Cereals have only one price per crop in the Spanish Agriculture Insurance System, therefore is necessary to weight the average of maximum price except the rice case. In this study four basic crops are included: wheat, barley, rye, oats and triticale. In this group we separate their value as grain production and as certified seed production, including the straw value as there is possible to insure this sub-product.

We have included also the summer traditional cereals such as rice, maize and sorghum.

The inside millet and canary ailed. Rice is the only cereal that shows different prices depending on varieties. In this case the weighted average price has been based on insured area determining the insurance implementation.

Price (€/100 kg), area (ha), production (t) and sum insured are showed in table 1.

In figure 3 the distribution of vineyards venture capital in each CA is represented and sum insured (thousands of €) of vineyards for each CA is showed too.

**Citrus**

Citrus include cultivation of orange, mandarin, lemon and grapefruit. These crops present more than one variety, therefore the insurance price was determinate as weight average price of maximum insurance price of each variety based on respective implantation productions. Production data of each insurance line that include a contract in citrus was used. Price (€/100 kg), area (ha), production (t) and sum insured are showed in table 2.

**Vineyard**

Vineyards for wine production can be established in a denominated origin (DOP) and the maximum area size that can be protected under one or various DOP is necessary to define the protected area. Each vineyard variety has different prices depending on the Autonomous Community (CA) in which the vineyard is established. In certain cases, one vineyard can be protected under one or various DOP and white and red grape varieties can be protected under one or various DOP and different white and red grape varieties used in wine production normally show several insurance price. The grower can register his vineyards in several DOP and choose voluntary under which DOP to subscribe his insurance.

The insurance price in grape varieties for wine production was determinate as the weight average price of the maximum insurance prices of the varieties based on the production implantation, in the insurance, considering each Spanish CA and inside and outside of DOP. In order to determinate the contract production for each variety a study at CA, province, county, municipality and sub-municipality level was done as there are some DOP that require this spatial resolution.

Figure 1 represents the venture capital distribution in cereals.

**RESULTS**

The macroeconomic results obtained based on MONGRAM (Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente) prices and crop data in 2009 are showed and discussed.

**CONCLUSIONS**

The determination of sum insured with this method offers the possibility to apply it to all the insurable productions by Spanish Agricultural Insurance System, livestock production and food industries. We obtain an insurance price by type of agricultural production. This developed method is better adjusted to the actual reality of the Spanish agricultural field than other macroeconomic models used earlier.