ANNEX

1. Exemptions from the Market Entry ordinance in Germany (1999/969)

ANNEX

4. Sector by sector summary of FIE in Germany

1. The evolution of FIE in Germany

2. General information on FIE in Germany

3. Overview of the federated and coordinated industrial sector in Germany

4. Issuers' summary of FIE in Germany

5. Impact of the new EU directive on FIE in Germany

6. Classification of FIE by industry in Germany

7. How many FIE are there in Germany?

8. Literature

9. List of references

10. Declaration of the market researcher in France

11. Declaration of the market researcher in Germany

12. Declaration of the market researcher in Italy

13. Declaration of the market researcher in Spain

14. Declaration of the market researcher in the United States

15. Declaration of the market researcher in the United Kingdom

16. Declaration of the market researcher in China

17. Declaration of the market researcher in India

18. Declaration of the market researcher in Japan

19. Declaration of the market researcher in Russia

20. Declaration of the market researcher in Canada

21. Declaration of the market researcher in Australia

22. Declaration of the market researcher in Brazil

23. Declaration of the market researcher in South Africa

24. Declaration of the market researcher in South Korea

25. Declaration of the market researcher in Norway

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27. Declaration of the market researcher in Denmark

28. Declaration of the market researcher in Finland

29. Declaration of the market researcher in Iceland

30. Declaration of the market researcher in Norway

31. Declaration of the market researcher in Switzerland

32. Declaration of the market researcher in Turkey

33. Declaration of the market researcher in the United Arab Emirates

34. Declaration of the market researcher in Indonesia

35. Declaration of the market researcher in Singapore

36. Declaration of the market researcher in Malaysia

37. Declaration of the market researcher in the Philippines

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84. Declaration of the market researcher in Vietnam

85. Declaration of the market researcher in Thailand

86. Declaration of the market researcher in Indonesia

87. Declaration of the market researcher in South Korea

88. Declaration of the market researcher in China

89. Declaration of the market researcher in India

90. Declaration of the market researcher in Australia
2. General configuration of FCS in Germany

Diagram: Flowchart of the German food sector (in mil t (e))

Figure 1.1: The development of organic farming in Germany

Table 2.2: Short chains and regional / quality production

Table 2.3: Importance of short chains, regional / quality production and organic farming

Text: The importance of short chains, regional / quality production and organic farming is highlighted in this section. Organic farming is becoming increasingly popular in many countries, especially in Europe. This is partly due to consumer demand for organic products, which are often perceived as healthier and more environmentally friendly. Organic farming also contributes to the preservation of biodiversity and the protection of natural resources. In the future, organic farming is expected to play an even more significant role in ensuring sustainable food production and distribution.
24. Environmental performance

**Table: Resource Consumption and Energy Efficiency (2020)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Consumption</th>
<th>Energy Efficiency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The data is based on the latest available reports and statistics. The consumption patterns and efficiencies vary significantly depending on the region and the industry.

**Figure:** Graph showing the trend of energy consumption and resource utilization over the years. The data is sourced from the Global Energy Consumption Report (2020) and the Environmental Performance Index (2021).

**Source:** Internal Company Report (2020), International Energy Agency (2020)

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**Figure:** Graph showing the trend of carbon emissions and environmental impact over the years. The data is sourced from the Global Carbon Project (2020) and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP). The graph illustrates the significant reduction in emissions due to the implementation of sustainable practices and policies.

**Source:** Global Carbon Project (2020), United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)
Delivered and processed milk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of total production (average)</th>
<th>2009 (ZPE)</th>
<th>2010 (ZPE)</th>
<th>2011 (ZPE)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>92 %</td>
<td>92 %</td>
<td>92 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat content</td>
<td>4.1 %</td>
<td>4.1 %</td>
<td>4.1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein content</td>
<td>3.7 %</td>
<td>3.7 %</td>
<td>3.7 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk yield</td>
<td>8,910 kg</td>
<td>8,910 kg</td>
<td>8,910 kg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Main characteristics**

![Diagram of the milk market](Diagram.png)

#### 4. The dairy sector

**The dairy sector**

- The dairy sector in Germany is characterized by a high level of integration between producers and processors. The sector is dominated by large cooperative companies that control a significant portion of the production and processing capacity.

**Sector overview of FSC in Germany**

The number of farms engaged in the production of milk has decreased significantly in recent years, with a corresponding increase in the concentration of production among a smaller number of large-scale operations. This trend is driven by the economic efficiency of large-scale production and the need to meet increasing market demands for high-quality milk products.
The diagram contains a bar chart and a table, which are not specified in the text. The chart is labeled as "Survey of the Beer Market." The table is labeled with headers and contains data related to the beer market.

### Survey of the Beer Market

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-9%</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70%</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90%</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### References

- [Survey of the Beer Market](#) (2000)
- [Production and Consumption](#) (2000)
- [Marketing and Distribution](#) (2000)
- [Export and Import](#) (2000)
- [Research and Development](#) (2000)
- [Environmental Impact](#) (2000)
- [Sustainability Practices](#) (2000)

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*Note: The references are placeholders and the actual text is not provided.*
4.4 The pottery sector

OVERVIEW OF THE POTTERY MARKET

The pottery sector is a significant contributor to the economy, providing employment and income to thousands of people. The sector is characterized by a diverse range of products, from traditional decorative items to functional items like bowls, jars, and vases.

The development of the pottery sector has been influenced by various factors, including cultural heritage, local traditions, and market demand. The sector has adapted to changing consumer preferences, with an increasing emphasis on sustainability and ethical production practices.

Challenges faced by the pottery sector include competition from mass-produced imports, fluctuations in demand, and regulatory issues. However, the sector has demonstrated resilience and adaptability, with many artisans and producers finding innovative ways to meet the demands of a changing market.

The future of the pottery sector is promising, with opportunities for growth and expansion both locally and internationally. With continued support and investment, the pottery sector can play a significant role in promoting cultural heritage, supporting local economies, and providing meaningful employment opportunities.

References


Further reading available at: [www.ceramicarts.org]
The government of the United States, through the Department of Commerce, has established a framework to support the development of the National Nanotechnology Infrastructure Network (NNIN) under the National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI).

NNIN is a collaboration among leading universities, research institutions, and private sector partners to create a national network of nanotechnology research centers. NNIN aims to facilitate the development of nanotechnology through the coordination of resources, sharing of knowledge, and promotion of innovation.

NNIN's goals include:
- Facilitating the development of nanotechnology in a collaborative, multidisciplinary environment.
- Creating a national network of nanotechnology research centers.
- Promoting the sharing of resources and expertise among the network.
- Enhancing the competitiveness of the U.S. economy through nanotechnology.

NNIN is supported by funding from the National Science Foundation (NSF), the Department of Energy (DOE), and other federal agencies. The network includes 19 research centers located across the United States.

The Nanotechnology Environmental Health Sciences Research Centers (NEHSRC) are a part of this network, focusing on the integration of nanotechnology with environmental and human health concerns.

The Nanotechnology Characterization Laboratory (NCL) is another component of NNIN, providing support for the characterization of nanomaterials and the development of nanotechnology tools.

The NNIN network also includes the development of educational and training programs to prepare the next generation of nanotechnology experts.

In summary, NNIN is a critical component of the NNI, providing a framework for the development and integration of nanotechnology research, education, and training across the United States.
4. The coffee sector

(1960-2002)

The coffee sector is a major component of the global economy. Coffee beans are harvested from various types of coffee trees, primarily in Central and South America. The process involves harvesting, drying, grinding, and packaging. The demand for coffee has increased significantly over the years, driven by population growth and urbanization. Coffee is consumed in various forms, such as instant, roasted, and ground.

6. The coffee sector

(1960-2002)

The coffee sector is a major component of the global economy. Coffee beans are harvested from various types of coffee trees, primarily in Central and South America. The process involves harvesting, drying, grinding, and packaging. The demand for coffee has increased significantly over the years, driven by population growth and urbanization. Coffee is consumed in various forms, such as instant, roasted, and ground.
The lower left quadrant of the graph shows the trends for poor food preparation and 2.5% of the data is missing.

![Graph showing data trends](image)

### Table: Food Preparation Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>Date of the event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Other events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1%</td>
<td>Date of the condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Date of the event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary

The lower left quadrant of the graph indicates a significant drop in the occurrence of poor food preparation, with only 2.5% of the data being missing. The table above provides a detailed breakdown of the events, with a particular focus on the date and condition of each event.
The table contains data regarding the performance of different products. It appears to be discussing the performance metrics of various products, possibly related to energy consumption or other efficiency metrics. The table headers include categories such as 'Degree of performance' and 'Performance of specific products', with columns for percentages or numerical values. The specific metrics and values are not legible in the image provided.
**4. The oil and vegetable sector**

- **2004**
  - 1 January 2004: Oil and vegetable sector.
  - 31 December 2004: Oil and vegetable sector.

- **2005**
  - 1 January 2005: Oil and vegetable sector.
  - 31 December 2005: Oil and vegetable sector.

- **2006**
  - 1 January 2006: Oil and vegetable sector.
  - 31 December 2006: Oil and vegetable sector.

- **2007**
  - 1 January 2007: Oil and vegetable sector.
  - 31 December 2007: Oil and vegetable sector.

- **2008**
  - 1 January 2008: Oil and vegetable sector.
  - 31 December 2008: Oil and vegetable sector.

- **2009**
  - 1 January 2009: Oil and vegetable sector.
  - 31 December 2009: Oil and vegetable sector.

### Table: Trends in Oil and Vegetable Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Production Increase (%)</th>
<th>Production Decrease (%)</th>
<th>Production Stability (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>77.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The process is therefore critical for the successful implementation of the proposed policy. However, the effectiveness of the policy depends on the integration of various stakeholders, including government agencies, regulatory bodies, and civil society organizations. This requires a comprehensive approach that considers the social, economic, and environmental implications of the policy.

Economic reforms: Changes in the policy framework

Economic reforms are crucial for the successful implementation of the proposed policy. This includes changes in the policy framework that are necessary to promote economic growth and development. The reforms should be designed to address the specific challenges faced by the country, taking into account the unique circumstances and conditions.

External connectivity and infrastructure development

The importance of external connectivity and infrastructure development cannot be overstated. These factors are critical for the successful implementation of the proposed policy. The government should prioritize investments in these areas to ensure that the country is well-connected and has access to global markets. This will also help to promote economic growth and development.

Ensuring sustainable development

Sustainability is a key consideration in the successful implementation of the proposed policy. The government should ensure that the policy is designed in a way that promotes sustainable development, taking into account the environmental, social, and economic dimensions. This requires a holistic approach that considers the needs of all stakeholders, including future generations.

In conclusion, the implementation of the proposed policy will require a comprehensive approach that considers various factors, including the economic reforms, external connectivity, and sustainability. The government should work closely with stakeholders to ensure that the policy is designed in a way that promotes economic growth, development, and sustainability.

References:


(3) Conduct an assessment of the performance of the marketing plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B - Candidate's ability to understand and implement the marketing concept:

- Marketing strategy
- The marketing mix
- The target market
- The competitive landscape
- The marketing plan

(4) Marketing issues:

- Product
- Price
- Promotion
- Place

(5) General information:

623 Beta

Chomdol Astra (Pte) Ltd

C. Important support (coalition, sector, national, international)
C - Institutional support sector

5.4.2 Development of market gaps (B2/EG)

6.4. Business Environment

References

of the above report. I have agreed by the OIA

The natural environment supports the activities with a diversified, but consistent, tourism sector.
(4) General information

- Introduction to the supply chain management framework

(a) Main concepts

- Supply chain management
- Supplier selection
- Contract negotiation
- Production planning and control
- Inventory management
- Quality control
- Customer relationship management

(b) Strategic decisions

- Supply chain strategy development
- Risk management
- Sustainability
- Technology and innovation

(c) Operational decisions

- Supply chain network design
- Transportation and logistics
- Inventory control
- Capacity planning
- Demand forecasting

(d) Performance metrics

- Supply chain performance indicators
- Cost and efficiency
- Quality and reliability
- Customer satisfaction
- Environmental impact

(e) Case study: XYZ company

- Description of the case study
- Challenges faced
- Strategies implemented
- Results achieved

(f) Literature review

- Key concepts and theories
- Review of recent research
- Future trends

(g) Conclusion

- Summary of findings
- Implications for practice
- Suggestions for future research
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 1</th>
<th>Column 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- [x] B - Emissions of the supply chain and main actors

- [x] a) Greenhouse gas emissions (ghg) of the supply chain

- [x] b) Product-related greenhouse gas emissions

- [x] c) Changes on the different greenhouse gas emissions

- [x] d) General information

- [x] 1.11.9.4.3.4.1 Hierarchy of the hierarchy

- [x] c) Institutional support (local/regional sector/functional level)

- [x] d) Follow-up assessment of the performance of the intermediate

- [x] e) Follow-up of the intermediate
### Germany

**Investment summary in Germany**

**Alphanumeric Law (ABG) and its implementation in Germany**

The Alphanumeric Law (ABG) is a law that establishes regulations for the conduct of business in Germany. It covers various aspects such as the registration of businesses, the conduct of financial transactions, and the protection of consumer rights. The law is implemented by the government and is enforced by the authorities responsible for business conduct.

**Reform**

The reform of the Alphanumeric Law (ABG) has been underway since 2002 to align it with the requirements of the European Union and to address the needs of the business community. The reform aims to simplify the registration process, enhance transparency, and promote fair competition.

### Conclusion

The Alphanumeric Law (ABG) has been a cornerstone in the development of business regulations in Germany. Its implementation and reform have contributed to the growth and stability of the German economy. The successful implementation of the law has set a precedent for other countries in adopting similar regulations to ensure fair and transparent business conduct.

### Appendix

- **Table of Key Points**
  - Registration process
  - Financial transactions
  - Consumer protection

- **Graphs and Diagrams**
  - Flowchart of the registration process
  - Comparison of business regulations in Germany and other European countries

- **Supporting Documents**
  - ABG implementation report
  - Case studies on successful applications of the ABG
7.2 Areas of amendments when FSC

In the context of the amended regulations and guidelines for applying for approval of your product, the following areas of amendments are highlighted as key points:

- The inclusion of new sections in the regulations.
- The amendment of existing sections.
- The clarification of relevant regulations and guidelines.

These amendments are critical for ensuring the compliance and adherence to the regulatory framework. Please review the amended sections carefully to understand the implications for your product.

Support areas in the processing and implementation of amendments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30th April</td>
<td>New Section 1</td>
<td>New regulations added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th May</td>
<td>Existing Section 2</td>
<td>Amendments included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st June</td>
<td>New Section 3</td>
<td>Additional guidelines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amendments are effective from the date of their publication in the official gazette. Please ensure that you comply with these changes to avoid any regulatory issues.
7.3 The influence of price on sustainability and performance

- Price can affect consumer behavior, with lower prices often leading to increased purchase volume.
- High price may signal higher quality or exclusivity, leading to a perception of value and potentially increased sales.
- Price sensitivity varies by market and product type, influencing demand and market penetration.
- Pricing strategies should consider the balance between profit margins and market share, aligning with business objectives.

Effective pricing strategies are crucial for maintaining sustainability and achieving desired performance levels, balancing cost, revenue, and market dynamics.
The development of the environment's position in the context of the urban form is a critical aspect of urban planning. The environment's position in the urban form is influenced by various factors, including the relationship between natural and built environments, the integration of sustainable practices, and the overall impact on the quality of life in the community.

Incorporating feedback and communication is key to understanding the impact of urban form on the environment. Effective communication and collaboration between stakeholders are essential to ensure that the urban form is developed in a manner that is environmentally sustainable and meets the needs of the community.

The development of the environment's position in the urban form requires a comprehensive approach that considers the interplay between natural and built environments. This approach should incorporate sustainable practices and focus on creating a livable and healthy environment for all community members.
### 8.1 Annex 1: Data from the IMPACT project on the importance of relevant activities in Germany (1998/99)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Number of Farms (N)</th>
<th>Average VA (€)</th>
<th>Range of VA (€)</th>
<th>IMPACT (€)</th>
<th>Employment (AWU)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organic farming</td>
<td>9,200</td>
<td>9,076</td>
<td>1,739 - 14,674</td>
<td>83.5 M</td>
<td>2,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertified farms</td>
<td>Bavaria: 2,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGDIL farms (11,000)</td>
<td>7,461 (1.74% total)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>664 AWU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>933,772 ha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality production</td>
<td></td>
<td>83.5 M</td>
<td>2,956 AWU</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy products (processing)</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>61.497</td>
<td>+710%</td>
<td>11.5 M</td>
<td>&gt; 900 AWU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm distribution</td>
<td>14,009</td>
<td>585</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.5 M</td>
<td>500 AWU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit processing</td>
<td>1,012</td>
<td>2,006</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 M</td>
<td>400 AWU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free range eggs (large farms)</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>265,660</td>
<td></td>
<td>30 M</td>
<td>720 AWU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free range eggs (small farms)</td>
<td>(22,503)</td>
<td>45 M</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,120 AWU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality one</td>
<td>11,209</td>
<td>8,179</td>
<td></td>
<td>58 M</td>
<td>1,800 AWU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative quality production and marketing</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>2,388</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.9 M</td>
<td>715 AWU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional quality meat</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>5,139</td>
<td></td>
<td>16 M</td>
<td>720 AWU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional quality crop products</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>3,326</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.3 M</td>
<td>332 AWU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional specialties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>209 M</td>
<td>6,740 AWU</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short chains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms with direct sales</td>
<td>34,066</td>
<td>25,903</td>
<td>5,500-40,000</td>
<td>600 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperative farm shops</td>
<td>110 acres</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.2 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional marketing projects</td>
<td>240 projects x 30 farms</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>36 M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmer markets</td>
<td>200 markets x 8 farms</td>
<td>15,009</td>
<td></td>
<td>24 M</td>
<td>12,000 AWU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat packets</td>
<td>(1,199)</td>
<td>10,600</td>
<td></td>
<td>(11 M)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home deliveries / box schemes</td>
<td>(500)</td>
<td>80,600</td>
<td></td>
<td>(20 M)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pick-you-own fruits / flowers</td>
<td>2,090</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 M</td>
<td>220 AWU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>678.25 M</td>
<td>12,206 AWU</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2 Entwicklung im kommunalen Sektor


1.3 Ressourcen und Effizienz

Aus Sicht der Wohnungspolitik in Deutschland der 70er Jahre war die Entwicklung der städtischen Wohnungsbauphasen vor allem durch die Ausrichtung der Wohnungspolitik auf die soziale Gerechtigkeit und die Verbesserung der Lebensbedingungen von Bedeutung. Der Schwerpunkt lag auf der Schaffung von qualitativ hochwertigen Wohnungen für die Bedürftigen. Somit war die Wohnungspolitik der damaligen Zeit gekennzeichnet durch eine starke Verbesserung der Wohnungsstandards und eine ausgewogene Verteilung der Ressourcen auf den gesamten Wohnungsmarkt.
Table 2: Percentage of short-chain, medium chain and fatty acid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chain Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short chain</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium chain</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatty acid</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Year-end chart of the German food sector (in million €)

2.1 The implementation structure

2.2 General configuration of PCs in Germany

Figure 2: General configuration of PCs in Germany

The office of the...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source energy, fuel &amp; transportation (2007)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent &amp; fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Environment Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy efficiency &amp; environmental impact (2007)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent &amp; fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Economic Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic viability &amp; competitiveness (2007)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent &amp; fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The detailed analysis of the factors influencing the market in the UK is presented in the next sections. The main factors include:

1. Economic conditions
2. Political stability
3. Technological advancements
4. Consumer behavior
5. Competitor analysis

These factors are interrelated and contribute to the overall market dynamics. The analysis is conducted using various market research tools and techniques. The findings are presented in a comprehensive report that outlines the current market trends and future projections.
null
4.2 The poor sector