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Report on the situation in the pigmeat sector in the European Union with a view to possible changes to structural support measures

(presented by the Commission)

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Contents

SUMMARY

This report gives an overview of recent developments, the current situation and outlook for the pig sector in the Community, paying particularly attention to the market situation and the regional production structures. In addition, it examines the possibilities of supporting investments in increasing individual production capacities under Regulation (EC) No 950/97 (formerly Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91), as requested by several Member States.

Situation in the sector

The pigmeat markets in the EU in recent years have shown a continuous growth of internal production (about 16 million tonnes in 1995), an upward trend in consumption (1995: 40,6 kg per capita), increasing exports since 1993 (730 000 - 970 000 tonnes per year) and a low level of imports (50 to 60 000 tonnes). For the future, no fundamental changes in these trends are forecast. Prices, however, in recent years have been strongly influenced by exceptional factors: BSE, with its repercussions on the beef market, as well as outbreaks of classical swine fewer in several Member States contributed in 1996 and in the first half of 1997 to a spectacular increase in prices. In 1998, pigmeat prices will be at a substantially lower level due to an expansion of production to 16.7 million tonnes.

The **market regulations** for pigmeat in the EU are - compared with other sectors - quite liberal. On the one hand, several arrangements concerning external trade set limits, such as tariff quotas (in the framework of the association agreements and the WTO) and limit subsidised exports (in the WTO framework). On the other hand, the common market organisation provides only for very limited support measures. EAGGF spending is largely concentrated on export refunds, but exceptional market support measures in response to epizootics can give rise to significant ad hoc expenditure.

In recent years, **production** has continued to become more concentrated, even in those regions with already high stocking densities, and close to the principal markets. At national level, Ireland, France and Denmark have shown the most significant growth.

The gap between Member States as regards the **structure of pig farming** persists: the average for the top group, i.e. Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands and the UK, is more than 500 pigs/holding, whilst the Community's largest suppliers - Germany and Spain - have overall a structure more based on family farms. There are also major regional differences within individual Member States.

Increasing concentration of pig-keeping has led in high-density areas to pressures on the **environment**, particularly on the nitrogen balance and eutrophication, airborne pollution, and pollution of ground and surface waters. **Animal health** may suffer as well from this concentration: it is very difficult, for instance, to operate effective disease control in these regions. To some extent, the non-internalisation of the environmental costs to the production units, is one of the factors increasing sector's competitivity. These trends need to be very carefully monitored, and the Community has undertaken initiatives at various stages to counteract these negative trends.

Investment aid schemes for pig holdings: also for increasing individual capacities?

Investment aids to holdings are at present granted predominantly under **Regulation (EC) No 950/97,** which replaced the former Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91. These aids form part of Objective 5a and are therefore applicable throughout the EU. Eligible investments include, for example, environmental protection and improvement of hygiene standards. Support for expanding pig production capacity, however, has been excluded since 1991, with a few transitional derogations.

Any **changes to this aid scheme** to allow greater production capacity should be subject to certain **restrictions**:

- The support should be limited to specific areas which can prove a real need for improved production structures also for reasons of environmental, hygiene and animal welfare aspects.
- The application of the aid scheme and the increase in production capacity on individual farms should not increase total pig production in the region.
- The environmental and animal health situation of the region concerned should be carefully examined, with any potential aid being limited to the resolution of these problems. A minimum space per animal in the farms is an essential condition for any granting of aid.

Serious **doubts** remain, however, about certain risks inherent in such an adjustment:

- distortion of the delicate balance on the pigmeat markets;
- establishment, management and control of the regional capacity ceilings;
- distortion of competition conditions if access is limited on a regional basis, for instance;
- further pollution problems;
- more difficult disease control;
- other relevant factors for farm decisions on investments in pig capacities (organisation of the production chain, processing and marketing conditions etc.) are not covered.

In line with Agenda 2000 the Commission proposes a revised legal framework for rural development measures. This will enable existing investment aid measures to be integrated with measures for marketing and processing, environmental protection, hygiene, animal welfare and so on. In this way more flexible programmes, addressing particular needs in each sector or region, will be possible.

1. INTRODUCTION

The rules on aid for pig farms were adjusted in 1994 when Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 was amended. In response to calls for further changes, the European Commission undertook to submit a report on the market in pigmeat and what action should be taken and, where appropriate, the possibilities for helping increase individual pigmeat production capacities without increasing production in the relevant region.

This report looks at pigmeat production in the Community from the market angle and from the point of view of national and regional production structures. This dual approach enables the Commission to evaluate a possible change in the existing structural support measures for the pigmeat sector. The report focuses on the impact such a change might have on the market, structures, veterinary situation and the environment, at the same time looking at how this impact could be controlled[1].

2. PIG FARMING IN THE COMMUNITY: THE CURRENT SITUATION

2.1. The market in pigmeat

2.1.1. Production

In 1996 gross production of pigmeat in the 15 Member States of the European Union totalled 16,3 million tonnes. Germany remained the largest producer, with 3,6 million tonnes, followed by Spain with 2,3 million tonnes, France (2,2 million tonnes) and the Netherlands (1,6 million tonnes). In 1996 EU pigmeat production was 2,2% up on 1995.

2.1.2. Prices

Both 1993 and the first half of 1994 saw a long period of economic downturn for producers, with a marked loss of profitability. The average price during this period was ECU 127/100 kg (class U). In 1995, on the other hand, the price level rose markedly to ECU 140,3/100 kg, i.e. an increase of 10,7%, making for satisfactory profitability.

It should be pointed out that since 1 July 1995 the Community market price for pig carcases in the EU, recorded each week, has related to class E in the Community scale for the classification of pig carcases (over 55% lean meat) rather than class U (between 50 and 55% lean). Class E is more representative of the EU pig herd since over 50% of the pigs slaughtered are in this class. This change of class automatically led to an increase in the average price of about 7% because class E fetches a higher price.

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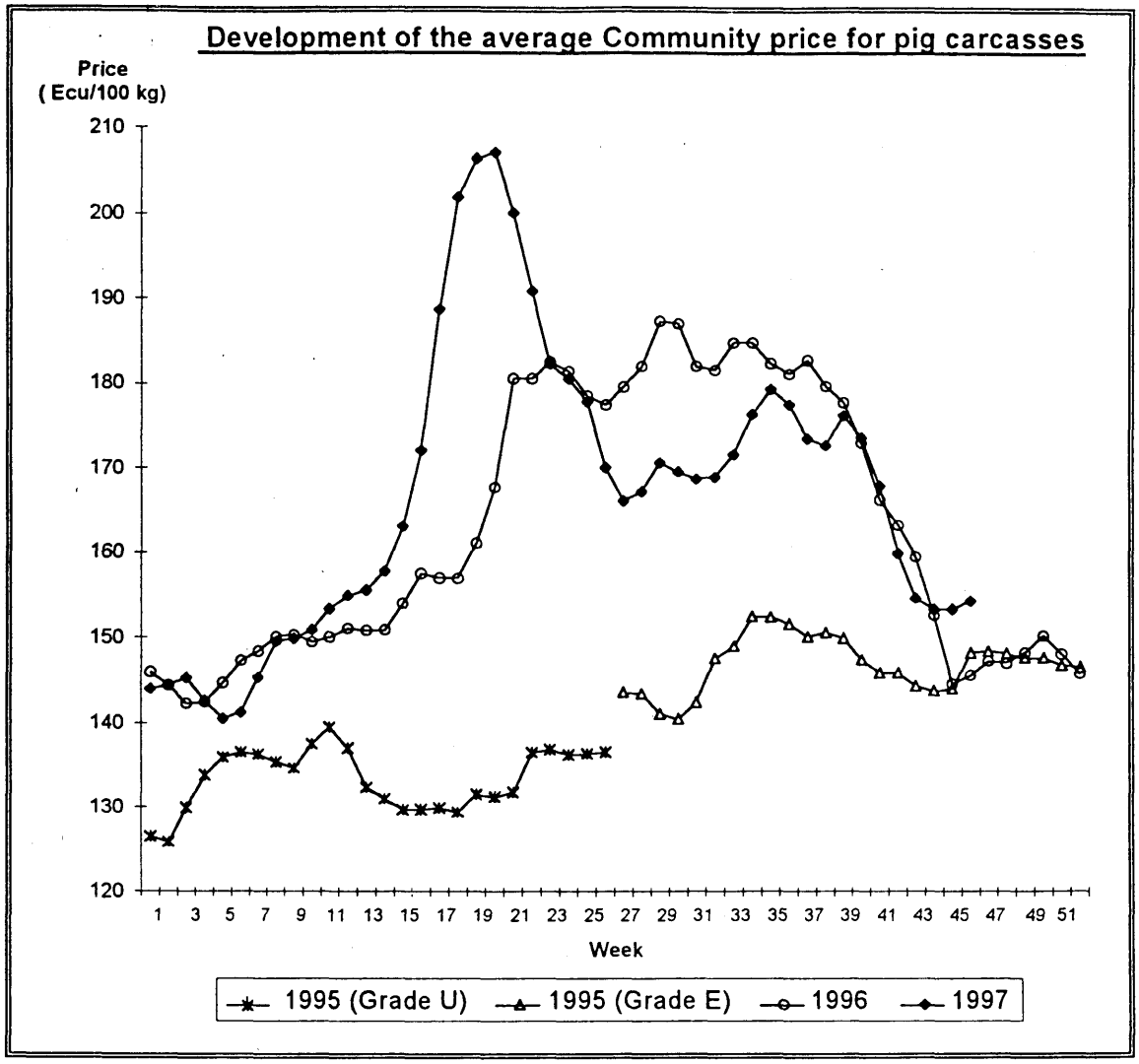
[1] In terms of methods, it should be pointed out that difficulties have arisen on account of the differences between the data supplied by EUROSTAT and those produced by the national authorities. It has not been possible therefore to make direct comparisons between statistics at national and regional level or to do so for the figures relating to the total headage and the structures of pig farms. As far as regional figures are concerned, little information is available below the NUTS II level (NUTS = Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, acronym taken from the French Nomenclature des unités territoriales statistiques).

In 1996 there was a substantial increase in prices, the average level rising from ECU 143/100 kg in January to ECU 183/100 kg in July, making an annual average of ECU 162/100 kg. There are three reasons for this increase, which was particularly marked from the second quarter of 1996: the reduced supply of pigs for fattening, increased exports of pigmeat from Denmark to Japan, and the BSE factor, which boosted consumer demand for pigmeat in preference to beef.



After the 1996/97 winter with a quite normal price level, market prices again soared from March onwards, reaching a record of ECU 207/100 kg in May. From then on prices fell rapidly and by the mid of November 1997 they were down to ECU 154/100 kg.

The spectacular rise in market prices between March and May 1997 resulted primarily from the substantial cut in supply resulting from the special market support measures for pigmeat in the Netherlands, Germany, Belgium and Spain on account of classical swine fever. Between February 1997 and May 1998, 8.9 million fattening pigs and piglets from areas subject to veterinary and commercial restrictions were delivered to the competent authorities under these special measures and processed into products for purposes other than human consumption. The Community pigmeat market has recently begun suffering from overproduction and therefore, low prices. The exceptionally high prices of pigmeat in 1996

and 1997 have encouraged the farmers to further increase their production, although they should have known from history of cyclicity in the pig production that after a high price period there will inevitably come a period of lower prices. The total production is expected to increase in 1998 by 3,2% (+520 000 tonnes) to reach a total of 16.7 mill.tn, and the pigmeat price is expected to decrease from the 1997 figures about 20% to 130 ECU/100 kg.

2.1.3. Intra-Community trade

For a better understanding of trade between Member States it is necessary to look at the degree of self-sufficiency. Since 1993 it has stood at about 106% for the EU as a whole with, needless to say, enormous differences from one country to another. In Denmark, where pig farming plays a vital role in the economy, the rate was some 453% in 1995. The situation is also similar in the Netherlands where the rate is 264% and in Belgium (209%). At the opposite end of the scale to these exporting countries, we find Greece (55%) and Italy (67%), but also Germany (76%) and the United Kingdom (74%). Some 3,8 million tonnes of pigmeat crossed borders in the EU in 1995. Without going into a detailed description of this trade, it can be summed up in one sentence: the small countries with surplus production, such as Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium, supply the large countries which have a deficit, such as Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom. Intra-Community trade involves live animals (piglets and fatteners), carcases and above all the main cuts, while trade in processed products remains a national or regional matter. As far as live animals are concerned, 3,8 million piglets and 4,0 million fatteners were exported within the EU in 1995.

2.1.4. External trade

The EU is the world's largest exporter of pigmeat products (meat, preparations, offal, *fat*, etc.) with a total of some 973 705 tonnes in 1994
872 410 tonnes in 1995
940 509 tonnes in 1996.

In 1996, the principal exporting countries in the EU were Denmark, with 396 484 tonnes, France with 121 510 tonnes and the Netherlands with 119 074 tonnes[2]. The main importers of EU pigmeat were the countries of Eastern Europe (365 853 tonnes or 39%), Japan (188 903 tonnes (20%) and the USA (63 247 tonnes or 7%).

In 1996 exports totalled 940 509 tonnes, 8% up on 1995. It should be pointed out that 56% of this quantity was exported without export refunds. In 1993 exports without refunds accounted for only 15% of the total quantity.

As far as imports are concerned, the EU has for several years been negotiating association agreements with various countries (see point 2.1.6.) enabling pigmeat to be imported into the EU at a preferential customs duty. However, these imports represent only 30% of the total quantity imported each year. The remaining 70%, consisting of offal and fat, are not covered by agreements. The EU imported a total of 62 966 tonnes in 1996 (36,5% more than in 1995). The largest importer was Germany, followed by Italy[3]. The main exporter to the EU

[2] See Table 2 in the Annex
[3] See Table 3 in the Annex

was Hungary, with 43 996 tonnes, followed by the United States with 6 649 tonnes (primarily offal and fat) and Poland with 2 217 tonnes.

2.1.5. Consumption

Parallel to production, consumption has developed favourably in the EU in the past. For the 15 Member States consumption in 1995 amounted to 40,7 kg per head of population. However, this figure varies greatly from one Member State to another. In Northern Europe consumption has virtually reached saturation point with per capita consumption at a fairly high level: 55,0 kg per head per year in Germany and 64,3 kg in Denmark. On the other hand, it is mainly in the southern Member States that an increase in demand might be expected on account of the far lower levels of consumption and the marked increase in consumption in recent years. For instance, between 1986 and 1994, consumption in Spain rose from 37,8 to 55,3 kg (+ 46%), in Italy from 28 to 33 kg (+18%) and in Portugal from 23 to 34,7 kg (+51%); it fell in Germany and the United Kingdom, on the other hand, while in the other Member States it remained more or less stable.

In 1996, pigmeat consumption has benefited to some extent from the reluctance of consumers toward beef as a consequence of the discussions on BSE. Compared to 1995 per capita consumption of pigmeat increased by 2.3% and reached 41.7 kg per head. A parallel observation was also made in the poultry meat sector, namely that per capita consumption increased by 6,2% between 1995 and 1996 reaching 21,5 kg per head. In 1997, a slight decline in pigmeat consumption is expected (41.2kg) reflecting, among others, reduced supply of pigmeat due to Classical Swine Fever and a certain recovery of beef consumption.

It should be stressed that these figures relating to per capita consumption are the result of calculations done in connection with establishing the supply balance and that they are therefore notional to some extent. The figures actually relate to consumption of the whole carcase and thus include those parts of the carcase that do not reach the table of the final consumer. The above figures should be reduced by 25 to 30% to determine the quantity of meat actually consumed.

2.1.6. Import arrangements

a) Association agreements

Since March 1992, the EU has established association agreements for importing meat from Poland, Hungary and the Czech and Slovak Republics. There is also an agreement between the EU and the ACP countries. In 1994, Bulgaria and Romania were added to the list of beneficiary countries, followed in 1996 by the Baltic States and in 1997 by Slovenia. In all, these agreements allowed imports into the EU of 96 936 tonnes over the period 1 January 1997 to 31 December 1997 at a greatly reduced rate of customs duty[4].

It should be pointed out, however, that neither the Central European nor the ACP countries are in a position at present to take full advantage of the quotas either because they do not

[4] See Table 4 in the Annex

have sufficient quantities of pigmeat available for export or because trade is disrupted by public and animal health problems. Only Hungary is using the quotas available to any great extent. Taking all the countries of Central Europe together, the rate of utilisation of the available quotas was only 25% for the year 1996/97, and the ACP countries have not exported a single tonne since the entry into force of the agreement with the EU.

b) Imports under the WTO agreements

From 1 July 1995 the tariff quotas which the EU opened under the WTO minimum access commitments were added to the agreements mentioned in point a)[5]. The first WTO quota of 7 000 tonnes of loins and bellies, at a zero duty, was opened in January 1994 in connection with the soya panel. For the first year of the WTO agreement, from 1 July 1995 a quota of 13 500 tonnes (including the 7 000 soya panel tonnes) was opened for third countries. This quantity amounts to 18 920 tonnes for the period 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 and will increase regularly over the coming years to reach a total of 75 600 tonnes in 2000. The customs duty applicable to these imports is reduced by about 60% (per 1 July 1997).

2.1.7. Export arrangements and WTO

Exports to non-EU countries are executed partly with export refunds and partly without. In the early 90s exports totalled between 500 000 and 600 000 tonnes a year, but from 1993 on exports increased and the annual quantities have since then been between 750 000 and 950 000 tonnes.

With the WTO agreements, the room for manoeuvre in export policy is now greatly reduced, for the EU has to observe quantitative and budget ceilings. During the first year of the agreements (1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996), the EU[6] could not export more than 541 800 tonnes with refunds. For the year 1996/97 the maximum quantity totalled 522 100 tonnes and budget expenditure was restricted to ECU 269 million. Under the agreements, these ceilings are to be reduced gradually over the following four years, reaching a quantity of 443 500 tonnes with a financial allocation of ECU 191 million in 2000.
In order to be able to observe the limits imposed under WTO it was necessary to exercise caution in the matter of refunds, simplify the list of eligible products and introduce a system of export licences from 1 July 1995. After about two years' experience of the new export arrangements it can be seen that their application has posed no particular problem in the pigmeat sector. During the period 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996 export licences covering some 380 000 tonnes of pigmeat were issued (= 70% of the quantity available). For the period 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 the export licences issued could cover a total of some 300 000 tonnes of pigmeat (= 57% of the quantity available).

The quantities exported with refunds are thus well below the quantitative ceiling agreed under WTO agreements. In this connection it should be pointed out that the main reason for the various cuts in refunds applied since February 1996 was market management, not compliance with quantitative obligations. As from spring 1998, export refunds have been

[5] See Table 4 in the Annex

[6] Figures quoted are for EU-15. The quantities are expressed in carcase equivalent.

actively used to support the community pigmeat market because of the rapidly decreasing price level.

2.1.8. Support measures under the market organisation

The pigmeat sector is governed by a common organisation of the market which, unlike other market organisations, is very flexible, with the possibility of a system of private storage aid as the only support instrument but with no guaranteed prices or direct premiums. The market price is formed solely on the basis of supply and demand. This liberal organisation thus places a great responsibility on producers, who decide themselves how much to produce, thus determining market equilibrium.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 2759/75 provides for a basic price to be fixed, the purpose of which is primarily to indicate the price level at which the market is in balance without, however, resulting in structural surpluses. The sole concrete function of the basic price is to trigger private storage aid when necessary. These measures can be introduced when the average market price is less than 103% of the basic price.

After two consecutive reductions in 1994/95 and 1995/96, the level of the basic price was set at ECU 150,9/100 kg, representing a reasonable estimate of the point of equilibrium between supply and demand. It was therefore decided to keep it at the same level for the 1997/98 marketing year.

As a day-to-day management tool, private storage aid enables the Commission to intervene rapidly in the market. The most recent example of this measure being used was from 27 November 1995 to 16 February 1996. This action was triggered by the safeguard clause introduced by Japan vis-à-vis pigmeat imports. The purpose of the support measure was to protect the European market against a major drop in market prices caused by quantities normally intended for the Japanese market and thus avoid the risk of destabilisation of the internal market in pigmeat. A total of 48 000 tonnes of pigmeat were put into store by EU operators and the objective of the measure was fully achieved.

2.1.9. Special market support measures in response to epizootics

The Union has been confronted with a number of outbreaks of classical swine fever. The veterinary and sanitary situation concerning the pig sector remains precarious and worrying due to regular epidemics of classical swine fever (see also 3.4). Germany and Belgium were hit by swine fever in 1993, 1994 and 1995. As a result of the measures taken by the veterinary authorities under Council Directive 80/217/EEC introducing Community measures for the control of classical swine fever, the marketing of live pigs, fresh pigmeat and non-heat-treated pigmeat products was temporarily prohibited or seriously disrupted in the areas directly affected by the disease. The restrictions on the free movement of goods resulting from the application of the veterinary measures threatened to seriously affect the market in pigmeat in the Member States concerned. The Commission therefore introduced special support measures, on several occasions, under Article 20 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2759/75, for the market in pigmeat in the form of buying in heavy pigs and piglets, which were withdrawn from the market and for the most part sent to rendering plants.

Under the measures taken in Germany, 960 000 heavy pigs and 188 000 piglets were bought in during the period from summer 1993 to the beginning of 1996. In Belgium about 330 000 heavy pigs and 180 000 piglets were bought in under the measures adopted for that country, during the period from November 1993 to January 1995.

Expenditure on the special support and on compensation to farmers for the animals withdrawn was shared between the Community and the Member States concerned, 70% being provided from the Community budget and 30% from the national budget. During the three years 1993, 1994 and 1995 about ECU 147 million from the Community budget was spent on these special market support measures.

The classical swine fever situation deteriorated markedly from the beginning of 1997. Starting in Germany, the disease occurred in the Netherlands in early February, spreading rapidly to the major pig-farming areas south of the large rivers. By the beginning of May the disease had reached Spain, in the region of Lerida where there is a high concentration of pig farms. In July, Belgium had some outbreaks. Due to the restrictions on the free movement of pigs resulting from veterinary measures and the risk of a serious disturbance of the pigmeat market in these four countries, but also to solve the health problems resulting from overcrowded piggeries in regions with transport restrictions, the Commission adopted special support measures whereby 8.9 million fattened pigs and piglets were delivered to the competent national authorities between February 1997 and May 1998, at a cost to the Community budget of ECU 547 millions for this period. The final figures, however, will depend on the evolution of the disease.

2.2. Budget

Expenditure on the pig sector is normally below 1% of the total for the Guarantee Section of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF). However, it totalled ECU 416 million or 1,3% of the Guarantee budget in 1994 on account of an increase in expenditure caused by the support measures referred to in point 2.1.9. and the granting of special refunds for the Russia I, II and III schemes.

The budget can be divided into three chapters: refunds, private storage aid and special measures under Article 20 of the basic Regulation. In all, the sums allocated in 1996 amounted to ECU 124 million, broken down as follows: ECU 101 million for refunds, ECU 18 million for private storage aid and ECU 5 million for special support measures.

Expenditure on pigmeat	(million ECU)					
	Eur 12	**Eur 12**	**Eur 15**	**Eur 15**	**Eur 15**	**Eur 15**
	1993	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998***
Refunds (export)	194	259	118	101	72	116
Storage aid	2	22	18	18	-	16
Exceptional support measures (Art. 20)	5	135	7	5	407	197
Total	201	416	143	124	479	329

* Budgetary credits

The initial budget for 1997 totalled ECU 168 million for the whole sector. However, due to the swine fever crisis, expenditure for exceptional support measures turned out to be much greater and reached ECU 407 million for the budgetary[7] year 1997.

2.3. Pigmeat balance: long-term outlook[8]

Forecasts of pigmeat supply were obtained on the basis of demand forecasts and assumptions on net external trade. The demand forecasts have been established by means of a consistent and comparable econometric approach based on price and income assumptions. Results from these models have been adjusted in order to take account of the impact of the BSE crisis. On the basis of these production and consumption forecasts, a detailed balance sheet for pigmeat is presented in the Annex[9]. These balance sheets also incorporate the WTO commitments on imports and subsidised exports, and also estimates of the volume of non-subsidised exports for pigmeat.

In 1996, **pigmeat consumption** per capita is estimated to have increased by around 2,3%, partly reflecting a shift from beef/veal to other meats as a consequence of the BSE crisis. A forecast increasing consumption for '97 will probably not occur due to reduced supplies with high prices and the recovery in beef consumption. In the medium and long term, pigmeat consumption should continue to grow modestly by around 0,5% per year, given the already high level of per capita consumption.

As far as trade is concerned, **import** figures presented in the balance sheet are based on the assumption that the actual level of current access will be maintained and that, in addition, imports of pigmeat under the WTO and other market access agreements will increase by the year 2001. Current levels of subsidised **exports** of pigmeat are well below the WTO limits and estimates for non-subsidised exports are set at 500 000 t for 1996, which represents more than half of total exports. From 1997 onwards, it is assumed that non-subsidised exports will be somewhat lower and that the WTO limits for subsidised exports are fully used. Overall, total exports are forecast to decline over the 1997-2005 period due to the WTO constraints on subsidised exports and expected stronger competition on world markets from other exporting countries. In the light of the above assumptions, **pigmeat production** is expected to increase by an annual average of around 0,8% over the whole forecast period.

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[7] Budgetary year goes from 16 October of the previous year to 15 October of the year in question.

[8] Extract from: CAP 2000 - working document. Long term Prospects - Grains, Milk & Meat Products. EU-Commission, DG VI, April 1997.

[9] see also Table 5 in the Annex

3. STRUCTURAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ANIMAL HEALTH ASPECTS

3.1. Development of pig numbers

3.1.1. Developments at Member State level

The total number of pigs in the Community reached 118,3 million head in December 1996[10], an increase of some 9,45% (including the pig livestock of the new member states) since 1990. Five Member States account for about 75% of pig numbers: Germany, Spain, France, the Netherlands and Denmark.

During the period 1990-96 Germany was the only large producer which reduced its total number of pigs significantly. The resulting loss of production share is the highest within the whole European Community. This decrease was taken up in particular by France, Denmark and Spain. The other large producers increased their share of the total Community pig numbers. The highest increase in production share was in France. Denmark and Spain also strengthened their position within the Community. The highest increases in number of pigs relative to the national totals were in Ireland (+33,3%), France (+24,6%) and Denmark (+19,4%).

3.1.2. Developments at regional level

The following key regional trends can be observed[11]:

- regional concentration is continuing and even increasing;
- increases tend to be in regions with significant pig population levels;
- even regions which already have high stocking densities show an increase - though this is slowing down;
- there is a relocation of production towards principal markets;
- only a few regions, with relatively low numbers of pigs, show clear increases;
- there is no evidence of a uniform trend comparing developments in the total numbers of pigs, in numbers of fattening pigs or in numbers of sows.

Denmark[12]

In general the regional distribution of pig production in Denmark seems rather well balanced. Between 1990 and 1995 the largest increase in the number of pigs was in Jutland, which forms the continental part of Denmark. Within Jutland the most significant increases were in the Amter (Danish counties) situated in Southern Jutland. There were increases of 34% in Sønderjylland, 20% in Ribe and 18% in Vejle. In Bornholm and in Fyn the increases were also significant: 31% and 25% respectively. In contrast, in the

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[10] See Tables 6 - 8 in the Annex. A more detailed description of the development of pig numbers at Community level is annexed as well.

[11] See Tables 9 - 11 in the Annex; 1989-90 to 1994; Member States listed according to their production share; no regional data available for Ireland, Denmark, Luxembourg.

[12] The regional units are here Amter (Danish counties), which are NUTS III units for the Eurostat purposes of classification: therefore they are not present in the tables 9-11. The regional data is provided by Denmark Statistics (survey of June): the analysis is made by the Commission's services.

South-East Denmark the increase was the lowest (3% in Vestsjælland, 9% in Storstrøm) and even negative in Hovedstadsregionen (-0,5%).

Germany

The new Länder suffered from a dramatic cut in pig numbers of more than 61% between 1990 and 1994. Sachsen-Anhalt is now the most significant producer with over 712 000 pigs, the other new Länder have between 500 000 and 700 000 in total. Sachsen-Anhalt, Brandenburg and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern registered the sharpest reduction. The decline in the number of sows was, however, smaller than that of fattening pigs. Brandenburg and Sachsen-Anhalt are relatively important regions for fattening, and Brandenburg is also prominent in breeding.

The old Länder were not exempt from the overall decline in numbers in Germany: clear losers (a decrease of 9,8 to 24,6% from 1989 to 1994) are those Länder which already had low pig population levels: Hessen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland and Schleswig-Holstein. The leading old Länder, Niedersachsen and Nordrhein-Westfalen, show losses in line with the general trend (which was -3,76%). Baden-Württemberg and Bayern recorded small increases in the total number of pigs. As regards fattening pigs, the largest producing regions Niedersachsen, Nordrhein-Westfalen and Bayern showed an increase of between 2 and 5%. Generally, there is a downward trend in the old Länder in breeding animals (-8,9%), while in fattening pigs there is an increase of 1,8%.

Spain

This Member State shows a general upward trend in numbers and a concentration in favour of the eastern and southern Communidades Autónomas (regions) which already have large numbers of pigs: Cataluña, C.Valenciana and Aragón. A smaller increase was registered in Extremadura. Sharp rises were noted for fattening pigs in Aragón, Extremadura, Andalucía and C.Valenciana, and for sows in Aragón and Extremadura. Altogether, breeding pigs are more evenly distributed throughout Spain than fattening pigs; fattening stock are more concentrated in Cataluña (Lerída), Aragón, Andalucía and Castilla-León.

France

Enormous growth took place mainly in the Ouest region (especially in Bretagne): +27,8% for fattening pigs and +27,6% for sows, despite the nitrate problems associated with this region. In 1994 this region housed approximately two thirds of France's pigs. The Ouest region - though being distant from the principal markets - is important both in the breeding and fattening sectors. Growth in all pig categories can also be noted in the Centre-Est and in the second largest producing region, the Bassin Parisien, which surrounds France's most important consumer market. More than a tenth of the national pig herd is now located in this latter region. Many other regions (no data available for the DOM-TOM (overseas departments/territories)) showed no increases or declines; Nord-Pas de Calais remained unchanged.

Netherlands

Starting from an already high level, both fattening pigs and breeding sows are concentrated in the two regions close to the important German markets, Zuid- and Oost-Nederland. The growth of pig production increased rapidly between 1981 and 1987 but has slowed down in the last few years. Having to face huge animal health and environmental problems, the Dutch

authorities have recently submitted to the Commission a programme to reduce pig production by means of a quota system.

Italy

More than 50% of pig numbers are housed in the Pianura Padana (plain of the river Po), where Lombardia, an area with nitrate problems, slightly strengthened its pre-eminent position (having more than one third of sows and fattening pigs in Italy in 1994). The second largest producer region, Emilia-Romagna, showed a decline in numbers of approximately 25%. Piemonte showed the highest increase of fattening pigs (about +19%), Friuli-Venezia-Giulia of sows (+22,7%). Some southern regions registered positive trends - though on a very low level - in sow-keeping (Abruzzo, Campania, Sardegna and Sicilia) and in fattening pigs (Umbria, Abruzzo). The rest of the Italian regions saw reductions to a greater or lesser extent.

United Kingdom

From the point of view of evolution of pig populations the British regions could be classified into three categories. The first category includes regions with an important pig population and with a strong increase in the number of animals (13-18%): Yorkshire and Humberside and East Anglia . These two regions represent more than 40% of the British pig population in 1994. The second category is formed by regions having an average pig concentration and rather stable pig populations: e.g. East Midlands and Northern Ireland. The third category includes regions with a sharp decline in pig populations (from - 15 to - 25%): Wales, West-Midlands and North West. These three regions represent only 11% of the British pig population in 1994. Scotland is somehow an exception: it has experienced an increase of 34%.

Belgium

Following an increase in numbers of 9%, in 1995 more than 95% of the country's pigs were located in Vlaams Gewest, an area with nitrate problems as well; the trends in fattening and breeding pig numbers here are similar. The Wallonie region saw a slight increase of 10,1% in fattening and a significant decline of approximately 20% in sow keeping.

Austria

The leading Länder both for fattening and breeding pigs are Ober- and Niederösterreich as well as Steiermark where approx. nine tenths of pigs are housed. While Niederösterreich lost pigs, both the other regions increased their numbers slightly. In all other regions the pig population level tended to decline.

Portugal

The region of Lisboa e Vale do Tejo, close to the largest population centre of Portugal, is the most important pig producing region (accounting for more than 40% of the Portuguese total). The two other quite significant regions, Alentejo and Centro, registered relatively moderate decreases of 1,7 and 2,2%. Alentejo in the South noted an increase of 15,1% in fattening pigs, Centro of 3,4%; Norte, Algarve and the islands showed a significant decrease. In Norte fattening pig numbers decreased by 6,1%. Breeding sows developed significantly in the Centro (7,1%).

Sweden

Almost the entire production is located south of Stockholm. Sydsverige and Västsverige account for about one third of the country's pigs: the former recorded a loss of 5,8%, mainly due to losses in numbers of fattening pigs; the latter an increase of 5,1% (fattening +11,4 and sows -7,7%). Östra Mellansverige also has quite significant stocks with an increase of 23,1% in the total number of pigs and of 22,5% in that of fattening pigs. The proportions between regions as a whole are quite similar for breeding and fattening pigs.

Finland

Since the data of 1996 and 1997 it not yet available it is too early to make any analysis on the regional impact of the accession to the EU in 1995 on the pig production. Finland's accession to the European Union touched severely the country's agriculture: nevertheless, at national and at regional level, the pig production do not seem to be one of the sectors that has suffered the most. While the period 1989-1994 was, from the point of view of the number of pigs, rather stable in the whole country, the year 1995 slightly strengthened the concentration of pig production in the western and southern part of Finland: only about 10% of the Country's pig production is located in the eastern and northern Finland.

Greece

About 90% of the pigs are concentrated in the regions Kentriki and Voreia Ellada. For sows and fattening pigs the proportions are quite similar. Attika and the islands have lost prominence over recent years. Annual fluctuations have been significant.

3.2. Structure of pig holdings

Pig production has become a very specialised industry, often not associated with a land area, and, geared to the purchase, fattening and sale of standardised animals meeting very precise specifications and strict delivery deadlines. The desire for maximum profit orientates this industry towards cheap purchases of piglets for fattening as well as towards the search for the best price possible for the fattened pigs, regardless of the initial origin or the final destination of the product.

The commercial concerns of this kind of production are reinforced by the interests of activities related to it: trade, storage, transport, care and veterinary certification.

Intensive production involving quick rotation, together with the current market infrastructure and product delivery system have a major impact on this industry as far as health aspects and problems of diseases spreading are concerned, making it a very sensitive industry.

It also has to be noted that the actual structure of the sector has been influenced by the fact that the corresponding market organisation is very market-oriented without direct support measures, for instance direct aids.

Furthermore, the existing production structures were developed in the main before 1987 when the policy of not vaccinating against classical swine fever was introduced. This aspect is

important when it comes to explaining the difficulties of adjusting production structures to the requirements of this policy.

3.2.1. Structure at Member State level

The data and trends described in this section give rise to the **following conclusions**:

- Differences in the structure of pig holdings, and in the development of structures, affect competition between the pig producing countries. Compared to other countries, Germany and Spain, while being the biggest producers in the Community, as regards pig farms have overall a weak structure (mainly based on family farms, which tend to be small).
- In contrast Belgium and the United Kingdom, for example, whilst having only 6-7% of the Community pig herd, nevertheless have a very efficient structure. (This is also the case in Ireland, a smaller producer).
- A comparison of the development of the structure of holdings and the number of animals shows that Member States which succeeded in improving their structures significantly could maintain or even increase their pig production. These countries seem prepared to maintain their market position in a competitive market.

Herd size

From figures giving average herd sizes on pig holdings[13], it is possible to differentiate between three groups of Member States. In the first group, with an average herd size of between 514 and 643 pigs per holding are Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. The second group, with an average of between 103 and 215 pigs per holding comprises France, Germany, Finland, Sweden and Luxembourg. Spain, Austria, Italy, Greece and Portugal are in the third group of smaller-sized farms with 17 to 60 pigs per holding. Developments from 1987 to 1995 show significant increases in herd sizes, although the grouping remains the same. Between groups, the difference in average herd size increased; within groups, there were only some significant position changes in the group of big-sized farms.

The average herd size in the Netherlands, which was more than 400 pigs per holding in 1987, increased by 58% to 643 pigs per holding in 1995. In Denmark the increase was 111 % (from 246 pigs per holding in 1987 to 518 pigs per holding in 1995). In percentage terms, Spain had the smallest increase, of 26% to 60 pigs per farm. The biggest increases were in Ireland (152%) and France (153%). The average farm size of these countries has now reached 162 pigs in France and 514 pigs in Ireland.

Herd size classes

The differentiation of holdings and herd sizes classes shows different results for the three structural groups. In the group of Member States with a large average herd size, there is a significant increase in the number of pig farms with more than 1000 animals. More than 10% of holdings and up to 89% (Ireland) of the pigs are represented in this class size; in the Netherlands, 21% of the producers have 1000 or more pigs. In Denmark the number of holdings with more than 1 000 pigs doubled between 1987 and 1995 (61% of pigs are in

[13] See Table 12 in the Annex; 1987-1991/93/95

this category of farms) while in all other categories of holdings the number of holding decreased. On the other hand, the category of farms with up to 9 pigs is of no significance for these countries (less than 1% of pigs). In the small herd-size group (Spain, Greece, Italy and Portugal) some 85% of producers have fewer than 10 pigs, representing between 6% and 23% of the total in these countries.

In France, Luxembourg and Germany between 41% and 72% of producers are placed in the smallest size class. Concerning holdings with more than 1000 pigs, there is a significant difference between Germany and France. In Germany 1% of producers and 23% of animals are in this class, in France the corresponding figures are 5% and 55%.

The development within the different herd size classes shows a general increase of holdings and animals in the bigger herd classes (200 or more pigs), and a significant decrease in the categories below 100 animals. Belgium is an example of very rapid changes in structures.

3.2.2. Structure at regional level[14]

In Member States with a high regional concentration of production in a few regions, for example France, Spain and Italy, the calculation of average farm size at national level is strongly influenced by a large number of small, often inefficient, farms outside the main production centres and does not reflect correctly the competitiveness of national pig production. These difficulties can be overcome by adopting a regional approach. The following **four types of regional structure** are apparent:

Group A: Good structure in most regions (e.g. UK, NL)
Well-structured production at national as well as regional level is found in the Netherlands (average in the four regions is between 262 and 880 pigs per holding) and the United Kingdom (278 - 928), with the exception of Wales (88 pigs per holding). Denmark could also be included in this category: the national average is 431 pigs per holding and the average in the twelve Amter varies between 271 and 609 pigs per holding[15].

Group B: Good structure in production centres, weaker in other regions (e.g. F, ES, I, B)
Significantly divergent structures at national and regional level are found in France, Belgium, Spain and Italy, where pig production is concentrated in a few regions. At national level, these Member States are in the group of average or small pig holdings, but at regional level, the major pig farming regions have a fairly good structure. Leading regions are:

In France:	Bretagne (510 pigs per holding)
In Italy:	Emilia Romagna (365)
	Lombardia (297)
In Spain:	Aragon (258)
	C. Valenciana (400)
In Belgium:	Vlaams Gewest (533)

[14] See Table 13 in the Annex. Figures from the "EUROFARM" survey; not directly comparable with the structural data for the Member States; no complete regional data available DK, IRL, LUX, A, SV and SF.

[15] The regional units are here Amter (units of NUTS III level): therefore they do not figure in the table 13. The regional data is provided by Denmark Statistics (survey of June): analysis is made by the Commission services.

Group C: Overall weak structure (e.g. P, GR)
In Portugal and Greece, pig production is not specialised; the average herd size in all regions does not exceed 80 pigs per holding, and the structural differences between the regions are not very great.

Group D: Diverse structure (Germany)
In Germany, a comparison of developments in the recent years is difficult because of the inclusion of the large holdings in the East German Länder. In 1993, the average herd size was 106 pigs, but the structures vary between the old and new Länder. In spite of a sharp decrease in pig numbers in eastern Germany, the average herd size ranges from 228 to 693 pigs. In the old Länder, the holdings are much smaller. Even in the production centres of Nordrhein-Westfalen and Niedersachsen, where pig production is concentrated in certain areas, the average number of pigs per holding is only 176. A fairly good structure exists in Schleswig-Holstein with 268 pigs per holding. The other old Länder have structural deficiencies, in that the average herd size ranges from 38 (in Hessen) to 54 (in Baden-Württemberg) pigs per holding.

3.3. Environmental aspects

In some regions of the European Union the concentrations of pig-livestock have considerable adverse effects on the environment. These effects are caused during the storage or land application of manure and include inducing eutrophication through phosphorus and nitrogen losses, contributing to the pollution of freshwater resources with nitrates rendering the raw water used for drinking unsafe and therefore requiring treatment, and contributing to acidification through ammonia emissions. Whilst pig-livestock are obviously not the sole contributor to these pollution problems they do make a very significant contribution.

In some locations attempts have been made to reduce the environmental impact of manure production through treatment, sometimes on a large-scale level. These measures, which are not compatible with the principle of prevention at source, are usually not commercially viable and require considerable levels of public subsidy.

The main example of Community action to reduce the environmental impacts of intensive livestock production is the Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC). This requires each Member State to identify the agricultural areas of their territory which contribute to the pollution of water by nitrates. In these areas each Member State is required to ensure that certain strict provisions are put in place concerning the land application and storage of fertilisers, and particularly livestock manure. In addition to requiring that a balance between the application of fertilisers and needs of the plants there is a restriction on the spreading of animal manure to 170 kg N per ha per year from 2003.

This Directive has yet to be applied fully in most Member States (see COM (97) 473 and COM (98) 16 FINAL for details) despite deadlines for the undertaking of most measures

having passed. Those countries with particularly high livestock densities, such as the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy are particularly at fault in this regard.

Other Community action that influence this sector are the Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (96/61/EEC), Environmental Impact Assessment (85/337/EEC) and in the future any Directive that follows the Acidification Communication on Community strategy to combat acidification (COM(97)88 final). The EU policy must also be in line with the results of the Kyoto Conference on climate change, notably as regards the methane emission reductions.

In reality, the most effective way to ensure that the environmental impacts of the pig sector are minimised is to reduce the concentration of animals in particular regions of the Community. This fact has already been acknowledged in several regions of the Community such as the Netherlands and the Flanders region of Belgium.

Failure to reduce the concentration and to adress the environmental difficulties associated with the pig production results in lower costs to the sector. However, the costs associated with these elements must then be borne by society in general. This externalisation of real costs permits the sector to be more competitive.

The section below on livestock densities shows ways in which areas with particular problems may be identified.

Livestock Densities

Livestock density per hectare can be used as an indicator of the pressure on the environment[16]. However, these figures do not necessarily translate into pollution problems as they take no note of the environmental characteristics of the particular area (such as climate and geology), they ignore the potential impact of chemical fertilisers and their mineral losses to the environment. In addition these figures have to be aggregated over a whole region, some of which are very large, and which, as a result, effectively mask smaller problem areas.

Several examples of the potential of this tool are given below. 1,4 LSU/ha corresponds roughly to a level that is considered ecologically sustainable (although not in some areas that are particularly vulnerable). Eight European regions exceed this limit just counting cattle and pigs (and therefore excluding poultry, sheep, goats and equidae).

- In Netherlands (all regions): Zuid (5,42), Oost (3,62), West (1,39) and Noord (1,57),
- in Belgium: Vlaanderen (4,03) and Wallonie (1,49)

[16] See Table 14 in the Annex. The figures for some new Member States are incomplete. Some figures on land use had to be supplemented with data from other EUROSTAT surveys and from national authorities, so the data might not be consistent. For an acurate analysis of the local pollution levels, statistical data on the total number of livestock units (cattle, pigs, poultry, sheep, goats, equidae) and on agricultural areas would be needed at regional or local level (at least NUTS-III level). Since data provided by EUROSTAT is only on NUTS-II level and sometimes incomplete, the figures in table 14 are limited to cattle and pigs.

- in Italy: Lombardia (1,88) and
- in Germany: Nordrhein-Westfalen (1,49)

Were the figures for poultry, sheep, goats and equidae to be added to this total (which are not comprised in the following figures; see also table 14) it becomes evident that there are further potential problem areas in the Community. These include: Galicia/Spain (1,39), Madeira/Portugal (1,14), Açores/Portugal (1,25), Niedersachsen/Germany (1,27), Luxemburg (1,27), North West/UK (1,24), Denmark (1,22), Schleswig-Holstein/Germany (1,16), Northern Ireland/UK (1,13), Bayern/Germany (1,12) and Ouest France (1,11).

When the figures for the livestock densities are compared with changes in the numbers of pigs between 1987 and 1993/94 (see table 14, last column) it can be seen that they increased in the Flemish Region of Belgium, South of the Netherlands and in Lombardy by 23,3%, 6,2% and 2,9% respectively. In other "problem regions" the pig stock declined: Nordrhein-Westfalen -7,4%, North Netherlands -8,4%, the East Netherlands -6,0%, West Netherlands -16,7% and Wallonia -9,0%.

While national and regional stocking densities indicate the extent of potential problems, stocking rates on individual holdings can be extremely high as pig production is often carried out on farms with limited area of land. On those farms the potential for pollution problems is considerably greater (However, it should be noted that the environmental impact of intensive production also depends on the measures taken by producers to take care of mineral losses and not solely on this area of land).

3.4. Animal health aspects

3.4.1. Disease control

To ensure access to markets throughout the world for live pigs, fresh pigmeat and certain pigmeat products, the origin must be a pig population in an area with a high health status. The same conditions apply to movements of live pigs and pigmeat within the European Union. In international terms a high health status means freedom from infectious diseases classed by OIE as "List A diseases". The list includes five diseases to which pigs are susceptible: African swine fever, classical swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease, swine vesicular disease and vesicular stomatitis. Most Member States have not reported outbreaks of these diseases for several years, but when considering the pig population of the European Union as a single entity, certain specific problems remain to be overcome. African swine fever is endemic in certain areas of Sardinia and classical swine fever is endemic in the wild boar population in certain areas of Germany, Italy and a small part of France; swine vesicular disease is detected at certain intervals in pigs in the southern part of Italy; since 1992, foot-and-mouth disease has been introduced from outside the EU on several occasions in 1993, 1994 and 1996.

Of the diseases listed above classical swine fever has caused the greatest problems to the farming community and interruption to trade. During the period 1994 - 1997 the disease has been present in the domestic pig population in six Member States. The number of outbreaks of classical swine fever reported by the Member States affected is shown below:

Member State	Number of reported outbreaks in domestic pigs			
	1994	1995	1996	1997
Austria	0	1	1	0
Belgium	48	0	0	8
Germany	117	54	4	46
Italy	24	42	49	55
Spain	0	0	0	73
The Netherlands	0	0	0	424

As a result of the described outbreaks of classical swine fever the Community has made available financial assistance to Member States (see section 2.2 and 3.4) and the Commission has adopted a number of decisions covering special protective measures (safeguard measures) in relation to movement of pigs.

The measures adopted to control the above-mentioned viral diseases include stamping-out (depopulation) of infected and contact farms and establishment of movement restrictions on pigs and pigmeat to avoid spread of the virus. Systematic vaccination is not permitted, but Community legislation allows emergency vaccination. The application of these measures has, by and large, been successful in the majority of the Member States. It is evident that success depends, to a great extent, on rapid and effective implementation of control and eradication measures by local and national authorities and the steps taken by pig producers to prevent disease entering a pig holding. In recent years, however, problems relating to the control of List A diseases, particularly classical swine fever, have been encountered in areas with a high pig density.

It has always been recognised that in areas of high pig density there are a multitude of potential risk factors hampering the rapid eradication of viral diseases. Unrecognised virus replication in herds with direct or indirect contact with infected herds may lead to further spread of virus and new outbreaks within or beyond restricted areas. Control measures which are very effective in low-density areas may not be sufficient due to a shortage or lack of disease control management tools. Within a short period of time, it may become extremely difficult to take effective measures to prevent virus replication and transmission resulting in a prolonged epizootic. The potential for effective disease control in the above-mentioned high-density pig areas is likely to get worse unless the whole question of livestock density is addressed. The problem highlighted for the pig sector is to some extent also relevant for the control of poultry and cattle diseases in certain areas of the Community.

It must be emphasised that the key regional trends mentioned in the point 3.1.2., e.g. the continuation of the trend of concentration in regions with already significant pig population levels and relocation of production towards principal markets, might in the future result in new animal health problems.

When the Council decided to support the non-vaccination policy proposed by the Commission for the control of foot-and-mouth disease and classical swine fever, it took account of cost-benefit studies showing that this policy was distinctly safer and cheaper than vaccination. Furthermore, this policy fulfils the twin objectives of ensuring a high health standard and allowing the free movement of animals and livestock products.

It is evident, however, that the results provided by the cost-benefit studies carried out in the 1970s and 1980s do not take into account developments in the 1990s with regard to intensified pig production with large concentrations of pigs in fairly small areas, the change in conditions for trade and advances in veterinary medicine. The studies need to be updated.

Due to the recent Classical Swine Fever epidemics and progress as regards the use of biotechnology, the Commission has also addressed the problem of the use of marker vaccines which might be available in the near future.
Following a request from the Commission, the Scientific Veterinary Committee has recently delivered an opinion on this matter. The Committee identified the limitation of the economic damage to the pig industry and the reduction of requirements for massive slaughter in uninfected farms as the main expected advantages of the use of marker vaccines. The use of marker vaccines should be always limited to emergency situations following outbreaks of disease. However, the Committee also identified a number of disadvantages and open questions, for which an answer can not be given until more scientific knowledge is available on these new tools.
A cautious approach seems to be necessary on this matter to avoid negative effects on trade within the EU and with third countries, in particular until an agreement is reached on the criteria for their use as an additional tool in emergency situations.
The Commission is in an advanced state of planning a large scale laboratory trial with the specific aim to evaluate the possibility to enable an effective use of the marker vaccine in emergency situations and the eventual negative consequences in the case of the infection in a not fully immunised pig population.
The possible problems linked to the sensitivity and specificity of the discriminatory test and the consequent scenario in the case of the use of the marker vaccine will also be investigated.
The trial itself is planned to start as soon as possible, preferably in late autumn 1998.

3.4.2. Animal health problems in densely populated areas

With the objective of elucidating the problems encountered during 1993 and 1994 in relation to the control of infectious diseases in densely populated livestock areas, in 1995 the Commission requested the Scientific Veterinary Committee to:

1) review methods of identifying densely populated livestock areas in the Community as areas presenting a particularly high risk of major epizootics among pigs, cattle and mixed populations of pigs and cattle;
2) propose, if possible, criteria for the classification of densely populated livestock areas;
3) identify measures to prevent and control infectious diseases in densely populated livestock areas.

In its report, the Scientific Veterinary Committee concluded that the spatial reference units in the current data source of the European Union (i.e. EUROSTAT) were too large to be the basis for the identification of densely populated areas. Smaller reference units are required, and geographical coordinates of single livestock holdings should be made available. The basic criteria for the identification of a densely populated livestock area is stocking density, which can be expressed by the number of livestock units per km^2. In order to be able to define the number of livestock units per km^2, specific data on the major species (e.g. pigs per km^2) are necessary as well as conversion tables that allow the calculation of livestock units for the various animal species. The Committee also came up with some useful ideas on parameters for risk assessment in densely populated areas, including the GINI-index (statistical measure for concentration showing the degree of equality of a distribution) to measure the distribution of herd sizes and the Nearest-Neighbour-Index (NNI) to characterise the distribution of distances between livestock holdings.

Finally in the report the Committee listed needs for further research. It is of paramount importance that research is carried out concerning the identified needs. Parallel with research on the subject, certain actions concerning basic disease prevention and control measures should be considered for implementation.

3.4.3. Measures which can enhance disease control

A number of measures which can prevent or reduce the spread of List A diseases and other diseases of importance for pig production are well recognised, but not yet applied throughout the Community. Measures to be considered for implementation in the future include:

1. Increased disease awareness

- Information on transmission of infectious diseases to be provided to:
  - pig producers,
  - persons engaged in trade in pigs and pigmeat,
  - the public.
- Well-established relationship between pig producers and veterinary services
- Farm records on disease occurrence

2. Improved preparedness to cope with disease

- Contingency plans to be available, rehearsed and operational at any time at:
  - national level
  - regional level
  - local level
- Development of a geographic information system for animal health management and disease control

3. Better protection measures at farm level

- Operation of closed farms (farrow-to-finish enterprises),
- Ban on feeding swill or requirement that heat-treatment of kitchen waste to be fed to pigs be carried out on premises without pigs,
- Facilities for isolation of newly purchased pigs and purchase only from a limited number of suppliers,
- Loading and unloading bay for pigs
- Facilities for storage of feed to be accessible without feed truck entering the farm area,
- Minimum distance from neighbouring pig farms,
- Agreed disease protection rules to be applied by farm personnel.
- Ongoing compliance with Community rules for identification of animals
- Respect of a minimum space per animal as condition for any granting of aid

4. Protection measures relating to movement of pigs

- 21-day rule. Movements of pigs from a holding are not allowed within 21 days of any pigs moving onto that holding. An exception to this general rule would be for pigs going directly for slaughter.
- Cease/reduce the use of markets and collecting centres and promote the transport of pigs directly from the supplying farm to the receiving farm.

• Transport of production pigs and slaughter pigs should be limited to a regional scale; only animals of high genetic value should be allowed to be transported over long distances.
• Cleaning and disinfection of animal transport vehicles to be carried out at places which are subject to official control.
• Ongoing compliance with Community rules on prior notification of movements and certification

5. Financing of disease eradication
• Creation of an insurance scheme for emergency situations, with pig farmers contributing to the scheme,
• Public financial assistance during epizootics to be conditional upon timely notification of suspect cases of disease and efficient implementation of the provisions of Community legislation concerning eradication of diseases including the provisions of Council Decision 90/424/ EEC on expenditure in the veterinary field.

3.4.4. Animal disease control expenditure

The Council, by Decision 90/424/EEC, established the legal provisions for a fund for veterinary expenditure. Under this Decision Member States can obtain a financial contribution from the Community towards the eradication of a number of diseases of economic importance for trade.

The level of assistance is normally reimbursement of up to 50% of Member States' costs relating to the slaughter of animals and cleaning and disinfecting or destruction of contaminated materials. A financial contribution can also be made available to cover expenditure on national disease surveillance and control programmes, the operation of Community disease reference laboratories and the strengthening of veterinary infrastructures.

The Community financial support made available to Member States in relation to the control of pig diseases is forecast to increase exceptionally in 1997 (see below).

Expenditure on control of pig diseases
(Million ECU)

Activity	Eur 12	Eur 15	Eur 15	Eur 15
	1994 Actions	1995 Actions	1996 Actions	1997 Forecast
Emergency fund	28,1	10,7	0,8	173,0
Eradication or Monotoring programmes	1,5	3,2	3,4	6,0
Total	29,6	13,9	4,2	179,0

This matter is at present subject of discussion in the European Parliament.

3.5. Animal welfare

The European Commission considers the welfare of animals an issue of high priority. Community legislation in this field dates from 1974. In the preamble to the first Community legislation in the field of animal welfare, two fundamental reasons for legislation on the matter were identified as follows:

- disparities in national legislation in the field of protection of animals could affect the functioning of the common market,
- the Community should take action to prevent all forms of cruelty to animals.

The responsibilities in this area fall into three broad categories:

- farming practices,
- transport of animals,
- slaughter of animals.

The existing Community legislation in this area is at present being amended to take account of changing political priorities and advances in scientific knowledge.

At the end of 1991, the Council adopted the Directive laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs (Council Directive 91/630/EEC).

The Directive applies to all pigs confined for rearing and fattening. It lays down detailed rules concerning the unobstructed floor area to be made available for weaner or rearing pigs kept in a group. These rules apply with effect from 1 January 1994 to all holdings newly built or rebuilt or brought into use for the first time. The minimum free space required per pig depends on the weight of the pig. All holdings have to comply with these requirements from 1 January 1998. Furthermore the tethering of sows and gilts is prohibited with effect from 31 December 1995 although, where an installation was built before that date, the competent authority may, in the light of an inspection by the competent authority in the Member State concerned, authorise the existing system on a holding to be continued, but under no circumstances beyond 31 December 2005.

Appended to the Directive, and forming an integral part of it, is a technical Annex containing detailed rules on housing, care, feeding, watering and more detailed rules for several categories of pigs such as boars, gilts, sows and piglets.

Article 6 of the Directive requires the Commission to submit a report to the Council, drawn up on the basis of an opinion from the Scientific Veterinary Committee, on what intensive pig-rearing systems comply with welfare requirements. Special attention is to be paid to the welfare of sows reared in varying degrees of confinement and in groups. The report is to be accompanied by proposals based on the conclusions of that report. The Commission services have requested the Scientific Veterinary Committee (SVC) to draw up this scientific report. The Committee presented this report to the Commission on 30.9.1997. The Commission intends to present its report accompanied by appropriate proposals in due course to the Council.

4. STRUCTURAL SUPPORT MEASURES

4.1. Farm investment aids

The investment aids provided for in Regulation (EC) No 950/97 (ex 2328/91) are designed to help individual holdings or groups of holdings to modernise their holdings and to strengthen their competitive position. Improvements in hygiene, animal welfare standards and protection of the environment are eligible as well. The aid may not lead to an increase of surplus production.

Investments on an industrial scale beyond the level of the individual holding - not covered by this Regulation - are possible, in exceptional cases, under Objective 1, 5(b) and 6 operational programmes for this purpose. Provision is made, for instance, for the treatment of pig slurry outside the holding in the Objective 5(b) SPDs for the Netherlands and Belgium.

The provisions of Regulation (EC) No 950/97 (ex 2328/91) fit in with the Objective 5(a) Community horizontal measures thus being applicable in the entire Union.

4.2. Investment aid for pig farms

To avoid difficulties on the market in pigmeat, the Regulation lays down specific rules concerning aid for pig farms.

Development of aid arrangements for the pigmeat sector

In 1972 provision was made for aid to assist the creation of production capacity for a volume of eligible investment of ECU 40 000 per holding. This scheme was replaced by new provisions in 1981 limiting aid to the number of pig places subsidised per holding. The maximum number of eligible places was successively reduced from 500 in 1981 to 300 in 1988. Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91 then prohibited any aid to assist an increase in the number of pig places as from 1 January 1991.

Current situation

Under Regulation 950/97 it is possible to grant aid to pig farms if this does not lead to an increase in production capacity. The main purpose of this aid is environmental protection, animal welfare and improvement of hygiene on pig farms. Specific conditions have to be met. The "fodder clause" is the most significant constraint because it excludes intensive farms from the aid scheme, specifying that each beneficiary must have a sufficient utilised agricultural area to be capable of producing at least 35% of the feed consumed by the pigs on the holding. However, in exceptional cases and solely for investments aimed at reducing emissions from animal waste and disposing of slurry on existing holdings, the Commission may authorise a Member State to derogate from this condition (Regulation (EC) No 950/97; Article 6(4)).

In 1995 the Netherlands applied for a derogation to support investment in reducing ammonia emissions from intensive pig farms. The Commission rejected the application on the grounds that assisting intensive pig farms could complicate the implementation of the nitrates Directive. The Netherlands therefore withdrew the application. To date, the possibility of derogation from the fodder clause has been used only once. An application submitted by Germany was approved by the Commission on 18 September 1996 (C(96) 2134, see Annex).

4.3. Transitional aid for pig farms

Specific measures to assist the new German Länder

Transitional measures applicable until 31 December 1996 were adopted (Article 38 of Regulation (EEC) No 2328/91). Aid for the construction of pig places was available in connection with the restructuring of collective farms and the creation of new family farms, on condition that the number of pig places in all the new and restructured holdings did not exceed the number of pig places previously available on the old holdings. The transitional provisions were not extended after 31 December 1996. The structural problems still remaining in the new Länder could be resolved by appropriate application of the standard Regulation 950/97 scheme.

Transitional aid for the new Member States (Austria and Finland)

Transitional aid is authorised by the Act of Accession for investment in pig farms on condition that the aid does not involve an increase in global capacity and is within individual ceilings. This aid is not eligible for part-financing and must end on 31 December 1999.

Austria

The indicator of global production capacity is the number of pigs according to official Austrian censuses. An increase in pig numbers would lead to the aid scheme being halted. It is not planned to take retroactive action, i.e. demand repayment of aid already granted. The individual limits for each holding are defined by a national law ("Viehwirtschaftsgesetz") and were approved by a Commission decision (C(95) 634 of 8 September 1995).

Finland

The individual limits per holding were approved by the Commission (C(96) 733 of 19 April 1996).

4.4. Further development of support under Regulation 950/97

In the margin of the Council discussion in November 1994 concerning the amendment of Regulation 2328/91[17], some Member States suggested a further development of the existing support scheme for pigs. They argued that, given the structural deficits in the pig meat market of some regions, support for increasing production capacity at farm level should be possible. However, the economic situation of pig producers and the sensitivity of the pigmeat market impose restrictions which should be respected:

- The support should be limited to specific areas which can prove a real need for the improvement of their production structures also for reasons of environmental, hygiene or animal welfare aspects.
- The application of the aid scheme and the increase in production capacity on individual farms should not increase total pig production in the region.
- The environmental and animal health situation of the region concerned should be carefully examined.

These suggestions and the potential problems which might arise from their implementation are discussed below.

The implementation of an extended support scheme for pigs would require an amendment of Council Regulation (EC) No 950/97. As in the case of the 35% fodder clause, such a scheme could be provided for as a measure in exceptional cases. Specific provisions for the delimitation of regions, compliance with environmental legislation at farm level, and the definition and verification of production capacity ceilings would have to be fixed by the regulation.

4.4.1. Eligibility of regions

Delimitation of zones

The possibility of giving investment aid to pig farmers would have to be limited to regions which can prove a specific need for structural improvement. As pointed out in chapter III, the concentration process in some already intensive production centres is continuing, leading to increasing problems concerning the spreading and disposal of manure. This development should not be supported by aid schemes. On the other hand, less intensive regions with non-optimal structures often show a downward trend in animal numbers and production share. There might be justification for considering an aid scheme for maintaining the existing production capacity in these regions.

"Eligible" regions could be defined with respect to the actual production situation within that region at local level. As described in chapter III, the production structure sometimes varies enormously within a given NUTS-II region, which makes this level of region unsuitable as a reference for determining eligibility. The requirement for structural

[17] Now Regulation (EC) No 950/97.

improvements should be justified at at least NUTS-III or an even lower level (smaller designated zones).

Environmental and animal health conditions :

The environmental impact of an aid scheme would have to be monitored very carefully. It should be noted that environmental legislation is strengthening the standards regarding acceptable levels of pollution from livestock production, and the fact that there is a limited amount of land available is putting pressure on production in intensive breeding regions. As a result, animal waste has to be transported out of the region, stocked in large-scale disposal sites or processed by cost-intensive procedures into marketable products. Requests by Member States for Community aid towards large-scale treatment of manure reveal the gravity of environmental problems in certain production centres, which may remain despite any large scale treatment unless strict policies decreasing density are implemented.

The regional application of an investment aid scheme must avoid any further aggravation of the environmental and animal health situation in a given region and to guarantee compliance with existing legal rules and the legislation due to be implemented soon. Regions with surplus production of manure could not be eligible. The delimitation of eligible regions should therefore be in accordance with the conditions described in the paragraph above not only for economic reasons but also for environmental reasons. Selecting areas that are too big would conceal environmental problems because intensive animal production is often concentrated very locally.

Production capacity

The production capacity of a region could be defined in two different ways:

a) Indirectly, deduced from the number of pigs housed (basis: existing official livestock census):

The production ceiling of a region to be respected by the aid scheme could refer to a reference period, e.g. the average of three annual censuses in that region, in order to avoid seasonal fluctuations. The livestock census of the following years would subsequently demonstrate whether that ceiling had been respected. The disadvantage of this method is that it would be impossible to determine whether a production increase had been caused by the aid scheme or whether there were other reasons for it. An increase in production would lead to a cessation of the aid scheme, because it would be contrary to the basic requirements of the aid scheme. The possibility that the aid scheme would be discontinued from one year to the next would cause administrative and budget difficulties, as well as causing problems for farmers interested in investing under the scheme.

b) Directly, by counting the number of pig places (basis: register to be set up):

A more accurate method would make the granting of investment aid for constructing additional pig places on a holding conditional on an equivalent number of places having been closed down elsewhere. However, this approach would require an enormous administrative effort, as Member States would have to introduce a specific production

capacity survey which would have to be controlled and updated regularly. Besides, even this method cannot exclude totally the possibility of an increase in regional production due to the fact that farmers extending their capacities without public support would not be included in the survey or controls.

4.4.2. Eligibility of farms

Within the above-mentioned framework, farms eligible for investment aid would have to prove:

- the economic need for structural improvement, a condition which already has to be met by submitting a farm improvement plan under Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 950/97;
- compliance with existing environmental rules by presenting a fertilising plan and a sufficient amount of agricultural land for spreading all the manure without resultant pollution problems or an alternative solution having an equivalent effect with regard to environmental protection;
- compliance with individual farm ceilings determined by each Member State (as in the case of Austria and Finland, see section 4.3 above);
- that the number of newly constructed pig places did not exceed the number of places closed down on other farms;
- respect of a minimum space per animal in order to ensure good sanitary conditions in intensive, but also in less intensive farms.

5. CONCLUSION

5.1. Market

Major fluctuations occurred in the EU pigmeat sector between 1993 and summer 1997. In contrast to 1993 and 1994, when an excessive increase in pig numbers caused a serious crisis in the industry, supply and demand returned to equilibrium in 1995, and the WTO measures applicable to exports since 1 July 1995 have not had a negative impact on the market.

1996 was a good year on the whole, although there was a sharp increase in prices in the spring, followed by a more gradual fall in the autumn. The favourable situation in 1996 caused in particular by a higher demand for pigmeat due to the BSE crisis, led to an increase in pig numbers, so a rise in production was to be expected in 1997.

However, this upturn did not come about; on the contrary, the market saw a strong decline in pigmeat supply during the first half of 1997 on account of the special market support measures, particularly in the Netherlands and Spain, resulting in a very high price level. As a result, pig numbers increased substantially in 1997, as the census figures of August 1997 show. Further expansion of production, encouraged perhaps by national and/or Community structural aid, could lead to a new imbalance on the market, with all the adverse consequences seen in previous crises.

As the production of pigmeat in the EU is expected to increase in 1998, it is assumed that Community Market price for 1998 will be at a significantly lower level than in 1997. The Commission can help cushion the impact of temporary increases in production by making provision, as appropriate, for private storage aid or for encouraging exports. But it cannot protect the sector against the effects of a constant expansion of production well in excess of the growth of demand. It would be unwise to assume that there are unlimited external markets, always ready to absorb all the exports needed to achieve balance on the internal market. It should also be borne in mind that the Commission is required under the WTO agreements since 1 July 1995 to observe quantitative and budgetary ceilings on exports.

Consequently, endorsing measures to increase capacity, even in regions with a low concentration of pigs, could destabilise the internal market, which is always somewhat precarious. Bearing in mind that intra-Community trade in pigmeat exceeds 3 million tonnes, it should be possible to achieve equilibrium between the deficit regions and those with a surplus.

5.2. Structures

As stated in Chapter 3, the average number of pigs per holding, which is the indicator of the trend in farm structures, has increased in all the Member States without the assistance of a support scheme. Comparing the structures of individual holdings and the development of herds, it can be seen that the growth in production has been particularly marked in those countries and regions which have large farms.

Even if the statistics currently available do not permit a detailed and exhaustive assessment of the environmental problems, it is clear that particularly intensive production faces environmental

problems in connection with the disposal of waste and emissions from intensive piggeries. This in turn requires that Member States ensure that piggeries fully respect environmental legislation.

These regions are also more and more vulnerable to outbreaks of disease which can cause immense losses. What is needed is not so much public support for the creation of production capacity as action to prevent further concentration in the sector and in certain areas even a reduction of the pig population.

The health status of the Community pig population has in recent years been hampered by disease eradication problems in areas with a high density of pigs. The resolution of these problems needs further research and improvement in disease control. Concerning the latter, the measures to be considered for implementation include: increased disease awareness, improved preparedness to cope with disease, better protection measures at farm level, protection measures relating to movement of pigs and financing of disease eradication.

The regions where small or medium-sized pig farms predominate also show an increase in the number of pigs per holding. In some regions there is even an increase in the total number of pigs, and it does not therefore seem appropriate to reinforce the increase in regional production by Community aids. Only those regions experiencing losses in terms of market share as a result of declining pig production capacity should be eligible for aid.

Chapter 4.4. indicates the conditions and criteria to be laid down for amending the Regulation. There is evidence, however, that it is not possible to rule out permanently the risk of an increase in regional production. The development of pig farms outside an aid scheme is not subject to a system of checks and is thus difficult to predict. Registration of all regional capacities and comprehensive checks on all pig farms would not seem to be either feasible or justifiable.

Furthermore, in view of the various aid possibilities - as described in chapter 4 - caution must be exercised in granting any new possibility of support.

Lastly, it should be pointed out that there are substantial differences between the Member States with regard to the development of their pig production, despite the fact that the current Community support framework provides for the same rules for all. It can thus be concluded that the impact of a possible support measure for improving individual structures would be fairly low compared with that of other factors such as the degree of organisation and vertical integration, the structure of processing undertakings or marketing.

In the light of the foregoing and by reason of the delicate market balance for pigmeat, there remain serious doubts as to the advisability of amending Regulation 950/97 to resolve the problems in this sector in some regions of the Community.

However in line with Agenda 2000 the Commission proposes a revised legal framework for rural development measures. This will enable existing investment aid measures to be integrated with measures for marketing and processing, environmental protection and so on. In this way more flexible programmes, addressing particular needs in each sector or region, will be possible.

Report on the situation in the pigmeat sector in the European Union with a view to possible changes to structural support measures

Annex

ANNEX

Annex I:

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4 Import quotas for pigmeat, VII/1996-XII/1997

5 Pigmeat supply balance in the EUR-15 (in '000 t carcase weight equivalent), situation and outlook

6 Number of pigs (in '000) per Member State and as percentage of EU total, 1990/1996,*

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8 Number of sows (in '000) per Member State and as percentage of EU total, 1990/1996,*

9 Total number of pigs (in '000), 1989-1993/94/95, at regional level*

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11 Total number of sows (in '000), 1989-1993/94/95, at regional level*

12 The structure of pig holdings in the EU at Member State level, 1987-1991/93/95*

13 The structure of pig holdings in the EU at regional level, 1989/1993*

14 Number of LSU (pigs and cattle) per ha utilised agricultural area, 1993/94,at regional level*

** Data from EUROSTAT databasis extracted between 15.5. and 30.6.1997*

Annex I

1. Development of pig numbers at Member State level

Total pig population

The development of pig numbers[18] in the period 1990 to 1996 shows significant differences between Member States. While the number of pigs decreased significantly in Germany (down 21,75%) and Italy (down 8,45%), production increased in France in particular (up 24,6%), Denmark (up 19,36%) and Belgium (up 12,43%). The biggest increase can be seen in Ireland (33,3%), although, since Ireland accounts for only 1,41% of total Community production (EU-15), this increase did not influence the Community livestock level significantly. In the Netherlands, the number of pigs increased slightly, by 3,37%.

The trend in pig numbers influenced production and, hence, the market position of the main producers: Germany (24,1 million pigs), Spain (18,6 million pigs), France (15,0 million pigs), the Netherlands (14,3 million pigs) and Denmark (11,1 million pigs). With the exception of Germany, these producers increased their share of the total EU pig herd. The highest increase in production share was seen in France, which increased its share by 2,54% to 13,50% of the pig livestock level in the EU-12. Due to this development, France overtook the Netherlands (12,85%) to become the third largest producer in the Community. Spain (+2,20%) and Denmark (+1,52%) also strengthened their position within the Community.

In contrast to the aforementioned producers, Germany's share decreased by 6,37% to 21,75% of the EU-12. It remained the biggest producer, but the gap between Germany and Spain, the second biggest producer, narrowed to 5%. The big decrease in the number of German pigs was mainly in the new Länder, where pig numbers fell by 64,04% between 1990 and 1996, although there was also a decrease in the old Länder, mainly because of the outbreak of the swine fever in 1993 and 1994.

Fattening pigs

The stock of fattening pigs[19] (over 50 kg live weight) showed an increase of 12,18%, to a total of 41,7 million in the EUR-12. The new Member States increased this number by 2,46 million pigs. The biggest increases in fattening pigs were in Ireland (+37,06%), France (+26,01%), Spain (+22,24%) and Denmark (+21,20%). In Germany the number of fattening pigs fell by approximately 22%.

Breeding sows

The figures for breeding sows[20] are an indication of the possible future development of pig production. In the EUR-12, the number of breeding sows increased by 7,42% to 11,7 million between 1990 and 1996. The new Member States (Austria, Finland and Sweden), with 829 000 sows, brought this total to 12,6 million. On the basis of these figures, some increase can be expected in European pig production.

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[18] See Table 6.

[19] See Table 7.

[20] See Table 8.

As regards the five main pig producers mentioned above, the biggest increase in sows was shown by France (+ 23,86%) and Ireland (+ 22,55%). Denmark and the Netherlands enlarged their sow stock by 17,29% and 1,92% respectively. In Germany, the sow stock decreased by 20,41%. Again, this development was mainly influenced by the development in the new Länder, where the sow stock was halved.

A comparison of the percentage of breeding sows kept by the 12 old Member States of the EU reveals the biggest increase in production share for France, which extended its sow stock from a percentage of 10,74% of the EU-12 breeding sows in 1990 to 12,39% in 1996, followed by Spain, with an increase of 0,46% to a share of 17,59%, and Denmark with an increase of 0,88% to a share of 10,41%. The strong decline in pig production in the new German Länder also affected the stock of breeding sows and resulted in a 7,58% decrease in production share for Germany as a whole. Nevertheless, Germany remained the biggest producer of breeding sows in Europe with 21,68% (UE-12), but as with total pig numbers, the gap narrowed between Germany and Spain, the second biggest producer in the EU.

2. Derogation from the 35% fodder clause in Germany (Brandenburg)

The Commission agreed to a derogation from the 35% fodder clause for the German Land Brandenburg. Those applying for participation in this scheme have to fulfil specific conditions:

1. The scheme covers investments for reducing emissions from manure and the elimination of manure on the farms concerned.
2. The investment must not lead to an increase in the production capacity of the farm.
3. The farmer must present a manure utilisation plan, including:
   - identification of the surfaces under contract available for manure spreading,
   - description of measures taken to comply with the German law known as the "Düngeverordnung" (which transposes the Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) into national legislation) concerning choice of areas, calculation of the amount of organic fertiliser per hectare and spreading time,
   - maximum stocking density (all livestock) per hectare of contract area of 1,4 LSU/ha.

The Commission has asked for a report on the application of the derogation scheme to be submitted after one year.

ANNEX II

Tables

Table 1

Gross indigeneous production (1000 tonnes carcase weight)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
EUR	13.338 (1)	14.289 (2)	14.343 (2)	15.175 (2)	15.233 (2)	16.043 (3)
U.E.B.L	747	893	934	976	992	1.029
Denmark	1.208	1.272	1.383	1.524	1.539	1.517
Germany	3.142	3.786	3.467	3.574	3.462	3.427
Greece	147	153	153	147	142	142
Spain	1.772	1.869	1.902	2.065	2.197	2.172
France	1.817	1.860	1.950	2.134	2.117	2.140
Ireland	160	169	189	201	207	207
Italy	1.211	1.224	1.228	1.265	1.295	1.276
Netherlands	1.904	1.806	1.865	1.972	1.927	1.885
Austria				476	473	473
Portugal	278	263	265	304	301	284
Finland					171	168
Sweden					308	311
United Kingdom	953	995	1.007	1.014	1.054	1.013

(1) Eur 12 without Ex - DDR
(2) Eur 12 with new "Länder"
(3) Eur 15

Table 2

Pigmeat: Exports to third countries
(product weight, including fats and offals, in 1000 kg)

	UeBL	Dk	Deu	Ell	Esp	Fra	Irl	Ita	Nl	Öst	Port	SF	Sve	U.K.	Eur
1993	36.604	401.058	73.938	4.063	40.335	56.764	10.387	11.285	82.735		7.192			7.239	731.604
1994	42.938	498.814	102.343	4.581	51.256	113,608	16.539	17.723	99.337		8.187			18.375	973.705
1995	44.888	398.092	57.694	5.620	51.650	104.806	12.149	15.084	103.116	20.138	11.002	7.589	12.257	28.325	872.410
1996	68.836	396.484	37.365	6.077	62.539	121.510	15.753	18.447	119.074	22.092	10.580	12.842	13.904	35.006	940.509

Table 3

Pigmeat: Imports from third countries
(product weight, including fats and offals, in 1000 kg)

	UeBL	Dk	Deu	Ell	Esp	Fra	Irl	Ita	Nl	Öst	Port	SF	Sve	U.K.	Eur
1993	2.124	1.285	16.531	1.689	1.274	2.810	9	11.580	12.316		42			4.917	54.576
1994	2.223	2.229	13.955	1.162	4.451	5.791	81	10.194	6.822		5			5.002	51.918
1995	2.243	242	12.386	570	2.032	3.476	42	10.838	6.218	1.606	278	2	1.651	4.536	46.120
1996	1.005	608	13.540	1.058	6.028	6.407	155	18.162	7.832	2.488	219	1	1.654	3.809	62.966

Table 4

Import quotas for pigmeat

1. Association Agreements with the CEEC-countries

(Period: 1.1.1997 - 31.12.1997)

	Quantities in tonnes	% of reduction of customs rate
Hungary	41.768	80%
Polonia	26.050	80%
Czech Republic	4.980	80%
Slovak Republic	2.340	80%
Bulgaria	230	80%
Romania	17.533	80%
Lithuania *	1.050	80%
Latvia *	1.260	80%
Estonia *	1.575	80%
Slovenia	150	80%

* (Period: 1.7.1996 - 30.12.1997)

2. ACP-countries

(Period: 1.1.1997 - 31.12.1997)

Quantities in tonnes	% of reduction of customs rate
250	50%

3. In the framework of the WTO

	Quantities in tonnes	Customs duty
WTO - 1 (Period: 1.1.1997 - 31.12.1997)	7.000	exemption
WTO - 2 (Period: 1.7.1996 - 30.6.1997)	18.920	Final amount fixed per product

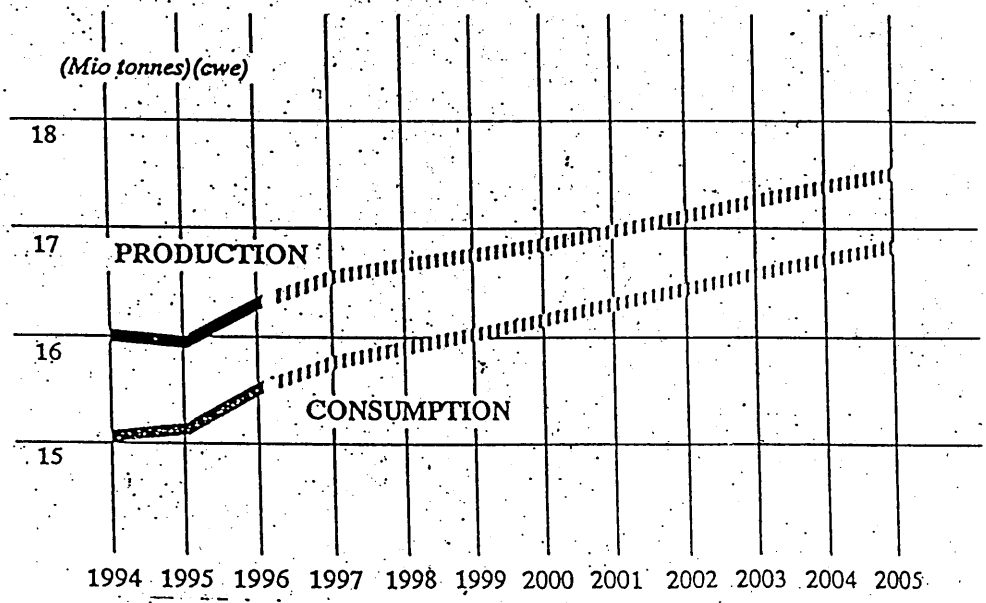
Table 5

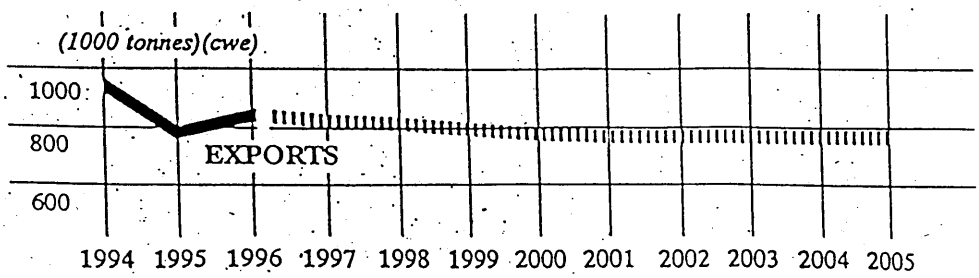
Pigmeat supply balance in the EU-15 (in '000 t carcase weight equivalent), situation and outlook

Pigmeat	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Production	15.953	16.325	16.570	16.684	16.775	16.871	16.998	17.136	17.276	17.417	17.539
Consumption	15.137	15.527	15.770	15.908	16.034	16.165	16.317	16455	16.594	16.735	16.857
Imports	22	42	50	65	80	95	110	110	110	110	110
Exports	808	870	850	841	821	801	792	792	792	792	792
per capita cons. (kg)	40,67	41,67	42,20	42,44	42,68	42,88	43,17	43,41	43,66	43,90	44,15

Note: Extract from: *CAP.2000 - working document. Long term Prospects - Grains, Milk & Meat Products. EU-Commission, DG VI*
Production is net production, i.e. gross indigenous production plus net trade in live animals. Consequently, imports and exports only refer to meat trade. Offals are excluded.

Figures referring to the table above





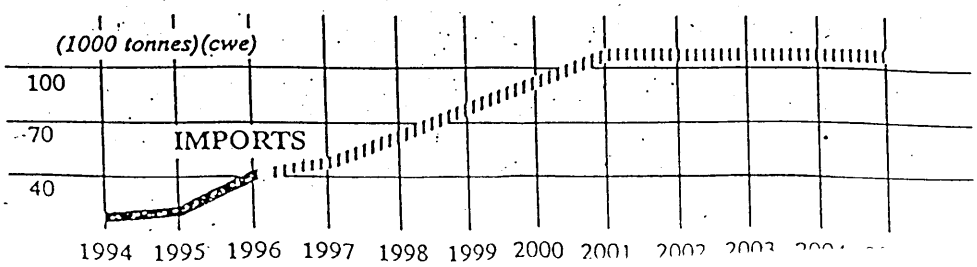


TABLE 6: Total number of pigs per Member State

Total number of pigs (in 1000)

	MS	1996	+/-%	1993	+/-%	1990	+/-1990/96 %
be	Belgium	7.225	+5,07%	6.876	+7,01%	6.426	+12,43%
dk	Denmark	11.079	+1,92%	10.870	+17,11%	9.282	+19,36%
de	Germany	24.117	-7,51%	26.075	-15,39%	30.819	-21,75%
dw	Germany (West)*	20.958	-5,17%	22.101	+0,30%	22.035	-4,89%
	Germany (East)**	3.159	-20,51%	3974	-54,76%	8.784	-64,04%
gr	Greece	904	-20,91%	1.143	+0,00%	1.143	-20,91%
es	Spain	18.572	+2,11%	18.188	+14,04%	15.949	+16,45%
fr	France	14.968	+4,73%	14.291	+18,97%	12.013	+24,60%
ir	Ireland	1.665	+11,99%	1.487	+19,02%	1.249	+33,30%
it	Italy	8.090	-3,09%	8.348	-5,53%	8.837	-8,45%
lu	Luxemburg	77	+7,48%	72	+2,02%	70	+9,66%
nl	Netherlands	14.253	+1,87%	13.991	+1,47%	13.788	+3,37%
pt	Portugal	2.344	-12,08%	2.666	+0,08%	2.664	-12,01%
uk	United Kingdom	7.600	-3,41%	7.868	+6,61%	7.380	+2,98%
e12	EUR12	110.894	-0,88%	111.875	+2,06%	109.620	+1,16%
at	Austria	3.663	-4,11%	3.820	+3,58%	*3.688*	-0,68%
fi	Finland	1.413	+8,76%	*1300*	+0,74%	*1.290*	+9,56%
se	Sweden	2.323	+2,02%	*2277*	+0,57%	*2.264*	+2,61%
e15	EUR15	118.293	-0,82%	119.272	+10,36%	108.078	+9,45%

Total number of pigs in percentage of EU

1996 (UE-15)	1996 (UE-12)	1993	1990	+/- '90/'96 (UE-12)	MS
6,11%	6,52%	6,15%	5,86%	+0,65%	Belgium
9,37%	9,99%	9,72%	8,47%	+1,52%	Denmark
20,39%	21,75%	23,31%	28,11%	-6,37%	Germany
17,72%	18,90%	19,75%	20,10%	-1,20%	Germany (West)*
2,67%	2,85%	3,55%	8,01%	-5,16%	Germany (East)**
0,76%	0,82%	1,02%	1,04%	-0,23%	Greece
15,70%	16,75%	16,26%	14,55%	+2,20%	Spain
12,65%	13,50%	12,77%	10,96%	+2,54%	France
1,41%	1,50%	1,33%	1,14%	+0,36%	Ireland
6,84%	7,30%	7,46%	8,06%	-0,77%	Italy
0,07%	0,07%	0,06%	0,06%	+0,01%	Luxemburg
12,05%	12,85%	12,51%	12,58%	+0,27%	Netherlands
1,98%	2,11%	2,38%	2,43%	-0,32%	Portugal
6,42%	6,85%	7,03%	6,73%	+0,12%	United Kingdom
	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%		EUR12
3,30%					Austria
1,27%					Finland
2,09%					Sweden
100,00%					EUR15

(December survey)

* Source: Stat. Jahrbuch über Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Landwirtschaftsverlag Münster-Hiltrup, various issues. For 1996: preliminary, source: BML, Stat. Monatsbericht 1/97

** Calculated: Germany (East) = Germany - Germany (West)

EUROSTAT: New Cronos/zpa1 (the italic figures were provided by MS authorities)

TABLE 7: Total number of fattening pigs > 50 kg per Member State

Total number of fattening pigs > 50 kg (in 1000)

	MS	1996	+/-%	1993	+/-%	1990	+/-1990/96 %
be	Belgium	2.695	+5,24%	2.561	+14,05%	2.245	+20,03%
dk	Denmark	3.013	+1,31%	2.974	+19,63%	2.486	+21,20%
de	Germany	9.148	-5,59%	9.690	-17,36%	11.726	-21,99%
dw	Germany (West)*	8.071	-2,90%	8.312	+0,78%	8.248	-2,15%
	Germany (East)**	1.076	-21,92%	1378	-60,38%	3.478	-69,06%
gr	Greece	288	-14,79%	338	+7,30%	315	-8,57%
es	Spain	7.563	+3,78%	7.287	+17,78%	6.187	+22,24%
fr	France	5.689	+3,30%	5.508	+21,99%	4.515	+26,01%
ir	Ireland	525	+15,68%	454	+18,48%	383	+37,06%
it	Italy	4.350	-2,43%	4.459	-7,47%	4.818	-9,72%
lu	Luxemburg	26	+15,03%	23	+0,40%	23	+15,49%
nl	Netherlands	4.965	+7,35%	4.625	-0,62%	4.654	+6,68%
pt	Portugal	698	-15,50%	826	-1,55%	839	-16,81%
uk	United Kingdom	2.701	+2,27%	2.641	+8,91%	2.425	+11,38%
e12	EUR12	41.662	+0,67%	41.385	+11,44%	37.138	+12,18%
at	Austria	1.262	-6,86%	1.355			
fi	Finland	499					
se	Sweden	699					
e15	EUR15	44.122					

Number of fattening pigs > 50 kg as % of EU total

1996 (UE-15)	1996 (UE-12)	1993	1990	+/- '90/'96 (UE-12)	MS
6,11%	6,47%	6,19%	6,05%	+0,42%	Belgium
6,83%	7,23%	7,19%	6,69%	+0,54%	Denmark
20,73%	21,96%	23,41%	31,57%	-9,62%	Germany
18,29%	19,37%	20,08%	22,21%	-2,84%	Germany (West)*
2,44%	2,58%	3,33%	9,37%	-6,78%	Germany (East)**
0,65%	0,69%	0,82%	0,85%	-0,16%	Greece
17,14%	18,15%	17,61%	16,66%	+1,49%	Spain
12,89%	13,66%	13,31%	12,16%	+1,50%	France
1,19%	1,26%	1,10%	1,03%	+0,23%	Ireland
9,86%	10,44%	10,77%	12,97%	-2,53%	Italy
0,06%	0,06%	0,06%	0,06%	+0,00%	Luxemburg
11,25%	11,92%	11,18%	12,53%	-0,61%	Netherlands
1,58%	1,68%	2,00%	2,26%	-0,58%	Portugal
6,12%	6,48%	6,38%	6,53%	-0,05%	United Kingdom
	100,00%	100,00%	100,00%		EUR12
3,03%					Austria
1,20%					Finland
1,68%					Sweden
100,00%					EUR15

(December survey)

* Source: Stat. Jahrbuch über Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Landwirtschaftsverlag Münster-Hiltrup, various issues. For 1996: preliminary, source: BML, Stat. Monatsbericht 1/97

** Calculated: Germany (East) = Germany - Germany (West)

EUROSTAT: New Cronos/zpa1 (the italic figures were provided by MS authorities)

TABLE 8: Total number of sows (in 1000) per Member State

Total number of sows (in 1000)

	MS	1996	+/-%	1993	+/-%	1990	+/-1990/96 %
be	Belgium	748	+0,84%	742	+1,42%	731	+2,27%
dk	Denmark	1.221	+5,08%	1.162	+11,62%	1.041	+17,29%
de	Germany	2.543	-9,45%	2.808	-12,10%	3.195	-20,41%
dw	Germany (West)*	2.141	-6,95%	2.301	-3,80%	2.392	-10,49%
	Germany (East)**	402	-20,71%	507	-36,86%	803	-49,94%
gr	Greece	135	-17,18%	163	+1,88%	160	-15,63%
es	Spain	2.063	-2,18%	2.109	+12,75%	1.870	+10,29%
fr	France	1.453	+6,00%	1.371	+16,85%	1.173	+23,86%
ir	Ireland	182	+8,16%	169	+13,31%	149	+22,55%
it	Italy	685	-2,55%	703	-3,17%	726	-5,63%
lu	Luxemburg	9	-6,53%	10	-0,50%	10	-7,00%
nl	Netherlands	1.483	+0,54%	1.475	+1,37%	1.455	+1,92%
pt	Portugal	330	-9,84%	366	+3,39%	354	-6,78%
uk	United Kingdom	875	-2,02%	893	+4,32%	856	+2,22%
e12	EUR12	11.727	-2,03%	11.970	+9,65%	10.917	+7,42%
at	Austria	385	+1,05%	381	+7,08%	*356*	+8,21%
fi	Finland	181					
se	Sweden	262	-3,86%	273	+9,17%	*250*	+4,96%
e15	EUR15	12.556					

Number of sows as percentage of EU total

1996 (UE-15)	1996 (UE-12)	1993	1990	+/- '90/'96 (UE-12)	MS
5,96%	6,38%	6,20%	6,70%	-0,32%	Belgium
9,72%	10,41%	9,71%	9,54%	+0,88%	Denmark
20,25%	21,68%	23,46%	29,27%	-7,58%	Germany
17,05%	18,26%	19,22%	21,91%	-3,65%	Germany (West)*
3,20%	3,43%	4,24%	7,36%	-3,93%	Germany (East)**
1,08%	1,15%	1,36%	1,47%	-0,31%	Greece
16,43%	17,59%	17,62%	17,13%	+0,46%	Spain
11,57%	12,39%	11,45%	10,74%	+1,64%	France
1,45%	1,55%	1,41%	1,36%	+0,19%	Ireland
5,46%	5,84%	5,87%	6,65%	-0,81%	Italy
0,07%	0,08%	0,08%	0,09%	-0,01%	Luxemburg
11,81%	12,65%	12,32%	13,33%	-0,68%	Netherlands
2,63%	2,81%	3,06%	3,24%	-0,43%	Portugal
6,97%	7,46%	7,46%	7,84%	-0,38%	United Kingdom
		100,00%	100,00%		EUR12
3,28%					Austria
1,55%					Finland
2,23%					Sweden
100,00%					EUR15

(December survey)

* Source: Stat. Jahrbuch über Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Landwirtschaftsverlag Münster-Hiltrup, various issues. For 1996: preliminary, source: BML, Stat. Monatsbericht 1/97

** Calculated: Germany (East) = Germany - Germany (West)

EUROSTAT: New Cronos/zpa1 (the italic figures were provided by MS authorities)

TABLE 9: Total number of pigs (in 1000)

	Regions	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	+/- '89('90)/'94 %
eur_	**EUR 12**			112.894	109.830	106.233	110.000	102.156	-100,00%
be	**BELGIQUE-BELGIE**	**7.153**	**6.984**	**6.876**	**6.903**	**6.533**	**6.426**	**6.440**	**+8,45%**
be1	REG.BRUXELLES-CAP./BRUSSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0,00%
be2	VLAAMS GEWEST	6.885	6.707	6.590	6.625	6.264	6.148	6.151	+9,04%
be3	REGION WALLONNE	268	277	286	278	269	278	289	-4.12%
dk	**DANMARK**	**10.709**	**10.864**	**10.870**	**10.345**	**9.767**	**9.497**	**9.190**	**+18,22%**
de	**DEUTSCHLAND gesamt**	**23.737**	**24.698**	**26.075**	**26.514**	**26.063**	**30.819**	**22.165**	**+11,43%**
	DEUTSCHLAND alt*	**20.572**	**21.331**	**22.101**	**22.115**	**21.385**	**22.059**	**22.165**	**-3,76%**
	DEUTSCHLAND neu**	**3.165**	**3.367**	**3.974**	**4.400**	**4.679**	**8.760**		**-61,56%**
de1	BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG	2.176	2.251	2.298	2.240	2.167	2.224	2.227	+1,05%
de2	BAYERN	3.437	3.722	3.807	3.834	3.693	3.716	3.706	+0,45%
de3	BERLIN	2	2	2	2	27	27	3	-33,33%
de4	BRANDENBURG	702	762	969	1.038	1.086	2.049		-62,83%
de5	BREMEN	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	-31,58%
de6	HAMBURG	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	-34,69%
de7	HESSEN	877	917	980	1.000	985	1.028	1.033	-11,27%
de8	MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	527	609	791	970	1.153	1.971		-69,09%
de9	NIEDERSACHSEN	6.752	6.901	7.215	7.216	6.920	7.127	7.172	-3,78%
dea	NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	5.633	5.762	5.916	5.903	5.675	5.938	5.996	-3,89%
deb	RHEINLAND-PFALZ	397	435	466	486	488	510	533	-18,38%
dec	SAARLAND	25	27	32	31	34	36	35	-24,58%
ded	SACHSEN	563	614	682	754	789	1.494		-58,92%
dee	SACHSEN-ANHALT	712	712	817	882	932	1.956		-63,60%
def	SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	1.269	1.309	1.378	1.397	1.388	1.445	1.451	-9,79%
deg	THUERINGEN	660	671	715	756	719	1.291		-48,01%
gr	**ELLADA**	**917**	**951**	**1.144**	**1.099**	**974**	**1.143**	**1.160**	**-18,05%**
gr1	VOREIA ELLADA			434	414	363	419	433	
gr2	KENTRIKI ELLADA			583	567	493	590	583	
gr3	ATTIKI			24	24	24	26	28	
gr4	NISIA AIGAIOU, KRITI			102	94	93	108	117	
es	**ESPANA**	**18.125**	**18.269**	**18.234**	**18.260**	**17.110**	**16.002**	**16.911**	**+8,03%**
es1	NOROESTE			687	1.028	1.029	1.076	1.386	
es11	GALICIA			621	961	955	980	1.273	
es12	ASTURIAS			45	45	47	66	60	
es13	CANTABRIA			22	23	27	30	53	
es2	NORESTE			3.277	2.758	2.854	2.394	2.443	
es21	PAIS VASCO			51	52	57	56	61	
es22	NAVARRA			336	344	370	334	348	
es23	RIOJA			87	100	110	93	112	
es24	ARAGON			2.803	2.261	2.317	1.911	1.923	
es3	MADRID			57	58	69	70	78	
es4	CENTRO (E)			4.668	4.977	4.461	4.355	4.562	
es41	CASTILLA-LEON			2.816	2.941	2.810	2.547	2.585	
es42	CASTILLA-LA MANCHA			735	932	677	899	1.015	
es43	EXTREMADURA			1.118	1.105	974	909	962	
es5	ESTE			6.269	6.033	5.546	5.380	5.641	
es51	CATALUNA			5.237	5.083	4.643	4.465	4.721	
es52	COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA			956	873	794	815	824	
es53	BALEARES			76	77	108	100	97	
es6	SUR			3.230	3.365	3.113	2.674	2.740	
es61	ANDALUCIA			2.086	1.972	1.781	1.689	1.671	
es62	MURCIA			1.144	1.393	1.332	985	1.069	
es63	CEUTA Y MELILLA			0	0	0	0	0	
es7	CANARIAS			46	41	38	53	61	
fr	**FRANCE**	**14.523**	**14.593**	**13.684**	**12.903**	**12.384**	**12.239**	**12.366**	**+18,01%**
fr1	ILE DE FRANCE			*12*	*14*	*17*	*18*	*18*	
fr2	BASSIN PARISIEN			*1.527*	*1.416*	*1.365*	*1.329*	*1.341*	
fr3	NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS		646	*601*	*624*	*613*	*639*	*646*	+0,02%

EUROSTAT: New Cronos/regio (italic figures were provided by MS authorities)

fr4	EST			*306*	*305*	*294*	*302*	*321*	
fr5	OUEST		9.862	*9.148*	*8.391*	*7.983*	*7.775*	*7.738*	+27,44%
fr6	SUD-OUEST			*1.252*	*1.290*	*1.261*	*1.298*	*1.389*	
fr7	CENTRE-EST		749	*679*	*700*	*686*	*697*	*702*	+6,67%
fr8	MEDITERRANEE			*160*	*165*	*165*	*183*	*210*	
fr9	DEPARTEMENTS D'OUTRE-MER								
ie	**IRELAND**	**1.542**	**1.498**	**1.487**	**1.423**	**1.346**	**1.249**	**995**	**+50,598%**
it	**ITALIA**	**8.061**	**8.023**	**8.348**	**8.244**	**8.549**	**8.837**	**9.254**	**-13,301%**
it1	NORD OVEST		750	768	752	741	745	755	-0,675%
it11	PIEMONTE		749	766	750	738	741	751	-0,253%
it12	VALLE D'AOSTA		0	1	0	1	1	1	-57,143%
it13	LIGURIA		1	1	2	3	3	4	-80,000%
it2	LOMBARDIA		3.059	2.992	2.909	2.876	2.917	2.970	+3,014%
it3	NORD EST		774	862	851	860	888	884	-12,465%
it31	TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE		26	24	26	35	39	38	-32,813%
it32	VENETO		560	636	619	643	676	673	-16,877%
it33	FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA		189	202	206	183	173	173	+9,270%
it4	EMILIA-ROMAGNA		1.675	1.797	1.782	1.970	2.088	2.241	-25,260%
it5	CENTRO (I)		709	829	827	944	997	1.089	-34,870%
it51	TOSCANA		234	269	280	363	396	426	-45,239%
it52	UMBRIA		269	321	306	341	354	388	-30,730%
it53	MARCHE		207	238	241	240	247	275	-24,618%
it6	LAZIO		175	160	179	177	189	199	-11,990%
it7	ABRUZZO-MOLISE		158	184	189	161	157	167	-5,436%
it71	ABRUZZO		109	127	130	95	95	97	+12,243%
it72	MOLISE		49	57	59	65	62	70	-29,915%
it8	CAMPANIA		156	162	167	170	187	216	-27,665%
it9	SUD		224	240	231	284	290	335	-33,154%
it91	PUGLIA		31	33	35	38	44	48	-35,892%
it92	BASILICATA		80	77	78	98	97	126	-36,479%
it93	CALABRIA		113	130	118	147	149	160	-29,757%
ita	SICILIA		92	98	99	107	114	120	-23,161%
itb	SARDEGNA		252	257	258	260	265	280	-10,036%
lu	**LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHE)**	**68**	**76**	**72**	**66**	**64**	**70**	**71**	**+8,085%**
nl	**NEDERLAND**	**14.397**	**14.565**	**14.964**	**14.161**	**13.217**	**13.915**	**13.729**	**+6,088%**
nl1	NOORD-NEDERLAND	564	565	585	558	558	559	549	+2,988%
nl2	OOST-NEDERLAND	4.845	4.909	5.128	4.888	4.570	4.818	4.819	+1,876%
nl3	WEST-NEDERLAND	778	809	879	825	791	826	826	-2,130%
nl4	ZUID-NEDERLAND	8.211	8.282	8.373	7.890	7.298	7.712	7.535	+9,909%
pt	**PORTUGAL**	**2.402**	**2.416**	**2.664**	**2.546**	**2.554**	**2.650**	**2.583**	**-6,465%**
pt1	CONTINENTE		2.359	2.606	2.488	2.494	2.585	2.516	-6,240%
pt11	NORTE		196	227	227	211	220	221	-11,312%
pt12	CENTRO (P)		536	581	618	597	618	548	-2,190%
pt13	LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO		1.156	1.279	1.178	1.202	1.295	1.243	-6,999%
pt14	ALENTEJO		396	445	391	398	361	403	-1,737%
pt15	ALGARVE		75	74	74	86	91	101	-25,743%
pt2	ACORES		40	40	40	40	42	39	+2,564%
pt3	MADEIRA		17	18	18	20	23	28	-39,286%
uk	**UNITED KINGDOM**	**7.351**	**7.879**	**7.869**	**7.704**	**7.519**	**7.379**	**7.383**	**+6,718%**
uk1	NORTH	179	181	210	190	183	181	171	+5,848%
uk2	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	1.875	1.799	1.945	1.769	1.651	1.710	1.588	+13,287%
uk3	EAST MIDLANDS	548	653	623	614	607	607	576	+13,368%
uk4	EAST ANGLIA	1.507	1.422	1.534	1.449	1.396	1.276	1.208	+17,715%
uk5	SOUTH EAST (UK)	681	802	736	755	852	815	793	+1,135%
uk6	SOUTH WEST (UK)	786	978	880	886	839	880	869	+12,543%
uk7	WEST MIDLANDS	365	515	403	444	429	410	689	-25,254%
uk8	NORTH WEST (UK)	238	285	309	395	364	339	334	-14,671%
uk9	WALES	89	96	94	109	92	106	124	-22,581%
uka	SCOTLAND	548	579	537	498	506	461	431	+34,339%
ukb	NORTHERN IRELAND	534	569	597	597	601	595	602	-5,482%

EUROSTAT: New Cronos/regio (italic figures were provided by MS authorities)

	EUR 15	115.959	117.548						
at	OESTERREICH	**37.006**	**3.729**	**3.820**	**3.720**	**3.638**	**3.688**	**3.773**	**-1,166%**
at1	OSTOESTERREICH	1.218	1.240	*1.297*	1.283	*1.271*	*1.293*	*1.348*	-8,012%
at11	BURGENLAND	126	126	*134*	132	*134*	*140*	*142*	-11,193%
at12	NIEDEROESTERREICH	1.091	1.113	*1.161*	1.150	*1.135*	*1.151*	*1.204*	-7,550%
at13	WIEN	1	1	*1*	2	*1*	*2*	*2*	-48,294%
at2	SUEDOESTERREICH	1.221	1.212	*1.226*	1.179	*1.145*	*1.161*	*1.174*	+3,237%
at21	KAERNTEN	198	195	*203*	200	*190*	*200*	*202*	-3,275%
at22	STEIERMARK	1.023	1.017	*1.022*	979	*955*	*961*	*973*	+4,568%
at3	WESTOESTERREICH	1.270	1.277	*1.297*	1.257	*1.222*	*1.233*	*1.251*	+2,078%
at31	OBEROESTERREICH	1.180	1.181	*1.188*	1.149	*1.116*	*1.124*	*1.132*	+4,322%
at32	SALZBURG	27	29	*33*	33	*32*	*33*	*35*	-16,777%
at33	TIROL	44	48	*57*	56	*55*	*58*	*63*	-23,911%
at34	VORARLBERG	19	19	*20*	20	*19*	*19*	*21*	-8,785%
fi	**SUOMI/FINLAND**	**1.394**	**1.287**	**1.300**	**1.309**	**1.357**	**1.290**	**1.348**	**-4,489%**
fi11_	UUSIMAA, E-SUOMI, AALAND	844	774	*771*	*791*	*838*	*790*	*833*	-7,059%
fi13	ITÄ-SUOMI	93	108	*90*	*95*	*103*	*103*	*104*	+3,161%
fi14	VÄLI-SUOMI	413	363	*390*	*378*	*369*	*350*	*367*	-1,035%
fi15	POHJOIS-SUOMI	44	42	*48*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*43*	-2,784%
se	**SVERIGE*** **	**2.331**	**2.329**	**2.277**	**2.279**	**2.201**	**2.264**	**2.264**	**+2,858%**
se01	STOCKHOLM		29	29	*24*	*18*	*19*	*23*	+25,503%
se02	ÖSTRA MELLANSVERIGE		372	339	*326*	*302*	*318*	*302*	+23,055%
se03	SMÅLAND MED ÖARNA		225	225	*231*	*224*	*231*	*233*	-3,211%
se04	SYDSVERIGE		857	855	*891*	*887*	*907*	*911*	-5,846%
se05	VÄSTSVERIGE		708	697	*678*	*642*	*666*	*673*	+5,142%
se06	NORRA MELLANSVERIGE		80	71	*70*	*70*	*68*	*64*	+23,311%
se07	MELLERSTA NORRLAND		19	17	*17*	*17*	*16*	*16*	+16,763%
se08	ÖVRE NORRLAND		39	43	*41*	*41*	*39*	*41*	-5,485%

* Source for 1994/95: Stat. Jahrbuch über Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Landwirtschaftsverlag Münster-Hiltrup

** 1994/95 is calculated: Germany(neu) = Germany(gesamt) - Germany (alt)

***The Swedish figures are calculated by GDVI/FII.1 (since the Swedish statistic is not adjusted to the EUROSTAT definitions)

EUROSTAT: New Cronos/regio (italic figures were provided by MS authorities)

TABLE 10: Total number of fattening pigs > 50 kg (in 1000)

	Regions	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	+/- '89('90)/'94 %
eur_	**EUR 12**			40.957	39.734	38.361	39.782	36.315	
be	**BELGIQUE-BELGIE**	**2.744**	**2.695**	**2.561**	**2.507**	**2.317**	**2.245**	**2.285**	**+17,97%**
be1	REG.BRUXELLES-CAP./BRUSSE	-		0	0	0	0	0	+0,00%
be2	VLAAMS GEWEST	2.646	2.593	2.458	2.409	2.229	2.140	2.192	+18,30%
be3	REGION WALLONNE	98	103	103	98	89	106	93	+10,10%
dk	**DANMARK**	**2.937**	**3.046**	**2.974**	**2.845**	**2.615**	**2.425**	**2.322**	**+31,16%**
de	**DEUTSCHLAND gesamt**	**9.144**	**9.498**	**9.690**	**9.821**	**9.534**	**11.726**	**8.165**	**+16,32%**
	DEUTSCHLAND alt*	**8.049**	**8.311**	**8.312**	**8.301**	**7.852**	**8.264**	**8.165**	**+1,79%**
	DEUTSCHLAND neu**	**1.095**	**1.187**	**1.379**	**1.520**	**1.681**	**3.462**		**-65,72%**
de1	BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG	614	624	631	629	600	635	621	+0,60%
de2	BAYERN	1.246	1.336	1.321	1.363	1.284	1.324	1.273	+4,97%
de3	BERLIN	1	1	1	1	19	19	2	-43,75%
de4	BRANDENBURG	226	252	324	349	369	801		-68,49%
de5	BREMEN	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	-69,23%
de6	HAMBURG	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	-37,50%
de7	HESSEN	357	364	386	388	383	397	395	-7,82%
de8	MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	182	215	267	324	384	776		-72,34%
de9	NIEDERSACHSEN	2.837	2.933	2.928	2.869	2.667	2.806	2.801	+4,72%
dea	NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	2.327	2.358	2.334	2.323	2.186	2.332	2.305	+2,28%
deb	RHEINLAND-PFALZ	149	165	175	177	182	189	204	-19,28%
dec	SAARLAND	10	11	12	12	13	13	14	-19,26%
ded	SACHSEN	184	210	241	258	289	575		-63,49%
dee	SACHSEN-ANHALT	283	277	313	329	377	783		-64,65%
def	SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	508	518	523	538	515	548	549	-5,59%
deg	THUERINGEN	219	233	234	259	262	527		-55,80%
gr	**ELLADA**	**282**	**282**	**338**	**323**	**284**	**315**	**354**	
gr1	VOREIA ELLADA			131	117	112	120	154	
gr2	KENTRIKI ELLADA			178	181	142	173	172	
gr3	ATTIKI			4	3	4	5	4	
gr4	NISIA AIGAIOU, KRITI			24	21	24	17	24	
es	**ESPANA**			**7.296**	**7.244**	**6.593**	**6.200**	**6.330**	
es1	NOROESTE			247	448	419	411	600	
es11	GALICIA			208	409	376	354	538	
es12	ASTURIAS			31	30	31	43	32	
es13	CANTABRIA			8	9	12	15	30	
es2	NORESTE			1.366	1.107	1.015	857	767	
es21	PAIS VASCO			10	11	15	16	16	
es22	NAVARRA			114	93	121	89	106	
es23	RIOJA			24	25	31	21	28	
es24	ARAGON			1.219	977	849	731	617	
es3	MADRID			17	19	25	27	25	
es4	CENTRO (E)			1.967	1.983	1.847	1.701	1.710	
es41	CASTILLA-LEON			963	1.101	1.122	882	831	
es42	CASTILLA-LA MANCHA			242	362	241	315	326	
es43	EXTREMADURA			762	521	485	504	553	
es5	ESTE			2.305	2.169	2.017	2.043	2.095	
es51	CATALUNA			1.924	1.840	1.683	1.754	1.773	
es52	COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA			370	319	307	270	311	
es53	BALEARES			11	10	27	19	11	
es6	SUR			1.385	1.509	1.262	1.149	1.118	
es61	ANDALUCIA			987	896	842	801	766	
es62	MURCIA			398	614	420	349	352	
es63	CEUTA Y MELILLA			0	0	0	0	0	
es7	CANARIAS			9	9	8	13	15	
fr	**FRANCE**		**5.380**	**5.128**	**4.869**	**4.642**	**4.654**	**4.681**	**+14,92%**
fr1	ILE DE FRANCE			*8*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*7*	
fr2	BASSIN PARISIEN			*564*	*525*	*500*	*482*	*521*	

EUROSTAT: New Cronos/regio (italic figures were provided by MS authorities)

fr3	NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS		220	*204*	*206*	*184*	*192*	*202*	+9,12%
fr4	EST			*133*	*131*	*124*	*133*	*139*	
fr5	OUEST		3.541	*3.282*	*3.041*	*2.903*	*2.869*	*2.772*	+27,76%
fr6	SUD-OUEST			*540*	*547*	*533*	*553*	*595*	
fr7	CENTRE-EST		342	*319*	*332*	*315*	*328*	*327*	+4,55%
fr8	MEDITERRANEE			*79*	*81*	*76*	*90*	*118*	
fr9	DEPARTEMENTS D'OUTRE-MER								
ie	**IRELAND**	**486**	**469**	**454**	**424**	**411**	**383**	**326**	**+43,60%**
it	**ITALIA**	**4.340**	**4.316**	**4.459**	**4.410**	**4.577**	**4.818**	**4.809**	**-10,26%**
it1	NORD OVEST		415	404	403	387	369	351	+18,20%
it11	PIEMONTE		414	402	401	385	366	348	+19,06%
it12	VALLE D'AOSTA		0	1	0	1	1	1	-66,67%
it13	LIGURIA		1	1	1	2	2	3	-76,92%
it2	LOMBARDIA		1.647	1.567	1.518	1.488	1.544	1.542	+6,76%
it3	NORD EST		412	453	483	491	520	502	-17,95%
it31	TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE		18	14	17	26	28	24	-26,67%
it32	VENETO		305	353	362	375	409	394	-22,60%
it33	FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA		89	86	104	90	83	84	+6,45%
it4	EMILIA-ROMAGNA		908	976	947	1.053	1.135	1.126	-19,43%
it5	CENTRO (I)		397	499	470	552	601	566	-29,80%
it51	TOSCANA		128	150	144	177	221	198	-35,33%
it52	UMBRIA		154	213	186	231	239	225	-31,31%
it53	MARCHE		115	137	140	144	141	143	-19,76%
it6	LAZIO		138	114	133	109	121	138	-0,43%
it7	ABRUZZO-MOLISE		102	112	125	113	120	128	-20,24%
it71	ABRUZZO		64	72	82	66	69	76	-15,62%
it72	MOLISE		37	41	43	47	52	51	-27,10%
it8	CAMPANIA		94	105	116	135	147	158	-40,53%
it9	SUD		136	152	132	167	173	210	-35,31%
it91	PUGLIA		15	15	16	15	23	26	-44,23%
it92	BASILICATA		51	57	56	74	78	86	-40,30%
it93	CALABRIA		70	80	59	78	73	98	-28,59%
ita	SICILIA		34	35	35	36	48	43	-21,36%
itb	SARDEGNA		34	43	49	46	42	44	-22,50%
lu	**LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHE)**	**21**	**23**	**23**	**20**	**20**	**23**	**22**	**+3,65%**
nl	**NEDERLAND**	**4.992**	**4.096**	**4.189**	**4.001**	**3.986**	**3.883**	**3.857**	**+6,20%**
nl1	NOORD-NEDERLAND	146	146	151	146	141	138	140	+4,00%
nl2	OOST-NEDERLAND	1.400	1.436	1.484	1.438	1.395	1.373	1.372	+4,66%
nl3	WEST-NEDERLAND	243	244	269	247	249	238	242	+0,99%
nl4	ZUID-NEDERLAND	2.221	2.271	2.284	2.170	2.201	2.134	2.103	+7,94%
pt	**PORTUGAL**		**745**	**824**	**795**	**805**	**825**	**784**	**-4,97%**
pt1	CONTINENTE		727	805	776	782	801	754	-3,58%
pt11	NORTE		62	74	75	83	100	66	-6,06%
pt12	CENTRO (P)		150	176	172	152	170	145	+3,45%
pt13	LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO		369	391	395	415	417	410	-10,00%
pt14	ALENTEJO		122	142	113	112	88	106	+15,09%
pt15	ALGARVE		24	22	21	20	26	27	-11,11%
pt2	ACORES		13	13	13	14	14	16	-18,75%
pt3	MADEIRA		5	6	6	9	10	14	-64,29%
uk	**UNITED KINGDOM**	**2.586**	**2.665**	**2.642**	**2.594**	**2.558**	**2.425**	**2.445**	**+9,00%**
uk1	NORTH	73	64	70	59	56	54	56	+14,29%
uk2	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	691	590	759	584	517	545	496	+18,95%
uk3	EAST MIDLANDS	188	220	200	230	226	215	183	+20,22%
uk4	EAST ANGLIA	522	482	474	530	512	409	400	+20,50%
uk5	SOUTH EAST (UK)	204	262	202	211	258	248	224	+16,96%
uk6	SOUTH WEST (UK)	300	267	266	285	267	272	163	+63,80%
uk7	WEST MIDLANDS	138	255	132	125	152	137	307	-16,94%
uk8	NORTH WEST (UK)	80	104	112	159	144	127	120	-13,33%

EUROSTAT: New Cronos/regio (italic figures were provided by MS authorities)

uk9	WALES	30	26	27	31	27	34	33	-21,21%
uka	SCOTLAND	162	182	168	168	164	155	136	+33,82%
ukb	NORTHERN IRELAND	199	215	231	213	235	229	226	-4,87%
	EUR 15								
at	**OESTERREICH**	**1.312**	**1.323**	**1.355**					
at1	OSTOESTERREICH	411	419	*439*					
at11	BURGENLAND	46	46	*50*					
at12	NIEDEROESTERREICH	365	373	*389*					
at13	WIEN								
at2	SUEDOESTERREICH	464	458	*463*					
at21	KAERNTEN	79	76	*80*					
at22	STEIERMARK	385	382	*383*					
at3	WESTOESTERREICH	437	446	*453*					
at31	OBEROESTERREICH	403	410	*410*					
at32	SALZBURG	12	14	*16*					
at33	TIROL	15	15	*20*					
at34	VORARLBERG	7	7	*7*					
fi	**SUOMI/FINLAND**	**508**	**461**						
fi11_	UUSIMAA, E-SUOMI, AALAND	303							
fi13	ITÄ-SUOMI	35							
fi14	VÄLI-SUOMI	153							
fi15	POHJOIS-SUOMI	17							
se	**SVERIGE*** **		**648**	**591**	**642**	**627**	**648**	**617**	**+5,12%**
se01	STOCKHOLM		10	*11*	*10*	*7*	*9*	*9*	+8,75%
se02	ÖSTRA MELLANSVERIGE		102	*80*	*89*	*80*	*90*	*83*	+22,47%
se03	SMÅLAND MED ÖARNA		55	*54*	*61*	*56*	*60*	*57*	-3,43%
se04	SYDSVERIGE		250	*236*	*258*	*269*	*267*	*262*	-4,53%
se05	VÄSTSVERIGE		190	*174*	*186*	*175*	*183*	*171*	+11,43%
se06	NORRA MELLANSVERIGE		23	*20*	*22*	*22*	*22*	*19*	+22,52%
se07	MELLERSTA NORRLAND		5	*4*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*4*	+29,65%
se08	ÖVRE NORRLAND		14	*12*	*12*	*13*	*12*	*13*	+7,55%

* Source for 1994/95: Stat. Jahrbuch über Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Landwirtschaftsverlag Münster-Hiltrup

** 1994/95 is calculated: Germany(neu) = Germany(gesamt) - Germany (alt)

***The Swedish figures are calculated by GDVI/FII.1 (since the Swedish statistic is not adjusted to the EUROSTAT definitions)

EUROSTAT: New Cronos/regio (italic figures were provided by MS authorities)

TABLE 11: Total number of sows (in 1000)

	Regions	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	+/- '89 ('90)/'94 %
	EUR 12			12.071	12.085	11.624	11.774	10.956	
be	BELGIQUE-BELGIE	735	732	742	762	730	731	717	+2,1%
be1	REG.BRUXELLES-CAP./BRUSSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0,0%
be2	VLAAMS GEWEST	705	700	707	726	694	695	677	+3,4%
be3	REGION WALLONNE	30	32	35	36	36	37	40	-19,5%
dk	DANMARK	1.147	1.131	1.162	1.149	1.077	1.044	1.006	+12,4%
de	DEUTSCHLAND gesamt	2.529	2.613	2.809	2.989	2.917	3.195	2.412	+8,4%
	DEUTSCHLAND alt*	2.124	2.197	2.301	2.407	2.333	2.392	2.412	-8,9%
	DEUTSCHLAND neu**	405	416	507	583	584	804		-48,2%
de1	BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG	307	315	323	321	310	309	309	+1,8%
de2	BAYERN	415	440	450	462	442	443	441	-0,2%
de3	BERLIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0,0%
de4	BRANDENBURG	101	104	138	149	144	197		-47,4%
de5	BREMEN	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	-33,3%
de6	HAMBURG	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	-33,3%
de7	HESSEN	88	92	99	105	104	106	108	-14,7%
de8	MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	68	72	100	133	152	178		-59,5%
de9	NIEDERSACHSEN	632	645	687	718	700	715	730	-11,6%
dea	NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	518	529	557	599	579	610	615	-13,9%
deb	RHEINLAND-PFALZ	42	46	51	57	56	59	60	-24,2%
dec	SAARLAND	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	-31,0%
ded	SACHSEN	73	75	82	91	94	138		-45,9%
dee	SACHSEN-ANHALT	79	81	92	111	105	170		-52,8%
def	SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	118	125	130	140	138	144	144	-12,7%
deg	THUERINGEN	85	86	95	99	90	121		-28,6%
gr	ELLADA			163	150	137	160	167	
gr1	VOREIA ELLADA			59	56	54	64	62	
gr2	KENTRIKI ELLADA			82	72	66	75	77	
gr3	ATTIKI			7	6	4	6	5	
gr4	NISIA AIGAIOU, KRITI			16	14	12	15	23	
es	ESPANA			2.117	2.108	1.919	1.879	1.939	
es1	NOROESTE			82	114	109	117	138	
es11	GALICIA			77	109	104	111	129	
es12	ASTURIAS			3	3	3	3	5	
es13	CANTABRIA			2	2	2	3	4	
es2	NORESTE			429	342	329	282	282	
es21	PAIS VASCO			14	13	13	14	14	
es22	NAVARRA			53	60	59	55	56	
es23	RIOJA			17	18	18	19	21	
es24	ARAGON			345	250	239	195	191	
es3	MADRID			9	9	9	8	10	
es4	CENTRO (E)			674	712	619	622	621	
es41	CASTILLA-LEON			440	458	404	402	391	
es42	CASTILLA-LA MANCHA			102	119	103	136	139	
es43	EXTREMADURA			132	136	112	84	91	
es5	ESTE			570	560	516	545	545	
es51	CATALUNA			450	446	404	432	424	
es52	COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA			101	95	89	91	100	
es53	BALEARES			19	19	23	22	21	
es6	SUR			345	363	330	296	334	
es61	ANDALUCIA			207	208	192	171	165	
es62	MURCIA			138	155	138	125	169	
es63	CEUTA Y MELILLA			0	0	0	0	0	
es7	CANARIAS			8	8	7	8	9	
fr	FRANCE		1.435	1.347	1.310	1.241	1.207	1.219	+17,7%
fr1	ILE DE FRANCE			*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	
fr2	BASSIN PARISIEN			*163*	*152*	*146*	*138*	*140*	
fr3	NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS		76	*70*	*79*	*79*	*82*	*83*	-7,5%
fr4	EST			*27*	*29*	*28*	*29*	*29*	
fr5	OUEST		963	*891*	*844*	*785*	*757*	*754*	+27,6%

EUROSTAT: New Cronos/regio (italic figures were provided by MS authorities)

fr6	SUD-OUEST			*122*	*129*	*128*	*127*	*137*	
fr7	CENTRE-EST		58	*57*	*60*	*57*	*56*	*56*	+3,3%
fr8	MEDITERRANEE			*16*	*17*	*17*	*17*	*18*	
fr9	DEPARTEMENTS D'OUTRE-MER								
ie	IRELAND	176	162	169	172	160	149	115	+40,7%
it	ITALIA		678	703	691	712	726	760	-10,8%
it1	NORD OVEST		57	59	57	60	67	64	-11,0%
it11	PIEMONTE		57	59	57	60	67	64	-10,7%
it12	VALLE D'AOSTA		0	0	0	0	0	0	
it13	LIGURIA		0	0	0	0	0	0	-66,7%
it2	LOMBARDIA		247	248	245	232	228	225	+9,6%
it3	NORD EST		64	72	67	70	62	65	-0,2%
it31	TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE		1	1	1	1	2	2	-63,2%
it32	VENETO		44	47	43	47	42	46	-5,6%
it33	FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA		20	24	23	22	18	16	+22,7%
it4	EMILIA-ROMAGNA		122	126	133	154	149	181	-32,5%
it5	CENTRO (I)		54	54	55	68	68	75	-29,0%
it51	TOSCANA		20	21	22	29	34	38	-47,0%
it52	UMBRIA		18	17	17	22	18	17	+9,0%
it53	MARCHE		15	16	16	17	17	20	-26,1%
it6	LAZIO		8	9	7	12	12	13	-37,8%
it7	ABRUZZO-MOLISE		12	13	11	8	7	8	+42,0%
it71	ABRUZZO		9	10	9	5	5	4	+102,3%
it72	MOLISE		3	3	2	3	2	4	-29,7%
it8	CAMPANIA		13	12	9	8	5	11	+10,5%
it9	SUD		15	15	17	22	27	13	+19,8%
it91	PUGLIA		3	3	4	5	6	5	-43,5%
it92	BASILICATA		5	3	4	4	4	2	+140,9%
it93	CALABRIA		7	8	9	13	17	6	+24,1%
ita	SICILIA		10	12	13	14	14	14	-25,9%
itb	SARDEGNA		77	83	78	63	87	91	-15,6%
lu	LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHE)	9	9	10	10	9	10	10	-7,1%
nl	NEDERLAND	1.502	1.515	1.570	1.546	1.506	1.498	1.465	+3,4%
nl1	NOORD-NEDERLAND	64	63	68	67	66	67	65	-1,9%
nl2	OOST-NEDERLAND	482	487	508	506	497	494	490	-0,6%
nl3	WEST-NEDERLAND	71	77	85	84	83	86	84	-9,3%
nl4	ZUID-NEDERLAND	886	888	908	888	860	851	827	+7,4%
pt	PORTUGAL		330	363	354	350	354	347	-4,9%
pt1	CONTINENTE		323	356	347	343	346	341	-5,3%
pt11	NORTE		24	28	28	28	18	28	-14,3%
pt12	CENTRO (P)		91	94	107	105	100	85	+7,1%
pt13	LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO		135	154	137	138	152	144	-6,3%
pt14	ALENTEJO		62	70	63	60	65	70	-11,4%
pt15	ALGARVE		11	10	12	12	11	14	-21,4%
pt2	ACORES		5	5	5	5	6	4	+25,0%
pt3	MADEIRA		2	2	2	2	2	2	+0,0%
uk	UNITED KINGDOM	838	868	893	888	869	855	838	+3,6%
uk1	NORTH	20	21	22	21	21	21	20	+5,0%
uk2	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	201	208	203	207	206	201	190	+9,5%
uk3	EAST MIDLANDS	69	70	74	65	64	67	67	+4,5%
uk4	EAST ANGLIA	152	146	166	155	151	139	124	+17,7%
uk5	SOUTH EAST (UK)	94	95	99	97	100	108	103	-7,8%
uk6	SOUTH WEST (UK)	97	116	106	106	108	110	107	+8,4%
uk7	WEST MIDLANDS	42	45	52	56	47	49	56	-19,6%
uk8	NORTH WEST (UK)	28	28	31	50	34	33	34	-17,6%
uk9	WALES	12	13	12	15	13	14	16	-18,8%
uka	SCOTLAND	64	66	64	55	64	53	56	+17,9%
ukb	NORTHERN IRELAND	61	60	63	64	62	61	66	-9,1%
	EUR 15								
at	OESTERREICH	388	381	381	360	349			
at1	OSTOESTERREICH	132	132	134	130				
at11	BURGENLAND	12	12	12	12				

EUROSTAT: New Cronos/regio (italic figures were provided by MS authorities)

at12	NIEDEROESTERREICH	120	120	122	118				
at13	WIEN								
at2	SUEDOESTERREICH	119	114	113	104				
at21	KAERNTEN	19	19	19	17				
at22	STEIERMARK	100	95	94	87				
at3	WESTOESTERREICH	138	134	134	126				
at31	OBEROESTERREICH	129	125	124	117				
at32	SALZBURG	2	2	2	2				
at33	TIROL	5	5	6	6				
at34	VORARLBERG	2	2	2	2				
fi	**SUOMI/FINLAND**	**179**	**171**						
fi11_	UUSIMAA, E-SUOMI, AALAND	109							
fi13	ITAE-SUOMI	12							
fi14	VAELI-SUOMI	53							
fi15	POHJOIS-SUOMI	5							
se	**SVERIGE*** **		**241**	**273**	**254**	**247**	**250**	**260**	**-7,3%**
se01	STOCKHOLM		2	*3*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	+57,5%
se02	ÖSTRA MELLANSVERIGE		39	*43*	*39*	*36*	*36*	*36*	+9,5%
se03	SMÅLAND MED ÖARNA		24	*29*	*29*	*28*	*28*	*29*	-15,6%
se04	SYDSVERIGE		87	*98*	*94*	*93*	*95*	*99*	-12,4%
se05	VÄSTSVERIGE		75	*84*	*77*	*74*	*76*	*81*	-7,7%
se06	NORRA MELLANSVERIGE		8	*8*	*7*	*7*	*7*	*7*	+12,1%
se07	MELLERSTA NORRLAND		2	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	-2,2%
se08	ÖVRE NORRLAND		4	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	-21,8%

* Source for 1994/95: Stat. Jahrbuch über Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten, Landwirtschaftsverlag Münster-Hiltrup

** 1994/95 is calculated: Germany(neu) = Germany(gesamt) - Germany (alt)

***The Swedish figures are calculated by GDVI/FII.1 (since the Swedish statistic is not adjusted to the EUROSTAT definitions)

TABLE 12: The structure of pig holdings in the EU

Belgium Size classes	1987 Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	1995 Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	1987/95 +/- Animals per holding
1-9 pigs	5.927	22,36%	20.150	0,34%	3	1.211	9,29%	4.191	0,06%	3	+1,80%
10-49 pigs	5.524	20,84%	145.015	2,47%	26	1.340	10,27%	35.687	0,49%	27	+1,45%
50-99 pigs	3.416	12,88%	244.661	4,17%	72	1.042	7,99%	76.425	1,05%	73	+2,40%
100-199 pigs	3.797	14,32%	540.173	9,22%	142	1.697	13,01%	249.890	3,44%	147	+3,51%
200-399 pigs	3.574	13,48%	1.015.194	17,32%	284	2.087	16,00%	604.710	8,32%	290	+2,01%
400-999 pigs	3.228	12,18%	1.991.286	33,97%	617	3.369	25,83%	2.251.030	30,97%	668	+8,31%
> 1000 pigs	1.047	3,95%	1.904.991	32,50%	1819	2.296	17,60%	4.046.550	55,67%	1762	-3,14%
Total	26.513	100,00%	5.861.470	100,00%	221	13.042	100,00%	7.268.483	100,00%	557	+152,09%
1-9 fattening pigs	4.323	33,30%	13.707	0,70%	3	1.075	13,11%	3.500	0,13%	3	+2,68%
10-49 fattening pigs	2.407	18,54%	59.267	3,01%	25	852	10,39%	21.521	0,80%	25	+2,59%
50-99 fattening pigs	1.541	11,87%	108.513	5,51%	70	685	8,35%	49.375	1,84%	72	+2,36%
100-199 fattening pigs	1.845	14,21%	257.560	13,08%	140	1.287	15,69%	188.778	7,04%	147	+5,07%
200-399 fattening pigs	1.597	12,30%	438.058	22,24%	274	1.947	23,74%	559.536	20,86%	287	+4,77%
400-999 fattening pigs	990	7,63%	569.358	28,91%	575	1.936	23,61%	1.171.170	43,67%	605	+5,19%
> 1000 fattening pigs	279	2,15%	522.838	26,55%	1874	419	5,11%	688.224	25,66%	1643	-12,35%
Total	12.982	100,00%	1.969.301	100,00%	152	8.201	100,00%	2.682.104	100,00%	327	+115,59%
1-9 sows	5.343	29,73%	23.199	3,39%	4	1.254	13,88%	5.608	0,75%	4	+3,00%
10-49 sows	7.889	43,90%	195.555	28,59%	25	2.700	29,88%	73.132	9,85%	27	+9,27%
50-99 sows	3.199	17,80%	222.125	32,48%	69	2.234	24,73%	163.385	22,00%	73	+5,33%
> 100 sows	1.541	8,57%	243.077	35,54%	158	2.847	31,51%	500.681	67,40%	176	+11,49%
Total	17.972	100,00%	683.956	100,00%	38	9.035	100,00%	742.806	100,00%	82	+116,03%

EUROSTAT: EU pig holding structures

Denmark Size classes	1987 Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	1995 Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	1987/95 +/- Animals per holding
1-9 pigs	3.417	9,07%	16.306	0,18%	5	1.523	7,11%	6.777	0,06%	4	-6,75%
10-49 pigs	9.707	25,75%	260.387	2,81%	27	4.016	18,75%	105.810	0,95%	26	-1,78%
50-99 pigs	6.084	16,14%	436.031	4,71%	72	2.393	11,17%	170.070	1,53%	71	-0,84%
100-199 pigs	5.843	15,50%	832.675	8,99%	143	2.750	12,84%	394.860	3,56%	144	+0,76%
200-399 pigs	5.458	14,48%	1.566.045	16,90%	287	2.927	13,67%	842.320	7,60%	288	+0,30%
400-999 pigs	5.475	14,53%	3.383.903	36,52%	618	4.398	20,54%	2.851.651	25,73%	648	+4,91%
> 1000 pigs	1.706	4,53%	2.771.071	29,90%	1624	3.410	15,92%	6.712.424	60,56%	1968	+21,19%
Total	37.690	100,00%	9.266.418	100,00%	246	21.417	100,00%	11.083.912	100,00%	518	+110,50%
1-9 fattening pigs	5.548	20,83%	23.353	1,04%	4	2.283	13,69%	10.164	0,34%	4	+5,77%
10-49 fattening pigs	9.824	36,88%	237.873	10,62%	24	4.537	27,21%	110.191	3,69%	24	+0,30%
50-99 fattening pigs	4.337	16,28%	300.022	13,40%	69	2.324	13,94%	162.925	5,46%	70	+1,34%
100-199 fattening pigs	3.636	13,65%	501.940	22,41%	138	2.569	15,41%	362.888	12,16%	141	+2,32%
200-399 fattening pigs	2.420	9,08%	648.589	28,96%	268	2.775	16,65%	765.724	25,66%	276	+2,96%
400-999 fattening pigs	813	3,05%	442.869	19,77%	545	1.851	11,10%	1.081.387	36,24%	584	+7,25%
> 1000 fattening pigs	62	0,23%	85.074	3,80%	1372	332	1,99%	490.696	16,44%	1478	+7,71%
Total	26.640	100,00%	2.239.720	100,00%	84	16.671	100,00%	2.983.975	100,00%	179	+112,90%
1-9 sows	10.973	41,55%	44.916	4,29%	4	4.496	33,01%	17.251	1,47%	4	-6,26%
10-49 sows	9.059	34,30%	212.006	20,26%	23	3.267	23,99%	78.070	6,64%	24	+2,11%
50-99 sows	3.346	12,67%	238.773	22,82%	71	1.850	13,58%	134.654	11,46%	73	+2,00%
> 100 sows	3.034	11,49%	550.658	52,63%	181	4.008	29,43%	944.942	80,43%	236	+29,90%
Total	26.412	100,00%	1.046.353	100,00%	40	13.621	100,00%	1.174.917	100,00%	86	+117,73%

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EUROSTAT: EU pig holding structures

Germany 1987-1991*	1987					1991					1987/91
Size classes	Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals*	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	+/- Animals per holding
1-9 pigs	187.058	47,67%	669.702	2,74%	4	138.488	48,12%	480.904	2,19%	3	-3,01%
10-49 pigs	105.383	26,86%	2.515.918	10,28%	24	68.752	23,89%	1.642.590	7,47%	24	+0,07%
50-99 pigs	37.987	9,68%	2.682.893	10,96%	71	26.345	9,15%	1.867.051	8,49%	71	+0,34%
100-199 pigs	28.226	7,19%	3.963.612	16,20%	140	21.731	7,55%	3.066.631	13,95%	141	+0,49%
200-399 pigs	19.668	5,01%	5.545.863	22,66%	282	17.337	6,02%	4.938.301	22,46%	285	+1,02%
400-999 pigs	13.094	3,34%	7.718.453	31,54%	589	13.900	4,83%	8.285.270	37,68%	596	+1,12%
> 1000 pigs	948	0,24%	1.373.305	5,61%	1449	1.233	0,43%	1.707.963	7,77%	1385	-4,38%
Total	392.364	100,00%	24.469.746	100,00%	62	287.786	100,00%	21.988.710	100,00%	76	+22,52%
1-9 fattening pigs	192.067	66,17%	636.586	7,38%	3	138.304	63,78%	453.766	5,53%	3	-1,01%
10-49 fattening pigs	61.432	21,16%	1.294.444	15,00%	21	44.377	20,47%	954.666	11,63%	22	+2,10%
50-99 fattening pigs	14.451	4,98%	999.672	11,58%	69	11.967	5,52%	831.131	10,12%	69	+0,40%
100-199 fattening pigs	10.871	3,75%	1.520.857	17,62%	140	9.852	4,54%	1.392.283	16,95%	141	+1,01%
200-399 fattening pigs	8.212	2,83%	2.261.308	26,20%	275	8.639	3,98%	2.408.281	29,33%	279	+1,24%
400-999 fattening pigs	3.071	1,06%	1.660.512	19,24%	541	3.522	1,62%	1.905.700	23,21%	541	+0,07%
> 1000 fattening pigs	163	0,06%	258.238	2,99%	1584	175	0,08%	266.011	3,24%	1520	-4,05%
Total	290.267	100,00%	8.631.617	100,00%	30	216.836	100,00%	8.211.838	100,00%	38	+27,35%
1-9 sows	77.565	51,51%	285.048	10,00%	4	47.800	46,10%	178.634	7,47%	4	+1,69%
10-49 sows	57.526	38,20%	1.301.244	45,64%	23	41.244	39,78%	963.517	40,31%	23	+3,28%
50-99 sows	12.594	8,36%	857.571	30,08%	68	11.558	11,15%	797.603	33,37%	69	+1,34%
> 100 sows	2.888	1,92%	407.333	14,29%	141	3.090	2,98%	450.419	18,84%	146	+3,35%
Total	150.573	100,00%	2.851.196	100,00%	19	103.692	100,00%	2.390.173	100,00%	23	+21,73%

* West-Germany

Germany Size classes	1993 Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	1995 Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	1993/95 +/- Animals per holding
1-9 pigs	150.513	51,24%	501.662	1,89%	3	119.902	50,10%	397.000	1,61%	3	-0,66%
10-49 pigs	63.692	21,68%	1.499.000	5,66%	24	49.384	20,64%	1.174.000	4,76%	24	+1,01%
50-99 pigs	24.497	8,34%	1.736.778	6,56%	71	19.619	8,20%	1.397.000	5,66%	71	+0,44%
100-199 pigs	20.633	7,02%	2.919.764	11,02%	142	17.379	7,26%	2.463.000	9,98%	142	+0,15%
200-399 pigs	16.925	5,76%	4.823.016	18,21%	285	15.298	6,39%	4.379.000	17,75%	286	+0,45%
400-999 pigs	14.858	5,06%	8.982.897	33,92%	605	14.913	6,23%	9.146.000	37,07%	613	+1,44%
> 1000 pigs	2.646	0,90%	6.023.346	22,74%	2276	2.821	1,18%	5.718.000	23,17%	2027	-10,96%
Total	293.764	100,00%	26.486.463	100,00%	90	239.316	100,00%	24.674.000	100,00%	103	+14,35%
1-9 fattening pigs	148.235	65,79%	463.741	4,73%	3	118.509	63,21%	378.000	3,98%	3	+1,96%
10-49 fattening pigs	41.898	18,59%	905.346	9,23%	22	35.751	19,07%	776.000	8,18%	22	+0,45%
50-99 fattening pigs	11.437	5,08%	797.054	8,13%	70	10.238	5,46%	716.000	7,55%	70	+0,35%
100-199 fattening pigs	9.886	4,39%	1.400.306	14,28%	142	9.073	4,84%	1.283.000	13,52%	141	-0,17%
200-399 fattening pigs	8.943	3,97%	2.499.249	25,49%	279	8.637	4,61%	2.436.000	25,68%	282	+0,92%
400-999 fattening pigs	4.294	1,91%	2.385.870	24,33%	556	4.664	2,49%	2.621.000	27,63%	562	+1,14%
> 1000 fattening pigs	636	0,28%	1.354.255	13,81%	2129	603	0,32%	1.277.000	13,46%	2118	-0,54%
Total	225.329	100,00%	9.805.821	100,00%	44	187.475	100,00%	9.487.000	100,00%	51	+16,28%
1-9 sows	43.934	44,81%	158.706	5,31%	4	32.118	41,67%	117.000	4,48%	4	+0,84%
10-49 sows	37.621	38,37%	890.421	29,80%	24	29.281	37,99%	701.000	26,86%	24	+1,15%
50-99 sows	11.664	11,90%	809.849	27,11%	69	10.559	13,70%	738.000	28,28%	70	+0,66%
> 100 sows	4.830	4,93%	1.128.516	37,77%	234	5.110	6,63%	1.054.000	40,38%	206	-11,72%
Total	98.049	100,00%	2.987.492	100,00%	30	77.068	100,00%	2.610.000	100,00%	34	+11,15%

EUROSTAT: EU pig holding structures

Spain Size classes	1987 Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	1995 Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	1987/95 +/- Animals per holding
1-9 pigs	234.817	64,92%	618.164	3,59%	3	250.000	83,06%	451.000	2,49%	2	-31,47%
10-49 pigs	85.414	23,61%	1.678.308	9,74%	20	19.000	6,31%	563.000	3,11%	30	+50,80%
50-99 pigs	12.740	3,52%	874.676	5,08%	69	9.000	2,99%	602.000	3,32%	67	-2,57%
100-199 pigs	10.232	2,83%	1.450.814	8,42%	142	6.000	1,99%	818.000	4,51%	136	-3,85%
200-399 pigs	7.516	2,08%	2.134.922	12,39%	284	6.000	1,99%	1.786.000	9,85%	298	+4,79%
400-999 pigs	8.065	2,23%	4.860.262	28,21%	603	7.000	2,33%	4.714.000	26,01%	673	+11,75%
> 1000 pigs	2.916	0,81%	5.610.699	32,57%	1924	4.000	1,33%	9.192.000	50,71%	2298	+19,43%
Total	361.700	100,00%	17.227.845	100,00%	48	301.000	100,00%	18.126.000	100,00%	60	+26,43%
1-9 fattening pigs	288.898	89,62%	647.222	8,90%	2	72.000	72,00%	196.000	2,62%	3	+21,51%
10-49 fattening pigs	15.124	4,69%	349.770	4,81%	23	8.000	8,00%	187.000	2,50%	23	+1,07%
50-99 fattening pigs	5.417	1,68%	378.708	5,21%	70	5.000	5,00%	325.000	4,35%	65	-7,02%
100-199 fattening pigs	4.904	1,52%	660.929	9,09%	135	4.000	4,00%	469.000	6,28%	117	-13,00%
200-399 fattening pigs	3.697	1,15%	1.000.156	13,75%	271	5.000	5,00%	1.190.000	15,93%	238	-12,03%
400-999 fattening pigs	3.526	1,09%	3.033.826	41,71%	860	4.000	4,00%	2.178.000	29,16%	545	-36,72%
> 1000 fattening pigs	799	0,25%	1.202.680	16,54%	1505	2.000	2,00%	2.923.000	39,14%	1462	-2,91%
Total	322.365	100,00%	7.273.291	100,00%	23	100.000	100,00%	7.468.000	100,00%	75	+230,99%
1-9 sows	123.093	78,11%	324.145	16,10%	3	36.000	56,25%	123.000	7,74%	3	+29,75%
10-49 sows	26.125	16,58%	552.032	27,42%	21	19.000	29,69%	395.000	24,84%	21	-1,61%
50-99 sows	4.591	2,91%	312.459	15,52%	68	4.000	6,25%	284.000	17,86%	71	+4,32%
> 100 sows	3.788	2,40%	824.611	40,96%	218	5.000	7,81%	788.000	49,56%	158	-27,60%
Total	157.597	100,00%	2.013.247	100,00%	13	64.000	100,00%	1.590.000	100,00%	25	+94,48%

France	1987					1995					1987/95
Size classes	Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	+/- Animals per holding
1-9 pigs	144.500	77,48%	318.900	2,68%	2	64.395	71,58%	137.800	0,95%	2	-3,04%
10-49 pigs	15.100	8,10%	355.400	2,98%	24	5.407	6,01%	134.500	0,93%	25	+5,69%
50-99 pigs	5.200	2,79%	378.400	3,18%	73	2.236	2,49%	162.600	1,12%	73	-0,07%
100-199 pigs	5.700	3,06%	828.600	6,95%	145	2.945	3,27%	442.300	3,04%	150	+3,31%
200-399 pigs	6.600	3,54%	1.927.500	16,18%	292	3.927	4,37%	1.168.200	8,04%	297	+1,86%
400-999 pigs	7.200	3,86%	4.482.199	37,62%	623	6.745	7,50%	4.474.600	30,79%	663	+6,56%
> 1000 pigs	2.200	1,18%	3.623.200	30,41%	1647	4.305	4,79%	8.010.500	55,13%	1861	+12,98%
Total	186.500	100,00%	11.914.199	100,00%	64	89.960	100,00%	14.530.500	100,00%	162	+152,84%
1-9 fattening pigs	153.600	88,02%	321.600	7,22%	2	44.646	77,95%	89.200	1,63%	2	-4,58%
10-49 fattening pigs	5.400	3,09%	118.100	2,65%	22	1.959	3,42%	38.100	0,70%	19	-11,07%
50-99 fattening pigs	2.700	1,55%	160.800	3,61%	60	668	1,17%	46.600	0,85%	70	+17,14%
100-199 fattening pigs	4.800	2,75%	716.000	16,07%	149	1.240	2,17%	173.700	3,18%	140	-6,09%
200-399 fattening pigs	5.500	3,15%	1.527.700	34,28%	278	3.306	5,77%	924.400	16,94%	280	+0,67%
400-999 fattening pigs	2.200	1,26%	1.209.300	27,14%	550	4.280	7,47%	2.481.500	45,46%	580	+5,48%
> 1000 fattening pigs	300	0,17%	402.600	9,03%	1342	1.173	2,05%	1.704.900	31,23%	1453	+8,30%
Total	174.500	100,00%	4.456.100	100,00%	26	57.272	100,00%	5.458.400	100,00%	95	+273,22%
1-9 sows	18.700	48,70%	63.500	5,56%	3	7.752	34,89%	24.600	1,72%	3	-6,55%
10-49 sows	11.700	30,47%	302.200	26,47%	26	5.116	23,02%	146.200	10,22%	29	+10,64%
50-99 sows	5.800	15,10%	394.200	34,52%	68	4.415	19,87%	323.600	22,62%	73	+7,84%
> 100 sows	2.200	5,73%	381.900	33,45%	174	4.938	22,22%	936.200	65,44%	190	+9,22%
Total	38.400	100,00%	1.141.800	100,00%	30	22.221	100,00%	1.430.600	100,00%	64	+116,52%

EUROSTAT: EU pig holding structures

Greece Size classes	1987 Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	1995 Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	1987/95 +/- Animals per holding
1-9 pigs	48.529	87,16%	85.293	7,50%	2	20.161	85,98%	39.193	4,28%	2	+10,61%
10-49 pigs	4.320	7,76%	102.299	8,99%	24	1.981	8,45%	42.710	4,66%	22	-8,95%
50-99 pigs	1.456	2,61%	97.908	8,60%	67	368	1,57%	25.749	2,81%	70	+4,05%
100-199 pigs	518	0,93%	72.337	6,36%	140	277	1,18%	40.728	4,45%	147	+5,29%
200-399 pigs	324	0,58%	84.247	7,40%	260	230	0,98%	67.169	7,33%	292	+12,31%
400-999 pigs	348	0,63%	226.735	19,92%	652	218	0,93%	136.941	14,95%	628	-3,59%
> 1000 pigs	185	0,33%	469.142	41,23%	2536	214	0,91%	563.647	61,52%	2634	+3,86%
Total	55.680	100,00%	1.137.961	100,00%	20	23.449	100,00%	916.137	100,00%	39	+91,16%
1-9 fattening pigs	36.043	95,07%	53.692	17,16%	1	13.259	91,87%	20.127	7,13%	2	+1,90%
10-49 fattening pigs	1.107	2,92%	22.250	7,11%	20	562	3,89%	13.295	4,71%	24	+17,70%
50-99 fattening pigs	226	0,60%	14.223	4,55%	63	134	0,93%	8.750	3,10%	65	+3,76%
100-199 fattening pigs	175	0,46%	23.309	7,45%	133	192	1,33%	25.148	8,91%	131	-1,66%
200-399 fattening pigs	241	0,64%	62.993	20,13%	261	120	0,83%	32.936	11,67%	274	+5,01%
400-999 fattening pigs	88	0,23%	48.909	15,63%	556	112	0,78%	65.215	23,11%	582	+4,77%
> 1000 fattening pigs	34	0,09%	87.478	27,96%	2573	54	0,37%	116.774	41,37%	2162	-15,95%
Total	37.914	100,00%	312.854	100,00%	8	14.433	100,00%	282.245	100,00%	20	+136,99%
1-9 sows	11.276	82,99%	30.388	18,80%	3	5.270	80,46%	12.349	9,58%	2	-13,05%
10-49 sows	1.620	11,92%	31.043	19,20%	19	746	11,39%	17.292	13,41%	23	+20,96%
50-99 sows	371	2,73%	24.913	15,41%	67	244	3,73%	16.496	12,80%	68	+0,68%
> 100 sows	320	2,36%	75.316	46,59%	235	290	4,43%	82.773	64,21%	285	+21,27%
Total	13.587	100,00%	161.660	100,00%	12	6.550	100,00%	128.910	100,00%	20	+65,41%

Ireland	1987					1995					1987/95
Size classes	Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	+/- Animals per holding
1-9 pigs	2.700	57,45%	7.100	0,74%	3	1.500	50,00%	3.200	0,21%	2	-18,87%
10-49 pigs	1.200	25,53%	27.400	2,85%	23	700	23,33%	15.900	1,03%	23	-0,52%
50-99 pigs	200	4,26%	16.400	1,71%	82	100	3,33%	7.700	0,50%	77	-6,10%
100-199 pigs	100	2,13%	16.300	1,70%	163	100	3,33%	11.800	0,77%	118	-27,61%
200-399 pigs	100	2,13%	35.800	3,73%	358	100	3,33%	30.900	2,00%	309	-13,69%
400-999 pigs	200	4,26%	109.500	11,40%	548	100	3,33%	100.600	6,52%	1006	+83,74%
> 1000 pigs	200	4,26%	747.700	77,87%	3739	400	13,33%	1.372.200	88,97%	3431	-8,24%
Total	4.700	100,00%	960.200	100,00%	204	3.000	100,00%	1.542.300	100,00%	514	+151,64%
1-9 fattening pigs	1.500	62,50%	3.600	1,07%	2	800	42,11%	2.000	0,41%	3	+4,17%
10-49 fattening pigs	400	16,67%	9.100	2,71%	23	400	21,05%	7.200	1,48%	18	-20,88%
50-99 fattening pigs	100	4,17%	7.100	2,12%	71	100	5,26%	10.000	2,06%	100	+40,85%
100-199 fattening pigs	100	4,17%	11.600	3,46%	116	100	5,26%	15.900	3,27%	159	+37,07%
200-399 fattening pigs	100	4,17%	23.000	6,86%	230	200	10,53%	59.300	12,20%	297	+28,91%
400-999 fattening pigs	100	4,17%	53.600	15,99%	536	200	10,53%	109.000	22,42%	545	+1,68%
> 1000 fattening pigs	100	4,17%	227.300	67,79%	2273	100	5,26%	282.800	58,17%	2828	+24,42%
Total	2.400	100,00%	335.300	100,00%	140	1.900	100,00%	486.200	100,00%	256	+83,16%
1-9 sows	2.000	74,07%	5.600	5,19%	3	1.400	73,68%	1.600	0,91%	1	-59,18%
10-49 sows	300	11,11%	7.500	6,95%	25	100	5,26%	5.700	3,24%	57	+128,00%
50-99 sows	100	3,70%	9.700	8,99%	97						
> 100 sows	300	11,11%	85.100	78,87%	284	400	21,05%	168.500	95,85%	421	+48,50%
Total	2.700	100,00%	107.900	100,00%	40	1.900	100,00%	175.800	100,00%	93	+131,53%

EUROSTAT: EU pig holding structures

Italy Size classes	1987 Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	1995 Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	1987/95 +/- Animals per holding
1-9 pigs	444.041	91,17%	975.400	10,40%	2	252.731	90,41%	523.812	6,50%	2	-5,65%
10-49 pigs	31.200	6,41%	558.600	5,95%	18	17.597	6,29%	346.555	4,30%	20	+10,00%
50-99 pigs	3.709	0,76%	266.500	2,84%	72	2.422	0,87%	168.116	2,09%	69	-3,40%
100-199 pigs	1.550	0,32%	218.200	2,33%	141	1.568	0,56%	222.217	2,76%	142	+0,67%
200-399 pigs	2.119	0,44%	622.000	6,63%	294	1.733	0,62%	481.174	5,97%	278	-5,41%
400-999 pigs	2.637	0,54%	1.692.500	18,04%	642	1.773	0,63%	1.079.013	13,38%	609	-5,18%
> 1000 pigs	1.798	0,37%	5.049.797	53,82%	2809	1.727	0,62%	5.242.190	65,01%	3035	+8,08%
Total	487.054	100,00%	9.382.997	100,00%	19	279.551	100,00%	8.063.077	100,00%	29	+49,72%
1-9 fattening pigs	434.846	96,14%	851.300	17,69%	2	241.968	94,37%	468.316	10,78%	2	-1,14%
10-49 fattening pigs	10.788	2,39%	186.800	3,88%	17	8.420	3,28%	147.172	3,39%	17	+0,94%
50-99 fattening pigs	1.484	0,33%	100.100	2,08%	67	1.488	0,58%	100.903	2,32%	68	+0,53%
100-199 fattening pigs	1.235	0,27%	175.400	3,65%	142	1.166	0,45%	165.662	3,82%	142	+0,04%
200-399 fattening pigs	1.370	0,30%	368.800	7,66%	269	1.151	0,45%	311.139	7,17%	270	+0,42%
400-999 fattening pigs	1.670	0,37%	1.048.100	21,78%	628	1.222	0,48%	746.928	17,20%	611	-2,61%
> 1000 fattening pigs	914	0,20%	2.081.500	43,26%	2277	997	0,39%	2.402.171	55,32%	2409	+5,80%
Total	452.307	100,00%	4.812.000	100,00%	11	256.412	100,00%	4.342.291	100,00%	17	+59,18%
1-9 sows	65.186	90,71%	133.190	17,24%	2	28.567	82,95%	78.421	11,37%	3	+34,35%
10-49 sows	4.000	5,57%	83.700	10,84%	21	3.698	10,74%	71.769	10,40%	19	-7,25%
50-99 sows	973	1,35%	67.400	8,73%	69	833	2,42%	55.294	8,02%	66	-4,17%
> 100 sows	1.700	2,37%	488.100	63,19%	287	1.339	3,89%	484.362	70,21%	362	+25,99%
Total	71.859	100,00%	772.390	100,00%	11	34.437	100,00%	689.846	100,00%	20	+86,37%

EUROSTAT: EU pig holding structures

Luxemburg Size classes	1987 Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	1995 Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	1987/95 +/- Animals per holding
1-9 pigs	771	53,99%	2.663	3,47%	3	232	41,43%	879	1,29%	4	+9,69%
10-49 pigs	332	23,25%	8.427	10,97%	25	122	21,79%	3.703	5,43%	30	+19,58%
50-99 pigs	138	9,66%	9.508	12,38%	69	56	10,00%	4.270	6,26%	76	+10,67%
100-199 pigs	90	6,30%	12.324	16,04%	137	50	8,93%	7.576	11,11%	152	+10,65%
200-399 pigs	57	3,99%	15.126	19,69%	265	48	8,57%	13.665	20,04%	285	+7,28%
400-999 pigs	32	2,24%	19.311	25,14%	603	41	7,32%	26.716	39,18%	652	+7,98%
> 1000 pigs	8	0,56%	9.463	12,32%	1183	11	1,96%	11.379	16,69%	1034	-12,55%
Total	1.428	100,00%	76.822	100,00%	54	560	100,00%	68.188	100,00%	122	+126,34%
1-9 fattening pigs	929	78,20%	3.049	14,08%	3	261	68,15%	866	4,17%	3	+1,10%
10-49 fattening pigs	97	8,16%	1.836	8,48%	19	52	13,58%	1.332	6,42%	26	+35,33%
50-99 fattening pigs	20	1,68%	1.423	6,57%	71	19	4,96%	1.095	5,28%	58	-19,00%
100-199 fattening pigs	24	2,02%	3.521	16,26%	147	16	4,18%	2.444	11,78%	153	+4,12%
200-399 fattening pigs	17	1,43%	4.693	21,67%	276	14	3,66%	4.765	22,97%	340	+23,29%
400-999 fattening pigs	100	8,42%	5.985	27,64%	60	20	5,22%	9.178	44,24%	459	+666,75%
> 1000 fattening pigs	1	0,08%	1.150	5,31%	1150	1	0,26%	1.067	5,14%	1067	-7,22%
Total	1.188	100,00%	21.657	100,00%	18	383	100,00%	20.747	100,00%	54	+197,15%
1-9 sows	311	48,22%	1.227	10,87%	4	81	28,13%	279	3,23%	3	-12,70%
10-49 sows	284	44,03%	6.179	54,73%	22	143	49,65%	3.012	34,91%	21	-3,19%
50-99 sows	41	6,36%	2.806	24,86%	68	47	16,32%	2.835	32,86%	60	-11,86%
> 100 sows	9	1,40%	1.077	9,54%	120	17	5,90%	2.501	28,99%	147	+22,94%
Total	645	100,00%	11.289	100,00%	18	288	100,00%	8.627	100,00%	30	+71,15%

EUROSTAT: EU pig holding structures

Netherland	1987					1995					1987/95
Size classes	Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	+/- Animals per holding
1-9 pigs	1.889	5,34%	7.408	0,05%	4	687	3,07%	2.573	0,02%	4	-4,50%
10-49 pigs	3.866	10,94%	108.941	0,76%	28	1.284	5,74%	38.120	0,26%	30	+5,36%
50-99 pigs	4.562	12,90%	335.809	2,34%	74	2.035	9,09%	150.628	1,05%	74	+0,56%
100-199 pigs	6.728	19,03%	969.489	6,76%	144	3.670	16,39%	533.460	3,71%	145	+0,87%
200-399 pigs	6.896	19,51%	1.971.554	13,74%	286	4.290	19,16%	1.226.705	8,52%	286	+0,02%
400-999 pigs	7.837	22,17%	5.005.660	34,89%	639	5.755	25,71%	3.718.196	25,83%	646	+1,15%
> 1000 pigs	3.574	10,11%	5.949.879	41,47%	1665	4.667	20,85%	8.727.831	60,62%	1870	+12,33%
Total	35.352	100,00%	14.348.740	100,00%	406	22.388	100,00%	14.397.513	100,00%	643	+58,44%
1-9 fattening pigs	2.704	12,67%	11.570	0,29%	4	1.567	9,93%	7.082	0,18%	5	+5,62%
10-49 fattening pigs	4.193	19,65%	113.730	2,83%	27	2.229	14,12%	57.378	1,43%	26	-5,10%
50-99 fattening pigs	3.427	16,06%	247.346	6,16%	72	2.070	13,11%	152.054	3,79%	73	+1,77%
100-199 fattening pigs	4.297	20,13%	610.175	15,19%	142	3.226	20,44%	463.537	11,56%	144	+1,19%
200-399 fattening pigs	3.967	18,59%	1.099.355	27,38%	277	3.605	22,84%	1.014.037	25,29%	281	+1,50%
400-999 fattening pigs	2.393	11,21%	1.371.749	34,16%	573	2.586	16,38%	1.506.035	37,55%	582	+1,60%
> 1000 fattening pigs	361	1,69%	561.741	13,99%	1556	501	3,17%	810.294	20,20%	1617	+3,94%
Total	21.342	100,00%	4.015.666	100,00%	188	15.784	100,00%	4.010.417	100,00%	254	+35,04%
1-9 sows	2.644	15,27%	11.376	0,70%	4	748	7,77%	1.026	0,07%	1	-68,12%
10-49 sows	5.042	29,12%	134.534	8,31%	27	1.526	15,86%	41.719	2,78%	27	+2,46%
50-99 sows	3.466	20,02%	252.482	15,59%	73	1.633	16,97%	121.947	8,13%	75	+2,51%
> 100 sows	6.161	35,59%	1.221.314	75,40%	198	5.716	59,40%	1.335.586	89,02%	234	+17,87%
Total	17.313	100,00%	1.619.706	100,00%	94	9.623	100,00%	1.500.278	100,00%	156	+66,65%

Portugal Size classes	1987 Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	1995 Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	1987/95 +/- Animals per holding
1-9 pigs	238.240	90,64%	511.182	20,81%	2	121.600	87,29%	277.500	11,55%	2	+6,36%
10-49 pigs	19.191	7,30%	349.285	14,22%	18	13.100	9,40%	286.200	11,92%	22	+20,04%
50-99 pigs	2.105	0,80%	145.307	5,92%	69	1.100	0,79%	103.300	4,30%	94	+36,04%
100-199 pigs	1.789	0,68%	246.337	10,03%	138	1.900	1,36%	257.900	10,74%	136	-1,42%
200-399 pigs	701	0,27%	193.341	7,87%	276	600	0,43%	225.300	9,38%	376	+36,15%
400-999 pigs	480	0,18%	295.906	12,05%	616	500	0,36%	221.500	9,22%	443	-28,14%
> 1000 pigs	328	0,12%	714.626	29,10%	2179	500	0,36%	1.030.100	42,89%	2060	-5,44%
Total	262.834	100,00%	2.455.984	100,00%	9	139.300	100,00%	2.401.800	100,00%	17	+84,52%
1-9 fattening pigs	154.591	96,75%	236.590	31,60%	2	75.000	93,87%	118.800	16,25%	2	+3,50%
10-49 fattening pigs	3.362	2,10%	74.822	9,99%	22	2.800	3,50%	62.400	8,54%	22	+0,14%
50-99 fattening pigs	859	0,54%	61.941	8,27%	72	700	0,88%	38.600	5,28%	55	-23,53%
100-199 fattening pigs	430	0,27%	56.153	7,50%	131	600	0,75%	76.500	10,47%	128	-2,36%
200-399 fattening pigs	281	0,18%	76.499	10,22%	272	400	0,50%	82.500	11,29%	206	-24,24%
400-999 fattening pigs	200	0,13%	123.235	16,46%	616	200	0,25%	122.400	16,75%	612	-0,68%
> 1000 fattening pigs	64	0,04%	119.427	15,95%	1866	200	0,25%	229.700	31,43%	1149	-38,45%
Total	159.787	100,00%	748.667	100,00%	5	79.900	100,00%	730.900	100,00%	9	+95,24%
1-9 sows	67.727	94,37%	126.886	39,68%	2	41.200	90,35%	101.300	30,43%	2	+31,24%
10-49 sows	3.100	4,32%	55.655	17,40%	18	3.200	7,02%	59.700	17,93%	19	+3,92%
50-99 sows	402	0,56%	27.285	8,53%	68	500	1,10%	27.200	8,17%	54	-19,85%
> 100 sows	539	0,75%	109.986	34,39%	204	700	1,54%	144.700	43,47%	207	+1,30%
Total	71.768	100,00%	319.812	100,00%	4	45.600	100,00%	332.900	100,00%	7	+63,83%

United Kingdom	1987					1995					1987/95
Size classes	Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	+/- Animals per holding
1-9 pigs	5.150	24,91%	18.553	0,23%	4	4.540	33,74%	14.292	0,19%	3	-12,62%
10-49 pigs	5.266	25,47%	127.225	1,61%	24	2.122	15,77%	47.977	0,65%	23	-6,42%
50-99 pigs	1.988	9,62%	138.618	1,75%	70	706	5,25%	51.977	0,71%	74	+5,59%
100-199 pigs	1.726	8,35%	248.849	3,14%	144	870	6,47%	120.991	1,65%	139	-3,54%
200-399 pigs	2.067	10,00%	587.488	7,42%	284	1.057	7,86%	290.180	3,96%	275	-3,41%
400-999 pigs	2.321	11,23%	1.527.789	19,30%	658	1.966	14,61%	1.207.029	16,46%	614	-6,73%
> 1000 pigs	2.154	10,42%	5.266.020	66,54%	2445	2.194	16,31%	5.602.071	76,38%	2553	+4,44%
Total	20.672	100,00%	7.914.542	100,00%	383	13.455	100,00%	7.334.517	100,00%	545	+42,38%
1-9 fattening pigs	2.621	24,72%	10.407	0,41%	4	2.595	31,70%	8.525	0,33%	3	-17,26%
10-49 fattening pigs	2.707	25,53%	62.633	2,49%	23	1.221	14,92%	30.229	1,17%	25	+7,00%
50-99 fattening pigs	1.128	10,64%	80.336	3,19%	71	560	6,84%	36.225	1,40%	65	-9,17%
100-199 fattening pigs	1.229	11,59%	172.846	6,87%	141	695	8,49%	92.162	3,57%	133	-5,71%
200-399 fattening pigs	1.256	11,85%	356.136	14,15%	284	1.044	12,75%	315.724	12,23%	302	+6,65%
400-999 fattening pigs	1.116	10,53%	704.687	28,01%	631	1.373	16,77%	810.304	31,39%	590	-6,54%
> 1000 fattening pigs	545	5,14%	1.128.966	44,87%	2071	698	8,53%	1.288.415	49,91%	1846	-10,89%
Total	10.602	100,00%	2.516.011	100,00%	237	8.186	100,00%	2.581.584	100,00%	315	+32,89%
1-9 sows	7.505	47,45%	26.304	2,92%	4	4.528	47,61%	15.877	1,90%	4	+0,04%
10-49 sows	4.013	25,37%	96.123	10,67%	24	1.793	18,85%	45.336	5,43%	25	+5,56%
50-99 sows	1.674	10,58%	121.070	13,44%	72	872	9,17%	64.038	7,67%	73	+1,54%
> 100 sows	2.623	16,59%	657.429	72,97%	251	2.318	24,37%	709.697	85,00%	306	+22,15%
Total	15.815	100,00%	900.926	100,00%	57	9.511	100,00%	834.948	100,00%	88	+54,10%

EUROSTAT: EU pig holding structures

Finland*	june 1990					may 1996					1990/96
Size classes	Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	+/- Animals per holding
1-9 pigs	2.302	21,28%	5.798	0,42%	3	508	6,89%	1.858	0,13%	4	+45,21%
10-49 pigs	1.725	15,95%	46.412	3,36%	27	966	13,11%	26.860	1,92%	28	+3,34%
50-99 pigs	1.667	15,41%	122.203	8,85%	73	1.051	14,26%	78.010	5,57%	74	+1,25%
100-199 pigs	2.560	23,67%	372.683	26,98%	146	1.970	26,74%	293.594	20,96%	149	+2,37%
200-399 pigs	2.111	19,52%	568.479	41,15%	269	2.237	30,36%	617.629	44,10%	276	+2,53%
400-999 pigs	424	3,92%	230.638	16,70%	544	595	8,08%	322.998	23,06%	543	-0,20%
> 1000 pigs	28	0,26%	35.229	2,55%	1258	41	0,56%	59.563	4,25%	1453	+15,47%
Total	10.817	100,00%	1.381.442	100,00%	128	7.368	100,00%	1.400.512	100,00%	190	+48,84%
1-9 fattening pigs						1.718	30,00%	7.049	1,56%	4	
10-49 fattening pigs						1.703	29,74%	41.561	9,22%	24	
50-99 fattening pigs						907	15,84%	64.802	14,37%	71	
100-199 fattening pigs						706	12,33%	98.695	21,89%	140	
200-399 fattening pigs						536	9,36%	146.772	32,56%	274	
400-999 fattening pigs						149	2,60%	82.367	18,27%	553	
> 1000 fattening pigs						8	0,14%	9.594	2,13%	1199	
Total						5.727	100,00%	450.840	100,00%	79	
1-9 sows						935	17,85%	4.410	2,74%	5	
10-49 sows						3.473	66,32%	94.602	58,72%	27	
50-99 sows						738	14,09%	47.274	29,34%	64	
> 100 sows						91	1,74%	14.827	9,20%	163	
Total						5.237	100,00%	161.113	100,00%	31	

* Data from the national authority; different time period!!; no data on fattening pigs and sows in 1990

Sweden* Size classes	1987 Number of holdings	1987 Size classes in %	1987 Number of animals	1987 Size classes in %	1987 Animals/ holding	1993 Number of holdings	1993 Size classes in %	1993 Number of animals	1993 Size classes in %	1993 Animals/ holding	1987/93 +/- Animals per holding
1-9 pigs**	4.151	24,83%	13.930	0,62%	3	2.670	21,64%	9.438	0,41%	4	+5,33%
10-24 pigs**	2.573	15,39%	41.266	1,85%	16	1.755	14,22%	28.073	1,23%	16	-0,26%
25-99 pigs**	4.842	28,96%	262.222	11,74%	54	3.241	26,26%	174.744	7,68%	54	-0,44%
100-249 pigs**	2.773	16,59%	439.576	19,67%	159	2.094	16,97%	339.788	14,93%	162	+2,36%
250-499 pigs**	1.339	8,01%	461.215	20,64%	344	1.386	11,23%	484.264	21,27%	349	+1,44%
> 499 pigs**	1.039	6,22%	1.016.172	45,48%	978	1.195	9,68%	1.240.240	54,48%	1038	+6,12%
Total	16.717	100,00%	2.234.381	100,00%	134	12.341	100,00%	2.276.547	100,00%	184	+38,02%
1-9 fattening pigs											
10-49 fattening pigs											
50-99 fattening pigs											
100-199 fattening pigs											
200-399 fattening pigs											
400-999 fattening pigs											
> 1000 fattening pigs											
Total											
1-9 sows						7.301	59,16%	15.614	6,47%	2	
10-49 sows						3.681	29,83%	84.728	35,10%	23	
50-99 sows						1.002	8,12%	65.602	27,18%	65	
> 100 sows						357	2,89%	75.428	31,25%	211	
Total						12.341	100,00%	241.372	100,00%	20	

* Data from the national authority, no data on fattenning-pigs and sows (1987) available

** Definition of size-classes not consistent with EUROSTAT data

Austria*	1987					1993					1987/93
Size classes	Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	Number of holdings	Size classes in %	Number of animals	Size classes in %	Animals/ holding	+/- Animals per holding
1-10 pigs**	122.975	77,20%	398.573	14,53%	3	94.557	75,76%	289.238	10,25%	3	-5,62%
11-50 pigs**	23.299	14,63%	537.895	19,61%	23	16.087	12,89%	386.831	13,71%	24	+4,16%
51-100 pigs**	6.016	3,78%	432.043	15,75%	72	5.667	4,54%	409.437	14,51%	72	+0,60%
101-200 pigs**	4.665	2,93%	666.332	24,29%	143	5.236	4,20%	756.377	26,80%	144	+1,13%
201-400 pigs**	2.132	1,34%	567.141	20,67%	266	2.959	2,37%	797.212	28,25%	269	+1,28%
401-600 pigs**	137	0,09%	64.240	2,34%	469	239	0,19%	110.787	3,93%	464	-1,14%
> 600 pigs**	73	0,05%	77.371	2,82%	1060	66	0,05%	71.971	2,55%	1090	+2,89%
Total	159.297	100,00%	2.743.595	100,00%	17	124.811	100,00%	2.821.853	100,00%	23	+31,27%
1-9 fattening pigs											
10-49 fattening pigs											
50-99 fattening pigs											
100-199 fattening pigs											
200-399 fattening pigs											
400-999 fattening pigs											
> 1000 fattening pigs											
Total											
1-10 sows**	33.120	73,84%	105.379	27,31%	3	19.725	62,93%	68.127	17,87%	3	+8,55%
11-50 sows**	11.361	25,33%	258.538	67,00%	23	10.928	34,86%	263.228	69,05%	24	+5,85%
51-100 sows**	347	0,77%	21.975	5,69%	63	625	1,99%	39.112	10,26%	63	-1,18%
> 100 sows**	23	0,05%	4.336	1,12%	189	66	0,21%	10.727	2,81%	163	-13,79%
Total	44.851	100,00%	385.892	101,12%	9	31.344	100,00%	381.194	100,00%	12	+41,35%

* Data from the national authority; no data on fattenning-pigs available; figures do not include piglets!

** Definition of size-classes not consistent with EUROSTAT data

TABLE 13: The structure of pig holdings in the EU by region

		Number of pig holdings in 1000			Number of pigs in 1000			Number of pigs/holding		
	REGIONS	1989	1993	+/- 1989/93 %	1989	1993	+/- 1989/93 %	1989	1993	+/- 1989/93 %
BE1	VLAAMS GEWEST + BXL	16	13	-20,37%	6354	6831	+7,51%	395	533	+35,02%
BE3	REG. WALONNE	4	2	-42,31%	304	291	-4,10%	78	129	+66,22%
	B	**20**	**15**	**-24,65%**	**6657**	**7122**	**+6,98%**	**333**	**473**	**+41,98%**
DK	DK	31	27	-14,46%	9198	11568	+25,76%	293	431	+47,02%
DE1	BADEN WURTEMBERG	49	42	-14,24%	2204	2280	+3,45%	45	54	+20,63%
DE2	BAYERN	87	79	-9,56%	3669	3809	+3,81%	42	48	+14,79%
DE4	BRANDENBURG	2	2	-10,00%	1310	923	-29,56%	596	466	-21,73%
DE3	HAMBURG, BREMEN, BERLIN	0	0	-50,00%	25	8	-67,59%	125	81	-35,18%
DE7	HESSEN	29	25	-13,98%	999	971	-2,84%	34	38	+12,95%
DE8	MECKLENBURG-VORPOMME	2	1	-12,67%	1273	907	-28,73%	849	693	-18,39%
DE9	NIEDERSACHSEN	47	41	-13,04%	7069	7186	+1,67%	151	177	+16,91%
DEA	NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	37	33	-10,08%	5834	5812	-0,39%	159	176	+10,78%
DEB	RHEINLAND-PFALZ	12	10	-15,88%	500	461	-7,74%	42	46	+9,68%
DEC	SAARLAND	1	1	-30,00%	35	30	-15,37%	39	48	+20,90%
DED	SACHSEN	2	3	+47,14%	988	705	-28,59%	470	228	-51,47%
DEE	SACHSEN-ANHALT	2	1	-28,00%	1192	849	-28,81%	596	589	-1,13%
DEF	SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	6	5	-14,83%	1437	1368	-4,77%	239	268	+11,82%
DEG	THURINGEN	2	2	+12,38%	821	732	-10,91%	391	310	-20,72%
	DEU	**278**	**246**	**-11,54%**	**27356**	**26041**	**-4,81%**	**99**	**106**	**+7,62%**
GR11	ANATONIKI MACEDONIA & T	2	4	+121,00%	54	64	+19,05%	27	14	-46,13%
GR3	ATTIKI	0	0	+55,00%	21	7	-65,50%	105	23	-77,74%
GR23	DYTIKI ELLADA	6	10	+67,97%	82	63	-22,37%	14	6	-53,78%
GR13	DYTIKI MAKEDONIA	3	6	+88,53%	22	38	+67,46%	7	6	-11,18%
GR21	IPEIROS	1	1	+4,44%	122	43	-65,06%	136	45	-66,54%
GR12	KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA	3	5	+79,29%	110	118	+7,81%	39	24	-39,87%
GR43	KRITI	2	5	+110,91%	60	49	-18,34%	27	10	-61,28%
GR22	NISIA IONIOU	0	0	-12,50%	7	4	-43,00%	18	11	-34,86%
GR42	NOTIO AIGALO	2	3	+36,09%	24	31	+30,21%	10	10	-4,32%
GR25	PELOPONNESOS	2	3	+20,00%	58	84	+45,37%	26	32	+21,14%
GR24	STEREA ELLADA	3	6	+81,21%	212	126	-40,33%	64	21	-67,07%
GR14	THESSALIA	5	9	+88,20%	125	172	+37,96%	25	18	-26,69%
GR41	VOREIO AIGALO	2	1	-22,78%	40	9	-76,48%	22	7	-69,55%
	GR	**32**	**55**	**+68,36%**	**934**	**808**	**-13,55%**	**29**	**15**	**-48,65%**
ES61	ANDALUCIA	23	16	-29,83%	1049	1103	+5,11%	45	68	+49,79%
ES24	ARAGON	11	7	-30,19%	1512	1928	+27,48%	141	258	+82,61%
ES12	ASTURIAS	19	17	-10,88%	52	54	+2,90%	3	3	+15,46%
ES53	BALEARES	7	6	-11,54%	70	73	+4,28%	11	13	+17,89%
ES7	CANARIAS	2	1	-28,89%	33	19	-41,92%	19	15	-18,33%
ES13	CANTABRIA	4	2	-31,94%	13	11	-15,04%	4	5	+24,84%
ES42	CASTILLA-LA-MANCHA	11	5	-57,72%	475	437	-8,00%	42	91	+117,60%
ES41	CASTILLA-LEON	58	45	-23,63%	1787	1963	+9,80%	31	44	+43,78%
ES51	CATALUNA	14	12	-13,96%	3825	4469	+16,83%	275	374	+35,78%
ES52	COM. VALENCIANA	3	2	-33,46%	605	691	+14,24%	233	400	+71,69%
ES43	EXTREMADURA	24	15	-37,50%	621	682	+9,86%	26	45	+75,78%
ES11	GALICIA	120	95	-20,40%	632	584	-7,53%	5	6	+16,17%
ES23	LA RIOJA	2	1	-18,13%	87	77	-11,65%	55	59	+7,91%
ES3	MADRID	0	0	-40,00%	38	51	+33,98%	126	281	+123,30%
ES62	MURCIA	4	2	-40,00%	693	547	-21,08%	187	246	+31,53%
ES22	NAVARRA	4	3	-20,48%	299	344	+14,97%	71	103	+44,58%
ES21	PAÏS VASCO	6	4	-25,08%	50	31	-37,23%	8	7	-16,22%
	ESP	311	235	-24,29%	11843	13064	+10,31%	38	55	+45,71%

	Number of pig-holdings in 1000				Number of pigs in 1000			Number of pigs/holding		
	REGIONS	1989	1993	+/- 1989/93 %	1989	1993	+/- 1989/93 %	1989	1993	+/- 1989/93 %
FR42	ALSACE	4	3	-28,50%	72	67	-7,90%	18	23	+28,81%
FR61	AQUITAINE	19	14	-24,29%	472	457	-3,28%	25	32	+27,76%
FR72	AUVERGNE	10	8	-21,96%	243	280	+15,18%	24	35	+47,60%
FR25	BASSE-NORMANDIE	4	2	-43,41%	351	410	+16,66%	80	165	+106,14%
FR26	BOURGOGNE	4	3	-36,14%	198	214	+7,97%	45	76	+69,06%
FR52	BRETAGNE	22	15	-30,00%	6612	7740	+17,05%	305	510	+67,22%
FR24	CENTRE	4	3	-20,26%	290	402	+38,91%	76	133	+74,21%
FR21	CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE	2	1	-40,00%	101	86	-14,89%	44	62	+41,86%
FR83	CORSE	1	1	-27,50%	33	24	-26,67%	42	42	+1,15%
FR43	FRANCHE-COMTE	2	1	-26,67%	107	103	-3,37%	71	94	+31,77%
FR23	HAUTE-NORMANDIE	1	1	-24,44%	148	188	+27,03%	165	277	+68,13%
FR1	ILE-DE-FRANCE	0	0	+0,00%	16	14	-13,58%	162	140	-13,58%
FR81	LANGUEDOC-ROUSILLON	2	1	-21,58%	59	52	-11,09%	31	35	+13,37%
FR63	LIMOUSIN	9	6	-33,76%	158	171	+8,64%	19	30	+64,03%
FR41	LORRAINE	5	3	-30,85%	74	85	+14,25%	16	26	+65,23%
FR62	MIDI-PYRENEES	22	17	-23,78%	610	629	+3,01%	28	38	+35,15%
FR3	NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS	5	4	-25,38%	681	635	-6,68%	131	164	+25,07%
FR51	PAYS-DE-LA-LOIRE	11	8	-30,56%	1025	1474	+43,77%	95	197	+107,03%
FR22	PICARDIE	2	1	-35,00%	174	159	-8,37%	109	153	+40,97%
FR53	POITOU-CHARENTES	8	5	-35,36%	332	339	+2,31%	39	62	+58,27%
FR82	PAC	1	1	-25,56%	38	32	-17,21%	43	47	+11,21%
FR71	RHONE-ALPES	12	8	-34,92%	408	366	-10,11%	34	47	+38,11%
	F	149	106	-28,89%	12204	13929	+14,14%	82	132	+60,51%
IE	IRL	3	3	-10,69%	1302	1570	+20,57%	449	606	+35,00%
IT71	ABRUZZI	27	22	-19,15%	133	122	-8,56%	5	6	+13,10%
IT92	BASILICATA	18	16	-12,66%	75	71	-4,24%	4	4	+9,65%
IT311	BOLZANO-BOZEN	8	8	-8,21%	25	25	-0,28%	3	3	+8,65%
IT93	CALABRIA	37	34	-6,29%	141	135	-4,72%	4	4	+1,68%
IT8	CAMPANIA	56	59	+5,32%	162	150	-7,30%	3	3	-11,99%
IT4	EMILIA ROMAGNA	11	5	-53,24%	1896	1896	+0,01%	171	365	+113,89%
IT33	FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA	7	3	-62,08%	207	197	-5,12%	29	72	+150,24%
IT6	LAZIO	37	27	-25,92%	178	154	-13,06%	5	6	+17,37%
IT13	LIGURIA	1	0	-48,75%	4	1	-82,50%	5	2	-65,85%
IT2	LOMBARDIA	15	10	-35,78%	2880	2940	+2,09%	187	297	+58,96%
IT53	MARCHE	29	25	-14,19%	248	234	-5,93%	9	9	+9,63%
IT72	MOLISE	13	7	-40,48%	58	53	-7,75%	5	7	+55,00%
IT11	PIEMONTE	9	5	-38,86%	756	810	+7,15%	86	151	+75,26%
IT91	PUGLIA	3	3	+4,69%	38	31	-17,59%	12	9	-21,28%
ITB	SARDEGNA	20	18	-8,87%	258	255	-1,07%	13	14	+8,56%
ITA	SICILIA	5	6	+3,33%	100	94	-6,39%	19	17	-9,41%
IT51	TOSCANA	12	7	-38,38%	293	265	-9,33%	25	37	+47,13%
IT312	TRENTO	1	1	-14,44%	8	4	-45,06%	9	5	-35,79%
IT52	UMBRIA	14	14	-3,94%	352	322	-8,57%	25	24	-4,82%
IT12	VALLE D'AOSTA	0	0	-20,00%	1	0	-54,00%	3	1	-42,50%
IT32	VENETO	22	15	-34,37%	581	637	+9,55%	26	44	+66,91%
	IT	346	286	-17,40%	8393	8396	+0,04%	24	29	+21,12%
LU	LUX	1	1	-5,66%	77	72	-6,57%	145	144	-0,97%
NL1	NOORD NL	1	1	-14,29%	576	585	+1,60%	411	488	+18,54%
NL2	OOST NL	14	13	-9,08%	4819	5128	+6,40%	342	400	+17,03%
NL3	WEST NL	4	3	-6,94%	824	879	+6,65%	229	262	+14,61%
NL4	ZUID NL	10	10	-6,76%	7630	8373	+9,74%	748	880	+17,70%
	NL	29	27	-8,26%	13849	14964	+8,06%	473	557	+17,78%

Source : EUROFARM

	Number of pig-holdings in 1000				Number of pigs in 1000			Number of pigs/holding		
	REGIONS	1989	1993	+/- 1989/93 %	1989	1993	+/- 1989/93 %	1989	1993	+/- 1989/93 %
	ÖS		122			3781			31	
PT2	ACORES	10	9	-10,00%	41	47	+16,09%	4	5	+28,99%
PT14	ALENTEJO	13	8	-39,02%	345	401	+16,19%	26	49	+90,54%
PT15	ALGARVE	8	5	-32,63%	74	56	-23,69%	10	11	+13,28%
PT12	CENTRO	102	76	-25,16%	589	553	-6,02%	6	7	+25,58%
PT13	LISBOA & VALE DO TEJO	26	18	-32,24%	1146	1344	+17,32%	44	77	+73,14%
PT3	MADEIRA	6	5	-17,81%	18	26	+39,45%	3	5	+69,68%
PT11	NORTE	74	52	-29,84%	227	190	-16,14%	3	4	+19,52%
	PORT	239	173	-27,54%	2439	2618	+7,32%	10	15	+48,12%
	FIN		11			1381			128	
	SWE		12			2777			226	
UK4	EAST-ANGLIA	2	2	-3,13%	1437	1438	+0,08%	898	928	+3,31%
UK3	EAST MIDLANDS	1	1	-7,27%	601	628	+4,64%	546	616	+12,85%
UK1	NORTH	0	1	+32,50%	172	186	+8,05%	430	351	-18,45%
UK8	NORTH WEST	1	1	-26,00%	315	293	-7,12%	315	395	+25,51%
UKB	NORTHERN IRELAND	3	2	-18,52%	626	613	-2,13%	232	278	+20,11%
UKA	SCOTLAND	1	1	-8,89%	459	547	+19,04%	510	667	+30,66%
UK5	SOUTH EAST	2	2	+11,88%	799	804	+0,58%	500	449	-10,10%
UK6	SOUTH WEST	3	3	-2,86%	861	849	-1,34%	307	312	+1,56%
UK9	WALES	1	1	+0,00%	101	106	+4,83%	84	88	+4,83%
UK7	WEST MIDLANDS	1	1	+2,73%	416	422	+1,48%	378	373	-1,21%
UK2	YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE	3	2	-0,80%	1766	1877	+6,33%	706	757	+7,19%
	UK	17	16	-4,26%	7552	7763	+2,79%	447	480	+7,36%

Source : EUROFARM

TABLE 14: Number of LSU (pigs and cattle) per ha utilised agricultural area

		Regions	LSU cattle per ha UAA	LSU pigs per ha UAA	Total LSU per ha UAA	Change in pig stock between 1987 and 93/94
	be	BELGIQUE-BELGIE 1994	1,64	1,00	2,64	+21,53%
	be1	REG.BRUXELLES-CAP./BRUSSELS HFDST.GEW.	0,60	0,00	0,60	
	be2	VLAAMS GEWEST	1,91	2,12	4,03	+23,25%
	be3	REGION WALLONNE	1,42	0,07	1,49	-8,96%
	dk	DANMARK 1994	0,54	0,68	1,22	+21,38%
	de	DEUTSCHLAND 1994	0,66	0,28	0,93	
	de1	BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG	0,69	0,26	0,95	-3,85%
	de2	BAYERN	0,91	0,21	1,12	-4,69%
	de3	BERLIN	0,56	0,22	0,78	-42,86%
	de4	BRANDENBURG	0,39	0,11	0,50	
	de5	BREMEN	0,99	0,04	*1,03*	-50,00%
	de6	HAMBURG	0,41	0,04	*0,46*	-50,00%
	de7	HESSEN	0,55	0,23	0,77	-21,00%
	de8	MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	0,35	0,09	0,44	
	de9	NIEDERSACHSEN	0,75	0,52	1,27	-4,45%
	dea	NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	0,77	0,72	1,49	-7,39%
	deb	RHEINLAND-PFALZ	0,08	0,11	0,19	-27,03%
	dec	SAARLAND	0,60	0,07	0,68	-32,10%
	ded	SACHSEN	0,54	0,13	0,67	
	dee	SACHSEN-ANHALT	0,29	0,13	0,42	
	def	SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	0,92	0,24	1,16	-16,27%
	deg	THUERINGEN	0,44	0,17	0,60	
	gr	ELLADA 1993	0,11	0,05	0,17	+2,51%
	gr1	VOREIA ELLADA	0,17	0,04	0,21	
	gr2	KENTRIKI ELLADA	0,06	0,08	0,14	
	gr3	ATTIKI	0,07	0,05	0,12	
	gr4	NISIA AIGAIOU, KRITI	0,06	0,04	0,10	
	es	ESPANA 1993	0,15	0,14	0,29	+5,38%
	es1	NOROESTE	*1,06*	*0,11*	*1,16*	-61,81%
	es11	GALICIA	*1,21*	*0,18*	*1,39*	-62,97%
	es12	ASTURIAS	*0,82*	*0,03*	*0,85*	-41,36%
	es13	CANTABRIA	*1,08*	*0,02*	*1,10*	-66,10%
	es2	NORESTE	*0,10*	*0,19*	*0,29*	+22,11%
	es21	PAIS VASCO	*0,60*	*0,04*	*0,64*	-49,73%
	es22	NAVARRA	*0,12*	*0,11*	*0,24*	-13,24%
	es23	RIOJA	*0,15*	*0,09*	*0,23*	-25,23%
	es24	ARAGON	*0,04*	*0,23*	*0,27*	+33,76%
	es3	MADRID	*0,11*	*0,03*	*0,14*	-47,50%
	es4	CENTRO (E)	*0,10*	*0,08*	*0,17*	+6,82%
	es41	CASTILLA-LEON	*0,15*	*0,10*	*0,25*	-5,13%
	es42	CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	*0,03*	*0,03*	*0,06*	-2,03%
	es43	EXTREMADURA	*0,10*	*0,11*	*0,21*	+46,26%
	es5	ESTE	*0,17*	*0,56*	*0,73*	+10,77%
	es51	CATALUNA	*0,26*	*0,83*	*1,10*	+10,97%
	es52	COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	*0,04*	*0,26*	*0,30*	+23,63%
	es53	BALEARES	*0,12*	*0,06*	*0,18*	-56,72%
	es6	SUR	*0,08*	*0,13*	*0,21*	+21,69%
	es61	ANDALUCIA	*0,09*	*0,09*	*0,18*	+44,43%
	es62	MURCIA	*0,04*	*0,44*	*0,48*	-8,27%
	es63	CEUTA Y MELILLA	*0,00*	*0,00*	*0,00*	

EUROSTAT: New Cronos/regio (italic figures : from the 1993 survey on pig holding structures, LSU Ireland estimated)

	Regions	LSU cattle per ha UAA	LSU pigs per ha UAA	Total LSU per ha UAA	Change in pig stock between 1987 and 93/94
es7	CANARIAS	*0,21*	*0,12*	*0,33*	-44,20%
fr	**FRANCE 1993**	**0,49**	**0,09**	**0,58**	**+25,21%**
fr1	ILE DE FRANCE	0,05	0,01	0,05	
fr2	BASSIN PARISIEN	0,44	0,04	0,48	
fr3	NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS	0,65	0,15	0,80	-4,15%
fr4	EST	0,62	0,03	0,65	
fr5	OUEST	0,78	0,34	1,11	+33,10%
fr6	SUD-OUEST	0,50	0,06	0,56	
fr7	CENTRE-EST	0,60	0,05	0,65	+7,70%
fr8	MEDITERRANEE	0,11	0,02	0,13	
fr9	DEPARTEMENTS D'OUTRE-MER				
ie	**IRELAND 1993**	***1,05***	**0,06**	***1,11***	**+44,76%**
it	**ITALIA 1993**	**0,36**	**0,13**	**0,49**	**-8,23%**
it1	NORD OVEST	0,58	0,13	*0,71*	+10,35%
it11	PIEMONTE	0,63	0,15	*0,78*	+10,97%
it12	VALLE D'AOSTA	0,29	0,00	*0,30*	-33,33%
it13	LIGURIA	0,18	0,00	*0,19*	-70,00%
it2	LOMBARDIA	1,26	0,61	*1,88*	+2,90%
it3	NORD EST	0,63	0,12	*0,75*	-3,18%
it31	TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE	1,06	0,04	*1,10*	-29,73%
it32	VENETO	0,81	0,16	*0,98*	-5,64%
it33	FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA	0,38	0,17	*0,55*	+11,81%
it4	EMILIA-ROMAGNA	0,52	0,33	*0,85*	-20,48%
it5	CENTRO (I)	0,13	0,10	*0,23*	-18,22%
it51	TOSCANA	0,11	0,06	*0,17*	-33,01%
it52	UMBRIA	0,16	0,20	*0,36*	-6,38%
it53	MARCHE	0,14	0,10	*0,24*	-12,42%
it6	LAZIO	0,30	0,05	*0,35*	-14,58%
it7	ABRUZZO-MOLISE	0,17	0,06	*0,23*	+10,08%
it71	ABRUZZO	0,15	0,06	*0,21*	+20,66%
it72	MOLISE	0,20	0,06	*0,26*	-5,84%
it8	CAMPANIA	0,35	0,06	*0,41*	-24,38%
it9	SUD	0,11	0,02	*0,14*	-39,42%
it91	PUGLIA	0,09	0,01	*0,10*	-44,36%
it92	BASILICATA	0,11	0,03	*0,14*	-45,65%
it93	CALABRIA	0,17	0,05	*0,22*	-32,97%
ita	SICILIA	0,21	0,01	*0,22*	-5,69%
itb	SARDEGNA	0,15	0,05	*0,20*	+5,59%
lu	**LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHE) 1994**	**1,16**	**0,11**	**1,27**	**-4,29%**
nl	**NEDERLAND 1994**	**1,69**	**1,16**	**2,85**	**-0,34%**
nl1	NOORD-NEDERLAND	1,41	0,16	1,57	-8,36%
nl2	OOST-NEDERLAND	2,22	1,40	3,62	-5,97%
nl3	WEST-NEDERLAND	1,12	0,27	1,39	-16,74%
nl4	ZUID-NEDERLAND	2,03	3,39	5,42	+6,27%
pt	**PORTUGAL 1994**	**0,24**	**0,11**	**0,36**	**+0,11%**
pt1	CONTINENTE	*0,21*	*0,12*	*0,33*	+1,06%
pt11	NORTE	*0,44*	*0,05*	*0,49*	-32,90%
pt12	CENTRO (P)	*0,31*	*0,17*	*0,47*	+5,67%
pt13	LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	*0,21*	*0,42*	*0,63*	+7,24%
pt14	ALENTEJO	*0,10*	*0,04*	*0,14*	+6,01%
pt15	ALGARVE	*0,07*	*0,10*	*0,18*	-12,05%
pt2	ACORES	*1,19*	*0,06*	*1,25*	-19,57%
pt3	MADEIRA	*0,82*	*0,32*	*1,14*	-45,28%

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	Regions	LSU cattle per ha UAA	LSU pigs per ha UAA	Total LSU per ha UAA	Change in pig stock between 1987 and 93/94
uk	**UNITED KINGDOM 1994**	**0,50**	**0,09**	**0,59**	**+1,91%**
uk1	NORTH	0,63	0,04	0,67	-5,54%
uk2	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	0,47	0,34	0,81	+9,13%
uk3	EAST MIDLANDS	0,41	0,11	0,52	-4,21%
uk4	EAST ANGLIA	0,16	0,31	0,48	+4,42%
uk5	SOUTH EAST (UK)	0,41	0,11	0,51	-16,37%
uk6	SOUTH WEST (UK)	0,98	0,10	1,08	+2,85%
uk7	WEST MIDLANDS	0,78	0,13	0,91	+23,80%
uk8	NORTH WEST (UK)	1,12	0,13	1,24	-24,09%
uk9	WALES	0,68	0,01	0,69	-26,56%
uka	SCOTLAND	0,25	0,02	0,27	+35,86%
ukb	NORTHERN IRELAND	1,03	0,10	1,13	-2,88%
at	**OESTERREICH 1994**	**0,49**	**0,20**	**0,69**	
at1	OSTOESTERREICH	0,35	0,20	0,55	
at11	BURGENLAND	0,13	0,12	0,25	
at12	NIEDEROESTERREICH	0,40	0,21	0,62	
at13	WIEN	0,00	0,00	0,00	
at2	SUEDOESTERREICH	0,51	0,27	0,78	
at21	KAERNTEN	0,43	0,11	0,54	
at22	STEIERMARK	0,57	0,38	0,95	
at3	WESTOESTERREICH	0,59	0,17	0,75	
at31	OBEROESTERREICH	0,89	0,38	1,27	
at32	SALZBURG	0,44	0,02	0,46	
at33	TIROL	0,34	0,02	0,36	
at34	VORARLBERG	0,41	0,03	0,44	
fi	**SUOMI/FINLAND 1994**	**0,32**	**0,10**	**0,42**	
se	**SVERIGE 1993**	**0,28**	**0,08**	**0,36**	
se01	STOCKHOLM	0,15	0,03	0,18	
se02	ÖSTRA MELLANSVERIGE	0,22	0,05	0,27	
se03	SMÅLAND MED ÖARNA	0,40	0,05	0,45	
se04	SYDSVERIGE	0,27	0,17	0,44	
se05	VÄSTSVERIGE	0,32	0,11	0,43	
se06	NORRA MELLANSVERIGE	0,23	0,03	0,26	
se07	MELLERSTA NORRLAND	0,27	0,01	0,28	
se08	ÖVRE NORRLAND	0,27	0,03	0,30	

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