Outline

I. Key guiding principles of the new CAP

II. New design of direct payments

III. The CMO reform

IV. Risk management tool kit

V. Decisions still to be taken

VI. The new promotion policy
Key guiding principles of the new CAP
The main drivers of CAP reform

What sort of "insecurities" drive the current policy debate?

- Commodity price developments: volatility, co-movement and level
- Supply concerns: margins, productivity, climate change
- Demand concerns: food chain "bottlenecks" in price transmission, economic crisis

The CAP reform process can be viewed as an effort to address

- Market failures, especially those linked to economic and environmental sustainability
- Policy failure in areas linked to the fairer distribution and "green" targeting
- “Jointness” in delivery of private and public goods

The CAP shifts its focus and its policy paradigm

- Retargeting of support shifts reference from farmer/beneficiary to (fixed) land
- "Greening" in all its aspects moves focus to condition support on land use
- Research, Innovation, Monitoring and Evaluation to better target land use changes
Operational principles of the new CAP

More efficient and integrated structure of support

- Maintenance of the existing structure of policy instruments:
  - **Pillar I** with ANNUAL EU-funded payments
  - **Pillar II** with MULTIANNUAL contractual co-financed support (by Member States)

- Implementation of the current policy instruments of PI and PII in a more targeted, integrated, complementary and efficient manner

Greater flexibility in meeting CAP objectives

- Acknowledgement of the wide diversity of production conditions in the EU through greater flexibility in implementation modalities of policy instruments

- Within a well-defined regulatory and budgetary framework to ensure a level-playing field and meet Common objectives through Common instruments
Enhanced competitiveness

**Enhanced market orientation**
- Phasing out of the existing restrictions to production (sugar, dairy...)
- Streamlining of the market measures and enhanced safety net
- Strengthened crisis management mechanism

**Better functioning of the food supply chain**
- Reinforced framework for the POs, APOs and IBOs
- Financial support for the creation of POs
- Strengthened support to short supply chain

**Bridging the gap between knowledge and practice**
- European Partnership for Innovation ('Agricultural productivity and sustainability')
- Boost to agricultural research and knowledge transfer
- Farm Advisory Services
The “green” architecture of the new CAP

Agricultural area (eligible for direct payments)

Cross compliance

Green direct payments

Rural development

Cumulative environmental benefits

Farm Advisory System

European Innovation Partnership

Agricultural Research

Implementation mechanism

Voluntary with compensation for cost incurred and income forgone

Mandatory with financial support (decoupled “green” payment per hectare)

Regulatory (Statutory Management Requirements and Good Agricultural Environmental Conditions)
New design of direct payments
New design of direct payments

In 2015, farmers would have access to:

**Compulsory schemes (all MS):**
- Basic payment scheme
- ‘Green’ payment*
- Young farmers scheme

**Voluntary schemes (MS choice):**
- Coupled support
- Support in natural constraint areas
- Redistributive payment

*Payment for agricultural practices beneficial to climate change and the environment*

**A simplified scheme** for small farmers *(voluntary for MS)*

*All payments subject to cross compliance*

*All farmers will have access to the Farm Advisory System*
The green direct payment

30% of the direct payment envelope for applying three basic practices:

- Maintaining **permanent grassland**
  - ban on ploughing in designated areas
  - national/regional ratio with 5% flexibility

- **Crop diversification**
  - at least 2 crops when the arable land of a holding exceeds 10 hectares
  - at least 3 crops when the arable land of a holding exceeds 30 hectares
  - the main crop may cover at most 75% of arable land, and the two main crops a maximum of 95% of the arable area

- Maintaining an **“ecological focus area”** of at least 5% of the arable area of the holding
  - only applicable for farms with more than 15 hectares arable land.
  - figure to rise to 7% after a Commission report in 2017 & a legislative proposal
  - EFAs may include: field margins, buffer strips, fallow land, landscape features, afforested area, terraces, areas with catch crops, green cover and nitrogen fixing crops, short rotation coppices, agro-forestry, strips of land along forest edges

**Equivalence:** MS can decide that, instead of applying these three practices, a farmer can undertake practices which are considered equivalent (e.g. crop rotation instead of crop diversification).
Voluntary coupled support (1/2)

- MS may decide to apply this payment at any year (decision by 1 August preceding the first year of implementation)
- Support may only be granted to sectors or regions where specific types of farming or sectors that are particularly important for economic, social or environmental reasons undergo certain difficulties
- By derogation, support may be granted to farmers who have special entitlements on 31.12.2014 and no available eligible hectare for activation of payment entitlements under BPS
- Limited list of sectors/productions: cereals, oilseeds, protein crops, grain legumes, flax, hemp, rice, nuts, starch potato, milk and milk products, seeds, sheep meat and goat meat, beef and veal, olive oil, silk worms, dried fodder, hops, sugar beet, cane and chicory, fruit and vegetables and short rotation coppice
- Objective/limitation: incentive to maintain current levels of production
- Payment within quantitative limits, based on hectares and yields or number of animals
Voluntary coupled support (2/2)

- Consistency with other Union measures and policies
- Commission empowered to adopt conditions for granting support and rules on consistency and accumulation of support
- Financing: maximum % of the annual national ceiling (MS envelope for direct payment) under certain limits:
  - up to 8%
  - as a derogation, up to 13% in particular situations
  - in addition, optional increase up to 2 percentage points of the national ceiling in MS which decide to use at least 2 % of the direct payments' envelope to support production of protein crops
  - above 13 % subject to approval of the Commission where specific needs are demonstrated

- Review of the decision by 1 August 2016 with effect from 2017
The CMO reform
Objectives of the CMO reform

- Strengthening of the safety net for farmers through crisis measures
- Improving producer cooperation
- (Improved market orientation)

=> More elaborated in following slides
Outcome of CMO reform

Strengthening of the safety net

• Updated, more flexible exceptional measures
  o Market disturbance and threat thereof can be addressed via exceptional measures, including export refunds (via urgency procedure in case of imperative grounds of urgency)
  o Measures against loss of consumer confidence now cover all main sectors
  o Emergency clause to "adopt necessary and justifiable emergency measures to resolve specific problems"
  o Commission power to authorise stabilising collective measures by POs and IBOs

• Availability of crisis reserve
  o for specific measures (market intervention, exceptional measures, export refunds)
Outcome of CMO reform

Improved producer cooperation

- Greater legal certainty for producer cooperation in all sectors via the formation of producer organisations and interbranch organisations

- Collective negotiation by POs for the supply of olive oil, beef and cereals and certain other arable crops, under certain conditions and safeguards. Quantity may not exceed 15% of national production of the concerned product. The integration of the PO must be real: activities should be "significant".

- Possibility for MS to introduce mandatory written delivery contracts for all sectors, with certain minimum contractual elements, subject to certain conditions and safeguards
Risk management tool kit
Risk management tool kit

- **Crop, animal and plant insurance** (Financial contributions to insurance contracts covering farmer's losses caused by certain crisis events, e.g. adverse climatic effects)
- **Mutual funds** (a scheme accredited by the MS whereby affiliated farmers can insure themselves in order to obtain compensation payments when a crisis occurs)
- **Income stabilisation tool** (same mechanism as the mutual fund but the cause of a decline of the farmer's income is not relevant)

Complementarity with other rural development measures
Decision still to be taken
Important decisions still to be taken...

**Finalisation of the policy-making stage**
- Approval implementing acts (before Summer 2014)

**Implementation of Direct Payments**
- Implementation at national/regional level of the new direct payments architecture
- New DP architecture to enter into force in 2015

**Implementation of Rural Development**
- Approval of the Partnership Agreements
- Approval of the Rural Development Programmes at the level of the MS/region
The new promotion policy
## Increased pressure on the EU agricultural sector

### Challenges

| Fierce competition against European agricultural products | • Increased liberalisation of trade (FTA's)  
• Increased globalisation of the world economy  
• Promotion policies of EU competitors  
• Abolition of export refunds |
|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Increased cost pressure on EU farming economy | • Gradual increase of agricultural prices/ steep increase of energy and fertiliser prices  
• Stricter production standards  
• Strengthened requirements related to environment and climate change |
| Lack of awareness of the qualities of EU agricultural products | • Only 14% of Europeans recognize the PDO/PGI logos |
a) Eligible products and schemes

- All agricultural products covered excluding tobacco
- Open to certain processed products listed in Annex (beer, chocolate, pasta, sweet corn, cotton...)
- Spirits with a Protected Geographical Indication

Wine:
- Simple programmes = Basket approach
- Multi programmes = Wine alone possible
- On the internal market = Information on quality schemes + responsible consumption

Fishery and aquaculture products: Basket approach

Schemes: EU quality schemes, organic, RUP, national quality schemes

A wider list of eligible products including processed products.

Consistent with other CAP promotion measures and EU policy on alcohol consumption
b) Proposing organisations

- Trade or inter-trade organisations representative of the sector(s) concerned at MS
- Trade or inter-trade organisations at EU level
- Producer organisations
- Bodies with public service mission in charge of promotion of agricultural products (example: Agence Bio, Chambers of agriculture)

Clarification of the status of beneficiaries

New beneficiaries coherent with Single CMO post 2013
d) Different types of actions

**Information and promotion programmes:**

- ✓ 1 to 3 years
- ✓ Submitted by proposing organisations (PO)
- ✓ **SIMPLE programmes**: one or more PO from the same MS
- ✓ **MULTI programmes**: several POs from several MS + EU organisations

**Commission initiatives:**

- ✓ Information and promotion measures:
  - ❖ High-level missions
  - ❖ Participation in trade fairs
  - ❖ Own campaigns
- ✓ Technical support services
e) Which measures in case of crisis?

**Targeted on long term**

- Information and promotion cofinanced programmes
  - Programmes running 2 or 3 years
  - Need time to be elaborated adequately

- Crisis situation taken into account in the annual work programme
  - Priority points for the selection
  - Possibility to precise an indicative amount by priority

- Higher cofinancing rate: 85 %

**Targeted on short term**

- Exceptional measures (sCMO Regulation (UE) n°1308/2013) for the sectors concerned

- Information measures (art 45 Regulation (UE) n°1306/2013): direct communication from the Commission

- Commission's own initiatives: information and promotion campaigns

**CAP offers complementary tools**
f) New selection procedures

- Programme directly submitted to European Commission
  - No national cofinancing anymore

- 1 selection per year based on priorities established in annual work programme

- Implementation adapted to the specificities of simple-multi programmes
g) Cofinancing rates

- National cofinancing
- EU cofinancing rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of programmes</th>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>Multi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal market</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External market</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In case of crisis</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ 5% for MS under financial assistance
### Tentative calendar for the NEW Promotion policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 April 2014</td>
<td>Political agreement on a new direction for the promotion policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct/ Nov 2014</td>
<td>Adoption of the legal basic act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Quarter 2014</td>
<td>Adoption of the decisions to delegate to an executive agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer 2015</td>
<td>Adoption of the Delegated acts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer 2015</td>
<td>Publication of the Delegated acts and Implementing acts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 December 2015</td>
<td><strong>Full entry into force of the new Promotion policy</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank you for your attention!
Annexes
Estimates of area coverage of "greening" practices

Crop diversification, EFA & permanent grassland

- 13% of arable land concerned by crop diversification (2 crops)
- 74% of arable land concerned by crop diversification (3 crops)
- 83% of arable land concerned by ecological focus area obligation
- 100% of permanent grassland (except: organic and small farmers scheme)

Exemption and non-application of greening

- Organic farming: (5.2% of UAA and 4.6% of arable land)
- Small farmer scheme: up to 10% of UAA
- Permanent crops: 6.2% of UAA

Additional exemptions

- Farms with >75% grassland, north of 62nd parallel, more than 50% with forests etc. the precise impact of these categories of exemption is difficult to estimate with available data base and with additional risks of overlap
New design of direct payments (2015-2020)

Capping voluntary for the MS Degressivity of 5% over 150 000 €

**Coupled support**
- Wide range of sectors
- Up to 8% (or to 13% depending on past level) of DP envelope, +2% for protein crops

**Natural constraint support**
- For areas with natural constraints – or part of them
- Up to 5% of the DP envelope

**Young Farmer Scheme**
- Up to 2% of DP envelope
- < 40 years commencing activity
- +25% (/payment entitlements)
- For 5 years

**“Green” Payment**
- Crop diversification
- Permanent grassland
- Ecological focus area
- 30% of the DP envelope
- Thresholds & exemptions
- Equivalence

**Basic Payment Scheme**
- New BPS entitlements in 2015
- SAPS extended until 2020 (EU-10)
- Internal convergence / derogation with external convergence model to reach more similar levels per ha (min. 60% of average within a region/country by 2019)
- Voluntary redistributive payment (+max.65% on max. 30 ha or national average size ; max. 30% of DP envelope).
- Definition of 'active farmer'

**Small Farmer Scheme**
- Simplification of claims and controls
- Lump sum payment to be determined by MS under conditions [500 to 1250 €]
- Entrance in 2015
- Up to 10% of the DP envelope
Variable duty for durum wheat

Calculation changed by Regulation (EC) No 265/2014

Background: simplification and to make up for lack of representative and reliable sources for quotations. Transparency kept

Main elements:

No automatic publication. Calculated daily but only published when positive and change > 5 €/t

Elements for calculation available on EUROPA website

Based on 10 working days moving average of prices

Based on high quality wheat quotations (HRS quotations). Correlation of these quotations with durum wheat quotations in the past has been verified.
EU Durum exports and imports
including flour and other processed products in grain equivalent

Exports

Imports

Source: EUROSTAT - 08/2013
by marketing year from July to June
EU MS exporting durum wheat

Based on Eurostat data

EU-28 Durum wheat (incl. flour) exports by MS
6 months Campaign 2013-14: 0.4 mio t

- France 56%
- Spain 15%
- Greece 12%
- Italy 8%
- Belgium 5%
- Others 4%

Based on Eurostat data

EU-27 Durum wheat (incl. flour) exports by MS
Trimmed avg. for 6 months campaigns 2008-12: 0.5 mio t

- France 49%
- Italy 25%
- Spain 13%
- Greece 11%
- Others 2%
EU MS importing durum wheat

**EU-28 Durum wheat (incl. flour) imports by MS**
6 months Campaign 2013-14: 0.8 mio t

- **Italy**: 78%
- **Belgium**: 15%
- **Others**: 7%

Based on Eurostat data

**EU-27 Durum wheat (incl. flour) imports by MS**
Trimmed avg. for 6 months campaigns 2008-12: 1 mio t

- **Italy**: 79%
- **Belgium**: 13%
- **Germany**: 3%
- **Others**: 5%

Based on Eurostat data
EU durum wheat import origins

Based on Eurostat data

EU-28 Durum wheat (incl. flour) import origins
6 months Campaign 2013-14: 0.8 mio t

- Canada: 63%
- United States: 22%
- Mexico: 8%
- Australia: 7%
- Others: 1%

EU-27 Durum wheat (incl. flour) import origins
Trimmed avg. for 6 months campaigns 2008-12: 1 mio t

- Canada: 58%
- United States: 19%
- Mexico: 16%
- Australia: 5%
- Others: 3%

Based on Eurostat data
## EU Area forecasts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU EVOL CEREALS AREA</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>% change 2013/2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mio ha</td>
<td>57,0</td>
<td>57,6</td>
<td>58,1</td>
<td>58,1</td>
<td>1,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft wheat</td>
<td>23,1</td>
<td>23,3</td>
<td>23,9</td>
<td>23,9</td>
<td>2,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durum wheat</td>
<td>2,6</td>
<td>2,5</td>
<td>2,4</td>
<td>2,4</td>
<td>-1,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>12,4</td>
<td>12,3</td>
<td>12,2</td>
<td>12,2</td>
<td>-1,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>9,5</td>
<td>9,7</td>
<td>9,9</td>
<td>9,9</td>
<td>1,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>2,4</td>
<td>2,6</td>
<td>2,4</td>
<td>2,4</td>
<td>-5,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>2,6</td>
<td>2,6</td>
<td>2,6</td>
<td>2,6</td>
<td>-2,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: DG AGRI - C4
Durum area 2014 (1000 ha) (est.)

Difference to 5 year trimmed average:
- ±10%
- 10 to 5%
- 5 to 10%
- >10%

EU28 area: 2,417 (1000 ha)  Difference to 5 year trimmed average: -8%
# EU Production forecasts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mio t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>276,3</td>
<td>302,0</td>
<td>300,3</td>
<td>301,0</td>
<td>-0,3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soft wheat</td>
<td>124,0</td>
<td>134,3</td>
<td>135,4</td>
<td>135,9</td>
<td>1,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durum wheat</td>
<td>8,3</td>
<td>7,9</td>
<td>7,7</td>
<td>7,6</td>
<td>-3,8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>54,3</td>
<td>59,5</td>
<td>55,7</td>
<td>55,7</td>
<td>-6,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>58,2</td>
<td>64,9</td>
<td>69,2</td>
<td>69,2</td>
<td>6,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>8,5</td>
<td>10,0</td>
<td>8,3</td>
<td>8,3</td>
<td>-17,0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>7,7</td>
<td>8,3</td>
<td>7,8</td>
<td>7,8</td>
<td>-6,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Durum production 2014 (1000 t) (est.)

Difference to 5 year trimmed average:
- < -10 %
- -10 to -5 %
- -5 to 0 %
- 0 to 5 %
- 5 to 10 %
- > 10 %

EU28 production: 7 626 (1000 t)  Difference to 5 year trimmed average: -9 %
### EU-28

**Cereals balance sheet: Marketing year: 2013/2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Common wheat</th>
<th>Barley</th>
<th>Durum</th>
<th>Maize</th>
<th>Rye</th>
<th>Sorghum</th>
<th>Oats</th>
<th>Triticale</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>EUR</th>
<th>28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beginning stocks (01.07.2013)</strong></td>
<td>8,6</td>
<td>4,2</td>
<td>0,2</td>
<td>12,9</td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,6</td>
<td>0,6</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>27,8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Usable production</strong></td>
<td>134,3</td>
<td>59,5</td>
<td>7,9</td>
<td>64,9</td>
<td>10,0</td>
<td>0,6</td>
<td>8,3</td>
<td>11,3</td>
<td>5,2</td>
<td>302,0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Import</strong></td>
<td>2,0</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>1,9</td>
<td>13,0</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>17,7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL AVAILABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>144,9</td>
<td>63,9</td>
<td>9,9</td>
<td>90,8</td>
<td>10,6</td>
<td>1,0</td>
<td>8,9</td>
<td>11,8</td>
<td>5,6</td>
<td>347,5</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>USE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Human</td>
<td>48,5</td>
<td>0,4</td>
<td>7,9</td>
<td>4,9</td>
<td>3,0</td>
<td>0,2</td>
<td>1,1</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>66,2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Seed</td>
<td>4,7</td>
<td>2,3</td>
<td>0,4</td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>9,7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Industrial</td>
<td>10,5</td>
<td>9,5</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>8,6</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0,6</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>31,0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which alcohol o.w. bioethanol/biofuel</td>
<td>4,4</td>
<td>0,9</td>
<td>3,3</td>
<td>0,8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Animal feed</td>
<td>43,8</td>
<td>36,6</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>59,7</td>
<td>4,3</td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td>5,9</td>
<td>9,7</td>
<td>4,3</td>
<td>164,9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL USE</strong></td>
<td>107,6</td>
<td>48,7</td>
<td>8,5</td>
<td>73,7</td>
<td>9,3</td>
<td>0,7</td>
<td>7,6</td>
<td>10,8</td>
<td>4,7</td>
<td>271,7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Losses (excl on-farm)</strong></td>
<td>0,9</td>
<td>0,4</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0,6</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>2,2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Solde disponible</strong></td>
<td>36,5</td>
<td>14,8</td>
<td>1,3</td>
<td>16,5</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>0,9</td>
<td>0,8</td>
<td>73,5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Export</strong></td>
<td>27,0</td>
<td>7,5</td>
<td>1,0</td>
<td>2,8</td>
<td>0,2</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>38,8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ending stocks (30.06.2014)</strong></td>
<td>9,5</td>
<td>7,3</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>13,7</td>
<td>1,0</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>0,9</td>
<td>0,9</td>
<td>0,8</td>
<td>34,7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ending stocks (31.03.2014)</strong></td>
<td>37,9</td>
<td>18,4</td>
<td>1,9</td>
<td>28,8</td>
<td>3,2</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>3,0</td>
<td>3,7</td>
<td>2,4</td>
<td>99,7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## EU-28 Cereals Balance Sheet: Marketing year 2014/2015

### Apr-14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common grain</th>
<th>wheat (Mio t)</th>
<th>Barley (Mio t)</th>
<th>Durum (Mio t)</th>
<th>Maize (Mio t)</th>
<th>Rye (Mio t)</th>
<th>Sorghum (Mio t)</th>
<th>Oats (Mio t)</th>
<th>Triticale (Mio t)</th>
<th>Others (Mio t)</th>
<th>EUR 28 (Mio t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beginning stocks (01.07.2014)</strong></td>
<td>9,5</td>
<td>7,3</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>13,7</td>
<td>1,0</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>0,9</td>
<td>0,9</td>
<td>0,8</td>
<td>34,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Usable production</strong></td>
<td>135,9</td>
<td>55,7</td>
<td>7,6</td>
<td>69,2</td>
<td>8,3</td>
<td>0,6</td>
<td>7,8</td>
<td>11,2</td>
<td>4,5</td>
<td>301,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Import</strong></td>
<td>3,1</td>
<td>0,2</td>
<td>2,0</td>
<td>6,0</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>0,2</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,0</td>
<td>0,1</td>
<td>11,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL AVAILABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>148,5</td>
<td>63,2</td>
<td>10,0</td>
<td>88,9</td>
<td>9,4</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>8,8</td>
<td>12,1</td>
<td>5,4</td>
<td>347,4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### USE

- **Human**
  - 48,8
  - 0,4
  - 8,0
  - 5,0
  - 3,0
  - 0,2
  - 1,1
  - 0,1
  - 0,0
  - 66,5

- **Seed**
  - 4,7
  - 2,3
  - 0,4
  - 0,5
  - 0,5
  - 0,0
  - 0,5
  - 0,5
  - 0,3
  - 9,7

- **Industrial**
  - 10,6
  - 9,5
  - 0,1
  - 8,9
  - 1,5
  - 0,0
  - 0,1
  - 0,6
  - 0,1
  - 31,4

  - **of which alcohol**
    - 4,5
    - 0,9
    - 3,6
    - 0,8
    - 0,5
    - 10,3

- **Animal feed**
  - 49,6
  - 35,5
  - 0,1
  - 57,0
  - 4,1
  - 0,5
  - 5,9
  - 9,7
  - 4,3
  - 166,7

**TOTAL USE**

  | 113,7 | 47,6 | 8,6 | 71,3 | 9,1 | 0,7 | 7,6 | 10,8 | 4,7 | 274,2 |

- **Losses (excl on-farm)**
  - 0,9
  - 0,4
  - 0,1
  - 0,6
  - 0,1
  - 0,0
  - 0,1
  - 0,1
  - 0,0
  - 2,2

- **Solde disponible**
  - 33,9
  - 15,2
  - 1,3
  - 17,0
  - 0,2
  - 0,5
  - 1,1
  - 1,2
  - 0,6
  - 71,0

- **Export**
  - 22,0
  - 7,0
  - 1,0
  - 2,1
  - 0,1
  - 0,0
  - 0,2
  - 0,0
  - 0,0
  - 32,4

- **Ending stocks (30.06.2015)**
  - 11,9
  - 8,2
  - 0,3
  - 14,9
  - 0,1
  - 0,5
  - 0,9
  - 1,2
  - 0,6
  - 38,6