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Short Term Outlook

for arable crops, meat and dairy markets in the European Union

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This publication presents the short term outlook for the arable crop, meat and dairy markets in the EU for 2013/14. The report is based on analysis of market experts within the Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development of the European Commission. Information and data available until 15 September 2013 have been used. Next issue will be published in winter 2014.

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http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets-and-prices/index_en.htm

HIGHLIGHTS

- A good grain harvest in the EU (and worldwide) relieves market tightness in the marketing year 2013/14
- More poultry meat production partially offsets the further decline in other meats
- Higher milk prices stimulate a milk production recovery in the second half of 2013

Marketing year 2012/13 in the EU saw low grain availability especially for feed, high prices and low stocks. Cereal, oilseed and protein crop harvests in 2013 have so far turned out considerably higher than last year and relieve the market tightness at the start of the marketing year 2013/14. All major individual crops see an increase in harvest from last year, up by more than 8% on average.

The decline in the 2013 production of beef and pig meat is partly compensated by an increase in poultry meat production. A different picture is expected in 2014 with beef and pig meat production recovering due to the improvement in producer margins and the increase in availability of dairy calves. In addition, the adaptation to the new welfare rules in the pig sector should be completed and should imply a halt in the decline in sow numbers and an increase in pig slaughterings.

The relatively high milk prices, induced by strong global demand and tight world supplies, and an improvement of the weather conditions have triggered a significant rebound in milk production since the summer. This higher availability in milk should allow grasping export opportunities on the world market especially for cheese. Global demand has remained strong and kept prices for dairy commodities near record high levels during summer.

1. MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK[1]

World economic outlook

Total world population is expected to grow by 1.1% per annum in both 2013 and 2014, thus reaching 7.2 billion inhabitants. Population should increase in particular in India (+1.2% p.a.), US (+0.8% p.a.) and China (+0.6% p.a.) and is to stay unchanged in Russia.

Global real GDP is projected to continue to grow moderately in 2013 and 2014 by 2.5% and 3.3% respectively. Among the main EU trade partners, GDP growth is set at 2.4% and 3.3% in Russia, 1.6% and 2.6% in the US, and at around 8% in China. World inflation is projected to stay at around 3% and the world unemployment rate is forecasted to remain at little over 8% over the projection horizon.

In 2013, the price of a barrel of Brent crude oil is forecasted at 108 USD. In the coming years, the price should decrease because of a strengthening in supply in North America, Eurasia, Brazil, South Sudan and Iraq.

European Union economic outlook

EU-28 population is projected to grow slowly at a rate of 0.3% and 0.2%, in 2013 and 2014 respectively, to reach 511.3 million inhabitants in 2014, driven mainly by increases in France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Germany. Population keeps shrinking in Spain and Romania.

The EU economic growth, projected marginally negative in 2013 (-0.1%), is expected to recover slightly in 2014 (+1.4%) further to the good prospects related to the international environment. From the 9 EU economies in recession in 2013, only Cyprus could have its GDP contracting in 2014 (-3.9%) whereas Greece, after several years of continuous decline, is expected to rebound with a weak +0.6% rate. EU overall consumer price inflation is expected at 1.6% and 1.8% respectively.

After growing steadily over the last 5 years, the EU-28 unemployment could increase to 11.2% over the projection period with Greece and Spain remaining the main affected Member States (27% and 26%). The newest Member State, Croatia, is confronted, as well, with a high unemployment rate (17%) that should persist in both years.

The Euro exchange rate is quite strong against the US dollar affecting the EU competitiveness. Since September 2012, it has been moving between 1.28 and 1.34 USD/EUR (on 16th September 2013 it reached 1.335 USD/EUR).

[1] Based on Eurostat, Economic and Financial Affairs DG and Global Insight (cut-off date 15 September 2013)

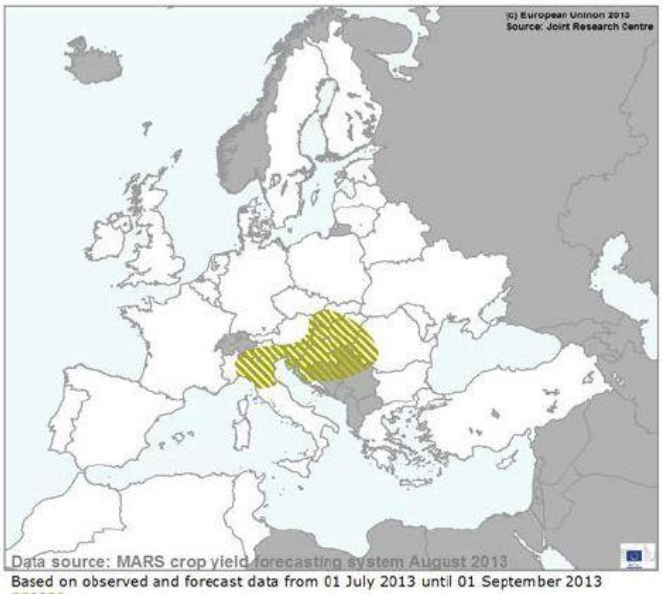
Croatia in the EU since the 1st July 2013

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

2. ARABLE CROPS

Autumn sowings in 2012 - for the harvest 2013 - increased in most parts of the EU, with the notable exception of the United Kingdom and Ireland. Some delays and local flooding occurred during the growing season but no major effects on average yields are expected in the EU. The dry and hot weather in central Europe could still affect the harvest expectations for grain maize. The map below illustrates the areas of concern, mainly from northern Italy to Hungary, significant grain maize production regions.

Map 1 Areas of concern: summer crops



Source: Mars-Bulletin Crop Monitoring in Europe 21(8) http://mars.jrc.ec.europa.eu/mars/Bulletins-Publications

Increased cereal harvest to relieve market tightness in 2013/14

2012/13: The usable cereal production in 2012 of 275.9 million tonnes was 3.5% below the previous season. The season 2012/13 was very tight and strong exports of common wheat and barley reduced the domestically available grains. Strong imports of maize helped to relieve the tightness for feed grains.

2013/14: Total sown area to cereals within the EU-28 only slightly increased to 57.8 million ha (+0.3%). Increases occurred for common wheat, maize, rye and

triticale. The latter two benefitted from the reduction of mixed cereals in Poland in favour of rye and triticale. Consequently, harvested area but also average yields of the category 'other cereals' are negatively affected.

The overall cereal usable production in the EU-28 is currently forecasted at 301.5 million tonnes, up 8.2% from last year. Common wheat accounts for 134.9 million tonnes (45% of all cereals), grain maize for 64.3 million tonnes (21%) and barley for 59.6 million tonnes (20%).

With a cereal production of more than 17 million tonnes, Italy is the only large cereal producing EU Member State where a decrease in harvest compared to last year is expected (-1.9%). Romania (+52% to 19.1 million tonnes), Spain (+50% to 24.8 million tonnes) and Hungary (+32% to 13.6 million tonnes) see the highest increase in production from last year's drought-affected harvest. In the United Kingdom favourable weather conditions resulted in good yields and compensated for the reduction in autumn plantings (+6% to 20.7 million tonnes). In France, the higher production (+1% to 68.4 million tonnes) is due to increased sowings. In Poland the good harvest (+1% to 28.7 million tonnes) is explained by favourable yields, while in Germany increases in both yields and sowings lead to a 4% higher production (47.2 million tonnes).

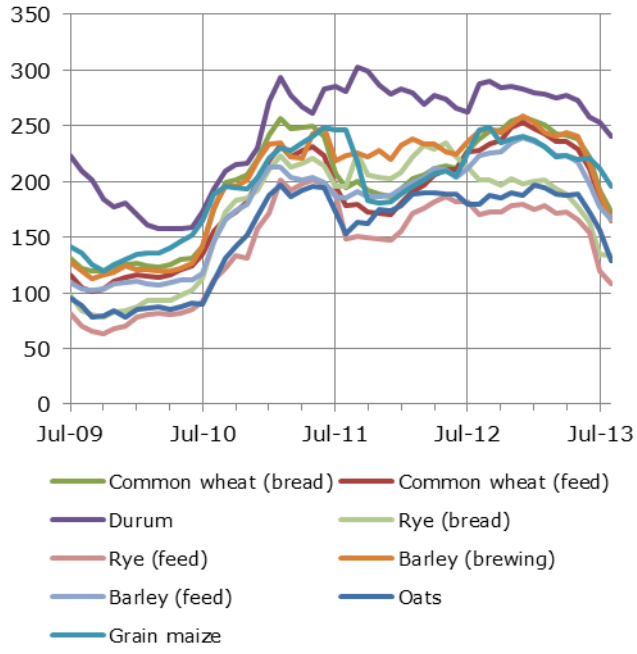
Trade and domestic use of cereals are assumed to follow previous trends. Cereal net trade is pegged at 14.6 million tonnes almost unchanged from last season's (14.7 million tonnes), but at the moment both exports and imports for 2013/14 are expected to be lower than in 2012/13. Total domestic use in the EU-28 is expected to reach 272 million tonnes. It has to be kept in mind that due to the accession of Croatia in July 2013, the EU cereal market expands by almost one per cent.

In summary, the new harvest is likely to resolve the tight situation at the end of the 2012/13 season. It can be expected that cereal end-stocks in 2013/14 will recover to almost 40 million tonnes or a stock to domestic use ratio of 13.2%, up from 27.6 million tonnes and 9.1% in the season 2012/13. End-stocks will consist only of market stocks as intervention stocks are completely gone.

In recent months the cereal prices in the European Union declined considerably in view of the expected relieve in market tightness (see Graph 1). Most cereal prices declined by about a third between December 2012 and August 2013. Durum wheat and grain maize have seen a slightly slower pace in price reduction during the same period.

Expectations for the world cereals markets are similar. The International Grains Council (IGC) published on 26 September 2013 an increase in total grains production from 1 791 million tonnes in 2012/13 to 1 930 million tonnes in 2013/14; the world wheat crop 2013/14 is seen at 693 million tonnes (up from 655 million tonnes) and world maize crop at 943 million tonnes (up from 863 million tonnes).

Graph 1 EU cereal prices (July 2009-August 2013, EUR/tonne)



Source: Commodity price monitoring, European Commission http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets-and-prices/price-monitoring/index_en.htm

Expected recovery of oilseed production in 2013

Sown acreage of **oilseeds** in 2013 recovered from the low level in the previous year, at 11.5 million ha for the EU-28. Due to good yields in central Europe, overall EU-28 rapeseed yields are expected to be in line with last year and exceeding the trimmed average of the last five seasons. Combined it will lead to an expected rapeseed harvest of 20.5 million tonnes. Sunflower seeds have so far experienced favourable weather conditions and good yields are expected, especially in southern Europe. The harvest of sunflower seed could reach 8.2 thousand tonnes, close to 16% higher than last year. The strong increase in the EU-28 harvest of soybean is due to good yield expectations. It is to be noted that, due to the accession of Croatia which accounts for more than 10% of the EU-28 harvest, soybean production is now higher by around 100 thousand tonnes. The oilseed harvest 2013 is expected at 29.8 million tonnes in the EU-28, compared to 27.3 million tonnes last year (EU-28, thereof Croatia 0.2).

In addition to the decrease in grain feed use, the use of **oilmeals** was also strongly reduced in 2012/13 due

to tight market conditions and high prices. Since imports of soybean were at normal levels, the lower oilseeds harvest resulted in a decline of overall crushing of oilseeds. The imports of soybean meal have been considerably lower than usual, leading to a reduction by about 10% of oilmeals available for animal feed in the EU for 2012/13. It can be expected that crushing will increase in the new season mainly due to increased domestic harvest of oilseeds. Yet whether imports of soybean meal will increase to previous levels remains uncertain.

The season 2012/13 saw a considerable decline in **vegetable oil** use within the EU to an extent caused by a lower biodiesel production. Higher domestic crushings of oilseeds and average imports should lead to a recovery in 2013/14.

The production of **protein crops** in 2013 is expected to slightly recover from last year's low but to remain considerably below the preceding five-year average at 2.6 million tonnes. In the United Kingdom a strong increase of broad bean sowings occurred in spring 2013, partly fuelled by the general slow autumn sowings in 2012.

3. MEATS

Beef – tight supply continues in 2013

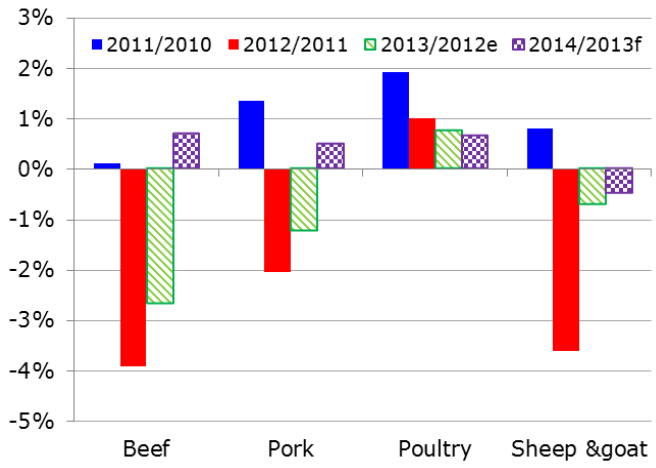
The 2013 May-June survey, where data is available for 11 Member States (accounting for over 70% of total EU-28 herd) reveals a further increase in total cattle numbers by 0.8% in comparison to May-June 2012 following a +0.5% observed in December 2012. Germany, Italy and Poland show an increase in cattle herd contrary to France. This overall increase is explained by a 0.6% higher total cow herd with dairy cows set to increase by 1.1% and beef cows to experience a marginal reduction by 0.3% as compared to the corresponding period of 2012. The development of the dairy herd indicates a change in the declining trend observed for more than 20 years.

In the first half of 2013, EU-28 beef production was 4.5% lower than in the same period last year (with all categories but young cattle experiencing strong declines), conducting to an estimated total of 2013 production at approximately 7.6 million tonnes. This is 2.7% less than in 2012 which also recorded a considerable beef meat production contraction. The continued declining trend in heifers' slaughterings (-5.7%) is another indicator of the increased retention of females for breeding purposes. For the same reason, prospects for 2014 beef meat production are positive with an expected recovery of 0.7%.

With less beef on EU domestic market, high prices and not least, the loss of two main destinations, Turkey (as consequence of the ban on beef imports from the EU due to sanitary certification reasons imposing that animals are born and slaughtered in the same Member State) and Russia (where Brazilian beef was more attractive due to a devaluation of Real), 2013 exports are expected to contract by 30% for the second year in row. On the basis of available trade statistics, in 2013 EU imports from third countries could be more than 10% higher than in 2012 given the increased shipments from Brazil (+20% in the first seven months of 2013) and Uruguay (+3% in the same period) while volumes from Argentina, despite some recovery in production, contracted by 10%. The overall trend for trade flows is expected to continue in 2014 albeit at a lower rate, with +5% imports and -2% exports.

The EU average price of young bulls is gradually coming down after the peak in January this year (397 EUR/100kg) and in August it reached 373 EUR/100 kg carcass weight, then stabilised with small recovery in September. Reflecting mainly tight availabilities but also the weak economic conditions, EU beef consumption is foreseen to fall by 1.7% to 10.6 kg in 2013 and recover somewhat in 2014.

Graph 2 Yearly change in slaugtherings (%)



Pig meat – adaptation to new welfare rules continues

According to the May-June 2013 pig herd survey, available for 13 countries representing 90% of EU total, pig numbers dropped by -1.3% over the past year with the main EU producers recording negative developments: Germany -1.6%, Spain -2.9%, Denmark -1.2%, France -0.6% and Italy -6.6% while the Netherlands' pig herd remained stable; breeding sow numbers continue to decline compared to May-June data 2012 (-2.4%), particularly in Germany (-5.4%) and Spain (-6.5%). This indicates that farmers' adjustment to the EU welfare Regulation on sow stalls is still on-going and it should imply a lower number of slaughter pigs produced in 2013 for the second year in a row.

In the first six months of 2013, the number of pigs slaughtered was 1.1% lower than last year but thanks

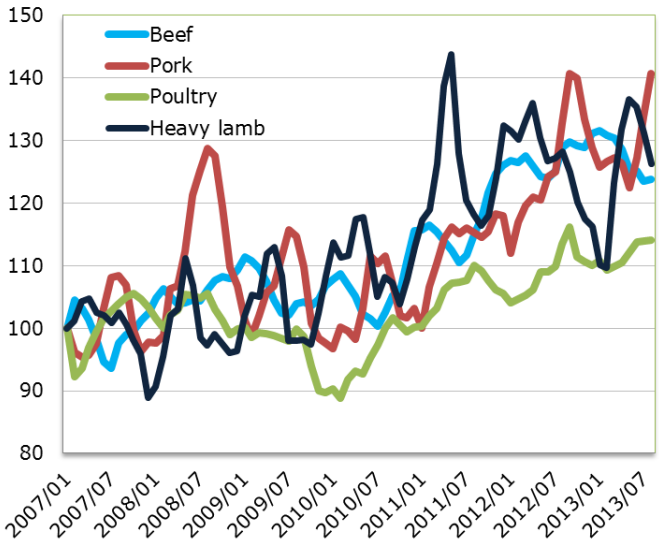
to a growth in average carcass weight, the production decreased by only 0.6%. The current estimates indicate that in spite of the current improvement in margins resulting from lower feed prices and higher pig meat prices, the decline in slaughterings compared to last year could be more pronounced in the second part of 2013. This could lead to an overall production decline by 1.2% this year with a stronger decline in the EU-N13. In 2014 pig meat production should start recovering as farmers would have completed the adaptation to the new welfare rules.

In a context of tight supplies, good weather conditions this summer improved demand and boosted pig meat prices since June and, in August, they were at 190 EUR/100 kg carcass weight, a level comparable to the record of September last year.

Tightening of supply throughout 2013 should lead to lower exports over the projection horizon; nevertheless, Russia would keep its position as main destination with more than one fifth of EU exports (in a context of Russian concerns over the use of the feed additive - Ractopamine in the US and Canada creating opportunities for EU producers). China could slowly become the second market for EU pig meat. Imports are expected to stay within the range of 17-20 thousand tonnes.

Also in the pigmeat sector, consumption is affected by low domestic availabilities and higher prices. For the third year in a row, per capita consumption is declining but 2014 should mark a marginal improvement.

Graph 3 Meat market prices, nominal, index 2007=100



Poultry meat – continues offsetting the decline in other meats

According to the slaughtering data in the first half of the year, poultry meat is set to continue its steady good performance through 2013 to reach 12.5 million tonnes, an increase of 0.8% compared to 2012 which should partly offset the decline in the production of other meats. This rise is generated by increases in the main producing countries: United Kingdom (+3.6%) and Germany (+0.4%) and to a lesser extent by France. It is worth noting that the meat market development in Poland over the first half of 2013 showed strong declines in beef (-3.6%) and pig meat (-6.3%) and increases in poultry production (+6.5%).

Exports in 2013 are expected to increase slightly. Thanks to the positive market environment, the phasing out of export refunds for frozen poultry carcasses does not seem to have an impact on the overall level of exports. It is to be noted that until July 2013, EU shipments to third countries have been performing quite well (+2%). Imports would increase by 13 thousand tonnes with lower volumes coming from Brazil due to production constraints (-10%) offset by higher imports from Thailand (+50%) which obtained sanitary acceptance of raw poultry meat since July 2012, fuelled by firm growth in EU domestic consumption.

Over the last eight months, poultry meat prices were at record levels compared to previous years and have been moving in a relatively narrow band between 190-200 EUR/100 kg carcass weight, yet they are expected to ease to some extent thanks to decreasing feed cost.

Sheep and goat meat – mixed picture

December 2012 survey showed a further erosion in the overall sheep flock (-0.8%) where the increases in the UK (+4.4%) and Romania (+3.5%) were not enough to counterbalance the declines in Spain (-4%), France (-2.2%) and Greece (-2%).

Following a very sharp decrease in 2012, sheep and goat meat net production is expected to fall further but at a slower rate (-0.7% in 2013 and -0.5% in 2014) as indicated by the slaughtering data for the first part of the year. Nevertheless, the gross indigenous production is positive in the context of growing exports of live lambs to Libya.

Imports are strengthening after several years of decline (+9% compared to a year earlier) driven by increased supplies from New Zealand (+10% in the first half of the year, but they are very likely to contract in the second part of the year due to a substantial drop in the forecast production). Exports could remain around 30 thousand tonnes with Hong Kong driving the EU export market for meat.

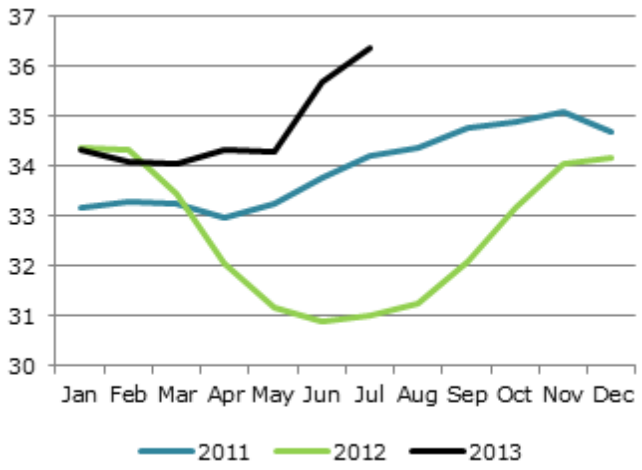
Sheep meat consumption is steadily recovering from the strong drop suffered in 2012 with a projected increase by 0.5% and 0.6% in 2013 and 2014 respectively.

4. DAIRY

Strong recovery in EU milk prices

A global shortage in milk deliveries due to the low milk collection in the EU as well as in New Zealand and Australia in the first half of 2013 fuelled a strong increase in EU milk prices which reached 36.36 EUR/100 kg in July 2013, well above the level of previous years (see Graph 4). Among main suppliers only US milk production has increased during this period (+0.5% compared to 2012). In addition, from January to August, EU prices for butter, SMP and WMP were around 30% higher than in 2012. EU, New Zealand and US milk supplies are expected to increase in the second half pushing dairy product prices downwards. On average over the whole year prices should be well above 2012 levels because of the robust world demand.

Graph 4 Milk price in the EU-28 (in EUR/100 kg)



Source: Member States' communications. (Real fat content)

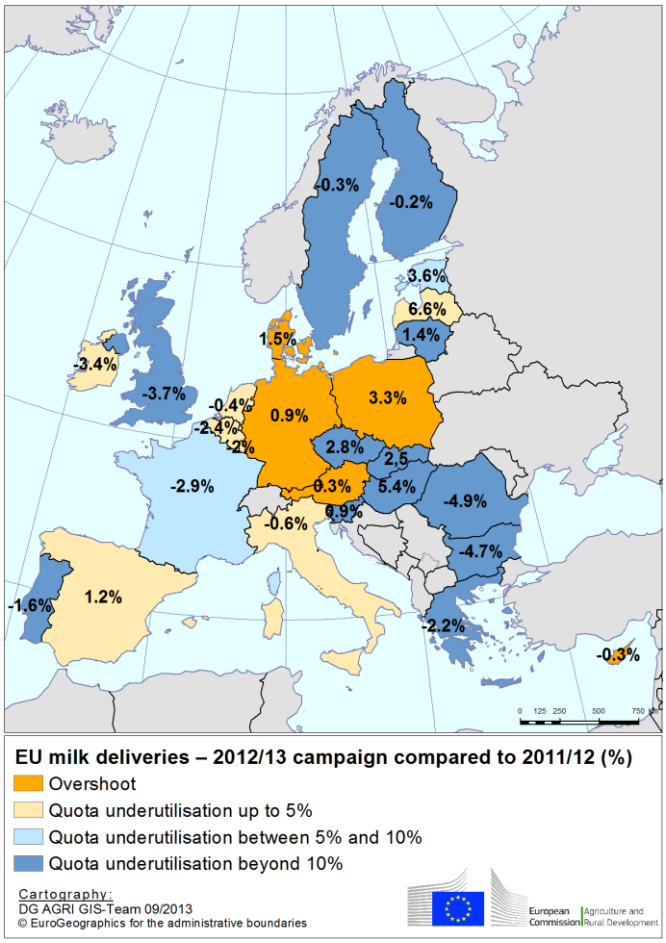
More dairy cows in the EU farms

The increase in the number of dairy cows recorded by the December 2012 survey (+0.7%) is confirmed by the May-June survey (+1.1%). In the latter, data is available only for 11 Member States but they represent 75% of the dairy cow herd. Farmers are keeping more cows to benefit from the high milk prices. This slight herd increase comes after 20 years of continuous decline in the number of dairy cows.. The increase is particularly strong in Italy and the Netherlands. The number of dairy cows increases also in Romania, Germany and France whereas significant decreases are recorded in Poland (-4.3%) and Spain (-1.5%).

A rebound in milk production in 2013/14 campaign

According to Eurostat data, milk deliveries in the EU-27 have decreased by 0.8% during the 2012/13 quota year. This is due to the high feed prices in 2012 as well as to the wet and/or cold weather conditions in winter and early spring in major milk European producing countries. Quota underuse increased to 6%, 1.3 percentage points more than for the 2011/12 campaign. Contrary to the previous campaign, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Ireland did not overshoot their delivery quota. For the first time, Poland delivered more than its delivery quota (+0.2%). Austria, Germany, Denmark and Cyprus are the other Member States which delivered above their quota. As illustrated in Map 1 milk deliveries have decreased significantly in a large number of countries in the 2012/13 campaign leading to large underutilisation of available quota for deliveries, like in France finalising the campaign at 7.4% below quota.

Map 2 Change in 2012/13 milk deliveries compared to 2011/12 (%) and quota use



Source: Member States' communications

The increase in grass and forage availability after the delay accumulated at the beginning of the year, the

prospect of lower feed prices and increasing milk prices led to a milk collection rise already in May/June for a few Member States and a more pronounced and widely spread increase in July. Milk collection is particularly dynamic in the Netherlands and in Denmark and these two countries may end the 2013/14 campaign with substantial overshoots despite the 1% additional quota available. In addition, in spite quota will expire very soon, the prices for quota lease have increased in Denmark and in the Netherlands in the last months.

The difficult start of the year resulted in a decrease of milk deliveries by 2.7% in the first quarter of the year and 1.2% in the second quarter in comparison to 2012. However the current good market conditions have accelerated milk production and if this trend continues and weather conditions remain favourable milk deliveries in 2013 could slightly increase compared to 2012 (+0.2%). The increase will take place in the EU-15 while milk deliveries may decrease by 0.7% in the EU-N13 mainly because of a decline in Czech Republic and Hungary while Polish production could remain stable.

In 2014, if this pace continues milk production in the EU-28 is expected to increase by 1.1%, recovering from lower supply especially in the first half of 2013. There will be no further quota increase in 2014/15 but if the combined developments in milk and feed prices lead to favourable producer margins, it is possible that competitive milk farmers will further increase milk production for instance in countries with substantial underutilisation of the quota like France.

More milk demanded by cheese production

In the first half of 2013 the decline in milk collection led to a decrease in the production of dairy commodities in the EU despite the good opportunities on the world market as shown by the high EU and world prices. The rebound in production should relieve part of the market tightness. Only skimmed milk powder production should remain below 2012 level.

Due to good market prospects, cheese production has been favoured by dairy companies compared to powder and butter so far in 2013. During the first half of 2013, cheese production in the EU decreased by 0.5% in comparison to last year but with the recent increase in milk deliveries, cheese production might increase by 1% over the year. In addition domestic and export demand is still increasing. 2013 exports may not increase as much as in 2012, when exports grew by 14%, but cheese exports are expected to remain in line with the trend observed in the last decade.

The production of fresh dairy products is expected to remain stable in 2013 with an increase only foreseen for cream and other fresh products. Drinking milk and yogurt production are going down. The cream market is indeed very dynamic especially in the EU-N13, driven by the ice cream demand during the hot summer but also by consumers demand for cream for cooking. While demand for fresh dairy products, especially drinking milk, seems saturated in the EU-15 it's still growing regularly in the EU-N13 for all kinds of products.

Cheese exports developments

According to Eurostat figures, the volume of cheese exported by the EU-28 has increased by 54% (+270 000 tonnes) over the last ten years. The biggest increases in quantities have been for Cheddar, Gouda and Tilsit (+78 000 tonnes) and for the category including the semi-hard cheeses not mentioned under any specific trade nomenclature code (CN 04069087, +96 000 tonnes). Over this period Edam exports increased by 38% but lost market shares. Exports of Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano have almost doubled. In addition, Fresh cheese exports have been multiplied by 2.6 (+65 000 tonnes). By contrast, exports of processed cheese, not grated or powdered, declined by 17 000 tonnes and exports of Fiore Sardo and Pecorino decreased by 43% (-10 000 tonnes).

So far, demand for butterfat is overall very good and butter prices in the EU are 26% higher than last year. However the tight milk supply at the beginning of the year and increased use for processing into value added commodities limits the amount of milk-fat available for butter. Thus only an increase of 0.7% in EU butter production is projected in 2013. Participation to the private aided storage scheme has been very low this year highlighting the lack of butter. Exports in the first 7 months of the year are 4% below 2012 levels.

SMP down while WMP production could go up

For powders, contrary to what was observed in recent years, dairies increased the processing of whole milk powder (WMP) relatively to skimmed milk powder (SMP). In the first half of the year SMP production recorded a 10% decline and exports went down by 30% as a consequence of the reduced availability. WMP production decreased by 1% only and exports by 11% (trade figures relate to the first 7 months of the year). It is expected that over the whole year WMP production in the EU might increase by 2% while SMP production could decrease by more than 6%. With the return of New Zealand on the world market as production increases in the Southern Hemisphere, WMP production in the EU is likely to go down in 2014 (-2.7%) while EU SMP production could recover (+3.9%).

5. UNCERTAINTIES

The dry and warm summer has reduced the yield expectations for grain maize and sunflower seed for the harvest 2013. Yields for these crops in affected regions have been adjusted to the expectations in this short term outlook; nevertheless a change can occur in both directions due to yield variability. The final effect on production can only be judged following the harvest, however production should be higher than last year.

Recently the margins of pig producers have increased, however the extent to which farmers will respond to these positive market signals is uncertain. Further to the implementation of the welfare Regulation for sows, some enterprises have closed and others still need to adapt. Other farmers could take over but their capacity to invest depends on their financial situation.

The rebound in French milk collection was delayed and smaller than in other Member States because of the exceptionally hot summer. The ability of French farmers to catch up and the resulting magnitude of the increase in milk deliveries for the 2013/14 as well as 2014/15 campaign are uncertain.

The positive prospects for dairy markets are subject to uncertainties linked to stronger than expected supply response to high prices in some producing regions (e.g. US, New Zealand, Australia) combined with a possible slowdown in demand growth in a context of high prices.

6. STATISTICAL ANNEX

ARABLE CROPS

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

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation
	2009	2010	2011	2012e	2012e	2013f	vs. 2012
Common wheat	22 819	22 991	23 184	23 011	23 197	23 266	0.3%
Durum	2 816	2 894	2 505	2 726	2 727	2 610	-4.3%
Rye	2 784	2 594	2 243	2 402	2 402	2 624	9.2%
Barley	13 906	12 178	11 873	12 424	12 480	12 379	-0.8%
Oats	2 900	2 703	2 669	2 656	2 684	2 653	-1.2%
Maize	8 390	7 980	8 985	9 558	9 868	10 027	1.6%
Triticale	2 879	2 711	2 590	2 404	2 417	2 672	10.6%
Sorghum	116	117	117	118	118	123	4.1%
Others	1 786	1 546	1 689	1 784	1 785	1 479	-17.1%
Cereals	**58 394**	**55 714**	**55 855**	**57 082**	**57 678**	**57 833**	**0.3%**
Rapeseed	6 499	7 077	6 722	6 181	6 191	6 605	6.7%
Sunflower	3 894	3 737	4 320	4 230	4 263	4 440	4.1%
Soybeans	301	373	388	372	426	401	-5.8%
Linseed	74	118	93	85	85	79	-7.2%
Oilseeds	**10 768**	**11 305**	**11 523**	**10 868**	**10 966**	**11 525**	**5.1%**
Field peas	499	709	689	515	515	478	-7.2%
Broad beans	425	507	413	339	340	409	20.4%
Lupines	76	125	93	84	84	85	0.5%
Protein crops	**1 000**	**1 341**	**1 196**	**938**	**939**	**972**	**3.4%**
Total	**70 161**	**68 360**	**68 574**	**68 888**	**69 583**	**70 330**	**1.1%**

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

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation
	2009	2010	2011	2012e	2012e	2013f	vs. 2012
Common wheat	5.67	5.54	5.59	5.41	5.41	5.85	8.0%
Durum	3.10	3.16	3.40	3.13	3.13	3.35	7.1%
Rye	3.55	2.89	3.08	3.66	3.66	4.03	10.1%
Barley	4.46	4.34	4.36	4.40	4.39	4.85	10.5%
Oats	2.91	2.77	2.94	2.97	2.98	3.05	2.5%
Maize	6.89	7.20	7.67	6.10	6.05	6.44	6.5%
Triticale	4.19	3.95	3.90	4.18	4.18	4.39	5.0%
Sorghum	5.28	5.49	5.92	4.27	4.27	4.33	1.3%
Others	2.83	2.81	2.69	2.93	2.93	2.71	-7.5%
Rapeseed	3.29	2.91	2.85	3.10	3.10	3.11	0.1%
Sunflower	1.78	1.84	1.94	1.64	1.65	1.84	11.1%
Soybeans	2.78	2.87	2.81	2.30	2.23	2.61	17.0%
Linseed	1.72	1.45	1.69	1.57	1.57	1.60	1.9%
Field peas	2.63	3.56	2.28	2.32	2.32	2.59	11.5%
Broad beans	3.30	2.82	2.83	2.88	2.87	3.03	5.4%
Lupines	1.40	1.51	1.40	1.53	1.53	1.49	-2.7%

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

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation
	2009	2010	2011	2012e	2012e	2013f	vs. 2012.
Common wheat	129 475	127 344	129 488	124 572	125 563	135 997	8.3%
Durum	8 721	9 154	8 510	8 525	8 531	8 739	2.4%
Rye	9 871	7 496	6 904	8 790	8 792	10 577	20.3%
Barley	62 033	52 892	51 766	54 607	54 843	60 096	9.6%
Oats	8 425	7 490	7 834	7 901	7 995	8 100	1.3%
Maize	57 848	57 433	68 907	58 319	59 660	64 541	8.2%
Triticale	12 054	10 716	10 097	10 050	10 104	11 732	16.1%
Sorghum	610	642	691	505	505	532	5.4%
Others	5 056	4 336	4 534	5 230	5 234	4 013	-23.3%
Cereals	**294 092**	**277 502**	**288 731**	**278 499**	**281 228**	**304 327**	**8.2%**
Rapeseed	21 395	20 578	19 136	19 184	19 210	20 516	6.8%
Sunflower	6 946	6 884	8 381	6 953	7 043	8 152	15.7%
Soybeans	838	1 071	1 093	854	951	1 047	10.2%
Linseed	127	171	157	134	134	127	-5.5%
Oilseeds	**29 306**	**28 703**	**28 767**	**27 125**	**27 338**	**29 842**	**9.2%**
Field peas	1 312	2 523	1 572	1 194	1 196	1 237	3.4%
Broad beans	1 402	1 429	1 170	974	975	1 237	26.9%
Lupines	107	189	131	129	129	126	-2.2%
Protein crops	**2 820**	**4 141**	**2 873**	**2 298**	**2 300**	**2 600**	**13.0%**
Total	**326 218**	**310 346**	**320 371**	**307 922**	**310 866**	**336 769**	**8.3%**

Table 6.4 EU overall cereal balance sheet (million t)

	EU-27				EU-28
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13e	2013/14f
Beginning stocks	60.2	54.5	36.7	37.5	27.6
for information: Gross production	*294.1*	*277.5*	*288.7*	*278.5*	*304.3*
Usable production	291.4	274.9	286.0	275.9	301.5
Imports	7.9	13.3	14.4	16.9	12.8
Availabilities	**359.5**	**342.8**	**337.1**	**330.2**	**341.9**
Total domestic uses	275.6	272.3	272.2	268.9	272.4
- Human	64.9	65.1	65.4	65.6	66.4
- Seed	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7
- Industrial	28.6	30.1	30.1	30.4	31.0
o.w. bioethanol	*7.8*	*9.1*	*9.1*	*9.5*	*9.9*
- Animal feed	172.4	167.5	167.0	163.2	165.4
Losses (excl on-farm)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Exports	27.1	31.5	25.2	31.6	27.4
Total uses	**304.9**	**306.0**	**299.7**	**302.6**	**302.1**
End stocks	54.5	36.7	37.5	27.6	39.8
- Market	48.6	36.2	37.4	27.6	39.8
- Intervention	6.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0

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

	Common wheat	Barley	Durum	Maize	Rye	Sorghum	Oats	Triticale	Others	EU-28
Beginning stocks (01.07.2013)	8.3	4.0	0.4	12.9	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	**27.5**
for information:										
Gross production	*136.0*	*60.1*	*8.7*	*64.5*	*10.6*	*0.5*	*8.1*	*11.7*	*4.0*	***304.3***
Usable production	134.9	59.6	8.6	64.3	10.4	0.4	8.0	11.5	3.8	**301.5**
Import (1)	4.3	0.3	1.9	5.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	**12.8**
Total availabilities	**147.5**	**63.9**	**10.9**	**83.1**	**10.7**	**0.8**	**8.7**	**12.1**	**4.1**	**341.9**
Total domestic use	116.3	49.6	8.8	65.5	9.0	0.7	7.6	11.1	3.7	**272.4**
- Human	48.5	0.4	8.1	4.9	3.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	**66.4**
- Seed	4.7	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	**9.7**
- Industrial	10.5	9.5	0.1	8.6	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	**31.0**
o.w. bioethanol	4.4	0.9		3.3	0.8			0.5		**9.9**
- Animal feed	52.5	37.5	0.2	51.5	4.0	0.5	5.9	10.0	3.3	**165.4**
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)	18.0	6.0	1.4	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	**27.4**
Total use	**135.2**	**56.0**	**10.3**	**67.9**	**9.2**	**0.7**	**7.8**	**11.2**	**3.8**	**302.1**
End stocks (30.06.2014)	12.4	7.9	0.6	15.2	1.5	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	**39.8**
- Market	12.4	7.9	0.6	15.2	1.5	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	**39.8**
- Intervention	0.0	0.0		0.0						**0.0**
Change in stocks	4.1	3.9	0.2	2.2	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	**12.3**
Change in public stocks	0.0	0.0		0.0						**0.0**

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

Note: estimated export quantities for all wheat = 19.4 million t, for coarse grains = 8.0 million t

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

	Common wheat	Barley	Durum	Maize	Rye	Sorghum	Oats	Triticale	Others	EU-27
Beginning stocks (01.07.2012)	10.1	7.2	0.8	16.9	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	**37.5**
for information:										
Gross production	*124.6*	*54.6*	*8.5*	*58.3*	*8.8*	*0.5*	*7.9*	*10.0*	*5.2*	***278.5***
Usable production	123.6	54.1	8.4	58.1	8.6	0.4	7.8	9.8	5.0	**275.9**
Import (1)	3.8	0.1	1.5	11.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	**16.9**
Total availabilities	**137.5**	**61.5**	**10.6**	**86.0**	**9.0**	**0.9**	**8.8**	**10.6**	**5.4**	**330.2**
Total domestic use	108.0	49.2	8.8	70.6	8.5	0.9	7.9	9.9	5.0	**268.9**
- Human	47.9	0.4	8.1	4.8	3.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	**65.6**
- Seed	4.7	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	**9.7**
- Industrial	10.3	9.4	0.1	8.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	**30.4**
o.w. bioethanol	4.3	0.9		3.0	0.8			0.5		**9.5**
- Animal feed	45.0	37.2	0.2	57.0	3.5	0.7	6.2	8.8	4.6	**163.2**
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)	20.3	7.8	1.4	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	**31.6**
Total use	**129.2**	**57.4**	**10.3**	**73.0**	**8.7**	**0.9**	**8.1**	**10.0**	**5.1**	**302.7**
End stocks (30.06.2013)	8.3	4.0	0.4	12.9	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	**27.5**
- Market	8.3	4.0	0.4	12.9	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	**27.5**
- Intervention	0.0	0.0		0.0						**0.0**
Change in stocks	-1.8	-3.2	-0.4	-4.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	**-9.9**
Change in public stocks	0.0	-0.1		0.0						**-0.1**

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

Note: estimated export quantities for all wheat = 21.7 million t, for coarse grains = 9.9 million t

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

	Common wheat	Barley	Durum	Maize	Rye	Sorghum	Oats	Triticale	Others	EU-27
Beginning stocks (01.07.2011)	9.9	9.5	0.8	13.5	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.2	0.2	**36.7**
for information:										
Gross production	*129.5*	*51.8*	*8.5*	*68.9*	*6.9*	*0.7*	*7.8*	*10.1*	*4.5*	***288.7***
Usable production	128.5	51.3	8.4	68.6	6.7	0.6	7.7	9.9	4.3	**286.0**
Import (1)	5.4	0.4	1.7	6.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	**14.4**
Total availabilities	**143.8**	**61.3**	**10.9**	**88.4**	**7.3**	**0.9**	**8.9**	**11.1**	**4.6**	**337.1**
Total domestic use	118.5	47.9	8.7	67.4	6.8	0.7	7.7	10.2	4.3	**272.2**
- Human	47.9	0.4	7.9	4.8	3.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	**65.4**
- Seed	4.7	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	**9.7**
- Industrial	10.6	9.2	0.1	8.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	**30.1**
o.w. bioethanol	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	9.1	3.9	**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)	14.3	5.7	1.4	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	**25.2**
Total use	**133.7**	**54.1**	**10.1**	**71.5**	**6.9**	**0.7**	**7.9**	**10.3**	**4.4**	**299.7**
End stocks (30.06.2012)	10.1	7.2	0.8	16.9	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	**37.5**
- Market	10.1	7.1	0.8	16.9	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	**37.4**
- Intervention	0.0	0.1		0.0						**0.1**
Change in stocks	0.2	-2.3	0.0	3.4	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	**0.7**
Change in public stocks	0.0	-0.4		0.0						**-0.5**

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

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

Table 6.8 EU oilseeds balance sheets (million t)

	EU-27				EU-28
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13e	2013/14f
Production	**29.2**	**28.5**	**28.6**	**27.0**	**29.7**
Rape	21.4	20.6	19.1	19.2	20.5
Soybean	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0
Sunflower	6.9	6.9	8.4	7.0	8.2
Total domestic use	**43.4**	**44.4**	**44.1**	**42.6**	**43.9**
Rape	23.5	23.2	23.0	22.5	23.4
of which crushing	*23.0*	*22.4*	*21.7*	*21.7*	*22.5*
Soybean	13.1	14.4	13.1	13.3	12.5
of which crushing	*12.7*	*12.5*	*12.3*	*12.3*	*11.6*
Sunflower	6.7	6.8	7.9	6.9	8.0
of which crushing	*5.9*	*6.0*	*6.7*	*6.1*	*7.1*
Imports	**15.2**	**16.1**	**16.0**	**16.0**	**14.9**
Rape	2.1	2.6	3.8	3.4	3.0
Soybean	12.7	13.1	12.0	12.4	11.5
Sunflower	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Exports	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.7**
Rape	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Soybean	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Sunflower	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
End stocks	**3.6**	**3.1**	**2.9**	**2.7**	**2.7**
Rape	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
Soybean	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Sunflower	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7

Table 6.9 EU oilmeals balance sheets (million t)

	EU-27				EU-28
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13e	2013/14f
Production	**26.4**	**25.9**	**25.7**	**25.4**	**25.9**
Rape	13.1	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.9
Soybean	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.1
Sunflower	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.9
Total domestic use	**48.2**	**49.1**	**49.4**	**45.3**	**47.2**
Rape	13.0	12.7	12.3	12.5	12.8
Soybean	29.8	31.0	30.2	25.9	27.6
Sunflower	5.4	5.4	6.9	6.9	6.7
Imports	**22.5**	**24.2**	**24.7**	**21.0**	**22.2**
Rape	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Soybean	20.1	21.8	21.2	16.9	19.0
Sunflower	2.2	2.2	3.3	3.7	3.0
Exports	**0.7**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**0.9**
Rape	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Soybean	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5
Sunflower	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
End stocks	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.6**
Rape	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Soybean	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sunflower	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 6.10 EU vegetable oils balance sheets (million t)

	EU-27				EU-28
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13e	2013/14f
Production	**14.4**	**14.2**	**14.2**	**13.9**	**14.5**
Rape	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.9	9.2
Soybean	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3
Sunflower	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.0
Palm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total domestic use	**21.3**	**20.5**	**20.4**	**19.5**	**21.5**
Rape	9.8	9.5	9.4	8.7	9.6
Soybean	2.6	2.9	2.4	1.7	2.7
Sunflower	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.8
Palm	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.8	5.4
Imports	**7.4**	**7.3**	**7.4**	**7.4**	**8.0**
Rape	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6
Soybean	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.8
Sunflower	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0
Palm	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.9	5.6
Exports	**0.7**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**1.8**	**1.0**
Rape	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Soybean	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4
Sunflower	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Palm	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
End stocks	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Rape	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Soybean	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sunflower	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Palm	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

MEATS

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

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation EU-27				EU-28
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Gross Indigenous Production	**43 899**	**44 499**	**43 919**	**43 486**	**43 721**	**43 960**	***2.7***	***1.4***	***-1.3***	***-1.0***	***0.5***
Live Imports	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**					
Live Exports	**213**	**257**	**238**	**196**	**191**	**186**	***11.7***	***20.6***	***-7.4***	***-17.8***	***-2.2***
Net Production	**43 687**	**44 243**	**43 683**	**43 291**	**43 532**	**43 775**	***2.7***	***1.3***	***-1.3***	***-0.9***	***0.6***
of which EU-15	36 801	37 247	36 688	36 304	36 304	36 430	*3.0*	*1.2*	*-1.5*	*-1.0*	*0.3*
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	6 885	6 996	6 995	6 987	7 228	7 345	*0.7*	*1.6*	*0.0*	*-0.1*	*1.6*
Meat Imports	**1 365**	**1 345**	**1 311**	**1 386**	**1 404**	**1 432**	***-9.9***	***-1.5***	***-2.5***	***5.7***	***2.0***
Meat Exports	**3 283**	**3 843**	**3 768**	**3 685**	**3 615**	**3 593**	***26.9***	***17.0***	***-1.9***	***-2.2***	***-0.6***
Consumption	**41 769**	**41 745**	**41 225**	**40 992**	**41 321**	**41 614**	***0.7***	***-0.1***	***-1.2***	***-0.6***	***0.7***
Population (million)	502	503	504	506	510	511	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.2*
Per Capita Consumption[1] (kg)	**83.3**	**83.0**	**81.7**	**81.1**	**81.0**	**81.4**	***0.4***	***-0.3***	***-1.5***	***-0.8***	***0.5***

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

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

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation EU-27				EU-28
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Gross Indigenous Production	**8 180**	**8 237**	**7 926**	**7 676**	**7 721**	**7 769**	***2.3***	***0.7***	***-3.8***	***-3.2***	***0.6***
Live Imports	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**					
Live Exports	**116**	**156**	**161**	**121**	**118**	**112**	***90.4***	***35.1***	***3.2***	***-24.9***	***-5.0***
Net Production	**8 065**	**8 081**	**7 764**	**7 555**	**7 603**	**7 657**	***1.6***	***0.2***	***-3.9***	***-2.7***	***0.7***
of which EU-15	7 305	7 246	6 953	6 752	6 752	6 785	*2.9*	*-0.8*	*-4.0*	*-2.9*	*0.5*
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	760	834	811	803	851	871	*-9.5*	*9.8*	*-2.8*	*-1.0*	*2.4*
Meat Imports	**320**	**287**	**274**	**303**	**304**	**319**	***-11.0***	***-10.2***	***-4.4***	***10.6***	***5.0***
Meat Exports	**256**	**332**	**218**	**164**	**146**	**143**	***176.7***	***29.6***	***-34.2***	***-25.0***	***-2.0***
Consumption	**8 128**	**8 036**	**7 820**	**7 694**	**7 761**	**7 833**	***-0.9***	***-1.1***	***-2.7***	***-1.6***	***0.9***
Population (million)	502	503	504	506	510	511	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.2*
Per Capita Consumption[1] (kg)	**11.3**	**11.2**	**10.9**	**10.7**	**10.6**	**10.7**	***-1.2***	***-1.4***	***-2.9***	***-1.9***	***0.7***
Share in total meat consumption	***19.5%***	***19.2%***	***19.0%***	***18.8%***	***18.8%***	***18.8%***					

[1] In retail weight. Coefficient to transform carcass weight into retail weight is 0.7 for beef and veal meat.

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

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation EU-27				EU-28
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Gross Indigenous Production	**22 617**	**22 936**	**22 441**	**22 152**	**22 272**	**22 382**	***2.6***	***1.4***	***-2.2***	***-1.3***	***0.5***
Live Imports	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**					
Live Exports	**78**	**71**	**41**	**25**	**22**	**22**	***-34.7***	***-9.1***	***-42.4***	***-38.9***	***1.0***
Net Production	**22 539**	**22 865**	**22 400**	**22 127**	**22 250**	**22 360**	***2.8***	***1.4***	***-2.0***	***-1.2***	***0.5***
of which EU-15	19 121	19 438	19 127	18 936	18 936	18 993	*2.7*	*1.7*	*-1.6*	*-1.0*	*0.3*
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	3 418	3 428	3 273	3 191	3 314	3 367	*2.9*	*0.3*	*-4.5*	*-2.5*	*1.6*
Meat Imports	**23**	**16**	**17**	**17**	**20**	**21**	***-35.4***	***-29.6***	***5.0***	***3.8***	***5.0***
Meat Exports	**1 865**	**2 207**	**2 210**	**2 164**	**2 113**	**2 092**	***19.6***	***18.3***	***0.2***	***-2.1***	***-1.0***
Consumption	**20 697**	**20 674**	**20 206**	**19 980**	**20 158**	**20 289**	***1.4***	***-0.1***	***-2.3***	***-1.1***	***0.7***
Population (million)	502	503	504	506	510	511	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.2*
Per Capita Consumption[1] (kg)	**32.2**	**32.1**	**31.2**	**30.8**	**30.8**	**31.0**	***1.1***	***-0.4***	***-2.5***	***-1.4***	***0.4***
Share in total meat consumption	***49.6%***	***49.5%***	***49.0%***	***48.7%***	***48.8%***	***48.8%***					

[1] In retail weight. Coefficient to transform carcass weight into retail weight is 0.78 for pigmeat.

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

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation EU-27				EU-28
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Gross Indigenous Production	**12 150**	**12 354**	**12 607**	**12 706**	**12 770**	**12 855**	***3.9***	***1.7***	***2.0***	***0.8***	***0.7***
Live Imports	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**					
Live Exports	**8**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**12**	**13**	***26.3***	***-6.8***	***17.4***	***14.3***	***9.0***
Net Production	**12 142**	**12 347**	**12 599**	**12 697**	**12 760**	**12 843**	***3.9***	***1.7***	***2.0***	***0.8***	***0.7***
of which EU-15	9 531	9 714	9 793	9 806	9 806	9 846	*4.4*	*1.9*	*0.8*	*0.1*	*0.4*
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	2 611	2 633	2 806	2 890	2 953	2 998	*2.0*	*0.8*	*6.6*	*3.0*	*1.5*
Meat Imports	**784**	**820**	**830**	**858**	**872**	**874**	***-7.7***	***4.7***	***1.2***	***3.4***	***0.2***
Meat Exports	**1 149**	**1 289**	**1 314**	**1 327**	**1 327**	**1 330**	***23.8***	***12.1***	***1.9***	***1.0***	***0.2***
Consumption	**11 777**	**11 879**	**12 115**	**12 228**	**12 305**	**12 388**	***1.4***	***0.9***	***2.0***	***0.9***	***0.7***
Population (million)	502	503	504	506	510	511	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.2*
Per Capita Consumption[1] (kg)	**20.7**	**20.8**	**21.1**	**21.3**	**21.2**	**21.3**	***1.2***	***0.6***	***1.7***	***0.7***	***0.4***
Share in total meat consumption	***28.2%***	***28.5%***	***29.4%***	***29.8%***	***29.8%***	***29.8%***					

[1] In retail weight. Coefficient to transform carcass weight into retail weight is 0.88 for poultry meat.

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

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation EU-27				EU-28
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Gross Indigenous Production	**952**	**972**	**947**	**953**	**959**	**955**	***-5.0***	***2.1***	***-2.6***	***0.6***	***-0.4***
Live Imports	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**					
Live Exports	**11**	**22**	**27**	**39**	**39**	**40**	***190.7***	***100.8***	***22.0***	***46.0***	***1.0***
Net Production	**941**	**950**	**920**	**913**	**919**	**915**	***-5.7***	***0.9***	***-3.2***	***-0.7***	***-0.5***
of which EU-15	845	849	815	810	810	807	*-4.4*	*0.5*	*-4.1*	*-0.6*	*-0.4*
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	96	101	105	103	110	109	*-15.6*	*4.6*	*4.3*	*-1.5*	*-1.0*
Meat Imports	**239**	**222**	**190**	**207**	**208**	**218**	***-11.8***	***-7.4***	***-14.3***	***9.0***	***5.0***
Meat Exports	**13**	**16**	**25**	**30**	**29**	**29**	***70.8***	***19.6***	***60.5***	***20.0***	***-2.0***
Consumption	**1 167**	**1 156**	**1 084**	**1 090**	**1 098**	**1 104**	***-7.5***	***-1.0***	***-6.2***	***0.5***	***0.6***
Population (million)	502	503	504	506	510	511	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.2*
Per Capita Consumption[1] (kg)	**2.0**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.9**	**1.9**	***-7.7***	***-1.3***	***-6.4***	***0.3***	***0.4***
Share in total meat consumption	***2.8%***	***2.8%***	***2.6%***	***2.7%***	***2.7%***	***2.7%***					

[1] In retail weight. Coefficient to transform carcass weight into retail weight is 0.88 for sheep and goat meat.

MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

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

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation EU-27				% variation EU-28
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Dairy cows (mio heads)[1]	**23.1**	**22.9**	**23.0**	**22.9**	**23.1**	**23.0**	***-2.3***	***-1.0***	***0.7***	***-0.3***	***-0.4***
of which EU-15	17.6	17.4	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.8	*-1.3*	*-0.8*	*1.8*	*0.3*	*0.1*
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.2	*-5.4*	*-1.8*	*-2.7*	*-2.4*	*-2.0*
Milk yield (kg/dairy cow)[2]	**6 307**	**6 468**	**6 449**	**6 460**	**6 439**	**6 535**	***3.6***	***2.5***	***-0.3***	***0.2***	***1.5***
of which EU-15	6 941	7 119	6 991	6 982	6 982	7 067	*3.2*	*2.6*	*-1.8*	*-0.1*	*1.2*
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	4 305	4 391	4 641	4 666	4 638	4 735	*3.7*	*2.0*	*5.7*	*0.5*	*2.1*
Milk production (million t)	**149.3**	**151.2**	**151.9**	**151.6**	**152.3**	**153.9**	***1.1***	***1.3***	***0.4***	***-0.2***	***1.1***
of which EU-15	122.1	124.1	124.0	124.3	124.3	125.9	*1.9*	*1.7*	*-0.1*	*0.2*	*1.3*
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	27.2	27.1	27.9	27.3	28.0	28.0	*-2.0*	*-0.4*	*2.8*	*-1.9*	*0.0*
Feed use (million t)	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	*1.3*	*-6.8*	*7.3*	*-8.7*	*-2.2*
On farm use and direct sales (mio t)	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	*-13.6*	*-5.7*	*-1.6*	*-2.0*	*-1.5*
Delivered to dairies (million t)	**136.3**	**139.0**	**139.6**	**139.8**	**140.4**	**142.3**	***2.3***	***2.0***	***0.4***	***0.2***	***1.3***
of which EU-15	118.2	120.4	120.2	120.5	120.5	122.1	*3.0*	*1.9*	*-0.2*	*0.3*	*1.3*
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	18.1	18.6	19.4	19.3	19.9	20.1	*-2.1*	*2.4*	*4.5*	*-0.7*	*1.2*
Delivery ratio (in %)[3]	**91.3**	**91.9**	**91.9**	**92.2**	**92.2**	**92.4**	***1.2***	***0.7***	***0.0***	***0.4***	***0.2***
of which EU-15	96.8	97.0	96.9	97.0	97.0	97.0	*1.1*	*0.2*	*-0.1*	*0.1*	*0.0*
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	66.6	68.6	69.7	70.5	70.9	71.8	*-0.2*	*2.9*	*1.6*	*1.2*	*1.2*
Fat content of milk (in %)	4.05	4.03	4.04	4.04	4.04	4.04	*0.4*	*-0.4*	*0.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Protein content of milk (in %)	3.38	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	*0.6*	*-0.3*	*0.1*	*-0.1*	*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-27 total production)
[3] Delivery ratio is milk delivered to dairies per total production

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

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation EU-27				% variation EU-28
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Production	**46 436**	**46 210**	**46 327**	**46 323**	**46 816**	**47 068**	***0.8***	***-0.5***	***0.3***	***0.0***	***0.5***
of which Drinking Milk	31 467	31 399	31 506	31 380	31 712	31 871	*0.2*	*-0.2*	*0.3*	*-0.4*	*0.5*
of which Cream	2 405	2 396	2 479	2 496	2 523	2 553	*0.6*	*-0.4*	*3.5*	*0.7*	*1.2*
of which Acidified Milk	8 152	8 119	8 049	8 033	8 114	8 122	*2.8*	*-0.4*	*-0.9*	*-0.2*	*0.1*
of which Other Fresh Products[2]	4 413	4 297	4 292	4 414	4 467	4 521	*1.8*	*-2.6*	*-0.1*	*2.8*	*1.2*
of which EU-15	40 590	40 441	40 350	40 270	40 270	40 390	*0.8*	*-0.4*	*-0.2*	*-0.2*	*0.3*
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	5 846	5 769	5 976	6 054	6 546	6 677	*1.0*	*-1.3*	*3.6*	*1.3*	*2.0*
Imports (extra EU)	**13**	**15**	**13**	**11**	**36**	**36**	***-48.6***	***23.3***	***-16.6***	***-15.0***	***0.0***
Exports (extra EU)	**319**	**406**	**550**	**632**	**605**	**756**	***25.7***	***27.1***	***35.5***	***15.0***	***25.0***
Domestic use[1]	**46 130**	**45 820**	**45 790**	**45 702**	**46 247**	**46 347**	***0.7***	***-0.7***	***-0.1***	***-0.2***	***0.2***
p.c. consumption (kg)	92	91	91	90	91	91	*0.4*	*-0.9*	*-0.3*	*-0.4*	*0.0*

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

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation EU-27				% variation EU-28
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Production (in dairies)	**8 982**	**9 043**	**9 142**	**9 236**	**9 325**	**9 411**	***2.6***	***0.7***	***1.1***	***1.0***	***0.9***
of which from pure cow's milk	8 294	8 360	8 459	8 553	8 642	8 728	*2.8*	*0.8*	*1.2*	*1.1*	*1.0*
of which from other milk[1]	688	683	683	683	683	683	*0.1*	*-0.7*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
EU-15 (in dairies)	7 765	7 819	7 919	7 977	7 977	8 050	*2.6*	*0.7*	*1.3*	*0.7*	*0.9*
EU-N12 / EU-N13 (in dairies)	1 216	1 224	1 224	1 259	1 348	1 361	*2.4*	*0.6*	*0.0*	*2.9*	*1.0*
Processed cheese impact[2]	328	330	330	334	344	346	*2.2*	*0.5*	*0.0*	*1.2*	*0.7*
Total production	**9 310**	**9 373**	**9 472**	**9 570**	**9 669**	**9 758**	***2.5***	***0.7***	***1.1***	***1.0***	***0.9***
Imports[3]	**82**	**74**	**77**	**74**	**75**	**76**	***-1.8***	***-10.4***	***4.4***	***-4.0***	***1.0***
Exports	**676**	**682**	**776**	**815**	**806**	**830**	***17.0***	***0.9***	***13.8***	***5.0***	***3.0***
Total domestic use[4]	**8 388**	**8 434**	**8 443**	**8 495**	**8 594**	**8 657**	***1.5***	***0.6***	***0.1***	***0.6***	***0.7***
Processing use	299	299	299	299	299	299	*0.8*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Human consumption	8 418	8 466	8 474	8 530	8 639	8 705	*1.6*	*0.6*	*0.1*	*0.7*	*0.8*
of which EU-15	7 243	7 278	7 329	7 370	7 370	7 422	*1.1*	*0.5*	*0.7*	*0.6*	*0.7*
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	846	858	815	826	925	936	*5.4*	*1.4*	*-5.0*	*1.4*	*1.2*
p.c. consumption (kg)	17	17	17	17	17	17	*1.3*	*0.3*	*-0.2*	*0.4*	*0.5*

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

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation EU-27				% variation EU-28
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Production	**702**	**680**	**665**	**678**	**678**	**659**	***2.1***	***-3.2***	***-2.2***	***2.0***	***-2.7***
of which EU-15	645	622	602	620	620	602	*2.5*	*-3.5*	*-3.3*	*3.0*	*-3.0*
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	57	57	62	57	57	57	*-2.3*	*0.7*	*9.4*	*-8.0*	*0.0*
Imports	**2.0**	**1.8**	**2.7**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**3.8**	***135.1***	***-10.4***	***52.2***	***33.8***	***5.6***
Exports	**447**	**390**	**388**	**395**	**394**	**370**	***-2.7***	***-12.8***	***-0.6***	***2.0***	***-6.0***
Domestic Use[1]	**256**	**291**	**280**	**286**	**288**	**293**	***12.2***	***13.6***	***-4.0***	***2.2***	***1.8***

[1] Domestic use includes stock changes

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

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation EU-27				EU-28
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Production	**964**	**1 095**	**1 128**	**1 057**	**1 058**	**1 099**	***-7.9***	***13.6***	***3.1***	***-6.3***	***3.9***
Imports	**4**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**4**	***-36.8***	***-89.8***	***317.5***	***133.1***	***0.0***
Exports	**379**	**518**	**523**	**403**	**403**	**431**	***64.0***	***36.8***	***1.0***	***-23.0***	***0.0***
Domestic use[1]	**747**	**831**	**751**	**670**	**671**	**662**	***76.7***	***11.1***	***-9.5***	***-10.8***	***0.2***
Ending stocks	**460**	**207**	**62**	**50**	**50**	**60**					
Private (industry)	265	157	62	50	50	60					
Public (intervention)	195	50	0	0	0	0					
Stock changes	- 159	- 253	- 145	- 12	- 12	10					

[1] Domestic use includes stock changes

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

	EU-27				EU-28		% variation EU-27				EU-28
	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2013f	2014f	10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Production	**2 142**	**2 191**	**2 245**	**2 260**	**2 265**	**2 319**	***0.1***	***2.3***	***2.4***	***0.7***	***2.4***
of which EU-15	1 895	1 946	1 975	1 984	1 984	2 034	*0.5*	*2.7*	*1.5*	*0.5*	*2.5*
of which EU-N12 / EU-N13	247	246	270	276	280	284	*-2.9*	*-0.6*	*10.0*	*2.0*	*1.5*
Imports	**34**	**34**	**29**	**18**	**18**	**18**	***-39.7***	***0.5***	***-15.0***	***-36.1***	***0.0***
Exports	**157**	**124**	**124**	**119**	**119**	**119**	***3.1***	***-21.5***	***0.2***	***-4.0***	***0.0***
Domestic use[1]	**2 103**	**2 073**	**2 129**	**2 210**	**2 215**	**2 197**	***2.2***	***-1.5***	***2.7***	***3.8***	***-0.8***
p.c. consumption (kg)	4	4	4	4	4	4	*1.9*	*-1.7*	*2.5*	*3.5*	*-1.0*
Ending stocks	50	80	100	50	50	71					
Private	49	80	100	50	50	71					
Public (intervention)	2	0	0	0	0	0					
Stock changes	- 85	29	21	- 50	- 50	21					

Note: Data refer to butter and butter oil expressed in butter equivalent. Figures on imports and exports do not include inward processing
[1] Domestic use includes stock changes

7. METHODOLOGY

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

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

SOURCES

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

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

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

Arable crops

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meat

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

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

Net production refers to data on slaughtering taking place in the registered slaughterhouses as well as in other establishments. The other slaughterings are

[2] http://mars.jrc.ec.europa.eu/mars/About-us/AGRI4CAST/Crop-Monitoring-and-Yield-Forecasting

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

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

subject to constant reviews, therefore data on the net production might be sensitive to these changes.

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

Milk and dairy products

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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