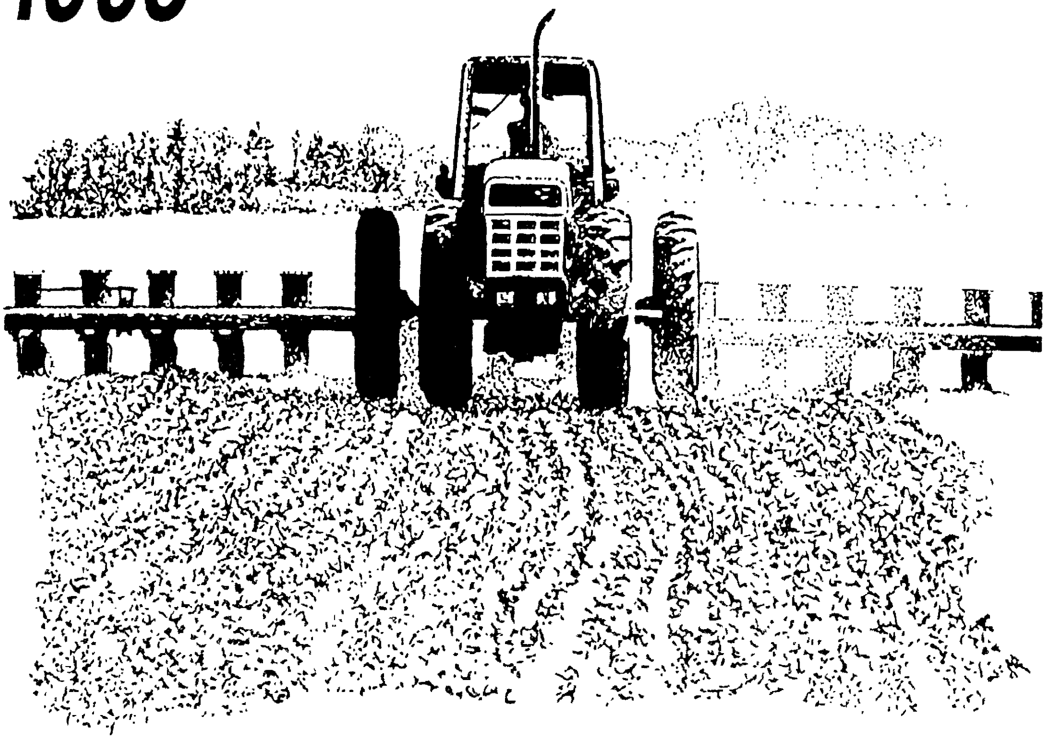
EUROPEAN COMMISSION

CAP WORKING NOTES

1995



ARABLE CROPS

cereals, oilseeds, protein plants

DIRECTORATE–GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE
Reports, publications, studies and documentation

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1995 edition

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Directorate–General for Agriculture
Reports, publications, studies and documentation

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The information in this document is arranged in three parts:

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

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

- the Council decisions on the agricultural prices provide a vital illustration of the Community's policy in this sector.

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ARRANGEMENTS COVERING ARABLE CROPS*

This chapter covers the "classical" market organization for cereals as well as the compensatory payment scheme for producers in the arable crop sector (cereals, non-fibre flax, oilseeds and protein crops).

A. THE MARKET IN CEREALS

The cereals market organization began operation on 1 July 1967. It is governed by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 and covers the following products:

- grain: common wheat, durum wheat, barley, rye, oats, maize, buckwheat, canary seed, millet, other;
- processed products: flour, wheat groats and meal, malt, starches, glucose, cereal products, brans, wheat gluten, manioc roots.

The marketing year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

* Translated from *Avant-projet de budget général des Communautés européennes pour l'exercice 1996.*

1. Economic background

Community cereals production[1] accounts for about 12% of world production and consists of three main products: common wheat, barley and maize. Production shows a distinct upward trend: for EUR 10 it rose from 70 million t in 1960 to 124 million t in 1983 and 151 million t in 1984, and then fell to around 130 to 140 million t between 1985 and 1988. For EUR 12, excluding the new German Länder, production rose from 153 million t in 1986 to 158,1 million t in 1990. The 1991 cereals harvest in the Community, including the five new Länder, totalled 180,5 million t. It decreased to 168 million t in 1992 as a result of a decline in area and lower yields.

As from the 1993/94 marketing year the area sown to cereals has been affected by the introduction of compulsory set-aside: in 1993/94 production decreased to about 162.5 million t.

About 60% of the cereals consumed are in feedingstuffs, the remainder being for human consumption (about 27%) and industrial uses (some 9%).

The percentage of Community cereals used for animal feed is under strong pressure from cereal substitutes imported at zero or low duties - principally manioc and maize-gluten-based products.

In the years immediately before the reform the total quantity of cereals used for animal feed showed a downward trend. In the Community of Twelve (including the new Länder) it dropped from 88 million t in 1989/90 to 81 million t in 1992/93. As a result of the reform this trend has been reversed. In 1993/94, the quantity of cereals used for animal feed reached 86.5 million t, nearly 6 million t more than the year before. For 1994/95 a figure in the same region is expected.

Imports of cereal substitutes (Annex D to Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75) into the Community of Twelve totalled 19.3 million t in 1992/93 and 18.9 million t in 1993/94.

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1 Including durum wheat but excluding rice.

2. Operation of the market

2.1. Price arrangements

The Council fixes two types of price for cereals:

(a) Intervention price: The intervention agencies must, at certain periods of the year, buy in the cereals they are offered that have the requisite quality characteristics. The cereals are bought in at the intervention price concerned.

There is an intervention price for bread-making wheat, maize, barley, sorghum, rye and durum wheat; there is no longer an obligation to buy in feed wheat.

(b) The target price: this serves only as a guide for the market price; the Commission proposed to abolish the target price as from the 1995/96 marketing year[1].

The target and the intervention prices are increased each month to cover storage costs (technical and financing costs) and thus help to improve the disposal of cereals in line with market requirements.

The prices fixed by the Council for all cereals are as follows (ECU/t):

Year	Target price	Intervention price
1993/94	130	117
1994/95	120	108
1995/96	110	100

For agrimonetary reasons, these prices must be adjusted (divided by 1.013088, then multiplied by 1.207509).

The Council has abolished all differentiation between categories of cereals based on their use (for making bread, feed, etc.) and prices are now determined in the light of economic factors (fluidity of the market) and political factors (Community preference).

1 Abolition agreed by the Council.

(2)

2.2. Specific market instruments

2.2.1. *Import and export arrangements*

Where the price of cereals within the Community is higher than the world price, a refund calculated in terms of the difference is granted on exports. If the world price exceeds the common price, a levy may be imposed on exports.

Community food aid operations also attract refunds.

2.2.2. *Storage*

Two types of intervention measures are involved:

- Buying-in and subsequent operations involving public stocks: this concerns buying-in by the intervention agencies and the related disposal operations. They give rise to technical and financial costs and to losses or gains on sales of stocks.

- Special measures: these are measures provided for in Article 6 of the basic regulation (No 1766/92) to avoid situations in which the intervention agencies are forced to buy in excessively large quantities of cereals. The Commission has broad discretionary powers for the application of special measures and may, if necessary, also adopt measures equivalent to carryover payments.

2.2.3. *Other intervention*

<u>Production refunds for potato and other starch</u>

1. A production refund is granted for starch obtained from maize, wheat or potatoes.

   The price and support policy for starch potatoes consists of two measures:

   - a minimum payable by the processor to the producer and
   - a special premium payable to the processor.

The minimum price established as part of the reform of the CAP remains aligned on the institutional prices for cereals, giving rise to payment of the above-mentioned compensatory aid. The special premium provides compensation for certain structural disadvantages suffered by the potato starch industry compared with the cereal starch industry. For the marketing years 1993/94 to 1995/96 this premium was fixed at ECU 18.43/t[1]. As from 1995/96 starch production will be subject to a ceiling arrangement which links the payment of the premium to the observance of quotas.

2. A system of compensatory payments has also been established, following the reduction in cereals prices, for farmers growing potatoes for the starch industry. The amount of the payment applies to the quantity of potatoes needed to manufacture one tonne of starch. It is fixed at ECU 86.94 for the 1995/96 marketing year.

Other intervention

These headings cover expenditure on various measures, in particular special aid for Portuguese producers.

B. AIDS PER HECTARE FOR ARABLE CROPS AND SET-ASIDE

The reform of arable crops entered into force on 1 July 1993. It is governed by Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 (as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 3116/94), which covers all cereals, oilseeds, protein plants and non-fibre flax seeds.

As far as cereals are concerned, the institutional prices have been substantially reduced as from the 1993/94 marketing year to bring them closer to world prices. The resulting loss of income is offset by a compensatory payment, paid per hectare and calculated on a regional basis to producers sowing cereals and submitting applications, subject to certain conditions, in particular that of setting aside land in the case of commercial producers.

For oilseeds and protein crops (peas, field beans and sweet lupins), the previous support arrangements have been abolished with the introduction of the reform or, in the case of rape, sunflower and soya, since the introduction of a transitional support scheme consisting of payments per hectare from the 1992/93 marketing year. With the integration of these products into the reform, prices dropped and oilseeds as well as protein crops are now sold on the European markets at world prices.

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1 ECU 22.25/t, if the monetary coefficient (1.207509) is applied.

1. Regionalisation plan

In order to reflect the diversity of agricultural structures in the Community, compensatory payments vary from region to region on the basis of the yields per hectare recorded in the past.

The Member States have to establish a regionalisation plan in accordance with the criteria set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92 which aims to define, insofar as is possible, distinct homogeneous areas. The average yields may be modulated in order to take account of possible structural differences between production regions. The regionalisation plan must, however, guarantee that the average yield (fixed for a given period) of each Member State concerned is respected.

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

- for maize a yield different from that for other cereals may be applied;

- yields for a single region may be broken down into different yields for irrigated and non-irrigated land (mixed areas).

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

2. Expenditure stabilisation mechanism

The compensatory payment is granted only on an area not exceeding a regional base area. This is established as the average number of hectares sown to arable crops (cereals, oilseeds and protein plants) or, as the case may be, set aside under a public aid scheme in 1989, 1990 and 1991 in a given region.

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

A base area must be established separately for maize where a yield higher than that for other cereals is applied to that product. In addition, the compensatory payment on irrigated areas is granted only up to a ceiling for each production area or a separate base area.

The Member States are also authorized to apply an individual base area system. Up to the 1994/95 marketing year, however, no Member State took up that option.

Production and expenditure can be better controlled by establishing a base area or a ceiling in the case of irrigated production.

If the sum of the areas in respect of which the compensatory payment is applied for (including that on set-aside) plus the "COP" (cereals, oilseeds and protein plants) areas declared as fodder areas is greater than the regional base area, the following measures apply in the region in question:

(a) base area:

- during one and the same marketing year, the eligible area per producer is to be reduced proportionately for all types of aid;

- during the following marketing year, producers qualifying under the general scheme must, by way of an extraordinary measure, set aside land without receiving any compensation;

(b) ceiling:

during one and the same marketing year, compensatory payments on irrigated areas are reduced by 1.5 times the rate of overrun. If the overrun is equal to or greater than 10%, the yield to be used is that applicable to non-irrigated crops.

In addition, where a Member State chooses to establish production regions not corresponding to the regional base areas and where the average yield under the regionalisation plan applied in 1993 is exceeded, all compensatory payments to be paid to that Member State in respect of the following marketing year are to be reduced in proportion to the observed overrun, except where the quantity applied for is less than the product of the base area of the Member State multiplied by the abovementioned average yield.

3. Compensatory payment

3.1. Cereals

As the cut in cereals prices was staggered over three years, the amount of the compensatory payment also changed over the same period. The compensation reaches its full rate in the 1995/96 marketing year, when it amounts to ECU 54.34 per tonne of yield for the region of production concerned.

As regards durum wheat, the alignment of its intervention price on that for other cereals has led to an additional price cut and, consequently, a decrease in producers' incomes. For this reason, an additional compensatory payment is paid for the area sown to durum wheat in the traditional production areas. This supplement is set at ECU 358.63/ha. This covers both the old durum wheat aid and the part of the price cut not covered by the compensatory payment.

Payment of the supplement was initially restricted to the number of hectares sown to durum wheat and eligible for the old aid during the marketing years 1988/89 to 1991/92. The producer decides which marketing year is to serve as the reference.

Since the introduction of this additional payment, the system has been amended twice as follows:

- first extension of payment to certain non-traditional areas in France, Spain and Portugal;

- second extension of payment to certain non-traditional areas in Spain, Portugal and Italy and introduction of an additional payment of ECU 138.86/ha in respect of an area not exceeding 50 000 hectares in northern producer regions of France. As traditional areas are concerned, that amount reflects loss of income due solely to the fall in the guaranteed price for durum wheat.

3.2. Oilseeds, protein plants and non-fibre flax seed

The products covered are:

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

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

Compensatory payments are granted to producers, calculated - in the case of protein plants and flax - on a regional basis according to the cereals yields recorded during the period 1986/87 to 1990/91. Compensation for rape, sunflower and soya may be regionalised either on the basis of oilseed yields, subject to certain restrictions, or on the basis of cereal yields.

Payments are reduced where the base area is exceeded. In addition, the following adjustments must be made for oilseeds:

- a reduction in the compensatory payment where the maximum guaranteed area is exceeded (Regulation (EC) No 232/94 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92);

- an adaptation of the final reference amount in cases where any variation recorded in the market price exceeds 8% of the forecast reference price.

Reference amounts

Description	1995/96
Rape, sunflower and soya seed	ECU 433.50/ha
Peas, beans and sweet lupins[1]	ECU 78.49/t
Non-fibre flax seed[1]	ECU 105.05/t

3.3. Set-aside

3.3.1. *Set-aside linked with aids per hectare*

(a) General scheme open to all producers

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

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

The set-aside obligation for the 1993/94 and 1994/95 marketing years was fixed at 15% for rotational set-aside. However, non rotational set-aside is authorized and qualifies for a higher percentage of set-aside, which was fixed at 20% or 18% as the case may be[1].

The compensation for the set-aside obligation is fixed at ECU 68.83 multiplied by the regional cereals yields.

This compensation is also payable on land voluntarily set aside in excess of the obligation, subject however to a ceiling set by the Member States (which may not exceed the area sown to eligible crops covered by payment applications).

However, notwithstanding that principle, producers who under Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 have set aside land in excess of the area which they intend to sow to arable crops eligible for the aid and who have not replanted such land may opt for the continuation of set-aside on all this land for a further sixty-month period against payment of reduced aid of ECU 48.30/tonne on the area set aside in excess of the area sown to arable crops.

Land set aside may be used for producing raw material for the manufacture of products not directly intended for human or animal consumption.

Within one and the same Member State and under certain conditions, farmers may transfer set-aside obligations to another producer.

(b) Simplified scheme, open to small producers

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

The simplified scheme applicable to small producers:

- imposes no set-aside obligation;

- provides for the grant of the compensatory payment at the rate applicable to cereals for all areas sown to arable crops, i.e. also to oilseeds and protein plants.

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1 For the 1995/96 marketing year, the percentage has been fixed at 10% for the rotational as well as for the non-rotational set-aside.

3.3.2. *Five-year or standard set-aside*

Standard set-aside is governed by Title I of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 of 15 July 1991. This scheme was abolished by Council Regulation (EC) No 3669/93 of 22 December 1993.

It had been designed to adapt the various sectors of production, particularly those with surpluses, to market requirements. It was available to producers during the period 1988 to 1992. When the five-year contracts terminate, land withdrawn from production may qualify under the voluntary set-aside scheme pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92.

Description of scheme

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

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

The Member States determine the amount of aid to be paid per hectare of land set aside. The maximum amount of the aid is set at ECU 731.75 per hectare per year, save in exceptional cases.

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

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

Land set aside under this scheme cannot be included in the set-aside obligation referred to in paragraph 3.3.1.

The Community contribution towards the aid depends on the amount of the aid and on the use of the land. The percentage is fixed by Annex III to Regulation (EEC) No 223/90 of 26 January 1990, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2929/93.

C. NEW AND PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

1. Implementation of trade agreements

1.1. GATT Agreement

1.1.1. *Tariffication of import levies*

In the wake of the Agreement on Agriculture concluded under the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations (GATT Agreement), the Council adapted the basic Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92 to take account of the application of fixed import duties (tariffication). As from the 1995/96 marketing year levies cease to exist.

The import duty on cereals which can be bought in is equal to the intervention price plus 55% and less the cif import price. As a result the import duty on such products may vary with the trend in prices on the world market. With a view to better management of these new arrangements, the Council has accepted a degree of standardization involving the establishment of standard qualities to serve as a basis for calculating the world market price.

1.1.2. *Agreement on oilseeds*

The Memorandum of Agreement between the Community and the United States concerning oilseeds also forms part of the GATT Agreement under the Uruguay Round. The Community has therefore undertaken to open quotas for:

- 500 000 tonnes of maize imported into Portugal;
- 2 million tonnes of maize and 300 000 tonnes of grain sorghum imported into Spain, these quantities being reduced proportionately by the quantities of corn gluten, brewer's grains and citrus pulp imported into Spain from non-member countries during 1993.

In view of the surplus on the market for cereals, a quantity equivalent to that imported must be re-exported, resulting in additional expenditure by way of refunds.

1.1.3. *Access to the Community market*

The GATT Agreement also requires the Community to provide a minimum degree of access to its markets. This undertaking covers 300 000 tonnes of quality wheat (common and/or durum wheat). By 30 June 1995 the wheat is to be imported free of the levy and, as from the 1995/96 marketing year, free of customs duty.

2. Accession

As a result of the accession of the three new Member States, the European Union's cereal production will rise by around 12.5 million tonnes, comprising 3 million tonnes common wheat, 0.5 million tonnes rye, 5 million tonnes barley, 2.3 million tonnes oats and 1.5 million tonnes maize. The Union's exportable surplus will rise by 2 to 3 million tonnes, including 0.6 to 0.9 million tonnes oats, which will henceforward qualify under the Community export programme. The oats concerned is produced in Finland and Sweden and almost all is traditionally exported to the United States.

The barley grown in Finland and Sweden is of small-grain varieties, so a major proportion of production does not meet the minimum requirements for intervention (2.2 mm sieve).

As the CAP applies in the three new Member States from their accession on 1 January 1995, no accession compensatory amount or other measure applies at the frontier.

Furthermore, in order to offset losses of income suffered by Austrian and Finnish producers, transitional aid decreasing over time is authorized for five years. The aid is paid from the national budgets and covers the 1995 to 1999 harvests.

The new Member States are authorized to pay compensation on quantities of cereals in private storage at 31 December 1994 in order to offset losses which the persons holding such stocks have suffered as a result of the fall in guaranteed prices in their countries. The compensation, to be financed by the national budget, must not exceed the difference between prices prior to and following accession.

Public stocks will be taken over as Community intervention stocks provided they meet the quality criteria laid down for intervention.

The plans drawn up by the new Member States are relatively simple and transparent. Austria has defined one base area only (1 203 017 hectares) and a single region of production with one yield for all cereals (5.27 tonnes/hectare). Finland is also deemed a single base area and it has defined three regions of production only. One production region has also been determined separately for oilseeds. As for Sweden, the regionalisation plan has not yet been finalized.

Trend of appropriations*

(ECU)

Article	Heading	Appropriations 1995	Appropriations 1996
B1-100	Refunds on cereals	907 000 000	921 000 000
B1-101	Intervention storage of cereals	1 004 000 000	573 000 000
B1-102	Intervention, other than storage, of cereals	414 000 000	423 000 000
B1-104	Per hectare aid for arable crops (small producers)	2 191 000 000	3 239 000 000
B1-105	Per hectare aid for arable crops (large-scale producers) and aid for durum wheat	8 553 000 000	10 473 000 000
B1-106	Set-aside	2 389 000 000	2 138 000 000
B1-107	Other aid and assistance	p.m.	p.m.
B1-109	Other	2 000 000	p.m.
TOTAL OF CHAPTER B1-10 (Arable crops)		15 460 000 000	17 767 000 000

* For 1995, amounts refer to approved appropriations; for 1996, requested appropriations.

THE SITUATION OF THE MARKETS*

A. CEREALS

World market

World cereal production in 1994/95 returned to a more normal volume compared to the previous marketing year, largely thanks to feed grains, since maize production in the United States reached a record figure of 257 million tonnes, compensating for falls in harvests in other countries. On the other hand, world production of wheat fell against the previous year, which had already been poor following reductions of varying degrees in most of the major producer countries. Australia's wheat harvest was halved because of drought, while the wheat harvest of all the CIS countries taken together fell by a quarter. Harvests in China, the United States and Canada also fell.

The 1994/95 world cereals harvest totalled 1 396 million tonnes, as against 1 352 million tonnes in the previous marketing year. Wheat production fell from 558 million tonnes in 1993/94 to 528 million tonnes in 1994/95 (a reduction of 5.4%). By contrast, feed grain production rose from 794 million tonnes in 1993/94 to 868 million tonnes in 1994/95 (i.e., by 9.3%).

World wheat consumption in 1994/95 is estimated at 553 tonnes, 25 million tonnes more than the harvest, but it is down by comparison with the previous marketing year (566 million tonnes). Consumption of feed grain is estimated to be rising (863 million tonnes) by comparison with the previous marketing year (833 million tonnes), and slightly lower than production.

Overall, world cereal stocks fell from 237 million tonnes in 1993/94 to 217 million tonnes at the end of the 1994/95 marketing year, made up of 102 million tonnes of wheat and 115 million tonnes of feed grains.

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* Extract from *The agricultural situation in the European Union, 1995 report.*

World trade in cereals involved a total volume of 186 million tonnes, as opposed to 174 million tonnes in the previous year. Essentially, this rise reflects the increase in China's wheat and maize purchases (10 million tonnes of wheat and 4 million tonnes of feed grains in 1994/95, as against 4.5 and 1.1 million tonnes respectively in 1993/94). The other importing countries imported more or less the same quantities as in the previous year. Cereals trade with the CIS countries fell again, despite its already very low level in 1993/94 and the poor cereal harvest in those countries in 1994. The sharp fall in livestock farming and a more realistic price policy for bread severely limited demand and, therefore, imports.

Harvest forecasts for the 1995/96 marketing year indicate a major fall in world production (1 357 million tonnes as against 1 396 million tonnes for the previous year), resulting in particular from a sharp fall in the American maize harvest. This reduction is accompanied by a fall in consumption (1 387 million tonnes as opposed to 1 416 million tonnes in 1994/95), in response, above all, to the high price levels on the international markets. We should expect a stagnation in the volume of world trade, which is estimated at 188 million tonnes, of which 96 million tonnes are wheat. Under these conditions, world cereal stocks will continue to fall, and are expected to reach a level below 100 million tonnes for wheat and feed grains combined by the end of the 1995/96 marketing year.

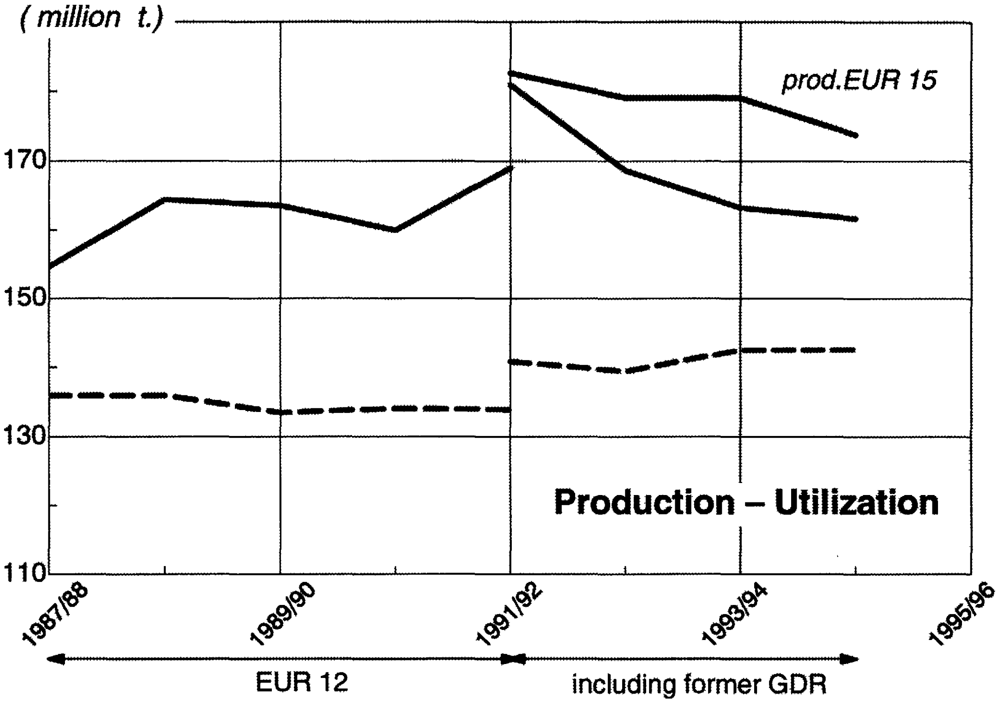
Community market

Community production in 1994/95 is estimated to be 161 million tonnes for the twelve Member States, two million tonnes less than in 1993/94. Production has been affected by the drought in the south of the European Union. The fall in production reflects a slight reduction in the area sown with cereals (31.92 million hectares cultivated instead of 32.1 million in 1993/94, a fall of 0.6%) and lower yields per hectare (4.98 tonnes/hectare instead of 5.08 tonnes). The fall in cereal production is the result of a fall in barley and maize harvests.

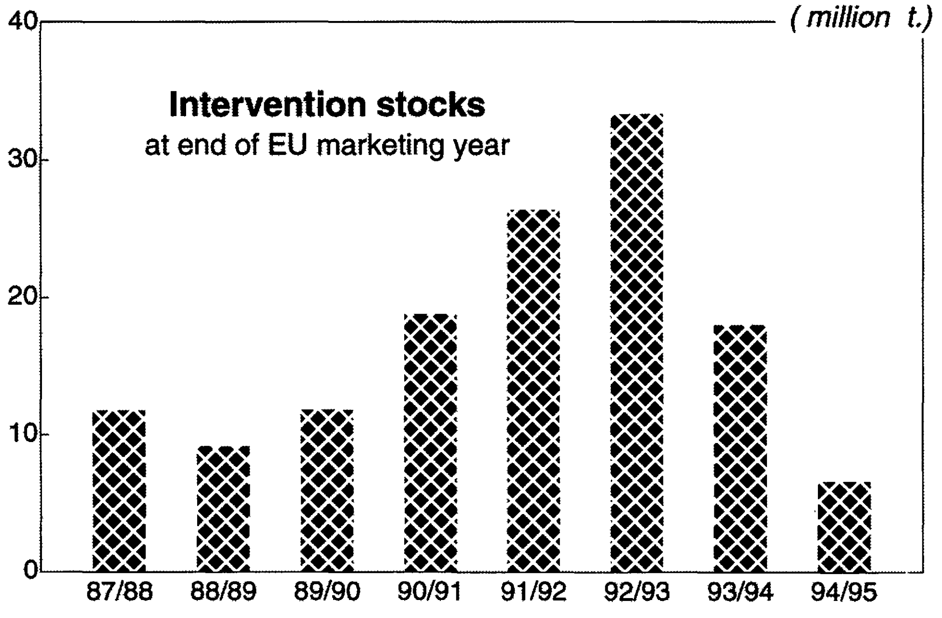
Production trends have varied from one Member State to another. Because small producers were released from the set-aside obligation, regions with weak agricultural structures have contributed less to the reduction resulting from the CAP reform since 1993.

The fall in cereal prices provided for by the reform has stimulated the use of cereals in animal feed. This rose to 87 million tonnes for the Community of Twelve in 1994/95, a rise of over 6 million tonnes from the period preceding the reform. At the same time, cereal trade between Member States has continued to grow.

Cereals (1)



(1) Not including rice



Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

The estimated volume of Community exports in 1994/95 (including processed products and food aid) is 32.5 million tonnes as against 33 million tonnes in the previous marketing year. Commercial exports included 16.2 million tonnes of soft wheat (including flour), 1.6 million tonnes of durum wheat (including meal), 9 million tonnes of barley (including malt) and 2.1 million tonnes of rye and rye flour. Grain maize exports fell sharply (to 250 000 tonnes from 1.8 million tonnes in the previous marketing year).

Because of the high export volume maintained in 1994/95 and the resale of stocks on the internal market, more intervention stocks were released, reducing them from 18 million tonnes at the beginning of the marketing year to only 7 million tonnes at its end, of which 2 million were soft wheat, 3.3 million barley and 1.3 million rye. The volume of resales of intervention cereals on the internal market over the 1994/95 marketing year was considerable. The resales were made because market prices were too tight on the Community market. This situation led the Council to reduce from 15% to 12% the rate of compulsory set-aside based on rotation for the 1995 harvest.

The 1995/96 Community harvest is estimated at around 174 million tonnes for the Europe of Fifteen. The impact of reduced set-aside on increasing production was mitigated by the reduction of cereal production in the Iberian peninsula caused by the worst drought in decades.

For the 1996 harvest, the Council decided to reduce the rate of compulsory set-aside based on rotation to 10% and to cancel the difference of 5 additional points that had hitherto been allocated to fixed set-aside.

B. Oilseeds

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

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

Average oil supply balance for the Union 1992-94

(million t oil equivalent)

	Production		Consumption	Imports	Exports	Self-sufficiency (%)
	EU origin	Total				
Rapeseed	2.4	2.7	1.8	0.3	1.0	133
Sunflower	1.7	2.2	1.9	0.6	0.2	90
Soya	0.1	2.7	2.1	2.6	0.6	0.4
Vegetable oils (1)	5.7	8.6	10.5	8.6	1.9	54

(1) Rapeseed, sunflower, soya, olive oil, cotton, linseed, groundnut, sesame, palm and coconut.

Average cake supply balance for the Union 1992-94

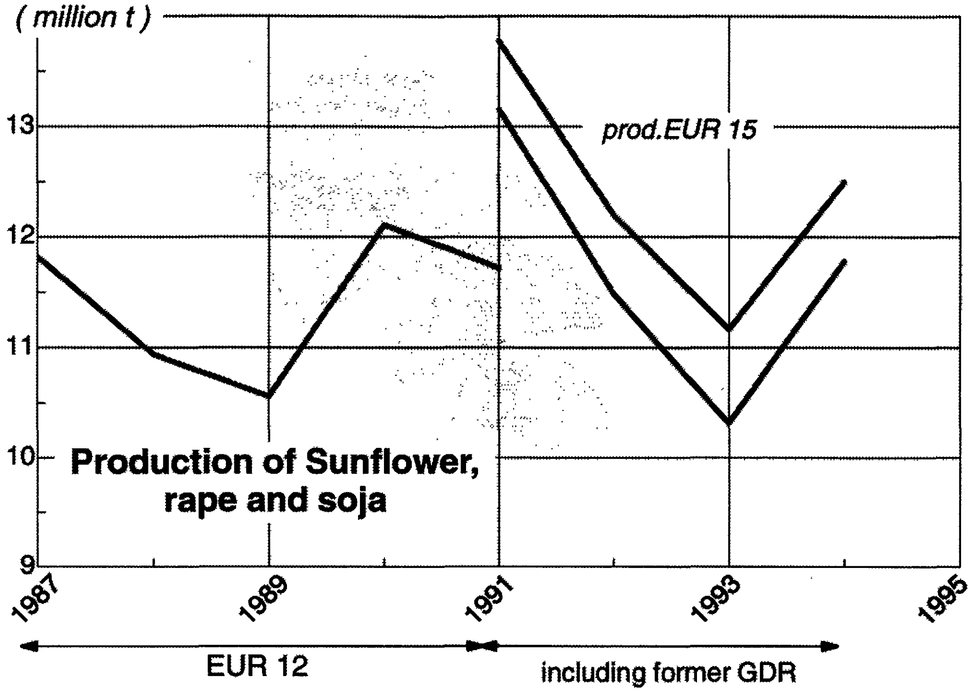
(million t cake equivalent)

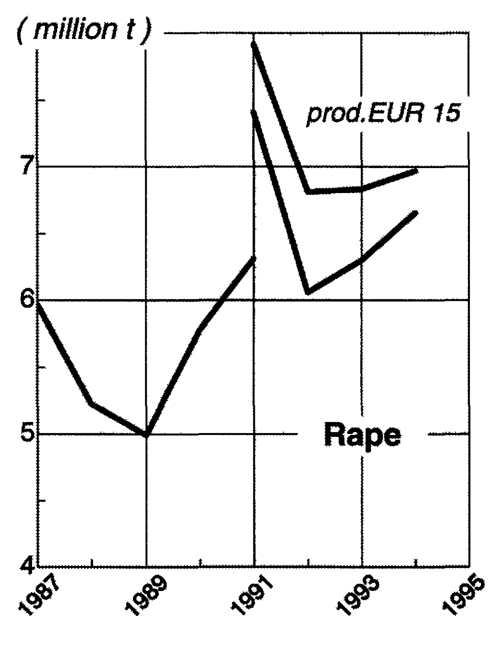
	Production		Consumption	Imports	Exports	Self-sufficiency (%)
	EU origin	Total				
Rapeseed	3.4	4.2	4.3	0.9	0.0	80
Sunflower	2.2	2.8	3.8	1.4	0.0	90
Soya	0.7	12	22.1	12.4	1.0	3
Cake (1)	7.1	19.8	34.8	22.1	1.1	20

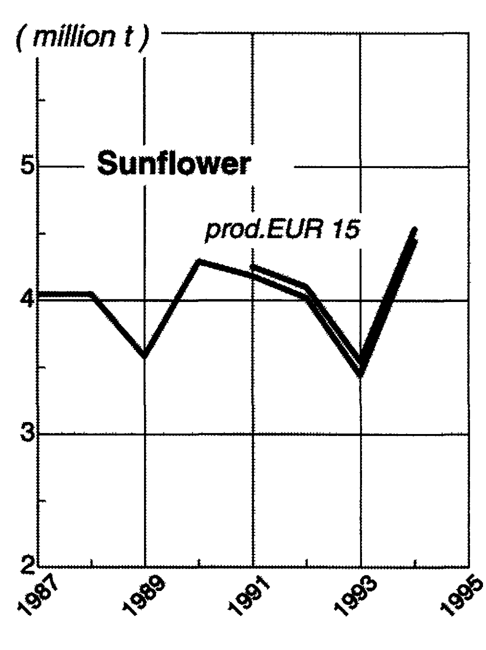
(1) Rapeseed, sunflower, soya, cotton, linseed, groundnut, sesame and palm kernel

In the 1994/95 marketing year, a total of 27.6 million tonnes of oilseeds were crushed in the EU, as against 24 million tonnes in 1993/94. Most of these were soya beans (around 52%), with rapeseed (around 25%) and sunflower seed (around 19%) accounting for most of the remainder.

Oilseeds







Source: European Commission, DG for Agriculture.

From 1993/94, the support arrangements for oilseed growers (rape, sunflower, soya) have formed part of the new support scheme for arable crops (cereals, oilseeds, protein plants, linseed) requiring set-aside by producers participating in the general scheme. Under these arrangements, a payment of "old" ECU 359/ha was made. Following abolition of the monetary correcting factor, that amount increased to "new" ECU 433.50 from the 1995/96 marketing year, but with no change in national currency. The amount actually paid to growers is regionally differentiated according to historic yields of cereals or oilseeds and is adjusted in line with world price fluctuations beyond a margin of 8%. For 1994/95, a special compensatory payment was granted for some 5 million hectares of oilseeds.

Total oilseed production in 1994/95 was almost 12 million tonnes as against 10.3 million tonnes in 1993/94. The harvest for 1995/96 is estimated at 11 million tonnes.

C. Protein crops

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

Production of peas, field beans and sweet lupins

(1000 t)

Marketing year	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96*
Production	4 979	4 728	5 652	5 183	4 434

* Estimate

From 1993/94, aid to processors and minimum prices were replaced by the system of aid for certain arable crops (cereals, oilseeds, protein plants, linseed) requiring set-aside by producers participating in the general scheme. The regionally differentiated aid is "old" ECU 65 (this increased to "new" ECU 78.49 for the 1995/96 marketing year) multiplied by the historic cereals yield.

Compensatory aid was paid for around 1.3 million hectares in 1994/95.

D. Seed flax

The European Union produces both fibre flax, grown primarily for fibre but also giving a high seed yield, and seed flax, grown exclusively for seed. The seed is used without further processing or crushed to obtain oil (for industrial applications) and cake used for animal feed.

The European Union imports large quantities of seed (around 325 000 tonnes a year), in particular from Canada.

In order to control production, a better balance between support granted for flax seed production and other current crops was sought. From 1993/94, non-fibre flax has been added to the list of arable crops (cereals, oilseeds, protein plants) benefiting from per-hectare aid under the reform adopted in May 1992. For 1995/96 a compensatory payment of ECU 105.1 per tonne multiplied by the regional cereal yield is being granted.

Since there was uncertainty regarding the aid scheme at the time of sowing, areas planted with seed flax fell in 1993: 204 600 hectares were sown (as against 265 000 in 1992), including 155 800 in the United Kingdom, 29 200 in Germany and 10 700 in France. For 1994 the total area sown was 88 000 hectares, including 55 000 in the United Kingdom, 26 000 in Germany and 5 000 in France. In 1995, the area sown is estimated at 121 000, including 54 000 in France and the same area in the United Kingdom.

COUNCIL PRICE DECISIONS

Cereals

Prices

Cereals prices were fixed in connection with the reform by the new basic Regulation on the common organization of the market in cereals (Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92). For 1995/96 the intervention price was fixed at ECU 119.19/t.

Amendment of the basic Regulation on the market organization

The introduction of a fixed import levy instead of a variable one renders the target price irrelevant. It has therefore been abolished in the interests of simplification as from 1 July 1995.

The level of compensatory aid was already fixed when the sector was reformed (Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92). In the case of cereals, the compensatory aid will increase in 1995/96 in step with the fall in prices, at the end of the third stage of implementation of the reform, to ECU 54.34 per tonne of historic regional cereals yield. For compulsory set aside, this amount is fixed at ECU 68.83.

Monthly increments

For 1994/95 the monthly increments were reduced by 16% to take account of the cut in guaranteed prices resulting from the reform and the fall in short-term interest rates.

The guaranteed prices for the 1995/96 marketing year are reduced once more (by around 7.5%). On top of this there is a further reduction in interest rates on the short-term loan market. The combination of these two factors results in a further fall in the financial costs of storage. The monthly increase in the intervention price has therefore been set at ECU 1.30/tonne per month, making a reduction of around 10%.

Price decisions in ecus

Product and type of price or amount (Period of application)	1994/95[1]		1995/96	
	Amount ECU/t	% change	Amount ECU/t	% change
Cereals (1.7.95 - 30.6.96)				
- Intervention price	128.72	- 7.7	119.19	- 7.4
- Compensatory payment[2]	42.26	+ 40	54.34	+ 28.6

Other decisions

The rules applying to the preceding marketing year also apply to 1995/96 as regards the moisture content of cereals (except for maize and grain sorghum), the minimum quality for durum wheat and the specific weight for barley.

Outside traditional durum wheat production regions, aid of ECU 138.86 per hectare under durum wheat up to a maximum of 5 000 hectares is granted in areas of Austria where production is well established.

1 The 1994/95 amounts have been multiplied by 1.207509 for comparison purposes, in order to take account of the new agrimonetary system.

2 To be multiplied by the historical regional yield for cereals in order to obtain payment in ecu per hectare.

STATISTICAL TABLES*

Supply balances - durum wheat
(1 July - 30 June) **- common wheat** **EUR 15 (2)**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93 / 1991/92	1993/94 / 1992/93
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	11319	8996	7002	-20,5	-22,2
Change in stocks	2510	-939	-1772	x	x
Imports	304	141	317	-53,6	124,8
Exports	4006	3355	1753	-16,2	-47,8
Intra-EU trade (1)	3183	2082	1304	-34,6	-37,3
Internal use	5107	6721	7338	31,6	9,2
of which :					
- animal feed	200	489	607	144,4	24,2
- seed	713	617	648	-13,5	5,0
- industrial use	0	3	2	x	-20,0
- losses (market)	26	552	1142	2023,1	106,9
- human consumption (grain)	4168	5060	4939	21,4	-2,4
Human consumption (after processing)	2941	3571	3485	21,4	-2,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	8,4	10,2	10,0	21,4	-2,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	221,6	133,9	95,4	-39,6	-28,7
Common wheat					
Usable production	79220	76040	73696	-4,0	-3,1
Change in stocks	3806	922	-6045	x	x
Imports	1343	865	852	-35,6	-1,5
Exports	19526	19874	18813	1,8	-5,3
Intra-EU trade (1)	13997	10838	13395	-22,6	23,6
Internal use	57231	56109	61780	-2,0	10,1
of which :					
- animal feed	22925	20032	25461	-12,6	27,1
- seed	2287	2273	2315	-0,6	1,9
- industrial use	2801	2608	2697	-6,9	3,4
- losses (market)	1014	2336	2271	130,4	-2,8
- human consumption (grain)	28204	28861	29037	2,3	0,6
Human consumption (after processing)	21052	21542	21674	2,3	0,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	61,1	62,5	62,9	2,3	0,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	138,4	135,5	119,3	-2,1	-12,0

Sources : Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(2) EUR 12.

* Extract from *The agricultural situation in the European Union. 1995 Report.*

Supply balances - **barley**
(1 July - 30 June) - **rye**

EUR 15 (2)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93 1991/92	1993/94 1992/93
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	51224	42920	42436	-16,2	-1,1
Change in stocks	3309	-886	-1647	x	x
Imports	119	85	91	-28,6	7,1
Exports	9509	8927	7466	-6,1	-16,4
Intra-EU trade (1)	5943	5443	4865	-8,4	-10,6
Internal use	38525	34965	36709	-9,2	5,0
of which :					
- animal feed	29322	27067	27578	-7,7	1,9
- seed	1840	1611	1663	-12,4	3,2
- industrial use	6543	6171	6353	-5,7	2,9
- losses(market)	734	41	1036	-94,4	2432,8
- human consumption (grain)	86	74	78	-13,7	5,4
Human consumption (after processing)	48	41	44	-13,7	5,4
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,1	0,1	0,1	-13,7	5,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	133,0	122,8	115,6	-7,7	-5,8
Rye					
Usable production	4464	3422	4044	-23,3	18,2
Change in stocks	452	-1353	196	x	x
Imports	24	20	23	-16,7	15,0
Exports	715	1768	653	147,3	-63,1
Intra-EU trade (1)	135	126	91	-7,0	-27,7
Internal use	3321	3027	3218	-8,8	6,3
of which :					
- animal feed	1564	1294	1514	-17,3	17,0
- seed	150	141	154	-6,1	9,0
- industrial use	60	59	70	-1,5	18,4
- losses(market)	113	34	113	-70,1	234,3
- human consumption (grain)	1434	1500	1368	4,6	-8,8
Human consumption (after processing)	1214	1270	1158	4,6	-8,8
Human consumption (kg/head)	3,5	3,7	3,3	4,6	-8,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	134,4	113,1	125,7	-15,9	11,1

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(2) EUR 12.

Supply balances (1 July - 30 June)

- maize
- oats and mixed summer cereals

EUR 15 (2)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93 / 1991/92	1993/94 / 1992/93
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	27281	29822	29441	9,3	-1,3
Change in stocks	1356	1737	-1456	28,1	x
Imports	3284	1838	2760	-44,0	50,2
Exports	933	3047	3802	226,6	24,8
Intra-EU trade (1)	10444	6158	5446	-41,0	-11,6
Internal use	28276	26876	29855	-5,0	11,1
of which :					
- animal feed	22195	20322	21582	-8,4	6,2
- seed	208	218	206	4,9	-5,5
- industrial use	2617	3138	3062	19,9	-2,4
- losses (market)	284	458	2190	61,4	377,8
- human consumption (grain)	2972	2739	2814	-7,8	2,7
Human consumption (after processing)	2230	2055	2112	-7,8	2,7
Human consumption (kg/head)	5,6	5,2	5,3	-7,8	2,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	96,5	111,0	98,6	15,0	-11,1
Oats and mixed corn					
Usable production	4950	3765	4434	-23,9	17,8
Change in stocks	-75	-144	135	x	x
Imports	31	24	35	-22,6	45,8
Exports	59	21	38	-64,4	81,0
Intra-EU trade (1)	307	292	196	-4,9	-32,8
Internal use	4997	3912	4296	-21,7	9,8
of which:					
- animal feed	4163	3160	3479	-24,1	10,1
- seed	266	239	220	-10,3	-8,0
- industrial use	2	3	3	25,0	0,0
- losses (market)	92	29	99	-68,8	245,6
- human consumption (grain)	474	481	495	1,6	2,8
Human consumption (after processing)	301	306	314	1,6	2,8
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,6	2,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	99,1	96,2	103,2	-2,9	7,2

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.
(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(2) EUR 12.

Supply balances (1 July - 30 June)

- other cereals
- total cereals (excl. rice)

EUR 15 (3)

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1992/93 1991/92	1993/94 1992/93
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals (1)					
Usable production	2479	2808	2907	13,3	3,5
Change in stocks	56	81	286	x	253,1
Imports	438	500	313	14,2	-37,4
Exports	39	5	1	-87,2	-80,0
Intra-EU trade (2)	358	4	1	-98,8	-81,4
Internal use	2822	3222	2933	14,2	-9,0
of which:					
- animal feed	2694	3023	2776	12,2	-8,2
- seed	97	110	98	13,5	-11,0
- industrial use	4	4	0	x	-100,0
- losses (market)	17	63	48	267,6	-23,7
- human consumption (grain)	10	23	11	125,0	-49,3
Human consumption (after processing)	10	23	11	125,0	-49,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	87,8	87,2	99,1	-0,7	13,7
Total cereals (excl.rice)					
Usable production	180937	167772	163960	-7,3	-2,3
Change in stocks	11414	-583	-10304	x	x
Imports	5543	3473	4391	-37,3	26,4
Exports	34787	36997	32526	6,4	-12,1
Intra-EU trade (2)	34367	24693	25297	-28,1	2,4
Internal use	140279	134831	146129	-3,9	8,4
of which:					
- animal feed	83063	75487	82997	-9,1	9,9
- seed	5561	5409	5304	-2,7	-1,9
- industrial use	12027	12085	12187	0,5	0,8
- losses (market)	2280	3112	6899	36,5	121,7
- human consumption (grain)	37348	38739	38743	3,7	0,0
Human consumption (after processing)	27793	28828	28831	3,7	0,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	79,6	82,6	82,6	3,7	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	129,0	124,4	112,2	-3,5	-9,8

Sources: Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) Including "triticale".
(2) Calculated on intra-import basis.
(3) EUR 12.

Area, yield and production of common and durum wheat

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1000 ha				% TAV	100kg/ha				% TAV	1000 t				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994/1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994/1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994/1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat															
EUR 15	13214**	14100**	12974**	12819	-1,2	58,9**	55,8**	59,6**	60,4	1,4	77773**	78682**	77298**	77474	0,2
Belgique/België	207	209	203	203	-0,1	65,3	66,1	71,9	70,2	-2,3	1351	1382	1463	1425	-2,6
Danmark	521	586	621	574	-7,6	70,4	61,1	70,0	64,9	-7,2	3670	3583	4349	3725	-14,3
B.R. Deutschland	1644	2583	2385	2424	1,6	71,7	59,9	65,9	67,7	2,8	11789	15472	15720	16422	4,5
Elláda	293	332	329	277	-15,7	31,5	27,1	27,2	30,2	11,1	924	899	895	838	-6,4
España	1811	1613	1412	1322	-6,4	23,5	19,1	30,2	24,9	-17,5	4254	3078	4260	3295	-22,7
France	4669	4655	4306	4357	1,2	68,5	65,8	66,0	67,9	3,0	32004	30613	28427	29602	4,1
Irlande	88	91	77	74	-3,8	79,9	78,4	78,0	77,2	-1,0	703	713	597	572	-4,2
Italia	1008	988	889	845	-5,0	42,2	46,7	46,1	46,1	0,0	4256	4610	4096	3896	-4,9
Luxembourg	8	8	8	9	12,9	50,0	57,5	58,4	50,1	-14,2	40	46	49	45	-7,7
Nederland	123	127	118	121	2,9	76,7	80,1	87,7	80,8	-7,9	944	1017	1035	981	-5,2
Osterreich	271**	246**	241**	241	0,0	50,7**	53,9**	42,2**	52,1	23,4	1375**	1325**	1018**	1255	23,3
Portugal	221	245	232	227	-2,2	12,5	9,8	17,2	18,8	9,4	277	240	400	427	6,7
Suomi/Finland	118**	88**	99**	89	-10,2	36,4**	24,2**	36,2**	38,0	5,0	431**	212**	359**	338	-5,8
Sverige	253**	264**	296**	246	-16,9	58,6**	53,2**	58,9**	54,7	-7,2	1481**	1406**	1746**	1345	-23,0
United Kingdom	1979	2065	1758	1810	3,0	72,1	68,2	73,3	73,5	0,3	14274	14086	12884	13306	3,3
EUR 12	12572	13502	12338	12243	-0,8	59,2	56,1	60,1	58,1	-3,3	74486	75739	74175	74536	0,5
Durum wheat															
EUR 15	3371**	3257**	2876**	2954**	2,7	32,9**	27,9**	24,6**	26,8	8,9	11096**	9100**	7069**	7929**	12,2
B.R. Deutschland	10	16	10	11	9,3	51,5	43,1	47,9	53,2	11,0	52	69	46	58	26,3
Elláda	725	616	583	594	1,9	31,8	23,5	21,4	26,6	24,4	2303	1445	1248	1581	26,7
España	446	630	624	648	3,8	25,5	20,3	11,9	15,6	30,8	1139	1279	742	1008	35,8
France	485	425	221	235	6,2	51,1	44,6	40,5	44,8	10,5	2479	1895	897	1051	17,2
Italia	1670	1530	1410	1443	2,3	30,1	28,3	28,9	28,7	-0,7	5033	4329	4075	4142	1,6
Osterreich	10**	9**	9**	9**	0,0	55,0**	51,5**	35,5**	51,4	44,8	53**	47**	33**	47**	42,4
Portugal	24	30	18	14	-22,2	12,5	10,0	12,1	30,1	148,6	30	30	22	42	91,4
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	0,0	70,0	50,0	50,0	0,0	-100,0	7	6	6	0	-100,0
EUR 12	3361	3248	2867	2945	2,7	32,9	27,9	24,5	26,8	9,2	11042	9053	7035	7882	12,0

Area, yield and production of rye and barley

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1000 t				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994/1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994/1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994/1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rye and meslin															
EUR 15	991**	1191**	1226**	1270**	3,6	35,2**	32,7**	38,0**	39,7**	4,5	3492**	3891**	4663**	5046**	8,2
Belgique/Belgie	3	2	2	3	33,0	43,3	43,9	43,3	44,0	1,6	13	9	10	12	17,0
Danmark	80	88	77	89	15,1	49,4	35,0	44,3	47,7	7,7	395	308	339	423	24,8
B.R. Deutschland	365	625	671	733	9,3	50,9	39,5	45,1	47,8	5,9	1857	2473	3031	3502	15,5
Elláda	19	17	19	18	-5,8	26,3	24,0	22,2	22,9	3,2	50	42	42	41	-2,4
España	198	194	173	169	-2,5	12,2	12,1	17,7	13,2	-25,3	242	234	306	223	-27,1
France	58	55	48	45	-6,7	37,2	37,8	39,8	39,3	-1,3	216	208	189	176	-6,9
Italia	8	8	8	7	-11,5	25,0	28,8	28,7	28,7	-0,1	20	23	23	20	-11,7
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0,0	30,0	33,3	33,3	41,1	23,4	3	2	2	2	-24,0
Nederland	7	6	7	6	-20,0	48,6	56,7	55,7	47,4	-15,0	34	34	41	27	-35,3
Österreich	85**	69**	74**	77**	4,1	41,2**	40,2**	39,6**	41,4**	4,5	350**	278**	292**	319**	9,2
Portugal	106	75	73	70	-4,1	6,6	10,7	8,9	9,1	2,4	70	80	65	64	-1,8
Suomi/Finland	10**	11**	23**	9**	-60,9	27,1**	25,1**	27,7**	25,8**	-6,9	28**	27**	63**	22**	-65,1
Sverige	42**	33**	45**	38**	-15,6	39,5**	40,8**	51,1**	45,5**	-11,0	165**	136**	230**	173**	-24,8
United Kingdom	9	8	6	7	16,7	54,4	46,4	52,1	61,4	17,9	49	37	30	43	43,3
EUR 12	854	1080	1084	1146	5,7	34,5	31,9	37,6	39,5	5,1	2949	3450	4078	4532	11,1
Barley															
EUR 15	12537**	12699**	11270**	10921	-3,1	41,1**	37,2**	42,0**	39,9	-5,0	51483**	47184**	47283**	43590	-7,8
Belgique/Belgie	76	72	66	58	-12,5	65,1	63,4	64,2	59,9	-6,6	495	460	425	346	-18,6
Danmark	944	910	721	704	-2,3	53,4	32,7	47,3	48,9	3,4	5041	2974	3407	3446	1,1
B.R. Deutschland	1693	2408	2201	2070	-6,0	55,7	50,7	50,0	52,7	5,4	9429	12196	11006	10903	-0,9
Ellàdas	169	171	167	158	-5,3	27,5	25,5	24,8	27,3	10,2	465	436	415	432	4,1
España	4372	4112	3485	3539	1,6	20,9	14,9	27,3	21,0	-23,3	9141	6105	9520	7416	-22,1
Ireland	1749	1800	1623	1404	-13,5	60,9	58,2	55,4	54,4	-1,8	10651	10476	8995	7637	-15,1
France	228	184	177	170	-4,1	56,2	63,3	55,1	53,6	-2,7	1281	1167	975	910	-6,7
Italia	467	450	425	393	-7,6	38,0	38,7	38,4	37,4	-2,6	1774	1742	1634	1467	-10,2
Luxembourg	15	14	14	14	-3,1	43,3	50,3	49,8	44,2	-11,3	65	70	68	60	-11,9
Nederland	42	34	40	44	9,0	56,7	60,0	63,0	52,2	-17,1	238	204	252	228	-9,7
Österreich	297**	275**	265**	253	-4,6	48,1**	48,8**	41,4**	46,9	13,2	1427**	1342**	1100**	1184	7,7
Portugal	83	67	67	55	-17,9	9,6	8,1	14,8	17,5	18,2	80	54	99	96	-2,8
Suomi/Finland	541**	473**	458**	505	10,2	32,9**	28,1**	36,7**	36,8	0,3	1779**	1331**	1679**	1858	10,7
Sverige	468**	432**	397**	449	13,1	41,4**	29,2**	42,1**	37,0	-12,1	1935**	1261**	1670**	1661	-0,5
United Kingdom	1393	1297	1164	1106	-5,0	55,1	56,8	51,9	53,8	3,6	7682	7366	6038	5946	-1,5
EUR 12	11231	11520	10150	9714	-4,3	41,3	37,5	42,2	40,0	-5,1	46342	43250	42835	38886	-9,2

Area, yield and production of oats and mixed cereals and maize

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1000 t				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994/1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994/1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994/1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Oats and mixed cereals															
EUR 15	2175**	2141**	2092**	2198**	5,1	34,2**	28,2**	35,1**	32,2**	-8,3	7434**	6040**	7341**	7078**	-3,6
Belgique/Belgie	10	10	13	11	-14,2	47,0	37,9	50,2	48,7	-3,0	47	37	64	54	-15,2
Danmark	25	28	32	44	36,4	50,4	32,3	43,6	47,1	8,1	126	89	139	206	48,0
B.R. Deutschland	365	411	407	444	9,1	49,9	36,9	47,7	42,2	-11,6	1822	1518	1941	1873	-3,5
Elláda	36	43	43	43	-0,2	22,2	17,0	17,2	19,1	11,1	80	73	75	82	9,3
España	323	314	328	347	5,9	12,7	10,0	12,3	11,9	-3,1	410	313	405	414	2,2
France	247	228	222	216	-2,8	41,5	41,6	41,9	41,3	-1,5	1025	948	929	891	-4,1
Ireland	17	20	20	21	5,0	58,8	67,7	56,0	61,2	9,4	100	136	113	128	13,3
Italia	146	146	144	144	0,0	24,5	22,8	25,5	24,3	-4,5	358	333	367	351	-4,3
Luxembourg	5	5	4	4	0,0	38,0	43,1	46,0	36,1	-21,5	19	20	20	15	-23,3
Nederland	3	4	5	6	10,4	60,0	52,0	59,5	50,6	-15,0	18	19	30	28	-6,9
Österreich	61**	55**	53**	49**	-7,5	36,9**	33,8**	36,1**	34,8**	-3,6	226**	185**	191**	172**	-9,9
Portugal	141	98	92	80	-13,0	5,7	4,6	8,3	9,9	19,3	80	45	76	79	3,9
Suomi/Finland	343**	331**	331**	333**	0,6	33,7**	30,2**	36,4**	34,6**	-4,9	1155**	998**	1202**	1150**	-4,3
Sverige	346**	342**	303**	344**	13,5	41,2**	23,6**	42,7**	29,8**	-30,2	1426**	807**	1295**	1025**	-20,8
United Kingdom	107	106	95	112	17,8	50,7	48,8	52,0	54,5	4,8	542	519	494	610	23,5
EUR 12	1425	1412	1405	1472	4,7	32,5	28,7	33,1	32,1	-2,9	4627	4050	4653	4731	1,7
Maize															
EUR 15	4072**	4004**	3960**	3842	-3,0	70,3**	77,6**	80,3**	76,8	-4,4	28635**	31070**	31804**	29508	-7,2
Belgique/Belgie	10	10	18	26	45,1	67,0	63,8	90,6	79,9	-11,9	67	65	168	209	24,1
B.R. Deutschland	264	296	331	345	4,4	69,7	72,4	80,2	70,8	-11,7	1840	2139	2656	2446	-7,9
Elláda	228	211	212	193	-9,1	101,1	97,0	99,0	94,1	-5,0	2306	2048	2099	1814	-13,6
España	493	393	274	342	24,8	64,5	70,2	61,9	68,6	10,8	3182	2757	1699	2344	37,9
France	1766	1869	1851	1666	-10,0	72,4	76,6	80,9	78,3	-3,2	12787	14886	14966	13040	-12,9
Italia	858	854	927	910	-1,8	72,4	86,6	86,6	82,2	-5,0	6208	7394	8029	7483	-6,8
Nederland	3	8	10	11	11,3	64,0	81,8	90,9	74,6	-17,9	16	63	95	83	-12,6
Österreich	185**	173**	170**	179	5,3	84,8**	64,8**	89,7**	79,2	-11,7	1571**	1118**	1524**	1421	-6,8
Portugal	265	190	167	170	1,8	24,8	31,6	34,1	39,4	15,4	658	600	568	669	17,8
EUR 12	3887	3830	3790	3663	-3,4	69,6	78,2	79,9	76,7	-4,0	27064	29952	30280	28088	-7,2

Area,yield and production of other cereals and total cereals (excl. rice)

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1000 ha				% TAV	100kg/ha				% TAV	1000 t				% TAV
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 / 1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 / 1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994 / 1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other cereals (1)															
EUR 15	538**	712**	725**	:	x	49,8**	43,4**	49,5**	:	x	2678**	3088**	3588**	:	x
Belgique/Belgie	8	7	9	9	-0,7	58,8	63,2	54,8	54,8	0,0	47	46	49	49	0,0
B.R. Deutschland	63	175	219	208	-5,0	108,5	50,9	52,5	54,1	3,0	684	891	1147	1125	-1,9
Elláda	1	2	1	1	0,0	20,0	22,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	2	4	2	2	0,0
España	86	62	40	56	39,2	32,4	28,9	16,4	24,1	46,8	279	178	65	134	106,3
France	236	286	254	237	-6,5	48,5	49,7	51,4	47,5	-7,6	1145	1424	1304	1128	-13,5
Italia	29	33	42	43	1,6	54,5	56,9	57,1	58,3	2,1	158	189	237	249	5,0
Luxembourg	2	2	3	2	-19,3	55,0	55,3	52,3	48,1	-8,0	11	13	14	12	-16,9
Nederland	4	5	6	7	14,3	42,9	85,3	96,5	80,0	-17,1	15	41	55	55	-0,3
Österreich	15**	11**	27**	26**	-3,7	29,4**	23,2**	17,9**	15,1**	-15,6	43**	27**	49**	39**	-20,4
Portugal	30	58	56	50	-10,7	15,0	7,2	15,1	17,0	12,6	45	42	85	85	0,0
Suomi/Finland	11**	13**	12**	:	x	32,1**	27,4**	81,2**	:	x	37**	35**	97**	:	x
Sverige	41**	47**	49**	43**	-12,2	37,5**	31,5**	92,3**	46,5**	-49,6	153**	149**	453**	200**	-55,8
United Kingdom	12	11	7	6	-18,6	49,2	43,9	46,9	:	x	59	49	31	:	x
EUR 12	471	641	637	619	-2,9	51,9	44,9	46,9	:	x	2444	2877	2989	:	x
Total cereals (excl. rice)															
EUR 15	36896**	38108**	35128**	34707**	-1,2	49,5**	47,0**	51,0**	50,1**	-1,8	182588**	179056**	179045**	173727**	-3,0
Belgique/Belgie	314	311	312	310	-0,8	64,3	64,3	69,8	67,7	-3,1	2020	1998	2178	2094	-3,8
Danmark	1570	1609	1451	1410	-2,8	58,8	43,2	56,8	55,3	-2,6	9232	6954	8236	7800	-5,3
B.R. Deutschland	4404	6514	6224	6235	0,2	62,4	53,4	57,1	58,3	2,0	27472	34758	35547	36329	2,2
Elláda	1471	1392	1354	1284	-5,2	41,7	35,5	35,3	37,3	5,7	6130	4946	4776	4790	0,3
España	7729	7318	6336	6423	1,4	24,1	19,1	26,8	23,1	-13,8	18646	13945	16996	14832	-12,7
France	9210	9318	8524	8159	-4,3	65,5	64,9	65,4	65,6	0,3	60307	60450	55708	53525	-3,9
Ireland	333	300	280	270	-3,6	62,6	67,1	60,3	59,6	-1,1	2084	2016	1686	1610	-4,5
Italia	4186	4009	3844	3784	-1,6	42,5	46,5	48,0	46,5	-3,1	17807	18620	18460	17609	-4,6
Luxembourg	31	30	29	30	2,2	44,5	51,4	51,9	45,1	-13,1	138	152	153	134	-12,7
Nederland	181	183	187	194	3,8	69,9	75,2	80,8	72,2	-10,7	1265	1378	1508	1401	-7,1
Österreich	923**	838**	839**	834**	-0,6	54,6**	51,6**	50,1**	53,2**	6,2	5045**	4323**	4206**	4436**	5,5
Portugal	870	763	704	666	-5,4	14,3	14,3	18,7	21,7	16,2	1240	1091	1314	1447	10,1
Suomi/Finland	1024**	915**	922**	946**	2,6	23,5**	28,4**	36,9**	35,6**	-3,5	3429**	2603**	3400**	3369**	-0,9
Sverige	1149**	1119**	1091**	1120**	2,7	44,9**	33,6**	49,4**	39,3**	-20,4	5160**	3759**	5394**	4405**	-18,3
United Kingdom	3501	3489	3031	3042	0,4	64,6	63,2	64,3	65,6	2,0	22613	22063	19483	19946	2,4
EUR 12	33800	35236	32276	31807	-1,5	50,0	47,8	51,4	50,8	-1,3	168954	168371	166045	161517	-2,7

(1) Including "triticale".

Supplies of rape and colza (seed,oil,cake)

(July/June) EUR 15

	1000 t				% TAV
	1991/92 (1)	1992/93 (1)	1993/94 (1)	1994/95 (1)	1994/95 / 1993/94
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EU production	7405	6209	6297	6449	2,4
Imports (extra-EU)	301	375	528	1390	163,3
Exports (extra-EU)	1	602	533	267	-49,9
Change in stocks	0	-19	-38	:	x
Availabilities	7705	6001	6330	7572	19,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	96	103	100	85	-15,0
Oil and oil equivalent					
EU total production					
- from Community seed	2888	2486	2517	2103	-16,4
- from imported seed	117	150	211	556	163,5
Imports (extra-EU)	29	27	29	3	-89,7
Exports (extra-EU)	955	538	664	974	46,7
Change in stocks	0	29	-25	:	x
Availabilities	2079	2096	2118	1688	-20,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	139	118	118	124	5,1
Cake and cake equivalent					
EU total production					
- from Community seed	4146	3477	3524	2944	-16,5
- from imported seed	169	210	296	778	162,8
Imports (extra-EU)	667	927	996	634	-36,3
Exports (extra-EU)	22	25	63	43	-31,7
Change in stocks	0	5	-2	:	x
Availabilities	4960	4584	4755	4313	-9,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	84	76	74	68	-8,1

Sources : Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) EUR 12.

Supplies of sunflower (seed, oil, cake)

(July/June) **EUR 15**

	1000 t				% TAV
	1991/92 (1)	1992/93 (1)	1993/94 (1)	1994/95 (1)	1994/95 / 1993/94
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EU production	4149	4089	3173	4445	40,1
Imports (extra-EU)	428	786	798	1762	120,8
Exports (extra-EU)	3	54	13	48	269,2
Change in stocks	0	102	-161	:	x
Availabilities	4574	4719	4119	6159	49,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	91	87	79	72	-8,9
Oil and oil equivalent					
EU total production					
- from Community seed	1741	1717	1338	1761	31,6
- from imported seed	180	330	335	740	120,9
Imports (extra-EU)	190	129	144	112	-22,2
Exports (extra-EU)	123	164	123	310	152,0
Change in stocks	0	-38	-27	:	x
Availabilities	1988	2050	1721	2303	33,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	88	84	79	76	-3,8
Cake and cake equivalent					
EU total production					
- from Community seed	2280	2290	1783	2346	31,7
- from imported seed	235	440	447	987	120,8
Imports (extra-EU)	1517	1053	833	1440	72,9
Exports (extra-EU)	13	6	14	10	-28,6
Change in stocks	0	-1	1	:	x
Availabilities	4020	3778	3048	4765	56,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	57	60	61	49	-19,7

Sources : Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) EUR 12.

Supplies of soya (seed, oil, cake)

(July/June) EUR 15

	1 000 t				% TAV
	1991/1992 (1)	1992/1993 (1)	1993/1994 (1)	1994/1995 (1)	1994/1995 / 1993/1994
1	2	3	4	5	6
Seed					
EU production	905	1231	681	889	30,5
Imports (extra-EU)	12949	14799	12811	14895	16,3
Exports (extra-EU)	9	14	10	21	110,0
Change in stocks	0	183	-529	:	x
Availabilities	13845	15861	14011	15763	12,5
Self sufficiency (%)	7	8	5	6	20,0
Oil and oil equivalent					
EU total production					
- from Community seed	158	222	122	160	31,1
- from imported seed	2266	2664	2306	2681	16,3
Imports (extra-EU)	5	4	3	1	-66,7
Exports (extra-EU)	782	644	499	572	14,6
Change in stocks	0	1	-32	:	x
Availabilities	1647	2245	1964	2270	15,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	10	10	6	7	16,7
Cake and cake equivalent					
EU total production					
- from Community seed	724	960	531	693	30,5
- from imported seed	10359	11543	9993	11618	16,3
Imports (extra-EU)	10906	10902	11249	12737	13,2
Exports (extra-EU)	960	1084	1054	918	-12,9
Change in stocks	0	12	-2	:	x
Availabilities	21029	22309	20721	24130	16,5
Self-sufficiency (%)	3	4	3	3	0,0

Sources : Eurostat and European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

(1) EUR 12.

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

		Area					Yield					Production				
		1000 ha				% TAV	100 kg/ha				% TAV	1000 t				% TAV
		1991	1992	1993	1994	1994/1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994/1993	1991	1992	1993	1994	1994/1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	EUR 15	2510**	2641	2500	2832	13,3	31,5**	25,8**	27,8**	24,6**	-11,5	7916**	6810**	6831**	6968**	2,0
Rapeseed	UEBL	10	8	8	15	87,5	31,0	30,0	28,8	30,7	6,6	31	23	23	46	100,0
	Danmark	280	189	161	171	6,2	25,9	23,8	25,4	20,7	-18,5	725	450	410	354	-13,7
	B.R. Deutschland	950	1050	1061	1082	2,0	31,3	25,9	28,3	26,3	-7,1	2974	2720	3003	2845	-5,3
	España	12	9	10	69	590,0	14,5	15,1	12,0	8,0	-33,3	17	13	12	55	358,3
	France	739	686	558	702	25,8	30,7	27,0	28,5	25,7	-9,8	2269	1853	1571	1805	14,9
	Irlande	6	5	2	6	200,0	33,3	33,0	33,0	31,7	-3,9	20	16	7	19	171,4
	Italia	14	8	4	14	250,0	25,0	17,0	20,0	20,0	0,0	35	14	8	28	250,0
	Nederland	7	4	2	1	-50,0	30,0	30,0	40,0	40,0	0,0	21	13	8	4	-50,0
	Osterreich	47**	52	59	71	20,3	28,3**	25,4**	22,3**	20,0**	-10,3	133**	132**	132**	134**	1,5
	Suomi/Finland	61	73	69	67	-2,9	15,6**	18,3**	22,5	21,6	-4,0	95**	133**	155	145	-6,5
	Sverige	151	137	145	128	-11,7	19,1	20,7	24,4	18,8	-23,0	288	284	355	241	-32,1
	United Kingdom	445	420	421	506	20,2	29,4	27,6	27,2	25,5	-6,3	1308	1159	1147	1292	12,6
	EUR 12	2463	2379	2227	2566	15,2	30,0	26,1	27,8	25,1	-9,7	7400	6261	6189	6448	4,2
Sunflower seed	EUR 15	2445**	2778	3205	2960	-7,6	17,4**	14,8**	11,1**	15,3**	37,8	4251**	4100**	3547**	4536**	27,9
	B.R. Deutschland	43	75	89	206	131,5	27,0	24,6	26,2	20,0	-23,7	116	183	232	411	77,2
	Elláda	14	27	14	20	42,9	22,4	16,3	16,4	15,5	-5,5	30	44	23	31	34,8
	España	1070	1456	2069	1329	-35,8	9,6	9,3	5,9	7,9	33,9	1025	1343	1218	1049	-13,9
	France	1071	986	786	1023	30,2	24,0	21,6	20,9	23,1	10,5	2570	2129	1643	2363	43,8
	Italia	163	127	113	214	89,4	24,4	20,5	22,0	22,8	3,6	398	260	249	487	95,6
	Osterreich	24**	31	36	37	2,8	29,1**	25,7**	29,8**	23,4**	-21,5	70**	80**	104**	92**	-11,5
	Portugal	60	76	98	131	33,7	7,0	8,0	8,0	7,9	-1,3	42	61	78	103	32,1
	EUR 12	2421	2747	3169	2923	-7,8	17,3	14,6	10,9	15,2	39,6	4181	4020	3443	4444	29,1
Soya beans	EUR 15	497**	482**	272	343	26,1	32,3**	27,5**	29,2**	29,0**	-0,7	1606**	1284**	784**	994**	26,8
	B.R. Deutschland	1	1	1	1	0,0	30,0	34,9	34,5	22,2	-35,7	3	3	2	1	-50,0
	Elláda	4	1	0	0	0,0	24,7	29,5	-	-	x	10	3	0	0	0,0
	España	5	16	1	6	500,0	26,2	20,2	23,6	19,9	-15,7	12	33	3	11	266,7
	France	62	41	57	98	71,9	24,2	16,1	24,6	27,1	10,2	150	66	140	266	90,0
	Italia	410	371	159	191	20,1	34,2	29,6	33,7	32,0	-5,0	1401	1098	536	611	14,0
	Osterreich	15**	52**	54	47	-13,0	19,7**	15,6**	18,6**	22,5**	21,0	30**	81**	103**	105**	1,9
	EUR 12	482	430	218	296	35,8	32,7	28,0	31,2	30,1	-3,5	1576	1203	681	889	30,5

Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture.

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