, of which:	27 292	30 644	33 176	35 947	36 414	34 902
• oilseeds	4 971	4 545	4 658	5 130	5 403	4 864
• protein plants	1 204	1 091	1 092	1 270	1 352	1 138
• non-fibre flax	88	125	173	218	304	537
• cereals and silage crops, of which:	21 029	24 882	27 254	29 329	29 354	28 364
— maize (base area)	1 068	1 191	1 607	1 893	1 870	2 609
— other cereals	19 961	23 691	25 647	27 436	27 484	25 754
Durum wheat in traditional areas	2 747	2 979	2 888	2 980	2 851	3 318
Durum wheat in non-traditional areas	47	73	76	70	97	132
Total area	48 893	52 665	53 201	53 285	51 445	51 306
Fodder area	906	966	890	807	679	711
Set-aside and five-year set-aside	7 353	7 259	5 761	3 978	4 212	5 742
Crop areas:	39 167	43 084	45 058	47 091	46 554	44 853
— cereals and silage crops	32 598	37 077	38 928	40 288	39 307	38 139
— oilseeds	5 222	4 712	4 779	5 222	5 506	4 952
— protein plants	1 257	1 168	1 176	1 362	1 434	1 221
— non-fibre flax	90	126	174	219	307	542

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.1.3. **Arable crops — number of applications for per-hectare aid**

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1994/95 marketing year							
Standard scheme	585 144	3 787	30 464	113 639	9 145	125 092	194 344
as % of total	23,8	9,7	44,3	30,4	3,1	30,8	44,5
Simplified scheme	1 873 587	35 315	38 258	260 614	281 744	281 238	242 370
as % of total	76,2	90,3	55,7	69,6	96,9	69,2	55,5
Total	2 458 731	39 102	68 722	374 253	290 889	406 330	436 714
1995/96 marketing year							
Standard scheme	797 300	3 683	31 245	120 066	8 249	228 055	190 854
as % of total	26,9	8,1	47,5	32,8	2,9	42,6	38,8
Simplified scheme	2 171 369	41 665	34 476	245 786	275 445	306 673	300 459
as % of total	73,1	91,9	52,5	67,2	97,1	57,4	61,2
Total	2 968 759	45 348	65 721	365 852	283 694	534 728	491 313
1996/97 marketing year							
Standard scheme	759 569	3 722	31 733	126 497	8 001	157 809	192 435
as % of total	27,6	9,7	49,6	36,0	2,8	43,0	47,3
Simplified scheme	1 996 758	34 591	32 219	224 976	278 743	208 808	214 190
as % of total	72,4	90,3	50,4	64,0	97,2	57,0	52,7
Total	2 756 327	38 313	63 952	351 473	286 744	366 617	406 625
1997/98 marketing year							
Standard scheme	873 697	4 660	32 939	131 833	8 057	230 679	199 220
as % of total	32,1	12,2	52,9	38,5	2,6	51,6	50,3
Simplified scheme	1 852 020	33 562	29 310	210 496	304 026	216 358	196 970
as % of total	67,9	87,8	47,1	61,5	97,4	48,4	49,7
Total	2 725 717	38 222	62 249	342 329	312 083	447 037	396 190
1998/99 marketing year							
Standard scheme	856 684	5 216	33 502	131 306	10 648	167 507	201 954
as % of total	33,4	13,9	55,4	38,4	3,8	46,6	52,3
Simplified scheme	1 708 047	32 380	27 015	210 684	273 095	191 723	184 354
as % of total	66,6	86,1	44,6	61,6	96,2	53,4	47,7
Total	2 564 731	37 596	60 517	341 990	283 743	359 230	386 308
1999/00 marketing year							
Standard scheme	632 305	5 247	32 863	141 348	—	—	202 033
as % of total	36,0	14,4	56,6	43,6	—	—	53,8
Simplified scheme	1 125 167	31 275	25 149	182 758	—	—	173 669
as % of total	64,0	85,6	43,4	56,4	—	—	46,2
Total	1 757 472	36 522	58 012	324 106	—	—	375 702

	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1994/95 marketing year									
Standard scheme	3 770	63 463	334	2 352	—	3 851	—	—	34 903
as % of total	23,9	10,0	16,2	4,9	—	4,8	—	—	56,2
Simplified scheme	12 024	571 423	1 727	46 087	—	75 562	—	—	27 225
as % of total	76,1	90,0	83,8	95,1	—	95,2	—	—	43,8
Total	15 794	634 886	2 061	48 439	—	79 413	—	—	62 128
1995/96 marketing year									
Standard scheme	3 806	74 447	359	2 158	31 406	4 735	35 264	27 909	35 154
as % of total	24,2	11,0	17,7	4,4	26	4,2	43	47	55,9
Simplified scheme	11 950	603 021	1 674	46 494	90 268	108 512	46 087	31 076	27 783
as % of total	75,8	89,0	82,3	95,6	74	95,8	57	53	44,1
Total	15 756	677 468	2 033	48 652	121 674	113 247	81 351	58 985	62 937
1996/97 marketing year									
Standard scheme	4 032	96 032	341	2 253	33 504	5 324	32 236	29 752	35 898
as % of total	23,2	14,0	16,6	4,7	28,9	3,1	40,1	49,9	57,0
Simplified scheme	13 368	589 735	1 712	45 768	82 548	164 968	48 138	29 922	27 072
as % of total	76,8	86,0	83,4	95,3	71,1	96,9	59,9	50,1	43,0
Total	17 400	685 767	2 053	48 021	116 052	170 292	80 374	59 674	62 970
1997/98 marketing year									
Standard scheme	4 419	120 800	441	2 826	32 294	5 037	33 325	27 754	39 413
as % of total	25,2	17,8	22,0	5,7	28,8	3,0	43,1	47,6	62,3
Simplified scheme	13 113	556 927	1 566	46 385	79 685	164 984	44 081	30 525	23 899
as % of total	74,8	82,2	78,0	94,3	71,2	97,0	56,9	52,4	37,7
Total	17 532	677 727	2 007	49 211	111 979	170 021	77 406	58 279	63 312
1998/99 marketing year									
Standard scheme	4 760	135 058	491	2 974	32 716	32 226	33 501	27 570	37 255
as % of total	28,2	20,9	24,8	6,3	30,0	40,1	44,7	48,3	60,8
Simplified scheme	12 130	511 599	1 492	44 317	76 273	48 138	41 369	29 503	23 975
as % of total	71,8	79,1	75,2	93,7	70,0	59,9	55,3	51,7	39,2
Total	16 890	646 657	1 983	47 291	108 989	80 364	74 870	57 073	61 230
1999/00 marketing year									
Standard scheme	4 805	106 886	535	3 922	33 601	—	34 373	28 473	38 219
as % of total	29,6	17,5	27,4	8,7	31,9	—	50,2	51,7	63,0
Simplified scheme	11 455	503 356	1 416	41 226	71 714	—	34 099	26 639	22 411
as % of total	70,4	82,5	72,6	91,3	68,1	—	49,8	48,3	37,0
Total	16 260	610 242	1 951	45 148	105 315	—	68 472	55 112	60 630

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.1.4. **Arable crops — expenditure on per-hectare aid** (marketing year 1999/00)

Mio EUR

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Small farmers:																
— maize base	388,2	32,2	0,0	50,2	0,0	16,6	36,8	0,0	150,2	0,0	60,1	0,0	39,9	0,0	0,0	2,2
— other crops	1 812,0	41,1	64,4	337,0	201,8	173,5	403,4	28,5	260,4	4,2	26,6	91,5	19,8	55,6	45,7	58,5
— oilseeds	21,9	0,0	—	3,7	0,6	5,0	3,4	—	5,4	0,0	0,0	2,5	0,7	0,3	0,3	0,0
— protein plants	14,1	0,1	—	1,9	0,3	1,3	1,6	—	4,1	0,0	0,2	4,0	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,0
— non-fibre flax	0,7	—	—	0,3	—	0,1	0,0	—	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,0
Total small farmers	2 236,9	73,4	64,4	393,1	202,7	196,5	445,2	28,5	420,1	4,2	86,9	98,1	60,7	56,0	46,4	60,7
Commercial producers:																
— cereals:	7 796,5	55,5	388,6	1 909,2	22,6	729,7	2 653,3	84,6	447,0	3,6	34,1	158,3	58,3	116,1	215,6	920,0
• maize (base area)	757,3	5,2	—	126,6	—	107,6	188,5	—	294,2	—	4,8	—	24,9	—	—	5,5
• other cereals	7 039,2	50,3	388,6	1 782,6	22,6	622,1	2 464,8	84,6	152,8	3,6	29,3	158,3	33,4	116,1	215,6	914,5
— oilseeds	1 285,9	1,8	27,9	241,4	6,0	139,5	515,0	0,6	173,7	0,7	0,3	23,1	6,6	11,4	15,0	122,9
— protein plants	508,4	1,0	27,9	89,1	0,1	12,2	251,7	0,0	6,1	0,1	0,4	14,0	0,4	1,4	9,9	94,1
— non-fibre flax	301,5	0,0	6,0	110,3	0,0	8,3	11,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	4,0	5,8	0,7	15,3	139,6
— set-aside	1 833,4	9,3	75,0	447,3	4,5	231,6	575,4	0,0	80,8	0,7	8,0	38,3	11,6	39,1	76,4	235,4
— total durum wheat	973,1	0,0	0,0	1,4	204,8	201,2	75,4	0,0	467,8	0,0	0,0	2,3	19,6	0,0	0,0	0,6
Total commercial producers	12 698,8	67,6	525,4	2 798,7	238,0	1 322,5	4 082,2	85,2	1 175,4	5,1	42,9	240,0	102,3	168,7	332,2	1 512,6
Grand total	14 935,7	141,0	589,8	3 191,8	440,7	1 519,0	4 527,4	113,7	1 595,5	9,3	129,8	338,1	163,0	224,7	378,6	1 573,3

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.1.5. **Areas set aside under the different set-aside schemes for arable land**
(1999/00 marketing year)

Member States	Area set aside (1 000 ha)	
	Annual set-aside	
	Total (1)	of which industrial set-aside (2)
1	2	3
Belgique/België	22,3	4,0
Danmark	211,0	27,0
Deutschland	1 175,0	362,0
Elláda	25,0	0,0
España	1 343,0	41,0
France	1 471,0	423,0
Ireland	30,0	0,0
Italia	234,0	27,0
Luxembourg	2,0	1,0
Nederland	17,0	0,0
Österreich	106,0	10,0
Portugal	55,0	0,0
Suomi/Finland	201,0	1,0
Sverige	271,0	19,0
United Kingdom	578,0	119,0
Total	5 741,3	1 034,0

(1) Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 (compulsory and voluntary set-aside).
(2) Regulations (EEC) Nos 1765/92 and 334/93.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.1.6. **Suckler cow premium: potential rights and applications for premiums granted**

	Number of animals			
	Number of potential rights (2)	Number of cows in receipt of premium (1) (2)		
		1997 (3)	1998 (3) (4)	1999 (7)
1	2	3	4	5
EU-15	11 458 933	10 339 416	10 517 015	10 571 464
Belgique/België	443 588	382 458	387 179	394 755
Danmark	136 191	109 643	107 023	100 045
Deutschland	774 566 (5)	560 190	605 773	596 875
Elláda	149 778	135 030	135 983	137 098
España	1 462 369	1 395 933	1 390 091	1 401 730
France (6)	3 855 243	3 669 773	3 699 783	3 681 850
Ireland	1 109 363	1 070 505	1 059 322	1 050 943
Italia	787 993	593 567	775 120	758 876
Luxembourg	14 765	14 114	14 062	13 986
Nederland	98 200	61 080	64 281	66 004
Österreich	325 000	263 267	258 865	250 306
Portugal (6)	286 554	264 867	260 555	269 758
Suomi/Finland	55 000	28 731	27 354	25 338
Sverige	155 000	140 247	137 742	132 053
United Kingdom	1 805 323	1 650 011	1 593 882	1 691 847

(1) Regulations (EEC) Nos 805/68 and 3886/92.
(2) Provisional figures supplied by the Member States, subject to verification and control by the Commission.
(3) Provisional figures.
(4) The figures for France correspond to payments (*source:* DG Agriculture-G1).
(5) Including the regional ceiling of 306 048 rights allocated to the new *Länder.*
(6) Excluding French overseas departments and the Portuguese programme for extensive farming.
(7) Figures correspond to payments (for Belgium, Greece, France and Sweden — *source:* DG Agriculture-G1).

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.1.7. Special premium for male bovine animals: regional ceilings and number of premiums granted

	Number of animals							
	Regional ceilings on rights 1997 (³)	Regional ceilings on rights 1998/1999 (⁴)	Number of bovine animals in receipt of premium (¹) (²)					
			1997 (¹)		1998 (¹) (⁵)		1999 (⁷)	
			1st period	2nd period	1st period	2nd period	1st period	2nd period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	:	9 037 582	8 215 499	2 166 365	8 095 381	2 152 183	7 920 734	2 229 433
Belgique/België	:	235 149	232 458	1 027	229 280	889	224 624	782
Danmark	:	277 110	193 777	3 852	177 296	3 426	152 835	3 453
Deutschland	:	1 782 700	1 579 073	97 106	1 502 458	71 188	1 526 807	42 057
Elláda	:	140 130	140 130	4 200	140 130	4 126	140 130	0
España	:	603 674	584 980	15 051	590 788	14 747	592 208	15 206
France (⁶)	:	1 754 732	1 743 695	274 400	1 727 328	261 743	1 733 313	269 549
Ireland	:	1 002 458	1 002 458	874 688	1 002 458	866 953	969 005	1 000 068
Italia	:	598 746	409 512	0	450 248	0	368 148	0
Luxembourg	:	18 962	18 954	2 404	18 936	1 334	18 877	1 840
Nederland	:	157 932	81 560	95	80 206	154	73 400	227
Österreich	:	423 400	271 145	15 086	258 741	15 184	240 948	15 027
Portugal (⁶)	:	154 897	153 654	6 821	152 641	6 130	161 045	1 294
Suomi/Finland	:	241 553	188 363	16	185 924	24	179 416	51
Sverige	:	226 328	215 267	21	219 955	12 079	213 509	17 914
United Kingdom	:	1 419 811	1 400 473	871 598	1 358 992	894 206	1 326 469	861 965

(¹) Provisional figures supplied by the Member States subject to verification and control by the Commission.
(²) Regulations (EEC) Nos 805/68 and 3886/92.
(³) Ceiling set by Regulation (EC) No1884/94, including rights for the new German *Länder* and the Canary Islands.
(⁴) Ceiling amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2222/96.
(⁵) The figures for Spain correspond to payments (*source:* DG Agriculture-G1).
(⁶) Excluding French overseas departments and the Portuguese programme for extensive farming.
(⁷) Figures correspond to payments (for Belgium, Greece, France, Italy, Luxembourg and Sweden — *source:* DG Agriculture-G1).

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.1.8. Ewe and goat premium: potential rights and applications for premiums

	Number of animals (1 000 head)				
	Number of potential rights (1)	Applications for ewe and goat premium (2)			
		1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	79 164	73 919	73 030	72 955	72 582
Belgique/België	70	62	61	60	62
Danmark	104	80	75	75	73
Deutschland	2 432	1 747	1 704	1 692	1 702
Elláda	11 023 (4)	10 130	10 221	10 316	10 523
España	19 580 (3)	18 474	18 971	18 720	19 172
France	7 842	7 148	7 058	7 010	6 917
Ireland	4 956	4 772	4 610	4 614	4 401
Italia	9 575 (4)	8 740	8 150	7 691	6 934
Luxembourg	4	4	3	4	4
Nederland	930	721	723	685	723
Österreich	206	187	181	176	170
Portugal	2 690	2 124	2 089	2 527	2 330
Suomi/Finland	80	65	62	53	47
Sverige	180	147	152	155	157
United Kingdom	19 492	19 518	18 970	19 177	19 368

(1) Provisional figures supplied by the Member States, subject to verification and control by the Commission.
(2) Regulations (EEC) Nos 2467/98 and 2700/93.
(3) Including the Canary Islands (potential rights: 177 761 head).
(4) After inclusion of a ceiling of 600 000 head per Member State; Regulation (EC) No 1265/95.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.2.1. **Specific measures to assist mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas** — Article 19 of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91

	Compensatory allowances granted in respect of less-favoured areas								
	Number of holdings			Amounts of allowances paid in 1997			Amounts of allowances per LU		
	1995	1996	1997	Total (ECU)	Average allowance per holding (ECU)		Number of LU 1997 (1 000)	ECU/LU	
					1996	1997		1996	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 = 5/4	8	9	10
Belgique/België	6 636	6 168	6 154	8 185 200	1 391	1 330	97	88	84
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deutschland	228 919	220 823	172 146	391 109 000	2 312	2 272	2 587	108	97
Elláda	180 825	169 242	166 939	98 684 349	606	591	1 247	62	60
España	185 373	178 193	170 024	70 261 000	426	413	1 407	31	30
France	131 997	127 658	122 955	328 719 106	3 251	2 673	4 101	99	79
Ireland	92 636	101 664	125 569	167 998 999	1 355	1 338	2 074	70	81
Italia (1)	49 969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	2 402	2 313	2 265	13 908 353	4 985	6 141	47	126	140
Nederland	4 850	3 617	4 220	4 770 000	1 310	1 130	45	132	107
Österreich	97 635	96 606	97 967	177 629 098	1 883	1 813	1 062	120	116
Portugal	99 338	79 705	149 928	54 809 420	562	366	852	68	25
Suomi/Finland	74 733	72 457	70 186	271 297 897	3 747	3 865	261	168	168
Sverige	23 181	23 453	24 101	68 490 000	2 801	2 842	517	106	107
United Kingdom	57 181	56 898	56 129	154 595 000	2 172	2 754	2 996	42	52
Total	1 235 675	1 138 797	1 168 583	1 810 457 422	1 716	1 549	17 294	74	74

(1) For 1995 only 9 regions out of 21 replied.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.2.2. **Regulation (EC) No 951/97 and Regulation (EEC) No 867/90 by sector**
Improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural and forestry products — Single programming documents — Period 1994-1999
(Regions not covered by Objectives 1 and 6)

Financing plan and implementation end 1997

(1 000 ECU)

Sectors	Financing plan 1994-1999		Commitments 1994-1997				
	Total eligible cost	EAGGF contribution	Total eligible cost	EAGGF contribution	%	Number of projects	Average cost of investments
1	2	3	4	5	6 = 5/3	7	8 = 4/7
Forestry products	184 776	33 418	141 201	22 750	68	504	280
Meat	1 895 871	333 419	1 412 717	205 390	62	1 006	1 404
Milk and milk products	985 436	157 852	668 436	105 305	67	435	1 537
Eggs and poultry	456 857	72 476	287 536	45 277	62	194	1 482
Other livestock products	19 183	2 354	1 866	497	21	11	170
Cereals	199 286	30 877	55 186	8 864	29	141	391
Oilseeds	55 696	13 524	13 183	2 967	22	43	307
Wine and spirits	408 884	90 174	174 276	30 987	34	285	611
Fruit and vegetables	1 211 261	251 592	846 760	147 070	58	759	1 116
Flowers and plants	175 182	39 359	72 287	16 869	43	54	1 339
Seeds	89 321	14 422	47 215	8 088	56	91	519
Potatoes	250 811	42 426	178 224	29 432	69	176	1 013
Sundry vegetables	103 939	20 074	52 680	7 394	37	78	675
Other products	82 899	15 472	16 774	1 630	11	14	1 198
Total	6 119 402	1 117 439	3 968 341	632 520	57	3 791	1 047

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture

3.6.2.3. **Breakdown by region of aid granted by the EAGGF for single programming documents or Community support frameworks concerning Regulations (EEC) Nos 866/90 and 867/90 —** Period 1994-99 (non-Objectives 1 + 6)

(Indexed prices — 1 000 ECU 1999)

Member State	Region	1 000 ECU
1	2	3
Belgique/België	Several regions	:
	Bruxelles/Brussel	1 118
	Flandres/Vlaanderen	42 895
	Wallonie	6 692
	Total	50 705
Danmark	Several regions	:
	Storkøbenhavn	:
	Øst for Storebælt,	:
	ekskl. Storkøbenhavn	:
	Vest for Storebælt	:
	Total	26 830
Deutschland (NUTS 1)	Several regions	:
	Schleswig-Holstein	3 507
	Hamburg	3 030
	Niedersachsen	40 712
	Bremen	672
	Nordrhein-Westfalen	36 153
	Hessen	21 253
	Rheinland-Pfalz	19 910
	Baden-Württemberg	32 697
	Bayern	121 129
	Saarland	3 147
	Berlin (West)	:
	Total	282 397
España	Several regions	:
	Total	291 976
France	Several regions	:
	Total	297 014
Italia	Several regions	35 616
	Piemonte	17 914
	Valle d'Aosta	183
	Liguria	2 814
	Lombardia	27 772
	Trentino-Alto Adige	:
	Veneto	15 329
	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	3 891
	Emilia-Romagna	29 587
	Toscana	11 055
	Umbria	4 497
	Marche	21 420
	Lazio	11 626
	Abruzzo	2 928
	Bolzano	9 976
	Trento	11 542
	Other regions	1 053
	Total	207 099

Member State	Region	1 000 ECU
4	5	6
Luxembourg	Several regions	:
	Total	4 909
Nederland	Several regions	:
	Total	60 787
Österreich	Several regions	:
	Niederösterreich	:
	Wien	:
	Kärnten	:
	Steiermark	:
	Oberösterreich	:
	Salzburg	:
	Tirol	:
	Voralberg	:
	Total	101 132
Suomi/Finland	Several regions	:
	Uusimaa	:
	Etelä-Suomi	:
	Itä-Suomi	:
	Väli-Suomi	:
	Pohjois-Suomi	:
	Ahvenanmaa/Åland	:
	Total	29 930
Sverige	Several regions	:
	Stockholm	:
	Östra Mellansverige	:
	Småland med öarna	:
	Norra Mellansverige	:
	Mellersta Norrland	:
	Övre Norrland	:
	Total	27 646
United Kingdom (NUTS 1)	Several regions	:
	North	:
	Yorkshire-Humberside	:
	East-Midlands	:
	East-Anglia	:
	South-East	:
	South-West	:
	West-Midlands	:
	North-West	:
	Wales	:
	Scotland	:
	Northern Ireland	:
	Total	52 117

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.2.4. Regulation (EC) No 951/97 and Regulation (EEC) No 867/90 by Member States
Improving the processing and marketing conditions for agricultural and forestry products — Single programming documents — Period 1994 -1999
(Regions not covered by Objectives 1 and 6)

Financing plan and implementation end 1997

(1 000 ECU)

	Financing plan 1994-1999		Commitments 1994-1997				
	Total eligible cost	EAGGF contribution	Total eligible cost	EAGGF contribution	%	Number of projects	Average cost of investments
1	2	3	4	5	6 = 5/3	7	8 = 4/7
Belgique/België	284 457	30 000	380 544	26 861	90	194	1 962
Danmark	213 600	26 700	151 746	18 549	69	104	1 459
Deutschland	918 506	218 259	510 212	118 495	54	354	1 441
España	585 903	175 770	576 014	122 585	70	745	773
France	1 404 518	258 890	957 340	168 247	65	872	1 098
Italia	713 656	185 471	240 981	51 698	28	344	701
Luxembourg	20 500	3 075	10 920	1 638	53	13	840
Nederland	313 653	39 207	138 089	18 089	46	236	585
Österreich	912 853	62 302	591 998	40 405	65	303	1 954
Suomi/Finland	359 191	43 103	157 793	18 934	44	133	1 186
Sverige	187 834	23 479	112 329	13 943	59	306	367
United Kingdom	204 731	51 183	140 375	33 076	65	187	751
Total	6 119 402	1 117 439	3 968 341	632 520	57	3 791	1 047

Source: European Commission, Directore-General for Agriculture.

3.6.2.5. Investment aid for agricultural holdings (1997) (Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91)

	Number of holdings with approved material improvement plans						
	Non-Objective 1 or 6			Objective 1 or 6			
	Ordinary areas	Less-favoured areas Articles 23-25 of Regulation 950/97	Total non-Objective 1 or 6	Ordinary areas	Less-favoured areas Articles 23-25 of Regulation 950/97	Total Objective 1 or 6	Total per Member State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België	2 435	251	2 686	251	30	281	2 967
Danmark	1 160	0	1 160	0	0	0	1 160
Deutschland (1)	1 174	1 507	2 681	989	716	1 705	4 386
Elláda	0	0	0	1 371	5 092	6 463	6 463
España	1 892	959	2 851	1 660	5 741	7 401	10 252
France	3 343	3 279	6 622	17	67	84	6 706
Ireland	0	0	0	0	121	121	121
Italia	:	:	0	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	3	88	91	0	0	0	91
Nederland	632	1	633	63	0	63	696
Österreich	1 523	4 841	6 364	42	66	108	6 472
Portugal	0	0	0	805	1 966	2 771	2 771
Suomi/Finland	0	261	261	0	192	192	453
Sverige	143	333	476	0	109	109	585
United Kingdom	3	4	7	0	4	4	11
Total	12 308	11 524	23 832	5 198	14 104	19 302	43 134

(1) 1996.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.2.6. **Special aid for young farmers** (1997) — **Start-up premium**
(Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/92)

	Number of beneficiaries in1997 (Start-up premium/Article 10)						
	Non-Objective 1 or 6			Objective 1 or 6			
	Ordinary areas	Less-favoured areas Articles 23-25 of Regulation 950/97	Total *non-Objective 1 or 6*	Ordinary areas	Less-favoured areas Articles 23-25 of Regulation 950/97	Total Objective 1 or 6	Total per Member State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België	714	77	791	60	2	62	853
Danmark	444	0	444	0	0	0	444
Deutschland	1 124	1 062	2 186	256	100	356	2 542
Elláda	0	0	0	777	2 197	2 974	2 974
España	556	462	1 018	839	3 303	4 142	5 160
France	6 335	2 356	8 691	179	34	213	8 904
Ireland	0	0	0	589	662	1 251	1 251
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	2	47	49	0	0	0	49
Nederland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Österreich	350	942	1 292	1	6	7	1 299
Portugal	0	0	0	321	550	871	871
Suomi/Finland	67	325	392	0	147	147	539
Sverige	97	56	153	0	10	10	163
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9 689	5 327	15 016	3 022	7 011	10 033	25 049

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.2.7. **Special aid for young farmers** (1997) — **Investment aids**
(Application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/92)

	Investment aids approved in 1997 (Article 11)						
	Non-Objective 1 or 6			Objective 1 or 6			
	Ordinary areas	Less-favoured areas Articles 23-25 of Regulation 950/97	Total non-Objective 1 or 6	Ordinary areas	Less-favoured areas Articles 23-25 of Regulation 950/97	Total Objective 1 or 6	Total per Member State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Belgique/België	481	54	535	53	6	59	594
Danmark	304	0	304	0	0	0	304
Deutschland	392	450	842	13	30	43	885
Elláda	0	0	0	307	775	1 082	1 082
España	106	169	275	690	1 852	2 542	2 817
France	1 415	1 106	2 521	6	34	40	2 561
Ireland	0	0	0	0	41	41	41
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	1	28	29	0	0	0	29
Nederland	27	0	27	4	0	4	31
Österreich	280	1 002	1 282	0	3	3	1 285
Portugal	0	0	0	379	667	1 046	1 046
Suomi/Finland	0	86	86	0	62	62	148
Sverige	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	3 006	2 895	5 901	1 452	3 471	4 923	10 824

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.2.8. **Early retirement** (Regulation (EEC) No 2079/92): Trend in the number of beneficiaries approved

	Number of beneficiaries approved				
	15.10.1994	15.10.1995	15.10.1996	15.10.1997	15.10.1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	:	:	502	739	1 112
Danmark	:	291	339	336	336 (1)
Elláda	:	2 538	5 459	8 314	18 292
España					
— farmers	481	1 497	1 947	3 065	3 065 (1)
— workers	210	175	270	462	462 (1)
France	25 583	27 158	22 576	20 983	15 991
Ireland					
— farmers	1 003	3 480	4 878	5 719	7 713
— workers	:	3	7	8	11
Italia	:	:	38	38 (2)	38 (2)
Portugal					
— farmers	:	:	51	854	1 336
— workers	:	:	:	1	3
Suomi/Finland	:	329	938	1 826	4 296
Total					
— farmers	27 067	35 293	36 728	41 874	52 179
— workers	210	178	277	471	476

(1) Situation at: 15.10.1997.
(2) Situation at: 15.10.1996.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.2.9. **Agriculture and environment (Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92): application of measure**

		EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aggregate total on 31.10.1998						
Approvals	number	1 793 176	2 469	7 975 (1)	579 884	2 399 (1)
	hectares	28 164 614	26 394	107 309 (1)	5 884 523	34 803 (1)
	LU	536 792	429	:	17 752	:
Average aid	per hectare	99	348	142	83	328
	per LU	105	118	:	129	:
Aggregate total on 31.10.1997						
Approvals	number	1 642 178	1 786	7 975	517 524	2 399
	hectares	26 851 107	19 229	107 309	6 511 549	34 803
	LU	455 335	302	:	15 483	:
Average aid	per hectare	91	80	142	59	328
	per LU	110	120	:	149	:
Aggregate total on 31.10.1996						
Approvals	number	1 227 380	:	7 453	483 791	1 839
	hectares	22 866 424	12 879	86 752	5 860 450	12 303
	LU	374 849	250	:	16 371	:
Average aid	per hectare	:	76	130	:	223
	per LU	:	94	:	:	:
Aggregate total on 31.10.1995						
Approvals	number	907 822	:	:	460 169	:
	hectares	18 882 640	3 203	64 749	5 652 384	:
	LU	338 359	:	:	12 003	:
Average aid	per hectare	:	215	104	:	:
	per LU	:	:	:	:	:
Aggregate total on 31.10.1994						
Approvals	number	:	:	:	:	:
	hectares	10 879 940	:	:	4 841 118	:
	LU	78 883	:	:	5 834	:
Average aid	per hectare	:	:	:	:	:
	per LU	:	:	:	:	:

		España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Aggregate total on 31.10.1998												
Approvals	number	36 540	128 946 (2)	32 186	176 316	2 667	8 370	427 794	142 105	92 578	126 566	26 381
	hectares	925 813	5 911 601 (2)	1 089 589	2 291 312	109 432	40 356	3 624 900	882 679	2 131 539	2 587 846	2 516 518
	LU	69 731	52 413	1 831	44 126	3 482	0	273 000	57 437	6 242	3 499	6 850
Average aid	per hectare	82	45	129	266	82	268	140	105	125	68	41
	per LU	29	174	254	200	170	0	87	121	82	88	201
Aggregate total on 31.10.1997												
Approvals	number	33 911	162 289	28 565	126 488	1 908	6 707	436 617	135 806	90 393	67 185	22 625
	hectares	871 072	6 809 918	961 068	1 660 633	94 392	30 759	3 539 610	646 410	2 012 395	1 614 190	1 937 770
	LU	33 375	30 765	1 396	36 241	:	:	272 185	52 600	7 042	2 600	3 346
Average aid	per hectare	78	45	135	266	88	278	144	109	125	81	49
	per LU	81	198	230	200	:	:	87	121	82	108	104
Aggregate total on 31.10.1996												
Approvals	number	11 515	:	19 647	:	0	123	440 138	123 293	90 549	33 684	15 348
	hectares	329 858	7 471 859	652 347	:	0	1 031	3 539 610	593 079	1 997 277	709 909	1 599 070
	LU	9 546	27 637	:	:	0	:	272 185	42 611	6 249	:	:
Average aid	per hectare	106	:	155	:	:	165	:	80	127	:	32
	per LU	50	:	:	:	:	:	:	121	:	:	:
Aggregate total on 31.10.1995												
Approvals	number	:	:	198 377	696 096	0	:	447 653	:	:	:	:
	hectares	124 218	5 065 205	:	889	0	2 941	3 488 220	483 533	1 870 693	:	1 233 021
	LU	:	12 439	:	:	0	:	272 185	40 843	:	:	:
Average aid	per hectare	158	:	110	:	:	:	:	77	107	:	:
	per LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:
Aggregate total on 31.10.1994												
Approvals	number	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	hectares	90 612	5 008 000	:	:	0	:	:	302 329	:	:	637 881
	LU	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	33 606	:	:	39 443
Average aid	per hectare	182	:	:	:	:	:	:	35	:	:	44
	per LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	119	:	:	:

(1) 31/10/1997.
(2) 15/04/1999
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.6.2.10. **Afforestation (Regulation (EEC) No 2080/92): application of measure**

		EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Aggregate total on 31.10.1998																	
Authorisations granted	number	133 550	246	706	1 263	19 606	37 991	10 608	12 853	13 980	5	339	2 670	5 813	6 093	7	21 370
	hectares	1 147 487	375	2 112	1 270	31 343	548 526	45 147	137 240	77 422	22	4 158	2 170	133 646	23 584	17	140 455
Applications approved:																	
— afforestation costs	number	127 381	134	6 883	22 064	11 587	28 264	10 608	10 557	11 555	2	251	540	4 425	4 877	1	15 633
	hectares	863 523	191	2 725	26 249	16 401	389 689	45 147	98 258	56 816	12	2 271	410	108 564	15 920	2	100 868
— maintenance costs	number	69 610	94	76	4 339	8 769	27 301	0	10 557	8 945	0	0	2 130	4 221	3 178	0	0
	hectares	572 165	123	382	9 068	12 676	289 446	0	98 320	40 010	0	0	1 760	108 351	12 029	0	0
— loss of income	number	87 090	6	12	23 806	9 093	14 982	3 408	10 557	9 320	1	235	0	4 421	3 661	0	7 588
	hectares	653 813	15	120	25 756	12 676	275 236	25 399	97 319	41 828	4	2 017	0	108 351	12 673	0	52 419
Aggregate total on 31.10.1997																	
Authorisations granted	number	130 087	147	675	19 488	15 396	31 547	9 515	10 755	13 367	5	75	1 712	4 728	4 996	0	17 681
	hectares	997 003	221	1 103	23 333	24 199	457 788	40 480	115 496	76 339	22	1 696	1 391	111 404	19 296	0	124 235
Applications approved:																	
— afforestation costs	number	111 744	53	5 971	19 488	10 060	27 937	9 515	9 483	8 014	2	237	658	3 963	3 065	0	13 298
	hectares	699 717	77	2 001	23 333	13 985	289 642	40 480	87 328	39 934	12	2 006	509	96 445	9 835	0	94 130
— maintenance costs	number	54 964	22	55	3 743	7 547	19 822	0	9 483	6 039	0	0	1 054	3 963	3 236	0	0
	hectares	474 510	26	215	8 191	9 777	230 922	0	87 390	28 848	0	0	882	96 512	11 747	0	0
— loss of income	number	49 964	0	0	:	7 529	10 941	2 083	9 483	6 366	1	225	0	3 936	3 247	0	6 153
	hectares	499 845	0	0	:	9 634	204 068	19 388	87 389	29 992	4	1 970	0	96 240	11 835	0	39 325
Aggregate total on 31.10.1996																	
Authorisations granted	number	82 020	16	108	1 277	9 521	27 897	0	9 161	10 664	5	0	1 176	3 449	3 589	0	15 157
	hectares	776 405	35	549	1 293	12 951	368 568	33 300	99 506	56 054	22	0	922	83 380	14 607	0	105 218
Applications approved:																	
— afforestation costs	number	80 737	9	42	16 206	6 446	21 626	7 815	8 000	4 266	2	319	1 176	1 960	1 269	0	11 601
	hectares	477 562	24	179	19 332	8 626	184 004	33 300	72 143	19 769	12	4 108	922	56 977	3 762	0	74 404
— maintenance costs	number	32 928	0	30	2 176	3 666	13 273	0	8 000	2 811	0	0	305	1 960	707	0	0
	hectares	282 297	0	165	5 400	5 566	126 823	0	72 205	12 476	0	0	250	56 956	2 456	0	0
— loss of income	number	38 194	0	0	0	3 755	14 037	1 109	8 000	3 032	1	301	0	1 951	830	0	5 178
	hectares	349 107	0	0	0	5 654	151 927	9 132	72 204	13 314	4	3 826	0	56 540	2 786	0	33 720
Aggregate total on 31.10.1995																	
Authorisations granted	number	57 341	0	69	1 108	6 855	19 449	0	6 856	6 648	1	0	428	2 236	1 398	0	12 293
	hectares	538 913	0	333	1 108	7 500	241 724	22 916	74 264	39 660	9	0	326	59 759	6 097	0	85 217
Applications approved:																	
— afforestation costs	number	53 381	0	10	14 519	0	15 464	5 385	5 782	1 765	1	234	428	821	72	0	8 900
	hectares	280 936	0	42	17 382	5 660	91 906	22 916	50 656	8 000	9	1 814	326	27 506	207	0	54 512
— maintenance costs	number	26 802	0	5	1 497	1 982	15 464	0	5 782	1 251	0	0	0	821	0	0	0
	hectares	143 717	0	30	3 683	2 190	54 439	0	50 718	5 213	0	0	0	27 444	0	0	0
— loss of income	number	34 176	0	0	13 246	0	7 623	948	5 782	1 510	0	222	0	811	0	0	4 034
	hectares	161 476	0	0	0	2 190	72 413	7 707	50 717	0	0	1 450	0	26 999	0	0	0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.7.1. World exports and EU external trade in all products, agricultural products ([1]) and other products

EU-15
(Billion USD)

	1996	1997 ([3])	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5
World exports ([2])				
All products	3 617,2	3 638,7	3 469,0	:
of which: — agricultural products	292,7	295,1	265,3	:
— other products	3 324,6	3 343,6	3 203,7	:
External EU trade ([2])				
Exports:				
— all products,				
of which: agricultural products	791,6	817,8	822,1	810,1
Imports:	59,3	60,2	57,9	54,6
— all products	736,9	762,7	796,6	830,3
of which: agricultural products	65,7	62,9	61,6	57,2
World exports of agricultural products as percentage of total world exports	8,1	8,1	7,6	:
EU exports of agricultural products as percentage of total EU exports	7,5	7,4	7,0	6,7
EU imports of agricultural products as percentage of total EU imports	8,9	8,2	7,7	6,9
Index changes (1995 = 100)				
World exports:				
— all products	107,6	108,2	103,2	:
— agricultural products	106,5	107,4	96,6	:
— other products	107,7	108,3	103,8	:
External EU trade				:
Exports:				
— all products				
— agricultural products	105,6	109,1	109,6	108,0
Importations:	101,0	102,6	98,7	93,1
— all products	103,3	106,9	111,7	116,4
— agricultural products	100,4	96,1	94,2	87,4

([1]) See notes on methods (B).
([2]) Excluding intra-EU trade.
([3]) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

NB: When comparing statistical series for trade expressed in value terms, it is important to remember that, because of exchange rate movements, the use of one currency unit rather than another may alter the apparent trend. For example, between 1995 and 1996, the ratio of the USD to the ecu changed by -2,9 %, and between 1996 and 1997 by -12,1 %.

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat) and GATT statistics.

3.7.2. EU trade, by product (CN chapters)

EU-15
(Mio ECU/EUR)

Codes C.N.	Products	Imports			Exports			Balances		
		1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01	Live animals	584	571	624	662	652	812	78	80	188
02	Meat and edible meat offal	2 740	2 496	2 607	3 644	3 285	3 742	904	788	1 135
04	Dairy produce; eggs; natural honey	978	1 017	1 045	4 787	4 464	4 244	3 809	3 447	3 199
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	889	877	791	379	369	347	- 509	- 508	- 444
06	Live plants and floricultural products	932	986	1 015	964	1 067	1 186	32	81	171
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	2 141	2 297	2 487	1 196	1 304	1 210	- 945	- 993	- 1 276
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	7 424	7 410	7 852	1 484	1 369	1 373	- 5 940	- 6 041	- 6 479
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	6 881	6 536	5 414	861	910	763	- 6 020	- 5 626	- 4 651
10	Cereals	1 636	1 537	1 458	2 079	1 674	2 313	443	137	855
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches	77	72	82	1 978	1 629	1 388	1 901	1 558	1 306
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	5 875	5 736	5 095	783	852	1 046	- 5 092	- 4 884	- 4 050
13	Lac; gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	351	401	394	401	551	559	50	150	166
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	120	124	117	12	12	15	- 108	- 112	- 102
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	2 390	2 789	2 622	2 978	3 223	2 620	588	434	- 2
ex. 16	Meat preparations	474	524	579	921	758	503	447	233	- 77
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	1 452	1 365	1 407	2 436	2 461	1 919	984	1 096	512
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	1 838	2 209	2 225	1 948	1 604	1 392	110	- 604	- 833
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	400	463	478	3 021	2 947	2 819	2 622	2 484	2 341
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	2 714	2 866	3 106	1 794	1 910	1 831	- 920	- 956	- 1 275
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	837	927	977	2 838	2 984	2 856	2 001	2 057	1 879
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	1 923	2 202	2 595	10 142	9 838	10 532	8 219	7 635	7 937
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	4 653	4 025	3 992	1 576	1 674	1 522	- 3 076	- 2 350	- 2 470
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	2 316	2 392	2 414	2 619	2 636	2 624	303	244	209
01-24 (1)	Total agricultural products — Chapters 01 to 24	49 625	49 822	49 378	49 505	48 173	47 618	- 120	- 1 650	- 1 760
other (1)	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	5 833	5 164	4 244	3 585	3 486	3 636	- 2 248	- 1 678	- 608
Total (1)	Total — agricultural products	55 458	54 986	53 622	53 090	51 659	51 253	- 2 368	- 3 327	- 2 369
01-99	Total — all products	672 568	710 543	776 669	721 128	733 290	760 038	48 561	22 748	- 16 631

(1) See notes on methods (B).

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.7.3. Exports of agricultural products (¹) by the EU and some other countries

(Mio USD)

Codes C.N.	Products	EU-15		United States of America		Canada		China		Russia	
		1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
01	Live animals	731	867	678	:	1 344	1 058	441	385	3	:
02	Meat and edible meat offal	3 683	3 990	5 890	:	1 630	1 985	840	691	13	:
04	Dairy produce; eggs; natural honey	5 005	4 523	694	:	307	276	175	164	47	:
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	414	370	371	:	104	115	650	622	3	:
06	Live plants and floricultural products	1 197	1 265	284	:	244	265	30	31	0	:
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	1 462	1 292	1 770	:	862	982	1 483	1 519	12	:
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	1 535	1 465	3 389	:	165	176	435	425	30	:
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	1 021	813	247	:	136	139	520	489	12	:
10	Cereals	1 876	2 460	10 207	:	3 215	2 725	1 494	1 135	162	:
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches	1 826	1 490	454	:	277	268	106	80	20	:
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	955	1 103	6 319	:	1 909	1 498	754	805	247	:
13	Lac; gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	618	596	217	:	18	13	55	45	0	:
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	13	15	27	:	1	2	45	40	0	:
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	3 613	2 792	2 774	:	745	574	328	144	32	:
ex. 16	Meat preparations	850	516	531	:	128	146	300	364	13	:
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	2 759	2 046	637	:	345	335	183	140	45	:
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	1 799	1 487	390	:	366	365	44	40	38	:
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	3 304	3 016	1 328	:	702	842	262	290	20	:
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	2 141	1 954	2 101	:	479	581	1 031	1 126	9	:
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	3 346	3 046	2 217	:	477	528	329	337	30	:
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	11 029	11 236	1 650	:	909	991	445	457	55	:
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	1 877	1 626	3 824	:	599	510	187	214	14	:
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	2 955	2 797	6 286	:	151	116	578	336	4	:
01-24 (¹)	Total agricultural products — Chapters 01 to 24	54 006	50 765	52 285	:	15 112	14 489	10 714	9 879	809	:
other (¹)	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	3 908	3 878	5 151	:	375	356	476	695	574	:
Total (¹)	Total — agricultural products	57 914	54 643	57 436	:	15 487	14 845	11 190	10 574	1 383	:
01-99	Total — all products	822 085	810 113	634 674	:	214 606	238 778	183 809	194 931	74 160	:

(¹) See notes on methods (B).

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.7.4. Imports of agricultural products (1) by the EU and some other countries

(Mio USD)

Codes C.N.	Products	EU-15		United States of America		Canada		China		Russia	
		1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
01	Live animals	641	666	1 765	:	144	0	54	0	14	:
02	Meat and edible meat offal	2 799	2 780	2 544	:	687	710	143	499	1 896	:
04	Dairy produce; eggs; natural honey	1 140	1 114	1 031	:	242	245	89	164	455	:
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	983	843	481	:	66	65	102	112	17	:
06	Live plants and floricultural products	1 106	1 083	1 262	:	198	204	11	17	51	:
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	2 575	2 646	2 906	:	961	975	71	83	343	:
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	8 308	8 364	4 078	:	1 336	1 407	242	258	719	:
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	7 327	5 796	3 992	:	701	609	20	19	337	:
10	Cereals	1 723	1 563	986	:	298	245	696	497	248	:
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches	80	87	285	:	88	95	55	79	163	:
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	6 431	5 430	942	:	305	352	1 345	1 639	90	:
13	Lac; gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	449	420	665	:	54	56	19	29	18	:
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	139	125	52	:	5	6	43	48	2	:
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	3 127	2 808	1 607	:	280	272	1 488	1 476	511	:
ex. 16	Meat preparations	588	617	472	:	208	209	2	5	212	:
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	1 530	1 499	1 697	:	534	459	171	182	1 334	:
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	2 476	2 371	1 755	:	479	444	64	54	247	:
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	519	510	1 573	:	773	823	15	48	297	:
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	3 213	3 338	2 555	:	795	830	24	43	381	:
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	1 039	1 042	1 088	:	647	663	83	119	527	:
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	2 469	2 768	7 081	:	1 013	1 169	75	123	785	:
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	4 512	4 254	640	:	570	535	1 086	254	167	:
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	2 682	2 575	1 304	:	84	54	106	88	1 186	:
01-24 (1)	Total agricultural products — Chapters 01 to 24	55 855	52 699	40 762	:	10 468	10 426	6 004	5 833	9 998	:
other (1)	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	5 789	4 526	1 753	:	610	567	1 390	1 187	341	:
Total (1)	Total — agricultural products	61 644	57 226	42 515	:	11 078	10 993	7 394	7 020	10 339	:
01-99	Total — all products	796 582	830 334	944 350	:	201 373	215 555	140 237	165 699	58 996	:

(1) See notes on methods (B).

Sources: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture. Other countries: Comtrade.

3.7.5. 1998 world production and trade in the principal agricultural products — the EU share of the world market

EU-15

	World production (1 000 t)	World trade ([1]) (1 000 t)	Proportion of production traded (%) (3/2) x 100	% of world trade		
				Imported by EU	Exported by EU	Net EU share of world trade ([2]) (6 – 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total cereals (except rice) ([3]),	1 491 180	189 356	12,7	3,2	10,3	7,1
of which total wheat	588 842	100 093	17,0	3,6	13,2	9,6
Feed grain (except rice) ([3]),	902 338	89 263	9,9	2,9	7,2	4,3
of which maize	604 013	66 197	11,0	3,1	0,5	– 2,6
Oil seeds (by weight produced)	330 072	49 498	15,0	38,7	1,8	– 36,9
of which soya	158 327	36 163	22,8	40,9	0,1	– 40,8
Wine	25 832	3 108	12,0	20,9	45,4	24,5
Sugar	137 685	36 685	26,6	5,1	17,7	12,6
Total milk	466 347	865	0,2	2,1	19,4	17,3
Butter	6 702	768	11,5	12,4	21,9	9,5
Cheese	15 117	1 185	7,8	10,7	37,8	27,1
Milk powder (skimmed and whole)	5 888	2 388	40,6	3,1	31,9	28,8
Total meat (except offal), of which:	216 201 ([4])	15 125 ([5])	7,0	5,0	14,5	9,5
— beef and veal	56 651 ([4])	3 897 ([5])	6,9	4,6	13,4	8,8
— pigmeat	84 186 ([4])	1 554 ([5])	1,8	2,4	41,1	38,7
— poultrymeat	60 243 ([4])	5 271 ([5])	8,7	3,5	19,0	15,5
Eggs	53 129	461	0,9	2,8	31,0	28,2

([1]) Exports (excluding intra-EU trade) and excluding processed products.
([2]) Net balance EU trade/world trade.
([3]) Cereals as grain; processed products excluded.
([4]) Including salted meat.
([5]) Excluding salted meat for trade.

Sources: FAO (world production and world trade); European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture) (EU share in world trade).

3.7.6. EU-15 trade in agricultural products [1] according to principal customer countries

(Mio ECU/EUR)

No	Main client countries (based on 1998)	Exports			Corresponding imports			Trade balance		
		1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	7 484	8 067	8 990	8 668	8 261	7 379	– 1 184	– 194	1 611
2	Russia	5 609	4 049	2 864	485	418	256	5 124	3 631	2 609
3	Japan	3 543	3 627	3 688	128	117	128	3 416	3 510	3 560
4	Switzerland	3 045	3 139	3 353	1 199	1 254	1 351	1 846	1 885	2 003
5	Poland	1 677	1 770	1 614	1 017	1 047	1 081	660	723	533
6	Hong Kong	1 405	1 325	1 061	63	59	62	1 342	1 266	999
7	Saudi Arabia	1 246	1 211	1 503	12	10	12	1 234	1 202	1 491
8	Norway	1 103	1 177	1 236	357	351	287	746	826	950
9	Canada	1 066	1 176	1 243	1 165	1 161	1 029	– 99	16	213
10	Algeria	985	1 079	981	23	25	22	962	1 055	959
11	Czech Republic	932	954	956	308	299	379	623	655	576
12	Turkey	1 013	903	805	1 896	1 878	1 991	– 883	– 975	– 1 186
13	Egypt	666	741	660	205	245	255	461	496	405
14	Brazil	670	717	872	1 856	1 720	1 609	– 1 187	– 1 003	– 736
15	Australia	675	703	541	5 995	5 619	5 500	– 5 320	– 4 917	– 4 959
16	Taiwan	838	605	654	60	56	50	778	549	605
17	United Arab Emirates	630	602	743	69	89	90	561	513	654
18	China	390	585	762	1 521	1 541	1 612	– 1 131	– 956	– 850
19	Israel	522	573	391	12	3	3	510	570	388
20	Libya	565	563	512	783	850	785	– 218	– 287	– 273
21	Singapore	731	543	555	110	91	73	621	452	482
22	Hungary	511	525	482	1 019	1 047	1 100	– 508	– 521	– 618
23	South Korea	834	466	766	36	41	40	798	425	727
24	Morocco	352	446	461	637	586	696	– 285	– 140	– 234
25	Lebanon	437	434	416	24	24	24	414	411	392
	Total of 25 countries (A)	36 929	35 982	36 110	27 648	26 792	25 811	9 281	9 190	10 299
	Total of third countries (B)	53 090	51 659	51 253	55 458	54 986	53 622	– 2 368	– 3 327	– 2 368
	% A/B	69,56	69,65	70,45						

[1] See notes on methods (B).

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorat-General for Agriculture.

3.7.7. EU-15 trade in agricultural products [1] according to principal supplier countries

(Mio ECU/EUR)

No	Main supplier countries (based on 1998)	Imports			Corresponding exports			Trade balance		
		1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	United States	8 668	8 261	7 379	7 484	8 067	8 990	- 1 184	- 194	1 611
2	Brazil	5 995	5 619	5 500	675	703	541	- 5 320	- 4 917	- 4 959
3	Argentina	2 712	2 885	3 315	233	251	226	- 2 479	- 2 634	- 3 088
4	Turkey	1 896	1 878	1 991	1 013	903	805	- 883	- 975	- 1 186
5	Australia	1 697	1 723	1 677	106	102	115	- 1 591	- 1 622	- 1 562
6	New Zealand	1 856	1 720	1 609	670	717	872	- 1 187	- 1 003	- 736
7	China	1 521	1 541	1 612	390	585	762	- 1 131	- 956	- 850
8	Ivory Coast	1 262	1 473	1 483	180	225	201	- 1 083	- 1 248	- 1 283
9	Colombia	1 463	1 452	1 073	101	113	85	- 1 362	- 1 339	- 989
10	Indonesia	1 451	1 398	1 300	214	100	252	- 1 237	- 1 298	- 1 048
11	Switzerland	1 199	1 254	1 351	3 045	3 139	3 353	1 846	1 885	2 003
12	South Africa	1 125	1 254	1 232	454	390	413	- 671	- 864	- 819
13	Canada	1 165	1 161	1 029	1 066	1 176	1 243	- 99	16	213
14	India	1 182	1 121	1 082	121	179	271	- 1 061	- 942	- 811
15	Poland	1 017	1 047	1 081	1 677	1 770	1 614	660	723	533
16	Hungary	1 019	1 047	1 100	511	525	482	- 508	- 521	- 618
17	Thailand	892	890	1 096	439	240	325	- 453	- 650	- 771
18	Malaysia	586	866	797	330	272	238	- 257	- 594	- 560
19	Israel	783	850	785	565	563	512	- 218	- 287	- 273
20	Costa Rica	804	819	798	23	35	36	- 781	- 785	- 762
21	Chile	633	730	796	121	128	113	- 512	- 602	- 683
22	Kenya	695	670	687	42	50	45	- 653	- 620	- 641
23	Morocco	637	586	696	352	446	461	- 285	- 140	- 234
24	Zimbabwe	494	470	510	15	10	11	- 479	- 460	- 499
25	Ecuador	536	460	555	38	39	21	- 499	- 421	- 534
	Total of 25 countries (A)	41 288	41 175	40 533	19 862	20 727	21 987	- 21 426	- 20 449	- 18 546
	Total of third countries (B)	55 458	54 986	53 622	53 090	51 659	51 253	- 2 368	- 3 327	- 2 368
	% A/B	74,5	74,9	75,6						

[1] See notes on methods (B).

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.7.8. **EU imports and exports** (by product and aggregate)

EU-15 (1)

Products and aggregates	Imports					Exports				
	1 000 t				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total cereals:	5 624	6 025	5 867	6 271	6,9	20 537	23 074	22 267	29 683	33,3
— wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent)	1 845	3 113	3 585	3 300	- 8,0	11 727	14 784	13 325	16 040	20,4
— other cereals and malt (cereal equivalent)	3 779	2 912	2 282	2 972	30,2	8 810	8 290	8 942	13 643	52,6
Rice and broken rice, of which:	923	913	903	915	1,3	317	373	351	360	2,8
— indica rice	683	748	743	737	- 0,9	135	95	123	109	- 12,0
— Japanica rice	100	37	34	45	30,2	165	271	222	246	10,7
Corn gluten feed	1 957	4 313	5 000	4 649	- 7,0	0,1	5,6	7,0	3,4	- 51,9
Manioc	3 200	2 694	2 481	4 071	64,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	- 36,0
Molasses	3 925	3 585	3 151	3 162	0,3	42	97	83	93	12,0
Soya cake and beans (cake equivalent)	22 282	20 905	24 904	26 866	7,9	530	1 002	1 422	1 511	6,3
Sunflower cake and seed (cake equivalent)	3 237	2 781	2 814	3 633	29,1	21	97	59	26	- 56,7
Vegetables	1 095	650	857	869	1,4	927	1 277	1 178	1 099	- 6,8
Fruit, of which:	4 532	4 358	4 414	4 816	9,1	2 054	2 256	2 224	2 274	2,3
— citrus fruit	1 979	1 757	1 725	1 762	2,1	1 021	1 186	1 181	1 010	- 14,5
— bananas	3 877	3 157	3 042	3 201	5,2	31	17	26	28	5,0
Fruit and vegetable preparations	1 601	1 580	1 634	1 759	7,7	1 300	1 106	1 148	1 114	- 3,0
Potatoes	650	277	405	489	20,8	680	945	834	682	- 18,2
Olive oil	73	155	117	218	87,2	168	232	224	205	- 8,3
Seed oil	1 437	1 441	1 850	1 585	- 14,3	1 483	2 201	2 498	2 211	- 11,5
Butter and other fats (butter equivalent)	94	89	96	106	10,2	199	227	175	170	- 2,8
Skimmed-milk powder	55	72	66	73	10,4	227	283	175	272	55,6
Cheese	91	111	127	146	15,1	530	512	448	397	- 11,3
Milk and milk products	55	53	62	68	9,6	1 417	1 423	1 333	1 349	1,1
Lactose and syrup	2,6	2,1	1,5	1,6	5,0	69	67	66	79	19,7
Caseins	56	58	56	45	- 20,6	55	52	53	56	6,5
Sugar	2 090	1 848	1 855	1 933	4,2	4 114	4 929	5 963	4 847	- 18,7
Raw tobacco	539	537	541	529	- 2,3	219	168	187	172	- 8,1
Wine (1 000 HL)	5 773	5 562	5 912	6 479	9,6	10 405	12 226	12 896	11 556	- 10,4
Meat, including live animals (carcass weight):										
— Beef and veal	384	430	388	424	9,3	1 119	1 055	773	965	24,8
— Domestic pigmeat	60	71	52	65	24,7	967	1 105	1 267	1 643	29,6
— Sheepmeat and goatmeat	256	258	255	256	0,2	7,9	4,1	4,2	4,6	8,6
— Poultrymeat	270	317	294	311	6,0	886	1 033	1 116	1 129	1,1

(1) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.7.10. EU imports of agricultural products ([1]) from various groups of countries

EU-15 ([2])

	Mio ECU/EUR				% TAV	% of total EU-15			
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World total (intra + extra)	171 335	182 038	186 999	187 769	0,4	x	x	x	x
Intra-EU-15	119 566	126 580	132 013	134 148	1,6	x	x	x	x
Extra-EU-15	**51 770**	**55 458**	**54 986**	**53 622**	**-2,5**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
CEEC countries:	**2 897**	**3 106**	**3 146**	**3 410**	**8,4**	**2,9**	**2,8**	**2,5**	**2,8**
— Poland	900	1 017	1 047	1 081	3,2	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,9
— Czech Republic	296	308	299	379	27,0	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3
— Hungary	1 039	1 019	1 047	1 100	5,1	1,1	0,9	0,8	0,9
— Slovenia	83	84	90	90	-0,6	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
— Estonia	31	48	47	34	-27,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
— Slovakia	70	94	85	94	10,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
— Romania	139	161	147	228	55,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2
— Bulgaria	219	234	238	265	11,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
— Latvia	36	40	42	38	-9,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
— Lithuania	83	101	103	100	-3,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Switzerland	1 198	1 199	1 254	1 351	7,7	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,1
Norway	310	357	351	287	-18,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2
Russia	627	485	418	256	-38,8	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,2
Mediterranean basin ([3])	**3 894**	**4 120**	**4 105**	**4 370**	**6,5**	**3,9**	**3,7**	**3,3**	**3,5**
— Cyprus	9	5	5	6	16,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
— Malta	161	88	103	108	5,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
— Maghreb	**924**	**948**	**845**	**1 089**	**28,9**	**0,9**	**0,8**	**0,7**	**0,9**
• Morocco	697	637	586	696	18,7	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,6
— Near East	**2 800**	**3 080**	**3 151**	**3 166**	**0,5**	**2,8**	**2,7**	**2,5**	**2,6**
• Turkey	1 655	1 896	1 878	1 991	6,0	1,7	1,7	1,5	1,6
• Israel	757	783	850	785	-7,7	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,6
• Lebanon	23	24	24	24	-1,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
• Syria	137	160	136	102	-24,5	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
• Jordan	16	12	17	8	-54,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Arabian Gulf countries ([4])	**56**	**85**	**105**	**106**	**0,5**	**0,1**	**0,1**	**0,1**	**0,1**
SAARC ([5])	**1 355**	**1 511**	**1 471**	**1 412**	**-4,0**	**1,4**	**1,3**	**1,2**	**1,1**
— India	1 028	1 182	1 121	1 082	-3,5	1,0	1,1	0,9	0,9
— China	1 474	1 521	1 541	1 612	4,6	1,5	1,4	1,2	1,3
— Japan	117	128	117	128	9,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
ASEAN ([6])	**3 514**	**3 640**	**4 081**	**3 998**	**-2,0**	**3,6**	**3,2**	**3,3**	**3,2**
NAFTA ([7])	**9 792**	**10 284**	**9 812**	**8 763**	**-10,7**	**9,9**	**9,1**	**7,8**	**7,1**
— United States of America	8 401	8 668	8 261	7 379	-10,7	8,5	7,7	6,6	6,0
— Canada	1 060	1 165	1 161	1 029	-11,3	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,8
— Mexico	331	452	391	355	-9,2	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3
MERCOSUR ([8])	**7 985**	**9 124**	**8 998**	**9 206**	**2,3**	**8,1**	**8,1**	**7,2**	**7,5**
— Brazil	4 817	5 995	5 619	5 500	-2,1	4,9	5,3	4,5	4,5
— Argentina	2 845	2 712	2 885	3 315	14,9	2,9	2,4	2,3	2,7
— Chile	639	633	730	796	9,0	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
ACP ([9])	**6 547**	**7 122**	**7 437**	**7 151**	**-3,8**	**6,6**	**6,3**	**5,9**	**5,8**
South Africa	990	1 125	1 254	1 232	-1,7	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Australia	1 437	1 856	1 720	1 609	-6,5	1,5	1,7	1,4	1,3
New Zealand	1 527	1 697	1 723	1 677	-2,7	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4

([1]) See notes on methods (B).
([2]) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.
([3]) Malta, Cyprus, Maghreb (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia), Near East (Turkey, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, West Bank and Gaza Strip).
([4]) Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates.
([5]) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan.
([6]) Association of South-East Asian Nations: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore, Philippines.
([7]) Signatory countries of the North American Free Trade Agreement.
([8]) Latin American Common Market: Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina.
([9]) 70 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries signatory to the Lomé Convention.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

3.7.11. Agricultural product exports (1) from the EU to various groups of countries

EU-15 (2)

	Mio ECU/EUR				% TAV	% of total EU-15			
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World total (intra + extra)	171 077	182 895	187 194	189 357	1,2	x	x	x	x
Intra–EU-15	124 413	129 805	135 535	138 103	1,9	x	x	x	x
Extra–EU-15	**46 664**	**53 090**	**51 659**	**51 253**	**– 0,8**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**100,0**
CEEC countries:	**4 665**	**5 043**	**5 413**	**4 881**	**– 9,8**	**13,2**	**11,1**	**13,9**	**11,8**
— Poland	1 575	1 677	1 770	1 614	– 8,8	4,5	3,7	4,5	3,9
— Czech Republic	914	932	954	956	0,1	2,6	2,1	2,4	2,3
— Hungary	415	511	525	482	– 8,3	1,2	1,1	1,3	1,2
— Slovenia	386	404	419	418	– 0,2	1,1	0,9	1,1	1,0
— Estonia	229	284	285	234	– 18,1	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,6
— Slovakia	232	264	281	257	– 8,5	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,6
— Romania	322	267	393	267	– 32,1	0,9	0,6	1,0	0,6
— Bulgaria	168	192	245	213	– 12,9	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,5
— Latvia	216	205	229	190	– 17,1	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,5
— Lithuania	208	307	312	252	– 19,2	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,6
Switzerland	2 974	3 045	3 139	3 353	6,8	8,4	6,7	8,1	8,1
Norway	1 022	1 103	1 177	1 236	5,0	2,9	2,4	3,0	3,0
Russia	4 190	5 609	4 049	2 864	– 29,3	11,9	12,4	10,4	6,9
Mediterranean basin (3)	**4 388**	**5 128**	**5 278**	**4 981**	**– 5,6**	**12,4**	**11,3**	**13,5**	**12,1**
— Cyprus	150	184	176	186	5,2	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4
— Malta	214	243	223	260	16,9	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,6
— Maghreb	**1 427**	**1 665**	**1 847**	**1 713**	**– 7,2**	**4,0**	**3,7**	**4,7**	**4,1**
• Morocco	372	352	446	461	3,4	1,1	0,8	1,1	1,1
— Near East	**2 597**	**3 035**	**3 032**	**2 822**	**– 6,9**	**7,4**	**6,7**	**7,8**	**6,8**
• Turkey	914	1 013	903	805	– 10,8	2,6	2,2	2,3	1,9
• Israel	464	565	563	512	– 9,0	1,3	1,2	1,4	1,2
• Lebanon	344	437	434	416	– 4,3	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,0
• Syria	164	197	218	198	– 9,3	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,5
• Jordan	134	152	163	222	35,9	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,5
Arabian Gulf countries (4)	**2 267**	**2 369**	**2 299**	**2 755**	**19,8**	**6,4**	**5,2**	**5,9**	**6,7**
SAARC (5)	**250**	**365**	**458**	**578**	**26,3**	**0,7**	**0,8**	**1,2**	**1,4**
— India	78	121	179	271	51,6	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,7
— China	289	390	585	762	30,2	0,8	0,9	1,5	1,8
— Japan	3 251	3 543	3 627	3 688	1,7	9,2	7,8	9,3	8,9
ASEAN (6)	**1 733**	**2 233**	**1 501**	**1 755**	**16,9**	**4,9**	**4,9**	**3,9**	**4,2**
NAFTA (7)	**7 446**	**9 073**	**9 661**	**10 674**	**10,5**	**21,1**	**20,0**	**24,8**	**25,8**
— United States of America	6 165	7 484	8 067	8 990	11,4	17,5	16,5	20,7	21,8
— Canada	913	1 066	1 176	1 243	5,6	2,6	2,3	3,0	3,0
— Mexico	369	524	418	442	5,7	1,0	1,2	1,1	1,1
MERCOSUR (8)	**1 027**	**1 098**	**1 106**	**907**	**– 18,0**	**2,9**	**2,4**	**2,8**	**2,2**
— Brazil	690	675	703	541	– 23,0	2,0	1,5	1,8	1,3
— Argentina	196	233	251	226	– 9,9	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,5
— Chile	100	121	128	113	– 12,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
ACP (9)	**2 386**	**2 796**	**3 045**	**2 945**	**– 3,3**	**6,8**	**6,2**	**7,8**	**7,1**
South Africa	353	454	390	413	6,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Australia	526	670	717	872	21,7	1,5	1,5	1,8	2,1
New Zealand	84	106	102	115	13,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3

(1) See notes on methods (B).
(2) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.
(3) Malta, Cyprus, Maghreb (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia), Near East (Turkey, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, West Bank and Gaza Strip).
(4) Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates.
(5) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan.
(6) Association of South-East Asian Nations: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore, Philippines.
(7) Signatory countries of the North American Free Trade Agreement.
(8) Latin American Common Market: Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina.
(9) 70 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries signatory to the Lomé Convention.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

3.7.12. EU trade with ACP countries

EU-15
(Mio ECU/EUR)

CN-codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Trade Balance		
		1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01	Live animals	13	13	13	10	8	9	– 4	– 5	– 4
02	Meat and edible meat offal	110	116	121	150	159	145	40	43	24
04	Dairy produce; eggs; natural honey	6	5	0	501	546	509	495	542	509
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	7	9	5	2	3	3	– 5	– 6	– 3
06	Live plants and floricultural products	185	210	242	4	4	6	– 181	– 206	– 235
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	176	172	214	54	64	62	– 123	– 108	– 152
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	678	635	675	13	14	14	– 665	– 621	– 661
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	1 658	1 607	1 257	17	19	18	– 1 642	– 1 587	– 1 239
10	Cereals	35	51	55	216	217	180	180	166	125
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches	1	1	1	333	336	280	332	335	280
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	136	168	130	14	15	16	– 122	– 152	– 114
13	Lac; gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	46	46	40	11	13	16	– 34	– 33	– 23
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	7	5	4	0	1	0	– 7	– 4	– 4
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	267	309	308	187	209	231	– 80	– 100	– 77
ex. 16	Meat preparations	18	15	8	44	45	40	26	30	32
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	898	900	904	210	235	168	– 688	– 665	– 736
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	1 389	1 778	1 791	18	23	13	– 1 371	– 1 756	– 1 778
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	3	3	4	176	205	209	173	202	205
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	112	129	132	120	169	165	8	40	33
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	50	51	54	162	216	219	112	165	165
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	246	279	286	320	329	329	74	50	43
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	63	53	50	20	22	25	– 43	– 31	– 24
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	511	415	515	135	116	209	– 376	– 298	– 305
01-24 (1)	Total agricultural products — Chapters 1 to 24	6 614	6 969	6 808	2 716	2 970	2 866	– 3 899	– 3 999	– 3 941
other (1)	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	508	468	343	81	75	79	– 428	– 392	– 264
Total (1)	Total — agricultural products	7 122	7 437	7 151	2 796	3 045	2 945	– 4 326	– 4 392	– 4 206
01-99	Total — all products	23 047	21 429	21 817	20 447	22 587	21 833	– 2 601	1 158	16

(1) See notes on methods (B).

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.7.13. EU trade with Mediterranean countries ([1])

EU-15
(Mio ECU/EUR)

CN-codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Trade Balance		
		1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01	Live animals	8	6	7	167	191	199	159	184	192
02	Meat and edible meat offal	11	10	10	256	273	290	245	262	280
04	Dairy produce; eggs; natural honey	21	19	17	581	650	609	560	630	592
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	99	95	95	16	16	20	– 83	– 79	– 75
06	Live plants and floricultural products	200	209	172	41	43	50	– 159	– 166	– 121
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	480	588	620	143	143	176	– 338	– 446	– 445
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	1 478	1 442	1 461	45	36	45	– 1 434	– 1 406	– 1 416
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	48	43	34	32	36	31	– 15	– 6	– 4
10	Cereals	7	29	25	615	626	715	607	598	690
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches	21	20	14	310	102	69	288	83	55
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	130	140	149	101	93	107	– 29	– 47	– 42
13	Lac; gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	26	27	28	20	25	22	– 6	– 2	– 6
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	14	17	16	1	1	1	– 13	– 16	– 15
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	306	185	430	419	503	376	113	317	– 54
ex. 16	Meat preparations	13	13	12	41	46	39	27	33	27
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	39	49	66	543	660	426	504	611	360
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	7	5	15	96	105	95	89	100	80
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	18	20	22	210	217	233	191	196	211
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	583	579	597	77	79	76	– 506	– 500	– 521
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	55	64	77	281	333	282	226	268	205
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	55	56	61	231	211	237	176	154	176
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	18	17	26	167	198	186	150	182	160
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	117	117	140	208	252	252	91	135	113
01-24 ([1])	Total agricultural products — Chapters 1 to 24	3 753	3 751	4 094	4 600	4 837	4 536	846	1 086	442
other ([1])	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	366	353	275	528	441	445	162	88	170
Total ([1])	Total — agricultural products	4 120	4 105	4 370	5 128	5 278	4 981	1 008	1 174	611
01-99	Total — all products	41 340	42 483	47 141	65 262	68 004	69 214	23 922	25 521	22 072

([1]) Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, West Bank and Gaza Strip.
([2]) See notes on methods (B).

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.7.14. EU trade in agriculture [1]

	Imports					Exports				
	Mio ECU/EUR				% TAV	Mio ECU/EUR				% TAV
	1996	1997 [2]	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997 [2]	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Intra EU EU-15	119 566	126 580	132 013	134 148	1,6	124 413	129 805	135 535	138 103	1,9
BLEU/UEBL	10 512	11 382	11 986	—	x	13 254	13 786	15 078	—	x
Belgique/België	—	—	—	11 648	x	—	—	—	15 139	x
Danmark	2 803	3 182	3 264	3 292	0,9	5 297	5 906	5 492	5 501	0,2
Deutschland	27 345	26 794	28 383	28 329	– 0,2	15 939	16 274	17 955	18 306	2,0
Elláda	2 647	2 777	3 060	2 901	– 5,2	1 784	1 538	1 591	1 681	5,7
España	6 064	6 334	7 567	7 091	– 6,3	9 266	10 387	11 386	10 205	– 10,4
France	17 288	17 653	18 645	19 108	2,5	23 889	25 222	25 431	25 755	1,3
Ireland	2 129	2 590	2 594	2 898	11,7	4 690	4 798	5 143	5 754	11,9
Italia	14 537	15 370	15 222	15 271	0,3	9 192	9 459	9 679	10 258	6,0
Luxembourg	—	—	—	1 032	x	—	—	—	481	x
Nederland	12 287	12 994	12 854	12 871	0,1	29 442	28 994	30 133	31 149	3,4
Österreich	2 967	3 391	3 525	3 704	5,1	1 403	1 704	1 993	2 407	20,8
Portugal	2 321	2 442	2 787	2 837	1,8	810	917	962	989	2,8
Suomi/Finland	1 354	1 522	1 587	1 609	1,4	400	458	451	395	– 12,5
Sverige	2 641	2 846	2 983	3 176	6,5	837	990	926	972	5,0
United Kingdom	14 671	17 304	17 556	18 380	4,7	8 209	9 371	9 315	9 110	– 2,2
With non-EU countries EU-15	51 770	55 458	54 986	53 622	– 2,5	46 664	53 090	51 659	51 253	– 0,8
BLEU/UEBL	3 913	3 982	4 080	—	x	2 313	2 825	2 549	—	x
Belgique/België	—	—	—	3 601	x	—	—	—	2 198	x
Danmark	1 037	1 215	1 223	1 067	– 12,7	3 042	3 509	3 268	3 348	2,4
Deutschland	10 597	12 056	11 529	10 761	– 6,7	7 273	7 533	7 535	7 147	– 5,1
Elláda	642	690	623	563	– 9,6	1 192	1 251	1 110	1 150	3,6
España	4 228	4 374	4 346	4 333	– 0,3	3 249	3 210	3 333	3 170	– 4,9
France	5 345	5 828	5 617	5 223	– 7,0	8 986	10 240	10 183	10 539	3,5
Ireland	523	551	445	495	11,2	1 750	1 920	2 018	2 297	13,8
Italia	6 066	6 574	6 333	5 768	– 8,9	4 587	4 928	5 016	5 003	– 0,2
Luxembourg	—	—	—	39	x	—	—	—	8	x
Nederland	7 831	7 695	8 281	9 320	12,5	6 648	7 456	7 585	7 448	– 1,8
Österreich	711	717	781	816	4,5	802	916	902	951	5,4
Portugal	1 301	1 242	1 190	1 122	– 5,7	416	434	409	379	– 7,3
Suomi/Finland	468	554	503	460	– 8,5	830	896	754	566	– 24,9
Sverige	985	1 098	1 030	990	– 3,9	699	882	837	879	5,0
United Kingdom	8 122	8 883	9 006	9 062	0,6	4 878	7 090	6 159	6 171	0,2

(1) See notes on methods (B).
(2) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.7.15. **Intra-EU trade** (by product and aggregate) **on the basis of arrivals and dispatches**

EU-15 (1)

Products and aggregates	Arrivals					Dispatches				
	1 000 t				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total cereals:	33 292	33 269	34 165	33 041	-3,3	36 256	35 284	36 215	34 612	-4,4
— wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent)	17 994	18 701	19 646	19 183	-2,4	19 758	19 897	20 649	19 509	-5,5
— other cereals and malt (cereal equivalent)	15 298	14 567	14 519	13 858	-4,6	16 498	15 387	15 566	15 103	-3,0
Rice and broken rice, of which:	1 090	1 068	1 027	1 040	1,3	1 050	1 101	1 146	1 141	-0,4
— indica rice	593	555	579	559	-3,4	489	547	622	614	-1,4
— Japanica rice	332	348	306	309	0,7	392	392	369	335	-9,3
Corn gluten feed	1 038	1 096	875	875	0,1	974	1 012	895	1 040	16,2
Manioc	374	388	377	418	10,9	267	237	350	344	-1,8
Molasses	744	681	763	659	-13,7	497	497	614	761	24,0
Soya cake and beans (cake equivalent)	4 164	4 324	4 948	5 179	4,7	4 304	4 894	5 736	5 198	-9,4
Sunflower cake and seed (cake equivalent)	990	1 307	1 112	936	-15,8	1 130	1 425	1 237	991	-19,9
Vegetables	6 569	7 067	7 280	6 905	-5,2	6 433	6 980	7 728	7 220	-6,6
Fruit, of which:	8 139	8 458	9 430	9 099	-3,5	8 500	8 775	10 046	9 549	-5,0
— citrus fruit	2 990	3 193	3 411	2 984	-12,5	3 234	3 399	3 735	3 152	-15,6
— bananas	1 658	1 485	1 535	1 475	-3,9	1 533	1 591	1 647	1 831	11,1
Fruit and vegetable preparations	4 865	5 133	5 589	5 678	1,6	5 198	5 532	6 032	5 986	-0,8
Potatoes	4 525	4 470	5 266	4 455	-15,4	4 156	4 220	5 063	4 712	-6,9
Olive oil	371	564	545	488	-10,4	355	519	544	467	-14,2
Seed oil	2 505	2 888	2 980	2 923	-1,9	2 865	3 036	2 984	3 006	0,7
Butter and other fats (butter equivalent)	559	651	624	588	-5,8	559	599	611	561	-8,2
Skimmed-milk powder	489	492	452	511	12,9	552	522	464	491	5,9
Cheese	1 615	1 682	1 721	1 732	0,6	1 772	1 684	1 798	1 962	9,1
Milk and milk products	7 178	7 560	8 387	8 623	2,8	7 515	7 706	8 545	9 066	6,1
Lactose and syrup	114	114	110	120	9,0	114	109	105	107	1,3
Caseins	71	76	77	83	7,8	56	56	62	67	9,0
Sugar	1 636	2 087	2 227	2 195	-1,4	1 861	2 384	2 200	2 341	6,4
Raw tobacco	182	168	254	188	-26,1	200	187	165	196	18,3
Wine (1000 hl)	28 146	29 835	33 463	33 253	-0,6	29 266	32 138	36 187	36 912	2,0
Meat, including live animals (carcass weight):										
— Beef and veal	1 666	1 797	1 874	1 974	5,4	1 798	1 904	1 976	1 985	0,5
— Domestic pigmeat	4 140	3 891	4 479	4 348	-2,9	4 305	4 266	4 772	4 808	0,7
— Sheepmeat and goatmeat	284	244	252	291	15,2	283	239	253	269	6,2
— Poultrymeat	1 558	1 535	1 634	1 701	4,1	1 736	1 893	2 016	1 968	-2,4

(1) EU-15, including Canary Islands and the French overseas departments from 1997.

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.7.19. Agricultural product imports [1] from the central and east European countries (CEECs)

EU-15
(Mio ECU/EUR)

CN-codes	Products	Poland		Czech Republic		Hungary		Slovenia		Estonia	
		1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
01	Live animals	142,6	127,7	25,2	21,7	56,5	54,5	1,4	1,2	0,2	0,1
02	Meat and edible meat offal	118,4	117,2	12,6	13,1	300,8	305,7	15,1	14,4	0,0	0,1
04	Dairy produce; eggs; natural honey	30,5	39,6	30,6	31,3	21,3	27,9	6,4	7,4	17,7	15,3
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	31,6	32,1	3,9	4,7	30,3	28,8	0,4	0,1	0,4	0,3
06	Live plants and floricultural products	23,2	27,2	2,0	2,1	8,6	8,4	0,3	0,4	0,7	0,6
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	102,5	116,1	5,9	10,7	90,9	92,0	3,7	2,4	1,0	0,6
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	243,4	248,3	17,5	17,8	78,4	65,0	1,9	2,0	5,6	3,0
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	2,0	2,3	1,4	1,6	11,0	9,9	1,2	0,6	9,7	1,0
10	Cereals	0,9	2,2	1,3	2,3	91,7	96,3	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,0
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches	1,5	1,6	2,6	2,6	1,1	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	36,5	28,4	39,5	96,2	74,4	90,9	7,8	5,5	3,0	1,9
13	Lac; gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	2,9	0,8	0,3	0,6	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,9	0,1	0,1
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	3,4	4,6	0,1	0,1	5,8	6,8	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,5
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	8,2	13,3	2,2	2,8	9,6	11,8	3,2	2,2	0,1	0,1
ex. 16	Meat preparations	22,6	26,4	1,6	3,1	65,4	73,1	4,8	5,4	0,0	0,0
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	38,4	34,9	13,3	15,9	6,4	7,0	4,0	4,1	0,4	0,6
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	15,7	22,5	4,6	7,5	12,0	8,2	0,7	0,7	0,3	0,1
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	4,2	10,6	8,7	8,8	5,4	6,5	0,7	0,9	0,2	1,0
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	121,8	121,8	6,0	13,4	67,8	88,9	3,5	3,8	0,0	0,3
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	3,2	4,5	4,5	5,7	5,0	5,4	0,9	0,6	0,1	0,7
22	Beverages, *spirits and vinegar*	12,3	14,6	51,3	60,7	55,9	59,6	7,7	9,3	1,7	1,6
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	40,2	44,0	26,1	18,3	23,9	30,6	6,6	6,4	0,1	0,0
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	1,1	1,0	0,1	0,1	0,8	1,0	1,9	0,3	0,0	0,0
01-24 [1]	Total agricultural products — Chapters 1 to 24	1 007,4	1 041,8	261,1	341,1	1 023,2	1 079,3	72,8	68,8	42,1	27,7
other [1]	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	39,7	39,4	37,6	37,7	23,6	20,5	17,7	21,1	5,0	6,6
Total [1]	Total — agricultural products	1 047,1	1 081,2	298,7	378,8	1 046,8	1 099,8	90,5	89,9	47,1	34,3
01-99	Total — all products	16 176,3	17 561,5	14 670,1	16 834,4	14 655,4	17 417,6	5 227,0	5 296,5	1 670,2	1 889,5

[1] See notes on methods (B).

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.7.19. *(cont.)*

EU-15
(Mio ECU/EUR)

CN-codes	Products	Slovakia		Romania		Bulgaria		Latvia		Lithuania	
		1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
01	Live animals	10,7	10,6	28,6	43,0	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,2	3,3	4,6
02	Meat and edible meat offal	2,2	1,6	0,8	1,5	31,4	30,4	0,2	0,4	0,5	0,5
04	Dairy produce; eggs; natural honey	11,1	12,2	6,3	10,1	2,6	3,3	10,0	13,1	23,5	16,6
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	0,4	0,5	5,4	5,6	0,8	0,9	0,6	0,9	1,4	1,9
06	Live plants and floricultural products	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,4	1,5	1,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	3,2	3,8	16,9	19,9	19,0	21,5	0,7	0,3	13,9	8,3
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	2,4	2,6	13,1	11,3	20,2	16,1	0,8	0,2	4,7	2,0
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	0,1	0,1	0,6	0,6	2,2	1,5	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,1
10	Cereals	1,0	2,4	10,9	7,2	1,2	2,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches	1,2	2,2	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	13,2	27,0	18,7	79,0	42,5	62,0	1,8	0,5	7,2	14,1
13	Lac; gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	0,0	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	0,0	0,1	1,0	1,2	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	1,3	0,8	1,1	5,2	0,1	0,4	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1
ex. 16	Meat preparations	0,0	0,0	2,7	5,4	2,4	2,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	5,2	1,7	0,4	0,5	1,4	0,4	0,8	1,0	1,9	3,4
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	0,2	0,7	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,5	0,6	0,1	0,5
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	0,0	0,1	0,8	0,3	0,0	0,1	0,4	0,3	0,1	0,2
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	0,5	0,4	6,2	4,5	15,5	19,6	1,3	0,8	1,9	1,6
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	0,8	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,7	0,2	0,7	0,1	0,3
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	0,6	2,9	23,4	18,3	66,8	74,1	1,6	1,2	0,0	0,1
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	19,1	13,8	3,3	4,4	12,6	7,3	1,7	1,0	23,6	25,7
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	1,0	0,5	0,0	0,7	10,4	12,7	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,1
01-24 (1)	Total agricultural products — Chapters 1 to 24	74,5	85,1	141,2	219,6	231,7	257,5	21,3	21,4	83,0	80,1
other (1)	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	10,6	8,5	6,2	8,8	5,9	7,3	21,0	17,0	20,4	20,0
Total (1)	Total — agricultural products	85,1	93,6	147,4	228,5	237,6	264,8	42,3	38,5	103,5	100,0
01-99	Total — all products	5 373,4	5 956,3	5 137,9	5 772,4	2 238,3	2 248,5	1 342,5	1 404,3	1 417,2	1 616,4

(1) See notes on methods (B).

Sources: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.7.20. Agricultural product exports ([1]) from the EU to the central and east European countries (CEECs)

EU-15
(Mio ECU/EUR)

CN-codes	Products	Poland		Czech Republic		Hungary		Slovenia		Estonia	
		1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
01	Live animals	29,8	25,0	7,0	6,1	8,3	6,6	2,2	1,9	0,8	0,9
02	Meat and edible meat offal	74,9	41,5	34,3	26,1	42,7	19,1	31,8	16,5	9,6	13,0
04	Dairy produce; eggs; natural honey	63,6	71,0	26,5	27,2	14,8	14,7	8,6	7,7	12,0	5,3
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	31,1	18,8	17,7	18,2	16,8	16,2	3,4	4,2	1,6	1,5
06	Live plants and floricultural products	48,2	62,3	29,0	36,2	22,1	24,0	21,0	19,7	5,3	5,2
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	91,7	75,2	73,1	71,2	18,6	16,2	26,4	27,3	6,9	7,3
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	189,4	209,9	95,2	101,1	33,5	34,3	33,8	31,1	10,0	14,1
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	32,9	26,2	16,6	17,4	5,9	6,4	5,0	5,2	21,9	20,2
10	Cereals	33,2	26,0	6,0	5,7	12,1	14,8	13,2	15,5	1,9	2,2
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches	29,6	30,1	6,2	5,1	1,6	1,2	11,9	10,6	15,8	11,2
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	57,6	40,1	24,1	19,5	31,4	20,0	7,8	6,5	1,4	1,4
13	Lac; gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	15,4	17,8	5,8	5,2	4,7	3,6	2,4	2,4	0,3	0,3
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	0,6	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	145,8	109,7	48,4	35,9	24,0	27,6	20,8	17,6	25,9	18,3
ex. 16	Meat preparations	3,1	3,6	6,1	6,3	2,4	1,6	1,9	1,5	1,7	1,5
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	37,7	35,1	22,5	26,5	8,4	5,9	12,2	11,2	35,6	15,3
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	64,4	61,4	37,9	37,9	32,6	33,3	29,6	31,4	11,0	10,2
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	66,1	77,1	52,1	56,2	27,2	31,2	29,0	27,5	16,2	11,7
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	53,1	45,6	44,3	37,6	22,0	14,6	21,1	20,6	9,1	7,9
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	142,3	124,1	89,4	93,9	41,9	42,7	34,5	33,8	20,6	16,5
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	61,2	77,5	65,1	77,3	23,6	24,2	24,2	25,2	38,9	32,6
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	285,3	207,5	108,9	102,2	50,5	42,2	16,2	15,5	7,8	8,4
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	39,4	43,1	55,8	65,5	13,2	14,5	41,0	67,1	12,0	9,7
01-24 ([1])	Total agricultural products — Chapters 1 to 24	1 596,0	1 429,2	872,9	879,2	458,7	415,0	398,4	400,2	266,3	214,7
other ([1])	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	174,3	184,8	81,2	76,4	66,7	66,7	20,7	17,8	18,9	18,8
Total ([1])	Total — agricultural products	1 770,3	1 613,9	954,2	955,5	525,3	481,7	419,1	418,0	285,2	233,5
01-99	Total — all products	28 206,4	28 983,7	17 214,1	18 398,3	16 863,2	18 573,9	6 773,2	6 917,4	2 697,4	2 411,6

([1]) See notes on methods (B).

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.7.20. *(cont.)*

EU-15
(Mio ECU/EUR)

CN-codes	Products	Slovakia		Romania		Bulgaria		Latvia		Lithuania	
		1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
01	Live animals	2,9	2,5	4,1	3,3	2,4	1,2	1,9	0,9	1,8	1,2
02	Meat and edible meat offal	5,2	7,2	19,2	11,2	25,2	22,3	16,3	5,9	15,4	8,6
04	Dairy produce; eggs; natural honey	6,1	5,8	19,9	9,8	11,5	10,0	3,7	4,6	6,3	4,7
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	4,7	4,5	1,8	1,8	1,5	1,0	3,7	3,4	7,6	8,7
06	Live plants and floricultural products	12,3	11,7	6,8	8,6	1,0	1,9	4,8	5,3	7,2	7,2
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	15,9	13,6	4,3	2,7	1,7	1,7	10,1	9,4	8,1	8,7
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	38,6	37,4	16,1	15,8	14,7	13,7	12,6	13,9	16,8	17,3
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	6,6	5,8	21,0	8,4	4,2	5,9	14,1	11,8	26,9	18,9
10	Cereals	5,9	5,6	2,8	5,1	4,7	2,1	1,1	1,4	0,8	0,8
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches	0,4	0,3	4,5	3,9	1,3	1,2	3,2	3,3	2,8	3,8
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	7,0	7,1	8,4	8,5	3,4	6,2	3,4	3,6	5,7	6,5
13	Lac; gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	0,9	1,9	1,9	1,8	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,4
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	7,3	6,8	23,4	12,5	12,9	9,7	32,6	30,4	34,5	30,5
ex. 16	Meat preparations	0,3	0,2	20,0	6,2	12,8	4,6	0,8	0,2	0,9	0,2
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	11,1	12,4	30,7	23,1	6,3	3,2	24,2	12,3	11,0	4,6
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	10,7	7,2	6,7	4,3	15,1	10,5	7,6	4,1	9,7	4,2
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	16,9	14,1	13,2	7,3	9,2	7,4	11,4	7,3	11,2	8,4
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	14,1	10,7	22,2	12,2	15,6	8,4	6,9	6,0	11,4	7,0
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	18,9	16,7	50,7	23,7	18,1	20,2	14,7	15,5	36,6	29,3
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	9,9	10,8	11,4	10,2	21,2	19,0	26,8	19,6	17,7	13,5
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	48,2	38,7	17,6	14,2	4,8	5,3	12,4	8,9	41,1	39,2
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	6,3	6,8	45,2	35,8	12,7	16,2	10,5	14,4	19,9	7,9
01-24 (1)	Total agricultural products — Chapters 1 to 24	250,3	227,9	352,0	230,4	200,9	172,2	223,0	182,5	293,9	231,7
other (1)	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	30,3	28,8	40,7	35,8	43,8	40,9	6,1	7,4	17,7	20,0
Total (1)	Total — agricultural products	280,5	256,6	392,7	266,2	244,7	213,1	229,1	189,9	311,6	251,7
01-99	Total — all products	5 809,3	5 525,0	6 299,2	6 340,5	2 435,8	2 693,9	1 819,4	1 661,2	2 395,2	2 095,1

(1) See notes on methods (B).

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.7.21. EU trade with the United States of America

EU-15
(Mio ECU/EUR)

CN-codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01	Live animals	126	125	167	122	137	197	– 5	12	30
02	Meat and edible meat offal	106	88	69	127	145	144	22	57	75
04	Dairy produce; eggs; natural honey	21	17	19	342	372	425	321	354	406
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	121	121	79	49	44	39	– 72	– 77	– 41
06	Live plants and floricultural products	93	91	92	163	214	233	70	123	141
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	200	214	190	165	199	173	– 35	– 15	– 17
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	922	928	888	61	54	109	– 861	– 874	– 779
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	22	22	20	288	307	263	266	285	242
10	Cereals	665	564	465	58	77	67	– 607	– 487	– 398
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches	24	22	30	48	62	46	24	40	16
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	2 416	1 990	1 601	87	95	105	– 2 329	– 1 894	– 1 496
13	Lac; gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	59	69	70	126	158	122	67	89	52
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	27	21	20	3	3	4	– 25	– 19	– 17
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	184	230	146	359	308	326	175	78	179
ex. 16	Meat preparations	15	2	3	96	86	84	81	83	81
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	42	45	58	179	190	220	137	145	162
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	13	16	17	211	233	254	198	217	237
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	74	98	74	376	441	455	302	343	381
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	213	239	248	400	436	504	187	196	256
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	179	206	241	141	146	202	– 38	– 60	– 39
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	420	500	566	3 396	3 640	4 295	2 976	3 140	3 729
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	1 284	1 235	899	77	95	96	– 1 207	– 1 140	– 803
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	740	791	856	108	92	121	– 633	– 699	– 734
01-24 (1)	Total agricultural products — Chapters 1 to 24	7 969	7 633	6 818	6 982	7 534	8 484	– 986	– 100	1 665
other (1)	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	699	627	561	501	533	506	– 198	– 94	– 54
Total (1)	Total — agricultural products	8 668	8 261	7 379	7 484	8 067	8 990	– 1 184	– 194	1 611
01-99	Total — all products	137 847	152 019	160 020	141 373	161 158	182 918	3 527	9 139	22 898

(1) See notes on methods (B).

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.7.22. EU trade with the central and east European countries (1)

EU-15
(Mio ECU/EUR)

CN-codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01	Live animals	300	269	264	56	61	50	- 244	- 208	- 214
02	Meat and edible meat offal	499	482	485	204	275	171	- 295	- 207	- 314
04	Dairy produce; eggs; natural honey	179	160	177	146	173	161	- 32	13	- 16
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	78	75	76	94	90	78	16	15	3
06	Live plants and floricultural products	32	37	41	116	158	182	84	120	141
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	232	258	276	216	257	233	- 16	- 1	- 42
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	341	388	368	442	461	489	101	73	120
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	29	29	18	134	155	126	105	126	109
10	Cereals	54	108	113	250	82	79	196	- 26	- 34
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches	7	7	7	78	77	71	70	71	63
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	212	245	405	138	150	120	- 74	- 94	- 286
13	Lac; gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	1	4	3	28	32	34	27	28	31
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	9	11	13	2	2	2	- 7	- 9	- 11
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	24	26	37	324	376	299	300	350	262
ex. 16	Meat preparations	97	100	116	30	50	26	- 67	- 49	- 90
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	86	72	69	184	200	150	98	128	80
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	32	34	41	251	225	205	219	191	163
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	18	21	29	227	253	248	209	232	220
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	250	225	255	207	220	171	- 43	- 5	- 85
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	13	15	19	455	468	416	442	452	397
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	215	221	242	311	300	310	96	79	67
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	167	157	152	489	593	482	322	435	331
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	18	15	16	205	256	281	187	241	264
01-24 (1)	Total agricultural products — Chapters 1 to 24	2 894	2 958	3 222	4 589	4 912	4 383	1 695	1 954	1 161
other (1)	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	213	188	187	455	500	497	242	312	310
Total (1)	Total — agricultural products	3 106	3 146	3 409	5 043	5 413	4 880	1 937	2 266	1 471
01-99	Total — all products	56 936	67 908	75 997	78 682	90 513	93 601	21 746	22 605	17 603

(1) Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovenia, Estonia, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Latvia and Lithuania.
(2) See notes on methods (B).

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.7.23. EU trade with Mercosur countries [1]

EU-15
(Mio ECU/EUR)

CN-codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01	Live animals	4	6	6	6	9	10	1	3	4
02	Meat and edible meat offal	807	745	874	36	37	35	- 771	- 708	- 839
04	Dairy produce; eggs; natural honey	33	41	57	74	88	41	41	47	- 16
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	82	85	92	29	36	29	- 53	- 48	- 63
06	Live plants and floricultural products	8	10	12	8	11	10	0	1	- 2
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	72	93	83	23	39	25	- 49	- 54	- 58
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	432	453	533	26	31	24	- 406	- 422	- 509
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	1 498	1 234	1 132	6	6	7	- 1 492	- 1 228	- 1 125
10	Cereals	153	193	239	7	7	2	- 147	- 187	- 237
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches	1	1	1	79	53	41	79	52	40
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	1 728	1 962	1 776	14	16	16	- 1 714	- 1 945	- 1 760
13	Lac; gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	16	18	15	19	20	20	3	2	5
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	1	1	1	0	0	0	- 1	- 1	- 1
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	117	180	179	90	75	59	- 27	- 104	- 121
ex. 16	Meat preparations	262	285	308	6	7	7	- 255	- 278	- 302
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	26	25	24	13	17	15	- 13	- 9	- 9
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	19	46	35	32	27	17	13	- 20	- 19
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	1	1	3	67	61	40	66	60	37
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	597	740	784	67	87	65	- 531	- 653	- 719
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	31	42	31	40	53	45	9	11	14
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	47	61	68	327	273	258	280	212	191
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	2 596	2 153	2 434	25	31	27	- 2 572	- 2 121	- 2 407
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	397	459	368	23	29	25	- 374	- 429	- 343
01-24 [1]	Total agricultural products — Chapters 1 to 24	8 929	8 833	9 055	1 017	1 012	818	- 7 912	- 7 821	- 8 237
other [1]	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	195	165	151	81	94	89	- 114	- 71	- 62
Total [1]	Total — agricultural products	9 124	8 998	9 206	1 098	1 106	907	- 8 026	- 7 892	- 8 299
01-99	Total — all products	17 107	18 119	18 670	23 483	24 547	21 594	6 376	6 428	2 924

(1) Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay.
(2) See notes on methods (B).

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.7.24. EU trade with the NAFTA countries (1)

EU-15
(Mio ECU/EUR)

CN-codes	Products	Imports			Exports			Trade balance		
		1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01	Live animals	136	136	180	135	153	211	– 1	16	32
02	Meat and edible meat offal	140	121	100	146	168	174	5	47	74
04	Dairy produce; eggs; natural honey	89	89	95	603	529	583	513	441	488
ex. 05	Other products of animal origin	143	143	98	53	49	44	– 90	– 94	– 53
06	Live plants and floricultural products	111	111	114	188	249	271	77	138	157
07	Edible vegetables, plants, roots and tubers	399	410	427	189	234	207	– 210	– 176	– 220
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	1 006	1 026	988	89	80	145	– 917	– 947	– 843
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	156	108	83	343	367	305	187	259	222
10	Cereals	1 003	813	696	61	82	70	– 941	– 731	– 626
11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches	27	25	38	63	75	63	36	50	25
12	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	2 719	2 285	1 780	159	138	150	– 2 560	– 2 147	– 1 630
13	Lac; gums, resins, other vegetable saps and extracts	62	73	72	140	177	140	79	104	68
14	Vegetable plaiting materials, other products of vegetable origin	35	27	24	3	3	4	– 33	– 25	– 20
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	237	276	181	423	360	380	185	84	199
ex. 16	Meat preparations	16	3	3	100	89	87	84	86	83
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	76	80	83	208	223	253	132	143	170
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	20	19	23	311	337	362	292	318	339
ex. 19	Preparations of cereals, flour or starch	84	107	82	500	579	620	416	472	538
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit or nuts	234	274	284	481	517	593	247	243	309
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	206	237	274	197	210	277	– 9	– 27	3
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	510	607	682	3 895	4 214	4 908	3 385	3 607	4 226
ex. 23	Residues and waste from the food industries	1 329	1 290	934	100	127	125	– 1 229	– 1 163	– 809
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	797	864	921	124	102	134	– 674	– 762	– 787
01-24 (1)	Total agricultural products — Chapters 1 to 24	9 534	9 124	8 161	8 509	9 059	10 105	– 1 025	– 64	1 944
other (1)	Other agricultural products included in the Uruguay Round	750	689	602	564	602	569	– 186	– 87	– 33
Total (1)	Total — agricultural products	10 284	9 812	8 763	9 073	9 661	10 674	– 1 211	– 151	1 911
01-99	Total — all products	154 202	168 773	178 187	162 910	185 386	209 983	8 708	16 613	31 796

(1) Canada, USA and Mexico.
(2) See notes on methods (B).

Source: European Commission: Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture.

3.8.2. **Human consumption of certain agricultural products**

(kg/head)

	EU-15	BLEU/ UEBL	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1998/99															
Cereals (1)															
Total cereals	86,3	71,0	91,2	76,2	152,4	70,2	75,2	88,2	124,2	58,2	75,2	90,4	72,1	69,4	87,1
(without rice), of which:															
— wheat (1)	76,0	69,7	69,7	58,6	149,0	68,5	71,5	72,6	115,3	52,2	54,8	76,8	49,6	55,0	73,6
— rye (1)	3,6	1,3	13,8	10,5	0,8	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,0	2,7	10,9	2,9	16,5	9,2	0,4
— grain/maize (1)	5,5	0,0	3,8	5,1	2,4	1,2	3,1	13,7	8,8	2,2	8,4	9,7	1,2	1,9	10,1
— total milled rice (2)	:	:	2,4	3,8	:	:	5,1	6,5	6,5	4,8	4,1	:	3,1	5,3	4,1
Potatoes	73,3	93,2	56,9	70,6	97,3	86,9	53,7	161,9	41,9	77,5	55,1	130,1	79,5	83,6	97,3
Sugar (3)	:	:	36,0	33,0	:	29,5	33,6	:	24,7	:	40,3	:	34,9	41,8	36,0
Vegetables															
Total vegetables (including preserved veg), of which:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— cauliflowers (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— tomatoes (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fruit (5)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total fresh fruit (including preserved fruit and fruit juice), of which:															
— apples (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— pears (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— peaches (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Citrus fruit	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total citrus fruit, of which:															
— oranges (4)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wine (6)	33,8	:	29,0	22,8	27,4	37,6	57,8	9,1	53,7	20,5	30,6	50,7	5,5	12,1	14,4
1998															
Milk products:															
— fresh products	:	88,6	142,8	91,2	:	:	97,6	172,3	:	126,9	98,7	113,2	190,3	152,9	128,4
— cheese	:	15,5	14,3	19,3	:	:	23,7	7,3	:	18,5	16,4	9,0	16,5	16,6	8,9
— butter (2)	:	5,2	1,7	6,7	:	:	8,4	3,2	:	6,8	5,0	2,0	8,4	4,8	2,6
— margarine (fat)	:	0,0	6,6	:	:	:	2,7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5,4
Eggs	:	:	14,5	13,7	:	:	15,6	:	:	:	13,5	8,6	10,0	12,2	10,1
Meat (7)															
Total meat (without offal), of which:	:	95,4	117,8	94,4	:	:	108,0	:	88,5	83,8	99,4	103,2	69,6	72,9	77,6
— total beef/veal	:	19,3	26,0	15,6	:	:	27,0	:	24,7	18,8	19,3	16,5	18,9	20,8	17,2
— pigmeat	:	44,6	65,8	56,8	:	:	37,2	:	35,1	41,6	57,8	43,5	34,4	36,8	23,0
— poultrymeat	:	21,0	18,1	15,2	:	:	23,7	:	17,7	20,3	17,2	29,8	12,5	11,1	28,4
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	:	1,7	1,3	1,2	:	:	4,9	:	1,6	1,4	1,1	3,5	0,4	1,0	6,7
Oils and fats															
Total fats and oils, of which:	:	57,0	:	:	:	:	14,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22,2
— vegetable	:	:	:	:	:	:	22,5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— of land animals	:	:	14,3	:	:	:	6,6	:	:	:	7,1	:	:	:	5,2

(1) Flour equivalent.
(2) Expressed in product weight.
(3) White sugar equivalent.
(4) Human consumption based on marketed produce and including processed products.
(5) Not including citrus fruits.
(6) Litres/head.
(7) Including cutting-room fat.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

3.8.3. **Self-sufficiency in certain agricultural products**

(%)

	EU-15	BLEU/ UEBL	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1998/99															
Cereals															
Total cereals	115	57	115	122	67	83	221	75	80	21	106	29	91	131	109
(excluding rice), of which:															
— total wheat	120	64	117	127	73	68	218	52	76	29	131	9	59	122	117
— rye	152	50	266	168	80	110	130	0	80	28	94	65	43	118	109
— barley	124	58	110	124	53	109	269	123	65	24	119	8	94	141	122
— grain/maize	94	15	0	78	66	62	236	0	90	0	88	44	0	0	0
— total milled rice	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	0	211	0	0	:	0	0	0
Potatoes	:	171	93	102	79	78	100	67	79	:	147	86	88	90	89
Sugar	:	162	263	147	:	81	212	:	109	:	138	:	61	100	66
Fresh vegetables	:	:	:	41	:	:	:	:	126	:	:	133	:	:	:
Fresh fruit (excluding citrus fruit)	:	:	:	20	:	:	:	:	135	:	:	47	:	:	:
— citrus fruit	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	95	:	:	82	:	:	:
Wine	109	:	0	57	116	147	122	0	153	0	107	70	0	0	0
1998															
Milk products:															
— fats	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— proteins	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— fresh milk products (excluding cream)	100	124	101	114	95	94	103	98	89	82	103	106	101	99	97
— whole-milk powder	201	217	669	145	0	1800	369	4 100	0	264	81	200	118	102	111
— skimmed-milk powder	132	143	137	279	0	85	120	700	0	99	117	63	88	96	131
— concentrated milk	:	295	:	136	26	120	48	0	8	244	:	:	:	100	106
— cheese	105	38	357	99	83	80	116	455	89	318	84	88	104	88	64
— butter	99	131	134	77	30	92	89	783	75	152	99	125	128	103	90
— margarine	:	:	189	115	:	93	64	:	89	:	107	89	:	156	92
Eggs	:	137	88	74	:	101	102	100	103	226	84	98	120	97	97
Meat ([1])															
Total meat ([2]), of which:	107	182	347	84	58	104	115	308	76	236	110	83	102	98	88
— total beef/veal	105	146	159	118	26	99	117	948	62	168	141	59	94	83	74
— pigmeat	108	223	508	81	51	108	104	182	63	273	105	79	105	100	82
— poultrymeat	111	158	209	63	78	94	162	108	109	210	:	100	:	:	92
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	83	20	33	45	87	105	49	261	55	95	80	69	52	49	101
Oils and fats															
Total oils and fats, of which:	:	28	0	54	:	:	77		53	:	59	:	:	:	42
— vegetable	:	2	0	47	108	0	66	:	62	0	42	21	0	0	35
— cutting-room fat	:	70	0	123	:	0	108	0	85	:	120	:	0	0	83

([1]) Excluding offal.
([2]) Including cutting-room fat.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.1.1.1. Area, yield and production of common and durum wheat

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat															
EU-15	13 758	14 067	14 015	13 584	– 3,1	66,2	62,4	67,5	65,7	– 2,7	91 186	87 565	94 510	89 257	– 5,6
Belgique/België	205	209	220	181	– 17,7	90,3	79,5	81,3	84,4	3,9	1 844	1 661	1 772	1 528	– 13,8
Danmark	674	685	680	638	– 6,2	69,9	72,4	72,5	70,1	– 3,3	4 757	4 958	4 928	4 471	– 9,3
Deutschland	2 586	2 713	2 791	2 589	– 7,2	73,0	73,0	72,1	75,5	4,7	18 875	19 793	20 127	19 551	– 2,9
Elláda	255	240	224	208	– 7,1	25,8	25,3	25,8	29,9	15,8	658	657	580	621	7,1
España	1 357	1 432	1 283	1 605	25,1	32,5	25,1	32,5	27,6	– 15,0	4 338	3 529	4 072	4 426	8,7
France	4 767	4 844	4 939	4 788	– 3,1	72,7	68,1	77,5	74,1	– 4,4	34 667	32 983	38 269	35 463	– 7,3
Ireland	86	94	84	68	– 19,0	90,0	77,0	80,1	87,8	9,6	771	724	673	597	– 11,3
Italia	815	703	698	700	0,3	46,5	42,7	48,8	46,3	– 5,2	3 798	3 001	3 448	3 241	– 6,0
Luxembourg	10	10	10	8	– 20,0	65,7	57,0	60,0	57,5	– 4,2	64	57	60	46	– 23,3
Nederland	142	138	139	102	– 26,6	89,6	77,0	77,1	83,4	8,2	1 269	1 063	1 072	851	– 20,6
Österreich	237	247	248	241	– 2,8	50,6	52,7	51,5	54,7	6,3	1 198	1 302	1 276	1 318	3,3
Portugal	210	248	122	217	77,9	19,1	11,7	10,3	17,1	66,0	362	297	123	371	201,6
Suomi/Finland	113	125	135	118	– 12,6	40,7	37,1	29,4	21,5	– 26,8	459	464	397	254	– 36,0
Sverige	328	344	398	275	– 30,9	61,9	59,8	57,5	60,3	5,0	2 030	2 056	2 249	1 659	– 26,2
United Kingdom	1 975	2 035	2 044	1 846	– 9,7	81,1	73,8	75,7	80,5	6,4	16 096	15 020	15 464	14 860	– 3,9
Durum wheat															
EU-15	3 201	3 228	3 225	3 548	10,0	27,4	22,6	28,0	23,5	– 16,1	8 737	7 375	9 255	8 324	– 10,1
Deutschland	8	7	12	12	0,0	58,4	48,6	50,0	54,2	8,3	47	34	60	65	8,3
Elláda	600	600	615	660	7,3	19,7	23,3	21,1	21,2	0,3	1 183	1 410	1 300	1 400	7,7
España	655	647	629	818	30,0	26,3	17,3	20,6	8,0	– 61,0	1 702	1 114	1 365	658	– 51,8
France	270	266	295	327	10,8	46,4	32,9	52,2	47,2	– 9,7	1 254	975	1 540	1 542	0,1
Italia	1 628	1 666	1 629	1 690	3,7	27,4	22,7	28,8	26,7	– 7,1	4 460	3 754	4 890	4 519	– 7,6
Österreich	11	12	17	20	17,6	38,4	41,7	38,8	49,0	26,2	42	50	66	98	48,5
Portugal	27	29	27	20	– 25,9	16,8	11,7	10,0	18,0	80,0	44	32	28	36	28,6
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	0,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	60,0	0,0	6	6	6	6	0,0

4.1.1.2. Area, yield and production of rye and barley

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rye and meslin															
EU-15	1 358	1 361	1 457	1 170	– 19,7	43,0	45,1	44,5	47,7	7,2	5 813	6 161	6 437	5 583	– 1 3,3
Belgique/België	2	2	2	1	– 50,0	53,9	40,0	23,3	40,0	71,4	9	8	8	4	– 50,0
Danmark	75	88	106	51	– 51,9	47,6	54,5	51,2	48,6	– 5,1	343	480	538	248	– 53,9
Deutschland	820	855	946	757	– 20,0	52,1	54,3	51,0	57,8	13,2	4 274	4 645	4 829	4 376	– 9,4
Elláda	18	17	16	14	– 12,5	21,9	21,8	21,9	22,1	1,2	39	36	36	31	– 13,9
España	188	163	147	145	– 1,4	17,3	15,8	17,8	17,1	– 3,7	336	263	242	248	2,5
France	49	45	46	41	– 10,9	45,4	43,8	47,0	45,4	– 3,4	221	197	216	186	– 1 3,9
Italia	8	6	:	4	x	38,8	30,0	:	30,0	x	31	9	:	12	x
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	0,0	46,0	30,0	40,0	40,0	0,0	2	3	4	4	0,0
Nederland	7	5	6	3	– 50,0	55,4	56,0	50,0	46,7	– 6,7	38	28	30	14	– 53,3
Österreich	53	59	60	57	– 5,0	30,5	35,9	40,2	39,3	– 2,2	162	212	241	224	– 7,1
Portugal	61	59	51	51	0,0	8,3	6,9	6,4	10,2	59,3	54	41	32	52	62,5
Suomi/Finland	35	23	31	12	– 61,3	24,6	20,4	15,8	20,0	26,5	87	47	49	24	– 5 1,0
Sverige	34	29	35	25	– 28,6	50,4	47,9	46,9	46,8	– 0,1	166	139	161	117	– 27,3
United Kingdom	8	9	10	8	– 20,0	63,8	58,9	51,0	53,8	5,4	51	53	51	43	– 1 5,7
Barley															
EU-15	11 443	11 677	11 365	10 885	– 4,2	46,2	44,1	45,7	44,9	– 1,6	52 739	52 572	51 864	48 891	– 5,7
Belgique/België	50	50	54	53	– 1,9	71,9	74,4	69,3	73,2	5,7	382	372	375	388	3,5
Danmark	764	739	686	728	6,1	52,1	54,4	52,0	50,5	– 2,9	3 953	4 017	3 565	3 675	3,1
Deutschland	2 208	2 274	2 181	2 210	1,3	54,7	58,9	57,4	60,2	4,9	12 074	13 399	12 512	13 301	6,3
Elláda	148	143	130	119	– 8,5	24,2	25,0	25,1	26,9	7,2	359	350	326	320	– 1,8
España	3 572	3 482	3 535	3 107	– 12,1	30,1	23,2	30,9	23,9	– 22,6	10 697	8 592	10 895	7 434	– 3 1,8
France	1 535	1 690	1 631	1 534	– 5,9	61,9	59,9	64,9	62,2	– 4,2	9 519	10 124	10 591	9 539	– 9,9
Ireland	181	190	191	192	0,5	67,5	57,2	56,2	66,6	18,5	1 225	1 087	1 073	1 278	19,1
Italia	351	335	363	353	– 2,8	37,4	32,5	36,2	37,7	4,0	1 313	1 090	1 379	1 330	– 3,6
Luxembourg	13	13	12	13	8,3	56,6	52,3	52,5	52,3	– 0,4	73	68	63	68	7,9
Nederland	35	42	39	58	48,7	66,1	63,8	54,9	62,8	14,4	235	268	214	364	70,1
Österreich	260	261	265	244	– 7,9	41,7	48,2	45,7	47,3	3,3	1 083	1 258	1 212	1 153	– 4,9
Portugal	46	33	26	33	26,9	14,3	9,3	10,0	13,0	30,3	70	29	26	43	65,4
Suomi/Finland	543	583	552	581	5,3	34,3	34,4	23,8	27,0	13,2	1 860	2 004	1 316	1 568	19,1
Sverige	469	483	445	482	8,3	46,0	43,2	38,3	38,4	0,2	2 113	2 086	1 687	1 852	9,8
United Kingdom	1 268	1 359	1 255	1 178	– 6,1	61,4	57,6	52,8	55,8	5,7	7 784	7 828	6 630	6 578	– 0,8

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

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Oats and mixed cereals															
EU-15	2 105	2 163	2 095	2 105	0,5	36,2	34,2	33,3	31,3	– 6,0	7 661	7 355	6 932	6 582	– 5,0
Belgique/België	7	7	7	9	28,6	51,9	60,0	45,7	53,3	16,7	35	41	32	48	50,0
Danmark	32	34	35	26	– 25,7	51,3	45,9	52,3	50,0	– 4,4	164	156	183	130	– 29,0
Deutschland	348	359	303	309	2,0	52,5	50,3	48,0	49,5	3,1	1 826	1 806	1 450	1 529	5,4
Elláda	40	43	46	50	8,7	23,8	23,0	19,3	22,8	17,8	96	78	89	114	28,1
España	391	400	413	409	– 1,0	15,9	12,7	17,5	13,0	– 26,0	664	504	726	531	– 26,9
France	195	190	192	170	– 11,5	44,3	42,0	45,5	44,0	– 3,4	864	803	889	748	– 15,9
Ireland	21	21	19	20	5,3	69,9	62,9	62,6	68,0	8,6	146	132	119	136	14,3
Italia	142	139	152	141	– 7,2	25,0	19,8	24,8	23,4	– 5,8	353	275	378	330	– 12,7
Luxembourg	3	3	3	3	0,0	52,0	50,0	43,3	53,3	23,1	18	15	13	16	23,1
Nederland	2	2	2	2	0,0	56,3	55,0	50,0	70,0	40,0	11	11	10	14	40,0
Österreich	53	57	50	45	– 10,0	37,0	41,9	40,6	42,9	5,6	197	239	203	193	– 4,9
Portugal	71	76	48	72	50,0	9,7	5,5	6,4	10,4	61,6	60	44	29	75	158,6
Suomi/Finland	384	380	387	416	7,5	33,6	33,7	25,8	24,5	– 5,0	1 292	1 279	999	1 020	2,1
Sverige	318	350	338	339	0,3	42,8	39,9	36,4	33,9	– 6,9	1 332	1 384	1 215	1 148	– 5,5
United Kingdom	98	102	100	94	– 6,0	61,3	57,7	59,7	58,5	– 2,0	603	588	597	550	– 7,9
Maize															
EU-15	4 174	4 387	4 184	4 163	– 0,5	84,1	89,5	87,4	90,2	3,2	35 480	39 503	36 205	37 540	3,7
Belgique/België	22	24	28	33	17,9	97,0	106,3	104,3	122,7	17,7	199	256	292	405	38,7
Deutschland	372	368	341	371	8,8	78,3	86,6	81,6	87,8	7,6	2 913	3 188	2 781	3 257	17,1
Elláda	208	233	232	210	– 9,5	81,6	83,0	86,2	85,7	– 0,6	1 850	2 000	2 000	1 800	– 10,0
España	440	486	459	398	– 13,3	89,6	91,4	93,7	94,7	1,0	3 751	4 426	4 349	3 769	– 13,3
France	1 734	1 858	1 797	1 759	– 2,1	83,8	90,6	84,5	89,0	5,3	14 544	16 832	15 191	15 656	3,1
Italia	1 023	1 058	969	1 032	6,5	93,4	96,0	96,9	97,5	0,6	9 547	10 213	9 031	10 058	11,4
Nederland	11	13	14	16	14,3	80,0	77,7	107,9	70,0	– 35,1	87	101	151	112	– 25,8
Österreich	179	161	144	153	6,3	76,5	97,8	96,3	95,7	– 0,6	1 736	1 575	1 386	1 464	5,6
Portugal	185	186	193	191	– 1,0	44,0	43,4	52,8	53,4	0,9	854	912	1 024	1 019	– 0,5

4.1.1.4. **Area, yield and production of other cereals and total cereals (excluding rice)**

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other cereals (¹)															
EU-15	899	1 029	1 057	925	- 12,5	50,3	52,9	54,4	54,3	- 0,0	4 525	5 439	5 745	5 027	- 12,5
Belgique/België	9	9	10	5	- 50,0	75,1	62,2	59,0	68,0	15,3	65	56	59	34	- 42,4
Deutschland	365	438	469	387	- 17,5	58,4	59,8	60,0	61,3	2,2	2 127	2 621	2 815	2 373	- 15,7
Elláda	1	1	1	1	0,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	2	2	2	2	0,0
España	60	62	63	49	- 22,2	29,6	22,7	21,9	19,4	- 11,5	156	141	138	95	- 31,2
France	266	292	306	295	- 3,6	52,7	51,5	52,9	52,0	- 1,7	1 402	1 503	1 619	1 534	- 5,3
Italia	50	36	41	48	17,1	38,8	53,6	54,6	56,9	4,1	193	193	224	273	21,9
Luxembourg	3	2	3	3	0,0	60,3	90,0	86,7	66,7	- 23,1	19	18	26	20	- 23,1
Nederland	9	7	10	8	- 20,0	80,0	92,9	92,0	76,3	- 17,1	71	65	92	61	- 33,7
Österreich	17	51	56	50	- 10,7	66,8	73,1	69,3	71,2	2,8	75	373	388	356	- 8,2
Portugal	42	45	18	33	83,3	15,0	8,4	8,9	12,1	36,4	56	38	16	40	150,0
Suomi/Finland	0	2	3	1	- 66,7	28,9	25,0	26,7	20,0	- 25,0	2	5	8	2	- 75,0
Sverige	61	62	67	32	- 52,2	51,7	49,8	46,4	48,4	4,4	313	309	311	155	- 50,2
United Kingdom	8	8	10	13	30,0	58,6	53,8	47,0	63,1	34,2	41	43	47	82	74,5
Total cereals (excluding rice)															
EU-15	36 938	38 110	37 420	36 444	- 2,6	55,8	53,9	56,5	55,3	- 2,2	206 141	205 881	211 104	201 455	- 4,6
Belgique/België	295	301	320	282	- 11,9	86,0	79,5	79,3	85,4	7,7	2 534	2 393	2 536	2 407	- 5,1
Danmark	1 545	1 555	1 535	1 497	- 2,5	59,6	62,3	61,0	58,6	- 3,9	9 217	9 683	9 356	8 775	- 6,2
Deutschland	6 707	7 014	7 042	6 635	- 5,8	62,8	64,9	63,3	67,0	5,8	42 136	45 486	44 574	44 452	- 0,3
Elláda	1 270	1 266	1 265	1 262	- 0,2	32,3	34,6	34,2	34,0	- 0,8	4 187	4 533	4 332	4 288	- 1,0
España	6 663	6 874	6 520	6 531	0,2	32,8	27,1	33,5	26,3	- 21,5	21 644	18 550	21 597	17 161	- 20,5
France	8 816	9 186	9 208	8 914	- 3,2	70,8	68,9	74,2	72,5	- 2,2	62 471	63 322	68 311	64 668	- 5,3
Ireland	294	310	301	290	- 3,7	73,0	62,7	62,0	69,3	11,9	2 142	1 943	1 865	2 011	7,8
Italia	4 017	3 950	3 849	3 968	3,1	49,0	46,6	50,3	49,8	- 1,0	19 695	18 552	19 497	19 763	1,4
Luxembourg	30	29	29	28	- 3,4	58,7	55,5	57,2	55,0	- 3,9	176	162	166	154	- 7,2
Nederland	206	207	210	189	- 10,0	83,2	74,2	74,7	74,9	0,3	1 711	1 536	1 569	1 416	- 9,8
Österreich	810	848	840	810	- 3,6	52,6	59,1	56,8	59,3	4,4	4 493	5 009	4 772	4 806	0,7
Portugal	642	675	490	617	25,9	23,7	19,1	26,8	26,5	- 1,1	1 500	1 394	1 268	1 636	29,0
Suomi/Finland	1 075	1 112	1 108	1 128	1,8	34,4	34,1	25,0	25,4	1,7	3 700	3 799	2 769	2 868	3,6
Sverige	1 210	1 268	1 283	1 153	- 10,1	50,0	47,2	44,4	42,8	- 3,7	5 954	5 986	5 697	4 931	- 13,4
United Kingdom	3 358	3 515	3 420	3 140	- 8,2	73,0	67,0	66,7	70,4	5,7	24 581	23 533	22 795	22 119	- 3,0

(¹) Including 'triticale'.

4.1.2.1. World production of cereals and production in principal exporting countries

	%				Mio t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I — *Wheat* (1)									
World of which:	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	581,4	609,4	591,6	583,6	- 1,4
— EU-12	16,6	15,3	16,9	16,1	96,3	93,0	99,9	94,2	- 5,7
— Austria	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	7,7
— Finland	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,3	- 25,0
— Sweden	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,3	2,0	2,1	2,2	1,7	- 22,7
— EU-15	17,2	15,5	17,5	16,7	100,0	94,6	103,8	97,6	- 6,0
— USA	10,7	11,3	11,7	10,7	62,1	68,8	69,3	62,7	- 9,5
— Canada	5,1	4,0	4,1	4,6	29,8	24,3	24,1	26,9	11,6
— Argentina	2,8	2,4	1,9	2,5	16,0	14,7	11,5	14,5	26,1
— Australia	4,0	3,1	3,6	3,6	23,5	18,6	21,1	21,3	0,9
— Others	60,2	63,6	60,8	61,8	350,0	387,8	359,4	360,6	0,3
II — *Other cereals* (2)									
World of which:	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	901,5	906,2	908,7	884,1	- 2,7
— EU-12	10,6	11,0	10,8	10,7	95,6	99,5	97,9	94,7	- 3,3
— Austria	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	3,4	3,7	3,5	3,4	- 2,9
— Finland	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	3,2	3,3	2,4	2,6	8,3
— Sweden	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	3,9	3,9	3,5	3,2	- 8,6
— EU-15	11,7	12,2	11,9	11,8	105,7	110,5	107,3	103,9	- 3,2
— USA	29,7	29,4	30,2	29,8	267,6	265,5	271,7	263,8	- 2,9
— Canada	3,1	2,8	3,0	3,0	28,1	25,2	26,8	26,9	0,4
— Argentina	2,0	2,8	2,7	2,0	18,0	24,9	24,2	17,4	- 28,1
— Australia	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0	10,2	10,3	9,2	8,4	- 8,7
— Others	52,3	51,8	51,2	52,4	471,4	469,8	469,5	463,7	- 1,2

(1) Common and durum wheat.
(2) Excluding rice.

Sources: FAO — Production Directory — Monthly Bulletin: Economics and Statistics.
European Commision (Eurostat) for Community figures.

4.1.3.1. **The EU's share in world cereals trade**

		Mio t								% TAV
		1995	%	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. *Imports* ([1])										
Wheat and flour	World	114,3	100,0	115,7	100,0	119,6	100,0	120,2	100,0	0,5
(wheat equivalent)	EU-12	2,9	2,5	2,2	1,9	3,8	3,2	4,3	3,6	13,2
	EU-15	2,6	2,3	1,9	1,6	3,1	2,6	3,6	3,0	16,1
Other cereals ([2])	World	131,6	100,0	126,1	100,0	122,6	100,0	129,4	100,0	5,5
	EU-12	6,0	4,6	5,3	4,2	4,3	3,5	3,6	2,8	– 16,3
	EU-15	5,7	4,3	4,8	3,8	4,1	3,3	3,4	2,6	– 17,1
Total cereals ([2])	World	245,9	100,0	241,8	100,0	242,2	100,0	249,6	100,0	3,1
	EU-12	8,9	3,6	7,5	3,1	8,1	3,3	7,9	3,2	– 2,5
	EU-15	8,3	3,4	6,7	2,8	7,2	3,0	7,0	2,8	– 2,8
2. *Exports* ([1])										
Wheat and flour	World	116,6	100,0	112,9	100,0	121,3	100,0	120,7	100,0	– 0,5
(wheat equivalent)	EU-12	16,2	13,9	13,7	12,1	14,5	12,0	13,4	11,1	– 7,6
	EU-15	16,1	13,8	13,6	12,0	14,7	12,1	13,4	11,1	– 8,8
Other cereals ([2])	World	133,4	100,0	125,3	100,0	126,4	100,0	133,2	100,0	5,4
	EU-12	5,9	4,4	6,4	5,1	5,2	4,1	5,7	4,3	9,6
	EU-15	6,3	4,7	6,9	5,5	6,1	4,8	6,6	5,0	8,2
Total cereals ([2])	World	250,0	100,0	238,2	100,0	247,7	100,0	253,9	100,0	2,5
	EU-12	22,1	8,8	20,1	8,4	19,7	8,0	19,1	7,5	– 3,0
	EU-15	22,4	9,0	20,5	8,6	20,8	8,4	20,0	7,9	– 3,8

([1]) Excluding intra-EU trade.
([2]) Excluding rice + malt in barley equivalent.

Sources: FAO but European Commission (Eurostat) for Community figures.

4.1.4.1. **Supply balances** (1 July to 30 June) **— durum wheat — common wheat**

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	7 075	8 489	7 208	9 239	28,2
Change in stocks	161	82	– 8	204	x
Imports	1 414	855	1 670	764	– 54,3
Exports	1 255	1 898	1 565	1 341	– 14,3
Intra-EU trade ([1])	2 931	3 201	2 866	3 006	4,9
Internal use	7 073	7 366	7 318	8 459	15,6
of which:					
— animal feed	803	781	565	1 186	109,9
— seeds	698	654	626	688	9,9
— industrial use	13	13	13	15	15,4
— losses (market)	41	38	37	46	24,3
— human consumption (grain)	5 518	5 880	6 077	6 524	7,4
Human consumption (after processing)	3 848	4 186	4 331	4 634	7,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	10,4	11,2	11,6	12,3	6,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	100,0	115,3	98,5	109,2	10,9
Common wheat					
Usable production	80 080	91 110	87 256	94 299	8,1
Change in stocks	– 953	1 543	1 011	4 216	317,0
Imports	1 467	1 312	2 018	2 475	22,6
Exports	12 136	18 371	14 736	15 079	2,3
Intra-EU trade ([1])	16 617	19 326	20 484	20 819	1,6
Internal use	70 364	72 510	73 527	77 477	5,4
of which:					
— animal feed	32 865	33 722	34 617	37 814	9,2
— seeds	2 464	2 497	2 447	2 415	– 1,3
— industrial use	3 400	3 858	3 678	4 232	15,1
— losses (market)	1 202	1 411	1 178	1 235	4,8
— human consumption (grain)	30 433	31 022	31 607	31 781	0,6
Human consumption (after processing)	22 931	23 377	23 802	24 112	1,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	61,7	62,6	63,5	64,2	1,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	113,8	125,7	118,7	121,7	2,5

([1]) Calculated on intra-import basis.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.1.4.2. **Supply balances** — **barley**
(1 July to 30 June) — **rye**

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	43 331	52 612	52 395	51 808	– 1,1
Change in stocks	– 4733	1 772	5 761	– 13	x
Imports	363	142	278	302	8,6
Exports	7 907	9 399	5 009	10 326	106,1
Intra-EU trade (1)	12 474	6 634	7 178	6 769	– 5,7
Internal use	40 520	41 584	41 904	41 732	– 0,4
of which:					
— animal feed	29 905	31 298	30 905	31 756	2,8
— seeds	1 912	1 938	1 967	1 922	– 2,3
— industrial use	7 828	7 440	8 215	7 273	– 11,5
— losses (market)	686	811	725	692	– 4,6
— human consumption (grain)	189	97	92	89	– 3,3
Human consumption (after processing)	57	63	61	57	– 6,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	106,9	126,5	125,0	124,1	– 0,7
Rye					
Usable production	6 112	5 756	6 073	6 412	5,6
Change in stocks	– 1 108	271	1 531	965	– 37,0
Imports	36	10	0	4	0,0
Exports	1 945	824	276	1 220	342,0
Intra-EU trade (1)	1 434	454	378	419	10,8
Internal use	5 311	4 672	4 265	4 230	– 0,8
of which:					
— animal feed	3 293	2 674	2 242	2 241	– 0,0
— seeds	199	187	194	196	1,0
— industrial use	49	49	45	41	– 8,9
— losses (market)	144	132	142	150	5,6
— human consumption (grain)	1 626	1 630	1 642	1 602	– 2,4
Human consumption (after processing)	1 102	1 370	1 379	1 343	– 2,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,0	3,7	3,7	3,6	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	115,1	123,2	142,4	151,7	6,5

(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.1.4.3. **Supply balances** — **maize**
(1 July to 30 June) — **oats and mixed summer cereals**

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	30 063	35 150	39 392	36 053	– 8,5
Change in stocks	211	714	1 272	– 559	x
Imports	3 494	2 470	2 079	3 640	75,1
Exports	1 013	1 845	1 746	2 094	19,9
Intra-EU trade ([1])	10 257	10 999	12 006	12 644	5,3
Internal use	32 333	34 928	38 314	38 011	– 0,8
of which:					
— animal feed	24 317	27 123	30 776	31 068	0,9
— seeds	216	224	225	208	– 7,6
— industrial use	3 792	3 777	3 579	3 167	– 11,5
— losses (market)	372	443	467	413	– 11,6
— human consumption (grain)	3 636	3 361	3 267	3 155	– 3,4
Human consumption (after processing)	2 024	2 252	2 182	2 092	– 4,1
Human consumption (kg/head)	5,4	6,0	5,8	5,6	– 4,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	93,0	100,3	97,0	94,5	– 2,6
Oats and mixed corn					
Usable production	6 396	7 680	7 398	6 872	– 7,1
Change in stocks	– 149	292	153	– 203	x
Imports	15	19	3	12	300,0
Exports	235	648	1 016	902	– 11,2
Intra-EU trade ([1])	305	373	298	299	0,3
Internal use	6 325	6 758	6 236	6 172	– 1,0
of which:					
— animal feed	5 272	5 679	5 190	5 138	– 1,0
— seeds	411	392	387	375	– 3,1
— industrial use	2	4	4	4	0,0
— losses (market)	84	105	84	73	– 13,1
— human consumption (grain)	556	578	571	582	1,9
Human consumption (after processing)	356	398	395	405	2,5
Human consumption (kg/head)	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	2,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	101,1	113,7	118,7	111,3	– 6,2

([1]) Calculated on intra-import basis.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.1.4.4. Supply balances — other cereals — total cereals (excluding rice)
(1 July to 30 June)

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals (1)					
Usable production	3 523	4 478	5 074	5 426	6,9
Change in stocks	50	186	82	- 74	x
Imports	1 199	426	494	542	9,7
Exports	35	39	- 55	84	x
Intra-EU trade (2)	1 369	681	1 151	806	- 30,0
Internal use	4 637	4 677	5 540	5 937	7,2
of which:					
— animal feed	4 441	4 381	5 235	5 645	7,8
— seeds	67	123	136	144	5,9
— industrial use	31	31	31	27	- 12,9
— losses (market)	49	62	77	84	9,1
— human consumption (grain)	49	80	61	37	- 39,3
Human consumption (after processing)	35	56	39	22	- 43,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	76,0	95,7	91,6	91,4	- 0,2
Total cereals (excluding rice)					
Usable production	176 580	205 275	204 796	210 109	2,6
Change in stocks	- 6521	4 860	9 802	4 536	- 53,7
Imports	7 988	5 234	6 542	7 739	18,3
Exports	24 526	33 024	24 293	31 046	27,8
Intra-EU trade (2)	45 387	41 668	44 361	44 762	0,9
Internal use	166 563	172 495	177 104	182 018	2,8
of which:					
— animal feed	100 896	105 658	109 530	114 848	4,9
— seeds	5 967	6 015	5 982	5 948	- 0,6
— industrial use	15 115	15 172	15 565	14 759	- 5,2
— losses (market)	2 578	3 002	2 710	2 693	- 0,6
— human consumption (grain)	42 007	42 648	43 317	43 770	1,0
Human consumption (after processing)	30 354	31 702	32 189	32 665	1,5
Human consumption (kg/head)	81,7	84,8	85,9	87,0	1,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	106,0	118,9	115,5	115,3	- 0,2

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

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.1.5.1. Producer prices of certain cereals

(NC/100 kg)

		Common wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Belgique/België (BEF)	1996	489,20	454,60	461,30	504,20	:
	1997	471,90	420,70	444,20	488,00	:
	1998	436,81	385,28	407,29	386,00	:
	1999	431,11	397,41	427,46	412,09	:
Danmark (DKK)	1996	97,12	91,47	104,24	97,04	:
	1997	97,12	91,47	104,24	97,04	:
	1998	84,79	80,72	89,82	80,26	:
	1999	83,65	79,70	90,41	82,13	:
Deutschland * (DEM)	1996	25,41	22,61	23,05	23,39	26,99
	1997	23,96	22,19	22,09	21,81	24,33
	1998	21,80	19,86	19,67	17,75	24,41
	1999	21,67	19,89	19,98	18,79	22,57
Elláda (GRD)	1996	4 767,00	:	4 557,00	6 280,00	4 859,00
	1997	4 857,00	:	4 577,00	6 395,00	4 879,00
	1998	4 863,00	:	4 499,00	6 552,00	5 043,00
	1999	4 725,00	:	4 492,00	6 341,00	5 075,00
España (ESP)	1996	2 580,00	2 174,00	2 138,00	2 328,00	2 583,00
	1997	2 524,00	2 177,00	2 205,00	2 409,00	2 336,00
	1998	2 350,00	1 981,00	1 926,00	2 164,00	2 295,00
	1999	2 256,00	1 975,00	1 988,00	2 119,00	2 343,00
France (FRF)	1996	86,20	84,80	79,50	78,30	88,10
	1997	81,30	78,40	73,90	78,70	74,30
	1998	73,10	69,00	67,70	65,70	68,40
	1999	68,30	65,60	65,20	50,70	71,70
Ireland (IEP)	1996	9,41	:	9,08	9,06	:
	1997	7,77	:	7,60	7,57	:
	1998	7,98	:	7,54	7,81	:
	1999	8,49	:	8,20	8,45	:
Italia (ITL)	1996	32 472,00	31 102,00	32 074,00	43 667,00	35 297,00
	1997	29 927,00	28 162,00	29 497,00	41 288,00	29 205,00
	1998	28 252,00	25 055,00	27 258,00	35 312,00	27 993,00
	1999	27 690,00	24 206,00	27 536,00	31 766,00	30 201,00
Luxembourg (LUF)	1996	490,00	420,00	420,00	440,00	:
	1997	479,00	385,00	385,00	410,00	:
	1998	447,00	370,00	360,00	300,00	:
	1999	458,00	370,00	370,00	340,00	:
Nederland (NLG)	1996	28,13	27,53	27,68	27,86	:
	1997	25,00	25,40	25,90	27,50	:
	1998	23,40	22,50	23,60	24,90	:
	1999	24,30	23,50	24,10	25,30	:
Österreich ** (ATS)	1996	176,30	175,80	167,50	171,50	172,90
	1997	152,44	144,56	146,07	143,62	139,00
	1998	145,43	143,16	137,48	126,96	145,44
	1999	145,92	147,24	135,40	120,97	146,19
Portugal (PTE)	1996	2 950,00	2 800,00	2 800,00	3 600,00	3 000,00
	1997	2 650,00	2 400,00	2 500,00	4 000,00	2 800,00
	1998	2 650,00	2 400,00	2 600,00	4 200,00	2 700,00
	1999	2 500,00	2 400,00	2 400,00	3 500,00	2 600,00
Suomi/Finland ** (FIM)	1996	90,90	89,90	74,70	73,60	:
	1997	88,00	88,50	73,70	70,40	:
	1998	85,10	87,20	73,00	66,40	:
	1999	82,30	84,50	72,60	67,50	:
Sverige ** (SEK)	1996	111,00	106,40	101,70	102,10	:
	1997	104,40	98,90	96,20	95,20	:
	1998	99,90	95,40	92,40	88,50	:
	1999	101,60	97,40	92,50	92,90	:
United Kingdom (GBP)	1996	11,25	:	10,37	10,74	:
	1997	8,87		8,12	8,35	:
	1998	7,60	:	7,05	6,60	:
	1999	7,49	:	7,34	7,15	:

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

4.1.5.5. **Cif Rotterdam prices for cereals**

(ECU/EUR per t)

	Year	Months												Ø	% TAV compared with previous year
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat	1996	168,35	176,33	171,18	191,82	211,91	177,11	153,38	143,81	143,68	143,85	129,97	137,26	162,39	25,2
	1997	139,59	137,00	140,85	151,10	152,89	132,26	127,29	141,94	142,59	141,30	137,99	136,76	140,13	– 13,7
	1998	133,06	133,09	128,20	124,88	117,45	107,71	105,85	96,38	92,08	97,49	105,12	102,73	112,00	– 20,1
	1999	100,91	99,46	99,43	106,24	103,75	104,35	101,76	101,93	108,65	109,58	107,94	106,91	104,24	– 6,9
Rye	1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	1999	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Barley	1996	176,68	183,40	171,71	163,57	159,93	158,53	152,54	129,19	121,31	118,79	120,03	122,62	148,19	28,5
	1997	125,93	132,36	135,99	133,72	129,78	129,25	122,63	122,52	124,77	125,68	122,69	122,75	127,34	– 14,1
	1998	126,87	127,51	129,11	120,40	103,65	97,80	98,06	84,41	86,32	92,22	96,67	96,74	104,98	– 17,6
	1999	91,19	104,42	104,35	99,51	98,77	100,52	107,96	104,49	109,42	114,52	119,76	124,74	106,64	1,6
Maize	1996	132,97	142,37	144,33	156,35	174,44	169,03	174,11	157,17	131,60	115,57	106,23	106,69	142,57	34,1
	1997	111,56	116,20	127,71	125,78	121,28	114,83	110,64	119,36	119,97	118,31	118,32	118,04	118,50	– 16,9
	1998	116,09	118,94	117,45	114,50	110,34	105,49	107,68	95,38	86,95	90,19	93,97	95,34	104,36	– 11,9
	1999	93,92	99,02	100,18	100,76	100,53	106,63	104,28	96,01	97,01	95,70	96,33	97,65	99,00	– 5,1

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.6.2. Market prices for cereals as a percentage of the intervention price (1)

(%)

		1999						2000					
		VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Common wheat of breadmaking quality	Belgique/België	106,42	104,39	105,35	104,51	105,90	105,57	104,94	104,60	105,08	103,94	106,09	104,12
	Danmark	:	:	107,23	107,79	106,71	107,35	109,13	109,94	109,90	107,96	110,56	107,25
	Deutschland	97,27	98,91	102,98	104,83	105,31	105,69	106,34	106,94	108,50	107,42	110,10	103,89
	Elláda	109,70	109,31	111,04	111,67	112,58	111,62	123,56	125,86	126,73	126,66	129,43	102,71
	España	121,10	120,37	119,76	121,44	123,90	124,59	124,02	123,93	124,09	120,68	122,03	111,86
	France	97,40	96,13	93,12	101,44	102,50	102,49	102,07	101,37	102,53	100,23	99,79	95,18
	Italia	110,61	112,79	115,18	119,36	121,59	123,12	124,55	122,95	123,00	119,41	126,16	113,73
	Nederland	103,75	:	:	112,50	114,27	114,20	114,13	113,61	114,07	113,24	114,48	111,99
	Österreich	:	101,37	104,47	104,97	104,71	103,53	105,00	103,97	103,65	100,02	103,85	104,17
	Portugal	115,56	115,90	116,48	120,73	117,24	121,38	123,51	122,78	125,63	118,57	123,51	123,44
	Suomi/Finland	120,93	:	:	118,48	117,59	116,58	115,62	115,02	115,11	110,64	113,50	112,97
	Sverige	114,55	:	:	114,85	112,86	111,99	111,54	112,25	113,06	109,18	110,72	109,63
	United Kingdom	120,50	:	:	120,67	121,31	120,31	122,43	117,07	118,94	123,02	122,62	119,17
Common feed wheat (2)	Belgique/België	100,23	104,61	100,64	101,42	103,01	102,34	101,82	101,27	101,55	101,31	102,52	100,35
	Deutschland	96,22	95,17	99,37	102,10	102,33	102,65	104,64	104,70	105,46	105,78	107,43	100,88
	Nederland	103,75	105,43	106,60	109,01	110,50	110,46	110,42	110,12	111,06	109,74	110,88	108,39
	Portugal	:	107,76	107,76	107,76	105,48	111,33	115,32	114,38	113,46	108,81	114,41	113,91
	United Kingdom	112,12			99,52	101,63	102,15	104,40	102,03	101,82	103,86	102,17	98,69
Durum wheat	Elláda	100,37	107,41	109,45	:	:	:	121,36	121,74	122,24	122,06	121,23	97,75
	España	123,98	131,93	129,87	:	:	:	131,75	131,79	127,90	119,97	118,50	106,96
	France	124,32	131,40	129,74	:	:	:	124,51	126,27	115,59	110,56	119,95	117,45
	Italia	120,02	126,95	130,25	:	:	:	132,90	131,64	130,15	126,18	128,79	119,36
Barley (3)	Belgique/België	:	:	:	103,12	103,04	102,21	101,71	101,25	101,98	100,36	102,38	99,23
	Danmark	:	:	96,50	97,11	96,70	97,98	101,10	101,71	100,63	97,89	98,88	95,48
	Deutschland	89,83	92,14	98,27	100,37	100,56	100,10	101,16	100,95	100,75	97,75	99,66	90,56
	Elláda	116,80	114,71	116,31	113,59	113,82	114,91	116,09	114,52	115,46	118,99	119,26	105,79
	España	101,62	101,83	103,36	105,66	107,83	108,70	109,43	108,36	108,79	106,91	107,97	94,97
	France	97,09	99,34	101,45	101,88	102,69	102,12	103,18	102,66	102,85	101,55	99,88	96,28
	Italia	109,05	110,35	114,46	115,53	118,25	118,17	119,48	122,57	122,55	120,47	123,50	112,00
	Nederland	100,89	104,47	106,26	109,52	110,12	109,90	109,18	109,59	109,47	107,20	107,31	103,89
	Österreich	89,93	95,34	98,26	99,13	100,30	101,25	101,02	102,95	104,00	99,36	101,81	97,63
	Portugal	:	107,76	107,76	107,76	106,86	110,92	115,25	117,74	117,48	112,66	117,21	115,88
	Suomi/Finland	105,83	:	:	99,06	101,51	102,38	102,82	103,61	103,06	98,94	100,52	100,41
	Sverige	109,08	:	:	106,22	104,32	103,57	103,25	103,76	104,21	100,79	102,83	102,68
	United Kingdom	99,32	:	:	100,22	101,96	101,55	103,47	101,77	101,50	101,38	101,27	97,45
Maize (3)	Belgique/België	108,05	108,05	108,05	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Deutschland	113,37	115,17	116,85	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Elláda	131,66	131,97	129,89	114,42	114,66	118,03	119,21	120,46	124,40	120,52	123,15	123,24
	España	118,45	208,08	113,37	120,17	120,97	121,30	121,63	121,82	122,26	117,65	120,71	119,52
	France	109,37	:	:	103,31	106,34	105,80	105,41	106,70	107,49	104,01	108,19	107,31
	Italia	124,29	121,83	105,75	111,09	114,24	113,52	112,01	109,77	109,91	107,69	114,96	113,55
	Österreich	102,22	105,36	106,54	99,99	100,37	101,22	100,24	99,95	99,53	95,95	99,43	100,16
	Portugal	:	:	:	114,65	113,06	117,99	119,88	120,51	120,85	116,51	122,31	123,52

(1) Average prices at certain representative marketing centres adjusted to the standard quality.
(2) Figures based on intervention price for common wheat of breadmaking quality reduced by 5 %.
(3) Feed grains.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.1.6.3. **Intervention stocks in the EU at the end of the marketing year**

(1 000 t)

Products	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00
1	2	3	4	5
Common wheat:	497	2 451	6 395	3 079
— Common wheat of breadmaking quality	497	2 451	6 395	3 079
— Common feed wheat	0	0	0	0
Rye	1 049	2 708	3 672	3 270
Barley	798	7 757	7 802	2 325
Durum wheat	1	0	0	0
Maize	10	687	100	22
Sorghum	0	60	49	5
Total	2 355	13 663	18 018	8 701

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.2.1.1. **Area, yield and production of rice (paddy)**

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	*100 kg/ha*				% TAV	*1 000 t*				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	3	4	5	5	6	8	9	10	10	11	13	14	15	15	16
EU-15	425	422	408	394	− 3,4	61,7	65,7	64,0	65,7	2,7	2 621	2 772	2 615	2 590	− 1,0
Ellàda	29	30	27	20	− 25,9	83,6	81,3	80,6	83,6	3,7	244	243	219	167	− 23,7
España	107	111	113	110	− 2,7	68,8	72,0	67,8	72,5	6,9	736	801	766	801	4,6
France	23	20	18	17	− 5,6	49,7	60,2	60,0	60,0	0,0	116	121	111	103	− 7,2
Italia	238	233	223	221	− 0,9	57,2	62,0	62,6	61,7	− 1,4	1 360	1 442	1 394	1 362	− 2,3
Portugal	28	28	27	26	− 3,7	59,0	59,1	61,1	61,1	0,0	165	164	165	157	− 4,8

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat) and reports from Member States.

4.2.4.1. **Supply balance — rice** (1)

EU-15

	1 000 t wholly milled rice			% TAV
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5
Usable production	1 552	1 667	1 562	– 6,3
Change in stocks	107	195	21	– 89,2
Imports	540	553	476	– 13,9
Exports	279	288	274	– 4,9
Internal use	1 706	1 737	1 743	0,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	90,9	95,9	89,6	– 6,6

(1) Broken rice excluded.

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat) and reports from Member States.

4.2.5.1. Cif Rotterdam prices (¹) for husked rice

(ECU/EUR per t)

	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Ø	% TAV compared with previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Medium-grain rice														
1991/92	170,2	166,6	166,0	163,5	160,9	163,7	166,2	165,8	164,7	162,9	159,4	157,3	163,9	3,3
1992/93	156,5	158,3	163,8	162,5	164,4	165,5	165,9	163,7	162,6	164,9	168,1	169,0	163,8	– 0,1
1993/94	163,4	164,5	169,9	170,6	170,1	170,2	168,7	168,3	166,1	165,8	162,2	162,7	166,9	1,9
1994/95	162,2	160,8	160,8	163,0	161,9	174,0	177,5	176,5	177,2	174,3	243,2	247,3	181,5	8,7
1995/96	287,9	352,0	382,3	389,8	392,1	378,9	373,7	379,4	374,9	361,9	360,7	353,4	365,6	101,4
1996/97	345,3	305,3	290,9	303,5	321,2	328,5	306,0	293,6	286,9	290,9	307,1	323,6	308,6	– 15,6
1997/98	328,7	326,9	309,5	308,1	303,5	289,1	279,3	281,5	300,1	329,0	346,6	352,8	312,9	1,4
1998/99	341,8	333,3	327,8	344,1	345,2	366,3	380,0	386,7	389,9	399,2	402,1	392,6	367,4	17,4
1999/00	395,4	309,8	294,1	311,3	350,0	403,2	420,3	427,1	444,0	422,8	419,8	415,6	384,5	4,6
Long-grain rice														
1991/92	207,7	197,6	187,7	181,8	186,4	192,3	193,0	185,8	182,3	176,0	169,2	168,0	185,7	6,6
1992/93	170,5	176,3	181,2	174,2	171,6	166,9	165,6	160,8	156,2	156,5	162,8	172,9	168,0	– 9,5
1993/94	150,6	155,8	205,1	219,6	212,0	222,0	208,3	195,5	190,4	185,5	173,6	169,0	190,6	13,5
1994/95	176,3	174,0	174,0	176,3	174,8	182,2	181,1	180,1	182,5	202,3	257,1	261,7	193,5	1,5
1995/96	262,2	297,7	291,9	285,4	278,5	281,1	288,7	300,1	318,4	320,6	323,6	328,5	298,1	54,1
1996/97	330,4	324,6	318,2	324,5	349,7	381,5	380,4	388,5	378,1	377,5	388,2	376,5	359,8	20,7
1997/98	365,3	353,8	344,2	358,9	371,3	367,2	363,9	349,4	342,0	353,1	347,6	336,5	354,4	– 1,5
1998/99	321,2	305,9	310,6	312,5	332,5	347,6	351,5	345,1	345,6	349,5	346,1	331,8	333,3	– 5,9
1999/00	331,7	319,8	326,6	331,5	327,5	333,2	334,4	334,9	342,4	321,7	308,7	319,1	327,6	– 1,7

(¹) Monthly averages. From July 1995, the reference price used to calculate import duties (Regulation (EC) No 1503/96, amended).

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.2.6.1. Market prices [1] for Community paddy rice compared with intervention prices

Month	Italia [a]				España [b]			
	Round-grain rice		Long-grain rice		Medium-grain rice		'Indica' rice	
	EUR/t	% of intervention price	EUR/t	% of intervention price	EUR/t	% of intervention price	EUR/t	% of intervention price
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IX 1998	260	82,46	—	0,00	—	—	—	—
X	262	83,09	269	85,00	—	—	—	—
XI	266	84,19	274	86,60	292	92,52	288	91,20
XII	296	93,69	274	86,60	295	93,46	300	94,97
I 1999	271	85,83	279	88,28	303	95,98	308	97,51
II	271	85,83	280	88,69	302	95,51	307	97,03
III	272	86,04	284	89,92	302	95,51	307	97,03
IV	274	86,20	284	89,35	298	93,87	307	96,42
V	283	88,39	290	90,68	295	92,25	—	—
VI	296	91,85	297	92,25	301	93,54	—	—
VII	297	91,68	300	92,48	300	92,72	—	—
VIII	—	—	—	—	298	92,00	—	—
IX	248	83,09	—	—	277	92,83	—	—
X	248	83,09	275	92,03	287	96,23	286	96,02
XI	256	85,86	284	95,21	282	94,55	270	90,45
XII	261	87,42	287	96,07	281	94,27	270	90,40
I 2000	265	88,93	289	96,94	294	98,55	284	95,06
II	265	89,15	291	97,45	302	101,34	289	96,98
III	264	88,50	285	95,43	304	102,08	286	95,94
IV	263	87,70	286	95,14	308	102,71	291	96,80
V	263	87,12	287	95,02	308	101,85	294	97,40
VI	265	86,97	289	96,72	308	101,18	294	96,76
VII	270	88,09	289	96,09	—	—	—	—
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

[1] Monthly averages.

Sources: [a] Este Nazionale Risi.
[b] Ministry of Agriculture.

4.3.1.1. **Area under sugarbeet (1), yield (2) and production (2) of sugar**

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	t/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2000/01 / 1999/00	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2000/01 / 1999/00	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2000/01 / 1999/00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15	2 050	2 002	1 961	1 822	−7,1	8,52	8,04	8,97	8,65	−3,6	17 764	16 396	17 922	16 119	−10,1
Belgique/België	102	98	104	95	−8,7	9,98	8,10	10,50	9,30	−11,4	1 018	794	1 092	917	−16,0
Danmark	67	66	64	60	−6,3	8,03	8,05	8,63	8,40	−2,7	538	531	552	504	−8,7
Deutschland (3)	504	501	489	451	−7,8	7,98	8,02	8,90	8,50	−4,5	4 045	4 037	4 380	3 852	−12,1
Elláda	53	37	40	50	25,0	6,87	5,38	5,79	6,44	11,2	364	199	232	322	38,8
España (5)	155	153	137	130	−5,1	7,67	7,80	8,06	8,27	2,6	1 144	1 160	1 105	1 085	−1,8
France (4) (5)	421	412	393	361	−8,1	11,22	10,35	11,71	11,10	−5,2	4 970	4 512	4 803	4 299	−10,5
Ireland	33	33	33	33	0,0	6,21	6,64	6,55	7,00	6,9	205	219	216	231	6,9
Italia	284	281	273	240	−12,1	6,12	5,68	6,25	6,30	0,8	1 739	1 596	1 705	1 510	−11,4
Nederland	114	112	120	112	−6,7	8,95	7,38	9,31	9,00	−3,3	1 020	825	1 117	1 008	−9,8
Österreich (3)	51	49	47	43	−8,5	9,07	9,90	10,30	8,30	−19,4	484	490	501	380	−24,2
Portugal	3	3	8	8	0,0	6,68	6,60	8,00	7,37	−7,9	70	66	76	59	−22,4
Suomi/Finland (3)	34	34	34	33	−2,9	5,23	3,53	4,88	4,70	−3,7	183	126	166	154	−7,2
Sverige	59	59	59	56	−5,1	6,71	6,76	7,29	7,10	−2,6	396	399	431	398	−7,7
United Kingdom	170	164	160	150	−6,3	9,98	8,87	9,66	9,60	−0,6	1 588	1 442	1 546	1 400	−9,4

(1) Area planted with sugarbeet exclusive of area planted for distillery supply.
(2) In terms of white-sugar value.
(3) Including production of molasses.
(4) Area and yield, metropolitan France only; including the French overseas departments.
(5) Including production of sugar from sugar cane.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.3.2.1. **World production of sugar and production of the main producing and/or exporting countries**

	Raw sugar and white sugar								
	%				1 000 t raw sugar				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	124 217	125 132	126 919	136 327	7,4
of which:									
Europe									
EU-15	14,2	14,8	14,1	13,5	17 692	18 583	17 939	18 428	2,7
America									
USA	5,3	5,4	5,6	6,0	6 593	6 731	7 159	8 243	15,1
Cuba	3,5	3,7	2,6	2,8	4 529	4 318	3 291	3 875	17,7
Dominican Republic	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,3	670	687	516	421	– 18,4
Mexico	3,9	4,0	4,2	3,7	4 784	5 047	5 287	5 030	– 4,9
Argentina	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,4	1 393	1 649	1 749	1 882	7,6
Brazil	11,9	13,0	15,1	15,1	14 718	16 371	19 168	20 646	7,7
Asia									
India	13,7	11,5	11,3	12,8	16 890	14 439	14 281	17 406	21,9
Peoples Republic of China	5,7	6,0	7,0	6,8	7 091	7 415	8 904	9 274	4,2
Pakistan	1,9	2,1	3,1	2,7	2 662	2 914	3 909	3 712	– 5,0
Philippines	1,5	1,6	1,2	1,4	1 885	1 954	1 549	1 913	23,5
Thailand	5,0	5,0	3,3	4,0	6 154	6 243	4 143	5 456	31,7
Africa									
South Africa	2,0	1,9	2,4	1,9	2 471	2 419	2 985	2 547	– 14,7
Oceania									
Australia	4,5	4,7	4,0	4,0	5 618	5 882	5 085	5 514	8,4

Source: Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Organisation (ISO).

4.3.3.1. **World supply balance and international trade in sugar**

	1 000 t raw sugar				% TAV
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1999/00 / 1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I) *Supply balance (marketing year September/August)*					
Initial stock	45 703	46 548	49 442	56 416	14,1
Production	124 103	128 063	135 121	132 264	- 2,1
Imports	37 265	39 281	41 369	38 560	- 6,8
Availability	207 071	213 892	225 932	227 240	0,6
Exports	39 436	41 205	43 412	40 413	- 6,9
Consumption	120 940	123 245	126 704	128 269	1,2
Final stock	46 548	49 442	56 416	58 558	3,8
of which: as % of consumption	38,5	40,1	44,5	45,7	2,7
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999 / 1998
(II) *International trade*					
Imports/world	35 153	37 278	37 076	35 887	- 3,2
of which:					
— EU-15	1 868	1 883	1 814	1 941	7,0
— %	5,3	5,1	4,9	5,4	10,2
Exports/world	35 422	37 021	37 263	39 487	6,0
of which:					
— EU-15	4209	5 152	6 357	5 086	- 20,0
— in %	11,9	13,9	17,1	12,9	- 24,6

Sources: (I) FO Licht — European Sugar Journal (for the supply balance). (II) International Sugar Organisation (for international trade).

4.3.4.1. **Sugar supply balance**
(October/September)

EU-15

	1 000 t white sugar				% TAV
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1999/00 / 1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total production	16 767	17 764	16 396	17 922	9,3
of which: C sugar production for export	2 369	3 146	2 033	3 367	65,6
Usable production (1)	14 398	14 618	14 363	14 555	1,3
Change in stocks	630	392	308	789	156,2
Imports (2)	2 272	2 185	2 300	2 354	2,3
Exports (1) (2)	3 313	3 724	3 610	3 320	− 8,0
Intra-EU trade	(1 871)	(1 680)	(1 819)	(1 800)	− 1,0
Internal use	12 727	12 687	12 745	12 800	0,4
of which:					
— animal feed	2	2	2	2	0,0
— industrial use	250	260	314	376	19,7
— human consumption	12 475	12 425	12 429	12 422	− 0,1
Human consumption (kg/head) (3)	33,5	33,2	33,2	33,1	− 0,3
Self-sufficiency (%) (1)	113,1	115,2	112,7	113,7	0,9

(1) Excluding C sugar.
(2) Excluding sugar traded for processing.
(3) Ratio of human consumption to resident population at 1 January.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.3.5.1. **Average world sugar prices** (1)

	ECU/EUR per 100 kg				% TAV
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1999/00 / 1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6
London Exchange (2)	26,96	26,76	20,41	18,70	− 8,4
New York Exchange (3)	21,18	23,26	15,15	14,38	− 5,1

(1) Arithmetic mean of spot prices (June/July).
(2) White sugar, loaded fob designated European ports, in new bags.
(3) Raw sugar 96°, loaded fob Caribbean — Contract No 11.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.3.6.1. Sugar and isoglucose production, by quota

	Sugar (1 000 t white sugar)								Isoglucose (1 000 t dry matter)				
	Basic quotas		Production available 1999/00 (p)		Breakdown				Basic quotas		Production (p) 1999/00		
	A sugar	B sugar	Quantity of sugar carried over from 1998/99	Crop 1999/00	Production of A sugar	Production of B sugar not carried over	Production of C sugar not carried over	Quantity of sugar carried over into 2000/01	Isoglucose A	Isoglucose B	Total	of which: A + B	of which: Isoglucose C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EU-15	11 982	2 610	1 340	17 922	11 761	2 531	3 367	1 603	252	51	303	303	—
Belgique/België	680	146	23	1 092	680	146	207	82	57	15	72	72	—
Danmark	328	97	42	552	328	97	127	42	—	—	—	—	—
Deutschland	2 637	812	147	4 380	2 637	810	860	220	29	7	36	36	—
Elláda	290	29	—	232	232	—	—	—	11	2	13	13	—
España	960	40	174	1 105	960	40	127	152	75	8	83	83	—
France (1)	2 996	806	506	4 803	284	759	1 199	509	16	4	20	20	—
Ireland	182	18	18	216	182	18	16	18	—	—	—	—	—
Italia	1 320	248	215	1 705	1 320	248	91	261	16	4	20	20	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	690	182	—	1 117	690	182	165	80	7	2	9	9	—
Österreich	316	74	63	501	316	74	111	63	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	73	7	—	76	64	6	—	6	8	2	10	10	—
Suomi/Finland	134	13	—	166	134	13	1	18	11	1	12	12	—
Sverige	336	34	37	431	336	34	61	37	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1 040	104	115	1 546	1 040	104	402	115	22	6	28	28	—

(1) Including French overseas departments.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

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

		Area					Yield					Production				
		1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
		1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rapeseed	EU-15	2 409	2 805	3 108	3 589	15,5	27,3	30,4	30,8	31,7	2,9	6 586	8 513	9 584	11 369	18,6
	Belgique/België	5	6	5	8	45,0	30,0	31,0	35,0	35,0	0,0	15	19	19	28	44,5
	Danmark	92	104	118	142	20,4	24,3	28,0	29,0	29,0	0,0	223	291	342	412	20,4
	Deutschland	746	915	1 008	1 207	19,7	23,4	30,7	32,5	32,9	1,3	1 748	2 808	3 275	3 970	21,2
	España	84	62	46	48	4,8	14,8	14,7	15,8	13,3	- 15,8	125	92	73	64	- 11,7
	France	803	950	1 098	1 369	24,7	31,6	33,4	33,6	32,7	- 2,6	2 536	3 175	3 685	4 472	21,3
	Ireland	3	6	7	3	- 56,9	33,0	33,0	33,0	33,0	0,0	11	20	21	9	- 57,0
	Italia	91	101	125	67	- 46,1	21,7	21,7	22,0	34,0	54,6	198	219	275	229	- 16,5
	Luxembourg	2	2	2	3	29,8	30,0	31,0	35,0	27,6	- 21,1	5	6	8	9	2,2
	Nederland	2	1	1	1	58,6	33,0	33,0	31,0	33,3	7,4	7	2	3	5	69,7
	Österreich	69	60	52	65	24,2	21,0	23,4	24,8	28,3	14,2	145	140	129	188	46,1
	Suomi/Finland	61	61	58	63	8,7	14,5	15,3	11,0	14,3	29,7	89	93	64	89	39,7
	Sverige	65	64	55	77	40,0	24,0	19,0	22,6	21,1	- 6,6	155	121	124	162	30,7
	United Kingdom	384	473	534	537	0,6	34,6	32,3	29,4	32,3	9,9	1 329	1 527	1 566	1 732	10,6
Sunflower seed	EU-15	2 494	2 388	2 346	1 997	- 14,9	16,5	17,7	16,6	16,6	0,0	4 125	4 223	3 888	3 323	- 14,5
	Deutschland	44	34	33	33	0,2	23,9	24,4	25,8	25,0	- 3,1	105	83	85	83	- 2,9
	Elláda	22	26	33	:	- 100,0	11,0	11,0	11,0	:	- 100,0	24	28	36	:	- 100,0
	España	1 124	1 054	1 030	850	- 17,5	11,0	13,0	10,7	6,8	- 36,4	1 235	1 366	1 097	579	- 47,2
	France	911	875	812	799	- 1,6	21,9	22,9	22,9	22,9	0,0	1 995	2 008	1 863	1 829	- 1,8
	Italia	269	318	350	235	- 32,7	23,8	20,2	20,0	30,8	54,0	639	641	701	724	3,3
	Österreich	18	20	22	24	10,8	24,0	24,0	24,0	26,2	9,2	44	47	52	63	20,8
	Portugal	106	61	65	55	- 15,2	7,9	7,9	7,9	8,0	1,3	84	48	51	44	- 14,1
Soya beans	EU-15	332	456	533	356	- 33,2	:	:	34,6	40,0	15,6	:	1 578	1 844	1 425	- 22,7
	Deutschland	0	0	0	0	- 4,8	21,8	22,8	22,8	22,8	0,0	0	1	1	1	- 5,2
	Elláda	0	0	0	:	x	-	-	-	:	x	0	0	0	:	x
	España	5	5	6	4	- 23,6	18,0	22,0	22,5	21,9	- 2,7	9	11	12	9	- 25,8
	France	86	96	111	102	- 8,0	28,3	28,9	28,9	28,9	0,0	243	279	320	295	- 8,0
	Italia	227	338	396	231	- 41,7	32,0	37,0	37,0	46,3	25,1	725	1 252	1 465	1 070	- 27,0
	Österreich	14	16	20	18	- 7,9	:	22,5	22,5	27,2	20,9	:	36	45	50	11,4

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.3.1. **Internal and external trade: (a) rapeseed; (b) sunflower seed; (c) soya beans; (d) flax seed**

(1 000 t)

		Rapeseed			Sunflower seed			Soya beans			Flax seed		
		Intra-EU trade (1)	Imports	Exports	Intra-EU trade (1)	Imports	Exports	Intra-EU trade (1)	Imports	Exports	Intra-EU trade (1)	Imports	Exports
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
EU-15	1997	2 194	279	387	1 044	1 957	133	856	13 821	49	165	525	4
	1998	2 533	588	680	769	2 180	86	1 446	14 786	41	172	566	8
	1999	1 973	1 040	1 775	609	2 737	37	1 925	14 662	27	267	374	16
BLEU/UEBL	1997	381	25	0	283	255	0	76	1 203	2	74	246	1
	1998	469	153	0	209	193	0	122	1 305	3	69	193	2
Belgique/België	1999	637	102	142	171	128	0	74	1 243	1	186	137	4
Danmark	1997	54	5	0	13	15	2	8	69	0	3	2	1
	1998	72	16	0	8	82	2	9	80	0	7	1	1
	1999	73	12	28	9	104	2	13	85	0	5	1	0
Deutschland	1997	1 085	209	79	174	284	1	538	2 656	7	18	147	1
	1998	1 218	240	183	150	219	2	1 111	2 537	6	26	182	1
	1999	622	608	518	196	242	1	1 646	2 572	4	12	131	1
Elláda	1997	0	0	:	0	51	0	15	235	0	0	0	0
	1998	0	0	:	2	75	0	0	299	1	0	0	0
	1999	0	1	:	0	63	0	0	283	1	0	:	0
España	1997	8	0	0	174	282	22	30	2 742	0	5	0	0
	1998	4	0	0	183	370	6	15	3 156	0	12	0	0
	1999	5	0	0	167	646	1	23	2 934	0	5	0	:
France	1997	19	3	278	21	228	101	65	616	2	20	0	0
	1998	21	18	449	14	278	43	63	617	2	21	0	0
	1999	29	19	908	13	367	28	49	558	2	20	0	0
Ireland	1997	2	:	:	0	:	:	23	16	:	0	0	:
	1998	1	:	:	0	:	0	19	12	:	0	0	:
	1999	1	:	:	0	:	:	16	10	:	0	0	:
Italia	1997	2	10	0	4	150	3	4	757	21	8	0	0
	1998	6	4	0	1	232	2	7	854	3	8	0	0
	1999	6	26	:	2	235	1	8	794	2	5	0	:
Luxembourg	1997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1998	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1999	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Nederland	1997	257	5	1	123	417	1	12	3 806	14	35	77	0
	1998	269	42	1	80	435	2	34	4 256	23	26	152	2
	1999	160	92	29	10	626	1	31	4 845	11	29	103	5
Österreich	1997	3	13	5	2	34	2	19	3	4	1	0	0
	1998	4	41	0	4	70	27	14	4	3	2	0	0
	1999	2	27	0	4	49	1	13	1	5	1	0	0
Portugal	1997	0	0	0	144	123	0	2	627	0	0	0	0
	1998	1	0	:	94	152	0	3	522	0	1	:	0
	1999	0	:	:	16	249	0	4	573	0	1	0	:
Suomi/Finland	1997	44	6	0	2	6	0	0	185	0	0	0	0
	1998	85	14	0	1	5	0	0	147	0	0	0	0
	1999	67	27	0	4	7	0	0	169	0	0	0	0
Sverige	1997	62	1	0	5	11	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
	1998	106	11	0	2	13	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
	1999	162	12	0	2	13	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
United Kingdom	1997	277	3	24	99	100	0	64	905	0	0	52	1
	1998	277	49	46	22	56	0	48	995	0	1	37	1
	1999	208	115	149	15	10	0	44	595	0	2	1	6

(1) Based on quantities entering.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

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

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1999/00 / 1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
Eu production	7 023	8 513	9 584	11 368	18,6
Imports (extra-EU)	397	340	892	863	– 3,3
Exports (extra-EU)	445	351	798	2 018	152,9
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Availabilities	6 975	8 502	9 678	10 212	5,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	101	100	99	111	12,4
Oil and oil equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	2 631	3 265	3 514	3 740	6,4
— from imported seed	159	136	357	345	– 3,3
Imports (extra-EU)	11	12	3	8	142,7
Exports (extra-EU)	413	731	840	777	– 7,6
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Availabilities	2 388	2 683	3 034	3 316	9,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	118	127	126	137	8,5
Cake and cake equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	3 684	4 571	4 920	5 236	6,4
— from imported seed	222	191	500	483	– 3,3
Imports (extra-EU)	1 006	664	567	935	64,8
Exports (extra-EU)	5	11	11	14	22,8
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Availabilities	4 907	5 414	5 976	6 641	11,1
Self-sufficiency (%)	80	88	90	96	6,7

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

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

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1999/00 / 1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EU production	4 125	4 223	3 888	3 323	– 14,5
Imports (extra-EU)	2 646	1 884	2 440	2 191	– 10,2
Exports (extra-EU)	72	133	48	21	– 55,9
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Availabilities	6 699	5 974	6 279	5 493	– 12,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	62	71	62	60	– 2,3
Oil and oil equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	1 702	1 718	1 613	1 387	– 14,0
— from imported seed	1 111	791	1 025	920	– 10,2
Imports (extra-EU)	34	94	175	249	42,1
Exports (extra-EU)	413	353	258	176	– 31,9
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Availabilities	2 435	2 250	2 554	2 380	– 6,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	71	79	64	59	– 8,3
Cake and cake equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	2 270	2 290	2 150	1 849	– 14,0
— from imported seed	1 482	1 055	1 366	1 227	– 10,2
Imports (extra-EU)	1 819	1 751	1 971	2 052	4,1
Exports (extra-EU)	26	26	15	9	– 35,3
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Availabilities	5 544	5 070	5 473	5 119	– 6,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	42	47	40	36	– 8,6

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

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

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1999/00 / 1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EU production	978	1 578	1 844	1 425	– 22,7
Imports (extra-EU)	14 313	14 189	14 818	13 823	– 6,7
Exports (extra-EU)	28	58	28	35	22,7
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Availabilities	15 263	15 709	16 634	15 213	– 8,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	6	10	11	9	– 15,5
Oil and oil equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	171	274	327	250	– 23,4
— from imported seed	2 576	2 554	2 667	2 488	– 6,7
Imports (extra-EU)	15	8	4	7	51,3
Exports (extra-EU)	816	920	1 074	1 028	– 4,3
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Availabilities	1 946	1 916	1 924	1 717	– 10,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	9	15	17	15	– 13,4
Cake and cake equivalent					
EU total production					
— from Community seed	741	1 185	1 416	1 085	– 23,4
— from imported seed	11 164	11 067	11 558	10 782	– 6,7
Imports (extra-EU)	10 544	10 673	14 697	14 936	1,6
Exports (extra-EU)	737	1 253	1 416	1 477	4,3
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Availabilities	21 712	21 673	26 255	25 325	– 3,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	4	6	5	4	– 19,9

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.4.4.4. **Supplies of olive oil**

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU production	1 481	1 930	2 394	1 824	– 23,8
Oil imports	28	45	46	46	0,0
— Intra-EU trade	362	519	548	500	– 8,8
Oil exports	142	149	189	73	– 61,4
— Intra-EU trade	362	519	548	500	– 8,8
Change in stocks	20	259	545	91	– 83,3
Internal use	1 387	1 567	1 706	1 706	0,0
Human consumption (kg/head) (1)	3,7	4,2	4,7	4,9	4,3
Self-sufficiency (%) (2)	106,8	123,2	140,3	106,9	– 23,8

(1) Ratio of human consumption to resident population at 1 January.
(2) Ratio of total production to domestic use.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.4.5.1. Fixed prices and average market prices in Greece, Spain and Italy for olive oil

(ECU/EUR per 100 kg)

	Member States	Intervention price (¹)	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Ø
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1996/97															
Extra virgin olive oil	Elláda	192,66	362,39	293,19	296,67	286,48	258,18	262,15	272,31	256,94	250,86	269,22	261,36	248,36	276,51
	España	192,66	355,79	280,92	262,54	246,97	250,46	248,41	246,59	221,50	216,95	214,39	213,62	202,24	246,70
	Italia	192,66	403,72	343,22	357,24	373,35	378,60	384,70	374,78	333,68	331,99	336,89	343,48	315,89	356,46
Lampante grade olive oil 3°	Elláda	161,98	287,36	237,05	238,86	228,71	192,04	187,30	195,33	185,84	157,67	161,85	156,94	154,69	198,64
	España	161,98	329,30	203,38	234,21	216,34	205,61	191,82	174,19	168,41	178,45	182,43	187,36	182,96	204,54
	Italia	161,98	322,20	270,79	250,28	233,76	216,66	208,97	191,24	175,62	178,95	184,91	194,20	177,07	217,05
Refined olive oil	España	—	364,56	301,47	270,06	249,26	237,95	226,59	205,97	194,82	202,51	205,85	212,13	201,25	239,37
	Italia	—	361,29	310,25	281,08	266,33	246,80	197,68	214,99	197,51	201,74	207,71	188,22	198,97	239,38
1997/98															
Extra virgin olive oil	Elláda	187,24	241,66	228,21	211,83	199,33	183,46	179,87	186,44	186,44	190,55	198,63	203,36	204,54	201,19
	España	187,24	197,52	189,69	182,08	177,31	175,69	175,94	179,00	181,11	180,01	180,47	179,92	175,87	181,22
	Italia	187,24	304,43	256,08	251,38	240,18	246,60	249,50	249,22	245,87	237,37	236,96	245,10	246,60	250,77
Lampante grade olive oil 3°	Elláda	156,56	153,04	151,02	145,00	138,73	130,38	125,77	130,83	130,83	132,07	131,53	133,73	134,18	136,43
	España	156,56	179,90	168,96	159,65	151,97	149,62	148,03	152,02	150,73	151,61	152,75	156,93	154,91	156,42
	Italia	156,56	170,13	163,50	166,04	151,62	149,45	149,45	149,45	148,57	146,92	147,16	156,39	155,41	154,51
Refined olive oil	España	—	199,56	193,21	170,67	173,61	168,91	167,53	170,56	169,31	169,56	172,65	174,33	174,97	175,41
	Italia	—	198,17	186,63	164,89	177,04	172,16	169,10	170,30	168,48	166,38	163,62	175,99	165,87	173,22
1998/99 (²)															
Extra virgin olive oil	Elláda	177,88	218,34	225,86	213,39	214,68	214,37	213,46	224,47	225,35	226,52	228,36	234,75	231,82	222,61
	España	177,88	175,80	180,97	206,67	245,01	246,04	249,62	246,58	242,36	245,32	250,17	255,85	248,72	232,76
	Italia	177,88	266,81	243,10	247,19	262,75	261,39	239,23	266,35	264,51	261,73	263,98	271,48	209,77	254,86
Lampante grade olive oil 3°	Elláda	148,73	134,14	135,24	136,96	—	190,53	195,13	206,72	201,72	212,36	211,47	—	—	180,47
	España	148,73	154,51	158,54	189,25	227,86	231,30	233,09	231,15	227,62	230,22	237,00	241,83	238,60	216,75
	Italia	148,73	154,43	152,47	177,18	222,72	224,41	230,60	227,99	226,64	227,24	229,66	233,18	216,16	210,22
Refined olive oil	España	—	173,66	182,34	207,32	254,58	256,65	254,75	253,57	249,36	250,61	255,41	261,77	249,20	237,43
	Italia	—	171,15	172,27	201,90	248,55	247,98	259,00	254,06	247,81	252,40	256,06	260,21	242,57	234,50
1999/00															
Extra virgin olive oil	Elláda	177,88	207,59	201,27	199,61	199,68	202,15	189,06	176,45	164,53	158,83	164,65	169,68	:	:
	España	177,88	221,50	207,62	218,32	216,95	206,68	191,44	182,90	165,95	167,06	176,90	177,45	:	:
	Italia	177,88	232,73	219,24	242,09	235,63	230,34	229,82	225,30	214,85	213,47	220,79	222,08	:	:
Lampante grade olive oil 3°	Elláda	148,73	157,81	156,53	164,87	170,89	173,61	158,61	148,09	132,46	131,86	137,08	142,06	:	:
	España	148,73	194,47	195,93	208,89	204,13	190,65	173,69	165,09	159,21	154,52	150,52	148,85	:	:
	Italia	148,73	182,70	184,89	206,97	202,19	189,54	177,53	164,87	157,78	152,23	150,42	150,81	:	:
Refined olive oil	España	—	226,13	214,16	229,35	227,53	214,57	197,96	190,85	169,34	176,05	183,89	185,81	:	:
	Italia	—	209,81	209,16	232,79	226,72	213,30	203,35	190,44	175,39	190,23	197,03	193,67	:	:

(¹) Institutional prices were changed on 1 February 1995 as a result of the new agrimonetary measures.
(²) There has been no intervention price since 1998/99. The trigger price for private storage is equivalent to 95 % of the intervention price in the previous marketing year.

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture; Greek Ministry of Agriculture; Spanish Ministry of Agriculture; Bari Chamber of Commerce.

4.4.5.3. **Average monthly prices for oilseed products**

(ECU/EUR per 100 kg)

	1999						2000					
	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Soya beans (¹)	17,147	18,096	19,156	18,355	18,709	19,296	19,014	21,461	21,835	22,326	23,986	22,158
Oils (²):												
— Soya oil	38,239	37,603	41,067	37,210	37,146	35,985	39,615	36,060	37,301	39,025	37,410	34,748
— Rapeseed oil	37,876	36,439	39,933	36,015	35,758	35,259	37,618	36,257	37,558	39,967	37,618	36,427
— Sunflower oil	50,576	47,350	48,479	44,142	43,754	42,546	43,156	40,238	43,011	45,831	43,445	41,625
Oil cake (²):												
— Soya cake	13,916	14,710	16,903	17,055	17,221	17,385	19,513	19,709	20,458	20,902	21,850	20,505
— Rapeseed cake	7,473	8,095	10,226	11,078	11,990	12,066	12,910	12,595	12,902	13,134	13,023	12,846
— Sunflower cake	—	7,222	8,743	9,075	9,157	8,973	8,948	8,769	8,726	9,075	10,783	10,897

(¹) Unloaded at Rotterdam.
(²) Ex-EU factory.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.5.1.1. **Area, yield and harvested production of (a) fruit; (b) citrus fruit; (c) vegetables**

	Area					Yield					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A — *Fruits (excluding citrus)*															
A.1. All fruit															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	16	17	17	18	4,1	307	327	351	:	:	497	540	613	:	:
Danmark	5	7	7	:	:	76	70	70	:	:	41	51	51	:	:
Deutschland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Elláda	340	338	336	:	:	92	73	74	:	:	3 153	2 456	2 481	:	:
España	1 386	1 427	1 417	1 428	0,8	64	76	67	76	12,8	8 917	10 780	9 546	10 838	13,5
France	229	224	218	191	– 12,4	164	159	139	195	40,3	3 758	3 549	3 033	3 720	22,7
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20	17	14	:	:
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10 699	9 225	9 620	:	:
Luxembourg	1	1	2	:	:	87	45	60	:	:	11	6	13	15	15,4
Nederland	25	25	25	25	– 1,4	247	240	288	314	9,0	610	599	717	770	7,4
Österreich	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	201	227	196	243	24,0
Portugal	175	175	178	:	:	49	58	40	:	:	853	1 015	713	:	:
Suomi/Finland	8	8	8	8	0,0	22	20	16	18	12,5	17	16	13	15	15,4
Sverige	6	6	6	:	:	51	54	47	:	:	32	33	29	:	:
United Kingdom	29	28	26	:	:	127	83	121	145	19,8	370	230	311	353	13,5
A.2. Apples															
EU-15	300	293	287	:	:	253	250	251	:	:	7 583	7 453	7 460	:	:
Belgique/België	9	9	10	10	0,0	321	391	420	556	32,4	295	367	407	534	31,2
Danmark	2	2	2	:	:	121	217	217	:	:	18	33	33	:	:
Deutschland (¹)	36	31	31	31	0,0	246	245	313	331	5,8	878	765	977	1 036	6,0
Elláda	14	14	14	:	:	242	215	242	:	:	335	292	332	336	1,2
España	42	42	42	52	23,8	208	220	168	168	0,0	865	924	698	873	25,1
France	63	63	61	54	– 11,5	318	324	292	400	37,0	2 004	2 040	1 786	2 166	21,3
Ireland	0	0	0		:	:	:	:	:	:	11	9	8	:	:
Italia	72	71	70	69	– 1,0	289	257	308	340	10,4	2 071	1 966	2 143	2 344	9,4
Luxembourg	1	1	1		:	130	62	99	:	:	8	4	11	12	9,1
Nederland	15	15	15	14	– 6,7	289	276	353	402	13,9	437	420	518	570	10,0
Österreich (¹)	6	6	6	6	:	283	316	262	316	20,6	162	188	156	188	20,5
Portugal	24	24	24	24	0,0	106	118	68	108	58,8	257	286	166	263	58,4
Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	1		49	60	41	51	24,4	2	3	2	2	0,0
Sverige	2	2	2		:	102	114	98	:	:	17	19	16	:	:
United Kingdom	14	13	13	13	0,0	164	101	155	193	24,5	223	137	207	248	19,8
A.3. Pears															
EU-15	140	138	136	:	:	179	162	142	:	:	2 505	2 179	2 288	2 437	6,5
Belgique/België	4	5	5	5	0,0	307	274	294	307	4,4	137	129	151	165	9,3
Danmark	0	0	0	:	:	65	150	150	:	:	3	6	6	6	:
Deutschland (¹)	2	2	2	2	0,0	185	223	331	305	– 8,0	37	37	55	51	– 7,3
Elláda	4	4	4	:	:	170	142	163	:	:	72	60	69	66	– 4,3
España	40	41	41	43	4,9	169	185	150	171	14,1	665	757	600	731	21,8
France	15	14	13	12	– 7,7	236	183	191	242	26,7	347	256	246	287	16,7
Italia	52	50	49	47	– 4,1	187	129	125	171	36,9	966	589	965	811	– 16,0
Nederland	6	6	6	6	0,0	219	234	237	233	– 1,9	130	141	141	140	– 0,7
Österreich (¹)	0	0	0	1	25,0	155	129	148	138	– 6,5	6	5	6	6	0,0
Portugal	13	12	13	13	0,0	81	139	15	118	676,0	101	174	20	156	680,0
Sverige	0	0	0	:	:	53	53	94	:	:	1	1	1	:	:
United Kingdom	3	3	2	2	0,0	146	93	114	76	– 33,5	40	24	28	18	– 35,7
A.4. Peaches															
EU-15	217	210	207	:	:	149	112	120	:	:	3 211	2 428	2 576	3 405	:
Deutschland (¹)	0	0	0	0		47	18	42	42	0,0	1	0	1	1	0,0
Elláda	42	41	41	:		185	65	104	:		780	270	430	880	104,7
España	71	69	69	71	2,9	122	137	129	138	7,0	870	947	894	987	10,4
France	19	18	17	15	– 11,8	146	159	121	194	60,3	283	292	210	292	39,0
Italia	73	71	69	70	1,4	164	116	140	165	17,9	1 195	820	971	1 154	18,8
Österreich (¹)	0	0	0			134	107	91	120	31,9	6	4	3	4	33,3
Portugal	11	11	11	11	0,0	66	86	61	79	29,5	76	95	67	87	29,9
A.5. Nectarines															
EU-15	51	50	49	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	852	557	673	934	:
Elláda	5	5	5	:		244	63	147	:		117	30	70	122	74,3
España	0	2	2	2	0,0	:	102	86	85	– 1,2	0	15	16	15	– 6,3
France	12	10	10	9	– 10,0	153	169	128	213	66,4	176	175	132	185	40,2
Italia	34	33	32	33	3,1	166	100	140	187	33,6	559	337	455	612	34,5
Portugal	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:		0	0	0		:
A.6. Table grapes															
EU-15	146	142	140			157	142	158			2 288	2 024	2 212	2 262	2,3
Belgique/België	0	0	0	0		484	600	:	:		1	1	:	:	
Elláda	15	15	15	:		157	165	163	109	– 33,1	238	248	245	230	– 6,1
España	35	33	31	34	9,7	106	94	95	:		369	308	344	370	7,6
France	15	14	14	13	– 7,1	65	73	79	78	– 1,3	95	104	94	102	8,5
Italia	74	73	72	72	0,0	207	178	211	209	– 0,9	1 529	1 302	1 489	1 504	1,0
Nederland	0	0	0	0		232	250	167	:		0	0	0	:	
Österreich	0	0	0	0		:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	
Portugal	7	7	8	8	0,0	81	85	53	74	39,6	56	61	40	56	40,0

4.5.1.1. *(cont.)*

	Area					Yield					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A.7. Apricots															
EU-15	65	65	65	:	:	86	70	63	:	:	561	457	413	626	51,6
Deutschland (1)	0	0	0	:		44	21	34	37	8,8	0	0	0	:	:
Elláda	5	5	5	:		94	99	55	:		43	47	26	80	207,7
España	25	24	25	25	0,0	79	58	65	59	- 9,2	198	142	164	148	- 9,8
France	18	18	18	16	- 11,1	95	85	44	114	159,1	175	158	80	181	126,3
Italia	16	17	17	17	0,0	84	61	80	125	56,3	137	103	136	212	55,9
Österreich (1)	0	0	0	:	:	86	63	48	114	137,5	2	2	2	:	
Portugal	1	1	1	:	:	79	76	76	:	:	5	5	5	5	0,0
B — Citrus fruit															
B.1. All citrus fruit															
EU-15	533	555	556	:		165	184	156	:	:	8 813	10 221	8 659	:	:
Elláda	58	58	57	:		212	211	175	:	:	1 236	1 215	1 006	1 175	16,8
España	261	283	286	288	0,7	170	204	179	198	10,6	4 456	5 797	5 127	5 725	11,7
France	3	3	3	3	0,0	84	88	94	108	14,9	26	27	29	32	10,3
Italia	184	184	183	182	- 0,5	156	159	120	165	37,5	2 865	2 917	2 191	2 999	36,9
Portugal	27	27	27	:	:	87	99	114	:	:	230	265	306		:
B.2. Oranges															
EU-15	305	308	307	:	:	168	190	155	:	:	5 131	5 848	4 761	:	:
Elláda	40	39	39	:	:	247	247	198	:	:	979	965	769	1 040	35,2
España	134	136	138	139	0,7	164	210	177	194	9,6	2 201	2 845	2 443	2 710	10,9
France	0	0	0	:	:	165	169	160	149	- 6,9	1	1	1	1	0,0
Italia	110	112	109	108	- 0,9	160	162	118	169	43,2	1 771	1 824	1 294	1 825	41,0
Portugal	21	21	21	:	:	87	101	121	:	:	179	213	254	:	:
B.3. Lemons															
EU-15	94	93	92	:	:	159	176	162	:	:	1 491	1 640	1 500	:	:
Elláda	12	12	12	:	:	134	128	127	:	:	161	153	152	135	- 11,2
España	43	44	43	44	2,3	167	206	202	205	1,5	713	903	878	899	2,4
France	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italia	38	36	36	35	- 2,8	162	160	128	154	20,3	608	574	460	544	18,3
Portugal	1	1	1	:	:	69	77	77	:	:	9	10	10	:	:
B.4. Mandarins															
EU-15	21	23	26	:	:	129	122	125	:	:	269	278	324	:	:
Elláda	3	3	3	:	:	111	105	86	:	:	30	29	24	:	:
España	2	4	7	7	0,0	139	106	166	193	16,3	31	44	122	143	17,2
France	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	:	:
Italia	11	11	11	11	0,0	146	144	121	133	9,9	167	163	136	145	6,6
Portugal	5	5	5	:	:	92	92	92	:	:	41	42	42	:	:
B.5. Clementines															
EU-15	95	111	111	:	:	168	182	155	:	:	1 586	2 022	1 711	:	:
Elláda	3	3	3	:	:	158	167	153	:	:	48	50	45	:	:
España	67	83	80	81	1,3	182	194	170	198	16,5	1 215	1 611	1 358	1 598	17,7
France	3	3	3	2	- 33,3	84	91	89	105	18,0	21	23	22	25	13,6
Italia	22	22	25	25	0,0	136	151	115	178	54,8	302	338	286	452	58,0
B.6. Satsumas															
EU-15	14	15	14	14	0,0				:	:	263	347	284	:	:
Elláda	0	0	0	:	:	192	208	191	:	:	5	5	4	:	:
España	14	15	14	14	0,0	189	230	207	241	16,4	258	342	280	330	17,9
B.7. Other citrus fruit															
EU-15	3	3	3	:	:	147	130	130	:	:	36	44	39	:	:
Elláda	0	0	0	:	:	116	128	122	:	:	2	2	2	:	:
España	1	1	1	:	:	150	218	167	:	:	18	26	22	:	:
Italia	2	2	2	:	:	93	99	96	:	:	16	16	15	:	:
B.8. Melons															
EU-15	98	99	102	104	2,0	210	204	215	:	:	2 058	2 062	2 141	2 389	11,6
Elláda	8	8	8	7	- 12,5	209	209	215	212	- 1,4	164	163	161	146	- 9,3
España	43	44	44	45	2,3	223	225	233	266	14,2	968	985	1 020	1 184	16,1
France	18	17	18	18	0,0	179	165	185	184	- 0,5	315	279	324	323	- 0,3
Italia	22	24	25	27	8,0	225	220	207	222	7,2	491	519	517	597	15,5
Portugal	7	6	7	7	0,0	177	182	180	188	4,4	120	116	119	139	16,8
B.9. Watermelons															
EU-15	58	58	58	52	- 10,3	349	337	372	373	0,3	2 034	1 951	2 036	1 899	- 6,7
Elláda	17	16	16	16	0,0	412	396	396	405	2,3	720	626	614	634	3,3
España	20	20	20	19	- 5,0	325	333	384	378	- 1,6	654	673	757	704	- 7,0
France	0	0	0	:		299	295	315	324	2,9	10	8	9	9	0,0
Italia	19	20	18	15	- 16,7	318	296	343	338	- 1,5	592	590	601	496	- 17,5
Portugal	2	2	2	2	0,0	336	308	310	320	3,2	58	54	55	56	1,8

	Area					Yield					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
C — Vegetables															
C.1. All vegetables															
EU-15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	53 973	53 688		:	:
Belgique/België	52	51	53	54	1,9	289	305	297	318	7,1	1 498	1 561	1 570	1 715	9,2
Danmark	6	6	6	:	:	344	344	344	:	:	213	213	213	:	:
Deutschland	153	150	154	:	:	241	231	233	:	:	3 690	3 471	3 590	:	:
Elláda	134	132	134	:	:	311	304	300	:	:	4 167	4 021	4 010	:	:
España	390	396	388	395	1,8	286	293	307	307	0,0	11 134	11 620	11 905	12 133	1,9
France	321	313	315	310	– 1,6	244	246	254	259	2,0	7 842	7 728	7 996	8 054	0,7
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	346	329	333	:	:
Italia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15 085	15 110	:	:	:
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0		696	804	554	519	– 6,3	6	6	6	4	– 33,3
Nederland	77	71	77	83	7,8	490	532	:	:	:	3 779	3 768	:	:	:
Österreich		13	:	:	:			:	:	:	395	459	411	528	28,5
Portugal	70	68	66	75	13,6	332	302	335	353	5,4	2 310	2 052	2 199	2 632	19,7
Suomi/Finland	11	10	9	10	11,1	219	252	222	251	13,1	230	259	210	244	16,2
Sverige	7	7	7	:	:				:	:	230	237		:	:
United Kingdom	147	137	135	129	– 4,4	207	208	209	224	7,2	3 048	2 854	2 841	2 888	1,7
C.2. Cauliflowers and broccoli															
EU-15	140	135	138	135	– 2,4	161	164	162	:	:	2 239	2 252	2 269	2 208	– 2,7
Belgique/België	5	5	5	5	0,0	174	173	180	191	6,1	90	92	96	98	2,1
Danmark	1	1	1	1	0,0	93	93	93		:	7	7	7	7	0,0
Deutschland	6	6	6	6	0,0	270	267	267	269	0,7	163	156	157	157	0,0
Elláda	4	3	3	3	0,0	190	191	194	191	– 1,5	71	65	64	64	0,0
España	17	17	20	19	– 5,0	213	202	209	191	– 8,6	358	351	437	368	– 15,8
France	43	41	40	38	– 5,0	122	129	117	121	3,4	526	534	469	459	– 2,1
Ireland	0	0	0	0		:	:	:	:	:	10	9	11	11	0,0
Italia	36	37	37	37	0,0	176	179	182	184	1,1	626	664	667	688	3,1
Nederland	3	3	3	3	0,0	196	221	167	169	1,2	57	61	53	59	11,3
Österreich	0	0	0	0		225	285	205	243	18,5	8	11	7	9	28,6
Portugal	2	1	2	2	0,0	200	193	190	187	– 1,6	30	28	29	34	17,2
Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0		88	96	92	104	13,0	4	5	4	5	25,0
Sverige	0	0	0	0		170	221	186	:	:	6	8	6	6	0,0
United Kingdom	23	21	21	20	– 4,8	125	127	122	125	2,5	283	261	262	243	– 7,3
C.3. Tomatoes															
EU-15	249	242	253	290	14,9	587	563	579	:	:	14 636	13 642	14 620	16 705	14,3
Belgique/België	1	1	1	1	0,0	3 324	3 363	3 482	3 337	– 4,2	286	303	315	292	– 7,2
Danmark	0	0	0	:	:	3 751	3 751	3 751	:	:	19	19	19	19	0,0
Deutschland	0	0	0	0	0,0	934	939	1 066	1 063	– 0,3	38	36	42	42	0,0
Elláda	37	38	39	39	– 1,3	518	502	512	491	– 4,1	1 933	1 899	1 978	1 888	– 4,6
España	57	58	60	64	7,3	585	582	599	600	0,2	3 326	3 360	3 599	3 865	7,4
France	9	9	9	9	4,4	835	870	975	982	0,7	774	805	884	921	4,2
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7	7	7	7	0,0
Italia	124	115	122	155	26,7	528	484	488	489	0,2	6 528	5 575	5 977	7 561	26,5
Nederland	1	1	1	1	– 7,7	4 535	4 408	3 902	4 457	14,2	480	510	510	525	2,9
Österreich	0	0	0	0		1 055	1 049	1 163	1 230	5,8	19	18	17	20	17,6
Portugal	19	19	19	20	4,7	556	495	578	687	18,9	1 058	942	1 107	1 387	25,3
Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0	0,0	2 789	2 751	2 643	2 915	10,3	33	33	31	36	16,1
Sverige	0	0	0	:	:	3 139	3 431	3 375	:	:	18	20	25	25	0,0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0,0	3 432	3 688	3 875	4 267	10,1	117	115	109	117	7,3
C.4. Aubergines															
EU-15	21	19	20	19	– 0,1	346	324	341	311	– 8,8	585	656	649	594	– 8,5
Elláda	3	3	3	3	0,0	297	305	289	288	– 0,3	80	89	84	87	3,6
España	4	4	4	4	0,0	360	350	397	369	– 7,1	134	147	157	146	– 7,0
France	1	1	1	1	0,0	332	330	366	375	2,5	24	23	24	24	0,0
Italia	13	11	12	11	– 0,2	248	322	302	261	– 13,6	310	361	347	299	– 13,8
Nederland	0	0	0	0	0,0	3 724	3 701	4 458	4 419	– 0,9	37	36	37	38	2,7

(¹) Apple production statistics for Germany and Austria no longer cover scattered trees (Steuobst).

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

4.5.3.1. **Intra-EU trade and external trade in fresh fruit and vegetables** (3)

EU-15
(1 000 t)

			1996	1997	1998	1999	% TAV 1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Intra-EU trade (1) (3)	Vegetables	— Total	6 597	7 104	7 326	6 507	– 11,2
	of which:	— Cauliflowers	351	357	382	341	– 10,7
		— Tomatoes	1 273	1 727	1 659	1 432	– 13,7
		— Cucumbers	656	684	685	597	– 12,8
	Fruits (2)	— Total	5 674	5 767	5 931	5 422	– 8,6
	of which:	— Apples	1 642	1 566	1 647	1 371	– 16,8
		— Pears	505	563	529	442	– 16,4
		— Peaches and nectarines	639	581	603	695	15,3
	Citrus fruit	— Total	2 990	3 193	3 411	2 845	– 16,6
	of which:	— Oranges	1 378	1 417	1 507	1 251	– 17,0
		— Lemons	368	421	456	401	– 12,1
		— Clementines	755	821	853	703	– 17,6
Imports (4) (5)	Vegetables	— Total	1 119	677	887	900	1,5
	of which:	— Cauliflowers	0	1	1	0	– 100,0
		— Tomatoes	510	161	193	214	10,9
		— Cucumbers	36	11	12	9	– 24,0
	Fruits (2)	— Total	2 824	2 853	2 701	3 054	13,1
	of which:	— Apples	656	622	613	743	21,2
		— Pears	248	266	274	299	9,1
		— Peaches and nectarines	15	16	13	17	30,8
	Citrus fruit	— Total	1 979	1 757	1 725	1 762	2,1
	of which:	— Oranges	982	858	862	842	– 2,3
		— Lemons	203	150	142	190	33,8
		— Clementines	141	132	102	127	24,5
Exports (4)	Vegetables	— Total	932	1 282	1 183	1 101	– 6,9
	of which:	— Cauliflowers	34	40	39	34	– 12,8
		— Tomatoes	235	315	276	256	– 7,2
		— Cucumbers	54	65	63	62	– 1,6
	Fruits (2)	— Total	1 238	1 234	1 042	1 244	19,4
	of which:	— Apples	479	425	380	378	– 0,6
		— Pears	117	163	92	94	2,4
		— Peaches and nectarines	139	101	100	200	100,0
	Citrus fruit	— Total	1 023	1 186	1 181	1 009	– 14,6
	of which:	— Oranges	541	564	548	393	– 28,3
		— Lemons	193	247	238	182	– 23,5
		— Clementines	176	240	276	277	0,4

(1) Based on entries.
(2) Not including citrus fruit.
(3) Including the Canary Islands from 1997.
(4) Including trade with the Canary Islands up to 1996 inclusive.
(5) Quantity (tonnes) of Canary Island tomatoes sold in EU-15: 1995 (334 452); 1996 (379 794).

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

4.5.5.1. **Producer prices of certain types of fruit and vegetables**

		ECU/EUR per 100 kg				% TAV
		1996/97	1997/98 (¹)	1998/99	1999/00	1999/00 / 1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Apples	Belgique/België	34,96	39,94	33,65	31,00	− 7,9
	Danmark	36,8	42,54	43,49	53,79	23,7
	Deutschland	37,87	41,83	42,21	37,23	− 11,8
	Elláda	48,82	51,90	49,42	53,62	8,5
	España	29,34	28,88	38,67	31,87	− 17,6
	France	44,31	36,97	48,41	36,52	− 24,6
	Ireland	42,8	:	44,58	58,09	30,3
	Italia	35,57	31,44	34,23	32,36	− 5,5
	Nederland	40,41	43,42	35,78	29,58	− 17,3
	Österreich	23,71	15,97	20,60	21,09	2,4
	Portugal	43,64	36,65	60,64	39,08	− 35,6
	Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	x
	Sverige	:	:	:	:	x
	United Kingdom		47,68	59,91	56,14	− 6,3
Pears	Belgique/België	46,7	56,28	52,94	59,77	12,9
	Danmark	44,00	46,55	46,23	:	x
	Deutschland	47,54	54,73	51,35	58,18	13,3
	Elláda	64,44	61,62	76,35	80,26	5,1
	España	32,5	40,60	48,18	35,75	− 25,8
	France	47,52	58,23	60,51	52,83	− 12,7
	Italia	37,01	67,17	47,81	60,20	25,9
	Nederland	56,24	63,65	44,99	:	x
	Österreich	:	:	:	:	x
	Portugal	46,95	27,10	105,00	37,26	− 64,5
	Sverige	:	:	:	:	x
	United Kingdom	42,71	55,16	48,54	51,99	7,1
Peaches	Elláda	40,55	65,69	51,26	33,80	− 34,1
	España	48,95	48,82	83,33	61,13	− 26,6
	France	77,48	71,13	114,12	69,06	− 39,5
	Italia	52,11	65,36	79,75	40,98	− 48,6
	Portugal	63,36	39,00	74,76	49,64	− 33,6
Nectarines	España	69,11	56,66	73,20	68,10	− 7,0
	France	91,57	93,55	114,03	70,92	− 37,8
	Italia	79,17	96,37	103,46	50,15	− 51,5
	Portugal	81,21	41,97	90,89	49,73	− 45,3
Apricots	Elláda	65,99	94,59	87,77	48,05	− 45,3
	España	61,67	73,01	98,83	73,54	− 25,6
	France	75,03	73,83	127,15	78,86	− 38,0
	Italia	92,98	72,95	58,26	92,36	58,5
	Portugal	113,04	44,68	72,27	57,37	− 20,6
Table grapes	Elláda	84,3	117,65	59,38	78,45	32,1
	España	59,9	64,60	78,42	86,49	10,3
	France	74,21	103,28	78,83	79,73	1,1
	Italia	36,33	38,36	35,46	:	x
	Portugal	54,38	58,54	85,70	72,65	− 15,2
Watermelons	Elláda	:	:	8,90	:	x
	España	:	16,14	16,23	17,08	5,2
	Italia	:	25,01	:	10,75	x
	Portugal	:	:	5,54	9,01	62,6
Melons	Elláda	:	:	30,78	:	x
	España	:	34,74	35,36	45,08	27,5
	Italia	:	36,58	32,25	35,17	9,1
	Portugal	:	:	32,41	25,22	− 22,2
Strawberries	Belgique/België	:	:	:	364,17	x
	España	:	108,957	167,64	162,45	− 3,1
	Italia	:	:	:	:	x
	Portugal	:	:	149,82	196,07	30,9

4.5.5.1. *(cont.)*

		ECU/EUR per 100 kg				% TAV
		1996/97	1997/98 (3)	1998/99	1999/00	1999/00 / 1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Citrus fruit:						
— Oranges	Elláda	25,51	27,21	26,73	20,35	- 23,9
	España	38,35	33,37	39,19	32,94	- 15,9
	Italia	32,87	26,93	43,61	32,10	- 26,4
	Portugal	33,38	28,58	35,64	27,77	- 22,1
— Mandarins	Elláda	31,66	34,31	39,35	31,73	- 19,4
	España	70,18	56,23	65,67	49,01	- 25,4
	Italia	40,01	39,57	44,69	30,06	- 32,7
	Portugal	49,73	37,52	69,24	34,92	- 49,6
— Lemons	Elláda	38,11	35,70	31,17	24,73	- 20,7
	España	63,46	44,02	47,34	56,99	20,4
	Italia	36,01	34,04	36,50	33,99	- 6,9
	Portugal	40,99	27,25	33,71	37,76	12,0
— Clementines	Elláda	47,85	40,45	51,40	37,46	- 27,1
	España	62,85	45,60	54,86	50,05	- 8,8
	France	53,73	58,13	54,49	54,31	- 0,3
	Italia	:	37,29	:	:	:
	Portugal	38,78	25,43	47,24	31,96	- 32,3
— Satsumas	España	44,5	33,24	41,46	40,05	- 3,4
	Portugal	25,23	:	54,14	44,89	- 17,1
Cauliflowers	Belgique/België	59,07	63,45	113,39	71,42	- 37,0
	Danmark	49,92	62,93	44,11	38,67	- 12,3
	Deutschland	29,57	33,18	24,55	33,11	34,9
	Elláda	35,67	42,97	23,32	32,21	38,1
	España	21,39	28,39	26,77	28,89	7,9
	France	24,54	25,88	24,37	27,74	13,8
	Ireland	42,52	41,64	43,59	41,86	- 4,0
	Italia	21,5	30,55	51,93	25,44	- 51,0
	Nederland	55,12	68,13	67,99	75,53	11,1
	Österreich	26,25	33,17	22,27	30,58	37,3
	Portugal	30,95	38,67	23,88	32,54	36,3
	Suomi/Finland	:	86,60	113,03	99,02	- 12,4
	Sverige	45,78	54,06	45,34	40,99	- 9,6
	United Kingdom	23,95	37,14	30,97	34,89	12,7
Tomatoes	Belgique/België (1)	65,24	98,74	68,76	85,05	23,7
	Danmark (1)	92,25	81,57	111,31	121,51	9,2
	Deutschland (2)	58,3	59,09	82,46	82,70	0,3
	Elláda (2)	35,5	51,68	43,03	39,97	- 7,1
	España (2)	35,55	45,84	57,19	56,23	- 1,7
	France (2)	63,17	60,18	83,62	85,12	1,8
	Ireland (1)	84,58	79,60	80,32	90,09	12,2
	Italia (2)	31,22	30,17	29,29	:	
	Nederland (1)	69,03	:		78,39	
	Österreich (1)	:	48,42	43,03	48,93	13,7
	Portugal (2)	22,14	37,65	43,94	43,11	- 1,9
	Suomi/Finland (1)	:	90,86	135,18	93,07	- 31,2
	Sverige (1)	:	100,18	128,77	151,76	17,9
	United Kingdom (1)	69,27	60,43	61,41	68,20	11,1
Aubergines	España	28,56	35,25	45,17	53,25	17,9
	France	78,73	95,42	107,67	91,04	- 15,4
	Italia	:	21,54	35,89	30,06	- 16,2
	Nederland	89,61	:	134,45	122,38	- 9,0
	Portugal	68,9	60,45	61,90	54,67	- 11,7

(1) Tomatoes grown under glass.
(2) Open-grown ribbed tomatoes.
(3) Change in marketing years from 1997/98 (Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 659/97).

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.5.6.1. **Quantities of fruit and vegetables bought in**

		1 000 kg				% of harvested production	
		1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00 (p)	1998/99	1999/00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Apples	EU-15	357 918	401 998	274 151	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	5 242	4 849	12 866	:	:	:
	Danmark	0	0	:	:	:	:
	Deutschland	4 493	1 867	7 912	:	:	:
	Elláda	137 783	50 045	40 963	:	:	:
	España	112 624	81 020	35 228	:	:	:
	France	78 689	204 443	108 974	:	:	:
	Ireland	235	34	:	:	:	:
	Italia	8 948	52 407	36 780	:	:	:
	Nederland	6 015	1 626	31 022	:	:	:
	Portugal	1 619	5 645	31	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	2 270	62	375	:	:	:
Pears	EU-15	183 283	88 525	67 444	:	:	:
	Belgique/België	2 414	1 099	969	:	:	:
	Deutschland	92	0	20	:	:	:
	Elláda	1 404	223	636	:	:	:
	España	99 200	53 620	24 976	:	:	:
	France	44 498	10 913	6 482	:	:	:
	Ireland	0	0	:	:	:	:
	Italia	31 157	10 315	33 151	:	:	:
	Nederland	1 003	249	630	:	:	:
	Portugal	1 506	9 751	5	:	:	:
	United Kingdom	2 009	2 355	575	:	:	:
Peaches	EU-15	530 887	92 903	24 909	266 397	1,0	7,8
	Deutschland	146	0	0	:	0,0	
	Elláda	312 587	7 431	2 631	209 729	0,6	23,8
	España	63 460	35 694	6 514	20 880	0,7	2,1
	France	55 994	38 500	11 340	35 475	5,4	12,1
	Italia	97 543	9 731	4 424	:	0,5	
	Portugal	1 157	1 547	:	313		
Nectarines	EU-15	246 892	76 352	37 403	118 496	5,4	12,7
	Elláda	87 636	1 914	1 899	47 274	2,7	38,7
	España	16 014	17 975	10 179	30 709		
	France	54 994	42 611	16 417	40 508	12,4	21,9
	Italia	87 909	13 852	8 908	:	2,0	
	Portugal	339	0	:	6	:	:
Table grapes	EU-15	12 921	932	60	62	:	:
	Elláda	5 309	801	:	:		
	España	1 830	118	34	30	0,0	0,0
	France	5 782	13	26	32	0,0	0,0
	Italia	0	0	:	:		
Apricots	EU-15	20 030	17 060	10 038	24 988	2,4	3,8
	Elláda	10	0	:	9 494		11,9
	España	17 029	14 791	9 890	5 803	6,0	3,9
	France	2 945	2 052	139	9 691	0,2	5,4
	Italia	46	217	9	:	0,0	
Melons	EU-15	:	10 218	18 622	21 340	0,9	0,9
	España	:	9 730	17 084	20 808	1,6	1,8
	France	:	65	701	526	:	:
	Italia	:	423	837	:	:	:
	Portugal	:	:	:	7	:	:
Watermelons	EU-15	:	6 380	14 326	7 519	0,7	0,4
	España	:	5 752	10 444	7 519	1,5	1,0
	France	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Italia	:	628	3 882	:	0,6	:
Oranges	EU-15	122 515	187 638	77 650		:	:
	Elláda	95 077	87 706	21 820	:	:	:
	España	15 219	57 831	40 077	:	:	:
	France	589	41	:	:	:	:
	Italia	11 630	41 216	15 238	:	:	:
	Portugal	0	844	515	:	:	:
Mandarins	EU-15	4 386	1 651	959	:	:	:
	Elláda	2 824	1 041	573	:	:	:
	España	0	50	26	:	:	:
	France		9		:	:	:
	Italia	1 562	514	332	:	:	:
	Portugal	0	37	28	:	:	:

4.5.6.1. *(cont.)*

		1 000 kg				% of harvested production	
		1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00 (p)	1998/99	1999/00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lemons	EU-15	4 118	20 238	36 098	:	:	:
	Elláda	948	173	:	:	:	:
	España	2 837	19 544	35 777	:	:	:
	France	38	4	8	:	:	:
	Italia	75	150	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	220	367	313	:	:	:
Clementines	EU-15	8 363	67 851	38 811	:	:	:
	Elláda	226		:	:	:	:
	España	5 160	62 077	36 548	:	:	:
	France	2 623	2 279	2 171	:	:	:
	Italia	354	2 988	:	:	:	:
	Portugal	0	507	92	:	:	:
Satsumas	EU-15	1 050	4 064	3 543	:	:	:
	Elláda	0	0	0	:	:	:
	España	1 050	4 064	3 543	:	:	:
Cauliflowers	EU-15	193 893	172 181	116 696	47 357	5,1	2,1
	Belgique/België	1 463	1 418	1 710	1 381	1,8	1,4
	Deutschland	17 934	9 057	3 873	8 127	2,5	5,2
	Elláda	0	0	0	:	0,0	:
	España	22 865	20 732	9 648	5 858	2,2	1,6
	France	105 389	65 089	27 723	10 600	5,9	2,3
	Ireland	232	22	:	:	:	:
	Italia	32 499	46 741	48 353	:	7,2	:
	Österreich	:	:	80	114	:	:
	Portugal	88		41	:	0,1	:
	United Kingdom	13 423	29 122	25 268	21 278	9,6	8,8
Tomatoes	EU-15	122 607	249 003	193 973	203 543	1,3	1,2
	Belgique/België	403	810	1 304	1 605	0,4	0,5
	Deutschland	190	0	5	387	0,0	0,9
	Elláda	1 100	0	0	449	0,0	0,0
	España	48 592	220 876	180 070	197 586	5,0	5,1
	France	9 326	4 910	3 426	3 066	0,4	0,3
	Ireland	91	22	0	:	:	:
	Italia	60 919	22 064	8 913	:	0,1	:
	Nederland	1 444	0	0	:	0,0	:
	Portugal	542	321	255	450	0,0	0,0
	United Kingdom	0	0	0	:	0,0	:
Aubergines	EU-15	11 499	4 118	1 566	3 723	0,2	0,6
	Elláda	31	0	0	:	:	:
	España	290	893	1 559	3 706	1,0	2,5
	France	522	22	7	18	0,0	0,1
	Italia	10 653	3 203	0	:	0,0	:
	Portugal	3	0	0	:	:	:

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.6.1.1. Area under vines, yield and production of wine and must

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	hl/ha				% TAV	1 000 hl				% TAV
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15 **	3 351	3 330	3 287	3 286	0,0	45,3	50,8	51,5	48,0	– 6,7	151 767	169 129	157 777	162 562	3,0
Belgique/België	0	0	0	:	x	:	:	:	:	x	2	2	2	2	0,0
Deutschland	106	105	104	104	– 0,3	78,9	85,1	80,4	103,1	28,2	8 361	8 678	8 394	10 727	27,8
Elláda (¹)	54	53	52	51	– 2,4	71,8	77,5	76,2	75,0	– 1,5	3 875	4 105	3 980	3 826	– 3,9
España	1 154	1 134	1 124	1 130	0,6	17,4	26,9	29,6	27,6	– 6,7	20 045	31 000	33 218	31 173	– 6,2
France (¹)	877	887	863	865	0,3	62,0	64,3	62,2	61,4	– 1,3	54 354	57 047	53 612	53 071	– 1,0
Italia (¹)	851	842	837	827	– 1,2	65,5	66,9	60,4	69,1	14,4	55 702	56 321	50 563	57 140	13,0
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	– 0,2	150,0	128,0	55,4	117,6	112,5	150	128	75	159	112,0
Österreich **	49	49	48	48	0,0	43,6	43,1	37,5	56,3	50,0	2 134	2 110	1 802	2 703	50,0
Portugal	258	258	257	258	0,6	27,6	37,6	23,9	14,5	– 39,1	7 131	9 712	6 124	3 750	– 38,8
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	0,0	13,0	26,0	7,0	11,0	57,1	13	26	7	11	57,1

(¹) Area in production.

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.6.3.1. **Trade (1) wine and share in world trade**

(1 000 hl)

	Imports				% TAV	Exports				% TAV	% of world trade (1998) (2)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
EU-15	32 984	36 372	40 018	37 759	-5,6	39 571	45 337	49 724	49 012	-1,4	74,8
BLEU/UEBL	2 318	2 430	2 691	—	x	197	228	239	—	x	x
Belgique/België	—	—	—	2 318	x	—	—	—	251	x	0,4
Danmark	1 485	1 630	1 683	1 677	-0,4	45	93	107	111	3,7	0,2
Deutschland	10 783	11 648	12 473	11 948	-4,2	2 469	2 315	2 273	2 316	1,9	3,5
Elláda	40	45	58	76	31,0	485	461	750	508	-32,3	0,8
España	1 111	126	910	1 160	27,5	6 964	9 166	11 260	8 501	-24,5	13,0
France	5 080	5 641	5 571	5 704	2,4	12 958	15 247	16 406	15 917	-3,0	24,3
Ireland	267	235	320	415	29,7	6	5	11	4	-63,6	0,0
Italia	292	1 160	1 072	627	-41,5	13 939	14 525	15 570	18 657	19,8	28,5
Luxembourg	—	—	—	200	x	—	—	—	89	x	0,1
Nederland	2 175	2 493	2 797	2 769	-1,0	126	233	279	255	-8,6	0,4
Österreich	321	637	630	524	-16,8	215	200	231	279	20,8	0,4
Portugal	516	454	1 578	2 203	39,6	1 947	2 491	2 263	1 905	-15,8	2,9
Suomi/Finland	264	307	349	347	-0,6	2	1	2	1	-15,0	0,0
Sverige	1 135	1 092	1 141	1 215	6,5	3	18	21	12	-39,5	0,0
United Kingdom	7 197	8 474	8 745	9 096	4,0	215	354	313	205	-34,5	0,3

(1) Intra and extra.
(2) Source: OIV.
Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

4.6.4.1. Supply balance — wine

EU-15

	1 000 hl				% TAV
	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 (p)	1998/99 / 1997/98
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. *Total wine*					
Usable production	154 696	169 323	157 777	162 562	3,0
Change in stocks	2 407	6 527	– 3 186	6 589	x
Imports	6 676	5 725	5 770	6 158	6,7
Exports	9 663	13 720	13 267	11 278	– 15,0
Intra-EU trade	29 996	29 296	34 118	34 828	2,1
Internal uses:	146 373	154 801	153 468	150 852	– 1,7
— losses: — production	797	674	610	538	– 11,8
— marketing	248	421	375	331	– 11,8
— processing	15 547	25 559	24 931	20 460	– 17,9
— human consumption	129 781	128 147	127 552	129 523	1,5
Human consumption (l/head)	35,2	34,7	34,1	34,6	1,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	108,0	122,0	115,3	117,5	1,9
2. *Quality wines produced in specified regions (total)*					
Usable production	57 818	63 204	61 789	65 846	6,6
Internal use	53 728	54 955	56 101	56 827	1,3
3. *Table wines (total)*					
Usable production	85 180	95 750	88 209	90 257	2,3
Internal use	75 701	83 547	84 178	81 590	– 3,1
of which: — human consumption	67 898	66 810	67 234	67 829	0,9
— Community distillation (1)	3 675	12 446	12 748	9 450	– 25,9

(1) Excluding distillation for the production of wine spirits bearing a designation of origin and national distillation operations.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.6.5.1. **Producer prices ([1]) for table wines**

	ECU/EUR				% TAV
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1999/00 / 1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6
Type RI: Red, 10 to 12°, % vol./hl					
Elláda	:	:	:	:	x
Heraklion	:	:	:	:	x
Patras	:	:	:	:	x
España	3,816	4,654	:	4,460	x
Requena	3,935	4,654	:	4,460	x
Reus	3,342	:	:	:	x
Villafranca del Bierzo	:	:	:	:	x
France	4,003	3,935	4,514	4,243	– 6,0
Bastia	4,179	4,439	4,378	4,243	– 3,1
Béziers	3,971	3,866	4,424	4,230	– 4,4
Montpellier	4,022	3,959	4,501	4,181	– 7,1
Narbonne	4,084	4,005	4,652	4,434	– 4,7
Nîmes	3,992	3,979	4,569	4,195	– 8,2
Perpignan	3,906	3,765	4,446	4,169	– 6,2
Italia	4,096	4,605	4,271	3,750	– 12,2
Asti	:	:	:	:	x
Firenze	:	:	:	:	x
Lecce	:	3,148	3,587	3,177	– 11,4
Pescara	4,023	4,185	3,901	3,821	– 2,1
Reggio Emilia	4,851	4,638	4,518	3,921	– 13,2
Treviso	3,752	4,099	3,735	2,970	– 20,5
Verona (vins locaux)	4,446	5,029	4,454	3,786	– 15,0
EU	4,014	4,030	4,464	4,175	– 6,5
Type R II: Red, 12,5 to 15°, % vol./hl					
Elláda	:	:	:	:	x
Heraklion	:	:	:	:	x
Patras	:	:	:	:	x
España	3,934	3,901	4,290	4,519	5,3
Calatayud	:	:	:	:	x
Falset	4,067	4,216	4,435	:	x
Jumilla	3,775	3,680	:	4,351	x
Navalcarnero	3,337	3,450	3,921	4,177	6,5
Requena	3,935	:	:	:	x
Toro	:	:	:	:	x
Villena	3,724	4,061	4,514	5,115	13,3
France	3,730	3,889	4,628	:	x
Bastia	3,730	3,889	4,628	:	x
Brignoles	:	:	:	:	x
Italia	3,204	3,614	3,561	4,143	16,3
Bari	3,131	3,493	3,546	:	x
Barletta	3,138	3,377	3,283	:	x
Cagliari	4,302	6,445	4,958	5,262	6,1
Lecce	:	3,573	3,702	3,500	– 5,5
Taranto	:	:	:	:	x
EU	3,484	3,695	4,021	4,274	6,3

4.6.5.1. *(cont.)*

	ECU/EUR				% TAV
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1999/00 / 1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6
Type R III: Red, Portuguese type, hl					
Deutschland	125,877	68,098	:	:	x
Rheinpfalz-Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	125,877	68,098	:	:	x
EU	125,877	68,098	:	:	x
Type A I: White, 10 to 13°, % vol./hl					
Elláda	3,780	:	:	:	x
Athènes	:	:	:	:	x
Heraklion	3,780	:	:	:	x
Patras	:	:	:	:	x
España	2,264	2,030	2,747	2,349	– 14,5
Alcazàr de San Juan	2,164	2,032	2,764	2,361	– 14,6
Almendralejo	2,264	1,991	2,704	2,261	– 16,4
Medina del Campo	3,935	3,854	3,791	3,898	2,8
Ribadavia	:	:	:	:	x
Villafranca del Penedés	:	:	2,845	2,705	– 4,9
Villar del Arzobispo	:	:	:	3,065	x
Villarrobledo	2,392	2,210	2,815	2,532	– 10,1
France	:	:	:	:	x
Bordeaux	:	:	:	:	x
Nantes	:	:	:	:	x
Italia	2,843	2,976	2,772	2,617	– 5,6
Bari	2,450	2,533	2,324	:	x
Cagliari	2,662	3,800	3,055	:	x
Chieti	2,398	2,681	:	:	x
Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	2,904	2,924	2,766	2,649	– 4,2
Trapani (Alcamo)	2,141	2,345	2,432	2,184	– 10,2
Treviso	3,484	3,727	3,333	2,746	– 17,6
EU	2,671	2,736	2,767	2,537	– 8,3
Type A II: White, Sylvaner type, hl					
Deutschland	70,244	67,078	40,176	29,450	– 26,7
Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	69,703	66,667	39,194	29,468	– 24,8
Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	71,369	68,448	44,354	28,121	– 36,6
EU	70,244	67,078	40,176	29,450	– 26,7
Type A III: White, Riesling type, hl					
Deutschland	70,620	:	55,446	:	x
Mosel/Rheingau	70,620	:	55,446	:	x
EU	70,620	:	55,446	:	x

(1) Weighted average market prices.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.7.1.1. Area, yield and production of potatoes

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15	1 539	1 392	1 373	1 396	1,7	331	345	331	343	3,7	50 887	48 063	45 446	47 940	5,5
Belgique/België	61	55	57	64	12,3	402	464	505	453	– 10,3	2 470	2 554	2 879	2 898	0,7
Danmark	43	39	38	38	0,0	389	396	366	389	6,2	1 674	1 545	1 390	1 477	6,3
Deutschland	335	304	295	297	0,7	390	384	376	373	– 0,8	13 100	11 659	11 102	11 077	– 0,2
Elláda	50	35	47	49	4,3	200	233	196	186	– 5,0	1 004	814	920	912	– 0,9
España	209	167	144	137	– 4,9	200	205	226	243	7,4	4 184	3 416	3 254	3 326	2,2
France	175	173	165	170	3,0	357	387	255	381	49,4	6 248	6 687	4 212	6 475	53,7
Ireland	24	18	19	18	– 5,3	301	262	254	311	22,3	733	472	482	559	16,0
Italia	92	90	90	86	– 4,4	222	230	249	245	– 1,6	2 048	2 067	2 243	2 107	– 6,1
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	0,0	254	250	200	210	5,0	20	23	20	21	5,0
Nederland	185	179	179	180	0,6	436	445	451	457	1,3	8 081	7 973	8 072	8 221	1,8
Österreich	26	23	23	23	0,0	292	294	281	310	10,2	769	677	647	712	10,0
Portugal	89	77	85	88	3,5	154	141	135	148	9,8	1 370	1 083	1 147	1 304	13,7
Suomi/Finland	35	35	33	34	3,0	220	215	228	235	2,9	766	754	754	798	5,8
Sverige	35	34	33	33	0,0	346	357	363	299	– 17,7	1 201	1 214	1 199	986	– 17,8
United Kingdom	177	165	164	178	8,5	407	432	434	397	– 8,5	7 219	7 125	7 125	7 067	– 0,8

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

4.7.1.2. Area, yield and production of early potatoes

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15 **	182	160	154	166	7,6	253	238	249	245	- 1,6	4 052	3 807	3 835	4 061	5,9
Belgique/België	11	10	10	12	20,0	348	403	377	400	6,2	348	403	377	481	27,5
Deutschland	21	18	16	17	6,3	358	301	298	313	4,9	645	541	477	532	11,4
Elláda	15	10	12	14	16,7	324	210	250	200	- 20,0	324	210	300	280	- 6,7
España	41	33	27	34	24,4	220	177	189	223	17,7	726	583	511	748	46,5
France	23	22	22	21	- 3,2	240	235	222	248	11,6	529	517	488	527	8,1
Italia	29	25	26	22	- 13,5	192	186	243	191	- 21,4	479	464	631	429	- 32,1
Österreich **	12	16	16	12	- 22,9	239	268	257	276	7,6	383	429	411	341	- 17,1
Portugal	16	14	15	14	- 6,7	210	214	207	214	3,7	294	300	310	300	- 3,2
United Kingdom	14	12	10	19	90,0	270	300	330	223	- 32,4	324	360	330	424	28,5

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

4.7.4.1. **Supply balance — potatoes**

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1997/98 / 1996/97
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	43 357	44 975	49 849	47 746	– 4,2
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	x
Imports	921	905	491	501	2,0
Exports	752	753	853	1 791	110,0
Intra-EU trade	8 372	8 161	8 580	8 953	4,3
Internal use	43 741	44 902	49 444	46 529	– 5,9
of which:					
— animal feed	2 579	3 344	5 297	3 284	– 38,0
— seed	3 267	3 360	3 049	2 987	– 2,0
— industrial use	730	776	1 066	953	– 10,6
— alcool	730	776	1 066	953	– 10,6
— transformation	6 940	7 068	8 675	8 295	– 4,4
— losses (market)	2 082	2 441	2 926	3 054	4,4
— human consumption	28 142	27 914	28 432	27 956	– 1,7
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	76,1	75,1	76,3	74,5	– 2,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	99,10	100,2	100,8	102,6	1,8

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

4.8.1.1. **Area, yield and production of leaf tobacco, by groups of varieties**

		Area					Yield					Production				
		ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	t				% TAV
		1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I — Flue cured	EU-15	46 485	44 153	45 634	42 138	- 7,7	26,5	27,6	27,7	30,2	9,2	123 015	121 761	126 358	127 367	0,8
	Deutschland	1 291	1 446	1 658	2 111	27,3	19,6	20,1	20,3	20,8	2,4	2 528	2 905	3 371	4 396	30,4
	Elláda	11 482	10 435	10 435	9 451	- 9,4	26,8	29,3	29,3	32,4	10,4	30 791	30 578	30 621	30 610	- 0,0
	España	10 084	8 440	9 479	8 695	- 8,3	27,3	33,4	30,4	31,3	3,1	27 509	28 177	28 815	27 250	- 5,4
	France	3 342	3 337	3 442	3 780	9,8	26,9	22,6	27,0	31,4	16,6	8 976	7 554	9 278	11 885	28,1
	Italia	18 351	18 345	18 345	16 213	- 11,6	26,1	25,9	26,3	29,8	13,1	47 841	47 558	48 244	48 240	- 0,0
	Österreich	0	0	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0	0	0	0	0,0
	Portugal	1 935	2 150	2 275	1 888	- 17,0	27,8	23,2	26,5	26,4	- 0,3	5 370	4 989	6 029	4 986	- 17,3
II — Light air cured	EU-15	21 617	20 817	20 146	20 016	- 0,6	33,4	34,6	36,3	38,6	6,3	72 290	71 988	73 087	77 223	5,7
	Belgique/België	24	23	17	27	58,8	33,8	20,4	29,4	29,3	- 0,5	81	47	50	79	58,0
	Deutschland	989	906	899	962	7,0	27,5	28,0	29,0	28,6	- 1,6	2 718	2 540	2 608	2 747	5,3
	Elláda	3 789	3 538	3 382	3 107	- 8,1	32,6	34,6	36,6	38,6	5,5	12 346	12 255	12 364	11 987	- 3,0
	España	1 016	913	935	1 972	110,9	23,8	26,5	26,4	27,6	4,5	2 422	2 422	2 467	5 436	120,3
	France	2 248	2 438	2 625	2 932	11,7	30,0	27,1	29,8	30,6	2,7	6 744	6 616	7 819	8 965	14,7
	Italia	13 109	12 547	11 861	10 613	- 10,5	35,7	37,4	39,3	44,1	0,0	46 797	46 900	46 571	46 848	0,6
	Österreich	87	90	91	99	8,8	21,5	22,8	23,3	22,4	- 3,7	187	205	212	222	4,7
	Portugal	355	362	336	304	- 9,5	28,0	27,7	29,6	30,9	4,2	995	1 003	996	939	- 5,7
III — Dark air cured	EU-15	17 991	17 281	16 871	13 932	- 17,4	25,3	25,0	25,9	28,8	11,3	45 446	43 277	43 656	40 130	- 8,1
	Belgique/België	356	322	338	332	- 1,8	34,2	32,3	37,2	37,8	1,5	1 218	1 040	1 258	1 254	- 0,3
	Deutschland	1 134	1 140	1 289	1 473	14,3	29,1	29,0	29,9	28,5	- 4,7	3 295	3 304	3 848	4 191	8,9
	España	4 130	3 860	3 945	2 536	- 35,7	25,6	27,0	27,2	28,3	3,9	10 586	10 413	10 743	7 177	- 33,2
	France	3 752	3 366	3 006	2 767	- 8,0	32,0	30,7	31,9	33,6	5,1	11 998	10 328	9 597	9 286	- 3,2
	Italia	8 608	8 582	8 281	6 813	- 17,7	21,3	21,2	22,0	26,7	21,6	18 328	18 170	18 188	18 200	0,1
	Österreich	11	11	12	11	- 8,3	19,1	20,0	18,3	20,0	9,1	21	22	22	22	0,0
IV — Fire cured	EU-15	2 870	2 986	3 066	2 684	- 12,5	22,2	22,9	22,6	26,8	18,9	6 384	6 846	6 921	7 203	4,1
	España	15	12	11	11	0,0	20,0	21,7	27,3	27,3	0,0	30	26	30	30	0,0
	Italia	2 855	2 974	3 055	2 673	- 12,5	22,3	22,9	22,6	26,8	19,0	6 354	6 820	6 891	7 173	4,1
V — Sun cured	EU-15	12 587	11 754	11 384	10 125	- 11,1	21,1	22,4	24,0	26,3	9,4	26 543	26 309	27 331	26 589	- 2,7
	Elláda	7 106	6 681	6 491	5 855	- 9,8	21,5	22,8	23,4	24,9	6,4	15 272	15 238	15 194	14 589	- 4,0
	Italia	5 481	5 073	4 893	4 270	- 12,7	20,6	21,8	24,8	28,1	13,3	11 271	11 071	12 137	12 000	- 1,1
VI — Basmas — Special sun cured	EU-15	21 192	17 215	20 956	20 636	- 1,5	11,7	14,7	11,7	12,2	4,3	24 700	25 314	24 589	25 243	2,7
	Elláda	21 192	17 215	20 956	20 636	- 1,5	11,7	14,7	11,7	12,2	4,3	24 700	25 314	24 589	25 243	2,7
VII — Katerni — Special sun cured	EU-15	11 345	12 679	11 902	11 721	- 1,5	19,3	17,5	18,6	18,8	1,4	21 878	22 192	22 093	22 068	- 0,1
	Elláda	11 345	12 679	11 902	11 700	- 1,7	19,3	17,5	18,6	18,8	1,4	21 878	22 192	22 093	22 020	- 0,3
	Italia	0	0	0	21	x	0,0	0,0	0,0	22,9	x	0	0	0	48	
VIII — Kaba Koulak — Special sun cured	EU-15	8 800	9 318	9 141	9 101	- 0,4	19,1	18,7	19,7	21,3	8,3	16 764	17 389	17 986	19 402	7,9
	Elláda	8 800	9 318	9 141	9 101	- 0,4	19,1	18,7	19,7	21,3	8,3	16 764	17 389	17 986	19 402	7,9
Raw tobacco	EU-15	142 887	136 203	139 100	130 353	- 6,3	23,6	24,6	24,6	26,5	7,7	337 020	335 076	342 021	345 225	0,9
	Belgique/België	380	345	355	359	1,1	34,2	31,5	36,8	37,1	0,8	1 299	1 087	1 308	1 333	1,9
	Deutschland	3 414	3 492	3 846	4 546	18,2	25,0	25,1	25,6	24,9	- 2,4	8 541	8 749	9 827	11 334	15,3
	Elláda	63 714	37 869	41 264	39 049	- 5,4	19,1	32,5	29,8	31,7	6,5	121 751	122 966	122 847	123 851	0,8
	España	15 245	13 225	14 370	13 214	- 8,0	26,6	31,0	29,3	30,2	3,2	40 547	41 038	42 055	39 893	- 5,1
	France	9 342	9 141	9 073	9 479	4,5	29,7	26,8	29,4	31,8	8,1	27 718	24 498	26 694	30 136	12,9
	Italia	48 404	47 521	46 435	40 603	- 12,6	27,0	27,5	28,4	32,6	14,8	130 591	130 519	132 031	132 509	0,4
	Österreich	98	101	103	110	6,8	21,2	22,5	22,7	22,2	- 2,4	208	227	234	244	4,3
	Portugal	2 290	2 512	2 611	2 192	- 16,0	27,8	23,9	26,9	27,0	0,5	6 365	5 992	7 025	5 925	- 15,7

NB: Classification of tobacco varieties as set out in the annex to Regulation (EEC) No 2075/92, 30.6.1992.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.8.2.1. **World production of raw tobacco and production in principal exporting countries**

	%				1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	7 514,9	8 082,6	6 676,9	6 842,3	2,5
of which:									
— EU-15	4,5	4,1	5,1	5,0	337,0	335,1	342,0	345,2	0,9
— Turkey	3,1	2,9	4,0	3,5	229,4	235,4	266,5	238,6	– 10,5
— USSR/CIS	1,7	1,8	2,1	2,0	130,4	143,0	141,5	134,9	– 4,7
— Bulgaria	0,6	0,7	1,2	0,7	43,2	56,3	79,0	48,9	– 38,1
— Zimbabwe	2,8	2,4	3,2	2,8	207,8	192,1	212,1	192,0	– 9,5
— Malawi	1,9	2,0	2,1	1,9	142,3	158,8	142,3	127,2	– 10,6
— India	7,0	7,5	9,5	9,5	526,8	604,5	635,0	648,6	2,1
— Republic of South Korea	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	61,0	68,0	52,0	52,0	0,1
— USA	9,2	9,2	10,4	9,3	688,3	746,4	696,1	635,0	– 8,8
— Canada	1,1	1,0	1,0	0,9	79,3	79,3	69,3	64,9	– 6,4
— Mexico	0,6	0,5	0,9	0,8	48,2	44,3	61,4	52,3	– 14,8
— Indonesia	2,4	2,3	2,6	3,1	177,0	184,3	175,6	210,0	19,6
— Philippines	0,9	0,6	1,0	0,9	64,1	47,8	67,5	58,5	– 13,3
— Brazil	6,0	7,5	6,6	8,3	452,0	603,2	442,5	569,0	28,6
— Argentina	1,3	1,5	1,8	1,6	98,2	123,2	117,3	112,5	– 4,1
— People's Republic of China	43,0	42,9	37,8	34,8	3 234,0	3 466,0	2 524,5	2 380,0	– 5,7

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and USDA.

4.8.3.1. **EU share of world trade (1) in raw tobacco**

	Provenance or destination %	1 000 t				% TAV
		1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imports	World	1 953,6	1 964,5	1 906,3	2 003,1	5,1
	EU-15	541,9	536,0	541,2	528,7	– 2,3
	%	27,7	27,3	28,4	26,4	– 7,0
Exports	World	1 993,0	2 039,7	1 914,9	2 018,3	5,4
	EU-15	219,9	168,3	178,7	172,1	– 3,7
	%	11,0	8,3	9,3	8,5	– 8,6

(1) Excluding intra-EU trade.

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat) and '*Tobacco: World markets and trade*' (USDA publication).

4.8.3.2. EU tobacco exports to third countries

EU-15

Destination	t				% of 1999 total	% TAV 1999/1998
	1996	1997	1998	1999		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
USA	26 598	26 552	23 190	21 572	12,5	– 7,0
Russia	26 328	23 330	24 610	34 202	19,9	39,0
Switzerland	13 449	9 606	7 576	9 450	5,5	24,7
Romania	12 085	9 095	7 142	10 666	6,2	49,3
Poland	11 894	10 779	9 980	10 752	6,2	7,7
Ukraine	10 914	9 694	7 072	5 471	3,2	– 22,6
Tunisia	1 190	1 494	4 298	2 944	1,7	– 31,5
Egypt	8 572	5 663	18 839	12 095	7,0	– 35,8
Algeria	7 146	6 573	13 498	8 724	5,1	– 35,4
Japan	6 984	6 826	6 929	5 621	3,3	– 18,9
Hungary	4 931	5 222	3 331	2 655	1,5	– 20,3
Czech Republic	4 389	2 474	2 873	3 133	1,8	9,0
Uruguay	1 316	1 984	3 214	3 253	1,9	1,2
Indonesia	4 655	2 116	2 098	4 096	2,4	95,2
Turkey	992	1 678	4 049	3 363	2,0	– 16,9
Others	78 495	45 169	39 975	34 137	19,8	– 14,6
World	219 938	168 255	178 674	172 134	100,0	– 3,7

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

4.8.3.3. Imports and exports of raw tobacco

EU-15
(1 000 t)

	Imports			Exports		
	1997	1998	1999	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Flue cured Virginia	191,4	207,6	198,5	25,5	31,6	26,9
Light air cured Burley	63,5	73,2	77,5	24,3	28,6	18,4
Light air cured Maryland	1,2	1,1	1,7	0,1	0,6	0,4
Fire cured Kentucky	7,4	6,5	8,4	1,7	2,2	2,2
Fire cured (other)	8,3	10,1	9,6	0,7	1,1	1,3
Light air cured (other)	30,0	16,5	18,9	2,9	2,8	5,2
Sun cured	37,6	33,1	37,5	52,3	45,4	53,3
Dark air cured	31,7	29,5	28,4	15,6	16,3	11,3
Flue cured (other)	55,4	48,2	49,0	12,4	8,2	13,2
Other tobacco	13,2	11,7	11,7	13,1	16,6	17,1
Tobacco refuse	96,1	103,8	87,5	19,8	25,2	22,9
Total	536,0	541,2	528,7	168,3	178,7	172,1

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

4.9.1.1. **Seed production and related aid** (1999)

Product	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France
	100 kg						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. *Graminae*							
Festuca pratensis Huds.	38 535	0	6 610	16 000	0	0	900
Poa pratensis L.	89 255	790	65 680	2 000	0	0	10
Poa Trivialis L.	2 435	0	2 430	0	0	0	5
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	615 685	10 850	246 550	90 000	0	121	55 000
Lolium per. L. (. (new var. & others)	189 730	2 350	134 970	0	0	0	25 000
Lolium per. L. (. (low persistence)	100	0	100	0	0	0	0
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	493 262	29 950	55 480	160 000	0	36 470	65 000
Phleum pratense L.	51 424	0	1 650	10 000	0	0	0
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	120	0	120	0	0	0	0
Festuca rubra L.	335 581	2 400	251 170	15 000	0	0	25 000
Dactylis glomerata L.	45 240	40	23 320	400	0	115	18 000
Agrostis canina L.	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis stolonifera L.	490	0	490	0	0	0	0
Agrostis capillaris L.	23	17	0	0	0	0	0
Festuca ovina L.	20 298	880	11 040	5 000	0	0	2 000
Lolium x hybridum Hausskn.	58 861	1 890	19 520	3 000	0	0	20 000
Arrhenatherum Elatius L-P	1 944	0	0	1 600	0	0	0
Festuca arundinacae Schreb.	50 179	130	10 250	200	0	1 150	25 000
Poa nemoralis L.	931	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festololium	1 070	0	370	700	0	0	0
2. *Leguminosae*							
Pisum sativum L. partim	1 573 385	2 300	229 990	340 000	80	0	825 000
Vicia faba L. partim	209 600	0	750	60 000	0	0	14 000
Vicia sativa L.	609 782	27	0	1 800	39 800	448 900	65 000
Vicia villosa Roth.	13 520	0	0	1 200	0	9 100	50
Trifolium pratense L.	35 551	0	3 700	3 000	0	0	20 000
Trifolium repens L.	18 197	0	16 220	700	0	0	100
Trifolium repens L. giganteum	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	22 854	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium hybridum L.	342	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium incarnatum L.	8 186	0	0	500	0	0	5 000
Trifolium resupinatum L.	1 118	0	0	0	0	0	150
Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	49 614	0	0	50	4 700	24 500	0
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	128 939	0	0	0	0	22 840	50 000
Medicago lupulina L.	2 070	0	2 070	0	0	0	0
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	1 280	0	0	0	0	0	100
Hedysarium coronarium L.	5 967	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. *Ceres*							
Triticum spelta L.	62 318	22 000	0	40 000	0	0	0
Orysa sativa L.	47 880	0	0	0	23 000	0	24 880
— type japonica	754 355	0	0	0	0	159 375	0
— type indica	447 244	0	0	0	0	197 244	0
4. Oleagineae							
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	213 217	95 000	40	10	0	28 325	50 000
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	202 743	0	20 280	60 000	0	21 720	17 000
Cannabis sativa L.	21 605	0	0	50	0	1 320	20 000

Product	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	EUR per 100 kg	1 000 EUR EU-15
	100 kg										
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. *Graminae*											
Festuca pratensis Huds.	0	0	0	175	25		4 934		48	43,59	1 680
Poa pratensis L.	0	0	0	18 555	0	0	0	9 843	0	38,52	3 438
Poa Trivialis L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 220	0	38,88	95
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	0	0	26	168 850	0	0	655	0	38 530	34,90	21 487
Lolium per. L. (. (new var. & others)	0	1 890	194	0	0	0	0	5 103	25 326	25,96	4 925
Lolium per. L. (. (low persistence)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,20	2
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	0	61 826	8 200	62 890	103	0	182	0	13 161	21,13	10 423
Phleum pratense L.	0	0	32	31	0	0	23 276	0	947	83,56	4 297
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15 488	0	50,96	6
Festuca rubra L.	0	0	0	30 812	0	0	7	0	2 372	36,83	12 359
Dactylis glomerata L.	0	930	67	354	0	0	51	8 820	1 363	52,77	2 387
Agrostis canina L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	75,95	1
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,95	0
Agrostis stolonifera L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,95	37
Agrostis capillaris L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	75,95	2
Festuca ovina L.	0	0	0	1 378	0	0	0	0	0	43,59	885
Lolium x hybridum Hausskn.	0	0	0	2 313	996	0	0	0	10 978	21,13	1 244
Arrhenatherum Elatius L-P	0	0	0	0	344	0	0	164	0	67,14	131
Festuca arundinacae Schreb.	0	979	0	12 440	0	0	30	0	0	58,93	2 957
Poa nemoralis L.	0	0	0	931	0	0	0	0	0	38,88	36
Festololium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,36	35
2. *Leguminosae*											
Pisum sativum L. partim	0	0	2 700	425	0	0	1 680	0	171 210	0,00	0
Vicia faba L. partim	0	0	340	0	4 230	0	0	0	130 280	0,00	0
Vicia sativa L.	0	53 099	0	0	280	0	0	0	876	30,67	18 702
Vicia villosa Roth.	0	3 170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24,03	325
Trifolium pratense L.	0	793	0	0	870	0	1 696	5 365	127	53,49	1 902
Trifolium repens L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1 060	99	75,11	1 367
Trifolium repens L. giganteum	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70,76	1
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	0	22 854	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,76	1 046
Trifolium hybridum L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	342	0	45,89	16
Trifolium incarnatum L.	2 686	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,76	375
Trifolium resupinatum L.	0	968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,76	51
Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	0	20 364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,10	1 096
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	0	56 059	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	36,59	4 718
Medicago lupulina L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,88	66
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	0	1 180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,04	26
Hedysarium coronarium L.	0	5 967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,47	218
3. *Ceres*											
Triticum spelta L.	0	0	0	0	318	0	0	0	0	14,37	896
Orysa sativa L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,00	0
— type japonica	0	594 980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,85	11 202
— type indica	0	250 000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,27	7 724
4. Oleagineae											
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	0	0	0	29 842	0	0	0	0	10 000	28,38	6 051
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	0	0	0	0	2 800	0	943	0	80 000	22,46	4 554
Cannabis sativa L.	0	0	0	0	235	0	0	0	0	20,53	444

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.9.1.2. **Area under seed** (1999/00)

(ha)

Product	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. *Graminae*																
Festuca pratensis Huds.	6 808	0	1 075	2 741	0	0	117	0	0	0	25	6	0	1 542	1 296	6
Poa pratensis L.	10 123	72	7 065	462	0	0	2	0	0	0	2 279	0	0	0	243	0
Poa palustris & triviali	289	0	288	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium per. L. (high persistence)	38 241	903	11 820	5 898	0	23	4 590	64	0	2	10 840	0	0	85	422	3 594
Lolium per. L. (new var. & others)	27 763	196	18 765	4 406	0	0	2 120	72	160	15	0	0	0	0	0	2 029
Lolium per. L. (low persistence)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lolium multiflorum Lam.	36 977	2 305	4 104	13 632	0	3 040	5 110	0	3 046	630	3 992	8	0	28	3	1 079
Phleum pratense L.	10 718	0	288	2 063	0	0	0	0	0	16	11	0	0	5 290	2 893	157
Phleum bertolonii (DC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Festuca rubra L.	36 136	321	26 033	2 696	0	0	2 484	0	0	0	3 276	0	0	5	921	400
Dactylis glomerata L.	6 190	5	2 658	132	0	22	2 869	0	87	0	13	138	0	27	112	127
Agrostis canina L.	89	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis gigantea Roth.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis stolonifera L.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agrostis capillaris L.	180	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	0	0	0	3
Festuca ovina L.	2 974	117	1 115	1 306	0	0	267	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	5	0
Lolium x Boucheanum Kunth	5 209	164	1 522	368	0	0	2 034	0	0	0	172	87	0	0	18	844
Arrhenatherum elatius L-P	373	0	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0
Festuca arundinacae Schreb.	5 653	13	987	36	0	114	3 415	0	97	0	945	0	0	30	0	16
Poa nemoralis L.	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0
Festololium	176	0	45	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. *Leguminosae*																
Pisum sativum L. partim.	50 451	66	11 113	10 391	4	0	20 642	0	0	68	23	1 654	0	112	0	6 378
Vicia faba L. partim	7 867	0	34	1 684	0	0	935	0	0	6	0	125	0	9	0	5 074
Vicia sativa L.	56 184	1	4	164	3 054	46 550	2 534	0	3 808	0	0	19	0	0	0	50
Vicia villosa Roth.	1 441	0	0	358	0	895	35	0	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium pratense L.	8 931	0	0	1 181	0	0	5 128	0	276	0	0	290	0	530	1 481	45
Trifolium repens L.	4 662	0	3 383	348	0	0	41	0	532	0	2	0	0	5	254	97
Trifolium repens L. giganteum	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium alexandrinum L.	5 424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium hybridum L.	62	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0
Trifolium incarnatum L.	3 458	0	0	94	0	0	926	0	2 438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trifolium resupinatum L.	19	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicago sativa L. (ecotypes)	8 742	0	0	25	561	4 151	0	0	4 005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medicago sativa L. (varieties)	27 083	0	0	0	0	2 175	13 427	0	11 462	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
Medicago lupulina L.	179	0	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onobrichis viciifolia scop.	157	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hedysarium coronarium L.	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. *Ceres*																
Triticum spelta L.	1 005	367	0	625	0		0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
Orysa sativa L.	903	0	0	0	281	0	622	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— type japonica	12 035	0	0	0	0	2 182	0	0	9 853	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
— type indica	6 408	0	0	0	0	2 702	0	0	3 706	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. *Oleagineae*																
Linum usitatiss. (fibre flax)	24 972	7 674	10	5	0	4 045	9 487	0	0	0	2 972	0	0	0	0	779
Linum usitatiss. (seed flax)	25 612	0	5 287	7 517	0	1 948	1 439	0	0	0	1	179	0	145	1 017	8 079
Cannabis sativa L.	2 150	0	0	5	0	264	1 855	0	0	0	1	25	0	0	0	0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.10.1.1. **Area, yield and production of hops**

		Belgique/ België	Deutschland	España	France	Ireland	Österreich	Portugal	United Kingdom	EU-15
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of holdings	1997	64	2 790	829	131	2	81	32	194	4 123
	1998	54	2 547	816	120	2	79	17	183	3 818
	1999	56	2 324	797	114	1	76	14	174	3 556
	% TAV 1999/1998	3,7	– 8,8	– 2,3	– 5,0	– 50,0	– 3,8	– 17,7	– 4,9	– 6,7
Area (ha)	1997	305	21 381	883	774	7	247	123	3 064	26 786
	1998	264	19 683	814	799	7	250	104	2 450	24 371
	1999	255	18 299	808	814	7	225	64	2 214	22 686
	% TAV 1999/1998	– 3,5	– 7,0	– 0,7	1,9	0,0	– 9,8	– 38,5	– 9,6	– 6,9
	% of total 1999	1,1	80,7	3,6	3,6	0,0	1	0,3	9,8	100,0
Area under hops per holding (ha)	1997	4,8	7,7	1,1	5,9	3,5	3,1	3,8	15,8	6,5
	1998	4,9	7,7	1	6,7	3,5	3,2	6,1	13,4	6,4
	1999	4,5	7,9	1	7,1	7	3	4,6	12,7	6,4
	% TAV 1999/1998	– 6,9	1,9	1,6	7,3	100,0	– 6,2	– 25,3	– 4,9	0,0
Yield (100 kg/ha)	1997	18,0	15,9	13,1	14,8	12,6	15,3	8,3	14,6	15,6
	1998	19,3	15,7	17,6	15,9	13,6	15,4	5,4	13,4	15,5
	1999	17,0	15,3	19,4	16,2	12,0	14,0	9,2	13,6	15,3
	% TAV 1999/1998	– 11,9	– 2,5	10,2	1,9	– 11,8	– 9,1	70,4	1,5	– 1,3
Production (t)	1997	550	34 052	1 158	1 149	9	379	102	4 476	41 873
	1998	510	30 859	1 436	1 269	10	385	56	3 271	37 795
	1999	432	27 912	1 569	1 317	8	316	59	3 007	3 460
	% TAV 1999/1998	– 15,2	– 9,5	9,2	3,8	– 12,0	– 17,8	4,8	– 8,1	– 8,4

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.10.4.1. **Market balance — hops**

		Unit	EU-15 1996	EU-15 1997	EU-15 1998	EU-15 1999	EU-15 % TAV 1999/1998	World 1996	World 1997	World 1998	World 1999	World % TAV 1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hops												
A	Area	1 000 ha	27,33	26,79	24,37	22,69	− 6,9	82,41	70,30	60,10	57,81	− 3,2
B	Yield	t/ha	1,73	1,56	1,55	1,53	− 1,3	1,55	1,54	1,57	1,62	3,2
C = A x B	Production: hops	1 000 t	47,30	41,87	37,79	34,71	− 8,2	127,47	112,20	94,67	93,65	− 1,1
D	of which: — alpha acid	%	7,68	8,75	7,50	7,38	− 1,6	7,37	7,80	7,70	7,80	1,3
E = C x D/100	— alpha acid	t	3 632,64	3 663,63	2 834,25	2 561,60	− 9,6	9 394,54	8 782,00	7 248,00	7 310,00	0,9
Beer												
F	Beer production (1)	Mio hl	317,90	316,00	309,00	302,00	− 2,0	1 260,00	1 300,00	1 313,00	1 337,00	1,8
G	of which: — alpha acid	grams/hl	:	:	:	:	:	6,40	:	:	5,50	:
H = F x G x 1 000	— alpha acid	t	:	:	:	:	:	8 000,00	:	:	7 354,00	:

(1) Following year.

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture + World: Hopsteiner report 1998 and Barth report 1998/99.

4.10.5.1. Market price for hops

		Zentner = 50 kg				% TAV
		1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1999/00 / 1998/99
1		2	3	4	5	6
Aromatic varieties						
EU-15 (no contract)	ECU	97	62	81	145	79,0
EU-15 (under contract)	ECU	205	213	211	210	- 0,5
Total	ECU	176	178	180	194	7,8
Bitter varieties						
EU-15 (no contract)	ECU	98	66	103	170	65,0
EU-15 (under contract)	ECU	177	183	174	163	- 6,3
Total	ECU	147	139	151	165	9,3
All varieties combined						
EU-15 (no contract)	ECU	98	64	92	156	69,6
EU-15 (under contract)	ECU	194	202	197	191	- 3,0
Total	ECU	164	164	168	182	8,3
Belgique/België	BEF	4 016	3 049	4 340	4 728	8,9
Deutschland	DEM	313	297	308	333	8,1
España	ESP	26 453	23 888	25 018	23 438	- 6,3
France	FRF	1 304	1 583	1 336	1 325	- 0,8
Ireland	IEP	276	293	255	210	- 17,6
Österreich	ATS	3 570	3 471	3 132	3 107	- 0,8
Portugal	PTE	18 070	18 700	18 000	20 000	11,1
United Kingdom	GBP	160	187	194	189	- 2,6

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.1.1. **Area, production and yield of cotton (unginned and ginned)**

	Elláda					España					EU-15				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	% TAV 1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	% TAV 1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	% TAV 1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Area (1 000 ha)	423,0	396,1	407,0	427,0	4,9	78,9	113,6	100,5	110,6	10,0	501,9	509,7	507,6	536,1	5,6
Production (t):															
— unginned cotton	962 480	1 058 918	1 183 545	1 350 677	14,1	301 241	368 848	329 899	409 518	24,1	1 263 721	1 427 766	1 513 587	1 760 195	16,3
— ginned cotton	297 366	354 113	392 546	440 682	12,3	96 071	123 517	108 609	132 179	21,7	393 437	477 630	501 155	572 861	14,3
— cotton seed	508 597	560 535	:	:	:	160 209	192 501	173 881	211 121	21,4	668 806	753 036	:	:	:
Yield (kg/ha):															
— unginned cotton	2 275	2 673	2 908	3 163	8,8	3 817	3 248	3 282	3 701	12,8	3 235	2 801	2 982	3 283	10,1
— ginned cotton	703	894	960	1 032	7,5	1 217	1 087	1 080	1 194	10,6	784	937	980	935	−4,6
— cotton seed	1 202	1 451	:	:	:	2 030	1 965	1 730	1 908	10,3	1 332	1 477	:	:	:

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.1.2. Area, yield and production of fibre flax and hemp

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Flax straw															
EU-15	132,0	133,4	170,6	211,4	23,9	39,8	35,7	:	:	:	525,6	476,0	:	:	:
Belgique/België	10,0	11,7	11,2	12,2	8,9	65,0	70,6	58,3	:	:	65,0	82,6	65,3	:	:
Danmark	0,1	0,1	:	:	:	58,2	:	35,6	:	:	0,6	:	0,2	:	:
Deutschland	4,6	1,4	0,6	0,6	0,0	36,0	27,3	33,6	38,0	13,1	16,6	3,8	2,0	2,3	15,0
España	46,6	49,0	92,2	126,2	36,9	6,0	:	:	:	:	88,5	:	:	:	:
France	44,6	45,4	43,7	48,0	9,8	66,0	74,6	:	67,7	:	279,6	338,7	:	325,0	:
Nederland	3,8	4,0	3,3	3,6	9,1	80,0	79,0	62,0	68,4	10,3	30,4	31,6	20,5	24,6	20,0
Österreich	1,1	1,1	0,6	0,3	– 50,0	56,0	37,0	:	37,0	:	6,2	4,0	:	1,1	:
Suomi/Finland	0,4	0,9	0,3	0,6	100,0	58,5	:	:	:	:	2,3	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	20,2	19,1	16,7	14,2	– 15,0	18,0	8,0	:	:	:	36,4	15,3	:	:	:
Flax fibre															
EU-15	132,0	133,4	170,6	211,4	23,9	8,1	9,8	:	:	:	107,5	130,6	:	:	:
Belgique/België	10,0	11,7	11,2	12,2	8,9	14,5	16,0	12,0	:	:	14,5	18,7	13,4	:	:
Danmark	0,1	0,1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deutschland	4,6	1,4	0,6	0,6	0,0	7,2	5,5	6,7	7,6	13,4	3,3	0,8	0,4	0,5	25,0
España	46,6	49,0	92,2	126,2	36,9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	44,6	45,4	43,7	48,0	9,8	16,0	21,2	:	18,2	:	71,4	96,2	:	87,4	:
Nederland	3,8	4,0	3,3	3,6	9,1	21,0	20,5	18,6	19,3	3,8	8,0	8,2	6,1	6,9	13,1
Österreich	1,1	1,1	0,6	0,3	– 50,0	17,0	9,0	:	9,6	:	1,9	1,0	:	0,3	:
Suomi/Finland	0,4	0,9	0,3	0,6	100,0	13,0	:	:	:	:	0,5	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	20,2	19,1	16,7	14,2	– 15,0	3,9	3,0	:	:	:	7,9	5,7	:	:	:
Hemp straw															
EU-15	13,7	22,7	39,8	32,3	– 18,8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgique/België	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Danmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Deutschland	1,4	2,8	3,5	4,0	14,3	:	:	:	56,0	:	:	:	:	22,4	:
España	1,4	4,3	19,9	13,5	– 32,2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	7,6	11,0	9,7	10,5	8,2	:	:	54,0	:	:	:	:	52,4	:	:
Nederland	0,9	1,3	1,1	0,9	– 18,2	:	:	65,0	63,5	– 2,3	:	:	7,1	5,7	– 19,7
Österreich	0,7	0,9	1,0	0,3	– 70,0	:	:	:	25,0	:	:	:	:	0,7	:
Suomi/Finland	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,3	– 76,9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	1,7	2,3	2,5	2,5	0,0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.1.3. **Output of silkworm cocoons and number of boxes of silkworm eggs used**

		Quantity				% TAV
		1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Silkworm cocoons (kg)	EU-15	41 991	47 909	61 714	70 562	14,3
	Elláda	17 661	24 065	32 982	30 238	– 8,3
	España	160	410	520	760	46,2
	France	1 224	1 763	1 215	1 375	13,2
	Italia	22 946	21 671	26 997	38 189	41,5
Boxes of silkworm eggs	EU-15	1 951	2 286	2 847	3 516	23,5
	Elláda	866	1 138	1 455	1 531	5,2
	España	8	19	26	37	42,3
	France	55	59	54	56	3,7
	Italia	1 020	1 070	1 312	1 892	44,2

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.11.3.2. Intra-EU trade and external trade in cotton fibre ([1])

(1 000 t)

		1996	1997	1998	1999	% TAV 1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Intra-EU trade ([2])	EU-15	132	115	110	129	17,3
	BLEU/UEBL	7	4	4	7	75,0
	Belgique/België	—	—	—	—	x
	Deutschland	20	17	15	20	33,3
	Elláda	1	1	1	3	200,0
	España	7	2	2	1	- 50,0
	France	33	33	26	28	7,7
	Ireland	1	0	0	1	- 100,0
	Italia	41	31	33	40	21,2
	Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	x
	Nederland	2	2	4	3	- 25,0
	Österreich	14	14	10	14	40,0
	Portugal	5	7	13	9	- 30,8
	Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0	x
	Sverige	0	0	0	0	x
	United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	0,0
Imports	EU-15	884	939	857	690	- 19,5
	BLEU/UEBL	41	57	53	45	- 15,1
	Belgique/België	—	—	—	—	x
	Danmark	3	4	3	2	- 33,3
	Deutschland	125	152	139	107	- 23,0
	Elláda	7	9	4	1	- 75,0
	España	90	70	51	38	- 25,5
	France	90	95	96	80	- 16,7
	Ireland	14	10	5	4	- 20,0
	Italia	304	322	299	237	- 20,7
	Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	x
	Nederland	1	:	1	1	0,0
	Österreich	15	23	19	18	- 5,3
	Portugal	159	159	158	131	- 17,1
	Suomi/Finland	3	1	0	0	0,0
	Sverige	4	6	5	5	0,0
	United Kingdom	29	30	23	21	- 8,7
Exports	EU-15	209	178	130	250	92,3
	BLEU/UEBL	0	1	:	:	x
	Belgique/België	—	—	—	—	x
	Deutschland	4	5	7	6	- 14,3
	Elláda	185	145	105	221	110,5
	España	14	22	10	16	60,0
	France	3	1	3	1	- 66,7
	Italia	3	3	5	4	- 20,0
	Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	x
	United Kingdom	0	1	1	1	0,0

([1]) Cotton, other than rendered absorbent or bleached.
([2]) Based on entries.
Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

4.11.5.3. Ginned cotton, world prices [1]

(ECU/EUR per 100 kg)

	1995	1996 [2]	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	137,7	146,5	139,7	145,1	104,7	95,5
II	175,5	148,3	147,9	141,6	108,6	115,1
III	183,6	141,7	154,0	137,5	111,7	126,9
IV	177,1	—	—	—	—	—
V	195,6	—	—	—	—	—
VI	194,8	—	—	—	—	—
VII	194,8	—	—	—	—	—
VIII	140,9	—	—	—	—	—
IX	152,2	131,1	165,3	135,5	105,7	152,7
X	159,0	132,4	157,9	120,7	100,5	:
XI	148,0	133,4	152,6	107,3	98,6	:
XII	147,7	135,0	148,2	105,6	98,6	:
Ø	153,1	138,3	152,2	127,6	104,1	:
% TAV in relation to preceding year	35,2	– 9,7	10,1	– 16,2	– 18,4	:

(1) 'Mid. 1-3/32' in force the first day of each month.
(2) Since the 1995/96 marketing year the world market price for unginned cotton is no longer fixed from March to August.

4.13.7.3. **Industrial production of compound feedingstuffs, by species and by Member State**

(1 000 t)

		EU-15 (¹)	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cattle (²)	1997	34 735	991	1 413	7 718	:	3 410	4 693	1 457	3 730	4 370	199	1 010	471	1 170	4 103
	1998	34 289	1 269	1 354	7 179	:	3 260	4 567	1 833	3 540	4 329	186	1 020	533	1 177	4 042
	1999	35 392	1 316	1 341	7 078	:	3 560	4 620	2 165	3 540	4 328	187	1 130	500	1 177	4 450
	% TAV 1999/1998	3,2	3,7	− 1,0	− 1,4	:	9,2	1,2	18,1	0,0	0,0	0,5	10,8	− 6,2	0,0	10,1
Pigs	1997	42 171	3 577	3 546	6 274	:	6 450	6 945	705	2 350	7 052	227	1 320	323	700	2 702
	1998	43 155	3 592	3 669	6 667	:	7 000	6 986	775	2 300	6 951	70	1 340	311	690	2 804
	1999	43 088	3 536	3 504	6 857	:	7 700	6 900	706	2 250	6 900	70	1 230	325	610	2 500
	% TAV 1999/1998	− 0,2	− 1,6	− 4,5	2,8	:	10,0	− 1,2	− 8,9	− 2,2	− 0,7	0,0	− 8,2	4,5	− 11,6	− 10,8
Poultry	1997	34 839	1 122	654	4 255	:	4 150	9 447	487	4 400	3 740	380	1 340	221	520	4 123
	1998	35 421	1 403	677	4 389	:	4 100	9 714	501	4 380	3 727	389	1 400	238	500	4 003
	1999	35 182	1 563	670	4 280	:	4 100	9 540	491	4 280	3 850	390	1 350	247	500	3 921
	% TAV 1999/1998	− 0,7	11,4	− 1,0	− 2,5	:	0,0	− 1,8	− 2,0	− 2,3	3,3	0,3	− 3,6	3,8	0,0	− 2,0
Other	1997	8 383	140	164	551	:	1 250	2 139	298	1 120	795	182	240	160	150	1 194
	1998	8 390	151	140	541	:	1 210	2 244	359	1 080	766	134	220	161	150	1 234
	1999	8 396	162	115	535	:	1 120	2 190	390	1 050	780	137	220	154	150	1 393
	% TAV 1999/1998	0,1	7,3	− 17,9	− 1,1	:	− 7,4	− 2,4	8,6	− 2,8	1,8	2,2	0,0	− 4,3	0,0	12,9
Total	1997	120 128	5 830	5 777	18 798	:	15 260	23 224	2 947	11 600	15 957	988	3 910	1 175	2 540	12 122
	1998	121 255	6 415	5 840	18 776	:	15 570	23 511	3 468	11 300	15 773	779	3 980	1 243	2 517	12 083
	1999	122 058	6 577	5 630	18 750	:	16 480	23 250	3 752	11 120	15 858	784	3 930	1 226	2 437	12 264
	% TAV 1999/1998	0,7	2,5	− 3,6	− 0,1	:	5,8	− 1,1	8,2	− 1,6	0,5	0,6	− 1,3	− 1,4	− 3,2	1,5

(¹) Greece and Luxembourg not included.
(²) Including milk-replacer feed.

Source: Fefac.

4.13.7.5. **Use of cereals by the compound feedingstuffs industry**

	% of production of compound feedingstuffs				1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
EU-15 (1)	38,8	40,9	41,2	40,8	47 094	49 128	49 929	49 823	– 0,2
Belgique/België	27,3	29,2	28,1	27,7	1 600	1 700	1 800	1 825	1,4
Danmark	40,0	43,3	44,4	49,2	2 300	2 500	2 595	2 770	6,7
Deutschland	33,4	34,5	34,5	35,7	6 465	6 480	6 480	6 690	3,2
España	61,0	64,1	63,6	59,3	9 285	9 800	9 895	9 770	– 1,3
France	40,1	42,3	43,0	42,5	9 075	9 800	10 100	9 880	– 2,2
Ireland	35,8	40,7	37,5	33,3	1 135	1 200	1 300	1 250	– 3,8
Italia	48,0	50,0	51,3	51,7	5 650	5 800	5 800	5 750	– 0,9
Nederland	21,1	21,6	21,2	21,1	3 460	3 460	3 350	3 350	0,0
Österreich	70,7	71,1	85,9	85,1	704	703	669	668	– 0,2
Portugal	33,1	34,7	37,6	39,2	1 310	1 355	1 495	1 540	3,0
Suomi/Finland	41,7	41,5	43,8	46,5	490	485	545	570	4,6
Sverige	41,8	41,6	39,7	38,0	1 095	1 045	1 000	925	– 7,5
United Kingdom	35,9	39,6	40,6	39,4	4 525	4 800	4 900	4 835	– 1,3

(1) Greece and Luxembourg not included.

Source: Fefac.

4.13.7.7. **Production of dehydrated fodder (excluding potatoes)**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1999/00 / 1998/99
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	3 818	4 283	4 610	4 599	– 0,2
BLEU/UEBL	4	4	3	2	– 30,3
Danmark	207	225	266	186	– 30,0
Deutschland	300	308	321	334	4,1
Elláda	30	38	46	52	11,6
España	1 414	1 571	1 668	1 769	6,1
France	1 091	1 264	1 346	1 304	– 3,2
Ireland	6	6	5	5	– 9,5
Italia	499	561	638	674	5,7
Nederland	176	210	223	194	– 13,2
Österreich	2	2	2	2	7,1
Portugal	2	4	3	1	– 62,7
Suomi/Finland	1	1	1	0	– 59,1
Sverige	7	5	7	6	– 2,1
United Kingdom	79	84	81	70	– 14,6

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.13.7.8. **EU supplies of dehydrated and dried fodder**

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999 / 1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
Production	4 473	4 071	4 439	4 761	7,3
Imports	24	8	5	13	191,9
Exports	56	95	157	108	– 31,2
Availabilities	4 441	3 984	4 286	4 667	8,9

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.13.7.9. **Area, yield and production of dry pulses, feed peas and field beans**

		Area					Yield					Production				
		1 000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
		1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Dried pulses, total	EU-15	1 224	1 412	1 487	1 207	– 18,8	36,2	38,8	37,9	39,0	2,9	4 430	5 483	5 628	4 707	– 16,4
	Belgique/België	2	3	3	2	– 27,3	46,0	46,0	50,0	5,0	– 90,0	9	13	14	10	– 27,3
	Danmark	70	95	107	71	– 33,8	37,6	40,3	45,0	44,9	– 0,3	263	381	482	318	– 34,0
	Deutschland	150	186	225	211	– 6,0	32,0	33,0	34,3	36,8	7,2	481	615	772	777	0,6
	Elláda	4	3	3	:	x	20,0	20,0	20,0	:	x	7	6	6	:	x
	España	130	122	94	68	– 27,4	9,1	9,7	9,7	9,7	0,2	118	119	91	66	– 27,5
	France	550	637	638	495	– 22,4	48,0	50,7	50,0	49,7	– 0,6	2 638	3 230	3 190	2 462	– 22,8
	Ireland	2	3	4	3	– 36,9	42,5	44,0	47,9	47,6	– 0,6	9	11	21	13	– 37,8
	Italia	65	63	93	63	– 32,1	18,0	17,7	16,7	16,0	– 4,0	116	112	155	101	– 34,8
	Nederland	3	3	2	2	11,5	30,0	30,0	49,2	55,9	13,6	9	9	9	12	27,7
	Österreich	41	56	51	48	– 5,1	33,5	31,4	29,9	30,1	0,7	136	176	153	146	– 4,3
	Portugal	4	4	5	5	– 2,0	8,1	8,0	8,1	8,1	0,0	3	4	4	4	– 9,1
	Suomi/Finland	6	6	4	5	37,1	23,0	22,0	12,0	15,0	25,0	13	13	4	7	66,7
	Sverige	19	34	44	31	– 31,0	38,0	35,0	20,0	35,0	75,0	72	117	89	107	20,2
	United Kingdom	179	197	213	202	– 5,2	31,1	34,2	29,9	33,7	12,7	556	674	637	671	5,3
Feed peas	EU-15	950	1 141	1 185	934	– 21,2	39,5	41,3	40,8	42,2	3,4	3 749	4 716	4 838	3 943	– 18,5
	Belgique/België	2	3	3	2	– 28,0	46,0	46,0	50,0	50,0	0,0	10	13	14	10	– 28,6
	Danmark	70	95	107	70	– 34,2	39,0	40,3	45,0	45,0	– 0,1	263	381	482	317	– 34,2
	Deutschland	87	119	169	164	– 2,9	32,8	33,6	34,9	37,2	6,6	286	400	589	609	3,4
	Elláda	0	0	0	:	x	20,0	20,0	20,0	:	x	0	0	0	:	x
	España	97	97	70	43	– 39,5	9,2	10,0	10,0	11,3	13,3	89	97	70	48	– 31,4
	France	539	625	627	477	– 23,9	48,2	51,0	50,2	50,2	– 0,0	2 601	3 188	3 148	2 395	– 23,9
	Ireland	2	2	1	1	– 23,5	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	0,0	6	6	3	3	0,0
	Italia	11	10	10	4	– 56,0	33,5	33,5	33,5	33,5	0,0	38	34	34	15	– 55,9
	Nederland	2	2	1	1	28,7	30,0	30,0	42,2	44,4	5,2	6	6	5	7	40,0
	Österreich	36	51	46	46	0,0	34,4	31,9	30,3	30,3	0,0	124	163	140	140	0,0
	Portugal	0	0	0	0	– 27,5	10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	0,0	0	0	0	0	x
	Suomi/Finland	6	6	4	5	37,1	23,0	23,0	12,0	15,0	25,0	13	13	4	7	75,0
	Sverige	19	34	44	31	– 31,0	38,0	35,0	20,0	35,0	75,0	72	117	89	107	20,2
	United Kingdom	79	98	102	89	– 12,7	30,4	30,4	25,3	31,8	25,7	239	297	259	284	9,7
Field beans	EU-15	207	206	250	223	– 11	25,7	29,9	27,1	29,3	8,1	533	616	676	658	– 2,7
	Belgique/België	0	0	0	0	x	40,0	40,0	0,0	0,0	x	0	0	0	0	x
	Danmark	0	0	0	0	x	36,0	36,0	0,0	36,0	x	0	0	0	1	x
	Deutschland	21	26	26	23	– 12,4	32,8	34,8	35,4	41,1	16,1	69	90	94	95	1,1
	Elláda	4	3	3	:	x	20,0	20,0	20,0	:	x	7	6	6	:	x
	España	16	10	10	12	12,5	9,6	9,6	9,6	7,7	– 19,9	15	10	10	9	– 10,0
	France	9	10	9	13	44,4	34,9	38,7	40,0	4,0	– 90,0	31	39	36	52	44,4
	Ireland	1	1	4	2	– 40,2	50,0	50,0	49,9	5,0	– 90,0	3	5	18	11	– 38,9
	Italia	51	50	80	56	– 30,3	14,6	14,6	14,6	14,6	0,0	74	73	117	81	– 30,8
	Nederland	1	1	1	1	– 14,5	30,0	30,0	60,0	60,0	0,0	3	3	3	5	66,7
	Österreich	5	5	5	2	– 53,4	26,4	26,4	26,4	26,6	0,8	12	13	13	6	– 53,8
	Portugal	1	1	1	1	24,0	8,0	8,0	8,0	8,0	0,0	1	1	1	1	0,0
	Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0	x	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	x	0	0	0	0	x
	Sverige	0	0	0	0	x	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	x	0	0	0	0	x
	United Kingdom	100	99	111	113	1,7	31,7	37,9	34,1	35,2	3,2	318	377	378	397	5,0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.13.7.12. Cif offer price (Rotterdam) for soya cake

(ECU/EUR per 100 kg)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	17,07	18,85	20,24	15,48	21,10	24,25	23,62	14,34	18,11
II	17,65	18,62	19,90	15,72	20,14	25,58	21,96	14,02	19,10
III	17,56	17,92	19,49	15,98	20,10	28,79	20,16	14,93	19,97
IV	17,53	17,59	20,02	16,05	22,03	28,51	19,02	15,79	:
V	17,33	18,10	19,52	14,50	22,79	27,44	17,81	14,70	:
VI	17,14	18,41	18,37	14,33	21,97	25,90	17,40	14,29	:
VII	16,46	21,92	16,78	15,05	21,59	24,28	16,50	14,16	:
VIII	16,00	21,28	16,34	14,98	22,21	25,90	15,53	15,07	:
IX	15,85	19,61	16,20	17,01	23,29	28,02	14,45	16,38	:
X	16,51	18,81	15,18	17,09	22,11	25,31	13,83	17,06	:
XI	17,31	19,91	14,96	17,90	22,26	25,76	14,63	17,29	:
XII	18,39	19,74	15,61	20,24	23,52	25,78	15,01	17,38	:
Average 12 months	17,06	19,22	17,75	16,15	21,93	24,27	17,49	15,45	:
% TAV compared with previous year	– 0,7	12,7	– 7,6	– 9,0	35,8	10,7	– 27,9	– 11,7	:

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

4.14.1.1. Gross internal production and consumption of meat (1)

EU-15

	Relative share %				1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gross internal production									
— pigmeat	44,1	43,9	45,9	46,4	16 368	16 287	17 655	18 026	2,1
— beef/veal	21,7	21,4	19,9	19,9	8 057	7 933	7 668	7 739	0,9
— poultrymeat	22,5	23,1	22,7	22,6	8 358	8 550	8 718	8 801	1,0
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	3,1	3,0	3,0	3,0	1 160	1 114	1 152	1 159	0,6
— equine meat	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	45	48	46	43	- 5,9
— other	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,4	943	938	907	914	0,8
Total	94,1	94,1	94,0	94,4	34 931	34 870	36 145	36 682	1,5
Edible offals	5,9	5,9	6,0	5,6	2 202	2 204	2 292	2 179	- 4,9
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	37 133	37 074	38 438	38 861	1,1
Meat consumption					kg/head				
— pigmeat	44,6	44,1	45,0	45,4	41,7	40,8	43,2	44,5	3,0
— beef/veal	19,9	20,5	20,6	20,7	18,6	19,0	19,8	20,3	2,5
— poultrymeat	22,4	22,7	22,1	21,9	21,0	21,0	21,2	21,5	1,4
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	4,1	4,0	4,0	3,9	3,8	3,7	3,8	3,8	0,0
— equine meat	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	- 2,4
— other	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,6	1,1
Total	94,3	94,5	94,7	95,0	88,2	87,5	91,0	93,1	2,3
Edible offals	5,7	5,5	5,3	5,0	5,3	5,1	5,1	4,9	- 3,3
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	93,6	92,5	96,1	98,0	2,0

(1) Carcass weight for meat.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.14.3.1. **Net balance of external trade (¹) in meat (²) and self-sufficiency**

EU-15	Net balance 1 000 t				Self-sufficiency %			
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meat (²):								
— pigmeat	750	894	1 088	1 378	105,7	107,2	108,8	107,9
— beef/veal	708	623	382	537	116,2	111,5	103,6	101,2
— poultrymeat	519	663	723	742	106,7	108,9	109,4	109,2
— sheepmeat and goatmeat	– 259	– 266	– 265	– 264	81,7	80,8	81,3	81,4
— equine meat	– 112	– 108	– 99	– 99	28,6	30,8	31,6	30,4
— other	– 71	– 24	– 62	– 68	93,0	97,5	93,6	93,0
Total	1 535	1 782	1 767	2 226	107,2	106,1	105,9	104,9
Edible offals	206	312	381	326	110,3	116,5	119,9	117,6
Total	1 741	2 094	2 148	2 552	107,4	106,7	106,6	105,6

(¹) Exports minus imports.
(²) Including live animals, carcass weight equivalent.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.15.0.1. **Cattle numbers** (December of previous year)

	1 000 head				% of EU-15	% TAV
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000	2000/1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EU-15	84 526	83 271	82 850	82 412	100,0	- 0,5
Belgique/België	3 071	2 978	2 984	2 970	3,6	- 0,5
Danmark	2 052	2 026	1 968	1 976	2,4	0,4
Deutschland	15 760	15 227	14 942	14 657	17,8	- 1,9
Elláda	550	542	542	590	0,7	8,9
España	5 904	5 869	6 050	6 203	7,5	2,5
France	20 557	20 154	20 073	20 196	24,5	0,6
Ireland	6 757	6 992	7 093	6 708	8,1	- 5,4
Italia	7 390	7 328	7 320	7 357	8,9	0,5
Luxembourg	209	205	202	207	0,3	2,5
Nederland	4 366	4 287	4 184	4 097	5,0	- 2,1
Österreich	2 272	2 198	2 172	2 153	2,6	- 0,9
Portugal	1 311	1 285	1 270	1 269	1,5	- 0,1
Suomi/Finland	1 150	1 125	1 100	1 068	1,3	- 2,9
Sverige	1 747	1 708	1 712	1 680	2,0	- 1,9
United Kingdom	11 430	11 347	11 238	11 281	13,7	0,4

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.15.1.1. **Slaughterings of adult bovine animals and calves** (1)

		1 000 head				% TAV	Average carcass weight in kg				% TAV
		1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adult bovine animals	EU-15	22 791	22 939	22 051	22 053	0,0	313,9	309,8	311,9	312,8	0,3
	Belgique/België	757	715	612	544	– 11,1	404,3	396,2	407,4	421,6	3,5
	Danmark	690	671	615	589	– 4,2	254,7	253,4	256,0	256,8	0,3
	Deutschland	4 458	4 445	4 126	4 108	– 0,4	317,9	312,3	317,6	320,7	1,0
	Elláda	237	227	225	219	– 2,7	252,8	252,1	251,7	248,1	– 1,4
	España	2 165	2 213	2 371	2 464	3,9	257,7	259,4	264,2	267,2	1,1
	France	4 137	4 142	3 858	3 765	– 2,4	357,7	354,1	358,7	360,0	0,4
	Ireland	1 644	1 779	1 899	2 096	10,4	325,3	318,4	310,2	304,4	– 1,9
	Italia	3 407	3 479	3 316	3 432	3,5	294,0	288,0	291,3	295,5	1,4
	Luxembourg	22	22	21	23	9,5	347,5	345,6	348,3	352,5	1,2
	Nederland	1 204	1 153	1 039	933	– 10,2	322,0	319,6	323,7	318,2	– 1,7
	Österreich	620	587	550	562	2,2	336,4	330,2	339,8	343,4	1,1
	Portugal	303	333	264	266	0,8	294,6	274,5	280,2	288,0	2,8
	Suomi/Finland	378	390	372	355	– 4,6	251,2	250,1	247,4	250,5	1,3
	Sverige	478	519	486	480	– 1,2	279,5	279,0	285,0	291,3	2,2
	United Kingdom	2 291	2 264	2 297	2 217	– 3,5	305,7	306,8	306,3	304,7	– 0,5
Calves	EU-15	5 711	5 950	5 905	5 799	– 1,8	139,1	131,4	130,1	135,2	3,9
	Belgique/België	289	320	311	269	– 13,5	163,8	150,8	148,8	161,1	8,3
	Danmark	57	51	50	50	0,0	103,8	100,2	105,0	108,0	2,9
	Deutschland	526	509	485	457	– 5,8	122,8	116,7	115,0	123,7	7,6
	Elláda	79	81	82	82	0,0	147,3	146,1	139,2	133,7	– 4,0
	España	35	120	160	125	– 21,9	190,8	150,6	153,8	153,2	– 0,4
	France	1 997	2 013	1 984	1 943	– 2,1	127,9	124,8	124,1	128,0	3,1
	Ireland	0	21	7	23	228,6	0,0	60,5	71,4	60,6	– 15,1
	Italia	1 230	1 132	1 099	1 078	– 1,9	146,7	140,0	133,9	139,5	4,2
	Luxembourg	3	3	3	3	0,0	146,5	147,9	144,1	149,1	3,5
	Nederland	1 196	1 351	1 373	1 399	1,9	160,8	145,4	143,9	150,7	4,7
	Österreich	149	149	135	113	– 16,3	92,3	82,1	80,7	92,5	14,6
	Portugal	80	106	118	132	11,9	129,6	118,5	133,4	144,9	8,6
	Suomi/Finland	11	18	14	12	– 14,3	90,4	69,5	81,1	87,3	7,6
	Sverige	35	56	52	38	– 26,9	103,8	74,7	75,8	111,5	47,1
	United Kingdom	24	20	32	75	134,4	43,4	47,6	34,1	30,4	– 10,9

(1) Total slaughterings of animals of domestic and foreign origin.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

4.15.1.2. Net production of beef/veal (adult bovine animals and calves) (1)

		1 000 t (2)				% TAV
		1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult bovine animals	EU-15	7 155	7 106	6 877	6 898	0,3
	Belgique/België	306	283	249	229	- 8,0
	Danmark	176	170	157	151	- 3,8
	Deutschland	1 417	1 388	1 310	1 318	0,6
	Elláda	60	57	56	54	- 3,6
	España	558	574	626	659	5,3
	France	1 480	1 467	1 384	1 356	- 2,0
	Ireland	535	566	589	638	8,3
	Italia	1 002	1 002	966	1 014	5,0
	Luxembourg	8	8	7	8	14,3
	Nederland	388	368	337	297	- 11,9
	Österreich	208	194	187	193	3,2
	Portugal	89	91	74	77	4,1
	Suomi/Finland	95	98	92	89	- 3,3
	Sverige	133	145	139	140	0,7
	United Kingdom	700	695	704	675	- 4,1
Calves	EU-15	795	782	768	784	2,1
	Belgique/België	47	48	46	43	- 6,5
	Danmark	6	5	5	5	0,0
	Deutschland	65	60	56	57	1,8
	Elláda	12	12	11	11	0,0
	España	7	18	25	19	- 24,0
	France	255	251	246	249	1,2
	Ireland	0	1	1	1	0,0
	Italia	180	159	147	151	2,7
	Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0,0
	Nederland	193	196	198	211	6,6
	Österreich	14	13	11	11	0,0
	Portugal	10	13	16	19	18,8
	Suomi/Finland	1	1	1	1	0,0
	Sverige	4	4	4	4	0,0
	United Kingdom	1	1	1	2	100,0
Beef/veal	EU-15	7 950	7 889	7 645	7 682	0,5
	Belgique/België	353	331	296	273	- 7,8
	Danmark	182	175	163	157	- 3,7
	Deutschland	1 482	1 448	1 366	1 374	0,6
	Elláda	72	69	68	65	- 4,4
	España	565	592	651	677	4,0
	France	1 735	1 718	1 630	1 604	- 1,6
	Ireland	535	569	589	640	8,7
	Italia	1 182	1 160	1 113	1 164	4,6
	Luxembourg	8	8	8	9	12,5
	Nederland	580	565	534	508	- 4,9
	Österreich	222	206	198	203	2,5
	Portugal	100	104	89	96	7,9
	Suomi/Finland	96	99	93	90	- 3,2
	Sverige	137	149	142	144	1,4
	United Kingdom	701	696	705	678	- 3,8

(1) Total slaughterings of animals including those of foreign origin.
(2) Carcass weight.

NB: These figures do not correspond to gross domestic production; for this see Table 4.14.1.1.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

4.15.2.1. World production and production of principal beef/veal producing/exporting countries (1)

	%				1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	56 200	56 867	57 053	55 867	– 2,1
— Austria	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,4	222	206	198	203	2,5
— Sweden	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,3	137	148	142	144	1,4
— Finland	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	96	99	93	89	– 4,3
— EU-15	14,1	13,9	13,4	13,8	7 950	7 889	7 647	7 682	0,5
— USA	20,4	20,1	20,2	21,6	11 476	11 443	11 505	12 050	4,7
— Russia	4,7	4,1	3,8	4,0	2 629	2 337	2 187	2 228	1,9
— Brazil	8,8	9,0	9,1	11,1	4 949	5 140	5 220	6 182	18,4
— Argentina	4,3	4,1	4,0	4,7	2 397	2 354	2 269	2 650	16,8
— Uruguay	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	419	463	447	458	2,5
— Australia	3,6	3,8	3,8	3,6	2 000	2 145	2 145	2 009	– 6,3
— New Zealand	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,0	634	647	571	547	– 4,2
— People's Republic of China	6,4	7,3	7,6	8,4	3 575	4 165	4 335	4 673	7,8
— Canada	2,6	2,6	2,7	2,2	1 454	1 485	1 527	1 210	– 20,8
— Mexico	2,5	2,5	2,8	2,5	1 388	1 422	1 597	1 390	– 13,0
— Colombia	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,3	724	682	692	720	4,0
— Poland	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	435	446	455	397	– 12,7
— India	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,5	1 370	1 378	1 378	1 421	3,1
— Japan	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,9	548	522	519	515	– 0,8
— South Africa	0,8	0,8	1,1	0,9	425	440	620	527	– 15,0
— Switzerland	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	160	145	145	148	2,1
— Hungary	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	68	68	70	57	– 18,6
— Norway	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	86	89	89	91	2,2

(1) Net production.

Sources: FAO and other international organisations (GATT).

4.15.3.1. **Beef/veal — EU trade by species**

EU-15

		A. Live animals in number (per 1 000 head)				B. Live animals converted to meat weight (per 1 000 t carcass weight)	C. Meat (1 000 t carcass weight)				Total beef/veal (B + C)
		Calves	Adult bovine animals	Pure-bred breeding animals	Total live animals		Fresh or chilled from adult bovine animals	Frozen	Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	Prepared and preserved (cooked or uncooked)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Imports											
Extra-EU	1997	563,5	12,0	8,4	583,9	36,6	114,3	144,2	3,2	130,8	429,0
	1998	514,3	11,2	6,6	532,1	33,8	103,1	123,2	2,4	124,2	386,7
	1999	503,7	9,0	4,8	517,5	33,0	128,3	127,9	4,3	130,2	423,9
Intra-UE	1997	1 729,2	1 055,8	188,8	2 973,8	365,1	1 144,6	225,0	12,5	63,6	1 810,7
	1998	1 739,6	1 420,1	182,8	3 342,5	370,3	1 212,3	216,8	13,6	65,5	1 878,4
	1999	1 492,9	964,4	227,8	2 685,1	322,9	1 242,2	234,7	13,9	59,0	1 872,8
Total	1997	2 292,7	1 067,8	197,2	3 557,7	401,7	1 258,9	369,2	15,7	194,4	2 239,7
	1998	2 253,9	1 431,3	189,4	3 874,6	404,1	1 315,4	340,0	16,0	189,7	2 265,1
	1999	1 996,6	973,4	232,6	3 202,6	355,9	1 370,5	362,6	18,2	189,2	2 296,7
Exports											
Extra-EU	1997	2,5	193,7	91,3	287,5	80,8	93,8	813,1	2,3	61,5	1 051,5
	1998	2,2	159,1	105,0	266,3	74,9	98,0	543,9	1,6	50,8	769,2
	1999	2,4	218,9	101,8	323,0	88,9	82,6	752,0	1,8	35,7	961,0
Intra-EU	1997	1 923,4	1 181,4	125,1	3 229,9	409,0	1 230,6	202,4	11,5	59,3	1 912,8
	1998	1 920,1	1 205,7	121,5	3 247,3	417,5	1 303,8	182,6	19,6	64,6	1 988,1
	1999	1 798,7	1 144,0	121,8	3 064,5	395,7	1 280,3	186,8	14,0	65,6	1 942,4
Total	1997	1 925,9	1 375,1	216,4	3 517,4	489,8	1 324,4	1 015,5	13,8	120,8	2 964,3
	1998	1 922,3	1 364,8	226,5	3 513,6	492,4	1 401,8	726,5	21,2	115,4	2 757,3
	1999	1 801,1	1 362,9	223,6	3 387,5	484,6	1 362,9	938,8	15,8	101,3	2 903,4

NB: Coefficients: — Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight x 0,50.
— Boneless meat: Product weight x 1,3 = carcass weight.
— Prepared and preserved meat: Product weight x 1,3 = carcass weight.

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.15.3.2. **Beef/veal — trade with non-member countries**

(1 000 tonnes carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%	1999	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A — *Exports*								
EU-15	1 103,9	100,0	1 051,5	100,0	769,2	100,0	960,9	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	56,2	5,1	42,6	4,1	27,0	3,5	11,8	1,2
Belgique/België	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	X
Danmark	—	4,5	63,5	6,0	31,2	4,1	31,4	3,3
Deutschland	248,3	22,5	249,2	23,7	172,0	22,4	259,6	27,0
Elláda	2,6	0,2	3,0	0,3	2,6	0,3	2,5	0,3
España	37,2	3,4	35,1	3,3	24,4	3,2	37,4	3,9
France	182,5	16,5	163,3	15,5	81,6	10,6	103,1	10,7
Ireland	317,5	28,8	248,1	23,6	267,4	34,8	341,5	35,5
Italia	47,5	4,3	65,6	6,2	51,8	6,7	54,2	5,6
Luxembourg	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	X
Nederland	118,9	10,8	154,7	14,7	95,2	12,4	96,9	10,1
Österreich	21,7	2,0	18,9	1,8	13,5	1,8	20,8	2,2
Portugal	0,3	0,0	0,9	0,1	0,4	0,1	0,3	0,0
Suomi/Finland	3,7	0,3	4,4	0,4	0,5	0,1	0,5	0,1
Sverige	1,1	0,1	1,6	0,2	1,3	0,2	0,6	0,1
United Kingdom	16,3	1,5	0,6	0,1	0,3	0,0	0,3	0,0
B — *Imports*								
EU-15	395,0	100,0	429,0	100,0	386,7	100,0	423,9	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	2,2	0,6	2,5	0,6	3,8	1,0	8,2	1,9
Belgique/België	—	x	—	x	—	x	X	X
Danmark	0,9	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,8	0,2	1,1	0,3
Deutschland	91,4	23,1	80,5	18,8	78,3	20,2	85,8	20,2
Elláda	6,3	1,6	12,7	3,0	12,0	3,1	10,5	2,5
España	5,5	1,4	17,3	4,1	17,7	4,6	23,3	5,5
France	13,5	3,4	15,3	3,7	14,2	3,7	17,8	4,2
Ireland	2,4	0,6	1,6	0,4	1,2	0,3	1,5	0,4
Italia	63,2	16,0	63,3	14,8	60,9	15,7	68,5	16,2
Luxembourg	—	x	—	x	—	x	X	X
Nederland	53,6	13,6	63,7	14,8	47,2	12,2	53,4	12,6
Österreich	1,2	0,3	2,2	0,5	1,3	0,3	2,3	0,5
Portugal	3,5	0,9	3,3	0,8	3,9	1,0	4,9	1,2
Suomi/Finland	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,4	0,1
Sverige	7,1	1,8	6,2	1,4	7,4	1,9	7,0	1,7
United Kingdom	144,0	36,5	159,0	37,1	137,8	35,6	139,2	32,8

NB: Coefficients: — Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight x 0,50.
— Boneless meat: Product weight x 1,3 = carcass weight.
— Prepared and preserved meat: Product weight x 1,3 = carcass weight.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

4.15.4.1 **Supply balance — beef/veal**

EU-15

	1 000 t (3)				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	8 057	7 933	7 688	7 739	0,7
Net production	7 950	7 889	7 647	7 682	0,5
Change in stocks	416	195	– 116	– 448	x
Imports (1)	364	392	353	391	10,8
Exports (1)	965	971	694	872	25,6
Intra-EU trade (2)	1 671	1 811	1 878	1 873	-0,3
Internal use (total)	6 933	7 115	7 422	7 649	3,1
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	18,6	19,0	19,8	20,3	2,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	116,2	111,5	103,6	101,2	– 2,3

(1) Total trade, with the exception of live animals.
(2) All trade, including live animals (figures based on imports).
(3) Carcass weight.

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.15.5.1. Market prices ([1]) for beef/veal

(ECU/EUR per 100 kg) ([2])

	Adult male bovines R3 ([4])				Heifers R3 ([4])				Cows 03 ([5])			
	1997	1998	1999	% TAV 1999/1998	1997	1998	1999	% TAV 1999/1998	1997	1998	1999	% TAV 1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EU-15 ([3])	270,99	282,21	280,94	− 0,5	264,72	273,44	278,30	1,8	206,78	210,04	199,90	− 4,8
Belgique/België	261,29	268,38	247,06	− 7,9	220,76	228,85	220,58	− 3,6	204,30	196,52	174,13	− 11,4
Danmark	264,54	283,27	269,04	− 5,0	258,45	278,94	264,11	− 5,3	202,71	199,79	196,25	− 1,8
Deutschland	264,74	273,03	267,38	− 2,1	240,17	248,32	246,98	− 0,5	201,26	199,54	187,76	− 5,9
Elláda	378,19	363,68	383,80	5,5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
España	273,39	283,60	282,59	− 0,4	282,98	297,79	304,73	2,3	159,77	155,07	145,62	− 6,1
France	265,90	278,84	280,73	0,7	294,86	319,42	324,63	1,6	241,01	254,85	245,15	− 3,8
Ireland	235,61	229,32	225,63	− 1,6	238,27	227,18	219,12	− 3,5	192,62	178,62	160,54	− 10,1
Italia	289,84	311,29	317,10	1,9	323,83	338,57	344,50	1,8	185,53	187,62	179,83	− 4,2
Luxembourg	281,68	284,76	277,05	− 2,7	296,74	302,50	307,49	1,6	215,55	224,69	212,64	− 5,4
Nederland	269,84	279,98	263,63	− 5,8	226,64	222,93	204,88	− 8,1	214,78	210,07	194,80	− 7,3
Österreich	273,04	282,81	277,97	− 1,7	245,09	253,52	248,26	− 2,1	184,73	190,08	179,04	− 5,8
Portugal	271,44	290,25	302,35	4,2	:	:	:	:	151,71	173,54	176,88	1,9
Suomi/Finland	248,24	296,65	305,77	3,1	:	:	:	:	180,92	204,57	207,02	1,2
Sverige **	262,09	275,47	266,31	− 3,3	256,14	272,48	261,37	− 4,1	223,00	236,84	220,06	− 7,1
United Kingdom	243,09	239,48	264,23	10,3	245,94	235,62	262,67	11,5	:	:	:	:

([1]) Country Ø.
([2]) Slaughter weight.
([3]) Weighted Ø ECU/EUR per 100 kg.
([4]) Good conformation and average fat cover.
([5]) Fairly good conformation and average fat cover.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.16.0.1. **Pig numbers** (December of previous year)

	1 000 head				% of EU-15	% TAV
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000	2000/1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EU-15	118 450	118 918	125 384	124 454	100,0	- 0,7
Belgique/België	7 117	7 352	7 551	7 322	5,9	- 3,0
Danmark	11 079	11 494	11 991	11 914	9,6	- 0,6
Deutschland	24 283	24 795	26 294	26 003	20,9	- 1,1
Elláda	904	938	933	906	0,7	- 2,9
España	18 572	19 480	21 562	22 597	18,2	4,8
France	14 976	15 473	15 863	15 991	12,8	0,8
Ireland	1 665	1 717	1 801	1 763	1,4	- 2,1
Italia	8 090	8 281	8 323	8 403	6,8	1,0
Luxembourg	77	74	81	82	0,1	1,3
Nederland	14 253	11 437	13 418	13 139	10,6	- 2,1
Österreich	3 664	3 680	3 810	3 433	2,8	- 9,9
Portugal	2 344	2 365	2 341	2 350	1,9	0,4
Suomi/Finland	1 413	1 444	1 541	1 493	1,2	- 3,1
Sverige	2 319	2 353	2 321	2 021	1,6	- 12,9
United Kingdom	7 695	8 036	7 554	7 037	5,7	- 6,8

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.16.1.1. **Number of pigs slaughtered** ([1])

	1 000 head				% TAV	Average carcass weight in kg				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EU-15	190 548	189 271	205 061	209 376	2,1	85,6	85,9	86,0	86,1	0,1
Belgique/België	11 474	11 208	11 531	10 639	– 7,7	92,5	89,8	93,4	93,3	– 0,1
Danmark	19 732	19 890	20 961	21 307	1,7	73,9	76,6	77,8	77,1	– 0,9
Deutschland	39 550	38 574	41 366	44 680	8,0	91,9	92,4	92,7	92,1	– 0,6
Elláda	2 262	2 203	2 241	2 185	– 2,5	62,9	64,5	63,7	63,3	– 0,6
España	28 975	29 783	34 397	35 670	3,7	79,9	80,6	79,8	81,1	1,6
France	25 248	25 579	26 567	27 305	2,8	86,5	86,8	87,0	87,1	0,1
Ireland	2 927	3 065	3 355	3 503	4,4	71,9	71,7	71,3	71,6	0,4
Italia	11 944	12 164	12 571	12 992	3,4	118,1	114,8	112,3	113,3	0,9
Luxembourg	124	121	129	158	22,1	71,4	71,9	68,9	73,6	6,8
Nederland	18 480	15 312	19 277	19 554	1,4	87,9	89,8	89,5	87,5	– 2,2
Österreich	5 124	5 154	5 359	5 476	2,2	93,8	94,8	94,9	94,9	0,0
Portugal	4 554	4 627	4 954	5 199	4,9	65,7	65,4	66,6	66,2	– 0,5
Suomi/Finland	2 089	2 182	2 195	2 181	– 0,6	81,8	82,0	83,8	83,7	– 0,1
Sverige	3 844	3 915	3 873	3 798	– 1,9	83,2	84,1	85,3	85,7	0,5
United Kingdom	14 221	15 496	16 286	14 729	– 9,6	70,2	70,6	70,9	71,1	0,2

([1]) Animals of domestic and foreign origin.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.16.1.2. Net pigmeat production (¹)

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	16 316	16 250	17 635	18 020	2,2
Belgique/België	1 061	1 006	1 077	993	– 7,8
Danmark	1 457	1 523	1 631	1 642	0,7
Deutschland	3 635	3 564	3 834	4 113	7,3
Elláda	142	142	143	138	– 3,3
España	2 316	2 401	2 744	2 892	5,4
France	2 183	2 220	2 313	2 377	2,8
Ireland	210	220	239	251	5,0
Italia	1 410	1 396	1 412	1 472	4,2
Luxembourg	9	9	9	12	34,5
Nederland	1 624	1 376	1 725	1 711	– 0,8
Österreich	481	489	508	520	2,3
Portugal	299	303	330	344	4,3
Suomi/Finland	171	179	184	182	– 1,0
Sverige	320	329	330	325	– 1,5
United Kingdom	998	1 094	1 155	1 047	– 9,4

(¹) Animals of domestic and foreign origin.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.16.2.1. **World production and gross domestic production of principal pigmeat-producing or exporting countries**

	%				1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
World	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	78 830	82 731	88 000	88 430	0,5
— EU-15	20,8	19,7	20,1	20,4	16 368	16 287	17 655	18 026	2,1
— People's Republic of Chine	41,7	44,7	45,1	45,1	32 849	36 993	39 729	39 858	0,3
— USA	9,8	9,5	9,8	9,9	7 764	7 835	8 623	8 785	1,9
— Russia	2,2	1,9	1,7	1,4	1 705	1 546	1 505	1 205	- 19,9
— Poland	2,6	2,4	2,3	2,3	2 064	1 981	2 026	2 026	0,0
— Japan	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5	1 266	1 283	1 286	1 283	- 0,2
— Brazil	2,0	1,8	1,9	2,0	1 600	1 518	1 652	1 752	6,1
— Canada	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,7	1 228	1 257	1 338	1 525	14,0
— Romania	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	631	667	620	610	- 1,5
— Hungary	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,7	671	570	569	595	4,6

Source: FAO.

4.16.4.1. **Supply balance — pigmeat**

EU-15

	1 000 t (¹)				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999 / 1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	16368	16287	17655	18026	2,1
Imports — live animals	16,0	6,8	16,7	0,2	– 98,8
Exports — live animals	0,0	18,0	9,2	1,7	– 81,5
Intra-EU trade	518	289	385	332	– 13,8
Net production	16384	16276	17663	18027	2,1
Change in stocks	56	– 7	– 159	– 60	12,9
Imports	95	70	44	55	24,5
Exports	861	953	1140	1432	25,6
Intra-EU trade	3376	3578	3862	3585	– 7,2
Internal use	15484	15188	16228	16709	3,0
Gross consumption in kg/head/year	41,7	40,8	43,2	44,5	3,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	105,7	107,2	108,8	107,9	– 0,8

(¹) Carcass weight.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.16.5.1. **Market prices for pigmeat** (1)

	ECU/EUR per 100 kg (2)				% TAV (3)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15 (4)	162,317	164,012	119,431	111,650	- 6,5
Belgique/België	167,331	170,945	118,364	101,214	- 15,7
Danmark	150,363	153,247	108,930	103,482	- 6,5
Deutschland	173,505	175,910	121,551	113,842	- 7,6
Elláda	182,891	182,540	140,273	148,015	2,5
España	161,520	167,364	121,866	111,585	- 9,3
France	161,002	160,278	119,671	113,525	- 6,9
Ireland	152,365	146,109	113,676	103,139	- 10,0
Italia	160,773	165,710	140,678	131,215	- 8,5
Luxembourg	185,745	201,670	147,975	139,950	- 6,8
Nederland	152,509	153,963	100,412	93,111	- 8,6
Österreich	176,469	170,884	122,829	114,798	- 7,8
Portugal	172,590	169,575	129,030	119,587	- 8,4
Suomi/Finland	141,529	144,626	131,288	118,216	- 11,2
Sverige	144,709	153,475	130,788	121,812	- 8,0
United Kingdom	165,506	154,506	120,119	121,270	- 3,5

(1) Representative markets.
(2) *Slaughter weight* — Class U. After 1 July 1995, Class E.
(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.
(4) Weighted Ø ECU/EUR per 100 kg.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.17.0.1. **Sheep and goat numbers** (preceding December)

	1 000 head				% of EU-15	% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sheep						
EU-15	94 631	96 058	98 822	98 747	100,0	- 0,1
Belgique/België	118	113	115	116	0,1	1,5
Danmark	93	92	103	108	0,1	4,9
Deutschland	2 395	2 324	2 302	2 260	2,3	- 1,8
Elláda	9 606	9 244	9 516	9 290	9,4	- 2,4
España	21 301	23 937	24 827	24 190	24,5	- 2,6
France	10 075	10 125	9 823	9 553	9,7	- 2,7
Ireland	5 583	5 391	5 634	5 624	5,7	- 0,2
Italia	10 668	10 920	10 890	10 894	11,0	0,0
Luxembourg	7	6	7	7	0,0	8,7
Nederland	1 450	1 400	1 236	1 300	1,3	5,2
Österreich	365	381	384	361	0,4	- 6,0
Portugal	3 428	3 380	3 414	3 448	3,5	1,0
Suomi/Finland	115	111	103	96	0,1	- 6,7
Sverige (1)	461	469	442	421	0,4	- 4,8
United Kingdom	28 967	28 165	30 027	31 079	31,5	3,5
Goats						
EU-15	12 467	12 047	12 297	11 952	100,0	- 2,8
Belgique/België	8	11	10	12	0,0	15,6
Danmark	0	0	0	0	0,0	:
Deutschland	90	93	93	123	0,1	32,3
Elláda	5 847	5 668	5 878	5 520	5,6	- 6,1
España	2 964	2 734	2 795	2 780	2,8	- 0,5
France	1 083	1 114	1 111	1 086	1,1	- 2,3
Ireland	0	0	0	15	0,0	:
Italia	1 448	1 390	1 347	1 331	1,3	- 1,2
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	0,0	- 11,4
Nederland	73	110	130	145	0,1	11,5
Österreich	54	54	58	54	0,1	- 7,0
Portugal	799	781	785	793	0,8	1,0
Suomi/Finland	6	6	7	7	0,0	1,5
Sverige (1)	5	5	5	5	0,0	0,0
United Kingdom	90	81	77	80	0,1	5,0

(1) Results of June survey.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.17.1.1. **Sheep and goats slaughtered**

	1 000 head				% TAV	Average carcass weight in kg				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
EU-15	79 066	76 090	78 423	77 904	- 0,7	14,3	14,3	14,3	14,3	- 0,0
BLEU/UEBL	247	217	203	104	- 48,6	19,5	20,0	19,5	22,0	12,9
Danmark	76	68	66	64	- 2,0	21,4	22,2	22,7	21,8	- 4,1
Deutschland	2 162	2 194	2 159	2 204	2,1	19,9	19,7	20,6	20,2	- 1,8
Elláda	12 419	12 027	11 993	11 922	- 0,6	10,5	10,6	10,5	10,5	- 0,1
España	21 638	21 645	22 099	21 331	- 3,5	11,0	11,4	11,3	11,2	- 0,6
France	9 125	8 843	8 639	8 376	- 3,0	16,8	16,8	16,7	16,7	0,4
Ireland	4 367	3 768	4 232	4 407	4,1	20,6	19,9	19,6	19,6	- 0,2
Italia	8 360	8 105	7 806	7 814	0,1	9,3	9,4	9,4	9,4	0,1
Nederland	725	635	651	706	8,5	25,0	24,3	24,7	24,1	- 2,3
Österreich	301	310	366	357	- 2,4	21,1	21,1	21,4	21,5	0,6
Portugal	1 304	1 357	1 271	1 261	- 0,8	10,3	10,3	10,4	9,9	- 5,0
Suomi/Finland	71	66	58	45	- 21,6	17,9	17,8	17,8	17,7	- 0,2
Sverige	201	191	184	191	4,0	18,1	18,4	19,0	19,2	0,9
United Kingdom	18 070	16 664	18 698	19 122	2,3	19,1	19,3	19,1	18,9	- 0,8

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

4.17.1.2. Gross internal sheepmeat and goatmeat production

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	1 160	1 114	1 152	1 159 **	0,6
BLEU/UEBL	4	4	4	3 **	- 14,3
Danmark	2	2	2	2 **	0,0
Deutschland	43	44	44	45	0,4
Elláda	127	125	125	125 **	- 0,1
España	240	250	252	245 **	- 2,9
France	153	149	145	142	- 1,8
Ireland	91	77	81	85 **	4,9
Italia	53	53	51	50	- 0,9
Nederland	27	21	20	23	15,0
Österreich	6	7	8	8	- 1,7
Portugal	26	26	25	24	- 4,0
Suomi/Finland	1	1	1	1	- 16,7
Sverige	4	4	4	4	11,1
United Kingdom	383	352	391	402	2,9

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.17.3.1. Sheepmeat and goatmeat — EU trade, by species

EU-15

		A. Live animals, in number (per 1 000 head)					B. Live animals converted to meat weight (1 000 tonnes carcass weight)	C. Meat (1 000 t carcass weight)				
		Pure-bred breeding animals		Other live animals		Total live animals		Fresh or chilled	Frozen	Salted or in brine, dried or smoked	Prepared and preserved	Total sheepmeat and goatmeat (B + C)
		Sheep	Goats	Sheep	Goats							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Imports												
Extra-EU	1997	0,0	0,3	1 340,3	10,3	1 350,9	12,8	28,5	227,8	0,0	0,2	269,4
	1998	1,1	0,3	1 250,7	9,9	1 262,0	11,6	27,7	228,6	0,0	0,3	268,1
	1999	0,2	0,4	1 383,1	11,2	1 394,9	12,2	34,0	222,1	0,0	0,2	268,5
Intra-UE	1997	48,1	0,4	2 460,7	51,3	2 560,5	32,2	177,1	36,0	0,0	0,6	246,0
	1998	41,9	0,6	2 781,1	70,6	2 894,2	35,6	183,7	33,0	0,0	1,3	253,7
	1999	34,9	1,3	3 059,1	76,9	3 172,2	40,2	212,3	26,6	0,0	1,4	280,6
Total	1997	48,1	0,7	3 801,0	61,6	3 911,4	45,0	205,6	263,9	0,0	0,8	515,3
	1998	43,0	0,9	4 031,8	80,5	4 156,2	47,2	211,4	261,5	0,0	1,5	521,7
	1999	35,1	1,7	4 442,2	88,1	4 567,1	52,4	246,3	248,7	0,0	1,6	549,1
Exports												
Extra-EU	1997	2,0	0,8	33,5	2,7	39,0	0,7	2,3	1,0	0,0	0,1	4,1
	1998	2,2	1,9	33,5	3,5	41,1	0,8	2,0	1,2	0,0	0,1	4,1
	1999	1,4	1,2	42,6	4,6	49,8	1,0	1,8	1,3	0,0	0,1	4,3
Intra-UE	1997	28,7	0,1	2 134,8	87,6	2 251,2	32,5	173,3	33,5	0,1	1,5	241,0
	1998	45,2	1,2	2 351,1	105,8	2 503,3	35,2	180,0	37,3	0,1	2,2	254,8
	1999	39,9	1,0	2 692,2	110,9	2 844,0	39,2	172,5	39,5	0,1	2,5	253,8
Total	1997	30,7	0,9	2 168,3	90,3	2 290,2	33,2	175,6	34,5	0,2	1,6	245,0
	1998	47,4	3,1	2 384,6	109,3	2 544,4	36,0	182,0	38,5	0,1	2,3	258,9
	1999	41,3	2,2	2 734,8	115,5	2 893,8	40,2	174,3	40,8	0,1	2,6	258,1

NB: Coefficients: — Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight x 0,47.
— Boneless meat: Product weight x 1,7 = carcass weight.
— Prepared and preserved meat: Product weight x 1,7 = carcass weight.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.17.3.2. Sheepmeat and goatmeat — trade with non-member countries

(Q = 1 000 t carcass weight)

Reporting countries	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%	1999	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A — *Exports*								
EU-15	7,8	100,0	4,0	100,0	4,1	100,0	4,3	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	0,1	1,0	0,1	1,3	0,1	1,8	—	x
Belgique/België	—	x	—	x	—	x	0,1	2,4
Danmark	0,1	1,4	0,1	2,7	0,2	4,5	0,1	2,5
Deutschland	0,2	2,2	0,2	4,9	0,1	3,2	0,2	5,6
Elláda	0,2	2,3	0,1	3,4	0,2	5,5	0,2	5,8
España	3,0	38,3	0,9	22,8	1,0	24,3	0,9	22,0
France	2,0	25,0	0,9	22,9	1,1	25,5	1,3	31,6
Ireland	0,5	6,1	0,1	2,3	0,1	1,4	0,1	1,4
Italia	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,2
Luxembourg	—	x	—	x	—	x	0,0	0,0
Nederland	0,1	1,2	0,0	1,0	0,1	2,3	0,0	0,6
Österreich	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,3
Portugal	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,5	0,0	0,4
Suomi/Finland	0,0	0,2	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,6	0,1	1,5
Sverige	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,4	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,9
United Kingdom	1,7	21,1	1,5	36,9	1,2	29,1	1,1	24,9
B — *Imports*								
EU-15	267,3	100,0	269,4	100,0	268,1	100,0	268,5	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	11,8	4,4	13,3	4,9	15,8	5,9	—	x
Belgique/België	—	x	—	x	—	x	18,4	6,9
Danmark	2,7	1,0	2,5	0,9	3,4	1,3	3,2	1,2
Deutschland	45,1	16,9	40,4	15,0	42,8	16,0	43,4	16,2
Elláda	12,7	4,8	13,3	4,9	13,4	5,0	14,7	5,5
España	4,0	1,5	6,1	2,3	5,8	2,2	6,3	2,4
France	20,7	7,7	28,4	10,5	30,3	11,3	30,9	11,5
Ireland	0,0	0,0	0,6	0,2	0,8	0,3	0,7	0,3
Italia	20,7	7,8	21,7	8,1	18,8	7,0	16,8	6,3
Luxembourg	—	x	—	x	—	x	0,0	0,0
Nederland	7,3	2,7	7,2	2,7	7,2	2,7	5,7	2,1
Österreich	0,8	0,3	0,8	0,3	0,7	0,3	0,7	0,2
Portugal	3,1	1,1	4,0	1,5	3,5	1,3	3,3	1,2
Suomi/Finland	0,5	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,4	0,2	0,5	0,2
Sverige	1,9	0,7	1,9	0,7	2,4	0,9	2,5	0,9
United Kingdom	136,1	50,9	128,8	47,8	122,5	45,7	121,3	45,2

NB: Coefficients: — Live animals: Carcass weight = live weight x 0,47.
— Boneless meat: Product weight x 1,7 = carcass weight.
— Prepared and preserved meat: Product weight x 1,7 = carcass weight.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.17.3.3. **Imports of sheepmeat** (1)

EU-15	t (2)				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total imports					
— New Zealand	221 248	224 264	224 700	223 279	- 0,6
— Argentina	1 766	1 367	1 013	606	- 40,1
— Australia	18 083	18 741	18 720	18 626	- 0,5
— Hungary	9 262	8 896	7 653	7 938	3,7
— Bulgaria	3 510	3 007	3 723	4 472	20,1
— Poland	2 423	2 197	2 176	1 974	- 9,3
— Chile	1 125	2 082	1 585	2 045	29,1
— Uruguay	5 626	5 439	5 152	5 750	11,6
— Romania	905	1 430	1 905	2 542	33,5
— Other countries	3 400	1 946	1 431	1 230	- 14,0
Grand total	267 347	269 367	268 057	268 462	0,2

(1) Including live animals.
(2) Tonnes carcass weight.
Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.17.4.1. **Supply balance — sheepmeat and goatmeat**

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	1 160	1 114	1 152	1 159	0,6
Imports — live animals (1)	13	13	12	12	3,4
Exports — live animals (1)	1	1	1	1	0,0
Intra-EU trade (1)	41	32	36	40	11,1
Net production	1 172	1 126	1 163	1 170	0,6
Change in stocks	:	:	:	:	:
Imports (2)	255	257	257	256	- 0,4
Exports (2)	8	3	3	3	- 9,1
Intra-EU trade (3)	244	214	218	240	10,1
Internal use	1 419	1 379	1 417	1 423	0,4
Gross consumption (kg/head/year)	3,8	3,7	3,8	3,8	0,2
Self-sufficiency (%)	81,7	80,8	81,3	81,4	0,2

(1) Carcass weight.
(2) Carcass weight — All trade with the exception of live animals.
(3) All trade in carcass weight, with the exception of live animals (figures based on imports).
Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.17.5.1. **Market prices for sheepmeat** (1)

	ECU/EUR per kg (2)				% TAV (3)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	3,483	3,919	3,574	3,390	- 6,5
Danmark	2,706	3,252	3,107	2,689	- 14,8
Deutschland	3,586	3,927	3,490	3,123	- 12,0
Elláda	3,927	4,003	3,746	3,829	- 1,5
España	4,151	4,000	3,603	3,904	7,3
France	3,802	4,103	3,778	3,689	- 3,4
Ireland	3,084	3,410	2,676	2,501	- 7,4
Italia	3,471	3,542	3,446	3,422	- 2,6
Nederland	3,451	3,961	3,733	3,277	- 13,4
Österreich	3,885	3,860	3,852	3,843	- 1,6
Portugal	4,493	4,459	3,965	3,499	- 12,7
Suomi/Finland	1,853	1,686	1,875	1,754	- 8,2
Sverige	2,896	3,121	3,060	2,984	- 3,2
United Kingdom	3,344	3,499	2,791	2,676	- 8,0

(1) Belgique/België: Average price: (1) moutons extra (carcass weight 30 kg) — schapen extra (30 kg per stuk).
(2) agneaux extra (carcass weight 16 kg) — lammeren extra (16 kg per stuk).
Danmark: country Ø: lambs first quality.
Deutschland: country Ø: lambs carcass of 'L' — Mastlämmer quality.
Elláda: country Ø: 76 % amnos galaktos,
24 % amnos.
España
France: country Ø for 'carcasses d'agneaux de boucherie'.
Ireland: country Ø: 70 % prime quality,
30 % second quality.
Italia: Average price: (1) agnelloni (approx. 20 kg carcass weight) = 36 % (country Ø).
(2) agnelli (approx. 10 kg carcass weight) = 64 % (markets: Cagliari, Roma, Napoli, Firenze, L'Aquila).
Nederland: country Ø 'vette lammeren'.
Österreich
Portugal
Suomi/Finland
Sverige: Grossistpriser.
United Kingdom: Ø market prices for sheep qualifying for guaranteed prices (pence/kg net on the hoof).

(2) Slaughter weight.

(3) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currency.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.18.0.1. **Number of utility chicks of table strains hatched**

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	4 094 869	4 231 026	4 396 616	4 379 344	– 0,4
BLEU/UEBL	183 487	201 874	220 980 **	203 757 **	– 7,8
Danmark	123 163 **	141 610 **	131 655	146 046 **	10,9
Deutschland	333 087	349 964	381 169	383 312 **	0,6
Elláda	79 292	82 502	86 352	87 600 **	1,4
España	565 762	588 764	599 899	587 477 **	– 2,1
France	938 942	960 138	974 754	922 121 **	– 5,4
Ireland	61 860	64 296	68 249	67 733 **	– 0,8
Italia	398 375	400 803	452 921	461 798 **	2,0
Nederland	367 675	351 698	386 384	426 661 **	10,4
Österreich	54 478	55 324	51 138	50 758 **	– 0,7
Portugal	188 740	205 510	205 435	189 832 **	– 7,6
Suomi/Finland	41 121 **	41 121 **	46 770	49 259 **	5,3
Sverige	:	:	:	: **	**
United Kingdom	758 887	787 422	790 910	802 990 **	1,5

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.18.1.1. Gross internal production of poultrymeat

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	8 357	8 550	8 740	8 797 **	0,7
BLEU/UEBL	297	315	346	325	- 6,1
Danmark	182	185	194	205	5,7
Deutschland	693	734	790	807	2,2
Elláda	176	173	149	147 **	- 1,3
España	954	902	905	1 099 **	21,4
France	2 230	2 284	2 319	2 228 **	- 3,9
Ireland	118	124	122	121 **	- 0,8
Italia	1 117	1 137	1 148	1 131	- 1,5
Nederland	650	671	674	683 **	1,3
Österreich	98	104	107	104	- 3,0
Portugal	245	266	298	287	- 3,7
Suomi/Finland	49	53	61	66	7,8
Sverige	82	90	88	92	4,6
United Kingdom	1 466	1 512	1 539	1 502	- 2,4

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.18.3.1. **Trade in poultrymeat with non-member countries** (¹)

(t carcass weight)

Reporting country	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%	1999	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A — *Exports*								
EU-15	846 411	100,0	950 191	100,0	1 035 724	100,0	1 038 032	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	50 788	6,0	74 551	7,8	79 148	7,6	—	x
Belgique/België	—	x	—	x	—	x	62 085	6,0
Danmark	69 098	8,2	65 831	6,9	72 773	7,0	75 701	7,3
Deutschland	16 549	2,0	25 189	2,7	28 683	2,8	41 191	4,0
Elláda	4 609	0,5	6 074	0,6	4 699	0,5	5 355	0,5
España	8 836	1,0	8 706	0,9	11 479	1,1	13 084	1,3
France	412 480	48,7	401 653	42,3	451 979	43,6	434 879	41,9
Ireland	1 390	0,2	3 119	0,3	4 304	0,4	7 476	0,7
Italia	13 320	1,6	17 174	1,8	25 146	2,4	23 226	2,2
Luxembourg	—	x	—	x	—	x	:	x
Nederland	188 687	22,3	245 763	25,9	263 305	25,4	279 460	26,9
Österreich	1 014	0,1	1 955	0,2	2 953	0,3	1 804	0,2
Portugal	3 316	0,4	3 616	0,4	1 635	0,2	945	0,1
Suomi/Finland	975	0,1	1 976	0,2	1 557	0,2	3 140	0,3
Sverige	1 347	0,2	2 517	0,3	2 212	0,2	2 426	0,2
United Kingdom	74 003	8,7	92 067	9,7	85 852	8,3	87 260	8,4
B — *Imports*								
EU-15	250 082	100,0	267 560	100,0	248 613	100,0	265 963	100,0
BLEU/UEBL	2 526	1,0	3 609	1,3	2 871	1,2	—	x
Belgique/België	—	x	—	x	—	x	2 730	1,0
Danmark	39	0,0	56	0,0	101	0,0	90	0,0
Deutschland	121 964	48,8	107 294	40,1	108 052	43,5	110 994	41,7
Elláda	2 034	0,8	1 305	0,5	638	0,3	892	0,3
España	203	0,1	23 670	8,8	2 140	8,6	21 414	8,1
France	13 421	5,4	11 173	4,2	13 238	5,3	11 789	4,4
Ireland	1	0,0	29	0,0	76	0,0	191	0,1
Italia	15 560	6,2	12 945	4,8	12 983	5,2	15 336	5,8
Luxembourg	—	x	—	x	—	x	:	x
Nederland	55 992	22,4	62 485	23,4	38 511	15,5	40 806	15,3
Österreich	17 721	7,1	17 114	6,4	16 591	6,7	14 689	5,5
Portugal	30	0,0	7	0,0	19	0,0	23	0,0
Suomi/Finland	21	0,0	1	0,0	28	0,0	21	0,0
Sverige	500	0,2	642	0,2	546	0,2	629	0,2
United Kingdom	20 071	8,0	27 230	10,2	33 559	13,5	46 359	17,4

(¹) Live animals, expressed as carcass weight (live weight x 0,7), and poultrymeat, including offals, livers and fats of Chapter 02 of CN.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.18.4.1. **Supply balance — poultrymeat**

EU-15

	1 000 t ([1])				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross internal production	8 358	8 549	8 740	8 798	0,7
Imports — live birds	1	1	1	0	x
Exports — live birds	5	4	6	3	– 50,0
Intra-EU trade					x
Net production	8 354	8 546	8 735	8 795	0,7
Change in stocks	8	45	39	22	x
Imports	283	268	327	323	– 1,2
Exports	797	927	1 032	1 062	2,9
Intra-EU trade	1 573	1 676	1 821	1 892	3,9
Internal use (total)	7 832	7 842	7 991	8 034	0,5
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	21,0	21,0	21,3	21,3	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	106,7	108,9	109,6	109,6	0,0

([1]) Slaughter weight.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.18.5.1. **Market prices for chickens** ([1])

	ECU/EUR per kg ([2])				% TAV ([3])
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	1,532	1,485	1,355	1,186	- 13,7
Danmark	1,262	1,285	1,229	1,139	- 8,6
Deutschland	1,502	1,524	1,461	1,265	- 13,8
Elláda	1,830	1,859	1,681	1,711	- 1,2
España	1,152	1,083	1,052	0,863	- 18,6
France	1,253	1,116	1,451	1,442	- 2,1
Ireland	1,723	1,899	1,851	1,849	- 0,7
Italia	1,334	1,285	1,237	1,175	- 6,8
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	x
Nederland	1,356	1,371	1,312	1,141	- 14,3
Österreich	1,765	1,741	1,720	1,625	4,2
Portugal	1,446	1,401	1,289	1,150	- 11,8
Suomi/Finland	1,881	1,877	1,891	1,859	- 3,1
Sverige	1,913 **	1,858 **	1,778	1,832	1,8
United Kingdom	1,543	1,685	1,688	1,732	- 1,7

([1]) Belgique/België: Poulets à 70 %, prix de gros à la vente. Kuikens 70 %, groothandelsverkoopprijs.
À partir de juillet 1982 prix franco frontière. Vanaf juli 1982 prijs franco grens.
Danmark: Kyllinger, 70 %, slagteri til detailhandel.
Deutschland: Schlachterei - Abgabepreis frei Empfänger, 70 % gefroren.
Elláda: Chondriki timi 70 % (prix de gros).
España: Precio de mercado.
France: Paris-Rungis: poulets, classe A (moyens) 83 %, prix de gros à la vente.
Ireland: Chickens, 70 %, wholesale price.
Italia: Milano: prezzi d'acquisto all'ingrosso, 83 %.
Nederland: LEI: Kuikens 70 % - Groothandelsverkoopprijs.
Österreich
Portugal: Preço à produção.
Suomi/Finland
Sverige: Grossistpriser.
United Kingdom: London: Chickens, 83 %, wholesale price.

([2]) Slaughter weight.

([3]) Calculated on the basis of prices in national currencies.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.19.0.1. **Laying hens, numbers**

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	346 375	321 013	303639 **	305267 **	0,5
BLEU/UEBL	12 362	13 722	14704 **	16 562 **	12,6
Danmark	4 725	3 993	3609 **	2 938 **	– 18,6
Deutschland	50 600	50 200	44234 **	43 166 **	– 2,4
Elláda	14 681	9 065 **	5667 **	5 313 **	– 6,2
España	44 351	40 767 **	40995 **	41 718 **	1,8
France	63 700	51 028 **	51917 **	54 637 **	5,2
Ireland	2 873	2 903	1540 **	1 591 **	3,3
Italia	47 774	45 348 **	48320 **	48 045 **	– 0,6
Nederland	39 579	40 077	36195 **	37 762 **	4,3
Österreich	5 752	6 048	5460 **	4 995 **	– 8,5
Portugal	7 747	5 814 **	5642 **	5 860 **	3,9
Suomi/Finland	5 230	4 984	3384 **	3 462 **	2,3
Sverige	5 709	5 725	6212 **	5 943 **	– 4,3
United Kingdom	41 292	41 340	35760 **	33 275 **	– 6,9

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.19.0.2. **Number of utility chicks hatched from laying hens**

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	254 364 **	253 338 **	279 283 **	274 008 **	– 1,9
Belgique/België	12 884	12 965	15 718	10 718 **	– 31,8
Danmark	3 776 **	3 342	2 546 **	2 484 **	– 2,4
Deutschland	44 712	43 165	42 271 **	41 490 **	– 1,8
Elláda	3 668	4 192	4 438 **	6 027 **	35,8
España	34 482	32 739	34 716 **	30 880 **	– 11,0
France	46 676	46 780	50 036	54 977 **	9,9
Ireland	999	872	999 **	1 430 **	43,1
Italia	26 421	23 429	46 238 **	45 605 **	– 1,4
Nederland	28 790	33 271	32 782 **	33 658 **	2,7
Österreich	4 953	5 374	4 644 **	4 150 **	– 10,6
Portugal	4 788	4 513	4 810	4 683 **	– 2,6
Suomi/Finland	3 359 **	3 301 **	3 149	2 980 **	– 5,4
Sverige	5 307	5 186	4 885 **	4 566 **	– 6,5
United Kingdom	33 549	34 209	32 051	30 360 **	– 5,3

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.19.1.1. Usable production of eggs (total eggs)

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	5 154	5 296	5 349 **	5 344 **	- 0,1
BLEU/UEBL	241	252	263	264 **	0,4
Danmark	88	85	84	78	- 7,1
Deutschland	841	847	856	866	1,2
Elláda	120	118	120 **	121 **	0,4
España	578	635	614	608 **	- 1,0
France	994	1 044	1 023	1 053	2,9
Ireland	31	31	27	26 **	- 3,7
Italia	626	621	668	684 **	2,4
Nederland	597	610	645	647 **	0,3
Österreich	98	100	99	92	- 7,1
Portugal	101	102	112	110	- 1,8
Suomi/Finland	71	67	64	59	- 7,8
Sverige	111	109	106	107	0,9
United Kingdom	658	675	668	629	- 5,8

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.19.3.1. **Trade in eggs with non-member countries** ([1])

(t)

Reporting country	1996	%	1997	%	1998	%	1999	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A — *Exports*								
EU-15	170 229	100,0	185 713	100,0	208 975	X	230 631	100,0
Belgique/België	14 465	8,5	19 684	10,6	13 405	6,4	10 795	4,7
Danmark	7 188	4,2	2 648	1,4	2 339	1,1	2 874	1,2
Deutschland	31 367	18,4	32 240	17,4	35 845	17,2	39 661	17,2
Elláda	487	0,3	1 215	0,7	452	0,2	1 016	0,4
España	10 507	6,2	8 081	4,4	9 679	4,6	8 949	3,9
France	24 372	14,3	21 805	11,7	22 793	10,9	26 628	11,5
Ireland	60	0,0	87	0,0		0,0	0	0,0
Italia	9 147	5,4	10 757	5,8	10 956	5,2	16 708	7,2
Luxembourg	:	X	:	X	:	X	:	X
Nederland	60 039	35,3	77 796	41,9	97 004	46,4	113 353	49,1
Österreich	266	0,2	1 591	0,9	1 504	0,7	62	0,0
Portugal	234	0,1	245	0,1	221	0,1	529	0,2
Suomi/Finland	5 517	3,2	3 093	1,7	2 581	1,2	1 183	0,5
Sverige	5 132	3,0	5 298	2,9	6 915	3,3	6 488	2,8
United Kingdom	1 447	0,9	1 173	0,6	5 281	2,5	2 386	1,0
B — *Imports*								
EU-15	17 863	100,0	22 715	100,0	18 216	100,0	16 966	100,0
Belgique/België	308	1,7	184	0,8	246	1,3	564	3,3
Danmark	824	4,6	2 988	13,2	1 782	9,8	1 487	8,8
Deutschland	5 038	28,2	5 940	26,2	2 586	14,2	2 501	14,7
Elláda	38	0,2	44	0,2	6	0,0	97	0,6
España	76	0,4	36	0,2	78	0,4	36	0,2
France	313	1,8	232	1,0	206	1,1	288	1,7
Ireland	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Italia	131	0,7	152	0,7	194	1,1	488	2,9
Luxembourg	:	X	:	X	:	X	:	X
Nederland	6 642	37,2	8 512	37,5	7 788	42,8	6 525	38,5
Österreich	1 310	7,3	1 943	8,6	2 825	15,5	3 267	19,3
Portugal	20	0,1	35	0,2	13	0,1	2	0,0
Suomi/Finland	64	0,4	20	0,1	1	0,0	0	0,0
Sverige	1 813	10,2	1 432	6,3	1 618	8,9	942	5,6
United Kingdom	1 288	7,2	1 197	5,3	876	4,8	767	4,5

([1]) All egg products (eggs-in-shell equivalent).

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.19.4.1. **Supply balance — eggs (total eggs)**

EU-15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
Usable production	5 154	5 255	5 349	5 332	– 0,3
Change in stocks	0	0	0	0	x
Imports	25	23	19	16	– 15,8
Exports	144	165	194	226	16,5
Intra-EU trade	701	707	653	653	0,0
Internal use	5 035	5 113	5 174	5 122	– 1,0
of which:					
— eggs for hatching	368	381	400	392	– 2,0
— industrial use	13	10	8	9	12,5
— losses (market)	15	19	19	18	– 5,3
— human consumption	4 639	4 703	4 747	4 703	– 0,9
Human consumption (kg/head/year)	12,4	12,6	12,7	12,5	– 0,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	102,4	102,8	103,4	104,1	0,7

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.19.5.1. **Market prices for eggs** (1)

	ECU/EUR per 100 kg				% TAV
	1996	1997 (3)	1998 (3)	1999 (3)	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
Belgique/België	96,168	89,247	73,119	68,078	– 6,9
Danmark	152,584	140,419	137,535	130,029	– 5,5
Deutschland	107,744	93,005	79,342	73,202	– 7,7
Elláda	117,339	115,500	110,652	111,652	0,9
España	126,520 (2)	118,004	101,618	92,139	– 9,3
France	96,451	87,244	84,446	64,045	– 24,2
Ireland	108,010	112,272	106,621	117,563	10,3
Italia	112,196	106,596	103,030	95,639	– 7,2
Luxembourg	129,377	113,558	109,450	111,057	1,5
Nederland	98,790	85,735	72,470	63,328	– 12,6
Österreich	109,228	96,049	82,446	77,978	– 5,4
Portugal	108,673	94,408	84,446	73,272	– 13,2
Suomi/Finland	121,002	98,587	99,651	125,113	25,6
Sverige	114,855	121,000	119,345	112,199	– 6,0
United Kingdom	99,585 (2)	95,867	89,078	86,510	– 2,9

(1) Eggs: Class III weight 60-65 gr.
(2) Eggs: Class IV weight 55-60 gr.
(3) Eggs: Class L + M weight 63 gr.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.0.1. **Dairy herds and yield**

	1 000 head				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — *Dairy cows (in December)*					
EU-15	22 109	21 765	21 482	21 152	– 1,5
Belgique/België	650	640	632	619	– 2,1
Danmark	697	695	680	681	0,1
Deutschland	5 195	5 026	4 833	4 710	– 2,5
Elláda	185	182	172	168	– 2,3
España	1 279	1 254	1 278	1 236	– 3,3
France	4 567	4 476	4 432	4 419	– 0,3
Ireland	1 272	1 268	1 277	1 261	– 1,3
Italia	2 125	2 078	2 116	2 135	0,9
Luxembourg	48	47	47	45	– 4,3
Nederland	1 646	1 674	1 600	1 570	– 1,9
Österreich	698	720	729	698	– 4,3
Portugal	362	362	355	351	– 1,1
Suomi/Finland	396	383	380	374	– 1,6
Sverige	478	462	471	447	– 5,1
United Kingdom	2 511	2 498	2 480	2 438	– 1,7
B — *Dairy cows yield* (1)	kg/head				% TAV
EU-15	5 396	5 455	5 561	5 688 **	2,3
Belgique/België	4 994	4 943	5 341	5 085 **	– 4,8
Danmark	6 576	6 554	6 623	6 847 **	3,4
Deutschland	5 504	5 525	5 646	5 851 **	3,6
Elláda	4 081	4 054	4 115	4 360 **	6,0
España	4 714	4 689	4 868	4 829 **	– 0,8
France	5 369	5 451	5 542	5 569 **	0,5
Ireland	4 319	4 177	4 059	4 092 **	0,8
Italia	5 139	4 901	5 311	5 506 **	3,7
Luxembourg	5 542	5 500	5 617	5 702 **	1,5
Nederland	6 198	6 635	6 568	7 000 **	6,6
Österreich	4 291	4 427	4 522	4 595 **	1,6
Portugal	4 904	5 011	5 110	5 313 **	4,0
Suomi/Finland	6 047	6 220	6 389	6 526 **	2,1
Sverige	6 894	6 975	7 210	7 113 **	– 1,4
United Kingdom	5 611	5 918	5 861	6 060 **	3,4

(1) Production of the year divided by the herd in December of previous year.

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

4.20.1.1. **Production of milk from dairy herds and delivery of milk to dairies**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — *Production of milk from dairy cows* (1)					
EU-15	121 420	120 595	121 027	122 193 **	1,0
Belgique/België	3 416	3 213	3 418	3 214 **	– 6,0
Danmark	4 630	4 568	4 603	4 656 **	1,2
Deutschland	28 779	28 702	28 378	28 280 **	– 0,3
Elláda	741	750	749	750 **	0,1
España	6 084	5 997	6 104	6 172 **	1,1
France	25 084	24 893	24 807	24 682 **	– 0,5
Ireland	5 354	5 313	5 147	5 225 **	1,5
Italia	10 799	10 414	11 036	11 650 **	5,6
Luxembourg	266	264	264	268 **	1,5
Nederland	11 013	10 921	10 995	11 200 **	1,9
Österreich	3 034	3 090	3 256	3 350 **	2,9
Portugal	1 785	1 814	1 850	1 886 **	1,9
Suomi/Finland	2 431	2 463	2 447	2 480 **	1,3
Sverige	3 316	3 334	3 331	3 350 **	0,6
United Kingdom	14 688	14 859	14 642	15 030 **	2,6
B — *Deliveries of cows' milk* (2)					
EU-15	113 531	113 340	113 244	114 727	1,3
Belgique/België	3 052	2 908	3 287	3 264	– 0,7
Danmark	4 495	4 432	4 468	4 455	– 0,3
Deutschland	27 180	27 171	26 752	26 783	0,1
Elláda	522	549	550	528	– 4,0
España	5 418	5 488	5 378	5 662	5,3
France	23 109	22 922	22 969	23 121	0,7
Ireland	5 297	5 256	5 091	5 121	0,6
Italia	9 905	9 877	10 130	10 371	2,4
Luxembourg	256	255	255	258	1,2
Nederland	10 759	10 519	10 541	10 683	1,3
Österreich	2 343	2 420	2 430	2 535	4,3
Portugal	1 577	1 673	1 689	1 797	6,4
Suomi/Finland	2 329	2 370	2 363	2 394	1,3
Sverige	3 231	3 240	3 278	3 299	0,6
United Kingdom	14 058	14 260	14 063	14 456	2,8

(1) Excluding milk for suckling.
(2) Including deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).

Source: European Commission, Eurostat.

4.20.1.2. Deliveries of cows' milk to dairies, as a proportion of cows' milk production [1]

(%)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	92,9	93,5	94,0	93,6	93,9
Belgique/België	88,7	89,3	90,5	96,2	101,6
Danmark	95,8	97,1	97,0	97,1	95,7
Deutschland	94,3	94,4	94,7	94,3	94,7
Elláda	80,1	70,4	73,2	73,4	70,4
España	82,1	89,1	91,5	88,1	91,7
France	92,2	92,1	92,1	92,6	93,7
Ireland	98,8	98,9	98,9	98,9	98,0
Italia	92,5	91,7	94,8	91,8	89,0
Luxembourg	96,6	96,2	96,6	96,6	96,3
Nederland	95,7	97,7	96,3	95,9	95,4
Österreich	72,7	77,2	78,3	74,6	75,7
Portugal	88,1	88,3	92,2	91,3	95,3
Suomi/Finland	95,8	95,8	96,2	96,6	96,5
Sverige	98,2	97,4	97,2	98,4	98,5
United Kingdom	95,8	95,7	96,0	96,0	96,2

(1) Including deliveries of cream (milk equivalent).

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.20.1.3. **Production of fresh milk and fresh milk products by the dairy industry**

EU-15

	1 000 t					% TAV
	1994 (1)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Drinking milk	26 709	29 890	29 498	28 943	29 084	0,5
of which: — whole milk	13 102	14 102	13 987	12 856	12 464	– 3,0
— semi-skimmed milk	11 697	13 341	13 218	13 639	14 027	2,8
— skimmed milk	1 879	2 427	2 292	2 447	2 592	5,9
— untreated milk	31	20	1	1	1	0,0
2. Buttermilk	440	509	514	569	562 **	– 1,2
3. Cream	1 395	1 697	1 793	1 799	1 845	2,6
4. Acidified milk	3 744	4 650	4 776	4 930	5 281	7,1
5. Milk-based drinks	769	692	759	776	848	9,3
6. Other fresh products	1 404	1 511	1 557	1 596	1 781	11,6
7. Subtotal (2-6)	7 752	9 059	9 399	9 670	10 317	6,7
Total	34 462	38 949	38 897	38 613	39 401	2,0

(1) EU-12.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.20.1.4. **Production in dairies of butter and cheese**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — *Butter* ([1])					
EU-15	1 874	1 853 **	1 833 **	1 858 **	1,3
Belgique/België	88	97	104	113	8,7
Danmark	77	71 **	78 **	80 **	2,6
Deutschland	480	442	426	427	0,2
Elláda	2	1	1	1	0,0
España	23	30	30 **	37 **	23,3
France	461	467	463	448	– 3,2
Ireland	152	148	140	143	1,9
Italia	116	92	98	104	6,1
Luxembourg	3	3	3	3 **	0,0
Nederland	172	185 **	185 **	190 **	2,7
Österreich	39	40	38	36	– 5,3
Portugal	19	21	19	25	31,6
Suomi/Finland	56	59	58	60	3,4
Sverige	56	58	52 **	50 **	– 3,8
United Kingdom	130	139	138	141	2,2
B — *Cheese*					
EU-15	6 268	6 344	6 519 **	6 560	0,6
Belgique/België	69	71	70	60	– 14,3
Danmark	298	289	292	290	– 0,7
Deutschland	1 495	1 591	1 602	1 594	– 0,5
Elláda	109	119	143 **	145 **	1,4
España	235	241	263 **	305 **	16,0
France	1 619	1 619	1 655 **	1 658 **	0,2
Ireland	97	96	92	105	14,1
Italia	930	907	1 014 **	1 008 **	– 0,6
Luxembourg	3	3	3	3 **	0,0
Nederland	700	704	649	652	0,5
Österreich	98	104	107	105	– 1,9
Portugal	53	54	54 **	55 **	1,9
Suomi/Finland	95	88	93	92	– 1,1
Sverige	127	118	125	127	1,6
United Kingdom	340	340	357	361	1,1

([1]) Including butteroil manufactured from cream (butter equivalent).

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.20.1.5. **Production (1) in dairies of milk powder**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — *Skimmed-milk powder*					
EU-15	1 135	1 071	1 009 **	1 119 **	10,9
Belgique/België	52	51	51	80	56,9
Danmark	28	23	22	35	59,1
Deutschland	401	339	328	333	1,5
Elláda	0	0	0	0	x
España	14	10	8	13	62,5
France	306	305	258	302	17,1
Ireland	119	102	91	84	- 7,7
Italia	0	0	0	0 **	x
Luxembourg	0	0	0 **	0	x
Nederland	36	43	67	84	25,4
Österreich	17	19	15	15	- 0,0
Portugal	10	13	10	12	20,0
Suomi/Finland	15	25	21	26	23,8
Sverige	29	32	31	33	6,5
United Kingdom	108	109	107	102	- 4,7
B — *Other milk powder* (2)					
EU-15	965	1 014	1 039 **	997 **	- 4,0
Belgique/België	70	84	89	74 **	- 16,9
Danmark	103	109	111	102 **	- 8,1
Deutschland	211	209	212	210	- 0,9
Elláda	0	0	0	0 **	x
España	11	11	6	6 **	0,0
France	270	282	294	289 **	- 1,7
Ireland	22	39	41	33 **	- 19,5
Italia	1	1	0	1 **	x
Luxembourg	0	0	0 **	0 **	x
Nederland	154	146	158	153 **	- 3,2
Österreich	8	5	4	4 **	0,0
Portugal	6	7	8	9 **	12,5
Suomi/Finland	8	9	5 **	5 **	- 0,0
Sverige	10	8	9	9 **	0,0
United Kingdom	91	104	102	102 **	- 0,0

(1) Product weight.
(2) Whole-milk powder, partly-skimmed-milk powder, cream-milk powder and buttermilk powder included.
Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.20.1.6. **Production (1) in dairies of concentrated milk and casein**

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — *Concentrated milk* (a) (2)					
EU-15	1 257	1 340	1 299	1 228 **	– 5,5
Belgique/België	47	52	65	64	– 1,5
Danmark	0	0	0	0	x
Deutschland	541	566	557	564	1,3
Ellàda	0	30	28	28 **	– 0,0
España	42	62	62	53	– 14,5
France	77	69	70	48	– 31,4
Ireland	0	1	0	0	x
Italia	1	1	1	0	x
Nederland	327	329	290	279	– 3,8
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	x
Österreich	16	16	20	15	– 25,0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	x
Suomi/Finland	0	0	0	0	x
Sverige	0	0	0	0	x
United Kingdom	206	214	206	177	– 14,1
B — *Casein* (b) (3)					
EU-15	137 **	137 **	149 **	151 **	1,3
Danmark	12	13	S	S **	x
Deutschland	12	11	13 **	12 **	– 7,7
France	36	35	46 **	44 **	– 4,3
Ireland	46	45	43 **	47 **	9,3
Nederland	29 **	32 **	S	S **	x
Österreich	2	1	0 **	0 **	x

(1) Product weight.
(2) Including that of 'chocolate crumb'.
(3) Excluding caseinates produced from casein.

Sources: (a) European Commission, Eurostat.
(b) European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.2.1. World exports and production [1] of — Butter [2] — Cheese — Casein

	Production						Exports					
	1 000 t				%	% TAV	1 000 t				%	% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A — *Butter* [2]												
World:	6 617	6 572	6 662	6 813	100,0	2,3	846	785	879	779	100,0	- 11,4
— EU-15	1 885	1 855	1 915	1 871	27,5	- 2,3	228	192	222	168	21,6	- 24,3
— Australia	131	154	154	162	2,4	5,2	96	84	125	100	12,8	- 20,0
— New Zealand	277	289	364	360	5,3	- 1,1	233	274	326	298	38,3	- 8,6
— USA	569	533	522	530	7,8	1,5	38	21	15	9	1,2	- 40,0
— Canada	97	93	90	86	1,3	- 4,4	6	13	12	12	1,5	0,0
— Russia	421	323	277	265	3,9	- 4,3	4	6	6	3	0,4	- 50,0
— Pakistan	373	393	415	439	6,4	5,8	—	—	—	—	0,0	x
— Poland	163	160	178	183	2,7	2,8	18	13	3	5	0,6	66,7
— India	1 300	1 400	1 470	1 600	23,5	8,8	1	2	2	1	0,1	- 50,0
— Others	1 401	1 372	1 277	1 317	19,3	3,1	222	180	168	183	23,5	8,9
B — *Cheese*												
World:	14 478	14 897	15 167	15 313	100,0	1,0	1 072	1 125	1 169	1 121	100,0	- 4,1
— EU-15	6 449	6 535	6 590	6 738	44,0	2,2	521	500	453	373	33,3	- 17,7
— Australia	241	273	290	306	2,0	5,5	111	116	125	151	13,5	20,8
— New Zealand	197	239	267	276	1,8	3,4	169	205	237	236	21,1	- 0,4
— USA	3 453	3 626	3 644	3 733	24,4	2,4	32	36	37	37	3,3	- 0,0
— Canada	314	311	358	352	2,3	- 1,7	14	15	23	29	2,6	26,1
— Russia	477	428	378	350	2,3	- 7,4	2	3	2	2	0,2	0,0
— Switzerland	129	130	133	133	0,9	- 0,0	64	62	61	56	5,0	- 8,2
— Argentina	369	376	415	420	2,7	1,2	13	12	22	19	1,7	-13,6
— Others	2 849	2 979	3 092	3 005	19,6	- 2,8	146	176	209	218	19,4	4,3
C — *Casein*												
World:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
— EU-15	142	133	134	148	:	10,4	50	45	43	72	:	67,4
— Australia	6	6	9	8	:	- 11,1	5	6	6	7	:	17
— New Zealand	77	87	93	102	:	9,7	69	81	94	102	:	8,5
— Poland	3	2	1	7	:	x	4	3	1	8	:	x
— Others	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

(1) Product weight.
(2) Production in dairies, including butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.2.2. World exports and production ([1]) of — whole-milk powder and skimmed-milk powder — concentrated milk

	Production						Exports					
	1 000 t				%	% TAV	1 000 t				%	% TAV
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998	1998/1997	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998	1998/1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A — *Skimmed-milk powder*												
World:	3 488	3 375	3 410	3 432	100,0	0,6	1173	991	1131	1045	100,0	- 7,6
— EU-15	1 214	1 201	1 134	1 082	31,5	- 4,6	370	224	279	174	16,7	- 37,6
— Australia	223	227	238	245	7,1	2,9	185	213	210	209	20,0	- 0,5
— New Zealand	171	202	231	257	7,5	11,3	113	169	184	165	15,8	- 10,3
— USA	541	478	552	515	15,0	- 6,7	59	18	62	73	7,0	17,7
— Canada	71	65	65	70	2,0	7,7	44	35	30	34	3,3	13,3
— Russia	190	170	170	170	5,0	- 0,0	29	36	40	15	1,4	- 62,5
— Poland	118	121	120	131	3,8	9,2	97	77	112	101	9,7	- 9,8
— Others	960	911	900	962	28,0	6,9	276	219	214	274	26,2	28,0
B — *Whole-milk powder* ([2])												
World:	2 427	2 401	2 506	2 615	100,0	4,3	1 240	1 177	1 307	1 366	100,0	4,5
— EU-15	1 029	951	983	1 006	38,5	2,3	596	538	569	588	43,0	3,3
— Australia	113	134	125	128	4,9	2,4	106	111	130	147	10,8	13,1
— New Zealand	337	373	410	416	15,9	1,5	276	319	362	363	26,6	0,3
— USA	75	61	55	65	2,5	18,2	64	16	49	51	3,7	4,1
— Canada	6	5	4	3	0,1	- 25,0	3	6	9	5	0,4	- 44,4
— Russia	190	124	98	88	3,4	- 10,2	6	5	2	3	0,2	50,0
— Argentina	146	162	166	203	7,8	22,3	57	48	66	99	7,2	50,0
— Others	531	591	665	706	27,0	6,2	132	134	120	110	8,1	- 8,3
C — *Concentrated milk*												
World:	4 037	4 012	4 000	4 012	100,0	0,3	548	573	616	583	100,0	- 5,4
— EU-15	1 315	1 332	1 393	1 339	33,4	- 3,9	338	307	344	322	55,2	- 6,4
— Australia	99	94	88	88	2,2	0,0	2	7	11	7	1,2	- 36,4
— New Zealand	1	1	1	2	0,0	100,0	1	2	1	3	0,5	x
— USA	972	924	919	854	21,3	- 7,1	41	40	9	8	1,4	- 11,1
— Canada	86	96	107	95	2,4	- 11,2	10	25	39	48	8,2	23,1
— Russia	225	205	203	186	4,6	- 8,4	3	7	3	12	2,1	x
— Brazil	20	20	25	25	0,6	- 0,0	1	1	1	1	0,2	0,0
— India	426	440	450	460	11,5	2,2	—	—	—	—	0,0	x
— Others	893	900	814	963	24,0	18,3	152	184	208	182	31,2	- 12,5

([1]) Product weight.
([2]) Whole-milk powder, partly-skimmed-milk powder, cream-milk powder and buttermilk powder included.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.3.1. World trade in certain milk products — EU share

EU-15
(1 000 t)

	1993 (2)	1994 (2)	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A — Exports							
Butter/butteroil (1)							
World	819	738	846	785	879	779	795
EU	201	154	228	192	222	168	167
Others	618	584	618	593	657	611	628
EU share	24,5 %	20,9 %	27,0 %	24,5 %	25,3 %	21,6 %	21,0 %
Skimmed-milk powder (1)							
World	926	844	1 173	991	1 131	1 045	1 233
EU	283	138	371	224	279	174	272
Others	643	706	802	767	852	871	961
EU share	30,6 %	16,4 %	31,6 %	22,6 %	24,7 %	16,7 %	22,1 %
Cheese							
World	990	1 064	1 072	1 125	1 169	1 121	1 112
EU	524	510	521	500	453	373	331
Others	466	554	551	625	716	748	781
EU share	52,9 %	47,9 %	48,6 %	44,4 %	38,8 %	33,3 %	29,8 %
Whole-milk powder							
World	1 092	1 145	1 240	1 177	1 307	1 366	1 408
EU	588	586	596	538	569	588	574
Others	504	559	644	639	738	778	834
EU share	53,8 %	51,2 %	48,1 %	45,7 %	43,5 %	43,0 %	40,8 %
Condensed milk							
World	447	370	548	573	616	583	564
EU	351	286	338	307	344	322	316
Others	96	84	210	266	272	261	248
EU share	78,5 %	77,3 %	61,7 %	53,6 %	55,8 %	55,2 %	56,0 %
Casein and caseinates							
EU	57 **	50 **	50 **	46 **	43	72	51
B — Imports							
Butter/butteroil (1)							
World	819	738	846	785	879	779	795
EU	65	65	69	85	71	84	99
Others	754	673	777	700	808	695	696
EU share	7,9 %	8,8 %	8,2 %	10,8 %	8,1 %	10,8 %	12,5 %
Cheese							
World	990	1 064	1 068	1 125	1 169	1 121	1 112
EU	109	122	81	89	100	112	134
Others	881	942	987	1036	1069	1009	978
EU share	11,0 %	11,5 %	7,6 %	7,9 %	8,6 %	10,0 %	12,1 %
Casein and caseinates							
EU	59	87	47	44	43	58	32

(1) Food aid included.
(2) EU-12.

Sources: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture, GATT and FAO.

4.20.4.2. **Detailed supply balance ([a]) — skimmed-milk powder**

EU-15
(1 000 t)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6
Opening stocks					
— private	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	72	14	125	135	203
Production:					
— skimmed-milk powder ([b]) ([1])	1 220	1 135	1 071	1 009	1 014
— buttermilk powder	55	65	58	58	58
Imports ([b])	35	50	64	63	71
Total availability	:	:	:	:	:
Consumption at full market prices	390	395	415	425	440
Subsidised consumption					
— animal feed (calves)	594	543	495	473	497
Special measures					
— pigs and poultry	:	:	:	:	:
Total consumption	984	938	910	898	937
Exports at world market prices	345	215	275	172	226
Food aid	25	9	4	2	46
Total exports	370	224	279	174	272
Closing stocks					
— private	:	:	:	:	:
— public (intervention)	14	125	135	203	180
Total	:	:	:	:	:

([1]) Including buttermilk powder incorporated directly in animal feed, milk powder for babies.
Sources: ([a]) European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
([b]) European Commission, Eurostat.

4.20.4.3. **Detailed supply balance** ([a]) **- butter** ([1])

EU-15
(1 000 t)

	1994 ([3])	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Opening stocks						
— private, aided by EU	47	59	20	54	40	57
— public (intervention)	161	59	50	40	11	3
Production:						
— dairy ([b])	1 654	1 872	1 874	1 853	1 833	1 858
— farm ([b])	21	20	15	13	12	10
Imports	65	73	95	90	96	106
Total availability	1 948	2 083	2 054	2 050	1 992	2 034
Consumption						
— at normal prices	1 161	1 298	1 298	1 296	1 296	1 275
Special schemes ([2]) (not including cream used in ice-cream)	506	486	470	478	467	471
Total apparent consumption	*1 667*	*1 784*	*1 768*	*1 774*	*1 763*	*1 746*
Exports at world market prices	152	220	191	224	169	169
Food aid	0	0	1	1	:	:
Exports at special prices	11	9	0	0	:	:
Total exports ([b])	163	229	192	225	169	169
Closing stocks						
— private, aided by EU	59	20	54	40	57	64
— public (intervention)	59	50	40	11	3	55
Total closing stocks	118	70	94	51	60	119

([1]) Product weight. Includes butteroil made from cream (butter equivalent).
([2]) *Comprising (1 000 t):*

	1994	*1995*	*1996*	*1997*	*1998*	*1999*
— Welfare schemes	13	18	23	16	3	3
— Armed forces and non-profit organisations	37	36	39	33	35	30
— Butter concentrate	22	23	20	24	15	15
— Food processors (including cream).	451	429	412	434	446	459

([3]) EU-12

Sources: ([a]) European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture (including butteroil, butter equivalent).
([b]) European Commission, Eurostat.

4.20.5.1. Milk producer price

ECU/EUR per 100 kg (market price)

	1996		1997		1998		1999		% TAV
	June	December	June	December	June	December	June	December	1999 (December) / 1998 (December)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A — *Fat content = 3,7 %*									
EU-15 (¹)	28,72	30,16	28,30	30,17	28,33	30,01	27,23	29,53	– 1,6
Belgique/België	24,03	29,31	24,36	30,57	24,61	30,59	23,35	29,55	– 3,4
Danmark	31,48	30,74	31,30	30,69	30,73	30,89	30,01	30,78	– 0,4
Deutschland	27,86	28,19	27,38	29,11	28,46	30,36	27,11	29,16	– 4,0
Elláda	33,15	33,43	33,19	33,99	32,49	33,32	34,11	33,78	1,4
España	27,58	27,02	26,69	27,58	28,29	27,99	27,71	26,58	– 5,0
France	26,32	30,04	25,75	29,84	26,15	30,58	25,76	29,86	– 2,4
Ireland	28,48	31,35	27,36	29,66	27,86	29,07	26,41	27,57	– 5,2
Italia	36,98	38,03	37,14	36,44	34,65	34,35	34,02	33,98	– 1,1
Luxembourg	26,98	31,51	26,04	31,92	27,22	33,26	26,87	31,85	– 4,2
Nederland	28,62	28,70	27,92	31,30	30,13	30,39	24,65	29,46	– 3,1
Österreich	27,55	27,54	26,78	27,05	27,08	29,41	27,32	27,54	– 6,4
Portugal	29,17	29,38	28,50	27,98	28,30	28,51	28,51	28,51	0,0
Suomi/Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	28,60	35,16	x
Sverige	36,38	34,93	34,02	33,48	33,99	30,80	33,77	33,67	9,3
United Kingdom	27,83	30,00	28,44	28,17	25,02	25,56	25,17	25,70	0,5
B — *Actual fat content*									
EU-15 (¹)	29,40	32,21	29,00	32,20	29,08	31,95	27,96	31,36	– 1,9
Belgique/België	26,52	32,49	25,94	34,29	26,19	34,26	24,24	33,07	– 3,5
Danmark	32,83	34,12	32,64	34,02	32,33	33,97	31,62	33,47	– 1,5
Deutschland	28,85	30,56	28,26	31,47	29,34	32,89	28,00	31,53	– 4,1
Elláda	31,48	31,75	31,52	32,28	30,86	31,65	21,18	31,88	0,7
España	27,34	27,41	26,44	28,12	28,40	28,67	27,45	27,31	– 4,7
France	27,03	32,47	26,50	32,14	27,04	32,71	26,50	31,91	– 2,4
Ireland	27,43	31,57	26,51	30,17	27,26	29,74	25,75	28,26	– 5,0
Italia	36,93	37,98	37,09	36,39	34,60	34,30	33,97	33,93	– 1,1
Luxembourg	27,74	34,34	26,88	34,47	27,96	30,94	27,44	34,46	11,4
Nederland	30,61	31,79	29,87	34,88	32,09	33,47	27,15	32,45	– 3,0
Österreich	27,77	29,08	27,22	28,84	27,65	31,52	27,91	29,51	– 6,4
Portugal	29,38	29,58	29,21	28,68	28,88	29,07	29,12	29,12	0,2
Suomi/Finland	26,83	34,45	26,73	33,74	26,39	33,76	29,07	37,10	9,9
Sverige	37,63	36,92	35,44	34,93	35,02	32,18	34,56	34,95	8,6
United Kingdom	28,55	31,65	29,37	29,47	25,83	26,70	25,73	26,91	0,8

(¹) Weighted average based on deliveries.

Source: European Commission (Eurostat).

4.20.6.1. Intervention measures for butter and skimmed-milk powder (1999)

(t)

	Taken into storage	Public storage — Release from storage				Private storage
		On the EU market (4)	For export (5)	For food aid (3)	Total	Quantity subject to storage contracts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A — *Butter* (1)						
EU-15	55 439	4 008	—	—	4 008	203 604
Belgique/België	2 003	470	—	—	470	21 219
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	4 726
Deutschland	7 964	11	—	—	11	21 568
Elláda	—	—	—	—	—	—
España	12 631	1 181	—	—	1 181	800
France	—	—	—	—	—	50 157
Ireland	16 216	1 274	—	—	1 274	25 712
Italia	3 750	—	—	—	—	1 730
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	330	—	—	—	—	65 557
Österreich	—	—	—	—	—	3 543
Portugal	3 613	—	—	—	—	—
Suomi/Finland	1 379	11	—	—	11	107
Sverige	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	7 550	1 061	—	—	1 061	8 485
B — *Skimmed-milk powder* (2)						
EU-15	95 704	74 163	45 000	—	119 163	—
Belgique/België	6 139	3 633	—	—	3 633	—
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deutschland	21 494	17 702	10 000	—	217 702	—
Elláda	—	—	—	—	—	—
España	1 150	—	—	—	—	—
France	3 725	5 469	—	—	5 469	—
Ireland	26 802	23 674	20 000	—	43 674	—
Italia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	11 196	283	—	—	283	—
Österreich	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suomi/Finland	2 350	138	—	—	138	—
Sverige	5 592	2 268	—	—	2 268	—
United Kingdom	17 256	20 996	15 000	—	35 996	—

(1) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 804/68, Article 6.
(2) In accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 804/68, Article 7.
(3) Including quantities removed under Regulation (EEC) No 2315/76 (Regulation (EEC) No 2200/87).
(4) Including quantities refused.
(5) Including emergency aid delivered to east European countries.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.6.2. **Application of the quota system**

(t)

	1999/00					2000/01
	Overall guaranteed quantity (1) (6)	Deliveries (2) (6)	Adjustment of oil and fat (2) (3)	Transfers (2) (4)	Difference after the adjustment (quota overrun if amount > 0)	Overall guaranteed quantity (6)
1	2	3	4	5	6 = 3 + 4 − 2 − 5	7
EU-15	116 007 374	114 331 124	2 453 009	198 308	687 449 (5)	116 894 782
Belgique/België	3 152 062	3 023 761	200 560	73 645	− 1 386	3 152 062
Danmark	4 454 411	4 470 326	0	0	15 915	4 454 411
Deutschland	27 768 016	26 887 109	1 050 831	− 3939	173 863	27 768 016
Elláda	629 817	662 859	4 199	0	37 241	674 617
España	5 469 725	5 527 396	67 038	37 076	87 632	5 819 725
France	23 816 298	23 200 843	562 818	51 870	− 104507	23 816 298
Ireland	5 236 758	5 148 597	108 230	3 300	16 769	5 332 758
Italia	9 703 974	9 848 363	0	6 858	137 531	10 087 974
Luxembourg	268 098	257 931	13 344	184	2 993	268 098
Nederland	10 990 667	10 806 915	240 591	0	56 839	10 990 667
Österreich	2 563 309	2 571 498	49 860	38 724	19 325	2 563 309
Portugal	1 862 977	1 908 126	17 964	0	63 113	1 862 977
Suomi/Finland	2 396 730	2 411 209	0	− 88	14 567	2 396 730
Sverige	3 300 000	3 296 895	0	0	− 3105	3 300 000
United Kingdom	14 394 532	14 309 296	137 575	− 9 322	61 661	14 407 140

(1) Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 3950/92, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 749/2000.
(2) Declarations by Member States.
(3) Article 2 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 536/93.
(4) Article 4 (2) of Regulation (EEC) No 3950/92.
(5) The additional levy is paid by the Member States in excess, only the positive values are totalled.
(6) The table contains only quotas for deliveries. There are also quotas for direct sales (around 1,3 % of all deliveries).

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.6.3. **Community butter and skimmed-milk powder stocks** (¹) **on 1 April**

(t)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	2	3	4	5	6
A — *Butter* (²)					
EU-15	36 366	44 755	6 932	27 885	94 353
Belgique/België	2 486	901	324	1 532	2 551
Danmark	—	—	—	1 380	2 008
Deutschland	4 480	59	—	4 091	13 323
Elláda	—	—	—	0	—
España	1 530	3 983	366	84	17 547
France	11 282	2 269	—	14 263	10 965
Ireland	14 089	28 092	4 139	4 796	22 617
Italia	776	3 985	59	450	5 650
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	—	—	—	—	1 011
Österreich	1	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	5 488
Suomi/Finland	—	—	—	—	1 838
Sverige	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	1 722	5 466	2 044	1 289	11 355
B — *Skimmed-milk powder* (²)					
EU-15	9 363	117 620	132 353	216 103	129 856
Belgique/België	—	4 592	4 064	3 615	6 141
Danmark	—	—	—	—	—
Deutschland	—	21 350	17 550	51 877	29 534
Elláda	—	—	—	—	—
España	—	—	—	—	914
France	—	13 888	6 274	1 816	805
Ireland	9 363	46 060	48 963	69 440	40 326
Italia	—	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—
Nederland	—	—	—	—	7 430
Österreich	—	—	—	—	—
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—
Suomi/Finland	—	—	—	—	2 212
Sverige	—	2 240	2 210	9 389	8 762
United Kingdom	—	29 490	53 292	79 966	33 732

(¹) Stocks referred to in Article 6 of Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 (butter, public and private storage; skimmed-milk powder, public storage).
(²) Product weight.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.20.6.4. Quantities of skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder intended for animal feed and of skimmed milk processed into casein and caseinates, for which aids have been granted

	Skimmed milk (1) (2)					Skimmed-milk powder (2)					Skimmed milk for casein (2)				
	1 000 t				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV	1 000 t				% TAV
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999/1998
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EU-15	363	335	294	297	1,1	543	495	473	497	5,1	4 645	4 568	4 789	5 265	9,9
Belgique/België	43	45	36	31	– 13,9	15	11	9	10	1,9	0	0	0	0	x
Danmark	4	3	3	2	– 35,9	1	2	1	1	– 29,6	413	393	413	464	12,5
Deutschland	118	116	117	117	0,4	53	45	39	43	12,0	404	375	444	401	– 9,7
España	0	0	0	0	x	2	1	0	0	x	0	0	0	0	x
France	20	15	13	10	– 19,2	234	196	192	207	7,6	1 308	1 177	1 300	1 539	18,4
Ireland	16	11	10	13	30,6	4	3	2	4	67,9	1 410	1 417	1 416	1 553	9,7
Italia	133	114	92	106	15,8	74	72	71	69	– 2,8	0	0	0	0	x
Nederland	0	7	3	0	– 97,9	147	151	148	154	4,4	1 049	1 167	1 211	1 224	1,1
Österreich	20	14	12	10	– 18,3	2	2	2	1	– 30,8	54	39	3	0	x
Suomi/Finland	6	5	6	6	– 3,2	2	2	2	2	– 19,9	6	1	2	2	15,6
Sverige	0	0	0	0	x	2	1	1	1	– 35,4	0	0	0	0	x
United Kingdom	3	4	4	3	– 24,2	8	7	5	5	8,3	0	0	0	82	x

(1) Normal aid + special aid.
(2) Product weight.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.21.4.1. **Supply balance — honey**

		Usable production (1 000 t)	Imports (1 000 t)	Exports (1 000 t)	Intra-EU trade (1 000 t)	Internal use: human consumption (1 000 t)	Human consumption (kg/head/year)	Self-sufficiency %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	1996/97	130	135	6	27	259	0,7	50,3
	1997/98	128	139	6	29	261	0,7	49,2
	1998/99	130	150	6	31	275	0,7	47,4
BLEU/UEBL	1996/97	2	9	3	3	8	0,8	25,0
	1997/98	1	8	2	3	7	0,7	14,3
	1998/99	1	8	3	3	6	0,6	16,4
Danmark	1996/97	3	3	2	1	5	0,9	66,7
	1997/98	3	4	2	2	5	0,9	60,0
	1998/99	2	6	2	3	6	1,1	33,3
Deutschland	1996/97	15	82	14	4	83	1,0	18,1
	1997/98	15	89	17	5	87	1,1	17,2
	1998/99	16	91	18	5	89	1,1	18,0
Ellåda	1996/97	15	1	0	1	16	1,5	94,3
	1997/98	15	3	1	1	17	1,6	88,2
	1998/99	15	3	0	1	18	1,7	84,7
España	1996/97	30 **	7	8	3	29	0,7	103,4
	1997/98	34 **	8	10	1	32	0,8	106,3
	1998/99	33	12	10	2	35	0,9	94,3
France	1996/97	28 **	12	2	4	38	0,6	74,1
	1997/98	26 **	13	3	5	36	0,6	72,2
	1998/99	28 **	13	3	5	38	0,6	73,7
Ireland	1996/97	0	2	0	1	2	0,5	5,1
	1997/98	0	1	0	0	1	0,3	8,3
	1998/99	0	1	0	0	1	0,4	7,7
Italia	1996/97	11 **	13	2	2	22	0,4	50,2
	1997/98	12	13	3	2	22	0,4	54,5
	1998/99	10	13	3	2	20	0,3	50,0
Nederland	1996/97	1	6	0	3	7	0,4	12,3
	1997/98	0	6	0	4	6	0,4	1,8
	1998/99	0	8	1	4	7	0,4	1,4
Österreich	1996/97	6	5	0	1	10	1,3	53,9
	1997/98	5	5	1	2	9	1,1	55,6
	1998/99	8	4	0	1	12	1,4	68,4
Portugal	1996/97	11 **	1	1	1	11	1,1	97,3
	1997/98	11 **	1	1	1	11	1,1	100,0
	1998/99	11	1	0	1	12	1,2	94,0
Suomi/Finland	1996/97	1	1	0	0	2	0,4	52,6
	1997/98	2	1	0	0	3	0,6	69,0
	1998/99	1	2	0	1	3	0,6	34,5
Sverige	1996/97	3	3	0	1	6	0,7	52,4
	1997/98	1	3	0	0	4	0,5	25,0
	1998/99	1	3	0	0	4	0,4	25,0
United Kingdom	1996/97	4	23	2	2	25	0,4	16,0
	1997/98	3	21	1	2	23	0,4	13,0
	1998/99	4	24	1	3	27	0,5	14,8

Sources: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.22.1.1. **Basic forest resources (2000)**

	Total land area	Wooded area	Forest land	Woodland available for wood production by type of ownership (%)			Growing stock overbank volume (mio m^3)			Annual net increment (ANI)	Fellings	Fellings/ ANI	Wooded area by type of ownership (%)	
	(1 000 ha)	(1 000 ha)	(1 000 ha)	Private forests	State forests	Other publicly owned forests	Coniferous	Non-coniferous	Total	(1 000 m^3) overbank volume	(1 000 m^3) overbank volume	(%)	Private forests	State forests
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
EU-15	311 852	136 204	113567	73	16	11	9401	5418	14819	487 770	304 347	62	72	28
Belgique/België	3 030	672	646	57	11	32	65	77	141	5 176	4 400	85	57	43
Danmark	4 239	538	445	68	27	5	31	24	55	3 450	2 194	64	72	28
Deutschland	34 613	10 740	10740	47	33	20	1970	910	2880	92 462	48 584	53	46	54
Elláda	13 076	6 513	3359	22	66	12	85	67	152	3 882	1 748	45	18	82
España	50 055	25 984	13509	82	0	18	363	231	594	30 108	12 639 (*)	42 (*)	78	22
France	54 148	16 989	15156	74	10	16	1035	1856	2892	93 330	60 174	64	75	25
Ireland	6 890	591	591	34	66	0	40	4	44	3 500	2 330	67	34	66
Italia	29 412	10 842	9857	66	6	28	469	960	1429	32 211	8 746	27	66	34
Luxembourg	258	89	86	53	11	36	:	:	20	667	340 (*)	51 (*)	52	48
Nederland	3 388	339	339	49	37	14	30	25	54	2 917	1 561	54	49	51
Österreich	8 252	3 924	3840	82	14	3	909	188	1097	28 137	19 821	70	82	18
Portugal	9 105	3 467	3383	89	1	9	148	128	276	15 195	11 500	76	92	8
Suomi/Finland	30 454	22 768	21883	75	25	0	1589	351	1940	74 516	54 300	73	70	30
Sverige	40 843	30 259	27264	91	2	7	2466	462	2928	95 822	66 510	69	80	20
United Kingdom	24 088	2 489	2469	54	42	4	190	127	317	15 270	9 500	62	57	43

NB: The figures for wooded area and forested areas meeting the TBFRA-2000 definitions. According to these bulletins, forested areas must have more than 10 % forest cover.

Sources: Eurostat Forestry Statistics 1995-1998, TBFRA 2000, UNECE/FAO, Geneva 2000.

4.22.3.1. **EU external trade in forest products**

EU-15

		1 000 t			Mio ECU		
		Export	Import	Balance	Export	Import	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Timber in the rough, other small round wood, cut or as particles	1997	2 038,1	21 389,6	– 19 351,5	240,7	1 688,0	– 1 447,4
	1998	2 491,1	25 423,3	– 22 932,3	325,1	1 971,3	– 1 646,3
	1999	2 525,5	29 046,9	– 26 521,4	392,8	2 144,5	– 1 751,7
Sawn timber	1997	3 885,3	9 753,3	– 5 868,0	1 698,3	4 348,0	– 2 649,7
	1998	3 876,8	10 160,6	– 6 283,8	1 620,2	4 316,9	– 2 696,7
	1999	4 488,2	11 514,9	– 7 026,7	2 000,7	4 703,3	– 2 702,6
Panels and sheets	1997	1 813,5	3 384,6	– 1 571,2	1 191,2	2 103,5	– 912,3
	1998	1 804,7	3 742,5	– 1 937,8	1 362,4	2 194,6	– 832,2
	1999	2 040,6	3 760,7	– 1 720,1	1 403,2	2 186,2	– 783,0
Wooden articles	1997	10,2	104,3	– 94,1	84,1	346,8	– 262,7
	1998	10,4	112,7	– 102,3	84,9	352,7	– 267,8
	1999	9,9	127,8	– 117,9	83,8	398,8	– 314,9
Paper stock/pulp wood	1997	1 419,6	8 337,9	– 6 918,3	597,7	3 725,7	– 3 128,1
	1998	1 256,5	8 575,7	– 7 319,2	505,9	3 679,1	– 3 173,2
	1999	1 611,7	8 395,2	– 6 783,6	672,9	3 705,9	– 3 033,0
Paper and board	1997	11 878,1	6 719,5	5 158,5	9 379,3	4 070,3	5 309,0
	1998	11 290,1	7 115,9	4 174,1	9 279,4	4 518,5	4 760,9
	1999	12 220,5	7 291,4	4 929,2	9 735,0	4 529,3	5 205,7
Cork and cork articles	1997	57,5	19,5	38,0	368,2	35,3	332,9
	1998	60,0	23,7	36,3	398,6	49,1	349,5
	1999	56,3	28,6	27,7	419,7	64,5	355,2
Total	1997	21 102,2	49 708,8	– 28 606,5	13 559,5	16 317,6	– 2 758,2
	1998	20 789,5	55 154,5	– 34 365,0	13 576,6	17 082,2	– 3 505,6
	1999	22 952,7	60 165,5	– 37 212,8	14 708,2	17 732,4	– 3 024,3

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.22.3.2. **EU external and intra-EU trade in timber and timber products by Member State (1999)**

(1 000 t)

	EU-15	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A — *Imports*																
Intra: — Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	8 466,3	805,4	141,6	2 472,3	14,3	269,4	2 102,1	228,7	5,3	201,5	209,4	755,9	565,4	485,2	73,1	136,6
— Sawn timber	13 164,0	526,7	86,7	1 299,0	2,1	63,0	688,4	139,2	57,1	53,6	269,9	2 560,0	247,4	2 803,9	4 267,8	99,3
— Panels and sheets	8 117,2	1 516,7	106,1	1 491,4	5,5	331,2	1 283,7	273,5	340,8	239,5	135,2	854,8	484,4	628,4	185,9	240,2
— Wooden articles	31,6	6,0	0,8	3,0	0,0	1,7	4,5	0,0	1,5	0,0	3,9	2,3	2,2	0,0	1,8	3,7
— Paper stock/pulpwood	7 181,3	444,5	2,3	182,1	0,0	585,5	370,5	0,7	5,6	0,0	460,9	260,0	983,4	1 545,7	2 335,0	5,2
— Paper and board	35 484,7	2 101,0	225,9	5 485,0	9,2	899,4	3 739,0	62,0	1 475,1	61,2	2 419,2	2 313,7	619,6	7 875,1	6 833,1	1 366,3
— Cork and cork articles	151,5	0,7	0,0	2,1	0,0	45,1	5,3	0,0	4,2	0,0	1,1	3,5	89,2	0,0	0,1	0,2
Extra: — Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	2 525,5	93,9	108,2	909,8	0,1	9,5	219,3	0,0	8,9	1,9	5,9	43,8	6,4	189,9	923,4	4,6
— Sawn timber	4 488,2	13,5	22,5	356,5	7,0	13,9	146,5	0,2	116,9	0,0	44,2	771,3	39,8	1 479,6	1 471,4	5,1
— Panels and sheets	2 040,6	188,1	21,1	671,4	34,3	135,2	134,5	27,8	279,9	7,6	8,2	282,4	38,2	110,3	91,2	10,5
— Wooden articles	9,9	0,1	0,3	1,8	0,0	0,7	0,7	0,1	1,3	0,0	0,5	0,3	0,1	0,1	2,6	1,3
— Paper stock/pulpwood	1 611,7	21,8	0,1	128,9	1,0	61,8	60,6	0,3	11,8	0,0	13,9	126,0	162,2	336,3	662,4	24,5
— Paper and board	12 220,5	219,0	44,1	2 667,6	29,5	365,3	806,7	4,2	658,6	4,0	613,8	943,0	64,1	3 417,5	1 974,0	409,1
— Cork and cork articles	56,3	0,1	0,1	1,7	0,0	3,8	1,9	0,0	1,2	0,0	0,1	0,8	45,6	0,0	0,2	0,6
B — *Exports*																
Intra: — Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	11 441,4	1 934,3	516,3	883,3	12,5	994,6	626,3	56,2	2 081,2	855,9	240,0	1 836,1	295,5	171,0	858,0	80,2
— Sawn timber	11 997,5	960,2	1 042,8	1 392,1	139,3	781,6	1 111,2	226,3	2 694,9	45,6	1 134,0	259,4	72,0	13,4	37,9	2 086,8
— Panels and sheets	6 970,1	459,9	330,1	1 119,2	179,8	695,5	795,5	80,0	596,7	19,4	922,5	364,4	110,3	37,6	199,5	1 059,7
— Wooden articles	28,8	2,2	0,6	4,5	0,5	0,9	6,0	0,5	1,9	0,1	4,8	1,7	1,0	0,5	0,4	3,3
— Paper stock/pulpwood	6 518,7	291,1	51,4	1 962,4	31,5	338,8	838,4	5,6	1 133,1	0,0	659,6	313,8	76,0	72,8	168,6	575,6
— Paper and board	33 108,4	2 811,2	1 082,0	6 560,3	566,3	2 487,5	5 389,6	410,6	3 025,4	95,1	2 908,8	997,6	525,3	238,1	362,2	5 648,5
— Cork and cork articles	156,8	1,8	1,1	29,3	0,4	23,6	33,1	0,1	22,2	0,1	6,5	7,6	24,6	0,3	0,8	5,3
Extra: — Timber in the rough (round, cut or as particles)	29 046,9	368,0	113,1	1 284,9	235,4	956,7	882,7	17,7	2 152,5	0,0	78,8	4 018,8	865,9	9 285,2	8 658,9	128,3
— Sawn timber	11 514,9	635,6	235,7	2 479,4	276,6	843,3	706,2	113,7	2 042,5	0,7	1 000,8	727,8	158,3	181,9	146,7	1 965,7
— Panels and sheets	3 760,7	294,7	198,1	1 059,9	104,1	104,9	174,4	43,4	452,4	0,1	172,5	96,2	14,4	60,4	217,2	768,2
— Wooden articles	127,8	9,4	2,9	29,7	1,6	7,4	19,5	0,4	10,4	0,0	10,8	3,4	0,6	0,6	8,2	22,8
— Paper stock/pulpwood	8 395,2	469,5	13,6	1 921,0	92,7	226,2	1 367,8	28,1	2 199,9	0,0	621,0	288,7	23,1	60,2	115,6	967,7
— Paper and board	7 291,4	496,8	103,1	1 707,9	149,6	600,0	539,4	42,2	1 015,9	5,4	560,2	248,1	46,0	67,4	239,6	1 469,6
— Cork and cork articles	28,6	0,1	0,0	2,1	0,0	3,6	1,2	0,0	6,4	0,0	0,0	0,9	13,0	0,0	0,0	1,2

Source: European Commission (Eurostat and Directorate-General for Agriculture).

4.23.1.1. **World areas sown to GMOs by country** (1)

	1 000 ha				% of total
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6
EU-15	0	0	22	9	0,0
Belgique/België	—	—	—	—	0,0
Danmark	—	—	—	—	0,0
Deutschland	—	—	—	—	0,0
Elláda	—	—	—	—	0,0
España	—	—	20	8	0,0
France	—	—	2	0,08	0,0
Ireland	—	—	—	—	0,0
Italia	—	—	—	—	0,0
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	0,0
Nederland	—	—	—	—	0,0
Österreich	—	—	—	—	0,0
Portugal	—	—	—	1	0,0
Suomi/Finland	—	—	—	—	0,0
Sverige	—	—	—	—	0,0
United Kingdom	—	—	—	—	0,0
Rest of world					
USA	1 445	7 165	20 830	28 643	69,1
Argentina	50	1 468	3 529	5 807	14,0
Canada	106	1 677	2 750	4 010	9,7
China	1 000	1 000	1 100	1 300	3,1
Brazil	—	—	—	1 178	2,8
Other	0	200	393	525	1,3
World total	2 601	11 510	28 623	41 480	100,0

(1) Soya, maize, cotton, rapeseed, potatoes and tobacco.

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.23.1.2. **World areas by crop (GMOs)**

	Mio ha				% of total
	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6
Soja	0,45	5,04	13,58	21,78	52,5
Maize	0,30	2,61	9,11	11,28	27,2
Rapeseed	0,11	1,42	2,43	3,46	8,4
Potatoes	0,01	0,01	0,03	0,04	0,1
Cotton	0,73	1,43	2,46	3,92	9,4
Tobacco	1,00	1,00	1,00	1,00	0,0
Total	2,60	11,51	28,62	41,48	100,0

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.24.9.1. **Protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications — (Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92) at 7 November 2000: record of names registered**

	Belgique/ België	Danmark	Deutschland	Elláda	España	France	Ireland	Italia	Luxembourg	Nederland	Österreich	Portugal	Suomi/ Finland	Sverige	United Kingdom	Total (Article 17)	Total (Article 15)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
PDO (3)																		
Fresh meat and lights			2			2						11			3	18		18
Meat-based products					3 + 1			18				0 + 1				21	2	23
Cheeses	1		4	19	11 + 2	33 + 1	0 + 1	30		3 + 1	6	10 + 1			8	125	6	131
Other products of animal origin				1	1	2 + 1			1			9			0 + 1	14	2	16
Oils and fats	1			12	4 + 3	3 + 1		19 + 3	1			5				45	5	52
Fruits, vegetables and cereals				21	4 + 3	4 + 5		2 + 1		1	2	11 + 1	1		1	47	10	57
Fish, molluscs and crustaceans				1												1		1
Other Annex I products				0 + 1		0 + 2		2								2	3	5
Foodstuffs listed in Annex I to [R.2081/92] (1)																		
— Beers																		
— Mineral waters			31													31		31
— Bread, pastry, cakes																		
— Natural gums and resins				2												2		2
Products in Annex II to [R.2081/92] (2)																		
— Essential oils				1		1										2		2
— Hay						1										1		1
TOTAL PDO	2		37	57 + 1	23 + 9	46 + 10	0 + 1	71 + 4	2	4 + 1	8	46 + 3	1		12 + 1	309	30	339
PGI (4)																		
Fresh meat and lights			1		4 + 3	43 + 1		1	1			7 + 1			2	59	5	64
Meat-based products	1		4		2	0 + 2	0 + 1	6	1		1	1 + 12				16	15	31
Cheeses		2				4						0 + 1		1	1 + 2	8	3	11
Other products of animal origin						1										1		1
Oils and fats			1	10				1			1					13		13
Fruits, vegetables and cereals		0 + 1	2	7	6 + 2	5 + 5		22 + 2			1	7				50	8	60
Fish, molluscs and crustaceans			1			0 + 1	0 + 1								1	2	2	4
Other Annex I products						0 + 2									3	3		3
Foodstuffs listed in Annex I to [R.2081/92] (1)																		
— Beers			11												3	14		14
— Mineral waters																		
— Bread, pastry, cakes			3 + 1	1	2	1		1							0 + 1	8	2	10
— Natural gums and resins																		
Products in Annex II to [R.2081/92] (2)																		
— Essential oils																		
— Hay																		
TOTAL PGI	1	2 + 1	23 + 1	18	14 + 5	54 + 11	0 + 2	31 + 2	2		3	15 + 14		1 + 1	10 + 2	174	39	213
TOTAL	3	3	61	76	51	121	3	108	4	5	11	78	1	2	25	483	69	552

(1) With respect to foodstuffs listed in Annex I to Regulation (EEC) No 2081/92, no beverages made from plant extracts have yet been registered.
(2) With respect to agricultural products in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) NO 2081/92, no cork or cochineal has yet been registered.
(3) PDO = protected designations of origin.
(4) PGI = protected geographical indications.

NB: 1 = 1: name registered under Article 17
1 + 1 = 1: name registered under Article 17 and 1 under Article 5
0 + 1 = 0: name registered under Article 17 and 1 under Article 5

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

4.24.9.2. **Certified and policy-supported organic and in conversion land area in the EU**

(ha)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	612 504	700 574	886 016	1 250 867	1 584 283	2 153 540	2 774 897	3 314 092
Belgique/België	84 000	2 179	2 683	3 385	4 261	6 418	11 350	12 000
Danmark	1 700	20 090	21 145	40 884	46 171	64 329	96 979	160 000
Deutschland (¹)	18 653	246 461	272 139	309 487	354 171	389 693	416 318	421 929
Elláda	85 000	591	1 188	2 401	5 269	10 000	15 848	17 000
España	202 379	11 675	17 209	24 079	103 735	152 105	269 465	352 164
France	96 742	87 829	94 806	118 393	137 084	165 405	218 790	250 000
Ireland	250	5 460	5 390	12 634	20 496	23 591	34 696	40 000
Italia	5 101	88 437	154 120	204 494	334 176	641 149	788 070	900 000
Luxembourg	30 000	497	538	571	594	618	785	1 002
Nederland	500	10 354	10 975	11 486	12 385	16 660	20 000	22 997
Österreich	10 053	135 982	192 337	335 865	309 089	345 375	350 000	300 000
Portugal	2 000	3 060	7 267	10 719	9 191	12 193	24 902	30 000
Suomi/Finland	7 859	20 340	25 822	44 695	84 555	102 335	126 175	137 000
Sverige (¹)	33 267	36 627	47 921	83 326	113 571	117 669	127 000	130 000
United Kingdom	35 000	30 992	32 476	48 448	49 535	106 000	274 519	540 000

(¹) Certified.

Source: Nicolas Lampkin, Welsh Institute of Rural Studies, University of Wales, Aberystwyth SY23 3AL, United Kingdom.

4.24.9.3. Number of certified and policy-supported organic and in conversion farms in the EU

(ha)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
EU-15	22 110	28 868	38 706	49 561	62 190	81 783	105 657	115 134
Belgique/België	176	160	168	193	228	291	400	550
Danmark	675	640	677	1 050	1 166	1 617	2 272	3 029
Deutschland (1)	4 750	5 091	5 866	6 642	7 353	8 184	9 209	9 330
Elláda	75	165	469	568	1 065	2 514	4 231	4 500
España	585	753	909	1 042	2 161	3 526	7 782	11 773
France	2 968	3 231	3 556	3 538	3 854	4 784	6 139	6 500
Ireland	195	162	198	378	696	808	1 121	1 200
Italia	2 500	4 656	8 597	10 630	17 279	30 844	43 698	45 000
Luxembourg	12	12	12	19	20	23	28	29
Nederland	490	455	512	561	656	810	970	1 216
Österreich	6 000	9 713	13 321	18 542	19 433	19 996	20 000	20 207
Portugal	90	90	213	331	250	278	510	600
Suomi/Finland	1 305	1 599	1 818	2 793	4 452	4 381	4 975	5 200
Sverige (1)	1 489	1 486	1 675	2 446	2 712	2 701	2 860	3 000
United Kingdom	800	655	715	828	865	1 026	1 462	3 000

(1) Certified.

Source: Nicolas Lampkin, Welsh Institute of Rural Studies, University of Wales, Aberystwyth SY23 3AL, United Kingdom.

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