European Commission

Directorate-General for Agriculture

Agricultural Situation in the Candidate Countries

Country Report on Latvia

July 2002

Foreword

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

The report has been prepared within the Directorate General for Agriculture by Clemens Fuchs and is based on the information available in May 2002. It is primarily based on statistical information available from Eurostat. Where necessary, use has also been made of data from the FAOSTAT database as well as from national statistics. The country experts participating in the Network of Independent Experts in the Central and Eastern European Candidate Countries (CEECs), set up by the European Commission in 2000 in order to obtain expertise and up-to-date information on agriculture in the Candidate Countries, have provided a significant part of the information contained in the report and valuable insights on the data. In particular, Matthew Gorton has contributed to this report.

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

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LATVIA
VIDZEME
RIGA
RIGA
KURZEME
ZEMGALE
LATGALE
Regional boundary level 3
(c) EuroGeographics Association for the administrative boundaries

Map 1: Latvia

1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

Latvia has an area of 64,589 km² and is the seventh largest country in the CC-12. It would be the 18th largest member state by area in the EU-27, and its area represents almost 5.9 % of the CC-12 surface and 1.5 % of the EU-27 surface (Tab. 1).

Latvia's population of almost 2.4 million is the eight largest of the twelve Candidate Countries. In an EU-27 it would be ranked 22nd by population. 2.2 % of the CC-12 population lives in Latvia and the country would contribute 0.5 % to the EU-27 population.

The total gross domestic product (GDP) of Latvia is about 1.7 % of that of all the CC-12 together and would amount to 0.2 % of that of the EU-27. The GDP per capita of € 6,600 is at 75 % of the average level for the CC-12, but equates to only 29.3 % of the EU-15 average.

Table 1: Latvia – 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
Latvia	**64.59**	**2.37**	**36.7**	**15.6**	**6.6**	**29.3***
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**
***Latvia** in % of CC-12*	*5.9*	*2.2*	*38*	*1.7*	*75.0*	
… in % of EU-15	*2.0*	*0.6*	*32*	*0.2*	*29.3*	
… in % of EU-27	*1.5*	*0.5*	*33*	*0.2*	*33.6*	

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

2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2.1 General Economy

The Latvian economy attained GDP growth of about 7.6 % in 2001. In recent years GDP growth was driven by strong foreign trade, with export of wood being particularly promising. Domestic demand also grew strongly, although public consumption declined. The current overall economic development in Europe is expected to suppress further export growth and GDP growth for 2002 is expected to decline to 5.0 % but recover to 6.0 % in 2003. [1]

Inflation was at a level of 2.5 % in 2001 and is foreseen to stay at 3.0 % at the end of 2003. The unemployment rate of 12.9 % in 2001 is expected to decrease only slightly to around 11.2 % by 2003 (Tab. Annex 1). Growth is not reflecting in rising employment, as the labour market suffers from structural problems such as high regional differences in unemployment rates, and high long-term unemployment.

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

Latvia's imports grew more strongly than exports, so the trade balance shows an increasing deficit of about 15 % to 16 % of GDP in recent years. For total trade the EU is the most important partner with a share of 58.7 % of exports and 53.8 % of imports averaged over the years 1997 to 2000.

Latvia's consumer income reaches about 29.3 % of the EU average, which, compared to other CEECs, is ranked third to last, just before Bulgaria and Romania and equal with Lithuania. A major part of income has to be spent on food: food expenditure is approximately 45% of total expenditure and about 2.6 times higher than the average for the EU-15 of 17.4 % (Tab. 2).

2.2 Agriculture in the Economy

From a total area of 6.5 million ha, Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) represents 2.5 million ha or 38.5 % of the total. This share of cultivated land is below the average for the CC-12 and the EU-15; the EU-15 average is 40.6 % and the EU-27 average would be 44 %. Forests account for a larger share of the land and cover about 44.4 % of Latvia's surface.

In 2000 the area sown with crops accounted for about 881,000 ha (37.8 % of the total agricultural land). Another 660,000 ha (28.3 % of the total agricultural land) are not used for agricultural production[2]. According to the Ministry of Agriculture in Latvia, total agricultural land in 2000 accounted for 2.332 million ha.

The agricultural area of Latvia is 4.2 % of that of the CC-12 and would account for nearly 1.3 % of the UAA of EU-27 (Tab. 2). Latvian agriculture in 2000 accounted for 4 % of the national GDP (the EU-15 average was 2.0 %).

About 118,000 people work in agriculture, fishery and forestry, corresponding to 13.5 % of total civilian employment; the CC-12 average is 22 % and in the EU-15 it is 4.3 %[3]. Latvia's agricultural employees account for 1.3 % of the CC-12 agricultural labour force and would make up 0.8 % of the agricultural employment in the EU-27.

Latvia has a negative agricultural trade balance. In 2000 agricultural trade had a share of 5.3 % of total exports and 13.0 % of total imports. While total trade is mainly with the EU (more than 50 % of trade), agricultural trade with the EU has a more limited share of 48.7 % of Latvian imports and only 26.0 % of Latvian exports. The highest proportion of agricultural exports (36.6 %) goes to the NIS.

In the transition process the value of agricultural production declined until 1996 and even dropped further in 1999 to about 42.8 % of the 1989 to 1991 average. The most significant loss in production value can be observed in animal production, which declined about 66 % over the last decade, while the drop in crop production was about 32 %.

[2] Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Latvia (2001) Agrarian and Rural Sectors in Latvia: 2000 – Analytical Review, Riga 2001, p.12 and p. 32.

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

Table 2: The Role of the Agricultural Sector in Latvia

	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
Latvia	**2,488**	***38.5***	**306**	***4.0***	**118**	***13.5***	***44.9***
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*
Latvia in % of CC-12	*4.2*		*1.7*		*1.3*		
… in % of EU-15	*1.9*		*0.2*		*1.7*		
… in % of EU-27	*1.3*		*0.2*		*0.8*		

(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

Surveys regarding the structure of agriculture are not comprehensive in Latvia. (An agricultural census was carried out in 2001, but the results are not yet available.) This can lead to conflicting results, for example the area cultivated reported in Table 3 is not compatible with the statistics provided in Table 4. The latter includes all land used by the farm, which also consists of forest area. It turns out that forest covers approximately as much land as can be employed for agricultural purposes. Furthermore, the numbers in Table 4 are taken from a different statistical source. They do not necessarily indicate the acreage farmed, but refer to the land owned which is one of the reasons for the variation in the number of farms between these two sources.

The total number of farms has declined since 1994 while total acreage has increased. Average farm size has increased accordingly: from 7 ha in 1994 to 14ha in 1998. In 1998 family farms accounted for nearly one third of the total number of holdings, and had an average size of 24 ha. There are relatively few companies and these have an average size of slightly less than 500 ha (Tab. 4). A factor decisively affecting future adjustments of farm structure is the access to financial sources for improving the capital stock.

Table 3: Structure of farms depicted in terms of number of farms and of area cultivated by farm size, Latvia 1999

		Farm size in ha					
	Unit	< 5	5<to<20	20<to<50	50<to<100	100 <	Total
Number of holdings	1000	37.6	55.9	24.2	5.5	1.7	124.9
Share of total	*%*	*30*	*45*	*19*	*4*	*1*	*100*
Area cultivated	1000 ha	100.2	627.6	728.7	368.6	429.2	2254.3
Share of total	*%*	*4*	*28*	*32*	*16*	*19*	*100*
Average size	ha						18 ha

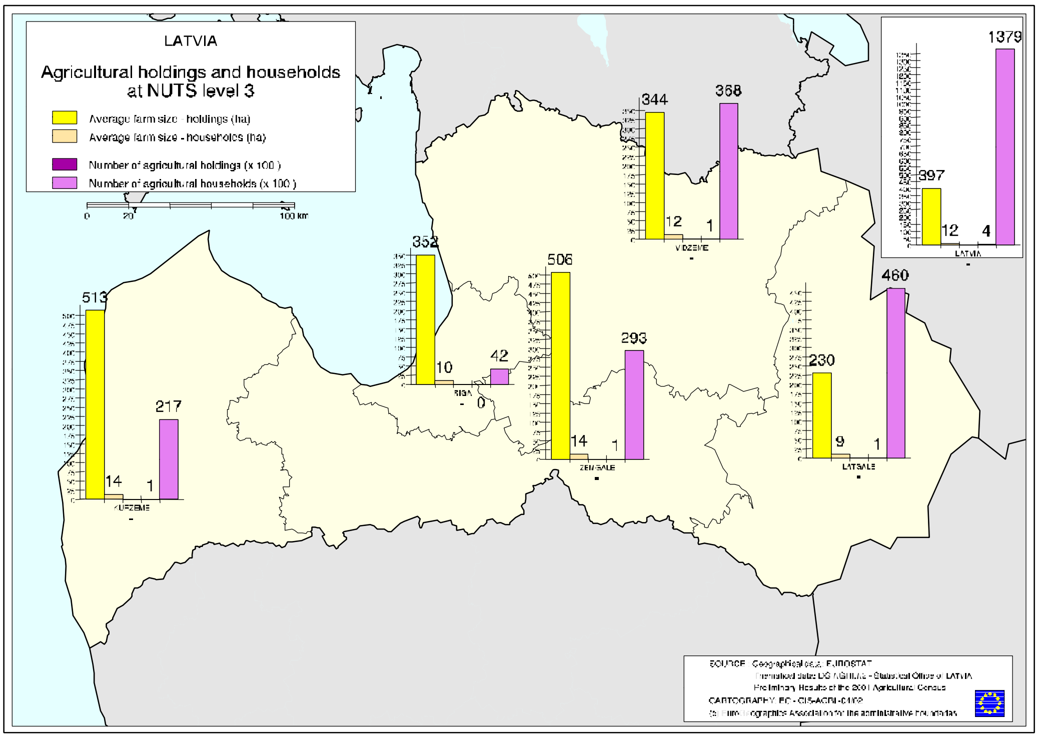
Table 4: Number of Latvian agricultural holdings and land (total area) at their disposal

	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998 *	% of total, 1998
Total						
Number (1000)	8.1	308	378	351	292	100
Total area (1000 ha)	3,882	3,313	2,735	3,820	4,047	100
Family farms						
Number (1000)	7.3	52.3	64	95	97	33.2
Total area (1000 ha)	152	873	1,279	2,238	2,305	57
Average size (ha)	20.8	16.7	20.0	23.6	23.8	
Household plots						
Number (1000)	-	106	119	157	154	52.7
Total area (1000 ha)	-	457	621	1,242	1,175	29.0
Average size (ha)		4.3	5.2	7.9	7.6	
Subsidiary farms						
Number (1000)	-	92	125	17	29	9.9
Total area (1000 ha)	-	215	252	142	102	2.5
Average size (ha)	-	2.3	2.0	8.4	3.5	
State and corporate farms						
Number (1000) (1)	0.58	0.76	0.75	0.55	0.404	
Total area (1000 ha)	3,545	1,763	515	174.5	197.0	
Average size (ha)	6,112.1	2,320	687	317	487	

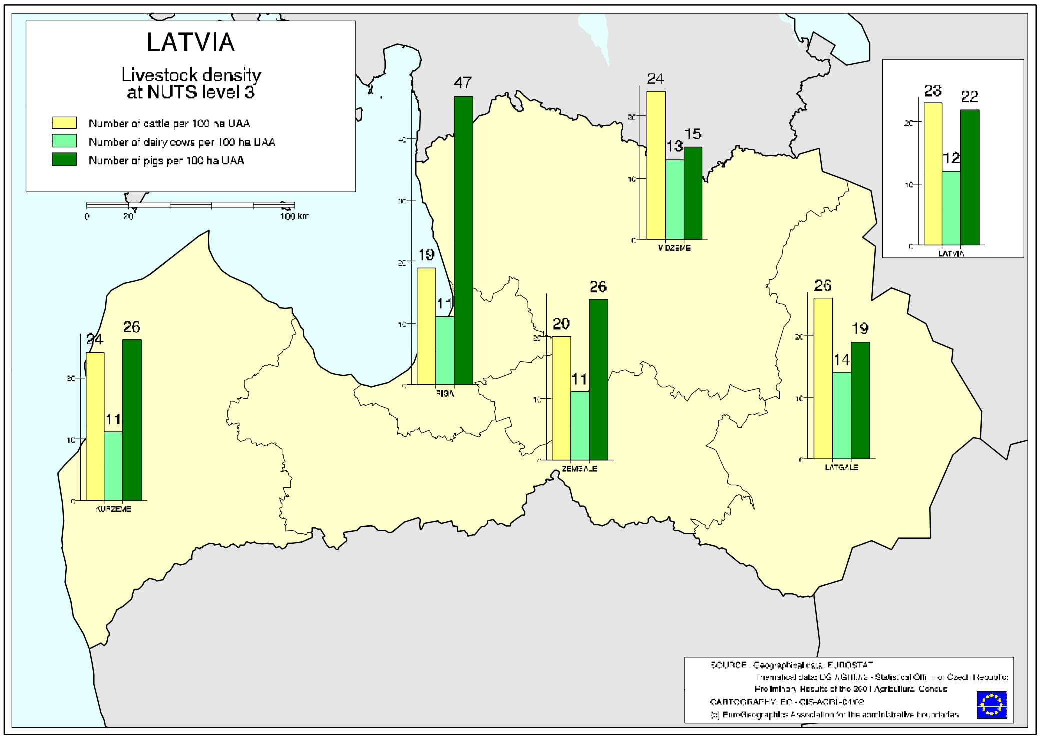
* Data for Corporate farms from 1997
Source: LVAEI, using the data from State Land Cadastre Register and CSB

The following maps show the distribution of farms and livestock production on regional level in Latvia.

Map 2: Regional Farm Structure in Latvia



Map 3: Regional Livestock Density in Latvia



4. Value of Agricultural Production, Price Relations and Farm Income

4.1 Value of Agricultural Production

The value of agricultural production declined over the last decade by about 57.2 % (1999 relative to the 1989-91 average), and amounted to€ 414 million in 1999 (Tab. 5). For the years shown in Table 5 Latvia's agricultural output represented around 1.24 % (1998) to 1.3 % (1999) of that of the CC-12.

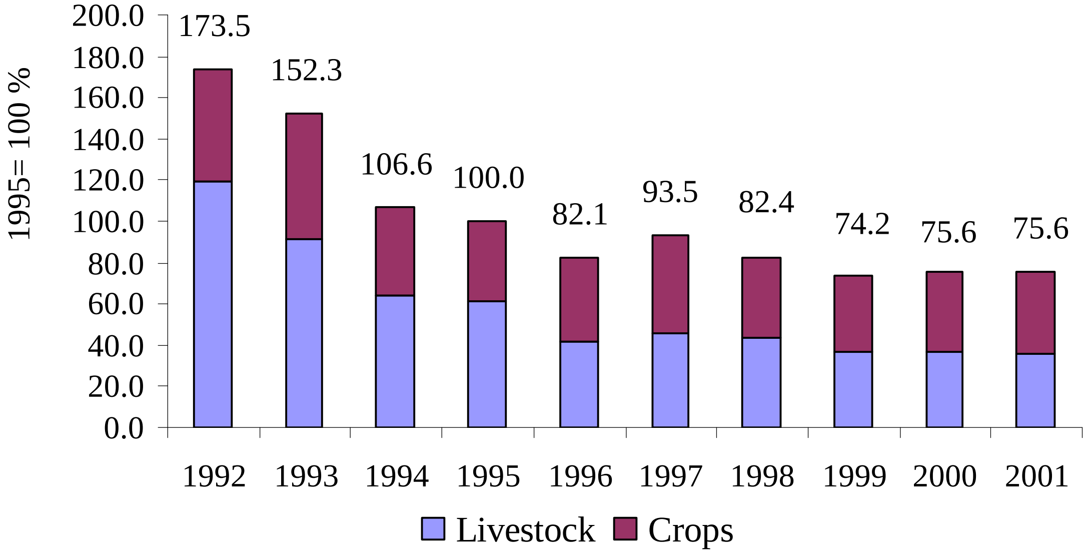
Table 5: Agricultural Production in Latvia

	1998		1999	
	in million €	*in %*	in million €	*in %*
Agricultural output	471.0	100.0%	414.8	100.0%
Crop output	213.9	45.4%	205.8	49.6%
Animal output	246.8	52.4%	198.3	47.8%
Other (Services, …)	10.3	2.2%	10.7	2.6%

Source: Eurostat

In 1996 agricultural production came to a temporary low, increased in 1997, but declined again the following two years before levelling off in 2000 and 2001. From the 1995 level the decrease was an additional 25.8 % to the low in the year 1999 (Fig. 1). Animal production has lost its dominant role in terms of production value. Following the dramatic reduction in livestock production, output is now much more evenly balanced between livestock and crop production, although both are well down on the levels of the early 1990's.

Figure 1: Latvia - Development of Agricultural Production (1995=100 %) and Share of Crop and Livestock Production (1992 -2001)



Source: FAO and Eurostat

The most important products, measured by their share of the value of agricultural output in the years 1998 and 1999, are cereals (16.5 %), potatoes (9 %), vegetables (4.4 %) and sugar (4.2 %). For animal products, milk and beef together accounts for 25.3 %, pork for 11.6 % and eggs and poultry together for nearly 7.7 % of agricultural output (Tab. 6).

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

Products	in % of total
Cereals	16.5
• *Wheat*	*7.8*
• *Barley*	*4.6*
• *Oat*	*1.4*
• *Rye*	*2.0*
• *Other cereals*	*0.7*
Rapeseeds	0.3
White sugar	4.2
Vegetables	4.4
Potatoes	9.0
Fruits	1.8
Milk	21.2
Beef	4.1
Pork	11.6
Eggs	5.6
Poultry	2.1
Sheep meat	0.1

Source: Eurostat

4.2 Current Economic Conditions and Income[4]

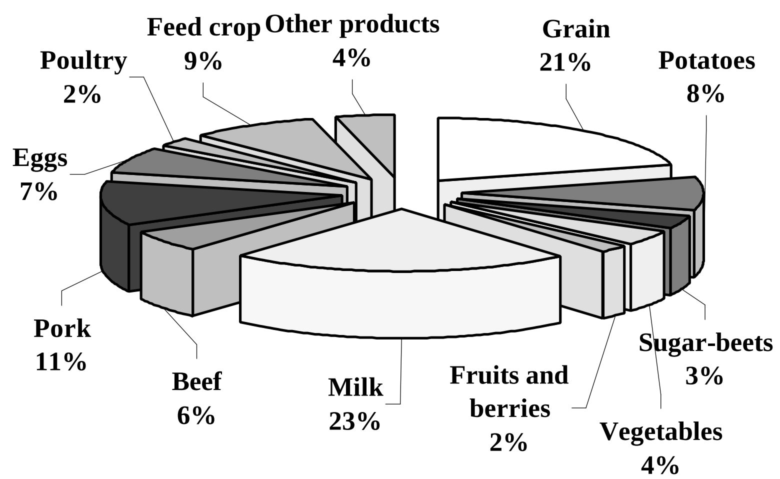
According to economic indicators[5] for the agricultural sector for 2000, it can be concluded that after a period of decline lasting several years the gross value added has increased (in base prices – by 12%). However, it has still not reached the level of 1998.

Among the key factors behind the growth were:

- increase of the production volume, of which the most significant increase was for the total output in crop production and livestock production by 4 %;
- increase of production efficiency indicated by the level of intermediate consumption being at the level of the previous year (a drop of 0.3 %) when the production volume increases;
- unlike the previous years, in 2000 there was not a very strong "scissor effect", which so far had caused great losses in agriculture due to disproportional changes in the prices for resources and ready-made products.

In 2000 like in the previous years, the largest share **in the structure of agricultural final product** (in base prices) was for milk (23 %), grains (21 %) and pork (11 %) (Fig. 2). Compared to 1999, there has been a significant increase in the share of grains (from 17.6% to 21 %) and beef (from 3.6 % to 5.5 %), while the share of potatoes (from 12 % to 8 %), pork and sugar-beets has dropped.

Figure 2: Structure of agricultural final product in 2000



Source: EAA from LSIAE

The key economic results for the sector for 1998-2000 have been summarised in Table 7. It shows that since from 1999 to 2000 the total value of production has risen faster than the intermediate consumption (by LVL 16.8 = € 66.7 million and LVL 5.3 = € 32.1 million

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Latvia (2001) Agrarian and Rural Sectors in Latvia: 2000 – Analytical Review, Riga 2001, p. 38-41.

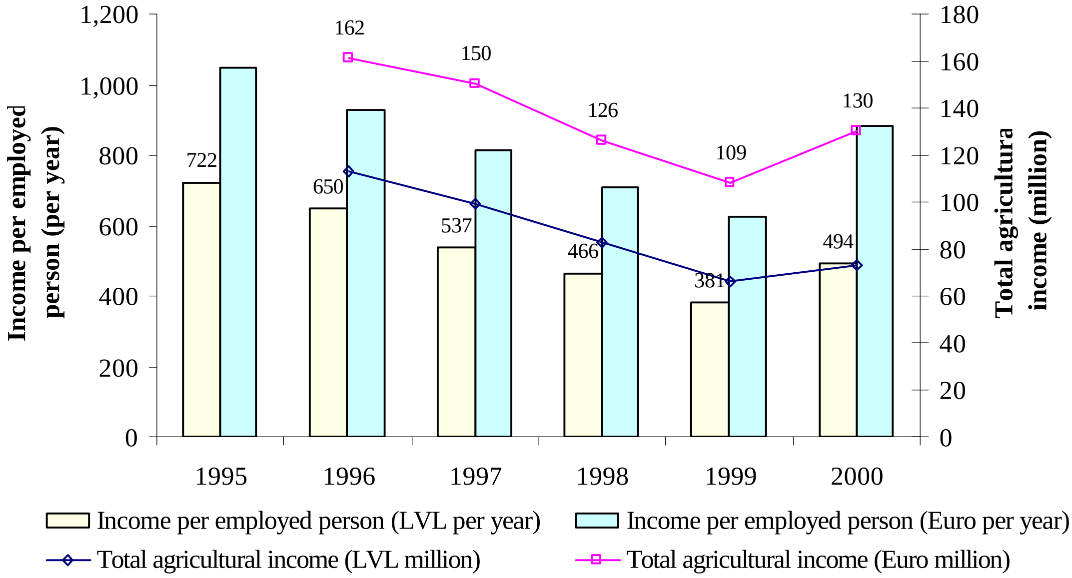
[5] Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA)

respectively), there has also been an increase in the **gross value added** (GVA) of the sector between these years. In 2000 **GVA in base prices** (including product subsidies) was **LVL 109.8 million (€ 196.3 million)**, which is higher by LVL 11.4 million (€ 34.4 million), or 12 % (in € = 21.3 %), than in 1999[6]. Nevertheless, the 2000 figure for this indicator falls short of the results in 1998, when GVA was LVL 115.2 million (€ 174.5 million), being (in national currency) a significantly smaller figure than in the previous years.

Since the level of subsidies counted in the EAA has decreased, but production taxes and the consumption of equity capital have increased, **net value added** (including factor costs) has grown at a lesser extent (by LVL 5.8 million or 8 % or by € 20.5 million or 17.5 %). **Income from agroactivity** (including nonseparable side activities) constitute LVL 72.9 million (€ 130.4 million), which is 10 % (in € = 20.1 %) more than for the previous year. Nevertheless, this figure is LVL 10.2 million, or 12 %, lower (by € 4.5 million or 3.6 % higher) than the results of 1998. In 2000 the increase in income has largely happened on account of the increased income for the family workforce. The incomes of hired employees, on the other hand, continue to fall.

After subtraction of all taxes from the sector's income, we find that in 2000 the net income per person employed in agriculture was LVL 494 (= € 883), which shows an increase of 30 % (in € by 40.9 %) compared to the results in 1999. However, comparing to the results of 1995, when per capita income was LVL 722 (= € 1047), the agricultural income in 2000 was lower by 31 % (in € by 15.6 %) (Fig. 3). Even though it is not calculated exactly, compared to the EU these income levels would equate to only about 5 to 10 % of the EU-15 income level.

Figure 3: Income in agriculture (in LVL and in Euro)



Source: EAA

[6] Due to the revaluation tendencies of the national currency in Lativa (LVL), the value added and the income variables in Euro in recent years improved more than in LVL.

Table 7: Key components of agricultural income for 1998 – 2000 (LVL million)

Indicators	Value in base prices (incl. product subsidies)			*Changes (+/-) %*	
	1998	1999	2000(p)	*1999/98*	*2000/99*
Crop production	**137.4**	**121.4**	**124.6**	***-12%***	***3%***
Grain, legumes	53.1	41.2	52.9	*-22%*	*28%*
Potatoes	21.7	27.9	21.2	*29%*	*-24%*
Sugar-beets	13.1	10.4	8.5	*-21%*	*-19%*
Vegetables	10.5	10.0	9.9	*-5%*	*0%*
Livestock production	**151.3**	**111.6**	**127.8**	***-26%***	***15%***
Milk	68.7	51.1	58.0	*-26%*	*13%*
Beef	15.1	8.4	14.0	*-45%*	*67%*
Pork	36.6	29.0	28.6	*-21%*	*-1%*
Poultry and eggs	23.8	19.4	22.5	*-18%*	*16%*
Services in agriculture	6.8	6.5	5.6	*-4%*	*-13%*
Agricultural output	**295.5**	**239.5**	**258.0**	***-19%***	***8%***
Nonseparable side activity	1.7	16.9	15.2	…	*-10%*
Output of agriculture "sector"	**297.2**	**256.4**	**273.2**	***-14%***	***7%***
Intermediate consumption	**182.0**	**158.1**	**163.4**	***-13%***	***3%***
Share of intermediate consumption (%) in output of agriculture “sector”	61%	62%	60%	*X*	*X*
Gross value added	**115.2**	**98.4**	**109.8**	***-15%***	***12%***
Other subsidies	10.4	11.6	9.0	*-12%*	*-22%*
Production taxes	11.8	11.6	13.9	*-2%*	*20%*
Consumption of equity capital	27.8	27.0	27.7	*-3%*	*3%*
Net value added (in factor expenses)	**86.0**	**71.4**	**77.2**	***-17%***	***8%***
Lease	0.9	1.2	0.9	*39%*	*-22%*
Interest	2.1	4.1	3.3	*97%*	*-19%*
Income from agricultural activity	**83.1**	**66.0**	**72.9**	***-20%***	***10%***
Income tax	6.8	6.4	5.2	*-6%*	*-19%*
Income of employed workforce	14.9	11.1	10.4	*-25%*	*-7%*
Income of family workforce	61.4	48.5	57.3	*-21%*	*18%*
Number of employed in agriculture, in thousands	163.8	156.4	137	*-5%*	*-12%*
Income per employed person, LVL	**466**	**381**	**494**	***-18%***	***30%***
Exchange rates (EURO)	0.6602	0.6079	0.5592	*X*	*X*
Income per employed person, Euro	**705.85**	**626.75**	**883.40**		

Source: EAA

Comparing the production of particular products, it is obvious that their relative profitability is rather different. From the point of view of gaining gross value added, the most profitable sectors are sugar-beet, potato and wheat growing. Meat, grain, vegetable production and dairy farming are characterised by a declining value added.

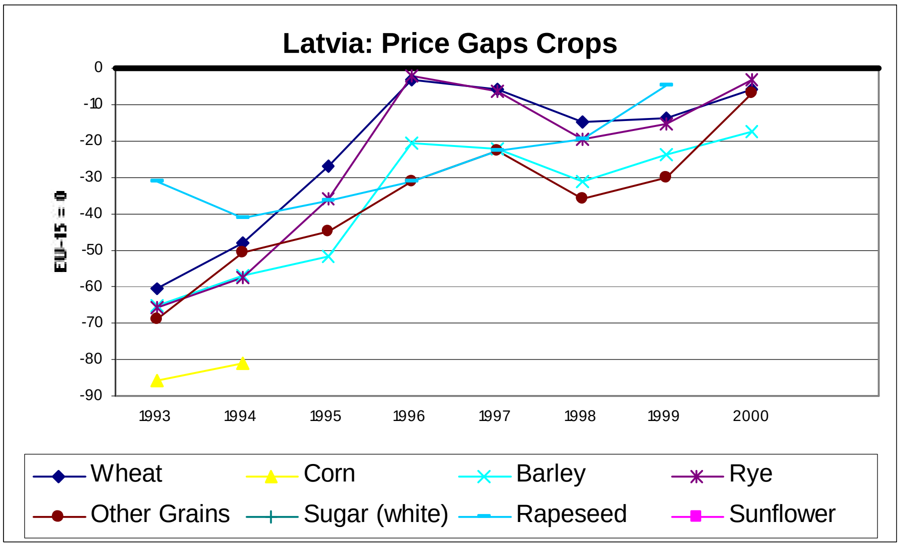
Insufficient value added hinders the development of production of the particular product, attraction of skilled labour, etc. Those, in turn, are very crucial aspects for agriculture and possibly even the country’s future development.

If there would not be a substantial and stable improvement in income provision, there are no grounds to expect any further development of the agricultural sector. Moreover, agriculture, as one of the key sectors of the national economy, is tightly linked with the development of the country itself, especially the rural areas and up- and down- stream industries. Further, agriculture is to be regarded as a significant factor to ensure rural development and stability of the national economy.

4.3 Development of Agricultural Product Prices

From 1993 to 1997 prices for most crops narrowed from some 60 % to 70 % below the EU-15 level up to only 25 % below or less. In 1998 most price differences between Latvia and the EU increased again. In 2000 price differences were reduced to 18 % for barley and less than 10 % for the other cereals (Fig. 4).

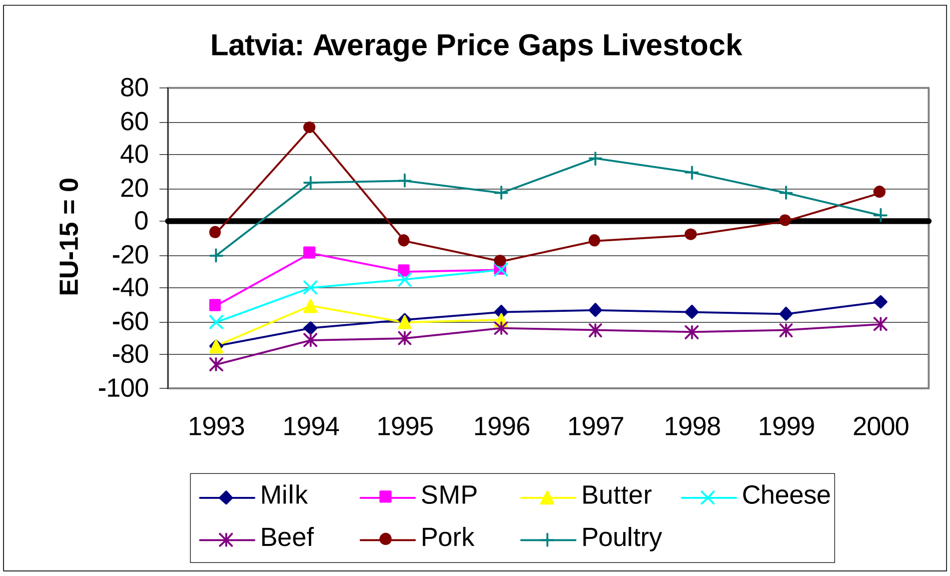
Figure 4: Average Price Gaps for Crops between Latvia and the EU (EU-15 = 0)



Livestock prices in Latvia have always been below the EU-15 levels, except for pork in the years 1994 and 2000 and for poultry since 1994 (where prices of 20 % and even 40 % above the EU level could be observed). On average for the years 1993 to 2000 the prices for beef were 68.6 % and for milk 57.7 % below the EU-15 level. In general the price gaps between the EU-15 and Latvia show a relatively constant pattern over time, with a tendency to move closer towards EU-15 price levels (Fig. 5). For example, milk prices have moved nearer to EU price levels from a –74 % difference in 1993 to –48 % in 2000, and beef prices narrowed from –86 % to –60 % in the same period.

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

Figure 5: Average Price Gaps for Livestock between Latvia and the EU (EU-15 = 0)



5. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

5.1 Crop Production

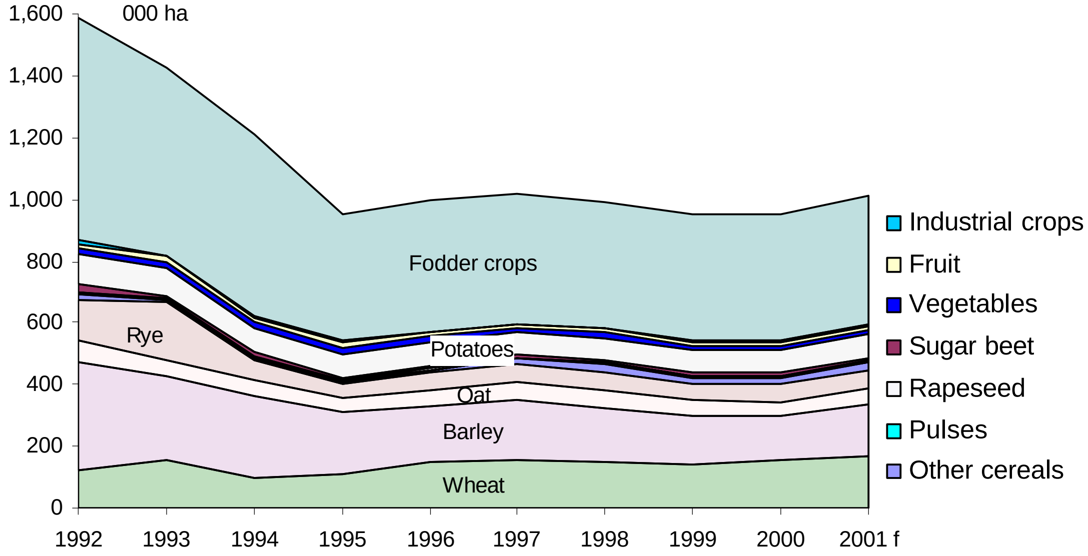
According to Eurostat figures the Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) in Latvia is 2.5 million ha. The crop area used for production of major crops of cereals and oilseeds, sugar and potato, fodder crops, pulses, vegetables and others is reported to be very different[7]. In 1992 an area of 1.585 million ha was planted with major crops. This crop area was reduced to 0.955 million ha in 2000, which is a decrease of 40 % over the period (Fig. 6).

A major change in crop production was the reduction of the 1992 fodder crop area of 718,000 ha by nearly 43 % to 412,000 ha in 2000. The cereal area was also reduced from 690,000 ha to 491,000 ha in the same period. Over time the share of the total area allocated to fodder crops and cereals has changed little; for both crops it has remained at about 44 %.

The third most important crop is potatoes. Their share has slightly increased over time and reached 7.9 % of the crop area or 77,600 ha in 2000. The remaining area is cultivated with vegetables (1.5 %), fruit (1.4 %), sugar beet (1.1 %), pulses (0.5 %) and oilseeds (0.1 % of the crop area in 2000).

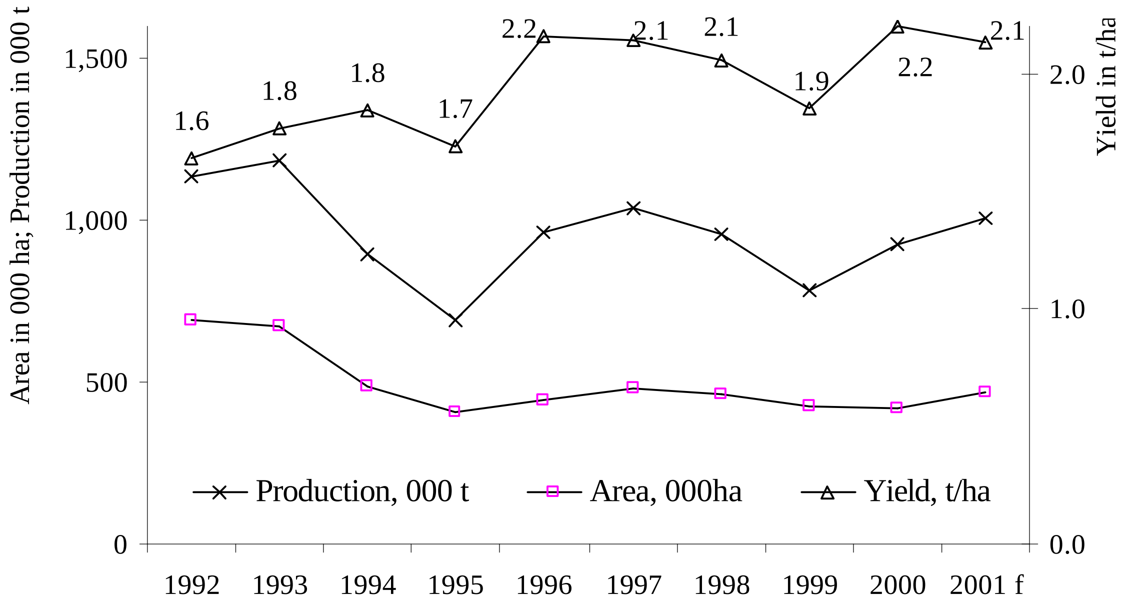
[7] Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Latvia (2001) Agrarian and Rural Sectors in Latvia: 2000 – Analytical Review, Riga 2001, p.12 and p. 32.

Figure 6: Crop Area in Latvia



From 1992 to 1995 cereal output levels were mainly driven by the rapid fall in the area allocated to cereal production. From 1995 onwards the cereals area remained fairly stable and output varied more according to the yield level (Fig. 7). Average cereal yields increased from 1.6 t/ha in 1992 to 2.2 t/ha in 2000.

Figure 7: Cereal Production, Area and Yield in Latvia



Comparison of the cereal yields in Latvia with the EU level shows a marked difference, with very low yields in Latvia. The relative levels reached in Latvia have increased from 35 % in 1992 to 39 % of the EU-15 yield level in 2000 (Fig. 8). Individual crop yields do not show a much different picture; for oats the difference compared to EU yields is not as much as for the other crops, but yields still reached no more than 58 % of the EU level in 1997 (Fig.9). Despite the often poor soils in Latvia, a potential for yield increases exists, which is, however, linked to the use of advanced varieties, increased use of inputs and availability of capital, as well as to the restructuring of farms.

Figure 8: Cereal Yields in Latvia - relative to the EU-15

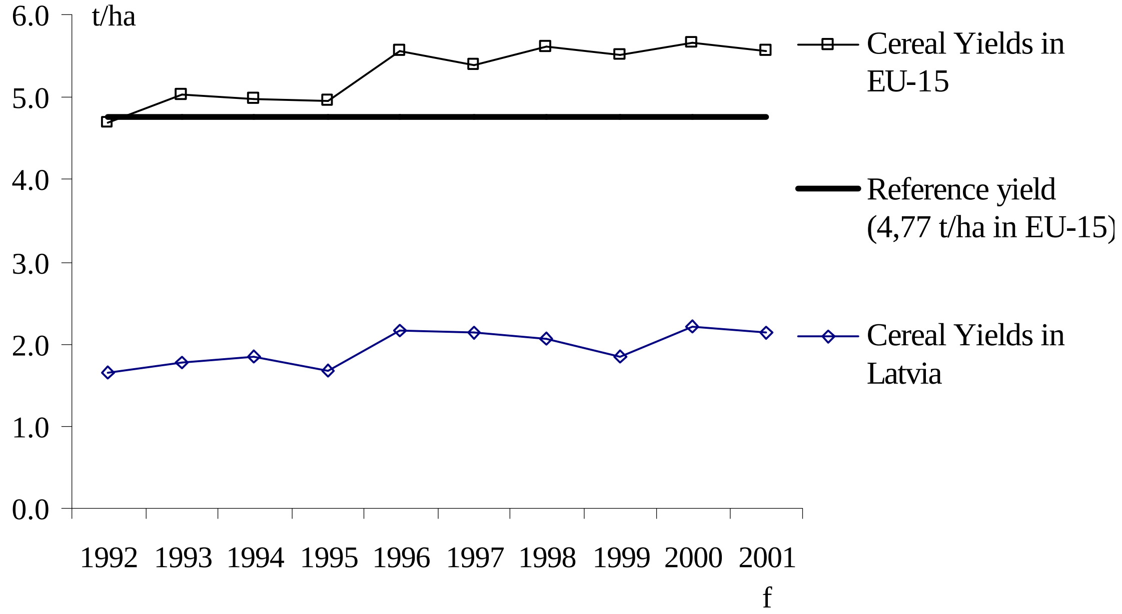


Figure 9: Individual Cereal Yields in Latvia - compared to EU-15 (EU-15 = 100 %)

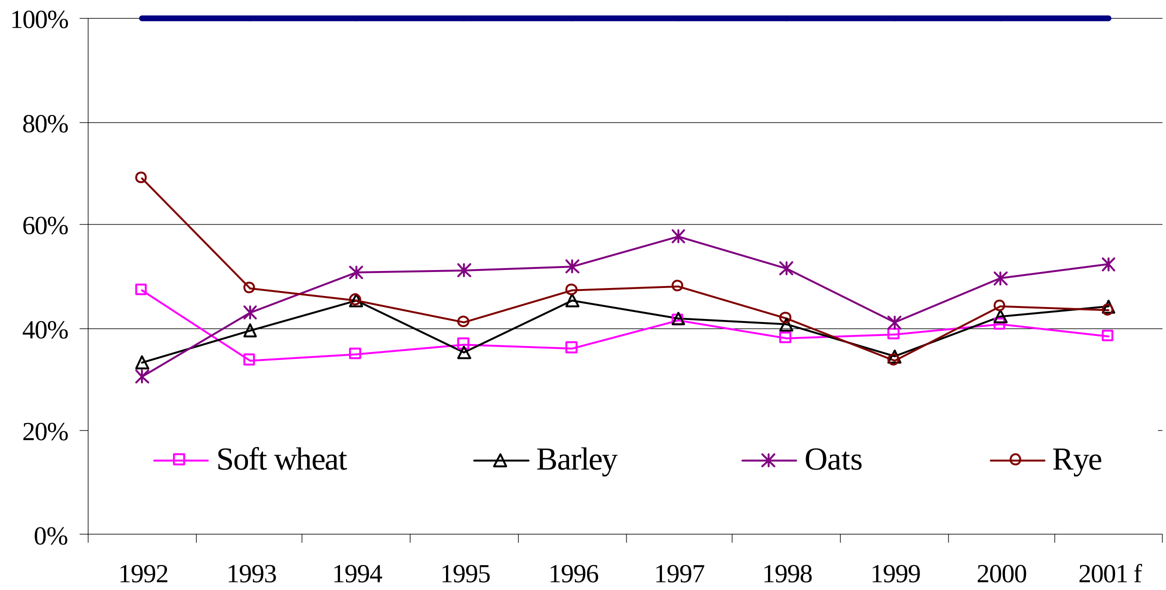


Figure 10 shows the development of cereal and oilseed yields, production and use in Latvia. Additional information about the share of value of the product group or the individual product in total national agricultural output is given. Further, the share of the production as a percentage of overall production in the CC-12, the EU-15 and the EU-27 region are also shown. Figure 11 gives the same kind of information for other crops and Figure 13 for animal products.

Figure 10: Cereal and Oilseed Yields, Production and Use in Latvia

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

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)

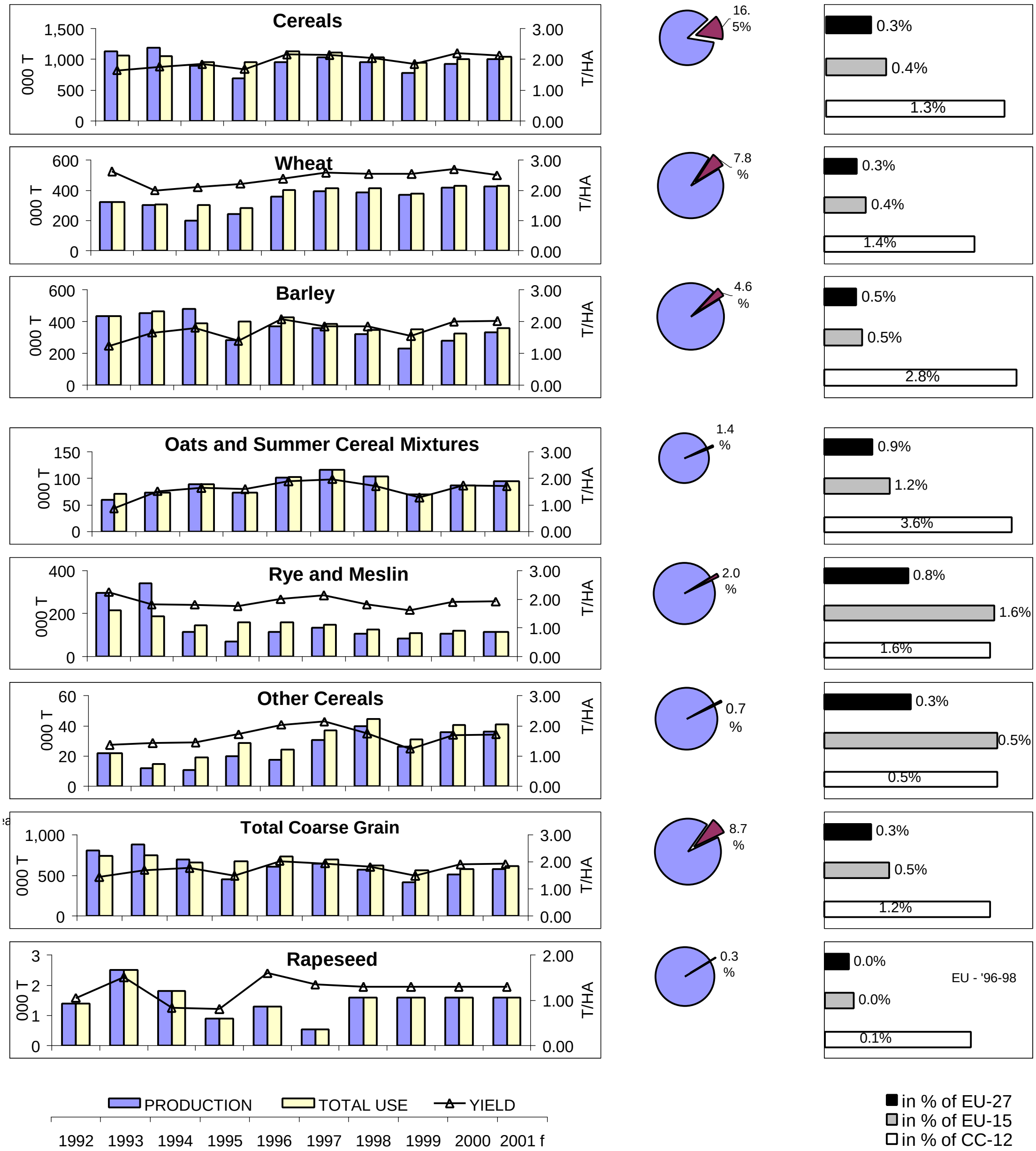
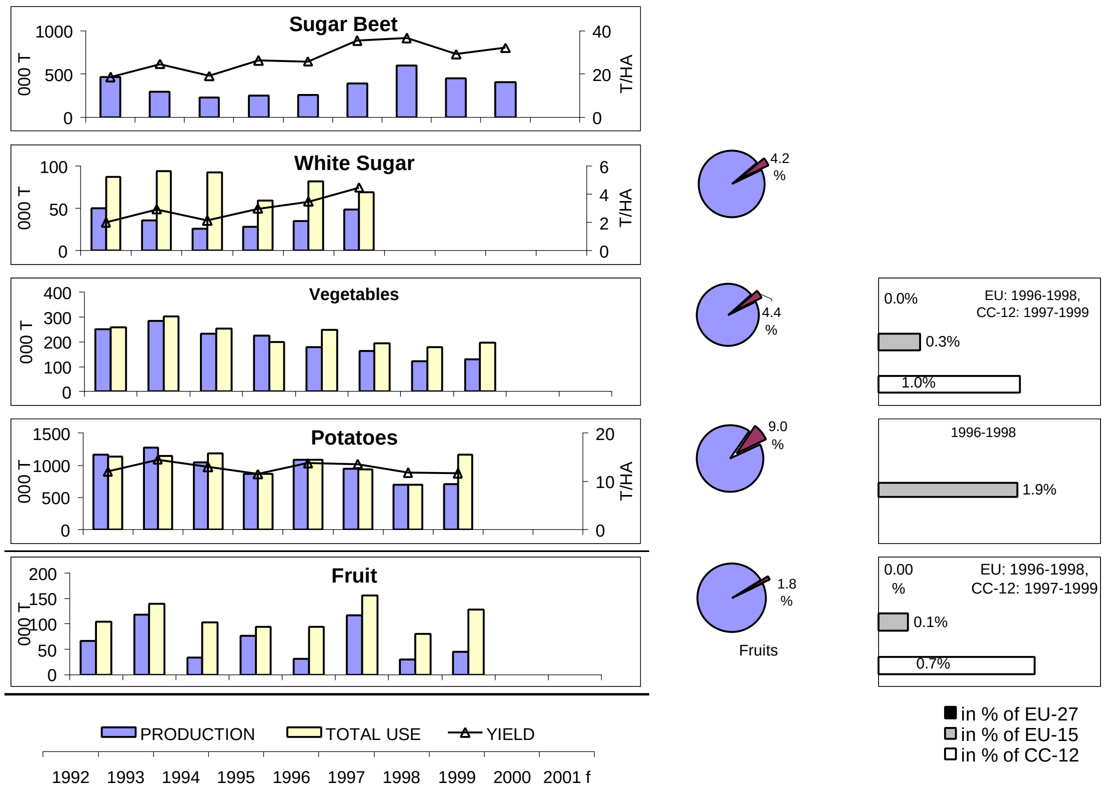


Figure 11: Production and Use of Other Crops in Latvia

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

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)



The self-sufficiency for most crop commodities in Latvia, other than for oats or potatoes, is generally well below 100 % (Tab. 8).

Table 8: Self-sufficiency in Crop Production (%)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001f
Cereals	107	113	93	72	85	93	92	83	92	96
Wheat	101%	99%	66%	86%	89%	95%	93%	97%	n.a.	n.a.
Barley	100%	98%	123%	71%	87%	93%	92%	66%	86%	93%
Rye	137%	182%	78%	45%	71%	90%	84%	77%	87%	100%
Oats	85%	101%	100%	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%	n.a.	n.a.
Other	100%	80%	55%	69%	73%	83%	89%	85%	n.a.	n.a.
Potatoes	103	111	88	100	100	101	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar beet	57	38	28	48	42	70	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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

5.2 Livestock Production

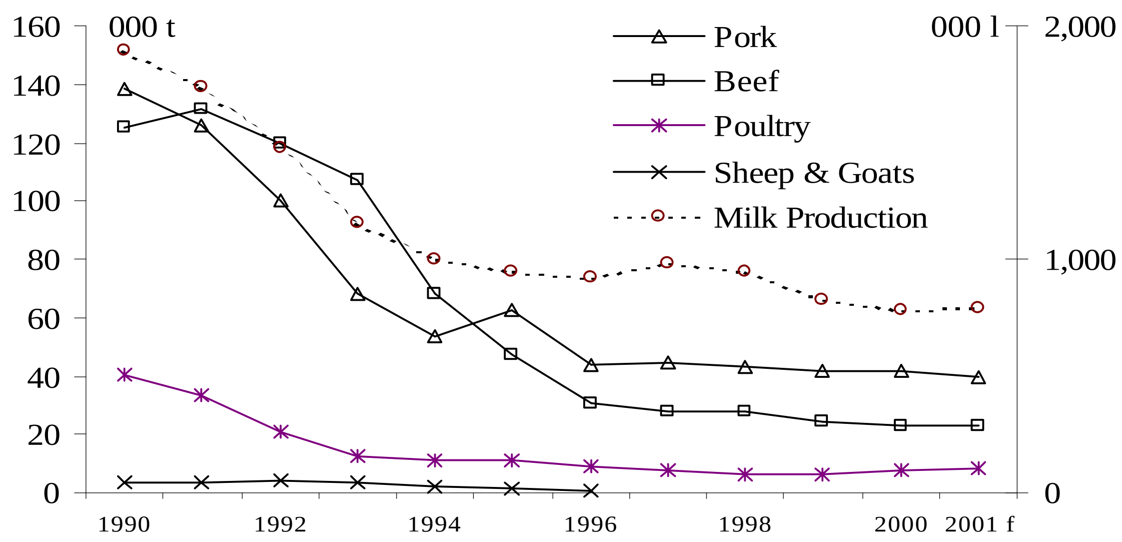
In Latvia the number of livestock has been significantly reduced during the process of restructuring: compared to the year 1992 only 32 % of cattle, 39 % of the cows, 45 % of pigs, 33 % of poultry and 17 % of sheep remained in 2000. In line with the decline in the number of animals, milk production and meat production also declined (Fig. 12).

In Latvia milk production, with a share of 21.2 % of the value of total agricultural output, is most important, followed by pig production with a share of 11.6 %. Pork production far exceeds egg (5.6 % of output value), beef (4.1 % of output value) and poultry production (2.1 % of output value). Latvia's share of main livestock production for the CC-12 combined is lower than 3 % (Fig. 13).

The number of cows in milk production declined from 531,000 in 1992 to 206,000 in 2000. In the same period milk production declined by a more limited 47%, as the effect of the declining cow herd was partly compensated by increasing milk yields. In 2000 milk yields reached a level of 3,898 kg per cow per year, which is about 68 % of the EU-15 average of 5,707 kg per cow per year.

There is nearly no specialised beef production in Latvia, as beef is a by-product of milk production and follows the dairy cow herd size. Beef and veal meat production has declined by 81 % in the last decade (1992 to 2000), while cattle stocks declined by 68 %. A decline in sheep stocks and sheep meat production was observed in the same period.

Figure 12: Livestock and Milk Production in Latvia



While the consumption of milk (-27 %), beef (-14 %) and pork (-9 %) has declined, poultry consumption has increased by 8 %. Due to the severe drop in livestock production the country has switched from being an exporting nation to an importing nation for food. For the main livestock products, only for milk does self-sufficiency seem to be attainable in the near future (Tab. 9).

Table 9: Self-sufficiency in Livestock Production in %

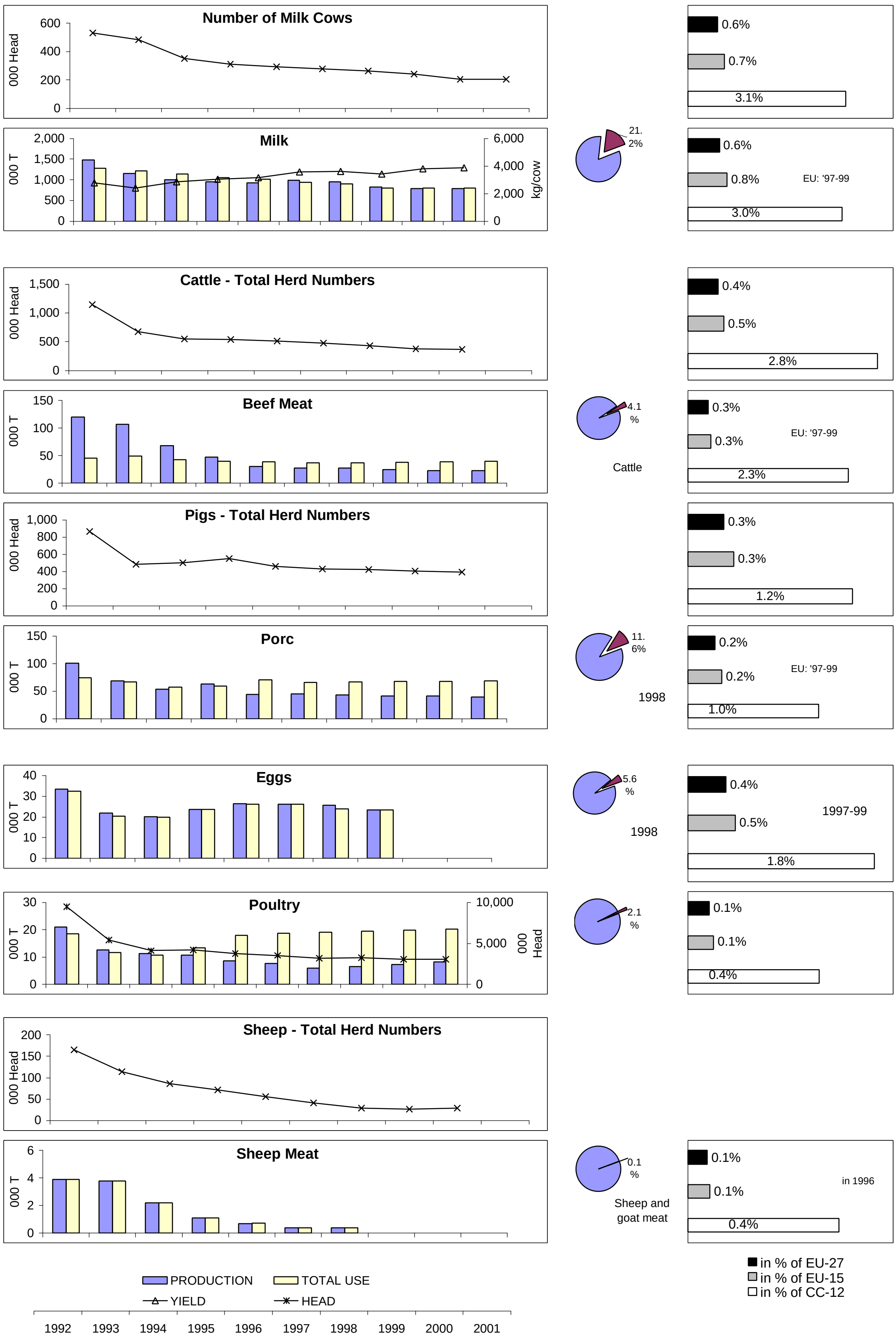
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001f
Beef	200	269	266	217	160	117	80	75	75	65	59	57
Milk	139	126	116	95	88	90	91	105	105	103	98	99
Pigs	135	140	135	102	93	106	63	67	65	62	61	58
Poultry	146	112	114	108	106	81	48	41	31	33	37	41
Eggs	118	123	105	71	68	78	95	104	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sheep & goats	100	100	100	100	100	100	97	100	100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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

Figure 13: Livestock Production and Use in Latvia

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

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)



6. FOOD INDUSTRY[8]

The food industry in Latvia accounts for about 8-9 % of total GDP, and approximately 33 % of the total output of Latvian industry, and employs about 23 % of the total population employed in industry. There are around 400 different food processing enterprises employing 3 % of the total number of employees. The ‘other foods’ sector is the most important, followed by dairy processing and fish processing, while the beverages industry is quite tiny. The structure of Latvia’s food industry is quite distinctive among the candidate countries, in that it has the highest output shares for fish processing and other foods, and the lowest share for beverages (Table 10).

Table 10: Structure of the Latvian food industry (% of food industry total)

1998	Shares %	
	Output	Employment
Meat	11.3	10.1
Fish	16.9	27.4
Fruit & vegetables	7.1	2.7
Oils	n.i.	n.i.
Dairy	17.8	17.0
Grain mill	7.1	4.5
Animal feeds	n.i.	n.i.
Other foods	39.3	37.6
Beverages	0.5	0.8
Tobacco	n.i.	n.i.
Total food	100.0	100.0

6.1 Recent Performance of the Food Industry

While quantitative data on the recent performance of the food industry in Latvia are not available, it suffered as in the other candidate countries from a fall in agricultural production in the early 1990s. This meant procurement became more difficult in an era of falling real incomes. However, food industry output did not fall by as much as in other sectors of manufacturing industry, possibly because it was less dependent on export markets. Output stabilised in 1996 after the initial fall, although exports were hit again after the Russian crisis.

6.2 Ownership Structure

Privatisation has been completed in Latvia and the food sector consists of either privatised or *de nova* firms. As a result of privatisation and decentralisation a large number of small processing enterprises started up, for example, in dairying and meat processing.

According to international standards, the Latvian food industry is fragmented and there is a low use of the total capacity. Although Latvia has attracted high levels of FDI by regional

[8] Source: Summary report of the Network Experts on the food industry.

standards, the level going to the agro-food industry has accounted for only a limited share. It reached a peak of 11.5 % in 1994 and fell to 8 % of total FDI in 1997, which is half the value of the agro-food sector's propo rtion in the Latvian economy.

6.3 Policy Issues

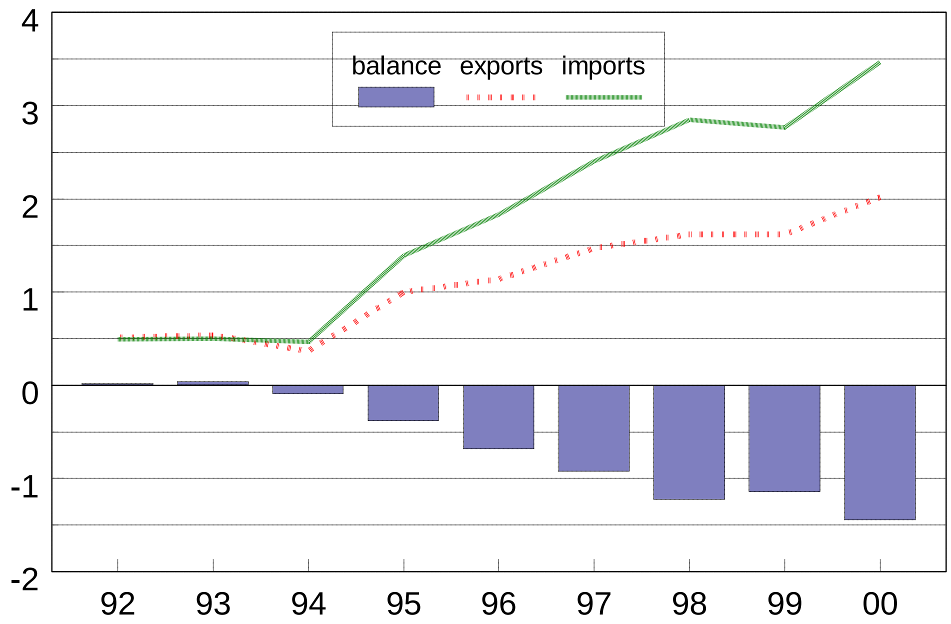
The quality of food products is still a significant factor impeding the food industry's development, and the disparity in the quality of production reduces export potential to European markets in particular. For example, the EU has accredited only 9 (i.e. just 17 %) Latvian milk processing enterprises as eligible to export dairy products to the EU. A survey of enterprises in the mid-1990s indicated that the top three problems reported by food industry managers were tax levels, the cost of external credit and strong competition in the marketplace. The percentage of agricultural output that is processed is low by international standards. Part of Latvia's SAPARD plan will attempt to increase the proportion of raw materials (e.g. milk) that are processed and to improve quality and hygiene standards.

7. TRADE

7.1 General Trade

Latvia's trade balances has developed from being close to zero in the early 1990s to a deficit of nearly € 1.5 billion in 2000. While thevalue of Latvia's exports have increased over this period by about 4 times, imports have increased by about 7 times (Fig. 14).

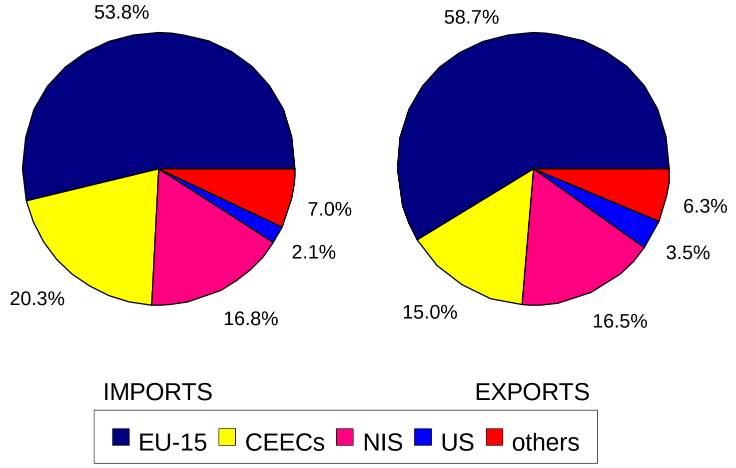
Figure 14: Development of Latvian Total Trade (billion €)



Source: Eurostat

Latvia has increasingly integrated into the European economy. The most important trading partner is the EU-15, which accounted for 58.7 % of all Latvia's exports and 53.8 % of all Latvia's imports during the period 1997 to 2000 (Fig. 15).

Figure 15: Share of Latvian Trade Partners (average 1997-2000)

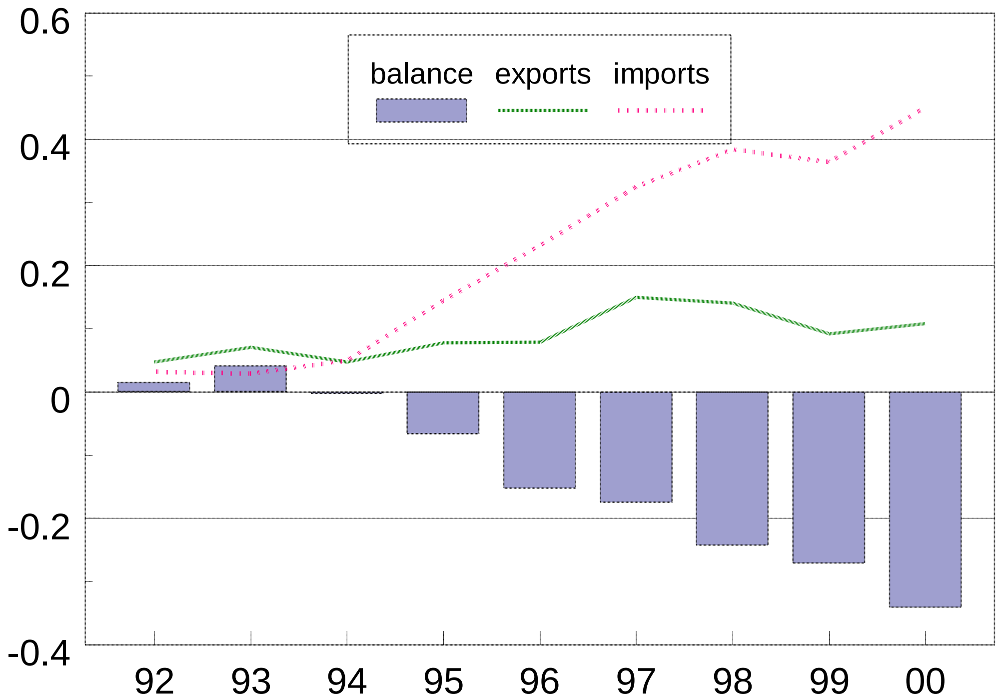


Source: Eurostat

7.2 Agricultural Trade

Agricultural imports to Latvia increased to € 450 million in 2000 while exports remained relatively low at € 107 million. In line with this development the agricultural trade deficit increased from € 68 million in 1995 to€ 343 million in 2000 (Fig. 16).

Figure 16: Development of Latvia Agricultural Trade (billion Euro)



Source: Eurostat

The trade in agricultural products to and from Latvia accounted for 5.3 % of total exports (EU-15: 6.2 %) and 13.0 % of total imports (EU-15: 5.7 %) in 2000 (Tab.11).

Table 11: Trade of Agricultural Products in 2000

	% of total exports	% of total imports
Latvia	***5.3***	***13.0***
EU-15	*6.2*	*5.7*

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

The most important products (with a share of more than 5 % of imports or exports), are shown in Tab. 12 (as an average of the years 1997 to 2000). On the import side "beverages" (11.1 %), "miscellaneous preparations" (10.2 %) and "fruits" (8.3 % of total agricultural imports) are of most importance, while exports are led by "products of milk, eggs, honey" (21.3 % of total agricultural exports) followed by "miscellaneous preparations" (12.7 %) and "beverages, spirits and vinegar" (10.2 %).

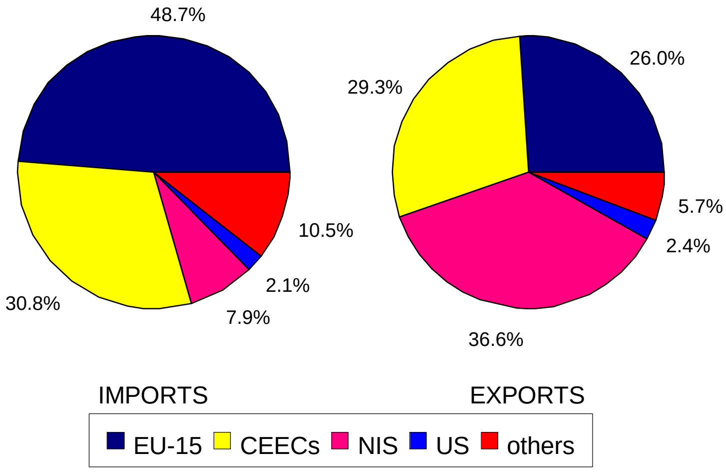
Table 12: Share of most important products or products group on agricultural trade
(average 1997 – 2000)

Products	**Imports in %**	**Exports in %**
Animal products	8.6	23.1
• Products of milk, eggs, honey	2.3	21.3
Vegetable products	26.7	7.7
• Fruits	8.3	1.3
• Coffee, tea, maté and spices	6.5	1.6
Animal and vegetable fats and oils	7.8	2.4
Prepared foodstuffs	26.7	7.7
• Sugar and sugar confectionery	4.1	6.2
• Preparations of vegetables, fruits, nuts	5.4	9.9
• Miscellaneous edible preparations	10.2	12.7
• Beverages, spirits and vinegar	11.1	10.2
• Tobacco	7.3	3.0

Source: Eurostat - Comext - Phare

The major trading partner for imports is the EU-15, though it is less important for Latvia's exports (Fig.17). About 48 % of Latvia's agri-food imports come from the EU-15, while approximately 26 % of Latvia's agri-food exports go to this destination. The most important export partners are the NIS with a share of 36.6 %, followed by other CEECs with 29.3 %.

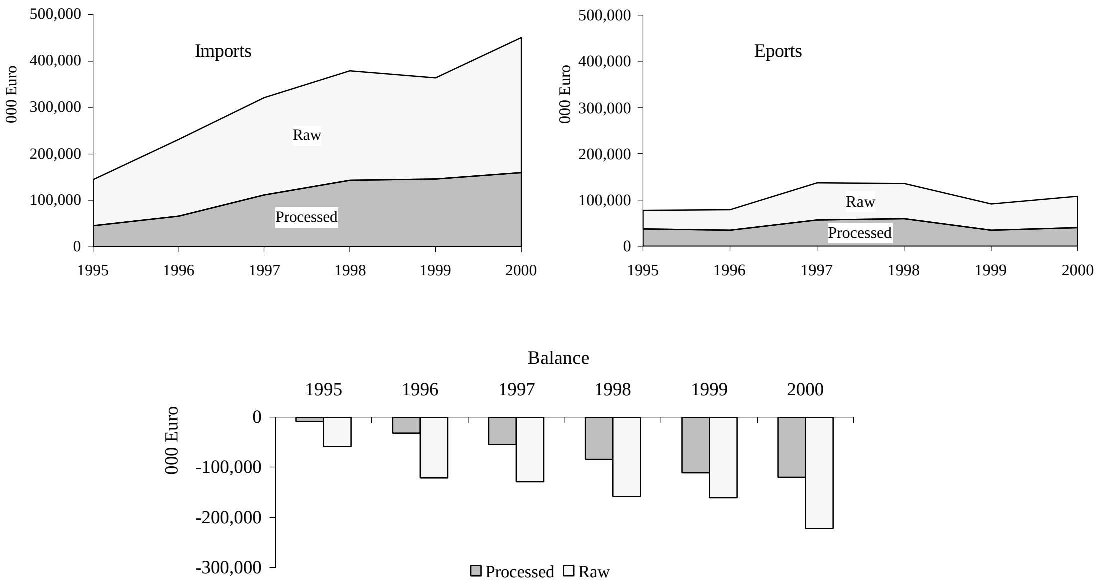
Figure 17: Latvia – Share of Agricultural Trade Partners (average 1997-2000)



Source: Eurostat

Agricultural trade in total, and with the EU-15 in particular, increased over the last decade (Fig. 18). The trade in raw products dominates. While imports from the EU-15 have increased 3.1 times, exports increased slightly less (2.5 times) between 1995 and 2000 (Tab.13). Consequently the agricultural trade deficit with the EU-15 has generally increased and reached a level of € 167 million in 2000.

Fig. 18: Latvia - Total Agricultural Trade (000 EUR)



Source: Eurostat

Table 13: Latvia - Agricultural Trade with EU-15 (million EUR)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	*2000 /1995*
Imports							
Raw products	41	75	103	116	111	141	3.5
Processed products	27	41	64	72	61	68	2.6
All Agricultural products	67	117	167	188	172	208	3.1
Exports							
Raw products	12	13	21	27	24	36	3.0
Processed products	4	3	5	4	4	5	1.3
All Agricultural products	16	16	26	31	28	41	2.5
Balance							
Raw products	-29	-62	-83	-88	-87	-105	3.7
Processed products	-22	-39	-59	-69	-57	-62	2.8
All Agricultural products	-51	-101	-142	-157	-144	-167	3.3

Source: Eurostat

8. AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND BUDGET

In 2001, the state agricultural budget amounted to about € 90 million, of which € 34.8 million (corresponding to 3 % of the total annual national budget) financed direct support schemes to farmers. On the basis of the medium-term agricultural support policy paper (1998 - 2002), support has been granted in the following areas during 2001: soil improvement, increased farm productivity, organic farming, the development of livestock and crop farming and fisheries, farmer education, diversification of economic activities in rural areas, reduction of sowing risks and technical up-grading of agricultural production. For the first time, producers' organisations have also received state support in 2001.

With respect to land reform, some progress has been made. Whereas registration in the Cadastre has been virtually complete for several years, registration in the Legal Register (Land Book) is progressing only slowly and has reached 64 %.[9]

The planned revenues of the consolidated state budget in 2000 were LVL 1,626.1 million (€ 2,908 million) (2.7% higher than in the previous year), while expenditure was planned at the level of LVL 1,748.2 million (€ 3,126 million) (1.5 % higher than in the previous year). The budget deficit was LVL 122.1 million (€ 218 million) or 2.8% of GDP – significantly lower than the corresponding figure of the previous year (down by 4.2 %).[10]

Agro-food sector related budgetary expenditures have grown even faster, reaching 7.6 % of the basic State budget in 2001 (Table 14). This is mainly due to increasing efforts for institutional harmonisation of the Latvian agro-food sector with EU rules in the framework of the integration process.

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[9] Commission of the European Communities: 2001 Regular Report on Latvia's Progress Towards Accession, Brussels, 13.11.2001.

[10] Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Latvia (2001) Agrarian and Rural Sectors in Latvia: 2000 – Analytical Review, Riga 2001, p. 24.

Table 14: Share of the budget of Ministry of Agriculture in total State basic budget

	1999		2000		2001	
	LVL million	€ million	LVL million	€ million	LVL million	€ million
Expenditure part of State basic budget	635.1	1044.8	681.7	1219.0	702.3	1254.0
Budget expenditures of MoA	41.0	67.4	49.6	88.8	53.3	95.2
Share in State basic budget	*6.5 %*		*7.3 %*		*7.6 %*	

Source: Ministry of Agriculture Latvia, Riga 2001.

9. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Development of Key Figures in Latvia

Annex 2: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: Latvia)

Annex 1: Development of Key Figures in Latvia

	Unit	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (e)	2001 (f)	2002 (f)
(I) Main Economic Indicators										
GDP	% change	0.6	-0.8	3.3	8.6	3.9	1.1	6.8	7.6 ([1]	5.0 [1]
Industry + construction	% of total	31.29	33.16	31.09	32.16	30.24	26.99	25.29		
Services	% of total	59.24	56.03	59.91	62.01	65.42	68.49	70.22		
Agriculture, hunting + forestry	% of total	9.47	10.80	9.00	5.82	4.34	4.52	4.49		
Inflation	%		:	:	:	4.3	2.1	2.7	2.5 [1]	3.0 [1]
Unemployment	% of labour force *		18.9	18.3	14.4	13.8	13.7	13.2 [1]	12.9 [1]	12.5 [1]
Government deficit	% GDP	:	:	:	:	-0.7	-5.3	-2.7	-1.7 [1]	-2.8 [1]
Trade balance	mio EUR	-254	-444	-629	-748	-1007	-984	-1152		
Trade balance	% of GDP	-8.3	-13.0	-15.6	-15.1	-18.5	-15.3	-14.8	-15.6 [2]	-15.6 [2]
Current account	mio EUR	169	-14	-220	-305	-576	-617	-538		
Current account balance	% of GDP	5.5	-0.4	-5.4	-6.1	-10.6	-9.6	-6.9	-7.0 [2]	-7.0 [2]
PPS per capita	€ / capita	4300	4400	4800	5400	5700	6100	6700		
PPS as % of EU-15 (=100)	PPS / capita	:	24.9	26.0	27.8	28.1	28.7	29.7		
(II) Development of Employment and Production in Latvia's Agriculture										
Agricultural Employment	1000	:	169	173	209	189		118		
in % of total employment			17.4	17.9	20.6	18.8		13.5		
Agricultural Production	1995=100	106.0	100.0	81.4	91.5	83.9	75.8			
• Share of Crops	% total	41.2	42.0	50.3	52.3	46.4	48.8			
• Share of Livestock	% total	58.8	58.0	49.7	47.7	53.6	51.2			
(III) Agricultural Structures in Latvia										
Utilised Agricultural Area	1000 ha	2,052	2,540	2,541	2,521	2,508	2,488	:	:	
in % of total area		31.8	39.3	39.3	39.0	38.8	38.5			
Number of Holdings	1000						124.9			
Average farm size	ha						18			

Source: EUROSTAT

[1] = European Commission; DG ECFIN (2002): The European Commission – Forecast for the Candidate Countries. Spring 2002.

