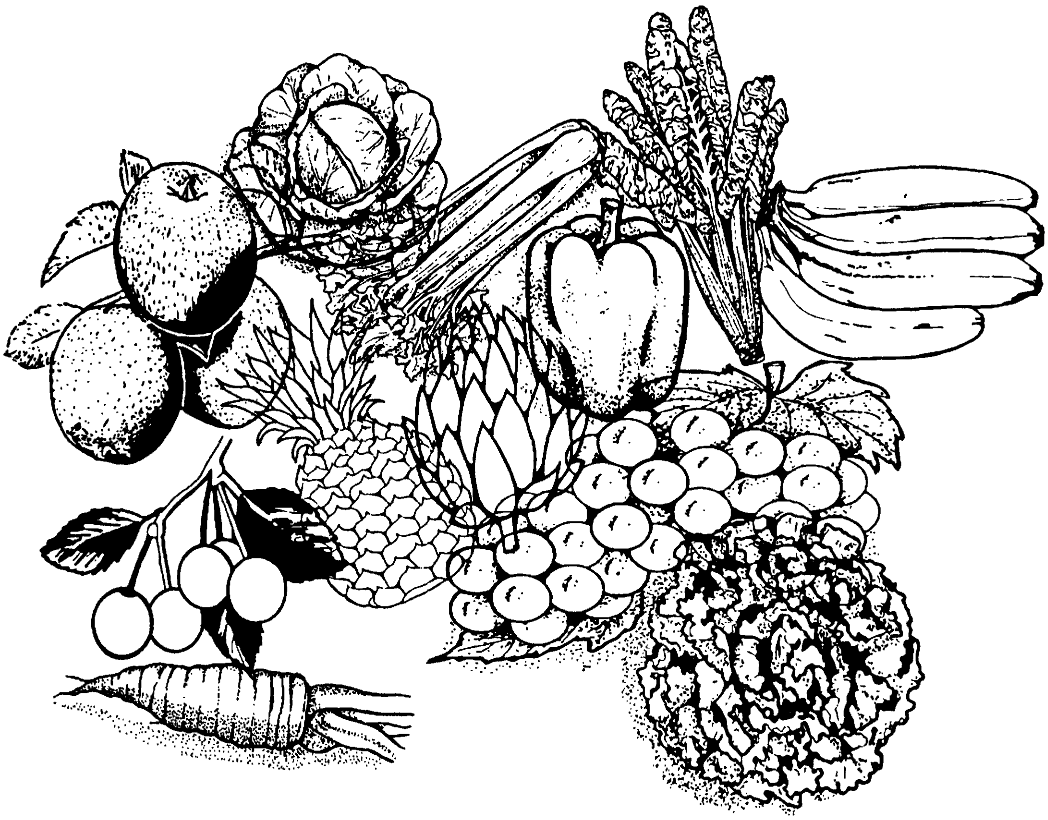
COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
DIRECTORATE–GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE

CAP WORKING NOTES 1992



FRUIT and VEGETABLES

C O N T E N T S

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 agriculture in the Community;

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

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

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, as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 3920/90.

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 financed by the EAGGF Guarantee Section;
- Regulations (EEC) Nos 1196/90 and 1200/90 on the stabilization of the Community production of mandarins and apples;
- Regulation (EEC) No 1195/90 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 1992", Commission, sous section B1, titre 1, chapitre 15.

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

- Vegetables: 0702 00 to 0708 and 0709, with the exception of headings 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 heading 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 heading Nos 0801, 0802 and 1212 10 10);
- Locust beans: 1212 10 10.

Quality standards are fixed for a number of these products and normally comprise four classes: Extra, I, II and under certain circumstances III.

The marketing year differs from product to product.

Expenditure on fresh fruit and vegetables was 2,7% of total EAGGF Guarantee spending in 1990.

1. ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Community production (EUR 12) of fruit harvested in 1989/90 was 31,5 million t, more or less the same (- 0,3%) as in 1988/89. Production of vegetables totalled 42,5 million t, slightly more than in 1988/89 (+ 1,0%).

Consumption of fruit in 1988/89 came to 33,7 million t including 10,2 million t of citrus fruit. Consumption of vegetables was 42,5 million t. Nearly all fruit and vegetable consumption (about 90%) is human consumption.

The self-sufficiency rate in vegetables was 107% in 1988/89, in non-citrus fruit 85% and in citrus fruit 68%.

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

- imports in 1989: 3,1 million t of fruit (of which 1,5 million t of citrus fruit) and 0,1 million t of vegetables,
- exports in 1989: 1,1 million t of fruit (of which 0,6 million t of citrus fruit) and 0,1 million t of vegetables.

2. OPERATION OF THE MARKET

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 classes II or III 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 (or, if appropriate, quality class III), 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. Except for certain citrus fruits, which are eligible for financial compensation and are subject to a special price-fixing system, reference prices are based on the arithmetic mean of production prices in the Member States in the preceding three marketing years, taking account 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%. From 1990/91 the thresholds have been calculated for the Community.

2.2.3. 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 apply to Community oranges and mandarins of quality classes Extra and I sold on Community import markets outside the producing country. Since 1982 a closer link has been made between payment of the premiums and the restructuring of plantations, for which EAGGF Guidance support is available under Regulation (EEC) No 1204/82. These premiums are degressive from 1990/91 onwards and will cease in 1993/94.

2.2.4. Financial compensation to support processing of citrus fruit

This scheme applies to oranges, lemons, mandarins, satsumas and clementines. For the last three products it remains in force only until 1991/92.

Premiums are paid to processors to assist the marketing of Community citrus fruit by ensuring regular supplies 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, satsumas, clementines and mandarins, 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.

For mandarins, satsumas and clementines, the financial compensation is fixed, for processing into juice, at such a level that for each of these products the cost to industry is equal to that for oranges, allowing for the differences in juice yield.

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 estalishing whether the intervention thresholds have been exceeded.

2.3. Prices fixed

For the 1991/92 marketing year, the Commission has proposed the freezing of institutional prices.

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 2201/90.

Regulation (EEC) No 525/77 introduced a system of production aid for tinned pineapple, and Regulation (EEC) No 762/89 introduced special measures for certain grain legumes.

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, 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 2,3% of total EAGGF Guarantee spending in 1990.

1. ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Production of processed fruit and vegetables eligible for production aid increased by 3,5% between 1988 and 1989.

External trade in 1989 underwent opposing trends:

- imports rose from 2,2 million t in 1988 to 2,3 million t in 1989,
- exports fell from 1,2 million t in 1988 to 1,1 million t in 1989.

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 dried grapes and for certain products processed from cherries.

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. 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.

2.1.4. Stabilization mechanisms

(a) System confining aid to certain quantities fixed in advance; this is used today for processed tomatoes.

Processed tomatoes: this system was introduced on a temporary basis by Regulation (EEC) No 1320/85 and the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal.

Regulation (EEC) No 1203/90 confines the granting of production aid for all the processing undertakings of each Member State during the marketing year 1991/92 to a quantity of processed tomato products corresponding, for the Community of Twelve, to a volume of fresh tomatoes of 6 596 787 t.

It should be pointed out that a special quota of 35 000 t of tomatoes has been fixed for Germany.

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 will be broken down by Member State and is divided up by the Member States themselves between the processing undertakings in proportion to the quantities produced by each of them during the marketing years 1988/89, 1989/90 and 1990/91.

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

- Processed tomatoes: this system has been established since 1984/85 but is not applied in view of the temporary implementation of the quota system.

- 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:

  (i) 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.

(ii) 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 1991/92 will be decided by the Commission for each product before the beginning of the relevant marketing year under the management committee procedure.

Trend of appropriations (*)

(ECU)

Article	Heading	Appropriations 1992	Appropriations 1991
B1-150	FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES		
B1-1500	Export refunds	82.000.000	98.000.000
B1-1501	Compensation for withdrawals and buying in and for free distribution operations	334.000.000	327.000.000
B1-1502	Compensation to promote Community citrus fruits	13.000.000	20.000.000
B1-1503	Compensation to encourage processing of citrus fruits	192.000.000	197.000.000
B1-1504	Citrus register	8.000.000	8.000.000
B1-1505	Improvement of production	42.000.000	49.000.000
B1-1506	Promotion measures	21.000.000	20.000.000
B1-1507	Nuts	140.000.000	35.000.000
B1-1509	Other intervention	p.m.	p.m.
Total of article B1-150 (fresh fruit and vegetables)		832.000.000	754.000.000
B1-151	PROCESSED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES		
B1-1510	Export refunds	32.000.000	21.000.000
B1-1511	Production aid for processed tomato products	416.000.000	403.000.000
B1-1512	Production aid for fruit-based products	139.000.000	121.000.000
B1-1513	Production aid and intervention for processed dried grape products	119.000.000	127.000.000
B1-1514	Production aid for tinned pineapple	10.000.000	8.000.000
B1-1515	Production aid for dried vegetables	22.000.000	26.000.000
B1-1519	Other intervention	p.m.	p.m.
Total of article B1-151 (processed fruit and vegetables)		738.000.000	706.000.000
TOTAL OF CHAPTER B1-15 (Fruit & vegetables)		1.570.000.000	1.460.000.000

(*) Extracted from "Final adoption of the general budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1992" - OJ L 26, 3.2.1992.

THE SITUATION OF THE MARKETS (*)

Fresh fruit and vegetables

As many fruits and vegetables are highly perishable and given the difficulty of transporting them over long distances, plus the fact that times of harvesting are staggered according to the climatic zone of production, there is no real world market in fruit and vegetables except for certain products which can be stored. The main trade flows in terms of volume and geographical scope, therefore, involve apples and citrus fruit, if one discounts bananas, which are not covered by the common organization of the market in fresh fruit and vegetables.

After the abundant harvests in 1988/89 (31.6 million tonnes) and 1989/90 (31.9 million tonnes), Community production of fresh fruit [1] harvested for sale totalled 31.4 million tonnes for 1990/91, i.e. 1.6 % down on 1989/90 but 1.2 % up on the average for 1984/85 to 1987/88. For 1991/92 the late frosts in spring 1991 over a large part of the Community cut some crops substantially, in particular apples (−32 %), pears (−19 %), nectarines (−11 %) and apricots, except in Spain (Spain: +77 %, other Member States: −17.4 %).

Production of apples (7.8 million tonnes) in 1990 was slightly (−1.0 %) down on the figure for 1989, which was an average year. The decrease was due principally to Spanish production, which fell from 747 000 in 1989 to 621 000 tonnes in 1990. Withdrawals totalled only about 320 000 tonnes (4.1 % of production). Given the reduction in the intervention threshold scheduled by the Council and the taking into account of the average withdrawals for the last three marketing years, the intervention threshold fixed for 1990/91 was none the less exceeded, which led to a 1 % cut in the basic and buying-in prices for 1991/92. For 1991/92, the preliminary estimates confirm the impact of the spring frost, with a harvest of around 5.3 million tonnes (−32 % compared with the 1990/91 harvest, which was average). This fall in production can be seen in all the Member States except Portugal (+26 %), the United Kingdom (+22 %) and Ireland (+10 %). It is particularly marked in Germany (−59 %), the Netherlands (−55 %), Luxembourg (−50 %), Belgium (−47 %), France (−45 %) and a little less so in Denmark (−17 %), Greece (−14 %), Italy (−12 %) and Spain (−11 %).

[1] The statistics do not include the production of the new German *Länder*.

(*) Extracted from "The agricultural situation in the Comunity. 1991 report".

Production of pears stabilized in 1989/90 and 1990/91 at 2.4 million tonnes, 7.5 % down on the 1988 harvest and 8.8 % below the 1984-88 average. For 1991 the harvest is not likely to exceed 2.0 million tonnes (− 18.8 % compared with 1990/91), as a result, in particular, of the spring frost mentioned above. This fall in production is particularly marked in Germany (− 55 %), Luxembourg (− 50 %) and France (− 44 %). It is less substantial in Denmark (− 20 %), Spain (− 17 %), Greece (− 11 %) and in Italy (− 8 %). An increase is noted, on the other hand, in Belgium (+ 1 %), Portugal (+ 12 %), the Netherlands (+ 12 %), the United Kingdom (+ 16 %) and Ireland (+ 43 %).

Total production of peaches and nectarines, which has been increasing steadily since the early 1980s, amounted to 3.7 million tonnes in 1989 and stabilized at this level in 1990. This trend is made up, however, of a continuing increase in the production of nectarines (0.8 million tonnes in 1990 or + 9.9 % compared with 1989) and a decrease in the production of peaches (2.9 million tonnes in 1990, 2.6 % down on the abundant harvest in 1989). Withdrawals of these products remain large. In 1990 they represented 17.2 % of overall production. This situation led, within the framework of the intervention thresholds mechanism, to a cut in the basic and buying-in prices for 1991 of 7 % for peaches and 20 % for nectarines. For 1991, the first estimates point to total production of 3.5 million tonnes (− 3.6 % compared with 1990), consisting of 2.8 million tonnes of peaches (− 1.5 %) and 0.7 million tonnes of nectarines (− 11.4 %).

Production of citrus fruit totalled 9.0 million tonnes for 1990/91, only slightly below the exceptional figure of 9.5 million tonnes in 1989/90. Looking at the average production for the three marketing years 1986/87, 1987/88 and 1988/89 the trend differs from one product to another:

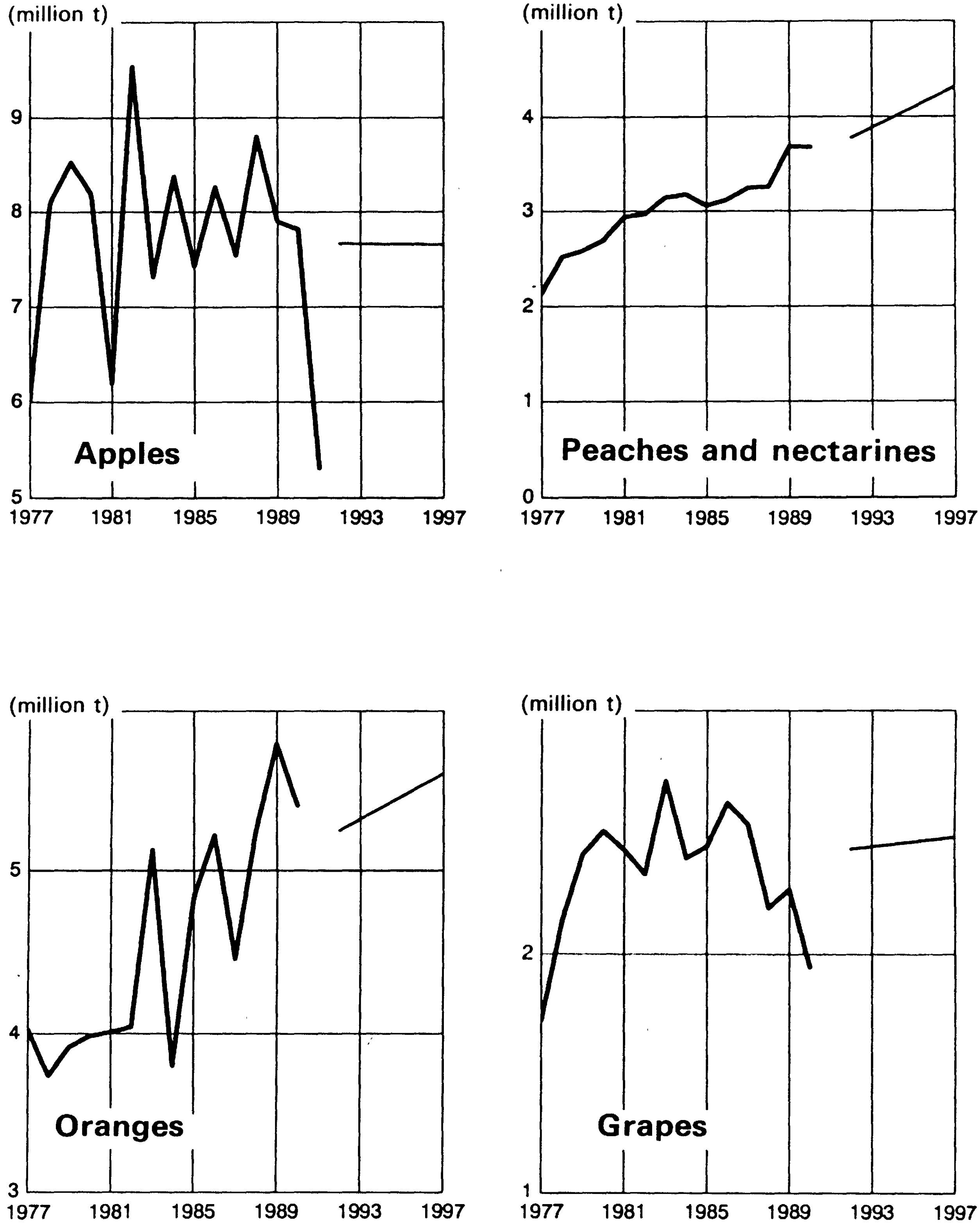
Citrus fruit

(1 000 t)

Product	»1987« (1)	1989	1990	1990/»1987« %	1990/1989 %
Citrus fruit	8 412	9 467	8 982	+ 6.7	− 5.1
of which: Oranges	4 977	5 793	5 406	+ 8.6	− 6.7
Mandarins	348	337	324	6.9	3.9
Satsumas	432	411	425	− 1.6	+ 3.4
Clementines	1 015	1 329	1 339	+ 31.9	+ 0.8
Lemons	1 556	1 498	1 394	− 10.4	− 6.9

(1) Average for the three marketing years 1986/87, 1987/88 and 1988/89.

Fruit production
EUR 12



The Community harvest of fresh vegetables reached the record level of 44.1 million tonnes for the 1989/90 marketing year. It stabilized in 1990/91 at 43.9 million tonnes (−0.5 % compared with 1989/90 but +4.9 % compared with the average for the period 1986 to 1988). (1) This trend can be seen in all the Member States except the Netherlands, where production has been increasing steadily for several years (+6.7 % compared with 1989/90 and +24.6 % compared with 1985/86), Germany (−3.4 % compared with the very large crop in 1989/90) and the United Kingdom where the decrease appears to be cyclical (−7.3 %). No overall figure is available as yet for 1991/92.

The upturn in production of tomatoes observed in 1989 (+15 % compared with the average for the period 1986 to 1988) was consolidated in 1990, stabilizing at around 13 million tonnes, i.e. about 30 % of total production of fresh vegetables. The preliminary figures available for the 1991 harvest point to an increase in this production. Withdrawals during the 1990 marketing year totalled 120 500 tonnes, or 0.9 % of production. Over half of Community production of tomatoes is accounted for by the processing industry.

After the strong performance of the 1988/89 and 1989/90 marketing years (2.2 million tonnes), production of cauliflowers stabilized in 1990/91 at 2 million tonnes (down 6.9 % on 1989/90 but 5.3 % up on the average for the period 1985/86 to 1987/88). Withdrawals, which had totalled 81 800 tonnes in 1989/90, so that the intervention threshold was exceeded and the basic and buying-in prices were reduced by 4 %, came to only just over 24 500 tonnes in 1990, i.e. 1.2 % of production.

The Community is showing an increasing deficit for fresh fruit. The external trade balance went from 1.1 million tonnes in 1985 to 1.8 million tonnes in 1989 and 1.9 million tonnes in 1990, representing 3.7, 5.6 and 6.0 % respectively of the total harvest. This trend is mainly due to the increase in imports, which totalled 2.4 million, 3.1 million and 3.2 million tonnes respectively for those years.

The volume of trade in vegetables remains low (less than 2 % of production in 1989 and 1990). The deficit, which varies substantially from year to year, increased between 1989 and 1990 from 148 000 tonnes to 252 000 tonnes.

For the 1991/92 marketing year, the Council kept all the basic and buying-in prices at the levels obtaining in the Community of Ten and aligned the prices in force in Spain and Portugal on the common prices, in accordance with the rules laid down in the Act of Accession (second alignment for Spain and first for Portugal).

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(1) Since 1988/89 the statistics relating to Denmark have been rather incomplete.

These prices, which had been adopted by the Council, were subsequently cut by 7 % for peaches, 20 % for nectarines, 6 % for lemons, 1 % for apples and 20 % for satsumas after the intervention thresholds had been exceeded.

The marketing premiums for mandarins and certain varieties of orange were reduced by a third as provided for in the regulations.

This reduction will continue during the next marketing year, the premiums being due to be phased out completely by 1993/94.

The Council amended the aid scheme for nuts and locust beans introduced in 1989. The aid for improvement plans now varies according to the nature of the work envisaged so as to give priority to renewal or varietal conversion schemes for orchards.

Under the aid scheme introduced in 1990 to promote consumption of fresh apples and citrus fruit and the processing of apples, the Commission approved four projects concerning fresh apples (total cost: ECU 6.0 million), three projects concerning processing of apples (total cost: ECU 3.3 million) and one project relating to citrus fruit (total cost: ECU 8.9 million).

Processed fruit and vegetables

The sector covers an extremely wide range of products whose importance increases as the economy develops.

In 1977, the Community, as a major producer of such products, introduced a production aid scheme for certain processed fruit and vegetables with a view to developing and supporting the economy of the Mediterranean region.

Production of the main products for which aid is granted is as follows:

(1 000 t)

	World production	EUR 12 production
Tomatoes	22 663	6 970
Peaches in syrup	980	390
Pears in syrup	± 300	94
Dried grapes (sultanas)	± 650	36
Prunes	± 230	41
Pineapples	—	14
Dried figs	—	15

The Community is the world's second largest producer of processed tomato products after the USA (9 385). Estimates for the new marketing year show a decrease in world production of 4 % and a decrease in Community production of 6.3 %.

The Community only produces small quantities of pineapple in syrup. The USA is the principal producer of prunes and dried grapes.

Community production of processed tomato products fell by 2.5 % during the current marketing year with the shares of Italy and Greece being slightly smaller than they were for the previous year. All producer Member States, except France, exceeded the quota fixed by the Council for payment of the aid and as a result processed some tomatoes without this assistance.

Production of peaches in syrup fell sharply compared with the previous marketing year (− 18 %), with Greece remaining the principal Community producer accounting for 54 % of production, although its production fell by 16 %. Italian production also fell by around 19 % compared with the previous year which had seen a sharp rise.

Williams' pears in syrup are produced mainly in Italy and France. Production increased slightly over the previous year (+ 5.6 %).

Production of dried grapes, almost exclusively Greek, fell sharply (− 57 %) compared with the previous marketing year for climatic reasons (serious drought). Estimates for the new marketing year are for an increase (around 50 %) in production to 55 000 tonnes.

Greece also remains the largest producer of dried figs, but Spanish production is becoming increasingly important.

Consumption of products processed from fruit and vegetables is increasing because of general economic development. The Community is more than self-sufficient in processed tomato products and peaches in syrup but a net importer, in some cases to a considerable degree, of other products covered by aid schemes.

With the exception of dried grapes, there are no public intervention stocks of these products in the Community. Any stocks which do exist are quantities carried over from one marketing year to the next.

In the case of dried grapes, stocks vary greatly from one marketing year to the next. This year there are no stocks of either sultanas or currants (in 1990: no stocks of currants and 23 000 tonnes of sultanas).

Community trade continues to increase, following the trend of recent years.

This is particularly evident in intra-Community trade which increased by 8 % between 1989 and 1990 for all categories of products. Imports from third countries are also increasing (+ 11 %) but are much smaller in terms of volume than the quantities traded within the Community (around 49 %).

Imports from third countries of dried grapes increased by 11 % although imports from Turkey only increased by 5 %.

The minimum prices paid to producers remained the same as for previous marketing years, except in the case of peaches where the price was reduced by 1 % to take account of developments on the market for fresh products. The rates of aid were increased for all products except for tomato-based products (slight decrease) and peaches in syrup (decrease of 6.5 %).

There is a market stabilizer mechanism for all products eligible for production aid with the exception of dried figs, prunes and pineapples in syrup.

(i) Guarantee threshold: where the threshold quantity is exceeded, production aid for the following marketing year is reduced proportionally. Thresholds are applied for peaches and pears in syrup and dried grapes;

(ii) production quota: payment of the aid is restricted to a certain quantity (processed tomato products).

In addition, important amendments made to Community rules for the 1990/91 marketing year were applied without major problems.

The Community had, on the other hand, serious problems of competition with regard to small soft fruits and mushrooms, particularly with East European countries because of increasing imports at relatively low prices. Safeguard agreements with these countries should alleviate such difficulties while safeguard measures have been introduced in the form of minimum import prices or maximum import quantities.

PRICE PROPOSALS - EXPLANATORY MEMORANDA (*)

Basic and buying-in prices

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

It is proposed that the basic and buying-in prices of all products be kept at their present level. The Commission will draw the necessary consequences of any overshooting of the intervention thresholds once the final level of withdrawals during the 1991/92 marketing year is known.

In the case of Spain and Portugal, the prices will be further aligned in accordance with Articles 149 and 285 of the Act of Accession. This is the third alignment for Spain and the second for Portugal.

Intervention thresholds

The intervention threshold for apples is now set until the end of the 1991/92 marketing year. With a view to ensuring the market equilibrium in this sector, it is proposed that this threshold be made permanent and at the rate in force for the 1991/92 marketing year, namely 3% of the average production for consumption as fresh fruit pertaining over the last five marketing years for which figures are available.

(*) Extract from "Commission proposals on the prices for agricultural products and on related measures 1992/93 - Explanatory memoranda"
[COM (92) 94 final - Vol. 1]

Processed fruit and vegetables

The system of quotas for processed tomatoes which has applied for the past four years expires at the end of this season and the previous guarantee threshold system will automatically come back into force. Many in the industry prefer the certainty of a quota system and the Commission recognizes that it does have many advantages. It is too late to disturb the legitimate expectations that quotas will not apply this year but the Commission is prepared to propose their reintroduction next year based on previous levels, not on production in 1992/93. In the meantime, in order to avoid a sudden increase in expenditure arising from the non-application of a quota system this year and to avoid a conflict between the two systems next year, the Commission proposes that any aid reduction which may be needed as a result of the threshold being exceeded this year will apply this year rather than next.

Price proposals

Product and type of price or amount (Period of application)		1991/92 Decisions		Proposals 1992/93		Spain (1)			Portugal (2)		
		Amounts ECU/T	% (3) change	Amounts ECU/T	% (3) change	Amounts in ECU/T 1991/92	Amounts in ECU/T 1992/93	% (3) change	Amounts in ECU/T 1991/92	Amounts in ECU/T 1992/93	% (3) change
Fruit and vegetables - Basic price											
— Cauliflowers	1. 5.92—30. 4.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	+ 5,0	—	—	+ 3,4
— Tomatoes	11. 6.92—30.11.92	—	0	—	0	—	—	+ 13,8	—		+ 5,5
— Peaches	1. 6.92—30. 9.92	—	0	—	0	—	—	+ 1,0	—	—	0
— Lemons	1. 6.92—31. 5.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	+ 9,7	—	—	+ 9,0
— Pears	1. 7.92—30. 4.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	+ 7,9	—	—	+ 8,6
— Table grapes	1. 8.92—20.11.92	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	+ 5,4
— Apples	1. 8.92—31. 5.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	+ 7,5	—	—	+ 5,0
— Mandarines	16.11.92—28. 2.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	+ 5,6	—	—	0
— Sweet oranges	1.12.92—31. 5.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	+ 1,8	—	—	+ 4,5
— Apricots	1. 6.92—31. 7.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	+ 8,1	—	—	+ 6,3
— Aubergines	1. 7.92—31.10.92	—	0	—	0	—	—	+ 16,0	—	—	+ 5,8
— Clementines	1.12.92—15. 2.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0
— Satsumas	16.10.92—15. 1.93	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0
— Nectarines	1. 6.92—31. 8.92	—	0	—	0	—	—	0	—	—	0

(1) Including price alignment (3rd alignment)
(2) Including price alignment (2nd alignment)
(3) Without the effect of intervention threshold.

Council decisions

On 21 May 1992, the Council, on the basis of a compromise put forward by the Presidency, adopted the 1992/93 agricultural prices. This agreement is closely linked to the agreement on the reform of the common agricultural policy, which was also adopted by the Council at the same meeting, 18-21 May, on the basis of a compromise proposed by the Presidency and accepted by the Commission.

In the fruit and vegetables sector, the Council has adopted the Commission proposals without any amendments.

STATISTICAL TABLES (*)

Supply balance — fresh fruit ([1])
Market balance — fresh apples **EUR 12**

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90 ••	1988/89 / 1985/86	1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh fruit (excl. citrus)					
Usable production	21195	19167	20600	– 3,3	7,5
Imports	4818	5204	4989	2,6	– 4,1
Exports	1643	1713	1580	1,4	– 7,8
Intra-EC trade	4407	5600	3888	8,3	– 30,6
Change in stocks	6	– 20	– 18	×	×
Internal use	24616	22678	24009	– 2,7	5,9
of which:					
— animal feed	294	232	230	– 7,6	– 0,9
— losses (market)	2369	2006	1950	– 5,4	– 2,8
— industrial uses	756	443	520	– 16,3	17,4
— human consumption (gross)	20020	19625	21309	– 0,7	8,6
Human consumption (kg/head)	62	61	60	– 0,5	– 1,6
Self-sufficiency (%)	86	85	86	– 0,4	1,2
Fresh apples					
Sales by commercial producers	7105	6692	6800	– 2,0	1,6
Imports	600	662	649	3,3	– 2,0
Exports	200	151	162	– 8,9	7,3
Intra-EC trade	1334	1713	1290	8,7	– 24,7
Change in stocks	– 35	– 44	– 50	×	×
Internal use	7539	7259	7287	– 1,3	0,4
of which:					
animal feed	114	110	100	– 1,2	– 9,1
losses (market)	734	707	715	– 1,2	1,1
industrial uses	613	290	300	– 22,1	3,4
human consumption ([2])	6035	6152	6172	0,6	0,3

Source: Eurostat
([1]) Including fruit preserves and juices.
([2]) According to the market balance.

(*) Extract from "The agricultural situation in the Community. 1991 report".

Market balance — fresh pears
— fresh peaches

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90 **	1988/89 / 1985/86	1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fresh pears					
Sales by commercial producers	2467	2294	2200	− 2,4	− 4,1
Imports	89	184	205	27,4	11,4
Exports	134	195	150	13,3	− 23,1
Intra-EC trade	287	354	339	7,2	− 4,2
Change in stocks	7	11	10	×	×
Internal use	2414	2273	2255	− 2,0	− 0,8
of which:					
— animal feed	35	35	35	0,0	0,0
— losses (market)	147	154	150	1,6	− 2,6
— industrial uses	44	15	15	− 30,1	0,0
— human consumption (1)	2175	2069	2055	− 1,7	− 0,7
Fresh peaches					
Sales by commercial producers	2944	3046	3080	1,1	1,1
Imports	8	6	7	− 9,1	16,7
Exports	94	84	93	− 3,7	10,7
Intra-EC trade	410	510	491	7,5	− 3,7
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	2853	2969	2994	1,3	0,8
of which:					
— animal feed	24	28	27	5,3	− 3,6
— losses (market)	:	:	:	×	×
— industrial uses	93	72	85	− 8,2	18,1
— processing	602	639	650	2,0	1,7
— human consumption (1)	1781	1647	1785	− 2,6	8,4

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	1988/89	1989/90 **	1988/89 / 1985/86	1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6
Table grapes					
Sales by commercial producers	2575	2466	2510	− 1,4	1,8
Imports	354	130	240	− 28,4	84,6
Exports	637	526	490	− 6,2	− 6,8
Intra-EC trade	918	1033	951	4,0	− 7,9
Change in stocks	− 150	− 170	− 160	×	×
Internal use	2447	2574	2260	1,7	− 12,2
of which:					
— animal feed	:	:	:	×	×
— losses (market)	111	106	110	− 1,5	3,8
— industrial uses	0	0	0	×	×
— human consumption	2248	2478	2150	3,3	− 13,2
Fresh vegetables					
Usable production	45703	45130	45300	− 0,4	0,4
Imports	2001	2062	2800	1,0	35,8
Exports	5165	5037	4980	− 0,8	− 1,1
Intra-EC trade	6690	8164	8100	6,9	− 0,8
Change in stocks	50	− 203	− 150	×	×
Internal use	42490	42754	43120	0,2	0,9
of which:					
— animal feed	745	487	480	− 13,2	− 1,4
— losses (market)	4672	4322	4305	− 2,6	− 0,4
— seed	15	11	11	− 9,8	0,0
— human consumption (1)	37058	37934	37184	0,8	− 2,0
Human consumption (kg/head)	115	117	115	0,6	− 1,7
Self-sufficiency (%)	108	106	105	− 0,6	− 0,9

Source: Eurostat.

(1) Including vegetable preserves and juices.

Market balance — cauliflowers
— fresh tomatoes

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90**	1988/89 / 1985/86	1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cauliflowers					
Sales by commercial producers	1541	1698	1650	3,3	– 2,8
Imports	5	9	7	21,6	– 22,2
Exports	23	0	25	×	×
Intra-EC trade	220	322	257	13,5	– 20,2
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	1517	1707	1632	4,0	– 4,4
of which:					
— animal feed	32	13	15	– 25,9	15,4
— losses (market)	80	165	150	27,3	– 9,1
— industrial uses	:	:	:	×	×
— human consumption (1)	1413	1529	1467	2,7	– 4,1
Fresh tomatoes					
Sales by commercial producers	13393	10767	11200	– 7,0	4,0
Imports	283	277	288	– 0,7	4,0
Exports	253	64	106	– 36,8	65,6
Intra-EC trade	678	843	860	7,5	2,0
Internal use	13423	10982	11954	– 6,5	8,9
of which:					
— animal feed	88	100	105	4,4	5,0
— losses (market)	503	849	800	19,1	– 5,8
— processing	9122	5278	5200	– 16,7	– 1,5
— human consumption (1)	3710	4754	5849	8,6	23,0

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	1988/89	1989/90 **	1988/89 / 1985/86	1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6
Citrus fruit					
Usable production	6401	7777	7500	6,7	− 3,6
Imports	2542	4292	4100	19,1	− 4,5
Exports	305	1075	1050	52,2	− 2,3
Intra-EC trade	4128	4215	3989	0,7	− 5,4
Change in stocks	0	0	0	×	×
Internal use	8595	11056	10550	8,8	− 4,6
of which:					
— animal feed	25	2	2	− 56,9	0,0
— losses (market)	630	717	700	4,4	− 2,4
— industrial uses	88	3	4	− 67,6	33,3
— human consumption	7895	10350	9844	9,4	− 4,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	24,6	31,9	30	9,0	− 6,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	75	70	71	− 2,3	1,4
Oranges					
Sales by commercial producers	3698	4162	4020	4.0	− 3,4
Imports	1382	972	926	− 11,1	− 4,7
Exports	286	391	389	11,0	− 0,5
Intra-EC trade	2095	1318	1218	− 14,3	− 7,6
Change in stocks	0	540	540	×	×
Internal use	4795	6057	4557	8,1	− 24,8
of which:					
— animal feed	10	0	1	×	×
— losses (market)	215	360	289	18,7	− 19,7
— industrial uses	:	:	:	×	×
— human consumption	4549	6184	4267	10,8	− 31,0

Source Eurostat.

(1) Including fruit preserves and juices.

Market balance — processed tomatoes
— processed peaches

EUR 12

	1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985/86	1988/89	1989/90 **	1988/89 / 1985/86	1989/90 / 1988/89
1	2	3	4	5	6
Processed tomatoes					
Usable production	7155	5200	6250	− 27,4	20,0
Imports	94	248	199	164,0	− 19,8
Exports	3065	2298	2230	− 25,1	− 3,0
Intra-EC trade	1441	1635	1730	13,5	5,8
Change in stocks	100	:	:	×	×
Internal use	4083	3150	4219	− 22,9	33,9
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
— human consumption (1)	4083	3150	4219	− 22,9	33,9
Human consumption (kg/head)	13	10	11	− 23,0	10,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	175	165	156	− 5,7	− 5,5
Processed peaches					
Usable production	602	650	630	7,9	− 3,1
Imports	27	20	20	− 26,0	0,0
Exports	103	106	104	2,9	− 1,9
Intra-EC trade	134	146	177	9,0	21,2
Change in stocks	0	:	:	×	×
Internal use	526	564	546	7,2	− 3,2
of which:					
— losses (market)	0	0	0	0,0	0,0
— human consumption (1)	526	564	546	7,2	− 3,2
Human consumption (kg/head)	2	2	2	0,0	0,0
Self-sufficiency (%)	114	115	108	0,9	− 6,1

Source: Eurostat.
(1) According to the market balance.

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

	Area					Yields					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Fruit (excl. citrus)															
A.1 All fruit															
EUR 12	3015	3036**	3040**	0,2	0,1	72	74	74	0,6	0,2	21689	22400	22468**	0,8	0,3
Belgique/België	11	13	13**	4,3	0,0	315	342	262	2,1	- 23,4	346	444	340	6,4	- 23,4
Danmark	9	8**	8**	- 2,9	0,0	81	103	56	6,0	- 45,1	73	82	45	2,9	- 45,1
BR Deutschland	54	53	53	- 0,5	0,0	499	542	558	2,1	2,8	2694	2875	2956	1,6	2,8
Ellada	288	280**	281**	- 0,7	0,4	87	85	85	- 0,5	- 0,4	2500	2381	2380**	- 1,2	0,0
España	1119	1164**	1163**	1,0	- 0,1	39	37	38	- 1,0	2,6	4349	4348	4459**	0,0	2,6
France	250	233	233**	- 1,7	0,0	137	145	146	1,3	1,3	3434	3369	3412	- 0,5	1,3
Ireland	2	2	2	0,0	0,0	75	85	85	3,2	0,0	15	17	17	3,2	0,0
Italia	952	954	958	0,1	0,4	72	75	76	0,9	1,1	6898	7168	7275	1,0	1,5
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	7	8	7	3,4	- 12,5
Nederland	25	25	25	0,0	0,0	176	224	224	6,3	- 0,4	439	561	559	6,3	- 0,4
Portugal	255	258	259	0,3	0,4	17	21	23	5,4	6,3	443	553	590**	5,7	6,7
United Kingdom	50	46	45	- 2,1	- 2,2	98	129	95	7,1	- 26,3	491	594	428	4,9	- 27,9
A.2 Apples															
EUR 12	323	310**	311**	- 1,0	0,3	230	255	251	2,6	- 1,4	7433	7894	7812	1,5	- 1,0
Belgique/België	6	7	7**	3,9	0,0	360	450	327	5,7	- 27,3	216	315	229	9,9	- 27,3
Danmark	4	3**	3**	- 6,9	0,0	113	173	100	11,4	- 42,3	45	52	30	3,7	- 42,3
BR Deutschland	24	24	24	0,0	0,0	576	705	750	5,2	6,3	1383	1692	1799	5,2	6,3
Ellada	18	18**	18**	0,0	0,0	148	171	193	3,6	13,4	267	307	348	3,6	13,4
España	57	47**	50**	- 4,7	6,4	176	159	124	- 2,5	- 21,9	1004	747	621	- 7,1	- 16,9
France	66	67	66**	0,4	- 1,5	272	271	283	0,0	4,1	1793	1818	1865	0,3	2,6
Ireland	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	90	100	90	2,7	- 10,0	9	10	9	2,7	- 10,0
Italia	85	85	84	0,0	- 1,2	237	226	243	- 1,1	7,3	2014	1924	2040	- 1,1	6,0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	6	7	6	3,9	- 14,3
Nederland	16	16	16	0,0	0,0	188	261	269	8,6	3,4	300	417	431	8,6	3,4
Portugal	22	20	21	- 2,4	5,0	43	83	68	17,6	- 17,5	95	165	143	14,8	- 13,3
United Kingdom	24	22	21	- 2,2	- 4,5	125	200	139	12,4	- 30,7	301	440	291	10,0	- 33,9
A.3 Pears															
EUR 12	137	132**	134**	- 0,9	1,5	188	181	181	- 1,0	- 0,1	2579	2389	2423	- 1,9	1,4
Belgique/België	3	3	3**	0,0	0,0	260	290	207	2,8	- 28,7	78	87	62	2,8	- 28,7
Danmark	0	0**	0**	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	4	5	5	5,7	0,0
BR Deutschland	2	2	2	0,0	0,0	1620	1665	1595	0,7	- 4,2	324	333	319	0,7	- 4,2
Ellada	7	7**	7**	0,0	0,0	200	160	153	- 5,4	- 4,5	140	112	107	- 5,4	- 4,5
España	36	34**	34**	- 1,4	0,0	165	161	131	- 0,6	- 18,8	595	548	445	- 2,0	- 18,8
France	20	16	17**	- 5,4	6,3	209	205	191	- 0,4	- 6,7	417	328	325	- 5,8	- 0,9
Italia	49	50	51	0,5	2,0	164	151	190	- 2,1	25,8	806	755	969	- 1,6	28,3
Nederland	6	5	5	- 4,5	0,0	178	226	180	6,1	- 20,4	107	113	90	1,4	- 20,4
Portugal	10	11	11	2,4	0,0	57	59	61	0,9	3,1	57	65	67	3,3	3,1
United Kingdom	4	4	4	0,0	0,0	128	108	85	- 4,2	- 20,9	51	43	34	- 4,2	- 20,9

A.4 Peaches	EUR 12	210	211**	211**	0,1	0,0	128	141	137	2,4	− 2,5	2682	2968	2893	2,6	− 2,5
BR Deutschland		0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	18	24	27	7,5	12,5
Ellada		32	33**	33**	0,8	0,0	164	183	212	2,8	16,1	524	603	700	3,6	16,1
España		58	62**	62**	1,7	0,0	92	109	83	4,4	− 23,8	532	676	515	6,2	− 23,8
France		29	26	26**	− 2,7	0,0	135	155	142	3,5	− 8,4	391	403	369	0,8	− 8,4
Italia		83	79	79	− 1,2	0,0	143	150	153	1,2	2,0	1191	1188	1212	− 0,1	2,0
Portugal		8	11	11	8,3	0,0	33	67	64	19,9	− 5,4	26	74	70	29,9	− 5,4
A.5 Nectarines	EUR 12	35**	56**	58**	12,5	3,6	107	128	135	4,5	6,0	375	715	785	17,5	9,8
Ellada		2	3**	4**	10,7	33,3	120	140	140	3,9	0,0	24	42	56	15,0	33,3
España		3	8**	7**	27,8	− 12,5	53	113	100	20,5	− 11,1	16	90	70	54,0	− 22,2
France		8	10	11**	5,7	10,0	123	143	120	3,9	− 16,1	98	143	132	9,9	− 7,7
Italia		22	33	34	10,7	3,0	106	128	150	4,8	16,5	234	424	509	16,0	20,0
Portugal		0**	2**	2**	×	0,0	×	80	90	×	12,5	3	16	18	52,0	12,5
A.6 Table grapes	EUR 12	207	184	180**	− 2,9	− 2,2	118	123	108	1,1	− 11,7	2433	2255	1947	− 1,9	− 13,7
Belgique/België		0	0	0**	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	3	1	1	− 24,0	0,0
Ellada		19	19	19**	0,0	0,0	131	128	108	− 0,6	− 15,6	249	243	205	− 0,6	− 15,6
España		76	60	59**	− 5,7	− 1,7	73	71	83	− 1,0	17,0	558	424	488	− 6,6	15,1
France		26	18	16	− 8,8	− 11,1	60	67	80	2,7	20,0	156	120	128	− 6,3	6,7
Italia		80	81	80	0,3	− 1,2	175	175	135	0,0	− 22,9	1402	1419	1080	0,3	− 23,9
Nederland		0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	1	0	0	×	×
Portugal		6	6	6	0,0	0,0	107	80	75	− 6,9	− 6,3	64	48	45	− 6,9	− 6,3
A.7 Apricots	EUR 12	60	63**	63**	1,2	0,0	98	94	85	− 1,0	− 9,6	587	591	534	0,2	− 9,6
BR Deutschland		0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	2	2	2	0,0	0,0
Ellada		7	7**	7**	0,0	0,0	187	157	161	− 4,3	2,7	131	110	113	− 4,3	2,7
España		21	23**	23**	2,3	0,0	72	72	50	− 0,1	− 30,3	151	165	115	2,2	− 30,3
France		14	16	16**	3,4	0,0	73	79	70	2,2	− 11,8	102	127	112	5,6	− 11,8
Italia		16	16	16	0,0	0,0	123	113	116	− 2,0	2,2	196	181	185	− 2,0	2,2
Portugal		2	1	1	− 15,9	0,0	25	60	70	24,5	16,7	5	6	7	4,7	16,7
B. Citrus fruit																
B.1 All citrus fruit	EUR 12	520	535**	529**	0,7	− 1,1	155	177	169	3,3	− 4,2	8082	9467	8965**	4,0	− 5,3
Ellada		52	57**	56**	2,3	− 1,8	175	214	207	5,2	− 3,3	911	1221	1160	7,6	− 5,0
España		252	264	265**	1,2	0,4	139	182	178	6,8	− 1,9	3514	4793	4721	8,1	− 1,5
France		2	3	3**	10,7	0,0	185	110	80	− 12,2	− 27,3	37	33	24	− 2,8	− 27,3
Italia		184	184	178	0,0	− 3,3	189	177	165	− 1,7	− 7,0	3484	3256	2930	− 1,7	− 10,0
Portugal		30	27	27	− 2,6	0,0	45	61	48	7,6	− 20,7	136	164	130**	4,8	− 20,7
B.2 Oranges	EUR 12	295	292**	288**	− 0,3	− 1,4	164	198	188	4,9	− 5,4	4836	5793	5407	4,6	− 6,7
Ellada		34	35**	35**	0,7	0,0	185	265	253	9,3	− 4,4	630	927	886	10,1	− 4,4
España		132	133	134**	0,2	0,8	147	201	193	8,1	− 4,0	1945	2676	2589	8,3	− 3,3
France		0	0	0**	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	3	3	2	0,0	− 33,3
Italia		109	109	104	0,0	− 4,6	198	190	175	− 1,1	− 7,7	2162	2067	1820	− 1,1	− 11,9
Portugal		20	15	15	− 6,9	0,0	48	80	73	13,6	− 8,3	96	120	110	5,7	− 8,3

	Area					Yields					Harvested production				
	1 000 ha			% TAV		100 kg/ha			% TAV		1 000 t			% TAV	
	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989	1985	1989	1990	1989/1985	1990/1989
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B.3 Lemons EUR 12	112	110**	110**	– 0,4	0,0	129	136	127	1,4	– 7,1	1442	1499	1392**	1,0	– 7,1
Ellada	13	13**	13**	0,0	0,0	158	145	132	– 2,0	– 9,5	205	189	171	– 2,0	– 9,5
España	55	53	53**	– 0,9	0,0	88	118	110	7,6	– 6,3	482	623	584	6,6	– 6,3
France	0	0	0**	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	0	1	1	×	0,0
Italia	40	39	39	– 0,6	0,0	185	171	159	– 1,9	– 7,0	738	667	620	– 2,5	– 7,0
Portugal	4	5	5	5,7	0,0	43	38	32	– 2,8	– 15,8	17	19	16**	2,8	– 15,8
B.4 Mandarins EUR 12	29	32**	31**	2,5	– 3,1	142	106	104	– 7,1	– 2,0	411	338	321**	– 4,8	– 5,0
Ellada	4	5**	5**	5,7	0,0	125	110	106	– 3,1	– 3,6	50	55	53	2,4	– 3,6
España	3	5	5**	13,6	0,0	160	92	96	– 12,9	4,3	48	46	48	– 1,1	4,3
France	0	0	0**	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	0	0	0	×	×
Italia	16	15	14	– 1,6	– 6,7	182	142	143	– 6,0	0,6	291	213	200	– 7,5	– 6,1
Portugal	6	7	7	3,9	0,0	37	34	29	– 1,7	– 16,7	22	24	20**	2,2	– 16,7
B.5 Clementines EUR 12	58	75**	75**	6,6	0,0	150	177	179	4,2	0,8	872	1329	1339	11,1	0,8
Ellada	0	3**	2**	×	– 33,3	×	117	175	×	50,0	14	35	35	25,7	0,0
España	40	52	53**	6,8	1,9	145	193	196	7,4	1,7	579	1002	1039	14,7	3,7
France	2	2	2**	0,0	0,0	165	145	100	– 3,2	– 31,0	33	29	20	– 3,2	– 31,0
Italia	16	18	18	3,0	0,0	154	146	136	– 1,3	– 6,8	246	263	245	1,7	– 6,8
B.6 Satsumas EUR 12	18	16**	16**	– 2,9	0,0	237	256	266	1,9	3,7	427	410	425	– 1,0	3,7
Ellada	0	1**	1**	×	0,0	×	50	50	×	0,0	3	5	5	13,6	0,0
España	18	15	15**	– 4,5	0,0	236	270	280	3,5	3,7	424	405	420	– 1,1	3,7
B.7 Other citrus fruit EUR 12	7	8**	8**	3,4	0,0	99	73	74	– 7,4	1,7	69	58	59	– 4,2	1,7
Ellada	0	0**	0**	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	5	4	4	– 5,4	0,0
España	4	5	5**	5,7	0,0	60	32	32	– 14,5	0,0	24	16	16	– 9,6	0,0
Italia	3	3	3	0,0	0,0	133	127	130	– 1,3	2,6	40	38	39	– 1,3	2,6

C. Vegetables															
C.1 All vegetables															
EUR 12	1962	1926**	1927**	− 0,5	0,1	223	229	228	0,7	− 0,5	43712	44147**	43929**	0,2	− 0,5
Belgique/België	50	48	50	− 1,0	4,2	204	235	227	3,6	− 3,4	1021	1129	1136**	2,5	0,6
Danmark	19	14**	18**	− 7,4	28,6	146	24	10	− 36,6	− 57,6	278	33	18	− 41,3	− 45,5
BR Deutschland	55	56	55	0,5	− 1,8	277	299	294	1,9	− 1,6	1526	1674	1617	2,3	− 3,4
Ellada	155	135	135**	− 3,4	0,0	278	285	288	0,6	1,3	4305	3841	3890**	− 2,8	1,3
España	472	502	504**	1,6	0,4	201	217	214	1,9	− 1,1	9500	10879	10800**	3,4	− 0,7
France	328	318	319**	− 0,8	0,3	169	167	166	− 0,3	− 0,3	5538	5297	5300**	− 1,1	0,1
Ireland	7	7	7	0,0	0,0	314	327	324	1,0	− 0,9	220	229	227	1,0	− 0,9
Italia	533	522	518	− 0,5	− 0,8	245	239	239	− 0,6	0,0	13061	12478	12381	− 1,1	− 0,8
Luxembourg	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	3	3	3	0,0	0,0
Nederland	77	68	69	− 3,1	1,5	356	471	495	7,2	5,2	2742	3200	3416	3,9	6,7
Portugal	94	84**	84**	− 2,8	0,0	211	213	215	0,3	1,1	1984	1791**	1810	− 2,5	1,1
United Kingdom	172	172	168	0,0	− 2,3	205	209	198	0,4	− 5,1	3534	3593	3331	0,4	− 7,3
C.2 Cauliflowers															
EUR 12	123	128	129	1,0	0,8	155	169	156	2,2	− 7,7	1903	2162**	2012**	3,2	− 6,9
Belgique/België	4	4	5	0,0	25,0	155	173	140	2,7	− 18,8	62	69	70	2,7	1,4
Danmark	1	0	0	×	×	110	×	×	×	×	11	8	0	− 7,7	×
BR Deutschland	3	4	4	7,5	0,0	263	270	283	0,6	4,6	79	108	113	8,1	4,6
Ellada	3	3	3	0,0	0,0	177	200	187	3,1	− 6,7	53	60	56	3,1	− 6,7
España	10	14	14	8,8	0,0	222	205	206	− 2,0	0,3	222	287	288	6,6	0,3
France	46	45	45	− 0,5	0,0	114	123	113	1,9	− 8,6	526	555	507	1,4	− 8,6
Ireland	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	140	120	110	− 3,8	− 8,3	14	12	11	− 3,8	− 8,3
Italia	31	32	31	0,8	− 3,1	161	183	181	3,2	− 1,4	500	586	560	4,0	− 4,4
Nederland	3	3	3	0,0	0,0	163	193	190	4,3	− 1,7	49	58	57	4,3	− 1,7
Portugal	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	180	200	190	2,7	− 5,0	18	20**	19**	2,7	− 5,0
United Kingdom	20	21	22	1,2	4,8	185	190	150	0,7	− 20,8	369	399	331	2,0	− 17,0
C.3 Tomatoes															
EUR 12	300	278**	281**	− 1,9	1,1	466	476	462	0,5	− 3,0	13985	13233	12978	− 1,4	− 1,9
Belgique/België	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	1600	2250	2680	8,9	19,1	160	225	268	8,9	19,1
Danmark	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	17	17	18	0,0	5,9
BR Deutschland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	23	21	18	− 2,2	− 14,3
Ellada	49	40	38	− 4,9	− 5,0	462	470	498	0,4	6,1	2264	1878	1893	− 4,6	0,8
España	61	66	68	2,0	3,0	398	449	436	3,1	− 2,9	2429	2964	2966	5,1	0,1
France	17	13	13	− 6,5	0,0	553	582	626	1,3	7,7	940	756	814	− 5,3	7,7
Ireland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	14	11	11	− 5,9	0,0
Italia	143	134	137	− 1,6	2,2	459	428	379	− 1,8	− 11,5	6563	5730	5186	− 3,3	− 9,5
Nederland	2	2	2	0,0	0,0	2625	3105	3250	4,3	4,7	525	621	650	4,3	4,7
Portugal	26	21**	21**	− 5,2	0,0	357	412	479	3,6	16,2	928	865	1005	− 1,7	16,2
United Kingdom	1	1	1	0,0	0,0	1220	1450	1490	4,4	2,8	122	145	149	4,4	2,8
C.4 Aubergines															
EUR 12	21	20	20**	− 1,2	0,0	254	272	262	1,7	− 3,7	534	543	523**	0,4	− 3,7
Ellada	3	3	3**	0,0	0,0	237	227	207	− 1,1	− 8,8	71	68	62	− 1,1	− 8,8
España	5	5	5**	0,0	0,0	244	290	280	4,4	− 3,4	122	145	140**	4,4	− 3,4
France	1	1	1**	0,0	0,0	290	230	240	− 5,6	4,3	29	23	24	− 5,6	4,3
Italia	12	11	11	− 2,2	0,0	248	256	245	0,9	− 4,3	297	282	270	− 1,3	− 4,3
Nederland	0	0	0	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	15	25	27	13,6	8,0

Source: Eurostat.

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