



## INTRODUCTION

This publication presents a short term outlook for arable crop, meat and dairy markets in the EU. The report is based on reflections of market experts within the Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development of the European Commission. The views expressed are purely those of the authors and may not in any circumstances be regarded as stating an official position of the European Commission. Information and data available until 15 February 2012 have been taken into account.

For cereals, increased winter sowings and the assumption of trend yields indicate an increase by 1.2% of the usable cereal production in 2012 to 288 mio t. Assuming moderate changes in trade and domestic usage, ending stocks could slightly recover during the season 2012/13. Uncertainties underlying the 2012/2013 cereal balance are large, as large parts of sowings have not been conducted and the major part of the growing season ahead, with already some concern about frost kill. EU oilseed area 2012/2013 is forecast at 11 mio ha (-0.2%), and total oilseed production would reach assuming trend yields an unchanged 29 mio t. The EU meat and dairy markets in 2011 were supported by a relatively favourable world market environment, in particular increased global import demand. Overall meat production in the EU is expected to decrease by 1.1% in 2012 and remain stable with a further small decrease of 0.1% in 2013, while a decrease in total EU meat consumption is foreseen of 0.7% in 2012 and 0.4% in 2013. EU milk production is estimated at 151 millions in 2011 and is expected to remain similar in 2012 and 2013. EU agricultural markets continue to be strongly affected by the macroeconomic outlook.



## 1. MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Latest projections<sup>1</sup> depict a mixed picture on world and European economies over the outlook period with a continued, albeit fragile growth in GDP, slight increases in population, lower inflation, higher unemployment and higher oil prices.

### World economic outlook

Total world population is expected to grow slowly by +1% per year in 2012 and 2013 and to reach 7 and 7.1 billion inhabitants respectively. Significant changes in population number among the relevant countries in terms of trade potential are expected in India (+1.4%), Pakistan (+1.8%) and Saudi Arabia (+2.2%) while Russia, Japan and Ukraine would experience small declines.

Global GDP growth is projected to fall to 2.7% in 2012 and to strengthen at around 3.6% in 2013. Among the EU's main trade partners, GDP growth is expected at 3.6% and 3.9% in Russia, 2.1% and 2.2% in the US, 8% and 8.5% in China. The unemployment rate at world level is expected at 8.2% in 2012, with a decline to 8% in 2013. World inflation would remain moderate during the outlook period, at 4% in 2012 and at 3% in 2013.

In 2012, most relevant currencies in terms of EU import and export potential are expected to depreciate against the USD, with the exception of China and Japan whose currencies are expected to appreciate by +5% and +3%, respectively. In 2013, the trend of depreciation would continue as most currencies may record lower exchange rate rates vis-à-vis the US dollar: Argentinean peso (-5%), Australian dollar (-3%), Brazilian real and New Zealand dollar (each by -2%) and Japanese yen (-0.2%), while the Chinese renminbi and Russian rouble would appreciate against the USD by +6% and +1% respectively.

The crude oil price (Brent) is expected to increase to around 115 USD/barrel in 2012 and to 118 USD/barrel in 2013.

<sup>1</sup> DG ECFIN (Ameco database, 10 November 2011), IHS Global Insight (15 February 2012).

## European Union economic outlook

EU population is projected to increase further in 2012 and 2013, at a rate of +0.2% per year, to reach 503.8 and 504.8 million inhabitants as the combined result of a growth of 0.3% expected in the EU-15 and a decline of around 0.1% in the EU-12 in both years.

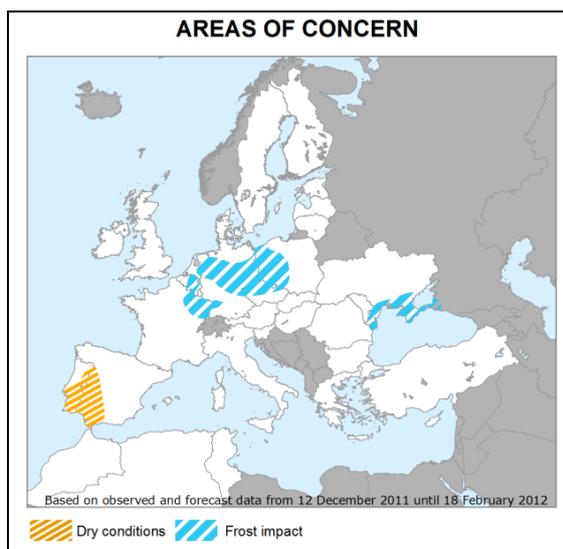
GDP growth is projected to slow down in 2012 but to recover over the outlook period. The lower rate in 2012 (+0.6%) is mainly explained by the strong slowdown in Eurozone and negative growth rates in Greece and Portugal. GDP growth is expected to recover in 2013 (+1.5%). EU overall consumer price inflation in 2012 is expected to retreat to 2% in 2012 and 2013.

The unemployment rate is expected to be higher in 2012 compared to 2011, reaching 9.8% out of the civilian labour force but a recovery is expected in 2013 (9.6%). Spain and Greece will remain the most affected Member States in the EU, with unemployment rates of 20% and 18% respectively.

The Euro is expected to continue depreciating vis-à-vis the US dollar (1.26 \$/€ in 2012 and 1.21 \$/€ in 2013).

## 2. ARABLE CROPS

Autumn sowings in 2011 for the harvest 2012 have been expanded in most regions; exceptions are Denmark and Sweden, where adverse weather conditions hampered sowings. The MARS Bulletin of 10th February (see map below) forecasts that frost kill can be expected for Western and Eastern Europe due to the severe cold spell starting at the end of January. The mild winter conditions before prevented winter cereals partially from hardening and consequently they are vulnerable to frost kill. Affected regions include eastern France, the Benelux countries, Germany, Poland and Czech Republic. An other weather condition of concern is the precipitation deficit for parts of Spain and Portugal.



Source: Mars-Bulletin Crop Monitoring in Europe 20(2) [mars.jrc.ec.europa.eu/mars/bulletins-publications](http://mars.jrc.ec.europa.eu/mars/bulletins-publications)

### Cereals – estimates for the 2011/2012 marketing year

The cereal harvest 2011 reached a usable production of 284 mio t due to 4.0% higher yields than in the season before. The favourable yield development is mainly due to the increase in maize yields by 7.0%, the yields of the other major cereals, common wheat and barley, increased by only 1.5% and 0.5%, respectively.

During the marketing year 2011/2012 imports of common wheat have started with high quantities<sup>2</sup> but have calmed down meanwhile. Nevertheless, it is expected that net exports of wheat decline from 18 mio t in 2010/2011 to 9 mio t in the current marketing year. On the other hand, net imports of maize are expected to fall to less than 3 mio t in the current marketing year. Animal feed use is expected to slightly increase to 168 mio t as will overall domestic use at 272 mio t (up 0.1%). Consequently, cereal stocks are expected to slightly increase but remain at a low level of 37 mio t or 13.5% of domestic usage.