[2] = European Commission; DG ECFIN (2001): The European Commission – Forecast for the Candidate Countries. Autumn 2001. [e] = estimate, [f] = forecast

Annex 2: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: Latvia)

(million Euro, average 1997 – 2000)

Average 1997 - 2000		IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
	Chapters of Customs Duties	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01	Live animals	3.1	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.7	-0.9	-1.8	-0.0	-0.0	0.0
02	Meats and edible meat offal	18.3	4.2	11.5	0.1	2.4	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	-16.9	-3.7	-11.3	0.6	-2.4	-0.0
04	Dairy products, eggs, honey	8.8	2.6	5.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	26.1	8.8	5.3	11.6	0.1	0.3	17.3	6.2	-0.6	11.4	0.1	0.3
05 *	Others products of animal origin	2.8	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.4	-1.9	-0.3	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0
	Animal Products	**32.9**	**10.1**	**19.8**	**0.5**	**2.5**	**0.1**	**28.3**	**9.7**	**5.8**	**12.3**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**-4.6**	**-0.3**	**-14.0**	**11.8**	**-2.3**	**0.2**
06	Plants and flowers	5.6	4.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-5.3	-4.8	-0.4	0.1	-0.0	-0.3
07	Vegetables	14.1	8.8	4.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	-13.1	-8.3	-3.7	-0.6	-0.0	-0.3
08	Fruit	31.5	21.9	5.9	0.7	0.7	2.2	1.6	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	-29.9	-21.7	-4.8	-0.5	-0.7	-2.2
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	24.9	15.5	5.7	0.2	0.2	3.3	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	-23.0	-15.5	-4.7	0.7	-0.2	-3.3
10	Cereals and rice	8.7	3.6	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	-7.6	-3.6	-1.9	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0
11	Flours, malt, starches	6.7	4.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	-4.8	-4.7	-0.7	0.6	-0.0	-0.0
12	Oilseeds	9.5	4.7	1.8	1.9	0.1	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	-8.0	-3.8	-1.5	-1.7	-0.1	-0.9
13	Gums, resins, juices	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
14	Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0
	Vegetable products	**101.6**	**64.5**	**22.2**	**4.7**	**1.9**	**8.3**	**9.5**	**1.7**	**4.4**	**2.9**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**-92.1**	**-62.8**	**-17.8**	**-1.8**	**-1.8**	**-8.0**
15	Fats and oils	**29.6**	**20.0**	**8.1**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**3.0**	**1.1**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-26.7**	**-18.9**	**-7.3**	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**-0.5**
16 *	Preparations of meats	1.5	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.5	3.1	0.0	0.1	2.2	-0.2	-0.7	3.1	-0.0	0.1
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	15.7	6.3	3.8	0.5	0.1	5.1	7.5	0.9	2.3	4.1	0.1	0.1	-8.2	-5.3	-1.6	3.6	0.1	-5.0
18	Cocoa and its preparations	13.9	4.9	8.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.3	0.6	0.8	2.5	0.1	0.2	-9.6	-4.3	-7.5	2.3	0.1	-0.1
19 *	Preparations of cereals, flours	10.0	7.1	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	-7.5	-6.7	-1.5	0.8	0.0	-0.1
20	Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	20.6	8.2	5.7	0.4	0.1	6.1	12.1	1.0	5.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	-8.5	-7.2	-0.2	5.1	-0.1	-6.1
21	Preparations of various products	38.9	17.6	12.9	0.8	1.7	5.9	15.6	0.7	3.1	6.4	0.0	5.4	-23.3	-16.8	-9.8	5.6	-1.7	-0.6
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	42.1	17.5	18.9	4.3	0.7	0.7	12.5	1.5	7.6	2.9	0.2	0.3	-29.6	-16.0	-11.3	-1.4	-0.5	-0.4
23 *	Residues and waste from food industries	15.9	12.3	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.7	2.1	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	-13.8	-12.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.7
24	Tobaccos	27.8	9.7	10.1	0.2	0.5	7.5	3.7	0.1	1.9	0.3	1.4	0.0	-24.1	-9.6	-8.2	0.1	1.0	-7.4
	Prepard foodstuffs; beverages;	**186.4**	**83.8**	**64.9**	**8.0**	**3.3**	**26.3**	**64.1**	**5.6**	**23.7**	**26.9**	**1.9**	**6.1**	**-122.3**	**-78.2**	**-41.2**	**18.8**	**-1.4**	**-20.3**
	Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**30.2**	**7.1**	**2.0**	**15.8**	**0.7**	**4.7**	**17.6**	**13.7**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**-12.6**	**6.6**	**-0.4**	**-14.3**	**-0.2**	**-4.3**
	Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**380.8**	**185.5**	**117.0**	**30.0**	**8.5**	**39.9**	**122.5**	**31.8**	**36.3**	**44.6**	**2.6**	**7.1**	**-258.4**	**-153.6**	**-80.7**	**14.6**	**-5.9**	**-32.8**
	Total of all products	2,871.0	1,543.8	583.9	483.1	60.0	200.2	1,682.3	987.9	251.7	277.8	58.6	106.4	-1,188.7	-555.9	-332.3	-205.3	-1.4	-93.8
	% Agri. products/All products	**13.3**	**12.0**	**20.0**	**6.2**	**14.1**	**19.9**	**7.3**	**3.2**	**14.4**	**16.1**	**4.4**	**6.7**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Coninuation: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: Latvia) (million Euro, 2000)

2000	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	4.8	1.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-4.5	-0.9	-3.7	-0.0	0.0	-0.0
02 Meats and edible meat offal	24.2	5.5	15.1	0.0	3.6	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	-23.2	-4.8	-14.9	0.0	-3.6	0.1
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	12.9	2.9	9.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.3	12.7	5.1	4.0	0.2	0.4	9.4	9.7	-4.7	3.9	0.2	0.4
05 * Others products of animal origin	3.0	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.7	-1.8	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0
Animal Products	**44.9**	**11.6**	**29.3**	**0.3**	**3.6**	**0.0**	**23.8**	**13.8**	**5.3**	**4.1**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**-21.1**	**2.2**	**-24.0**	**3.7**	**-3.4**	**0.4**
06 Plants and flowers	7.1	6.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-6.7	-6.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.0	-0.3
07 Vegetables	20.0	13.0	5.2	1.6	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-18.0	-12.3	-4.1	-1.4	0.0	-0.2
08 Fruit	50.0	35.6	10.1	1.3	1.0	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	-49.3	-35.5	-9.7	-1.0	-1.0	-2.0
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	32.2	18.4	9.0	0.2	0.3	4.3	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	-30.9	-18.4	-7.9	0.0	-0.3	-4.3
10 Cereals and rice	11.4	4.0	2.5	1.0	1.5	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	-11.0	-4.0	-2.2	-0.8	-1.5	-2.4
11 Flours, malt, starches	8.3	6.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	-6.2	-6.5	-0.3	0.6	0.0	-0.0
12 Oilseeds	7.7	3.5	2.0	0.7	0.2	1.2	2.9	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.5	-4.8	-1.9	-1.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.7
13 Gums, resins, juices	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetable products	**137.5**	**87.9**	**31.1**	**4.9**	**3.0**	**10.5**	**10.2**	**2.7**	**5.1**	**1.8**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**-127.3**	**-85.2**	**-26.0**	**-3.1**	**-3.0**	**-10.0**
15 Fats and oils	**30.9**	**18.5**	**11.3**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**1.1**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-29.7**	**-18.4**	**-10.5**	**-0.2**	**-0.1**	**-0.6**
16 * Preparations of meats	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.0	0.0
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	11.0	5.4	4.7	0.7	0.0	0.3	5.7	1.3	1.3	3.0	0.1	0.1	-5.3	-4.1	-3.4	2.3	0.0	-0.2
18 Cocoa and its preparations	16.8	4.8	11.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	3.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	-13.5	-4.0	-10.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	14.4	8.5	4.9	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	-12.6	-8.1	-3.9	-0.6	0.1	-0.0
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	20.5	5.7	7.9	0.4	0.1	6.5	7.7	0.4	6.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	-12.8	-5.3	-1.1	0.1	-0.1	-6.5
21 Preparations of various products	43.2	19.3	16.5	2.0	1.9	3.5	9.9	1.8	4.1	3.5	0.0	0.5	-33.2	-17.5	-12.4	1.5	-1.9	-3.0
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	43.4	16.8	19.9	4.9	0.7	1.1	10.1	1.6	6.5	1.1	0.2	0.7	-33.3	-15.2	-13.4	-3.8	-0.6	-0.5
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	19.4	13.1	2.0	2.5	0.3	1.5	1.8	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.0	-0.0	-17.6	-13.0	-0.8	-2.0	-0.3	-1.5
24 Tobaccos	31.0	7.3	15.6	0.3	1.0	6.9	8.6	0.0	3.2	0.2	5.1	0.1	-22.4	-7.3	-12.4	-0.0	4.1	-6.8
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**201.3**	**81.3**	**83.7**	**12.0**	**4.0**	**20.2**	**50.4**	**6.5**	**26.1**	**10.2**	**5.8**	**1.9**	**-150.9**	**-74.9**	**-57.6**	**-1.9**	**1.8**	**-18.3**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**35.9**	**9.1**	**1.9**	**19.0**	**0.3**	**5.6**	**22.1**	**18.2**	**1.8**	**1.5**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**-13.8**	**9.1**	**-0.2**	**-17.5**	**0.1**	**-5.4**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**450.4**	**208.5**	**157.4**	**36.6**	**11.0**	**36.9**	**107.5**	**41.3**	**39.1**	**17.7**	**6.4**	**3.0**	**-342.9**	**-167.2**	**-118.3**	**-18.9**	**-4.6**	**-33.9**
Total of all products	3,466.4	1,816.8	758.1	586.7	68.9	235.9	2,023.0	1,306.0	325.5	176.2	76.1	139.2	-1,443.4	-510.8	-432.7	-410.5	7.2	-96.7
% Agri. products/All products	**13.0**	**11.5**	**20.8**	**6.2**	**16.0**	**15.6**	**5.3**	**3.2**	**12.0**	**10.0**	**8.4**	**2.2**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Coninuation: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: Latvia) (million Euro, 1999)

1999	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	**World**	**EUR 15**	**other CEEC's**	**NIS**	**USA**	**Rest world**	**World**	**EUR 15**	**other CEEC's**	**NIS**	**USA**	**Rest world**	**World**	**EUR 15**	**other CEEC's**	**NIS**	**USA**	**Rest world**
01 Live animals	2.6	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.4	-0.7	-1.7	0.0	-0.0	0.0
02 Meats and edible meat offal	15.1	2.8	9.9	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-14.4	-2.4	-9.7	0.0	-2.3	-0.1
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	8.6	2.4	6.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	18.2	6.9	3.4	7.6	0.2	0.1	9.6	4.5	-2.6	7.4	0.2	0.1
05 * Others products of animal origin	3.3	2.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.4	-2.0	-0.3	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0
Animal Products	**29.6**	**8.7**	**18.1**	**0.3**	**2.4**	**0.1**	**20.0**	**8.1**	**3.8**	**7.6**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**-9.6**	**-0.6**	**-14.3**	**7.3**	**-2.1**	**0.0**
06 Plants and flowers	6.4	5.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-6.2	-5.7	-0.4	0.1	-0.0	-0.2
07 Vegetables	15.1	8.8	4.8	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	-14.6	-8.7	-4.5	-0.6	0.0	-0.8
08 Fruit	29.3	21.4	4.9	0.7	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	-28.3	-21.2	-4.3	-0.5	-0.5	-1.7
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	24.7	14.4	6.3	0.1	0.2	3.6	1.9	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	-22.8	-14.4	-4.7	0.1	-0.2	-3.6
10 Cereals and rice	5.4	1.7	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	-3.7	-1.7	-1.7	0.8	-0.3	-0.7
11 Flours, malt, starches	5.5	3.8	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	-3.5	-3.7	-0.3	0.6	0.0	-0.0
12 Oilseeds	9.0	4.7	1.5	2.1	0.1	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	-7.4	-3.6	-1.3	-1.8	-0.1	-0.6
13 Gums, resins, juices	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.4	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetable products	**95.8**	**61.0**	**21.6**	**4.3**	**1.2**	**7.7**	**8.8**	**1.5**	**4.3**	**3.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-87.0**	**-59.5**	**-17.4**	**-1.3**	**-1.2**	**-7.6**
15 Fats and oils	**30.6**	**22.2**	**7.6**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**3.5**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**2.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-27.1**	**-22.1**	**-6.8**	**2.5**	**-0.2**	**-0.5**
16 * Preparations of meats	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	-0.0	0.1
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	7.8	3.7	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	-5.4	-2.9	-2.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
18 Cocoa and its preparations	13.9	4.6	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	2.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	-11.7	-3.9	-7.6	0.2	0.1	-0.5
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	10.0	7.3	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	-8.6	-7.0	-1.4	-0.2	-0.0	-0.1
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	20.0	5.4	7.0	0.6	0.1	6.9	8.7	0.8	7.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	-11.3	-4.7	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-6.9
21 Preparations of various products	35.8	16.8	15.0	0.7	1.3	2.1	10.8	0.9	3.6	5.2	0.0	1.2	-25.0	-15.9	-11.4	4.5	-1.3	-0.9
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	44.2	17.0	20.8	4.9	0.6	0.8	10.0	0.9	8.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	-34.1	-16.1	-12.6	-4.4	-0.4	-0.6
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	15.4	11.9	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.7	2.3	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	-13.1	-11.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.7
24 Tobaccos	33.9	6.8	16.5	0.3	0.6	9.7	3.8	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.6	0.1	-30.1	-6.7	-13.6	-0.2	0.1	-9.7
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**181.9**	**73.7**	**75.8**	**8.6**	**2.8**	**21.2**	**42.5**	**4.9**	**26.5**	**8.5**	**0.9**	**1.8**	**-139.4**	**-68.8**	**-49.3**	**-0.1**	**-1.8**	**-19.4**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**25.6**	**7.0**	**2.0**	**11.9**	**0.6**	**4.0**	**16.9**	**13.8**	**1.6**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**-8.7**	**6.8**	**-0.3**	**-11.2**	**-0.1**	**-3.8**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**363.5**	**172.5**	**125.1**	**25.2**	**7.2**	**33.4**	**91.7**	**28.3**	**37.0**	**22.4**	**1.7**	**2.2**	**-271.8**	**-144.2**	**-88.1**	**-2.8**	**-5.5**	**-31.2**
Total of all products	2,771.5	1,510.3	589.0	416.2	56.4	199.7	1,616.7	1,010.4	242.4	194.8	91.8	77.3	-1,154.8	-499.9	-346.6	-221.4	35.4	-122.3
% Agri. products/All products	**13.1**	**11.4**	**21.2**	**6.1**	**12.8**	**16.8**	**5.7**	**2.8**	**15.3**	**11.5**	**1.9**	**2.9**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Coninuation: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: Latvia) (million Euro, 1998)

1998	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	2.2	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	-0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.8	-1.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0
02 Meats and edible meat offal	19.0	5.1	11.6	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	-18.1	-4.8	-11.4	0.3	-2.2	-0.1
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	8.0	2.8	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	30.7	7.2	6.7	16.4	0.1	0.4	22.8	4.4	1.7	16.2	0.0	0.4
05 * Others products of animal origin	2.7	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.4	-2.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.0	-0.0
Animal Products	**31.9**	**11.7**	**17.5**	**0.4**	**2.2**	**0.1**	**32.4**	**7.8**	**7.4**	**16.7**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**-3.9**	**-10.1**	**16.3**	**-2.2**	**0.3**
06 Plants and flowers	5.2	4.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-4.9	-4.3	-0.4	0.1	-0.0	-0.3
07 Vegetables	12.2	7.9	3.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-11.0	-7.2	-3.3	-0.3	-0.0	-0.2
08 Fruit	24.7	17.9	3.9	0.4	0.7	1.9	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	-22.2	-17.3	-2.1	-0.2	-0.7	-1.9
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	23.1	15.6	4.3	0.1	0.3	2.7	2.5	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.0	-20.5	-15.6	-3.7	1.5	-0.0	-2.7
10 Cereals and rice	6.4	1.4	2.2	1.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	-6.1	-1.4	-2.1	-1.3	-0.3	-0.9
11 Flours, malt, starches	6.4	3.6	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	-5.2	-3.6	-1.9	0.3	-0.0	0.0
12 Oilseeds	11.6	4.6	1.3	3.7	0.1	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-10.5	-3.8	-1.2	-3.5	-0.1	-1.9
13 Gums, resins, juices	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetable products	**90.1**	**55.8**	**18.8**	**6.1**	**1.4**	**7.9**	**9.3**	**2.1**	**4.1**	**2.7**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**-80.8**	**-53.7**	**-14.7**	**-3.4**	**-1.1**	**-7.9**
15 Fats and oils	**31.9**	**20.7**	**9.3**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**6.3**	**4.4**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-25.6**	**-16.3**	**-7.9**	**-0.8**	**-0.1**	**-0.5**
16 * Preparations of meats	1.9	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	-0.2	-1.1	3.3	-0.0	0.0
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	19.8	9.1	3.7	0.3	0.1	6.5	6.6	1.1	2.7	2.4	0.4	0.1	-13.1	-8.1	-1.0	2.1	0.3	-6.5
18 Cocoa and its preparations	13.5	5.1	7.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	3.7	0.6	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.2	-9.8	-4.6	-7.3	2.1	0.0	-0.1
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	9.1	7.2	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	-7.5	-6.9	-1.1	0.6	-0.0	-0.1
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	22.0	8.1	5.3	0.3	0.2	8.1	16.0	1.1	4.5	10.4	0.0	0.0	-5.9	-6.9	-0.8	10.1	-0.2	-8.1
21 Preparations of various products	41.6	16.0	11.5	0.2	2.2	11.6	25.8	0.2	3.2	7.0	0.0	15.4	-15.9	-15.8	-8.3	6.8	-2.2	3.7
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	43.8	18.9	19.3	4.3	0.7	0.6	14.2	1.5	8.5	4.0	0.1	0.1	-29.6	-17.3	-10.8	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	18.2	15.7	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	2.8	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	-15.3	-15.3	0.0	0.4	-0.2	-0.3
24 Tobaccos	28.4	16.3	7.8	0.0	0.2	4.1	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-27.0	-16.3	-6.7	0.3	-0.2	-4.1
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**198.1**	**96.7**	**59.9**	**6.1**	**3.6**	**31.8**	**76.0**	**5.3**	**22.7**	**31.7**	**0.5**	**15.8**	**-122.1**	**-91.4**	**-37.2**	**25.6**	**-3.1**	**-16.0**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**32.5**	**6.4**	**2.1**	**16.3**	**0.7**	**6.9**	**16.9**	**12.3**	**1.4**	**1.7**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**-15.6**	**5.8**	**-0.7**	**-14.6**	**0.1**	**-6.2**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**384.5**	**191.3**	**107.6**	**30.3**	**8.1**	**47.2**	**140.8**	**31.9**	**37.0**	**53.4**	**1.7**	**16.9**	**-243.6**	**-159.4**	**-70.5**	**23.1**	**-6.5**	**-30.3**
Total of all products	2,847.0	1,572.8	551.2	456.2	58.2	208.6	1,615.5	914.8	235.7	305.2	46.3	113.6	-1,231.5	-658.0	-315.4	-151.0	-11.9	-95.1
% Agri. products/All products	**13.5**	**12.2**	**19.5**	**6.6**	**13.9**	**22.6**	**8.7**	**3.5**	**15.7**	**17.5**	**3.6**	**14.8**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Coninuation: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: Latvia) (million Euro, 1997)

1997		IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties		World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01	Live animals	2.7	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-2.1	-0.5	-1.6	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
02	Meats and edible meat offal	14.7	3.2	9.4	0.4	1.6	0.1	3.0	0.6	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	-11.7	-2.7	-9.3	2.0	-1.6	-0.1
04	Dairy products, eggs, honey	5.6	2.3	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	33.1	8.3	6.1	18.4	0.0	0.3	27.5	5.9	3.1	18.1	-0.0	0.3
05 *	Others products of animal origin	2.4	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-2.0	-1.8	0.1	-0.2	-0.0	-0.0
Animal Products		**25.4**	**8.3**	**14.4**	**1.0**	**1.6**	**0.1**	**37.2**	**9.3**	**6.8**	**20.8**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**11.8**	**0.9**	**-7.7**	**19.9**	**-1.6**	**0.2**
06	Plants and flowers	3.5	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-3.2	-2.9	-0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.3
07	Vegetables	9.0	5.3	3.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.0	-8.7	-5.2	-3.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
08	Fruit	22.0	12.9	4.7	0.5	0.6	3.2	2.3	0.2	1.8	0.3	0.0	-0.0	-19.7	-12.7	-2.9	-0.2	-0.6	-3.2
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	19.8	13.8	3.0	0.3	0.1	2.6	1.9	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	-17.9	-13.8	-2.6	1.2	-0.1	-2.6
10	Cereals and rice	11.7	7.2	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.8	-9.8	-7.2	-1.7	-0.3	-0.9	0.2
11	Flours, malt, starches	6.5	4.8	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	-4.4	-4.8	-0.2	0.8	-0.1	-0.0
12	Oilseeds	10.0	6.1	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-9.2	-5.9	-2.3	-0.6	-0.0	-0.4
13	Gums, resins, juices	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.0
14	Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetable products		**83.0**	**53.3**	**17.1**	**3.4**	**1.9**	**7.2**	**9.7**	**0.6**	**4.0**	**4.3**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**-73.3**	**-52.7**	**-13.1**	**0.8**	**-1.9**	**-6.4**
15	Fats and oils	**25.2**	**18.8**	**4.2**	**1.9**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-24.3**	**-18.7**	**-3.9**	**-1.3**	**-0.1**	**-0.3**
16 *	Preparations of meats	1.7	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	-0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.2	7.0	-0.2	-1.5	8.5	-0.0	0.2
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	24.3	6.9	3.3	0.6	0.3	13.3	15.5	0.6	3.7	10.9	0.1	0.1	-8.8	-6.3	0.4	10.3	-0.1	-13.1
18	Cocoa and its preparations	11.2	5.1	5.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	7.8	0.5	0.9	6.3	0.0	0.1	-3.4	-4.6	-5.0	6.3	-0.1	-0.0
19 *	Preparations of cereals, flours	6.4	5.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	5.1	0.2	1.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	-1.2	-5.0	0.5	3.3	-0.0	-0.1
20	Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	19.9	13.8	2.8	0.4	0.1	2.8	16.0	1.9	3.4	10.7	0.0	0.0	-4.0	-12.0	0.7	10.2	-0.1	-2.8
21	Preparations of various products	35.1	18.3	8.6	0.5	1.3	6.5	15.9	0.1	1.4	10.0	0.0	4.4	-19.3	-18.1	-7.2	9.5	-1.3	-2.1
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	37.0	17.3	15.7	3.1	0.8	0.1	15.8	2.0	7.4	6.0	0.2	0.1	-21.2	-15.3	-8.3	2.9	-0.6	0.0
23 *	Residues and waste from food industries	10.6	8.5	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	-8.9	-8.4	-0.5	0.4	-0.2	-0.2
24	Tobaccos	18.1	8.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	9.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	-17.1	-8.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.0	-9.2
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco		**164.3**	**83.6**	**40.3**	**5.4**	**2.8**	**32.2**	**87.4**	**5.6**	**19.4**	**57.1**	**0.3**	**4.9**	**-76.9**	**-78.0**	**-20.9**	**51.8**	**-2.5**	**-27.4**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)		**27.1**	**5.7**	**2.1**	**16.1**	**1.0**	**2.2**	**14.7**	**10.4**	**1.7**	**2.0**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**-12.4**	**4.8**	**-0.3**	**-14.1**	**-0.8**	**-1.9**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)		**325.0**	**169.6**	**78.1**	**27.8**	**7.5**	**42.0**	**149.9**	**25.9**	**32.1**	**84.9**	**0.5**	**6.4**	**-175.1**	**-143.7**	**-46.0**	**57.1**	**-7.0**	**-35.6**
Total of all products		2,399.1	1,275.4	437.5	473.3	56.3	156.5	1,473.9	720.4	203.1	434.9	20.0	95.5	-925.2	-555.1	-234.4	-38.4	-36.3	-61.0
% Agri. products/All products		**13.5**	**13.3**	**17.8**	**5.9**	**13.3**	**26.8**	**10.2**	**3.6**	**15.8**	**19.5**	**2.7**	**6.7**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare