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The Netherlands

Planting Seeds

Annual

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Report Highlights:

Dutch exports of planting seeds increased to more than EURO 860 million in 2001/2002, due to increased trade in vegetable seeds. U.S. grass seed exports to The Netherlands are expected to remain at a high level due to a shortage in the EU.

Includes PSD changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
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Executive Summary

Dutch imports of U.S. planting seeds total about EURO 60 million annually (according to the Dutch Central Bureau of Statistics). Vegetable seeds make up the majority of U.S. exports, and remained stable at about EURO 30 million. During the past two seasons, Dutch imports of U.S. grass seeds have increased and are expected to remain close to current levels due to a shortage of English Rye Grass seed in the EU.

There are no sales of genetically modified seeds for food or feed crops in The Netherlands. U.S. exports of some conventional seed varieties, such as corn, were seriously affected by biotech restrictions in the EU. Future U.S. planting seed exports to the EU could be greatly affected by traceability and labeling legislation for seeds.

Dutch companies are major competitors to U.S. seed companies. The Dutch industry consists of about 180 seed companies, employs about 10,000 people and has an annual sales volume of about EURO 2 billion. The Netherlands is the largest exporter of seed potatoes and the second largest planting seeds exporter in the world. Despite restrictive legislation regarding the application of pesticides and GMOs, Dutch exports of planting seeds expanded to EURO 868 million in 2001/2002, up from EURO 830 million the previous year. This growth is mainly attributable to a strong increase in the trade of vegetable seeds.

1997 EURO 1.00 = US\$ 1.13, 1998 EURO 1.00 = US\$ 1.12, 1999 EURO 1.00 = US\$ 1.07
2000 EURO 1.00 = US\$ 0.92, 2001 EURO 1.00 = US\$ 0.90, September 2002 EURO 1.00 = US\$ 0.98

1997 NLG 1.00 = US\$ 0.51, 1998 NLG 1.00 = US\$ 0.51, 1999 NLG 1.00 = US\$ 0.48
2000 NLG 1.00 = US\$ 0.42, 2001 NLG 1.00 = US\$ 0.41

Outlook

U.S. planting seed exports to The Netherlands have an annual value of about EURO 60 million. Restrictions on genetically modified seeds in the EU are, however, a major constraint. For this reason, Dutch imports of U.S. grain planting seeds fell by more than half in 2000. Future U.S. planting seed exports to the EU will largely depend on EU traceability and labeling legislation for seeds, which are currently in the pipeline.

Dutch companies are major competitors to U.S. seed companies. The Dutch planting seed sector believes that the most important factor which determines sales growth is availability of specialized knowledge. At the same time further development is constrained by measures imposed by the Dutch government. The two major limitations established by the Ministry of Public Health are restrictions on the use of pesticides and the conducting of field experiments with GM crops. A large percentage of Dutch seeds are already produced in other countries and processed, packaged and sold from The Netherlands. It is likely that with increasing regulation this trend will continue. It is, however, expected that The Netherlands will remain an important processor, packager and distributor of planting seeds.

Marketing

Market Development Opportunities

Opportunities for U.S. companies exist in specialty seed markets, such as lettuce and other vegetable seeds, and grass seeds for golf courses and sports fields. There are no opportunities for GM seeds for feed or food crops at this time.

There is reportedly a growing demand for organic seeds as well. According to a study by Wageningen University, organic seed production can be divided into "Biologisch Klassiek" (organic) and "Biologisch Dynamisch" (bio-dynamic). The main difference between the two is that "Biologisch Klassiek" culture allows the use of hybrids. Prices of organic seeds are about three to four times more expensive than ordinary seeds. Because demand for seeds for organic agriculture outstrips supply, organic farmers may use ordinary seeds until 2004. In October 2002, the European Seed Association (ESA) reported that the availability of organic vegetable seeds will be sufficient by 2004. Anticipating the growing demand for organic seeds, the Louis Bolk Institute, the Seed Association (Stichting Zaadgoed) and "Platform Biologica" published a catalogue containing about 700 varieties of organic seeds.

Marketing Channels and Facilities

Since April 2001, about 500 Dutch breeders and propagators of agricultural and horticultural seeds have united in "Plantum NL." The association is active on a national, European and global level both directly and through umbrella organizations. International organizations include ESA and International Seed Federation (ISF). The members of "Plantum NL" represent about EURO 1.3 billion sales volume per year. The internet website of "Plantum NL" is: <http://www.plantum.nl>

Competitor Activities

Increasing costs for research and development in biotechnology have led to a concentration in the Dutch seed industry. This trend is expected to continue. In September 2002, Rabobank presented a study ("Kiemkracht") on opportunities in the Dutch propagation sector. The main conclusion of the study is that seed companies will need to cooperate with other companies in the production and marketing chain in order to develop competitive products tailored to the specific needs of international markets. An example of the concentration underway is the planned take-over of Cebeco Seeds by the Danish company DLF-Trifolium. With the take-over DLF will become a strong player in clover seed, and reportedly the world's largest producer of grass seeds. The turnover of Cebeco Seeds and DLF totals EURO 96 million and EURO 173 million, respectively. In 2000, DLF-Trifolium reportedly also acquired U.S. companies Jenks Seed Connection and Perryfields.

Innovative biotech research by the Dutch planting seed sector is seriously hampered by the restrictive policy on field experiments. As of April 1, 2002, the seed company Syngenta closed their subsidiary and biotech laboratory Syngenta Mogen in The Netherlands. In addition, Advanta Seeds moved their biotech field experiments to other countries, reportedly France and the United States. The restrictive policy and consumer antipathy towards GMOs is, however, not the only reason seed companies are currently downsizing their operations. Other important factors are industry concentration and the global recession in the biotech sector.

Policy

General Agriculture

Table 1: Land Use by Arable Agriculture, Greenhouses and Bulbs in The Netherlands (hectares)				
Arable Crops	1998	1999	2000	2001
Silage Maize	219,900	230,700	232,800	238,800
Ware Potatoes	124,300	127,300	129,200	115,300
Sugar Beets	113,000	119,700	111,000	109,100
Wheat	139,300	102,800	136,700	124,700
Barley	39,700	58,300	47,200	66,800
Industrial Potatoes	57,000	52,500	51,000	48,600
Grass Seed	28,400	21,300	22,000	19,700
Spring-sown Onions	13,200	14,000	14,000	14,200
Fibre Flax	3,500	3,800	4,400	4,800
Rye	6,300	2,700	6,000	3,600
Oats	2,100	2,500	2,400	2,600
Brown Beans	2,000	1,900	1,100	1,500
Peas	4,600	6,085	5,900	5,500
Rapeseed	900	1,300	850	700
Total	810,100	802,200	806,200	797,500
Greenhouses	1998	1999	2000	2001
Tomatoes	1,307	1,178	1,134	1,224
Cucumbers	710	710	663	660
Peppers	1,010	1,119	1,155	1,194
Rose	931	950	932	921
Chrysanthemum	757	813	774	753
Freesia	241	232	221	215
Lily	238	249	276	271
Gerbera	219	235	253	256
Orchid	206	201	212	194

Carnation	119	109	86	67
Alstroemeria	117	124	119	120
Anthurium	83	85	90	90
Other cut flowers	730	758	764	613
Border and Pot Plants	1,635	1,740	1,758	1,779
Propagation Stock for Nurseries	235	218	196	209
Trees	325	316	369	376
Total	10,344	10,561	10,526	10,524
Flower bulbs	1998	1999	2000	2001
Hyacinths	1,184	1,158	1,130	1,171
Tulips	10,050	10,099	9,705	10,049
Daffodils	1,589	1,769	1,843	1,879
Gladioli	1,903	2,027	1,643	1,454
Crocuses	602	675	628	627
Lilies	3,831	4,503	5,069	4,952
Irises	664	724	675	619
Other	1,531	1,761	1,850	1,865
Total	21,355	22,714	22,543	22,618

Source: LEI - derived from Central Bureau for Statistics (CBS)

Planting Seed Production

Innovative planting seed production is hampered by the Dutch government's restrictive measures on crop trials with GMOs. An even more serious constraint is the strict legislation on the use of pesticides. The approval procedure for the use of pesticides, conducted by the Institute for the Approval of Pesticides (CTB), is more stringent than in most other EU Member States. As a result, Cebeco Seeds has reportedly moved its grass seed production to Oregon and Arizona. The newly installed Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Veerman has started a debate on the pesticide legislation with the Ministry of Housing, Regional Planning and Environment, the Farmers Organization (LTO) and the Association Nature and Environment (SNM). The main goal of the Ministry of Agriculture is to harmonize Dutch requirements with EC legislation in order to maintain the competitiveness of the sector.

Plant and Seed Health and Certification

The Dutch Seed Inspection Service for Agricultural Seeds and Seed Potatoes (NAK) is responsible for inspection of field crops and seed potatoes. Other related inspection services in The Netherlands are: the Dutch Inspection Service for Flowers and Trees (NAKB) and the Dutch Inspection Service for Vegetable and Flower Seeds (NAKG). The Plant Protection Service (PD) is responsible for inspection of crops and seed imports into The Netherlands. NAK AGRO, a subsidiary of NAK, inspects arable crops. In 1999, NAK AGRO initiated the program "Quality Project Arable Crops" (KPA), in cooperation with the Dutch Farmers Organization, LTO. Furthermore, NAK AGRO contracted with potato wholesalers to implement the Integrated Quality Control (IKB) system. They are also cooperating with large Dutch supermarket chains to implement the Euro-Retailer Produce Working Group for Good Agricultural Practices (EUREPGAP). Beginning in 2003, farmers of potatoes, vegetables and fruit will need to produce according EUREGAP if they deliver to the main European retailers. NAK AGRO is an associate member in developing the EUREGAP directives.

According to trade sources, Dutch seed exports to Brazil could be limited by import requirements imposed by the Brazilian government. As from November 28, 2002, seed exports to Brazil must be accompanied by a pest risk assessment.

Intellectual Property Rights, Variety Approval, Tariffs and Export Subsidies

The production and trade of plant propagation material is regulated by the "grower law," an intellectual property law, and several other laws regulating material aspects of trade. The laws are based on EU regulations and directives. They are established in the Dutch Planting Seed and Propagation Material Law (Zaaizaad- en Plantgoedwet). For example, since June 2001, farmers who breed their own grain seed are obliged to pay compensation to the grower who developed the breed. However, both the Dutch government and the seed sector believe that this law lacks transparency. In May 2001, the Dutch MinAg proposed several amendments to simplify the legislation. A bill to change it is expected to be proposed in the first half of 2003.

Genetically Modified Organisms and Biotechnology

A breeder who wishes to have a genetically modified seed variety approved in the EU has to submit a request in one of the EU Member States. For market introduction of GMOs, however, no new licences have been issued by the Dutch government since 1998. There are reportedly no sales of genetically modified seeds for food or feed crops in The Netherlands. EU legislation which will set the maximum level of GMOs allowable in conventional seed is currently in the pipeline.

This level will probably depend on the maximum level of accidental presence of GM-material allowed in food and feed agreed upon in the Labeling and Traceability legislation. Proposed maximum levels of accidental presence of approved GM-material in seed are reportedly between 0.3 and 0.7 percent, depending on reproduction method of the plant species. The ISF stated in a press release that, for approved events, any threshold lower than 1 percent would be extremely difficult to achieve at reasonable cost, and that for non-approved events a zero percent threshold is not realistic.

Even experimental planting of GM crops is almost impossible in The Netherlands. Crop trials are effectively prevented by unreasonable restrictions imposed by the Dutch government and by the probability of protests from environmental groups. Prior to 1998, the Dutch government allowed the introduction of fifty GM plant species for field testing. In 2002, only about twenty licenses were awarded by the Dutch Government. The only licenses which are in use are permits for experiments with genetically modified apples and carnation in greenhouses.

Apart from the limits on GMOs themselves, conventional U.S. planting seed exports to the EU are also impeded by fears of possible GMO co-mingling in shipments of non-GMO seed.

Due in part to this situation, the life sciences sector in The Netherlands has fallen behind the United States and certain European countries. A recent study reveals that of 1,570 European life sciences companies, only 86 are Dutch. Moreover, of the 61,000 people employed in the European biotech sector only 1,477 work in The Netherlands. In comparison, in the United States 162,000 people are employed by 1,273 biotech companies.

Funding by the Dutch Government mainly consists of support for biotechnological research on genomics and for biotech research conducted by start-up companies. Most of the research is focused on gaining knowledge about the functioning of the genome and on finding ways to manipulate the genome rather than modifying it. The research is restricted to applications in the fields of pharmacy, water and air treatment, non-food applications, and the use of enzymes in food production. An extensive overview of the Dutch biotechnology sector is given at: <http://www.hollandbiotechnology.nl/>. For an overview of GM varieties which are approved for field experiments or market introduction see the site: <http://194.229.134.119/ggo/inhoud.html>

Trade

Table 2: Planting Seed Production Quantity in Metric Tons

	1996	1997	1998 (1)	1999 (1)	2000 (1)	2001	2002 (2)
Grains	29,284	28,131	24,124	26,194	28,768	28,361	27,200
Pulses	907	624	416	179	551	381	445
Flax	4,302	3,093	2,403	2,492	4,152	3,295	3,000
Forages	381	1,261	1,879	1,624	1,453	2,000 (2)	2,000 (2)
Grasses	30,955	34,735	39,734	32,588	32,304	29,328	25,000
Vegetables (hectares)	1,204	1,005	766	1,044	795	874	887
Other	1,081	1,023	1,587	257	179	175 (2)	175 (2)
Total (3)	66,910	68,867	70,143	63,334	67,407	64,414	58,707

1. Updated 2. OAA's forecast 3. Vegetable seeds excluded Sources: NAK

Table 3: Dutch Imports of Seeds in Metric Tons and EUROS

	99/00			00/01			01/02		
	Metric Tons	Value - Mil €		Metric Tons	Value - Mil €		Metric Tons	Value - Mil €	
		Total	U.S.		Total	U.S.		Total	U.S.
Grains	68,493	52.2	9.2	62,615	45.4	3.4	45,447	58.0	2.2
Flax	936	0.5	-	884	0.5	-	684	0.5	-
Grasses	24,039	25.4	6.3	20,696	25.9	8.2	22,179	26.6	8.1
Forages	427,287	59.3	1.3	309,968	50.6	0.7	94,067	22.0	0.7
Vegetables	13,155	170.2	28.9	13,414	181.5	31.1	12,804	175.0	33.0
Vegetable Pulses	22,149	28.6	9.5	15,699	17.2	10.5	28,124	25.0	8.6
Flowers & Trees	1,399	49.0	5.6	1,172	53.5	7.1	1,082	50.5	6.8
Other	3,369	34.9	3.8	2,813	25.0	3.7	6,197	14.6	0.6
Total Import	560,827	420.1	64.6	427,261	399.6	68.6	209,900	371.8	60.0

**Table 4: Dutch Exports of Seeds
in Metric Tons and EUROS**

	99/00		00/01		01/02	
	Metric Tons	Value Mil €	Metric Tons	Value Mil €	Metric Tons	Value Mil €
Grains	27,002	45.8	30,069	54.9	30,259	67.3
Flax	3,442	4.1	3,355	5.0	3,660	5.6
Grasses	50,930	59.0	48,425	55.8	56,900	59.3
Forages	155,310	34.6	125,642	37.2	53,993	45.3
Vegetables	9,375	498.3	9,324	537.3	10,583	568.7
Vegetable Pulses	20,036	52.6	19,206	46.3	23,251	35.3
Flowers & Trees	1,853	61.7	1,109	63.5	1,536	57.7
Other	1,835	38.6	8,761	29.5	19,639	28.3
Total Export	269,783	794.7	245,891	829.5	199,821	867.5

Source Table 3 and 4: Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).

The Netherlands is a major producer of plant propagation material. The sector consists of about 180 seed companies employing about 10,000 people and with annual sales of approximately EURO 2 billion. The Netherlands is the world's largest exporter of seed potatoes and the second largest planting seeds exporter in the world. Despite restrictive legislation regarding the application of pesticides and GMOs, Dutch exports of planting seeds passed the EURO 860 million level in 2001/2002. This growth is mainly attributable to a strong increase of the trade in vegetable seeds.

According to BICO statistics, about one-fifth of all U.S. exports of planting seeds to the EU are imported by The Netherlands. In 2000/2001, Dutch imports of U.S. grain seeds plummeted to from EURO 9.2 million to EURO 3.4 million. This decline is attributable to the drop in imports of maize seeds from the U.S. as a consequence of restrictions on GM varieties. The largest share of remaining U.S. exports consists of vegetable seeds, with a value of about EURO 30 million during each of the last three seasons.

Grain and Forages Planting Seeds

Domestic production: The acreage for grain seed production declined about seven percent in 2002. The decline is attributable to reduction in areas dedicated to production of summer wheat, summer barley and winter barley seeds. Production of some varieties of feed pulses has been supported by the ban on meat and bone meal and antipathy towards GM soybeans. During the past three years, imports of lupine seeds for sowing surged probably due restrictions on the use of artificial fertilizers. With the rotational planting of lupines the need for nitrogen fertilization is reduced. In 2001/2002, lupine seed imports fell by half to about EURO 22 million, apparently due lower availability from Central Europe.

International Trade: During the season 1999/2000 and 2000/2001, Dutch grain seed imports and exports surged. In particular, trade of hybrid corn seed increased. During 2001/2002, however, trade of corn hybrid seed was reduced. Fluctuations in the Dutch trade of hybrid corn seed are mainly driven by transshipments and changing demand in other EU countries. In The Netherlands, there is no production of hybrid corn seeds and demand is stable.

Flax Planting Seeds

There is reportedly increased demand for flax fiber, since flax has become more important in the textile and paper industry. In 2002, however, Dutch production of flax seeds declined for the second successive year. The main reason for the decline is EU regulations which force flax farmers to set aside land.

Grass Planting Seeds

Domestic Production: Important producers of vegetable planting seeds in The Netherlands are: Cebeco Seeds, Barenbrug and Advanta. In The Netherlands, figures from the NAK reveal declining grass seed production and acreage, and in particular smaller acreage for English Rye Grass. As a consequence, Dutch grass seed production is expected to decline for the fourth straight year in 2002. Lower production is the result of lower prices due to oversupply and competition from Danish producers, and decreased demand due to climatic conditions. During the spring of 2002, however, the market for grass seeds recovered due to harsher climatic conditions and lower grass seed production by competitors, in particular Denmark. Due to resulting higher prices, Dutch grass seed production is expected to increase next season.

International Trade: In 2000/2001, U.S. grass seed exports to The Netherlands increased. The Cebeco Seeds Group reportedly moved their grass seed production, mainly Kentucky Blue Grass, to the U.S., and began exporting seed to The Netherlands. This move was a result of restrictions imposed by the Dutch Government on several pesticides essential for production of this seed variety. Traditionally, U.S. exports of grass seeds to The Netherlands consist mainly of high quality Blue Grass, used for golf courses and athletic fields. About fifty percent of EU demand (90,000 MT) is for use on sports fields, lawns and golf courses. During 2001/2002 and 2002/2003, U.S. exports of grass seeds are expected to remain high due to a shortage of English Rye Grass in the EU. Also U.S. exports of Tall Fescue seeds are expected to increase due to an overproduction in the U.S.

Vegetable Planting Seeds

Domestic Production: Important producers of vegetable planting seeds in The Netherlands are: EMZA, Rijk Zwaan, Seminis, Syngenta and Numza. The Dutch industry anticipates an increased contracting-out of seed production to other companies and institutions, especially in Asia, North America and Australia. Dutch acreage planted to vegetable seeds fell from 1,044 hectares in 1999 to 795 hectares in 2000. In 2002, however, production area recovered slightly to 887 hectares.

International Trade: The Netherlands is an important trader, processor and packager of vegetable seeds. Vegetable seeds amount to 50 percent of the total import value and nearly 70 percent of the total export value of the Dutch planting seeds trade. Important seeds for the trade include, peppers, tomato, onion, cabbage and carrots. The U.S. is the second largest exporter of vegetable seeds to The Netherlands next to France. According to BICO statistics, the export value of U.S. vegetable seeds remained stable at about EURO 30 million during the last three years. About half of Dutch vegetable seed exports are distributed throughout the EU with Spain the major buyer.

Vegetable Pulses

Domestic Production: Since 1996, acreage planted to pulses has fallen because lower EU subsidy levels made it difficult to profitably produce these seeds. However, total Dutch imports of pulses for sowing showed a strong increase in 2001/2002. Dutch imports of beans for sowing mainly consists of peas and kidney beans, predominantly imported from the U.S. and Tanzania.

Flower and Tree Planting Seeds

After strong growth, Dutch trade in flower and tree seeds declined slightly in 2001/2002. Main third country sources of Dutch flower seed imports are Brasil and the U.S. In 2001/2002, U.S. flower seed exports to The Netherlands remained stable at EURO 7 million.

Trade Matrices

IMPORTS OF PLANTING SEEDS		
	Quantity x 1,000 MT	Value x 1,000 Euro
GRASSES		
Meadow fescue (120923110)		
Total	751	830
E.U.	189	261
Czech Rep.	349	318
Canada	1230	208
U.S.A.	19	23
Red Fescue (Creeping fescue) (120923150)		
Total	4,325	5,184
E.U.	3,212	3,183
Czech.Rep.	118	110
U.S.A.	643	1,490
Canada	41	49
Other fescue (120923800)		
Total	803	1,081
E.U.	446	546
Czech.Rep.	52	54
U.S.A.	127	263
Blue Grass (common meadow grass) (120924000)		
Total	2,847	6,783
E.U.	1,006	2,004
U.S.A.	1,807	4,697
Meadow Barley Grass (120925100+120925900)		
Total	9,040	6,863
E.U.	6,567	5,312
Hungary	424	249
Czech.Rep.	1,508	812
USA	113	141
Timothy (120926000)		
Total	1,889	2,258
E.U.	117	130
U.S.A.	225	308
Canada	1,431	1,715
Other (raw meadow grass, cocksfoot) (120929100)		

Total	2,524	3,604
E.U.	604	1,773
U.S.A	346	1,130
New Zealand	68	243
Australia	1,376	334
SUGARBEET SEED		
(120,911,000)		
Total	3,033	2,705
E.U.	2,917	2,061
USA	7	9
FORAGES		
Alfalfa (120921000)		
Total	345	606
E.U.	74	103
USA	7	27
Canada		
Clover (120922100+120922800)		
Total	1,605	2,598
E.U.	369	746
USA	69	218
N.Zealand	469	921
Lupinseed (120929500)		
Total	90,694	16,790
E.U.	2,804	2,082
Poland	45	47
Australia	86,955	14,018
Other forages (120929800)		
Total	1,423	2,031
E.U.	882	958
Poland	35	75
Hungary	68	43
U.S.A.	138	458
Canada	23	50
Australia	2	28
New Zealand	59	96

FLOWER SEEDS

Plant seeds for flowers (120930000)

Total	340	21,432
E.U.	66	10,402
Hungary	16	264
Tanzania	58	94
U.S.A.	30	5,965

VEGETABLE SEEDS

(120991100-900)

Total	12,381	171,152
E.U.	5,495	58,753
China	1,387	5,765
U.S.A.	1,970	31,313

TREE SEEDS

(120999100)

Total	516	5,074
E.U.	51	1,150
U.S.A.	48	842
Brazil	114	796
Mexico	64	438

OTHER FLOWER SEEDS

(120999910)

Total	226	24,001
E.U.	7	111

OTHER SEEDS

(120999990)

Total	1,075	9,893
E.U.	639	3,119
U.S.A.	21	639

VEGETABLE SEEDS-HYBRIDS

(71,290,110)

Total	423	3,932
E.U.	2	20
USA	171	1,777

LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES		
Kekers" (071320000)		
Total	684	424
E.U.	443	261
Turkey	102	89
USA	5	59
Bean (071332000)		
Total	76	66
E.U.	31	29
Others (071339000)		
Total	994	860
E.U.	45	202
USA	21	18
Turkey	12	12
China	712	480
Canada	21	11
Broad bean (071350000)		
Total	332	84
E.U.	331	83
Beans Vigna Mungo (071331000)		
Total	3,245	2,349
E.U.	25	66
USA	6	6
China	3,101	2,145
Beans Phaseolus Vulgaris (071333100)		
Total	12,492	16,833
E.U.	540	629
Tanzania	5,655	5,001
USA	4,431	7,976
Chile	1,499	2,775
Peas (071310100)		
Total	4,278	2,569
E.U.	1,078	794
USA	446	431
Hungary	2,144	869

Lentils (071340000)		
Total	6,023	1,839
E.U.	3,927	830
turkey	571	394
USA	45	41
Canada	1,453	564
FIELD CROPS		
Soybeans Seeds (120100100)		
Total	3	4
E.U.	0	0
Groundnuts Seeds (120120100)		
Total	0	0
E.U.	0	0
Rape Seed (120500100)		
Total	176	119
E.U.	3	7
Flax Seed (120400100)		
Total	684	468
E.U.	684	468
Sunflower Seed (120600100)		
Total	206	1,912
E.U.	16	90
Turkey	114	392
Palm Kernel Seed (120710100)		
Total	24	206
Mustardseed (120750100)		
Total	1,296	940
E.U.	393	482
Hungary	282	120
Other (120799100)		
Total	769	868
E.U.	418	677
Hungary	68	34
Czech.Rep	194	96

Corn hybrids, seed (100510110)		
Total	1,487	2,277
E.U.	1,487	2,277
Corn hybrids, seed (100510130)		
Total	9,621	20,977
E.U.	5,549	15,327
Hungary	1,575	1,697
USA	399	397
Canada	1,804	3,014
Corn hybrids, seed (100510150)		
Total	14,391	27,585
E.U.	6,156	13,122
USA	810	1,571
Chile	3,709	7,748
Corn hybrids, seed (100510190)		
Total	27	195
E.U.	16	101
Corn Seed (100510900)		
Total	683	1,438
E.U.	521	870
Sth Africa	2	7
Chile	108	280
USA	37	220
Soft Wheat (100190910)		
Total	13,441	2,206
E.U.	13,143	2,188
Barley (100300100)		
Total	4,728	837
E.U.	4,726	834

EXPORTS OF PLANTING SEEDS		
	Quantity x 1,000 MT	Value x 1,000 Euro
GRASSES		
Meadow fescue (120923110)		
Total	521	734
E.U.	426	541
Red Fescue (Creeping fescue) (120923150)		
Total	2,934	4,199
E.U.	2,518	3,564
Other fescue (120923800)		
Total	2,239	3,171
E.U.	1,853	2,544
Blue grass (common meadow grass) (120924000)		
Total	3,662	7,667
E.U.	3,086	6,365
Meadow barley grass (120925100 + 900)		
Total	44,269	39,727
E.U.	39,433	16,727
Timothy (120926000)		
Total	900	1,492
E.U.	785	1,343
Other (raw meadow grass, cocksfoot) (120929100)		
Total	2,375	2,277
E.U.	2,257	2,048
SUGARBEET SEED		
(120911000)		
Total	10,894	2,759
E.U.	9,846	2,037
FORAGES		
Alfalfa (120921000)		
Total	747	628
E.U.	649	446

Clover (120922100 + 800)		
Total	1,050	2,838
E.U.	951	2,593
Lupine Seed (120929500)		
Total	31,890	5,508
E.U.	31,661	5,453
Other forages (120929800)		
Total	20,306	36,329
E.U.	14,032	26,032
FLOWER SEEDS		
Plant seeds for flowers (120930000)		
Total	623	49,924
E.U.	203	21,346
VEGETABLE SEEDS		
(120991100-900)		
Total	10,105	563,818
E.U.	5,876	594,560
TREE SEEDS		
(120999100)		
Total	837	3,486
E.U.	634	2,309
OTHER FLOWER SEEDS		
(120999910)		
Total	76	4,324
E.U.	30	581
OTHER		
(120999990)		
Total	1,424	24,815
E.U.	1,020	14,117
VEGETABLE SEEDS-HYBRIDS		
(071290110)		
Total	478	4,899
E.U.	94	1,958
US	0	0

LEGUMINOUS VEGETABLES		
Kekers" (071320000)		
Total	175	135
E.U.	175	135
Bean (071332000)		
Total	95	95
E.U.	87	87
Others (071339000)		
Total	453	654
E.U.	270	381
USA	0	0
Broad Bean (071350000)		
Total	469	1,187
E.U.	450	1,174
Beans Vigna Mungo (071331000)		
Total	77	93
E.U.	49	62
Beans Phaseolus Vulgaris (071333100)		
Total	13,044	22,653
E.U.	9,526	31,468
Peas (071310100)		
Total	8,129	9,791
E.U.	5,982	7,583
Lentils (071340000)		
Total	809	734
E.U.	646	596
FIELD CROPS		
Soybeans Seeds (120100100)		
Total	0	0
E.U.	0	0
Groundnuts Seeds (120120100)		
Total	1	0
E.U.	0	0
Rape Seed (120500100)		
Total	131	237

E.U.	91	172
Flax Seed (120400100)		
Total	3,660	5,601
E.U.	3,284	5,141
Sunflower Seed (120600100)		
Total	403	1,514
E.U.	237	997
Sesame Seed (120740100)		
Total	1	14
E.U.	0	0
Palm Kernel Seed (120710100)		
Total	5,725	33
Mustardseed (120750100)		
Total	1,160	146
E.U.	1,061	1,248
Poppy Seed (120791100)		
Total	7	12
E.U.	0	0
Other (120799100)		
Total	428	537
E.U.	422	492
Corn Hybrids, Seed (100510110)		
Total	1,300	162
E.U.	0	0
Corn Hybrids, Seed (100510130)		
Total	8,226	23,344
E.U.	8,226	23,344
Corn Hybrids, Seed (100510150)		
Total	12,900	36,183
E.U.	12,863	36,082

Corn Hybrids, Seed (100510190)		
Total	1,218	2,323
E.U.	8,005	50
Corn Seed (100510900)		
Total	290	2,385
E.U.	251	2,146
Soft Wheat (100190910)		
Total	4,268	726
E.U.	4,252	718
Barley (100300100)		
Total	1,522	472
E.U.	1,366	446