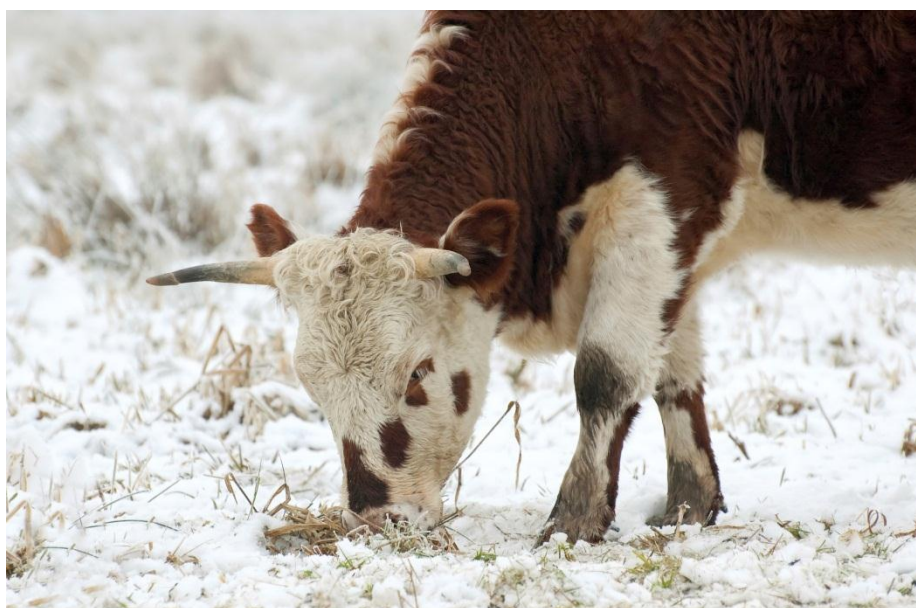


Short Term Outlook

for arable crops, meat and dairy markets



Contents

1. Macroeconomic outlook
2. Arable crops
3. Meats
4. Dairy
5. Uncertainties
6. Statistical annex
7. Methodology

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

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http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/markets/index_en.htm

HIGHLIGHTS

Increasing autumn sowings could help relieving market tightness

Autumn sowings increased overall for cereals and oilseeds and weather conditions remain favourable, creating expectations for a slight relief in the marketing year 2013/14. These developments occur against the background of a 2012/13 cereal usable production of 272 million tonnes (-4.7% against the year before), which tightened the EU cereal balances and resulted in a low stock-to-use ratio of 11.6%.

Feed costs remain the key driver in the recovery of meat markets

Aggregate meat production is expected to contract slightly in 2013 to 43.5 million tonnes, before recovering the following year. Pig and beef meat production are expected to decline in 2013, but recover in 2014, while poultry meat is expected to record for the first time in last years a decline in production. Feed costs would remain the main driver affecting the meat market, although their current high level could improve with a higher harvest.

Climate and feed costs still impact milk supply and margins in certain regions

Latest available statistics indicate that EU milk production increased by 0.6% in 2012, to 152.1 million tonnes. Growth is expected to continue, albeit at a slower pace, in the next two years. Production estimates for 2012 and projections for 2013 reflect the impact of the climatic conditions, which heavily affected coarse grain production in 2012 and led to a sharp increase in feed costs. A slight recovery is expected in 2014. During the first two months of 2013, dairy prices have stayed firm for all commodities at the level of end 2012.

1. MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK¹

World economic outlook

Total world population is expected to grow by 1.1% per annum in both 2013 and 2014, thus reaching 7.2 billion inhabitants. Among the main countries, population is expected to grow in India (+1.3% p.a.), US (+0.8% p.a.) and China (+0.4% p.a.) and to stay unchanged in Russia.

Global real GDP is projected to grow moderately in 2013 and 2014 (by 2.6% and 3.5% respectively). Among the main EU trade partners, respective GDP growth is expected to be at 3.2% and 4.1% in Russia, 1.9% and 2.8% in the US, and at 7.4% and 7.6% in China. Global unemployment rate is forecast to drop slightly from 7.7% in 2013 to 7.5% in 2014. World inflation would stay stable around 3% over the projection horizon.

As regards the development of main international currencies, the Argentinean peso and the Brazilian real are expected to depreciate vis-à-vis the US dollar in 2013 (by -19% and -4% respectively). In 2014, these currencies would continue to show the same trend (-8% and -2%) together with other important currencies (Australian and NZ dollar, each falling by 5%). Chinese renminbi, Japanese yen and Russian rouble would continue to be roughly stable against the US dollar in both years.

The price of a barrel of Brent crude oil is expected to fall from 103 \$ in 2013 to 93 \$ in 2014.

European Union economic outlook

EU population is projected to continue its increase at a rate of 0.3% per year to reach 507 million inhabitants in 2014.

After its slight decline in 2012, EU economic growth is projected to stagnate throughout 2013 (+0.1%) before a weak recovery in 2014 (1.6%). Some of the EU largest economies are expected to remain stable or grow modestly in 2013, and move to higher growth rates in 2014. This is the case of Germany (0.5% and 2%) and UK (0.9% and 1.9%) while France's GDP would stay stable in 2013 and increase the following year (1.2%). For 8 member states, recession is expected in 2013 (with Italy and Spain at around -1%) while Greece, after 6 years of continuous decline, is expected to rebound with a weak 0.6% rate. EU overall consumer price inflation is expected to stay close to 2.0% in both years.

EU unemployment, fuelled by the economic crisis, would grow to 11% of the labour force in both years. Greece and Spain are expected to reach the historical

record of 27% in 2013 and then to slowly retreat in the following year (to 25.7% and 26.6% respectively).

In January 2013, the Euro exchange rate against the US dollar appreciated to 1.33 \$/€ and is projected to stay on average at around this level in 2013. In 2014 the exchange rate is expected to decline to 1.25 \$/€.

2. ARABLE CROPS

The estimates are based on the information available as of mid-February 2013, and first estimates for the marketing year 2013/14 are included. The only information available so far relates to planting estimates for winter crops, while all other market balance items are based on extrapolations and expert judgement. For 2012/13, production estimates for cereals, oilseeds and protein products are available and first observations on trade and uses are included, but the final balance could still be revised.

Autumn sowings in 2012 for the 2013 harvest increased in most parts of the EU, with the notable exception of the United Kingdom and Ireland. No major impacts of frost-kill have been reported so far, but the winter conditions are still prevailing in large parts of the EU.

Increased cereal sowings could help relieve market tightness

The 2012 EU cereal harvest turned out almost five per cent lower than in 2011, with a usable production of 272.3 million tonnes. The sharpest drop was in maize, with usable production declining by 12.7 million tonnes (-18.6%) to 55.4 million tonnes, due to much lower yields caused particularly by the drought in Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria.

Common wheat usable production is estimated to have declined compared to the previous year by 5.4 million tonnes (-4.2%) to 123.2 million tonnes, mainly due to lower yields (down 3.4%). On the other hand, barley usable production increased by 2.5 million tonnes (+4.9%) to 53.9 million tonnes, the result of a combined effect of increased sowings (+3.7%) and yields (+1.2%).

The on-going restructuring of the EU pork production, combined with expected high feed prices, is seen reducing feed demand by 4.0 million tonnes (-2.4%) to 163.0 million tonnes, and would lead to a lower total domestic demand for cereals. On the other hand, foreign demand may result in an increase of common wheat exports to 14.9 million tonnes (+4.1%).

The overall cereal market balance is expected to tighten during the current marketing year, with stocks declining by 5.9 million t (-16%) to 31.1 million tonnes, or a stock-to-use ratio of 11.6%.

¹ Based on Eurostat, DG ECFIN and external sources (cut-off date: 15 February 2013)

In autumn 2012, reported sowings for the 2013 harvest have increased by 2.2% for wheat, 7.0% for winter barley, 4.4% for rye and 4.6% for triticale in the EU-27. In contrast the figures for the UK and Ireland see a considerable reduction in autumn sowings due to adverse weather conditions. On the basis of this information, an assumption of average yields, and the addition of 3.5 million tonnes from the Croatian harvest, cereal usable production in 2013 is expected to increase to 291.1 million tonnes (+6.9%).

Expected recovery of oilseed production in the next harvest

In 2012, EU harvests of oilseeds and protein crops were reported at 27.1 million tonnes and 2.3 million tonnes, respectively, both considerably below the previous harvest of 29.1 million tonnes and 2.9 million tonnes. In the case of rapeseed, reduced sowings and considerable winter kill occurred in the major production regions. Sunflower seed was affected more than maize by the drought in Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria, reducing the EU yield by 21.3%.

During the current marketing year, demand for protein meal by the feed industry has so far been low, thus limiting the growth potential for soybean and soybean meal imports to offset the shortfall in domestic supply.

Similar to most other winter crop sowings, rapeseed sowings for the 2013 harvest are considerably increased by 8.4% for the EU-27, despite declines in the UK (-7.7%) and France (-5.7%). Due to large increases in autumn sowings, some reduction in sunflower area can be expected. Nevertheless, production of oilseeds is expected to increase by 7%, to 29.2 million tonnes in 2013/14. Half of this increase would be due to increased area (mainly rapeseed) and the other half would be the gain from a recovery of yields (mainly sunflower).

Regarding the production of protein crops, any estimate at this stage for the harvest 2013 is very preliminary, as planting intentions are not known.

3. MEATS

Stagnant economic growth and high unemployment depressing disposable income, combined with higher feed and meat prices, will continue influencing the EU meat market throughout 2013.

Aggregate meat production is expected to decline by 0.7% in 2013, driven mainly by the decline in pigmeat production, with the reduction in beef and sheep meat production contributing less to this decline.

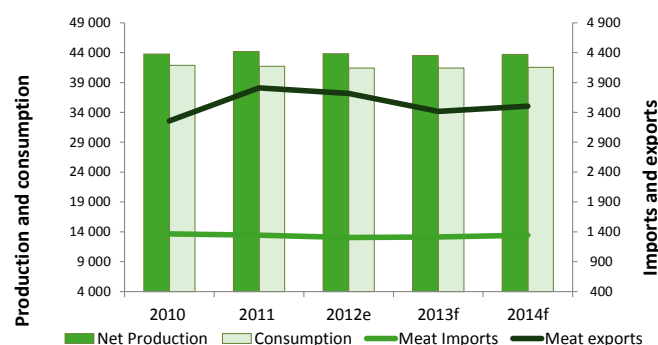
As in the previous year, only poultry would still have its production increased by 1.5%. This lower overall meat production, driven mainly by reduced availability in pigmeat, would lead into exports reduced by 8%,

with imports slightly increasing by 0.9%. Total EU consumption would stay roughly stable in 2013 with per capita consumption around the level of 81.9 kg.

Nevertheless, the declining trend in production is very likely to reverse in 2014, with an estimated +0.4% based on the expected rebound in economic growth. This would allow beef and pig meat production to recover, and poultry meat to record, for the first time in recent years, a slight decline (-0.7%).

Trade flows into and out of EU are expected to show positive developments, with import up by 2.3% and exports up by 2.6%. Total consumption, stimulated by a higher availability of different types of meat, is assumed to increase by 0.3%, and per capita consumption to situate at 82 kg.

Graph 1 Overall meat balance (000 t carcass weight equivalent)



Slight slowdown in the decline of EU total cattle herd

After its strong decrease by 4% in 2012, EU beef and veal production is forecast to contract at a slower rate (-0.5%) in 2013, given the slowdown in the long term rate of decline in cattle herd. The December 2012 census data show slight declines in the cattle herd of France (-0.5%) and Germany (-0.2%), while in Poland the herd increased by 0.4%. Thus the declining trend in production could be reversed in 2014, when beef meat is likely to recover by 1.5%.

As regards trade, export opportunities could be dampened by continuously high prices, exacerbated in 2014 by an unfavourable exchange rate, while EU beef imports could rebound both in 2013 and 2014.

In January 2013, beef prices hit a record level of €397/100 kg (+17% versus the 5 year average); in general, historically high prices are expected to persist over the projection horizon.

The welfare rules in the pig sector pull the pigmeat production down in 2013

The EU pig meat production is expected to decline in 2013 (-2%). The sow herd continues to decrease (-

3.2% in December 2012 following the -3.6% drop in December 2011). According to the notifications from the member states to the European Commission, around 80% of the sow herd is kept in compliance with the animal welfare requirements. After two consecutive years with declining pigmeat production, this is expected to slightly recover in 2014 (0.9%) due to productivity gain in sow herd and expected lower feed costs.

Following the production drop, exports are foreseen to decline by around 14% in 2013, and to recover slightly in 2014. EU pigmeat imports are always marginal, and would settle at 16-17 000 tonnes per year. Lower supply in 2013 would lead to a decrease in total consumption by -0.8% but once production recovers in 2014, consumption would follow the same path. Per capita consumption is foreseen at around 40 kg.

Throughout 2012, producers' margins have been squeezed due to cost pressures associated with high feed prices, and this situation is likely to persist until the 2013 harvest becomes available. In January 2013, the price for pig meat stood at €170/100 kg (+13% compared to the 5 year average).

Poultry meat still on positive trend in 2013

Poultry meat had shown for several years in a row significant annual increases: +4.5% in 2010 and around +2% each successive year up to 2013, hence partially replacing the decline in other meats. In addition, the share of poultry meat in total EU meat consumption continuously increased and would probably peak in 2013 (29.6%).

2014 would mark a change in this trend, with the expected recovery in pig and beef meat production putting pressure on poultry meat, and the latter's production expected to retreat slightly by 0.7%. This development could reflect once again the capacity of poultry production to adjust more rapidly to changes in the meat supply and demand.

Poultry meat exports would increase by 1.2% in 2013 and decline by 0.6% in 2014, while imports would decline by 2.4% in 2013 and increase by 0.4% in 2014. Higher feed prices forced poultry meat prices up, to reach €196/100 kg in January 2013 (+9% against the 5 year average).

Sheep and goat meat trends continue

The sheep and goat numbers continued to reduce according to December 2012 survey although at a slower pace than in previous years (- 0.3% against a previous -1.9%) and would result in a 1.6% reduction of production in 2013. This pattern is expected to continue in 2014, with a further contraction of -3.5%.

The tight supply in the internal market, due to continuously decreasing production and the recovery in New Zealand's production, would bring about a higher sheep and goat imports in 2013 (4%). Finally, exports after having reached the level of 27 000 tonnes in 2013 would decline by 4 000 tonnes. EU consumption is projected to decline by -1% in both years, and per capita consumption to stagnate at 2.1 kg. Prices are expected to remain stable at very high levels: in January 2013 the heavy lamb price situated at €428/100 kg and the light lamb price at €582/100 kg.

4. DAIRY

Climatic conditions (in some cases, drought, in others, too much moisture) are still impacting milk supply and margins in certain regions, but a slight recovery is expected in 2014.

According to latest available statistics, EU milk production would have increased by 0.6% to about 152.1 million tonnes in 2012. Growth is expected to continue, but at a slower pace, in the next two years. EU cow milk deliveries to dairies are estimated to have increased by 0.8% in 2012. Poland, Germany, Denmark and Hungary are the main contributors to this growth, while Ireland, France, United Kingdom and Italy have seen their deliveries reduced. A similar trend to 2012 is expected in 2013 and 2014, but at a slower pace (+0.4% in 2013 and +0.5% in 2014).

The average yield per dairy cow continued to increase by 1.7% in 2012, to an estimated 6.584 Kg. A continuous increase in milk yields, both in EU15 and EU12, would compensate for the contraction in the dairy herd, which is estimated at -1.1% in 2012, and is expected to continue further in 2013 and 2014.

EU milk production estimates for 2012 and projections for 2013 take into account the impact of the severe drought, which heavily affected coarse grain production in 2012 and led to a sharp increase in feed costs. In regions affected by the drought, the reduced availability of grass silage during the winter months, as well as home grown grains, forced farms producing their own feed to purchase grain and concentrates, increasing the share of feed in their operating costs. The cause of the expected decline in milk production in certain regions is to be found in this lower availability of forage, in higher feed prices and in lower milk prices compared to 2011.

Sustained demand for cream, fresh milk and cheese, lower SMP availability

On average, during 2012, dairy commodity prices stayed below 2011 levels. Dairy prices decreased during the first five months of 2012 as a result of higher availabilities, followed by a recovery which started in the second part of the year. In the first two

months of 2013 prices have stayed firm for all dairy commodities at the level of end 2012.

A sustained demand for cheese in 2012, despite the economic crisis, led to an estimated growth in cheese production by 1.3% compared to 2011. This positive trend is expected to continue in the next two years, but at a slower pace. The majority of increased 2012 cheese production was absorbed by domestic use, although exports to third countries are estimated to have increased as well.

In 2012, as a result of a continued increase in demand for drinking milk and even more so for cream, total fresh dairy production is estimated to have expanded by 0.7%. Conversely, fermented milk production decreased slightly (-0.4%), probably due to a substitution effect with drinking milk. In 2013 and 2014, fresh dairy product production is projected to continue growing, although at a slower rate.

In 2012, WMP production is estimated to have been 2.6% lower than 2011, with this trend projected to continue in the years to come. For 2013, in spite of an expected more favourable exchange rate, the whole milk powder (WMP) market is expected to be affected by limited domestic availabilities (milk is processed into other products, e.g. cheese, cream) and lower competitiveness against supplies from Oceania.

Skimmed milk powder (SMP) production is estimated to have increased again in 2012 (+7.2%). Limited availabilities due to greater quantities of milk processed into cheese and fresh milk, as well as very low stocks, might affect 2013 production (-0.1% compared to 2012). A partial recovery is projected in 2014. SMP intervention stocks, built up in 2009, have been completely depleted in 2012 through the aid to the most deprived persons' scheme.

After an estimated increase of total butter/butteroil production in 2012 (+4.2%), the trend is projected to reverse in the next two years. Markets would be in balance in 2013 and 2014, while the existing price gap between EU and world prices would make EU exports less competitive in 2013 and 2014. This is the main reason behind the projected slight decrease in production for 2013 and 2014.

How much will Croatia weight on EU27 markets?

Statistics for total EU will change after accession of Croatia. For information an additional column has been added in the projections for 2014 for meats and dairy, in which Croatia is included in EU totals.

Attention to crops statistics!

Starting with the campaign 2013/2014 Croatia has been added to the EU totals of grains and oilseeds. The comparison between 2012/13 and 2013/14 is taking this into account.

5. UNCERTAINTIES

The current outlook is based on the assumption of a considerable slowdown in global economic development for 2012 and 2013, both in the developed world and in large emerging economies, thus impacting some on the demand for EU exports. On the other hand, EU exports have been positively affected by exchange rate developments in 2012. Economic growth in the EU is projected to be fragile, mainly in certain Member States, which generally translates into modest consumption development for dairy and a decline for meat products.

These economic prospects remain subject to uncertainty. In particular, the evolution of the current economic and financial difficulties in the Eurozone is likely to have an influence both on the demand of agricultural products (due to changes in disposable income and employment rates), and on the supply side (availability of credits), as well as on the trade flows (exchange rates) and prices.

Price developments for the agricultural inputs, in particular feed stuffs, energy and fertilisers also represent a factor of uncertainty. This is amplified by the drought experienced by several countries in 2012, and notably by the magnitude of its impact on crop harvests and prices.

The recent Russian accession to WTO could have a potential impact on EU trade, although this impact will be gradual (Russia for example, as part of its commitments, agreed to lower tariffs for a wide range of products among which dairy products, cereals, oilseeds, fats and oils, as well as to apply TRQs for beef, pig and poultry meat and for some whey products).

Non-trade barriers seem to be a recurring event in the Russian Federation. The country recently established a ban on German meat imports (chilled beef, pig and poultry meat). The impact of this ban should be limited as the "fresh and chilled meat" category weights less than 2% of total EU meat exports², provided that the ban would not expand to other EU countries. Moreover, the Russian veterinary and phytosanitary control body (ROS) have blocked 56 German dairies and cheese plants from exporting to Russia, allegedly after inspections showed these plants not to adhere to a number of Russian standards.

² In 2012, the German chilled meat exports share in total extra EU meat exports accounted for 1.1% for pigmeat, 1.7% for beef meat and a minor proportion for poultry meat.

6. STATISTICAL ANNEX

ARABLE CROPS

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012e	Including Croatia 2013f	% variation	
						vs. 2012	vs. 5- year av.
Common wheat	22,819	23,190	23,169	22,970	23,657	3.0	2.4
Durum	2,816	2,864	2,503	2,734	2,694	-1.5	-3.9
Rye	2,784	2,594	2,243	2,365	2,470	4.5	-3.8
Barley	13,906	12,346	11,978	12,421	12,292	-1.0	-4.6
Oats	2,900	2,683	2,665	2,649	2,701	2.0	-1.7
Maize	8,390	8,113	8,937	9,416	9,427	0.1	8.0
Triticale	2,879	2,644	2,591	2,413	2,534	5.0	-3.9
Sorghum	116	118	121	117	116	-0.6	-0.5
Others	1,786	1,881	1,686	1,780	1,682	-5.5	-7.1
Cereals	58,394	56,432	55,892	56,864	57,574	1.2	0.6
Rapeseed	6,499	7,077	6,722	6,203	6,740	8.6	4.1
Sunflower	3,894	3,736	4,315	4,269	4,193	-1.8	5.6
Soybeans	301	373	388	368	424	15.2	22.0
Linseed	74	118	93	83	83	0.0	0.0
Oilseeds	10,768	11,304	11,518	10,924	11,440	4.7	4.0
Field peas	499	709	689	500	500	0.1	-11.1
Broad beans	425	507	413	330	352	6.4	-9.9
Lupines	76	125	93	88	88	0.0	2.2
Protein crops	1,000	1,341	1,196	918	940	2.3	-9.5
Total	70,161	69,077	68,606	68,706	69,953	1.8	0.9

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012e	Including Croatia 2013f	% variation	
						vs. 2012	vs. 5- year av.
Common wheat	5.67	5.50	5.60	5.41	5.58	3.2	-0.2
Durum	3.10	3.15	3.37	3.15	3.37	7.1	5.8
Rye	3.55	3.00	3.06	3.69	3.42	-7.4	2.7
Barley	4.46	4.30	4.33	4.38	4.48	2.4	2.1
Oats	2.91	2.71	2.95	2.99	2.99	0.0	1.6
Maize	6.89	7.02	7.65	5.91	6.96	17.7	-0.9
Triticale	4.19	3.88	3.90	4.13	4.07	-1.3	0.6
Sorghum	5.28	5.37	5.74	5.06	5.26	4.1	-1.3
Others	2.83	2.61	2.68	2.70	2.66	-1.2	0.1
Rapeseed	3.29	2.91	2.85	3.10	3.04	-2.1	0.2
Sunflower	1.78	1.86	2.02	1.59	1.81	14.1	-1.9
Soybeans	2.78	2.87	2.81	2.59	2.72	5.3	-2.0
Linseed	1.72	1.45	1.69	1.60	1.62	0.8	2.2
Field peas	2.63	3.56	2.28	2.36	2.53	6.9	-1.3
Broad beans	3.30	2.82	2.83	2.94	2.99	1.7	0.3
Lupines	1.40	1.51	1.40	1.50	1.48	-1.7	3.0

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

	2009	2010	2011	2012e	Including Croatia 2013f	% variation	
						vs. 2012	vs. 5- year av.
Common wheat	129,475	127,623	129,690	124,282	132,085	6.3	2.4
Durum	8,721	9,018	8,435	8,604	9,082	5.6	3.4
Rye	9,871	7,781	6,869	8,729	8,448	-3.2	-1.8
Barley	62,033	53,137	51,814	54,374	55,090	1.3	-2.5
Oats	8,425	7,273	7,852	7,912	8,069	2.0	0.1
Maize	57,848	56,941	68,376	55,658	65,595	17.9	10.5
Triticale	12,054	10,269	10,097	9,954	10,322	3.7	-1.4
Sorghum	610	632	695	591	611	3.5	0.0
Others	5,056	4,908	4,516	4,797	4,481	-6.6	-7.1
Cereals	294,092	277,582	288,343	274,901	293,781	6.9	2.5
Rapeseed	21,395	20,578	19,136	19,260	20,477	6.3	4.2
Sunflower	6,946	6,964	8,722	6,773	7,594	12.1	8.4
Soybeans	838	1,071	1,093	951	1,155	21.4	21.1
Linseed	127	171	157	134	135	0.8	-3.2
Oilseeds	29,306	28,783	29,108	27,118	29,360	8.3	3.6
Field peas	1,312	2,523	1,572	1,181	1,264	7.0	-6.7
Broad beans	1,402	1,429	1,170	970	1,049	8.2	-13.2
Lupines	107	189	131	132	130	-1.7	5.2
Protein crops	2,820	4,141	2,873	2,283	2,443	7.0	-8.1
Total	326,218	310,506	320,324	304,302	325,584	7.0	2.1

Table 6.4 EU overall cereal balance sheet (million t)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13e	Including Croatia 2013/14f	% variation	
						vs. 2012/13	vs. 5- year av.
Beginning stocks	60.2	54.4	36.7	37.1	31.1	-15.9	-31.4
<i>for information: Gross production</i>	294.1	277.6	288.3	274.9	293.8	6.9	2.5
Usable production	291.4	274.9	285.7	272.3	291.1	6.9	2.5
Imports	7.9	13.3	14.4	16.4	12.9	-21.2	-3.0
Availabilities	359.5	342.7	336.7	325.7	335.1	2.9	-3.2
Total domestic uses	275.7	272.4	272.2	269.0	273.0	1.5	0.2
- Human	64.9	65.1	65.4	65.7	66.7	1.5	2.3
- Seed	9.9	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	0.0	-0.7
- Industrial	28.6	30.1	30.1	30.7	31.2	1.6	5.4
<i>o.w. bioethanol</i>	7.8	9.1	9.1	9.8	10.1	3.1	16.5
- Animal feed	172.4	167.5	167.0	163.0	165.5	1.5	-1.7
Losses (excl on-farm)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Exports	27.1	31.5	25.2	23.3	25.7	10.2	-8.0
Total uses	305.0	306.0	299.6	294.6	300.9	2.2	-0.9
End stocks	54.4	36.7	37.1	31.1	34.2	9.8	-20.0
- Market	48.4	36.1	37.0	31.1	34.2		
- Intervention	6.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0		

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

	Common wheat	Barley	Durum	Maize	Rye	Sorghum	Oats	Triticale	Others	EU 28
Beginning stocks (01.07.2013)	10.0	6.0	0.7	12.0	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	31.1
<i>for information:</i>										
Gross production	132.1	55.1	9.1	65.6	8.4	0.6	8.1	10.3	4.5	293.8
Usable production	131.1	54.6	9.0	65.3	8.2	0.5	8.0	10.1	4.2	291.1
Import (1)	4.3	0.2	1.9	5.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	12.9
Total availabilities	145.4	60.9	11.6	83.3	9.0	1.0	8.8	10.7	4.5	335.1
Total domestic use	116.8	48.6	9.4	68.0	7.8	0.7	7.6	9.8	4.2	273.0
- Human	48.3	0.4	8.6	4.9	3.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	66.7
- Seed	4.7	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	9.7
- Industrial	10.7	9.5	0.1	8.6	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	31.2
<i>o.w. bioethanol</i>	4.6	0.9		3.3	0.8			0.5		10.1
- Animal feed	53.0	36.5	0.5	54.0	2.8	0.5	5.9	8.7	3.8	165.5
Losses (excl on-farm)	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.2
Export (1)	16.5	5.7	1.4	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	25.7
Total use	134.2	54.8	10.9	70.4	8.0	0.7	7.8	9.9	4.3	300.9
End stocks (30.06.2014)	11.2	6.2	0.7	12.9	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	34.2
- Market	11.2	6.2	0.7	12.9	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	34.2
- Intervention	0.0	0.0		0.0						0.0
Change in stocks	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.0
Change in public stocks	0.0	0.0		0.0						0.0

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

Note: estimated export quantities for all wheat = 17.9 million t, for coarse grains = 7.8 million t

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

	Common wheat	Barley	Durum	Maize	Rye	Sorghum	Oats	Triticale	Others	EU 27
Beginning stocks (01.07.2012)	10.5	7.5	0.6	15.9	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.1	37.1
<i>for information:</i>										
Gross production	124.3	54.4	8.6	55.7	8.7	0.6	7.9	10.0	4.8	274.9
Usable production	123.3	53.9	8.5	55.4	8.5	0.5	7.8	9.8	4.5	272.3
Import (1)	4.4	0.3	2.0	8.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.4
Total availabilities	138.3	61.7	11.1	80.2	9.2	1.3	8.8	10.5	4.8	325.7
Total domestic use	112.5	49.7	9.3	65.9	8.3	1.1	7.8	9.8	4.6	269.0
- Human	47.6	0.4	8.5	4.8	3.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	65.7
- Seed	4.7	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	9.7
- Industrial	10.6	9.4	0.1	8.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	30.7
<i>o.w. bioethanol</i>	4.6	0.9		3.0	0.8			0.5		9.8
- Animal feed	49.5	37.7	0.3	52.3	3.3	0.9	6.1	8.7	4.2	163.0
Losses (excl on-farm)	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.2
Export (1)	14.9	5.5	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	23.3
Total use	128.3	55.6	10.4	68.2	8.5	1.1	8.0	9.9	4.7	294.6
End stocks (30.06.2013)	10.0	6.0	0.7	12.0	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	31.1
- Market	10.0	6.0	0.7	12.0	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	31.1
- Intervention	0.0	0.0		0.0						0.0
Change in stocks	-0.5	-1.4	0.2	-3.8	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-5.9
Change in public stocks	0.0	-0.1		0.0						-0.1

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

Note: estimated export quantities for all wheat = 15.9 million t, for coarse grains = 7.4 million t

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

	Common wheat	Barley	Durum	Maize	Rye	Sorghum	Oats	Triticale	Others	EU 27
Beginning stocks (01.07.2011)	10.1	9.7	0.6	13.0	0.6	0.2	1.1	1.0	0.2	36.7
<i>for information:</i>										
Gross production	129.7	51.8	8.4	68.4	6.9	0.7	7.9	10.1	4.5	288.3
Usable production	128.7	51.4	8.3	68.1	6.7	0.6	7.8	9.9	4.3	285.7
Import (1)	5.4	0.4	1.7	6.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	14.4
Total availabilities	144.2	61.5	10.7	87.4	7.5	0.9	8.9	10.9	4.6	336.7
Total domestic use	118.5	47.9	8.7	67.4	6.8	0.7	7.7	10.1	4.4	272.2
- Human	47.9	0.4	7.9	4.8	3.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	65.4
- Seed	4.7	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	9.7
- Industrial	10.6	9.2	0.1	8.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	30.1
<i>o.w. bioethanol</i>	4.6	0.7		2.7	0.6			0.5		9.1
- Animal feed	55.2	36.1	0.2	54.0	2.0	0.5	6.0	9.0	4.0	167.0
Losses (excl on-farm)	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.2
Export (1)	14.3	5.7	1.4	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	25.2
Total use	133.7	54.1	10.1	71.5	6.9	0.7	7.9	10.2	4.5	299.6
End stocks (30.06.2012)	10.5	7.5	0.6	15.9	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.1	37.1
- Market	10.5	7.4	0.6	15.9	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.1	37.0
- Intervention	0.0	0.1		0.0						0.1
Change in stocks	0.4	-2.3	-0.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.4
Change in public stocks	0.0	-0.4		0.0						-0.5

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

Note: estimated export quantities for all wheat = 15.7 million t, for coarse grains = 9.9 million t5

Table 6.8 EU oilseeds balance sheets (million t)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13e	Including Croatia 2013/14f	% variation	
						vs. 2012/13	vs. 5- year av.
Production	29.2	28.6	29.0	27.0	29.2	8.3	3.7
Rape	21.4	20.6	19.1	19.3	20.5	6.3	4.2
Soybean	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	21.4	21.1
Sunflower	6.9	7.0	8.7	6.8	7.6	12.1	8.4
Total domestic use	43.4	44.5	43.8	41.4	43.4	4.9	0.6
Rape	23.5	23.2	22.8	22.1	23.3	5.5	2.7
<i>of which crushing</i>	23.0	22.4	21.7	21.3	22.5	5.5	3.3
Soybean	13.1	14.4	12.7	12.5	12.6	0.8	-5.1
<i>of which crushing</i>	12.7	12.5	12.2	11.6	11.7	0.8	-6.6
Sunflower	6.7	6.9	8.3	6.7	7.5	10.7	9.0
<i>of which crushing</i>	5.9	6.0	6.7	5.9	6.6	10.7	10.8
Imports	15.2	16.1	15.3	14.9	14.9	0.0	-4.2
Rape	2.1	2.6	3.6	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.1
Soybean	12.7	13.1	11.5	11.5	11.5	0.0	-7.5
Sunflower	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.8
Exports	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	-3.2
Rape	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.3
Soybean	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	23.0
Sunflower	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	-3.8
End stocks	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	0.0	-15.0
Rape	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	-18.9
Soybean	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	-11.8
Sunflower	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	-4.9

Table 6.9 EU oilmeals balance sheets (million t)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13e	Including Croatia 2013/14f	% variation	
						vs. 2012/13	vs. 5-year av.
Production	26.4	25.9	25.7	24.6	25.7	4.5	-0.1
Rape	13.1	12.8	12.3	12.2	12.8	5.5	3.3
Soybean	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.1	9.2	0.8	-6.6
Sunflower	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.6	10.7	10.8
Total domestic use	48.2	49.0	49.3	48.6	49.7	2.2	1.7
Rape	13.0	12.7	12.3	12.1	12.8	5.5	3.3
Soybean	29.8	30.9	30.1	30.4	30.5	0.2	-0.1
Sunflower	5.4	5.4	6.9	6.1	6.5	5.7	15.1
Imports	22.5	24.1	24.7	25.0	25.0	0.0	2.3
Rape	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.8
Soybean	20.1	21.7	21.1	21.8	21.8	0.0	1.0
Sunflower	2.2	2.2	3.3	3.0	3.0	0.0	20.6
Exports	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	4.2
Rape	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	4.8
Soybean	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	-0.3
Sunflower	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	22.6
End stocks	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	-5.3
Rape	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Soybean	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	-6.9
Sunflower	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

Table 6.10 EU vegetable oils balance sheets (million t)

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13e	Including Croatia 2013/14f	% variation	
						vs. 2012/13	vs. 5-year av.
Production	14.4	14.2	14.1	13.6	15.3	13.0	9.7
Rape	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.7	9.2	5.5	3.3
Soybean	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	0.8	-6.6
Sunflower	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.8	10.7	10.8
Palm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0		
Total domestic use	21.3	20.5	20.2	20.6	21.3	3.7	4.3
Rape	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.1	9.6	5.3	3.4
Soybean	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.7	0.7	-2.3
Sunflower	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.6	8.0	7.8
Palm	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.4	0.0	4.6
Imports	7.4	7.3	7.2	8.0	8.0	0.0	5.9
Rape	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	18.9
Soybean	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	4.0
Sunflower	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.0	6.2
Palm	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.6	0.0	4.3
Exports	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.0	8.8
Rape	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	41.2
Soybean	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	-1.2
Sunflower	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Palm	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	11.3
End stocks	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	-1.4
Rape	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	-4.0
Soybean	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Sunflower	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Palm	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0

MEATS

Table 6.11 EU-27 Overall meat balance (000 tonnes carcass weight equivalent)

	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2014f	Including Croatia 2014f	% variation				
							10/ 09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Gross Indigenous Production	43 962	44 437	44 067	43 733	43 904	44 107	3.1	1.1	-0.8	-0.8	0.4
Live Imports	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	34.7	2.2	0.0	0.0
Live Exports	213	257	241	223	206	203	11.6	20.6	-6.3	-7.6	-7.3
Net Production	43 750	44 181	43 828	43511	43 699	43 906	3.1	1.0	-0.8	-0.7	0.4
<i>of which EU-15</i>	36 966	37 258	36 930	36651	36 865	36 865	3.5	0.8	-0.9	-0.8	0.6
<i>of which EU-12</i>	6 784	6 923	6 898	6860	6 833	7 040	1.0	2.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4
Meat Imports	1 364	1 344	1 303	1 314	1 344	1 355	-9.9	-1.5	-3.1	0.9	2.3
Meat Exports	3 257	3 810	3 717	3 416	3 505	3 443	26.8	17.0	-2.5	-8.1	2.6
Consumption	41 857	41 715	41 414	41 410	41 538	41 817	1.2	-0.3	-0.7	0.0	0.3
population (million)	502	503	504	505	507	511	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
p.c. Consumption (kg)	83.4	82.9	82.1	81.9	82.0	81.9	0.9	-0.6	-0.9	-0.3	0.1

Table 6.12 EU-27 beef/veal market balance (000 tonnes carcass weight equivalent)

	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2014f	Including Croatia 2014f	% variation				
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Gross Indigenous Production	8 165	8 219	7 901	7 828	7 932	7 987	2.3	0.7	-3.9	-0.9	1.3
Live Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	-88.1	-9.8	-45.6	0.0	0.0
Live Exports	116	156	163	130	120	120	90.4	35.1	4.4	-20.4	-7.7
Net Production	8 050	8 063	7 738	7 698	7 812	7 867	1.6	0.2	-4.0	-0.5	1.5
<i>of which EU-15</i>	7 305	7 244	6 969	6913	7 023	7 023	2.9	-0.8	-3.8	-0.8	1.6
<i>of which EU-12</i>	745	819	770	785	788	843	-9.5	9.9	-6.0	2.0	0.4
Meat Imports	320	287	273	297	306	306	-11.0	-10.2	-4.8	8.6	3.1
Meat Exports	255	331	218	201	173	165	179.0	29.8	-34.1	-7.9	-13.7
Consumption	8 114	8 018	7 793	7 794	7 944	8 007	-0.9	-1.2	-2.8	0.0	1.9
population (million)	502	503	504	505	507	511	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
p.c. Consumption (kg)	16.2	15.9	15.5	15.4	15.7	15.7	-1.2	-1.4	-3.0	-0.2	1.7
Share in total meat consumption	19.4%	19.2%	18.8%	18.8%	19.1%	19.1%					

Table 6.13 EU-27 pigmeat market balance (000 tonnes carcass weight equivalent)

	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2014f	Including Croatia 2014f	% variation				
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Gross Indigenous Production	22 744	22 936	22 651	22 218	22 400	22 482	3.1	0.8	-1.2	-1.9	0.8
Live Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10.8	-68.9	23.9	0.0	0.0
Live Exports	78	71	42	64	56	51	-34.7	-9.1	-41.2	53.1	-13.3
Net Production	22 666	22 865	22 609	22154	22 344	22 430	3.3	0.9	-1.1	-2.0	0.9
<i>of which EU-15</i>	19 248	19 438	19 313	19023	19 194	19 194	3.4	1.0	-0.6	-1.5	0.9
<i>of which EU-12</i>	3 417	3 428	3 296	3131	3 150	3 236	2.9	0.3	-3.8	-5.0	0.6
Meat Imports	22	15	16	16	17	15	-35.4	-29.8	4.7	0.0	7.1
Meat Exports	1 839	2 175	2 184	1 882	2 012	1 961	19.4	18.2	0.4	-13.8	6.9
Consumption	20 849	20 706	20 442	20 288	20 350	20 485	2.1	-0.7	-1.3	-0.7	0.3
population (million)	502	503	504	505	507	511	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
p.c. consumption (kg)	41.6	41.2	40.5	40.1	40.2	40.1	1.8	-0.9	-1.5	-1.0	0.1
Share in total meat consumption	49.8%	49.6%	49.4%	49.0%	49.0%	49.0%					

Table 6.14 EU-27 poultry meat market balance (000 tonnes carcass weight equivalent)

	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2014f	Including Croatia 2014f	% variation				
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Gross Indigenous Production	12 118	12331	12 577	12771	12 685	12 751	4.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	-0.7
Live Imports	1	1	1	1	1	1	89.2	57.5	22.6	0.0	0.0
Live Exports	8	8	8	8	8	9	25.9	-6.5	8.5	-4.7	0.0
Net Production	12 111	12 324	12 570	12764	12 679	12 744	4.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	-0.7
<i>of which EU-15</i>	9 569	9 726	9 816	9894	9 855	9 855	4.9	1.6	0.9	0.8	-0.4
<i>of which EU-12</i>	2 541	2 598	2 754	2870	2 824	2 889	3.0	2.2	6.0	4.2	-1.6
Meat Imports	784	820	824	805	808	820	-7.7	4.7	0.5	-2.4	0.4
Meat Exports	1 149	1 289	1 290	1 305	1 296	1 295	23.7	12.1	0.1	1.2	-0.7
Consumption	11 745	11 856	12 105	12 264	12 190	12 269	2.0	0.9	2.1	1.3	-0.6
population (million)	502	503	504	505	507	511	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
p.c. Consumption (kg)	23.4	23.6	24.0	24.3	24.1	24.0	1.7	0.7	1.9	1.1	-0.8
Share in total meat consumption	28.1%	28.4%	29.2%	29.6%	29.3%	29.3%					

Table 6.15 EU-27 sheep and goat meat market balance (000 tonnes carcass weight equivalent)

	2010	2011	2012e	2013f	2014f	Including Croatia 2014f	% variation				
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Gross Indigenous Production	934	951	938	915	887	888	-5.7	1.8	-1.4	-2.4	-3.1
Live Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	-23.6	876.1	-96.3	0.0	0.0
Live Exports	11	22	27	21	23	23	190.9	100.3	25.1	-25.0	11.1
Net Production	923	929	910	895	864	865	-6.4	0.6	-2.0	-1.7	-3.5
<i>of which EU-15</i>	843	850	833	821	793	793	-4.7	0.9	-2.0	-1.4	-3.4
<i>of which EU-12</i>	80	79	78	74	71	72	-21.8	-1.8	-1.8	-5.0	-4.3
Meat Imports	239	222	189	197	213	213	-11.9	-7.3	-14.6	4.0	8.2
Meat Exports	13	16	25	27	23	22	70.8	19.6	58.8	9.1	-16.7
Consumption	1 149	1 135	1 074	1 064	1 054	1 056	-8.1	-1.2	-5.3	-1.0	-1.0
population (million)	502	503	504	505	507	511	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
p.c. Consumption (kg)	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	-8.4	-1.5	-5.5	-1.2	-1.2
Share in total meat consumption	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%	2.5%	2.5%					

MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

Table 6.16 Milk supply and utilisation in the EU-27, 2010-2014

	2010e	2011e	2012e	2013f	2014f	Including Croatia 2014f	% variation				
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Dairy cows (mio heads)¹	23.1	22.8	22.6	22.3	22.0	22.2	-2.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.2	-1.3
of which EU-15	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.0	17.0	-1.1	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6	-0.7
of which EU-12	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.2	-5.5	-2.1	-2.2	-3.0	-3.5
Milk yield (kg/dairy cow)²	6,306	6,475	6,584	6,666	6,764	6764	3.5	2.7	1.7	1.3	1.5
of which EU-15	6,937	7,120	7,187	7,220	7,262	7262	3.0	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.6
of which EU-12	4,309	4,409	4,626	4,822	5,055	5055	3.8	2.3	4.9	4.3	4.8
Milk production (million t)	149.3	151.3	152.1	152.2	152.8	153.5	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.4
of which EU-15	122.1	124.2	124.3	124.1	124.4	124.4	1.9	1.7	0.1	-0.1	0.2
of which EU-12	27.2	27.1	27.8	28.1	28.5	29.1	-2.0	-0.4	2.6	1.1	1.2
Feed use (million t)	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	-0.1	-6.8	-1.7	-1.7	-1.7
On farm use and direct sales (million t)	7.6	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	1.8	-10.4	-3.4	-3.6	-1.7
Delivered to dairies (million t)	135.9	139.0	140.1	140.6	141.4	142.1	1.4	2.3	0.8	0.4	0.5
of which EU-15	117.7	120.4	120.8	120.8	121.1	121.1	2.0	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
of which EU-12	18.1	18.6	19.4	19.8	20.3	20.9	-2.1	2.4	4.1	2.3	2.4
Delivery ratio (in %)³	91.0	91.9	92.1	92.4	92.5	92.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2
of which EU-15	96.5	97.0	97.2	97.4	97.4	97.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
of which EU-12	66.6	68.6	69.6	70.4	71.2	71.9	-0.2	2.9	1.5	1.2	1.2
Fat content of milk (in %)	4.06	4.03	4.04	4.04	4.04	4.04	1.3	-0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0
Protein content of milk (in %)	3.39	3.37	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	1.5	-0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0

¹ Dairy cow numbers refer to the end of the year (historical figures from the December cattle survey)

² Milk yield is dairy cow production per dairy cows (dairy cows represent around 99.7% of EU-27 total production)

³ Delivery ratio is milk delivered to dairies per total production

Table 6.17 Fresh dairy products market balance for the EU-27, 2010-2014 (000 tonnes)

	2010e	2011e	2012e	2013f	2014f	Including Croatia 2014f	% variation				
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Production	46,329	46,480	46,802	46,917	47,103	47,579	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4
of which Drinking Milk	31,462	31,557	31,764	31,805	31,948	32,284	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4
of which Cream	2,377	2,406	2,517	2,568	2,599	2,627	0.8	1.2	4.6	2.0	1.2
of which Acidified Milk	8,155	8,172	8,139	8,131	8,139	8,220	6.6	0.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.1
of which Other Fresh Prod ²	4,335	4,338	4,384	4,415	4,423	4,447	-4.7	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.2
of which EU15	40,537	40,861	40,779	40,882	40,942	40,942	0.9	0.8	-0.2	0.3	0.1
of which EU-12	5,792	5,619	6,023	6,035	6,161	6,637	0.1	-3.0	7.2	0.2	2.1
Imports (extra EU-27)	13	15	13	13	13	35	-48.6	23.3	-16.9	0.1	0.1
Exports (extra EU-27)	319	405	550	616	665	690	25.8	27.0	35.6	12.0	8.0
Domestic use¹	46,022	46,090	46,265	46,315	46,453	46,923	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3
p.c. consumption (kg)	91.7	91.6	91.7	91.6	91.6	91.6	0.4	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0

¹ Domestic use includes stock changes

² Includes buttermilk, drinks with milk base and other fresh commodities

Note: The figures on imports and exports are referring to total trade, i.e. including inward processing.

Table 6.18 Cheese market balance for the EU-27, 2010-2014 (000 tonnes)

	2010e	2011e	2012e	2013f	2014f	Including Croatia 2014f	% variation				
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Production (in dairies)	8,960	8,981	9,101	9,171	9,208	9,241	2.6	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.4
of which from pure cow's milk	8,293	8,310	8,429	8,500	8,538	8,570	2.8	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.4
of which from other milk ¹	668	672	672	671	671	671	0.0	0.6	0.0	-0.1	0.0
EU-15 (in dairies)	7,747	7,758	7,797	7,860	7,878	7,878	2.6	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.2
EU-12 (in dairies)	1,213	1,223	1,304	1,311	1,330	1,363	2.1	0.9	6.6	0.5	1.5
Processed cheese impact ²	240	238	237	236	234	234	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6
Total production	9,200	9,220	9,338	9,407	9,443	9,475	2.5	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.4
Imports (extra EU-27)³	82	74	77	77	77	79	-1.8	-10.4	4.2	0.2	0.8
Exports (extra EU-27)	676	683	776	815	826	818	17.0	1.0	13.6	5.0	1.4
Total domestic use⁴	8,606	8,610	8,638	8,668	8,694	8,502	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Processing use	225	225	225	227	228	228	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5
Human consumption	8,381	8,385	8,413	8,442	8,466	8,274	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
of which EU-15	7,238	7,281	7,235	7,263	7,267	7,267	0.6	0.6	-0.6	0.4	0.1
of which EU-12	1,144	1,104	1,178	1,178	1,199	1,007	7.2	-3.5	6.7	0.0	1.8
p.c. consumption (kg)	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	1.2	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0

¹ Other milk includes goat, ewe and buffalo milk

² Processed cheese impact includes production and net exports of processed cheese

³ Imports and Exports include Processed Cheese

⁴ Total domestic use includes stock changes

Table 6.19 Whole milk powder market balance for the EU-27, 2010-2014 (000 tonnes)

	2010e	2011e	2012e	2013f	2014f	Including Croatia 2014f	% variation				
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Production	741	719	700	681	654	654	0.9	-3.0	-2.6	-2.7	-3.9
of which EU-15	684	662	636	618	593	593	1.8	-3.2	-3.9	-2.9	-4.0
of which EU-12	57	56	63	63	61	61	-9.0	-1.0	12.2	-1.0	-3.0
Imports (extra EU-27)	2.0	1.8	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	135.1	-10.4	52.5	-25.8	-25.0
Exports (extra EU-27)	447	390	387	350	330	328	-2.7	-12.8	-0.6	-9.7	-5.7
Domestic Use¹	296	330	315	333	325	325	7.3	11.7	-4.7	5.6	-2.1

¹ Domestic use includes stock changes

Table 6.20 Skimmed milk powder market balance for the EU-27, 2010-2014

	2010e	2011e	2012e	2013f	2014f	Including Croatia 2014f	% variation				
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Production	926	1,064	1,140	1,140	1,174	1,174	-8.8	14.9	7.2	-0.1	3.0
Imports (extra EU-27)	3.8	0.4	1.6	2.0	0.9	0.9	-36.8	-89.8	317.5	20.0	-54.0
Exports (extra EU-27)	379	518	523	497	517	515	64.0	36.8	1.0	-5.0	4.0
Domestic use¹	620	642	702	654	662	660	-9.5	3.6	9.2	-6.7	1.2
Ending stocks	209	113	30	20	15						
Private (industry)	20	60	30	20	15						
Public (intervention)	189	53	0	0	0						
Released	69	136	53	0	0						
<i>o.w. under the 'most deprived' scheme</i>	62	94	53	0	0						
<i>buying-in</i>	0	0	0	0	0						
Stock changes	-69	-96	-83	-10	-5						

¹ Domestic use includes stock changes

Table 6.21 Butter market balance for the EU-27, 2010-2014 (000 tonnes)

	2010e	2011e	2012e	2013	2014	Including Croatia 2014f	% variation				
							10/09	11/10	12/11	13/12	14/13
Production	2,139	2,182	2,274	2,272	2,261	2,267	0.0	2.0	4.2	-0.1	-0.5
of which EU-15	1,892	1,932	2,000	1,998	1,980	1,980	0.3	2.1	3.5	-0.1	-0.9
of which EU-12	247	249	274	274	281	287	-2.5	1.0	10.0	0.0	2.5
Imports (extra EU-27)	34	34	24	27	27	30	-39.7	0.4	-28.8	12.0	0.0
Exports (extra EU-27)	152	157	124	124	124	120	0.5	3.3	-21.4	0.1	0.0
Domestic use¹	2,095	2,067	2,136	2,151	2,169	2,177	2.3	-1.4	3.3	0.7	0.9
p.c. consumption (kg)	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	2.0	-1.6	3.1	0.4	0.6
Ending stocks	40	31	70	95	90						
Private	38	38	38	38	38						
Public (intervention)	2	0	0	0	0						
release	75	2	0	0	0						
<i>o.w. most deprived scheme</i>	51	2	0	0	0						
<i>buying-in</i>	0	0	0	0	0						
Stock changes	-75	-9	39	25	-5						

Note: Data refer to butter and butter oil expressed in butter equivalent. Figures on imports and exports do not include inward processing

¹ Domestic use includes stock changes

7. METHODOLOGY

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

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

SOURCES

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

Production projections for current and next year are based, depending on the sector, on EUROSTAT monthly data, official estimates of ministries or national statistical institutes, and on the Crop Monitoring and Yield Forecasting projections (AGRI4CAST³), in the case of cereals; on expert forecasts for Gross Indigenous Production (in heads) sent by Member States (MS) to Eurostat in the case of meat; on monthly milk deliveries for dairy.

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

Arable crops

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

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

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

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

Cereals: Human consumption, seed use and other industrial use is based on historic relations regarding population and planted area in the relevant marketing year. Feed use is based on calculations with FeedMod, an in-house model for feed ration optimisation. Cereal use as feedstock for ethanol production for previous marketing years is based on the use of the ethyl-alcohol balance sheets produced by MS. Projections are based on information about the ethanol production development. Stocks are closing the balance for cereals⁴. Intervention stocks equal official DG AGRI figures for the past and estimates based on past experience for the current marketing year, if applicable.

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

Meat

The meat balance sheets cover the beef, pig, poultry, sheep and goat meat categories. Trade data is divided into live animals and meat products (aggregate of "fresh and chilled", "frozen", "salted" and "prepared"). The offal and fat categories are excluded (with the exception of pork lard). All data is expressed in carcass weight equivalent⁵.

Production estimates for the year 2012 are based on the most recent monthly data on slaughtering, livestock numbers and expert Gross Indigenous Production (GIP) forecast data. Projections for the years 2013 and 2014 are based on the Member States experts forecast, on the trends stemming from the medium term projections, on the expectations as regards implementation of new welfare rules in the pig sector, on the trends in livestock numbers and meat consumption patterns, as well as on the possible impact of US drought on EU meat market.

Net production refers to data on slaughtering taking place in the registered slaughterhouses as well as in

⁴ For all crops this refers to a situation as of end-June, which may differ from other balances, e.g. IGC for maize, USDA for corn.

⁵ Carcasses of bovine animals, pigs, sheep, goats and poultry are defined at point 3 ("carcass weight" at point 4) of Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008 concerning livestock and meat statistics. For more details as regards the conversion coefficients of product weight into carcass weight equivalent please refer to the Eurostat document ASA/TE/F/655.

³ <http://mars.jrc.ec.europa.eu/mars/About-us/AGRI4CAST/Crop-Monitoring-and-Yield-Forecasting>

other establishments (including the so-called "backyard slaughtering"). The slaughterings out of the registered slaughterhouses are subject to constant reviews, therefore the data on net production might differ from year to year.

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

Milk and dairy products

The commodity balance sheets cover production of dairy products taking place in dairy processing plants and so far do not include on-farm production⁶.

Production of EU27 total dairy products and in particular for SMP, WMP, concentrated milk and casein are estimated, where necessary since the concentration in the dairy processing industry has resulted in an increasing number of Member States not publishing their milk (monthly) production statistics due to confidentiality.

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

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

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

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

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

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⁶ Milk statistics for the EU-12 on-farm production of butter, cheese and other products has only recently become complete and has yet to be validated.