Increased winter sowings and the assumption of trend yields indicate an increase by 1.2% of the usable cereal production in 2012 to 288 mio t. Assuming moderate changes in trade

<sup>2</sup> The common wheat TRQ for low and medium quality has been rapidly filled.

and domestic usage, ending stocks could slightly recover during the season 2012/13. The uncertainties underlying the 2012/2013 cereal balance are large, as large parts of sowings have not been conducted and the major part of the growing season ahead, with already some concern about frost kill.

### Oilseeds

The exceptional development for sunflower seed production in the harvest 2011 with an increase by 20.1% to 8 mio t resulted in a small increase in EU oilseed production to 29 mio t (up 0.9%). Protein crop production declined by 4.1% to 2.7 mio t.

EU oilseed area 2012/2013 is forecast at 11 mio ha (-0.2%), a slight increase in the rapeseed area is opposed by likely declines in sunflower and soja plantings. Total oilseed production would reach - assuming trend yields - an unchanged 29 mio t. Protein crop production is expected to decline further to 2.6 mio t.

### 3. MEAT

The EU meat sector in 2011 was supported by a relatively strong level of demand on the world market characterised by the quite favourable global economic situation. Global import demand increased, partly as a consequence of animal disease related supply constraints in the Far-East. Overall supply of meat was further constrained by high feed costs despite the reasonably good harvest in the EU, US, Canada and Russia. As a consequence world prices increased which contributed to the continued good performance of EU exports. The outlook is characterised by a further contraction in total EU meat consumption, which is expected to decrease by 0.7% in 2012 and 0.4% in 2013. Only poultry meat has proven to be resilient, with consumption estimated to have grown slightly in 2011 and expected to increase further over the outlook period given its healthy image and relative cheapness. Overall meat production in the EU should decrease slightly (by 1.1%) in 2012, and remain stable in 2013.

## Beef and veal

The overall beef/veal consumption in the EU should fall in the next two years driven mainly by tighter supply and high prices. For the last four years, the beef/veal herd has continuously decreased and this should persist in the short-run. In fact, the supplies of beef feeder male cattle are compromised by less male and heifer slaughtering and also due to sustained live animal export demand. Therefore, domestic production is expected to decrease noticeably in 2012 leading to a reduced export capability for 2012.

Prices for carcasses of all categories and live animals are expected to remain high throughout 2012 due to limited supply and competition for earlier marketed finished cattle to offset high feeding costs. On the world market, USA and Australia are the largest suppliers of fresh and frozen beef whereas Mercosur countries have limited production during 2011. At present, the Russian, Japanese, South Korean and the Turkish markets remain dynamic importers. Mainly due to the firm beef and live export demand from Russia and Turkey, the EU has consolidated a net exporter position in volume, although a global descending trend is foreseen for 2012. In contrast, beef/veal imports should increase in 2012 as a consequence of tight domestic availability and gradual recovery of imports from main Mercosur suppliers.

## Pig meat

In the pigmeat sector, the sharp rise in grain prices from 2010 led to increased feed costs that persisted throughout 2011, reducing the scope of higher pig meat prices to improve producer margins. Margins improved only in the last quarter of 2011 softening the pressure from feeding costs. The world consumption of pigmeat declined but external demand remained strong with tight supply from competitors. The outlook for 2012 is characterised by firm producer margins driven by continuously high pig meat prices and stable feed prices. However, EU production is expected to decline (-1%) due to poor profitability in past years and the need for

investments<sup>3</sup>. 2011 was exceptionally good for pigmeat exports, and the outlook for 2012 remains favourable despite a slight decrease of 2%. EU pigmeat imports are expected to decrease further, with -3.5% in 2012. Consumption of pigmeat (absolute and per capita) is expected to decrease slightly in the next two years (roughly by 1-1.5%).

## Poultry meat

It is only for poultry meat that the total consumption is expected to increase in 2012 by 0.8% in the EU mainly triggered by a higher domestic demand and relatively cheap availability. World demand for poultry meat is growing everywhere except in the US where the demand is likely to remain weak. Global production should grow except in the US where poor profitability led to a cut in production since the second half of 2011. Net production in the EU is expected to grow slightly by 0.6% in 2012 and by 0.7% in 2013 compared with the years before. Concerning the trade flows in 2012, our exports are expected to decline by 1.2% and this tendency should continue in 2013 with imports remaining at the same level in 2012 as in 2011.

## Sheep and goat meat

The total sheep flock continued to decline in 2011 in the EU mainly due to a reduction in Spain. EU sheep and goat meat production is expected to continue falling in 2012 by -1.6% and then to increase slightly in 2013 by 0.5%. Meat imports are foreseen to increase by 1.8% in 2012 due to New Zealand's recovery from the 2008/2009 drought and poor lambing years. The per capita consumption is expected to decrease slightly, by 1% in 2012 and it should increase slightly in 2013.

## Uncertainties

Production and trade related uncertainties would mainly originate from rising production and investment costs and their financing, from a limited sectoral adjustment capacity with respect to market volatility, and from animal

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<sup>3</sup> e.g. housing systems for pregnant sows that will become obligatory from 2013

health related issues (for example, the Schmallenberg virus in the beef and sheep sectors). Prices for energy and protein feed components and other essential feed ingredients have been increasing since 2010 and are expected to remain high.

#### 4. MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

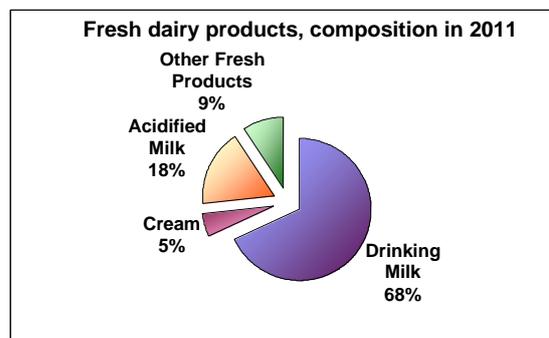
##### Milk production and deliveries to dairies

EU cow milk deliveries to dairies are estimated to have increased by 2% in 2011; with France, Germany, Ireland, Poland, the UK and Austria as the main contributors to the growth. This positive trend is expected to continue, albeit at a slower path, in 2012 (+1%) and in 2013 (+0.6%). Milk production is estimated to have increased by 1.5% in 2011, and is expected to continue increasing in the next two years. The average yield per dairy cow is estimated at 6 431 kg (+1.9%) in 2011. A continuous increase in milk yields both in EU15 and EU12 would compensate for the contraction in the dairy herd, which is estimated at - 0.8% in 2011 and to decline further in 2012 and 2013. On the basis of Eurostat data on milk delivery (available up to November 2011 only), a number of Member States appear to be on course for overtaking their national quota ceilings. Milk producers may try to adjust their delivery pattern accordingly in the final weeks of March, which would influence the quantity of milk available for processing.

##### Dairy commodity markets

Total cheese production is estimated to have slightly increased in 2011 (+0.2% compared to 2010). Domestic use is expected to have remained broadly unchanged, and demand from importing third countries slightly increased, despite a modest reduction in Russian imports of EU cheese (total EU exports are estimated to have increased by a mere 0.9% compared to 2010). Production is expected to increase further in 2012 and 2013, at a growth rate of 0.8% in both years, sustained by a potential for consumption growth in EU12 and improved export performance.

After a positive production trend registered in 2010 for fermented milk, drinking milk and even more so for cream, total fresh dairy production is estimated to have slowed down its expansion in 2011 (+0.3%). Production is expected to continue growing both, in 2012 and 2013, in view of prospects for sustained domestic and world demand.



Source: Eurostat

Whole milk powder (WMP) production is estimated to have contracted in 2011 (-3% compared to 2010) and a rather stagnating trend is foreseen in 2012 and 2013. EU WMP exports are estimated to have declined in 2011, but a slight recovery could be expected in the near term due to better EU price competitiveness and a more favourable exchange rate.

Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) production is estimated to have increased by 13% in 2011. A further expansion could be possible in 2012 and 2013 (by 4% and 2% respectively). Market perspectives would continue to be driven by a strong import demand. Exports are estimated to have grown by 37% in 2011, and they are forecast to stay at this high level during the next two years. China has been gradually becoming an important player in world SMP imports, but a substantial increase in exports to North African countries (Algeria, Egypt) has also taken place. SMP intervention stocks built up in 2009 are expected to be completely sold out by the end of 2012 through the most deprived person's scheme.

Total butter/butteroil production is estimated to have increased by 2% in 2011 and is expected to further increase by 1.1% and 1% in 2012 and 2013. Imports have declined in 2011 due to unprecedented high prices on the

world market, but EU exports were unknotted competitive, given the existing price gap between EU and world quotations. A modest recovery is expected in 2012 and 2013.

#### Uncertainties

The dairy outlook is subject to a number of uncertainties linked to the general macroeconomic environment, weather conditions, and milk production developments in major supplying third countries.

Concerns exist regarding economic growth in the EU-27 and the influence of a solution to current economic and financial difficulties in the Eurozone on the Euro exchange rates. Although the current outlook assumes a consolidation of EU consumption of value

added dairy commodities, and a positive global demand supporting EU export potential, uncertainties remain, resulting from current economic conditions.

While the global market situation has been rather favourable in 2011, expectations for the outlook period very much depend on the path of economic growth in 2012, and the sustainability of strong demand on the world market led by China, other countries of South-East Asia as well as by the Near and Middle East. The extent of increased milk production both in the EU and in the main supplying countries (New Zealand, Australia, the US, etc.) would also play a key role.

## BALANCE SHEET TABLES

### 1. ARABLE CROPS

Table 1.1: EU 27 cereal, oilseed and protein crop area

Area ('000ha)	2008	2009	2010	2011e	2012f	% vs 2011	% 5-yr.av.
Common wheat	23 424	22 819	23 184	23 219	23 332	0.5	1.1
Durum	3 084	2 816	2 860	2 566	2 721	6.1	-3.6
Rye	2 748	2 784	2 585	2 216	2 320	4.7	-12.0
Barley	14 480	13 906	12 350	11 995	12 292	2.5	-7.8
Oats	2 996	2 900	2 684	2 659	2 643	-0.6	-7.6
Maize	8 856	8 390	8 113	8 957	8 910	-0.5	5.4
Triticale	2 672	2 879	2 637	2 593	2 513	-3.1	-4.6
Sorghum	96	116	118	123	115	-6.7	3.6
Others	1 867	1 786	1 844	1 696	1 662	-2.0	-9.3
<b>Cereals</b>	<b>60 222</b>	<b>58 394</b>	<b>56 376</b>	<b>56 023</b>	<b>56 507</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
Rapeseed	6 138	6 499	6 888	6 732	6 762	0.4	2.7
Sunflower	3 753	3 894	3 770	4 243	4 227	-0.4	11.1
Soja	237	301	365	387	348	-9.9	1.3
Linseed	52	74	116	91	91	0.0	16.5
<b>Oilseeds</b>	<b>10 180</b>	<b>10 768</b>	<b>11 140</b>	<b>11 453</b>	<b>11 428</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Field peas	399	499	698	654	589	-10.0	3.3
Broad beans	333	425	506	385	361	-6.4	-5.7
Lupins	67	76	66	63	57	-10.0	-19.0
<b>Protein crops</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>1 271</b>	<b>1 102</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>-2.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>71 201</b>	<b>70 161</b>	<b>68 787</b>	<b>68 578</b>	<b>68 941</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>

Table 1.2: EU 27 cereal, oilseed and protein crop yields

Yield (t/ha)	2008	2009	2010	2011e	2012f	% vs 2011	% 5-yr.av.
Common wheat	6.00	5.67	5.51	5.59	5.70	2.0	2.0
Durum	3.26	3.10	3.12	3.12	3.26	4.2	4.5
Rye	3.38	3.55	2.99	3.07	3.21	4.7	2.0
Barley	4.52	4.46	4.30	4.32	4.45	3.2	2.1
Oats	2.97	2.91	2.71	2.98	2.89	-2.9	-1.4
Maize	7.15	6.89	7.01	7.50	7.12	-5.0	1.4
Triticale	4.13	4.19	3.90	3.91	4.01	2.7	0.9
Sorghum	5.36	5.28	5.37	5.62	5.49	-2.2	2.8
Others	2.56	2.83	2.65	2.71	2.64	-2.6	-2.2
Rapeseed	3.08	3.29	2.97	2.87	2.99	4.3	0.5
Sunflower	1.89	1.78	1.86	1.98	1.81	-8.5	-1.7
Soja	2.74	2.78	2.90	2.87	2.75	-4.2	-1.7
Linseed	1.36	1.72	1.33	1.57	1.63	4.3	14.9
Field peas	2.69	2.63	2.08	2.34	2.47	5.6	0.9
Broad beans	3.16	3.30	2.64	2.95	2.99	1.3	2.5
Lupins	1.30	1.40	1.14	1.23	1.25	1.7	-1.8

Table 1.3: EU 27 cereal, oilseed and protein crop production

Production ('000 t	2008	2009	2010	2011e	2012f	% vs 2011	% 5-yr.av.
Common wheat	140 544	129 475	127 636	129 797	132 984	2.5	3.1
Durum	10 052	8 721	8 937	8 014	8 860	10.6	2.7
Rye	9 290	9 871	7 736	6 793	7 443	9.6	-9.5
Barley	65 463	62 033	53 141	51 774	54 747	5.7	-5.1
Oats	8 896	8 425	7 277	7 921	7 646	-3.5	-8.9
Maize	63 355	57 848	56 915	67 130	63 430	-5.5	6.8
Triticale	11 027	12 054	10 275	10 134	10 084	-0.5	-3.8
Sorghum	516	610	632	690	629	-8.8	7.0
Others	4 773	5 056	4 894	4 593	4 385	-4.5	-10.6
<b>Cereals</b>	<b>313 916</b>	<b>294 092</b>	<b>277 444</b>	<b>286 846</b>	<b>290 209</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Rapeseed	18 926	21 395	20 483	19 289	20 209	4.8	3.3
Sunflower	7 099	6 946	7 006	8 412	7 668	-8.8	9.3
Soja	650	838	1 059	1 111	958	-13.7	8.1
Linseed	71	127	155	142	148	4.3	22.8
<b>Oilseeds</b>	<b>26 746</b>	<b>29 306</b>	<b>28 702</b>	<b>28 953</b>	<b>28 983</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Field peas	1 073	1 312	1 450	1 530	1 454	-4.9	6.8
Broad beans	1 054	1 402	1 336	1 136	1 078	-5.1	-8.3
Lupins	87	107	76	77	71	-8.5	-21.6
<b>Protein crops</b>	<b>2 213</b>	<b>2 820</b>	<b>2 861</b>	<b>2 743</b>	<b>2 603</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>342 875</b>	<b>326 219</b>	<b>309 007</b>	<b>318 542</b>	<b>321 795</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Note: 5-year average refers to trimmed averages

Table 1.4: EU 27 overall cereal market balance, 2008/09 – 2012/13

Total grains	million tonnes					percentage change	
	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012e	2012/2013f	% vs 10/11	% 5-yr.av.
Beginning stocks	44.7	60.3	54.4	36.6	36.8	0.4	-24.4
<i>for information: Gross production:</i>	313.9	294.1	277.4	286.8	290.2	1.2	1.4
Usable production	311.0	291.4	274.8	284.2	287.5	1.2	1.4
Imports	12.3	8.0	13.3	14.3	13.2	-7.4	-0.3
<b>Availabilities</b>	<b>368.0</b>	<b>359.7</b>	<b>342.5</b>	<b>335.1</b>	<b>337.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
Total domestic uses	272.3	275.6	271.9	272.3	274.2	0.7	0.7
- Human	64.6	64.9	65.1	65.4	65.7	0.4	1.3
- Seed	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	0.0	-2.4
- Industrial	26.7	28.3	29.6	29.6	30.8	4.1	9.2
<i>o.w. bioethanol/biofuel</i>	6.2	7.8	9.1	9.1	10.3	13.2	33.8
- Animal feed	170.8	172.6	167.5	167.6	168.0	0.2	-0.4
Losses (excl on-farm)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Exports	33.3	27.4	31.8	23.8	23.7	-0.4	-14.3
<b>Total uses</b>	<b>307.8</b>	<b>305.2</b>	<b>305.9</b>	<b>298.3</b>	<b>300.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
End stocks	60.3	54.4	36.6	36.8	37.4	1.8	-17.4
- Market	58.7	48.4	36.0	36.8	37.4		
- Intervention	1.6	6.0	0.6	0.0	0.0		

Note: 5-year average refers to trimmed averages

Table 1.5: EU 27 cereal market balance, 2012/13 (forecast)

<b>2012/2013f:</b>	Common									<b>(Mio t)</b>
	wheat	Barley	Durum	Maize	Rye	Sorghum	Oats	Triticale	Others	<b>EUR 27</b>
Beginning stocks (01.07.2012)	10.7	9.4	0.7	13.7	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.3	<b>36.8</b>
<i>for information: Gross production</i>	133.0	54.7	8.9	63.4	7.4	0.6	7.6	10.1	4.4	<b>290.2</b>
Usable production	131.9	54.3	8.8	63.2	7.2	0.5	7.5	9.9	4.1	<b>287.5</b>
Import (1)	4.6	0.3	2.1	5.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	<b>13.2</b>
<b>Total availabilities</b>	<b>147.2</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>337.5</b>
Total domestic use	116.1	49.4	9.6	68.5	7.0	1.3	7.7	10.2	4.4	<b>274.2</b>
- Human	47.5	0.4	8.6	4.8	3.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	<b>65.7</b>
- Seed	4.8	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	<b>9.7</b>
- Industrial	10.8	9.4	0.1	8.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	<b>30.8</b>
o.w. bioethanol/biofuel	4.8	0.9		3.3	0.8			0.5		<b>10.3</b>
- Animal feed	53.0	37.5	0.4	55.0	2.0	1.1	6.0	9.0	4.0	<b>168.0</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)	15.0	5.0	1.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	<b>23.7</b>
<b>Total use</b>	<b>132.0</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>300.1</b>
End stocks (30.06.2013)	15.1	9.1	0.8	10.8	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	<b>37.4</b>
Market	15.1	9.1	0.8	10.8	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	<b>37.4</b>
Intervention	0.0	0.0		0.0						<b>0.0</b>
Change in stocks	4.5	-0.3	0.2	-2.9	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	<b>0.7</b>
Change in public stocks	0.0	0.0		0.0						<b>0.0</b>
(1) Grains equivalent (grain + groats and flour). Durum wheat: semolina included. Maize: processed products and animal feed included. estimated export quantities										
Wheat incl. durum										16.0 Mio t
Coarse grains										7.7 Mio t

Table 1.6: EU 27 cereal market balance, 2011/12 (estimated)

<b>2011/2012e:</b>	Common									<b>(Mio t)</b>
	wheat	Barley	Durum	Maize	Rye	Sorghum	Oats	Triticale	Others	<b>EUR 27</b>
Beginning stocks (01.07.2011)	10.2	11.4	0.5	11.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.2	<b>36.6</b>
<i>for information: Gross production</i>	129.8	51.8	8.0	67.1	6.8	0.7	7.9	10.1	4.6	<b>286.8</b>
Usable production	128.8	51.3	7.9	66.8	6.6	0.6	7.8	9.9	4.3	<b>284.2</b>
Import (1)	5.8	0.4	2.4	5.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	<b>14.3</b>
<b>Total availabilities</b>	<b>144.8</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>335.1</b>
Total domestic use	118.2	48.3	9.0	66.4	6.8	1.3	7.7	10.2	4.4	<b>272.3</b>
- Human	47.8	0.4	8.0	4.8	3.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	<b>65.4</b>
- Seed	4.8	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	<b>9.7</b>
- Industrial	10.6	9.2	0.1	7.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	<b>29.6</b>
o.w. bioethanol/biofuel	4.6	0.7		2.7	0.6			0.5		<b>9.1</b>
- Animal feed	55.0	36.6	0.4	53.5	2.0	1.1	6.0	9.0	4.0	<b>167.6</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)	15.0	5.0	1.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	<b>23.8</b>
<b>Total use</b>	<b>134.1</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>298.3</b>
End stocks (30.06.2012)	10.7	9.4	0.7	13.7	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.3	<b>36.8</b>
Market	10.7	9.4	0.7	13.7	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.3	<b>36.8</b>
Intervention	0.0	0.0		0.0						<b>0.0</b>
Change in stocks	0.5	-2.0	0.1	2.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.1	<b>0.2</b>
Change in public stocks	0.0	-0.5		0.0						<b>-0.6</b>
(1) Grains equivalent (grain + groats and flour). Durum wheat: semolina included. Maize: processed products and animal feed included. estimated export quantities										
Wheat incl. durum										16.1 Mio t
Coarse grains										7.7 Mio t

Table 1.7: EU 27 cereal market balance, 2010/11

2010/2011:	Common									(Mio t)
	wheat	Barley	Durum	Maize	Rye	Sorghum	Oats	Triticale	Others	EUR 27
Beginning stocks (01.07.2010)	14.9	18.4	1.2	14.7	1.3	0.4	1.5	1.4	0.5	54.4
<i>for information: Gross production</i>	127.6	53.1	8.9	56.9	7.7	0.6	7.3	10.3	4.9	277.4
Usable production	126.6	52.7	8.8	56.7	7.5	0.5	7.2	10.1	4.6	274.8
Import (1)	2.4	0.2	2.0	7.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.3
<b>Total availabilities</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>342.5</b>
Total domestic use	112.8	51.8	9.4	65.2	8.2	1.7	7.4	10.4	5.0	271.9
- Human	47.1	0.4	8.5	4.8	3.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	65.1
- Seed	4.8	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	9.7
- Industrial	10.1	9.0	0.1	8.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	29.6
o.w. bioethanol/biofuel	4.1	0.5		3.2	0.9			0.4		9.1
- Animal feed	50.8	40.3	0.3	51.9	3.1	1.5	5.7	9.3	4.6	167.5
Losses (excl on-farm)	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.2
Export (1)	20.1	7.6	2.1	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	31.8
<b>Total use</b>	<b>133.8</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>305.9</b>
End stocks (30.06.2011)	10.2	11.4	0.5	11.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.2	36.6
Market	10.1	10.9	0.5	11.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.2	36.0
Intervention	0.0	0.5		0.0						0.6
Change in stocks	-4.7	-7.0	-0.7	-3.4	-0.8	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-17.8
Change in public stocks	-0.2	-5.0		-0.2						-5.4
(1) Grains equivalent (grain + groats and flour). Durum wheat: semolina included. Maize: processed products and animal feed included. estimated export quantities										
Wheat incl. durum	22.1 Mio t									
Coarse grains	9.6 Mio t									

Table 1.8: EU 27 oilseed balance sheets

Oilseeds (mio. t)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12e	2012/13f	% vs 11/12%	% 5-yr.av.
<b>Production</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Rape	18.9	21.4	20.5	19.3	20.2	4.8	3.3
Soybean	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	-13.7	8.1
Sunflower	7.1	6.9	7.0	8.4	7.7	-8.8	9.3
<b>Total domestic use</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Rape	21.4	23.5	23.1	22.4	22.6	0.5	1.2
<i>of which crushing</i>	20.5	22.9	22.3	21.5	21.7	0.5	1.0
Soybean	14.0	13.1	14.4	13.9	13.7	-1.1	-2.7
<i>of which crushing</i>	12.9	12.6	13.1	12.9	12.8	-0.6	-1.3
Sunflower	6.9	6.7	6.9	7.8	7.5	-3.8	10.0
<i>of which crushing</i>	5.9	5.9	6.2	7.0	6.8	-2.8	13.2
<b>Imports</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-3.2</b>
Rape	3.4	2.1	2.6	3.0	2.5	-16.7	-2.3
Soybean	13.5	12.7	13.1	12.8	12.8	0.0	-2.5
Sunflower	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.8
<b>Exports</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-26.3</b>	<b>-17.1</b>
Rape	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	50.0	-0.9
Soybean	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	19.3
Sunflower	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	-37.5	-9.4
<b>End stocks</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-6.3</b>
Rape	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.0	-18.9
Soybean	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	2.9
Sunflower	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	12.5

Meals (mio. t)	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12e	2012/13f	% vs 11/12% 5-yr.av.	
<b>Production</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Rape	11.7	13.1	12.7	12.3	12.3	0.5	1.0
Soybean	10.2	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.1	-0.6	-1.3
Sunflower	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.7	-2.8	13.2
<b>Total domestic use</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Rape	11.7	13.0	12.7	12.2	12.3	0.5	0.8
Soybean	31.6	29.7	31.4	31.3	31.4	0.1	-0.3
Sunflower	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.2	6.1	-1.7	12.4
<b>Imports</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Rape	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	18.8
Soybean	21.9	20.1	21.7	21.8	21.8	0.0	-0.2
Sunflower	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	0.0	12.9
<b>Exports</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-10.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>
Rape	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	16.1
Soybean	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	-16.7	4.6
Sunflower	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	50.8
<b>End stocks</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Rape	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Soybean	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	3.1
Sunflower	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

Vegetable oils (mio.	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12e	2012/13f	% vs 11/12% 5-yr.av.	
<b>Production</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Rape	8.4	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.9	0.5	1.0
Soybean	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	-0.6	-1.3
Sunflower	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	-2.8	13.2
Palm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
<b>Total domestic use</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Rape	8.6	9.8	9.4	9.2	9.3	0.5	2.2
Soybean	3.2	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.9	1.2	-4.0
Sunflower	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.4	-1.6	3.9
Palm	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.6	0.0	-6.1
<b>Imports</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-5.0</b>
Rape	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	30.2
Soybean	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	-12.6
Sunflower	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	-21.7
Palm	5.3	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	-5.8
<b>Exports</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-11.6</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Rape	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	-20.0	21.3
Soybean	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	-11.1	0.7
Sunflower	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	-14.3	7.2
Palm	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	21.1
<b>End stocks</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
Rape	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	-4.0
Soybean	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Sunflower	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	7.1
Palm	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0

## 2. MEAT BALANCE SHEET

Table 2.1: EU 27 overall meat balance sheet

	000 t carcass weight					% variation			
	2009	2010	2011e	2012f	2013f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12
<b>Gross Indigenous Production</b>	<b>42 623</b>	<b>43 810</b>	<b>44 480</b>	<b>43 991</b>	<b>43 948</b>	2.8	1.5	-1.1	-0.1
<b>Live Imports</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	-47.7	33.9	-13.1	-9.9
<b>Live Exports</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>216</b>	11.6	20.1	-8.4	-7.8
<b>Net Production</b>	<b>42 434</b>	<b>43 598</b>	<b>44 225</b>	<b>43 757</b>	<b>43 733</b>	2.7	1.4	-1.1	-0.1
<i>of which EU-15</i>	35 708	36 850	37 192	36 799	36 777	3.2	0.9	-1.1	-0.1
<i>of which EU-12</i>	6 732	6 748	7 032	6 959	6 956	0.2	4.2	-1.0	0.0
<b>Meat Imports</b>	<b>1 514</b>	<b>1 364</b>	<b>1 325</b>	<b>1 359</b>	<b>1 345</b>	-9.9	-2.9	2.5	-1.0
<b>Meat Exports</b>	<b>2 568</b>	<b>3 257</b>	<b>3 808</b>	<b>3 651</b>	<b>3 803</b>	26.8	16.9	-4.1	4.2
<b>Stock changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Consumption</b>	<b>41 380</b>	<b>41 705</b>	<b>41 742</b>	<b>41 458</b>	<b>41 310</b>	0.8	0.1	-0.7	-0.4
<b>Population (mio)</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>505</b>	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
<i>of which EU-15</i>	397	399	400	401	402	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
<i>of which EU-12</i>	103	103	103	103	103	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
<b>Per Capita Consumption (kg)</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>81.8</b>	0.5	-0.2	-0.9	-0.6
<b>Ending stocks</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				

Table 2.2: EU 27 beef and veal balance sheet

	000 t carcass weight					% variation			
	2009	2010	2011e	2012f	2013f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12
<b>Gross Indigenous Production</b>	<b>7 988</b>	<b>8 228</b>	<b>8 377</b>	<b>8 063</b>	<b>8 007</b>	3.0	1.8	-3.8	-0.7
<b>Live Imports</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	-88.1	-14.8	-2.7	5.2
<b>Live Exports</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>135</b>	90.4	34.5	-5.0	-8.8
<b>Net Production</b>	<b>7 929</b>	<b>8 113</b>	<b>8 222</b>	<b>7 915</b>	<b>7 872</b>	2.3	1.3	-3.7	-0.5
<i>of which EU-15</i>	7 105	7 297	7 413	7 122	7 086	2.7	1.6	-3.9	-0.5
<i>of which EU-12</i>	823	815	809	793	786	-1.0	-0.7	-2.0	-0.9
<b>Meat Imports</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>309</b>	-11.0	-10.5	10.5	-2.2
<b>Meat Exports</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>218</b>	179.0	29.6	-29.0	-7.2
<b>Stock changes (public)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Consumption</b>	<b>8 196</b>	<b>8 177</b>	<b>8 177</b>	<b>7 996</b>	<b>7 963</b>	-0.2	0.0	-2.2	-0.4
<b>Population (mio)</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>505</b>	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
<i>of which EU-15</i>	397	399	400	401	402	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
<i>of which EU-12</i>	103	103	103	103	103	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
<b>Per Capita Consumption (kg)</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>	-0.5	-0.3	-2.4	-0.6
<b>Ending stocks (public)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				

Table 2.3: EU 27 pigmeat meat balance sheet

	000 t carcass weight					% variation			
	2009	2010	2011e	2012f	2013f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12
<b>Gross Indigenous Production</b>	<b>22 063</b>	<b>22 603</b>	<b>22 978</b>	<b>22 740</b>	<b>22 717</b>	2.4	1.7	-1.0	-0.1
Live Imports	0	0	0	0	0	-10.8	-69.0	-63.0	-36.0
Live Exports	120	78	71	59	58	-34.7	-9.3	-16.9	-0.8
<b>Net Production</b>	<b>21 944</b>	<b>22 525</b>	<b>22 907</b>	<b>22 682</b>	<b>22 659</b>	2.6	1.7	-1.0	-0.1
of which EU-15	18 623	19 248	19 366	19 211	19 192	3.4	0.6	-0.8	-0.1
of which EU-12	3 321	3 277	3 541	3 470	3 467	-1.3	8.1	-2.0	-0.1
<b>Meat Imports</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	-35.4	-31.3	-3.5	-17.1
<b>Meat Exports</b>	<b>1 540</b>	<b>1 839</b>	<b>2 174</b>	<b>2 130</b>	<b>2 339</b>	19.4	18.2	-2.0	9.8
<b>Stock changes (private storage)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				
<b>Consumption</b>	<b>20 438</b>	<b>20 708</b>	<b>20 749</b>	<b>20 566</b>	<b>20 332</b>	1.3	0.2	-0.9	-1.1
<b>Population (mio)</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>505</b>	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
of which EU-15	397	399	400	401	402	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
of which EU-12	103	103	103	103	103	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
<b>Per Capita Consumption (kg)</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>40.2</b>	1.0	-0.1	-1.1	-1.3
<b>Ending stocks (private storage)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				

Table 2.3: EU 27 poultry meat balance sheet

	000 t carcass weight					% variation			
	2009	2010	2011e	2012f	2013f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12
<b>Gross Indigenous Production</b>	<b>11 658</b>	<b>12 085</b>	<b>12 228</b>	<b>12 307</b>	<b>12 344</b>	3.7	1.2	0.6	0.3
of which EU-15	9 164	9 520	9 624	9 689	9 718	3.9	1.1	0.7	0.3
of which EU-12	2 494	2 565	2 604	2 618	2 626	2.8	1.5	0.5	0.3
Live Imports	0	1	1	1	1	91.2	57.6	-2.3	-17.9
Live Exports	7	8	8	8	8	26.2	-6.3	2.3	-1.6
<b>Net Production</b>	<b>11 652</b>	<b>12 077</b>	<b>12 221</b>	<b>12 300</b>	<b>12 380</b>	3.7	1.2	0.6	0.7
<b>Meat Imports</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>793</b>	-7.7	2.4	0.0	-1.2
<b>Meat Exports</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>1 149</b>	<b>1 287</b>	<b>1 271</b>	<b>1 231</b>	23.7	12.0	-1.2	-3.2
<b>Consumption</b>	<b>11 578</b>	<b>11 719</b>	<b>11 744</b>	<b>11 839</b>	<b>11 906</b>	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.6
<b>Population (mio)</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>505</b>	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
of which EU-15	397	399	400	401	402	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
of which EU-12	103	103	103	103	103	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
<b>Per Capita Consumption (kg)</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.6</b>	0.9	-0.1	1.0	0.4

Table 2.4: EU 27 sheep and goat meat balance sheet

	000 t carcass weight					% variation			
	2009	2010	2011e	2012f	2013f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12
<b>Gross Indigenous Production</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>873</b>	-3.1	0.4	-1.8	0.0
Live Imports	0	0	0	0	0	-23.6	876.1	-75.0	158.9
Live Exports	4	11	22	20	15	190.9	98.6	-8.6	-23.4
<b>Net Production</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>858</b>	-3.9	-0.8	-1.6	0.5
of which EU-15	816	784	790	777	780	-3.9	0.8	-1.7	0.5
of which EU-12	95	91	78	77	78	-3.8	-14.3	-1.0	0.6
<b>Meat Imports</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>230</b>	-11.9	-7.6	1.8	2.2
<b>Meat Exports</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	70.8	19.7	-9.7	7.7
<b>Consumption</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>1 101</b>	<b>1 073</b>	<b>1 065</b>	<b>1 073</b>	-6.2	-2.5	-0.8	0.8
<b>Population (mio)</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>505</b>	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
of which EU-15	397	399	400	401	402	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
of which EU-12	103	103	103	103	103	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
<b>Per Capita Consumption (kg)</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	-6.5	-2.8	-1.0	0.6

### 3. MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS BALANCE SHEET<sup>4</sup>

Table 3.1: EU 27 milk supply and utilisation, 2009-2013

	<i>million tons</i>					<i>% variation</i>			
	2009e	2010e	2011f	2012f	2013f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12
<b>Dairy cows (mio heads)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
of which EU-15	17.7	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.4	-1.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3
of which EU-12	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.0	-5.8	-3.0	-3.3	-3.0
<b>Milk yield (kg/dairy cow)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>6 101</b>	<b>6 312</b>	<b>6 431</b>	<b>6 520</b>	<b>6 591</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
of which EU-15	6 747	6 940	7 040	7 100	7 139	2.9	1.4	0.8	0.6
of which EU-12	4 152	4 322	4 445	4 569	4 698	4.1	2.8	2.8	2.8
<b>Milk production (mio t)</b>	<b>147.6</b>	<b>149.1</b>	<b>151.4</b>	<b>152.6</b>	<b>153.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>
of which EU-15	119.8	121.9	124.1	125.2	125.9	1.7	1.8	0.9	0.5
of which EU-12	27.8	27.2	27.3	27.4	27.5	-2.0	0.2	0.4	0.3
Feed use (mio t)	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	-2.6	-1.2	-0.8	-0.6
On farm use and direct sales (mio t)	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.2	-2.3	-1.8	-1.8	-1.8
<b>Delivered to dairies (mio t)</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>135.9</b>	<b>138.6</b>	<b>140.0</b>	<b>140.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
of which EU-15	115.5	117.7	120.1	121.4	122.1	1.9	2.0	1.1	0.6
of which EU-12	18.5	18.1	18.5	18.6	18.7	-2.1	1.9	0.6	0.5
<b>Delivery ratio (in %)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>
of which EU-15	96.4	96.6	96.8	96.9	97.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
of which EU-12	66.7	66.6	67.8	67.9	68.1	-0.2	1.7	0.2	0.2
Fat content of milk (in %)	4.01	4.06	4.05	4.06	4.06	1.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Protein content of milk (in %)	3.34	3.39	3.38	3.38	3.38	1.5	-0.3	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-25 total production)

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

<sup>4</sup> Eurostat annual statistics have been updated with the latest figures available, which usually include a revision of historical data. Where EU27 data is incomplete, due to confidentiality or other reasons, estimations are made using firstly Eurostat monthly data if available, otherwise DG AGRI projections are used.

Table 3.2: EU 27 cheese balance sheet, 2009-2013

	000 tons					% variation			
	2009e	2010e	2011f	2012f	2013f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12
Production (in dairies)	8 738	8 956	8 976	9 045	9 114	2.5	0.2	0.8	0.8
of which from pure cow's milk	8 069	8 287	8 304	8 373	8 442	2.7	0.2	0.8	0.8
of which from other milk <sup>1</sup>	670	669	672	672	671	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
EU-15 (in dairies)	7 550	7 743	7 752	7 821	7 882	2.6	0.1	0.9	0.8
EU-12 (in dairies)	1 188	1 213	1 223	1 224	1 231	2.1	0.9	0.1	0.6
Processed cheese impact <sup>2</sup>	241	240	238	237	236	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6
<b>Total production</b>	<b>8 979</b>	<b>9 196</b>	<b>9 214</b>	<b>9 282</b>	<b>9 349</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Imports (extra EU-27)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
<b>Exports (extra EU-27)</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Total domestic use<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>8 485</b>	<b>8 602</b>	<b>8 605</b>	<b>8 663</b>	<b>8 718</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Processing use	222	225	225	226	228	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.9
Human consumption	8 263	8 378	8 380	8 437	8 490	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.6
p.c. consumption (kg)	16.6	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.8	1.0	-0.3	0.3	0.3

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

<sup>2</sup> Processed cheese impact includes production and net exports of processed cheese

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

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

Table 3.3: EU 27 fresh dairy products balance sheet, 2009-2013

	000 tons					% variation			
	2009e	2010e	2011f	2012f	2013f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12
<b>Production</b>	<b>45 947</b>	<b>46 481</b>	<b>46 632</b>	<b>46 923</b>	<b>47 135</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>
of which Drinking Milk	31 392	31 581	31 682	31 872	32 032	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5
of which Cream	2 391	2 444	2 473	2 476	2 478	2.2	1.2	0.1	0.1
of which Acidified Milk	7 940	8 154	8 170	8 186	8 206	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
of which Other Fresh Products	4 223	4 302	4 306	4 389	4 419	1.9	0.1	1.9	0.7
of which EU-15	40 159	40 661	40 986	41 232	41 438	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.5
of which EU-12	5 788	5 820	5 646	5 691	5 697	0.6	-3.0	0.8	0.1
<b>Imports (extra EU-27)</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-48.6</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>-18.6</b>
<b>Exports (extra EU-27)</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Consumption<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>45 717</b>	<b>46 175</b>	<b>46 242</b>	<b>46 473</b>	<b>46 636</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>
p.c. consumption (kg)	92.7	93.5	93.5	93.9	94.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.2

<sup>1</sup> Consumption includes stock changes

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

Table 3.4: EU 27 whole milk powder balance sheet, 2009-2013

	000 tons					% variation			
	2009e	2010e	2011f	2012f	2013f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12
<b>Production</b>	735	741	719	718	718	0.9	-3.0	-0.1	-0.1
of which EU-15	672	684	662	662	661	1.8	-3.2	-0.1	-0.1
of which EU-12	63	57	56	57	57	-9.0	-1.0	0.5	-0.2
<b>Imports (extra EU-27)</b>	1	2	2	2	2	135.1	-12.4	-5.0	1.0
<b>Exports (extra EU-27)</b>	460	447	390	393	401	-2.7	-12.8	0.8	2.0
<b>Domestic Use<sup>1</sup></b>	276	296	331	327	318	7.4	11.7	-1.1	-2.6

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

Table 3.5: EU 27 skimmed milk powder balance sheet, 2009-2013

	000 tons					% variation			
	2009e	2010e	2011f	2012f	2013f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12
<b>Production</b>	1 015	927	1 048	1 090	1 112	-8.7	13.0	4.0	2.0
<b>Imports (extra EU-27)</b>	6	4	0	1	1	-36.8	-87.8	20.0	60.0
<b>Exports (extra EU-27)</b>	231	379	518	518	518	64.1	36.7	0.0	0.0
<b>Consumption</b>	685	621	626	600	620	-9.4	0.8	-4.1	3.2
<b>Ending stocks</b>	278	209	113	85	60				
Private (industry)	20	20	60	85	60				
Public (intervention)	258	189	53	0	0				
<b>Stock changes</b>	105	-69	-96	-28	-25				

Table 3.6: EU 27 butter balance sheet, 2009-2013

	000 tons (butter eq.)					% variation			
	2009e	2010e	2011f	2012f	2013	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12
<b>Production</b>	2 140	2 147	2 190	2 214	2 235	0.3	2.0	1.1	1.0
<b>Imports (extra EU-27)</b>	56	34	34	40	45	-39.7	0.4	17.7	12.5
<b>Exports (extra EU-27)</b>	152	157	124	126	128	3.3	-21.5	1.7	1.5
<b>Consumption</b>	2 049	2 098	2 109	2 124	2 157	2.4	0.5	0.7	1.6
p.c. consumption (kg)	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	2.0	0.1	0.4	1.2
<b>Ending stocks</b>	115	40	31	35	30				
Private	38	38	31	35	30				
Public (intervention)	77	2	0	0	0				
<b>Stock changes</b>	-5	-75	-9	4	-5				

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

## METHODOLOGY

### 1. ARABLE CROPS

#### Areas

Official estimates (originating from Ministries or national statistical institutes) are available for most crops and Member States. For Member States which did not (yet) provide data, we apply the weighted average % of variation calculated for the Member States which communicated data, except when the available data still concerns a minority of Member States in the EU. In that case the trimmed average of the last five marketing years is used.

#### Yields

The following method is applied:

- Use of Member State estimates if available,
- Use of AGRI4CAST projections for soft and durum wheat, barley, grain maize, rapeseed and sunflower,

If these data are not available, the following method is used:

- If the yield trend 2000-present is statistically significant (F-test, t-student) it is retained (if there are obvious outliers in the time series they are excluded from the regressions), otherwise:
- Trimmed average of the last five marketing years.

#### Balance Sheets

The balance sheets are based on marketing year (July-June) starting with the harvest, in contrast to agronomic years which start with the seeding.

Trade figures are based on Comext for extra-EU trade. Trade data of the current and next marketing years are based on trade licenses and previous averages and take account of TRQ regimes for imports.

Estimates of cereal use: levels of feedstock for ethanol production are projections for both

2011/2012 and 2012/2013. For previous marketing years, feedstock is assessed with the use of the ethyl-alcohol balance sheets communicated by the Member States to AGRI (as per Commission Regulation 2336/2003). Human consumption, seed use and other industrial use is based on historic relations regarding population and planted area in the consecutive marketing year. Feed use is based on calculations with FeedMod, a DG AGRI model for feed ration optimisation.

Stocks are closing the balance for cereals. Intervention stocks equal official DG AGRI figures for the past and estimations based on past experience for the current marketing year - if applicable.

The three oilseed balance sheets include rape, soybean and sunflower seed, meal and oil, plus palm oil. Stock data represents own estimates based on expert judgement and market information; consumption closes the balance. 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 are 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.

### 2. MEAT

The meat balance sheets cover the period from 2009 to 2013 (calendar years) and include the following categories: beef, pig, poultry, sheep and goat, including live and meat production and trade, in thousands of tonnes of carcass weight.

Production data for the 2009-2010 period comes from EUROSTAT,<sup>5</sup> and trade data (live and meat exports, imports) from the COMEXT<sup>6</sup> database.

The 2011 and 2012 forecasts are based on the most recent macroeconomic and market developments and expectations. In particular:

- Latest animal herd and Gross Indigenous Production forecast figures (EUROSTAT),
- Latest monthly trade data and trends,
- Production figures based on Forecast Working Groups for each species,
- Analysis of agricultural policy environment,
- Result of trend analysis from economic modelling tools

Gross Indigenous Production is calculated as net production plus live exports minus live imports. In the overall meat balance table (line Net Production) Gross Indigenous Production is taken into account only in the case of poultry (EU-15 and EU-12).

The consumption is calculated as residual: Net production plus meat imports minus meat export. The per capita consumption is the consumption divided by the population.

Trade data comprises the "live animals", "fresh and chilled", "frozen", "salted" and "prepared" meat products. The offal and fat categories are excluded (with the exception of pork lard).

All data in the balance sheets are in thousand tons carcass weight equivalent (cwe).

<sup>5</sup>

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/agriculture/data/database>

<sup>6</sup>

[http://comext.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/comm/eurostat/comext/application\\_en\\_s8.htm](http://comext.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/comm/eurostat/comext/application_en_s8.htm)

### 3. MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Eurostat annual statistics have been updated with the latest figures available, which usually include a revision of historical data. Where EU27 data is incomplete, due to confidentiality or other reasons, estimations are made using firstly Eurostat monthly data if available, otherwise DG AGRI projections are used.

Production and trade statistics for 2011 are estimated from monthly data. The 2012-2013 forecasts are based on the most recent macroeconomic and market developments and expectations, and have been established applying trends and annual profiles, provided that uses for dairy products are balanced with availabilities of total milk fat and proteins. In particular, the milk production forecast for 2012-2013 is based on the following:

- most recent monthly milk delivery and milk price patterns;
- expectation on farm gate milk price;
- assumed dairy herd and cow milk yield developments,
- assumed milk demand for direct sales, feed and on-farm use;
- assumed milk fat and protein content developments;
- 'normal' weather conditions;
- sound macroeconomic outlook;
- positive world market developments.

The method used for ensuring that milk uses for dairy products are balanced with availabilities of total milk fat and proteins is based on a 'residual approach' for butter and SMP. As such, market forecasts are first made for milk deliveries and the production of dairy products for which monthly production figures are available. The forecasted production figures are then converted into protein and fat equivalents using coefficients established from Eurostat data, and subtracted from the available dairy fat and protein of the milk delivered, giving the residual fat and protein equivalents of butter and SMP. The two products are then converted into product weight. The resulting annual production for butter and SMP is compared against the available monthly production figures.

Therefore, when evaluating the possible future developments for butter and SMP, one must consider the expectations for the other elements on the production side, as a reduction in the assumed level of milk deliveries and/or increase in production of other dairy products would automatically result in a reduction of butter and/or SMP production and vice-versa.

Important caveats remain to be made on the availability and quality of milk statistics:

- Little is known about the levels of private (commercial) stocks and consumption, making it difficult to assess market developments, in particular for cheese and WMP. For these products, the developments in domestic use may hide considerable changes in private (industry/trade) stocks.
- Confidential data: concentration in the dairy processing industry has resulted in an increasing number of Member States not publishing their milk production statistics (most notably monthly production statistics), making it impossible to calculate an EU total and in particular for SMP, WMP, concentrated milk and casein.

Milk statistics for the EU-10 and EU-2 on-farm production of butter, cheese and other products has only recently become complete and has yet to be validated. For this reason the commodity balance sheets only cover production of dairy products taking place in dairy processing plants and so far do not include on-farm production.