

European Commission
Directorate-General for Agriculture

Agricultural Situation in the Candidate Countries

Country Report
on
Cyprus

July 2002

Foreword

This report is one of a series of short reports aimed at providing key statistical and economic information on the agricultural situation in each Candidate Country.

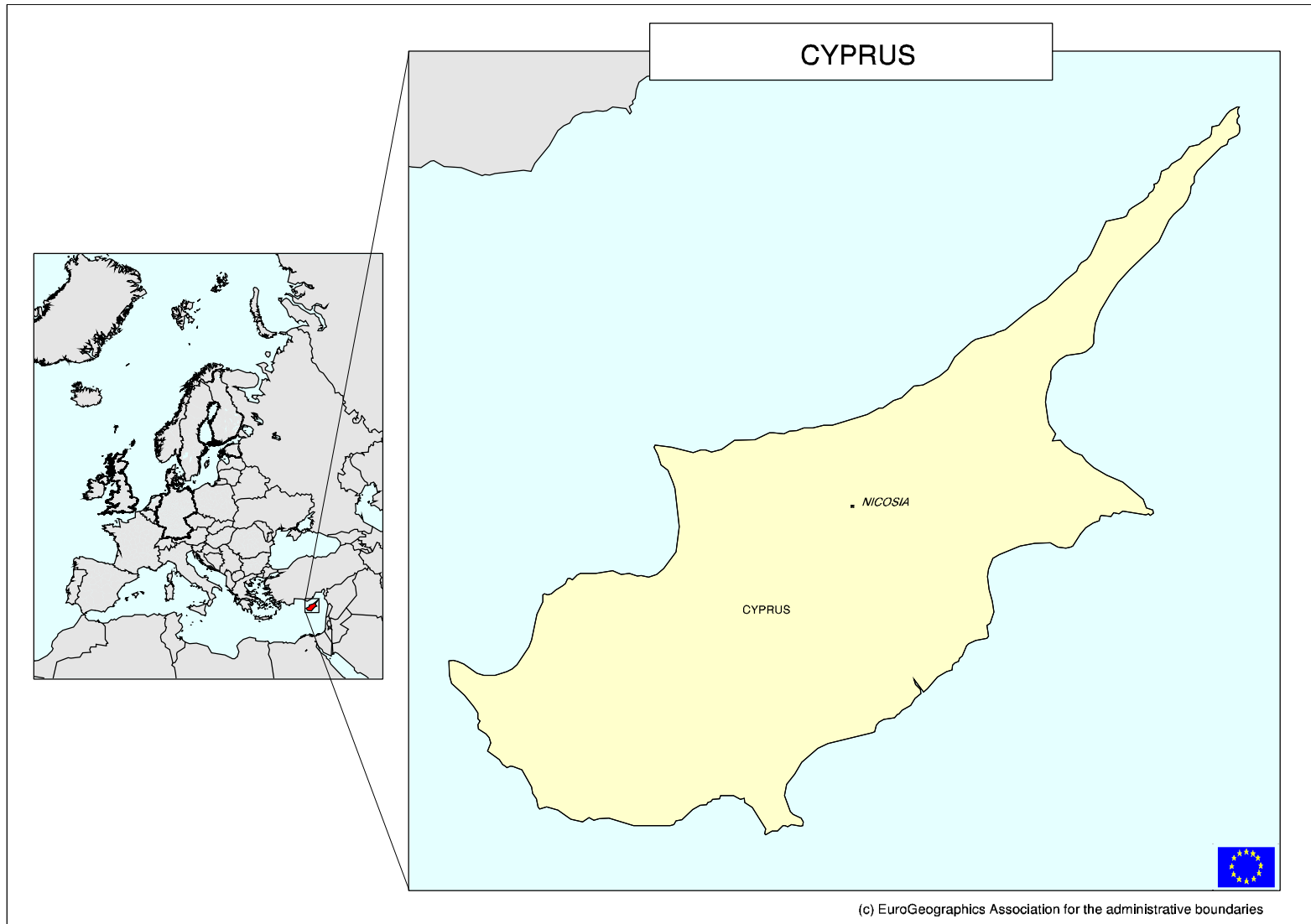
The report has been prepared within the Directorate General for Agriculture by Clemens Fuchs and is based on the information available in May 2002. It is primarily based on statistical information available from Eurostat. Where necessary, use has also been made of data from the FAOSTAT database as well as from national statistics.

While some of the data concerning population and geography refer to the overall country, the general economic and the agricultural data almost exclusively cover only the southern part of Cyprus.

The views expressed in the report do not necessarily correspond to those of the European Commission.

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1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

Cyprus has an area of 9,251 km² and is one of the smallest countries of the CC-12. It would be one of the smallest Member States by area in the EU-27, ranked just ahead of Luxembourg (2,570 km²) and Malta (316 km²). Its area represents almost 0.9 % of the CC-12 surface and would represent 0.2 % of the EU-27 surface (Tab. 1).

Cyprus's population of 757,000 Greek and Turkish Cypriots is the last but one in size of the twelve Candidate Countries. In an EU-27 it would be ranked 25th by population, again before Luxembourg (429,000 people) and Malta (391,000 people). 0.7 % of the CC-12 population lives in Cyprus and the country would contribute 0.2 % to the EU-27 population.

The ethnic composition of the population is 85.1 % Greeks, 11.7 % Turks and 3.2 % Others. Official languages are Greek and Turkish.

The total gross domestic product (GDP) of Cyprus is about 1.5 % of that of all the CC-12 together and would amount to 0.1 % of that of the EU-27. The per capita GDP of € 18,500 is at 210 % of the average level for all the CC-12, but still equates to only 82 % of the EU-15 average.

Table 1: Cyprus – Area, Population and GDP in 2000 compared with CC-12 and EU

	Area 000 km ²	Population End of period (million)	Density Inhabitants / km ²	GDP in PPS ⁽¹⁾		
				Bio € PPS	000 € per capita PPS	PPS/ capita % of EU-15
Cyprus	9,251	0,757	81.84	14.01	18.5	82.2*
CC-12	1,088	106	97	929	8.8	39*
EU-15	3,236	375	116	8,510	22.5	100
EU-27	4,324	481	111	9,439	19.6	87*
<i>Cyprus in % of CC-12</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>210.3</i>	
<i>Cyprus in % of EU-15</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>82.2</i>	
<i>Cyprus in % of EU-27</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>94.3</i>	

(1): Purchasing Power Standard (Source: Eurostat), * = estimate
SOURCES: Eurostat, OECD, FAOSTAT, DG AGRI G2

2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2.1. General Economy

Cyprus's economy attained GDP growth of 5.1 % in 2000, but economic growth in the first half of 2001 showed signs of slowing down, especially in manufacturing and, most notably, in lower growth rates for tourist arrivals. Real GDP growth, after attaining a level of 3.7 % in 2001, is expected to be at 2.5 % in 2002, and for 2003, a modest pick up (4.0 %) is anticipated, as investment and tourism growth should regain some momentum.¹

¹ European Commission; Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs (2002). The European Commission Forecast for the Candidate Countries. Spring 2002.

Unemployment has remained at under 5 % in recent years and is expected to decline further towards 3.9 % in 2003. Inflation was low (at a level of 2 %) in 2001, but for 2002 and 2003 it is foreseen to increase to around 3.5 %. In 2000 the trade deficit was 30.8 % of GDP and is expected to decrease to 26.1 % by 2003, while the current account balance amounts a stable deficit of about 5 % of GDP in the period 2000 to 2003.

Cyprus's average consumer income is at € 18,500 per capita and year, which is more than double that of the CC-12 average and at about 82 % of the EU-15 average. Food expenditure is approximately 18.6% of total expenditure and therefore around the level of the EU-15 average of 17.4 % (Tab. 2).

2.2. Agriculture in the Economy

From a total area of 925,100 ha, Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) represents 134,000 ha or 14.5 % of the total. This is a very low share of cultivated land (the EU-15 average is 40.6 % and the EU-27 average would be 44 %). 173,300 ha of the total land, or 18.7 %, are covered by forest. The agricultural area of Cyprus makes up 0.2 % of that of the CC-12 and would contribute nearly 0.1 % of the UAA of the EU-27 (Tab. 2).

In 2000 agriculture in Cyprus accounted for 3.5 % of GDP (the EU-15 average was 2.0 %). The value of agricultural production increased in the 1990's, especially animal production, which increased by about 50 %. Crop production has decreased slightly over the last decade, but still dominates agricultural production.

About 14,000 persons work in agriculture, fishery and forestry, corresponding to 9.2 % of total civilian employment; the CC-12 average is 22 % and in the EU-15 it is 4.3 %. Cyprus's agricultural employees amount to 0.2 % of the CC-12 agricultural labour force and the country would contribute to 0.1 % of the agricultural employment in the EU-27.

Table 2: The Role of the Agricultural Sector in Cyprus

	Utilised Agricultural Area		Gross Value Added of Agriculture ⁽¹⁾		Agricultural Employment ⁽¹⁾		Food Expenditure % of total
	000 ha ⁽²⁾	% of total area	million EUR	Share of Agriculture in GDP (%)	000	% of total employment	
Year	2000						1998
Cyprus	134	14.5	329	3.5	14	9.2	18.6
CC-12	58,808	54.1	18,552*	4.5	8,950*	22.0	39.1
EU-15	131,619	40.6	167,197	2.0*	6,767	4.3	17.4 ⁽³⁾
EU-27	190,427	44.0	185,748	2.2	15,717	7.9	19.5
<i>Cyprus in % of CC-12</i>	<i>0.2</i>		<i>1.8</i>		<i>0.2</i>		
<i>Cyprus in % of EU-15</i>	<i>0.1</i>		<i>0.2</i>		<i>0.2</i>		
<i>Cyprus in % of EU-27</i>	<i>0.1</i>		<i>0.2</i>		<i>0.1</i>		

(1): Including Forestry, Hunting and Fishing sector ; (2): Utilized Agricultural Area; (3)= 1997; * = estimate
SOURCES: Eurostat, DG ECFIN, OECD, FAOSTAT, DG AGRI G2

² The Labour Force Survey as the most harmonised and reliable data source is used to analyse agricultural employment. It only accounts for active persons.

3. STRUCTURE OF FARMING

The latest data available on farm structure in Cyprus goes back to the agricultural census of 1994³. The total number of holdings recorded by this census was 52,089. 14 % of these had no farm income. The average size of holdings with farm income was 3.6 ha. Own land contributed 2.4 ha and 1.2 ha was rented land. On average a share of 25.1 % of farm land was irrigated in Cyprus (Table 3).

Four agro-economic zones were considered: coastal, dryland, vines and mountain zones. The coastal zone was characterised by high percentage of irrigated land (40.3 %) and prevalence of annual cash crops, such as cereals, potatoes and vegetables; citrus and table grapes were the main permanent crops. In the dryland zone there was a greater specialisation, with cereals occupying on average 2/3 of the land.

Average livestock numbers were 1 cow, 6.9 sheep and goats, 0.9 pigs and 82.6 poultry on holdings with farm income. The majority of livestock farms were located in the above zones, where a considerable percentage of the farm area was also used for forage production.

The vines and mountain zones are characterised by permanent crops. In the former, vines are cultivated on 80 % of the average holding's area, while in the latter, apart from vines, irrigated fruit trees, nuts and olives are cultivated to a relatively large extent.

Table 3: Agricultural Holdings by Zone (1994)

	Coastal	Dryland	Vines	Mountain	All zones
Total number of holdings	19,831	22,079	4,346	5,833	52,089
Holdings with farm income	16,897	18,306	4,180	5,419	44,802
Average size for holdings with farm income:					
total land (ha)	3.4	4.2	4.4	2.1	3.6
Irrigated land (%)	40.3	16.5	6.1	19.7	25.1

Source: Papayiannis Chr. and M. Markou (1999) « A Structural and Economic Analysis of Farming in Cyprus ». Agricultural Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Resources and the Environment, Nicosia, Cyprus.

According to additional analysis of the Agricultural Research Institute in Nicosia, Cyprus, only 29 % of all operators of agricultural holdings had agriculture as their exclusive source of income. This indicates the great importance of part-time farming in Cyprus. Over 90 % of the part-time farmers earn more than 50 % of income from off-farm employment. Part-time farmers are generally younger and better educated than full-time farmers. The holding size of part-time farms for which the main source of income is agriculture is twice that of full-time farms.

³ Papayiannis Chr. and M. Markou (1999) "A Structural and Economic Analysis of Farming in Cyprus". Agricultural Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Resources and the Environment, Nicosia, Cyprus.

4. VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND PRICE RELATIONS

4.1. Value of Agricultural Production

Agricultural production increased over the last decade by about 25 % in value relative to the 1990 level, and amounted to € 548 million in 1999 (Tab. 3), when Cyprus's agricultural output represents around 1.72 % of that of the CC-12.

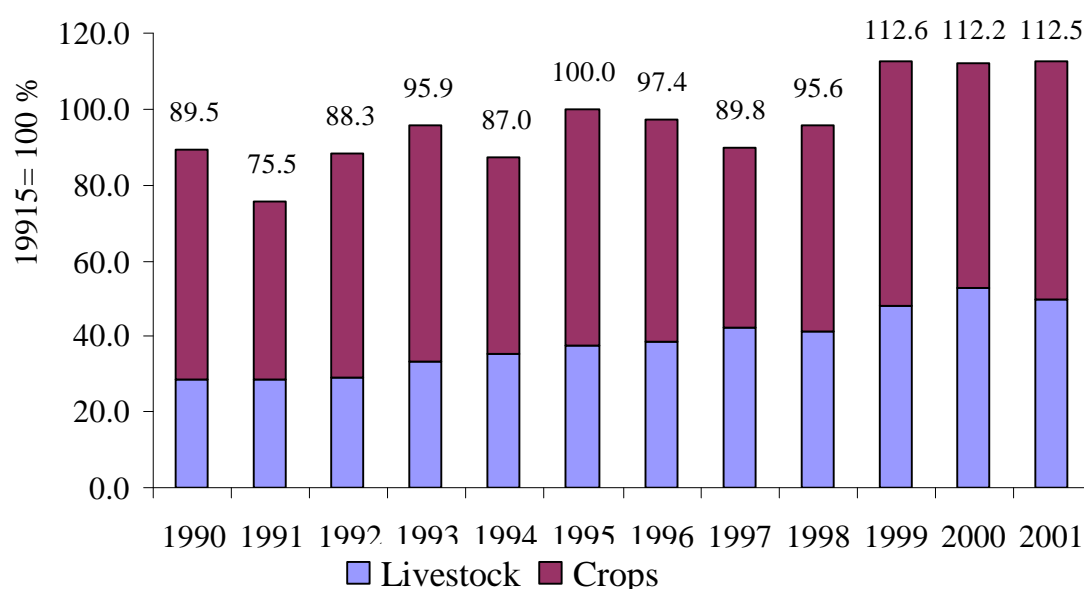
Table 3: Agricultural Production in Cyprus

	1999	
	in million€	in %
Agricultural output	548.0	100
Crop output	308.0	56.2
Animal output	240.0	43.8

Source: Eurostat

Since 1995 agricultural production (Fig. 1) has fluctuated slightly (between -10.2 % and +12.6 % relative to the 1995 level, depending on the year). The yearly fluctuations are mainly due to changes in the crop production, while animal production has been steadily increasing its share of production.

Figure 1: Development of Agricultural Production (1995=100 %) and Share of Crop and Livestock Production (1990 -2001)



Source: FAO, Eurostat

The most important crop products, measured by their share of the value of agricultural output in the years 1998 and 1999, are fruits (19.3 %), vegetables (18.8 %), potatoes (8.1 %) and cereals, mainly barley (3.9 %). For livestock products, milk and beef together account for 12.8 %, pork for 8.8 %, eggs and poultry together for 12.7 % and sheep for 7.2 % of agricultural output (Tab. 4).

