a. <u>Agricultural production, except fruit</u>

Grains fell 8.0%. This is explained particularly by the 12% reduction in wheat production (with increased foreign competition despite the price pegging system known as "price bands"), and partially by the fall in rice production (28%) and the decrease in corn production (2%). Barley, however, driven up by the boom in the beer industry, experienced a growth of 28%.

On the whole, pulses (and potatoes) increased their production (19%). Potatoes, in first place, followed by beans in second place, are prevalent in this group.

Industry crops only experienced a growth of 4%. On the one hand, beets increased production by 6%, while, on the other hand, oil-seeds (raps and sunflower) decreased by 39% on average.

As far as the 1993 harvest is concerned, some preliminary information has been made available. According to this information, crop production will have experienced the following variables in relation to 1992: wheat (down 15%, with internal supply also at around 70%), and beets also unchanged. Additionally, sowing projections for 1993 are 13.2% down on the figures for 1992.

b. <u>Fruit Production</u>

As far as tons produced are concerned, the main types of fruit produced during 1992 were apples and table grapes with 780 thousand tons and 660 thousand tons respectively. These fruits increased production by about 20% in relation to that of 1992. All main fruit species increased production except for apricots (down 6%). The growth in the production of pears was outstanding (51%), and pears became the third largest - in terms of volume - fruit destined for export.

c. <u>Livestock Production</u>

There has been a <u>moderate</u> increase in overall production of these items, associated with the increase in private consumption (21.7% in the three year period, according to the Central Bank's Domestic Accounts).

On the one hand, meat production increased <u>very slightly</u> by 0.5%, exclusively as a result of the greater production of pork (up 21.6%). Beef production, however, was down 9.7%, and the production of other meats - mutton, horse-meat, goat-meat - also decreased.

On the other hand, other key products in this sub-sector experienced <u>significant</u> increases: poultry (24%), eggs (11%), and milk (18%).