

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE

CAP WORKING NOTES 1994



**FRUIT
and
VEGETABLES**

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

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 agriculture 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 ORGANIZATION OF THE MARKETS (*)

A. FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

The gradual establishment of a fruit and vegetables market organization was provided for in Regulation No 23 of 4 April 1962. This was replaced by Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables, which came into force on 1 June 1972 and was last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1754/92.

There are a number of regulations introducing special measures:

- Regulation (EEC) No 2511/69 laying down, *inter alia*, special measures for improving the production and marketing of Community citrus fruits, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1130/89;
- Regulation (EEC) No 2601/69 laying down special measures to encourage the processing of certain varieties of oranges, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3848/89;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1035/77 laying down special measures to encourage the marketing of products processed from lemons, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1199/90;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1198/90 establishing a Community register of citrus cultivation;
- Regulation (EEC) No 3438/92 laying down special rules for the transport of certain fresh fruit and vegetables originating in Greece;
- financial contributions to be proposed in connection with the restructuring of the French, Italian and Greek fruit and vegetable sectors, i.e. those most affected by the abolition of the transitional measures provided for in the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal;
- Regulations (EEC) Nos 1196/90 and 1200/90 on the stabilization of the Community production of mandarins and apples;
- Regulations (EEC) Nos 1195/90 and 1201/90 on measures to increase the consumption and utilization of citrus fruit and apples;
- Regulation (EEC) No 789/89 instituting specific measures for nuts and locust beans.

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

The market organization covers products falling within the following codes of the Combined Nomenclature:

- Vegetables: 0702 00 to 0708 and 0709, with the exception of codes 0709 60 91, 0709 60 95, 0709 60 99, 0709 90 31, 0709 90 39 and 0709 90 60;
- Fruit: 0802 (with the exception of code No 0802 90 30), 0804 20 10, 0805, 0806 10 11, 0806 10 15, 0806 10 19, 0807 to 0810 and ex 0813 50 30 (mixtures exclusively of nuts of codes 0801, 0802 and 1212 10 10);
- Locust beans: 1212 10 10.

Quality standards are fixed for a number of these products and normally comprise three classes: Extra, I and II.

The marketing year differs from product to product.

Expenditure on fresh fruit and vegetables was 1.9% of total EAGGF Guarantee spending in 1992.

1. ECONOMIC BACKGROUND⁽¹⁾

Community production of fruit harvested for sale in 1991/92 was 28.2 million t, less (-8.4%) than in 1990/91. Production of vegetables, totalling 46.7 million t during 1991/92, was greater than in 1990/91 (+3.6%) and 8.7% above the average for 1987/89.

Internal consumption of fruit in 1990/91 came to 35,3 million t including 9.3 million t of citrus fruit. Consumption of vegetables was 43.0 million t. Nearly all internal consumption of fruit and vegetables (about 90%) is human consumption.

The self-sufficiency rate in vegetables was 104% in 1990/91, in non-citrus fruit 83% and in citrus fruit 71%.

Trade with countries outside the Community varies from product to product:

- imports in 1991: 3.8 million t of fruit (of which 1.6 million t of citrus fruit) and 0.9 million t of fresh vegetables,
- exports in 1991: 1.5 million t of fresh fruit (of which 0.8 million t of citrus fruit) and 0.6 million t of vegetables.

(1) Community production of bananas and the common organization of the market in bananas are not included here.

2. OPERATION OF THE MARKET(1)

2.1. Price arrangements

For each marketing year, the Council fixes two types of price for the products considered important in determining producers' incomes: peaches, pears, apples, table grapes, oranges, mandarins, lemons, cauliflowers, tomatoes, aubergines, apricots, clementines, satsumas and nectarines.

- (a) Basic price: This is fixed for each product, taking account of market prices over the three preceding years and the need to contribute to supporting producers' incomes. It is used to calculate buying-in prices.
- (b) Buying-in price: This price is set at between 30% and 65% of the basic price according to product.

There are two further types of price derived from the above 'institutional' prices:

- Withdrawal price
This is derived from the basic price and the buying-in price and is the price below which producer organizations do not offer their members' products for sale: the latter are paid compensation instead. The arrangement is currently confined to the above basic products, and the price guarantees to producers that part of the normal price they need to cover costs and labour. Withdrawal prices may not exceed the buying-in price for quality class II plus 10% of the basic price.
- Public buying-in price
Should a serious crisis occur on the market, intervention agencies may buy in surplus products at a price not exceeding the buying-in price, adjusted for quality class II, provided the products meet the standards set for this class, plus other adjustments where appropriate depending on the products being bought in.
- (c) Reference prices: The reference prices, set by the Commission, are minimum entry prices for a number of products exposed to competitive pressure from imports (cucumbers, tomatoes, aubergines, courgettes, cherries, apricots, peaches and nectarines, table grapes, lemons, plums, pears, apples, cabbage lettuces, endives, artichokes, mandarins and satsumas, clementines and blood oranges); reference prices are based on the

(1) Community production of bananas and the common organization of the market in bananas are not included here.

arithmetic mean of production prices in the Member States in the preceding three marketing years, taking account both of changes in production costs in the fruit and vegetables sector and of a sum representing the cost of transporting the products from the area of production to centres of consumption in the Community.

2.2. Specific market instruments

2.2.1. Import and export arrangements

In the case of imports, for each product concerned and for each place of origin, the entry price determined daily from the market prices recorded on representative markets in the Community is compared with the reference price. If the market price is below the reference price, a countervailing charge is payable.

To facilitate exports, export refunds generally designed to make up the difference between the internal price and the world market price may be granted.

2.2.2. Withdrawal operations

Where producer organizations have been unable to sell part of their production and have therefore paid compensation to producers, they receive financial compensation from the EAGGF. This compensation is equal to that paid to producers (which may not exceed withdrawal prices), minus net receipts obtained from the produce withdrawn from the market.

Financial compensation may also be paid in the case of public buying-in.

For tomatoes, mandarins, clementines, satsumas, oranges, lemons, peaches, nectarines, apples and cauliflowers there is a threshold for withdrawals. If the quantities withdrawn from the market in a single marketing year exceed the threshold, the buying-in price for the subsequent year is reduced progressively by 1%, up to a maximum reduction of 20%. Since 1990/91 the thresholds have been calculated for the Community.

2.3. Prices fixed

For the 1993/94 marketing year, the Commission has proposed the freezing of institutional prices.

2.4. Measures accompanying the price mechanisms

2.4.1. Establishment of a Community register of citrus cultivation

The establishment of the register was undertaken to improve production orientation and also to improve the Community arrangements for withdrawals and control measures. It was considered necessary to have access to data indicating citrus production potential in the Community.

2.4.2. Promotion measures

(a) Financial compensation for promotion of orange and mandarin sales

This takes the form of marketing premiums paid to sellers by each producing Member State (reimbursable by the EAGGF), with the aim of increasing sales in the Community by assisting marketing operations. These premiums have been degressive since 1990/91 onwards and cease in 1993/94.

(b) Financial compensation to support processing of citrus fruit

This scheme applies to oranges and lemons.

Premiums are paid to processors, thereby ensuring regular supplies of Community fruit to the Community processing industry, thus helping disposal of the fruit. Supply contracts between producers and processors are based on a minimum price fixed before the start of each marketing year.

For oranges, the minimum price is fixed at the level of the highest withdrawal price valid during the periods of substantial withdrawals. For lemons, the minimum price is also fixed on the basis of the withdrawal price, but in accordance with the system established by Regulation (EEC) No 1199/90 (OJ No L 119, 11.5.1990, p. 61).

The financial compensation cannot be greater than the difference between the minimum price and the prices charged for the raw material in non-Community producing countries.

These products are also subject to the stabilizers for fresh products. They are treated in the same way as production for consumption fresh for the purpose of fixing the intervention thresholds and as a quantity eligible for an intervention measure for the purposes of establishing whether the intervention thresholds have been exceeded.

- (c) Measures to increase consumption of apples and citrus fruit

The Community contributes from 50 to 60% towards the financing of schemes to promote consumption of fresh apples and citrus fruit harvested in the Community.

2.4.3. Measures to improve Community production

To adjust the supply of apples and mandarins to demand, growers qualified during the period 1990/91 to 1992/93 for a single orchard grubbing premium.

This premium was financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

3. COMMON ORGANIZATION OF THE MARKET IN BANANAS

This organization is governed by Council Regulation (EEC) No 404/93 of 13 February 1993.

The common organization applies to Combined Nomenclature code ex 0803, excluding plantains, fresh or dried, and to products processed from bananas falling within various CN codes.

Quality standards are laid down for bananas intended to be supplied fresh to the consumer. Standards may also be laid down for processed products.

The marketing year runs from 1 January to 31 December.

3.1. Aid scheme

- (a) The Member States grant aids to recognized producers' organizations to encourage their establishment and assist their administrative operation. These aids are part-financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section.
- (b) The competent authorities of the Member States may draw up operational programmes under the Community support frameworks to achieve the objectives of improving quality and competitiveness. These programmes are part-financed by the EAGGF Guidance Section.
- (c) Compensation for any loss of income is granted to Community producers who are, in general, members of a recognized producers' organization.

The maximum quantity of Community bananas marketed for which compensation may be granted is fixed at 854 000 tonnes (net weight), broken down by producer region.

The compensatory aid is calculated on the basis of the difference between the 'flat-rate reference income' and the 'average production income'. Supplementary aid and advances may be paid in certain circumstances.

This aid is fixed by the Commission in accordance with the management committee procedure, before 1 March of each year for the previous year, and is chargeable in its entirety to the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

- (d) A single premium of ECU 1 000 per hectare, which may be adjusted, chargeable to the EAGGF Guarantee Section, is granted to Community producers who cease to grow bananas.
- (e) The Commission has proposed the introduction of a diversification and development programme for certain banana-producing countries in Latin America (COM (92) 496 final of 25 November 1992), which will be financed by a new budget heading under financial and technical aid and economic cooperation with developing countries in Latin America and Asia.

3.2. Import and export arrangements

Imports from the ACP States, amounting to 857 700 tonnes (net weight), considered as being traditional, are subject to zero customs duty and shared between the ACP States.

A tariff quota of 2 million tonnes (net weight) is opened each year for imports of bananas from third countries and non-traditional ACP imports.

Under this tariff quota imports of bananas from third countries are subject to a levy of ECU 100 a tonne, while imports of non-traditional ACP bananas are subject to zero duty.

When Community demand as determined on the basis of the forecast supply balance increases, the volume of the quota is increased accordingly before 30 November prior to the relevant marketing year.

Outside the quota:

- imports of non-traditional ACP bananas are subject to a duty of ECU 750/tonne;
- imports of bananas from third countries are subject to a levy of ECU 850/tonne.

On the basis of separate calculations for each of the categories of operators, each operator obtains import licenses on the basis of the average quantities of bananas that he has sold in the three most recent years for which figures are available.

B. PROCESSED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

The processed fruit and vegetables market organization began operation in 1968. It is governed by Regulation (EEC) No 426/86, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 1569/92.

Regulation (EEC) No 525/77 introduced a system of production aid for tinned pineapple, and Regulation (EEC) No 1991/92 introduced special measures for raspberries intended for processing.

The common organization covers the following products: frozen, dehydrated and preserved, dried or leguminous vegetables; frozen, dried and preserved fruit, fruit paste, fruit juices and others.

The production of processed citrus fruit and bananas, on the other hand, is covered by the organization of the market in fresh fruit and vegetables.

Expenditure on products processed from fruit and vegetables came to 2% of total EAGGF Guarantee spending in 1992.

1. ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Production of processed fruit and vegetables eligible for production aid increased slightly (0.5%) between 1990 and 1991.

The external trade balance for all processed fruit and vegetables showed the following trends:

- imports rose from 2.7 million t in 1990 to 3.1 million t in 1991,
- exports remained stable about 1.2 million t in both 1989 and 1990.

2. OPERATION OF THE MARKET

2.1. Specific market instruments

2.1.1. External trade arrangements

To facilitate exports, export refunds making up the difference between the Community price and the world market price may be granted.

A minimum price at the frontier has been introduced for certain processed products, including certain products processed from cherries and dried grapes. A similar measure is introduced in specific cases for certain soft fruit intended for processing originating in certain East European countries.

2.1.2. Aid for processed fruit and vegetables

The Council introduced this scheme in 1978 as part of a general policy for the Mediterranean areas. The aid scheme was necessary because of the difference between prices of Community products and those of imported products; the aim is to ensure adequate incomes for producers of fresh fruit and vegetables by means of a minimum price which the processor must undertake to pay to producers to qualify for the aid.

The Commission fixes minimum prices each year under the management committee procedure. Prices are fixed by product before the start of the marketing year, taking account of the minimum price of the previous marketing year and the movement in the basic prices for fresh products, as well as the need to ensure normal sales of fresh products to the various end-users.

The scheme covers tomato products, peaches and pears in syrup and/or natural fruit juice, prunes and (since the accession of Greece) dried figs and dried grapes.

The Commission decided as part of the 1990/91 prices package to fix the processing aid for all products except dried grapes in such a way as to offset the difference between the cost of the raw material used in the Community and that of the raw material from the main competing non-Community countries. (This system has already been implemented for pears and peaches in syrup and/or natural fruit juice.) For dried grapes the aid is fixed each year by the Commission in such a way as to compensate for the difference between the level of Community prices (having regard to the minimum price payable to the producer) and that of products of non-Community countries or, where imports do not attain a representative volume, that of a price determined on the basis of intra-Community trade and Community market prospects. The aid is granted in respect of the net finished product and is calculated on the basis of the raw material used.

In the case of dried grapes the production aid scheme is gradually - over the marketing years 1990/91 to 1993/94 - being replaced by cultivation aid fixed per hectare of specialized area harvested.

During the transitional period, the cultivation aid is being introduced progressively to offset the decrease in production aid resulting from the progressive reduction in the minimum price.

(From 1990/91 to 1993/94, this price is being cut by ECU 19,941/100 kg per marketing year. It will no longer be fixed from 1994/95, and the production aid will no longer apply from that marketing year.)

2.1.3. Stabilisation mechanisms

(a) *System limiting the grant of aid to certain quantities fixed in advance: it is used today for processed tomatoes*

- Processed tomatoes: this system was established by Council Regulation No 1320/85.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 668/93 restricts the grant of production aid for all the processing establishments in each Member State, starting in the 1993/94 marketing year, to a quantity of products processed from tomatoes, for the Twelve, corresponding to a volume of fresh tomatoes of 6 596 787 t.

This volume is divided up as follows:

- 4 317 339 t for the manufacture of tomato concentrates;
- 1 543 228 t for the manufacture of whole peeled tomatoes;
- 736 220 t for the manufacture of other processed tomato products.

This volume of fresh tomatoes is divided between the Member States and allocated by the Member States to processing undertakings on the basis of the quantities produced by each of them during the three marketing years preceding that for which the aid is fixed.

(b) *Guarantee threshold system, overrun of which leads to a reduction in production aid during the current marketing year*

- Processed tomatoes: this system was established back in 1984/85 by Regulation (EEC) No 989/84 but was suspended by the application of the 'quota' system; it was not applied until 1992/93 and became obsolete from 1993/94.

(c) *Guarantee threshold system, overrun of which leads to a reduction in production aid during the following marketing year*

- Peaches in syrup: Regulation (EEC) No 2245/88 fixed the guarantee threshold for the Community of Eleven at 502 000 t: from 1989/90 this quantity also covers peaches in natural fruit juice and from 1990/91 onwards the threshold is 582 000 t for the Twelve (Regulation (EEC) No 1205/90).
- Williams pears in syrup: since the introduction of a production aid, aid has been limited to a fixed quantity. This quantity, changed into a guarantee threshold for Williams and Rocha pears in syrup and/or natural fruit juice by the Council as part of the 1989/90 prices decisions, is currently 102 805 t.
- Dried grapes:
 - (a) the guarantee thresholds for dried grapes in the Community of Twelve are as follows: currants: 68 000 t, sultanas: 93 000 t, and moscatel: 4 000 t.
 - (b) as regards aid per hectare, the reduction applies if the areas under dried grapes exceed the maximum guaranteed area set at 53 000 ha.

2.2. Prices fixed

The change in minimum prices and aids for 1993/94 will be decided by the Commission for each product before the beginning of the relevant marketing year under the management committee procedure.

2.3. Production aid for tinned pineapple

This is designed to help the industry to maintain competitive prices in relation to prices charged by the main non-Community producing countries, while ensuring adequate returns for producers of fresh pineapple; production aid is granted to processors who undertake to pay producers at least the minimum price fixed each year.

2.4. Special measures for raspberries for processing

This scheme was established by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1991/92 and includes the following aids:

- the EAGGF Guarantee Section contributes 50% towards the financing of flat-rate aids granted by the Member States to recognized producers' organizations which have submitted programmes for improving the competitiveness of the raspberry industry;
- approved programmes qualify for a Community aid of 40% of the amount of the expenditure incurred.

Trend of appropriations (*)

(ECU)

Article	Heading	Appropriations 1994	Appropriations 1993
B1-150	FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES		
B1-1500	Export refunds	104 000 000	104 000 000
B1-1501	Compensation for withdrawals and buying in and for free distribution operations	390 000 000	520 000 000
B1-1502	Compensation to promote Community citrus fruits	4 000 000	9 000 000
B1-1503	Compensation to encourage process- ing of citrus fruits	173 000 000	202 000 000
B1-1504	Citrus register	6 000 000	2 000 000
B1-1505	Improvement of production	p.m.	18 000 000
B1-1506	Promotion measures	22 000 000	22 000 000
B1-1507	Nuts	79 000 000	117 000 000
B1-1508	Bananas	185 000 000	94 000 000
B1-1509	Other intervention	49 000 000	16 000 000
Total of article B1-150 (fresh fruit and vegetables)		1 012 000 000	1 104 000 000
B1-151	PROCESSED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES		
B1-1510	Export refunds	23 000 000	24 000 000
B1-1511	Production aid for processed tomato products	422 000 000	355 000 000
B1-1512	Production aid for fruit-based products	118 000 000	125 000 000
B1-1513	Production aid and intervention for processed dried grape products	135 000 000	111 000 000
B1-1514	Production aid for tinned pineapple	10 000 000	10 000 000
B1-1516	Production aid for processed raspberries	2 000 000	1 000 000
B1-1519	Other intervention	p.m.	p.m.
Total of article B1-151 (processed fruit and vegetables)		710 000 000	626 000 000
TOTAL OF CHAPTER B1-15 (Fruit & vegetables)		1 722 000 000	1 730 000 000

(*) 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 (*)

Fresh fruit and vegetables

There may not be a world market, in the exact sense of the term, in fruit and vegetables, but there is nevertheless a large volume of international trade in citrus fruit, apples and pears. In all three cases it is the Community market that exercises the strongest influence on trade, above all trade in citrus fruit. In 1992/93 world production of citrus fruit totalled 70 million tonnes, a 5 % increase on 1991/92. The proportion of fruit processed rose from about 32 % around 1975 to 36 % in 1989/90, particularly in the case of citrus fruit, the production of concentrated orange juice being the fastest growing form of processing.

The data available on Community production of fresh fruit and vegetables in the 1992/93 marketing years do not provide an adequate basis for a full assessment. The most striking factor was an unprecedented level of apple production (10.58 million tonnes). The biological phenomenon of biennial bearing was partly responsible for the 365 % increase in German production, but the Benelux countries and France also saw very substantial increases in production in 1992 (194 and 82 % respectively). Withdrawals from the market by producer groups in 1992 totalled 1.69 million tonnes (16 % of production). As a result, the institutional

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

prices of apples were reduced by 5 % in 1993 after the intervention threshold was exceeded. The indications are that the 1993 apple harvest will be smaller, but still above average. However, production is changing to adapt to market requirements: new varieties of apples are being introduced to meet changing consumer demand.

In the citrus fruit sector, almost 6 million tonnes of oranges were produced in the 1992/93 marketing year, representing an increase of 17 % on 1991/92 production. Production of clementines in Italy and Spain rose by 21 and 22 % respectively, but fell in France. In Greece production remained stable. Spain, which at present supplies nearly all the satsumas produced in the Community, saw a slight fall (5 %) in the production of this fruit. Satsuma withdrawals remain at a very low level, less than 1 % of production. Production of lemons fell by 51 % in Greece but increased by 24 % in Spain.

In the important nuts sector, walnut production increased by 46 % in France, but production remained stable in Italy. Hazelnut production fell by 24 % in Italy, which is the biggest producer, and increased by almost 50 % in Spain.

Community pear production exceeded the initial estimates and reached 3.2 million tonnes. Only in the United Kingdom did production fall (by 32 %), while in Italy, Spain and Germany harvests exceeded 1992 levels by 61, 55 and 238 % respectively. Pear withdrawals totalled 236 100 tonnes, or 8 % of production. It appears that the 1993 harvest will also be above average.

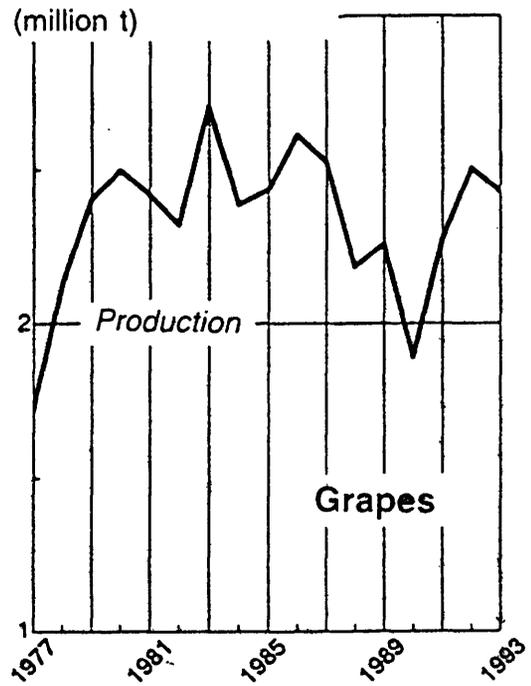
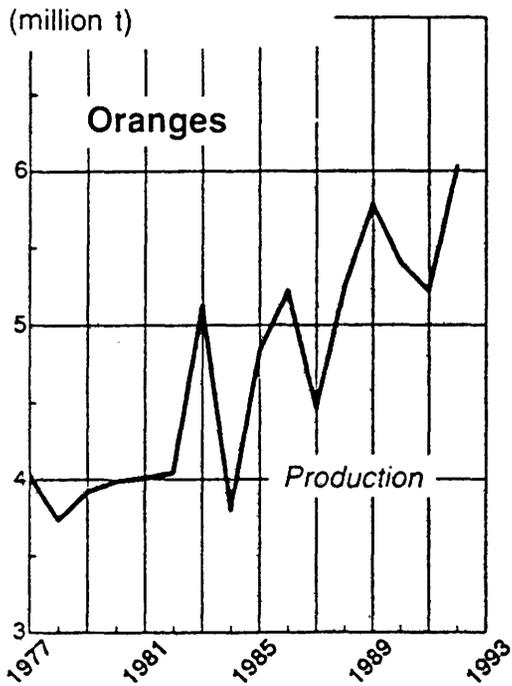
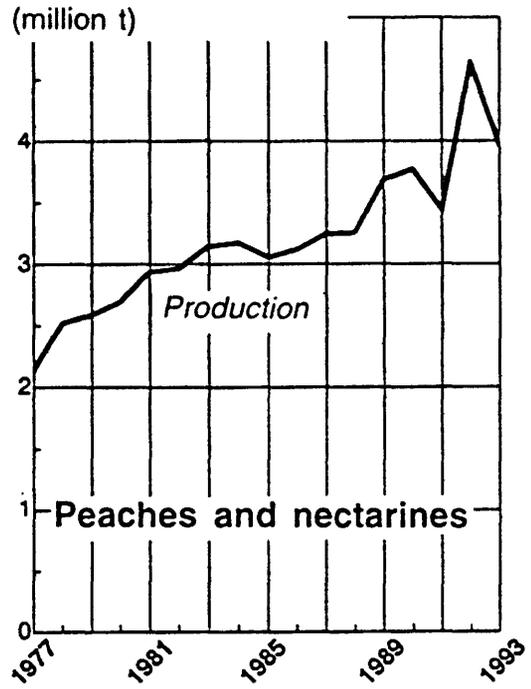
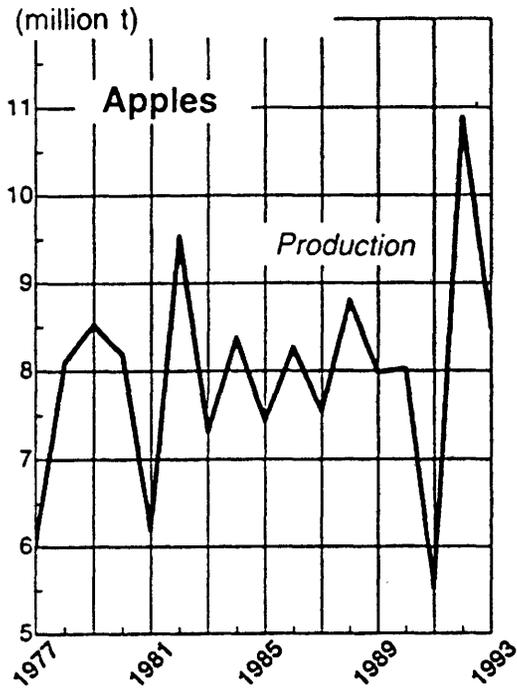
Production of peaches and nectarines did not increase as sharply as in the case of pomaceous fruit, but it has been rising over the last few years (with the exception of 1991), and in 1992 almost 3.6 million tonnes of peaches and 1.1 million tonnes of nectarines were produced. In all 877 400 tonnes of peaches (24 % of production) and 348 400 tonnes of nectarines (32 % of production) were withdrawn from the market.

Production levels for fresh vegetables in 1992/93 were similar to those of the preceding few years, increasing in the northern Member States (Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) and falling in Italy. Cauliflower production continued to rise in Italy, Belgium and the United Kingdom, but showed signs of stabilizing elsewhere (Germany and the Netherlands). Withdrawals totalled 122 500 tonnes and represented about 5 % of production. Tomato production fell in some Member States, but the quantities of fresh tomatoes supplied to the market did not change significantly.

Internal trade in fruit and vegetables, which had been expanding at an annual rate of 5 to 6 % over the previous few years, continued to do so in 1992, with the exception of apples, for which the volume of trade fell by 6 to 7 % against 1991.

On the level of external trade, imports were generally stable in 1992, but there was a fairly substantial increase in exports, mainly accounted for by oranges. However, the balance of trade in fresh fruit remained negative, with 1992 imports at 110 % of 1985 imports.

Fruit



Vegetable exports, which are far lower than fruit exports, are increasing gradually but steadily, with the exception of cucumbers. Tomato imports increased slightly.

Market management

The Council has kept all basic prices and purchase prices for fresh fruit and vegetables at their previous levels for the 1993/94 marketing year. However, the rules governing the stabilizer scheme led to a fall in these prices for cauliflowers (- 5 %), peaches (- 16 %), nectarines (- 20 %), lemons (- 2 %), apples (- 5 %) and oranges (- 15 %). These reductions were in addition to those caused by the currency realignments in September 1992, November 1992, January 1993 and May 1993. The prices in force in the Community of Ten were applied in Spain from 1 January 1993 and in Portugal from 1 April 1993.

The Council extended the aid scheme for processing oranges to small citrus fruit (mandarins, satsumas and clementines).

Processed fruit and vegetables

Only certain products in this sector are covered by a Community support scheme.

Although a large volume of prunes is produced in the Community, prices rose sharply in the 1992/93 marketing year. Imports, mainly from the USA, remain more or less equivalent to Community production, although they fell by 6 % in 1992. Exports rose sharply but are still at a relatively low level (2 700 tonnes). The firmness of the market made it possible to increase minimum prices by 2.5 % and reduce production aid by 2.73 %.

Production of peaches in syrup has risen sharply over the last two marketing years and reached 697 000 tonnes in 1992/93, which represents a 14.5 % increase on the 1991/92 level. Prices remained stable but trade within the Community fell by 7.5 %. Exports, on the other hand, increased substantially, by 51 %, but external trade prices were low, especially for exports to the USA. Import prices rose (+ 13 % against 1991 prices), in particular for products originating in South Africa, which is the Community's principal supplier (+ 16 % from 1991 to 1992). With regard to market management, the minimum price for peaches for processing for 1993/94 has followed the development of withdrawal prices for fresh peaches, which fell by 10 % because the intervention threshold was exceeded. It was decided to lower the minimum price by 13 % for peaches for processing.

The big pear harvest in 1992 did not greatly influence the market for pears in syrup. But production aid was reduced after the intervention threshold was exceeded and minimum prices remained unchanged since prices within the Community and for exports were fairly stable.

The Commission modified the minimum import price system for soft fruits adopted in the context of the Association Agreements with Hungary, Poland (the biggest exporter) and the former Czechoslovakia.

Processing aid for pineapples was increased by 6.1% following the establishment of processing facilities in Martinique. But the minimum price remained unchanged. An effort is being made to orient Community production towards higher quality products to distinguish them from products from the Far East, with which the Community is in direct competition.

Within the Community, trade in dried figs stabilized at 4 718 tonnes and production at 14 500 tonnes in 1992/93. Of the three Community producers, Greece produced 7 000 tonnes, Spain 5 500 tonnes and Portugal 2 000 tonnes. Community exports increased in 1992 for the second consecutive year (+ 26%), as did unit values (+ 26%). Import prices rose by only 5%. Imports come almost exclusively from Turkey. For 1993/94 the minimum price has been kept at the 1992/93 level, but production aid has been reduced by 29%.

Production of dried grapes in 1992/93 remained at practically the same level as in the two preceding years (82 000), but far below pre-1990 production (135 000 tonnes). There were no problems regarding production, particularly in the case of sultanas. However, there was a fall in demand for currants resulting from changing patterns of use. Trade in dried grapes within the Community rose by 16% against 1991, and prices were stable. Greek consignments increased by 10%, but prices fell by 5% and there was an increase in consignments of small packs, although levels remained low compared with imports. Exports totalled 9 594 tonnes, an increase on 1991 but still lower than 1990 levels (14 686 tonnes). Imports fell (211 170 tonnes). Since 1993/94 is the last year of the transitional period for replacing the minimum price scheme and aid to producers with the system of aid per hectare, the provisions of the Community scheme were therefore left unchanged.

Common organization of the market in bananas

The common organization of the market in bananas came into force on 1 July 1993,¹ completing the single market in the sector. It distinguishes between bananas produced in the Community and bananas originating in third countries, and within the latter category, it distinguishes between traditional imports from ACP States and imports from other countries (so-called 'dollar' bananas coming principally from Latin American countries).

The COM rules regarding trade with third countries provide for the opening of an annual tariff quota of 2 million tonnes for bananas from third countries other than traditional ACP bananas, for which quantities are laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 404/93. The customs duty is ECU 100 per tonne, except for ACP bananas, which are exempt from duties. The

¹ Regulation (EEC) No 404/93, 13.2.1993, OJ L 47, 25.2.1993, p. 1.

quota may be revised by a Commission decision in response to changes in consumption patterns evaluated on the basis of a forecast supply balance. For imports in excess of this tariff quota, the tariff is ECU 850 per tonne for imports from non-ACP third countries and ECU 750 per tonne for non-traditional imports from ACP States.

Banana imports from third countries are subject to import licence arrangements. Provision is also made for the application of a safeguard clause to all banana imports.

The COM also includes provisions concerning the production and marketing of bananas within the Community. This involves, in particular, compensation for loss of income by Community producers; a premium for ceasing to produce bananas; measures to promote the formation of producer groups and structural measures, to be financed under Community support framework arrangements, to improve the banana sector as a whole. The internal arrangements also cover the introduction of quality and marketing standards so that bananas from a variety of origins can be distributed satisfactorily on the Community market.

Finally, the Regulation provides that the Commission must submit to the European Parliament and the Council a first report on the operation of the COM Regulation after it has been in force for three years, with proposals if necessary, and a second report on 31 December 2001.

COMMISSION PRICE PROPOSALS (*)

In accordance with Article 16 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables the Commission proposes each year a basic and a buying-in price for each of the products listed in Annex II to the Regulation, i.e. cauliflowers, apricots, nectarines, peaches, lemons, tomatoes, aubergines, pears, table grapes, apples, satsumas, mandarins, clementines and oranges.

Pending its proposals on a reform of the common market organizations for fresh and processed fruit and vegetables, the Commission proposes that the basic and buying-in prices be kept at their present level. The Commission will take appropriate action if it emerges that intervention thresholds have been exceeded when the final withdrawal figures for the 1993/94 marketing year are known.

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

Fruit and vegetables

Basic price

(ECU/100 kg net)

	1 9 9 4							1 9 9 5				
	June	July	August	Sept.	October	November	Dec.	January	February	March	April	May
Cauliflowers	24,92	22,13	22,13	23,90	24,79	29,82	29,82	29,82	27,82	29,26	29,62	-
Tomatoes	(11-20) 28,41 (21-30) 25,87	23,34	20,93	22,20	23,53	28,28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aubergines	-	17,74	17,74	17,74	17,74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peaches	45,31	42,92	42,92	42,92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nectarines	59,07	54,69	54,69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apricots	41,68	41,68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lemons	42,47	43,48	43,05	38,67	36,50	35,49	34,86	35,87	34,61	36,00	37,65	38,53
Pears	-	28,62	26,72	25,57	26,59	26,98	27,35	27,60	27,60	27,60	27,60	-
Table grapes	-	-	36,25	32,45	32,45	(1-20) 32,45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apples	-	-	26,46	26,46	26,46	27,17	29,56	31,96	31,96	31,96	31,96	31,96
Mandarins	-	-	-	-	-	(16-30) 36,85	36,47	35,97	34,31	-	-	-
Satsumas	-	-	-	-	(16-31) 28,65	25,41	27,57	(1-15) 26,49	(1-15) 36,33	-	-	-
Clementines	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,76	31,57	31,43	-	-	-
Sweet oranges	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,36	30,81	31,43	33,34	33,97	33,97

STATISTICAL TABLES (*)

**Supply balance — fresh fruit (1)
Market balance — fresh apples**

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	$\frac{1989/90}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1990/91}{1989/90}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Fresh fruit (excl. citrus) (1)</i>					
Usable production	21195	20564	21201	-0,8	3,1
Imports	4818	5614	5833	3,9	3,9
Exports	1643	1288	1416	-5,9	9,9
Intra-EC trade	4407	5204	5247	4,2	0,8
Change in stocks	6	17	12	29,7	-29,4
Internal use of which:	24616	24873	25606	0,3	2,9
— animal feed	294	252	265	-3,8	5,2
— losses (market)	2369	2339	2285	-0,3	-2,3
— industrial uses	756	506	456	-9,6	-9,9
— human consumption (gross)	20020	20388	20657	0,5	1,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	62	63	64	0,4	1,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	86	83	83	-0,9	0,0
<i>Fresh apples</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	7105	7176	7258	0,2	-0,3
Imports	600	744	699	5,5	-6,0
Exports	200	268	257	7,6	-4,1
Intra-EC trade	1334	1451	1604	2,1	10,5
Change in stocks	-35	-78	-40	x	x
Internal use of which:	7539	7730	7640	0,6	-1,2
— animal feed	114	123	78	1,9	-36,6
— losses (market)	734	878	767	4,6	-12,6
— industrial uses	613	270	120	-18,5	-55,6
— human consumption (2)	6035	6459	6675	1,7	3,3

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including fruit preserves and juices.

(2) According to the market balance

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

Market balance — fresh pears
— fresh peaches

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	$\frac{1989/90}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1990/91}{1989/90}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Fresh pears</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	2467	2285	2337	-1,9	2,3
Imports	89	224	227	26,0	1,3
Exports	134	184	166	8,3	-9,8
Intra-EC trade	287	345	377	4,7	9,3
Change in stocks	7	-22	-32	x	x
Internal use	2414	2347	2430	-0,7	3,5
of which:					
— animal feed	35	25	25	-8,1	0,0
— losses (market)	147	124	122	-4,2	-1,6
— industrial uses	44	55	20	5,7	-63,6
— human consumption ⁽¹⁾	2175	2143	2263	-0,4	5,6
<i>Fresh peaches</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	2944	2998	3178	0,5	6,0
Imports	8	10	8	5,7	-20,0
Exports	94	79	94	-4,3	19,0
Intra-EC trade	410	458	479	2,8	4,6
Change in stocks	0	0	0	x	x
Internal use	2853	2929	3092	0,7	5,6
of which:					
— animal feed	24	32	32	7,5	0,0
— losses (market)	:	:	:	x	x
— industrial uses	93	70	87	-6,9	24,3
— processing	602	709	691	4,2	-2,5
— human consumption ⁽¹⁾	1781	2118	2282	4,4	7,7

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ According to the market balance.

Market balance — table grapes
Supply balance — fresh vegetables ⁽¹⁾

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	$\frac{1989/90}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1990/91}{1989/90}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Table grapes</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	2575	2337	2410	-2,4	3,1
Imports	354	587	565	13,5	-3,7
Exports	637	208	211	-24,4	1,4
Intra-EC trade	918	1032	1134	3,0	9,9
Change in stocks	-150	27	0	x	x
Internal use of which:	2447	2897	2975	4,3	2,7
— animal feed	:	:	:	x	x
— losses (market)	111	111	121	0,0	9,0
— industrial uses	0	0	0	x	x
— human consumption	2248	2786	2854	5,5	2,4
<i>Fresh vegetables ⁽¹⁾</i>					
Usable production	45703	45962	47101	0,1	2,5
Imports	2001	2780	2802	8,6	0,8
Exports	5165	4868	4663	-1,5	-4,2
Intra-EC trade	6690	8499	8331	6,2	-2,0
Change in stocks	50	-150	104	x	x
Internal use of which:	42490	44024	45136	0,9	2,5
— animal feed	745	424	518	-13,1	22,2
— losses (market)	4672	4340	4831	-1,8	11,7
— seed	15	11	12	-7,5	9,1
— human consumption ⁽¹⁾	37058	38049	38552	0,7	1,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	115	118	119	0,6	0,8
Self-sufficiency (%)	108	104	104	-0,9	0,0

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ Including vegetable preserves and juices.

**Market balance — cauliflowers
— fresh tomatoes**

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	$\frac{1989/90}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1990/91}{1989/90}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Cauliflowers</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	1541	1785	1770	3,7	- 0,8
Imports	5	7	8	8,8	14,3
Exports	23	43	38	16,9	- 11,6
Intra-EC trade	220	356	333	12,8	- 6,5
Change in stocks	0	0	0	x	x
Internal use	1517	1749	1740	3,6	- 0,5
of which :					
— animal feed	32	23	25	- 7,9	8,7
— losses (market)	80	196	164	25,1	- 16,3
— industrial uses	:	:	:	x	x
— human consumption ⁽¹⁾	1413	1530	1531	2,0	0,1
<i>Fresh tomatoes</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	13393	11698	12102	- 3,3	3,5
Imports	283	315	330	2,7	4,8
Exports	253	86	98	- 23,6	14,0
Intra-EC trade	678	850	876	5,8	3,1
Internal use	13423	11927	12334	- 2,9	3,4
of which :					
— animal feed	88	89	98	0,3	10,1
— losses (market)	503	600	522	4,5	- 13,0
— processing	9122	7495	8285	- 4,8	10,5
— human consumption ⁽¹⁾	3710	3743	3429	0,2	- 8,4

Source : Eurostat.

(¹) According to the market balance.

Supply balance — citrus fruit ⁽¹⁾
Market balance — oranges ⁽¹⁾

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1989/90	1990/91	$\frac{1989/90}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1990/91}{1989/90}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Citrus fruit ⁽¹⁾</i>					
Usable production	6401	8478	9222	7,3	8,8
Imports	2542	4520	4626	15,5	2,3
Exports	305	993	907	34,3	-8,7
Intra-EC trade	4128	3263	3434	-5,7	5,2
Change in stocks	0	0	0	x	x
Internal use	8595	12005	12941	8,7	7,8
of which:					
— animal feed	25	50	20	18,9	-60,0
— losses (market)	630	965	1413	11,2	46,4
— industrial uses	88	53	103	-11,9	94,3
— human consumption	7895	10937	11405	8,5	4,3
Human consumption (kg/head)	24,6	34	35	8,4	2,9
Self-sufficiency (%)	75	71	71	-1,4	0,0
<i>Oranges ⁽¹⁾</i>					
Sales by commercial producers	3698	5058	5184	8,1	2,5
Imports	1382	2211	2348	12,5	6,2
Exports	286	547	613	17,6	12,1
Intra-EC trade	2095	2472	2611	4,2	5,6
Change in stocks	0	493	593	x	20,3
Internal use	4795	6229	6326	6,8	1,
of which:					
— animal feed	10	10	10	0,0	0,0
— losses (market)	215	508	604	24,0	18,9
— industrial uses	:	:	:	x	x
— human consumption	4549	5711	5712	5,9	0,0

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ Including fruit preserves and juices.

Market balance — processed tomatoes
— processed peaches

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1990/91	1991/92	$\frac{1990/91}{1985/86}$	$\frac{1991/92}{1990/91}$
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Processed tomatoes</i>					
Usable production	7155	6790	6427	- 1,0	- 5,3
Imports	94	597	602	44,7	0,8
Exports	3065	1674	1543	- 11,4	- 7,8
Intra-EC trade	1441	2578	2996	12,3	16,2
Change in stocks	100	:	:	x	x
Internal use	4083	5713	5486	7,0	- 4,0
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0	x	x
— human consumption ⁽¹⁾	4083	5713	5486	7,0	- 4,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	13	-	-	x	x
Self-sufficiency (%)	175	119	117	- 7,4	- 1,7
<i>Processed peaches</i>					
Usable production	602	460	566	- 5,2	23,0
Imports	27	156	145	42,1	- 7,1
Exports	103	213	252	15,6	18,3
Intra-EC trade	134	735	746	40,6	1,5
Change in stocks	0	0	30	x	x
Internal use	526	403	429	- 5,2	6,5
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0		x
— human consumption ⁽¹⁾	526	403	429	- 5,2	6,5
Human consumption (kg/head)	2	1,2	1,3	- 9,7	8,3
Self-sufficiency (%)	114	114	132	0,0	15,8

Source: Eurostat.

⁽¹⁾ According to the market balance.

Area, yield and harvested production of (a) fruit, (b) citrus fruit and (c) vegetables

	Area					Yield					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha		% TAV		100 kg/ha	% TAV		1 000 t		% TAV		1 000 t		% TAV	
	1985	1991	1985	1991		1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991	1985	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
EUR 12	3015	3107**	3110**	0.5	0.1	72	61	75	-2.8	22.9	21689	18843**	23183**	-2.3	23.0
A. Fruit (excl. citrus)															
A.1 All fruit															
Belgique/België	11	14	14**	4.1	0.0	315	175	465	-9.3	165.7	346	245	651	-5.6	165.7
Danmark	9	8	8**	-1.9	0.0	81	60	73	-4.9	4.2	73	48**	50**	-6.7	4.2
BR Deutschland	54	53	53**	-0.3	0.0	499	279	394	-9.2	41.4	2694	1478	2090**	-9.5	41.4
Elláda	288	284**	284**	0.0	0.0	87	87	88	0.1	1.2	2500	2480**	2510**	-0.1	1.2
España	1119	1202	1205**	1.2	0.2	39	32	28	-3.3	-10.5	4349	3821	3427**	-2.1	-10.3
Francia	250	233**	233**	-1.2	0.0	137	106	172	-4.2	61.8	3434	2471	3998	-5.3	61.8
Irlanda	2	2	2**	0.0	0.0	75	85	85	2.1	0.0	15	17	17**	2.1	0.0
Italia	952	961**	960**	0.2	-0.1	72	71	89	-0.3	23.5	6898	6839	8574	-0.1	25.4
Luxemborg	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	7	2	15	-18.8	650.0
Nederland	25	26	26	0.7	0.0	176	135	272	-4.3	101.1	439	351	706	-3.7	101.1
Portugal	255	280	281**	1.6	0.4	17	21	21	3.4	0.8	443	593**	600**	5.0	1.2
United Kingdom	50	44	44	-2.1	0.0	98	113	124	2.4	9.4	491	498	545	0.2	9.4
A.2 Apples	323	315**	323**	-0.4	2.5	230	176	337	-4.4	91.8	7433	5534	10881	-4.8	96.6
Belgique/België	6	8	8**	4.9	0.0	360	171	603	-11.6	251.8	216	137	482	-7.3	251.8
Danmark	4	2	2**	-10.9	0.0	113	160	200	6.0	25.0	45	32	40	-5.5	25.0
BR Deutschland	24	24	25**	0.0	4.2	576	325	1173	-9.1	260.4	1383	781	2932	-9.1	275.4
Elláda	18	18**	18**	0.0	0.0	148	103	214	-5.8	107.0	267	186	385	-5.8	107.0
España	57	47	48**	-3.2	2.1	176	98	209	-9.4	114.4	1004	459	1005	-12.2	119.0
Francia	66	69	77	0.7	11.6	272	187	311	-6.0	66.6	1793	1290	2398	-5.3	85.9
Irlanda	1	1	1**	0.0	0.0	90	90	100	0.0	11.1	9	9	10	0.0	11.1
Italia	85	83	82	-0.4	-1.2	237	220	292	-1.2	32.5	2014	1830	2395	-1.6	30.9
Luxemborg	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	6	2	10	-16.7	400.0
Nederland	16	17	17	1.0	0.0	188	131	335	-5.8	155.6	300	223	570	-4.8	155.6
Portugal	22	24	25	1.5	4.2	43	108	111	16.6	2.3	95	260	77	18.3	16.5
United Kingdom	24	22	20	-1.4	-9.1	125	148	189	2.8	27.6	301	325	377	1.3	16.0
A.3 Pears	137	138**	139**	0.1	0.7	188	135	223	-5.3	64.9	2579	1868	3102	-5.2	66.1
Belgique/België	3	3	3**	0.0	0.0	260	227	370	-2.3	63.2	78	68	111	-2.3	63.2
Danmark	0	0	0**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	4	3	4	-4.7	33.3
BR Deutschland	2	2	2	0.0	0.0	1620	875	2670	-9.8	205.1	324	175	534	-9.8	205.1
Elláda	7	7**	7**	0.0	0.0	200	130	23.0	-10.1	23.0	140	74	91	-10.1	23.0
España	36	36	36**	0.0	0.0	165	108	167	-6.9	55.6	595	387	602	-6.9	55.6
Francia	20	16	16	-3.7	0.0	209	141	246	-6.3	74.3	417	226	394	-9.7	74.3
Italia	49	51	52	0.7	2.0	164	138	219	-2.8	58.1	806	706	1138	-2.2	61.2
Nederland	6	5	5	-3.0	0.0	178	192	202	1.2	5.2	107	96	101	-1.8	5.2
Portugal	10	14	14**	5.8	0.0	57	67	71	2.8	6.4	100	94	100	8.7	6.4
United Kingdom	4	4	4	0.0	0.0	128	98	65	-4.4	-33.3	51	39	26	-4.4	-33.3

A.4 Peaches		EUR 12	210	222**	226**	0,9	1,8	128	126	158	-0,2	25,6	2682	2794	3573**	0,7	27,9
BR Deutschland			0	0	0**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	18	10	10**	-9,3	0,0
Eλλάδα			32	33**	34**	0,5	3,0	164	225	300	5,4	33,6	524	741	1020	5,9	37,7
España			58	68	70**	2,7	2,9	92	99	115	1,3	16,5	532	673	807	4,0	19,9
France			29	26**	26**	-1,8	0,0	135	108	133	-3,6	22,7	391	282	346	-5,3	22,7
Italia			83	78	79	-1,0	1,3	143	128	162	-1,8	26,3	1191	1002	1282	-2,8	27,9
Portugal			8	17	17**	13,4	0,0	33	51	64	7,7	25,6	26	86	108	22,1	25,6
A.5 Nectarines		EUR 12	35**	63**	67**	10,3	6,3	107	108	165	0,2	32,0	375	683	1104	10,5	61,6
Eλλάδα			2	4**	5**	12,2	25,0	120	200	296	8,9	48,0	24	80	148	22,2	85,0
España			3	11	14**	24,2	27,3	53	50	112	-1,1	124,3	16	55	157	22,8	185,5
France			8	11**	11**	5,5	0,0	123	114	158	-1,2	39,2	98	125	174	4,1	39,2
Italia			22	35	35	8,0	0,0	106	115	172	1,3	49,6	234	403	603	9,5	49,6
Portugal			0**	2**	2**	x	0,0	x	100	110	x	10,0	3	20	22	37,2	10,0
A.6 Table grapes		EUR 12	207	183**	192**	-2,0	4,9	118	123	130	0,8	5,9	2433	2253	2504	-1,3	11,1
Belgique/België			0	0	0**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	3	1	1	-16,7	0,0
Eλλάδα			19	19**	19**	0,0	0,0	131	153	168	2,6	10,3	249	290	320	2,6	10,3
España			76	58	59**	-4,4	1,7	73	73	73	0,0	-1,0	558	426	429	-4,4	0,7
France			26	17	17	-6,8	0,0	60	41	52	-6,1	27,1	156	70	89	-12,5	27,1
Italia			80	80	88	0,0	10,0	175	176	183	0,1	3,7	1402	1411	1610	0,1	14,1
Nederland			0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	1	0	0	x	x
Portugal			6	9	9**	7,0	0,0	107	61	61	-8,9	0,0	64	55	55**	-2,5	0,0
A.7 Apricots		EUR 12	60	66**	66**	1,6	0,0	98	83	95	-2,7	14,6	587	548	628**	-1,1	14,6
BR Deutschland			0	0	0**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2	1	1**	-10,9	0,0
Eλλάδα			7	7**	7**	0,0	0,0	187	93	129	-11,0	38,5	131	65	90	-11,1	38,5
España			21	26	26**	3,6	0,0	151	74	74	2,0	-8,5	151	211	193	5,7	-8,5
France			14	16**	16**	2,3	0,0	73	67	99	-1,4	48,6	102	107	159	0,8	48,6
Italia			16	16	16	0,0	0,0	123	98	109	-3,7	12,2	196	156	175	-3,7	12,2
Portugal			2	1	1**	-10,9	0,0	25	80	100	21,4	25,0	5	8	10	8,1	25,0
B. Citrus fruit		EUR 12	520	540**	537**	0,6	-0,6	155	159	181	0,4	13,6	8082	8600**	9714**	1,0	13,0
B.1 All citrus fruit			52	57**	58**	1,5	1,8	175	178	184	0,3	3,3	911	1014	1066	1,8	5,1
Eλλάδα			252	265	265**	0,8	10,6	139	191	191	3,7	10,6	3514	4585	5073	4,5	10,6
España			2	3**	3**	7,0	0,0	185	107	77	-8,8	-28,1	37	32	23	-2,4	-28,1
France			184	184	180	0,0	-2,2	189	153	189	-3,4	23,3	3484	2824	3406	-3,4	20,6
Italia			30	31	31**	0,5	0,0	45	47	47	0,5	0,7	136	145**	146**	1,1	0,7
Portugal																	
B.2 Oranges		EUR 12	295	305**	305**	0,6	0,0	164	167	195	0,3	17,1	4836	5092	5962	0,9	17,1
Eλλάδα			34	36**	37**	1,0	2,8	185	195	236	0,9	20,9	630	702	872	1,8	24,2
España			132	141	142**	1,1	0,7	147	188	202	4,1	7,6	1945	2651	2873	5,3	8,4
France			0	0**	0**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	3	2	2	-6,5	0,0
Italia			109	110	108	0,2	-1,8	198	149	195	-4,6	30,9	2162	1642	2111	-4,5	28,6
Portugal			20	18	18**	-1,7	0,0	48	53	58	1,6	9,5	96	95	104	-0,2	9,5

	Area						Yields						Harvested production							
	1 000 ha			% TAV			100 kg/ha			% TAV			1 000 t			% TAV				
	1985	1991	1992	1991	1985	1992	1985	1991	1992	1991	1985	1992	1991	1985	1992	1991	1985	1992	1991	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16					
B.3 Lemons	112	103**	102**	-1,4	-1,0	129	147	154	2,2	5,0	1442	1513**	1573**	0,8	4,0					
Eláda	13	13**	13**	0,0	0,0	158	172	84	1,5	-51,3	205	224	109	1,5	-51,3					
España	55	46	46**	-2,9	0,0	88	121	150	5,5	24,5	482	555	691	2,4	24,5					
France	0	0**	0**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	0	1**	1**	x	0,0					
Italia	40	39	38	-0,4	-2,6	185	183	198	-0,2	8,2	738	713	752	-0,6	5,5					
Portugal	4	5	5**	3,8	0,0	43	40	40	-1,0	0,0	17	20**	20**	2,7	0,0					
B.4 Mandaríns	29	32**	31**	1,7	-3,1	142	100	105	-5,7	5,2	411	319**	325**	-4,1	1,9					
Eláda	4	5**	5**	3,8	0,0	125	88	88	-5,7	0,0	50	44	44	-2,1	0,0					
España	3	6	6**	12,2	0,0	160	112	92	-5,8	-17,9	48	67	55	5,7	-17,9					
Italia	16	14	13	-2,2	-7,1	182	131	155	-5,4	18,3	291	183	201	-7,4	9,8					
Portugal	6	7	7**	2,6	0,0	37	36	36	-0,4	0,0	22	25**	25**	2,2	0,0					
B.5 Clementines	58	75**	76**	4,4	1,3	150	156	184	0,6	18,1	872	1169	1399	5,0	19,7					
Eláda	0	2**	2**	x	0,0	x	145	145	x	0,0	14	29	29	12,9	0,0					
España	40	52	53**	4,5	1,9	145	167	198	2,4	19,2	579	866	1052	6,9	21,5					
France	2	2**	2**	0,0	0,0	165	145	95	-2,1	-34,5	33	29	19	-2,1	-34,5					
Italia	16	19	19	2,9	0,0	154	129	157	-2,9	22,0	246	245	299	-0,1	22,0					
B.6 Saisunas	18	17**	17**	-0,9	0,0	237	242	230	0,3	-4,9	427	411	391	-0,6	-4,9					
Eláda	0	1**	1**	x	0,0	x	40	40	x	0,0	3	4	4	4,9	0,0					
España	18	16	16**	-1,9	0,0	236	254	242	1,3	-4,9	424	407	387	-0,7	-4,9					
B.7 Other citrus fruit	7	4**	4**	-8,9	0,0	99	133	135	5,1	1,9	69	53	54**	-4,3	1,9					
Eláda	0	0**	0**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	5	4	3	-3,7	-25,0					
España	4	2	2**	-10,9	0,0	60	75	70	3,8	-6,7	24	15	14**	-7,5	-6,7					
Italia	3	2	2	-6,5	0,0	133	170	185	4,1	8,8	40	34	37**	-2,7	8,8					

C. Vegetables
C.1 All vegetables

EC P 12

	1962	1752**	1755**	-1.9	0.2	223	264	267	2.9	1.0	43712	46302**	46850**	1.0	1.2
Belgique/België	50	32	33**	-7.2	3.1	204	390	415	11.4	6.4	1021	1249	1371	3.4	9.8
Danmark	19	16	16**	-2.8	0.0	146	156	156	1.1	-0.4	278	250**	249**	-1.8	-0.4
BR Deutschland	55	75	73	5.3	-2.7	277	273	290	-0.3	6.2	1526	2048	2116	5.0	3.3
Elláda	155	135**	136**	-2.3	0.7	278	285	284	0.4	-0.5	4305	3850**	3860**	-1.8	0.3
España	472	498**	499**	0.9	0.2	201	213	214	0.9	0.7	9500	10700**	10700**	1.8	0.9
France	328	282	279**	-2.5	-1.1	169	206	204	3.4	-1.1	5338	5807	5684	0.8	-2.1
Ireland	7	4	5**	-8.9	25.0	314	600	472	11.4	-21.3	13061	12928	12756	1.5	-1.7
Italia	533	411**	410**	-4.2	-0.2	245	315	311	4.2	-1.1	3	1	2	-0.2	-1.3
Luxembourg	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2742	3612	3881	4.7	7.4
Nederland	77	65**	65**	-2.8	0.0	356	556	597	7.7	7.4	1984	1975	1976**	-0.1	0.1
Portugal	94	84**	84**	-1.9	0.0	211	235	235	1.8	0.1	3534	3741	4019	1.0	7.4
United Kingdom	172	150**	155**	-2.3	3.3	205	249	259	3.3	4.0					

C.2 Cauliflowers

EUR 12

	123	140**	144**	2.2	2.9	155	163	164	0.8	0.9	1903	2277**	2362**	3.0	3.7
Belgique/België	4	5	5	3.8	0.0	155	176	194	2.1	10.2	62	88	97	6.0	10.2
Danmark	1	1**	1**	0.0	0.0	110	70	70	-7.3	0.0	11	7**	7**	-7.3	0.0
BR Deutschland	3	7	7	15.2	0.0	263	237	227	-1.7	-4.2	79	166	159	13.2	-4.2
Elláda	3	3**	3**	0.0	0.0	177	197	200	1.8	1.7	53	59	60**	1.8	1.7
España	10	15	14	7.0	-6.7	222	185	184	-3.0	-0.6	222	278	258	3.8	-7.2
France	46	45	47	-0.4	4.4	114	128	125	1.9	-2.3	526	575	587	1.5	2.1
Ireland	1	1	1**	0.0	0.0	140	120	120	-2.5	0.0	14	12	12	-2.5	0.0
Italia	31	33	36	1.0	9.1	161	192	191	2.9	-0.5	500	632	686	4.0	8.5
Nederland	3	4	4	4.9	0.0	163	145	165	-2.0	13.8	49	58	66	2.9	13.8
Portugal	1	1	1**	0.0	0.0	180	200	200	1.8	0.0	18	20	20**	1.8	0.0
United Kingdom	20	25	25	3.8	0.0	185	153	164	-3.1	7.3	369	382	410	0.6	7.3

C.3 Tomatoes

EUR 12

	300	272**	255**	-1.6	-6.3	466	486	491	0.7	1.2	13985	13210	12531**	-0.9	-5.1
Belgique/België	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	1600	3140	3300	11.9	5.1	160	314	330	11.9	5.1
Danmark	0	0**	0**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	17	18	20	1.0	11.1
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	23	32	31	5.7	-3.1
Elláda	49	45	45**	-1.4	0.0	462	420	407	-1.6	-3.2	2264	1891	1830	-3.0	-3.2
España	61	60	56	-0.3	-6.7	398	444	467	1.8	5.2	2429	2665	2616	1.6	-1.8
France	17	13	12	-4.4	-7.7	553	625	633	2.1	1.4	940	812	760	-2.4	-6.4
Ireland	0	0	0**	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	14	9	10**	-7.1	11.1
Italia	143	130	118	-1.6	-9.2	459	446	467	-0.5	4.6	6563	5798	5506	-2.0	-5.0
Nederland	2	2	2	0.0	0.0	2625	3180	3260	3.2	2.5	525	636	652	3.2	2.5
Portugal	26	20	20**	-4.3	0.0	357	447	320	3.8	-28.4	928	894	640	-0.6	-28.4
United Kingdom	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	1220	1410	1360	2.4	-3.5	122	141	136	2.4	-3.5

C.4 Aubergines

EUR 12

	20	19	18**	-0.9	-5.3	267	291	312	1.4	7.3	534	552	561**	0.6	1.6
Elláda	3	3	3**	0.0	0.0	237	207	217	-2.2	4.8	71	62	65**	-2.2	4.8
España	4	4	4**	0.0	0.0	305	350	350	2.3	0.0	122	140	140**	2.3	0.0
France	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	290	240	240	-3.1	0.0	29	24	24	-3.1	0.0
Italia	12	11	10	-1.4	-9.1	248	269	303	1.4	12.6	297	296	303	-0.1	2.4
Nederland	0	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	15	30	29	12.2	-3.3

Source: Eurostat.

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