Table 4: Share of the Average Value of Production (1998-1999)

Products	in % of total
Cereals	3.9
Rapeseeds	2.8
Vegetables	18.8
Potatoes	8.1
Fruits	19.3
Milk	11.3
Beef	1.5
Pork	8.8
Eggs	2.6
Poultry	10.1
Sheep	7.2

Source: Eurostat

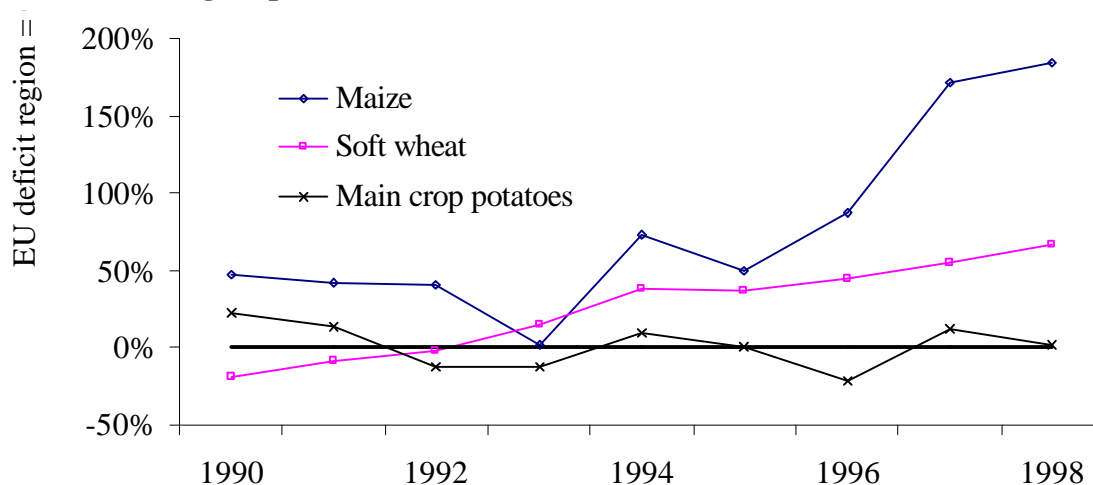
4.2. Price relations

Cyprus is a net importer for most agricultural products except for vegetables and fruits, and its prices are strongly affected by transport cost as well as import tariffs. A comparison of producer prices, therefore, should be made with net importing EU regions, which are similarly affected by the transport costs from surplus regions. Because of the high transport costs, price comparisons are therefore based on using maximum prices in the EU Member States.

Eurostat provide price data on agricultural products in Cyprus on a very restricted basis, only for selected products and mostly for the period from 1990 to 1998. Therefore no statements could be made about more recent price developments and the current price gaps between Cyprus and the EU and whether prices have further aligned to those of the EU.

Based on the data available, agricultural products could be grouped according to the historical price gaps relative to EU price levels. Cereals is one product group with relatively high prices compared to EU price levels. Prices for wheat and maize having increased noticeable relative to EU levels in the period 1990 to 1998. In 1998 maize prices reached a level of 185 % compared with the highest prices in EU Member States and soft wheat prices have increased up to 66 % in 1998 (Fig. 2). For potatoes prices were close to the maximum level in the EU.

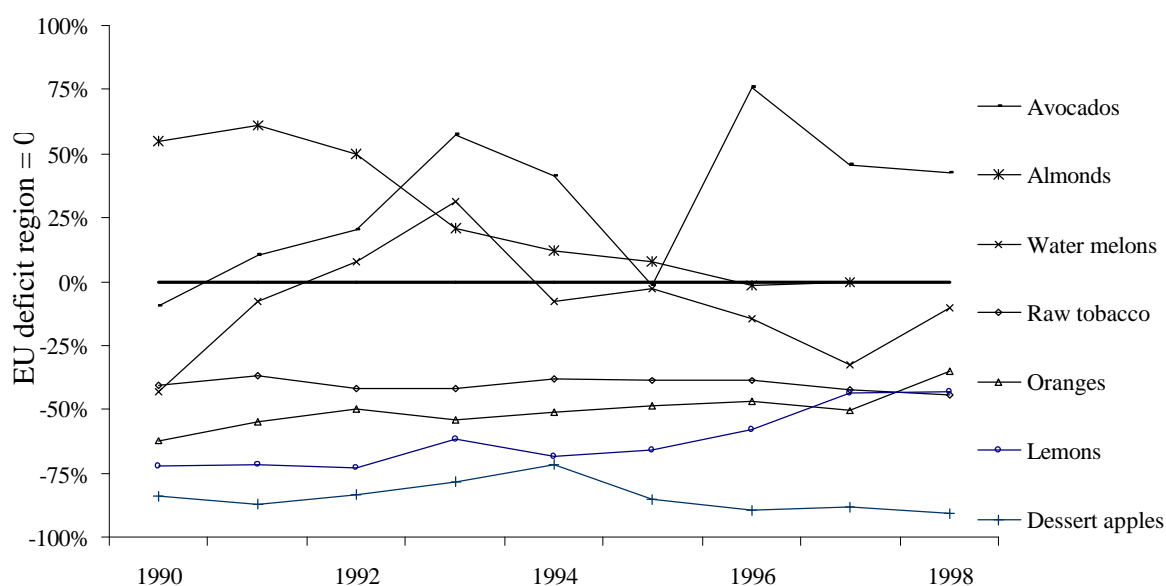
Figure 2: Price Gaps for Cereals (1990 to 1998), Cyprus price levels compared with EU deficit region prices



Source: Eurostat, maximum prices in the EU

Prices for vegetables and fruits (averaged over the period 1990 to 1998) show that prices in Cyprus were on average higher than the comparable EU price levels for broad beans (dry) (15%), lentils (221%), carrots (6%), cultivated mushrooms (31%), peaches (12%), walnuts (223%), almonds (26%), pistachios (29%) and bananas (77%). Chick peas, raw tobacco, cauliflowers, melons and water melons, onions and green peas, dessert apples and pears, apricots, hazelnuts and Fresh figs as well as strawberries and citrus fruits (oranges, mandarins, lemons) raisins, currants, sultanas, dessert grapes, grapes for wine production and carobs had lower average prices than the comparable EU price levels. Figure 3 shows the development of the price gaps between Cyprus and those EU regions with the highest prices for selected fruits and vegetables.

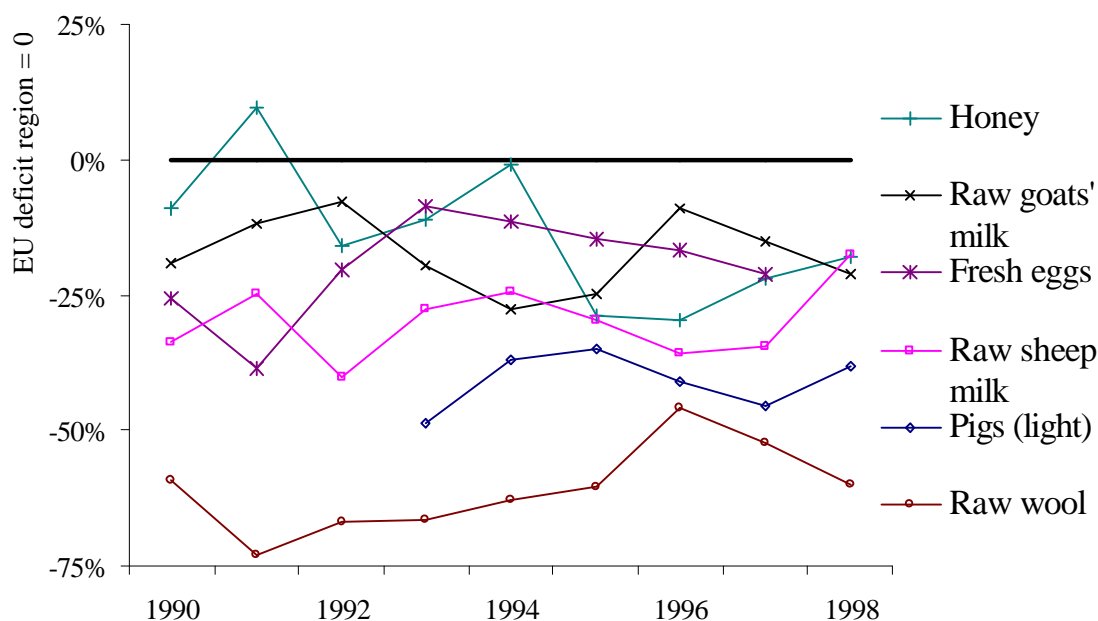
Figure 3: Price Gaps for Selected Fruits and Vegetables (1990 to 1998), Cyprus price levels compared with EU deficit region prices



Source: Eurostat, maximum prices in the EU

Nearly all reported prices for livestock products were below the comparable price levels in the EU Member States (Fig. 4). The only exception was honey (10 % in 1991). Pig prices were on average (1993 – 1998) 41 %, fresh eggs (1990 – 1997) 20 %, sheep milk 30 % and goats' milk 17 % below EU maximum prices. Raw wool, as the product with the lowest price level compared with EU prices, averaged 61 % below EU comparable prices over the years 1990 to 1998.

Figure 4: Price Gaps for Livestock Products (1990 to 1998), Cyprus price levels compared with EU deficit region prices

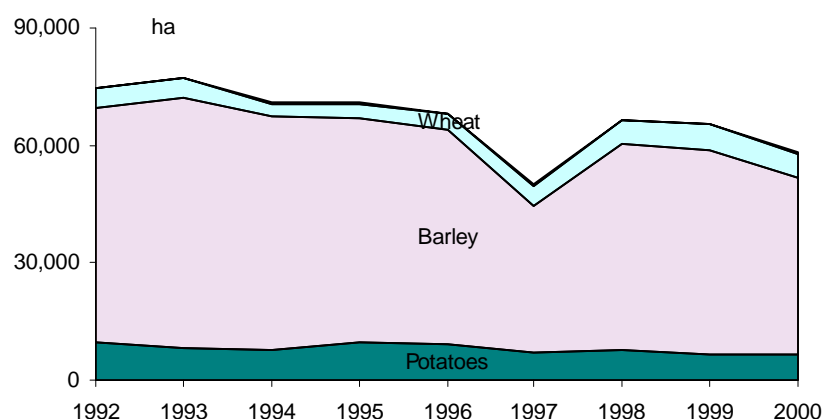


Source: Eurostat, maximum prices in the EU

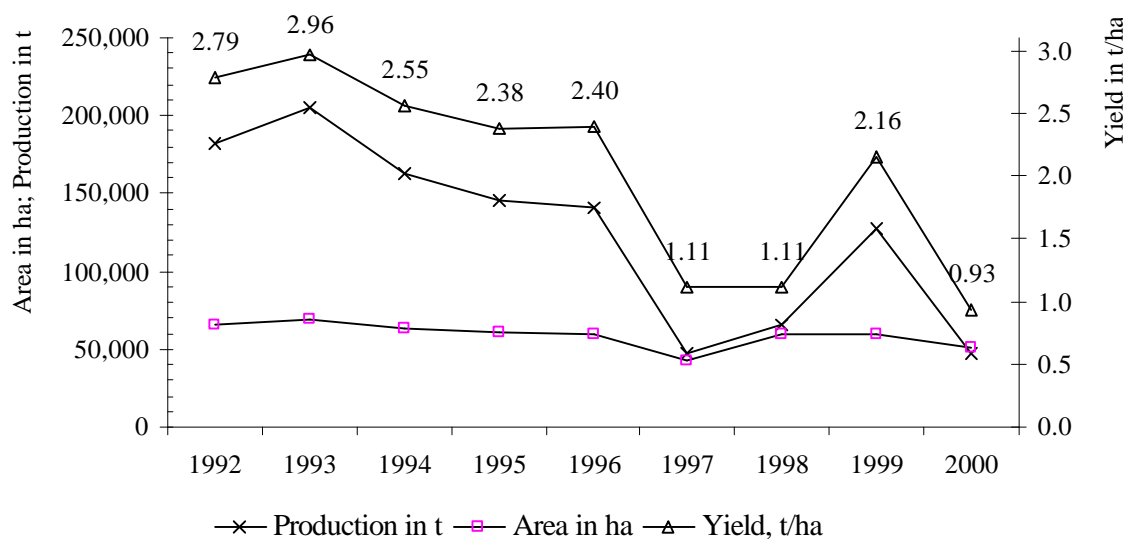
5. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

5.1. Crop Production

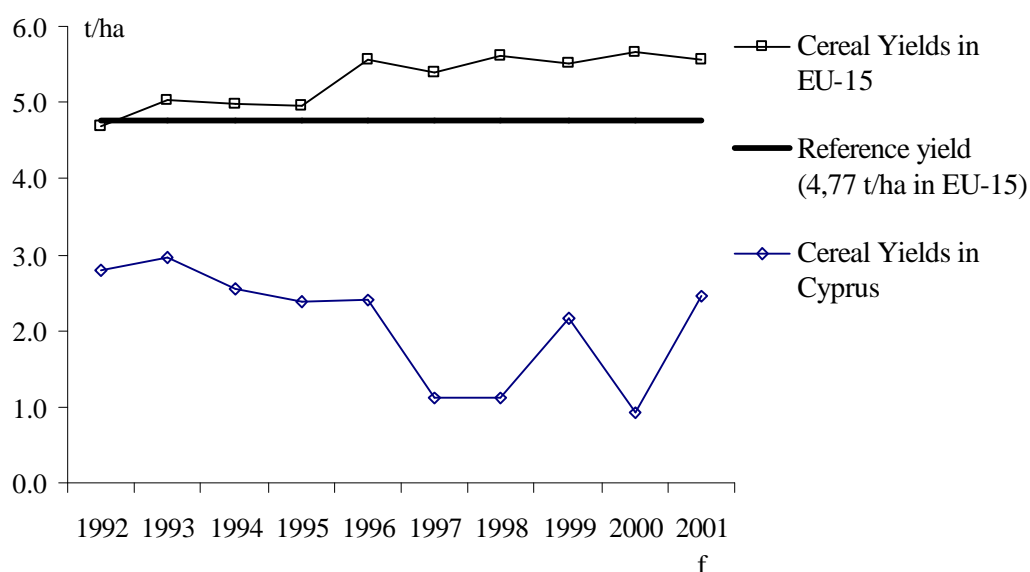
As mentioned above, the most important crops (by value) produced in Cyprus are fruits, vegetables and potatoes. Concerning cereals, nearly half of the utilised agricultural area (UAA) was used by cereals, mainly barley, in 1992 (Fig.5). Since then cereal area has declined, down to a share of 37.8 % of UAA in 2000. 88.9 % of the cereals area was planted with barley, 12.2 % with wheat and 0.9 % with oats in 2000. The potatoes area has declined from 9,625 ha in 1992 to about 6,500 ha in 2000, and its share is now about 4.9 % of the UAA.

Figure 5: Crop Area in Cyprus

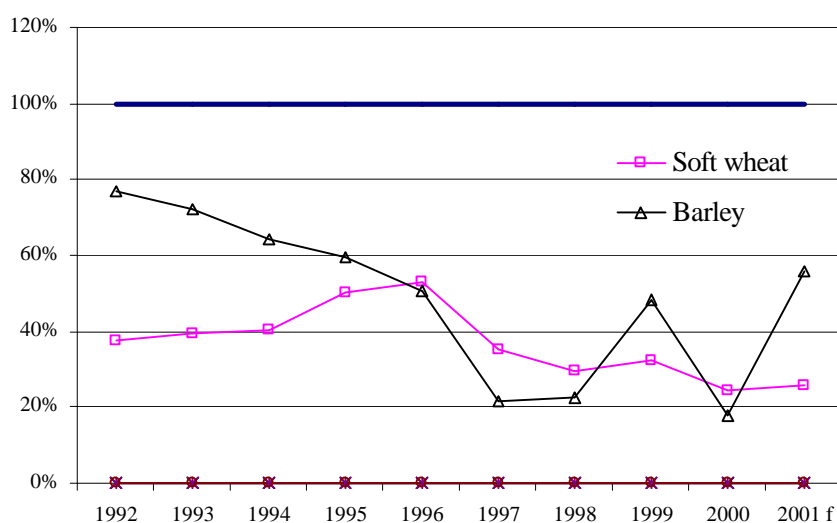
While cereals area has been steadily decreasing over the last decade (apart from an unusually decrease in 1997 and a slight recovery in 1998), output has varied much more according to the yield level. Average cereal yields have dropped dramatically from about 3 t/ha in 1992/93 to less than 1 t/ha in 2000 (Fig.6). Consequently, total cereals production has declined from around 200,000 t to under 50,000 t over this period.

Figure 6: Cereal Production, Area and Yield in Cyprus

The development towards extremely low cereal yields has opened the gap between average yields compared with the EU-15. On average, from 1992 to 2000 the cereal yields in Cyprus were at a level of 40 % of the EU-15 average. In recent years, however, the yield gap widened considerably, with yields falling below 20 % of the EU-15 level in 2000 (Fig.7).

Figure 7: Cereal Yields in Cyprus relative to the EU-15

The development of the yields for individual cereals is shown in Figure 8, these also reflecting the declining trend in Cyprus relative to EU levels over the period 1992 to 2000.

Figure 8: Individual Cereal Yields in Cyprus - Compared to EU-15 (EU-15 = 100 %)

Concerning fruits and vegetables, self-sufficiency for these in Cyprus is above 100 % (Tab. 5). For fruits there is a significant surplus available for exports.

Table 5: Self-sufficiency in Crop Production (%) – Cyprus

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Vegetables	104 %	110 %	105 %	106 %	107 %	104 %	101 %	100 %
Fruits	155 %	148 %	184 %	173 %	167 %	150 %	125 %	134 %

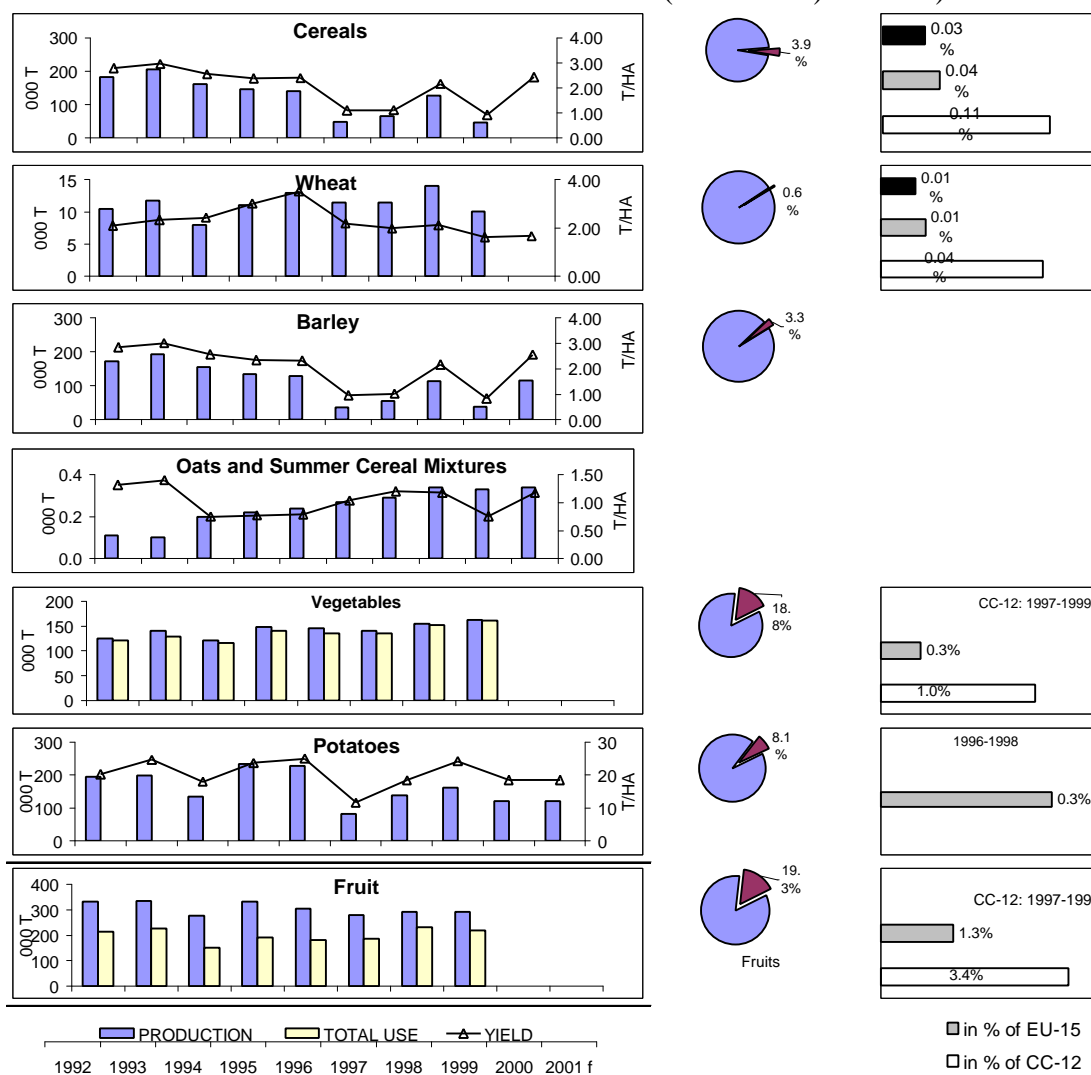
Source: DG AGRI

Figure 9 shows the development of cereals, vegetables, potatoes and fruits in Cyprus according to certain characteristics such as production and use. Additional information about the share of value of the product group or the individual product in total agricultural output is also given. Also the share of the production as a percentage of overall production in the CC-12, in the EU-15 and the EU-27 region is shown. Figure 11 gives the same kind of information for animal products.

Figure 9: Cereal and Oilseed Yields, Production and Use in Cyprus

Value in % of Agri. Output (1998-1999)

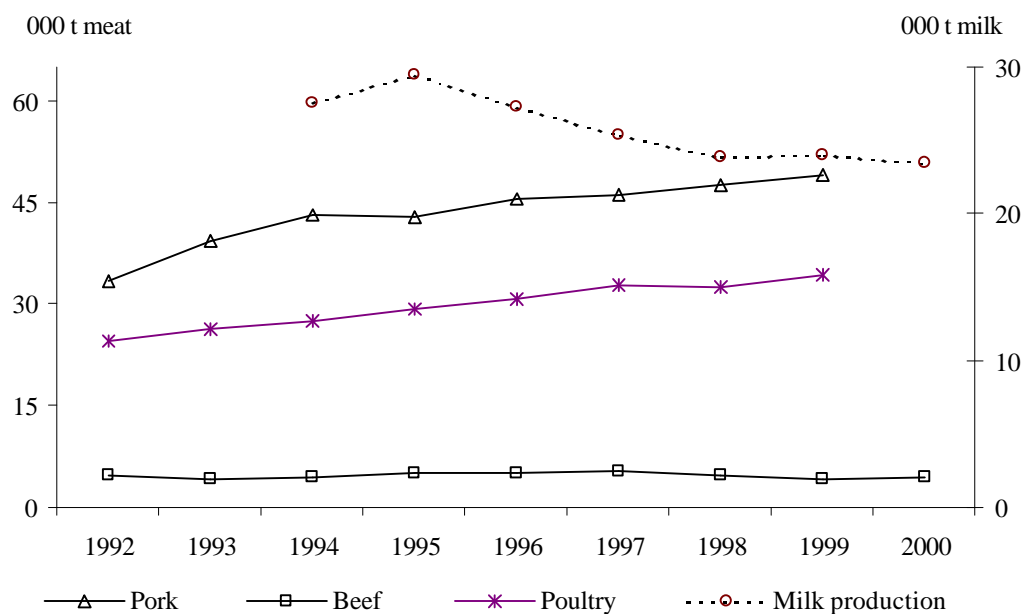
CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)



5.2. Livestock Production

In Cyprus the production of major animal products like pork and poultry meat increased during the 1990's (Fig. 10). The volume of pork (+47 %) and poultry meat (+39 %) production has increased since 1992, while milk production has declined. In Cyprus pork and poultry production far exceed beef production.

Figure 10: Livestock and Milk Production in Cyprus



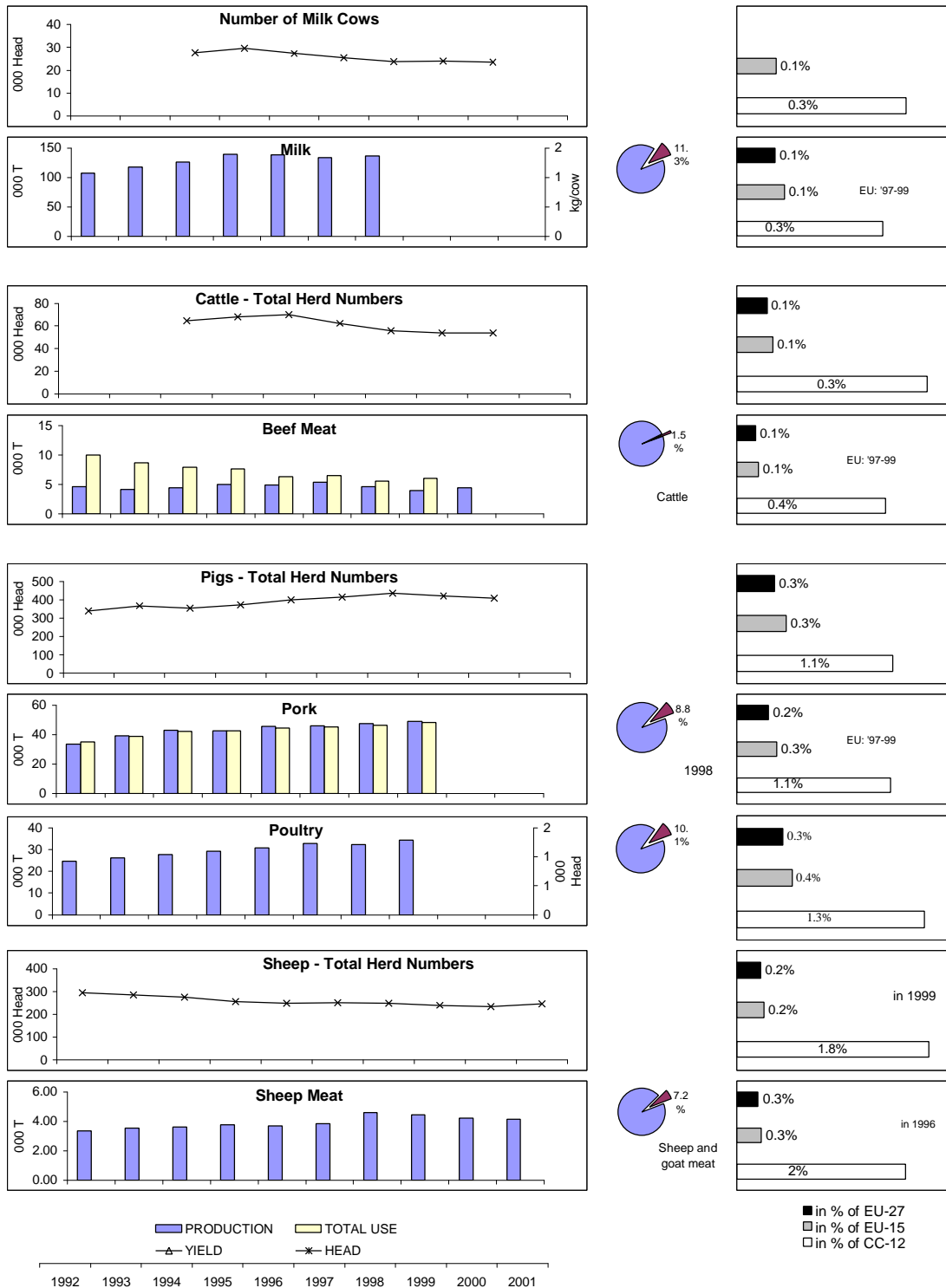
While the consumption of beef declined (-40 %), pork consumption increased (+37 %) in the period 1992 to 1999. Due to the reduced cattle stocks, self-sufficiency for beef remains low despite the decline in consumption, while self-sufficiency remains high for pork. In 1999 self-sufficiency for livestock production was 66 % for beef and 102 % for pork (Tab. 6).

Table 6: Self-sufficiency in Animal Production in %

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Beef	46	49	55	65	77	83	82	66
Pork	95	101	102	100	102	102	102	102

Source: DG AGRI

Figure 11: Livestock Production and Use in Cyprus Value in % of Agri. Output (1998-1999) CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)



6. FOOD INDUSTRY

The food industry in Cyprus, including the tobacco industry, employed about one-quarter of the 38,000 people in the country's manufacturing sector, and accounted for just over a third of the gross output and the total value added of this sector. In 1999 the most important sub-sectors in terms of employment, gross output, value added and expenditure on fixed assets were "other food" products and beverages followed by dairy and meat and fish processing (Table 7).

Table 7: Structure of the Food Industry in Cyprus (1999)

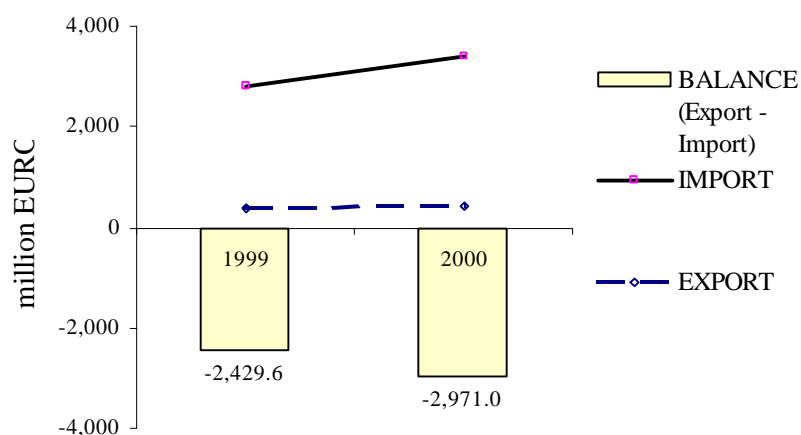
Industry/sector/code	Employment		Gross output		Value added		Expenditure on fixed assets	
	Persons	<i>in % of total</i>	<i>in % of total</i>	<i>in % of total</i>	<i>in % of total</i>	<i>in % of total</i>		
D Manufacturing (total)	38,257	<i>100 %</i>	<i>100 %</i>	<i>100 %</i>	<i>100 %</i>	<i>100 %</i>		
DA Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	10,329	<i>27.0%</i>	<i>37.9%</i>	<i>36.9%</i>	<i>42.5%</i>			
15 Manufacture of food products and beverages (total)	10,072	<i>100 %</i>	<i>100 %</i>	<i>100 %</i>	<i>100 %</i>			
15.1+2 Meat and fish	1,044	<i>10.4 %</i>	<i>19.5%</i>	<i>9.8%</i>	<i>9.0%</i>			
15.3 Fruit and vegetables	597	<i>5.9 %</i>	<i>5.5%</i>	<i>6.0%</i>	<i>3.6%</i>			
15.4 Vegetable and animal oils and fats	176	<i>1.7 %</i>	<i>4.6%</i>	<i>3.4%</i>	<i>1.9%</i>			
15.5 Dairy	1,267	<i>12.6 %</i>	<i>13.9%</i>	<i>12.7%</i>	<i>23.8%</i>			
15.6 Grain mill products, starches and starch products	194	<i>1.9 %</i>	<i>3.0%</i>	<i>2.1%</i>	<i>2.2%</i>			
15.7 Animal feeds	398	<i>4.0 %</i>	<i>7.2%</i>	<i>4.5%</i>	<i>1.5%</i>			
15.8 Other food products	4,577	<i>45.4 %</i>	<i>22.3%</i>	<i>31.0%</i>	<i>28.7%</i>			
15.9 Beverages	1,819	<i>18.1 %</i>	<i>23.9%</i>	<i>30.6%</i>	<i>29.2%</i>			
16.0 Tobacco	257							

Source: Statistical Service of Cyprus

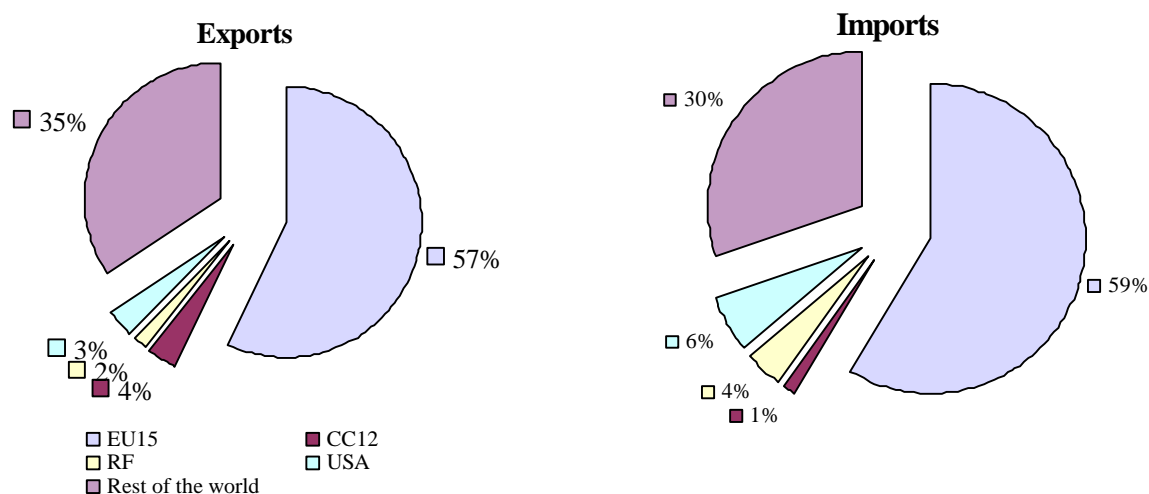
7. TRADE

7.1. General Trade

Cyprus's general trade balance shows an increasing deficit from just over €2.5 billion in 1999 to close to €3 billion in 2000. While exports increased by 11 % between these years, still remaining at a low overall level of about € 430 million, imports increased by 21 %, and reached a level of €3.4 billion in 2000 (Fig. 12).

Figure 12: The Development of Total Trade in million € - 1999 and 2000

Cyprus has strong trade relations with the European Union. Over the years 1999 and 2000, 57 % of all Cyprus's exports went to EU destinations, and 59 % of its imports came from there (Fig. 13).

Figure 13: Share of Trade Partners (average 1999 and 2000)

7.2. Agricultural Trade

Trade in agricultural products accounted for 25.7 % of total exports (EU-15: 6.2 %) and 11.7 % of total imports (EU-15: 5.7 %) in 2000 (Tab.7).

Table 7: Trade of Agricultural Products in 2000

	% of total exports	% of total imports
Cyprus	25.7	11.7
EU-15	6.2	5.7

All Agricultural Products - less fish and fish products but incl. UR products.

The most important products (with a share of more than 5 % of imports or exports) are shown in Table 8 (for the years 1999 and 2000). On the export side “Vegetables” (about 25 %) are of most importance, followed by “Fruits” (22 % - 23 %), “Dairy produce” (12 % - 14 %) and “Beverages” (10 % - 11 %), while imports are led by “Cereals” (18 % - 21 %) and “Miscellaneous Preparations” (9 % - 10 %).

Table 8: Share of most important products or products group on agricultural trade

Products	1999		2000	
	Exports in %	Imports in %	Exports in %	Imports in %
Meat & offal	4.4	4.0	4.9	3.4
Dairy produce	11.7	6.3	13.8	6.0
Vegetables	26.4	2.9	24.0	2.3
Fruits	23.4	2.8	21.8	2.6
Cereals	0.0	17.5	0.0	20.9
Animal or veg. Fats	4.6	6.6	4.4	4.4
Preparations of cereals	1.7	7.9	2.1	7.6
Preparations of vegetables	7.1	3.5	7.8	3.2
Miscellaneous Preparations	1.0	9.7	2.3	9.3
Beverages	11.4	7.3	9.9	7.7
Residus from waste	2.0	8.6	2.5	9.2
Tobacco & Tobacco products	0.0	7.6	0.0	8.7

Source: Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Imports of agricultural products in total increased over the three years 1995 to 1997. In 1998 fewer products were imported than the year before. While in 1995 exports of agricultural products had been nearly at the level of imports, the situation changed in the following years. Due to severely reduced exports, the trade deficit went up to € 738 million in 1997 (Fig. 14). The following year the situation eased, but only due to reduced imports. The development of trade between Cyprus and the EU-15 followed a similar pattern (Tab. 11). The trade deficit here was € 166 million in 1998.

Figure 14: Cyprus - Total Agricultural Trade ('000 ECU)

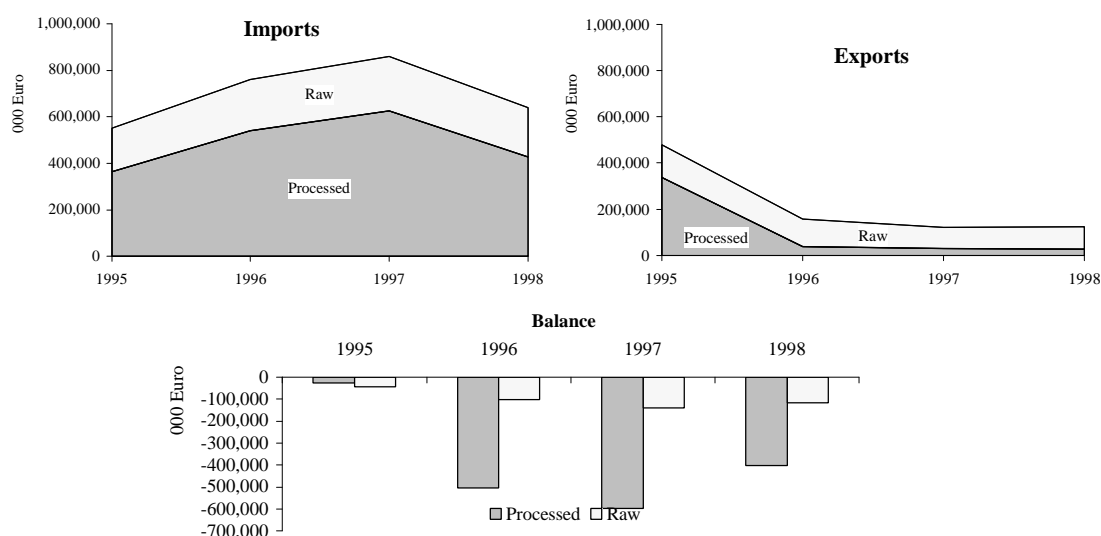


Table 9 shows the development of Cyprus's agricultural trade with the EU-15 over the period 1995 to 1998. During this period imports increased by around 20 % while Cyprus's exports to the EU actually declined by around 40 % leading to an increasing trade deficit for agricultural products.

Table 9: Cyprus – Agricultural Trade with the EU-15 (million EURO)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1998/1995
Imports					
Raw	98	107	124	122	1.2
Processed	105	116	142	128	1.2
All Agric	203	223	266	250	1.2
Exports					
Raw	110	88	57	68	0.6
Processed	35	22	17	16	0.4
All Agric	145	110	75	84	0.6
Balance					
Raw	11	-19	-66	-54	-4.7
Processed	-70	-94	-125	-112	1.6
All Agric	-58	-113	-192	-166	2.8

More recently, EU imports of agricultural products from Cyprus (raw plus industrial products of agricultural origin) exhibited a marginal decline in 2000 and amounted to €96.6 million compared to €108.5 million in 1999, whereas EU exports to Cyprus showed a substantial increase, from €260.8 million in 1999 to €330.5 million in 2000. The resulting trade surplus for the EU increased from €152.3 million in 1999 to €233.9 million in 2000. Over the past three years, the most important product groups in terms of EU imports from Cyprus have been new potatoes (37 %) and fruit and nuts (33 %). EU exports to Cyprus are spread over a wider range of products, the most important of which are barley (8 %) and sugar (7 %).⁴

⁴ Commission of the European Communities: 2001 Regular Report on Cyprus' Progress Towards Accession, Brussels, 13.11.2001.

8. AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND BUDGET

The 2001 agricultural budget was € 126 million, an increase of 64 % over its 1995 level. The main expenditures were market related (more than half of the agricultural budget), followed by rural development payments, while social security payments had a share of less than five percent (Tab. 10).

Table 10: Agricultural Budget in 1995, 1996 and 2001 (in million EUR and in % of total)

	1995		1996		2001	
	million EUR	%	million EUR	%	million EUR	%
Total Expenditure	76,7	100	97,5	100	125,9	100
Market Related*	44,7	58,3	65,2	66,9	82,7	65,7
Rural Development **	29,7	38,7	28,9	29,6	39,8	31,6
Social Security ***	2,3	3,0	3,4	3,5	3,3	2,6

* Includes direct subsidies for vine products and cereals and payments through support measures.

** Includes development expenditure of relevant departments of the MANRE. It does not include ordinary budget expenditure.

*** Includes the contribution of the Government to the Agricultural Insurance Organization. The Scheme for Social Security, under the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance is not included.

9. ANNEX

Annex 1: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: Cyprus)

Annex 1: Trade in Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Cyprus (million EURO)

CYPRUS (2000) (million EURO)	EXPORT						IMPORT						BALANCE (EXPORT - IMPORT)					
	WORLD	EU15	CC12	RF	US	ROW	WORLD	EU15	CC12	RF	US	ROW	WORLD	EU15	CC12	RF	US	ROW
All Agriculture prods.	114.4	75.7	5.4	0.8	2.2	30.2	405.2	250.7	5.0	8.1	60.3	81.1	-290.8	-174.9	0.4	-7.2	-58.2	-50.9
Live Animals	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-1.4	-1.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Meat & offal	5.6	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	13.7	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	-8.1	-8.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dairy produce	15.8	7.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.9	24.5	22.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.7	-8.7	-15.1	-0.1	0.0	1.3	5.2
Prods. of animal origin	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	-0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.6
Trees & plants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	-5.1	-4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Vegetables	27.4	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	9.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	17.9	18.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.3
fruits	24.9	18.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	10.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	14.3	11.1	4.4	0.0	-0.1	-1.1
Coffee, tea & spices	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	-7.5	-1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.7
Cereals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.6	32.9	2.3	6.7	27.2	15.5	-84.6	-32.9	-2.3	-6.7	-27.2	-15.5
Prods. of milling ind.	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.9	-3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Oil seeds	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	9.2	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	4.9	-7.3	-2.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-4.6
Lac, gums & saps	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Veg. Plaiting materials	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Animal or veg. Fats	5.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.4	17.7	10.9	1.6	0.0	0.3	5.0	-12.7	-10.6	-1.6	0.3	-0.3	-0.5
Prep. of meat	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	-3.7	-4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Sugar	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	11.7	11.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	-10.9	-10.9	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Cocoa & cocoa prods.	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	8.2	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	-8.1	-7.9	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Prep. of cereals	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	30.6	29.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	-28.2	-29.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	1.4
Prep. of vegs.	8.9	5.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.7	12.8	8.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	4.0	-3.9	-2.5	0.0	0.2	-0.3	-1.3
Miscell. Prep.	2.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	37.9	31.4	0.1	0.0	3.4	2.9	-35.2	-30.3	0.2	0.0	-3.4	-1.6
Beverages	11.3	9.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	31.3	25.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	4.6	-20.1	-16.1	0.2	0.3	-0.5	-4.0
Residus from waste	2.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	37.4	16.3	0.3	1.2	1.5	18.2	-34.6	-15.2	-0.3	-1.2	-1.5	-16.4
Tobacco & Tob. orods.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	25.0	5.9	-35.3	-4.4	0.0	0.0	-25.0	-5.9
Other UR prods.	2.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	-3.2	-3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
ALL PRODUCTS	434.5	245.4	17.2	7.2	14.2	150.5	3,405.5	1,950.7	43.7	159.7	208.1	1,043.3	-2,971.0	-1,705.3	-26.5	-152.5	-194.0	-892.8
Agr. as % of All Prods.	2.63%	3.09%	3.16%	1.16%	1.54%	2.01%	1.19%	1.28%	1.15%	0.51%	2.90%							

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation : Trade in Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Cyprus (million EURO)

CYPRUS (1999) (million EURO)	EXPORT						IMPORT						BALANCE (EXPORT - I MPORT)					
	WORLD	EU15	CC12	RF	US	ROW	WORLD	EU15	CC12	RF	US	ROW	WORLD	EU15	CC12	RF	US	ROW
All Agriculture prods.	115.9	77.7	4.7	0.4	1.6	31.4	330.2	210.7	13.3	1.1	43.3	61.8	-214.4	-133.0	-8.6	-0.7	-41.6	-30.4
Live Animals	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.5
Meat & offal	5.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	13.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	-8.1	-9.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7
Dairy produce	13.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.8	20.8	19.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	-7.2	-12.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.5
Prods. of animal origin	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	-0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.6
Trees & plants	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	-4.3	-3.8	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.4
Vegetables	30.6	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	9.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	21.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	-0.5	2.8
fruits	27.1	22.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	9.3	6.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.4	17.8	15.4	3.8	0.0	-0.2	-1.2
Coffee, tea & spices	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	-5.0	-1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.5
Cereals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.8	13.9	9.1	1.0	18.8	15.1	-57.7	-13.9	-9.1	-1.0	-18.8	-15.1
Prods. of milling ind.	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.8	-2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Oil seeds	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	6.8	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	4.0	-5.7	-1.5	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-3.6
Lac, gums & saps	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Veg. Plaiting materials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal or veg. Fats	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.0	21.9	13.8	2.8	0.0	2.3	3.0	-16.6	-13.7	-2.8	0.1	-2.3	2.1
Prep. of meat	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-3.7	-3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Sugar	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	10.7	10.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	-9.7	-9.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Cocoa & cocoa prods.	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-6.8	-6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Prep. of cereals	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	26.2	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	-24.2	-25.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1	1.3
Prep. of vegs.	8.2	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.0	11.7	7.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	4.2	-3.4	-2.1	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-1.1
Miscell. Prep.	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	32.0	27.9	0.1	0.0	1.4	2.6	-30.8	-27.7	-0.1	0.0	-1.4	-1.6
Beverages	13.2	11.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	24.1	20.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	3.0	-10.8	-8.9	0.2	0.1	-0.4	-1.8
Residus from waste	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	28.5	15.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	12.3	-26.2	-14.1	-0.2	0.0	-1.0	-10.9
Tobacco & Tob. orods.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	16.9	3.8	-25.1	-4.5	0.0	0.0	-16.9	-3.7
Other UR prods.	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.8	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	-4.0	-3.9	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
ALL PRODUCTS	391.2	223.7	13.3	6.2	13.6	134.4	2,820.8	1,695.1	42.9	83.7	157.6	841.6	-2,429.6	-1,471.4	-29.6	-77.5	-144.0	-707.2
Agr. as % of All Prods.	2.96%	3.47%	3.52%	0.72%	1.20%	2.34%	1.17%	1.24%	3.11%	0.13%	2.75%							

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare