



Short Term Outlook for arable crop, meat and dairy markets

June 2012

This publication presents the short term outlook for the arable crop, meat and dairy markets in the EU for 2012/13. The report is based on reflections of market experts within the Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development of the European Commission. Information and data available until 15 June 2012 have been taken into account.

SUMMARY

The 2012 cereal harvest in the EU is expected to be slightly higher than in 2011, with the usable production reaching 286 mio t (up 0.6%), thus leaving the cereal balance tight for the marketing year 2012/13. During 2011/12 cereal supplies slightly exceeded demand, but not sufficiently to ease the tight balance, leaving the stock- to-domestic-use ratio at 13.6%. In oilseeds and protein crops, the 2012 harvest is expected to decline to 18.8 mio t for rapeseed (down from 19.2 mio t), 8.0 mio t for sunflower seed (down from 8.4) and 2.5 mio t for protein crops (down from 2.7 mio t).

The contraction of the EU animal herd in 2011 is expected to lead to a decline in the overall meat production by 0.4% in 2012 and 1.0% in 2013. The high prices resulting from this tight domestic supply, as well as the sluggish demand linked to the unfavourable EU economic outlook, would lead to a reduction in total EU meat consumption, which is projected to decline by 0.8% in 2012 and by 0.4% in 2013. The weak demand and the current depreciation of the Euro could constrain total EU meat imports in 2012, with a slight decline (-1%) expected compared to the previous year. On the other hand, strong global demand could drive exported volumes at a 3.6% increase. The prospects differ by type of meat, with poultry notably expected to increase its share on both EU total meat production and consumption over the outlook period.

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EU milk production is expected to increase by 1.5% in 2012 and a further 0.7% in 2013. After a year of high dairy commodity prices in 2011, a slight decline was observed over the first months of 2012 due to increased supplies, both in the EU and at world level. This price trend is expected to influence, among other factors, the processing of milk into dairy commodities. The current outlook assumes a modest development of EU consumption for dairy products and a positive trend for EU exports. However, the current market and economic conditions remain a source of uncertainty. In particular, EU consumption remains highly dependent on developments in consumer prices and disposable income.

2. MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK

World economic outlook¹

Total world population is expected to grow by 1% annually in both 2012 and 2013 and reach 7.1 billion inhabitants. Significant changes in population number are expected in India (+1.4%), and Pakistan (+1.8%), while Russia, Japan and Ukraine would experience small declines.

Global GDP growth is projected to grow moderately by 2.8% in 2012 and by 3% in 2013. Among the EU main trade partners, annual GDP growth is expected at 3.5% in Russia, 2.1% in the US and 8% in China (in each of the above years). The unemployment rate at world level is expected to stay at 8% in 2012 and in 2013. World inflation would remain moderate during the outlook period at around 3%.

The currencies of main exporters are expected to depreciate vis-à-vis the US dollar in 2012 (Argentinean peso -10%, Brazilian real -15%, Australian dollar -3% and New Zealand dollar -2%), with the exception of Chinese renminbi, which could appreciate by 3%. In 2013, this trend of depreciation for most currencies and appreciation of the Chinese renminbi vis-à-vis the US dollar is likely to continue. Japanese yen and Russian rouble would maintain stable in both years.

The price for Brent crude oil is expected to decline to around 104 USD/barrel on average in 2012 and to 95 USD/barrel in 2013.

¹ IHS Global Insight (15 June 2012)

European Union economic outlook²

EU population is projected to increase in 2012 and 2013, at a rate of 0.3% per year, to reach 505.7 million inhabitants, the combined result of an expected growth of 0.3% in the EU-15³ and a decline of around 0.1% in the EU-12⁴ in both years.

EU GDP growth rate is projected to stay flat in 2012 with negative growth rates in eight Member States (Greece, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Netherlands, Slovenia, Hungary and Portugal). The economic activity is expected to recover in 2013 (+1.3%), with all Member States except Spain (-0.3%) expected to record positive developments. EU overall consumer price inflation in 2012 is expected to retreat to 2.6% in 2012 and to 1.9% in 2013.

The EU unemployment rate is expected to increase in 2012 to 10.3% of the labour force and to stay at this elevated level in 2013. Portugal, Greece and Spain would remain the most affected Member States in the EU, with unemployment rates of 15%, 20% and 25% respectively.

Since September 2011, the Euro has been continuously depreciating against the US dollar and in May 2012 it reached the

² Directorate - General for Economic and Financial Affairs, Ameco database (11 May 2012)

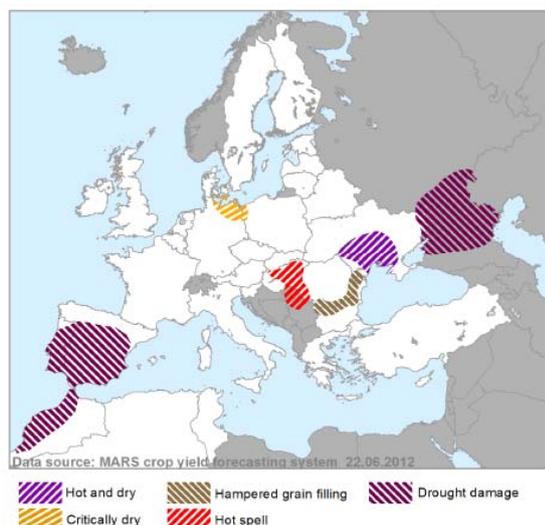
³ The EU-15 includes so-called "old Member States": Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom.

⁴ The EU-12 includes so-called "new Member States": Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia.

lowest level since July 2010 (i.e. 1.28\$/€). This trend is expected to reverse, with the Euro stabilising at about 1.31 \$/€ in 2012 on average, and stay at this level in 2013.

3. ARABLE CROPS

Areas of concern



Source: Mars-Bulletin Crop Monitoring in Europe Vol. 20 N° 6 mars.jrc.ec.europa.eu/mars/bulletins-publications

Autumn sowings in 2011 for the 2012 harvest increased slightly. Winter frostkill occurred to a larger extent than in previous seasons and required considerable resowings in Poland, Germany and France for example. Thus, most of the area increase occurred in spring crops. The extended drought spell in Portugal and large parts of Spain reduced their expected cereal harvest considerably. So far no additional major weather related concerns have been added, as the map from the MARS⁵ Bulletin of 22nd June illustrates.

Cereals

The 2011 cereal harvest reached a usable production of 284.7 mio t due to the favourable yield development mainly in maize (+8.7%). During the marketing year 2011/2012 imports of common wheat were high due to the lifting of the export ban in Russia and of export quotas in the Ukraine. EU soft wheat

⁵ Monitoring Agriculture Resources <http://mars.jrc.ec.europa.eu/mars/About-us/AGRI4CAST/MARS-Bulletins-for-Europe>

exports were considerably lower than in previous years, leaving expected 2011/12 net exports at 8.6 mio t compared to 17.7 mio t in the previous campaign. Net imports of maize are also expected to fall to 2 mio t in the 2011/12 marketing year, down from 5.3 mio t the year before. Animal feed use of total cereals is expected to slightly decrease to 167 mio t, resulting in an almost unchanged domestic use at 271.4 mio t. Consequently, cereal stocks will be slightly higher, but remain at a low level of 36.9 mio t or 13.6% of domestic usage. Intervention stocks are negligible⁶.

In 2012, the EU cereal harvest is expected to be slightly higher than in 2011, with a usable production of 286 mio t (up 0.6%). The most considerable change is expected in barley, with usable production increasing by 4.2 mio t to 55.5 mio t. Both soft wheat and maize harvests are expected below last year, with usable production at 126.1 and 66.8 mio t respectively (down 1.9% and 1.2%); however in the case of maize harvest is considerably above the last five-year average. The overall slight increase in availabilities might not be enough to cover the increase in demand for cereals. Consequently stocks might even decrease slightly, thus leaving the overall balance tight, with a stock to domestic use ratio of 13.6% at the end of the season 2012/13.

Oilseeds

Despite the exceptional development in sunflower seed production in the 2011 harvest, with an increase of 20% to 8.4 mio t, total EU oilseed production only increased marginally to 28.9 mio t (+0.6%) due to lower rapeseed production. Lower imports of soybeans, at 11 mio t in 2011/12 compared to more than 13 mio t in 2010/11, reduced expected crushing of oilseeds in 2011/12 by 1.2 mio t. Imports of oilmeals are expected almost unchanged at 24 mio t, thus reducing the availability of oilmeals for animal feed by

⁶ On 30 June 2012, intervention stocks stand at 0.1 mio t, but are completely committed in the most deprived scheme and should be destocked by the end of September 2012

2% to 48.1 mio t. The reduction in the domestic use of the main vegetable oils is expected to be even more pronounced (down 4%) as imports are expected 7% lower.

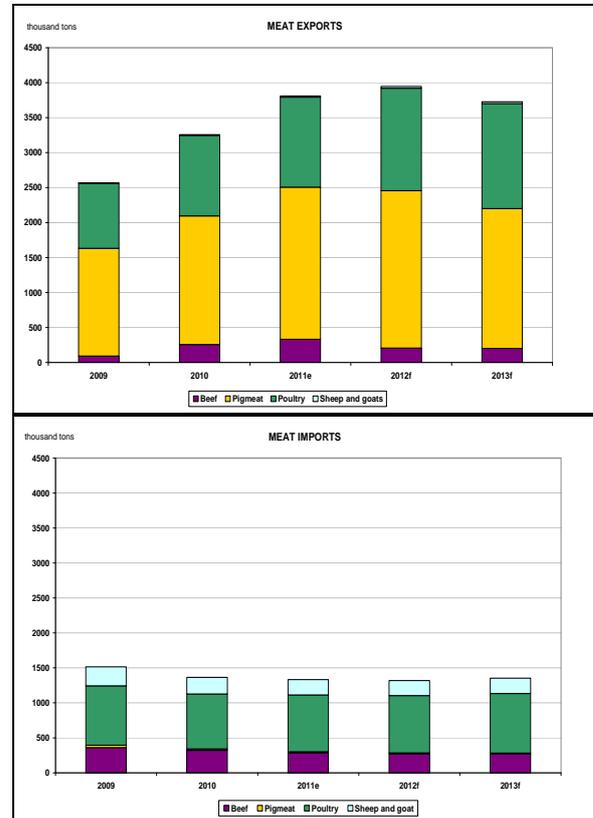
The 2012 oilseeds and protein crops harvest is expected to be lower for all crops with the exemption of linseed, mainly due to reduced plantings. In rapeseed, considerable winter kill occurred in the major production regions. The expected production is now at 18.8 mio t for rapeseed (down from 19.2 mio t) and at 8.0 mio t for sunflower seed (down from 8.4). Protein crops are expected to decline to just 2.5 mio t of production in 2012, down from 2.7 in 2011 and 2.9 in 2010.

4. MEAT

The EU meat sector in 2012 continues to be supported by strong global demand, driven by the relatively favourable situation in emerging economies. However, domestic demand suffers from a slowdown in the EU economic growth. Overall meat supply is still relatively tight in many world regions and is further constrained by high feed costs. As a consequence, world prices remain high and EU meat exports flourish.

Based on the December 2011 census, the EU animal herd is estimated to stand at 86 mio heads cattle, 148 mio pigs and 98 mio sheep and goats altogether, corresponding to an average reduction of 1.6% (bovines -1.4%, pigs -1.7%, sheep -1.3% and goats -2.9%) as compared to the previous year. The contraction of animal heads (and in particular of breeding females) is directly affecting the overall meat production, which is expected to decline by 0.4% in 2012 and by 1.0% in 2013. Beef meat production is expected to fall in 2012 and remain roughly unchanged in 2013. Pig and sheep meat production would remain stable in 2012 and decline in the following year. Poultry is the only meat for which production is expected to increase over both 2012 and 2013. The sluggish EU demand and the weakening of the Euro would further curb total EU meat imports in 2012, with an estimated decline of 1.1% compared to the previous year. On the contrary, exported volumes would be driven by global demand

and increase by 3.6%, led by pork and poultry meat. For 2013, a reversal in the trade pattern is expected, with higher imports (+2.6%) and lower exports (-5.6%), due to the reduced EU meat production. Total EU meat consumption is projected to decline by 0.8% in 2012 and 0.4% in 2013.



Beef and veal

The cattle herd has been continuously decreasing since 2008, at a rate of 1.1% per year on average (-1.8% for dairy cows), and this trend should persist in the near future. In 2012, the EU beef and veal production is forecast to decrease significantly (-3.5% from 2011) and then to remain virtually unchanged in 2013 (+0.1%). Due to the tight supply conditions, EU beef prices are expected to remain at record levels throughout 2012. As regards trade, the weak domestic demand and the exchange rate developments would lead to a decline in EU beef imports in 2012 (-5.8%), followed by a stabilisation in 2013, despite the limited availability of beef in the EU and the gradual recovery of production in the main Mercosur suppliers (after the significant herd reduction in the previous years). On the other hand, the trend in EU

beef exports is going to be driven by the shortage in domestic supply, which would determine a significantly reduced export capacity for 2012 and the following year. As a consequence, the EU would change its net trade position and, after the exceptional trade surplus registered in 2011, would turn again into a net beef meat importer in volume in 2012 and 2013.⁷ High beef prices and a weak internal demand would also lead to a fall in beef/veal consumption in 2012, followed by a stabilisation in 2013.

Pigmeat

Despite a decline in pig population by 1.7% (-3.2% for sows), the EU pig meat production is expected to remain stable in 2012 and then to decline by 2% the following year. This effect would be mainly caused by a further reduction in the sow herd, as new animal welfare rules on group housing of pregnant sows will become obligatory from 2013⁸, therefore requiring significant investments for pig producers.

Although several Member States have launched initiatives to financially support farmers to adjust to the new requirements, producers that have not adapted their production technology during the transitional period of 10 years might come under pressure and cease their activity. The new Member States are less affected, as substantial investments in production systems were made after accession.

As regards trade, the current weak Euro and the robust global demand, particularly in China, lead to a favourable outlook for EU exports in 2012, with an expected increase of 3.5% following the exceptional growth registered in 2011. On the contrary, in 2013, exports are foreseen to decline by more than 10%, as a consequence of the production drop. EU pigmeat imports are always marginal and would further decline, both in 2012 and

2013, to settle at around 13-14 thousand tons per year. Consumption is expected to decrease slightly in both years (-0.4% and -1.0% respectively). Pigmeat prices are likely to remain at elevated levels throughout 2012. Although feed costs are also high (especially for soya), producer margins are stable and above the average of the last five years.

Poultry meat

After a 1.1% increase in 2011, EU poultry meat production is expected to keep growing (+1.0% in 2012 and +0.3% in 2013). Based on data available for January-April, the very dynamic trend of EU poultry exports would continue in 2012, with a projected increase of 14%, driven by global demand. Poultry meat consumption is likely to decline by 0.4% in 2012 (as for all other meats, but to a lesser extent) and to rebound in 2013 (+0.3%). The share of poultry in total EU meat consumption would be constantly increasing. In 2012, EU broiler prices followed so far the seasonal trend and are slightly above the average.

Sheep and goat meat

The total sheep flock in the EU continued to shrink in 2011 (-1.3%), mainly due to a significant reduction in Spain (-8%). The number of goats followed the same trend, with a decline of 2.9%. Nevertheless, EU sheep and goat meat production is expected to remain stable in 2012, and then to decline by 1.5% in 2013. Meat imports in 2012 would remain lower than in past years (-2.9% compared to 2011), due to reduced supply from New Zealand, led by the reduction in production, strengthening of NZ dollar against EUR and the reorientation of exports to Asian growing markets. Meat imports might slightly recover in 2013, so as to reach again the 2011 level. Although the situation in the sheep sector might look precarious due to drought in the Iberian Peninsula, high feed costs and weak demand, producer prices are expected to stay at high levels. Consumption is projected to decline by around 1%, both in 2012 and 2013.

⁷ The net importer status of the EU only refers to meat (i.e. not considering trade of other beef products and live cattle)

⁸ Council Directive 2008/120/EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs

5. DAIRY

Milk production and deliveries to dairies

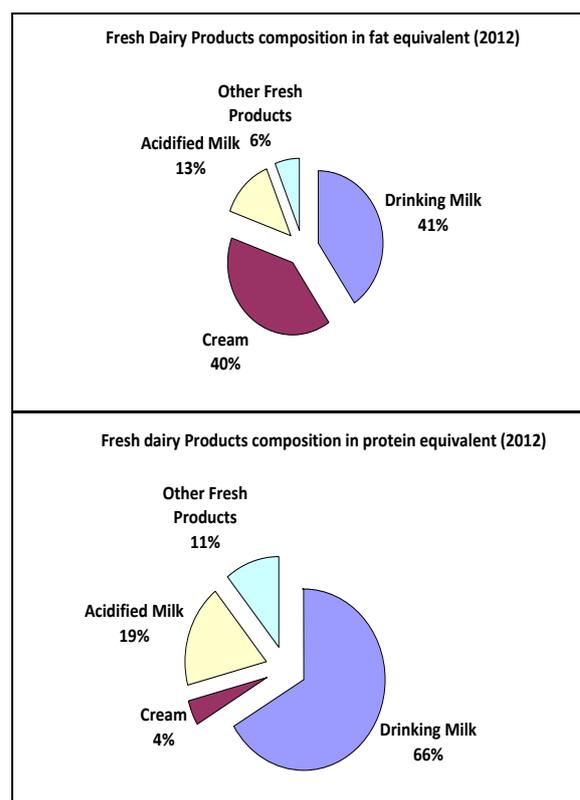
EU milk production is expected to increase by 1.5% to about 154 mio t in 2012 and by further 0.7% in 2013. EU cow milk deliveries to dairies would follow a similar trend, albeit at a slightly higher rate than total milk production (+1.6% in 2012 and +1.0% in 2013). The average yield per dairy cow would continue to increase in 2012 to an estimated 6 598 Kg. The continuous increase in milk yields, both in EU15 and in new Member States, would compensate for the contraction in the dairy herd, which is estimated to decline by about 1% in 2012 and again in 2013. On the basis of Eurostat data until March 2012, EU deliveries are foreseen to remain 4.7% below the quota level in the year 2011/12 (vs. -5.5% in 2010/11). Supported by the good level of farm gate milk prices in 2011, an over fulfilment of quotas is likely for Cyprus, Germany, Ireland, Austria, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Dairy commodity markets

After a year of high dairy commodity prices in 2011, prices displayed a slight decline over the first five months of 2012 due to increased supplies, both in the EU and at world level. This price trend is expected to influence, among other factors, the processing of milk into dairy commodities.

Growing quantities of milk are expected to be processed into cheese (+1.1% in 2012 and +0.6% in 2013). The larger share of EU cheese production would be consumed domestically, but demand from importing third countries is likely to increase in 2012.

After a rather stable trend in 2011, total fresh dairy production is estimated to show a slightly higher rate of expansion in 2012 (+0.6%). This is explained by a growing production path of drinking milk and even more so for cream. In 2013, production would continue to grow, in view of prospects of sustained world demand and improvement in the general economic environment.



Source: Eurostat

In 2012, Whole Milk Powder (WMP) production is projected to shrink for the second year in a row (-1.1% compared to 2011) and this trend is foreseen to continue in 2013. Despite expecting a more favourable exchange rate, in 2012 the EU WMP exports would continue the declining trend started in 2009, as EU remains less competitive against supplies from Oceania.

Opposite to WMP, Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) production is expected to increase again in 2012 (+14.5% compared to 2011). Thanks to the strong world demand, a further expansion could be possible in 2013 (+6.5%). Exports are projected to grow by about 12% this year and 7% in 2013, after the even larger increases in the two last years. China has been gradually becoming an important world player in SMP imports, but a substantial increase in imports from North African countries (Algeria, Egypt) has also taken place. SMP intervention stocks built up in 2009 are expected to be completely emptied by the end of 2012 through the most deprived person's scheme.

Total butter/buteroil production is expected to increase again in 2012 (+3.8%) and in 2013

(+0.8%). Imports are likely to decrease in 2012 and then to stabilise in 2013. The EU was not very competitive on the export market in 2011, given the existing price gap between EU and world price. Some recovery of EU exports is expected in 2013, but a substantial share of the additional production would have to be absorbed by the domestic market.

6. UNCERTAINTIES

The current outlook is based on the assumption of a quite favourable global economic development for 2012 and 2013, particularly in large emerging countries, thus resulting in a significant demand for EU exports. On the other hand, economic growth in the EU is prospected to be fragile, mainly in certain Member States, which generally translates in modest consumption development for dairy and a decline for meat products.

Against this background, the EU and the global economic prospects remain subject to uncertainty. In particular, the possible evolution of current economic and financial difficulties in the Eurozone is likely to have an influence both on the demand of agricultural

products (due to changes in disposable income and employment rates), and on the supply side (availability of credits), as well as on the trade flows (exchange rates) and prices. Also, the sustainability of strong demand on the world market led by China and other countries of South-East Asia, as well as the Near and Middle East, might be questioned, given the recent downward revisions in expected economic performance in these countries. Finally, price developments for the agricultural inputs (energy, fertilisers, feedingstuffs, etc.) would also represent a factor of uncertainty.

For cereals, oilseeds and protein products, production estimates are tentative, as weather conditions during the growing season and harvest can considerably alter yields. The presented estimates are based on the information available as of mid-June 2012.

Specifically in the pig sector, the new animal welfare provisions on group housing of pregnant sows, which will become obligatory from next year, are likely to play a significant role on pig production in 2013, but the estimated impacts of the new directive are subject to a large degree of uncertainty.

STATISTICAL TABLES¹

1. ARABLE CROPS⁹

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 | 23 190 | 23 189 | 22 696 | -2.1 | -1.6 |
| Durum | 3 084 | 2 816 | 2 864 | 2 560 | 2 714 | 6.0 | -3.9 |
| Rye | 2 748 | 2 784 | 2 594 | 2 242 | 2 464 | 9.9 | -6.6 |
| Barley | 14 480 | 13 906 | 12 346 | 11 997 | 12 825 | 6.9 | -3.8 |
| Oats | 2 996 | 2 900 | 2 683 | 2 642 | 2 816 | 6.6 | -1.5 |
| Maize | 8 856 | 8 390 | 8 113 | 8 917 | 9 202 | 3.2 | 8.9 |
| Triticale | 2 672 | 2 879 | 2 634 | 2 590 | 2 261 | -12.7 | -14.1 |
| Sorghum | 96 | 116 | 118 | 121 | 107 | -11.2 | -3.0 |
| Others | 1 867 | 1 786 | 1 835 | 1 685 | 2 050 | 21.6 | 12.1 |
| Cereals | 60 222 | 58 394 | 56 376 | 55 944 | 57 135 | 2.1 | -0.1 |
| Rapeseed | 6 138 | 6 499 | 6 890 | 6 709 | 6 501 | -3.1 | -1.1 |
| Sunflower | 3 753 | 3 894 | 3 764 | 4 275 | 4 271 | -0.1 | 12.3 |
| Soja | 237 | 301 | 365 | 392 | 355 | -9.3 | 3.3 |
| Linseed | 52 | 74 | 112 | 91 | 89 | -2.2 | 14.0 |
| Oilseeds | 10 180 | 10 768 | 11 131 | 11 467 | 11 216 | -2.2 | 4.5 |
| Field peas | 399 | 499 | 698 | 647 | 570 | -11.9 | 0.4 |
| Broad beans | 333 | 425 | 507 | 391 | 371 | -5.1 | -3.5 |
| Lupins | 67 | 76 | 69 | 61 | 56 | -8.9 | -21.1 |
| Protein crops | 798 | 1 000 | 1 274 | 1 099 | 997 | -9.3 | -3.1 |
| Total | 71 201 | 70 161 | 68 782 | 68 510 | 69 348 | 1.2 | 0.3 |

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 | 5.50 | 5.59 | 5.60 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Durum | 3.26 | 3.10 | 3.15 | 3.19 | 2.97 | -6.9 | -5.5 |
| Rye | 3.38 | 3.55 | 3.00 | 3.06 | 3.18 | 3.8 | 1.0 |
| Barley | 4.52 | 4.46 | 4.30 | 4.31 | 4.37 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| Oats | 2.97 | 2.91 | 2.71 | 2.95 | 2.86 | -2.7 | -2.1 |
| Maize | 7.15 | 6.89 | 7.01 | 7.62 | 7.29 | -4.3 | 3.9 |
| Triticale | 4.13 | 4.19 | 3.90 | 3.90 | 3.92 | 0.5 | -1.4 |
| Sorghum | 5.36 | 5.28 | 5.37 | 5.75 | 5.58 | -3.0 | 4.3 |
| Others | 2.56 | 2.83 | 2.64 | 2.68 | 2.61 | -2.6 | -2.7 |
| Rapeseed | 3.08 | 3.29 | 2.97 | 2.86 | 2.89 | 1.1 | -2.7 |
| Sunflower | 1.89 | 1.78 | 1.86 | 1.97 | 1.87 | -4.8 | 1.6 |
| Soja | 2.74 | 2.78 | 2.90 | 2.87 | 2.69 | -6.1 | -3.8 |
| Linseed | 1.36 | 1.72 | 1.38 | 1.58 | 1.64 | 4.2 | 14.3 |
| Field peas | 2.69 | 2.63 | 2.08 | 2.36 | 2.33 | -1.3 | -5.1 |
| Broad beans | 3.16 | 3.30 | 2.68 | 2.88 | 2.90 | 0.8 | -0.2 |
| Lupins | 1.30 | 1.40 | 1.17 | 1.30 | 1.28 | -1.8 | -1.4 |

⁹ 5-year average refers to trimmed averages

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 | 127 581 | 129 611 | 127 100 | -1.9 | -1.4 |
| Durum | 10 052 | 8 721 | 9 018 | 8 175 | 8 067 | -1.3 | -6.8 |
| Rye | 9 290 | 9 871 | 7 781 | 6 865 | 7 832 | 14.1 | -5.0 |
| Barley | 65 463 | 62 033 | 53 137 | 51 719 | 56 016 | 8.3 | -2.9 |
| Oats | 8 896 | 8 425 | 7 273 | 7 782 | 8 069 | 3.7 | -3.4 |
| Maize | 63 355 | 57 848 | 56 915 | 67 953 | 67 121 | -1.2 | 13.1 |
| Triticale | 11 027 | 12 054 | 10 269 | 10 094 | 8 860 | -12.2 | -15.3 |
| Sorghum | 516 | 610 | 632 | 694 | 598 | -13.8 | 1.6 |
| Others | 4 773 | 5 056 | 4 846 | 4 521 | 5 357 | 18.5 | 9.5 |
| Cereals | 313 916 | 294 092 | 277 451 | 287 413 | 289 018 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Rapeseed | 18 926 | 21 395 | 20 483 | 19 193 | 18 795 | -2.1 | -3.8 |
| Sunflower | 7 099 | 6 946 | 6 991 | 8 411 | 8 003 | -4.9 | 14.1 |
| Soja | 650 | 838 | 1 059 | 1 123 | 956 | -14.9 | 7.8 |
| Linseed | 71 | 127 | 155 | 143 | 146 | 1.9 | 20.7 |
| Oilseeds | 26 746 | 29 306 | 28 688 | 28 871 | 27 899 | -3.4 | -0.7 |
| Field peas | 1 073 | 1 312 | 1 450 | 1 528 | 1 327 | -13.1 | -2.5 |
| Broad beans | 1 054 | 1 402 | 1 356 | 1 124 | 1 076 | -4.3 | -8.7 |
| Lupins | 87 | 107 | 81 | 80 | 71 | -10.6 | -21.9 |
| Protein crops | 2 213 | 2 820 | 2 887 | 2 732 | 2 475 | -9.4 | -5.3 |
| Total | 342 875 | 326 218 | 309 025 | 319 016 | 319 392 | 0.1 | 0.4 |

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

| Total grains | million tonnes | | | | | percentage change | |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | 2008/2009 | 2009/2010 | 2010/2011 | 2011/2012e | 2012/2013f | % vs 11/12 | % 5-yr.av. |
| Beginning stocks | 44.7 | 60.2 | 54.4 | 36.5 | 36.9 | 1.0 | -24.1 |
| - Gross production | 313.9 | 294.1 | 277.5 | 287.4 | 289.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Usable production | 311.0 | 291.4 | 274.8 | 284.7 | 286.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Imports | 12.3 | 8.0 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 13.3 | -3.3 | 1.0 |
| Availabilities | 368.1 | 359.5 | 342.6 | 335.0 | 336.5 | 0.5 | -2.7 |
| Total domestic uses | 271.9 | 274.7 | 271.5 | 271.4 | 274.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| - Human | 64.6 | 64.9 | 65.1 | 65.4 | 65.7 | 0.4 | 1.3 |
| - Seed | 10.2 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 0.0 | -1.3 |
| - Industrial | 26.3 | 27.6 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 30.4 | 4.1 | 9.7 |
| <i>o.w. bioethanol</i> | 6.2 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 13.2 | 33.8 |
| - Animal feed | 170.8 | 172.4 | 167.5 | 167.0 | 168.3 | 0.8 | -0.1 |
| Losses (excl on-farm) | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Exports | 33.8 | 28.1 | 32.3 | 24.4 | 22.6 | -7.4 | -20.1 |
| Total uses | 307.9 | 305.1 | 306.1 | 298.1 | 299.0 | 0.3 | -1.3 |
| End stocks | 60.2 | 54.4 | 36.5 | 36.9 | 37.4 | 1.4 | -17.4 |
| - Market | 58.6 | 48.5 | 36.0 | 36.8 | 37.4 | | |
| - Intervention | 1.6 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | | |

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

| 2012/2013f | Common wheat | Barley | Durum | Maize | Rye | Sorghum | Oats | Triticale | Others | (Mio t) EUR 27 |
|---|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| Beginning stocks (01.07.2012) | 10.9 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 15.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 36.9 |
| <i>for information: Gross production</i> | 127.1 | 56.0 | 8.1 | 67.1 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 5.4 | 289.0 |
| Usable production | 126.1 | 55.5 | 8.0 | 66.8 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 5.1 | 286.3 |
| Import (1) | 4.4 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 13.3 |
| Total availabilities | 141.4 | 63.8 | 10.1 | 88.3 | 7.9 | 1.3 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 5.4 | 336.5 |
| Total domestic use | 116.1 | 48.6 | 9.0 | 70.5 | 7.2 | 1.1 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 5.0 | 274.2 |
| - Human | 48.0 | 0.4 | 8.1 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 65.7 |
| - Seed | 4.7 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 9.8 |
| - Industrial | 10.8 | 9.4 | 0.1 | 7.8 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 30.4 |
| o.w. bioethanol/biofuel | 4.8 | 0.9 | | 3.3 | 0.8 | | | 0.5 | | 10.3 |
| - Animal feed | 52.6 | 36.5 | 0.3 | 57.4 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 4.5 | 168.3 |
| 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) | 14.0 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.6 |
| Total use | 131.0 | 54.0 | 10.0 | 73.6 | 7.4 | 1.1 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 5.0 | 299.0 |
| End stocks (30.06.2013) | 10.4 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 14.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 37.4 |
| Market | 10.4 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 14.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 37.4 |
| Intervention | 0.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | | | | | | 0.0 |
| Change in stocks | -0.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | -0.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Change in public stocks | 0.0 | -0.1 | | 0.0 | | | | | | -0.1 |
| (1) Grains equivalent (grain + groats and flour). Durum wheat: semolina included. Maize: processed products and animal feed included. | | | | | | | | | | |
| estimated export quantities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat incl. durum 14.9 Mio t | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coarse grains 7.7 Mio t | | | | | | | | | | |

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

| 2011/2012e | Common wheat | Barley | Durum | Maize | Rye | Sorghum | Oats | Triticale | Others | (Mio t) EUR 27 |
|---|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|
| Beginning stocks (01.07.2011) | 10.1 | 9.7 | 0.6 | 13.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 36.5 |
| <i>for information: Gross production</i> | 129.6 | 51.7 | 8.2 | 68.0 | 6.9 | 0.7 | 7.8 | 10.1 | 4.5 | 287.4 |
| Usable production | 128.6 | 51.3 | 8.1 | 67.7 | 6.7 | 0.6 | 7.7 | 9.9 | 4.3 | 284.7 |
| Import (1) | 5.4 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 13.7 |
| Total availabilities | 144.1 | 61.4 | 10.3 | 86.7 | 7.2 | 0.9 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 4.7 | 335.0 |
| Total domestic use | 118.3 | 48.0 | 8.9 | 66.5 | 6.8 | 0.7 | 7.7 | 10.1 | 4.5 | 271.4 |
| - Human | 47.8 | 0.4 | 8.0 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 65.4 |
| - Seed | 4.7 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 9.8 |
| - Industrial | 10.6 | 9.2 | 0.1 | 7.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 29.2 |
| o.w. bioethanol/biofuel | 4.6 | 0.7 | | 2.7 | 0.6 | | | 0.5 | | 9.1 |
| - Animal feed | 55.2 | 36.1 | 0.2 | 54.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 167.0 |
| 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) | 14.0 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.4 |
| Total use | 133.2 | 53.4 | 10.1 | 71.1 | 7.0 | 0.7 | 7.9 | 10.2 | 4.5 | 298.1 |
| End stocks (30.06.2012) | 10.9 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 15.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 36.9 |
| Market | 10.9 | 7.9 | 0.2 | 15.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 36.8 |
| Intervention | 0.0 | 0.1 | | 0.0 | | | | | | 0.1 |
| Change in stocks | 0.8 | -1.7 | -0.5 | 2.6 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.1 | 0.4 |
| Change in public stocks | 0.0 | -0.4 | | 0.0 | | | | | | -0.4 |
| (1) Grains equivalent (grain + groats and flour). Durum wheat: semolina included. Maize: processed products and animal feed included. | | | | | | | | | | |
| estimated export quantities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat incl. durum 15.2 Mio t | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coarse grains 9.2 Mio t | | | | | | | | | | |

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

| 2010/2011 | Common wheat | Barley | Durum | Maize | Rye | Sorghum | Oats | Triticale | Others | (Mio t) 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 | 9.0 | 56.9 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 7.3 | 10.3 | 4.8 | 277.5 |
| Usable production | 126.6 | 52.7 | 8.9 | 56.7 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 7.2 | 10.1 | 4.6 | 274.8 |
| Import (1) | 2.4 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 13.4 |
| Total availabilities | 143.9 | 71.3 | 12.1 | 79.0 | 8.9 | 1.9 | 8.7 | 11.5 | 5.3 | 342.6 |
| Total domestic use | 112.8 | 53.5 | 9.4 | 63.1 | 8.2 | 1.7 | 7.4 | 10.4 | 5.0 | 271.5 |
| - 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 | 7.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 29.2 |
| o.w. bioethanol/biofuel | 4.1 | 0.5 | | 3.2 | 0.9 | | | 0.4 | | 9.1 |
| - Animal feed | 50.8 | 42.0 | 0.3 | 50.2 | 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 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.3 |
| Total use | 133.8 | 61.6 | 11.5 | 66.0 | 8.4 | 1.7 | 7.6 | 10.5 | 5.1 | 306.1 |
| End stocks (30.06.2011) | 10.1 | 9.7 | 0.6 | 13.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 36.5 |
| Market | 10.0 | 9.2 | 0.6 | 13.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 36.0 |
| Intervention | 0.0 | 0.5 | | 0.0 | | | | | | 0.6 |
| Change in stocks | -4.8 | -8.7 | -0.6 | -1.7 | -0.8 | -0.2 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -17.9 |
| Change in public stocks | 0.0 | 0.5 | | 0.0 | | | | | | 0.6 |
| (1) Grains equivalent (grain + groats and flour). Durum wheat: semolina included. Maize: processed products and animal feed included. estimated export quantities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat incl. durum | 22.2 Mio t | | | | | | | | | |
| Coarse grains | 10.1 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. |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Production | 26.7 | 29.2 | 28.5 | 28.7 | 27.8 | -3.4 | -0.8 |
| Rape | 18.9 | 21.4 | 20.5 | 19.2 | 18.8 | -2.1 | -3.8 |
| Soybean | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | -14.9 | 7.8 |
| Sunflower | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 8.0 | -4.9 | 14.1 |
| Total domestic use | 42.3 | 43.4 | 44.3 | 42.3 | 42.0 | -0.7 | -1.5 |
| Rape | 21.4 | 23.5 | 23.1 | 22.3 | 21.6 | -3.0 | -2.7 |
| <i>of which crushing</i> | 20.4 | 23.1 | 22.4 | 21.5 | 20.9 | -3.0 | -2.7 |
| Soybean | 14.0 | 13.1 | 14.4 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 2.7 | -10.4 |
| <i>of which crushing</i> | 12.9 | 12.6 | 12.5 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 2.7 | -9.5 |
| Sunflower | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 0.8 | 16.4 |
| <i>of which crushing</i> | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 0.8 | 18.6 |
| Imports | 17.4 | 15.2 | 16.0 | 14.3 | 14.9 | 4.4 | -6.2 |
| Rape | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 17.2 |
| Soybean | 13.5 | 12.7 | 13.1 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 4.5 | -12.2 |
| Sunflower | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 50.0 | 8.9 |
| Exports | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | -7.9 | -11.1 |
| Rape | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 25.0 | -5.1 |
| Soybean | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 25.0 | 29.7 |
| Sunflower | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | -16.7 | -5.2 |
| End stocks | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | -3.4 | -9.5 |
| 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 | 0.7 | -13.3 | -2.5 |

| Meals (mio. t) | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12e | 2012/13f | % vs 11/12 | % 5-yr.av. |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Production | 25.1 | 26.4 | 25.9 | 24.9 | 24.8 | -0.4 | -2.0 |
| Rape | 11.7 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 11.9 | -3.0 | -2.7 |
| Soybean | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 2.7 | -9.5 |
| Sunflower | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 18.6 |
| Total domestic use | 48.7 | 48.2 | 49.0 | 48.1 | 48.3 | 0.4 | -0.7 |
| Rape | 11.7 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 11.9 | -3.6 | -3.2 |
| Soybean | 31.6 | 29.7 | 30.9 | 29.3 | 30.2 | 3.0 | -1.8 |
| Sunflower | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 6.5 | 6.2 | -4.0 | 15.7 |
| Imports | 24.3 | 22.5 | 24.1 | 24.2 | 24.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Rape | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | -36.5 | 13.4 |
| Soybean | 21.9 | 20.1 | 21.7 | 21.1 | 21.8 | 3.1 | 0.9 |
| Sunflower | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | -10.7 | 12.9 |
| Exports | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | -21.9 | 14.1 |
| Rape | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | -13.8 | 15.8 |
| Soybean | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | -28.6 | 4.6 |
| Sunflower | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -6.7 | 50.8 |
| End stocks | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 16.7 | 7.7 |
| Rape | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Soybean | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 22.2 | 10.0 |
| Sunflower | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

| Vegetable oils (mio. t) | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12e | 2012/13f | % vs 11/12 | % 5-yr.av. |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Production | 13.4 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 13.8 | -1.3 | -0.5 |
| Rape | 8.4 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 8.6 | -3.0 | -2.7 |
| Soybean | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.7 | -9.5 |
| Sunflower | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 18.6 |
| Palm | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Total domestic use | 20.2 | 21.3 | 20.4 | 19.6 | 20.2 | 3.1 | 0.7 |
| Rape | 8.6 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.0 | -3.4 | -1.7 |
| Soybean | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 13.3 | -9.1 |
| Sunflower | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 10.1 | 15.6 |
| Palm | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 6.0 | -0.9 |
| Imports | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 1.8 |
| Rape | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 | -7.7 | 30.2 |
| Soybean | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 25.0 | -7.3 |
| Sunflower | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 37.9 | 4.4 |
| Palm | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.3 | -1.0 |
| Exports | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | -18.8 | 12.2 |
| 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 | -20.0 | 0.7 |
| Sunflower | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -25.0 | 7.2 |
| Palm | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -9.1 | 21.1 |
| End stocks | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | -1.4 |
| 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

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 |
| Gross Indigenous Production | 42 552 | 44 041 | 44 525 | 44 339 | 43 896 | 3.5 | 1.1 | -0.4 | -1.0 |
| Live Imports | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | -47.7 | 33.9 | 46.7 | 7.1 |
| Live Exports | 191 | 213 | 256 | 237 | 230 | 11.6 | 20.1 | -7.5 | -3.2 |
| Net Production | 42 369 | 43 836 | 44 277 | 44 110 | 43 674 | 3.5 | 1.0 | -0.4 | -1.0 |
| <i>of which EU-15</i> | 35 627 | 36 854 | 37 228 | 37 129 | 36 725 | 3.4 | 1.0 | -0.3 | -1.1 |
| <i>of which EU-12</i> | 6 742 | 6 982 | 7 048 | 6 981 | 6 948 | 3.6 | 1.0 | -1.0 | -0.5 |
| Meat Imports | 1 514 | 1 364 | 1 333 | 1 319 | 1 353 | -9.9 | -2.3 | -1.1 | 2.6 |
| Meat Exports | 2 568 | 3 257 | 3 808 | 3 945 | 3 725 | 26.8 | 16.9 | 3.6 | -5.6 |
| Stock changes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Consumption | 41 315 | 41 943 | 41 802 | 41 484 | 41 302 | 1.5 | -0.3 | -0.8 | -0.4 |
| Population (mio) | 500 | 502 | 503 | 504 | 506 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| <i>of which EU-15</i> | 397 | 399 | 400 | 402 | 403 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| <i>of which EU-12</i> | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Per Capita Consumption (kg) | 82.6 | 83.6 | 83.1 | 82.2 | 81.7 | 1.2 | -0.6 | -1.0 | -0.7 |
| Ending stocks | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |

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 |
| Gross Indigenous Production | 7 982 | 8 239 | 8 206 | 7 906 | 7 900 | 3.2 | -0.4 | -3.7 | -0.1 |
| Live Imports | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -88.1 | -14.8 | -30.1 | 0.0 |
| Live Exports | 61 | 116 | 156 | 140 | 130 | 90.4 | 34.5 | -10.0 | -7.1 |
| Net Production | 7 923 | 8 124 | 8 050 | 7 766 | 7 771 | 2.5 | -0.9 | -3.5 | 0.1 |
| <i>of which EU-15</i> | 7 098 | 7 306 | 7 248 | 7 014 | 7 002 | 2.9 | -0.8 | -3.2 | -0.2 |
| <i>of which EU-12</i> | 824 | 818 | 803 | 752 | 768 | -0.8 | -1.9 | -6.3 | 2.2 |
| Meat Imports | 359 | 320 | 287 | 270 | 270 | -11.0 | -10.3 | -5.8 | 0.0 |
| Meat Exports | 91 | 255 | 331 | 204 | 200 | 179.0 | 29.6 | -38.2 | -2.2 |
| Stock changes (public) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Consumption | 8 190 | 8 188 | 8 006 | 7 831 | 7 841 | 0.0 | -2.2 | -2.2 | 0.1 |
| Population (mio) | 500 | 502 | 503 | 504 | 506 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| <i>of which EU-15</i> | 397 | 399 | 400 | 402 | 403 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| <i>of which EU-12</i> | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Per Capita Consumption (kg) | 16.4 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 15.5 | 15.5 | -0.3 | -2.5 | -2.4 | -0.1 |
| Ending stocks (public) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |

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 |
| Gross Indigenous Production | 21 921 | 22 741 | 23 111 | 23 108 | 22 646 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | -2.0 |
| Live Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -10.8 | -69.0 | 254.5 | -55.1 |
| Live Exports | 120 | 78 | 71 | 75 | 75 | -34.7 | -9.3 | 5.3 | 0.4 |
| Net Production | 21 801 | 22 663 | 23 040 | 23 034 | 22 571 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | -2.0 |
| of which EU-15 | 18 481 | 19 168 | 19 500 | 19 544 | 19 134 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 0.2 | -2.1 |
| of which EU-12 | 3 321 | 3 495 | 3 540 | 3 489 | 3 437 | 5.2 | 1.3 | -1.4 | -1.5 |
| Meat Imports | 34 | 22 | 15 | 14 | 13 | -35.4 | -30.6 | -9.4 | -6.2 |
| Meat Exports | 1 540 | 1 839 | 2 174 | 2 250 | 2 000 | 19.4 | 18.2 | 3.5 | -11.1 |
| Stock changes (private storage) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Consumption | 20 295 | 20 845 | 20 881 | 20 798 | 20 584 | 2.7 | 0.2 | -0.4 | -1.0 |
| Population (mio) | 500 | 502 | 503 | 504 | 506 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| of which EU-15 | 397 | 399 | 400 | 402 | 403 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| of which EU-12 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Per Capita Consumption (kg) | 40.6 | 41.5 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 40.7 | 2.4 | -0.1 | -0.7 | -1.3 |
| Ending stocks (private storage) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | |

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 |
| Gross Indigenous Production | 11 658 | 12 085 | 12 217 | 12 340 | 12 377 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| of which EU-15 | 9 164 | 9 520 | 9 613 | 9 710 | 9 739 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| of which EU-12 | 2 494 | 2 565 | 2 604 | 2 630 | 2 638 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Live Imports | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 91.2 | 57.6 | 66.3 | 15.6 |
| Live Exports | 7 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 26.2 | -6.7 | -5.7 | -4.0 |
| Net Production | 11 652 | 12 077 | 12 211 | 12 334 | 12 372 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Meat Imports | 849 | 784 | 810 | 820 | 850 | -7.7 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 3.7 |
| Meat Exports | 929 | 1 149 | 1 287 | 1 467 | 1 500 | 23.7 | 12.0 | 14.0 | 2.2 |
| Consumption | 11 572 | 11 712 | 11 733 | 11 687 | 11 722 | 1.2 | 0.2 | -0.4 | 0.3 |
| Population (mio) | 500 | 502 | 503 | 504 | 506 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| of which EU-15 | 397 | 399 | 400 | 402 | 403 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| of which EU-12 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Per Capita Consumption (kg) | 23.1 | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 0.9 | -0.1 | -0.7 | 0.0 |

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 |
| Gross Indigenous Production | 991 | 976 | 991 | 985 | 972 | -1.5 | 1.6 | -0.6 | -1.3 |
| Live Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -23.6 | 876.1 | -98.1 | -31.0 |
| Live Exports | 4 | 11 | 22 | 15 | 18 | 190.9 | 98.5 | -31.1 | 16.7 |
| Net Production | 987 | 965 | 970 | 970 | 955 | -2.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | -1.5 |
| of which EU-15 | 884 | 861 | 868 | 860 | 850 | -2.7 | 0.9 | -0.9 | -1.2 |
| of which EU-12 | 103 | 104 | 101 | 110 | 105 | 1.2 | -2.7 | 8.6 | -4.5 |
| Meat Imports | 271 | 239 | 221 | 215 | 220 | -11.9 | -7.5 | -2.9 | 2.3 |
| Meat Exports | 8 | 13 | 16 | 23 | 25 | 70.8 | 19.6 | 47.0 | 7.6 |
| Consumption | 1 251 | 1 191 | 1 175 | 1 162 | 1 150 | -4.8 | -1.3 | -1.1 | -1.0 |
| Population (mio) | 500 | 502 | 503 | 504 | 506 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| of which EU-15 | 397 | 399 | 400 | 402 | 403 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| of which EU-12 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Per Capita Consumption (kg) | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | -5.1 | -1.6 | -1.4 | -1.3 |

3. MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

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

| | 000 tons | | | | | % variation | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2009e | 2010e | 2011e | 2012f | 2013f | 09/08 | 10/09 | 11/10 | 12/11 | 13/12 |
| Dairy cows (mio heads)¹ | 23.6 | 23.1 | 22.9 | 22.6 | 22.4 | -2.3 | -2.3 | -0.8 | -1.0 | -0.9 |
| of which EU-15 | 17.7 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.4 | -1.7 | -1.1 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.3 |
| of which EU-12 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | -4.3 | -5.8 | -3.0 | -3.3 | -3.0 |
| Milk yield (kg/dairy cow)² | 6 101 | 6 312 | 6 469 | 6 598 | 6 676 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.2 |
| of which EU-15 | 6 747 | 6 940 | 7 074 | 7 172 | 7 214 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| of which EU-12 | 4 152 | 4 322 | 4 494 | 4 667 | 4 813 | 4.7 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.1 |
| Milk production (mio t) | 147.6 | 149.1 | 151.4 | 153.7 | 154.7 | -0.6 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 |
| of which EU-15 | 119.8 | 121.9 | 124.1 | 125.7 | 126.6 | -0.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| of which EU-12 | 27.8 | 27.2 | 27.3 | 28.0 | 28.1 | -2.1 | -2.0 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 0.6 |
| Feed use (mio t) | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | -0.8 | -2.6 | -2.6 | -1.0 | -2.4 |
| On farm use and direct sales (mio t) | 9.9 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.1 | -5.2 | -2.3 | -3.0 | -0.4 | -2.4 |
| Delivered to dairies (mio t) | 134.0 | 135.9 | 138.5 | 140.7 | 142.2 | -0.3 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| of which EU-15 | 115.5 | 117.7 | 120.1 | 121.8 | 122.9 | -0.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| of which EU-12 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 18.5 | 18.9 | 19.3 | -1.3 | -2.1 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| Delivery ratio (in %)³ | 90.8 | 91.1 | 91.5 | 91.6 | 91.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| of which EU-15 | 96.4 | 96.6 | 96.7 | 96.9 | 97.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| of which EU-12 | 66.7 | 66.6 | 67.7 | 67.7 | 68.7 | 0.8 | -0.2 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 1.4 |
| Fat content of milk (in %) | 4.01 | 4.06 | 4.05 | 4.05 | 4.05 | -0.6 | 1.3 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Protein content of milk (in %) | 3.34 | 3.39 | 3.38 | 3.38 | 3.38 | -0.6 | 1.5 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

¹ Dairy cow numbers refer to the end of the year (historical figures from the December cattle survey)
² Milk yield is dairy cow production per dairy cows (dairy cows represent around 99.7% of EU-25 total production)
³ Delivery ratio is milk delivered to dairies per total production

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

| | 000 tons | | | | | % variation | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2009e | 2010e | 2011e | 2012f | 2013f | 09/08 | 10/09 | 11/10 | 12/11 | 13/12 |
| Production (in dairies) | 8 738 | 8 956 | 8 976 | 9 072 | 9 129 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| of which from pure cow's milk | 8 069 | 8 287 | 8 304 | 8 401 | 8 458 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| of which from other milk ¹ | 670 | 669 | 672 | 672 | 671 | -3.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| EU-15 (in dairies) | 7 550 | 7 743 | 7 752 | 7 830 | 7 882 | -0.2 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| EU-12 (in dairies) | 1 188 | 1 213 | 1 223 | 1 242 | 1 247 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| Processed cheese impact ² | 241 | 240 | 238 | 237 | 236 | -1.7 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.6 |
| Total production | 8 979 | 9 196 | 9 214 | 9 309 | 9 365 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Imports (extra EU-27)³ | 84 | 82 | 74 | 82 | 78 | -0.9 | -1.4 | -10.8 | 11.5 | -5.4 |
| Exports (extra EU-27) | 578 | 676 | 682 | 714 | 724 | 4.2 | 17.0 | 0.9 | 4.6 | 1.5 |
| Total domestic use⁴ | 8 485 | 8 602 | 8 606 | 8 678 | 8 718 | -0.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Processing use | 222 | 225 | 225 | 226 | 228 | -0.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Human consumption | 8 263 | 8 378 | 8 381 | 8 451 | 8 490 | -0.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| p.c. consumption (kg) | 16.6 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 16.8 | -0.7 | 1.0 | -0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 |

¹ Other milk includes goat, ewe and buffalo milk
² Processed cheese impact includes production and net exports of processed cheese
³ Imports and Exports include Processed Cheese
⁴ Total domestic use includes stock changes

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

| | 000 tons | | | | | % variation | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 2009e | 2010e | 2011e | 2012f | 2013f | 09/08 | 10/09 | 11/10 | 12/11 | 13/12 |
| Production | 45 947 | 46 524 | 46 670 | 46 944 | 47 099 | -0.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| of which Drinking Milk | 31 392 | 31 435 | 31 530 | 31 739 | 31 832 | -1.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| of which Cream | 2 391 | 2 403 | 2 432 | 2 459 | 2 481 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| of which Acidified Milk | 7 940 | 8 112 | 8 129 | 8 162 | 8 168 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| of which Other Fresh Products ² | 4 223 | 4 574 | 4 580 | 4 585 | 4 617 | -2.0 | 8.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 |
| of which EU-15 | 40 159 | 40 577 | 40 902 | 41 147 | 41 290 | -1.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| of which EU-12 | 5 788 | 5 947 | 5 768 | 5 797 | 5 809 | 3.9 | 2.7 | -3.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Imports (extra EU-27) | 24 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 81.7 | -48.6 | 22.9 | 4.0 | -18.6 |
| Exports (extra EU-27) | 254 | 319 | 405 | 465 | 512 | -0.8 | 25.8 | 26.8 | 15.0 | 10.0 |
| Domestic use¹ | 45 717 | 46 217 | 46 281 | 46 495 | 46 600 | -0.6 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| p.c. consumption (kg) | 92.7 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.9 | 94.0 | -0.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 |

¹ Domestic use includes stock changes
² 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 3.4: EU 27 whole milk powder balance sheet, 2009-2013

| | 000 tons | | | | | % variation | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2009e | 2010e | 2011e | 2012f | 2013f | 09/08 | 10/09 | 11/10 | 12/11 | 13/12 |
| Production | 735 | 741 | 719 | 711 | 704 | -8.9 | 0.9 | -3.0 | -1.1 | -0.9 |
| of which EU-15 | 672 | 684 | 662 | 656 | 649 | -6.7 | 1.8 | -3.2 | -1.0 | -1.0 |
| of which EU-12 | 63 | 57 | 56 | 55 | 55 | -27.2 | -9.0 | -1.0 | -2.2 | -0.2 |
| Imports (extra EU-27) | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | -3.1 | 135.1 | -11.3 | -5.0 | 1.0 |
| Exports (extra EU-27) | 460 | 447 | 390 | 370 | 360 | -4.6 | -2.7 | -12.8 | -5.1 | -2.7 |
| Domestic Use¹ | 276 | 296 | 331 | 342 | 346 | -15.2 | 7.4 | 11.7 | 3.6 | 1.0 |

¹ Domestic use includes stock changes

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

| | 000 tons | | | | | % variation | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2009e | 2010e | 2011e | 2012f | 2013f | 09/08 | 10/09 | 11/10 | 12/11 | 13/12 |
| Production | 1 015 | 927 | 1 065 | 1 220 | 1 299 | 18.9 | -8.7 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 6.5 |
| Imports (extra EU-27) | 6 | 4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | -21.0 | -36.8 | -89.8 | 20.0 | 40.0 |
| Exports (extra EU-27) | 231 | 379 | 518 | 580 | 620 | 29.0 | 64.1 | 36.8 | 11.9 | 6.9 |
| Domestic use | 685 | 621 | 644 | 668 | 685 | 7.6 | -9.4 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 2.5 |
| Ending stocks | 278 | 209 | 113 | 85 | 80 | | | | | |
| Private (industry) | 20 | 20 | 60 | 85 | 80 | | | | | |
| Public (intervention) | 258 | 189 | 53 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Stock changes | 105 | -69 | -96 | -28 | -5 | | | | | |

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

| | 000 tons (butter eq.) | | | | | % variation | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2009e | 2010e | 2011f | 2012f | 2013 | 09/08 | 10/09 | 11/10 | 12/11 | 13/12 |
| Production | 2 140 | 2 147 | 2 190 | 2 272 | 2 291 | -2.8 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 0.8 |
| Imports (extra EU-27) | 56 | 34 | 34 | 29 | 29 | 7.8 | -39.7 | 0.4 | -14.7 | 0.6 |
| Exports (extra EU-27) | 152 | 157 | 124 | 119 | 138 | -1.1 | 3.3 | -21.5 | -4.0 | 16.3 |
| Domestic use | 2 049 | 2 098 | 2 109 | 2 134 | 2 157 | -0.5 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| p.c. consumption (kg) | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | -0.9 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Ending stocks | 115 | 40 | 31 | 80 | 105 | | | | | |
| Private | 38 | 38 | 31 | 80 | 105 | | | | | |
| Public (intervention) | 77 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Stock changes | -5 | -75 | -9 | 49 | 25 | | | | | |

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 percentage 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 projections¹⁰ for soft and durum wheat, barley, grain maize, rapeseed and sunflower,

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

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

Balance Sheets

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

Trade figures are based on Comext extra-EU trade statistics. Trade data of the current and next marketing years are based – when possible - on trade licenses and previous averages and take account of import quotas.

¹⁰ <http://mars.jrc.ec.europa.eu/mars/About-us/AGRI4CAST/Crop-yield-forecast>

Estimates of cereal use: levels of feedstock for ethanol production are projections for both 2011/2012 and 2012/2013. For previous marketing years, the feedstock is assessed based on 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, an in-house model for feed ration optimisation.

Stocks are closing the balance for cereals. Intervention stocks equal official DG AGRI figures for the past and estimates 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 represent 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. All data in the balance sheets are expressed in thousand tons carcass weight equivalent (cwe).

Production data for the 2009-2011 period comes from EUROSTAT,¹¹ and **trade data** (live animals and meat) from the COMEXT¹² database.

The 2012 and 2013 forecasts are based on the most recent macroeconomic and market developments and expectations. In particular:

- Latest animal herd survey and Gross Indigenous Production forecast figures (EUROSTAT),
- Latest monthly trade data and trends,
- Analysis of the agricultural policy environment,

Gross Indigenous Production is calculated as net production plus live exports minus live imports.

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

3. MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Where EU27 data is incomplete, due to confidentiality or other reasons, estimations are made using firstly Eurostat monthly data or own projections.

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

¹¹

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

¹²

http://comext.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/comm/eurostat/comext/application_en_s8.htm

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.