European Commission

Directorate-General for Agriculture

*Agricultural Situation in the Candidate Countries*

# Country Report on Malta

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

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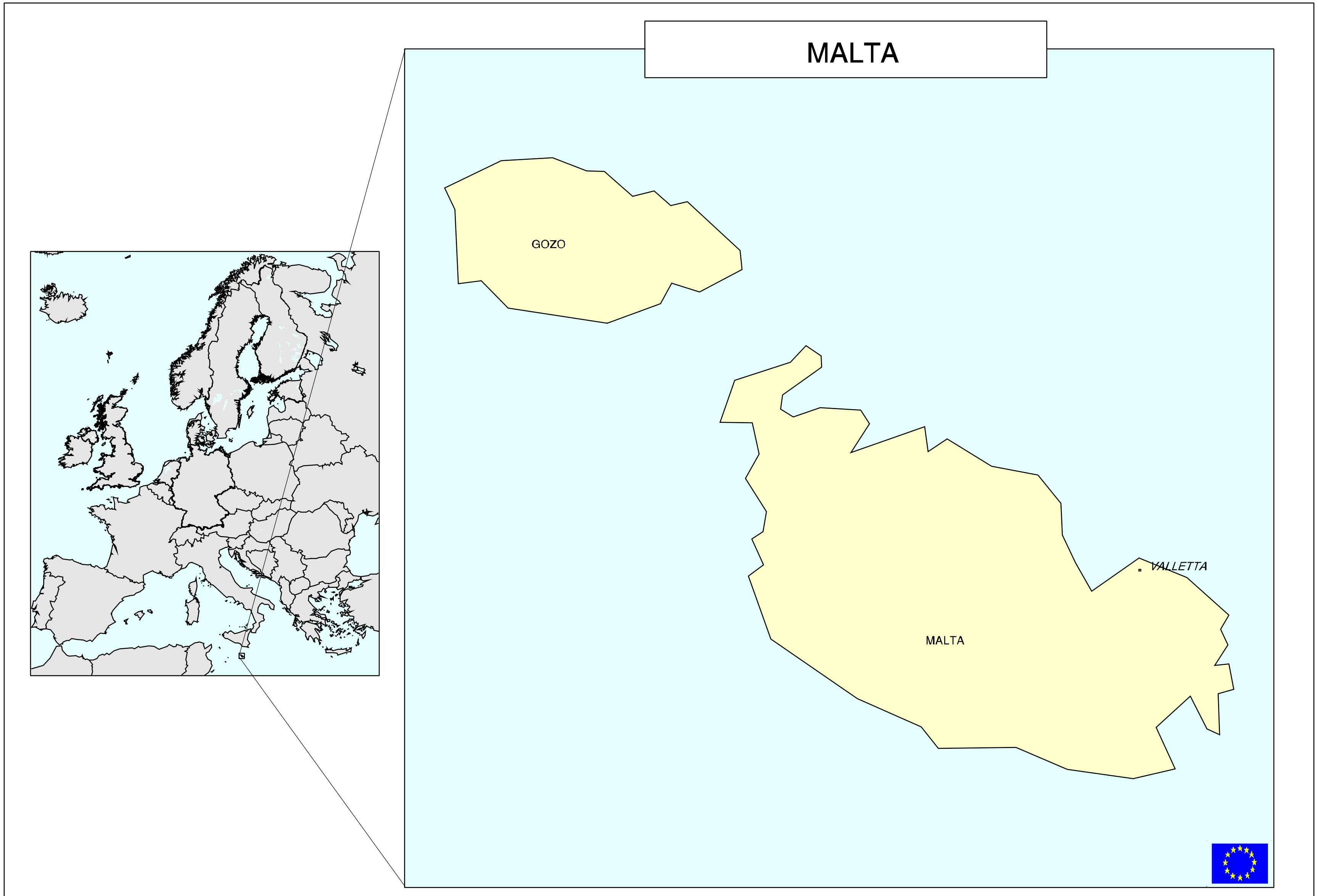

MALTA
GOZO
VALLETTA
MALTA

## 1. General Overview

Malta, including the smaller islandGozo, has an area of 316 km² and is the smallest country of the CC-12, and would be also for the EU-27. Its area represents almost 0.03 % of the CC-12 surface and 0.01 % of the EU-27 surface (Tab. 1).

Malta's population of 391,000 people is also the lowest of the twelve Candidate Countries. In an EU-27 it would be the smallest country by population. 0.4 % of the CC-12 population lives in Malta and the country would account for 0.1 % of the EU-27 population.

Compared with other countries, Malta is about one-eighth the size of Luxembourg and has a slightly smaller population (91.1 %) than that of Luxembourg. The population density of Malta is by far the highest of the CC-12 and the EU-27. Malta's gross domestic product (GDP) in purchasing power standard (PPS) is about 24.6 % of Luxembourg's and gross value added (GVA) in agriculture was at 61.4 % of Luxembourg's in 2000.

The total GDP of Malta is about 0.5 % of that of all the CC-12 together and equates to 0.1 % of that of the EU-15. The per capita GDP of € 11,900 is at 135.3 % of the average level of all the CC-12, but still equates to only 52.9 % of the EU-15 average.

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

| | Area | Population | Density | GDP in PPS (1) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 000 km² | End of period (million) | Inhabitants / km² | Bio € PPS | 000 € per capita PPS | PPS/ capita % of EU-15 |
| **Malta** | **0.316** | **0.391** | **1240.2** | **4.66** | **11.9** | **52.9*** |
| 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** |
| *Malta in % of CC-12* | *0.03* | *0.4* | *1278* | *0.5* | *135.3* | |
| *Malta in % of EU-15* | *0.01* | *0.1* | *1069* | *0.1* | *52.9* | |
| *Malta in % of EU-27* | *0.01* | *0.1* | *1115* | *0.05* | *60.6* | |

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

## 2. Economic Development

### 2.1. General Economy

The economy in Malta attained GDP growth of 5.2 % in 2000, but GDP was reduced by 1 % in 2001. GDP growth is estimated to increase to about 4 % in 2002-2003, mainly driven by a recovery in investment and gradual recovery of consumer expenditure and external conditions.[1]

After falling in 2001 to a level of 6.5 %, unemployment is expected to increase slightly in 2002-2003, due to job losses stemming from industrial restructuring (mainly in public

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

enterprises with a large excess of labour) combined with the adjustment required by the ongoing removal of import levies. Nevertheless, it is expected that such job losses will be largely absorbed by more efficient sectors.

Concerning inflation, this is expected to be at a level of 2.4 % to 2.9 % in the period 2000 to 2003.

After a poor export performance in 2001, exports are expected to recover gradually in 2002-2003. Malta's export performance had been particularly strong in 2000, although import growth outpaced export growth. As external demand is expected to start recovering in 2002, both import and export growth should accelerate to around 5-6 %, with imports outpacing exports in 2002, largely linked to the recovery of investment and a build up of stocks after a large reduction in 2001.

Malta's average consumer income reaches about 53 % of the EU average, somewhere around the middle compared to other Candidate Countries.

## 2.2. Agriculture in the Economy

From a total area of 31,600 ha, Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) represents 12,000 ha or 38.1 % of the total. This is lower than the average share of cultivated land for the CC-12 combined and in EU member states; the EU-15 average is 40.6 % and the EU-27 average would be 44 %.

The agricultural area of Malta is 0.02 % of that of the CC-12 and would only contribute 0.01 % of the UAA of the EU-27 (Tab. 2). Agriculture in Malta accounts for 2 % of GDP, the same as the EU-15 average.

About 3,000 people work in agriculture, fishery and forestry, corresponding to 1.9 % of total civilian employment, an extremely low figure (the CC-12 average is 22 % and in the EU-15 it is 4.3 %).[2] Malta's agricultural employees amount to 0.03 % of the CC-12 agricultural labour force and the country would contribute to 0.02 % of the agricultural employment in the EU-27.

Malta's agricultural trade balance is negative. Agricultural trade had a share of 2.4 % of total exports and 8.1 % of total imports in 2000.

The value of agricultural production increased in the early 1990's until 1996, where it peaked at about 140 % of the 1989 to 1991 average. Since then agricultural production has decreased and reached a level of 123 % (of the 1989 to 1991 average) in the year 2001. Crop production clearly dominates agricultural production.

[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.

**Table 2: The Role of the Agricultural Sector in Malta**

| | 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 |
| **Malta** | **12** | ***38.1*** | **78** | ***2.0*** | **3** | ***1.9*** | *:* |
| 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* |
| *Malta in % of CC-12* | *0.02* | | *0.42* | | *0.03* | | |
| *Malta in % of EU-15* | *0.01* | | *0.05* | | *0.04* | | |
| *Malta in % of EU-27* | *0.01* | | *0.04* | | *0.02* | | |

(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 recorded agricultural land in Malta is managed by 11,400 land tenants of whom are 974 full-time farmers and 10,426 part-time farmers. The average size of a Maltese farm is about 1 ha. 42.6 % of farm tenants are over 60 years old. Another 46.7 % of tenants are between 40 and 60 years of age, while only 10.7 % are under 40 years old.

**Table 3: Number of farmers for different age groups in 1991 and 2001**

| Age Group (years) | Full-time farmers | | | Part-time farmers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1991 | 2001 | *% change* | 1991 | 2001 | *% change* |
| < 20 | 22 | 8 | *-63.6* | 327 | 67 | *-79.5* |
| 20 – 29 | 212 | 41 | *-80.7* | 2,122 | 143 | *-93.3* |
| 30 – 39 | 406 | 131 | *-67.7* | 4,618 | 833 | *-82.0* |
| 40 – 49 | 371 | 288 | *-22.4* | 5,157 | 2,162 | *-58.1* |
| 50 – 59 | 327 | 279 | *-14.7* | 3,811 | 2,598 | *-31.8* |
| 60 – 69 | 121 | 140 | *15.7* | 3,241 | 2,019 | *-37.7* |
| > 70 | 51 | 87 | *70.6* | 2,142 | 2,604 | *21.6* |
| **Total** | **1,510** | **974** | ***-35.5*** | **21,418** | **10,426** | ***-51.3*** |

The above table indicates that the farming population is ageing rapidly and that there is no replacement with young farmers, with the situation being worse for part-time farmers than full-time farmers. The collapse in the number of part-time farmers in the 20-29 age bracket is almost total, with that in the 30-39 age bracket being not far behind. Only 10.7 % of the total farming population is under 40 (the figure for Malta being 11.4 % of the farming population and that for Gozo[3] 8.6 %). These figures show that, without substantial changes in farming to make it a more attractive profession for younger people, Maltese agriculture will become a victim of demographics.

[3] The figures vary substantially for full-time and part-time farmers: Gozo P/T 7.9% and F/T 22.0%, Malta P/T 10.7% and F/T 18.0%

# 4. VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND PRICE RELATIONS

## 4.1. Value of Agricultural Production

Agricultural production amounted to € 136.5 million in 1999 (Tab. 4), when Malta's agricultural output represented around 0.43 % of that of the CC-12.

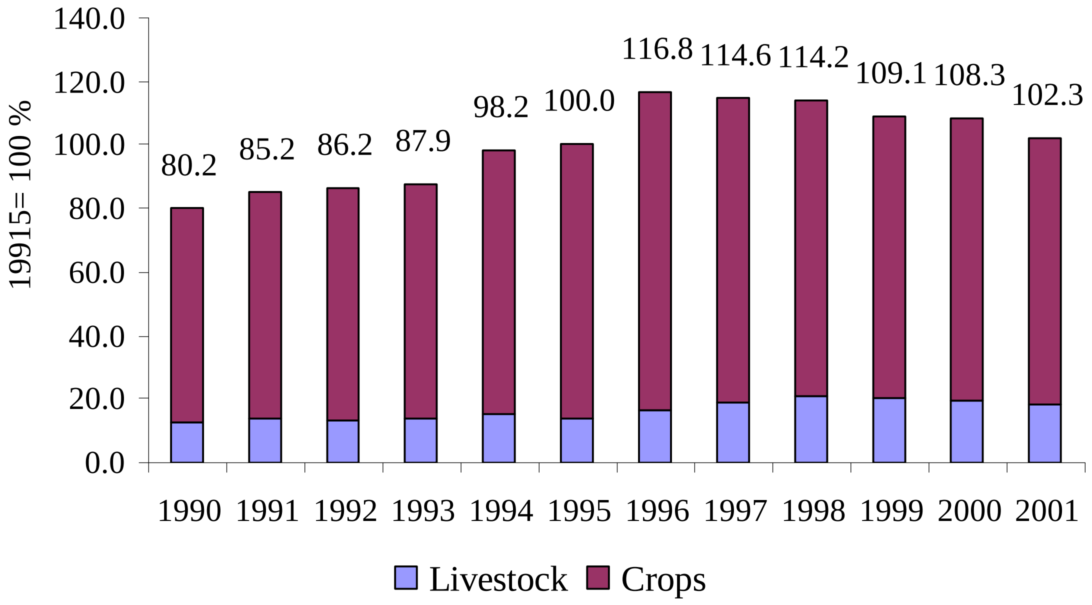
**Table 4: Agricultural Production in Malta**

| | 1999 | |
|---|---|---|
| | in million€ | *in %* |
| Agricultural output | 136.5 | *100* |
| Crop output | 68.6 | *50.2* |
| Animal output | 67.9 | *49.8* |

Source: Eurostat

From 1990 to 1996 agricultural production increased noticeable (up around 45 % on the 1990 level by 1996), but then fell off gradually through to 2001 to only around 28 % up on the 1990 level (Fig. 1). Crop production has by far the biggest share in agricultural production, but livestock production has increased over the late 1990s, although still remaining much less important than crop production.

**Figure 1: Development of Agricultural Production (1995=100 %) and Share of Crop and Livestock Production (1990 -1999)**




The most important products, measured by their share of the value of agricultural output in the years 1998 and 1999, are vegetables (34.1 %), potatoes (9.0 %) and fruits (4.6 %). For animal production, milk and beef together account for 15.4%, pork for 14.1 % and eggs and poultry together for 14.7 % of agricultural output (Tab. 5).

**Table 5: Share of the Average Value of Production (1998-1999)**

| Products | in % of total |
|---|---|
| Vegetables | 34.1 |
| Potatoes | 9.0 |
| Fruits | 4.6 |
| Milk | 11.9 |
| Beef | 3.5 |
| Pork | 14.1 |
| Eggs | 8.3 |
| Poultry | 6.4 |

Source: Eurostat

### 4.2 Price Relations

Malta is a net import region for agricultural products, and its prices are strongly affected by transport costs as well as import tariffs. A comparison of producer prices, therefore, should be made with net importing EU regions, which are similarly affected by transport costs from surplus regions. The high importance of transport costs for the level of prices in Malta makes it appropriate to compare Maltese prices with maximum prices, which also reflect similar levels of transport costs.

For a number of fruits and vegetables time series for product prices in Malta are available for 1990 to 1999. For other product prices, such as for cereals and potatoes as well as for livestock products, Maltese prices are available only for the year 1999. Therefore, for this group of products only limited conclusions could be drawn.

Cereals are one product group with relatively high prices compared to EU prices. In 1999 Maltese producer prices for soft wheat were € 42.27 per 100 kg and about 192 % above comparable EU prices (€ 14.50 per 100 kg). For durum wheat the price gap was 138 % or € 27.25 with a price of € 46.97 per 100 kg in Malta and € 19.72 per 100 kg in the EU. Maltese barley prices were 230 % higher than comparable prices in the EU, i.e. € 46.97 per 100 kg compared to € 14.22 per 100 kg.

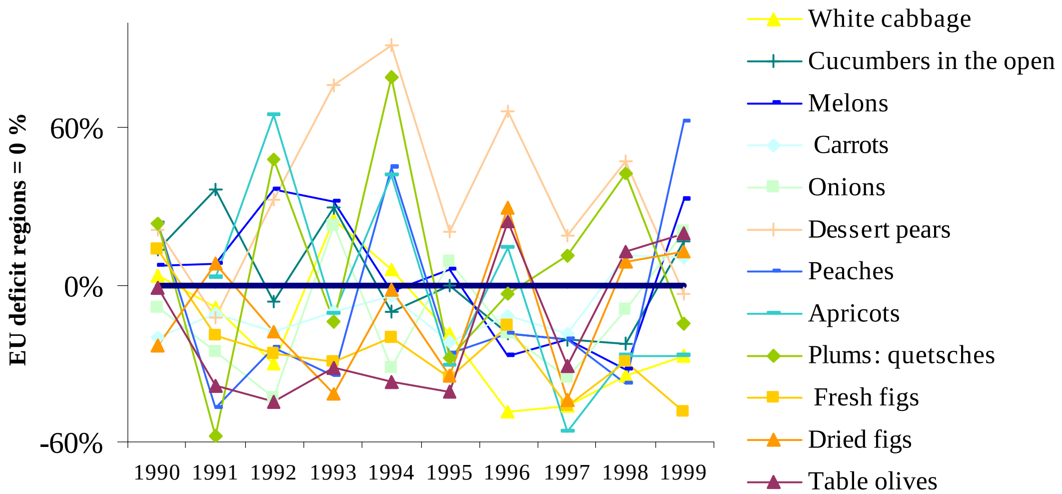
In 1999 the early potatoes prices (in Malta € 37.88 per 100 kg) in fact were 62 % below comparable EU prices (€ 99.06 per 100 kg).

For fruits and vegetables a time series from 1990 to 1999 is available for comparison. On one hand cauliflower, lettuce in the open, tomatoes in the open, green peas, French beans, strawberries, and dessert grapes prices have been below the comparable EU price levels for the whole period.

On the other hand there are some products with prices well above the comparable prices in EU Member States, such as Brussels sprouts (on average 68 % above comparable EU prices in the period 1990 to 1999), water melons (64 %), dessert pears (36 %), oranges (100 %), mandarins (143 %), and lemons (35 %).

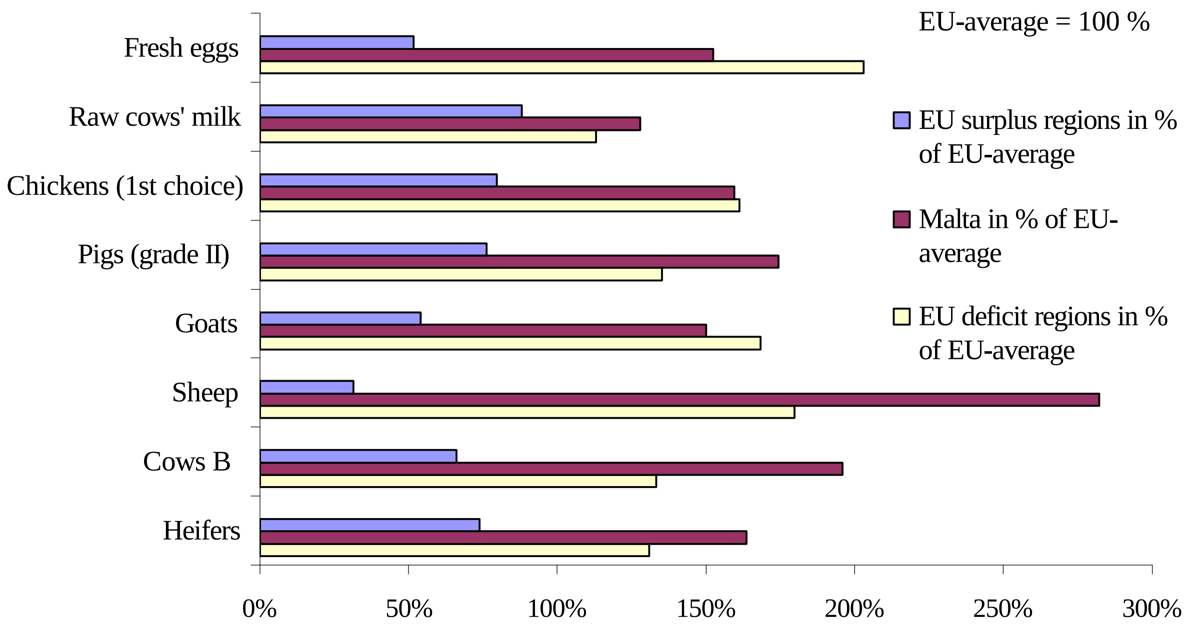
All other reported fruit and vegetables prices in Malta follow a pattern with the prices fluctuating around the level of the comparable prices in the EU (Fig. 2). It should be noted that fruit and vegetable prices vary considerably due to natural conditions.

**Figure 2: Price Gaps for Selected Fruit and Vegetables (1990 to 1999), Malta's price levels in relation to comparable EU prices (EU deficit regions = 0 %)**




For livestock products price data available for Malta is again restricted to the year 1999. In general meat prices in Malta have been about 40 % above comparable EU prices (Fig. 3). In 1999 cow milk prices in Malta have been 15 % above maximum EU prices. However, fresh eggs were about 50 % more expensive in Greece than in Malta.

**Figure 3: Price relations for selected livestock products in 1999 – The EU region with highest prices (EU deficit regions), Malta and the EU region with lowest prices (EU surplus regions) in % of EU average**



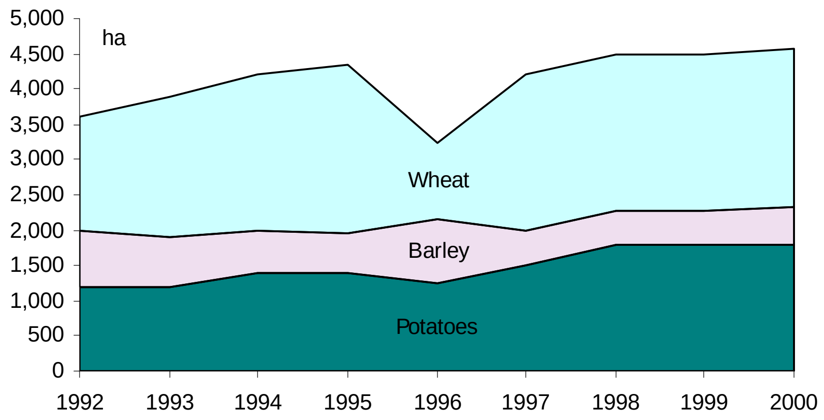
# 5 Agricultural Production

## 5.1 Crop Production

The most important crops produced in Malta are vegetables, with a share of 34.1 % of the value of agricultural output averaged over the years 1998 and 1999, followed by potatoes with a share of 9.0 % and fruits with a share of almost 5 %.

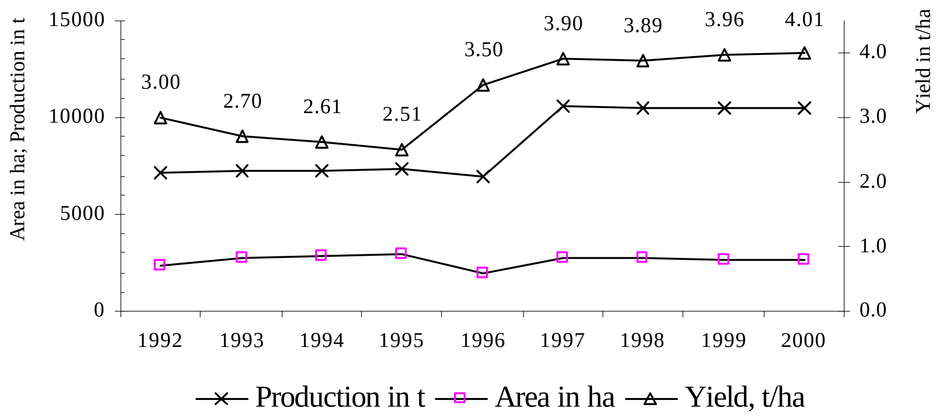
Currently, cereals use around one fifth of the utilised agricultural area (UAA) of 12,000ha. The area used for cereals has increased from approximately 20.0 % of UAA in 1992 to 21.8 % in 2000. The wheat area has increased slightly and represents, with 2,242 ha, 18.7 % of the total UAA in Malta, while barley area has decreased since 1992, falling to 542 ha in 2000. Another 1,783 ha or 14.9 % of the UAA was used for potatoes in 2000 (Fig. 4). Since 1992 the potatoes area has increased by about 583 ha, or 4.9 % of Malta's UAA.

**Figure 4: Crop Area in Malta**



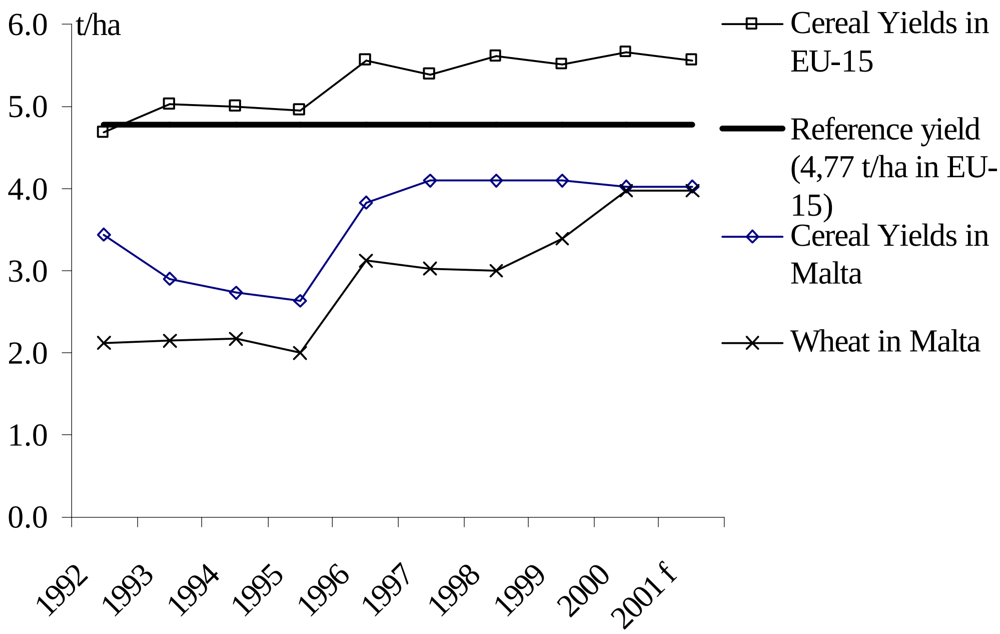

Since cereals area has been relatively stable over the last decade (other than in 1996), output has varied more according to the yield level. The average cereal yield declined from 1992 to 1995, falling to 2.51 t/ha in 1995, but recovered strongly from1996 onwards to reach a level of 4 t/ha in 2000 (Fig. 5). Cereal production recently reached levels of about 10,500 t per year, mainly consisting of wheat.

**Figure 5: Cereal Production, Area and Yield in Malta**



Compared with the EU-15, cereal yields in Malta averaged over the years 1992 to 2000 have been at a level of 66.8 % of the EU-15 average over this period. Average yields are reported to have been far below the EU-15 level, with below 3 t/ha in the years 1993 to 1995, but then to have increased up to around 4 t/ha from 1997 onwards (Fig. 6), thus significantly reducing the gap to the EU-15 average level.

**Figure 6: Cereal Yields in Malta relative to the EU-15**




Self-sufficiency for certain crop commodities in Malta is shown below (Tab. 6). For these products self-sufficiency is at a rather low level. This is true even for products which one would expect to grow well under the Mediterranean climate, for example vegetables and fruits.

**Table 6: Self-sufficiency in Crop Production (%)**

| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vegetables | 93 % | 84 % | 91 % | 86 % | 92 % | 88 % | 91 % | 89 % |
| Potatoes | 83 % | 83 % | 71 % | 71 % | 80 % | 67 % | 56 % | 56 % |
| Fruits | 22 % | 21 % | 7 % | 11 % | 15 % | 18 % | 25 % | 34 % |

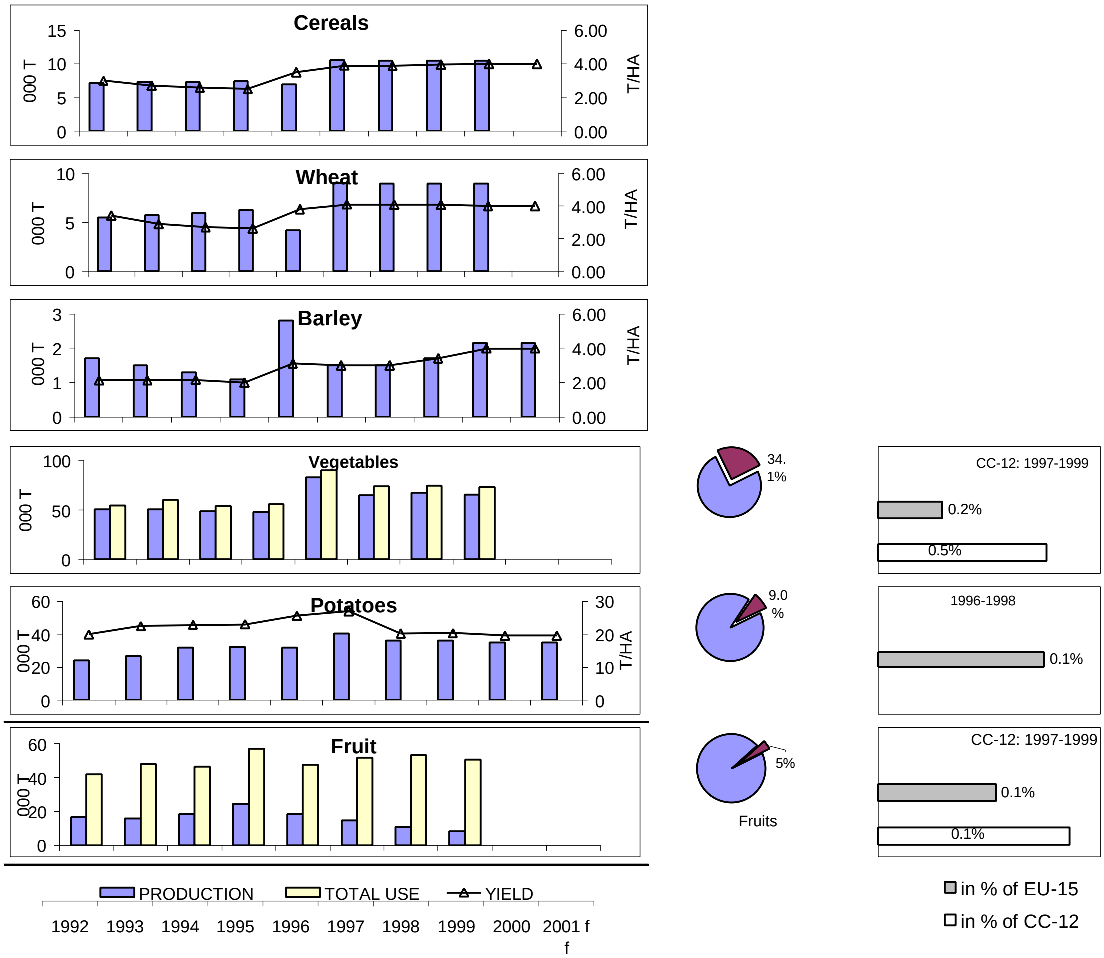
Source: DG AGRI

Figure 7 shows the development of cereals, vegetables, potatoes and fruits in Malta 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 in the EU-27 region is shown. Figure 9 gives the same kind of information for animal products.

**Figure 7: Cereal and Oilseed Yields, Production and Use in Malta**

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

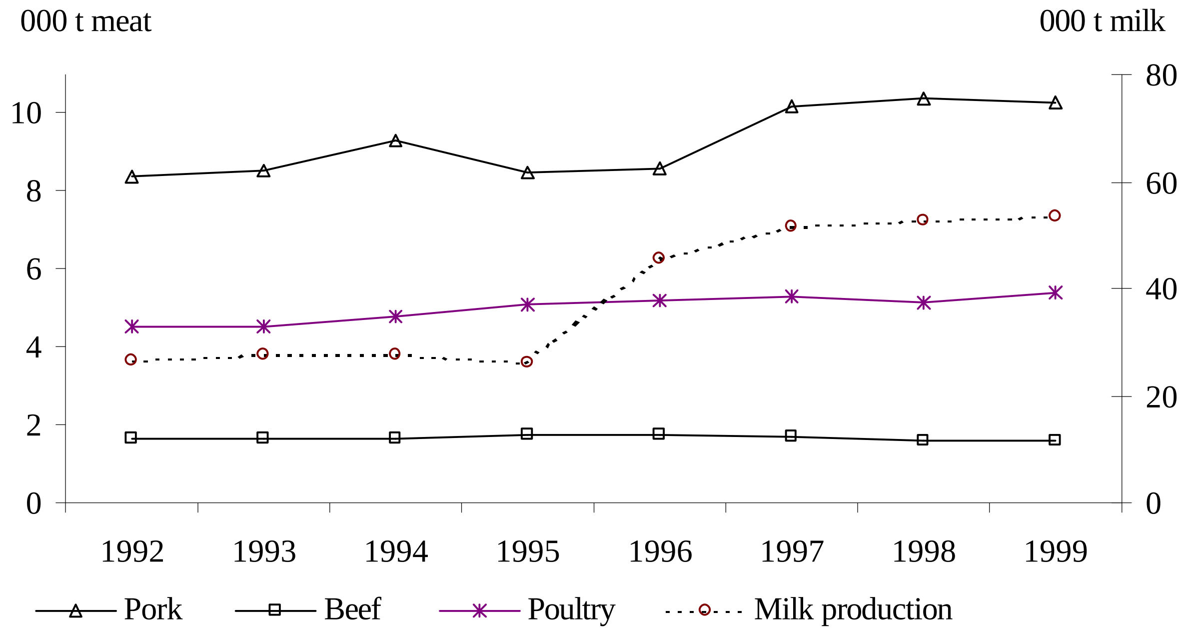
CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)



### 5.2 Livestock Production

In Malta pork and poultry production far exceed beef production (Fig. 8). Pork production with a share of 14.1 % of total agricultural output by value is most important, followed by milk production (11.9 %), egg production (8.3 %) and poultry production (6.4 %). The volume of pork (+22 %), poultry meat (+20 %) and especially milk (more than doubled) production has increased since 1992. On the other hand, beef production has decreased by 3 %.

**Figure 8: Livestock and Milk Production in Malta**




While consumption of beef declined by 2 % between 1992 and 1999, consumption increased for poultry (by 42 %), for pork (by 6 %) and for milk (by 24 %).

There is a general low self-sufficiency for livestock products in Malta. The lowest level is for beef, with less than 15 % self-sufficiency over the last eight years (Tab. 7). In 1999 self-sufficiency for other livestock products was 51 % for milk, 77 % for pork, 83 % for poultry and 91 % for eggs.

**Table 7: Self-sufficiency in Animal Production in %**

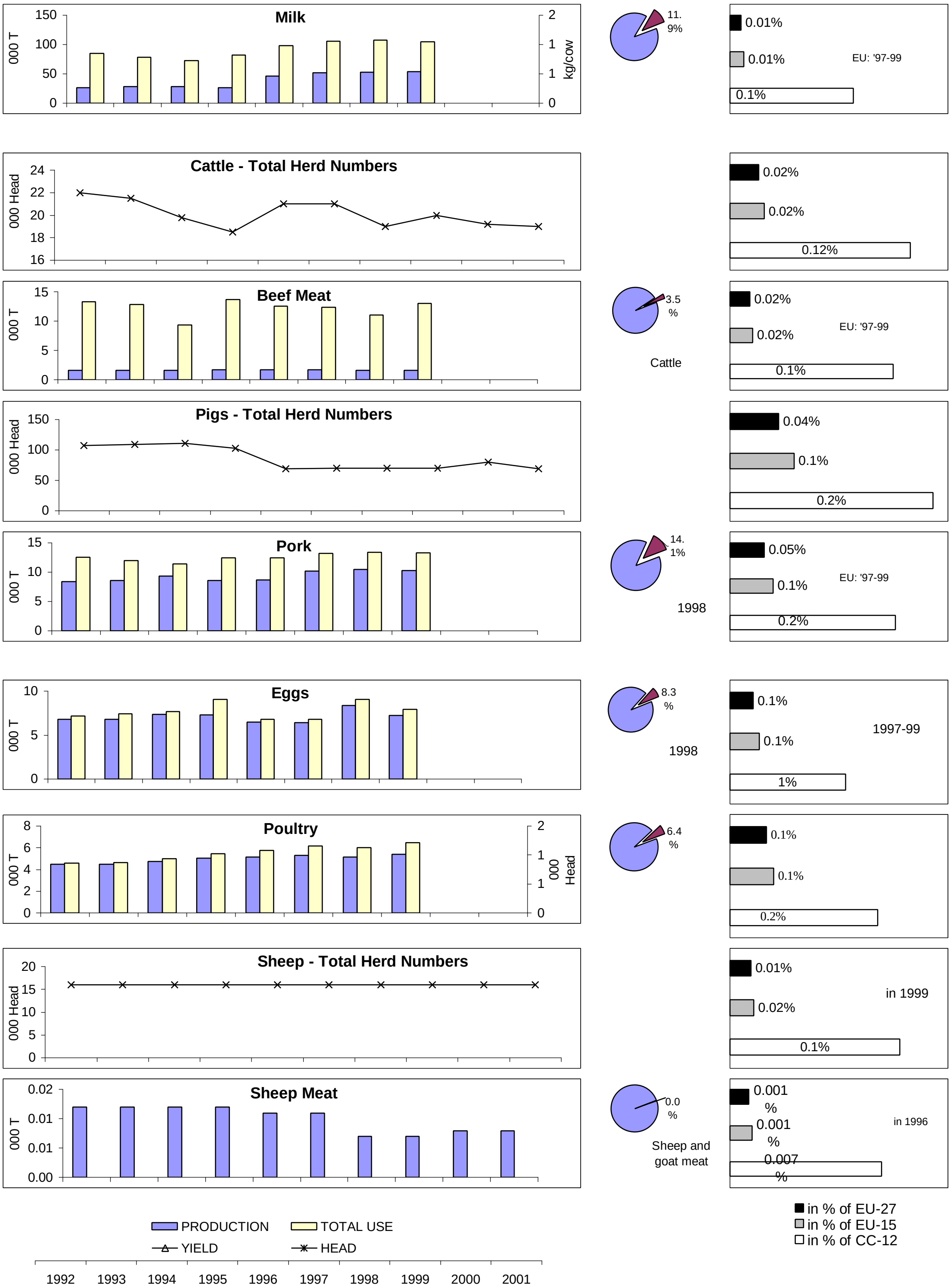
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beef | 12 | 13 | 18 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 12 |
| Milk | 32 | 35 | 38 | 32 | 47 | 49 | 49 | 51 |
| Pork | 67 | 71 | 82 | 68 | 69 | 78 | 78 | 77 |
| Poultry | 99 | 97 | 95 | 93 | 90 | 86 | 85 | 83 |
| Eggs | 95 | 92 | 96 | 81 | 95 | 94 | 92 | 91 |

Source: DG AGRI

**Figure 9: Livestock Production and Use in Malta**

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

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)

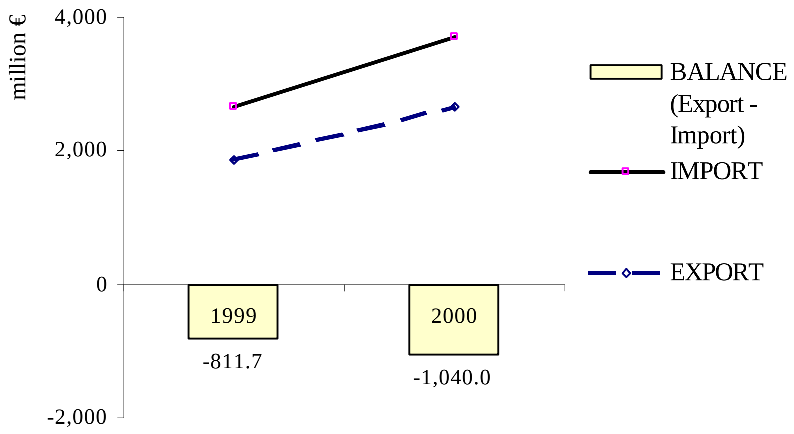


# 6 TRADE

## 6.1 General Trade

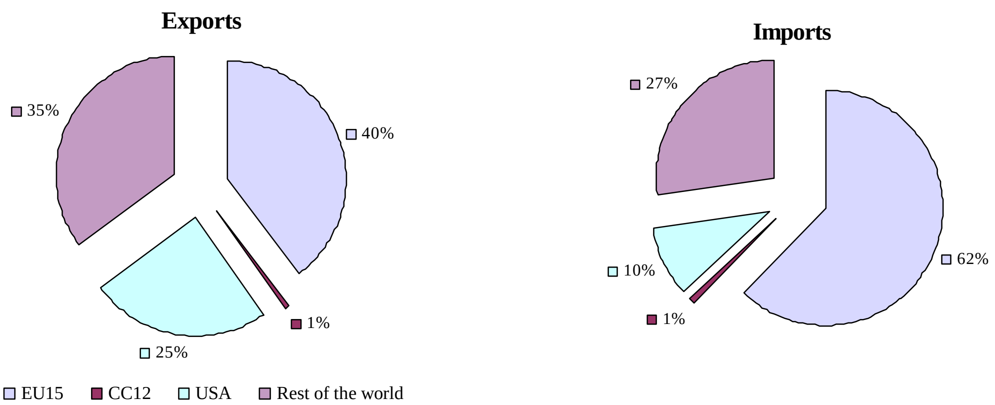
Malta's total trade increased by 43.1 % in terms of exports and 38.6 % in terms of imports from 1999 to 2000. Due to the higher general level of imports, the overall trade deficit also increased (by 28.1 %) in this period, and reached a level of about€ 1 billion in 2000 (Fig. 10). However, most of the trade could be attributed to transfer trade, showing that Malta is an important trade hub in the Mediterranean area.

**Figure 10: The Development of Total Trade in million € - 1999 and 2000**




Malta has strong trade relations with the EuropeanUnion. Over the years 1999 and 2000, 40 % of all of Malta's exports went to EU destinations, and 62 % of its imports came from there (Fig. 11). In bi-lateral trade the United States of America is an important trade partner, amounting for 25 % of Malta's exports and 10 % of its imports.

**Figure 11: Share of Trade Partners (average 1999 and 2000)**



## 6.2 Agricultural Trade

Overall trade in agricultural products accounted for 2.4 % of Malta's total exports (EU-15: 6.2 %) and 8.1 % of total imports (EU-15: 5.7 %) in 2000 (Tab. 8).

**Table 8: Trade of Agricultural Products in 2000**

| | % of total exports | % of total imports |
|---|---|---|
| **Malta** | **2.4** | **8.1** |
| 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 9 (for the years 1999 and 2000). On the export side "Miscellaneous Preparations" (45.3 %), "Tobacco" (24 % to 28 %) and "Beverages" (10 % - 12 %) are of most importance, while imports are led by "Dairy produce" (almost 10 %), followed by "Preparations of cereals" (over 9 %) and "Beverages" (8 %).

**Table 9: Share of most important products or products group in agricultural trade**

| | 1999 | | 2000 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Products** | **Exports in %** | **Imports in %** | **Exports in %** | **Imports in %** |
| Meat & offal | 0.6 | 7.9 | 0.1 | 7.7 |
| Dairy produce | 1.5 | 9.6 | 1.0 | 9.8 |
| Fruits | 0.1 | 7.3 | 0.2 | 6.6 |
| Cereals | 0.0 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 8.9 |
| Cocoa & cocoa prods. | 0.6 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 5.8 |
| Preparations of cereals | 3.2 | 9.4 | 3.4 | 9.7 |
| Preparations of vegetables | 1.5 | 5.5 | 0.9 | 4.7 |
| Miscellaneous Preparations | 45.3 | 7.7 | 45.3 | 7.3 |
| Beverages | 12.2 | 8.2 | 10.8 | 7.8 |
| Residues from waste | 0.0 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 5.2 |
| Tobacco & Tobacco products | 24.3 | 7.2 | 28.5 | 7.6 |

Source: Eurostat – Comext – Phare

Agricultural trade in total, and with the EU-15 in particular, increased over the period 1995 to 2000 (Fig. 12). While imports from the EU-15 have increased by 40 % between 1995 and 2000, exports to the EU have remained unchanged (Tab. 10), and consequently the agricultural trade deficit with the EU-15 has increased (by 50 % overall).

**Figure 12: Malta - Total Agricultural Trade ('000 ECU)**

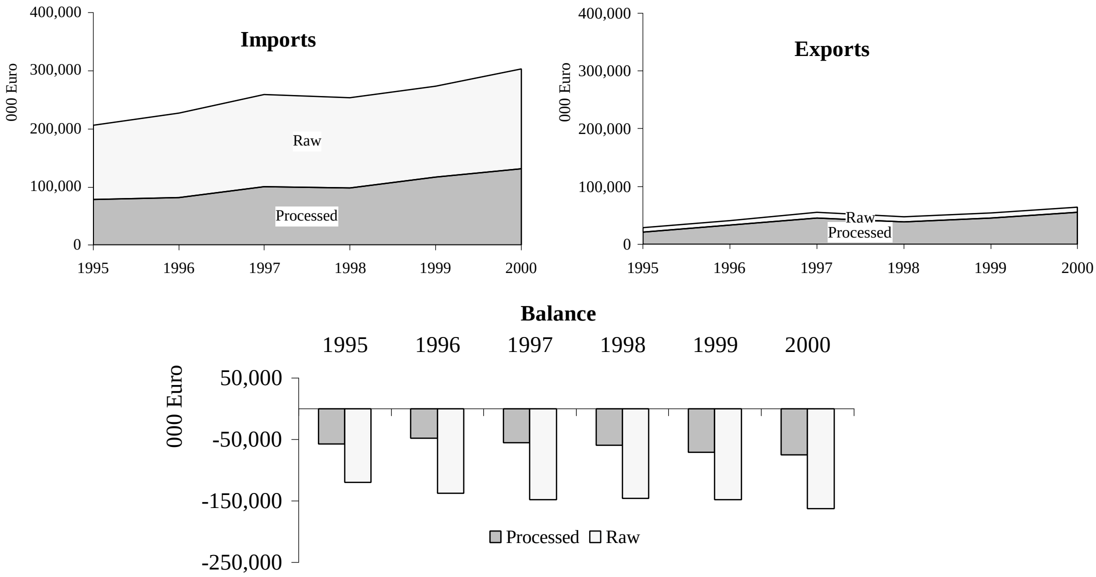



**Table 10: Malta - Agricultural Trade with EU-15 (million Euro)**

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | *2000 /1995* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Imports** | | | | | | | |
| Raw | 88 | 96 | 109 | 106 | 105 | 114 | *1.3* |
| Processed | 71 | 70 | 85 | 87 | 103 | 116 | *1.6* |
| All Agric | 159 | 166 | 194 | 193 | 208 | 230 | *1.4* |
| **Exports** | | | | | | | |
| Raw | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | *0.8* |
| Processed | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | *1.2* |
| All Agric | 7 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | *1.0* |
| **Balance** | | | | | | | |
| Raw | -84 | -92 | -105 | -103 | -102 | -110 | *1.3* |
| Processed | -68 | -67 | -81 | -83 | -100 | -112 | *1.7* |
| All Agric | -152 | -159 | -185 | -185 | -201 | -223 | *1.5* |

## 7 AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Malta does not have direct support schemes for its farmers. However the agriculture sector benefits from high protection through a system of import levies applying to certain products and high transport costs. Malta is committed in principle to dismantling these levies but no progress can be reported so far. The levies on imported agricultural products act as an indirect support scheme since they allow high prices to be maintained on the Maltese market for local products benefiting from the levy protection. There is a fully liberalised but extremely small land market, and prices for agricultural land are very high, due to the competition with other types of land use.

# ANNEX 1: TRADE WITH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS; DECLARING COUNTRY: MALTA (MILLION EURO, 2000)

| MALTA (2000) | EXPORT | | | | | | IMPORT | | | | | | BALANCE (EXPORT - IMPORT) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (million EURO) | WORLD | EU15 | CC12 | RF | US | ROW | WORLD | EU15 | CC12 | RF | US | ROW | WORLD | EU15 | CC12 | RF | US | ROW |
| All Agriculture prods. | 64.5 | 7.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 56.0 | 303.5 | 229.7 | 8.2 | 0.9 | 15.4 | 49.3 | -239.0 | -222.5 | -7.5 | -0.9 | -14.7 | 6.7 |
| Live Animals | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -1.1 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Meat & offal | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 23.4 | 17.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 5.8 | -23.3 | -16.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.6 | -5.7 |
| Dairy produce | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 29.8 | 22.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.6 | -29.1 | -22.1 | -1.9 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -5.0 |
| Prods. of animal origin | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Trees & plants | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -3.2 | -3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Vegetables | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | -2.7 | -2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.5 |
| fruits | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 20.2 | 11.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 8.0 | -20.0 | -11.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -0.8 | -8.0 |
| Coffee, tea & spices | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | -3.1 | -2.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -1.1 |
| Cereals | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.9 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 9.5 | 6.7 | -26.9 | -5.2 | -4.6 | -0.8 | -9.5 | -6.7 |
| Prods. of milling ind. | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -2.8 | -3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Oil seeds | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | -3.9 | -2.6 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -1.0 |
| Lac, gums & saps | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 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 | -0.1 |
| Animal or veg. Fats | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | -8.8 | -7.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -1.3 |
| Prep. of meat | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | -10.4 | -7.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -2.6 |
| Sugar | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | -11.6 | -11.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.3 |
| Cocoa & cocoa prods. | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 15.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.6 | -17.4 | -15.8 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -1.4 |
| Prep. of cereals | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 29.5 | 27.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.3 | -27.4 | -26.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.1 | 0.5 |
| Prep. of vegs. | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 14.2 | 12.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.7 | -13.6 | -12.2 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -1.1 |
| Miscell. Prep. | 29.2 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 27.0 | 22.1 | 17.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 7.1 | -15.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 23.0 |
| Beverages | 7.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 23.8 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | -16.8 | -21.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.7 | 5.6 |
| Residus from waste | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.9 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | -15.9 | -15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.8 |
| Tobacco & Tob. orods. | 18.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.0 | 23.2 | 17.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 4.2 | -4.8 | -15.9 | -0.7 | 0.0 | -0.9 | 12.8 |
| Other UR prods. | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | -3.1 | -2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 0.1 |
| ALL PRODUCTS | 2,655.9 | 884.7 | 17.7 | 0.5 | 727.2 | 1,025.8 | 3,695.8 | 2,216.4 | 24.5 | 12.4 | 392.8 | 1,049.7 | -1,040.0 | -1,331.7 | -6.8 | -11.9 | 334.4 | -23.9 |
| Agr. as % of All Prods. | 0.24% | 0.08% | 0.37% | 0.01% | 0.01% | 0.55% | 0.82% | 1.04% | 3.34% | 0.70% | 0.39% | | | | | | | |

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

# Continuation: Trade with Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Malta (million EURO, 1999)

| MALTA (1999) | EXPORT | | | | | | IMPORT | | | | | | BALANCE (EXPORT - IMPORT) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (million EURO) | WORLD | EU15 | CC12 | RF | US | ROW | WORLD | EU15 | CC12 | RF | US | ROW | WORLD | EU15 | CC12 | RF | US | ROW |
| All Agriculture prods. | 53.7 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 45.9 | 274.0 | 207.6 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 40.8 | -220.2 | -201.1 | -7.2 | 0.0 | -17.0 | 5.1 |
| Live Animals | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.9 | -0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Meat & offal | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 21.5 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 5.4 | -21.2 | -14.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.4 | -5.2 |
| Dairy produce | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 26.2 | 20.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | -25.4 | -20.4 | -1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -3.5 |
| Prods. of animal origin | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Trees & plants | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -2.8 | -2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Vegetables | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | -2.5 | -1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.6 |
| fruits | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 11.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 7.3 | -19.9 | -11.6 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -0.9 | -7.2 |
| Coffee, tea & spices | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | -2.8 | -2.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.6 |
| Cereals | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.6 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 4.8 | -20.6 | -3.0 | -4.6 | 0.0 | -8.3 | -4.8 |
| Prods. of milling ind. | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -2.4 | -3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Oil seeds | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | -2.6 | -2.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.5 |
| Lac, gums & saps | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.5 | -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 | -0.1 |
| Animal or veg. Fats | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | -8.8 | -7.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -1.2 |
| Prep. of meat | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | -10.4 | -7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -3.3 |
| Sugar | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | -10.5 | -9.7 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.5 |
| Cocoa & cocoa prods. | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | -13.7 | -12.9 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -0.8 |
| Prep. of cereals | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 25.6 | 23.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.9 | -23.9 | -23.7 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.8 | 0.6 |
| Prep. of vegs. | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 15.1 | 12.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.3 | -14.3 | -12.4 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -1.6 |
| Miscell. Prep. | 24.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 23.2 | 21.2 | 16.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 3.1 | -15.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 18.7 |
| Beverages | 6.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 22.4 | 21.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | -15.9 | -20.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.8 | 5.3 |
| Residus from waste | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | -14.1 | -13.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -1.0 |
| Tobacco & Tob. orods. | 13.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 11.2 | 19.8 | 14.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 1.4 | -6.7 | -12.6 | -0.8 | 0.0 | -3.2 | 9.9 |
| Other UR prods. | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | -3.2 | -2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.6 | 0.3 |
| ALL PRODUCTS | 1,855.7 | 902.8 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 396.2 | 548.9 | 2,667.4 | 1,744.4 | 19.3 | 1.1 | 225.2 | 677.4 | -811.7 | -841.5 | -11.6 | -1.1 | 171.0 | -128.5 |
| Agr. as % of All Prods. | 0.29% | 0.07% | 0.58% | 2.68% | 0.02% | 0.84% | 1.03% | 1.19% | 3.98% | 0.14% | 0.79% | | | | | | | |

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare