



## Short Term Outlook for EU arable crops, meat and dairy markets

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This publication presents the short term outlook for the arable crop, meat and dairy markets in the EU for 2013/14. The report is based on analysis of market experts within the Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development of the European Commission. Information and data available until 15 June 2013 have been used. Next issue will be published in early autumn 2013.

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[http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets-and-prices/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets-and-prices/index_en.htm)

### HIGHLIGHTS

#### **Increasing autumn sowings and largely favourable weather conditions in Southern EU could relieve market tightness**

Marketing year 2012/13 saw strong cereals net exports, especially of common wheat, despite an overall very tight market and large imports of maize. This resulted in less grain availability especially for feed, high prices and low stocks. Overall increased autumn sowings for cereals and oilseeds, combined with so far favourable weather conditions, especially in the South of Europe, create expectations for a relief in the marketing year 2013/14.

#### **Poor pasture and forage conditions affect strongly the EU milk supply**

Poor pasture conditions due to wet and cold weather in Western and Central EU and the low forage harvest in some of the main EU producers led to a lower milk production in the first months of the year. The tight supply is not limited to the EU and world dairy commodities prices are very high driven also by a strong world demand. A slow recovery started in May and milk production in 2013 should catch up with last year's level at 151.8 million tonnes. This prospect is supported by improved margins expected for the second semester as a result of higher milk prices and lower feed costs.

#### **Slightly more meat in 2014 following two years of decrease**

Prospects for an improved economic situation and lower grain prices could generate a slight increase in meat production which could reach around 43.5 million tonnes in 2014, after two consecutive years of reduced overall meat production driven mainly by lower supplies in beef and pig meat. Recent growth rates in poultry meat production are expected to slow down, while meat production from sheep would continue to contract after the unusual increase of this year.

## 1. MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK<sup>1</sup>

### World economic outlook

Total world population is expected to grow by 1.1% per annum in both 2013 and 2014, thus reaching 7.2 billion inhabitants. Population shall rise in India (+1.3% p.a.), the US (+0.8% p.a.) and China (+0.4% p.a.) and remain unchanged in Russia.

Global real GDP is projected to grow moderately in 2013 and 2014 (+2.5% in both years). Among the main EU trade partners, GDP growth is predicted to be at 2.8% and 3.6% in Russia, 1.8% and 2.9% in the US, and at 7.8% and 8% in China. World inflation is expected to be at 2.8%-3% over the projection horizon and the world unemployment rate is forecast to drop slightly from 8% in 2013 to 7.7% in 2014.

According to the most recent macroeconomic projections, the Argentinean peso, Australian dollar and Brazilian real are expected to depreciate vis-à-vis the US dollar in 2013 (by -18%, -4% and -6% respectively). In 2014, these currencies would continue to show the same downward trend (-18%, -4% and -2%) and the New Zealand dollar would follow (-1%). Chinese renminbi, Japanese yen and Russian rouble would continue to be roughly stable in both years.

The price of a barrel of Brent crude oil is expected to fall USD 10 from the projected level of USD 104 in 2013 to reach USD 94 in 2014.

### European Union economic outlook

EU-28 population is projected to grow further at a rate of 0.2% and 0.3% per year to reach 511.3 million inhabitants in 2014.

After the slight decline in 2012, the EU-28 economic growth, measured by the Gross Domestic Product in real terms, is projected to stay unchanged throughout 2013 before a weak recovery in 2014 (1.4%). As regards individual performance, some of the EU largest economies are expected to remain stable or to grow modestly in 2013, but to recover with higher growth rates in 2014. This is the case of Germany (0.4% and 1.8%) and the UK (0.6% and 1.7%) while France's GDP would stay stable in 2013 and increase the following year by 1.1%. From the 8 Member States recording recession in 2013 (among which Italy and Spain with -1.3% and -1.5%) only Cyprus would continue the downward trend in 2014 (-3.9%) whereas Greece, after several years of continuous decline, is expected to rebound with a weak 0.6% rate. EU overall consumer price inflation is expected to record 1.8% and 1.7% in 2013 and 2014

respectively, while in Croatia it will reach 3.1% and 2%.

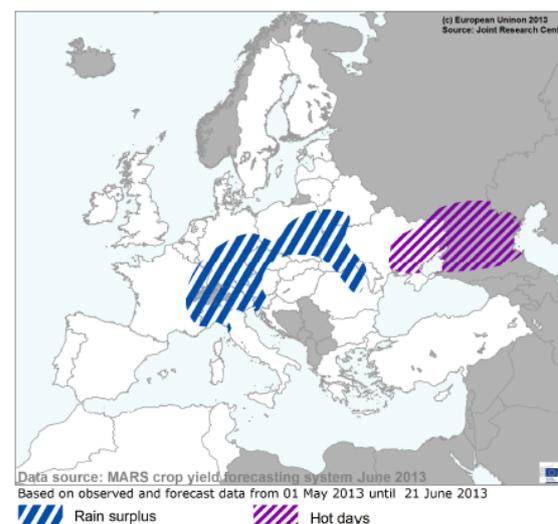
The EU unemployment, particularly hit by the economic downturn, would stay at 11.1% of the labour force. Greece and Spain are expected to reach the historical record of 27% in 2013 and then to slowly retreat to 26% in the following year. A high unemployment rate would be recorded in Croatia as well, at around 19% and 20% over the projection period.

After reaching 1.34 USD/EUR in February 2013, the Euro exchange rate against the US dollar dropped by 4 cents in May. On average, it is assumed to stay at around 1.31 USD/EUR over the 2013-2014.

## 2. ARABLE CROPS

While the 2012/13 supply balance sheet estimates are more and more consolidated, for the marketing year 2013/14 only harvest projections are available.

**Map 1 Areas of concern: extreme weather events**



Source: Mars-Bulletin Crop Monitoring in Europe 21(6) <http://mars.jrc.ec.europa.eu/mars/Bulletins-Publications>

Autumn sowings in 2012 for the harvest 2013 have increased in most parts of the EU, with the notable exception of the United Kingdom and Ireland. As regards weather conditions, the only major concern within the EU so far is the rain surplus and subsequent flooding in central Europe. The map from the MARS Bulletin of 14th June illustrates the current areas of concern.

<sup>1</sup> Based on Eurostat, Economic and Financial Affairs DG and other sources (cut-off date 15 June 2013)

### **Impact of early June's flooding in Central Europe**

An exceptional wet period started in May and caused soil saturation and flooding mainly in the catchment areas of the rivers Danube and Elbe, including their tributaries in Poland, Czech Republic, Germany, Austria and Hungary. Despite the devastating local impact for single farmers, at the country level the impact on grain crops is mitigated since the flooded area is very small compared to the total area of arable land in these countries. On the other hand, indirect consequences of wetness such as higher disease pressure may only become evident at a later stage of development.

### **Increased cereal sowings and favourable weather are expected to relieve market tightness in 2013/14**

2012/13: recent updates for the harvest 2012 turned out higher than previously expected. Nevertheless, the usable cereal production in 2012 of 276.4 million tonnes is 3.4% below the previous season. The season 2012/13 remains tight and strong exports of common wheat and barley reduced the domestically available grains. Strong imports of maize helped to relieve the tightness for feed grains but nonetheless a reduction by 2.4% of grain feed use is expected. This reduction is larger than the overall decline in animal production during the same period. The impact of the resulted changes in animal diets and production intensity is unclear.

2013/14: Total sown area for the EU-28 in autumn 2012 and spring 2013 is expected to turn out 1.3% higher than last year leading to an overall area for the EU-28 of 58.4 million ha. Common wheat and maize are likely to reach the largest or second largest area harvested in the EU-27 in the last 20 years. But also the area harvested of rye, oats, barley and triticale will increase against a year before. The winter sowings for the UK and Ireland are in contrast of the general trend considerably reduced compared to last year due to adverse weather conditions at time of sowing. Some of it has been compensated by increased spring crop sowings but overall a decreasing cereal production is expected for these two countries. Favourable conditions have prevailed so far in the Iberian Peninsula and in south-east Europe which results in higher yield expectations than in the previous years. Northern Europe had a long winter but the only noticeable effect is a delay in the crop development and spring crop sowings. Whether this will affect yields, production and quality remains uncertain. Concerning central Europe, rain surplus and consequent flooding has affected crops but it is currently too early to assess the damage precisely. Problems of flooding especially are of localised nature, and it is difficult at this stage to calculate the national average impact.

The overall cereal usable production in the EU-28 is currently forecasted at 298.1 million tonnes, up 6.8% from last year. Common wheat accounts for 43% of the crop, maize for 23% and barley for 20%.

It can be expected that cereal end-stocks will recover to 40.1 million tonnes or a stock to domestic use ratio of 14.7%, up from 30.4 million tonnes and 11.3% in the season 2012/13. End-stocks will consist only of market stocks as intervention stocks are completely empty as of June 2013.

Expectations for the world cereals markets are also for a recovery. USDA (World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates, 12 June 2013) expects an increase of the world wheat production from 656 million tonnes in 2012/13 to 696 million tonnes in 2013/14 and from 1 127 to 1 250 million tonnes in the case of coarse grains. The International Grains Council (IGC) published on 1 July 2013 an increase in total grains production from 1 784 million tonnes in 2012/13 to 1 919 million tonnes in 2013/14; the world wheat crop 2013/14 is seen at 683 million tonnes (up from 655 million tonnes) and world maize crop at 946 million tonnes (up from 854 million tonnes).

### **Expected recovery of oilseed production in the 2013 harvest**

Sown acreage of oilseeds in 2013 regains the lost part of the previous year and may exceed the record level of two years ago, at 11.6 million ha for the EU-28. Rapeseed yields are expected below last year and the five-year average, due to a longer winter and excessive rain in major production regions. Nevertheless, rapeseed production will increase due to increased sowings. Sunflowers have so far experienced favourable weather conditions and good yields are expected, especially in south and south-east Europe. The strong increase in the EU harvest of soybean is partly due to the accession of Croatia which accounts for more than 10% of the EU-28 harvest. The oilseed harvest 2013 is expected at 29.7 million tonnes in the EU-28, compared to 27.4 million tonnes last year (EU-28, thereof Croatia 0.2).

In addition to the rationing of grain feed use, the use of oilmeals is also strongly curbed in 2012/13. Imports of soybean are at normal level, which implies that overall crushing of oilseeds declined notably. The landings of soybean meal have been at a much slower pace than usually, leading to a reduction by 10% of oilmeals available for animal feed in the EU for 2012/13. Currently it can be expected that crushing will increase in the new season mainly due to increased domestic harvest of oilseeds. Yet whether imports of soybean meal will increase to previous levels remains uncertain, and depends on the demand from the animal sector.

The situation for vegetable oils (rape, soybean, sunflower and palm) remains rather stable both in 2012/13 and 2013/14, with the use for the production of biodiesel constant due to tightening of sustainability criteria.

The production of protein crop in 2013 is expected to slightly recover from last year's low but to remain considerably below the preceding five-year average at 2.5 million tonnes.

### 3. MEATS

In 2013, overall meat production and consumption is expected to decline for the second year in a row, driven mainly by lower supplies in beef and pig meat. By contrast, poultry meat follows a different trend. Prospects of improved economic situation and lower grain prices could generate a slight increase in meat production in 2014.

#### Prospects of increased beef production in 2014

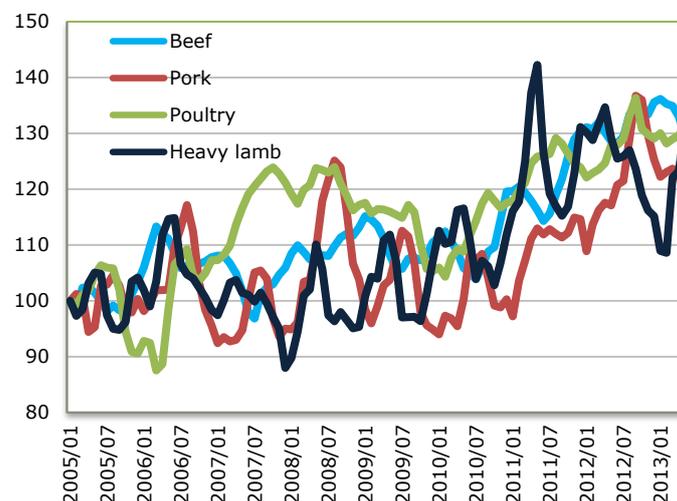
The EU-27 cattle numbers totalled 86.6 million heads in December 2012, marking a slight recovery of +0.5% compared to the year before. The cow herd remained stable after three consecutive years of steady decline, leading to reduced meat domestic availabilities throughout 2012 and lower decrease or even some stabilisation in 2013. Nevertheless, 2014 production should increase due to recapitalisation of the cattle herd, especially the dairy herd that started in 2012. Average carcass weights are stable in the EU at around 287.6 kg (more precisely, 291 kg in EU-15 against 254 kg in EU-N12).

Tight domestic supply would bring 2013 meat imports close to 2010 level in a context of increased availability in South America after the end of the herd recapitalisation; in early 2013 compared to the corresponding period last year, Brazil exported 42.4 thousand tonnes into EU (+40%), Uruguay 19.6 thousand tonnes (+14%) while Argentina, despite a +7% production forecast by USDA, diminished its shipments to 14.5 thousand tonnes. Exports of live animals and meat are affected negatively by the reduced supply and by the ban introduced by Turkey for sanitary reasons. On the back of improved beef meat production in 2014, imports should slightly decline and exports might be lower to the benefit of the domestic use.

With firm beef meat prices this year (to note that young bulls recorded a historical high in January: EUR 397 per 100 kg carcass weight), per capita consumption would continue to retreat, albeit at a slower rate. Nevertheless, improvement in the economic situation of most EU countries and slightly more meat supplies in 2014 could stabilise consumption at 10.8 kg per capita (in retail weight).

The cattle herd in Croatia is stable at around 452 thousand heads accounting for 0.5% of total EU herd while slaughterings amounted to 216.6 thousand heads or 46.8 thousand tonnes in 2012 (-12% against the previous year).

**Graph 1 Meat market prices, index 2005 = 100**



Source: Agriculture and Rural Development DG

#### Decrease of pig meat production in 2013 for the second year in a row

After two consecutive years of increased pig meat production in the European Union, 2012 marked a 2% decrease. High feed costs, the restructuring process or the implementation of new welfare rules are the main drivers for such a decline in herd numbers and in meat production.

Tight supply conditions are likely to continue in 2013 at a very similar pace (-2%) as indicated by the December 2012 survey and by slaughtering data for the first months of the year. The census set the EU live swine herd lower by 1.8% against the previous year at 145.8 million heads, driven mainly by the dramatic fall in Poland (-14.7%) and lower numbers in Spain (-1.5%), France (-1.4%) and Denmark (-0.5%); on the contrary, Germany's herd, which accounts for 20% of EU total, increased by 3.4%, partially offsetting the decline in the other countries. As for production, increased slaughterings in Germany (+1.3%) in the first months were not enough to compensate for the declines in Denmark (-7%), Spain (-3.7%), France (-2.3%), Netherlands (-5%) and Poland (-1.4%).

Lower supplies maintained meat prices at high levels throughout the first quarter of 2013 (EUR 172 per 100 kg c.w. in March); a slight relief in prices could be observed in May due to sluggish demand, but prices started to pick up again in June. Firm prices and

limited supply are expected to lead to a decrease in both consumption and exports in 2013.

On the trade side, data for the first four months indicate a decline by 2% in pigmeat exports mainly due to Russia (-2% compared to the same period of last year).

April EU exports to Russia increased by 27% compared to their respective 2012 figure, in spite of some restrictions introduced by Russia on certain EU meat. In addition, the Russian ban on the US and Canadian pigmeat exports in place since February should favour EU exports into Russia. Nevertheless, and despite the recovery of Russian imports and the increased demand in China (+78%) and Japan (+5%) in early 2013, exports are expected to decline by 6% given the limited supply over the whole year.

Projected lower cereal prices on the assumed good 2013 harvest are expected to help increase production and stabilise consumption in 2014.

With the accession to the EU, Croatia will add approximately 1.2 million heads to the EU total pig herd (December 2012 census), sourcing 86 thousand tonnes of meat per year or a small 0.4% of EU pig meat production.

### **Slower increase of poultry meat production and consumption**

Following a strong world and EU demand fuelling the increase in domestic production in the past few years, the trend marks a slowdown in 2013. High grain prices in the first semester put pressure on margins, leading to expectations that farmers would limit 2013 production to 12.5 million tonnes, further pushing meat prices to new record levels (EUR 197 per 100 kg in May). Despite expected lower prices for feed as of the second half of 2013, the growth rate in production could continue slowing down in 2014.

As regards trade, 2013 exports seem to have reached a plateau at 1.3 million tonnes. Exports are directed mainly to some African countries (only in the first four months, volumes to Benin increased by 14% and to South Africa by 8%). While booming to Saudi Arabia (+19%), exports to Hong Kong contracted by 19%. Yet the pace of growth seen in the last years in EU exports is expected to weaken over the projected horizon on the back of increased competition on world market, high production costs and unfavourable USD/EUR exchange rate affecting the competitiveness of EU poultry meat.

As for imports, once the embargo over Thai poultry was removed in July 2012, the flows into EU of salted poultry meat increased exponentially in the first months of the year (and total poultry meat coming from Thailand increased by 60% compared to the same period of 2012) and could bring EU imports to a

+2.5% rate against 2012. Looking at 2014, no significant changes are foreseen in terms of trade.

Consumption would continue its steady development over the projected period though at a lower rate because of higher prices.

### **Contrasting year for sheep meat**

As regards this sector, 2013 would display a mixed picture concerning the development in production: the first part of the year would be characterised by a large number of slaughterings taking place in the United Kingdom and Ireland (+8.5% and 30%) because of a large carry-over of lambs from 2012 driven by unfavourable weather conditions; this increase is expected to be counterbalanced by lower production in the second half of the year as a result of a lower productivity and reduced flock numbers in the key producing countries (-1.2% in Spain, -2% in Greece, -2.2% in France and -11.7% in Italy). On average, the sheep and goat meat production in the EU is expected to increase by 0.9% in 2013. This increase shall be considered exceptional and of short length as in 2014 production is expected to resume declining.

As shown in the graph 1, heavy lamb prices started to recover as of February averaging EUR 520 per 100 kg in May.

On the trade side, despite high imports in the first four months (+12% higher volumes from New Zealand accounting for 87% of EU sheep meat imports), expected tighter supply from this trade partner in the second part of the year should limit the 2013 overall increase to 1.9%. In 2014 imports are expected to expand by a limited 3 thousand tonnes.

2013 total consumption is likely to increase after several years of continuous decline thanks to higher availabilities implying relatively lower prices in 2013.

## **4. DAIRY**

### **EU milk supply to remain constrained in 2013**

In the first months of 2013, the EU milk collection has been strongly affected by the climatic conditions and the high compound feed prices, leading to expectations that the milk production may not increase in 2013, despite the 1% higher quota availability in the 2013/14 quota year. However, a rebound in milk production and deliveries is expected to take place in 2014.

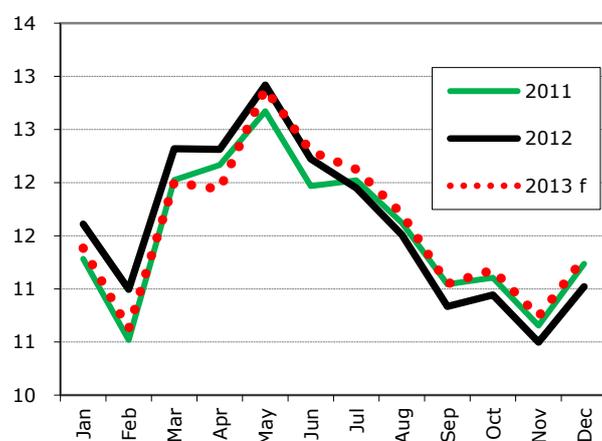
Already in 2012 the EU milk production increase was limited to 0.4% because of the relatively low milk prices in the first part of the year and the adverse weather conditions affecting the availability and quality of forage. High feed prices following the drought in the US and the Black Sea added pressure

on farmers' margins. As a consequence, many farmers have adapted the feed rations and the yield per cow has decreased by 1.8% in the EU-15 to 6 994 kg per cow and year. At the beginning of 2013, wet conditions and the exceptionally cold spring affected the pastures and the forage production, in particular in Ireland, the UK, Northern Germany as well as Northern and Eastern France.

Nevertheless a partial recovery of the grass production is expected from June. In addition, improved crop yields indicate that feed prices should ease in the second half of 2013 in comparison to 2012. Milk prices have been firm in the first semester. US production is recovering and next Oceania season is expected to be good. At the same time there is a positive demand worldwide. The prevailing scope for improved margins should lead to a recovery in milk production in the second semester of 2013 and in 2014.

During the first four months of 2013, EU-15 milk deliveries contracted by 3.0% in comparison to the same period in 2012. In May, French deliveries were still well below last year's level, but German milk collection was slightly above and the Dutch deliveries were 5.6% higher; it is expected that eventually the EU-15 deliveries in 2013 will be at the same level as 2012, at 120.3 million tonnes. In the EU-N12, after an increase of 4.8% in deliveries in 2012, the increase in 2013 should be lower at 0.5% because Poland for the first time in 2012/13 appears to have reached its quota level. Furthermore, Polish dairy farmers have strongly reduced milk deliveries before the end of the quota year to limit its overshoot. Thus they should restrain their production in 2013/14 to the quota level to avoid any penalty. In the end total EU-27 milk production in 2013 should be very similar to last year at 151.8 million tonnes.

**Graph 2 Milk collection in the EU-27 (in million t)**



Source: Eurostat and own estimates

## A rebound is expected in 2014

On the basis of quota years, milk deliveries in the EU-27 are estimated to have decreased by 0.9% in the 2012/13 quota year. The aforementioned improvement over the second semester of 2013 and beyond suggests that milk collection could increase by 1.5% in the 2013/14 quota year, beyond the 1% increase in quota availability. The EU quota will not increase further in 2014/2015, however some Member States currently underutilising their quota may increase their deliveries (e.g. Ireland, Belgium, Latvia and France) and milk collection in the EU may increase further by 1.0%. As a consequence, milk production could reach 154.4 million tonnes in 2014 in the EU-28, 1.3% above its 2013 level.

For the first time since many years the number of dairy cows in the EU-15 has increased by 1.8% in 2012 to 17.7 million heads. Some Member States are preparing for the quota expiry and are increasing their herd. The increase took place in Italy, Spain, Ireland, the UK, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. In other countries the decreasing trend has slowed down. In 2013, given the lack of forage caused by adverse climatic conditions, farmers will have difficulties to keep many heifers and dairy cows. Their ability to maintain the herd will depend on their cash flow availability and it is estimated that the number of dairy cows will decrease by 0.3% in 2013 in the EU-15. In 2014 the forage situation is expected to ease and the herd could stabilise or slightly increase given that milk quotas expire in April 2015. In the new Member States, the restructuring goes on and the number of dairy cows is decreasing by around 2% each year. In the EU-28, the number of dairy cows may reach 28 million heads in 2014.

In 2014, after two years of low milk yield in the EU-15 because of the high feed prices and low forage availability, the yield level should come back close to the 2011 level at 7 112 kg per cow. In the EU-N13 the milk yield increases every year and may reach 4 808 kg in 2014.

## Production of dairy products limited by reduced milk volumes

World dairy commodity prices are very high in the beginning of the year because of a buoyant demand facing a tight supply in both Northern and Southern hemispheres. In New Zealand, production previously limited by the drought should start growing after rains arrive. Despite an expected increase in milk production in the second semester, world and EU prices should stay firm.

In the EU, despite high world price dairy commodities production is restrained by the low milk supply; especially EU milk powder production because dairies favour the production of high value added products for

the domestic market, in particular cheese, over the processing into milk ingredients.

In 2013, cheese production is projected to increase by 0.5%. This is well below the +1.7% increase in 2012. In addition, in the context of firm prices, the consumption is affected by the economic crisis especially in the EU-15 where the per capita consumption could decrease by 0.5%. The dynamism of cheese exports observed the first four months of the year (+11%) should slightly slow down resulting in 6% higher exports projected for 2013. In 2014, the production increase should be higher and consumption shall increase together with the improvement of the economic situation.

In 2013 the production of fresh dairy products may decrease by 0.5% because of the tight milk supply. In addition the cold spring affects the demand for these products, especially ice cream, and the consumption could be 0.9% lower than in 2012. Drinking milk and yogurts are the most affected products whereas the production of cream should increase given the dynamism of this market segment especially for liquid creams. In 2014 fresh dairy products are expected to recover and increase by 0.7%.

#### Limited exports despite good opportunities

Further to the lack of milk fat, butter production is projected to decrease by 0.6% in 2013. Despite the dynamic world demand and 12% higher exports in the first four months of the year, over the whole year butter exports are expected to be only 2% higher than in 2012.

Another indicator of the market tightness is the reduced volumes stored under the Private Storage Aid (PSA) scheme. Consumption for 2013 is projected to remain stable in comparison to last year. By contrast, in 2014 production and consumption could increase.

In 2013, in spite of the very high world prices, the production of whole milk powder (WMP) is likely to decrease significantly (-8.2%) because dairies facing lower milk availability prefer producing cheese or cream. Next year the declining trend is projected to continue but at a slower pace.

Skimmed milk powder (SMP) production is close to 10% lower in the first four months of the year given the low availability of proteins. Over the whole year a decrease of 4.4% is foreseen while the production should recover in 2014. Exports which are very low in the beginning of the year may register a 20% decline in 2013. Finally stocks are very small because intervention stocks were completely emptied in 2012 under the Aid to the Most Deprived Scheme.

#### Croatia accession from the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2013

Statistics for total EU are changing with the accession of Croatia. Croatia is included in EU totals for the 2013 and 2014 projections for meats and dairy and for the 2013/2014 crop campaign.

#### 5. UNCERTAINTIES

While early June's flooding events in central Europe caused limited local damages, the effect of the abundant precipitations on more extended areas may impact negatively final cereal yields. For example higher pressure of pests and diseases or soil saturation might occur. This concern is the most dominant weather feature, with downward risk prevailing at the moment. On the other hand, a considerable part of the growing season and also of harvesting is still ahead. Therefore, favourable and adverse weather conditions from now onwards can strongly alter the expected harvest 2013 and the availability of roughage for ruminants.

The wet weather conditions as well as the exceptionally cold spring implied delays in the grass growth as well as for the silage maize. Farmers' ability to keep breeding cattle on the farm will highly depend on the quantity and quality of forage that will be harvested, as well as on their cash flow availabilities in feed complements are to be bought.

The restricted quantity of the feed available on the European market and the firm prices of this first semester are likely to have led farmers to adapt diets and livestock management. Therefore the expected milk yield and carcass weights in 2013 are still rather uncertain.

It should be noted that the impact of the recent Russian ban on meat imports from Germany, the Netherlands and Spain might significantly influence trade. It is still unclear when the trade will come back to normal.

Finally, the recent Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza in the Netherlands, Germany, Spain, in addition to the Newcastle disease in Cyprus are likely to have little impact on domestic production given the low share of poultry suspected to be affected by these diseases. Nevertheless, a potential spread to other countries despite immediate action remains a factor of uncertainty and could affect trade with third countries.

## 6. STATISTICAL ANNEX

## ARABLE CROPS

Table 6.1 EU cereal, oilseed and protein crop area ('000 ha)

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation vs. 2012
	2009	2010	2011	2012e	2012e	2013f	
Common wheat	22 819	22 991	23 184	23 011	23 197	23 485	1.2%
Durum	2 816	2 894	2 505	2 726	2 727	2 653	-2.7%
Rye	2 784	2 594	2 243	2 373	2 374	2 513	5.9%
Barley	13 906	12 178	11 873	12 422	12 478	12 563	0.7%
Oats	2 900	2 703	2 669	2 655	2 684	2 754	2.6%
Maize	8 390	7 980	8 985	9 556	9 865	9 859	-0.1%
Triticale	2 879	2 711	2 590	2 404	2 417	2 722	12.6%
Sorghum	116	117	117	118	118	119	0.4%
Others	1 786	1 546	1 689	1 784	1 785	1 720	-3.6%
<b>Cereals</b>	<b>58 394</b>	<b>55 714</b>	<b>55 855</b>	<b>57 049</b>	<b>57 644</b>	<b>58 388</b>	<b>1.3%</b>
Rapeseed	6 499	7 077	6 722	6 182	6 192	6 751	9.0%
Sunflower	3 894	3 737	4 320	4 229	4 262	4 374	2.6%
Soybeans	301	373	388	372	426	432	1.4%
Linseed	74	118	93	81	81	80	-0.9%
<b>Oilseeds</b>	<b>10 768</b>	<b>11 305</b>	<b>11 523</b>	<b>10 864</b>	<b>10 961</b>	<b>11 637</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
Field peas	499	709	689	508	509	490	-3.6%
Broad beans	425	507	413	336	337	363	7.6%
Lupines	76	125	93	87	87	88	0.5%
<b>Protein crops</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>1 196</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>70 161</b>	<b>68 360</b>	<b>68 574</b>	<b>68 843</b>	<b>69 538</b>	<b>70 965</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

Table 6.2 EU cereal, oilseed and protein crop yields (t/ha)

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation vs. 2012
	2009	2010	2011	2012e	2012e	2013f	
Common wheat	5.67	5.54	5.59	5.42	5.42	5.53	2.1%
Durum	3.10	3.16	3.40	3.13	3.13	3.33	6.3%
Rye	3.55	2.89	3.08	3.70	3.70	3.56	-3.8%
Barley	4.46	4.34	4.36	4.40	4.40	4.68	6.3%
Oats	2.91	2.77	2.94	2.98	2.99	2.95	-1.3%
Maize	6.89	7.20	7.67	6.13	6.07	7.10	16.9%
Triticale	4.19	3.95	3.90	4.18	4.18	4.03	-3.5%
Sorghum	5.28	5.49	5.92	4.27	4.27	5.08	18.9%
Others	2.83	2.81	2.69	2.92	2.92	2.70	-7.6%
Rapeseed	3.29	2.91	2.85	3.11	3.11	2.98	-4.1%
Sunflower	1.78	1.84	1.94	1.64	1.65	1.88	14.0%
Soybeans	2.78	2.87	2.81	2.30	2.23	2.76	23.4%
Linseed	1.72	1.45	1.69	1.62	1.62	1.61	-0.6%
Field peas	2.63	3.56	2.28	2.33	2.33	2.53	8.8%
Broad beans	3.30	2.82	2.83	2.87	2.86	2.98	3.9%
Lupines	1.40	1.51	1.40	1.50	1.50	.48	-1.3%

**Table 6.3 EU cereal, oilseed and protein crop production ('000 t)**

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation vs. 2012.
	2009	2010	2011	2012e	2012e	2013f	
Common wheat	129 475	127 344	129 488	124 764	125 755	129 962	3.3%
Durum	8 721	9 154	8 510	8 525	8 531	8 826	3.5%
Rye	9 871	7 496	6 904	8 789	8 791	8 949	1.8%
Barley	62 033	52 892	51 766	54 705	54 940	58 800	7.0%
Oats	8 425	7 490	7 834	7 924	8 019	8 116	1.2%
Maize	57 848	57 433	68 907	58 582	59 923	70 023	16.9%
Triticale	12 054	10 716	10 097	10 049	10 104	10 977	8.6%
Sorghum	610	642	691	505	505	603	19.4%
Others	5 056	4 336	4 534	5 212	5 216	4 646	-10.9%
<b>Cereals</b>	<b>294 092</b>	<b>277 502</b>	<b>288 731</b>	<b>279 054</b>	<b>281 783</b>	<b>300 902</b>	<b>6.8%</b>
Rapeseed	21 395	20 578	19 136	19 233	19 260	20 130	4.5%
Sunflower	6 946	6 884	8 381	6 951	7 041	8 237	17.0%
Soybeans	838	1 071	1 093	854	951	1 190	25.1%
Linseed	127	171	157	132	132	130	-1.5%
<b>Oilseeds</b>	<b>29 306</b>	<b>28 703</b>	<b>28 767</b>	<b>27 170</b>	<b>27 383</b>	<b>29 687</b>	<b>8.4%</b>
Field peas	1 312	2 523	1 572	1 183	1 185	1 242	4.8%
Broad beans	1 402	1 429	1 170	964	964	1 079	11.9%
Lupines	107	189	131	131	131	130	-0.8%
<b>Protein crops</b>	<b>2 820</b>	<b>4 141</b>	<b>2 873</b>	<b>2 278</b>	<b>2 280</b>	<b>2 451</b>	<b>7.5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>326 218</b>	<b>310 346</b>	<b>320 371</b>	<b>308 503</b>	<b>311 446</b>	<b>333 040</b>	<b>6.9%</b>

**Table 6.4 EU overall cereal balance sheet (million t)**

	EU-27				EU-28
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13e	2013/14f
Beginning stocks	60.2	54.5	36.7	37.5	30.4
<i>for information: Gross production</i>	294.1	277.5	288.7	279.1	300.9
Usable production	291.4	274.9	286.0	276.4	298.1
Imports	7.9	13.3	14.4	17.2	12.8
<b>Availabilities</b>	<b>359.5</b>	<b>342.8</b>	<b>337.1</b>	<b>331.0</b>	<b>341.3</b>
Total domestic uses	275.6	272.3	272.2	269.0	272.8
- Human	64.9	65.1	65.4	65.7	66.7
- Seed	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7
- Industrial	28.6	30.1	30.1	30.4	31.0
<i>o.w. bioethanol</i>	7.8	9.1	9.1	9.5	9.9
- Animal feed	172.4	167.5	167.0	163.2	165.5
Losses (excl on-farm)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Exports	27.1	31.5	25.2	29.5	26.1
<b>Total uses</b>	<b>304.9</b>	<b>306.0</b>	<b>299.6</b>	<b>300.7</b>	<b>301.2</b>
<b>End stocks</b>	54.5	36.7	37.5	30.4	40.1
- Market	48.6	36.2	37.4	30.4	40.1
- Intervention	6.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0

**Table 6.5 EU-28 cereal balance sheet 2013/14 (forecast) (million t)**

	Common wheat	Barley	Durum	Maize	Rye	Sorghum	Oats	Triticale	Others	EU-28
Beginning stocks (01.07.2013)	9.2	5.2	0.3	13.6	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	<b>30.4</b>
<i>for information:</i>										
Gross production	130.0	58.8	8.8	70.0	8.9	0.6	8.1	11.0	4.6	<b>300.9</b>
Usable production	128.9	58.3	8.7	69.7	8.7	0.5	8.0	10.8	4.4	<b>298.1</b>
Import (1)	4.3	0.3	1.9	5.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	<b>12.8</b>
<b>Total availabilities</b>	<b>142.4</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>341.3</b>
Total domestic use	113.4	50.1	9.1	69.5	8.0	0.7	7.6	10.1	4.2	<b>272.8</b>
- Human	48.6	0.4	8.3	4.9	3.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	<b>66.7</b>
- Seed	4.7	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	<b>9.7</b>
- Industrial	10.5	9.5	0.1	8.6	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	<b>31.0</b>
<i>o.w. bioethanol</i>	4.4	0.9		3.3	0.8			0.5		<b>9.9</b>
- Animal feed	49.5	38.0	0.3	55.5	3.0	0.5	5.9	9.0	3.8	<b>165.5</b>
Losses (excl on-farm)	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	<b>2.2</b>
Export (1)	16.9	5.8	1.4	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	<b>26.1</b>
<b>Total use</b>	<b>131.2</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>301.2</b>
<b>End stocks (30.06.2014)</b>	11.3	7.4	0.4	17.3	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.4	<b>40.1</b>
- Market	11.3	7.4	0.4	17.3	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.4	<b>40.1</b>
- Intervention	0.0	0.0		0.0						<b>0.0</b>
Change in stocks	2.1	2.3	0.0	3.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	<b>9.8</b>
Change in public stocks	0.0	0.0		0.0						<b>0.0</b>

(1) Grains equivalent (grain, groats and flour)

Note: estimated export quantities for all wheat = 18.3 million t, for coarse grains = 7.8 million t

**Table 6.6 EU-27 cereal balance sheet 2012/13 (estimate) (million t)**

	Common wheat	Barley	Durum	Maize	Rye	Sorghum	Oats	Triticale	Others	EU-27
Beginning stocks (01.07.2012)	10.1	7.2	0.8	16.9	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	<b>37.5</b>
<i>for information:</i>										
Gross production	124.8	54.7	8.5	58.6	8.8	0.5	7.9	10.0	5.2	<b>279.1</b>
Usable production	123.8	54.2	8.4	58.3	8.6	0.4	7.8	9.8	5.0	<b>276.4</b>
Import (1)	3.8	0.3	1.5	10.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	<b>17.2</b>
<b>Total availabilities</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>331.0</b>
Total domestic use	108.1	49.2	9.1	70.2	8.5	1.0	7.9	9.9	5.0	<b>269.0</b>
- Human	47.7	0.4	8.4	4.8	3.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	<b>65.7</b>
- Seed	4.7	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	<b>9.7</b>
- Industrial	10.3	9.4	0.1	8.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	<b>30.4</b>
<i>o.w. bioethanol</i>	4.3	0.9		3.0	0.8			0.5		<b>9.5</b>
- Animal feed	45.3	37.2	0.2	56.6	3.5	0.8	6.2	8.8	4.6	<b>163.2</b>
Losses (excl on-farm)	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	<b>2.2</b>
Export (1)	19.5	7.0	1.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	<b>29.5</b>
<b>Total use</b>	<b>128.5</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>300.7</b>
<b>End stocks (30.06.2013)</b>	9.2	5.2	0.3	13.6	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	<b>30.4</b>
- Market	9.2	5.2	0.3	13.6	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	<b>30.4</b>
- Intervention	0.0	0.0		0.0						<b>0.0</b>
Change in stocks	-0.9	-2.1	-0.4	-3.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	<b>-7.1</b>
Change in public stocks	0.0	-0.1		0.0						<b>-0.1</b>

(1) Grains equivalent (grain, groats and flour)

Note: estimated export quantities for all wheat = 20.7 million t, for coarse grains = 8.8 million t

**Table 6.7 EU-27 cereal balance sheet 2011/12 (million t)**

	Common wheat	Barley	Durum	Maize	Rye	Sorghum	Oats	Triticale	Others	EU-27
Beginning stocks (01.07.2011)	9.9	9.5	0.8	13.5	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.2	0.2	<b>36.7</b>
<i>for information:</i>										
Gross production	129.5	51.8	8.5	68.9	6.9	0.7	7.8	10.1	4.5	<b>288.7</b>
Usable production	128.5	51.3	8.4	68.6	6.7	0.6	7.7	9.9	4.3	<b>286.0</b>
Import (1)	5.4	0.4	1.7	6.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	<b>14.4</b>
<b>Total availabilities</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>337.1</b>
Total domestic use	118.5	47.9	8.7	67.4	6.8	0.7	7.7	10.2	4.3	<b>272.2</b>
- Human	47.9	0.4	7.9	4.8	3.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	<b>65.4</b>
- Seed	4.7	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	<b>9.7</b>
- Industrial	10.6	9.2	0.1	8.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	<b>30.1</b>
<i>o.w. bioethanol</i>	4.6	0.7		2.7	0.6			0.5		<b>9.1</b>
- Animal feed	55.2	36.1	0.2	54.0	2.0	0.5	6.0	9.1	3.9	<b>167.0</b>
Losses (excl on-farm)	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	<b>2.2</b>
Export (1)	14.3	5.7	1.4	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	<b>25.2</b>
<b>Total use</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>299.6</b>
<b>End stocks (30.06.2012)</b>	10.1	7.2	0.8	16.9	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	<b>37.5</b>
- Market	10.1	7.2	0.8	16.9	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	<b>37.4</b>
- Intervention	0.0	0.1		0.0						<b>0.1</b>
Change in stocks	0.2	-2.3	0.0	3.4	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	<b>0.7</b>
Change in public stocks	0.0	-0.4		0.0						<b>-0.5</b>

(1) Grains equivalent (grain, groats and flour)

Note: estimated export quantities for all wheat = 15.7 million t, for coarse grains = 9.5 million t

**Table 6.8 EU oilseeds balance sheets (million t)**

	EU-27				EU-28
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13e	2013/14f
<b>Production</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>29.6</b>
Rape	21.4	20.6	19.1	19.2	20.1
Soybean	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2
Sunflower	6.9	6.9	8.4	7.0	8.2
<b>Total domestic use</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>43.7</b>
Rape	23.5	23.2	22.8	22.1	23.0
<i>of which crushing</i>	23.0	22.4	21.7	21.3	22.2
Soybean	13.1	14.4	12.7	12.4	12.6
<i>of which crushing</i>	12.7	12.5	12.2	11.5	11.7
Sunflower	6.7	6.8	7.9	6.9	8.1
<i>of which crushing</i>	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.1	7.1
<b>Imports</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>
Rape	2.1	2.6	3.6	3.0	3.0
Soybean	12.7	13.1	11.5	11.5	11.5
Sunflower	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
<b>Exports</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Rape	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Soybean	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Sunflower	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
<b>End stocks</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Rape	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
Soybean	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Sunflower	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7

Table 6.9 EU oilmeals balance sheets (million t)

	EU-27				EU-28
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13e	2013/14f
<b>Production</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>25.8</b>
Rape	13.1	12.8	12.3	12.1	12.6
Soybean	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.1	9.2
Sunflower	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.9
<b>Total domestic use</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>49.1</b>
Rape	13.0	12.7	12.3	12.1	12.6
Soybean	29.8	30.9	30.1	26.1	29.7
Sunflower	5.4	5.4	6.9	6.2	6.8
<b>Imports</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>24.2</b>
Rape	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Soybean	20.1	21.7	21.1	17.5	21.0
Sunflower	2.2	2.2	3.3	3.0	3.0
<b>Exports</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Rape	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Soybean	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5
Sunflower	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>End stocks</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Rape	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Soybean	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sunflower	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 6.10 EU vegetable oils balance sheets (million t)

	EU-27				EU-28
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13e	2013/14f
<b>Production</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>
Rape	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.7	9.1
Soybean	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
Sunflower	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.0
Palm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total domestic use</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>
Rape	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.5
Soybean	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.7
Sunflower	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.8
Palm	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.4
<b>Imports</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Rape	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Soybean	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8
Sunflower	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
Palm	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.6
<b>Exports</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Rape	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Soybean	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
Sunflower	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Palm	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>End stocks</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Rape	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Soybean	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sunflower	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Palm	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

## MEATS

Table 6.11 EU-28 Overall meat balance ('000 tonnes carcass weight equivalent)

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation				
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	EU-27				EU-28
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
<b>Gross Indigenous Production</b>	<b>43 733</b>	<b>44 340</b>	<b>43 761</b>	<b>43 293</b>	<b>43 484</b>	<b>43 713</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Live Imports</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>					
<b>Live Exports</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>187</b>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>-7.3</i>	<i>-16.1</i>	<i>-4.5</i>
<b>Net Production</b>	<b>43 521</b>	<b>44 084</b>	<b>43 524</b>	<b>43 094</b>	<b>43 290</b>	<b>43 528</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>
of which EU-15	36 736	37 161	36 657	36 426	36 426	36 584	2.9	1.2	-1.4	-0.6	0.4
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	6 785	6 923	6 867	6 669	6 865	6 943	1.0	2.0	-0.8	-2.9	1.1
<b>Meat Imports</b>	<b>1 365</b>	<b>1 344</b>	<b>1 305</b>	<b>1 361</b>	<b>1 378</b>	<b>1 377</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Meat Exports</b>	<b>3 259</b>	<b>3 811</b>	<b>3 741</b>	<b>3 589</b>	<b>3 546</b>	<b>3 543</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Consumption</b>	<b>41 627</b>	<b>41 617</b>	<b>41 088</b>	<b>40 866</b>	<b>41 122</b>	<b>41 362</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Population (million)	502	503	504	506	510	511	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
<b>Per Capita Consumption<sup>1</sup> (kg)</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> In retail weight. Coefficients to transform carcass weight into retail weight are 0.7 for beef and veal meat, 0.78 for pigmeat and 0.88 for both poultry meat and sheep and goat meat.

Table 6.12 EU-28 beef/veal market balance ('000 tonnes carcass weight equivalent)

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation				
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	EU-27				EU-28
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
<b>Gross Indigenous Production</b>	<b>8 165</b>	<b>8 218</b>	<b>7 915</b>	<b>7 809</b>	<b>7 861</b>	<b>7 912</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Live Imports</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>					
<b>Live Exports</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-14.8</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
<b>Net Production</b>	<b>8 050</b>	<b>8 062</b>	<b>7 753</b>	<b>7 672</b>	<b>7 719</b>	<b>7 778</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>
of which EU-15	7 305	7 243	6 957	6 888	6 888	6 929	2.9	-0.8	-3.9	-1.0	0.6
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	745	819	796	784	831	849	-9.5	9.9	-2.8	-1.5	2.2
<b>Meat Imports</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>-11.0</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
<b>Meat Exports</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>-34.2</b>	<b>-17.7</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
<b>Consumption</b>	<b>8 113</b>	<b>8 017</b>	<b>7 809</b>	<b>7 798</b>	<b>7 840</b>	<b>7 899</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Population (million)	502	503	504	506	510	511	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
<b>Per Capita Consumption<sup>1</sup> (kg)</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Share in total meat consumption	19.5%	19.3%	19.0%	19.1%	19.1%	19.1%					

<sup>1</sup> In retail weight. Coefficient to transform carcass weight into retail weight is 0.7 for beef and veal meat.

**Table 6.13 EU-28 pigmeat market balance ('000 tonnes carcass weight equivalent)**

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation				
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	EU-27				EU-28
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
<b>Gross Indigenous Production</b>	<b>22 617</b>	<b>22 936</b>	<b>22 456</b>	<b>21 995</b>	<b>22 072</b>	<b>22 201</b>	2.6	1.4	-2.1	-2.1	0.6
<b>Live Imports</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>					
<b>Live Exports</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	-34.7	-9.1	-42.3	-41.6	-5.6
<b>Net Production</b>	<b>22 539</b>	<b>22 865</b>	<b>22 415</b>	<b>21 971</b>	<b>22 057</b>	<b>22 188</b>	2.8	1.4	-2.0	-2.0	0.6
of which EU-15	19 121	19 437	19 161	18 875	18 875	18 950	2.7	1.7	-1.4	-1.5	0.4
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	3 418	3 428	3 254	3 096	3 183	3 238	2.9	0.3	-5.1	-4.8	1.7
<b>Meat Imports</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	-35.4	-29.8	4.8	3.1	1.0
<b>Meat Exports</b>	<b>1 840</b>	<b>2 175</b>	<b>2 183</b>	<b>2 052</b>	<b>2 004</b>	<b>2 014</b>	19.5	18.2	0.4	-6.0	0.5
<b>Consumption</b>	<b>20 721</b>	<b>20 705</b>	<b>20 247</b>	<b>19 935</b>	<b>20 074</b>	<b>20 194</b>	1.4	-0.1	-2.2	-1.5	0.6
Population (million)	502	503	504	506	510	511	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
<b>Per Capita Consumption<sup>1</sup> (kg)</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Share in total meat consumption	49.8%	49.8%	49.3%	48.8%	48.8%	48.8%					

<sup>1</sup> In retail weight. Coefficient to transform carcass weight into retail weight is 0.78 for pigmeat.

**Table 6.14 EU-28 poultry meat market balance ('000 tonnes carcass weight equivalent)**

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation				
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	EU-27				EU-28
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
<b>Gross Indigenous Production</b>	<b>12 014</b>	<b>12 235</b>	<b>12 469</b>	<b>12 557</b>	<b>12 620</b>	<b>12 675</b>	3.6	1.8	1.9	0.7	0.4
<b>Live Imports</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>					
<b>Live Exports</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	26.3	-6.8	17.4	21.1	-4.5
<b>Net Production</b>	<b>12 006</b>	<b>12 228</b>	<b>12 461</b>	<b>12 548</b>	<b>12 610</b>	<b>12 665</b>	3.6	1.9	1.9	0.7	0.4
of which EU-15	9 465	9 631	9 719	9 834	9 834	9 883	3.7	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.5
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	2 541	2 597	2 742	2 714	2 776	2 782	3.0	2.2	5.6	-1.0	0.2
<b>Meat Imports</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>859</b>	-7.7	4.7	0.6	2.5	0.2
<b>Meat Exports</b>	<b>1 149</b>	<b>1 289</b>	<b>1 314</b>	<b>1 327</b>	<b>1 327</b>	<b>1 320</b>	23.8	12.1	2.0	1.0	-0.5
<b>Consumption</b>	<b>11 640</b>	<b>11 760</b>	<b>11 972</b>	<b>12 066</b>	<b>12 139</b>	<b>12 203</b>	1.1	1.0	1.8	0.8	0.5
Population (million)	502	503	504	506	510	511	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
<b>Per Capita Consumption<sup>1</sup> (kg)</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Share in total meat consumption	28.0%	28.3%	29.1%	29.5%	29.5%	29.5%					

<sup>1</sup> In retail weight. Coefficient to transform carcass weight into retail weight is 0.88 for poultry meat.

**Table 6.15 EU-28 sheep and goat meat market balance ('000 tonnes carcass weight equivalent)**

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation				
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	EU-27				EU-28
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
<b>Gross Indigenous Production</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Live Imports</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>					
<b>Live Exports</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>190.7</b>	<b>100.8</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Net Production</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
of which EU-15	845	850	821	829	829	822	-4.4	0.6	-3.4	1.0	-0.8
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	81	79	75	75	75	75	-21.0	-2.9	-5.5	-0.1	0.0
<b>Meat Imports</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>-11.8</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Meat Exports</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
<b>Consumption</b>	<b>1 152</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>1 060</b>	<b>1 067</b>	<b>1 069</b>	<b>1 065</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Population (million)	502	503	504	506	510	511	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
<b>Per Capita Consumption<sup>1</sup> (kg)</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-8.1</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Share in total meat consumption	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%					

<sup>1</sup> In retail weight. Coefficient to transform carcass weight into retail weight is 0.88 for sheep and goat meat.

## MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Table 6.16 Milk supply and utilisation in the EU-28, 2010-2014

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation				
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	EU-27				EU-28
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
<b>Dairy cows (mio heads)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
of which EU-15	17.6	17.4	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	-1.3	-0.8	1.8	-0.3	0.1
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3	-5.5	-1.7	-2.2	-1.9	-2.1
<b>Milk yield (kg/dairy cow)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>6 309</b>	<b>6 469</b>	<b>6 442</b>	<b>6 482</b>	<b>6 458</b>	<b>6 572</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
of which EU-15	6 941	7 120	6 994	7 010	7 010	7 112	3.2	2.6	-1.8	0.2	1.5
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	4 309	4 391	4 608	4 703	4 659	4 768	3.8	1.9	4.9	2.1	2.3
<b>Milk production (million t)</b>	<b>149.3</b>	<b>151.3</b>	<b>151.9</b>	<b>151.8</b>	<b>152.4</b>	<b>154.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
of which EU-15	122.1	124.2	124.1	124.0	124.0	125.9	1.9	1.7	0.0	-0.1	1.6
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	27.2	27.1	27.8	27.8	28.4	28.5	-2.0	-0.4	2.6	0.1	0.2
Feed use (million t)	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.1	-4.5	0.1	-1.8	-0.1
On farm use and direct sales (mio t)	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	-14.0	-6.3	-1.7	-2.0	-1.5
<b>Delivered to dairies (million t)</b>	<b>136.3</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>139.8</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>140.4</b>	<b>142.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
of which EU-15	118.2	120.4	120.3	120.3	120.3	122.2	3.0	1.9	-0.1	0.0	1.6
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	18.1	18.6	19.5	19.6	20.2	20.4	-2.1	2.4	4.8	0.5	1.2
<b>Delivery ratio (in %)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
of which EU-15	96.8	97.0	96.9	97.0	97.0	97.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	66.6	68.6	70.0	70.4	70.9	71.6	-0.2	2.9	2.2	0.5	1.0
Fat content of milk (in %)	4.05	4.03	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05	0.4	-0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Protein content of milk (in %)	3.38	3.37	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	0.6	-0.3	-0.7	0.0	0.0

<sup>1</sup> Dairy cow numbers refer to the end of the year (historical figures from the December cattle survey)

<sup>2</sup> Milk yield is dairy cow production per dairy cows (dairy cows represent around 99.7% of EU-27 total production)

<sup>3</sup> Delivery ratio is milk delivered to dairies per total production

Table 6.17 Fresh dairy products market balance for the EU-28, 2010-2014 ('000 tonnes)

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation				
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	EU-27				EU-28
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
<b>Production</b>	<b>46 377</b>	<b>46 525</b>	<b>46 684</b>	<b>46 453</b>	<b>46 949</b>	<b>47 286</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>
of which Drinking Milk	31 463	31 419	31 546	31 293	31 644	31 745	0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.8	0.3
of which Cream	2 402	2 396	2 473	2 483	2 510	2 541	0.5	-0.3	3.2	0.4	1.2
of which Acidified Milk	8 155	8 124	8 060	8 028	8 114	8 124	2.7	-0.4	-0.8	-0.4	0.1
of which Other Fresh Products <sup>2</sup>	4 357	4 586	4 606	4 650	4 681	4 877	3.2	5.2	0.4	1.0	4.2
of which EU-15	40 542	40 557	40 468	40 144	40 144	40 345	1.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.8	0.5
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	5 836	5 968	6 216	6 309	6 806	6 942	0.8	2.3	4.2	1.5	2.0
<b>Imports (extra EU)</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-48.6</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>-16.6</b>	<b>-20.0</b>	<b>-26.9</b>
<b>Exports (extra EU)</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>22.1</b>
<b>Domestic use<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>46 070</b>	<b>46 134</b>	<b>46 147</b>	<b>45 749</b>	<b>46 335</b>	<b>46 521</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>
p.c. consumption (kg)	91.8	91.7	91.5	90.5	90.5	90.5	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-1.1	0.1

<sup>1</sup> Domestic use includes stock changes

<sup>2</sup> Includes buttermilk, drinks with milk base and other fresh commodities

Note: The figures on imports and exports are referring to total trade, i.e. including inward processing.

**Table 6.18 Cheese market balance for the EU-28, 2010-2014 ('000 tonnes)**

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation				
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	EU-27				EU-28
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
<b>Production (in dairies)</b>	<b>8 981</b>	<b>9 048</b>	<b>9 205</b>	<b>9 239</b>	<b>9 272</b>	<b>9 343</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
of which from pure cow's milk	8 293	8 362	8 519	8 553	8 586	8 657	2.8	0.8	1.9	0.4	0.8
of which from other milk <sup>1</sup>	688	686	686	686	686	686	2.7	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
EU-15 (in dairies)	7 764	7 824	7 921	7 943	7 943	7 994	2.8	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.6
EU-N12 / EU-N13 (in dairies)	1 216	1 224	1 284	1 296	1 329	1 349	2.4	0.6	4.9	1.0	1.5
<b>Processed cheese impact<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>321</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Total production</b>	<b>9 302</b>	<b>9 363</b>	<b>9 521</b>	<b>9 555</b>	<b>9 588</b>	<b>9 659</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Imports<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>82</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Total domestic use<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>8 387</b>	<b>8 439</b>	<b>8 505</b>	<b>8 499</b>	<b>8 542</b>	<b>8 589</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Processing use	290	283	283	283	283	283	0.6	-2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Human consumption	8 097	8 156	8 222	8 216	8 259	8 306	1.8	0.7	0.8	-0.1	0.6
of which EU-15	7 243	7 284	7 338	7 321	7 321	7 356	1.4	0.6	0.7	-0.2	0.5
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	853	872	884	895	938	950	5.5	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.3
p.c. consumption (kg)	16.8	16.8	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	1.5	0.4	0.5	-0.3	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Other milk includes goat, ewe and buffalo milk

<sup>2</sup> Estimate of the production and net exports of the cheese used for processed cheese which is not accounted as cheese production in dairies.

<sup>3</sup> Imports and Exports include Processed Cheese

<sup>4</sup> Total domestic use includes stock changes

**Table 6.19 Whole milk powder market balance for the EU-28, 2010-2014 ('000 tonnes)**

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation				
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	EU-27				EU-28
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
<b>Production</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>-7.3</b>
of which EU-15	684	665	644	593	593	545	1.8	-2.8	-3.1	-8.0	-8.0
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	52	58	63	57	57	57	-17.5	11.4	9.7	-10.0	0.0
<b>Imports</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>135.1</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>-25.8</b>	<b>-25.0</b>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-12.8</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-12.0</b>	<b>-6.0</b>
<b>Domestic Use<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>290</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-8.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Domestic use includes stock changes

**Table 6.20 Skimmed milk powder market balance for the EU-28, 2010-2014**

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation				
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	EU-27				EU-28
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
<b>Production</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>1 061</b>	<b>1 095</b>	<b>1 047</b>	<b>1 047</b>	<b>1 086</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Imports</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-36.8</b>	<b>-89.8</b>	<b>317.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-20.0</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>Domestic use<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>616</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>-9.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Ending stocks</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>					
Private (industry)	20	60	30	20	20	20					
Public (intervention)	195	50	0	0	0	0					
Stock changes	-65	-105	-80	-10	-10	0					

<sup>1</sup> Domestic use includes stock changes

**Table 6.21 Butter market balance for the EU-28, 2010-2014 ('000 tonnes)**

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation				
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	EU-27				EU-28
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
<b>Production</b>	<b>2 139</b>	<b>2 175</b>	<b>2 227</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 219</b>	<b>2 250</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
of which EU-15	1 892	1 926	1 953	1 934	1 934	1 963	0.3	1.8	1.4	-1.0	1.5
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	247	249	273	279	285	288	1.7	0.7	10.0	1.9	1.0
<b>Imports</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-39.7</b>	<b>-10.5</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>-36.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>Exports</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-21.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Domestic use<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>2 090</b>	<b>2 075</b>	<b>2 135</b>	<b>2 126</b>	<b>2 131</b>	<b>2 143</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>
p.c. consumption (kg)	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	2.2	-1.0	2.7	-0.7	0.0
<b>Ending stocks</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>					
Private	39	47	43	22	22	22					
Public (intervention)	2	0	0	0	0	0					
Stock changes	-74	7	-4	-22	-22	0					

Note: Data refer to butter and butter oil expressed in butter equivalent. Figures on imports and exports do not include inward processing

<sup>1</sup> Domestic use includes stock changes

## 7. METHODOLOGY

This outlook takes into account the most recent macroeconomic information and the domestic and international market developments and expectations. Data is subject to retrospective review.

The balance sheets refer to five calendar years for meat and dairy and five marketing years for crops (July/June). Crop marketing years start with the harvest. Thus, area, yield and production figures of crops refer to the year of harvest.

### SOURCES

- EUROSTAT
  - Agricultural production yearly for historical data and monthly data for previous and current year for meat and dairy production.
  - Farm livestock survey,
  - Gross Indigenous Production (GIP) forecast for meat,
  - Early estimates for crop products.
- COMEXT database (extra-EU trade statistics).

Production projections for current and next year are based, depending on the sector, on EUROSTAT monthly data, official estimates of ministries or national statistical institutes, and on the Crop Monitoring and Yield Forecasting projections (AGRI4CAST<sup>2</sup>), in the case of cereals; on expert forecasts for Gross Indigenous Production (in heads) sent by Member States (MS) to Eurostat in the case of meat; on monthly milk deliveries for dairy.

The projected external trade figures are derived from the latest monthly data available by applying trends and annual profiles as well as from trade licences and import quotas, when applicable.

### Arable crops

Crop areas: For MS in which data is not yet available, a percentage variation is estimated on the basis of those MS which communicated data, or area is estimated through the trimmed average of the last five marketing years.

Yields: MS estimates or AGRI4CAST projections are used if available. If these data are not available, preferably the yield trend from 2000 to the present is retained, otherwise the trimmed average of the last five marketing years is used.

Trade: Cereal trade figures include cereals as such, plus flour and groats (in cereal equivalent). In the former editions of the Short Term Outlook maize trade included additional processed products. This has been revised backward and the balance is closed via an adjustment of the processing demand.

Balance sheets are based on a marketing year (July-June) starting with the harvest.

<sup>2</sup> <http://mars.jrc.ec.europa.eu/mars/About-us/AGRI4CAST/Crop-Monitoring-and-Yield-Forecasting>

Cereals: Human consumption, seed use and other industrial use is based on historic relations regarding population and planted area in the relevant marketing year. Feed use is based on calculations with FeedMod, an in-house model for feed ration optimisation. Cereal use as feedstock for ethanol production for previous marketing years is based on the use of the ethyl-alcohol balance sheets produced by MS. Projections are based on information about the ethanol production development. Stocks are closing the balance for cereals<sup>3</sup>. Intervention stocks equal official DG AGRI figures for the past and estimates based on past experience for the current marketing year, if applicable.

Oilseeds: The balance sheets include rape, soybean and sunflower seed, meal and oil, plus palm oil. Stock data represent own estimates based on expert judgement and market information. Thus, the balances close on the domestic use. A coefficient is used to determine the share of oilseeds used in the crushing industry. These coefficients are 96% for rapeseed, 93% for soybeans and 89% for sunflower seed. The balance sheets are interlinked, as oilseeds are crushed into meals and oils on the basis of processing coefficients, used to determine the percentage of meals and oils obtained from oilseeds in the crushing process. These processing coefficients equal 57% for rape meal, 79% for soybean meal and 55% for sunflower meal and 41% for rape oil, 20% for soybean oil and 42% for sunflower oil.

### Meat

The meat balance sheets cover the beef, pig, poultry, sheep and goat meat categories. Trade data is divided into live animals and meat products (aggregate of "fresh and chilled", "frozen", "salted" and "prepared"). The offal and fat categories are excluded (with the exception of pork lard). All data is expressed in carcass weight equivalent<sup>4</sup>.

Production estimates for the year 2012 are based on annual data on slaughtering and livestock numbers. Projections for the years 2013 and 2014 are based on the available monthly data, Member States experts forecast, on the expectations as regards implementation of new welfare rules in the pig sector, on the trends in livestock numbers and meat consumption patterns.

Net production refers to data on slaughtering taking place in the registered slaughterhouses as well as in other establishments. The other slaughterings are subject to constant reviews, therefore data on the net production might be sensitive to these changes.

<sup>3</sup> For all crops this refers to a situation as of end-June, which may differ from other balances, e.g. IGC for maize, USDA for corn.

<sup>4</sup> Carcasses of bovine animals, pigs, sheep, goats and poultry are defined at point 3 ("carcass weight" at point 4) of Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008 concerning livestock and meat statistics. For more details as regards the conversion coefficients of product weight into carcass weight equivalent please refer to the Eurostat document ASA/TE/F/655.

GIP is calculated as net production plus live exports minus live imports. Consumption is calculated as a residual, i.e. sum of production plus imports less exports plus stock change.

### **Milk and dairy products**

The commodity balance sheets cover production of dairy products taking place in dairy processing plants and so far do not include on-farm production<sup>5</sup>.

Production of EU-28 total dairy products and in particular for SMP, WMP, concentrated milk and casein are estimated, where necessary since the concentration in the dairy processing industry has resulted in an increasing number of Member States not publishing their milk (monthly) production statistics due to confidentiality.

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<sup>5</sup> Milk statistics for the EU-N12 on-farm production of butter, cheese and other products has only recently become complete and has yet to be validated.

Milk production estimates for year 2012 are based on most recent annual milk deliveries. Projections for the years 2013 and 2014 are based on the available monthly statistics, on price expectations, on the trends stemming from the medium term projections, and on consumption patterns. Assumptions are made on the dairy herd and cow milk yield, milk demand for direct sales, feed and on-farm use, and milk fat and protein content developments.

Milk uses for dairy products are balanced with availabilities of total milk fat and proteins through a "residual approach". Market forecasts are first made for milk deliveries and the production of dairy products. The forecasted production figures are then converted into protein and fat equivalents, and subtracted from the available dairy fat and protein of the milk delivered.

In the dairy products balances, consumption is calculated as a residual, i.e. sum of production plus imports less exports plus stock change.

When evaluating the possible future developments for dairy commodities, also expectations on the level of milk deliveries and/or changes in production of other dairy products have to be taken into account.

Knowledge of private (commercial) stocks and consumption levels is incomplete or lacking for most dairy products. The developments in domestic use may hide considerable changes in private (industry/trade) stocks.

DISCLAIMER: While all efforts are made to reach robust estimates uncertainties on results may still remain. This publication does not necessary reflect the official opinion of the European Union.

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