European Commission

Directorate-General for Agriculture

Agricultural Situation in the Candidate Countries

Country Report on the Czech Republic

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. The country experts participating in the Network of Independent Experts in the Central and Eastern European Candidate Countries (CEECs), set up by the European Commission in 2000 in order to obtain expertise and up-to-date information on agriculture in the Candidate Countries, have provided a significant part of the information contained in the report and valuable insights on the data. In particular, the following experts have contributed to this report: Tomas Ratinger and Françoise Simon.

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

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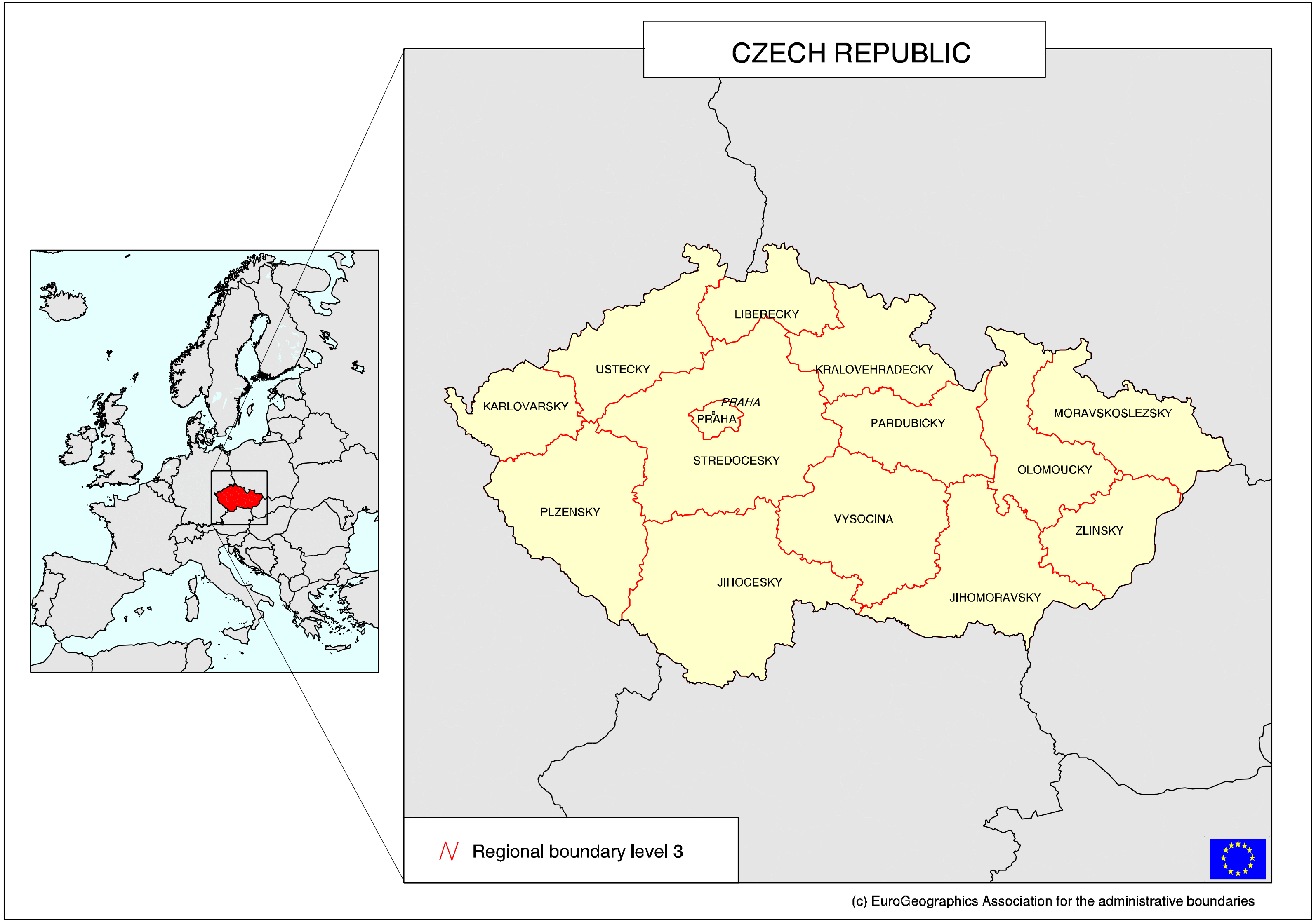


Map 1: The Czech Republic

1. General Overview

The Czech Republic covers an area of 78,870 km² and is the fifth largest country in the CC-12. It would be the fifteenth largest member state by area in the EU-27, with its area representing almost 7.2 % of the CC-12 surface and 1.8 % of the EU-27 surface (Tab. 1).

The Czech Rebublic's population of 10 million is the third largest of the twelve Candidate Countries. In an EU-27 it would represent the twelfth biggest country by population. 9.7 % of the CC-12 population lives in the Czech Republic and the country would account for 2.1 % of the EU-27 population.

The total gross domestic product (GDP) of the Czech Republic is about 14.6 % of that of all the CC-12 together and would amount to 1.4 % of that of the EU-27. The GDP per capita of € 15,400 is at 175 % of the average level for all the CC-12, but still equates to only 68.4 % of the EU-15 average.

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

	Area 000 km²	Population end of period (million)	Density Inhabitants / km²	GDP in PPS (1) Bio € PPS	GDP in PPS (1) 000 € per capita PPS	GDP in PPS (1) PPS/ capita % of EU-15
Czech Republic	**78.87**	**10.27**	**130.3**	**135.60**	***15.4***	***58.7****
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**
***CZ** in % of CC-12*	*7.2*	*9.7*	*134*	*14.6*	*175.0*	
***CZ** in % of EU-15*	*2.4*	*2.7*	*112*	*1.6*	*68.4*	
***CZ** in % of EU-27*	*1.8*	*2.1*	*117*	*1.4*	*78.6*	

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

2. Economic Development

2.1 General Economy

The Czech economy attained GDP growth of 2.9 % in 2000 and it is expected to achieve 3.6 % growth for 2001 (Tab. Annex 1). Despite the slowdown of the European economy, the GDP growth of the Czech Republic is expected to increase further by 3.4 % in 2002 and 3.9 % in 2003. The economic growth is mainly supported by private household demand due to increasing real income but is also influenced by a decrease in the saving rate of private households and by the expansion of consumer credit. High foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows continue to strengthen the production capacities of the Czech economy and ease the situation on the labour market.[1] The unemployment rate is expected to stay at 8.8 % in 2000, increase to 8.9 % in 2002 and reach again 8.8 % by the end of 2003.[2]

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

[2] Source: Czech Statistical Office

Inflation in 2001 was at a level of 4.7 %, rising due to relatively strong oil prices and a temporary upswing in food prices. Further inflationary pressure seems to be limited and the inflation rate should come down to 3.5 % by the end of 2003.

Czech exports and imports grew strongly over recent years, but the trade balance shows a deficit of about 6 % to 7 % of GDP. In terms of total trade the EU is the most important partner with a share of more than 60 % of both exports and imports.

Average Czech consumer incomes in 2000 reached about 58.7 % of the EU average, which ranks third after Cyprus and Slovenia compared to the other CC-12 countries. Food expenditure is approximately 26.8 % of total expenditure and about 1.5 times higher than the average for the EU-15 of 17.4 % (Tab. 2).

2.2 Agriculture in the Economy

From a total area of 7.8 million ha, Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) represents 4.3 million ha or 54.3 % of the total area. This share of cultivated land is close to the average for the CC-12 (the EU-15 average is 40.6 % and the EU-27 average would be 44 %). Arable land represents approximately 75.7 % of UAA, permanent meadows and pastures 23 % and permanent crops (as there are orchards, kitchen gardens, vineyards and hop-gardens) together around 1.3 %[3]. The utilised agricultural area of the Czech Republic accounts for 7.3 % of that of the CC-12 and would make up nearly 2.2 % of the UAA of the EU-27 (Tab. 2). In 2000 Czech agriculture accounted for 3.4 % of GDP (the EU-15 average was 2.0 %).

About 208,000 people work in agriculture, fishery and forestry, corresponding to 4.5 % of total civilian employment; the CC-12 average is 22 % and in the EU-15 it is 4.3 %[4]. Czech agricultural employees account for 2.3 % of the CC-12 agricultural labour force, and would make up 1.3 % of the agricultural employment in the EU-27.

The Czech Republic has a negative agricultural trade balance. Agricultural trade accounts for 4.4 % of total exports and 5.7 % of total imports. While total trade is mainly with the EU (more than 60 % of all trade), agricultural trade with the EU has a more limited share of 48.4 % of Czech imports and only 36.4 % of Czech exports. The highest proportion of agricultural exports goes to other CEECs.

During the transition process the value of agricultural production (GAO in constant prices) generally declined until 19947, when it dropped to about 74 % of the 1989 to 1991 average. Since then agricultural production has stabilised and in 1999 reached a level of 74.9 % of the 1989 to 1991 average. While the value of animal production declined by about 34.3 % over the last decade, the drop in crop production was less marked (only 24.2 %).

[3] Czech Statistical Office: Agrozensus 2000. Summary report and first results. Prague, May 2001.

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

Table 2: The Role of the Agricultural Sector in the Czech Republic

	Utilised Agricultural Area		Gross Value Added of Agriculture (1)		Agricultural Employment (1)		Food Expenditure
	000 ha (2)	% of total area	million EUR	Share of Agriculture in GDP (%)	000	% of total employment	% of total
Year	2000						1998
Czech Republic	**4,282**	**54.3**	**1,846**	***3.4***	**208**	***4.5***	***26.8***
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*
CZ in % of CC-12	*7.3*		*9.9*		*2.3*		
… in % of EU-15	*3.3*		*1.1*		*3.1*		
… in % of EU-27	*2.2*		*1.0*		*1.3*		

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

3. STRUCTURE OF FARMING

The current size structure of farms is the result of the privatisation program including land reform (implemented between 1992 and 1994), decollectivisation of cooperatives and privatisation of state farms. The privatisation method very much shaped the outcome. Three cases have to be distinguished with regard to ownership of land: a) land that was expropriated and became state property; b) land that was collectivised (formal ownership had been kept) and c) land that became the new property of collective farms (this is actually very rare).

Table 3 shows the results from 56,487 questionnaires of active (living) reporting units which had met the required thresholds, collected during Agrocenzus 2000. The more than double increase in the total amount of units in 5 years is mainly due to lower threshold limits used in the year 2000. Along with a moderate increase in the number of legal persons, the structure of that group also changed substantially, with the number of co-operative farms decreasing in favour of the expansion of trading companies.

Lower threshold limits in comparison with 1995 reflected in a drop in the number of subjects farming under the threshold limits. The number of natural persons without any agricultural activity listed in the business register rose however.

Table 3: Czech Farm Structure in 1995 and 2000

	1995		2000 *	
	Number	%	Number	%
Farming subjects total	**26,904**	***100.0***	**56,487**	***100.0***
Main type of production: agriculture	23,644	*87.9*	54,158	*95.8*
Forestry	145	*0.5*	487	*0.9*
Fishery (aquaculture)	216	*0.8*	488	*0.9*
Other	2,899	*10.8*	1,354	*2.4*
Farming subjects by legal form:				
Natural persons total	**24,183**	***90.0***	**53,460**	***94.6***
Legal persons total	**2,721**	***10.0***	**3,027**	***5.4***
Trading companies	1,465	*5.4*	2,107	*3.8*
Co-operative farms	1,151	*4.2*	746	*1.3*
Other legal forms	105	*0.4*	174	*0.3*
Other natural persons enrolled in the Business Register				
- no farming activities	42,834		59,639	
- farming under threshold limits	31,438		8,687	

* AGROCENZUS 2000; Source: CZECH STATISTICAL OFFICE (2001) Agrocensus 2000 - Summary report and first results, Prague, May 2001.

The average holding belonging to a natural person consists of about 18 ha of cultivated farm land, 5.9 cattle and 7.2 pigs. The workforce on average is 0.5 persons with farming as their major occupation and 1.4 persons with farming as a subsidiary or seasonal occupation. The much larger holdings with a legal form cultivate on average 886 ha of farmland and keep 414 cattle and 1,017 pigs. The employment here is 42.8 persons on a permanent basis and 10.4 persons on a subsidiary or seasonal occupation basis.

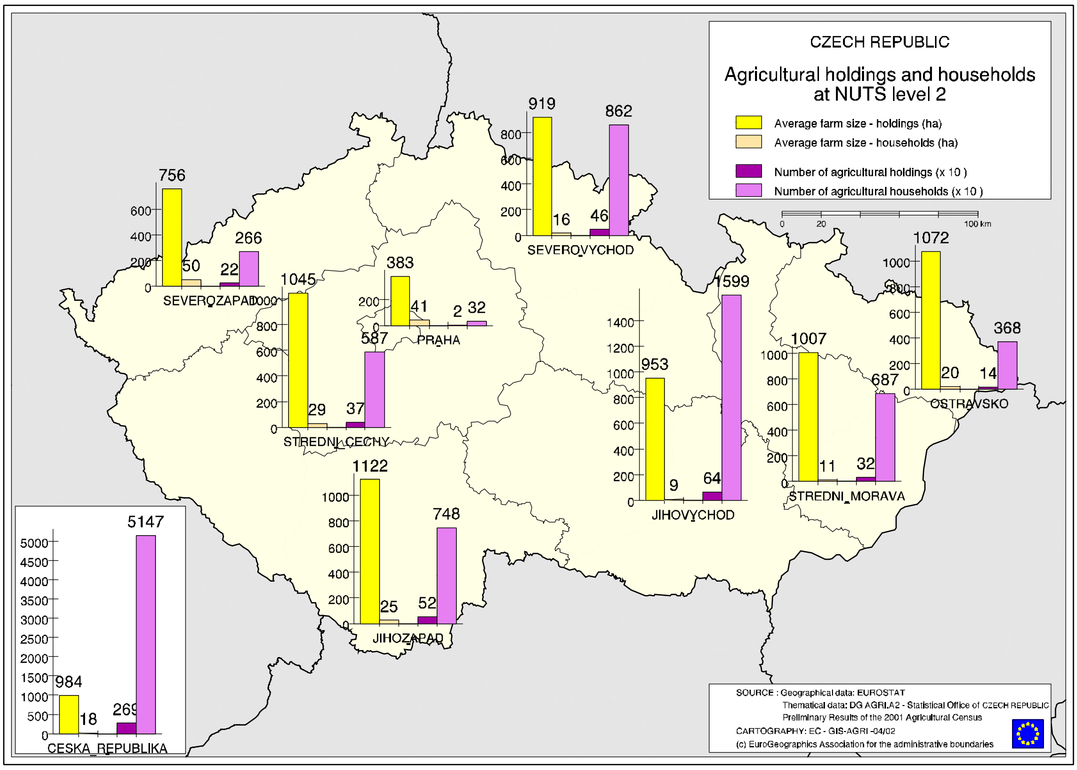
Table 4: Number of Farms, Acreage, Livestock and Labour and Average Values in 2000

Indicator	Holdings of natural persons	*Average values per farm*	Holdings of legal persons	*Average values per farm*
Number of reporting units	53,460		3,027	
Acreage of cultivated farmland /ha/	962,324.85	*18 ha*	2,680,843.17	*886 ha*
Breeding of cattle /pieces/	313,625	*5.9 cattle*	1,251,793	*414 cattle*
Breeding of pigs /pieces/	384,607	*7.2 pigs*	3,077,004	*1,017 pigs*
Labour in major occupation /persons/	27,647	*0.5 persons*	129,585	*42.8 persons*
Labour in subsidiary and seasonal occupation /persons/	76,345	*1.4 persons*	31,540	*10.4 persons*

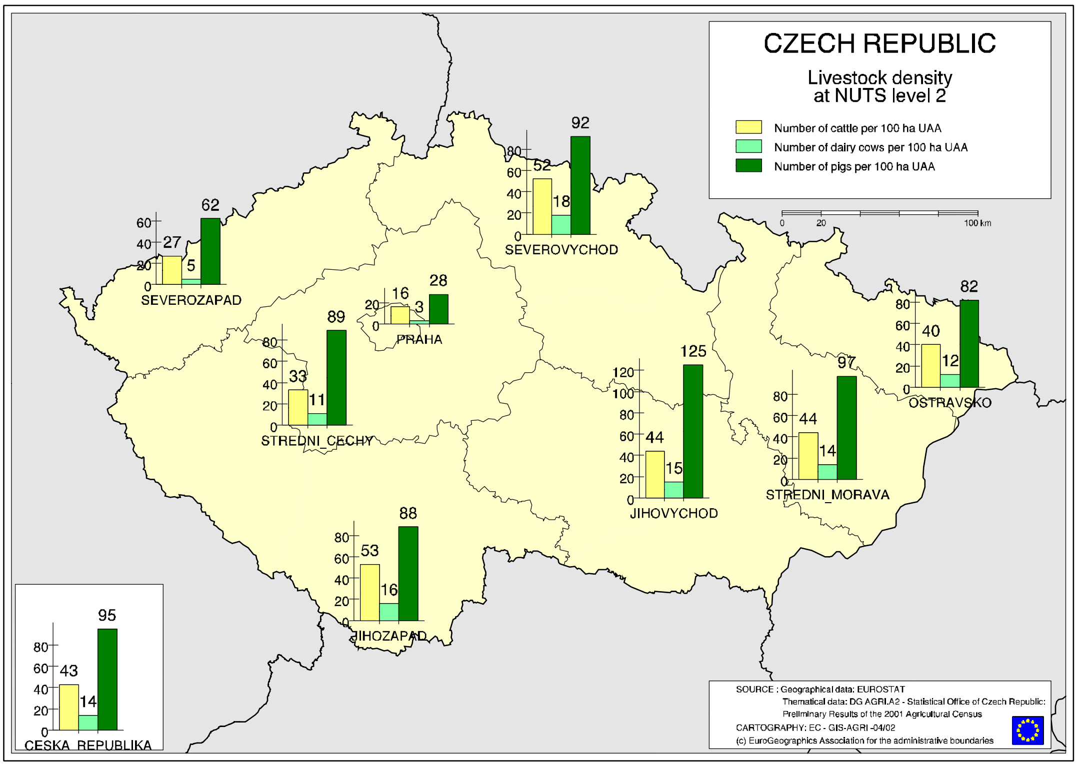
Source: CZECH STATISTICAL OFFICE (2001) Agrocensus 2000 - Summary report and first results, Prague, May 2001.

Regional differences in farm structure and in livestock density (animals per 100 ha) can be seen on the following two maps.

Map 2: Regional Farm Structure in the Czech Republic



Map 3: Regional Livestock Density in the Czech Republic



4 VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, PRICE RELATIONS AND FARM INCOME

4.1 Value of Agricultural Production

The value of agricultural production declined over the last decade by about 24.4 % (2001 relative to the 1989-91 average). It amounted to € 2.9 billion in 1998 (Tab. 5). Czech agricultural output represents by value around 7.7 % (1998) of that of the CC-12.

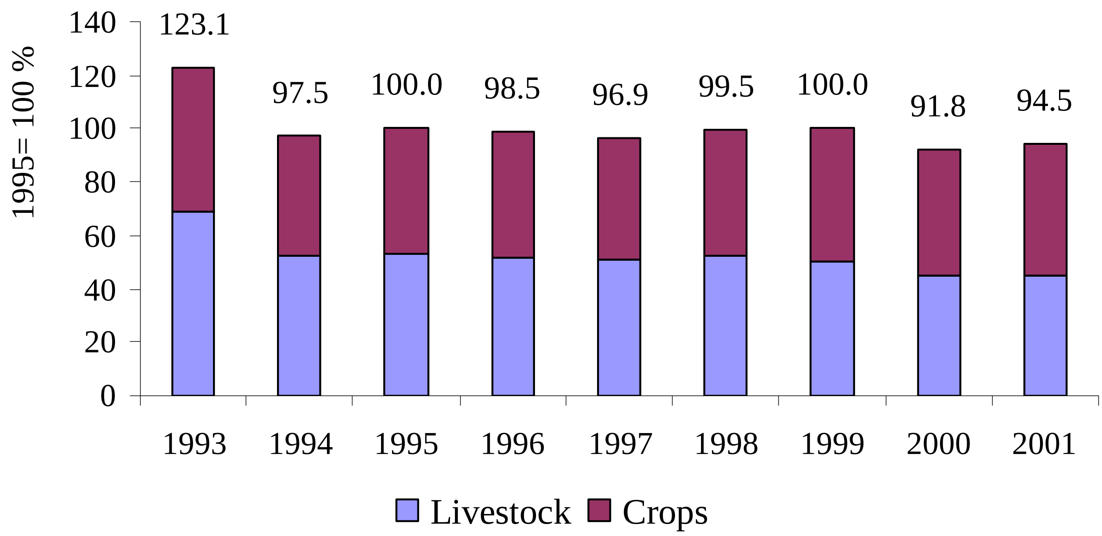
Table 5: Agricultural Production in the Czech Republic

	1998	
	In million €	*in %*
Agricultural output	2933.2	*100.0*
Crop output	1365.9	*46.6*
Animal output	1519.2	*51.8*
Other (Services, …)	48.1	*1.6*

Source: Eurostat

The value of agricultural production has been fairly stable since 1994, although it fell off slightly in 2000 and 2001 (Fig. 1). Animal production has decreased in importance in terms of production value, in parallel with an ongoing shift towards crop production.

Figure 1: The Czech Republic - Development of Agricultural Production (1995=100 %) and Share of Crop and Livestock Production (1993 -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 (Tab. 6), are cereals (20 %), rapeseeds (5 %) and potatoes (4 %). For animal products, milk and beef together accounts for 28 %, pork for 16 % and eggs and poultry together for nearly 8 % of the value of agricultural output.

Table 6: Share of the Average Value of Production (1998-1999)

Products	in % of total
Cereals	20.11
• Wheat	12.24
• Barley	5.75
• Maize	0.77
• Oat	0.43
• Rye	0.69
• Other cereals	0.23
Rapeseeds	4.97
Sunflower seeds	0.37
Vegetables	1.90
Potatoes	4.01
Fruits	1.70
Milk	20.58
Beef	7.53
Pork	16.12
Eggs	3.12
Poultry	4.64
Sheep meat	0.05

Source: Eurostat

4.2 Current Economic Conditions and Income

Agricultural output in the Czech Republic contracted slightly from 1995 to 1997, but then rose in 1998. Though in 1996 and 1998 farm income from agricultural activities rose in comparison to the previous year, the overall decline in net value added at factor costs was around 30 % in 1999 compared to 1995 (Table 7). These nominal figures are even surpassed by those in real terms. Using the GDP deflator, the reduction in the real net value added at factor costs and in the net farm income of total labour was 54 % and 55 % respectively over that period.

Table 7: Farm income in the Czech Republic

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Exchange rate CZK/EUR	34.3	34.0	35.8	36.2	36.9
Net value added at factor costs, million EUR	884	975	762	787	586
Net farm income of total labour, million EUR	697	786	575	665	471
Net farm income per AWU[1)], 1000 EUR	3.555	4.369	2.994	3.741	2.838

[1)] Annual work unit

Nearly half of the net value added at factor costs and 60 % of the net farm income of total labour in agriculture was due to government support in 1998. This is a significant shift from just 15 and 19 percent respectively in 1995. The government supports agriculture through support to agricultural markets and subsidies for landscape management, to support ecological fuel, genetics in crop and animal production (to support meat herd) and subsidised interest rates for bank loans. The latter is paid for both investment credits and operational cr edits.

Concerning the different legal forms of holdings and the different size classes for individual farms, the larger individual farms have the highest net farm income per annual work unit

(AWU). Beside economies of scale, the large individual farms over 300 hectares benefit most from government subsidies (Tab. 8).

Table 8: Income from agriculture per AWU[1) and FWU[2) by type of farm in the Czech Republic, in 1999

	unit	Individual farms				Companies	
Size class in area	ha	5-50	51-100	101-300	over 300	Coops	Corporate farms
Average size in ESU	ESU	7.97	17.22	34.93	104.43	431.02	397.86
AWU per farm	persons	1.37	2.3	3.52	10.21	83.61	69.42
FWU per farm	persons	1.24	1.83	2.04	1.68	-	-
Average size in ESU per AWU	1000 EUR	0.16	0.21	0.27	0.28	0.14	0.16
Total output per AWU	1000 EUR	15.58	19.20	26.19	26.91	15.94	17.49
Subsidies linked to production per AWU	1000 EUR	1.10	1.27	2.32	4.09	0.77	1.05
NVA[3) at factor costs per AWU	1000 EUR	2.76	3.29	5.50	6.57	2.98	2.85
NFI[4) per AWU	1000 EUR	2.29	2.46	4.17	4.45	2.32	2.04
FFI[5) per FWU	1000 EUR	2.10	2.15	4.12	6.46	-	-

[1) Annual work unit. [2) Family work unit.[3) Net value added. [4) Net farm income. [5) Family farm income.
Source: Income Synthesis Report of the Experts Network

FADN data also provide insight with regard to income per ha by type of commodity. It is not surprising to find that results for the period 1996 to 1999 show poultry and pig operations as having the largest net value added at factor costs per ha while cereals are at the bottom end. As a matter of fact, the former are the only ones which are above the average.

To provide the possibility for comparison with other countries, Table 9 shows the gross value added per annual work unit (AWU). In 1998 the gross value added per AWU was about € 5,000. In comparison with the agricultural income level per AWU in the EU-15 the Czech Republic reaches a level of about 15 % of that for the EU-15.

Table 9: Gross value added per agricultural worker from 1995 to 1998in the Czech Republic

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998
Gross value added at basic prices, million €	1,112	1,193	897	896
AWU	195,934	179,848	191,937	177,644
Gross value added/AWU in € p.a.	5675	6633	4673	5043

Source: The Experts Network

4.3 Development of Terms of Trade and Agricultural Product Prices

In general the terms of trade for agriculture (Tab. 10) worsened from 1990 to 1998. This trend is the result of progressing trade liberalisation and the long term decline in agricultural world market prices. On the other hand, improvements in overall productivity, i.e. the ratio of volume of output to that of input, did not take place, and in fact rather the opposite holds (it deteriorated until 1998). Hence, it is not surprising that the cost-revenue ratio continuously increased during the second half of the 1990s, making income decline also.

Table 10: Development of input prices, output prices and terms of trade of agriculture in the Czech Republic (1990 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Input prices	100	124	128	163	176	184	200	224	220
Output prices	100	98	105	114	119	128	139	143	146
Terms of trade	100	79	82	70	68	70	70	64	66

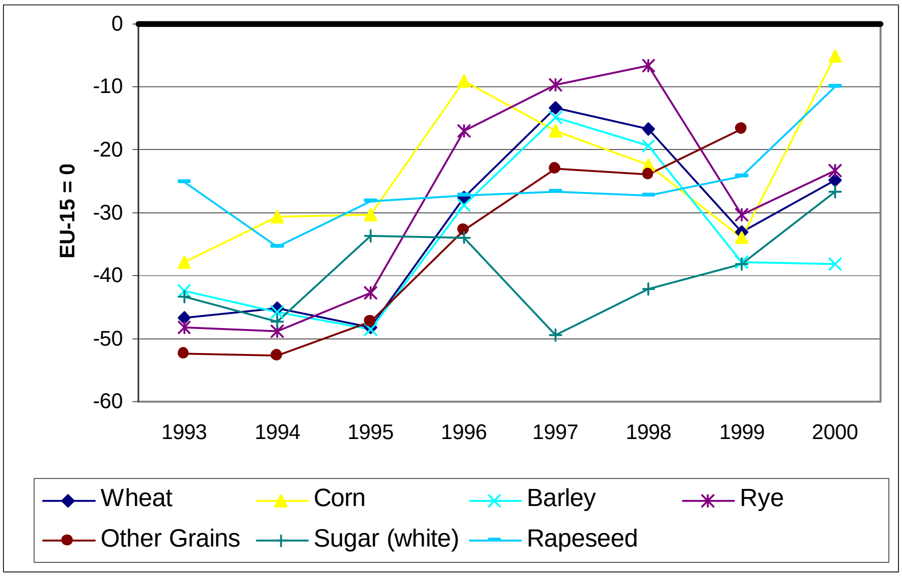
Source: National Statistics (to be updated by experts)
Source: Income Synthesis Report of the Experts Network

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Input prices	100	124	128	163	176	184	200	224	220	207	228
Output prices	100	98	105	114	119	128	139	143	146	136	149
Terms of trade	100	79	82	70	68	70	70	64	66	66	65

Source: National Statistics – CzSO (Czech Statistical Office)

From 1993 to 1997 prices for most crops (Fig. 2) narrowed from some 40 % to 55 % below the EU-15 level to around 10 % to 25 % below. In 1998 and 1999 most price differences between the Czech Republic and the EU increased again. In 2000 price differences were reduced to 5 % for corn and to 10 % for rapeseeds and sunflower. The other cereals remained at a level of between 23 % (rye) and 38 % (barley) below EU levels.

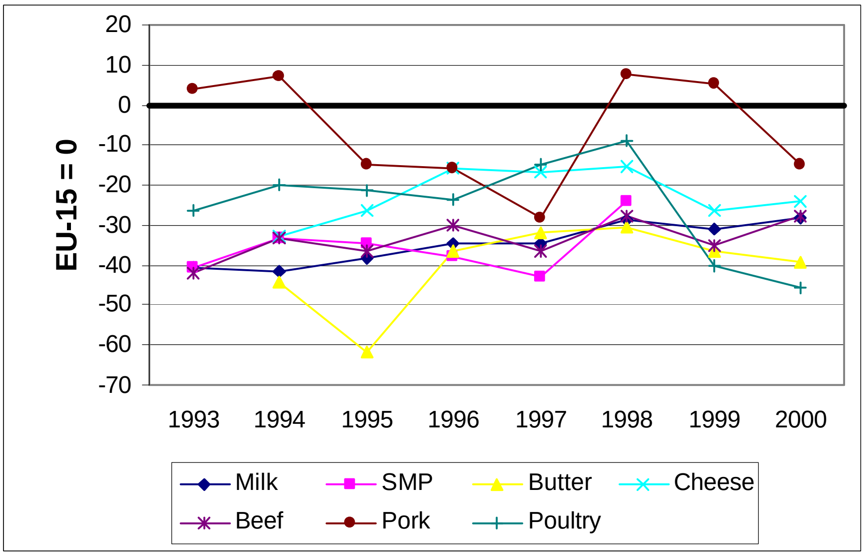
Figure 2: Average Price Gaps for Crops between the Czech Republic and the EU (EU-15 = 0)



Prices of livestock products in the Czech Republic have always been below the EU-15 levels, except for pork in the years 1993 and 1994, as well as in 1998 and 1999 where they were between 4 % to 8 % higher. On average for the years 1993 to 2000 the prices for beef were 34 %, milk 35 %, poultry 25 %, pork 6 % and eggs 10 % below the corresponding EU-15 level. For most products the price gaps between the EU-15 and the Czech Republic show a relatively constant pattern over time, with a general tendency to move closer towards EU price levels (Fig. 3). For example milk prices have moved nearer to EU price levels from a -50 % difference in 1991 to –28 % in 2000. In contrast poultry meat prices recently declined from a 9 % level in 1998 to a level 46 % below EU-15 price levels in 2000.

The average quality of beef and pork meat in the Czech Republic is still substantially below average EU levels. Prices in the Czech Republic represent average prices across all qualities and are compared to EU prices of the high quality segment (R3 prices, E carcasses). The above comparison should therefore be treated with care, and the price gaps for beef should be significantly lower and price gaps for pork should be consistently at and above EU levels, if adjusted for quality.

Figure 3: Average Price Gaps for Livestock Products between the Czech Republic and the EU (EU-15 = 0)



5 Agricultural Production

5.1 Crop Production

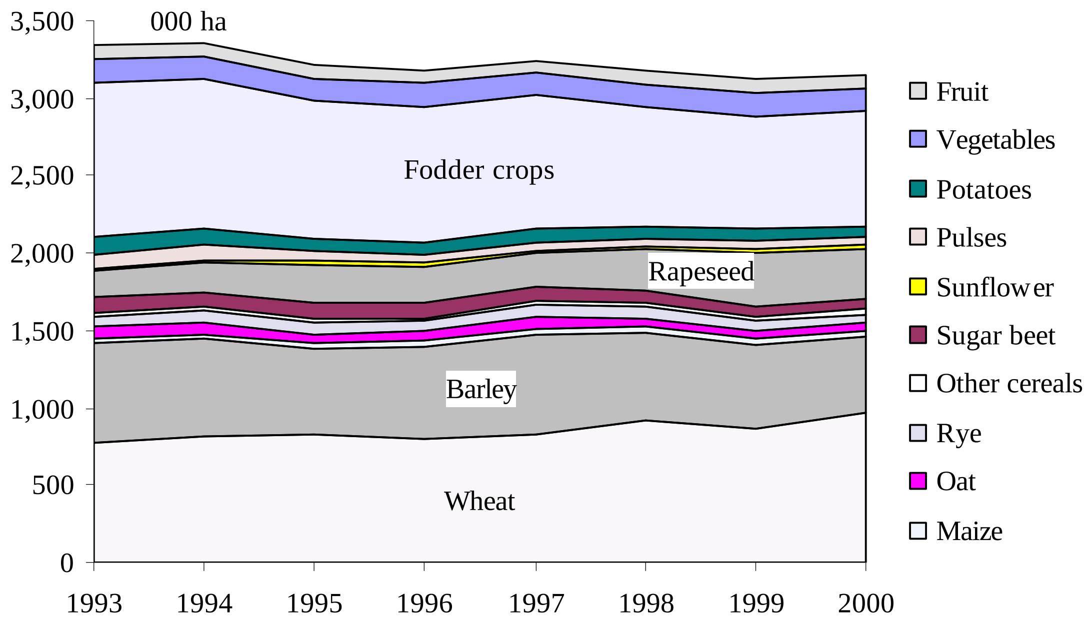
During the restructuring of the agricultural sector a major change in crop production was the reduction of the fodder crop area (of one million ha) by nearly one quarter (Fig. 4). In 2000 0.74 million ha, or 17.3 % of the 4.2 million ha of the utilised agricultural area (UAA), was still used for fodder crop production.

Currently, cereals use more than one third of the UAA. The area used for cereals has increased from 36.4 % in 1992 to 38.3 % in 2000. The wheat area of 0.92 million ha represents 59.0 % of the total cereal area in the Czech Republic and another 0.57 million ha or 30.1 % of cereals area is used for barley. Maize, oat, rye and other cer eals all together have a share of about 10 % of cereals area.

Sugar beet area decreased from 124,100 ha in 1992 to 61,000 ha in the 2000 planting season and now covers only 1.4 % of UAA, while the area for potatoes declined from 110,500 ha or 2.6 % of UAA to 69,000 ha or 1.7 % of UAA in the same period.

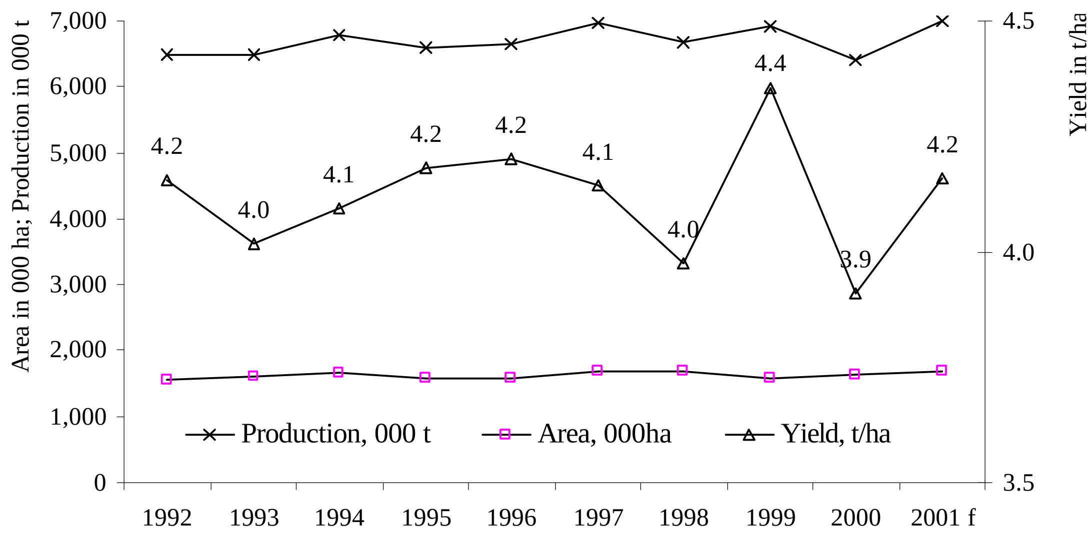
Oilseeds area increased in the 1990s and had a share of 8.3 % of UAA by 2000. Here mostly rapeseeds are planted. Other important crops are vegetables with 145,000 ha or 3.4 % of UAA in 2000 and fruits with 84,500 ha or 2.0 % of UAA in the same year.

Figure 4: Crop Area in the Czech Republic



Since cereals area has increased only gradually over the last decade, output has mainly varied according to the yield level (Fig. 5). Transition effects had let average cereal yields drop to 4.0 t/ha in 1993, and since then they have fluctuated only slightly between 3.9 t/ha (2000) and 4.4 t/ha (1999).

Figure 5: Cereal Production, Area and Yield in the Czech Republic



While the actual yield levels in the Czech Republic have remained fairly stable, the ratio between the average cereal yields in the Czech Republic and those for the EU-15 shows a deterioration, with the Czech yield levels having decreased from 89 % of the EU-15 level in 1992 to 75 % in 2000 (Fig. 6). Averaged out over the period 1992 to 2000 individual crop yields were at levels of 59 % (maize) to 96 % (oats) of comparable levels in the EU-15 (Fig. 7). Nevertheless a potential for yield increases exists, which is however linked to the use of advanced varieties, increased use of inputs and availability of capital, as well as to the restructuring of farms.

Figure 6: Cereal Yields in the Czech Republic relative to the EU-15

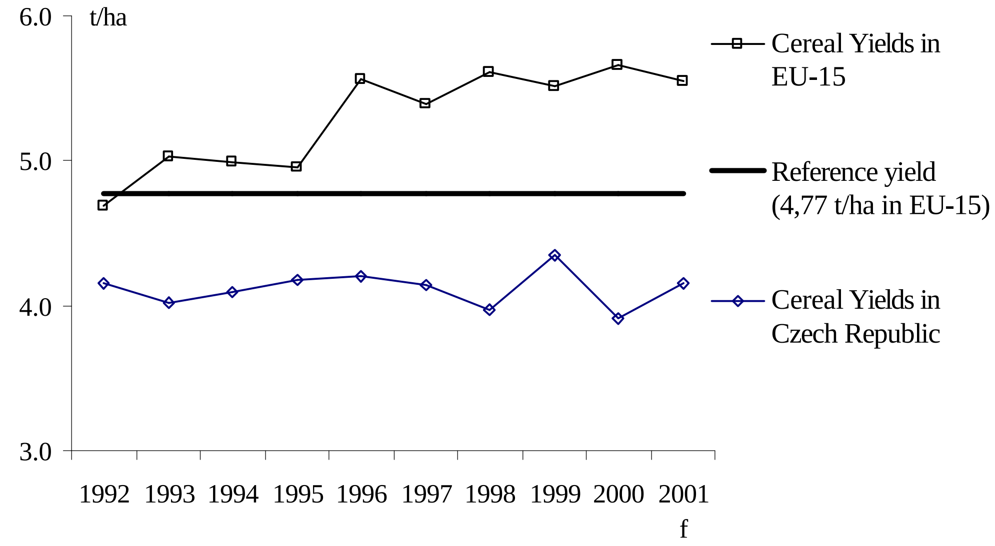


Figure 7: Individual Cereal Yields in the Czech Republic - Compared to EU-15 (EU-15 = 100 %)

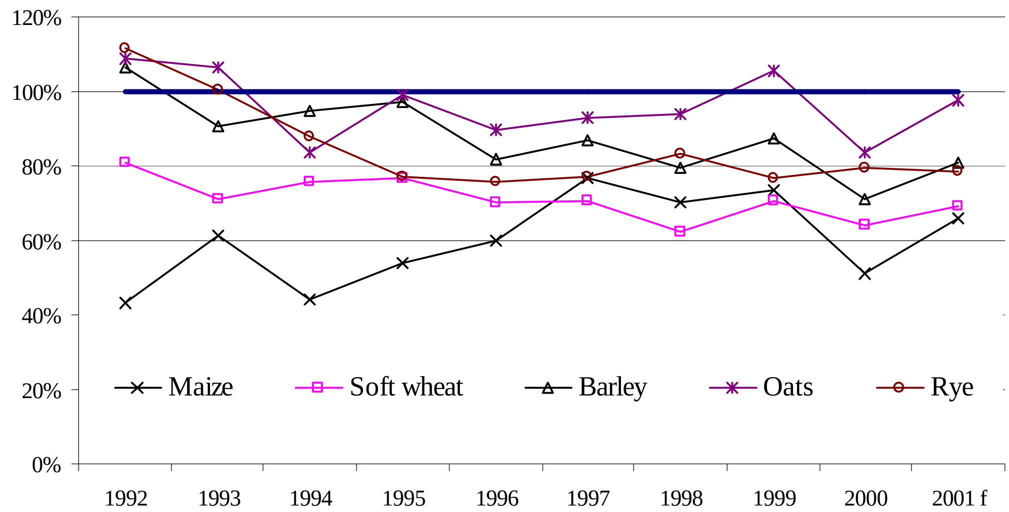


Figure 8 shows the development of cereal and oilseed yields, production and use in the Czech Republic. Additional information about the share of value of the product group or the individual product in total national agricultural output is given. Further, the share of the production as a percentage of overall production in the CC-12, the EU-15 and the EU-27 region are also shown. Figure 9 gives the same kind of information for other crops and Figure 11 for animal products.

Figure 8:

Cereal and Oilseed Yields, Production and Use in the Czech Republic

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

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)

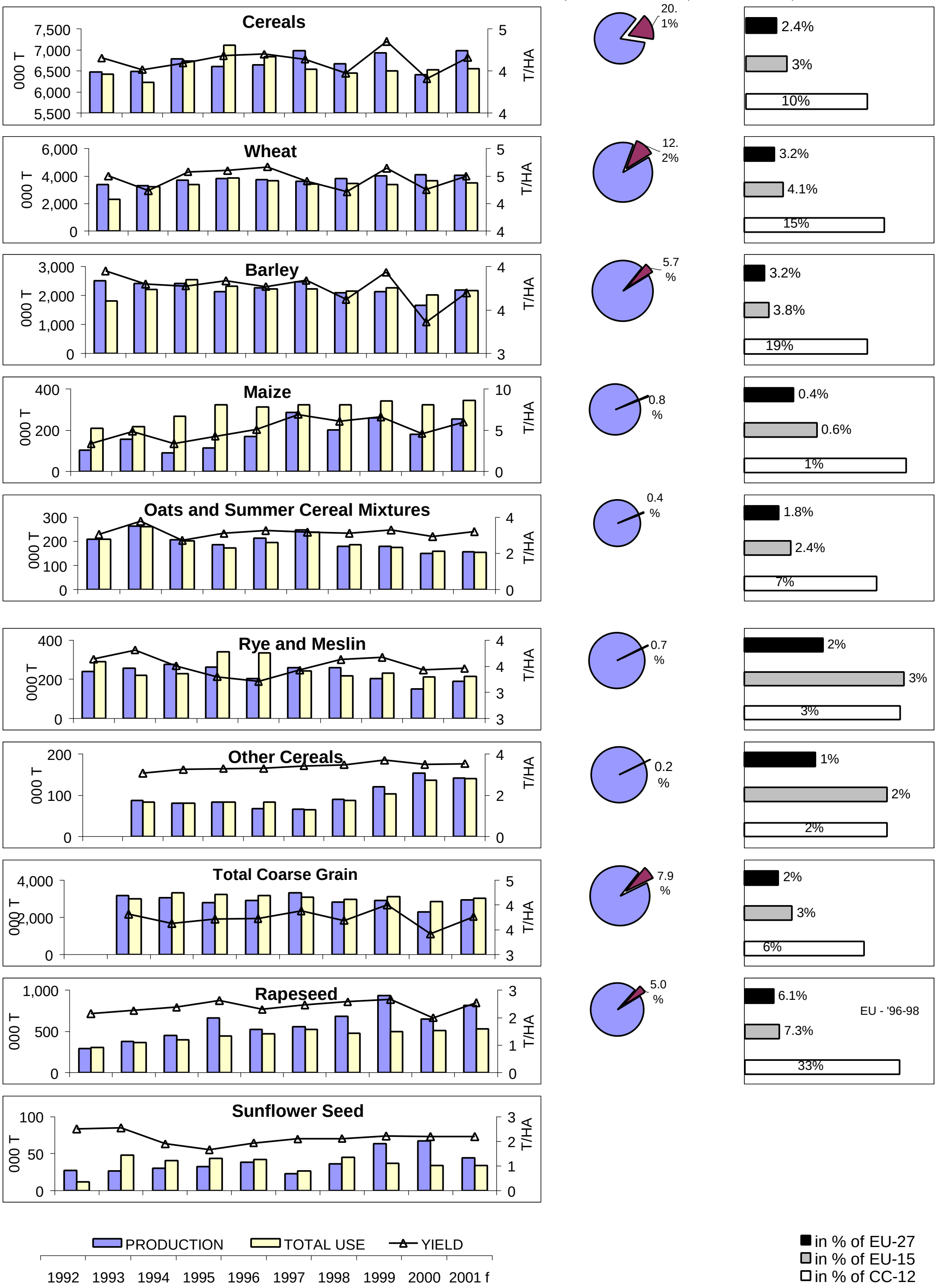
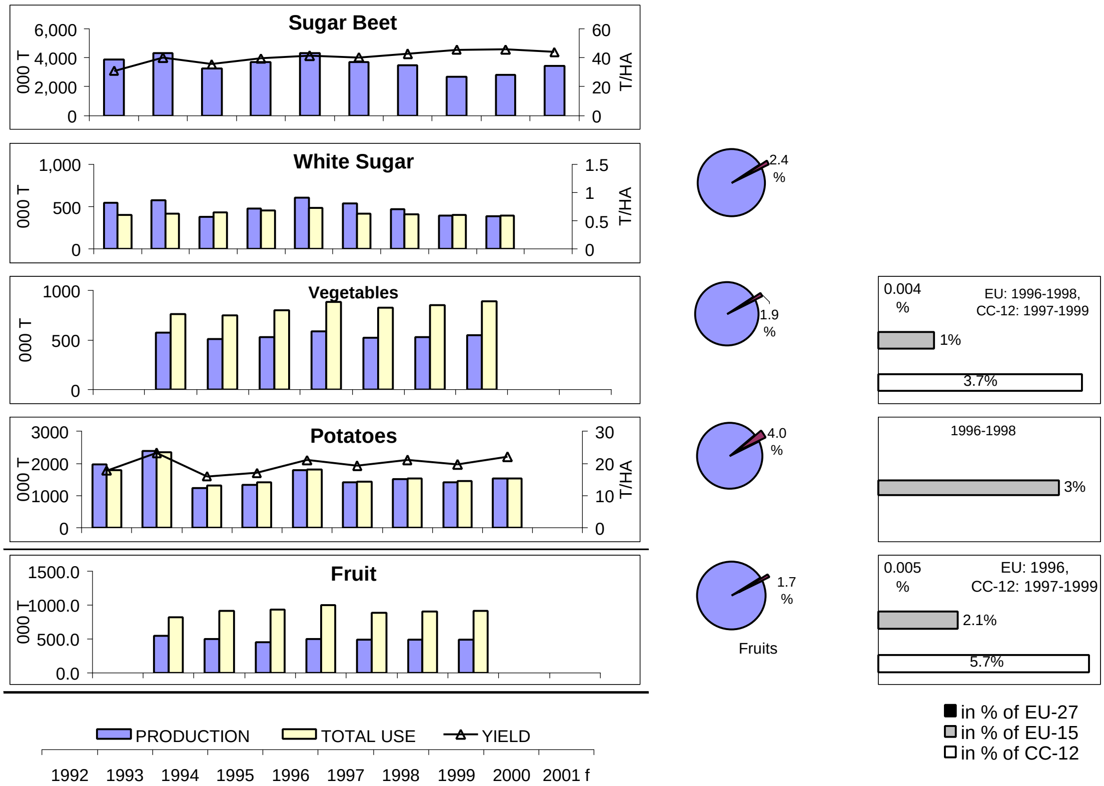


Figure 9:

Production and Use of other Crops in the Czech Republic | Value in % of Agri. Output (1998-1999) | CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)



The self-sufficiency for most crop commodities in the Czech Republic is (except for maize and rye) normally beyond 100 % (Tab. 11). Under current policy conditions self-sufficiency is forecast to be over 100 % except for maize and rye.

Table 11: Self-sufficiency in Crop Production (%)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001f
Cereals	110	101	104	101	93	97	107	103	107	98	107
Wheat	192	147	102	109	99	101	105	110	119	112	115
Barley	155	138	109	95	92	101	112	97	94	82	101
Maize	75	50	72	34	35	54	88	62	76	56	74
Rye	99	83	115	120	77	61	107	120	87	71	89
Oats	100	100	101	103	109	110	103	97	103	94	102
Other	n.a.	n.a.	105	101	100	81	104	103	116	112	101
Rapeseed	103	96	103	114	150	110	108	142	187	127	154
Sunflower	n.a.	225	56	75	73	90	86	81	171	199	129
Potatoes	110	110	102	94	94	100	97	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar beet	123	136	137	86	105	125	130	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. = not available; Source: DG AGRI

5.2 Livestock Production

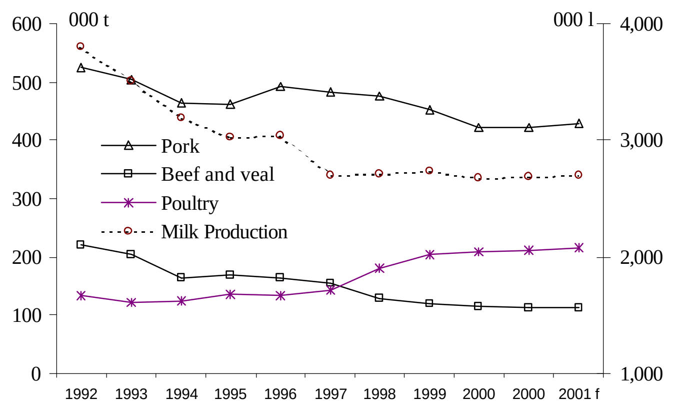
Restructuring had led to a significant reduction of livestock numbers, only 63 % of cattle, 53 % of the cows, 78 % of pigs and 35 % of sheep remained in 2000 compared to the level in 1992. In line with the downward trend in the number of animals, milk production and meat production has also declined, except for poultry where an increase in production has been observed (Fig. 10).

In the Czech Republic, milk production (with a share of 20.6 % of total agricultural output) is most important, followed by pork production with a share of 16.1 %. Pork production far exceeds beef (7.5 % of output value) and poultry production (4.6 % of output value). The Czech Republic's share of main livestock production for the CC-12 combined is about one tenth (Fig. 11).

The number of cows in milk production declined from nearly one million animals in 1992 to half a million in 2001. In the same period milk production has declined only by 30 % as the effect of the declining cow herd is partly compensated by increasing milk yields. In 2000 milk yields reached a level of 5,345 kg per cow per year, which is about 94 % of the EU-15 average of 5,707 kg per cow per year.

There is nearly no specialised beef production in the Czech Republic, as beef is a by-product of milk production and follows the dairy cow herd size. Beef and veal meat production has declined by 47 % in the last decade (1992 to 2000), while cattle stocks declined by 37 %. A decline in sheep stocks and sheep meat production was observed in the same period.

Figure 10: Livestock and Milk Production in the Czech Republic



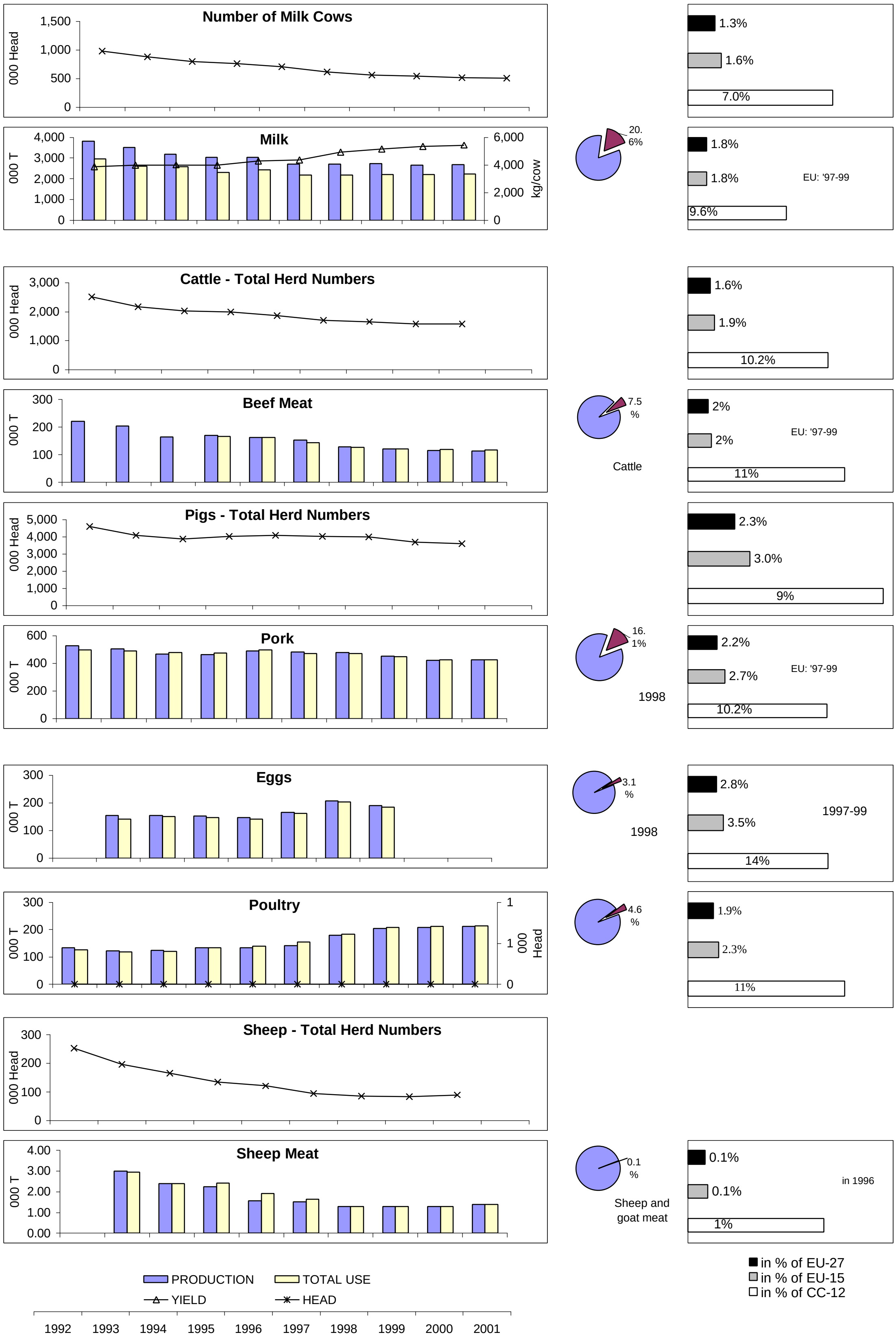
While the consumption of milk (-16 %), beef (-25 %) and pork (-14 %) has declined, poultry consumption has increased by 70 %. Except for milk (which shows a surplus of about 20 %), production and consumption for all other animal products seem to be fairly balanced at the national level (Tab. 12).

Table 12: Self-sufficiency in Animal Production in %

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001f
Beef	122	112	100	102	100	107	102	100	97	97
Milk	129	135	123	131	126	125	125	125	121	121
Pigs	106	103	97	97	99	102	101	101	99	99
Poultry	106	103	103	101	95	92	98	98	99	99
Sheep & goats	n.a.	101	100	93	82	93	100	100	100	100

Source: DG AGRI

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



6 FOOD INDUSTRY

The share of the Czech food industry in the national GDP was 3.8% in 1999, while it accounted for about 15% of manufacturing output. The ‘Other foods’ and meat processing sectors dominate (accounting for almost two-thirds of total food industry employment), while the dairy and beverages sectors are also relatively important. The share of employment in the ‘other foods’ sector is the highest for all the candidate countries for which data are available.

Table 13: Structure of the Czech food industry (% of food industry total in 1999)

	Shares %		Total growth 1993-97 %		
	Output	Employment	Output (local currency)	Output (EUR)	Employment
Meat	20.2	20.3	10.3	3.7	-11.2
Fish	1.1	0.6	222.1	203.0	23.5
Fruit & veg	1.5	2.2	-22.8	-27.4	-57.6
Oils	4.9	2.5	23.3	16.0	-12.0
Dairy	14.0	9.6	25.5	18.0	-8.8
Grain mill	3.8	1.8	44.6	36.0	-57.7
Animal feeds	8.3	6.2	107.7	95.3	46.2
Other foods	22.1	42.9	13.4	6.7	19.8
Beverages	17.1	14.0	31.8	23.9	-24.6
Tobacco	7.0	n.i.	n.i.	n.i.	n.i.
Total food	100.0	100.0	24.3	16.9	-4.4

Source: Summary Report of the National Experts

6.1 Recent Performance of the Food Industry

The food industry has shown modest growth in output in recent years, measured in either national currency or EUR’s, led by a significant expansion of the ‘Other foods’ sector (and to a lesser extent in production of animal feeds and fish processing), although overall employment in the industry has fallen. A significant contraction occurred in fruit and vegetable processing. In the remaining sectors, output has expanded while employment has fallen significantly, indicating that substantial rationalisation has taken place (especially so in the beverages, grain milling and oil processing sectors).

6.2 Ownership Structure

Privatisation of the food industry is almost complete, with just 3 state companies still existing, due to unresolved ownership issues to do with trademarks and restitution claims. There were three main routes to privatisation: (a) privatisation of small enterprises (roughly up to 20 employees) was implemented using a tendering process, (b) large state enterprises were converted into stock companies and privatised using the voucher method, while (c) some state companies were sold directly to foreign investors (e.g. the chocolate industry). Some shares in food companies were retained to be distributed among farmers, but in the event this did not happen and the shares were kept by the State Support and Guarantee Fund for Agriculture and Forestry and later sold.

The structure of the pre-transition industry was highly concentrated. Some sectors were left concentrated, perhaps with the aim of easier privatisation (e.g. chocolate, oil refining). Where large 'national’ enterprises were broken up, increasing concentration can again be observed in some sectors since the mid-1990s, e.g. sugar processing and grain milling. In other sectors, there is a significant dual industry structure[5], e.g. breweries, meat processing, fruit and vegetable processing. Remaining sectors, including dairy and meat processing and the beverages industry (apart from breweries) remain fairly unconcentrated.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) into the food industry accounts for about 4.5% of the total annual FDI inflow, estimated to be slightly above the average for manufacturing industry as a whole. In general, FDI has been directed into high value added branches (chocolate industry, spirits production) or branches with significant export potential (brewing) and, in addition, sugar processing.

6.3 Policy Issues

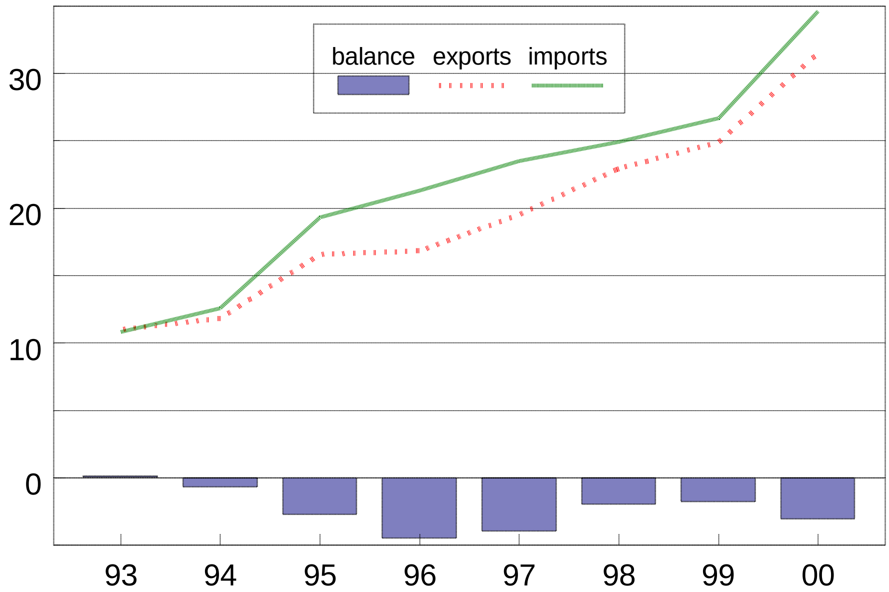
Investment in the food industry has been relatively stable, increasing in 1996 in response to a short economic boom and then falling again in 1997 and 1998. Most investment is directed to plant restructuring – increasing plant capacity in order to concentrate production in a few plants with modern technology – and also to improve hygiene, quality and environmental standards. The latter is associated with the harmonisation of Czech national food legislation with EU legislation.

7 TRADE

7.1 General Trade

The Czech Republic's trade balances has shown a deficit from 1994 onwards, but the value of Czech trade has increased since then by around 3 times (Fig. 12). In 2000 the trade deficit amounted to € 3.4 billion or 6.2 % of GDP.

Figure 12: The Development of Total Trade in the Czech Republic (billion €)

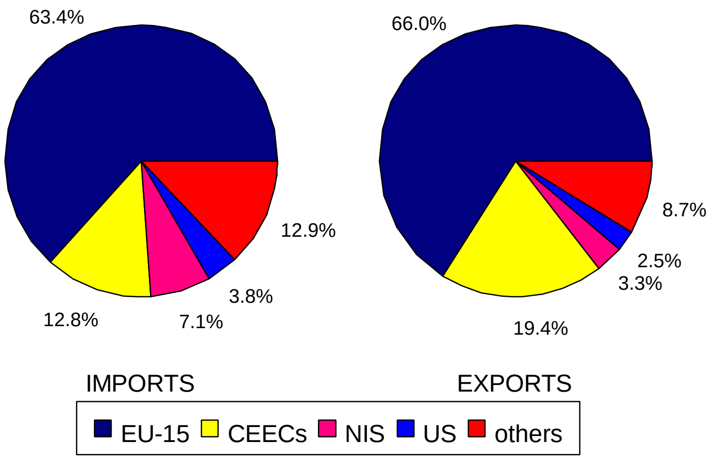


Source : Eurostat

[5] On the one side very small operations and on the other side very large operations.

The Czech Republic has increasingly integrated into the European economy. The most important trading partner is the EU, which accounts for 66 % of all Czech exports and 63 % of all Czech imports (Fig. 13) averaged over the years 1997 to 2000.

Figure 13: Share of Trade Partners (average 1997-2000)

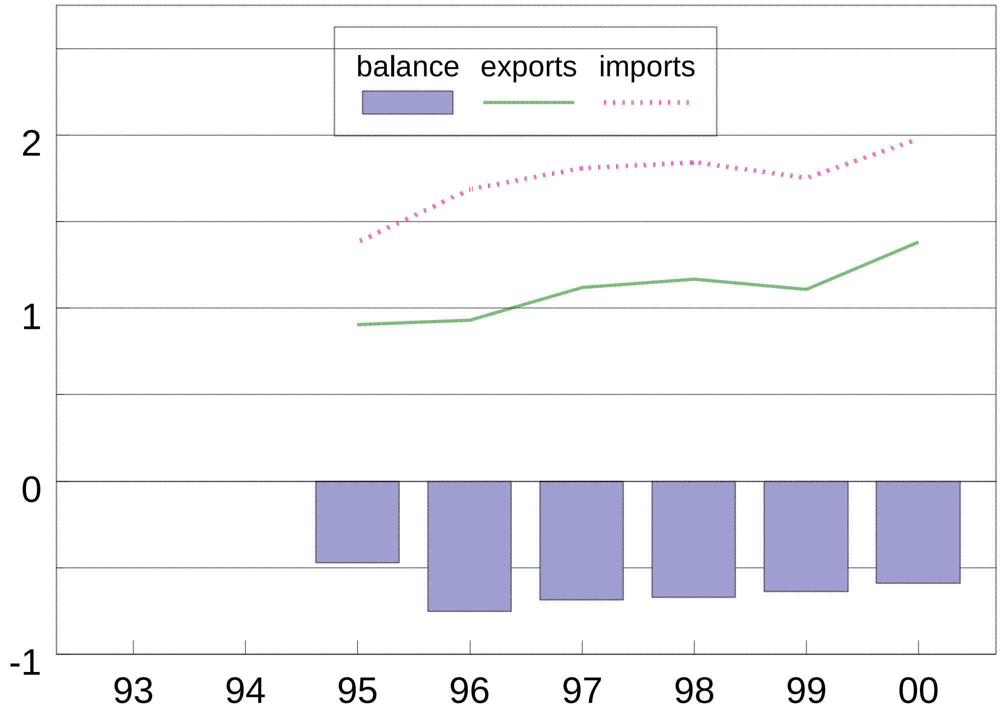


Source : Eurostat

7.2 Agricultural Trade

Czech agricultural imports (Fig. 14) increased to close to € 2 billion in 2000 and exports to just below € 1.4 billion. Due to the faster increase in exports the agricultural trade deficit was reduced from € 755 million in 1996 to € 594 million in 2000.

Figure 14: Development of Czech Agricultural Trade (billion EUR)



Source : Eurostat

The trade in agricultural products to and from the Czech Republic accounted for 4.4 % of total exports (EU-15: 6.2 %) and 5.7 % of total imports (EU-15: 5.7 %) in 2000 (Tab.14).

Table 14: Trade of Agricultural Products in 2000

	% of total exports	% of total imports
Czech Republic	***4.4***	***5.7***
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 Tab. 15 (as an average of the years 1997 to 2000). On the import side "fruits" (10.6 % of total agricultural imports) are of most importance, while exports are led by "products of milk, eggs, honey" (13.8 % of total agricultural exports) followed by "beverages, spirits and vinegar" (10.4 %).

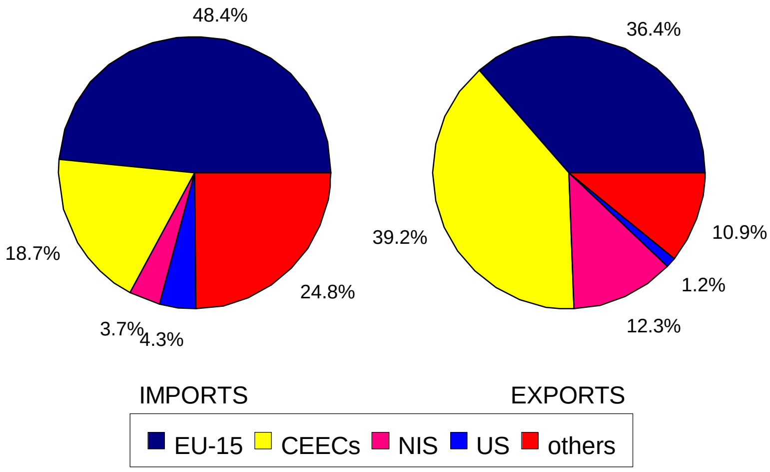
Table 15: Share of most important products or products group in agricultural trade
(average 1997 – 2000)

Products	**Imports in %**	**Exports in %**
Animal products	**7.5**	**20.8**
• Products of milk, eggs, honey	2.9	13.8
Vegetable products	**29.9**	**23.7**
• Vegetables	6.3	1.3
• Fruits	10.6	2.1
• Oil seeds	2.5	9.2
Prepared foodstuffs	**46.6**	**46.2**
• Preparations of vegetables, fruits, nuts	5.0	3.3
• Miscellaneous edible preparations	9.1	5.2
• Beverages, spirits and vinegar	4.3	10.4
• Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	8.3	3.2
• Tobacco	7.7	10.1

Source: Eurostat - Comext - Phare

The major trading partner for agricultural imports to the Czech Republic is the EU-15, though the EU is less important for Czech exports (Fig.15). About 48 % of agri-food imports to the Czech Republic come from the EU-15, while approximately 36 % of Czech agri-food exports go to this destination. The most important export partners are the CEECs, with a share of 39 % of Czech exports.

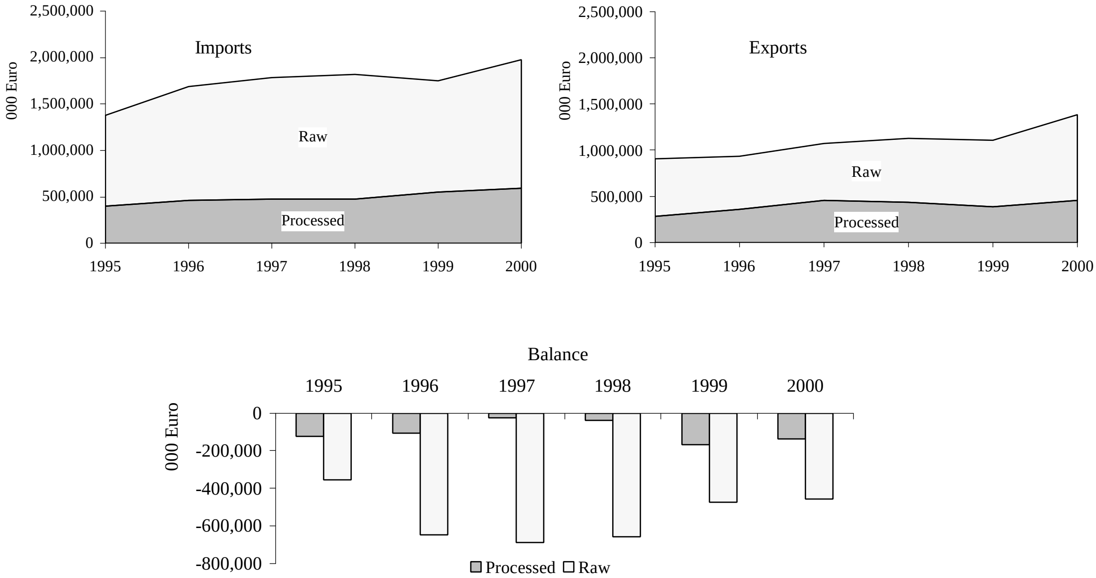
Figure 15: The Czech Republic – Share of Agricultural Trade Partners (average 1997-2000)



Source : Eurostat

Agricultural trade in total, and with the EU-15 in particular, increased over the last decade (Fig. 16). While agricultural imports from the EU-15 have increased in value 1.3 times between 1995 and 2000, exports increased slightly more (1.5 times) (Tab.16). Agricultural exports of processed products to the EU-15 have grown in value 3 times. However, despite these developments the agricultural trade deficit with the EU-15 was still at a level of € 441 million in 2000.

Fig. 16: The Czech Republic - Total Agricultural Trade (000 EUR)



Source: Eurostat

Table 16: The Czech Republic - Agricultural Trade with EU-15 (million EUR)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	*2000 /1995*
Imports							
Raw products	456	571	570	603	556	648	*1.4*
Processed products	269	303	278	270	292	324	*1.2*
All Agricultural products	725	873	847	873	849	972	*1.3*
Exports							
Raw products	293	250	240	234	309	352	*1.2*
Processed products	59	82	124	116	133	179	*3.0*
All Agricultural products	352	332	363	350	442	531	*1.5*
Balance							
Raw products	-163	-321	-330	-369	-248	-296	*1.8*
Processed products	-210	-220	-154	-154	-159	-145	*0.7*
All Agricultural products	-372	-541	-484	-523	-407	-441	*1.2*

8 Agricultural Policy and Budget

The Czech Republic has a – to a large extent - liberalised land market. Regarding the development of **common market organisations**, for arable crops the State Agricultural Intervention Fund continued expanding its operations. As of 1 July 2002 an intervention price for wheat has been set at about € 108.15 per tonne (CKR 3500/tonne). For sugar a quota regime was introduced in 2001. At present the Czech Republic supports the expansion of vineyards. In the dairy sector the Czech Republic has been operating a quota system similar to the quota system within the EU for some years now.

The following analysis is based on classifying the Czech government's **budget expenditures** that might be regarded as being directed to agriculture as follows:

- Market oriented (Pillar 1, Export subsidies, set-aside, direct income support (coupled), input subsidies)
- Rural development oriented (LFA payment, agro-environmental programmes, renewable energy resources, afforestation)
- Investment support to Agriculture (Interest subsidies (incl. interest free loans), investment grants (establishment of grassland, improving genetic potential of breads))
- General support (Research, information, training)
- Disaster payment (Flood and drought compensations, interest subsidies on loans for farm recoveries)
- Support from other sources (non MoA, mainly from the Ministry of environment and support to SME).

The total amount of the agricultural budget (as defined above) increased from about € 300 million in 1995 to more than € 400 million in 2000 (Tab. 17) and is expected to reach € 542 million in 2001. The two most important elements are market oriented support and support for rural development, both with a share of about 30 % of the agricultural budget in the year 2000.

Table 17: Agricultural Budget 1995-2000 (million €)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Market oriented, Pillar 1	118	104	85	90	130	121
Rural development oriented	73	78	67	104	108	124
Investment support to Agriculture	47	69	84	81	70	57
General support	63	65	60	61	61	68
Disaster payment	0	9	46	29	9	35
Support from other sources (non MoA)	1	3	5	8	7	4
Total	**304**	**327**	**349**	**373**	**384**	**409**

Source: Report on the State of Czech Agriculture in 2000, MoA December 2001

The disaster payments were due to floods and droughts. In 1997 there was a large flood, compensations were given until the middle of 1998. In 2000 there was drought in the Czech Republic, for which compensations were paid until the middle of 2001.

A half of rural development oriented expenditure has been directed to keeping grasslands cultivated. In the middle of the 1990s the programme mixing income support and environmental concerns was set up. In 1997 the programme was reconsidered and since then it has been gradually reformed to lower compensations for less favoured natural conditions (income support in LFA) (Tab. 18). It should be noted that in 2000 there was still a difference between the Czech LFA compensations and analogous EU programmes. The Czech one remained more oriented to production than rural development.

Table 18: Elements of the Agricultural Budget: Development of agro-environmental and less favoured area (LFA) payments 1995-2000 (million €)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Grassland maintenance	32	43	47	0	0	0
LFA	0	0	0	70	71	64

Source: Report on the State of Czech Agriculture in 2000, MoA December 2001

The agricultural policy has had three main components, particularly since 1998. Price support through disposal of market surpluses (export subsidies), direct income support, and support to inputs (improving the competitive position of Czech farmers) (Tab. 19).

Table 19: Elements of the Agricultural Budget: Development of Pillar1 - main components 1995-2000 (million €)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Export subsidies	31	33	36	37	34	24
Direct income support in agriculturally favoured areas	0	0	0	10	30	28
Petrol tax refund	0	0	0	0	13	27

Source: Report on the State of Czech Agriculture in 2000, MoA December 2001

Investment support has been designed to channel necessary funds for “transition” restructuring. Most improvements like food quality and safety, environmentally safe manure management, animal welfare, and on-farm processing have already been included implicitly in new investments, however, they have become targeted directly only modestly and very recently. Therefore the investment support have not been included among Pillar 2 policies.

9 Annexes

Annex 1: Development of Key Figures in the Czech Republic

	Unit	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 [e]	2002 [f]
(I) Main Economic Indicators										
GDP	% change	2.2	5.9	4.3	-0.8	-1.2	-0.4	2.9	3.6 [1]	3.4 [1]
Industry + construction	% of total	40.9	41.9	43.0	42.1	39.8	39.2	39.9		
Services	% of total	54.1	53.4	52.2	53.4	55.5	56.8	56.1		
Agriculture, hunting + forestry	% of total	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.7	3.9	3.9		
Inflation	%			9.1	8.0	9.7	1.8	3.9	4.7 [1]	3.9 [1]
Unemployment	% of labour force *		4	3.9	4.8	6.5	8.5	8.8	8.9 [1]	8.8 [1]
Government deficit	% GDP				-2.7	-3.8	-4	-3.3	-5.5 [1]	-6.7 [1]
Trade balance	mio EUR	-1161	-2813	-4630	-4008	-2269	-1785	-3394		
Trade balance	% of GDP	-3.4	-7.1	-10.2	-8.6	-4.5	-3.5	-6.2	-5.8 [1]	-5.3 [1]
Current account	mio EUR	-663	-1047	-3381	-2835	-1187	-1470	-2464		
Current account balance	% of GDP	-1.9	-2.6	-7.4	-6.1	-2.3	-2.9	-5.6	-4.7 [1]	-4.5 [1]
PPS per capita	€ / capita	10200	11000	11900	12100	12200	12400	13200		
PPS as % of EU-15 (=100)	PPS / capita	:	62.3	64.4	62.3	60.1	58.3	58.6		
(II) Development of Employment and Production in the Czech Republic's Agriculture										
Agricultural Employment	1000	338	326	305	284	267		193		
In % of total employment		7.0	6.6	6.2	5.8	5.5		7.4		
Agricultural Production	1995=100	97.5	100.0	98.5	97.1	99.0	108.0			
• Share of Crops	% total	45.9	46.8	47.7	47.4	47.3	48.5			
• Share of Livestock	% total	54.1	53.2	52.3	52.6	52.7	51.5			
(III) Agricultural Structures in the Czech Republic										
Utilised Agricultural Area	1000 ha	4281	4280	4279	4280	4272	4283	4282	4280	
in % of total area		54.3	54.3	54.3	54.3	54.2	54.3	54.3	54.3	
Number of Holdings	1000							56,487		
Average farm size	ha							75		

Source: EUROSTAT; [1] = European Commission; DG ECFIN (2002): The European Commission – Forecast for the Candidate Countries. Spring 2002. [e] = estimate, [f] = forecast

Annex 2: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: Czech Republic)

(million Euro, average 1997-2000)

moyenne 1997 - 2000	IMPORTATIONS						EXPORTATIONS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapitres de la Nom. Comb.	Monde	EUR 15	autres PECO	C.E.I.	Etats - Unis	Reste Monde	Monde	EUR 15	autres PECO	C.E.I.	Etats - Unis	Reste Monde	Monde	EUR 15	autres PECO	C.E.I.	Etats - Unis	Reste Monde
01 Animaux vivants	12.0	6.2	5.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	43.0	20.4	13.7	0.6	0.1	8.2	31.0	14.2	8.7	0.5	-0.1	7.7
02 Viandes et abats comestibles	49.8	29.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	13.3	35.3	17.1	14.8	2.1	0.0	1.4	-14.5	-11.9	7.3	2.1	-0.0	-11.9
04 Produits laitiers, oeufs, miel	52.7	27.9	21.8	0.8	0.7	1.6	164.4	43.7	34.3	20.9	1.1	64.4	111.7	15.8	12.5	20.0	0.5	62.8
05 * Autres prod. origine animale	23.8	15.1	1.5	0.2	1.2	5.9	5.5	4.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	-18.3	-11.0	-0.2	-0.1	-1.2	-5.8
Produits du règne animal	**138.3**	**78.2**	**35.7**	**1.1**	**2.0**	**21.2**	**248.2**	**85.3**	**64.1**	**23.6**	**1.2**	**74.0**	**109.9**	**7.1**	**28.4**	**22.5**	**-0.8**	**52.8**
06 Plantes et fleurs	39.0	30.7	2.8	0.0	0.5	5.0	3.7	2.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	-35.3	-28.7	-1.2	0.1	-0.5	-4.9
07 Légumes	117.1	68.5	33.6	0.1	0.9	13.9	15.5	8.9	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	-101.5	-59.6	-27.8	0.0	-0.9	-13.3
08 Fruits	194.9	94.7	11.0	1.6	5.4	82.2	25.0	18.4	5.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	-169.8	-76.3	-5.1	-1.2	-5.4	-81.9
09 Café, thé, maté et épices	77.0	15.0	5.4	0.1	0.1	56.3	18.7	2.6	14.0	1.9	0.1	0.2	-58.2	-12.5	8.6	1.8	0.0	-56.2
10 Céréales + riz	54.2	21.3	17.9	0.2	1.2	13.6	55.6	10.4	28.6	16.1	0.0	0.5	1.4	-10.9	10.7	15.9	-1.2	-13.1
11 Farines, malt, amidons	10.6	5.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	48.9	3.3	29.0	5.8	0.7	10.0	38.3	-2.2	24.2	5.7	0.7	9.8
12 Oléagineux	46.7	21.8	9.0	0.2	1.4	14.3	110.3	74.2	17.3	3.6	0.9	14.3	63.6	52.4	8.2	3.5	-0.5	0.0
13 Gommes, résines, sucs	9.8	7.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	2.0	5.4	1.4	1.7	1.2	0.1	1.0	-4.4	-5.7	1.4	1.2	-0.2	-1.1
14 Matières à tresser et autres	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.2	-0.9	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-1.0
Produits du règne végétal	**551.6**	**265.6**	**84.9**	**2.4**	**10.0**	**188.7**	**283.3**	**121.3**	**103.9**	**29.1**	**2.0**	**26.9**	**-268.3**	**-144.2**	**19.0**	**26.7**	**-8.1**	**-161.7**
15 Graisses et huiles	**69.9**	**49.2**	**11.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**9.6**	**46.8**	**4.8**	**35.1**	**5.9**	**0.1**	**1.0**	**-23.1**	**-44.4**	**24.1**	**5.9**	**-0.1**	**-8.6**
16 * Préparations de viandes	13.8	6.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	23.8	0.4	15.1	7.9	0.0	0.5	10.0	-6.1	8.9	7.9	-0.0	-0.7
17 Sucres et sucreries	49.1	23.8	21.2	0.0	0.9	3.1	50.0	18.3	14.8	12.6	1.4	2.9	0.9	-5.5	-6.4	12.5	0.5	-0.2
18 Cacao et ses préparations	79.1	36.1	24.1	0.0	0.0	18.8	37.9	8.3	21.7	6.6	0.4	1.0	-41.2	-27.8	-2.5	6.6	0.4	-17.9
19 * Préparat. céréales, farines	84.8	51.8	30.7	0.2	0.3	1.8	56.9	9.1	36.6	8.0	0.1	3.0	-28.0	-42.7	5.9	7.8	-0.2	1.2
20 Préparat. légumes, fruits	92.0	44.1	19.0	0.3	1.8	26.9	38.9	9.8	19.6	7.9	0.4	1.2	-53.2	-34.4	0.6	7.7	-1.4	-25.7
21 Prép. alimentaires diverses	167.7	76.8	50.3	0.6	9.8	30.2	61.7	10.5	43.1	5.5	0.1	2.5	-105.9	-66.2	-7.2	4.9	-9.7	-27.7
22 Boissons, vinaigres	80.1	52.6	19.0	0.5	4.4	3.7	123.8	63.1	38.9	6.4	6.4	9.0	43.6	10.5	19.9	6.0	2.0	5.3
23 * Résidus industries aliment.	152.4	107.5	9.7	0.2	2.6	32.5	38.2	23.8	13.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	-114.3	-83.8	3.3	1.0	-2.6	-32.3
24 Tabacs	141.4	22.0	24.6	0.0	43.1	51.7	121.1	35.5	48.6	30.9	1.0	5.1	-20.3	13.5	24.0	30.9	-42.1	-46.6
Prod. Indust. alim. et boiss.	**860.5**	**421.1**	**204.9**	**1.7**	**62.9**	**169.8**	**552.2**	**178.6**	**251.4**	**87.0**	**9.8**	**25.3**	**-308.3**	**-242.5**	**46.5**	**85.3**	**-53.1**	**-144.6**
Autres Prod. Agri. Urug. Rd	**224.3**	**78.5**	**8.4**	**63.9**	**4.8**	**68.7**	**63.8**	**45.4**	**14.0**	**1.1**	**0.7**	**2.6**	**-160.5**	**-33.2**	**5.6**	**-62.8**	**-4.1**	**-66.1**
Prod. Agri. Uruguay Round	**1,844.7**	**892.6**	**344.9**	**69.1**	**79.9**	**458.0**	**1,194.3**	**435.4**	**468.5**	**146.8**	**13.8**	**129.8**	**-650.3**	**-457.2**	**123.6**	**77.6**	**-66.1**	**-328.2**
Total Tous Produits	27,440	17,392	3,501	1,961	1,045	3,540	24,722	16,323	4,802	824	613	2,160	-2,717	-1,070	1,301	-1,137	-432	-1,380
% Prod. Agri./ Tous Produits	**6.7**	**5.1**	**9.9**	**3.5**	**7.7**	**12.9**	**4.8**	**2.7**	**9.8**	**17.8**	**2.3**	**6.0**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Czech Republic (million Euro, 2000)

2000	IMPORTATIONS						EXPORTATIONS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapitres de la Nom. Comb.	Monde	EUR 15	autres PECO	C.E.I.	Etats - Unis	Reste Monde	Monde	EUR 15	autres PECO	C.E.I.	Etats - Unis	Reste Monde	Monde	EUR 15	autres PECO	C.E.I.	Etats - Unis	Reste Monde
01 Animaux vivants	13.2	6.3	6.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	33.1	16.5	12.0	0.1	0.1	4.4	19.9	10.2	5.7	-0.0	-0.0	4.1
02 Viandes et abats comestibles	66.4	42.2	9.2	0.0	0.0	14.9	34.9	19.2	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	-31.5	-23.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	-14.5
04 Produits laitiers, oeufs, miel	69.2	31.8	34.3	1.2	0.4	1.7	190.5	50.7	47.9	7.3	0.6	84.1	121.3	18.9	13.7	6.1	0.2	82.4
05 * Autres prod. origine animale	25.3	15.8	2.0	0.3	0.7	6.6	7.3	6.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	-18.0	-9.5	-1.2	-0.2	-0.7	-6.4
Produits du règne animal	**174.1**	**96.0**	**51.8**	**1.5**	**1.2**	**23.6**	**265.8**	**92.6**	**75.9**	**7.5**	**0.7**	**89.1**	**91.6**	**-3.4**	**24.1**	**5.9**	**-0.6**	**65.6**
06 Plantes et fleurs	49.7	39.0	3.5	0.0	0.8	6.4	4.2	2.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	-45.6	-36.7	-1.8	0.1	-0.8	-6.3
07 Légumes	124.8	73.0	36.9	0.2	0.9	13.7	15.5	7.5	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	-109.3	-65.5	-29.7	-0.1	-0.9	-13.1
08 Fruits	195.0	95.0	12.0	3.1	6.1	78.8	30.1	21.8	7.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	-164.8	-73.2	-4.3	-2.9	-6.0	-78.5
09 Café, thé, maté et épices	65.7	15.3	5.5	0.1	0.1	44.8	16.3	1.0	13.9	1.3	0.0	0.1	-49.4	-14.3	8.5	1.2	-0.1	-44.6
10 Céréales + riz	41.8	17.3	10.5	0.0	0.3	13.7	120.0	14.5	49.2	55.9	0.0	0.4	78.2	-2.8	38.7	55.9	-0.3	-13.2
11 Farines, malt, amidons	9.6	5.6	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	64.8	3.2	50.8	4.8	1.0	4.9	55.2	-2.3	47.1	4.7	1.0	4.7
12 Oléagineux	47.9	20.2	13.4	0.1	1.1	13.1	149.7	109.2	22.4	3.3	1.3	13.6	101.8	89.0	9.0	3.2	0.2	0.4
13 Gommes, résines, sucs	11.0	6.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	4.6	8.7	1.4	2.4	2.4	0.2	2.3	-2.3	-4.6	2.1	2.4	0.1	-2.3
14 Matières à tresser et autres	3.1	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.8	-1.2	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	-1.0
Produits du règne végétal	**548.6**	**272.7**	**86.0**	**4.0**	**9.7**	**176.3**	**409.6**	**161.1**	**155.5**	**67.9**	**2.7**	**22.3**	**-139.0**	**-111.6**	**69.5**	**64.0**	**-6.9**	**-154.0**
15 Graisses et huiles	**75.0**	**53.9**	**13.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**7.9**	**44.5**	**5.7**	**35.6**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**2.4**	**-30.5**	**-48.2**	**22.5**	**0.8**	**-0.1**	**-5.5**
16 * Préparations de viandes	14.2	6.4	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	23.2	0.2	17.5	5.2	0.0	0.3	8.9	-6.1	10.5	5.2	0.0	-0.6
17 Sucres et sucreries	66.3	29.7	33.0	0.1	0.7	2.7	59.0	27.9	13.8	11.6	3.0	2.8	-7.2	-1.8	-19.3	11.4	2.3	0.1
18 Cacao et ses préparations	90.5	42.3	28.7	0.0	0.0	19.5	45.7	16.3	28.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	-44.8	-25.9	-0.3	0.3	-0.0	-18.9
19 * Préparat. céréales, farines	105.3	59.3	43.0	0.2	0.3	2.5	54.4	10.6	39.0	2.2	0.1	2.4	-51.0	-48.7	-4.0	2.0	-0.2	-0.1
20 Préparat. légumes, fruits	91.8	43.9	18.0	0.2	1.1	28.6	36.6	12.6	20.3	2.3	0.2	1.2	-55.2	-31.3	2.3	2.1	-0.9	-27.3
21 Prép. alimentaires diverses	197.5	80.0	59.9	0.6	12.9	44.1	85.4	15.9	64.5	1.6	0.2	3.2	-112.2	-64.1	4.6	1.1	-12.7	-41.0
22 Boissons, vinaigres	96.8	58.0	29.4	0.4	5.1	4.0	147.1	86.6	39.5	1.9	6.9	12.3	50.3	28.6	10.1	1.5	1.9	8.3
23 * Résidus industries aliment.	169.6	122.8	11.1	0.3	0.9	34.6	48.8	26.7	20.4	1.4	0.0	0.2	-120.9	-96.0	9.3	1.0	-0.8	-34.4
24 Tabacs	110.9	18.8	17.7	0.0	40.8	33.5	92.0	26.5	49.4	3.4	0.0	12.7	-18.8	7.7	31.7	3.4	-40.8	-20.8
Prod. Indust. alim. et boiss.	**943.0**	**461.2**	**247.9**	**1.8**	**61.7**	**170.5**	**592.1**	**223.4**	**292.8**	**29.8**	**10.4**	**35.8**	**-350.9**	**-237.8**	**44.9**	**28.0**	**-51.3**	**-134.7**
Autres Prod. Agri. Urug. Rd	**236.5**	**88.0**	**9.0**	**53.0**	**5.9**	**80.6**	**71.5**	**48.4**	**17.2**	**1.8**	**1.6**	**2.4**	**-164.9**	**-39.5**	**8.2**	**-51.2**	**-4.2**	**-78.1**
Prod. Agri. Uruguay Round	**1,977.2**	**971.8**	**407.7**	**60.3**	**78.6**	**458.7**	**1,383.5**	**531.3**	**576.9**	**107.9**	**15.4**	**151.9**	**-593.7**	**-440.4**	**169.2**	**47.5**	**-63.2**	**-306.7**
Total Tous Produits	34,619	21,737	4,277	2,739	1,409	4,457	31,501	21,593	5,454	799	888	2,766	-3,119	-144	1,177	-1,940	-520	-1,691
% Prod. Agri./ Tous Produits	**5.7**	**4.5**	**9.5**	**2.2**	**5.6**	**10.3**	**4.4**	**2.5**	**10.6**	**13.5**	**1.7**	**5.5**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Czech Republic (million Euro, 1999)

1999	IMPORTATIONS						EXPORTATIONS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapitres de la Nom. Comb.	Monde	EUR 15	autres PECO	C.E.I.	Etats - Unis	Reste Monde	Monde	EUR 15	autres PECO	C.E.I.	Etats - Unis	Reste Monde	Monde	EUR 15	autres PECO	C.E.I.	Etats - Unis	Reste Monde
01 Animaux vivants	11.7	5.8	4.9	0.2	0.3	0.6	34.3	18.4	10.9	0.1	0.1	4.9	22.6	12.6	6.0	-0.1	-0.2	4.3
02 Viandes et abats comestibles	47.7	24.9	9.4	0.0	0.0	13.4	26.7	16.3	10.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	-21.0	-8.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	-13.2
04 Produits laitiers, oeufs, miel	55.4	28.2	25.5	0.4	0.1	1.2	151.2	35.4	31.9	16.5	1.7	65.7	95.7	7.2	6.4	16.1	1.5	64.4
05 * Autres prod. origine animale	23.8	15.9	1.5	0.2	0.6	5.6	6.6	4.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	-17.2	-11.7	0.7	-0.1	-0.6	-5.4
Produits du règne animal	**138.6**	**74.8**	**41.3**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**20.8**	**218.8**	**74.3**	**55.1**	**16.7**	**1.7**	**70.9**	**80.1**	**-0.5**	**13.8**	**16.0**	**0.7**	**50.2**
06 Plantes et fleurs	40.5	31.7	2.7	0.0	0.6	5.6	3.5	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	-37.0	-29.6	-1.3	0.1	-0.6	-5.5
07 Légumes	111.5	66.6	31.0	0.0	0.9	13.0	16.9	10.3	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	-94.7	-56.3	-25.1	0.1	-0.9	-12.4
08 Fruits	193.5	93.6	11.1	1.6	5.7	81.4	25.1	17.1	7.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	-168.3	-76.6	-3.6	-1.2	-5.7	-81.3
09 Café, thé, maté et épices	71.6	15.8	6.1	0.0	0.1	49.6	15.4	1.2	12.2	1.9	0.0	0.2	-56.2	-14.6	6.1	1.8	-0.1	-49.4
10 Céréales + riz	39.1	5.1	18.7	0.0	0.8	14.5	68.2	19.8	39.6	7.9	0.0	0.8	29.0	14.7	20.9	7.9	-0.8	-13.7
11 Farines, malt, amidons	9.9	5.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	40.8	2.6	24.4	5.8	0.9	7.1	30.8	-2.9	20.2	5.8	0.9	6.8
12 Oléagineux	41.1	20.2	8.6	0.0	1.1	11.3	138.7	99.4	21.4	3.0	1.4	13.6	97.6	79.2	12.8	3.0	0.3	2.3
13 Gommes, résines, sucs	9.9	7.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.6	6.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.3	1.4	-3.7	-6.0	1.0	1.5	-0.2	-0.2
14 Matières à tresser et autres	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.5	-0.6	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.9
Produits du règne végétal	**518.8**	**246.6**	**82.7**	**1.7**	**9.7**	**178.1**	**314.8**	**153.8**	**113.8**	**20.6**	**2.8**	**23.9**	**-203.9**	**-92.8**	**31.0**	**18.9**	**-6.9**	**-154.2**
15 Graisses et huiles	**68.8**	**47.7**	**11.5**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**9.3**	**44.3**	**3.4**	**30.7**	**9.5**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**-24.5**	**-44.3**	**19.2**	**9.5**	**-0.3**	**-8.6**
16 * Préparations de viandes	13.4	6.5	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	21.1	0.4	14.2	5.9	0.0	0.6	7.7	-6.0	8.0	5.9	-0.0	-0.1
17 Sucres et sucreries	48.9	22.7	20.9	0.0	0.5	4.8	33.7	17.1	11.7	1.9	1.7	1.3	-15.1	-5.6	-9.1	1.9	1.2	-3.5
18 Cacao et ses préparations	82.2	35.7	27.3	0.0	0.1	19.1	28.9	8.0	19.3	0.9	0.0	0.8	-53.3	-27.8	-8.0	0.9	-0.0	-18.3
19 * Préparat. céréales, farines	88.9	53.7	33.0	0.2	0.4	1.5	48.3	8.4	35.0	2.0	0.3	2.7	-40.6	-45.3	2.0	1.7	-0.1	1.1
20 Préparat. légumes, fruits	91.9	40.0	19.9	0.5	1.9	29.6	32.4	11.5	16.9	2.6	0.2	1.2	-59.5	-28.6	-3.0	2.1	-1.7	-28.4
21 Prép. alimentaires diverses	168.2	77.4	50.4	0.6	12.6	27.3	61.0	14.2	41.4	2.4	0.1	2.9	-107.2	-63.2	-9.0	1.8	-12.5	-24.3
22 Boissons, vinaigres	76.1	48.5	17.1	0.2	4.3	5.9	112.1	60.6	34.7	1.2	6.2	9.3	36.0	12.1	17.6	1.0	1.9	3.4
23 * Résidus industries aliment.	132.2	97.8	10.6	0.0	1.6	22.3	30.7	17.5	12.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	-101.6	-80.2	1.5	1.1	-1.6	-22.3
24 Tabacs	136.4	23.5	27.9	0.0	29.7	55.3	104.3	28.9	54.7	12.6	0.1	7.8	-32.1	5.5	26.8	12.6	-29.6	-47.5
Prod. Indust. alim. et boiss.	**838.1**	**405.7**	**213.3**	**1.5**	**51.1**	**166.5**	**472.4**	**166.6**	**240.1**	**30.5**	**8.6**	**26.6**	**-365.7**	**-239.1**	**26.8**	**29.0**	**-42.5**	**-139.9**
Autres Prod. Agri. Urug. Rd	**187.4**	**74.1**	**6.7**	**45.0**	**2.9**	**58.7**	**58.4**	**44.1**	**11.4**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**-129.0**	**-30.0**	**4.7**	**-44.1**	**-1.9**	**-57.7**
Prod. Agri. Uruguay Round	**1,751.8**	**849.0**	**355.5**	**49.0**	**65.0**	**433.3**	**1,108.8**	**442.2**	**451.0**	**78.3**	**14.1**	**123.1**	**-643.0**	**-406.8**	**95.5**	**29.3**	**-50.9**	**-310.3**
Total Tous Produits	26,706	17,151	3,283	1,575	1,042	3,655	24,917	17,290	4,499	604	583	1,941	-1,789	138	1,216	-971	-459	-1,714
% Prod. Agri./ Tous Produits	**6.6**	**5.0**	**10.8**	**3.1**	**6.2**	**11.9**	**4.4**	**2.6**	**10.0**	**13.0**	**2.4**	**6.3**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Czech Republic (million Euro, 1998)

1998	IMPORTATIONS						EXPORTATIONS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapitres de la Nom. Comb.	Monde	EUR 15	autres PECO	C.E.I.	Etats - Unis	Reste Monde	Monde	EUR 15	autres PECO	C.E.I.	Etats - Unis	Reste Monde	Monde	EUR 15	autres PECO	C.E.I.	Etats - Unis	Reste Monde
01 Animaux vivants	14.2	6.7	6.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	55.2	22.2	20.5	1.5	0.0	10.9	41.1	15.6	13.7	1.3	-0.1	10.6
02 Viandes et abats comestibles	53.7	35.2	5.9	0.0	0.1	12.4	46.0	13.8	24.2	7.3	0.0	0.6	-7.7	-21.4	18.3	7.3	-0.1	-11.8
04 Produits laitiers, oeufs, miel	44.2	27.4	14.3	0.6	0.2	1.6	163.7	49.0	26.8	28.3	2.0	57.6	119.5	21.6	12.5	27.7	1.8	55.9
05 * Autres prod. origine animale	25.3	17.0	1.7	0.1	1.1	5.4	4.6	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	-20.7	-14.0	-0.2	-0.1	-1.1	-5.3
Produits du règne animal	**137.3**	**86.3**	**28.7**	**0.9**	**1.5**	**19.9**	**269.5**	**88.1**	**73.0**	**37.1**	**2.0**	**69.2**	**132.2**	**1.8**	**44.3**	**36.3**	**0.5**	**49.4**
06 Plantes et fleurs	33.4	26.8	2.3	0.0	0.4	3.9	3.8	2.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	-29.6	-24.8	-0.6	0.0	-0.4	-3.8
07 Légumes	123.2	74.1	34.2	0.1	0.9	13.9	12.0	5.5	5.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	-111.2	-68.6	-28.3	0.1	-0.9	-13.5
08 Fruits	187.9	90.7	10.4	1.0	4.5	81.3	21.7	15.8	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.3	-166.2	-74.8	-5.5	-0.4	-4.5	-81.0
09 Café, thé, maté et épices	81.1	14.9	4.7	0.1	0.2	61.2	24.7	4.7	17.1	2.5	0.3	0.1	-56.4	-10.2	12.4	2.5	0.1	-61.1
10 Céréales + riz	44.9	5.8	22.2	0.7	1.2	15.0	26.7	5.9	20.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	-18.2	0.1	-2.2	-0.6	-1.2	-14.4
11 Farines, malt, amidons	12.3	6.0	6.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	45.2	3.1	20.2	5.2	0.7	16.0	32.9	-2.9	14.2	5.1	0.7	15.8
12 Oléagineux	48.7	22.5	8.4	0.1	1.9	15.8	76.5	42.1	15.0	3.6	0.8	14.9	27.8	19.7	6.6	3.5	-1.1	-0.9
13 Gommes, résines, sucs	9.2	7.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	3.4	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	-5.8	-6.3	1.1	0.7	-0.1	-1.1
14 Matières à tresser et autres	2.6	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.5	-0.7	0.0	-0.6	-0.0	-1.2
Produits du règne végétal	**543.3**	**249.0**	**88.6**	**2.6**	**9.3**	**193.8**	**214.2**	**80.5**	**86.4**	**13.0**	**1.8**	**32.6**	**-329.1**	**-168.5**	**-2.2**	**10.4**	**-7.5**	**-161.2**
15 Graisses et huiles	**76.9**	**54.5**	**11.8**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**10.5**	**52.1**	**3.7**	**39.8**	**8.2**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**-24.9**	**-50.9**	**28.0**	**8.2**	**0.0**	**-10.2**
16 * Préparations de viandes	13.5	6.3	5.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	30.8	0.7	19.2	10.2	0.0	0.6	17.3	-5.6	13.3	10.2	0.0	-0.6
17 Sucres et sucreries	44.7	19.5	20.9	0.0	1.7	2.6	46.6	13.8	13.1	14.6	0.6	4.5	1.9	-5.7	-7.8	14.6	-1.1	1.9
18 Cacao et ses préparations	71.7	34.6	22.3	0.0	0.1	14.7	37.5	5.1	19.5	10.0	1.2	1.7	-34.2	-29.5	-2.8	10.0	1.1	-13.0
19 * Préparat. céréales, farines	77.0	51.0	24.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	60.3	9.1	38.4	9.4	0.2	3.3	-16.7	-41.9	14.1	9.1	-0.1	2.1
20 Préparat. légumes, fruits	93.3	46.3	20.1	0.2	2.6	24.1	36.6	6.0	20.4	7.9	1.0	1.3	-56.6	-40.3	0.3	7.7	-1.6	-22.8
21 Prép. alimentaires diverses	168.1	78.0	48.3	0.5	7.2	34.1	60.5	6.8	41.5	9.8	0.0	2.4	-107.7	-71.2	-6.8	9.2	-7.2	-31.7
22 Boissons, vinaigres	64.4	42.8	15.2	0.2	3.7	2.4	115.4	51.6	40.3	9.0	6.6	7.9	51.0	8.8	25.1	8.8	2.9	5.4
23 * Résidus industries aliment.	153.3	106.8	8.7	0.2	6.7	30.9	36.0	23.0	11.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	-117.3	-83.7	2.9	1.0	-6.7	-30.8
24 Tabacs	152.7	26.6	26.4	0.0	50.5	49.2	145.7	40.7	42.6	61.7	0.8	0.0	-7.0	14.1	16.1	61.7	-49.7	-49.2
Prod. Indust. alim. et boiss.	**838.6**	**412.0**	**192.1**	**1.4**	**72.7**	**160.3**	**569.4**	**156.9**	**246.6**	**133.8**	**10.4**	**21.7**	**-269.2**	**-255.1**	**54.5**	**132.4**	**-62.3**	**-138.6**
Autres Prod. Agri. Urug. Rd	**246.0**	**84.6**	**8.9**	**79.9**	**5.4**	**67.3**	**62.0**	**45.2**	**13.4**	**1.0**	**0.3**	**2.1**	**-184.0**	**-39.3**	**4.5**	**-78.9**	**-5.1**	**-65.2**
Prod. Agri. Uruguay Round	**1,842.1**	**886.4**	**330.1**	**84.8**	**89.0**	**451.8**	**1,167.2**	**374.3**	**459.1**	**193.1**	**14.7**	**125.9**	**-674.9**	**-512.0**	**129.0**	**108.3**	**-74.4**	**-325.9**
Total Tous Produits	24,912	15,970	3,174	1,644	856	3,268	22,942	14,715	4,791	909	501	2,026	-1,971	-1,256	1,617	-735	-355	-1,242
% Prod. Agri./ Tous Produits	**7.4**	**5.5**	**10.4**	**5.2**	**10.4**	**13.8**	**5.1**	**2.5**	**9.6**	**21.3**	**2.9**	**6.2**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Czech Republic (million Euro, 1997)

1997	IMPORTATIONS						EXPORTATIONS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapitres de la Nom. Comb.	Monde	EUR 15	autres PECO	C.E.I.	Etats - Unis	Reste Monde	Monde	EUR 15	autres PECO	C.E.I.	Etats - Unis	Reste Monde	Monde	EUR 15	autres PECO	C.E.I.	Etats - Unis	Reste Monde
01 Animaux vivants	8.9	6.1	2.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	49.4	24.7	11.4	0.8	0.0	12.4	40.5	18.6	9.5	0.7	-0.1	11.9
02 Viandes et abats comestibles	31.5	13.7	5.4	0.0	0.1	12.3	33.7	19.0	9.8	0.9	0.0	4.1	2.2	5.3	4.4	0.9	-0.1	-8.2
04 Produits laitiers, oeufs, miel	42.2	24.1	13.2	1.2	1.9	1.7	152.3	39.6	30.6	31.4	0.3	50.3	110.1	15.5	17.4	30.2	-1.6	48.6
05 * Autres prod. origine animale	20.8	11.7	0.5	0.1	2.2	6.2	3.5	2.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	-17.3	-8.9	0.0	-0.0	-2.2	-6.1
Produits du règne animal	**103.3**	**55.7**	**21.1**	**1.4**	**4.3**	**20.8**	**238.9**	**86.1**	**52.4**	**33.2**	**0.4**	**66.9**	**135.6**	**30.4**	**31.3**	**31.7**	**-4.0**	**46.1**
06 Plantes et fleurs	32.6	25.5	2.7	0.0	0.3	4.1	3.5	1.8	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	-29.1	-23.6	-1.1	0.0	-0.3	-4.1
07 Légumes	108.7	60.4	32.5	0.1	0.8	15.0	17.8	12.5	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.9	-90.9	-47.9	-28.2	0.1	-0.8	-14.1
08 Fruits	203.1	99.3	10.5	0.6	5.3	87.3	23.0	18.8	3.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	-180.0	-80.5	-6.9	-0.3	-5.3	-87.0
09 Café, thé, maté et épices	89.5	14.2	5.2	0.0	0.1	69.8	18.4	3.5	12.6	1.8	0.2	0.3	-71.0	-10.7	7.4	1.8	0.0	-69.5
10 Céréales + riz	91.1	56.9	20.1	0.2	2.6	11.3	7.5	1.4	5.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	-83.6	-55.6	-14.6	0.3	-2.6	-11.2
11 Farines, malt, amidons	10.4	4.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	44.6	4.3	20.7	7.3	0.2	12.1	34.2	-0.4	15.3	7.3	0.2	11.8
12 Oléagineux	49.1	24.4	5.7	0.4	1.7	16.9	76.3	46.1	10.2	4.6	0.2	15.3	27.3	21.7	4.5	4.2	-1.5	-1.7
13 Gommes, résines, sucs	9.1	7.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.9	3.2	1.4	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	-5.9	-5.8	1.2	0.2	-0.6	-0.8
14 Matières à tresser et autres	2.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.2	-1.2	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-1.0
Produits du règne végétal	**595.7**	**293.9**	**82.4**	**1.4**	**11.5**	**206.5**	**194.5**	**89.8**	**60.0**	**15.0**	**0.6**	**29.1**	**-401.2**	**-204.1**	**-22.4**	**13.7**	**-10.9**	**-177.4**
15 Graisses et huiles	**59.0**	**40.6**	**7.6**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**10.7**	**46.4**	**6.4**	**34.3**	**5.2**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**-12.6**	**-34.2**	**26.6**	**5.2**	**-0.0**	**-10.2**
16 * Préparations de viandes	14.1	6.6	5.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	20.3	0.1	9.5	10.3	0.0	0.4	6.2	-6.5	3.7	10.3	-0.0	-1.3
17 Sucres et sucreries	36.4	23.3	10.1	0.0	0.6	2.4	60.5	14.1	20.7	22.2	0.3	3.1	24.1	-9.1	10.6	22.2	-0.3	0.7
18 Cacao et ses préparations	72.0	31.7	18.3	0.0	0.1	22.0	39.5	3.8	19.4	15.0	0.5	0.7	-32.4	-27.8	1.2	15.0	0.5	-21.2
19 * Préparat. céréales, farines	68.1	43.3	22.5	0.3	0.2	1.8	64.5	8.4	34.1	18.6	0.0	3.4	-3.6	-34.9	11.6	18.3	-0.2	1.6
20 Préparat. légumes, fruits	91.2	46.2	17.9	0.1	1.7	25.3	49.8	8.9	20.7	18.9	0.4	0.8	-41.4	-37.3	2.9	18.8	-1.4	-24.4
21 Prép. alimentaires diverses	136.8	71.7	42.7	0.6	6.4	15.4	40.1	5.3	25.1	8.1	0.0	1.6	-96.7	-66.3	-17.7	7.5	-6.4	-13.8
22 Boissons, vinaigres	83.3	60.8	14.5	1.0	4.6	2.3	120.4	53.4	41.1	13.7	5.8	6.4	37.1	-7.4	26.6	12.7	1.2	4.1
23 * Résidus industries aliment.	154.6	102.8	8.5	0.1	1.0	42.2	37.2	27.7	8.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	-117.4	-75.1	-0.5	1.0	-1.0	-41.7
24 Tabacs	165.8	19.2	26.2	0.0	51.4	69.0	142.4	45.9	47.6	46.0	3.0	0.0	-23.4	26.6	21.4	45.9	-48.5	-69.0
Prod. Indust. alim. et boiss.	**822.3**	**405.6**	**166.5**	**2.1**	**66.2**	**182.0**	**574.9**	**167.7**	**226.3**	**153.9**	**10.0**	**17.0**	**-247.5**	**-237.9**	**59.8**	**151.8**	**-56.1**	**-165.1**
Autres Prod. Agri. Urug. Rd	**227.3**	**67.6**	**8.9**	**77.5**	**5.1**	**68.3**	**63.2**	**43.7**	**14.0**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**4.9**	**-164.1**	**-23.9**	**5.2**	**-77.0**	**-5.0**	**-63.5**
Prod. Agri. Uruguay Round	**1,807.6**	**863.4**	**286.4**	**82.4**	**87.1**	**488.4**	**1,117.9**	**393.8**	**386.9**	**207.8**	**11.1**	**118.3**	**-689.8**	**-469.6**	**100.5**	**125.4**	**-76.0**	**-370.0**
Total Tous Produits	23,521	14,711	3,271	1,887	873	2,779	19,530	11,693	4,465	985	479	1,907	-3,991	-3,018	1,194	-902	-393	-872
% Prod. Agri./ Tous Produits	**7.7**	**5.9**	**8.8**	**4.4**	**10.0**	**17.6**	**5.7**	**3.4**	**8.7**	**21.1**	**2.3**	**6.2**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare