European Commission

Directorate-General for Agriculture

Agricultural Situation in the Candidate Countries

Country Report
on
Estonia

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, Mati Sepp has contributed to this report.

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

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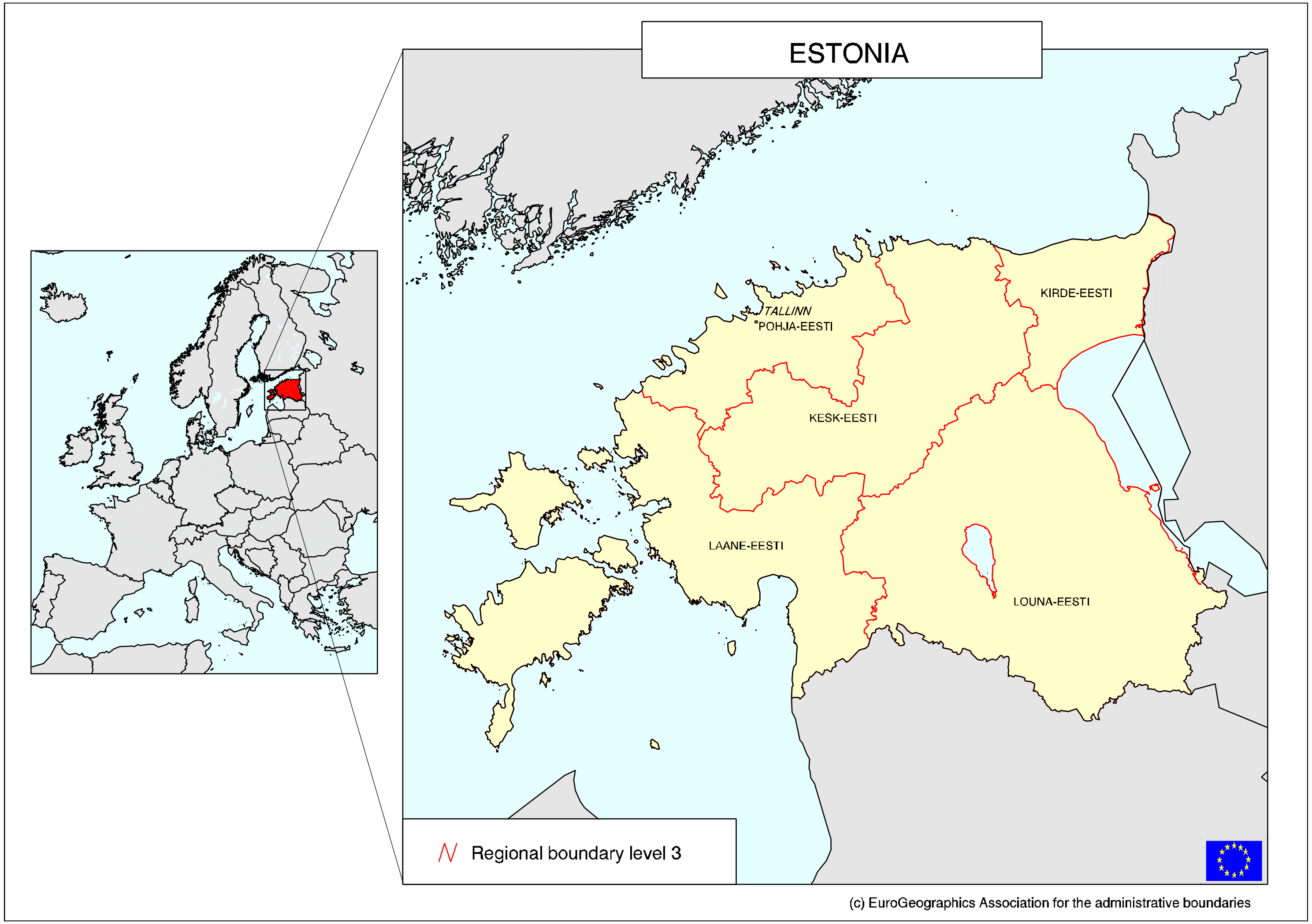


Map 1: Estonia

1 General Overview

Estonia has an area of 45,227 km² and is the 9th largest country in the CC-12. It would be the 20th largest member state by area in the EU-27. Estonia's area represents 4.2 % of the CC-12 surface and about 1 % of the EU-27 surface (Tab. 1).

Estonia's population of 1.4 million is the 10th largest of the twelve Candidate Countries. In an EU-27 it would represent the 24th biggest country by population. The density of population is relatively low, only 32 inhabitants per km², which is less than one third of the average in the CC and the EU.

The total gross domestic product (GDP) of Estonia is about 1.3 % of that of all the CC-12 together and would amount to 0.1 % of that of the EU-27. The per capita GDP is only 37 % of the EU-15 average.

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

	Area	Population	Density	GDP in PPS [1]		
	000 km²	End of period (Mio)	Inhabitant / km²	Bio € PPS	000 € per capita PPS	PPS/ capita % of EU-15
Estonia	**45.2**	**1,37²**	**32.9**	**12.07**	**8.4**	**37***
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**
Estonia in % of CC-12	*4.2*	*1.4*	*34*	*1.3*	*95.5*	
... in % of EU-15	*1.4*	*0.4*	*28*	*0.1*	*37.3*	
... in % of EU-27	*1.0*	*0.3*	*30*	*0.1*	*42.8*	

1) Purchasing Power Standard (Source: EUROSTAT), * = estimate;
2) 2000 Population and Housing Census (Estonian Statistical Office: Press review nr. 48)
SOURCES: EUROSTAT, OECD, FAOSTAT, DG AGRI G2

2 Economic Development

2.1 General Economy

The Estonian economy was growing at an annual growth rate of 6.7 % in 2000 and 5.4 % in 2001. For the following years the GDP change is estimated at 4.0 % in 2002 and increasing up to 5.0 % in 2003 (Tab. Annex 1). The actual development is seen to be heavily dependent on the economic situation in the EU and especially in Finland, due to the strong and growing trade relations with these countries. Private consumption is growing steadily, and investment contributes most to GDP growth.[1]

Inflation accelerated early in the year 2001 due to higher commodity prices. In the course of the year, however, inflation decelerated and is expected to return to levels between 4 % and 5 % per year – a rate that is consistent with further economic convergence and the country's currency board arrangement.

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

Estonia's income per capita is at about 37 % of the EU average, and is slightly lower than the CC-12 average of 39 %. As in other CC, this comparatively low income explains the relatively large part of household expenditure on food. Food expenditure is, with approximately 37.5 % of household expenditure, about twice the average for the EU-15 (17.4 %).

Unemployment rose above 13 % of the labour force in the year 2000 and fell to 12.7 % in 2001. High real growth rates have managed to push unemployment down only to a small extent so far, while job vacancy rates have shot up, a phenomena seen in severalCC with a severely segmented labour market. Skill deficiencies are believed to be a major cause for unemployment and a regional segmentation of the labour market adds to the problems. Therefore economic growth may not involve a substantial growth in jobs.

2.2 Agriculture in the Economy

Agriculture is traditionally one of the most important sectors of the Estonian economy. In the process of restructuring and economic development, its proportion has reduced from 11.7 % in 1992 to 4.7 % in 2000. During the Soviet times, Estonia exported 30-50% of its milk and meat production. Since then, production has decreased sharply and milk is now the only basic agricultural product for which output exceeds domestic market demand. A relatively high share of exports (41.2 % of total exports) are still milk products. The foreign trade balance of Estonia for total goods and in particular for the agricultural products of meat and grains are negative.

Of a total area of 4.5 million ha, Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) represents 1.0 Mioha or 22.1 % of the total. This is a relatively low share compared with the other CCs and EU Member States (CC-12 average is 54.1 %, EU-15 average is 40.6 % and EU-27 average would be 44 %). The use of agricultural land decreased at the beginning of the 1990s and from 1995 stabilised at a lower level. In the year 2000, the total area under field crops was nearly 813,000 ha. More than half of this area (52 %) is grassland and about one third is unused land. In its annual report (2000) the Ministry of Agriculture estimates that only half of the unused land can be used again, because the unused lands have become overgrown with bushes or become wetlands in 3-4 years, as there was no maintained drainage system. The agricultural area of Estonia is 1.7 % of that of the CC-12 and would contribute to nearly 0.5 % of the agricultural area of the EU-27 (Tab. 2).

Before independence, the primary sector employed more than 20 % of total labour force. In the year 2000 about 46,100 people worked in agriculture, fishery and forestry, corresponding to 7.6 % of total civilian employment (EU-15 4.3 %).

The Labour Force Survey, as the most harmonised and reliable data source, is used to analyse agricultural employment. It accounts only for active persons and shows a decline of the share of employment in agriculture, fishing and forestry (i.e. from 15% in 1992 to 7,6 % in 2000). Estonia has 0.4 % of all agricultural labour in the CC-12 and would contribute to 0.2 % of the agricultural labour force in the EU-27.

In the transition process the value of agricultural production declined until 2001 where it dropped to about 43 % of the 1989 to 1991 average. In this period crop production declined by about 40 % and animal production by about 60%. The share of agricultural products in total exports decreased from 23.5 % in 1993 to 5,9 % in 2000. (or 8 % in 2001) The import share of food products shows the diminishing trend in last years from 14.4 % in 1996 to 9.4 % in 2001.

Since 1995 the foreign trade deficit for agricultural products has continuously increased. From 1992 to 2000, gross agricultural output at constant prices declined due to structural adjustments and price liberalisation in the agricultural sector, the loss of the Russian market, and declining prices on world markets, especially for milk and meat.

Despite its reduced output, the food industry is still the largest industry in Estonia. It accounted for 20,2 % of total industrial output in 1999.

Per capita Estonia has a high amount of forest, ranking fourth after Finland, Sweden and Norway. Another sector of interest is the fishery sector. Here, development potential is seen, although the fishing and processing sector is undergoing a severe structural adjustment, as the number of persons employed in processing declined by one third and some enterprises went bankrupt.

Table 2: The Role of the Agricultural Sector

	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
Estonia	**891.3**	**19.7**	**254**	**4.7**	**46.1**	**7.6**	**37.5**
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*
Estonia in % of CC-12	*1.5*		*1.4*		*0.5*		
… in % of EU-15	*0.7*		*0.2*		*0.7*		
… in % of EU-27	*0.5*		*0.1*		*0.3*		

(1): Including Forestry, Hunting and Fishingsector ; (2): Utilized Agricultural Area, According to the Agricultural Census (15 July 2001) the Utilised Agricultural Area in Estonia was 891,300 ha. Source: Statistical Office of Estonia: Preliminary Results of the 2001 Agricultural Census(3) = 1997; * = estimate
SOURCES: EUROSTAT, DG ECFIN, OECD, FAOSTAT, DG AGRI G2

3 STRUCTURE OF FARMING

During the last ten years the demand for agricultural production has declined and substantial changes have taken place in agricultural producer structures (tables). State farms were privatised, and land and other fixed assets returned to previous owners. The number of private farms increased more than five times from 1993 to 2000.

Privatisation has not yet been completed in Estonia. According to Estonia's Land Board, 2002 is a likely date by which this might be accomplished. However, others observing the privatisation process are less optimistic in this respect and mention 2005 as the most likely date for finishing this important task. Estonia's Land Board believes 3.8 million ha will be registered while the experts judge this number to be too high and come up with estimates of only 3.5 Million ha. The entire land stock of Estonia is 4.3 million ha. According to these estimates up to 20 % of the land (not only farm land but also areas of natural parks, military bases, state forests etc.) might remain as public property.

3.1 Agricultural Holdings

Before the Agricultural Census (15 July 2001) it was rather difficult to identify precisely the number of farms existing in Estonia. The reason seems to be that both the Estonian Statistical Office and the Land Board of Estonia count individual registrations of land as an individual farm regardless of who actually cultivates the land. In 2000, 51,081 such ‘individual farms’ were listed by these two offices. The number of individual farms increased steadily from the middle of the 1990s up to 2000. All size classes other than holdings exceeding 100 ha contributed to this increase (Tab. 3).

Table 3: Development of Agricultural Enterprises in Estonia in 1994–2000 (as of 1 January) and results of the Agricultural Census (15 July 2001)

Type of farms	Number of farms 1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	15 July 2001
Private enterprises	1 013	983	873	854	803	734	680	85,300 agricultural holdings
Family farms	10,153	13,513	19,767	22,722	34,671	41,446	51,081	
Subsistence units	290,980	287,620	281,366	278,411	266,462	259,687	250,052	176,400 ag. households

A harmonised Agricultural Census according to the recommendations of Eurostat and FAO was conducted in Estonia on 15 July 2001. The total agricultural area was 1.7 million ha of which half was Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA), one third forest land and the rest, or about 17 %, unused or having other functions (land under buildings, pleasure gardens, tracks). 85,300 agricultural holdings with an average size of 20.1 ha and 176,400 household plots with an average size of 0.18 ha were enumerated (Tab. 4). Of the 891,300 ha of agricultural land in use, 877,000 ha (98.4 %) belonged (i.e. was owned or used under temporary contracts) to 69,810 holdings and 14,300 ha (1.6 %) to household plots.

Table 4: Agricultural Households and Holdings, their Land Use and Livestock

	Agricultural Households	Average size	Agricultural Holdings	Average size
Number of units	176,400		85,300	
Total land area • of which	32,400 ha • 14,300 ha kitchengarden, arable land and permanent grasland • 310 ha cereals • 2,300 ha potatoes	0.18 ha	1,714,600 ha • 877,000 ha used agricultural area • 553,600 ha forest land	20.10 ha
Number of livestock				
• Cattle	3,350		280,480	13.9*
• Dairy cows	1,850		127,990	7.2*
• Pigs	2,860		334,840	27.6*

* Average for farms with these kind of livestock
Source: Statistical Office of Estonia: Preliminary Results of the 2001 Agricultural Census.

Holdings in the size class of one to ten hectares were most numerous – 41,560 (59.5 % of holdings using agricultural land). 149,100 hectares of land or 17 % of agricultural land used by agricultural holdings belonged to these holdings (Tab. 5). Holdings in the size class over 50 hectares had 488,900 hectares of utilised agricultural land (55.7 % of agricultural land used by holdings). These holdings numbered 2000 (2.9 % of holdings using agricultural land).[2]

In livestock production the major part of cattle in holdings, some 201,910 (72 %), belonged to 1,260 holdings (6.2 % of holdings with cattle), where utilised agricultural land accounted for over 50 ha. Most numerous were holdings engaged in cattle breeding (12,110), which accounted for 59.9 % of holdings with cattle, and where utilised agricultural land was concentrated in the size class from one to ten ha. 31, 270 bovine animals (11.1 %) belonged to such holdings. Over all the average stock size for holdings with cattle was 14 bovine animals per holding.

For dairy cows a similar distribution is seen. The farms in the size class of more than 50 ha (6.8 % of the holdings with dairy cows) keep 72 % of all dairy cows, while the majority of farms with dairy cows (58.1 %) lay in the size class of one to ten ha and keep 11.4% of the stock. The average stock size in the latter size class is 1.4 cows per holding. In total the average stock size is 7 cows per farm.

In pig production 40.3 % of the 334,840 pigs on agricultural holdings are kept on the 420 farms (3.5 % of pig farms) with less than one ha, and which have an average herd size of 321 pigs. On the other side farms of over 50 ha (5.4 % of pig farms) keep 42.3 % of the pig stock, with an average stock size of 218 pigs per farm. The majority of pig farms in the size class one to 50 ha (91.1 % of all pig farms) have a rather small number of pigs, accounting for only 17.4 % of the pig stock. In total the average stock size for these is 5.3 pigs per farm.

Table 5: Agricultural Holdings with Agricultural Area, Cattle, Dairy Cows and Pigs by Size Class of Agricultural Area

		Total	Size class of agricultural area in ha				
			0=..<1	1=..<10	10=..<30	30=..<50	=50
Agricultural holdings with agricultural area	Number of units	69,810	14,230	41,560	10,300	1,720	2,000
Agricultural area	Ha	877,000	5,000	149,100	169,100	64,900	488,900
Agricultural holdings with cattle	Number of units	20,210	360	12,110	5,430	1,050	1,260
Cattle	Number of animals	280,480	980	31,270	31,870	14,450	201,910
Agricultural holdings dairy cows	Number of units	17,710	280	10,290	4,970	970	1,200
Dairy Cows	Number of dairy cows	127,990	440	14,600	13,720	6,200	93,030
Agricultural holdings with pigs	Number of units	12,120	420	6,960	3,400	690	650
Pigs	Number of pigs	334,840	134,820	29,120	20,640	8,630	141,630

Source: Statistical Office of Estonia: Preliminary Results of the 2001 Agricultural Census.

The agricultural sector still seems to encounter problems with regard to profitably. One reason is that the terms of trade in the sector have been declining through to 2000. This is one decisive factor why farm structure is still adjusting. The number of large scale farms is

[2] Statistical Office of Estonia: Preliminary Results of the 2001 Agricultural Census.

declining while individual farms are gaining in importance. This holds equally whether one looks at the number of farms or at gross agricultural output. This trend is seen to continue.

3.2 Rural labour markets and rural development policies

Labour markets in Estonia are characterised by an unemployment rate of about 10 % according to ILO-definitions, although the estimated job shortage in rural areas amounts to about 20 %, and ranging from 9.7 % to 33.4 % depending on the area. What is remarkable is the high number of commuters working outside their parish of residence, who account for more than one third of employed people (Table 6).

The sectoral structure of employment in rural areas shows a sharp decrease in the share of agricultural employment in overall employment during the period from 1991 to 2000. The primary sector (agriculture, forestry and fishing) lost half of its employment share during this period. The main part of this share has been gained by the tertiary sector, whereas the secondary sector has only increased its share by about 20 % of the 1991 share. About 75 % of the labour force in the primary sector is engaged in agriculture and hunting, the rest in fishing and forestry.

Only a small fraction of agricultural enterprises –less than 1 percent of the total agricultural enterprises - offer tourist services, and a comparably small number of enterprises are engaged in catering and entertainment. However, tourism is seen as a promising branch of the rural economy, as there are price advantages compared to other Nordic countries. Still, most of the increasing amount of income from tourism stays inTalinn, and rural tourism still has to be developed.

Table 6: Employment in rural areas as of January 1, in 1995-2000 in Estonia (000)

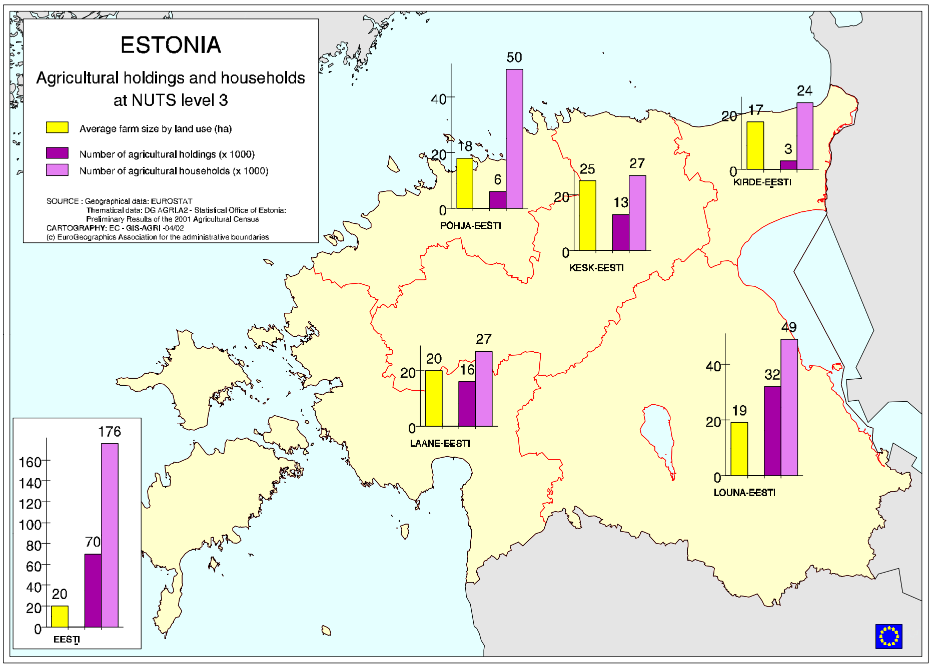
No.	Indicator	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	Total number of people in rural areas	447.4	446.3	446.8	447.2	446.0	444.4
2	People of working age (15-74)	198.7	198.1	199.6	205.0	207.9	205.9
3	Employed people	177.5	176.2	177.1	183.5	181.0	177.4
4	People working outside the parish	40.7	45.9	52.2	55.4	57.3	63.9
5	People of working age studying full time	21.6	21.1	23.4	26.1	27.7	28.1
6	Employed people over the working age	13.1	12.5	10.6	11.7	12.3	12.4
7	People of working age on maternity leave	8.2	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.4	9.7
8	People of working age, retired and disabled	9.0	10.3	11.2	12.4	12.5	12.5
9	Estimated shortage of job opportunities [e)]	40.0	39.7	46.2	45.2	47.0	48.1
10	Officially registered unemployed	7.4	6.5	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.4

[e)] estimated; Source: Estonian Statistical Office Yearbook 2001 CD ROM, ESO database

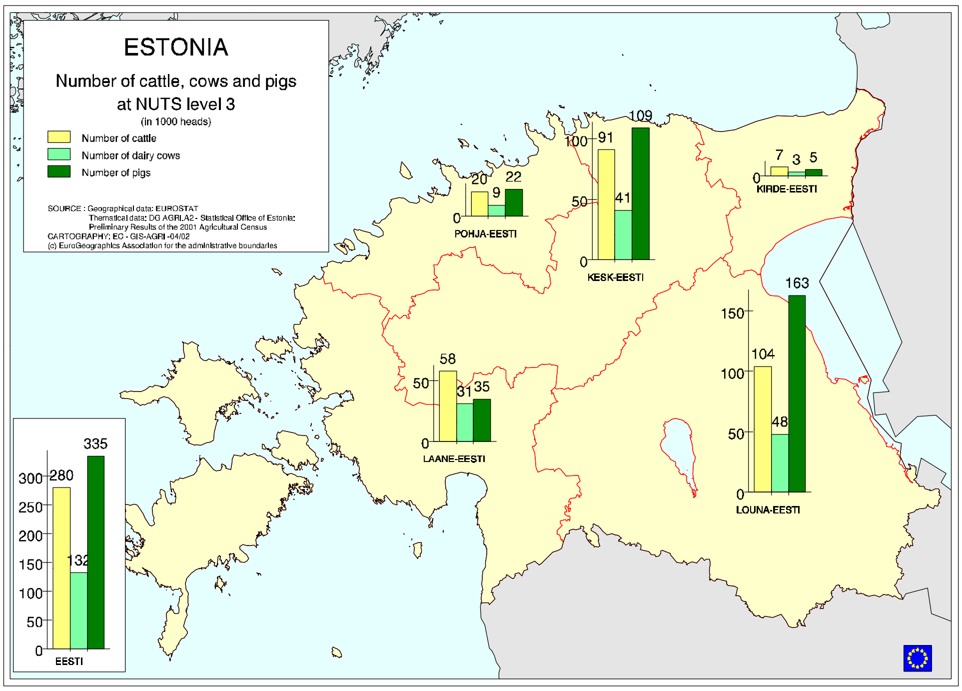
3.3 Regional Distribution of Farming

The following maps show the distribution of farms and livestock production in Estonia at regional level.

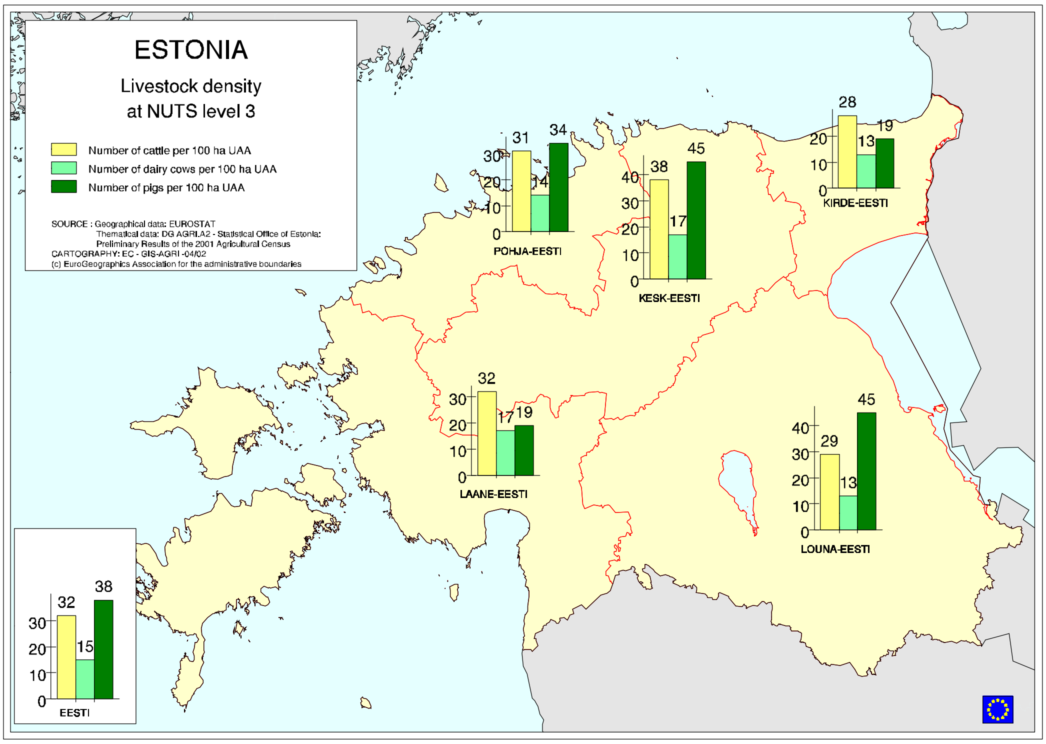
Map 2: Regional Farm Structure in Estonia



Map 3: Regional Distribution of Livestock in Estonia



Map 4: Regional Livestock Density in Estonia



4 Value of Agricultural Production, Price Relations and Farm Income

4.1 Value of Agricultural Production

Agricultural production declined over the last decade by about 44 % relative to 1990 and amounted to €415,6 million in 2000 (Tab. 7). The small predominance of animal production still continues. Estonia's agricultural output represents about 1% of that of the CC-12.

Table 7: Agricultural Production in Estonia

	2000	
	in Mio €	*in %*
Agricultural output	415,6	*100*
Crop output	184,1	*44,3*
Animal output	204,0	*49,1*
Services	27,5	*6,6*

Source: Estonian Statistical Office, Agriculture 2000

The most important products, measured in terms of their share in the value of agricultural output in the years 1998 and 1999, are cereals (8.3 %), vegetables (3.4 %), potatoes (9.6 %) and fruits (1.8 %). For animal products milk accounts for 23.1 %, pork for 12.8 % and eggs and poultry together for 6.7 % of agricultural output (Tab. 8).

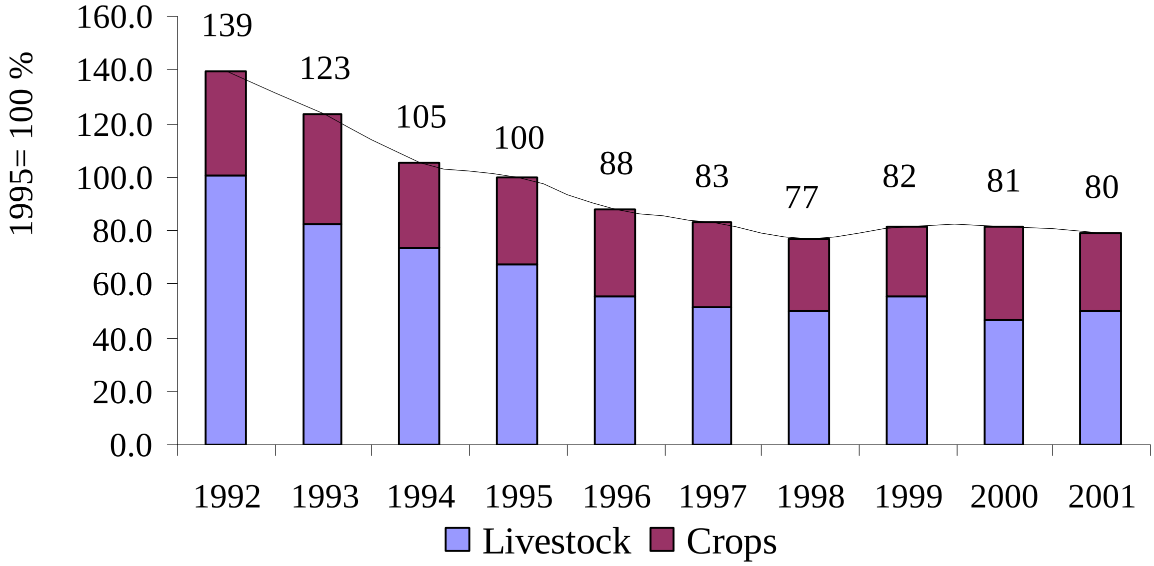
Table 8: Share of the Average Value of Production (1998-1999)

Products	in % of total
Cereals	8.3
Wheat	*2.0*
Barley	*3.8*
Oat	*1.1*
Rye	*1.0*
Other cereals	*0.4*
Rapeseeds	1.4
Vegetables	3.4
Potatoes	9.6
Fruits	1.8
Forage Plants	9.1
Animals	20.6
• *Cattle*	*5.0*
• *Pigs*	*12.8*
• *Poultry*	*2.6*
• *Sheep and goats*	*0.1*
Animal products	38.0
• *Milk*	*23.1*
• *Eggs*	*4.1*
• *Other animal products*	*10.8*
Agricultural services output	7.6

Source: Eurostat

Overall agricultural production declined year by year during the 1990s, except in 1998 (Fig. 1). As the value of livestock production decreased most markedly, there has been a slight shift towards crop production in relative terms, although in absolute terms crop production has also fallen noticeably.

Figure 1: Development of Agricultural Production (1995=100 %) and Share of Crop and Livestock Production (1990 -1999) in Estonia



Source: FAO, Eurostat

4.2 Current Economic Conditions and Factor Income

Gross agricultural output declined from 1998 to 2000 despite an increase in crop production, mainly due to the heavy decline in the animal production sector. However, 2001 saw a recovery back to around 1998 levels (Tab.9).

Table 9: Economic Accounts for Agriculture in Estonia

	Unit	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**
Output of agricultural industry	Milo. €	422,6	376,9	378,7	421,7
Crop output	Milo. €	133,5	120,5	145,1	134,0
Animal output	Milo. €	238,8	206,67	193,6	247,7
Intermediate consumption	Milo. €	215,5	193,1	214,6	224,3
Gross value added at basic prices	Milo. €	**207,1**	**183,8**	**164,1**	**197,4**
Depreciation	Milo. €	46,8	44,5	49,4	56,3
Net value added at basic prices	Milo. €	**160,4**	**139,3**	**114,7**	**141,1**
Compensation of employees	Milo. €	78,2	83,3	78,6	86,3
Taxes	Milo. €	1.9	1.9	1,9	1,9
Subsidies	Milo. €	21,2	5,6	2,0	2,7
Operating surplus	Milo. €	**101,4**	**59,7**	**36,1**	**55,5**
Rent	Milo. €	ns	ns	2,0	2,0
Interest	Milo. €	5,5	4,3	5,2	6,0
Entrepreneurial income	Milo. €	96,0	55,4	29,0	47,6
Number of employees	persons	40,500	35,300	28,900	29,000
Monthly income per employee	'000 EURO	197,4	130,8	83,7	136,8

Source: Estonian Statistical Office, Employment statistics; Ministry of Agriculture, Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA)

The gross value added per employee in agriculture increased year by year since 1998 and is estimated to have reached € 6800 per year (Tab. 10). This development was made possible mainly by a reduction of 28 % in t he number of agricultural workers in four years.

Table 10: Gross value added per employee in agriculture in 1998-2001

	1998	1999	2000	2001[f)]
Gross value added at basic prices in million €	207,1	183,8	164,1	197,4
Agricultural workers, in 1000	40,5	35,3	28,9	29,0
Gross value added at basic prices per Agricultural worker, in €	5114	5207	5678	6807

[f)] forecast

Sources: Estonian Statistical Office, Employment Statistics Database, CD ROM

In 1999 and 2000 the income in the agricultural sector decreased mainly due to the low prices in the milk and meat sectors, which in turn reduced possibilities for economic profitability in the feed grain and other related sectors. In the first half of 1999 the purchase price for beef was 87.7 % of the price for the same period in the previous year. The price for pork was 58 %, and the milk buying-in price was 61.4 %, of the previous year's price. The buying-in price of cereals also declined in the first half of 1999 compared to the first half of 1998: by 25 % for wheat and rye and by 20 % for barley and oats. After the crises a stabilisation of prices was seen in 2000 and 2001.

4.3 Development of Terms of Trade and Agricultural Product Prices

Terms of trade were rather stable during the first half of the nineties, as output prices kept pace with the rise in input prices until 1994. After that, terms of trade declined continuously within a rather short period of time, through to 1999 (Tab. 11). Some recovery is expected to have taken place in 2000 and 2001.

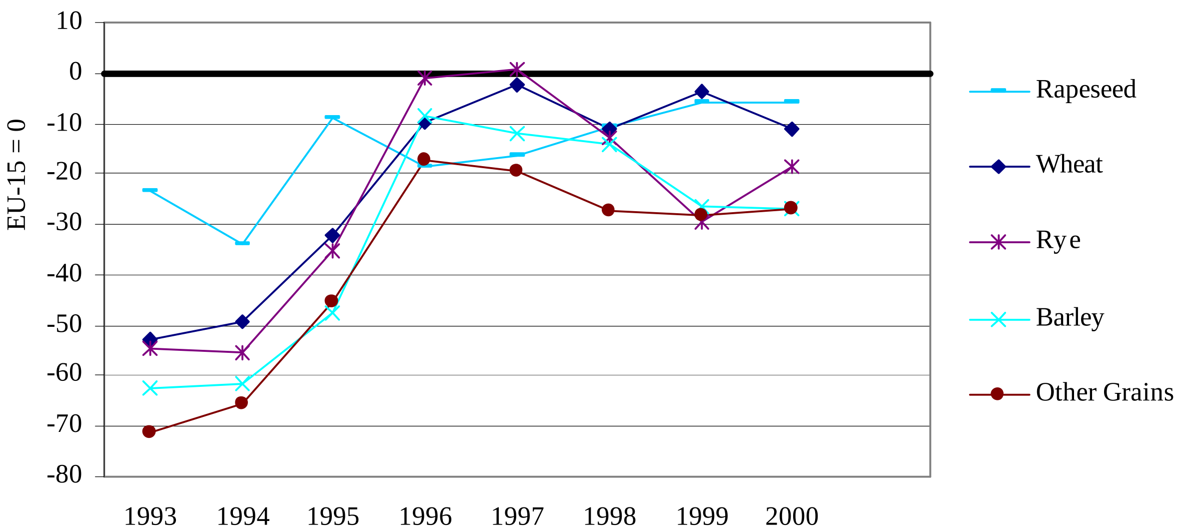
Table 11: Development of input prices, output prices and terms for trade of agriculture in Estonia, (1991 = 100)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 f)
Input prices	1277	1750	2450	3136	3607	4075	4035	4123	4176
Output prices	1276	1748	1870	2450	2426	2305	1913	2024	2136
Terms of trade	100	112	83	64	55	55	49	52	66

f) forecast; Source: Estonian Research Institute of Agriculture, Expert account.

Concerning crop prices, in 1996 and 1997 cereal and oilseed prices benefited from exceptional high world market prices which lifted rye prices to the level of EU-15 producer prices. Prices for wheat and barley remained at levels at about 10 %, and other grains and rapeseeds at about 20 %, below average EU prices (Fig. 2). Since 1998 except for rapeseeds price gaps increased slightly, and most of Estonia's crop prices dropped to around 20 - 30 % below EU levels, although wheat prices remained at only around 10 % below.

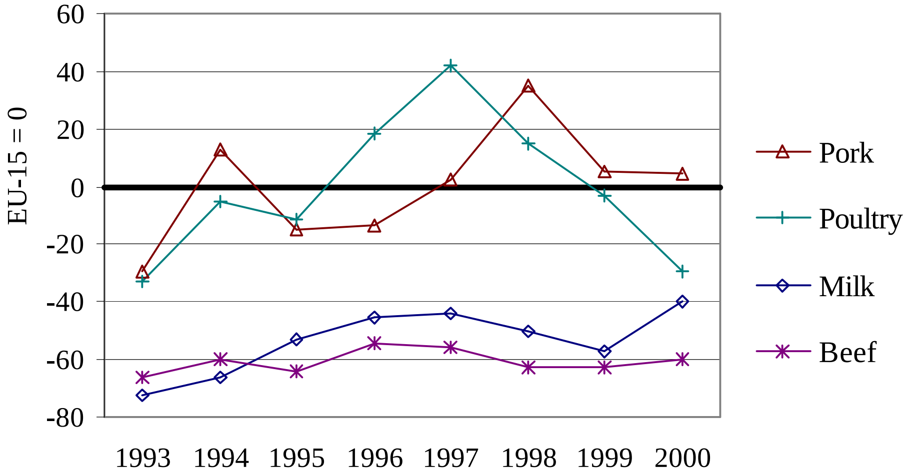
Figure 2: Average Price Gaps for Crops between Estonia and the EU (EU-15 = 0)



For livestock products, pork and poultry prices generally fluctuate at levels between 30 % below and 40 % above the EU price (Fig. 3). For half of the time between 1993 to 2000 prices were above EU-15 price levels. The price gaps for milk and beef have narrowed from a level of 72 % and 66 % respectively below EU-prices in 1993 to 40 % and 60 % below in 2000.

The average quality of beef and pork meat is still substantially below average EU levels. Livestock prices 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. The price gaps for beef should be significantly lower, and the prices for pork should be consistently at or above EU levels, if adjusted for quality.

Figure 3: Average Price Gaps between Estonia and the EU for Livestock (EU-15 = 0)

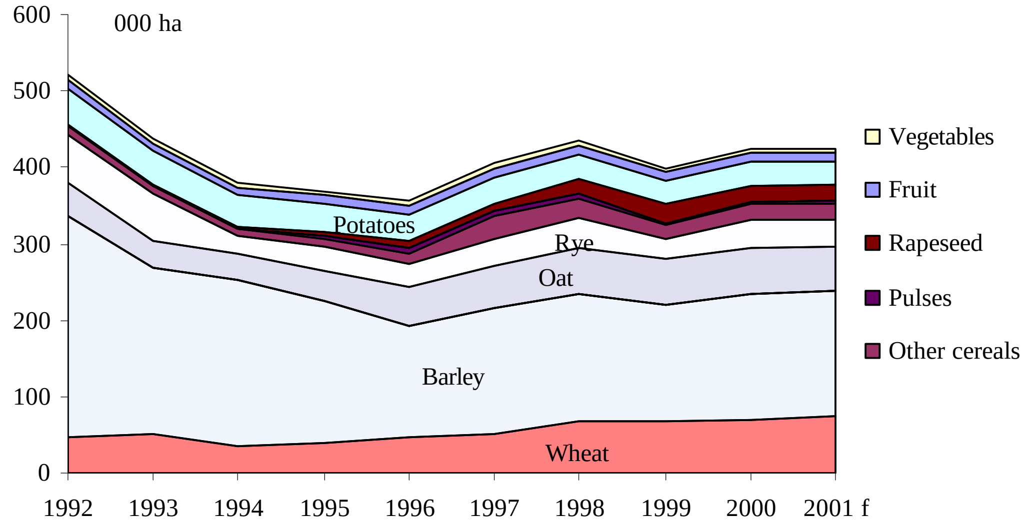


5 Agricultural Production

5.1 Crop Production

Currently, cereals use close to one third of the agricultural area of one millionha. The area used for cereals has decreased from approximately 45 % in 1992 to 35 % in 2000. Nearly half of the cereal area (165,000 ha or 47 % of cereal area) was planted with barley, followed by wheat (20 %), oats (17 %) and rye (10 %) in 2000. Other important crops by area used are potatoes with 25,000 ha or 3 % of UAA. While rapeseeds area increased 7 fold between 1992 and 2000 (up to 21,000 ha), the potatoes area has been significantly reduced by 40 % over this period (Fig. 4).

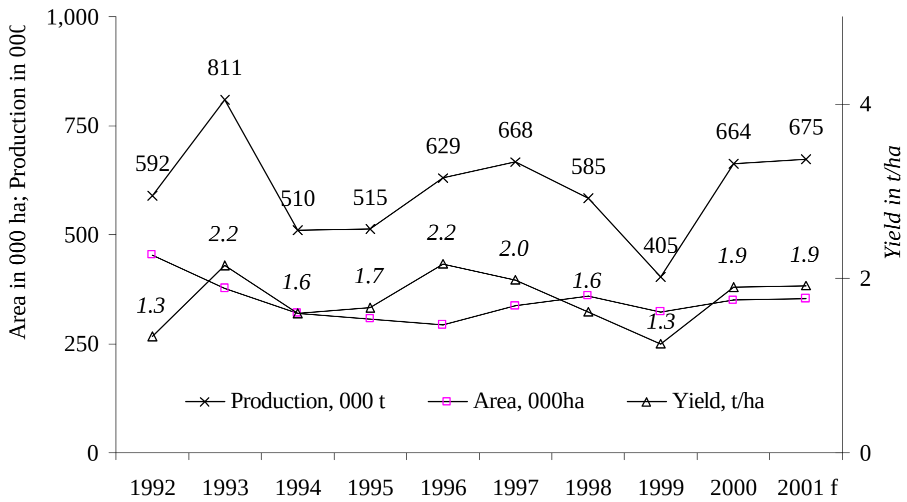
Figure 4: Crop Area in Estonia



While the cereals area reduced from 454,000 ha in 1992 to 295,000 ha in 1996, and later stabilised at 351,000 ha in the late 1990s, cereals production has varied much more, from 811,000 t in 1993 to 405,000 t in 1999 (Figure 5). Over the last decade cereal yields have varied in a range between 2.2 t/ha and as low as 1.25 t/ha.

The average cereal yield in Estonia is much lower than in the EU-15, where it reached 5.7 t/ha in 2000. The lower yields in Estonia are probably due to unfavourable natural conditions and transitional effects (low level of inputs, small-scale farm structure, …).

Figure 5: Cereal Production, Area and Yield in Estonia



Due to the stagnation of cereal yields in Estonia, the gap relative to average EU yields is widening. In the period of 1992 to 2000 the average cereal yield in Estonia was 1.74 t/ha, only 33 % of that of the EU-15 in this period (Fig. 6). Individual crop yields compared to EU-15 levels are at 53 % for oats, 47 % for rye, 39 % for barley and at 31 % for wheat for the period

1992 to 2000 (Fig. 7). Nevertheless a potential for yield increases exists, which is however linked to the use of advanced crop varieties, increased use of inputs and availability of capital, and the restructuring of farms.

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

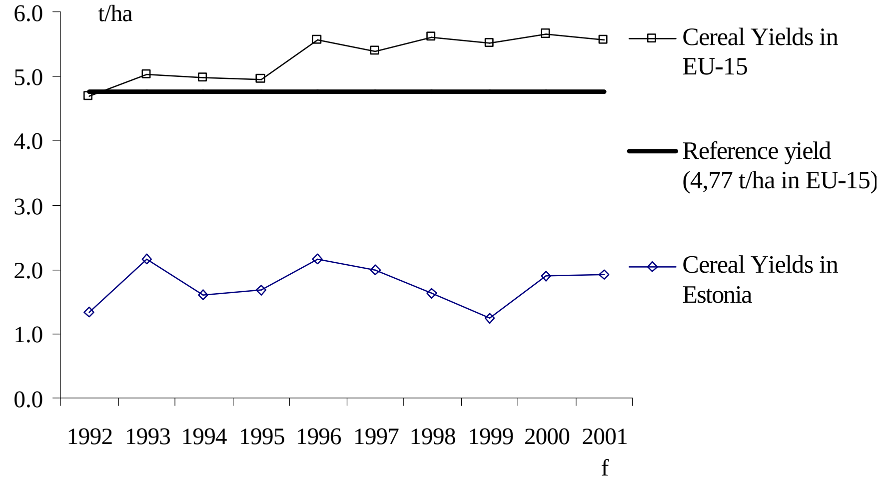


Figure 7: Individual Cereal Yields in Estonia - Compared to EU-15 (EU-15 = 100 %)

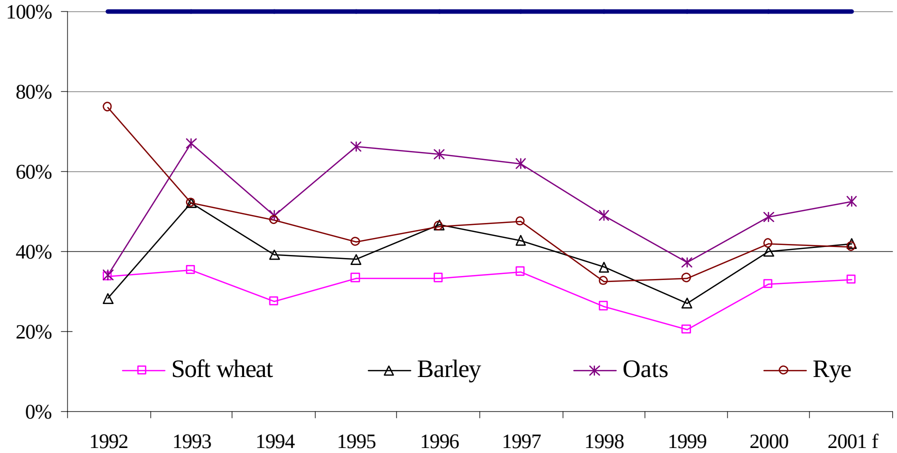


Figure 8 shows the developments in cereal and oilseed yields, production and use in Estonia. Additional information about the share of value of the product group or the individual product in total agricultural output is also given. Further, the shares of the production as a percentage of overall production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

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

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

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)

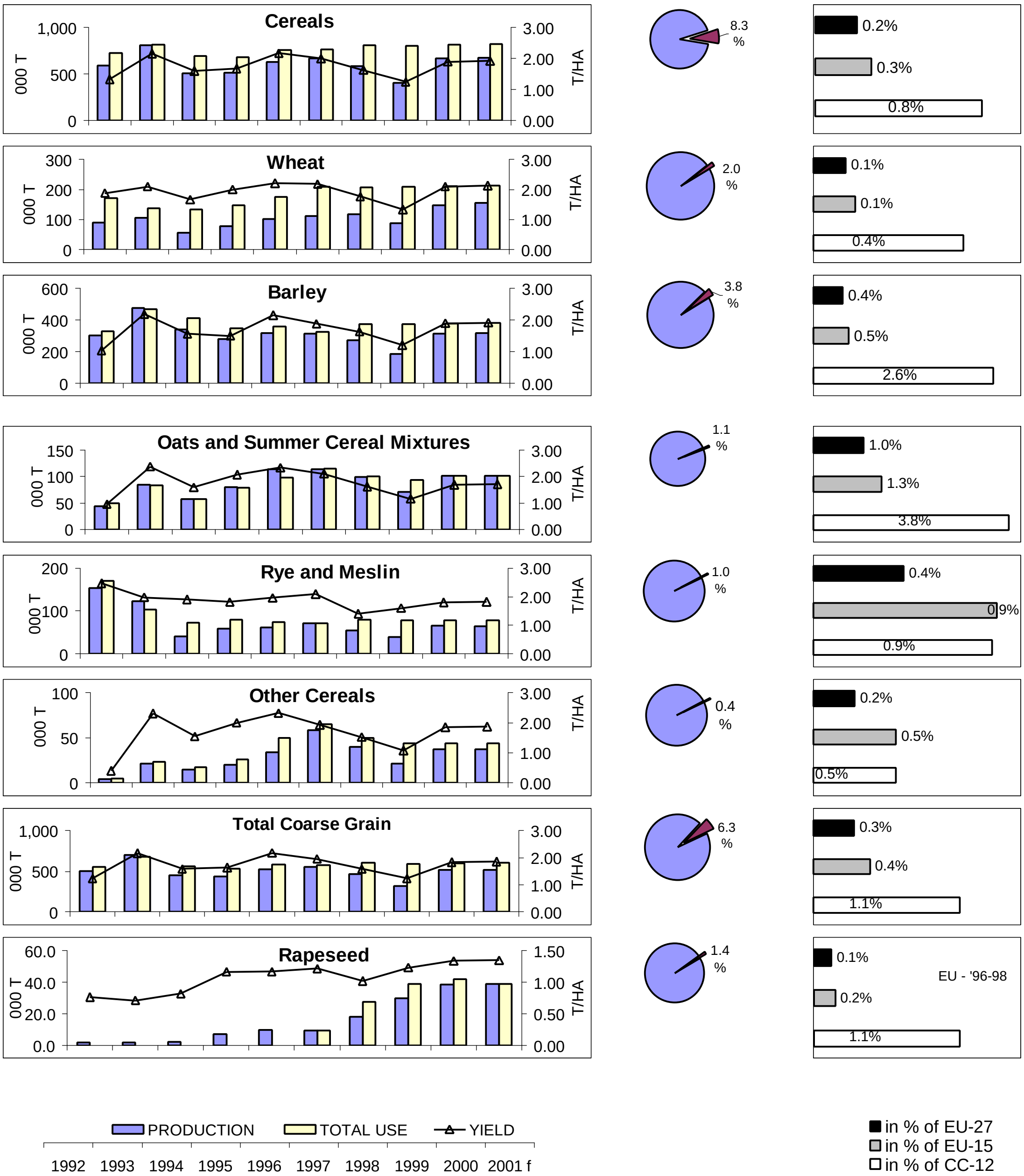
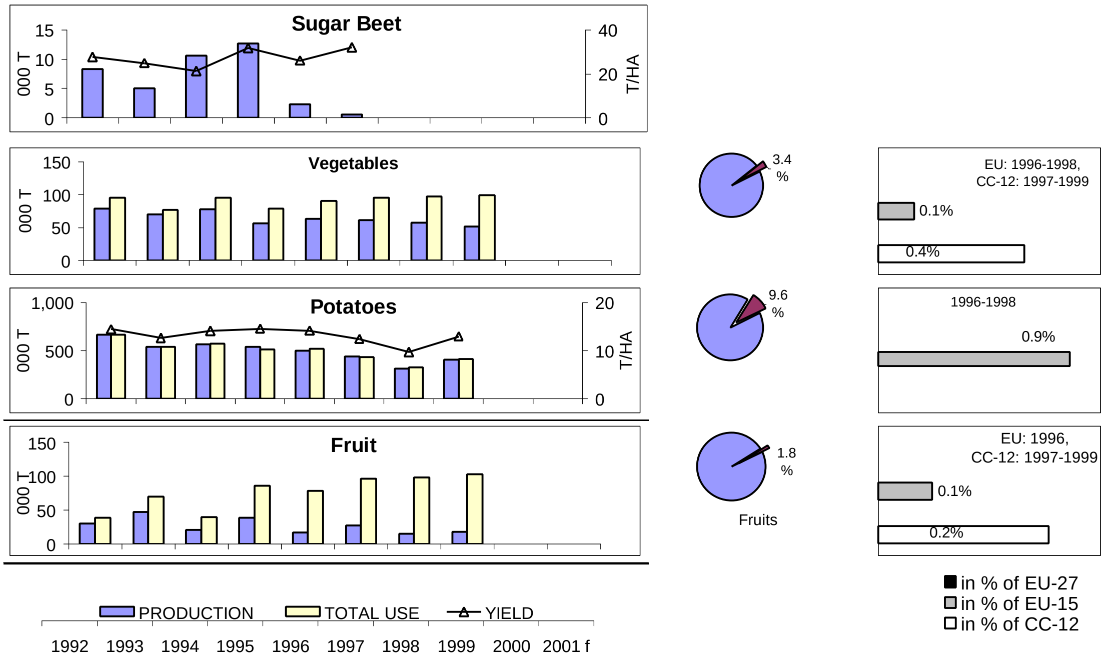


Figure 9: Production and Use of other Crops in Estonia

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

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)



The decline in agricultural production in Estonia during the 1990s has led to a decline in self-sufficiency for cereals (Tab. 12). By 2000 self-sufficiency reached a level of 82 % for cereals overall, showing some recovery from the exceptionally low levels of 1999 (51 %). Only for oats and potatoes does self-sufficiency generally reach levels of around 100 %.

Table 12: Self-sufficiency in Crop Production (%) – Estonia

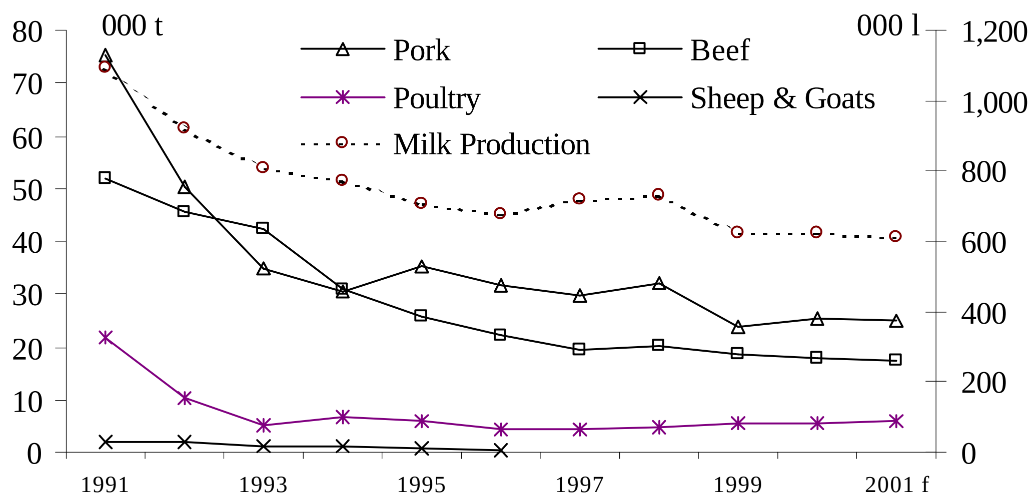
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001 f
Cereals	82	99	73	75	83	87	72	51	82	82
Wheat	52	77	43	52	58	53	57	42	70	73
Barley	91	101	82	80	88	95	73	50	83	83
Rye	90	119	57	73	84	100	68	50	83	82
Oats	88	102	100	102	117	100	99	76	100	100
Other	86	92	88	78	68	89	80	48	85	86
Potatoes	101	100	98	104	96	100	97	98	100	100

5.2 Livestock Production

In the last decade animal stocks and therefore the livestock production has been reduced significantly. As mentioned before, the decline amounts to about 60 % of the production of one decade ago. Comparing the production of 1991 with that of 2000, milk production has been reduced to 57 %, beef to 35 %, pork to 34 % and poultry as far as to 26 % of the corresponding 1991 levels (Fig. 10).

In the restructuring process newly created agricultural holdings have to take over existing animal stocks or to build up new stocks. According to the Agricultural Census in 2001, about 23.7 % of the agricultural holdings keep cattle, 20.8 % keep dairy cows and 14.2 % raise pigs. On average the number of animals per farm is rather small, for example 7 cows or 27pigs.

Figure 10: Livestock and Milk Production in Estonia



In the period 1991 to 2000 the number of dairy cows declined by 45 %. In the same period milk production declined by 43 %. In 2000 milk yields reached a level of 4,050 kg per cow and year, which is still 29 % below the EU-15 average of 5,707 kg per cow. For 2001 an increase of milk production to preliminary 700,000 t is expected, mostly due to the increase in milk yields of 5,050 kg per cow.

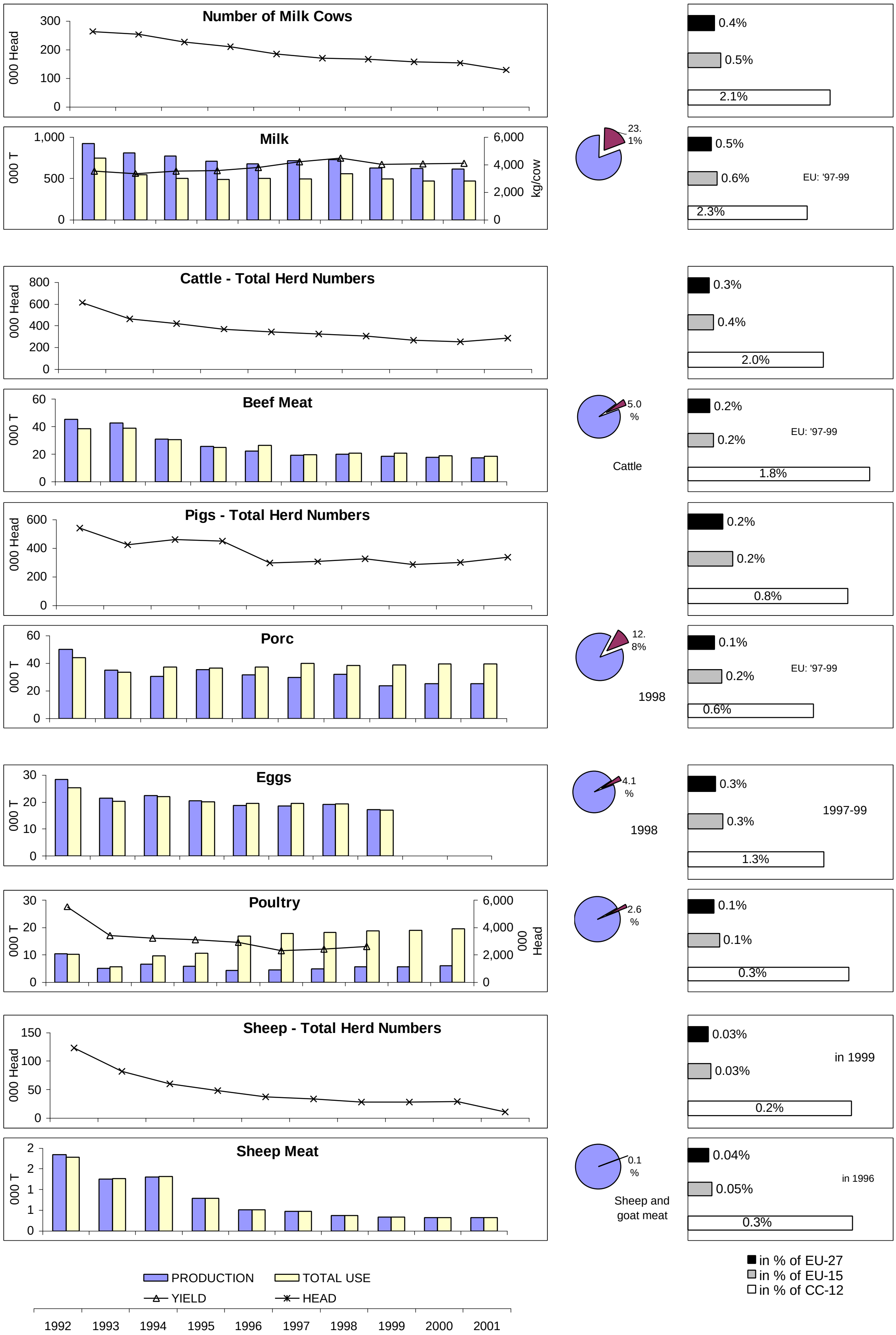
As there is nearly no specialised beef production in Estonia, beef is a by-product of milk production and follows the dairy cow herd size. Beef and veal meat production has declined by 65 % in the years 1991 to 2000.

The most important meat product in Estonia is pork, only in the two years 1993 and 1994 was more beef produced. Meat production seems to be stabilising over recent years, for all products. Poultry even shows a slight increase in production.

Figure 11: Livestock Production and Use in Estonia

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

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)



In 1992 there was a surplus for all animal products (Tab. 11). However the picture for meat production has changed rapidly. By 1999 12 % of beef, 39 % of pork and 70 % of poultry needed to be imported. Only milk production still provides surplus for exports.

Table 11: Self-sufficiency in Animal Production in % - Estonia

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001 f
Beef	117	110	101	103	83	99	96	88	94	93
Milk	124	148	155	144	134	145	131	127	132	131
Pork	114	104	82	97	85	74	84	61	64	63
Poultry	102	90	68	54	25	25	27	30	38	39
Sheep and goats	104	99	99	100	99	100	100	100	100	100

Source: DG AGRI

6 Food Industry

The food industry in Estonia accounted for more than one-quarter (28.4 %) of the output of the manufacturing sector in 1999. Dairying is the single most important branch in terms of output, followed by the beverages, other foods, meat and fish processing sectors. Since the fish processing and other foods manufacturing sectors are more labour-intensive, these two sectors together account for more than half of food industry employment (Tab. 12).

Table 12: Structure of the Estonian food industry in 1999

	Output* million€	Employed (000)	Share (%)		Change 95-99 (%)	
			Output	Employed	Output	Employed
Milk processing	129,8	3,6	23,9	16,7	7,9	-13,2
Meat processing	184,6	2,6	15,6	11,9	7,9	-39,6
Beverages	110,2	2,0	20,3	9,3	11,6	-19,7
Fish processing	79,8	5,6	14,7	25,9	20,1	-31,4
Animal feed	18,2	0,8	3,4	3,9	-2,4	-13,2
Other branches	120,3	6,8	22,1	32,3	6,9	4,7
Food industry total	542,9	21,4	100,0	100,0	12,5	-20,5
Processing industry	2257,4	116,2	x	x	65,0	-13,2
Industry total	**2693,3**	**135,8**	**x**	**x**	**61,3**	**-13,7**

* in current prices / Exchange rate 1€=15,6466 EEK
Source: Estonian Statistical Office; Yearbook CD ROM, Database

There has been a small increase in overall food industry output both in terms of national currency and Euros over the 1995-99 period, accompanied by a substantial fall in employment of around 20 %. Growth was significant in the “other foods” and fruit and vegetable processing sectors. The figures are distorted to some extent by the 1999 performance. For example, output in the meat, fish and dairy sectors steadily increased between 1995 and 1998, but exports and production collapsed in the last quarter of 1998 as a result of recession in the Russian market. Production in the food industry as a whole was 28 % lower in the first nine months of 1999 than in the same period in 1998. Fish processing was hit particularly hard with a fall in output of 48 % and in employment of 40 %, which is already reflected in the figures in Table 12.

6.1 Ownership structure

All food firms in Estonia are now privately-owned. Foreign investment has been attracted into those food branches producing value-added products and where there is a clear market leader. Thus while foreign-invested firms are among the top three in meat processing, beer and dairying, there are no foreign-invested firms in the top four firms in the fish processing sector.

6.2 Policy issues

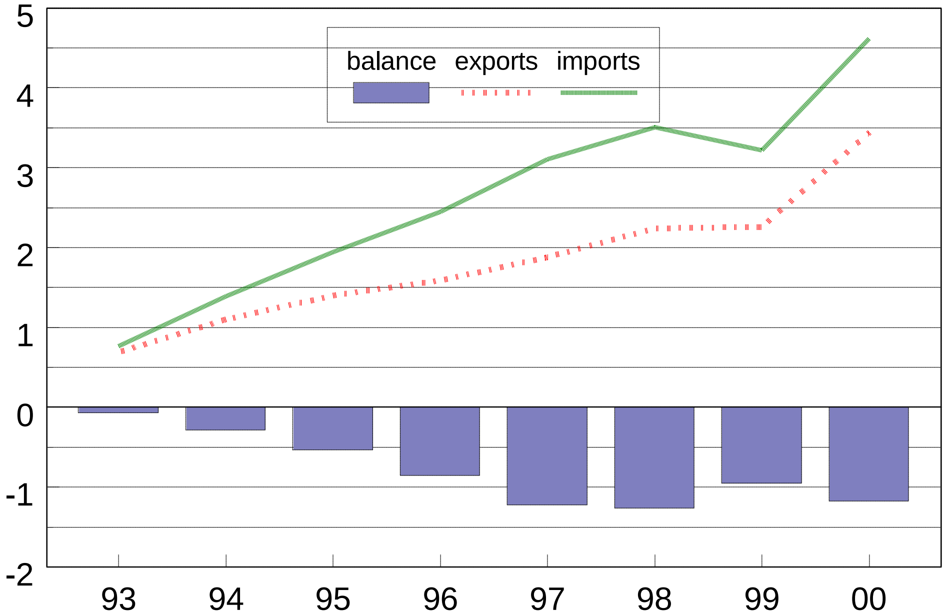
Progress is being made in ensuring that food industries comply with EU requirements. In the meat sector two large-capacity slaughterhouses (out of 17 registered) meet 80 to 90 % of EU requirements, while the remaining ones only meet about 20 % of requirements. However, only about 20 % of the capacity of the two slaughterhouses which meet requirements is being used. In the dairy sector, 6 to 8 enterprises purchase most of the raw milk, and 4 of those fully meet EU requirements. In the fish processing sector, 18 out of the 127 registered enterprises fully meet EU requirements.

7 TRADE

7.1 General Trade

Estonia's trade balance has shown a significant deterioration since 1993, with the trade deficit reaching around one Bio € in 2000. The value of Estonian trade has increased every year since 1993, except for the one-off decrease in 1999, which was due to the Russian crisis. Between 1993 and 2000 imports grew by close to 6 times, while exports increased over 4 times (Fig. 12). The Russian crisis, which affected an important traditional market for Estonia's trade has led to a gradual reorientation of trade flows towards other regions, in particular to Western and Central Europe.

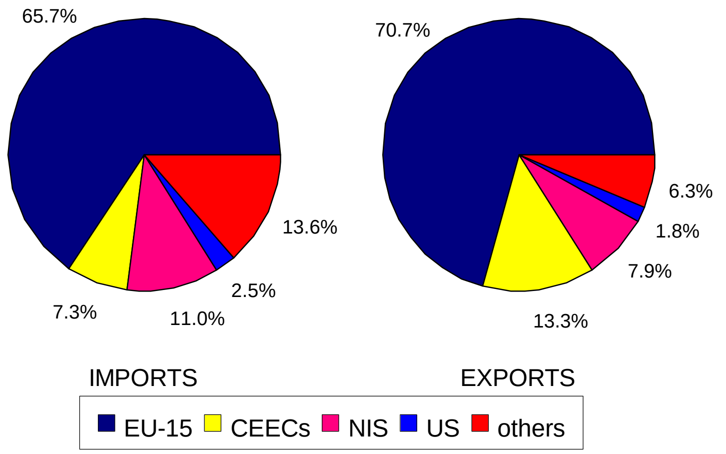
Figure 12: Development of Total Trade in Estonia (million €)



Soucre: Eurostat

Estonia has increasingly integrated into the European economy. The most important trading partners, comprising 84 % of all exports and 73 % of all imports, are the EU-15 and the other CEECs. The EU-15 represents the major trading partner both for imports and exports (Fig. 13).

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



Soucre: Eurostat

7.2 Agricultural Trade

Trade in agricultural products accounted for 3.9 % of total Estonian exports (EU-15: 6.2 %) and 9.6 % of its total imports (EU-15: 5.7 %) in 2000 (Tab.13).

Table 13: Trade of Agricultural Products in 2000

	% of total exports	% of total imports
Estonia	**3.9**	**9.6**
EU-15	*6.2*	*5.7*

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

The most important products, with a share of more than 5 % of imports or of exports averaged over the years 1997 to 2000, are shown in Table 14. On the import side "beverages, spirits and vinegar" (10.5 % of total agricultural imports) and "meat" (7.1 %) are of most importance while exports leaded are led by "milk" (41.2 % of total agricultural exports) followed by "beverages" (11.6 %) and "meat" (6.9 %).

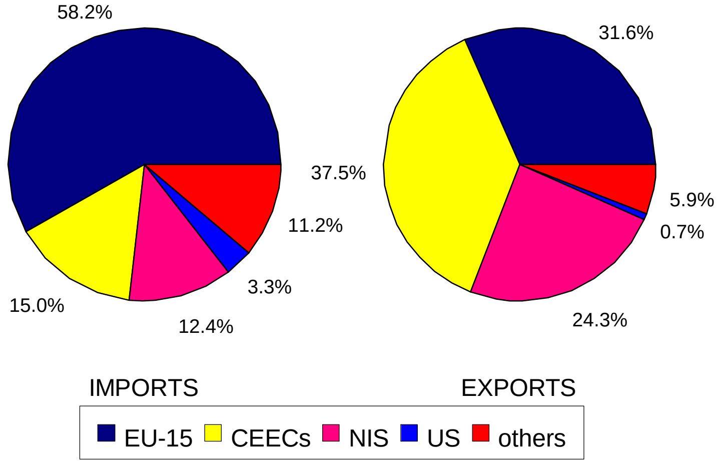
Table 14: Share of most important products or product groups in agricultural trade
(average 1997 – 2000)

Products	Imports in % (total agricultural imports = 100)	Exports in % (total agricultural exports = 100)
Animal products	14,0	48,9
• Meat and edible meat offal	7,1	6,9
• Products of milk, eggs, honey	6,2	41,2
Vegetable products	22,5	13,9
• Fruits	5,6	2,9
• Coffee, tea, maté and spices	6,2	4,2
Prepared foodstuffs	44,4	29,8
• Sugar and sugar confectionery	5,3	4,4
• Miscellaneous edible preparations	5,7	3,9
• Beverages, spirits and vinegar	10,5	11,6
• Tobacco	5,9	0,1

Source: Eurostat - Comext - Phare

A similar pattern of trade flows as for trade in general applies to agricultural trade. The major trading partners are again the EU and the CEECs, though less important than for Estonian trade in general (Fig.14). Over the period 1997-2000 about 73.2 % of Estonia's agri-food imports came from Western and Central Europe, while approximately 69.1 % of Estonian agri-food exports went to this destination. In the area of agri-food exports, Central Europe is the most important trading partner, with a share of 37.5 %, while the EU-15 dominates Estonia's agri-food imports with a share of 58.2 % of its imports.

Figure 14: Share of Agricultural Trade Partners (average 1997-2000)

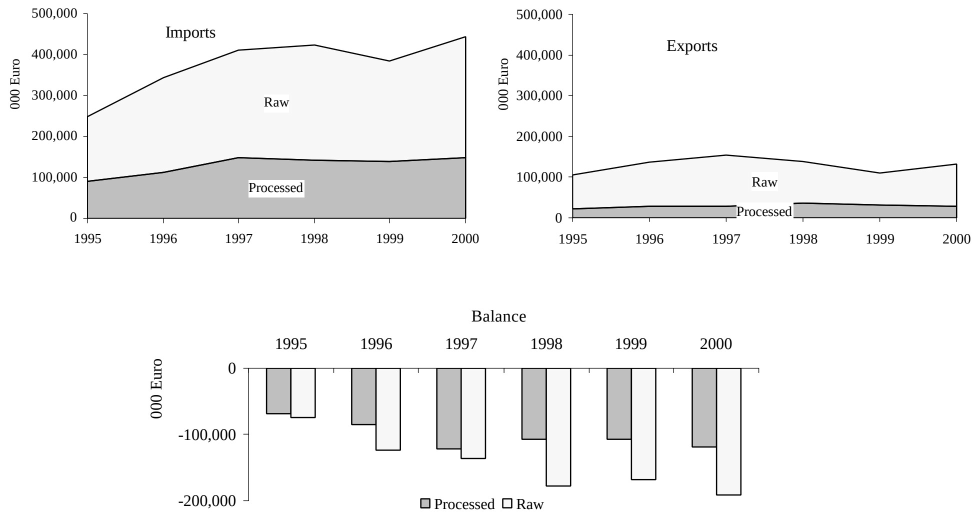


Soucre: Eurostat

Agricultural trade in total and with the EU-15 in particular has shown an increasing trend over the last decade although, due to the financial crisis in Russia, trade especially with the eastwards lying neighbours did suffer temporarily (Fig. 15). Regarding trade with the EU, total agricultural imports increased 1.7 fold between 1995 and 2000, while exports increased by only 1.2 times (Tab.15). In the trade with the EU-15 imports were mainly of raw products (up 2.2 fold) as were exports.

Despite this integration, the trade balance for Estonian Agri-food trade worsened in line with the developments in total trade. In 2000 the balance in agricultural trade amounted to a deficit of € 212 million.

Fig 15: Estonia's Total Agricultural Trade (000 ECU)



Source: Eurostat

Table 15: ESTONIA - Agricultural Trade with EU-15 (Mio Euro)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	*2000 /1995*
Imports							
Raw products	84	111	140	148	139	180	*2.2*
Processed products	70	78	97	92	83	86	*1.2*
All agricultural products	154	189	237	241	222	266	*1.7*
Exports							
Raw products	43	40	51	30	27	51	*1.2*
Processed products	2	2	2	3	4	4	*1.8*
All agricultural products	45	41	53	33	31	55	*1.2*
Balance							
Raw products	-40	-71	-89	-119	-112	-129	*3.2*
Processed products	-68	-77	-95	-89	-79	-82	*1.2*
All agricultural products	-109	-148	-184	-208	-191	-212	*1.9*

Source: Eurostat

8 Agricultural Policy and Budget

8.1 Market Access and Export Subsidies

Estonia had a completely liberal agro-food trade regime from the beginning of the transition period until the year 2000. In 2000 Estonia introduced ad-valorem tariffs for all major agro-food products. The Most Favoured Nation (MFN) tariff rates range between 20 % and 50 %, with higher rates for oats and lower rates for sheep, oilseeds and oilseed products. Applied

MFN tariff rates are in general identical with the final bound tariffs Estonia has negotiated in the WTO.

Estonia has made no provision for expenditures on export subsidies during its base period in the Uruguay Round and thus is prevented from using export subsidies in the future.

8.2 Agricultural Budget and Domestic Support Measures

The monetary value of support to agriculture as measured by the Total Producer Support Estimate (Total PSE) increased considerably in Estonia from € 22.2 million in 1997 to € 87.3 million in 1998, but declined strongly in 1999 to€ 50.0 million. Accordingly, the Percentage Producer Support Estimate (% PSE) first increased from 5 % to 19 % in 1998 and dropped again in 1999 to 15 %. The relatively small change in the % PSE between 1998 and 1999 is due to the strong contraction in agricultural output of 9 % against which the relative level of support is measured.

Governmental support payments amounted in 1999 to over € 43 million (Tab. 16) of which about 60 % were spent on measures directly affecting agricultural income (e.g. direct support, interest subsidy, capital support, insurance). Budgetary outlay to agriculture declined in 1999 compared to the previous year. The higher spending in 1998 was mainly due to disaster payments to compensate farmers for losses incurred by the drought in that year.

In 2001, a total sum equivalent to € 44.4 million was allocated from the state budget to agriculture (including rural development). The share of the state support for agriculture and rural development in the state budget is 1.2 %.[3]

Table 16: Agricultural Budget 1999-2001 (Million EUR)

	1999	2000	2001
Total state budget (Agriculture)	**43.0**	**43.6**	**44.4**

Source: Agriculture and Rural Development, Overview 2000/2001, Estonia, p.168

Direct support payments played an important role in the government budget for agriculture, amounting to € 15.3 million or 35 % of the total budgetary outlay on agriculture in 2000 (Table 17). In 1999 such support was granted in the form of:

- a dairy cow premium (total € 5.7 million, per cow € 55.7);
- per ha payments for crops (total € 8.9 million Euro, per ha € 31.6);
- per ewe payments (total € 0.1 million Euro, per ewe € 18.5);
- per meat cattle payments (total € 0.4 million, per animal €31.9) and
- per sow payments (total € 0.2 million, per sow € 9.8).

[3] EC: 2001 Regular Report on Estonia's Progress Towards Accession, p.46

Table 17: Support to Agricultural Producers in 1999 and 2000 ('000 EURO)

Type of support	1999	2000
Direct state support for dairy cow breeding	5,666	7,184
Direct state support for cereal, legume, rape, turnip rape and seed flax production	8,903	6,531
Direct state support for transfer to organic farming or for organic farming		249
Direct state support for ewe and goat breeding	126	134
Direct state support for young and beef cattle	405	
Direct state support for sow breeding	189	
Direct state support for certified seed potato production		32
Direct state support for certified hayseed production		96
Direct state support for liming of agricultural land	1,099	946
Advisory support	98	98
Agricultural insurance support	38	38
Direct state support for breeding of Estonian cattle breed		32
TOTAL	**16,524**	**15,340**

Source: Agriculture and Rural Development, Overview 2000/2001, Estonia, p.51-58

Besides direct payments on a per hectare or per animal basis subsidies were paid to reduce the costs for motor fuel excise to be paid by farmers. Those subsidies amounted to € 3.4 million in 1999. Of considerable and increasing relevance are subsidies on interest and investment support, amounting to 16 % of total budgetary support in 1999. About € 1.8 million were paid as interest subsidies and € 4.6 million as capital or investment support.

Organic farming support was introduced in 2000 with the objective to promote the development of environmentally sustainable agriculture. Eligible for organic farming support were holders of the ecolabel issued by the Estonian Biodynamic Society or the Kagu-Eesti BIOS, as well as farmers who started the two-year transfer to organic farming not later than spring 2002 and who had filed an application for the ecolabel. The number of applicants for organic farming support was 210 with a total area of 9,775 ha under organic crops. Support was granted to 180 holdings with the total area of 8,824 ha; the per hectare support amount was € 25.25.

Other types of support, which did not have a direct impact on producers' income, amounted to € 16.4 million or 40 % of total budgetary outlay. Such support was granted, for example, towards the maintenance of land amelioration systems, research, training and consultation services, animal breeding, animal disease control, infrastructure, market research, collective activities, and other state programmes.

ANNEXES

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

Annex 1: Development of Key Figures in ESTONIA

	Unit	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 [e]	2002 [f]
(I) Main Economic Indicators										
GDP	% change	-2.0	4.6	4.0	10.4	5.0	-0.7	6.7	5.4 [1]	4.0 [1]
Industry + construction	% of total	31.8	31.0	30.1	29.3	29.3	27.1	28.2		
Services	% of total	57.7	60.3	61.5	62.8	63.5	66.2	65.5		
Agriculture, hunting + forestry	% of total	10.5	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.2	6.7	6.3		
Inflation	%			19.8	9.3	8.8	3.1	4.0	5.9 [1]	4.1 [1]
Unemployment	% of labour force *		9.7	10	9.7	9.9	11.7	13.8	12.7 [1]	12.5 [1]
Government deficit	% GDP				2	-0.4	-4.1	-0.4	0.2 [1]	0.1 [1]
Trade balance	mio ECU	-300	-508	-804	-996	-998	-827	-862		
Trade balance	% of GDP	-15.5	-18.6	-23.4	-24.4	-21.4	-17.0	-15.9	-14.6 [1]	-15.0 [1]
Current account	mio ECU	-139	-121	-315	-497	-429	-277	-348		
Current account balance	% of GDP	-7.2	-4.4	-9.2	-12.2	-9.2	-5.7	-6.4	-6.5 [1]	-6.8 [1]
PPS per capita	€ / capita	5300	5700	6200	7100	7700	7800	8600		
PPS as % of EU-15 (=100)	PPS / capita	:	32.3	33.5	36.6	37.9	36.7	38.2		
(II) Development of Employment and Production in Estonia's Agriculture										
Agricultural Employment	1000	101	69	65	61	61		32		
in % of total employment		14.6	10.5	10.1	9.4	9.5		7.4		
Agricultural Production	1995=100	104.9	100.0	91.9	85.0	87.2	83.5			
• Share of Crops	% total	32.7	35.1	37.9	39.1	34.9	34.8			
• Share of Livestock	% total	67.3	64.9	62.1	60.9	65.1	65.2			
(III) Agricultural Structures in Estonia										
Utilised Agricultural Area	1000 ha	1101	991	1005	1024	457	1001	986		
in % of total area		24.3	21.9	22.2	22.6	10.1	22.1	21.8		
Number of Agricultural Households	1000								176.4	
Number of Agricultural Holdings	1000								85.3	
Average farm size	ha								20.1	

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 with Agricultural Products

Declaring Country: ESTONIA (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	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.6	0.2	-0.0	0.0
02 Meats and edible meat offal	29.9	13.8	3.6	0.0	8.9	3.5	9.5	0.1	8.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	-20.4	-13.7	4.9	0.6	-8.9	-3.3
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	26.3	13.4	4.3	1.6	0.0	7.0	56.3	23.0	10.2	18.7	0.1	4.3	30.1	9.6	5.9	17.1	0.1	-2.7
05 * Others products of animal origin	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.6	-1.2	-0.3	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Animal Products	**58.8**	**29.3**	**8.4**	**1.6**	**9.0**	**10.5**	**67.0**	**23.3**	**19.5**	**19.5**	**0.1**	**4.5**	**8.1**	**-6.0**	**11.0**	**17.9**	**-8.9**	**-6.0**
06 Plants and flowers	6.3	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	-5.3	-4.7	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.7
07 Vegetables	10.7	7.0	2.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	-9.1	-6.1	-1.9	-0.7	-0.2	-0.3
08 Fruit	23.7	10.7	3.2	0.9	0.5	8.5	4.0	3.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	-19.7	-7.3	-2.9	-0.8	-0.5	-8.2
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	26.1	20.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	3.8	5.7	2.4	2.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	-20.4	-18.2	0.6	0.8	-0.0	-3.7
10 Cereals and rice	9.1	4.7	0.3	3.2	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	-7.9	-4.7	0.7	-3.0	-0.3	-0.5
11 Flours, malt, starches	14.6	12.2	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	-11.7	-12.2	0.5	0.0	-0.0	0.0
12 Oilseeds	3.6	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.8	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.7
13 Gums, resins, juices	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.3	-0.0	-0.0
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	0.4	0.4	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0
Vegetable products	**94.7**	**63.0**	**9.4**	**6.3**	**1.5**	**14.6**	**19.0**	**9.7**	**6.0**	**2.7**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**-75.7**	**-53.3**	**-3.3**	**-3.6**	**-1.4**	**-14.1**
15 Fats and oils	**19.8**	**15.7**	**3.4**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**2.1**	**0.1**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**-17.7**	**-15.5**	**-2.0**	**0.2**	**-0.2**	**-0.2**
16 * Preparations of meats	3.6	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.1	0.1	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	-0.6	-1.6	-0.3	1.6	-0.4	0.1
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	22.4	17.9	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.8	6.0	0.6	2.9	2.3	0.0	0.2	-16.4	-17.3	0.6	1.0	-0.0	-0.6
18 Cocoa and its preparations	13.9	7.7	2.1	0.6	0.3	3.2	5.1	0.2	2.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	-8.8	-7.5	0.0	2.1	-0.2	-3.2
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	17.0	11.8	3.4	1.1	0.0	0.7	2.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.5	-14.2	-11.3	-3.1	-0.9	0.2	0.9
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	19.7	11.0	6.7	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.8	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	-17.9	-10.8	-5.5	-0.2	-0.1	-1.2
21 Preparations of various products	23.9	17.3	3.9	0.4	0.5	1.7	5.4	0.6	2.9	1.4	0.3	0.2	-18.5	-16.7	-1.0	1.0	-0.2	-1.5
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	44.0	28.8	9.7	2.8	1.0	1.8	15.9	1.7	12.5	1.3	0.2	0.1	-28.2	-27.1	2.8	-1.4	-0.7	-1.7
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	17.3	11.5	2.7	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	-16.6	-11.2	-2.5	-1.4	-0.1	-1.4
24 Tobaccos	24.9	7.7	8.0	0.0	0.2	9.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-24.9	-7.7	-8.0	0.0	-0.2	-9.0
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**186.8**	**115.5**	**40.5**	**8.2**	**2.7**	**19.9**	**40.8**	**4.3**	**23.4**	**10.0**	**0.8**	**2.3**	**-145.9**	**-111.2**	**-17.0**	**1.8**	**-2.0**	**-17.6**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**60.5**	**21.4**	**1.0**	**35.9**	**0.4**	**1.7**	**7.9**	**5.7**	**1.1**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**-52.5**	**-15.7**	**0.1**	**-35.6**	**-0.1**	**-1.2**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**420.6**	**244.8**	**62.7**	**52.3**	**13.8**	**47.0**	**136.9**	**43.1**	**51.4**	**33.0**	**1.3**	**8.0**	**-283.7**	**-201.7**	**-11.3**	**-19.3**	**-12.5**	**-39.0**
Total of all products	3,614.9	2,374.3	263.5	396.4	88.8	492.0	2,455.5	1,736.1	326.7	194.5	44.1	154.1	-1,159.4	-638.2	63.2	-201.9	-44.6	-337.9
% Agri. products/All products	**11.6**	**10.3**	**23.8**	**13.2**	**15.6**	**9.6**	**5.6**	**2.5**	**15.7**	**17.0**	**3.1**	**5.2**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade with Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: ESTONIA (million EUR, 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	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	-0.8	1.4	0.2	-0.0	-0.0
02 Meats and edible meat offal	36.3	20.8	8.8	0.0	4.8	1.9	14.8	0.1	14.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	-21.5	-20.7	5.5	0.1	-4.8	-1.6
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	16.8	8.4	4.5	2.1	0.0	1.8	49.4	33.6	6.1	4.2	0.0	5.5	32.6	25.3	1.6	2.1	0.0	3.7
05 * Others products of animal origin	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.4	-0.9	-0.4	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Animal Products	**55.7**	**31.2**	**13.7**	**2.1**	**4.9**	**3.7**	**66.2**	**34.1**	**21.8**	**4.5**	**0.0**	**5.7**	**10.5**	**2.9**	**8.1**	**2.4**	**-4.9**	**2.0**
06 Plants and flowers	6.6	6.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.5	-5.2	0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.4
07 Vegetables	12.2	8.2	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	-9.8	-6.7	-1.6	-1.0	-0.3	-0.2
08 Fruit	29.4	13.5	2.6	1.5	0.9	10.7	2.9	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	-26.5	-11.3	-2.4	-1.5	-0.9	-10.4
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	25.1	19.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	4.7	4.4	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	-20.7	-16.6	0.1	0.5	-0.1	-4.6
10 Cereals and rice	15.7	13.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	2.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-13.5	-13.4	1.8	-0.4	-0.9	-0.6
11 Flours, malt, starches	14.9	13.1	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-12.5	-13.1	0.7	-0.1	-0.0	0.0
12 Oilseeds	4.2	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.8	-0.6	-0.9	-0.5	-0.2	-0.6
13 Gums, resins, juices	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	-0.0	0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.5	-0.0	-0.0
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	-0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0
Vegetable products	**108.6**	**75.6**	**8.9**	**4.2**	**2.5**	**17.4**	**18.1**	**8.9**	**6.8**	**1.7**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**-90.5**	**-66.7**	**-2.2**	**-2.5**	**-2.5**	**-16.7**
15 Fats and oils	**17.7**	**11.1**	**5.2**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**5.2**	**0.1**	**4.7**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**-12.4**	**-11.0**	**-0.5**	**-0.0**	**-0.7**	**-0.1**
16 * Preparations of meats	5.0	2.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	-3.5	-2.2	-1.7	0.2	-0.0	0.2
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	25.0	20.5	2.0	1.8	0.0	0.7	3.7	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	-21.4	-19.6	-0.2	-1.1	-0.0	-0.4
18 Cocoa and its preparations	12.7	6.6	2.5	1.4	0.1	2.1	2.8	0.1	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	-9.9	-6.6	-0.3	-0.9	-0.1	-2.1
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	17.6	11.2	4.5	1.4	0.0	0.5	2.2	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	-15.5	-10.4	-4.2	-1.3	-0.0	0.4
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	20.7	10.7	8.0	0.6	0.1	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	-19.6	-10.4	-7.4	-0.6	-0.1	-1.2
21 Preparations of various products	22.1	15.4	4.8	0.3	0.1	1.3	6.5	1.2	3.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	-15.7	-14.3	-0.9	-0.1	0.6	-1.0
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	44.5	29.6	9.1	2.5	0.7	2.5	14.8	1.2	13.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	-29.7	-28.5	4.0	-2.4	-0.4	-2.4
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	19.8	13.2	3.6	2.5	0.0	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-18.5	-12.0	-3.5	-2.5	0.0	-0.5
24 Tobaccos	22.4	4.9	11.5	0.0	0.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-22.4	-4.9	-11.5	-0.0	-0.6	-5.4
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**189.9**	**114.6**	**48.8**	**10.5**	**1.6**	**14.4**	**33.9**	**5.8**	**23.1**	**1.9**	**1.0**	**2.0**	**-156.1**	**-108.8**	**-25.7**	**-8.6**	**-0.6**	**-12.4**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**72.5**	**33.9**	**1.1**	**34.2**	**1.2**	**2.1**	**9.3**	**5.9**	**0.6**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**0.8**	**-63.2**	**-28.0**	**-0.5**	**-33.4**	**-0.0**	**-1.3**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**444.4**	**266.5**	**77.8**	**51.2**	**11.0**	**37.9**	**132.6**	**54.9**	**57.0**	**9.0**	**2.4**	**9.4**	**-311.8**	**-211.6**	**-20.8**	**-42.2**	**-8.6**	**-28.5**
Total of all products	4,617.3	2,890.1	366.4	505.0	101.4	754.3	3,443.4	2,634.8	395.3	135.8	46.1	231.3	-1,174.0	-255.3	28.9	-369.2	-55.3	-523.0
% Agri. products/All products	**9.6**	**9.2**	**21.2**	**10.1**	**10.9**	**5.0**	**3.9**	**2.1**	**14.4**	**6.6**	**5.2**	**4.0**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade with Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: ESTONIA (million EUR, 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	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
02 Meats and edible meat offal	28.4	14.2	2.0	0.0	7.2	5.0	9.8	0.1	9.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	-18.6	-14.1	7.2	0.3	-7.2	-4.8
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	13.0	6.5	2.9	1.1	0.0	2.6	38.7	13.2	10.7	9.6	0.4	4.9	25.7	6.7	7.8	8.5	0.4	2.3
05 * Others products of animal origin	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.1	-1.5	-0.5	-0.0	-0.1	-0.0
Animal Products	**44.5**	**23.1**	**5.4**	**1.1**	**7.3**	**7.6**	**49.5**	**13.4**	**20.7**	**9.9**	**0.4**	**5.1**	**5.0**	**-9.7**	**15.3**	**8.8**	**-6.9**	**-2.6**
06 Plants and flowers	5.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.2	-4.6	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.6
07 Vegetables	12.5	7.7	2.8	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	-11.1	-6.9	-2.3	-1.0	-0.3	-0.6
08 Fruit	28.0	13.1	2.5	1.2	0.5	10.7	2.5	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	-25.6	-11.0	-2.4	-1.1	-0.5	-10.4
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	24.9	19.8	2.8	0.0	0.1	2.2	4.9	1.8	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	-20.0	-18.0	-0.4	0.5	-0.1	-2.1
10 Cereals and rice	6.8	2.2	0.5	3.4	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-5.7	-2.2	0.5	-3.3	-0.0	-0.6
11 Flours, malt, starches	13.8	11.3	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	-11.0	-11.3	0.1	0.1	-0.0	0.0
12 Oilseeds	2.7	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.8	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5
13 Gums, resins, juices	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.0	-0.0
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0
Vegetable products	**95.3**	**61.3**	**10.5**	**7.0**	**1.2**	**15.2**	**16.2**	**7.7**	**5.7**	**2.2**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**-79.1**	**-53.6**	**-4.8**	**-4.9**	**-1.2**	**-14.7**
15 Fats and oils	**18.6**	**14.0**	**4.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**-17.7**	**-13.8**	**-3.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**-0.4**
16 * Preparations of meats	3.2	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	-1.7	-1.6	-0.7	0.5	0.0	0.1
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	19.0	13.6	2.5	1.0	0.0	1.8	4.4	0.7	2.1	1.3	0.0	0.3	-14.6	-13.0	-0.5	0.3	-0.0	-1.4
18 Cocoa and its preparations	12.3	6.8	2.2	0.8	0.1	2.5	3.7	0.4	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	-8.7	-6.4	-0.6	0.7	-0.0	-2.4
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	17.4	11.6	3.5	1.5	0.0	0.7	4.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	2.4	-13.4	-11.0	-3.2	-1.4	0.5	1.7
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	20.1	10.0	7.9	0.5	0.1	1.6	1.7	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	-18.4	-9.8	-6.6	-0.5	-0.1	-1.5
21 Preparations of various products	19.9	14.3	3.3	0.2	0.5	1.6	5.4	0.7	3.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	-14.5	-13.6	-0.1	0.7	-0.2	-1.3
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	40.6	25.8	8.9	3.3	0.8	1.8	15.4	1.8	13.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	-25.2	-24.0	4.1	-3.2	-0.4	-1.7
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	14.7	10.6	2.9	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.0	-14.5	-10.5	-2.8	-0.7	-0.1	-0.4
24 Tobaccos	24.2	6.6	12.0	0.0	0.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-24.2	-6.6	-12.0	-0.0	-0.3	-5.3
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**171.5**	**101.1**	**44.6**	**8.3**	**2.0**	**15.6**	**36.4**	**4.6**	**22.4**	**4.7**	**1.3**	**3.4**	**-135.1**	**-96.5**	**-22.2**	**-3.5**	**-0.7**	**-12.2**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**54.9**	**22.5**	**1.4**	**29.2**	**0.1**	**1.7**	**6.5**	**5.1**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**-48.4**	**-17.4**	**-0.8**	**-29.0**	**0.0**	**-1.2**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**384.8**	**221.9**	**65.9**	**45.8**	**10.6**	**40.6**	**109.5**	**30.9**	**49.8**	**17.3**	**1.9**	**9.6**	**-275.3**	**-191.0**	**-16.0**	**-28.5**	**-8.7**	**-31.1**
Total of all products	3,224.2	2,099.3	260.5	348.5	90.6	425.4	2,259.3	1,644.0	292.4	131.2	43.4	148.1	-965.0	-455.3	32.0	-217.2	-47.1	-277.2
% Agri. products/All products	**11.9**	**10.6**	**25.3**	**13.1**	**11.7**	**9.5**	**4.8**	**1.9**	**17.0**	**13.2**	**4.4**	**6.5**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade with Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: ESTONIA (million EUR, 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	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.8	-0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
02 Meats and edible meat offal	27.6	11.6	1.6	0.0	10.0	4.3	8.3	0.2	7.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	-19.3	-11.4	5.6	0.6	-10.0	-4.1
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	33.3	12.1	4.8	1.2	0.0	15.2	56.6	13.7	16.0	23.8	0.1	3.1	23.3	1.5	11.3	22.6	0.0	-12.1
05 * Others products of animal origin	1.9	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.8	-1.4	-0.4	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Animal Products	**63.8**	**26.0**	**7.0**	**1.2**	**10.0**	**19.5**	**65.5**	**13.9**	**23.4**	**24.9**	**0.1**	**3.3**	**1.7**	**-12.0**	**16.4**	**23.6**	**-10.0**	**-16.3**
06 Plants and flowers	6.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-5.7	-4.9	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.9
07 Vegetables	10.3	6.7	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	-8.8	-5.7	-2.4	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3
08 Fruit	20.8	9.0	4.4	0.5	0.2	6.7	4.5	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	-16.4	-5.0	-4.2	-0.4	-0.2	-6.5
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	26.9	21.5	1.7	0.0	0.2	3.6	6.6	2.1	3.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	-20.3	-19.4	1.5	1.3	-0.2	-3.5
10 Cereals and rice	8.1	1.6	0.2	5.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-8.0	-1.6	-0.1	-5.7	-0.2	-0.4
11 Flours, malt, starches	18.7	15.5	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	3.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	-14.3	-15.5	1.4	-0.2	-0.0	0.0
12 Oilseeds	3.3	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.6	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5
13 Gums, resins, juices	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.0
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	0.4	-0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0
Vegetable products	**95.5**	**61.9**	**11.2**	**8.7**	**1.1**	**12.5**	**21.0**	**10.2**	**7.2**	**3.2**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**-74.5**	**-51.8**	**-4.0**	**-5.5**	**-1.1**	**-12.1**
15 Fats and oils	**20.7**	**17.2**	**3.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-19.8**	**-17.1**	**-3.1**	**0.6**	**-0.0**	**-0.1**
16 * Preparations of meats	2.6	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.1	0.1	1.5	3.4	0.0	0.1	2.5	-1.2	0.3	3.4	-0.1	0.1
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	22.3	18.4	2.9	0.6	0.0	0.4	8.5	0.4	4.8	3.0	0.0	0.3	-13.8	-17.9	1.9	2.4	-0.0	-0.1
18 Cocoa and its preparations	14.4	8.5	1.8	0.3	0.3	3.6	6.9	0.2	2.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	-7.5	-8.3	0.8	3.8	-0.2	-3.6
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	16.9	12.1	3.2	0.7	0.1	0.7	4.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.8	-12.6	-11.7	-2.9	-0.4	0.2	2.1
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	20.1	12.6	5.9	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.0	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	-18.1	-12.5	-4.3	0.1	-0.2	-1.2
21 Preparations of various products	25.5	18.6	4.0	0.4	0.5	2.1	5.1	0.3	2.9	1.8	0.0	0.1	-20.4	-18.3	-1.0	1.4	-0.5	-2.0
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	47.0	30.6	10.4	3.1	1.2	1.6	19.3	2.2	14.0	2.9	0.1	0.1	-27.7	-28.4	3.6	-0.2	-1.1	-1.6
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	18.3	12.0	2.1	1.3	0.3	2.7	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	-17.9	-12.0	-1.8	-1.1	-0.3	-2.7
24 Tobaccos	23.2	8.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-23.2	-8.1	-7.9	0.0	-0.0	-7.1
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**190.3**	**122.2**	**39.3**	**6.7**	**2.7**	**19.5**	**51.7**	**3.9**	**27.9**	**16.0**	**0.5**	**3.4**	**-138.6**	**-118.4**	**-11.3**	**9.3**	**-2.2**	**-16.1**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**62.8**	**20.0**	**0.9**	**40.3**	**0.2**	**1.4**	**6.7**	**5.2**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**-56.1**	**-14.8**	**-0.0**	**-40.3**	**-0.2**	**-0.9**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**433.1**	**247.3**	**61.7**	**57.0**	**14.0**	**53.2**	**145.8**	**33.2**	**59.7**	**44.7**	**0.5**	**7.7**	**-287.4**	**-214.1**	**-2.1**	**-12.3**	**-13.4**	**-45.5**
Total of all products	3,505.9	2,374.7	237.6	370.5	79.4	443.6	2,237.3	1,491.9	332.5	227.8	46.9	138.2	-1,268.6	-882.8	94.9	-142.7	-32.5	-305.4
% Agri. products/All products	**12.4**	**10.4**	**26.0**	**15.4**	**17.6**	**12.0**	**6.5**	**2.2**	**17.9**	**19.6**	**1.2**	**5.6**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade with Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: ESTONIA (million EUR, 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	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
02 Meats and edible meat offal	27.3	8.7	2.1	0.0	13.7	2.8	5.2	0.2	3.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	-22.1	-8.5	1.2	1.5	-13.7	-2.6
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	41.9	26.5	5.1	1.9	0.1	8.4	80.6	31.6	8.2	37.0	0.0	3.9	38.7	5.0	3.1	35.1	-0.1	-4.5
05 * Others products of animal origin	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1	-1.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Animal Products	**71.4**	**36.9**	**7.6**	**2.0**	**13.8**	**11.2**	**86.6**	**31.9**	**11.9**	**38.8**	**0.0**	**4.1**	**15.2**	**-5.0**	**4.3**	**36.8**	**-13.8**	**-7.1**
06 Plants and flowers	6.1	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	-0.0	-4.8	-4.1	0.1	0.4	-0.1	-1.1
07 Vegetables	7.6	5.5	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	-6.7	-5.0	-1.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2
08 Fruit	16.5	7.1	3.3	0.2	0.2	5.7	6.1	5.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	-10.4	-1.8	-2.6	-0.2	-0.2	-5.6
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	27.5	22.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	4.5	6.8	3.4	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	-20.7	-18.7	1.1	1.0	0.3	-4.5
10 Cereals and rice	5.8	1.6	0.1	3.2	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	-4.3	-1.4	0.5	-2.7	-0.2	-0.5
11 Flours, malt, starches	11.1	9.0	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	-9.2	-9.0	-0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.0
12 Oilseeds	4.0	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.4	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-1.0
13 Gums, resins, juices	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.8	0.3	0.2	-0.0	-0.0
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vegetable products	**79.4**	**53.0**	**6.8**	**5.5**	**0.9**	**13.3**	**21.0**	**11.9**	**4.5**	**3.9**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**-58.5**	**-41.1**	**-2.3**	**-1.6**	**-0.6**	**-12.9**
15 Fats and oils	**22.3**	**20.3**	**1.1**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-20.9**	**-20.1**	**-0.8**	**0.1**	**-0.0**	**-0.1**
16 * Preparations of meats	3.7	1.4	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.1	4.1	0.0	1.6	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	-1.4	0.9	2.3	-1.5	-0.0
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	23.3	19.2	2.0	1.6	0.1	0.5	7.6	0.3	3.0	4.2	0.0	0.1	-15.7	-18.8	1.1	2.6	-0.1	-0.3
18 Cocoa and its preparations	16.3	8.8	2.1	0.1	0.6	4.8	7.2	0.1	2.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	-9.1	-8.7	0.2	4.8	-0.6	-4.7
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	16.1	12.3	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	-15.4	-12.1	-2.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.6
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	17.7	10.9	5.2	0.4	0.2	1.0	2.2	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	-15.5	-10.5	-3.9	0.1	-0.2	-1.0
21 Preparations of various products	28.0	21.0	3.7	0.6	0.8	1.9	4.5	0.3	1.7	2.4	0.0	0.1	-23.4	-20.7	-1.9	1.8	-0.8	-1.8
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	44.0	29.1	10.5	2.1	1.2	1.2	14.0	1.7	9.9	2.2	0.1	0.1	-30.0	-27.4	-0.6	0.1	-1.0	-1.1
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	16.3	10.2	2.2	1.8	0.1	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	-15.6	-10.2	-2.0	-1.3	-0.1	-1.9
24 Tobaccos	29.9	11.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	18.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-29.7	-11.1	-0.6	0.1	-0.0	-18.0
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**195.3**	**124.0**	**29.3**	**7.3**	**4.6**	**30.1**	**41.3**	**2.9**	**20.4**	**17.4**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**-154.0**	**-121.0**	**-9.0**	**10.1**	**-4.4**	**-29.6**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**51.7**	**9.4**	**0.5**	**39.8**	**0.3**	**1.8**	**9.3**	**6.6**	**2.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**-42.4**	**-2.8**	**1.6**	**-39.6**	**-0.3**	**-1.3**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**420.1**	**243.6**	**45.3**	**55.2**	**19.6**	**56.5**	**159.6**	**53.5**	**39.2**	**61.0**	**0.5**	**5.4**	**-260.5**	**-190.1**	**-6.1**	**5.8**	**-19.1**	**-51.0**
Total of all products	3,112.2	2,132.9	189.6	361.4	83.7	344.6	1,882.1	1,173.7	286.5	283.1	40.1	98.6	-1,230.1	-959.2	96.9	-78.3	-43.5	-246.0
% Agri. products/All products	**13.5**	**11.4**	**23.9**	**15.3**	**23.5**	**16.4**	**8.5**	**4.6**	**13.7**	**21.5**	**1.3**	**5.5**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare