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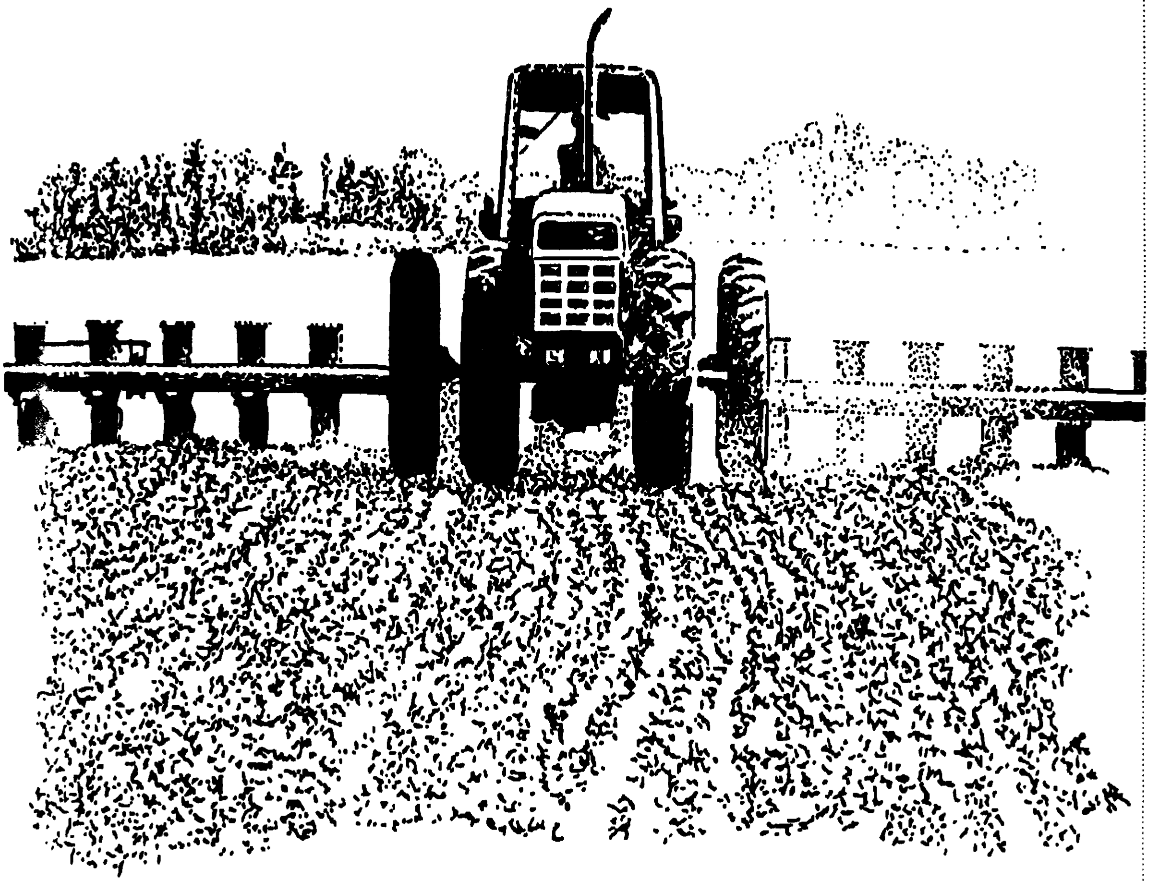
EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE

CAP WORKING NOTES 1994



CEREALS

CONTENTS

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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 Community;

- lastly, the "explanatory memorandum" of the Commission's annual agricultural price proposals provides an indispensable illustration of the Community policy.

* * *

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

A. THE MARKET IN CEREALS

The cereals market organization began operation on 1 July 1967. It is governed by 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.

Expenditure on cereals has varied substantially from year to year, primarily as a result of world price fluctuations, generally accounting for between 10 and 20% of total EAGGF Guarantee expenditure (17% in 1992). This percentage will decrease substantially as a result of the reform applicable to arable crops.

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 (including the new Länder) as a result of a decline in area and lower yields.

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.

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

(1) Including durum wheat but excluding rice.

The total quantity of cereals used for animal feed shows a downward trend. In the Community of Twelve (including the new Länder) it dropped from 88 million t in 1989/90 to 83 million t in 1991/92. Estimates for 1992/93 point to a further, albeit less marked decline (0.5 million t) than in previous years.

Imports of cereal substitutes (Annex D to Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75) into the Community of Twelve totalled 16.6 million t in 1989/90 and 18 million t in 1990/91 and 1991/92.

2. OPERATION OF THE MARKET

2.1. Price arrangements

The Council fixed three types of price for cereals in Regulation (EEC) No 1766/92.

(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, for which support may only take the form of special intervention measures.

(b) The target price: this serves only as a guide for the market price.

(c) The threshold price: this governs import arrangements, since it represents the theoretical minimum entry price.

The target, intervention and threshold 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	Threshold price
1993/94	130	117	175
1994/95	120	108	165
1995/96	110	100	155

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).

2.2. Specific market instruments

2.2.1. Import and export arrangements

If the world price is lower than the Community threshold price, a levy equal to the difference between the threshold price and the cif price is charged on imports.
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 new 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

Production refunds for potato and other starch

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.

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 as follows:

- ECU 40 for the 1993/94 marketing year
- ECU 56 for the 1994/95 marketing year
- ECU 72 for the 1995/96 marketing year.

Other intervention

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

2.2.4. Co-responsibility levies and aid for small producers

From 1992/93 there are no co-responsibility levies in the cereals sector. However, the budget headings and nomenclature are kept in order to cover any outstanding amounts from previous years.

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 (basic regulation), which covers all cereals, oilseeds and protein plants.

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

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

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

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

1. Regionalisation plan

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

- the regions must be homogeneous areas of a certain minimum size;

- these areas must permit the definition of specific structural characteristics influencing yields (soil fertility, irrigation, etc.).

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

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

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

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

2. Expenditure stabilisation mechanism

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

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

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

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

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

- during the same marketing year, the eligible area per producer will be reduced proportionally for all aids;

- during the following marketing year producers qualifying under the general scheme will have to operate an extraordinary set-aside scheme not eligible for any compensation.

3. Compensatory payment

3.1. Cereals

As the cut in cereals prices is staggered over three years, the amount of the compensatory payment also changes over the same period, as follows:

- ECU 25 x regional yield for 1993/94
- ECU 35 x regional yield for 1994/95
- ECU 45 x regional yield for 1995/96

These amounts apply *mutatis mutandis* to potatoes intended for the starch industry.

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 297/ha for 1993/94. 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 is 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. An exception is provided for for non-traditional areas in France, Spain and Portugal for limited areas not eligible for the old aid (Regulation (EEC) No 364/93 amending Regulation (EEC) No 1765/92).

3.2. Set-aside

3.2.1. Set-aside linked with aids per hectare

(a) General scheme open to all producers

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

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

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

(b) Simplified scheme, open to small producers

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

The simplified scheme applicable to small producers:

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

3.2.2. Five-year or standard set-aside

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

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

Description of scheme

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Trend of appropriations (*)

(ECU)

Article	Heading	Appropriations 1994	Appropriations 1993
B1-100	Refunds on cereals	1.832.000.000	2.965.000.000
B1-101	Intervention storage of cereals	339.000.000	1.991.000.000
B1-102	Intervention, other than storage, of cereals	358.000.000	549.000.000
B1-103	Co-responsibility levy and aid to small producers	2.000.000	170.000.000
B1-104	Per hectare aid for arable crops (small producers)	2.016.000.000	2.758.000.000
B1-105	Per hectare aid for arable crops (large-scale producers) and aid for durum wheat	7.203.000.000	596.000.000
B1-106	Set-aside	1.673.000.000	430.000.000
B1-107	Other aid and assistance	2.000.000	751.000.000
TOTAL OF CHAPTER B1-10 (Arable crops)		13.425.000.000	10.210.000.000

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

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

THE SITUATION OF THE MARKETS (*)

Cereals

World production in the 1992/93 marketing year was sharply higher than in 1991/92, particularly of feed grains, which reached a record level in the United States. Both wheat and coarse grain production were up on the low 1991/92 levels in most major producers, including China, the United States, Australia and the CIS countries, but fell in Canada and in the Community.

World cereal production for 1992/93 was 1 423 million tonnes, 5.3% up on the 1 351 million tonnes of 1991/92: wheat production rose from 545 to 562 million tonnes (+ 3.1%) and feed grains from 806 to 861 million tonnes (+ 6.8%).

World wheat consumption during the 1992/93 marketing year is estimated at 556 million tonnes, i.e. 6 million less than the harvest and a slight fall on the 1991/92 figure of 562 million tonnes. For feed grains the estimate is of a 1.4% rise from 1991/92 to 825 million tonnes, 36 million less than the harvest.

The volume of world trade fell 9.6% from 199 million tonnes in 1991/92 to around 191 million tonnes in 1992/93, largely owing to better harvests in China and the CIS, which between them accounted for only 23.5% of import volumes compared with 35% in 1991/92. The fall in CIS feed grain imports of 9.2 million tonnes from the 17.7 million imported in 1991/92 was partly offset by the substantially higher import requirements of certain African countries seriously affected by drought.

Trade in cereals with the CIS continued to be highly dependent on the availability of credits from exporting countries. Delays in repayment by Russia led to suspension of Canadian exports and a halt in granting of new credits by the United States.

Forecasts for 1993/94 indicate lower world production (1 355 million tonnes against 1 423 million in 1992/93) with world consumption relatively stagnant. World trade is expected to fall to 175 million tonnes, down 16 million on 1992/93, with wheat down from 102 to 92 million tonnes.

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

Community production for 1992/93 is assessed at 168 million tonnes, much below the trend of recent years and in sharp contrast to the 181 million tonnes of the 1991/92 crop. Only maize, up from 27 million to a record high of over 30 million tonnes, is higher. The barley harvest fell by nearly 10 million tonnes, this being the dominant cereal in areas affected by drought in 1992/93 (Spain, Denmark, North Germany).

The movement of production varied by Member State. In Spain it fell by 5 million tonnes owing to the drought, and by more than 3.5 million tonnes in Germany, 2 million tonnes in Denmark, 1 million tonnes in Greece and 500 000 tonnes in Portugal and the United Kingdom. Italy, the Netherlands and France on the other hand saw slight increases.

The area used for cereals during 1992/93 was 35.2 million ha, i.e. around 2% lower, under the impact in particular of a voluntary set-aside scheme for 1992/93 taking in 700 000 ha. Community cereal consumption continued to drop owing to falling utilization as animal feed. Total consumption, estimated at 140 million tonnes in 1991/92, fell to 136 million in 1992/93.

The drop in cereal prices under the reform decided on in May 1992 provoked an inflow of cereals to intervention at the end of the 1992/93 marketing year. Of a total of 33.4 million tonnes held by Community intervention agencies when the marketing year ran out (up from an opening figure of 27.7 million tonnes) almost half (14.6 million tonnes) was common wheat, followed by 8.8 million tonnes of barley and 3.6 million tonnes of maize. The volumes of rye and of durum wheat were both 800 000 tonnes lower.

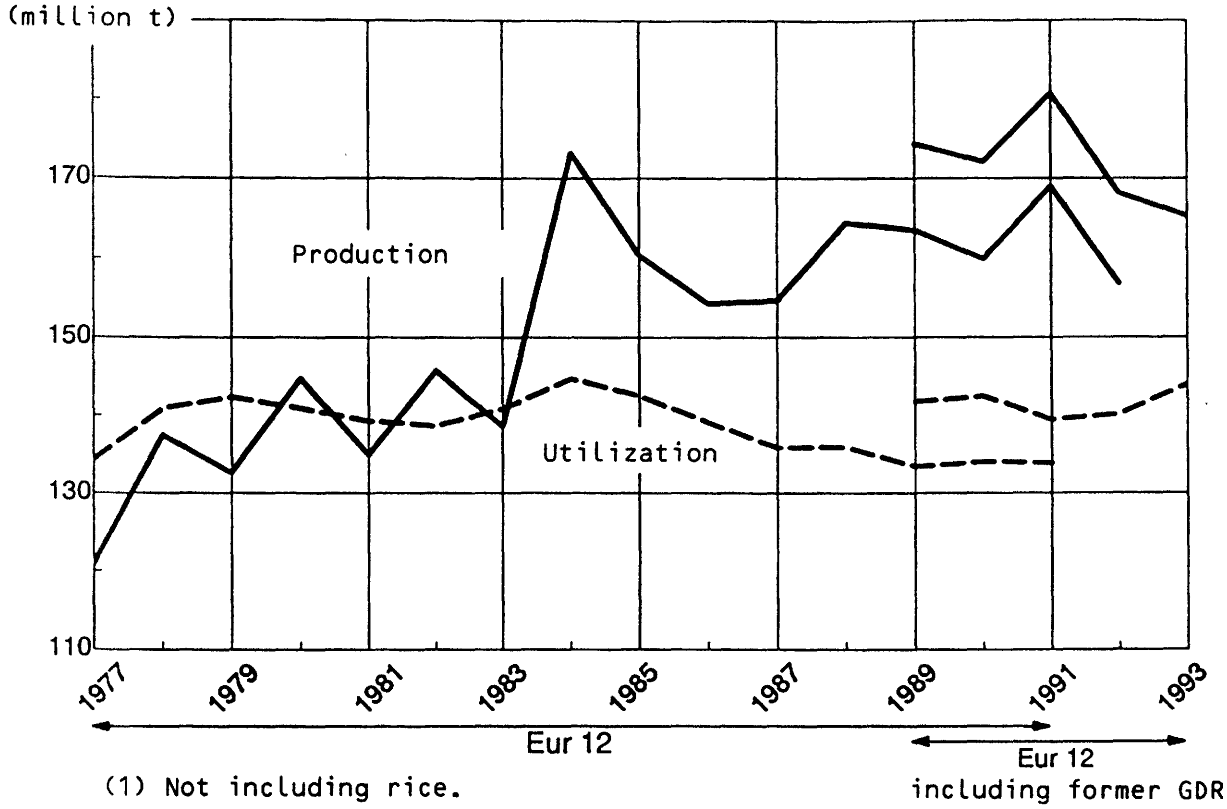
Community cereal exports were particularly high in 1992/93, rising to nearly 36 million tonnes (including processed products and food and humanitarian aid) from 34 million in 1991/92. Of this 19.6 million tonnes was common wheat and 9.2 million tonnes barley. Commercial exports amounted to 17.5 million tonnes of common wheat (including flour), 8.9 million tonnes of barley (including malt) and 3.1 million tonnes of durum wheat and meal. 1.7 million tonnes of rye was also exported. The 1993/94 marketing year is the first of application of the new agricultural policy to arable crops.

On 1 July 1993 intervention prices fell from ECU 153.68/tonne for common wheat and maize, ECU 207.62/tonne for durum wheat and ECU 146.01 tonne for other feed grains to ECU 115.49/tonne. The reduction is offset by aid per hectare of ECU 25 multiplied by a regionally set standard yield in tonnes per hectare. For durum wheat the aid is increased by ECU 297 ha in certain 'traditional' zones.

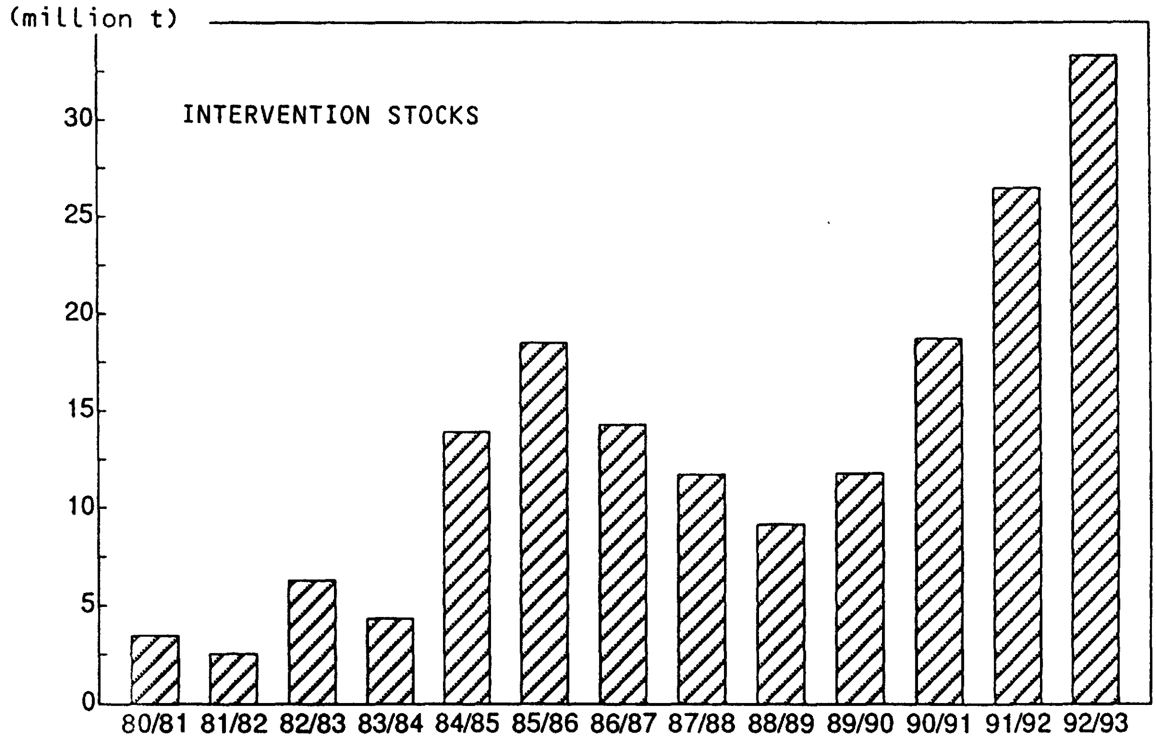
These compensatory payments are granted only in return for a 15% set-aside of land, from which small producers are exempt. The total area set aside amounts to 4.7 million ha.

The 1993 cereals area is estimated at 32.3 million ha, down some 8.5% on 1992.

CEREALS (1)



(1) Not including rice.



Intervention stocks at 31 December.

COMMISSION PRICE PROPOSALS (*)

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). Taking into account the monetary realignments that occurred during the 1992/93 marketing year, the figures for 1994/95 are as follows:

- ECU 106.60/t for the intervention price
- ECU 118.45/t for the target price and
- ECU 162.87/t for the threshold price

(see Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1709/93).

Monthly increments

For 1993/94, the monthly increments have been reduced by 5% to take account of the cut in guaranteed prices resulting from the reform.

The guaranteed prices are to be cut again (+/- 7.7%) for 1994/95.

Added to this is a substantial drop in the interest rates payable on loans. The combination of these two factors leads to a marked decrease in the financial costs of storage. It is therefore proposed that the amount of the monthly increment for the intervention price and the threshold price be set at ECU 1.16/t (instead of ECU 1.425/t) per month. It is proposed that there be no monthly increment for the target price.

When cereals levies are set, it is sometimes necessary to fix a premium to be applied to the levy set for future months by comparison with the spot levy. At present the basic cereals Regulation requires both the premium and the levy to be fixed at the same time, which necessitates a Commission regulation setting premiums even when they are zero. As a measure of administrative simplification, it is proposed that premiums be published only when they are needed. This measure will have no practical effect on trade but will avoid the need to publish a large number of unnecessary regulations. Similarly it is sometimes necessary to apply corrective amounts to refunds. For the same reason the Commission proposes that in future they should only be published when needed.

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

Price proposals in ECU

Product and type of price or amount (Period of application)	1993/94 Decisions (1)		Proposals 1994/95	
	Amounts in ECU/t	% change	Amounts in ECU/t	% change
1	2	3	4	5
Cereals 1.7.94-30.6.95				
- Target price	128,32	-	118,45	-7,7
- Intervention price	115,49	-	106,60	-7,7
- Threshold price	172,74	-	162,87	-5,7
- Compensatory payment (2)	25	-	35	+40

(1) Account taken of the agrimonetary corrections. For Spain and Portugal, the amounts could be slightly different in 1993/94 for certain products.

(2) To be multiplied by the customary regional cereals yield to obtain the payment in ECU/ha.

STATISTICAL TABLES (*)

Area, yield and production of common and durum wheat

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1991	1992	1991/1985	1992/1991	1985	1991	1992	1991/1985	1992/1991	1985	1991	1992	1991/1985	1992/1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Common wheat															
EUR 12	12803	12572	13565	- 0,3	7,9	51,0	59,2	55,9	2,5	- 5,6	65338	74486	75829	2,2	1,8
Belgique/België	188	207	209	1,6	1,0	63,1	65,3	66,1	0,6	1,3	1187	1351	1382	2,2	2,3
Danmark	340	521	591	7,4	13,4	58,0	70,4	61,7	3,3	- 12,3	1972	3670	3648	10,9	- 0,6
BR Deutschland	1609	1644	2583	0,4	57,1	60,8	71,7	59,9	2,8	- 16,5	9779	11789	15472	3,2	31,2
Ellada	457	293	332	- 7,1	13,3	21,4	31,5	27,1	6,7	- 14,0	980	924	899	- 1,0	- 2,7
España	1911	1811	1669	- 0,9	- 7,8	25,9	23,5	19,2	- 1,6	- 18,5	4958	4254	3197	- 2,5	- 24,8
France	4632	4669	4655	0,1	- 0,3	60,6	68,5	65,8	2,1	- 4,0	28091	32004	30613	2,2	- 4,3
Ireland	78	88	93	2,0	5,7	63,5	79,9	69,9	3,9	- 12,5	495	703	650	6,0	- 7,5
Italia	1295	1008	988	- 4,1	- 2,0	35,6	42,2	46,7	2,9	10,6	4610	4256	4610	- 1,3	8,3
Luxembourg	7	8	8	2,3	0,0	40,0	50,0	57,5	3,8	15,0	28	40	46	6,1	15,0
Nederland	128	123	127	- 0,7	3,3	66,5	76,7	80,1	2,4	4,4	851	944	1017	1,7	7,7
Portugal	262	221	245	- 2,8	10,9	13,9	12,5	9,8	- 1,8	- 21,6	365	277	240	- 4,5	- 13,4
United Kingdom	1896	1979	2065	0,7	4,3	63,4	72,1	68,1	2,2	- 5,6	12022	14274	14055	2,9	- 1,5
Durum wheat															
EUR 12	2509	3361	3247	5,0	- 3,4	23,4	32,9	27,9	5,8	- 15,3	5862	11042	9045	11,1	- 18,1
BR Deutschland	15	10	16	- 6,5	60,0	58,0	51,5	43,1	- 2,0	- 16,3	87	52	69	- 8,2	32,7
Ellada	426	725	616	9,3	- 15,0	19,4	31,8	23,5	8,6	- 26,2	827	2303	1445	18,6	- 37,3
España	133	446	628	22,3	40,8	27,9	25,5	20,2	- 1,5	- 20,9	371	1139	1267	20,6	11,2
France	165	485	425	19,7	- 12,4	44,4	51,1	44,6	2,4	- 12,7	732	2479	1895	22,5	- 23,6
Italia	1741	1670	1531	- 0,7	- 8,3	21,8	30,1	28,3	5,5	- 6,0	3789	5033	4333	4,8	- 13,9
Portugal	23	24	30	0,7	25,0	13,9	12,5	10,0	- 1,8	- 20,0	32	30	30	- 1,1	0,0
United Kingdom	6	1	1	- 25,8	0,0	40,0	70,0	60,0	9,8	- 14,3	24	7	6	- 18,6	- 14,3

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

Area, yield and production of rye and barley

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1991	1992	1991/1985	1992/1991	1985	1991	1992	1991/1985	1992/1991	1985	1991	1992	1991/1985	1992/1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rye and meslin															
EUR 12	1014	854	1063	- 2,8	24,5	31,3	34,5	32,2	1,6	- 6,6	3178	2949	3425	- 1,2	16,1
Belgique/België	5	3	2	- 8,2	- 33,3	46,0	43,3	45,0	- 1,0	3,9	23	13	9	- 9,1	- 30,8
Danmark	127	80	92	- 7,4	15,0	44,5	49,4	36,2	1,8	- 26,7	565	395	333	- 5,8	- 15,7
BR Deutschland	426	365	615	- 2,5	68,5	42,7	50,9	39,4	3,0	- 22,6	1821	1857	2422	0,3	30,4
Ellada	12	19	17	8,0	- 10,5	19,2	26,3	24,7	5,4	- 6,1	23	50	42	13,8	- 16,0
España	211	198	185	- 1,1	- 6,6	12,9	12,2	12,5	- 0,9	2,3	273	242	231	- 2,0	- 4,5
France	87	58	55	- 6,5	- 5,2	34,1	37,2	37,8	1,5	1,7	297	216	208	- 5,2	- 3,7
Italia	9	8	8	- 1,9	0,0	24,4	25,0	28,8	0,4	15,0	22	20	23	- 1,6	15,0
Luxembourg	1	1	0	0,0	x	30,0	30,0	33,3	0,0	11,1	3	3	2	0,0	- 33,3
Nederland	5	7	6	5,8	- 14,3	38,0	48,6	56,7	4,2	16,6	19	34	34	10,2	0,0
Portugal	123	106	75	- 2,4	- 29,2	7,9	6,6	10,7	- 3,0	61,6	97	70	80	- 5,3	14,3
United Kingdom	8	9	8	2,0	- 11,1	43,8	54,4	51,3	3,7	- 5,8	35	49	41	5,8	- 16,3
Barley															
EUR 12	12852	11231	11440	- 2,2	1,9	40,1	41,3	37,8	0,5	- 8,6	51473	46342	43195	- 1,7	- 6,8
Belgique/België	118	76	73	- 7,1	- 3,9	58,1	65,1	62,9	1,9	- 3,4	685	495	459	- 5,3	- 7,3
Danmark	1104	944	904	- 2,6	- 4,2	47,6	53,4	33,4	1,9	- 37,4	5251	5041	3021	- 0,7	- 40,1
BR Deutschland	1949	1693	2408	- 2,3	42,2	49,7	55,7	50,7	1,9	- 9,1	9691	9429	12196	- 0,5	29,3
Ellada	312	169	171	- 9,7	1,2	18,7	27,5	25,5	6,6	- 7,3	583	465	436	- 3,7	- 6,2
España	4246	4372	4011	0,5	- 8,3	25,2	20,9	15,0	- 3,1	- 28,5	10698	9141	5995	- 2,6	- 34,4
France	2256	1749	1800	- 4,2	2,9	50,7	60,9	58,2	3,1	- 4,4	11442	10651	10476	- 1,2	- 1,6
Ireland	298	228	211	- 4,4	- 7,5	50,1	56,2	55,9	1,9	- 0,6	1494	1281	1179	- 2,5	- 8,0
Italia	461	467	450	0,2	- 3,6	34,0	38,0	39,1	1,9	2,9	1566	1774	1759	2,1	- 0,8
Luxembourg	17	15	14	- 2,1	- 6,7	35,9	43,3	50,0	3,2	15,5	61	65	70	1,1	7,7
Nederland	39	42	34	1,2	- 19,0	50,5	56,7	60,0	1,9	5,8	197	238	204	3,2	- 14,3
Portugal	86	83	67	- 0,6	- 19,3	7,6	9,6	8,1	4,0	- 16,0	65	80	54	3,5	- 32,5
United Kingdom	1966	1393	1297	- 5,6	- 6,9	49,5	55,1	56,6	1,8	2,8	9740	7682	7316	- 3,9	- 4,4

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	
	1985	1991	1992	1991/1985	1992/1991	1985	1991	1992	1991/1985	1992/1991	1985	1991	1992	1991/1985	1992/1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Oats and mixed cereals															
EUR 12	2360	1425	1392	- 8,1	- 2,3	33,2	32,5	29,2	- 0,4	- 10,3	7825	4627	4059	- 8,4	- 12,3
Belgique/België	24	10	10	- 13,6	0,0	45,0	47,0	37,0	0,7	- 21,3	108	47	37	- 12,9	- 21,3
Danmark	41	25	30	- 7,9	20,0	41,0	50,4	31,0	3,5	- 38,5	168	126	93	- 4,7	- 26,2
BR Deutschland	692	365	411	- 10,1	12,6	47,4	49,9	36,9	0,9	- 26,0	3278	1822	1518	- 9,3	- 16,7
Ellada	43	36	43	- 2,9	19,4	14,9	22,2	17,0	6,9	- 23,5	64	80	73	3,8	- 8,8
España	459	323	296	- 5,7	- 8,4	14,8	12,7	10,8	- 2,5	- 14,6	680	410	321	- 8,1	- 21,7
France	547	247	224	- 12,4	- 9,3	40,3	41,5	41,5	0,5	0,0	2203	1025	930	- 12,0	- 9,3
Ireland	23	17	17	- 4,9	0,0	46,1	58,8	78,8	4,1	34,1	106	100	134	- 1,0	34,0
Italia	178	146	146	- 3,2	0,0	19,9	24,5	22,8	3,5	- 6,9	355	358	333	0,1	- 7,0
Luxembourg	10	5	5	- 10,9	0,0	39,0	38,0	40,0	- 0,4	5,3	39	19	20	- 11,3	5,3
Nederland	12	3	4	- 20,6	33,3	49,2	60,0	47,5	3,4	- 20,8	59	18	19	- 18,0	5,6
Portugal	190	141	98	- 4,8	- 30,5	6,3	5,7	4,6	- 1,7	- 19,4	119	80	45	- 6,4	- 43,8
United Kingdom	141	107	108	- 4,5	0,9	45,8	50,7	49,6	1,7	- 2,1	646	542	536	- 2,9	- 1,1
Maize															
EUR 12	3984	3887	3819	- 0,4	- 1,7	64,9	69,6	77,6	1,2	11,5	25847	27064	29645	0,8	9,5
Belgique/België	7	10	10	6,1	0,0	71,4	67,0	65,0	- 1,1	- 3,0	50	67	65	5,0	- 3,0
BR Deutschland	181	264	296	6,5	12,1	66,5	69,7	72,3	0,8	3,7	1204	1840	2139	7,3	16,3
Ellada	222	228	211	0,4	- 7,5	85,9	101,1	97,0	2,8	- 4,0	1908	2306	2047	3,2	- 11,2
España	526	493	391	- 1,1	- 20,7	64,9	64,5	68,4	- 0,1	6,1	3414	3182	2675	- 1,2	- 15,9
France	1891	1766	1869	- 1,1	5,8	65,8	72,4	79,7	1,6	10,0	12448	12787	14886	0,4	16,4
Italia	911	858	845	- 1,0	- 1,5	68,8	72,4	84,9	0,9	17,2	6271	6208	7170	- 0,2	15,5
Nederland	0	3	7	×	133,3	×	64,0	90,0	×	40,6	2	16	63	41,4	293,8
Portugal	246	265	190	1,2	- 28,3	22,4	24,8	31,6	1,7	27,3	550	658	600	3,0	- 8,8

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

	Area					Yield					Production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1991	1992	1991/1985	1992/1991	1985	1991	1992	1991/1985	1992/1991	1985	1991	1992	1991/1985	1992/1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Other cereals [1]															
EUR 12	191	471	662	16,2	40,6	41,8	51,9	44,1	3,7	- 15,0	799	2444	2920	20,5	19,5
Belgique/België	3	8	7	17,8	- 12,5	40,0	58,8	65,7	6,6	11,8	12	47	46	25,6	- 2,1
BR Deutschland	12	63	185	31,8	193,7	45,0	108,5	50,9	15,8	- 53,1	54	684	942	52,7	37,7
Ellada	0	1	2	×	100,0	×	20,0	20,0	×	0,0	0	2	4	×	100,0
España	31	86	77	18,5	- 10,5	37,4	32,4	23,5	- 2,4	- 27,4	116	279	181	15,8	- 35,1
France	123	236	283	11,5	19,9	43,7	48,5	51,0	1,8	5,2	537	1145	1444	13,5	26,1
Italia	21	29	33	5,5	13,8	35,2	54,5	56,1	7,6	2,9	74	158	185	13,5	17,1
Luxembourg	0	2	3	×	50,0	×	55,0	46,7	×	- 15,2	1	11	14	49,1	27,3
Nederland	0	4	3	×	- 25,0	×	42,9	43,3	×	1,0	1	15	13	57,0	- 13,3
Portugal	0	30	58	×	93,3	×	15,0	7,2	×	- 51,7	0	45	42	×	- 6,7
United Kingdom	0	12	11	×	- 8,3	×	49,2	44,6	×	- 9,5	4	59	49	56,6	- 16,9
Total cereals (excl. rice)															
EUR 12	35713	33800	35188	- 0,9	4,1	44,9	50,0	47,8	1,8	- 4,4	160322	168954	168118	0,9	- 0,5
Belgique/België	345	314	311	- 1,6	- 1,0	59,9	64,3	64,2	1,2	- 0,1	2065	2020	1998	- 0,4	- 1,1
Danmark	1612	1570	1617	- 0,4	3,0	49,4	58,8	43,9	2,9	- 25,4	7956	9232	7095	2,5	- 23,1
BR Deutschland	4884	4404	6514	- 1,7	47,9	53,1	62,4	53,4	2,7	- 14,5	25914	27472	34758	1,0	26,5
Ellada	1472	1471	1392	0,0	- 5,4	29,8	41,7	35,5	5,8	- 14,8	4385	6130	4946	5,7	- 19,3
España	7517	7729	7257	0,5	- 6,1	27,3	24,1	19,1	- 2,1	- 20,7	20510	18646	13867	- 1,6	- 25,6
France	9701	9210	9311	- 0,9	1,1	57,5	65,5	64,9	2,2	- 0,9	55750	60307	60452	1,0	0,2
Ireland	400	333	321	- 3,0	- 3,6	52,4	62,6	61,2	3,0	- 2,3	2095	2084	1963	- 0,1	- 5,8
Italia	4616	4186	4001	- 1,6	- 4,4	36,2	42,5	46,0	2,7	8,3	16687	17807	18413	1,1	3,4
Luxembourg	35	31	30	- 2,0	- 3,2	37,7	44,5	50,7	2,8	13,9	132	138	152	0,7	10,1
Nederland	184	181	181	- 0,3	0,0	61,4	69,9	74,6	2,2	6,7	1129	1265	1350	1,9	6,7
Portugal	930	870	763	- 1,1	- 12,3	13,2	14,3	14,3	1,3	0,0	1228	1240	1091	0,2	- 12,0
United Kingdom	4017	3501	3490	- 2,3	- 0,3	55,9	64,6	63,1	2,1	- 2,3	22471	22613	22033	0,1	- 2,6

[1] Including 'triticale'

Supply balances — durum wheat
(1 July-30 June) **— common wheat**

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1990/91	1991/92**	1990/91 / 1985/86	1991/92 / 1990/91
1	2	3	4	5	6
Durum wheat					
Usable production	5753	7239	11118	4.7	53.6
Change in stocks	- 280	139	2742	×	1872.7
Imports	555	207	183	- 17.9	- 11.4
Exports	1872	2186	3407	3,1	55.8
Intra-EC trade (1)	1374	2525	3164	12.9	25.3
Internal use	4716	5121	5153	1.7	0.6
of which:					
— animal feed	200	148	211	- 5.8	42.6
— seed	533	669	721	4.7	7.8
— industrial use	2	0	1	×	×
— losses (market)	27	53	370	14.4	597.4
— human consumption (grain)	3954	4251	3850	1.5	- 9.4
Human consumption (after processing)	2790	3021	2736	1.6	- 9.4
Human consumption (kg/head)	8.7	9.3	8.4	1.3	- 9.4
Self-sufficiency (%)	122,0	141,4	215.8	3.0	52.6
Common wheat					
Usable production	65452	72948	79094	2.2	8.4
Change in stocks	- 1656	875	3230	×	269.1
Imports	2629	1294	1070	- 13.2	- 17.3
Exports	13490	17618	18865	5.5	7.1
Intra-EC trade (1)	12370	12766	12673	0.6	- 0.7
Internal use	56247	55749	58069	- 0.2	4.2
of which:					
— animal feed	24037	22966	23995	- 0.9	4.5
— seed	2214	2203	2393	- 0.1	8.6
— industrial use	1175	2491	2575	16.2	3.4
— losses (market)	995	1020	697	0.5	- 31.7
— human consumption (grain)	27826	27069	28409	- 0.6	5.0
Human consumption (after processing)	20770	20221	21222	- 0.4	5.0
Human consumption (kg/head)	64.4	61.9	65.0	- 0.7	5.0
Self-sufficiency (%)	116.4	130.9	136.2	2.0	4.1

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

(1) Calculated on intra-import basis.

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

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1990/91	1991/92** ∞	1990/91 / 1985/86	1991/92 / 1990/91
1	2	3	4	5	6
Barley					
Usable production	51413	46441	51353	-2.0	10.6
Change in stocks	1248	169	1887	-33.0	1016.6
Imports	168	175	168	0.8	-3.9
Exports	9218	8927	8346	-0.6	-6.5
Intra-EC trade (¹)	5531	5238	7247	-1.1	38.4
Internal use	41115	37520	41289	-1.8	10.0
of which:					
— animal feed	32237	28747	30517	-2.3	6.2
— seed	2035	1776	1981	-2.7	11.5
— industrial use	5814	5909	6626	0.3	12.1
— losses (market)	910	965	2064	1.2	113.9
— human consumption (grain)	119	123	101	0.7	-18.3
Human consumption (after processing)	66	78	64	3.4	-18.3
Human consumption (kg/head)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	-18.3
Self-sufficiency (%)	125.0	123.8	124.4	-0.2	0.5
Rye					
Usable production	3256	3117	4438	-0.9	42.4
Change in stocks	273	295	407	1.6	38.0
Imports	58	6	35	-36.5	483.3
Exports	127	228	586	12.4	157.0
Intra-EC trade (¹)	153	157	128	0.5	-18.8
Internal use	2914	2600	3480	-2.3	33.8
of which:					
— animal feed	1356	1356	1689	0.0	24.6
— seed	138	119	194	-2.9	63.0
— industrial use	35	35	52	0.0	48.6
— losses (market)	74	71	67	-0.8	-5.6
— human consumption (grain)	1311	1265	1478	-0.7	16.8
Human consumption (after processing)	1110	1068	1248	-0.8	16.8
Human consumption (kg/head)	3.4	3.3	3.9	-0.6	16.8
Self-sufficiency (%)	111.7	119.9	127.5	1.4	6.4

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

(¹) Calculated on intra-import basis.

Supply balances — **maize**
(1 July-30 June) — **oats and mixed summer cereals** **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1990/91	1991/92** ∞	1990/91 / 1985/86	1991/92 / 1990/91
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maize					
Usable production	25752	22293	27141	- 2.8	21.7
Change in stocks	1928	- 1202	2650	×	×
Imports	7336	2504	3277	- 19.3	30.9
Exports	1083	79	198	- 40.8	150.6
Intra-EC trade (¹)	8132	9616	8318	3.4	- 13.5
Internal use	30077	25920	27570	- 2.9	6.4
of which:					
— animal feed	24045	19827	20852	- 3.8	5.2
— seed	232	203	216	- 2.6	6.4
— industrial use	2737	2716	3222	- 0.2	18.6
— losses (market)	171	149	791	- 2.7	431.1
— human consumption (grain)	2892	3025	2489	0.9	- 17.7
Human consumption (after processing)	2170	2269	1867	0.9	- 17.7
Human consumption (kg/head)	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.7	- 17.7
Self-sufficiency (%)	85.6	86.0	98.4	0.1	14.5
Oats and mixed corn					
Usable production	7841	4675	5296	- 9.8	13.3
Change in stocks	- 107	- 317	6	24.3	×
Imports	105	13	297	- 34.2	2185.4
Exports	23	2	39	- 38.6	1850.0
Intra-EC trade (¹)	409	270	572	- 8.0	111.7
Internal use	8030	5003	5548	- 9.0	10.9
of which:					
— animal feed	7169	4219	4672	- 10.1	10.7
— seed	313	251	277	- 4.3	10.4
— industrial use	50	2	6	- 47.5	200.0
— losses (market)	126	77	58	- 9.4	- 25.2
— human consumption (grain)	372	454	535	4.1	17.8
Human consumption (after processing)	236	276	325	3.2	17.8
Human consumption (kg/head)	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.7	0.0
Self-sufficiency (%)	97.6	93.4	95.5	- 0.9	2.2

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

(¹) Calculated on intra-import basis.

Supply balances — **other cereals**
(1 July-30 June) — **total cereals** (excl. rice) **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1990/91	1991/92** ∞	1990/91 / 1985/86	1991/92 / 1990/91
1	2	3	4	5	6
Other cereals (¹)					
Usable production	722	1557	1809	16,6	16,2
Change in stocks	- 16	- 224	- 42	69,5	×
Imports	203	483	83	18,9	- 82,9
Exports	- 17	6	1	×	- 83,3
Intra-EC trade (²)	153	169	36	2,0	- 78,6
Internal use	958	2258	1933	18,7	- 14,4
of which:					
— animal feed	923	2141	1743	18,3	- 18,6
— seed	22	58	151	21,4	160,3
— industrial use	4	4	0	0,0	×
— losses (market)	6	3	37	- 12,9	1133,3
— human consumption (grain)	3	52	2	76,9	- 96,2
Human consumption (after processing)	2	13	1	45,4	- 96,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	0,0	0,0	0,0	×	×
Self-sufficiency (%)	75,4	69,0	93,6	- 1,8	35,6
Total cereals (excl. rice)					
Usable production	160189	158270	180249	- 0,2	13,9
Change in stocks	1391	- 266	10880	×	×
Imports	11054	4682	5113	- 15,8	9,2
Exports	25796	29046	31442	2,4	8,2
Intra-EC trade (²)	28122	30741	32138	1,8	4,5
Internal use	144056	134171	143041	- 1,4	6,6
of which:					
— animal feed	89967	79404	83679	- 2,5	5,4
— seed	5487	5279	5933	- 0,8	12,4
— industrial use	9817	11157	12482	2,6	11,9
— losses (market)	2309	2338	4083	0,2	74,7
— human consumption (grain)	36476	36239	36864	- 0,1	1,7
Human consumption (after processing)	27144	26946	27462	- 0,1	1,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	83,4	76,3	78,9	- 1,8	3,4
Self-sufficiency (%)	111,2	118,0	126,0	1,2	6,8

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

(¹) Including 'triticale'.

(²) Calculated on intra-import basis.

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