European Commission

Directorate-General for Agriculture

Agricultural Situation in the Candidate Countries

Country Report on Romania

July 2002

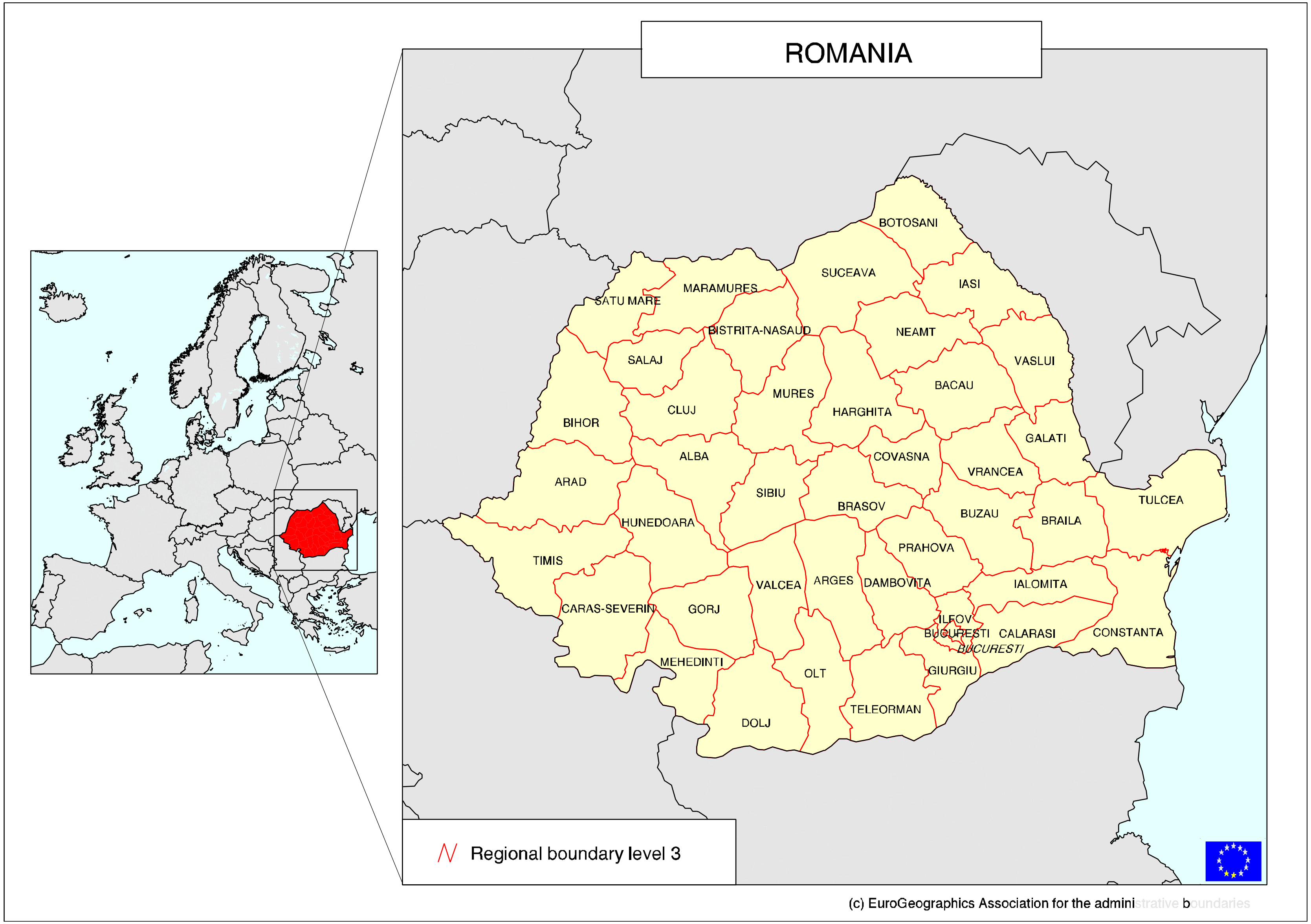
Foreword

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

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

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

Table of Contents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1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

Romania has an area of 238,391 km² and is the second largest country in the CC-12 after Poland (312,685 km²), having about the same area as the United Kingdom (244,100 km²). It would be the ninth largest member state by area in the EU-27. Romania's area represents almost 21.9 % of the CC-12 surface and 5.5 % of the EU-27 surface (Tab. 1).

Romania's population of 22.4 million is also the second largest of the twelve Candidate Countries. In an EU-27 it would represent the seventh biggest country by population. 21.2 % of the CC-12 population lives in Romania and the country would contribute 4.7 % to the EU-27 population.

The total gross domestic product (GDP) of Romania is about 14.5 % of that of all the CC-12 together and would amount to 1.4 % of that of the EU-27. The per capita GDP of € 6,000 is at 68.2 % of the level of all the CC-12, and equates to only 26.7 % of the EU-15 average. In comparison with other Candidate Countries, Romania is just after Latvia and Lithuania (€ 6,600 per capita) but before Bulgaria, which is last in terms of GDP (€ 5,400 per capita) of all the CC-12.

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

	Area 000 km²	Population End of period (million)	Density Inhabitants / km²	GDP in PPS (1) Bio € PPS	000 € per capita PPS	PPS/ capita % of EU-15
Romania	**238.4**	**22.44**	**94.1**	**134.61**	**6**	**26.7***
CC-12	1,088	106	97	929	8.8	*39**
EU-15	3,236	375	116	8,510	22.5	*100*
EU-27	4,324	481	111	9,439	19.6	*87**
Romania % of CC-12	*21.9*	*21.2*	*97*	*14.5*	*68.2*	
.. % of EU-15	*7.4*	*6.0*	*81*	*1.6*	*26.7*	
..% of EU-27	*5.5*	*4.7*	*85*	*1.4*	*30.6*	

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

2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2.1. General Economy

The Romanian economy attained GDP growth of 5.3 % in 2001 and it is expected to achieve 4.2 % to 4.9 % GDP growth for the following two years (Tab. Annex 1). The implementation of the government's economic policy programme could stabilise GDP growth at a high level and lead to sizeable reductions in the inflation rate, along with the stabilisation of the current account deficit. Inflation therefore could decrease from a level of 45.7 % in 2000 to 18.1 % in 2003. The unemployment rate was 7.1 % in 2000. It is forecast to decrease to a level of around 6.7 % 2003. On one side it will tend to increase due to the layoffs caused by the expected acceleration in structural reforms. On the other side a shrinking population and a fall in Romania's relatively high active population rate will reduce labour supply. In the end, economic growth will tend to support labour demand.[1]

Romania's trade deficit was 4.6 % of GDP in 2000 and is expected to increase to 7.5 % in 2002. Exports were booming in 2000, remained strong during the first half of 2001, but decelerated sharply in late-2001 and should pick-up again only in 2003.

Romania's consumer income is at about 26.7 % of the EU average, placing it the last but one compared to the other CEECs. A relatively large part of income has to be spent on food; food expenditure is approximately 58% of total expenditure and about 3.3 times higher than the average for the EU-15 of 17.4 % (Tab. 2).

2.2. Agriculture in the Economy

From a total area of 23.8 million ha, Utilised Agricultural Area[2] (UAA) represents 14.8 million ha or 62.1 % of the total. This is one of the highest shares of cultivated land in all CC-12 and EU member states; the EU-15 average is 40.6 % and the EU-27 average would be 44 %. 28.5 % of the land in Romania is forest.

Arable land represents approximately 63.4% of UAA, permanent crops 3.1 % and permanent grassland 33.5 %. The agricultural area of Romania accounts for 25.2 % of that of all the CC-12 and would contribute nearly 7.8 % of the UAA of the EU-27 (Tab. 2).

While Romania has made progress in alignment with several aspects of the agricultural acquis, restructuring of the agricultural sector has barely begun. Romanian agriculture in 2000 accounted for 11.4 % of GDP (the EU-15 average was 2.0 %).

About 4.9 million people work in agriculture, fishery and forestry, corresponding to 42.8% of total civilian employment; the CC-12 average is 22 % and in the EU-15 it is 4.3 %.[3] Romanian agricultural employees amount to 54 % of the CC-12 agricultural labour force and the country would contribute to 30.9 % of the agricultural employment in the EU-27.

Until 1997 the trend in agricultural imports decreased and the trend in agricultural exports increased. However since then agricultural exports have stagnated and agricultural imports more than doubled within four years to reach a level of about one billion € in 2000.

Romanians statistics suggest that in the transition process value of agricultural production was remarkably stable and did not show the typical decline experienced in other CEECs. Agricultural production declined only from 106.5 % in 1988 to 103 % in 2001 (1989 to 1991 = 100 %). Crop production dominates agricultural output with a share of 50 % to 60 % of agricultural production.

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

[2] The figures in this report refer to Agricultural Area and not to Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) according to the EU definition. Structural data for calculating UAA are not yet available, as no census of agriculture has been conducted since 1948, nor a representative farm structure survey.

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

The situation in 2000 and at the start of 2001 was particularly difficult for the agricultural sector due to the severe drought which affected the entire country. The decline in vegetable production was particularly serious and of the order of 20 %, despite an increase in cultivated area. Further, the fall in grain production negatively affected livestock, with the numbers of cattle, sheep and goats falling by 6 % and pig numbers declining by 18 %[4].

Table 2: The Role of the Agricultural Sector in Romania

	Utilised Agricultural Area		Gross Value Added of Agriculture (1)		Agricultural Employment (1)		Food Expenditure
	000 ha (2)	% of total area	million EUR	Share of Agriculture in GDP (%)	000	% of total employment	% of total
Year	2000						1998
Romania	**14,811**	***62.1***	**4,564**	***11.4***	**4,861**	***42.8***	***58.0***
CC-12	58,808	*54.1*	18,552*	*4.5*	8,950*	*22.0*	*39.1*
EU-15	131,619	*40.6*	167,197	*2.0**	6,767	*4.3*	*17.4 (3)*
EU-27	190,427	*44.0*	185,748	*2.2*	15,717	*7.9*	*19.5*
Romania in % of CC-12	*25.2*		*24.6*		*54.3*		
Romania in % of EU-15	*11.3*		*2.7*		*71.8*		
Romania in % of EU-27	*7.8*		*2.5*		*30.9*		

(1): Including Forestry, Hunting and Fishing sector ; (2): Utilized Agricultural Area; (3) = 1997; * = estimate
SOURCES: Eurostat, DG ECFIN, OECD, FAOSTAT, DG AGRI G2

3. STRUCTURE OF FARMING

Data on farm structure is rather scarce in Romania. The last general census was done in 1948 and the next one will be conducted only in 2002. The data presented in Table 3 must therefore be interpreted with great care.

Currently, about 85 % of agricultural land is privatised. The main form of privatisation in Romania - as in most of the acceding countries - was restitution. In this respect it is important to know that the land reform carried out after World War II restricted farm size per family to 5 ha. Therefore, restitution in the post-socialist time was affected by this land reform. It led to a rather small area of land per family. In addition, where such limits did not apply it was originally ruled that not more than 10 ha were to be restituted per family. This constraint was later increased to 50 ha; at a time when much of the restitution was already decided. In addition, lack of financial resources was another implicit restriction in setting up farms during the restitution which would be sustainable in the long run. As a result privatisation led to an agricultural structure dominated by small-scale farms. To make things worse field plots are very fragmented.

Of a total of 3.9 million holdings in Romania 40% or 1.6 million of them cultivate less than 1 ha of land. This 40 % of farms cultivate 6 % of the total acreage. This leaves about 2.4 million farms which operate on more than 1 ha. Altogether 2.7 million or two thirds of the farms are below 3 ha with a total combined acreage of slightly more than 20% of the total (Tab. 3). The limit initially put on the size of land to be received by a family during restitution

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

can be seen in the number of farms with a size above 10ha. Though the class between 10 and 20 ha still has nearly 290,000 farms, in the classes above that there are only a few holdings; they number between 20 and 100. The exception to this is the class above 2,000ha in which 255 farms belong, cultivating 11% of the agricultural area.

Table 3: Structure of farms depicted in terms of number of farms and of area cultivated by farm size (1998)

Farm size in ha	Number of holdings	*Share of total in %*	Area cultivated ha	*Share of total in %*
< 0,25 ha	409,806	*10.4%*	30,764	*0.3%*
0,26 - 0,50 ha	180,856	*4.6%*	50,513	*0.5%*
0,51 - 1,00 ha	1021,559	*25.9%*	544,893	*5.2%*
1,01 - 1,50 ha	350,684	*8.9%*	367,861	*3.5%*
1,51 - 2,00 ha	316,392	*8.0%*	484,394	*4.6%*
2,01 - 3,00 ha	380,680	*9.6%*	777,859	*7.4%*
3,01 - 5,00 ha	573,384	*14.5%*	1,736,357	*16.5%*
5,01 – 10,00 ha	424,033	*10.7%*	2,175,058	*20.7%*
10,01 – 20,00 ha	288,727	*7.3%*	3,014,800	*28.6%*
20,01 – 50,00 ha	26	*0.0007%*	607	*0.006%*
50,01 – 100,00 ha	23	*0.0006%*	1,567	*0.015%*
100,01 - 200,00 ha	24	*0.0006%*	3,860	*0.037%*
200,01 - 500,00 ha	43	*0.0011%*	14,640	*0.139%*
500,01 - 1000,00 ha	53	*0.0013%*	38,729	*0.368%*
1000,01 - 2000,00 ha	85	*0.0022%*	128,381	*1.220%*
> 2000,01 ha	255	*0.0065%*	1,154,790	*11.0%*
Sum	3,946,630	*100%*	10,525,073	*100%*
Average farm size	2.67 ha			

Source: Network of independent experts, Summary Report on Farm Structure, 2001.

A characteristic of Romanian agricultural is the high share of small-scale farms which mainly produce for own consumption and produce little to be sold in the market. In addition, these farms have hardly any other source of income. Hence, their well-being depends considerably on the profitability of farming. The implications for agricultural policies are thus far reaching.

Romanian agricultural policies favoured large-scale farms until 1996, which were mainly state-owned. Thereafter, they were switched to support landowners and therefore also impacted on the small-scale producers. More recently therefore, it is the smaller and medium sized producers which have been the beneficiaries of agricultural policies. However, it is not known to what extent farm land is leased, although it seems there are relatively few transactions going on in the leasing market. If so this implies that the latest shift in agricultural policies is favouring agricultural producers and land owners alike. However, recent indicators are that Romanian agricultural policies have started to favour large-scale farms again.

To become competitive many farms in Romania need to enlarge. This implies also that land and labour markets should function better in order to foster restructuring of agriculture. This observation can be made for almost all Candidate Countries. In addition, measures should be undertaken in Romania to reduce market transaction costs, and there is also a need for small-scale farmers to seek off-farm jobs for supplementing their income.

4. VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, PRICE RELATIONS AND FARM INCOME

4.1 Value of Agricultural Production

Agricultural production was fairly stable over the last decade, apart from the years 1992, 1998 and 2000. Agricultural output amounted to € 9.7 billion in 1998 (Tab. 4), representing around 25 % of that of the CC-12.

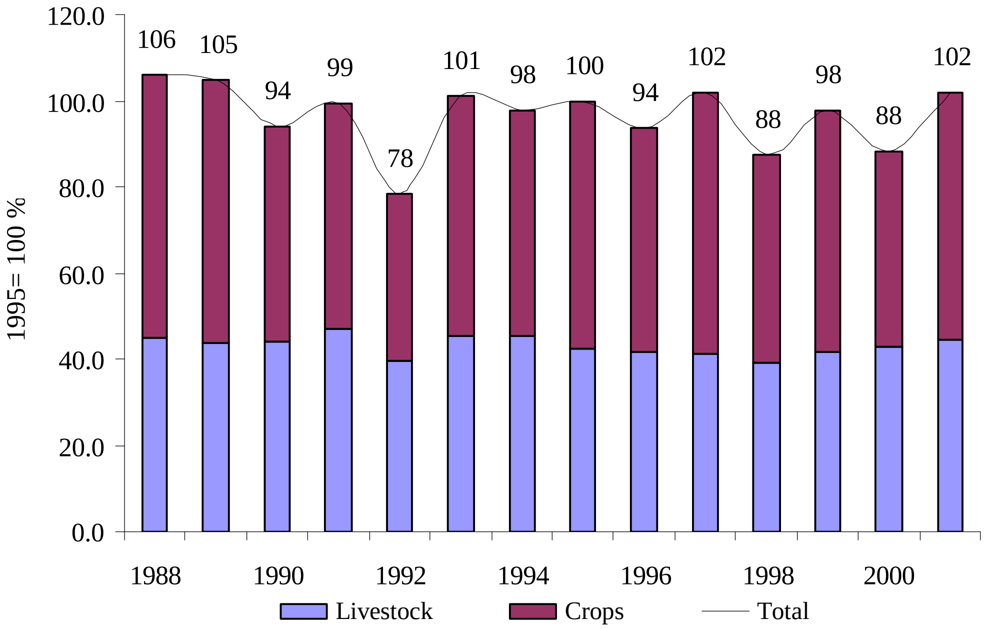
Table 4: Agricultural Production in Romania

	1998	
	in million€	*in %*
Agricultural output	9,783.8	*100*
Crop output	5,319.0	*54.4*
Animal output	4,293.4	*43.9*
Other (Services, …)	171.4	*1.8*

Source: Eurostat

The falls in agricultural production experienced in the years 1992, 1998 and 2000 were mainly due to much reduced crop production in those years (Fig. 1). Indeed yearly fluctuations in overall production are mostly due to changes in the crop production, while animal production has been more stable at about 43 % of agricultural production (1995 = 100 %).

Figure 1: Development of Agricultural Production (1995=100 %) and Share of Crop and Livestock Production (1988 -2001)



Source: FAO and Eurostat

The most important crop products, measured by their share of the value of agricultural output in the years 1998 and 1999, are cereals (16.5 %, and especially maize (10.3 %)), vegetables (11.3 %), potatoes (9.4 %) and fruits (8.2 %). For animal production, milk and beef together accounts for 18.2 %, pork for 8.7 % and eggs and poultry together for 9.5 % of agricultural output (Tab. 5).

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

Products	in % of total
Cereals	16.5
• *Wheat*	*4.8*
• *Barley*	*1.0*
• *Maize*	*10.3*
• *Oat*	*0.4*
Rapeseeds	0.1
Sunflower seeds	2.1
Soybean	0.33
Sugar beet	0.4
Vegetables	11.3
Potatoes	9.4
Fruits	8.2
Forage Plants	9.5
Animals	20.0
• *Cattle*	*3.7*
• *Pigs*	*8.7*
• *Poultry*	*5.9*
• *Sheep and goats*	*1.4*
Animal products	19.2
• *Milk*	*14.5*
• *Eggs*	*3.6*
• *Other animal products*	*1.1*
Agricultural services output	1.6

Source: Eurostat

4.2 Current Economic Conditions and Income

Simplified economic accounts for agriculture (EAA) are only available for an unrepresentative sample of Romanian farms. With all necessary care, the statistics could be used to give a broad interpretation of the performance of the sector at least for 1998 (Table 6). The composition of inputs used in agricultural production in Romania differs somewhat from that in other acceding countries. The share of intermediate consumption is relatively low with 47 % of agricultural output, while gross value added with 53 % of agricultural output is relatively high. This is due to the low level of input consumption and the high level of labour input particularly in crop production. In the case of livestock, the share of intermediate consumption is relative higher and reflects mainly the high cost of feed, of veterinary products and other specific inputs.

Assuming that there were 3,384,000 annual work units (AWU) in Romania in 1998, then gross value added per AWU would have reached € 1,523 per year. In 1998 the average for the factor income was € 1,222 per AWU and year in Romania, while the EU average was € 16,662, which leaves Romania at a level of 7.3 % of the EU average.

Table 6: Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) for Romania (1998 at current prices, million EUR)

	1998	*in %*
Crop output	5,319.0	
Animals	2,361.9	
Animal output	4,293.4	
Agricultural goods output	9,612.4	
Agricultural services output	171.4	
Agricultural output	**9,783.8**	*100 %*
Total intermediate consumption	**4,631.3**	*47 %*
Gross value added at basic prices	**5,152.4**	*53 %*
Fixed capital consumption	1,151.4	
Net value added at basic prices	**4,001.0**	
Compensation of employees	483.0	
Other taxes on production	43.7	
Other subsidies on production	177.8	
Factor income	4,135.2	
Operating surplus/mixed income	3,652.2	
Interest paid	210.6	
Interest received	6.3	
Entrepreneurial income	**3,447.9**	

Source: Eurostat

Future perspectives for agricultural income have to be seen with respect to opportunities and risks. Among the opportunities are land market liberalisation that could contribute to the growth of farm size, with implications for increased incomes; the SAPARD program that could facilitate investments in agriculture and the creation of non-agricultural income opportunities in rural areas; macroeconomic stabilisation (i.e. the growth of GDP) that would assure new jobs for young people, including the rural labour force, and reduce over-employment in agriculture. Finally the increase of agricultural product prices on both world and domestic markets, which might also contrbute to a higher income level.

Problems for the development of agriculture may arise due to increasing input prices and declining purchasing power for both agricultural enterprises and households that could hamper input use and innovation, as well as leading to increasing poverty and consequently a decrease in human capital in rural areas.

4.3 Development of Terms of Trade and Agricultural Product Prices

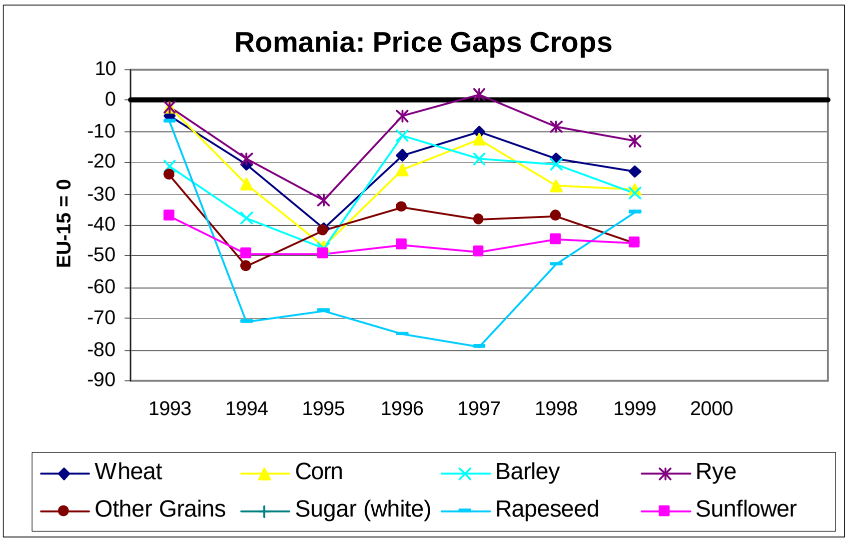
Overall the terms of trade for agriculture declined throughout the nineties (Table 7), although there was some variation in their development over this decade. After a heavy decline from 1990 to 1991, they seemed to recover until the mid-nineties but again lost ground over the remainder of the decade. Although output prices rose constantly during the whole period, this increase was outperformed by input prices. It is unlikely that the development has been eased by subsidies, as there was net taxation of agriculture in the mid-nineties that shifted to subsidies in the later years.

Table 7: Development of input prices, output prices and terms of trade of agriculture in Romania, (1990 = 100)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Input prices	100	1702	2,757	6,590	13,443	18,552	31,167	74,177	110,523
Output prices	100	642	1,400	4,409	9,831	12,584	19,505	37,060	44,842
Terms of trade	100	38	51	67	73	68	63	50	41

Concerning crop prices, compared with the EU-15 price level, most prices in Romania decreased in the years 1993 to 1995 (Fig. 2) but then showed an increasing trend up until the year 1997, when the prices for rye actually reached the EU-15 level. From 1997 onwards price gaps generally increased again (expert for rapeseeds and sunflower) and by 1999 prices were 13 % below EU price levels for rye, 23 % below for wheat and 30 % below for barley, although prices for sunflower and rapeseeds had closed to 46 % and 35 % below respectively.

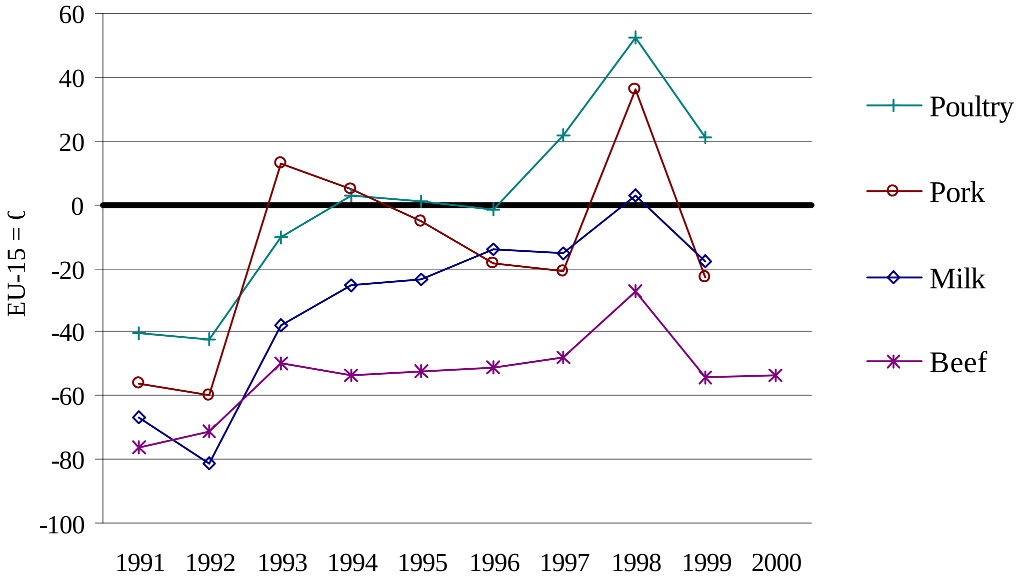
Figure 2:



Livestock prices in Romania generally increased in the last decade, so that the gap to EU-15 price levels decreased. In some cases, for example for poultry, pork and milk, prices have actually been higher in Romania than in the EU-15, such as was clearly the case in 1998 (Fig 3). In 1999 prices had decreased again, although poultry prices remained above the EU level. Beef prices in Romania have not closed to EU levels and remained well below (54 % below EU-15 prices in 1999).

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

Figure 3: Average Price Gaps between Romania and the EU-15 for Livestock Products



5. Agricultural Production

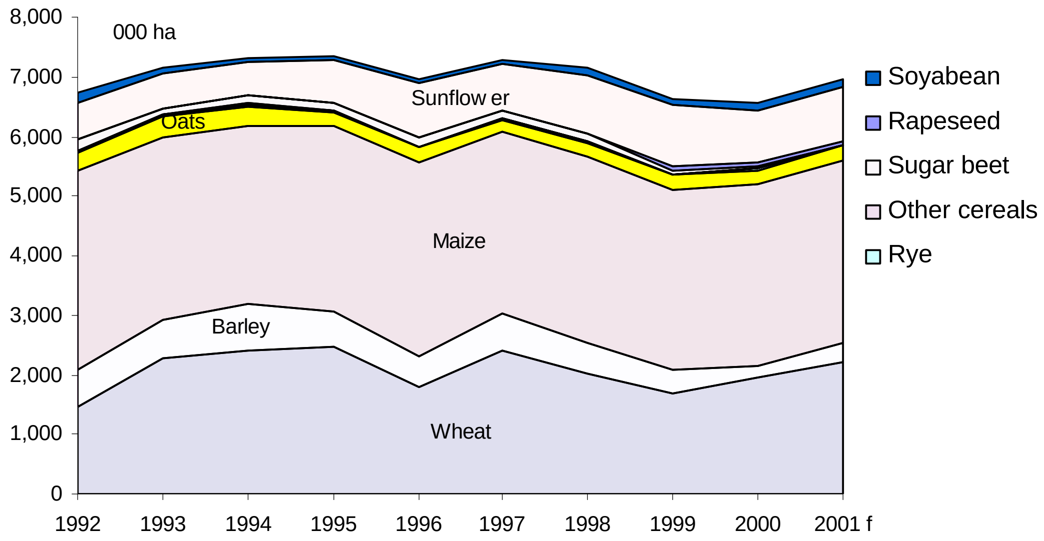
The situation in 2000 and at the start of 2001 was particularly difficult for the agricultural sector due to the severe drought, which affected the entire country. The decline in vegetable production was particularly serious and of the order of 20 %, despite an increase in cultivated area. Further, the fall in grain production negatively affected livestock, with the numbers of cattle, sheep and goats falling by 6 % and pig numbers declining by 18 %.[5]

5.1. Crop Production

Currently, cereals use nearly 37 % of the utilised agricultural area (UAA) of 14.8 million ha. The area used for maize is largest with 55.9 % of cereals area in 2000, followed by wheat with a share of 35.5 %. The next most important crop by area utilised is sunflower, with an area of about 900,000 ha or 5.9 % of UAA (Fig. 4).

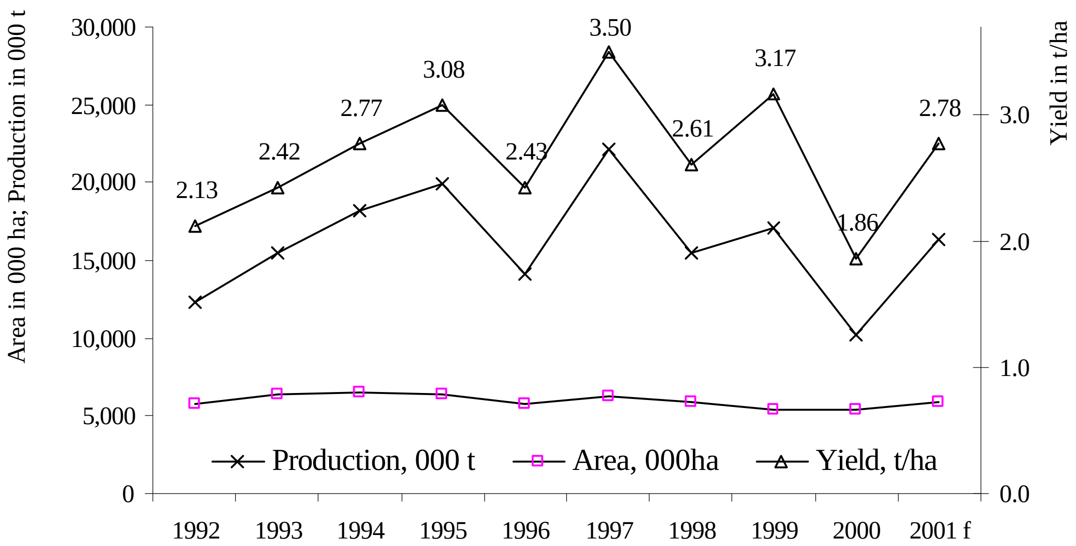
[5] Commission of the European Communities: 2001 Regular Report on Romania's Progress Towards Accession, Brussels, 13.11.2001.

Figure 4: Crop Area in Romania



Since the total cereals area has been relatively stable over the last decade, output has varied more according to the yield level, which has fluctuated quite markedly. Average cereal yields increased up to 3.5 t/ha in 1997, but then fell to only 1.86 t/ha in 2000 (Fig.5). In line with these yield variations, cereal production in Romania has been as high as 22 million t in 1997, and as low as 10 million t in 2000, a quite dramatic variation in output.

Figure 5: Cereal Production, Area and Yield in Romania



At the beginning of the 1990's the positive development in cereal yields led to a closing of the gap in yield levels compared to the EU-15. In the period 1992 to 1997 cereal yields in Romania generally improved to a level of 65 % of the EU-15 level in 1997, but then fell back to an average level of only 33 % in 2000 (Fig. 6). Nevertheless a potential for yield increases exists, which is however linked to the use of advanced crop varieties, to increased use of inputs and availability of capital, and to the restructuring of farms (Fig. 7).

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

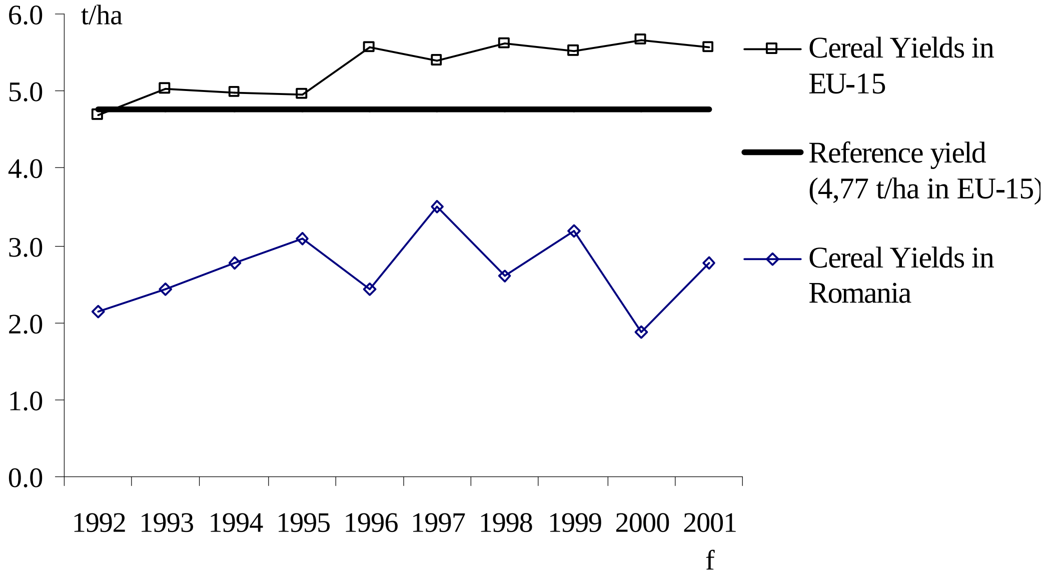


Figure 7: Individual Cereal Yields in Romania - Compared to EU-15 (EU-15 = 100 %)

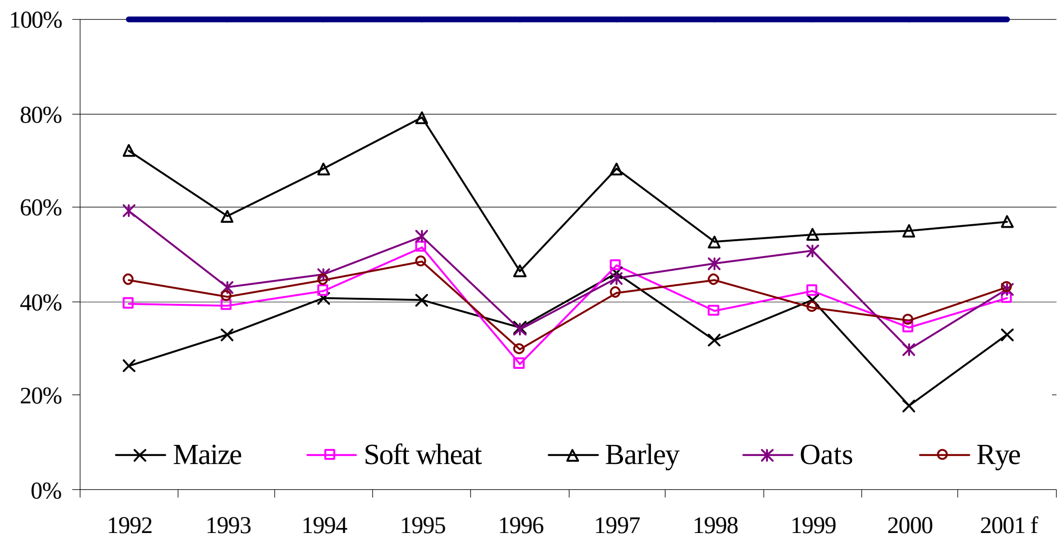


Figure 8 shows the developments in cereal and oilseed yields, production and use in Romania. Additional information about the share of value of the product group or the individual product in total agricultural output is also given. Further, the shares of the production as a percentage of overall production in the CC-12, in the EU-15 and the EU-27 are shown. Figure 9 gives the same kind of information for other crops and Figure 11 for animal products.

Figure 8 shows that Romania is a very significant contributor to CC-12 agricultural output, especially for cereals (20 % of CC-12 output, but as high as 46 % for maize), vegetables (24 %) and fruits (25 %).

Figure 8: Cereal and Oilseed Yields, Production and Use in Romania

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

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)

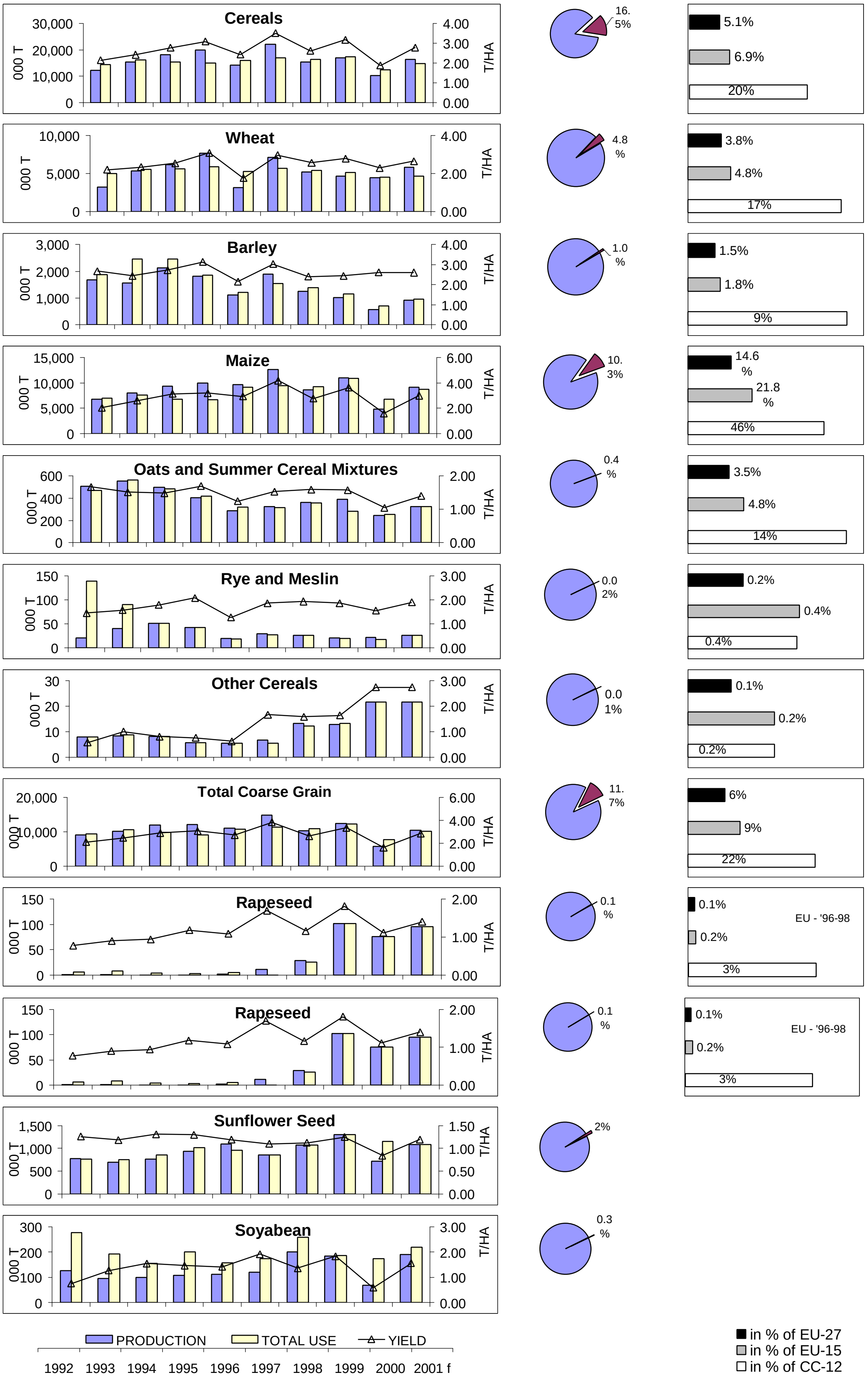
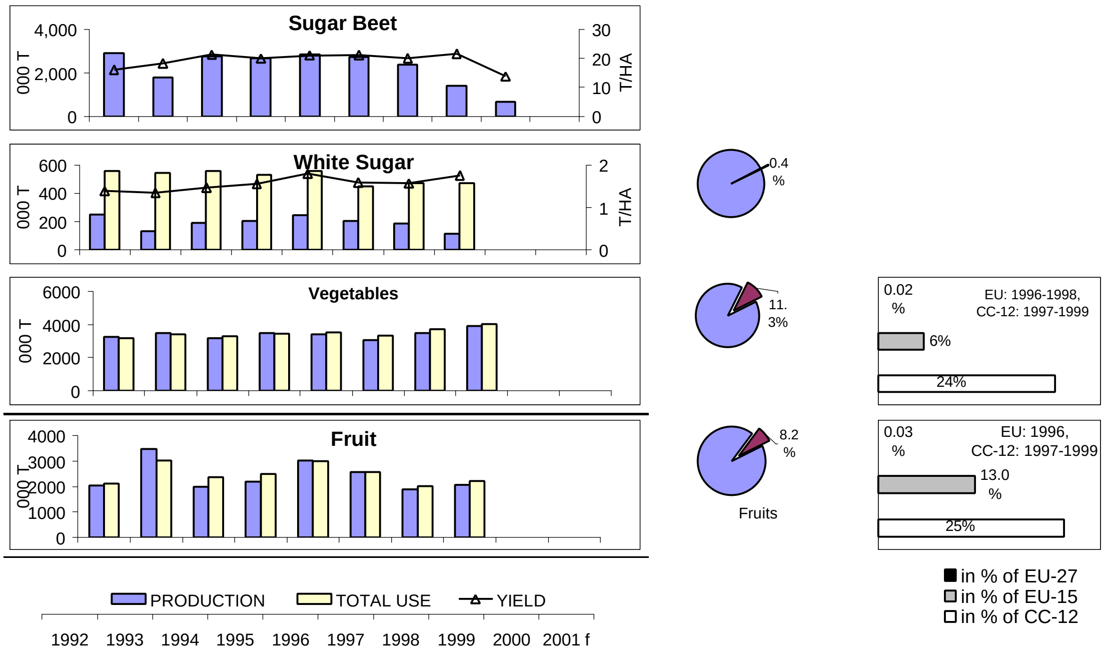


Figure 9: Production and Use of other Crops in Romania

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

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)



Romania is generally self-sufficient for cereals, except for barley, and except for years with very low yields. This is in principle also true for oilseeds, were self-sufficiency has generally improved over time. For sugar a significant need for imports exists (Tab. 8).

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

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 *	2001 f
Cereals	107	115	118	85	96	119	135	89	131	95	99	84	113
Wheat	104	124	102	65	96	110	131	60	126	96	91	98	124
Barley	117	97	82	90	63	87	98	92	123	90	89	80	95
Maize	102	125	145	98	105	138	148	105	134	94	101	72	104
Rye	99	54	52	15	45	100	100	109	106	100	105	129	100
Oats	98	37	98	108	98	102	96	91	103	101	138	95	100
Other	93	96	100	100	95	100	100	103	123	108	100	100	100
Sunflower	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	102	92	89	92	114	100	100	100	62	100
Soyabean	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	46	49	64	54	71	69	78	98	40	86
Total Oilseeds	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	86	83	85	85	108	92	102	132	108	98
Sugar beet	54	58	56	45	24	34	39	44	46	39	24	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. not available; Source: DG AGRI

5.2. Livestock Production

In Romania overall production of livestock products is relatively stable, although individual products have experienced changing production levels (Fig. 10). Milk production with a share of 14.5 % of total agricultural output is most important, followed by pork production (8.7 %) and poultry production with 5.9 %.

Comparison with the other CCs also shows Romania's importance in intensive animal production: Romania's share of all CC-12 production is 18.1 % for milk, 14.6 % for beef, 14.9 % for poultry, 20 % for eggs and 12.9 % for pork as well as a huge 46 % for sheep meat (Fig. 11).

In the transition process livestock production has developed differently for individual products.

In the period from 1992 to 2000 the number of dairy cows declined slightly from about 2.3 million to 1.77 million. In the same period milk production increased by 30% as the effect of the slightly declining cow herd is more than compensated by increasing milk yields. Milk yields increased from 2,167 kg per cow in 1992 to 2,867 kg per cow per year in 2000, but this is still 50 % below the EU-15 average of 5,707 kg per cow per year.

Beef and veal meat production has declined by 25 % in the last decade (1992 to 2000), while cattle stocks declined by 22 %. A decline in sheep stocks (down 37 %) and sheep meat production (down 8 %) was observed in the same period.

The most important meat product in Romania is pork, but since 1992 pork production has decreased (down 34 %). On the other side poultry meat production decreased by only 14 % in the period from 1992 to 2000.

Figure 10: Livestock and Milk Production in Romania

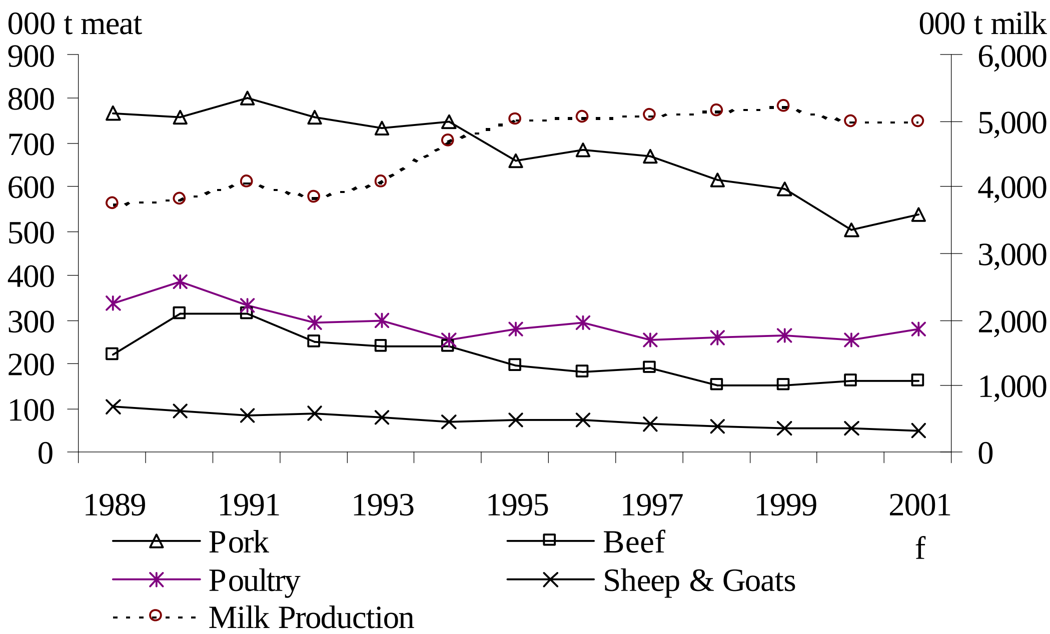
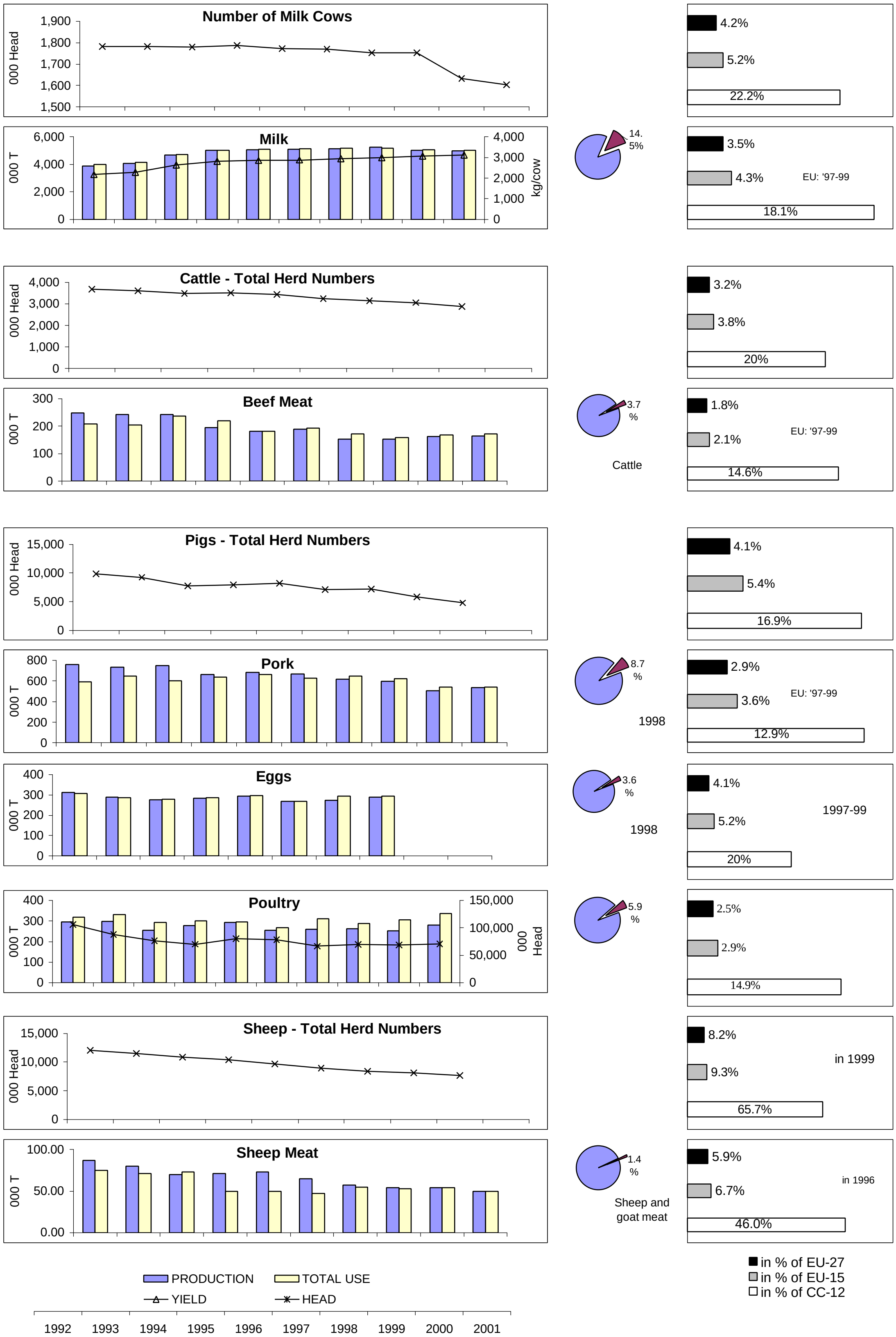


Figure 11: Livestock Production and Use in Romania

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

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)



While the consumption of milk (+20 %) increased, beef (-20 %), pork (-9 %) and poultry consumption (-4 %) declined in the period 1992 to 2000. Due to the reduced cattle stocks, the previous high surplus of beef has been reduced over the years. In 2000 self-sufficiency for livestock production was 97 % for beef, 99 % for milk and for pork 93 %, but for poultry only 77 % (Tab. 9). Self-sufficiency for all these products has declined over the last decade.

Table 9: Self-sufficiency in Animal Production in %

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001f
Beef	131	125	141	119	118	103	89	99	98	89	97	97	95
Milk	99	101	97	97	98	100	100	99	99	100	101	99	100
Pigs	109	105	116	128	113	125	104	103	107	95	96	93	99
Poultry	100	126	139	98	101	98	93	100	94	84	92	77	83
Sheep & goats	106	132	116	116	113	96	142	146	138	104	102	100	100

Source: DG AGRI

6. FOOD INDUSTRY

6.1. Role and structure of the food industry

The food sector in Romania contributes some 21% of manufacturing industry output and accounts for about 12.6% of total manufacturing employment. As for the other CEECs, other foods and beverages dominate the output and employment structure, with meat processing the next most important sector. Compared to other CEECs, the dairy industry is relatively unimportant in Romania while tobacco manufacture plays an unusually large role in terms of output.

6.2. Recent performance of the food industry

The Romanian industrial sector has experienced a continuous production decline since 1989 which was much more pronounced in the food and beverages sector, which managed to achieve only 56 % of the 1990 production level in 1998. Tobacco manufacture, however, had recovered to its earlier level by that year. The recent data shown in Table 10 shows that the value of nominal output in the 1997-99 period was on an upward trend valued in local currency terms but has severely contracted when valued in EUR. Total employment also continues to fall. Output growth (in nominal terms) is led by tobacco and beverages, with significant contributions also from other foods and fruit and vegetable processing. The collapse in the value of output in the grain milling sector (to only one-twentieth of its previous size two years earlier in EUR terms) is hard to explain, given that this is the one sector where employment increased. The performance of the meat processing sector has also been poor. In fact, gross value added (GVA) at factor cost for that sector was negative in 1999, indicating that its sales failed to cover even the cost of its raw materials let alone remunerate the capital and labour used in that sector. Overall, financial profitability in the industry is low, which has restricted growth and investment from its own resources.

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

1999	Shares %		Total growth 1997-99 %		
	Output	Employment	Output (local currency)	Output (EUR)	Employment
Meat	15.7	18.3	29.0	-79.0	-16.5
Fish	0.2	0.5	57.7	-74.3	-39.3
Fruit & veg	1.8	4.1	109.4	-65.9	-39.0
Oils	7.6	3.4	74.1	-71.7	-10.5
Dairy	4.4	8.0	57.2	-74.4	-18.9
Grain mill	4.7	5.6	-63.2	-94.0	3.5
Animal feeds	2.7	2.0	19.5	-80.5	-29.4
Other foods	23.5	37.8	112.3	-65.4	-12.3
Beverages	28.2	17.7	161.7	-57.4	-14.2
Tobacco	11.3	2.6	187.8	-53.1	-18.6
Total food	100.0	100	64.0	-73.3	-15.5

6.3. Ownership structure

Privatisation of the Romanian food industry proceeds only slowly. In 1998, it was estimated that about 38 % of the sector's fixed assets were still in state hands, 44 % were in private hands and 18 % foreign-owned. In terms of turnover, the picture was slightly improved, as the corresponding percentages were 21 %, 52 % and 26 %. This suggests that the remaining state companies are on average smaller than for food enterprises as a whole. In terms of the number of enterprises, in November 1999 one source suggests that almost 70 % of state processing enterprises had been privatised or liquidated. Progress with privatisation varies by food industry branch. Privatisation is least advanced in industries such as fisheries and canned fruits and vegetables, with about 20 % of enterprises privatised.

Although privatisation resulted in a rise in the number of food industry enterprises, some sectors remain highly concentrated. These include tobacco manufacture, manufacture of starch and starch products, confectionery, fish processing, fruit and vegetable processing and wine manufacture. Concentration rates (measured as the five-firm ratio in terms of sales) are between 35-65 % for the majority of food industry branches.

It is estimated that, in the period 1991-97, about 14-15 % of total foreign direct investment (FDI) in Romania was invested in the food industry. The major sectors that attracted FDI were in the main high value food and drink products such as brewing, soft drinks, confectionery and tobacco. The main general factors that contributed to a slow FDI response were the adverse investment climate including negative growth, high inflation and concomitant high interest rates. In addition, bureaucratic obstacles and unpredictable changes in the legal framework, includingtaxation, have hindered FDI. The slow pace of privatisation and deregulation in the agricultural sector also inhibited increased FDI in the agro-food sector.

6.4. Policy issues

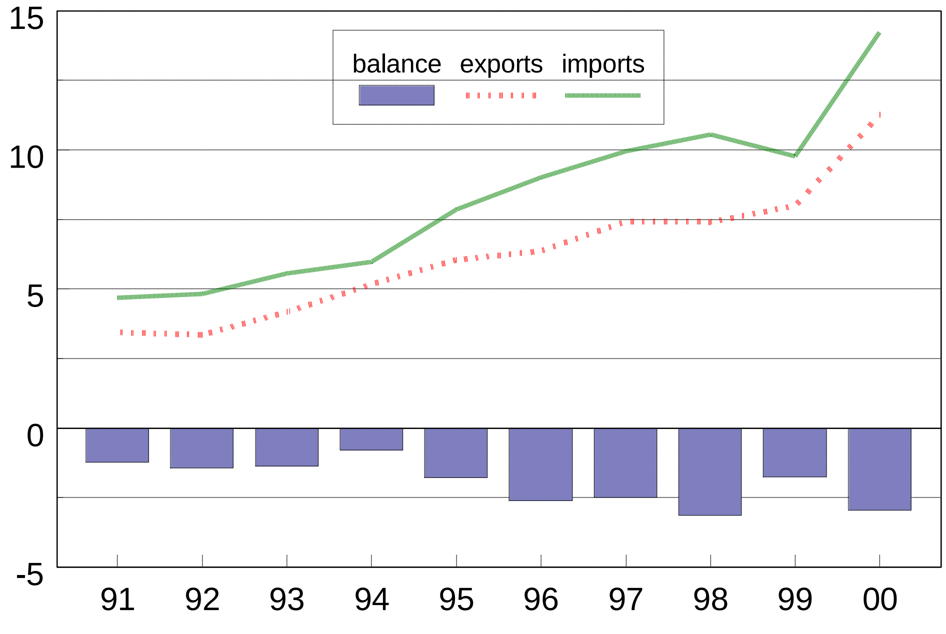
The food sector is still handicapped by problems in the whole agricultural sector, of outdated equipment, missing modernisation and the lack of investment. A small farm structure creates high transaction costs and linkages between these small suppliers are difficult to establish. The underdeveloped land market creates uncertainty. The level of processing, packaging, distribution and quality are inferior compared with the EU and with Central European Countries. The development of the food chain to replace the former integrated centralised system by that of a market led system is not yet complete and is hampered by the difficulties of privatisation. As a more efficient and reliable system emerges it is also likely that a greater share of domestic agricultural production will enter the formal market economy as barriers to specialisation are reduced. The National Plan for Agriculture and Rural Development, which implements support under the SAPARD Programme, includes measures for the improvement of processing and marketing of agricultural and fisheries products as well as for the improvement of structures for quality, veterinary and plant health controls, and foodstuffs and consumer protection.

7. TRADE

7.1. General Trade

Romania's trade increased in the last decade from about € 3.5 billion in exports and € 5 billion in imports in 1991 to about € 11.5 billion and € 14 billion respectively by 2000. Consequently the trade deficit more than doubled from 1991 to 2000 to around € 3 billion (Fig. 12).

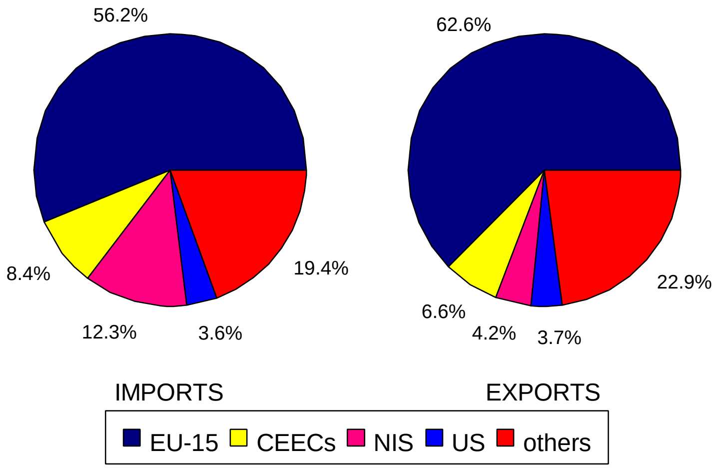
Figure 12: Development of Total Trade in Romania(billion €)



Source: Eurostat

Romania has increasingly integrated into the European economy. Its most important trading partner is the EU, which on average accounted for 62.6 % of all Romanian exports and 56.2 % of all its imports over the period 1997 to 2000 (Fig. 13).

Figure 13: Share of Trade Partners (average 1997-2000)

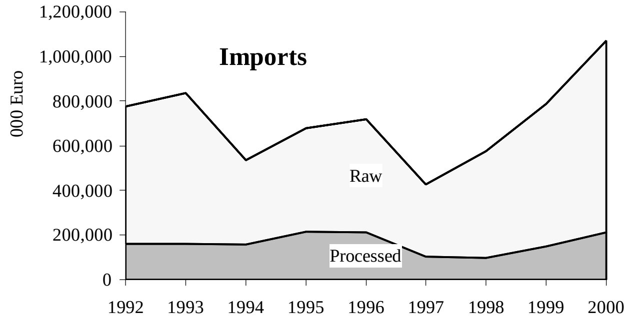


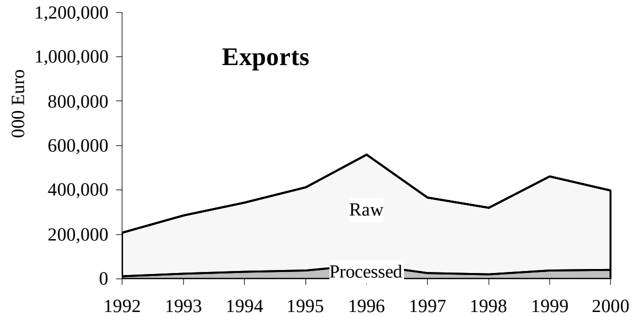
Source: Eurostat

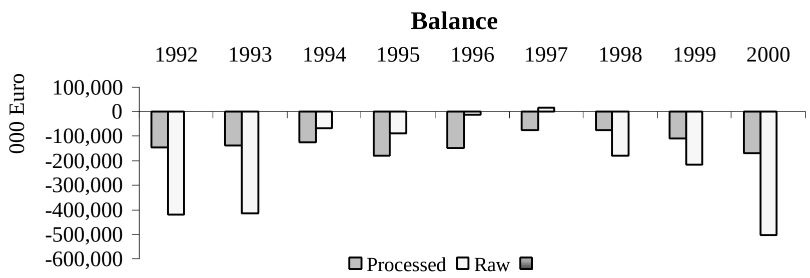
7.2 Agricultural Trade

Romania's agricultural exports increased from 1991 to 1996 and then declined slowly over the rest of the decade, although remaining by 2000 well up on export levels of 1992 (Fig. 14). Due to the relatively static level of agricultural imports in the period from 1994 to 1997, the trade deficit had decreased below € 150 million by 1997, but increased again in the following years, as imports rose and exports fell off, to reach around € 0.7 billion by 2000.

Figure 14: Development of Romanian Agricultural Trade (000€)







Source: Eurostat

The situation in 2000 and at the start of 2001 was particularly difficult for the agricultural sector due to the severe drought which affected the entire country. Agri-food exports dropped in 2000 as against 1999. Exports were € 337 million and imports were € 1,010 million, and the trade deficit in agri-food products represented 22 % of Romania's total trade deficit.

Trade in agricultural products accounted for 3.5 % of total exports (EU-15: 6.2 %) and 7.5 % of total imports (EU-15: 5.7 %) in 2000 (Tab.11).

Table 11: Trade of Agricultural Products in 2000

	% of total exports	% of total imports
Romania	**3.5**	**7.5**
EU-15	*6.2*	*5.7*

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

The most important trade products, with a share of more than 5 % of imports or exports, are shown in Tab. 12 (as an average of the years 1997 to 2000). On the import side "tobacco" (12.2 % of total agricultural imports), "sugars and sugar confectionery" (10.7 %) and "meat" (7.6 %) are of most importance, while exports are led by "live animals" (16.9 % of total agricultural exports) followed by "cereals" (15.7 %), "fats and oils" (13.7 %) and "oilseeds" (11 %).

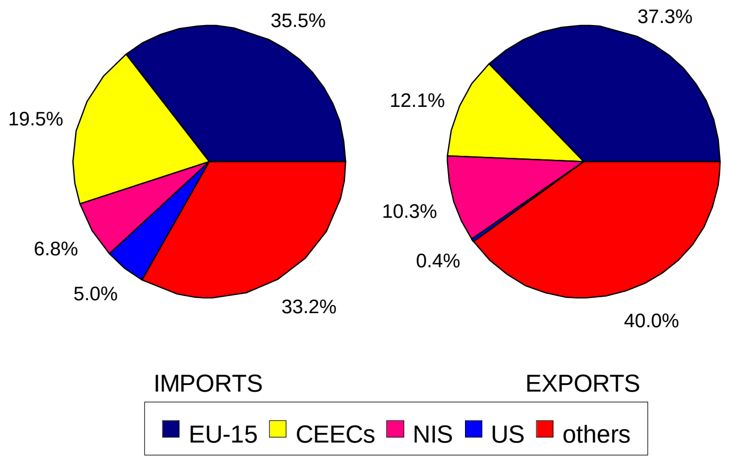
Table 12: Share of most important products or products group on agricultural trade
(average 1997 – 2000)

Products	**Imports in %**	**Exports in %**
Animal products	12.8	27.1
• Live animals	1.1	16.9
• Meat and edible meat offal	7.6	6.0
Vegetable products	24.8	37.4
• Vegetables	1.9	4.5
• Fruits	6.0	4.9
• Coffee, tea, maté and spices	5.4	0.6
• Cereals and rice	4.5	15.7
• Oilseeds	2.9	11.0
Prepared foodstuffs	49.0	17.2
• Fats and oils	4.2	13.7
• Sugars and sugar confectionery	10.7	0.4
• Miscellaneous edible preparations	8.3	0.4
• Beverages, spirits and vinegar	1.8	7.8
• Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	5.3	4.1
• Tobacco	12.2	0.3

Source: Eurostat – Comext – Phare

For agricultural trade, the EU is one of the major trading partners, though much less important than for Romanian trade in general (Fig.15). Over the period 1997 – 2000 about 35.5 % of Romania's agri-food imports came from the EU-15, while approximately 37.3 % of Romania's agri-food exports went to this destination.

Figure 15: Romania – Share of Agricultural Trade Partners (average 1997-2000)



Source: Eurostat

Agricultural trade in total, and with the EU-15 in particular, changed a lot over the last decade. Raw products dominate the trade (Fig. 14). While imports from the EU-15 increased only slightly (1.1 fold), exports have more than doubled between 1992 and 2000 (Tab.13). However, due to the absolute values involved for imports and exports the agricultural trade deficit was still at a level of€ 166 million in the year 2000.

Table 13: Romania - Agricultural Trade with EU-15 (million €)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	*2000 /1992*
Imports										
Raw	265	309	109	125	149	89	145	227	263	*1.0*
Processed	74	77	87	121	122	43	44	67	97	*1.3*
All Agric	339	387	196	247	271	132	189	294	360	*1.1*
Exports										
Raw	77	80	92	103	96	77	79	176	172	*2.2*
Processed	4	13	16	21	28	8	8	21	23	*6.1*
All Agric	81	93	108	124	124	85	87	197	195	*2.4*
Balance										
Raw	-188	-229	-17	-22	-53	-12	-66	-51	-92	*0.5*
Processed	-70	-64	-71	-100	-94	-35	-36	-46	-74	*1.1*
All Agric	-258	-293	-88	-122	-147	-47	-102	-97	-166	*0.6*

Source: Eurostat

8 AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND BUDGET

The Romanian Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (MAF) has elaborated a strategy for the development of agriculture, the food industry and forestry for the period 2001-2005, based on the guidelines of the Government Programme, in order to speed up the integration of Romania into the European structures. The main objectives of the strategy are:

- The sustainable development of a competitive agri-food sector through the quantitative and qualitative growth of production,
- The modernisation and the improvement of food processing and marketing,
- The ensuring of food safety for the population.

Romania applied a policy aiming to privatise and restructure agriculture, to support agricultural production within the budgetary constraints, and to liberalise trade in agri-food products.

8.1 Agricultural trade

A first round of trade negotiations between the EU and Romania was concluded in May 2000 and the results were applied as from 1 July 2000 as autonomous trade measures pending their adoption as an additional Protocol to the Europe Agreement (Council Regulation (EU) N°2435/2000). As a consequence of the new agreement approximately 85 % of the EU imports and 17 % of EU exports of agricultural products are exempted from duties.

Romania faces difficulties due to competition with the highly subsidised products of its trading partners, both on the domestic market and on the international market. Under these circumstances, in 1999 Romania applied, within the CEFTA Agreement, the safeguard clause for its imports of wheat and wheat flour from Hungary, and in 1999, 2000 and 2001, for its imports of pork and poultry meat from that country.

No significant changes in the agri-food trade regime occurred in 2000, with a few exceptions (including the change of topics for imports from the EU). Current commitments for Romania under WTO regulations are by no means very restrictive in relation to providing support or export subsidies to its agricultural products. However, Romania lacks the real financial means to provide these kind of supports. In 2000, all export subsidies were to be granted within quantity limits; the amounts of money allocated in the MAF's budget for these were about € 5.4 million for wheat and maize and about € 185,000 for chicken and pork.

8.2. Domestic support

The main types of financial support granted in 2000, both through MAF's budget (as a part of the public budget) and from other sources were supplementary price payments, credit policies, input supports and farm investment support. Supplementary price payments, were provided as premiums for wheat sales for domestic bread consumption (about € 20 per ton) and premiums for milk sales (introduced in April 2000 of about € 25 per tone).

Credit policies included short-term credits with a subsidised interest rate for funding current production expenditures and medium-term credits with a subsidised interest rate for farm investments. The total amount for interest rate subsidies for both the short-term and the medium-term credits (to be paid from the MAF budget) was about € 2.3 million at mid-2000.

Input supports were granted as reduced prices for use of certified seeds. The amount of money provided through MAF's 2000 budget for this subsidy was about € 13.5 million and another € 1.4 million from MAF's 2001 budget. Additionally, the voucher scheme which was introduced in autumn 1997 and modified significantly in autumn 1999 was applied in its last version in 2000 as well. In December 2000 the diesel tickets system was enforced again (similar to the one in autumn 1999). Finally for purchasing diesel to be used only for setting up the autumn cereal crops and performing autumn tillage for spring crops. Subsidies for land reclamation/irrigation systems were meant to cover the running and maintenance costs of land reclamation systems and the necessary electric power to bring water to pumps in the irrigation systems belonging to the National Company for Land Reclamation. The amount allocated through MAF's budget for these subsidies was about € 38.5 million at mid-year.

Farm investment support was granted from a special fund, called "Development of Romanian Agriculture", which is operated with money coming from concession and sales operations performed by the Agency of State Estates. It supported the purchase of agricultural machinery and irrigation equipment, and the purchase of breeding and production animals, building shelters for livestock and purchase of equipment for animal husbandry. The purchase of tractors, combines, other agricultural machinery and irrigation equipment was also supported from January 2001.

8.3 Other Policies with Impact on Agricultural Sector

Some important regulations related to the agro-food sector were issued in 2000. They are oriented mainly to the development and improvement of the market and market institutions, as well as to the harmonisation of the Romanian legislation with the EU legal framework, and indicate:

- warehouse receipts for grains and oilseeds and the setting up of the fund for guaranteeing the warehouse receipts ;
- grain grading system;
- trade regulations for products and services;
- project for agricultural services support (together with the World Bank);
- various phytosanitary and veterinary regulations complying with the EU regulations.
- setting up of the state's monopoly on alcohol sales;
- setting up of the National Office for Origin Denominations of Wines and Wine Products;
- authorization of financial institutions to grant micro-credits;
- regulations regarding the setting up of private credit cooperatives;
- regulations for reinforcing consumer protection;
- authorization for the creation, use and trade of GMO's;
- ecological (natural) agro-food products;
- inter-professional organizations for agro-food products.

Other support measures relate to the exemption of private farmers from income tax.

8.4 State Budget for Agriculture and Forestry

In 2001, the allocation from the state budget for agriculture and forestry was more than € 400 million (Table 14). In real terms, the level of domestic budget support for agriculture remained steady (about € 332 million in 2001 as compared with € 330 million in 2000). Some changes in the type of measures for domestic support were decided on, and the voucher-for-inputs scheme was replaced with a fixed cash payment of about € 41 for each cultivated hectare, under the conditions of using certified seeds and complying with specific agricultural technologies. For crops in greenhouses the financial support was 20.0 million lei for each cultivated hectare.

This new scheme accounts for 61 % of total assistance but does not radically change the philosophy of the voucher-for-input scheme. It continues to subsidise the purchase of farm inputs but it targets the larger individual farms and associations rather than small subsistence households. The severe drought that affected Romania in 2000 led the Government to make a large budgetary contribution towards irrigation (14 % of the total budgetary support to agriculture in 2001).

The state aid to agricultural producers has not exceeded 10 % of the total agricultural production value, in compliance with WTO provisions for the developing countries. There has been some progress in the privatisation of agri-food companies. Laws regarding the privatisation of commercial companies administrating public or private lands for agricultural use, and the setting up of the Agency of State Domains (ASD), were adopted.

By the end of May 2001, out of 637 former state-owned farms, 113 had been privatised and 210 were in the process of being liquidated. The privatisation of the food processing industry is more advanced, and out of a total of 440 commercial companies 345 had been privatised by the same date. Despite the adoption of a legal framework for restitution of agricultural and forested land the actual pace of restitution was very slow. By May 2001, only 6 % of claims for restitution of agricultural land and 0.03 % of claims for forested land had been processed.

At the same time, the land market has started to grow and is likely to be larger than reflected by central statistics, but Romania still has to establish an agricultural cadastre register and ensure a fully operational land market.[6]

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

Table 14: Agricultural Budget 1995-2001 (million EUR)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total MoAF budget	**595.2**	**620.6**	**672.5**	**586.8**	**521.7**	**298.1**	**445.6**	**415.5**	**382.8**
Subsidies	**240.6**	**206.5**	**240.7**	**134.8**	**55.9**	**58.4**	**59.8**	**105.5**	**94.3**
-land reclamation	54.6	57.9	52.3	33.8	39.0	29.3	39.6	41.2	45.3
-ag product price differences	1.2	1.4	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
-exchange rate differences of imports	58.5	13.0	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
-animal purchase and husbandry	-	3.3	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
-chemical fertilisers	67.2	67.6	52.8	24.7	-	-	-	-	-
-interest rate	59.1	63.1	82.9	53.6	2.6	1.2	2.5	3.6	4.0
-seeds	-	-	41.4	18.4	10.8	16.6	17.7	29.2	13.5
-wheat storage	-	-	-	4.3	3.4	4.6	-	-	-
-allocations for public institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.5	31.7
Premia	**160.5**	**298.6**	**314.8**	**65.8**	**16.3**	**20.9**	**35.8**	**26.6**	**23.1**
-pork	41.3	127.8	186.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
-poultry	12.3	45.3	40.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
-milk	42.3	69.1	58.8	-	-	-	8.1	9.3	22.2
-calves	5.6	13.1	8.4	…	2.5	0.3	-	-	-
-wheat	58.8	43.2	21.1	…	11.5	14.2	22.6	17.3	-
-wheat and maize export	-	-	-	-	10.2	6.2	4.9	-	-
-meat export	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.2	-	0.9
Transfers	**88.2**	**0.4**	**26.4**	**181.9**	**277.7**	**131.1**	**-**	**222.1**	**181.9**
-natural disaster compensations	76.1	-	25.5	16.0	3.8	-	-	-	-
-vouchers	-	-	-	164.3	271.6	129.1	243.6	215.4	-
-breeding livestock	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	4.4	1.5
-livestock programs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.9
-crops programs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.3
-seeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.0
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Budgetary subsidised credits	-	-	-	67.8	70.1	36.7	-	-	-
Wheat fund	-	-	-	61.6	-	-	-	-	-

9 ANNEXES

Annex 1: Development of Key Figures in Romania
Annex 2: Trade in Agricultural Products

Annex 1: Development of Key Figures in Romania

	Unit	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 [e]	2002 [f]
(I) Main Economic Indicators										
GDP	% change	3.9	7.1	3.9	-6.1	-4.8	-2.3	1.8	5.3 [1]	4.2 [1]
Industry + construction	% of total	44.4	41.4	41.6	39.0	35.8	35.3	35.8		
Services	% of total	35.0	37.9	38.3	41.5	48.4	49.9	51.5		
Agriculture, hunting + forestry	% of total	20.6	20.7	20.1	19.5	15.8	14.8	12.6		
Inflation	%	:	:	38.8	154.8	59.1	45.8	45.7	34.5 [1]	26.0 [1]
Unemployment	% of labour force *		8.0	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.2	7.1 [1]	6.4 [1]	6.7 [1]
Government deficit	% GDP				-4.5	-4.4	-2.1	-4.0	-3.3 [1]	-3.0 [1]
Trade balance	mio ECU	-346	-1206	-1945	-1746	-2341	-1025	-1827		
Trade balance	% of GDP	-1.4	-4.5	-7.0	-5.6	-6.3	-3.1	-4.6	-7.5 [1]	-7.5 [1]
Current account	Mio ECU	-360	-1356	-2025	-1884	-2647	-1216	-1474		
Current account balance	% of GDP	-1.4	-5.0	-7.3	-6.0	-7.1	-3.7	-3.7	-5.9 [1]	-5.5 [1]
PPS per capita	€ / capita	4500	4900	5300	5100	5000	5000	6030		
PPS as % of EU-15 (=100)	PPS / capita		27.8	28.7	26.3	24.6	23.5	26.6		
(II) Development of Employment and Production in Romania's Agriculture										
Agricultural Employment	1000	4261	4498	4151	4311	4342		4861		
in % of total employment		39.0	40.3	38.0	39.0	40.0		42.8		
Agricultural Production	1995=100	97.6	100.0	93.5	102.4	87.4	97.8			
• Share of Crops	% total	54.0	57.8	55.9	59.5	55.3	56.4			
• Share of Livestock	% total	46.0	42.2	44.1	40.5	44.7	43.6			
(III) Agricultural Structures in Romania										
Utilised Agricultural Area	1000 ha	14798	14797	14787	14787	14784	14807	14767	14874	
in % of total area		62.1	62.1	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.1	61.9	62.4	
Number of Holdings	1000					3,946.6				
Average farm size	ha					2.67				

Source: EUROSTAT; [1] = European Commission; DG ECFIN (2002): The European Commission – Forecast for the Candidate Countries. Spring 2002. [e] = estimate, [f] = forecast

Annex 2: Trade in Agricultural Products

Declaring Country: Romania (million EUR, average 1997-2000)

Average 1997 - 2000	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	**World**	**EUR 15**	**other CEEC's**	**NIS**	**USA**	**Rest world**	**World**	**EUR 15**	**other CEEC's**	**NIS**	**USA**	**Rest world**	**World**	**EUR 15**	**other CEEC's**	**NIS**	**USA**	**Rest world**
01 Live animals	9.7	3.1	6.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	75.5	38.0	5.1	0.4	0.0	32.0	65.8	34.9	-1.2	0.3	-0.0	31.9
02 Meats and edible meat offal	65.9	22.1	29.4	5.0	5.8	3.7	26.8	2.8	1.2	20.5	0.0	2.2	-39.2	-19.3	-28.1	15.5	-5.8	-1.5
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	27.4	16.6	4.5	3.7	0.0	2.6	13.3	10.1	1.2	0.2	0.5	1.3	-14.1	-6.5	-3.3	-3.5	0.4	-1.3
05 * Others products of animal origin	7.5	1.8	0.7	0.0	2.0	2.9	5.6	4.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	-1.9	2.1	0.2	-0.0	-2.0	-2.2
Animal Products	**110.5**	**43.6**	**40.9**	**8.9**	**7.8**	**9.3**	**121.2**	**54.9**	**8.5**	**21.2**	**0.5**	**36.2**	**10.7**	**11.3**	**-32.4**	**12.3**	**-7.4**	**26.9**
06 Plants and flowers	3.1	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	-2.2	-1.4	0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-0.9
07 Vegetables	16.1	4.3	2.9	0.3	0.1	8.5	20.3	14.8	1.2	1.2	0.0	3.1	4.2	10.4	-1.7	0.9	-0.1	-5.4
08 Fruit	51.8	16.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	34.6	21.9	11.9	4.6	0.2	0.0	5.2	-30.0	-4.2	3.7	0.0	-0.1	-29.4
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	46.7	8.9	7.2	0.0	0.0	30.6	2.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9	-43.9	-8.1	-7.2	0.1	-0.0	-28.7
10 Cereals and rice	38.9	5.8	11.8	0.5	0.9	20.0	70.2	7.1	1.1	2.5	0.0	59.6	31.3	1.3	-10.7	2.0	-0.9	39.6
11 Flours, malt, starches	29.1	6.4	22.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	-27.6	-6.2	-21.7	0.3	-0.0	0.0
12 Oilseeds	24.9	7.2	1.5	2.6	7.5	6.1	49.0	30.3	2.0	0.4	0.0	16.3	24.1	23.1	0.5	-2.2	-7.5	10.1
13 Gums, resins, juices	3.4	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-3.1	-1.9	-0.4	0.1	-0.4	-0.5
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0
Vegetable products	**214.2**	**52.7**	**47.3**	**3.8**	**9.0**	**101.5**	**167.5**	**66.2**	**10.0**	**5.0**	**0.1**	**86.2**	**-46.7**	**13.5**	**-37.3**	**1.3**	**-8.9**	**-15.2**
15 Fats and oils	**36.7**	**21.4**	**6.3**	**1.1**	**1.3**	**6.6**	**61.5**	**2.8**	**17.8**	**4.3**	**0.0**	**36.6**	**24.9**	**-18.6**	**11.5**	**3.2**	**-1.3**	**30.0**
16 * Preparations of meats	19.6	9.2	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	3.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	-15.3	-5.5	-10.3	0.2	-0.0	0.3
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	92.5	17.5	4.6	13.7	0.0	56.6	2.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	-90.5	-17.1	-3.7	-13.3	-0.0	-56.3
18 Cocoa and its preparations	16.3	5.4	4.7	0.1	0.0	6.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	-15.7	-5.3	-4.6	0.3	-0.0	-6.1
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	21.5	7.1	11.0	0.3	0.4	2.7	3.4	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	-18.1	-6.6	-9.1	0.3	-0.3	-2.5
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	35.3	13.5	6.9	1.2	0.3	13.3	10.3	6.7	1.3	0.9	0.1	1.4	-25.0	-6.8	-5.6	-0.3	-0.2	-12.0
21 Preparations of various products	71.9	36.9	14.2	0.2	3.5	17.1	2.0	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.5	-69.9	-36.7	-13.3	0.2	-3.5	-16.6
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	15.2	9.4	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.5	34.8	16.1	1.6	11.3	0.9	4.8	19.6	6.7	-0.5	10.0	0.1	3.3
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	45.6	16.9	8.7	0.1	0.7	19.3	18.3	3.8	8.5	0.3	0.0	5.7	-27.3	-13.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.7	-13.6
24 Tobaccos	105.2	37.8	9.2	3.6	15.1	39.7	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	-104.0	-37.5	-8.7	-3.2	-15.1	-39.5
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages;	**423.0**	**153.6**	**71.7**	**20.5**	**20.8**	**156.4**	**76.9**	**31.8**	**15.8**	**15.0**	**1.1**	**13.3**	**-346.1**	**-121.8**	**-56.0**	**-5.5**	**-19.7**	**-143.1**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**79.4**	**35.7**	**2.5**	**24.4**	**3.9**	**12.8**	**20.6**	**10.9**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**6.7**	**-58.7**	**-24.8**	**-0.5**	**-23.4**	**-3.9**	**-6.1**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**863.7**	**307.0**	**168.7**	**58.5**	**42.8**	**286.6**	**447.7**	**166.6**	**54.1**	**46.4**	**1.7**	**179.0**	**-416.0**	**-140.4**	**-114.7**	**-12.1**	**-41.2**	**-107.6**
Total of all products	11,128.7	6,257.6	935.3	1,371.6	401.0	2,163.2	8,526.3	5,335.7	560.8	361.6	315.9	1,952.3	-2,602.3	-921.9	-374.5	-1,009.9	-85.1	-210.9
% Agri. products/All products	**7.8**	**4.9**	**18.0**	**4.3**	**10.7**	**13.2**	**5.3**	**3.1**	**9.6**	**12.8**	**0.5**	**9.2**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Romania (million EURO, 2000)

2000	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	23.6	2.7	20.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	106.7	54.6	7.3	0.1	0.0	44.7	83.1	51.9	-13.3	0.1	-0.0	44.4
02 Meats and edible meat offal	83.1	50.4	21.3	0.2	3.4	7.8	3.4	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.8	-79.6	-48.3	-21.1	0.2	-3.4	-7.0
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	28.6	14.4	6.2	6.1	0.1	1.7	16.5	12.0	1.8	0.0	1.4	1.3	-12.0	-2.4	-4.4	-6.1	1.3	-0.4
05 * Others products of animal origin	9.2	2.9	0.8	0.0	1.9	3.6	8.3	5.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	-0.9	2.1	1.1	-0.0	-1.9	-2.3
Animal Products	**144.5**	**70.5**	**49.0**	**6.4**	**5.4**	**13.3**	**135.0**	**73.8**	**11.2**	**0.6**	**1.4**	**48.0**	**-9.5**	**3.3**	**-37.7**	**-5.8**	**-4.0**	**34.7**
06 Plants and flowers	4.7	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	-3.8	-2.5	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	-1.1
07 Vegetables	22.2	6.9	4.4	0.3	0.3	10.3	19.9	14.7	1.3	2.0	0.0	1.9	-2.4	7.8	-3.1	1.7	-0.3	-8.5
08 Fruit	64.7	21.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	42.0	23.3	12.5	4.3	0.1	0.0	6.4	-41.4	-8.5	3.0	-0.1	-0.2	-35.6
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	66.8	8.8	13.8	0.0	0.0	44.2	3.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.9	-63.7	-8.1	-13.6	0.2	0.0	-42.3
10 Cereals and rice	62.6	8.9	27.6	0.2	0.5	25.3	36.3	5.4	1.4	2.6	0.0	26.9	-26.3	-3.5	-26.3	2.4	-0.5	1.5
11 Flours, malt, starches	43.0	11.0	31.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.2	-40.9	-10.8	-31.0	0.8	-0.0	0.0
12 Oilseeds	27.9	7.2	1.4	9.0	5.6	4.6	41.9	26.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	14.0	19.3	-0.5	-9.0	-5.6	9.8
13 Gums, resins, juices	4.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-3.8	-1.9	-0.6	0.1	-0.8	-0.5
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.8	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.0
Vegetable products	**296.1**	**68.9**	**81.4**	**9.9**	**7.5**	**128.4**	**128.7**	**61.5**	**9.2**	**6.0**	**0.2**	**51.8**	**-167.4**	**-7.4**	**-72.2**	**-3.9**	**-7.3**	**-76.6**
15 Fats and oils	**37.7**	**20.0**	**8.6**	**3.7**	**0.0**	**5.3**	**22.4**	**0.6**	**11.7**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**9.5**	**-15.2**	**-19.4**	**3.2**	**-3.1**	**0.0**	**4.1**
16 * Preparations of meats	14.8	6.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	8.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	-5.3	1.7	-8.0	0.3	-0.0	0.7
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	123.9	13.2	5.5	1.6	0.0	103.6	3.3	0.6	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	-120.6	-12.5	-3.4	-1.3	-0.0	-103.3
18 Cocoa and its preparations	15.3	5.0	5.8	0.1	0.0	4.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-15.0	-4.8	-5.8	0.0	-0.0	-4.3
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	24.0	6.4	15.0	0.3	0.5	1.8	5.9	0.5	4.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	-18.1	-5.8	-10.2	-0.0	-0.5	-1.6
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	41.6	12.9	8.3	1.6	0.2	18.6	10.6	7.2	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	-31.0	-5.6	-6.2	-1.3	-0.1	-17.7
21 Preparations of various products	79.3	39.9	13.6	0.5	3.4	22.0	1.3	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-78.0	-39.8	-12.6	-0.2	-3.3	-22.0
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	18.5	14.4	1.4	0.2	0.8	1.7	22.9	14.5	1.2	3.2	1.1	2.9	4.4	0.2	-0.3	3.0	0.3	1.2
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	45.6	16.1	17.7	0.1	0.0	11.6	19.6	3.3	10.8	0.6	0.0	5.0	-26.0	-12.9	-6.9	0.5	-0.0	-6.7
24 Tobaccos	140.0	36.3	11.5	2.4	20.7	69.1	2.6	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	-137.5	-35.8	-10.0	-1.9	-20.7	-69.1
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**503.1**	**150.6**	**87.1**	**6.8**	**25.6**	**232.9**	**76.1**	**35.2**	**23.6**	**5.9**	**1.2**	**10.2**	**-427.0**	**-115.4**	**-63.5**	**-0.9**	**-24.4**	**-222.7**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**88.8**	**50.5**	**3.0**	**19.6**	**1.3**	**14.4**	**37.2**	**24.3**	**2.8**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**8.8**	**-51.6**	**-26.3**	**-0.2**	**-18.3**	**-1.3**	**-5.5**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**1,070.2**	**360.6**	**229.1**	**46.5**	**39.9**	**394.3**	**399.4**	**195.4**	**58.6**	**14.4**	**2.8**	**128.3**	**-670.8**	**-165.2**	**-170.5**	**-32.1**	**-37.0**	**-266.0**
Total of all products	14,235.4	8,007.5	1,273.7	1,850.3	429.6	2,674.3	11,273.3	7,155.0	921.9	417.4	407.8	2,371.2	-2,962.1	-852.5	-351.8	-1,432.9	-21.8	-303.1
% Agri. products/All products	**7.5**	**4.5**	**18.0**	**2.5**	**9.3**	**14.7**	**3.5**	**2.7**	**6.4**	**3.4**	**0.7**	**5.4**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Romania (million EURO, 1999)

1999	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	5.1	2.6	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	77.6	39.3	4.6	0.3	0.0	33.5	72.5	36.6	2.4	0.1	-0.0	33.4
02 Meats and edible meat offal	57.3	14.9	28.1	6.4	3.4	4.5	5.7	2.2	0.2	2.2	0.0	1.2	-51.6	-12.7	-27.9	-4.2	-3.4	-3.3
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	25.4	14.4	5.6	4.1	0.0	1.3	11.7	9.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.3	-13.7	-4.9	-5.2	-4.0	0.4	-0.0
05 * Others products of animal origin	8.1	1.6	0.7	0.0	2.7	3.0	5.4	4.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	-2.7	2.5	-0.1	-0.0	-2.7	-2.3
Animal Products	**95.9**	**33.6**	**36.5**	**10.7**	**6.1**	**8.9**	**100.5**	**55.1**	**5.8**	**2.5**	**0.4**	**36.7**	**4.6**	**21.5**	**-30.8**	**-8.2**	**-5.7**	**27.8**
06 Plants and flowers	3.2	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.4	-1.2	0.0	-0.0	0.0	-1.1
07 Vegetables	13.5	2.7	2.6	0.1	0.1	8.0	22.8	17.6	1.4	0.6	0.0	3.2	9.3	14.9	-1.2	0.5	-0.0	-4.8
08 Fruit	58.1	15.3	1.2	0.2	0.0	41.4	19.6	10.8	4.2	0.1	0.0	4.5	-38.6	-4.5	3.0	-0.1	-0.0	-36.9
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	59.6	11.2	10.1	0.0	0.0	38.2	2.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	-57.3	-10.6	-10.0	0.1	-0.0	-36.8
10 Cereals and rice	32.1	5.6	6.0	0.8	1.7	18.1	88.7	6.3	0.9	3.0	0.0	78.5	56.5	0.7	-5.1	2.3	-1.7	60.4
11 Flours, malt, starches	22.2	4.8	17.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	-20.8	-4.6	-16.4	0.2	-0.0	-0.0
12 Oilseeds	17.0	8.7	1.2	0.1	3.4	3.5	98.7	63.7	2.4	1.2	0.0	31.4	81.8	55.0	1.2	1.1	-3.4	27.9
13 Gums, resins, juices	3.7	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-3.4	-2.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.7
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.0
Vegetable products	**209.5**	**52.3**	**38.9**	**1.4**	**5.7**	**111.3**	**235.4**	**100.5**	**10.2**	**5.5**	**0.1**	**119.2**	**25.9**	**48.2**	**-28.7**	**4.1**	**-5.7**	**7.9**
15 Fats and oils	**30.0**	**17.4**	**6.3**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**5.7**	**50.7**	**6.5**	**14.9**	**10.8**	**0.0**	**18.5**	**20.7**	**-10.9**	**8.6**	**10.7**	**-0.6**	**12.8**
16 * Preparations of meats	11.5	5.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.8	3.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	-7.7	-2.5	-5.7	0.2	-0.0	0.4
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	73.7	18.3	4.2	7.8	0.0	43.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	-72.8	-17.9	-4.1	-7.6	-0.0	-43.2
18 Cocoa and its preparations	13.5	4.2	3.4	0.1	0.0	5.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	-13.1	-4.1	-3.4	0.2	-0.0	-5.7
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	19.3	5.8	11.2	0.3	0.1	2.0	3.5	0.6	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	-15.8	-5.2	-9.0	0.1	0.2	-1.8
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	32.6	10.9	8.6	1.0	0.1	12.0	6.8	4.3	1.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	-25.8	-6.6	-7.5	-0.7	0.0	-11.0
21 Preparations of various products	65.7	30.6	13.1	0.3	4.6	17.2	3.0	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.6	-62.7	-30.2	-11.3	-0.0	-4.6	-16.5
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	15.0	9.0	1.5	2.6	0.5	1.5	24.0	15.1	1.7	2.9	0.9	3.5	9.0	6.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.0
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	36.1	15.8	7.5	0.0	0.1	12.7	14.9	3.6	5.3	0.1	0.0	5.9	-21.2	-12.2	-2.2	0.0	-0.1	-6.8
24 Tobaccos	113.2	50.8	14.8	1.9	14.1	31.6	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	-112.2	-50.4	-14.7	-1.5	-14.1	-31.5
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**380.7**	**151.0**	**70.1**	**13.9**	**19.5**	**126.1**	**58.4**	**27.9**	**12.4**	**4.9**	**1.2**	**11.9**	**-322.3**	**-123.1**	**-57.8**	**-9.0**	**-18.2**	**-114.2**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**71.3**	**39.8**	**2.3**	**19.0**	**0.6**	**9.7**	**15.8**	**7.6**	**1.6**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**6.0**	**-55.4**	**-32.1**	**-0.7**	**-18.4**	**-0.6**	**-3.6**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**787.4**	**294.0**	**154.1**	**45.0**	**32.5**	**261.7**	**460.8**	**197.5**	**44.8**	**24.2**	**1.7**	**192.4**	**-326.7**	**-96.5**	**-109.3**	**-20.8**	**-30.8**	**-69.3**
Total of all products	9,773.7	5,860.3	877.5	940.0	340.5	1,755.4	7,992.2	5,219.3	563.4	257.6	290.8	1,661.1	-1,781.4	-640.9	-314.1	-682.5	-49.6	-94.3
% Agri. products/All products	**8.1**	**5.0**	**17.6**	**4.8**	**9.5**	**14.9**	**5.8**	**3.8**	**8.0**	**9.4**	**0.6**	**11.6**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Romania (million EURO, 1998)

1998	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	7.3	4.8	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	48.0	26.7	2.9	0.3	0.0	18.1	40.7	21.9	0.5	0.2	-0.0	18.1
02 Meats and edible meat offal	104.3	20.6	60.9	9.0	11.9	2.0	15.2	2.5	0.5	9.8	0.0	2.5	-89.1	-18.1	-60.4	0.7	-11.9	0.5
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	38.6	24.1	5.4	3.7	0.0	5.4	9.1	7.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	-29.4	-16.5	-5.0	-3.6	0.1	-4.5
05 * Others products of animal origin	7.3	1.5	0.7	0.0	2.6	2.5	4.4	3.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	-2.8	2.0	-0.2	-0.0	-2.6	-2.1
Animal Products	**157.4**	**50.9**	**69.3**	**12.8**	**14.5**	**9.9**	**76.8**	**40.3**	**4.2**	**10.2**	**0.1**	**21.9**	**-80.6**	**-10.6**	**-65.1**	**-2.6**	**-14.4**	**12.0**
06 Plants and flowers	3.2	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	-2.2	-1.3	0.2	-0.0	-0.0	-1.1
07 Vegetables	17.0	5.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	9.6	17.7	12.1	0.8	0.3	0.0	4.5	0.7	7.1	-1.3	-0.0	-0.0	-5.1
08 Fruit	43.0	13.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	29.2	19.9	10.3	4.6	0.1	0.0	4.8	-23.1	-2.7	4.0	-0.0	-0.1	-24.4
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	39.9	9.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	27.2	3.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	-36.8	-8.4	-3.3	0.1	-0.0	-25.2
10 Cereals and rice	24.0	2.5	7.8	0.3	0.3	13.1	77.3	8.1	1.7	1.7	0.0	65.7	53.2	5.6	-6.2	1.4	-0.3	52.6
11 Flours, malt, starches	31.3	6.7	24.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	-30.4	-6.5	-24.1	0.1	-0.0	0.0
12 Oilseeds	39.1	8.9	2.2	1.0	13.7	13.2	40.6	21.6	2.1	0.4	0.0	16.5	1.5	12.6	-0.1	-0.6	-13.7	3.3
13 Gums, resins, juices	3.4	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-3.1	-2.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.5
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Vegetable products	**201.1**	**49.6**	**41.1**	**1.9**	**14.4**	**94.0**	**161.2**	**54.4**	**10.0**	**3.0**	**0.0**	**93.8**	**-39.9**	**4.8**	**-31.1**	**1.1**	**-14.4**	**-0.3**
15 Fats and oils	**49.4**	**27.3**	**9.5**	**0.5**	**2.9**	**9.3**	**62.3**	**2.5**	**31.2**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**27.9**	**12.9**	**-24.8**	**21.7**	**0.2**	**-2.9**	**18.7**
16 * Preparations of meats	39.3	17.9	21.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	-38.0	-17.0	-21.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	96.8	22.3	5.2	19.9	0.0	49.3	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	-95.2	-22.0	-4.9	-19.3	-0.0	-48.9
18 Cocoa and its preparations	19.3	5.9	5.5	0.1	0.0	7.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	-18.6	-5.8	-5.5	0.5	-0.0	-7.8
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	27.7	9.0	14.3	0.3	0.9	3.2	2.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	-25.1	-8.2	-13.6	0.7	-0.8	-3.1
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	40.7	17.0	7.7	1.4	0.8	13.7	10.9	5.8	1.3	1.3	0.1	2.5	-29.8	-11.2	-6.4	-0.2	-0.8	-11.2
21 Preparations of various products	67.7	34.6	15.4	0.1	5.2	12.5	2.5	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.2	-65.2	-34.6	-14.8	0.6	-5.2	-11.3
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	15.6	9.6	1.9	2.2	0.3	1.5	40.6	16.6	1.4	13.9	0.9	7.8	25.0	7.0	-0.5	11.7	0.6	6.3
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	52.7	20.5	6.7	0.0	2.5	22.9	18.9	2.1	11.7	0.4	0.0	4.8	-33.8	-18.4	4.9	0.4	-2.5	-18.1
24 Tobaccos	86.4	31.5	7.8	1.8	14.0	31.3	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	-84.8	-31.0	-7.7	-1.2	-14.0	-30.9
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**446.1**	**168.3**	**85.7**	**25.8**	**23.9**	**142.4**	**80.5**	**26.9**	**15.9**	**19.1**	**1.0**	**17.5**	**-365.6**	**-141.3**	**-69.8**	**-6.6**	**-22.9**	**-124.9**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**73.5**	**29.2**	**1.8**	**26.8**	**1.3**	**14.4**	**13.0**	**5.6**	**1.2**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**5.0**	**-60.5**	**-23.5**	**-0.5**	**-25.7**	**-1.3**	**-9.4**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**927.5**	**325.3**	**207.4**	**67.8**	**57.1**	**270.0**	**393.7**	**129.8**	**62.6**	**34.1**	**1.2**	**166.1**	**-533.8**	**-195.5**	**-144.8**	**-33.7**	**-55.9**	**-103.9**
Total of all products	10,559.1	5,940.6	970.9	1,217.8	427.1	2,002.7	7,405.3	4,764.3	401.3	307.5	283.1	1,649.0	-3,153.9	-1,176.3	-569.6	-910.4	-144.0	-353.7
% Agri. products/All products	**8.8**	**5.5**	**21.4**	**5.6**	**13.4**	**13.5**	**5.3**	**2.7**	**15.6**	**11.1**	**0.4**	**10.1**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Romania (million EURO, 1997)

1997	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	**World**	**EUR 15**	**other CEEC's**	**NIS**	**USA**	**Rest world**	**World**	**EUR 15**	**other CEEC's**	**NIS**	**USA**	**Rest world**	**World**	**EUR 15**	**other CEEC's**	**NIS**	**USA**	**Rest world**
01 Live animals	2.8	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	69.7	31.3	5.7	1.0	0.0	31.6	66.9	29.1	5.4	0.8	-0.0	31.5
02 Meats and edible meat offal	19.0	2.4	7.2	4.5	4.4	0.6	82.7	4.4	4.1	69.8	0.0	4.4	63.7	2.0	-3.1	65.3	-4.4	3.8
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	17.0	13.5	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.9	15.8	11.4	2.2	0.5	0.0	1.7	-1.2	-2.1	1.4	-0.2	-0.0	-0.2
05 * Others products of animal origin	5.2	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.9	2.4	4.2	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	-1.0	1.9	-0.0	-0.1	-0.9	-2.0
Animal Products	**44.1**	**19.4**	**9.0**	**5.5**	**5.3**	**4.9**	**172.4**	**50.3**	**12.7**	**71.3**	**0.0**	**38.1**	**128.3**	**30.9**	**3.7**	**65.8**	**-5.3**	**33.1**
06 Plants and flowers	1.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.5
07 Vegetables	11.6	2.8	2.4	0.4	0.0	6.0	20.9	14.7	1.3	2.0	0.0	2.9	9.3	12.0	-1.1	1.6	0.0	-3.1
08 Fruit	41.5	15.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	25.9	24.7	13.8	5.1	0.6	0.0	5.2	-16.9	-1.3	4.9	0.3	-0.0	-20.7
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	20.6	6.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	12.7	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	-17.8	-5.4	-1.7	0.0	-0.0	-10.7
10 Cereals and rice	37.0	6.1	5.8	0.8	1.0	23.3	78.7	8.4	0.5	2.6	0.0	67.2	41.7	2.3	-5.4	1.9	-1.0	43.9
11 Flours, malt, starches	19.7	3.1	16.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	-18.4	-3.0	-15.5	0.2	-0.1	0.0
12 Oilseeds	15.7	4.0	0.9	0.3	7.2	3.2	14.9	9.6	2.5	0.1	0.0	2.7	-0.8	5.5	1.5	-0.2	-7.2	-0.5
13 Gums, resins, juices	2.4	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.2	-1.6	-0.1	-0.0	-0.1	-0.3
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Vegetable products	**150.1**	**39.8**	**27.8**	**1.8**	**8.4**	**72.2**	**144.8**	**48.3**	**10.7**	**5.5**	**0.1**	**80.2**	**-5.3**	**8.4**	**-17.2**	**3.7**	**-8.3**	**8.0**
15 Fats and oils	**29.5**	**20.8**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**1.6**	**6.2**	**110.7**	**1.7**	**13.4**	**5.2**	**0.0**	**90.4**	**81.2**	**-19.1**	**12.6**	**5.1**	**-1.6**	**84.2**
16 * Preparations of meats	12.7	6.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-10.0	-4.1	-6.1	0.1	-0.0	0.0
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	75.5	16.3	3.5	25.7	0.0	29.9	2.1	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	-73.5	-16.0	-2.5	-25.1	-0.0	-29.9
18 Cocoa and its preparations	16.9	6.4	3.9	0.1	0.0	6.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	-16.0	-6.4	-3.7	0.7	-0.0	-6.6
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	15.1	7.4	3.7	0.2	0.0	3.8	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	-13.7	-6.9	-3.6	0.6	-0.0	-3.7
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	26.2	13.2	3.0	0.9	0.1	9.0	12.9	9.4	0.8	1.6	0.1	1.0	-13.3	-3.8	-2.1	0.8	-0.0	-8.1
21 Preparations of various products	74.9	42.4	14.8	0.1	0.7	16.9	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	-73.8	-42.2	-14.4	0.3	-0.7	-16.7
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	11.5	4.7	3.5	0.3	1.6	1.3	51.6	18.2	2.2	25.3	0.8	5.2	40.1	13.5	-1.4	25.0	-0.8	3.8
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	48.0	15.0	2.8	0.1	0.1	30.0	19.8	6.1	6.4	0.2	0.0	7.1	-28.2	-9.0	3.6	0.2	-0.1	-22.8
24 Tobaccos	81.4	32.6	2.5	8.1	11.4	26.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-81.3	-32.6	-2.5	-8.1	-11.4	-26.7
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**362.1**	**144.5**	**43.9**	**35.4**	**14.0**	**124.3**	**92.7**	**37.1**	**11.1**	**29.9**	**0.9**	**13.6**	**-269.5**	**-107.5**	**-32.7**	**-5.5**	**-13.1**	**-110.7**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**83.9**	**23.5**	**2.9**	**32.0**	**12.6**	**12.8**	**16.6**	**6.3**	**2.4**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**6.9**	**-67.3**	**-17.2**	**-0.5**	**-31.1**	**-12.5**	**-6.0**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**669.7**	**248.1**	**84.4**	**74.8**	**41.9**	**220.4**	**537.1**	**143.6**	**50.4**	**113.0**	**1.0**	**229.2**	**-132.6**	**-104.5**	**-34.1**	**38.2**	**-40.9**	**8.7**
Total of all products	9,946.5	5,221.8	619.0	1,478.2	407.0	2,220.5	7,434.6	4,204.1	356.4	464.2	282.0	2,127.9	-2,511.9	-1,017.8	-262.5	-1,014.0	-125.0	-92.6
% Agri. products/All products	**6.7**	**4.8**	**13.6**	**5.1**	**10.3**	**9.9**	**7.2**	**3.4**	**14.1**	**24.3**	**0.3**	**10.8**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare