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Agricultural statistics

Main results – 2006-2007



2008 edition

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This publication has been produced by Units E2 – Agricultural and fisheries statistics – and E1 – Farms, agro-environment and rural development

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Introduction

This Agricultural Statistics pocketbook contains selected tables and graphs, providing an overview of developments and the situation in the agricultural sector, and presents data on rural development and forestry statistics in the European Union. The pocketbook focuses on the most recent data (reference years 2006 and 2007, for the most part) and shows the situation both in the 27 Member States and at European level (EU-27 and EU-25 aggregates).

As 2008 is the International Year of the Potato, which is being organised by a group of governments and major international organisations led by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, this edition provides an overview of all the data Eurostat has on potato production and consumption.

The pocketbook contains six chapters on selected indicators, and is intended for both generalists and specialists from three statistical themes: agriculture and fisheries, rural development and forestry statistics.

Chapter 1 analyses potato production and consumption on the basis of Eurostat data.

Chapter 2 provides the complete results of the Farm Structure Survey conducted in 2005, as 2007 FSS data were not available for all Member States at the time the publication was finalised. Country reports regarding the 2007 Farm Structure Survey results are published regularly on the Eurostat website in the form of 'Statistics in Focus' as soon as the data are available at Eurostat.

Chapter 3 covers the economy of the agricultural industry and presents data on output and input volumes, income indicators and the main agricultural price trends.

Chapter 4 takes stock of the most recent data on agricultural production, i.e. meat and milk production, cereals, the main crops, fruit and vegetables, and also includes data on wine production.

Chapter 5 gives an overview of important indicators relating to the agri-environment.

Chapter 6 gives indicators relating to rural development, broken down by "degree of urbanisation".

Finally, Chapter 7 provides a brief overview of the basic figures on forestry.

More detailed data and methodological information can be found on the Eurostat website at:

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/>

This website provides free access to Eurostat's dissemination database, predefined tables, methodological documents and other publications of Eurostat.

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Units, abbreviations and symbols used

Units

ha	hectare = 10 000 m ²
kg	kilogram
t	metric tonne
€	euro

Abbreviations

AWU	Annual work unit
EAA	Economic accounts for agriculture
ESA	European system of accounts
ESU	European size unit
EU-SILC	European Survey on Income and Living Conditions
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSS	Farm Structure Survey
GIP	Gross indigenous production
GVA	Gross value added
LAU	Local administrative unit
LU	Livestock unit
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NUTS	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OGA	Other gainful activity
UAA	Utilised agricultural area
EU	European Union
EU-27	European Union (27 Member States)
EU-25	European Union (25 Member States)
EU-15	European Union (15 Member States)
NMS-10	Ten new EU Member States from 2004: CY, CA, EE, HU, LT, LV, MT, PL, SI, SK
NMS-2	Two new EU Member States, from 2007: BG and RO
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia

IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
RO	Romania
PT	Portugal
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovak Republic
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom

Symbols

–	Not applicable
0.0	Less than half the unit used
:	Not available or extremely unreliable
()	Small sample size may affect the reliability of the data
<i>Italic figures</i>	Estimated values

A large, bold, green letter 'I' is positioned on the left side of the page. The background is a light green color that curves upwards from the bottom left towards the top right, creating a sense of a horizon or a field.

2008

**International year
of the potato**

1 International year of the potato

The International Year of the Potato is being organised by a group of governments and major international organisations led by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. This celebration aims to raise awareness of the importance of the potato - and of agriculture in general - and to address issues of global concern, including hunger, poverty and threats to the environment.

Therefore, a special chapter dedicated to potatoes has been introduced in the 2008 Agricultural Pocketbook. This chapter gives an overview of the latest developments regarding potato production, prices and consumption in the European Union.

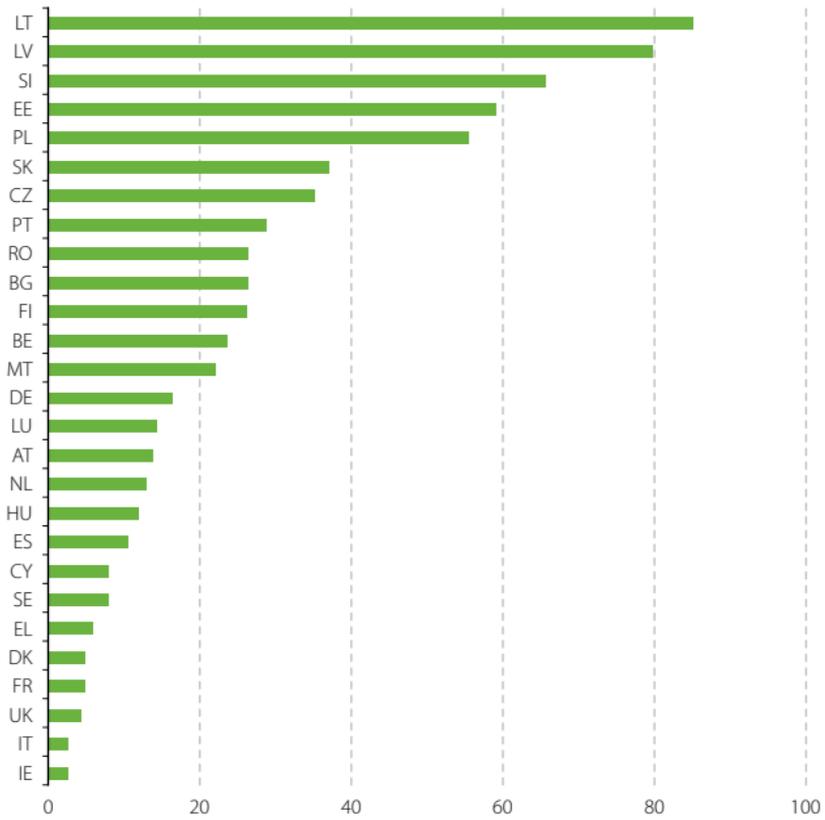
1.1 Agricultural holdings cultivating potatoes

Table 1.1 – Number of agricultural holdings cultivating potatoes, 2005

	Agricultural holding		%
	Total number	Cultivating potatoes	
BE	51 540	12 160	24
BG	527 010	139 450	26
CZ	41 670	14 700	35
DK	51 370	2 510	5
DE	389 880	63 920	16
EE	27 740	16 430	59
IE	132 620	3 390	3
EL	833 120	49 530	6
ES	1069 750	112 570	11
FR	567 140	27 300	5
IT	1726 130	46 040	3
CY	45 160	3 580	8
LV	128 670	102 620	80
LT	252 940	215 450	85
LU	2 450	350	14
HU	711 520	84 870	12
MT	11 000	2 430	22
NL	80 600	10 460	13
AT	170 350	23 380	14
PL	2476 240	1373 820	55
PT	323 920	93 240	29
RO	4239 190	1122 890	26
SI	77 170	50 700	66
SK	68 470	25 360	37
FI	70 520	18 540	26
SE	75 260	5 940	8
UK	254 660	11 280	4

Source: EUROSTAT – Farm Structure Survey

Figure 1.1 – Share of agricultural holdings cultivating potatoes, 2005, %



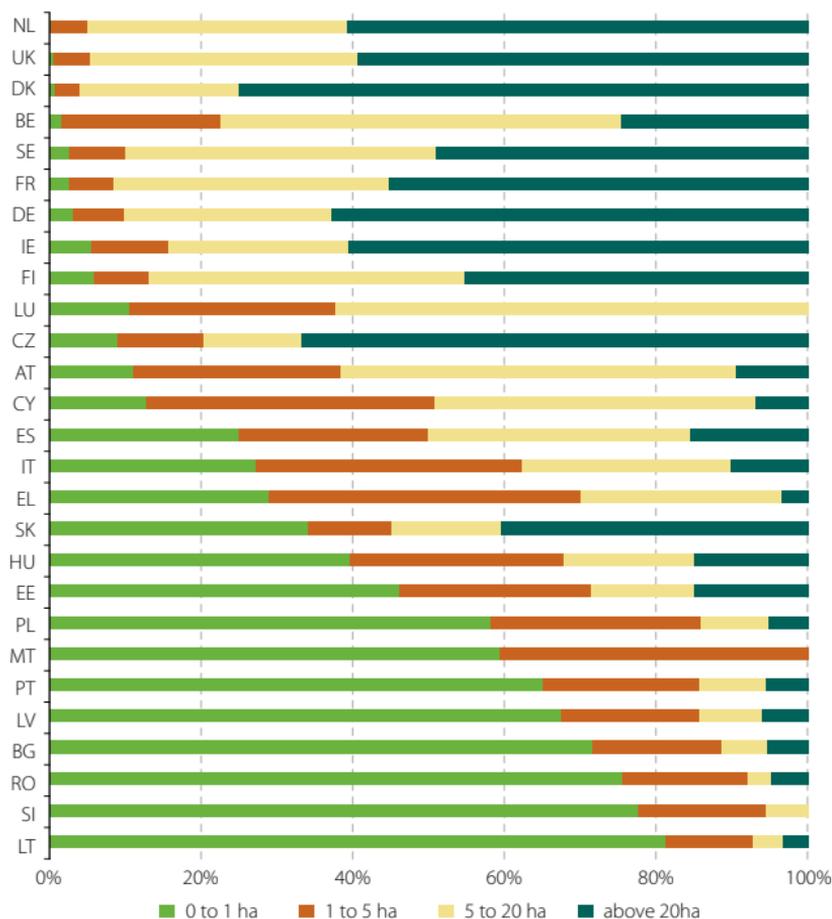
The FSS 2005 data show that in five EU countries (Lithuania, Latvia, Slovenia, Estonia and Poland) more than half of agricultural holdings cultivate potatoes. Potato production is very fragmented in these countries and agricultural holdings are not specialised in potato production.

In contrast, potatoes are grown in less than 5% of agricultural holdings in Ireland, Italy, the United Kingdom, France and Denmark. This shows that potato production in these countries is more concentrated in specialised agricultural holdings.

1.2 Area under potatoes

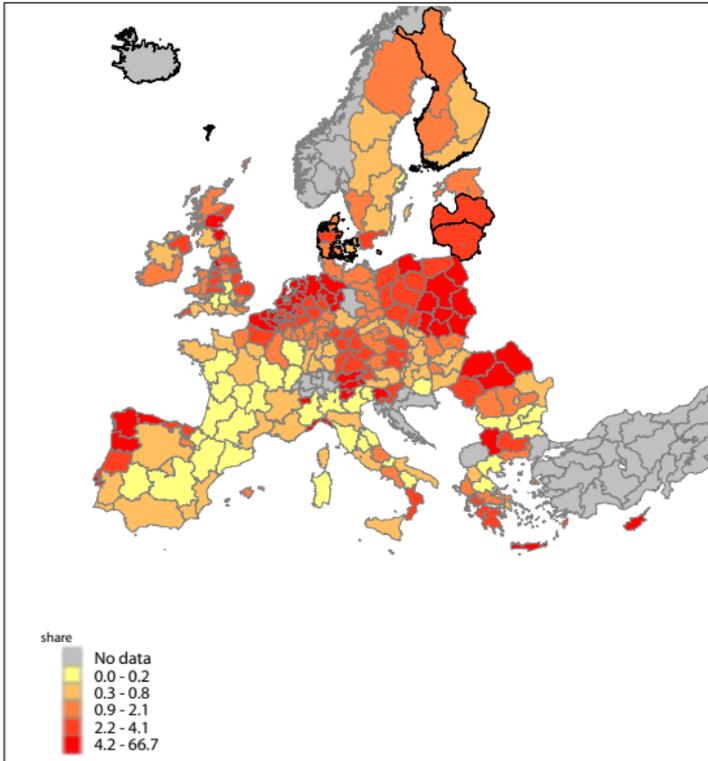
The situation regarding areas under potatoes differs appreciably among the countries of the European Union. Some countries are more subsistence-orientated, as they have a large share of small (0 to 1 ha) farms producing small quantities of potatoes. Others are clearly market-orientated, as production is concentrated in a small number of farms with extensive areas of potato production.

Figure 1.2 – Share of area by size classes, 2005



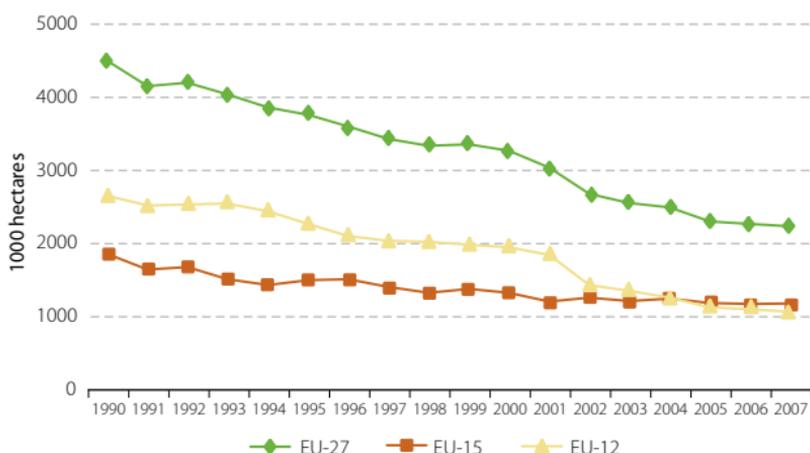
The number of farms with less than 1 ha under potatoes makes it possible to sort countries accordingly. The new EU Member States and Mediterranean countries have a large share of their production within these small farms. At the other end of the scale, Central and Northern EU countries have their production concentrated in farms with large areas (> 20 ha) of potato production.

Figure 1.3 – Share of potato area on arable land, by region, %



There are 15 regions in continental Europe where the share of potatoes on arable land is 10% or more. Of these regions, seven are situated in the Netherlands, two in Poland and Belgium and one each in Italy, Malta, Romania and Spain.

Figure 1.4 – Evolution of areas under potatoes



The long term trend analysis of areas under potatoes shows a clear continuous decline in cultivated area in the European Union.

Between 1990 and 2007, the decrease in the area within the old Member States (EU-15) was 38%, while a much stronger downswing is seen in the 12 new Member States (- 60%).

These trends amount to a decrease in the area under potatoes in the EU-27 of up to 50%.

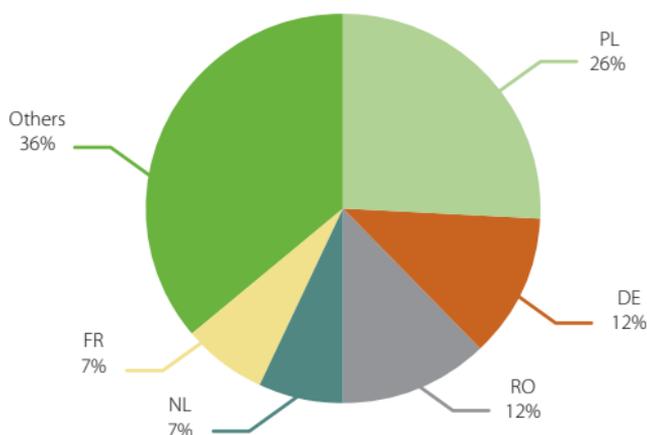
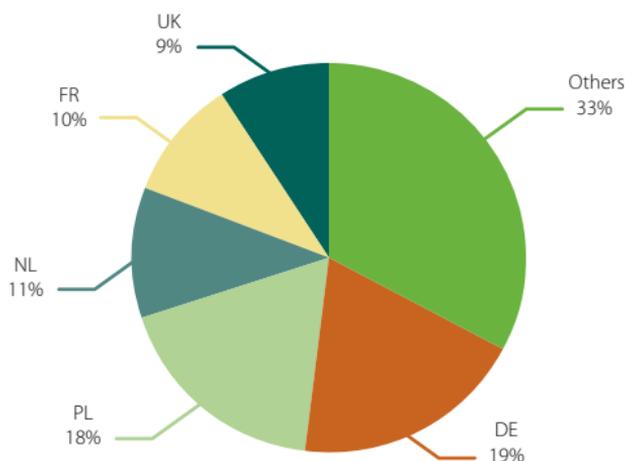
1.3 Potato production and consumption

Table 1.2 – Potato production per hectare in 2007

	Area	Production	Yield*
	1000 ha	1000 tonnes	100kg/ha
EU-27	2222	61370	276
BE	68	2878	423
BG	22	242	110
CZ	32	821	257
DK	42	1361	324
DE	276	11605	420
EE	10	153	150
IE	12	455	370
EL	36	830	234
ES	88	2511	285
FR	158	6363	402
IT	69	1782	257
CY	6	143	260
LV	42	630	150
LT	49	493	101
LU	1	20	319
HU	25	531	209
MT	1	19	231
NL	157	6870	438
AT	23	614	271
PL	570	11221	197
PT	41	639	155
RO	276	3488	126
SI	5	154	287
SK	18	382	210
FI	28	695	253
SE	29	790	277
UK	139	5684	409

* data for DK, EE, FR, MT UK and EU-27 are Eurostat calculation

Source: EUROSTAT - Crop production database

Figure 1.5 – Share of area under potatoes in the EU-27**Figure 1.6** – Share of potato production in the EU-27

In 2007, 26% of the EU-27's area of potato production was located in Poland, namely 570 000 ha. Romania and Germany each accounted for more than 12% of the EU-27's agricultural area cultivated with potatoes, meaning that these three countries make up half of the total EU-27 area under potatoes.

In 2007, the biggest potato producer was Germany, with a share of 19% of the total EU-27 potato production, followed by Poland (18%) and the Netherlands with 11%.

The highest yield per hectare is observed in the Netherlands (43.8 tonnes/ha).

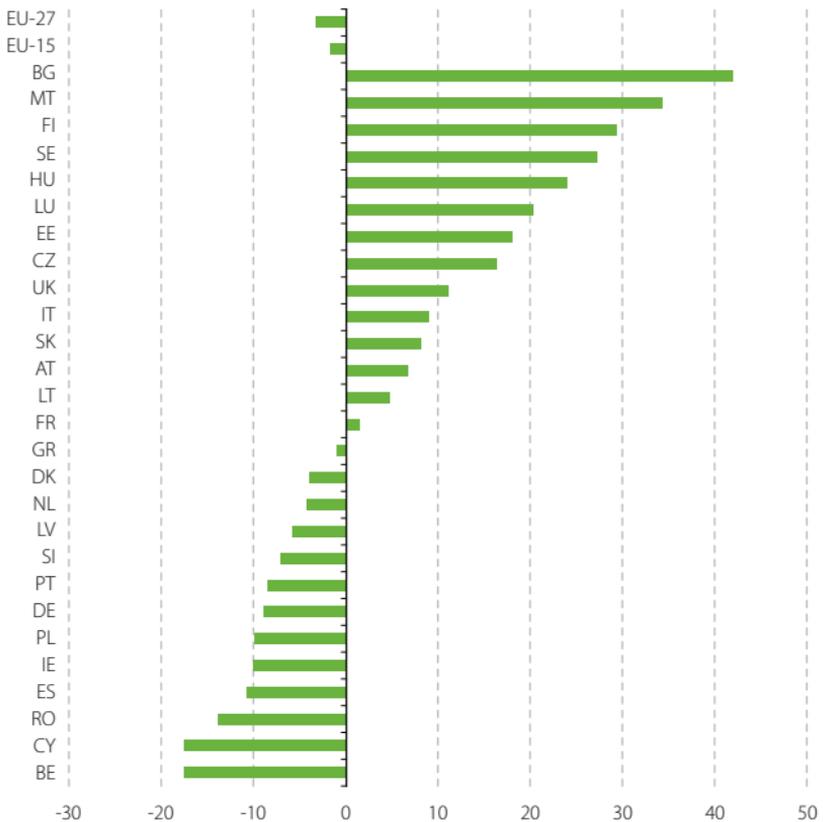
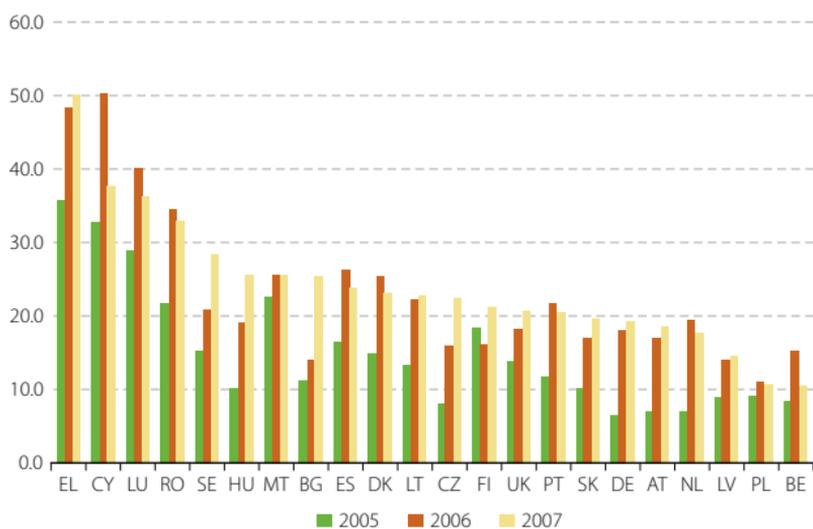
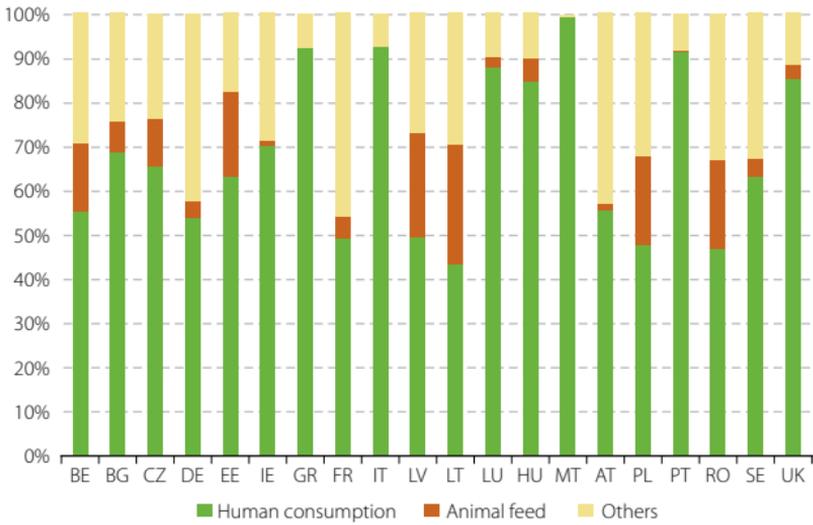
Figure 1.7 – Potato prices and production trends (2000=100)**Figure 1.8 – Deflated price index 2007, percentage change on previous period (2000=100)**

Figure 1.9 – Selling prices of potatoes (Eur/100 Kg)

Among the Member States for which data are available, the highest producer price levels (above 30 Euro/tonnes) in 2007 were recorded in Greece, Cyprus Luxembourg and Romania. On the other hand, producer prices were just above 10 Euro/tonne in Belgium and Poland.

Figure 1.10 – Share of the internal use of potatoes – Supply Balance Sheet, 2006



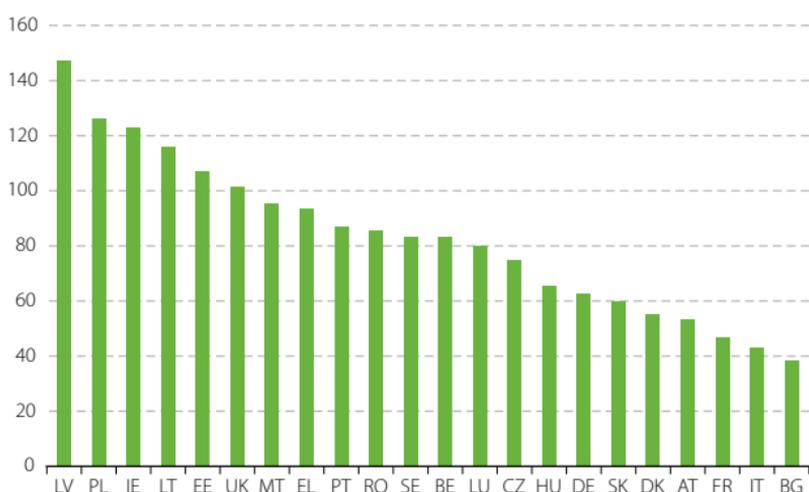
The Supply Balance Sheet (SBS) shows resources (usable production and imports) and uses (internal uses, exports and stock changes).

Internal uses are split into processing (potato starch production), industrial uses (industrial starch, alcohol, etc.), seeds, losses and human consumption.

The main internal use of potatoes in most countries is human consumption.

Nevertheless, countries such as France, Germany and Austria put more than 40% of their internal production to other uses (“Others” in Figure 1.10) (i.e. Industrial food processing for starch, other industrial use, seed or losses). These countries are in fact big producers of potato starch (to be confirmed by SBS starch potatoes).

More than 20% of potato production is given over to animal feed, mainly in the Baltic countries, Poland and Romania.

Figure 1.11 – Human consumption of potatoes (Kg/head), 2006

Data for ES, CY, NL, SI and FI are missing.

Human apparent consumption by country shows that all Member States consume potatoes. They can be divided into 3 groups, according to the level of consumption.

- 1- “Big consumers”: Latvia, Poland, Ireland, Lithuania, Estonia and the United Kingdom have consumption levels above 100 kg per head per year.
- 2- “Average consumers”: Malta, Greece, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Belgium, Luxembourg, Czech Republic, Hungary and Germany have a consumption level of between 60 and 100 kg per year.
- 3- “Small consumers”; Slovakia, Denmark, Austria, France, Italy and Bulgaria have a consumption level of less than 60 kg per year. Bulgaria has the lowest potato consumption, at less than 40 kg per head per year.

II

**The agricultural holdings
Structural data**

2 The agricultural holdings – Structural data

The purpose of the Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings, also referred to as farm structure surveys (FSS), is to obtain reliable data, at regular intervals, on the structure of agricultural holdings in the European Union, in particular on land use, livestock and farm labour force. Farm structure surveys are carried out at intervals of two to three years. Approximately every ten years (the last time was in 1999/2000), a full survey is carried out in the form of an agricultural census. In the period between censuses, the farm structure surveys are carried out as sample surveys in most of the Member States.

As the results of the 2007 survey are not yet available, in order to provide a full picture on the European agriculture, we kept this chapter as it was last year. The displayed data are the one from the database in July 2007.

The latest available data come from the survey conducted in 2005. It was the second FSS to be carried out in all Member States of EU-27 after that of 2003. This chapter of the agricultural pocketbook presents the main results of the survey at EU-27 level with a brief analysis of some key indicators, a description of certain trends and some useful figures in the form of summary tables and graphs.

The national FSS has to cover 99% of the agricultural activity; the thresholds are expressed as simple measurements and each Member State defines its own set of thresholds. The various thresholds make the FSS results most relevant at national level. Because these thresholds differ across the 27 Member States as regards the coverage of units with an economic size of less than 1 ESU¹, this analysis focuses **on holdings of at least 1 ESU**. This methodological limit became more important following the last two enlargements. The analysis of small holdings is essential as there are huge numbers of very small units in some of the new Member States. In section 1.5 we try to give a brief overview of these units and their means of production.

The table below presents the main indicators for the whole population of the FSS in the 27 Member States, and broken down into two groups based on the abovementioned 1 ESU threshold.

¹ For each activity ("enterprise") on a holding, or farm, (e.g. wheat, dairy cow or vineyard), a standard gross margin (SGM) is estimated, based on the area (or the number of heads) and a regional coefficient. The sum of all margins, for all activities of a given farm, is referred to as the economic size of that farm. The economic size is expressed in European Size Units (ESU), 1 ESU being equal to 1200 Euro of SGM.

Table 2 – Main results of the FSS 2005, EU-27

	Total	< 1 ESU	>= 1 ESU	< 1 ESU	>= 1 ESU
	absolute figures			% of total	
Regular Labour force (1000 person)	29 706.2	11 746.9	17 959.4	39.5%	60.5%
Regular labour force (1000 AWU)	11 744.2	2 842.8	8 901.4	24.2%	75.8%
Holder with... (1000)	14 222.0	6 633.7	7 588.3	46.6%	53.4%
... at least 65 years	4 722.1	2 523.4	2 198.7	53.4%	46.6%
... another major gainful activity	4 988.3	2 875.3	2 113.0	57.6%	42.4%
Number of sole holdings (1000)	14 478.6	6 662.6	7 816.0	46.0%	54.0%
... using a tractor	9 210.2	3 045.8	6 164.4	33.1%	66.9%
SGM (1000 ESU)	151 801.5	2 527.1	149 274.4	1.7%	98.3%
Agricultural area (1000 ha)	171 878.3	10 260.4	161 617.9	6.0%	94.0%
... own farmed	97 519.0	9 434.6	88 084.4	9.7%	90.3%
Livestock (1000 LU)	137 088.9	3 577.9	133 511.0	2.6%	97.4%

Source: FSS

Methodological Notes

The methodological notes help the reader to understand the specific concepts and assumptions used, and explain the limits of the figures provided. For methodological information in greater depth, please check the legal basis and/or the national methodological reports provided by Member States.

The basic unit underlying the farm structure survey (FSS) is the **agricultural holding**. A holding is defined as a technical-economic unit under single management engaged in agricultural production. FSS covers all agricultural holdings with a utilised agricultural area (UAA) of at least 1 ha and those holdings with a UAA of less than 1 ha if their market production exceeds certain natural thresholds.

The **utilised agricultural area** (UAA) is the total of arable land, permanent pasture and meadow, land used for permanent crops and kitchen gardens. The UAA excludes unutilised agricultural land, woodland and land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, etc.

For certain purposes, various categories of livestock, e.g. piglets, breeding sows and other pigs have to be aggregated. The coefficient used for this is known as a **Livestock Unit** (LU). LUs are related to the feed requirements of each individual animal category.

The **farm labour force** includes all persons having completed their compulsory education (i.e. having reached school-leaving age) who carried out farm work on the holding covered by the survey during the 12 months up to the date of the survey. The figures include the holders, even when not working on the holding; their spouses, on the other hand, are only accounted for if they are actually engaged in farm work on the holding.

Taking into account the considerable degree of part-time work in agriculture and opportunities for part-time work in other sectors of the economy, information on employment in agriculture is also given in annual work units. An **Annual Work Unit** (AWU) is equivalent to full-time employment. One AWU corresponds to the work performed by a person engaged in full-time agricultural work on the holding over a 12-month period. The annual working time of such a worker is 1800 hours (225 working days of 8 hours per day), unless there are different specific national provisions governing contracts of employment.

2.1 Labour input

The results of the Farm Structure Survey 2005 for EU-27 show that 17.9 million persons were working on a regular basis on the 7.8 million agricultural holdings of at least 1 ESU.

This total covers all the persons providing (even small volumes of) labour input to the agricultural holdings, and it also includes persons whose main occupation is not farming. Thus, agricultural employment is measured not only in persons, but also in Annual Work Units (AWU) – the equivalent of the work of one person employed full time.

The volume of agricultural labour input (including non-regular labour force) in 2005 was 9.8 million AWU.

Table 2.1.1 – Agricultural labour force, EU-27, 2005

EU Farm Labour Force ¹				
Family labour force			Non family labour force	
persons: 16.1 million of which 42% women AWUs: 7.4 million			AWUs: 2.3 million	
Holders	Spouses of the holders	Other family members	Regular non family labour force	Non regular labour force
persons: 7.6 million of which 23% women AWUs: 4.2 million	persons: 4.2 million of which 80% women AWUs: 1.9 million	persons: 4.3 million of which 36% women AWUs: 1.4 million	persons: 1.8 million of which 28% women AWUs: 1.5 million	AWUs: 0.9 million

Source: FSS

¹⁾ Labour Force of holdings of less than 1 ESU not included

The bulk of labour input on the farms of at least 1 ESU – 76% of the total AWU in EU-27 – was provided by the holder and his/her family; seven out of eight persons working in agriculture (88%) were family labour force. The percentage of family labour force varied significantly across Member States. Whilst Poland, Ireland, Slovenia and Austria had the vast majority of the labour input in this labour category (each with over 90% of the total AWU), the Czech Republic and Slovakia had much lower percentages (20% and 16% respectively). These differences (i.e. self-employed: family labour force vs. hired workforce) reflect the structure of ownership in agriculture.

Table 2.1.2 – Farm labour force¹ by Member State, EU-27, 2005

	Total labour force²	Family labour force		Non-family labour regularly employed		Non regular non family labour force
	1000 AWU	1000 persons	1000 AWU	1000 persons	1000 AWU	1000 AWU
EU-27	9 782.4	16 125.3	7 442.8	1 834.0	1 458.7	881.0
BE	68.8	78.9	55.2	13.7	10.7	2.9
BG	246.4	259.8	168.1	56.1	52.6	25.7
CZ	142.1	43.5	28.5	115.7	103.9	9.7
DK	58.4	69.2	36.4	23.3	20.0	2.1
DE	634.7	771.6	441.4	168.3	141.0	52.3
EE	28.1	34.1	14.8	14.1	12.3	1.0
IE	148.0	226.1	137.4	13.8	6.9	3.6
EL	576.3	1 272.3	470.1	24.6	18.3	87.9
ES	949.2	1 796.4	609.3	194.8	156.0	183.9
FR	844.4	667.4	413.5	424.4	339.3	91.7
IT	1 271.2	2 594.7	1 025.7	150.1	104.7	140.9
CY	25.9	54.1	18.5	5.2	4.5	2.9
LV	81.8	99.5	65.6	17.7	14.1	2.1
LT	152.7	285.9	125.5	26.3	22.1	5.1
LU	4.0	5.0	3.3	0.6	0.6	0.1
HU	229.4	319.3	137.4	93.8	82.6	9.4
MT	3.7	12.2	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.0
NL	173.9	160.5	109.7	76.9	50.9	13.4
AT	152.3	354.1	137.7	17.1	10.4	4.2
PL	1 727.0	2 671.0	1 608.3	63.6	57.5	61.2
PT	317.3	536.1	251.6	48.3	40.1	25.7
RO	1 355.1	3 000.2	1 180.2	71.2	53.4	121.4
SI	82.9	167.6	75.3	3.5	3.3	4.3
SK	66.7	26.7	10.4	59.8	53.3	3.0
FI	83.3	139.4	70.1	14.0	8.3	4.8
SE	66.7	117.7	49.2	20.9	14.4	3.1
UK	292.4	362.1	196.5	115.7	77.2	18.6

Source: FSS

¹⁾ Labour Force of holdings of less than 1 ESU not included²⁾ Non-regular family labour force (seasonal workers) is excluded in the calculation of AWU

Table 2.1.3 – Agricultural holdings by labour input size, EU-27, 2005

	Total	Holdings with labour force (in terms of AWU)					
		<0.5	0.5 - <1	1 - <1.5	1.5 - <2	2 - <3	≥3
Total number of holdings (1000) of which:	7816	2174	1659	1776	886	956	370
Holdings where holder is the manager (% of total)	91.3	91.8	93.9	93.9	93.7	88.1	67
Holdings with regular non-family labour force (% of total)	7.6	2.1	2.1	4.5	6.3	17.6	77.8
Average AWU per person working on the holding ^[1]	0.5	0.14	0.32	0.54	0.63	0.74	0.84
Agricultural area per holding (ha)	20.7	8.2	9.4	20.4	19.8	33.6	115.1
Average economic size (ESU)	19.1	5	6.7	16.7	18.5	33.9	133.5
		%					
Regular labour force (pers.)	100.0	19.2	18.9	20.4	12.3	16.3	13
Labour force (AWU)	100.0	5.2	11.4	21	14.6	23.2	24.5
Agricultural area (ha)	100.0	10.1	8.9	22.6	10.9	20.6	27.2
Livestock (LSU)	100.0	2.8	5.3	22.9	12.8	26.6	29.3
SGM of the holding (ESU)	100.0	6.5	7.1	20.1	11.1	22.4	33.3
Family farms - sole holder's holdings	100.0	27.5	21.2	23.6	11.1	12.8	3.9
Holdings without regular employees	100.0	28.2	21.7	24	11	12.3	2.7

Source: FSS

¹⁾ Non-regular family labour force (seasonal workers) is excluded in the calculation of AWU

Of the 7.8 million holdings surveyed, almost one half made use of less than 1 AWU (1 fulltime worker), 33% used 1 to 2 AWU, and 19% of holdings 2 or more AWU.

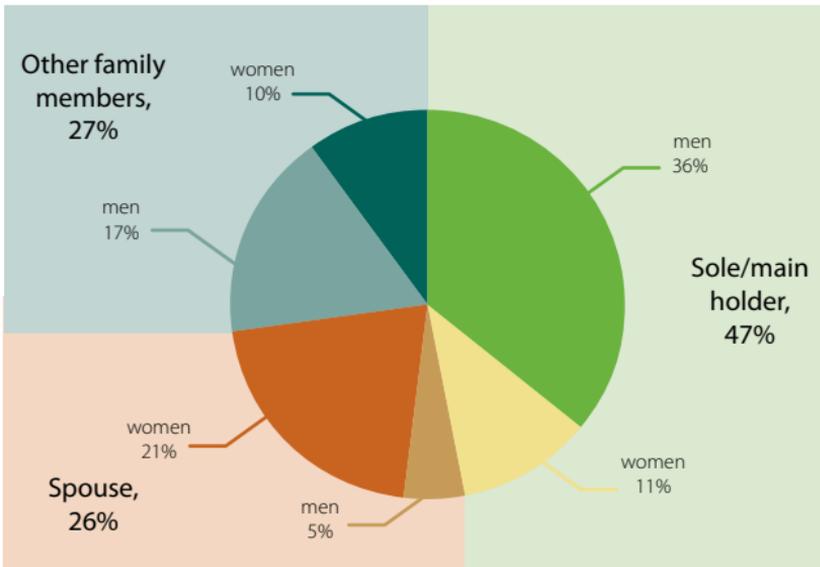
However, this latter group of holdings, accounted for half of the agricultural labour force (AWU), almost half of agricultural land and more than half of livestock. More than half (56%) of the total SGM originated from these holdings. The farms with a labour input of 2 or more AWU were also significantly bigger in terms of both physical and economical size. The workers on these holdings were more frequently working full time (on average: 0.8 AWU per person).

In contrast, the smaller-sized holdings in terms of labour input (i.e. using less than 1 AWU) were the place of work for 38% of the persons working on agricultural holdings. These persons mainly belong to the family labour force and were working part-time (one fifth of a full-time equivalent– on average).

The average volume of labour input per person in EU-27 was equal to half of a full-time equivalent (0.50 AWU).

Sole holders were the most involved in work on the holding, with an average of 0.58 AWU/person. Their spouses worked on average less than half time (0.46 AWU/person), and the work of the other family members amounted to an average 0.34 AWU per person.

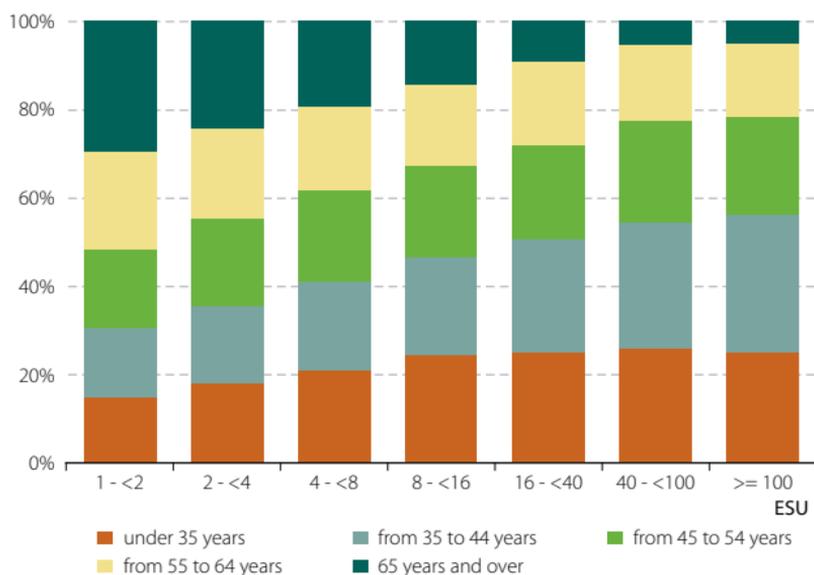
Figure 2.1.1 – Family labour force by category and gender, EU-27, 2005



In family farms, holders and their spouses were the main labour force. Three out of four persons working in agricultural holdings were either holders or spouses of the holder.

Men made up 58% of the family labour force. The majority of men working on the holding (62%) were holders (only 9% of them were spouses of the holder). Among the women working on agricultural holdings, half were recorded as spouses of the holders.

Figure 2.1.2 – Age structure of sole/main holders by economic size of the holding, EU-27, 2005



More than half of the holders in EU-27 were older than 55 years.

One in five holding managers in EU-27 was a woman. However, the rate varies across Member States, from over 30% in the three Baltic States and Austria, to around 10% in Ireland, Finland, Malta, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and the Netherlands.

Women as managers were more frequently found on small holdings.

Figure 2.1.3 – Share of persons with an other gainful activity by economic size of the holding, EU-27, 2005



Nearly one third of the family labour force (holders, their spouses and other family members) in the EU-27 had another gainful activity, besides work in the agricultural holding.

For most of the holders* and their spouses the work on the agricultural holdings was the only activity: in 2005, almost 70% of them had no other gainful activity (OGA.) apart from agriculture. Having another gainful activity was more frequent among the members of the family working on the holding than among the holders and their spouses. Where another gainful activity is performed, this activity is usually the main activity. For 25% of the family labour force, the OGA. was more important than work on the farm. The OGA. was the secondary activity for only 5%.

Work on the farm was more often the only occupation for female holders than for male holders. Every second man who is the spouse of the holder had an other gainful activity, whereas this was the case for only one in five women spouses. The share of people having an other gainful activity was significantly higher among the population aged under 54.

* Only holders being also farm managers.

Table 2.1.4 – Labour force in agriculture by Member State, EU-27, 2005

	Labour force ¹	Family labour force	Regular non family labour force	Family labour force (AWU) – share in the total LF
	AWU per person			%
EU-27	0.5	0.5	0.8	76.1
BE	0.7	0.7	0.8	80.3
BG	0.7	0.7	0.9	68.2
CZ	0.8	0.7	0.9	20.0
DK	0.6	0.5	0.9	62.3
DE	0.6	0.6	0.8	69.5
EE	0.6	0.4	0.9	52.6
IE	0.6	0.6	0.5	92.8
EL	0.4	0.4	0.7	81.6
ES	0.4	0.3	0.8	64.2
FR	0.7	0.6	0.8	49.0
IT	0.4	0.4	0.7	80.7
CY	0.4	0.3	0.9	71.4
LV	0.7	0.7	0.8	80.2
LT	0.5	0.4	0.8	82.2
LU	0.7	0.7	0.9	83.4
HU	0.5	0.4	0.9	59.9
MT	0.3	0.3	0.7	90.0
NL	0.7	0.7	0.7	63.1
AT	0.4	0.4	0.6	90.4
PL	0.6	0.6	0.9	93.1
PT	0.5	0.5	0.8	79.3
RO	0.4	0.4	0.8	87.1
SI	0.5	0.5	1.0	90.8
SK	0.7	0.4	0.9	15.6
FI	0.5	0.5	0.6	84.2
SE	0.5	0.4	0.7	73.8
UK	0.6	0.5	0.7	67.2

Source: FSS

¹⁾ Non-regular family labour force (seasonal workers) is excluded in the calculation of AWU

2.2 The agricultural holdings

Table 2.2.1 – Some important characteristics of agricultural holdings

Agricultural holdings	2003*		2005	
	EU-25	EU-27	EU-25	EU-27
Total number (1000)	6 559.4	7 928.5	6 461.9	7 816.0
By legal personality of the holder (%)				
sole holder	96.1	96.5	95.6	96.2
legal person	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.0
group holders	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9
By employed labour force (%)				
under 1 AWU	59.7	57.8	48.4	49.0
from 1 to less than 2 AWU	33.4	34.2	33.3	34.1
from 2 to less than 3 AWU	14.0	13.3	13.1	12.2
3 AWU and over	5.5	5.1	5.2	4.7
By utilised agricultural area (%)				
< 5 ha	45.4	51.6	0.45	0.50
5 - < 20 ha	32.2	29.5	0.33	0.31
20 - < 50 ha	12.4	10.4	0.12	0.10
50 - < 100 ha	6.0	5.0	0.06	0.05
100 =< ha	4.1	3.6	0.04	0.04
By economic size (%)				
from 1 to less than 8 ESU	61.2	67.5	59.8	66.3
from 8 to less than 16 ESU	13.7	11.5	14.1	12.0
from 16 to less than 40 ESU	12.4	10.4	13.1	11.0
from 40 to less than 100 ESU	8.4	7.0	8.5	7.1
100 ESU and over	4.3	3.6	4.4	3.7
By farming methods (%)				
organic farming	:	:	1.9	1.6
with crops under glass	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.8
By machinery (%)				
using a tractor	:	:	80.7	78.9
with their own tractor	:	:	64.4	55.0
using a combined harvester	:	:	40.3	40.2
Holdings with gainful activity other than agricultural production (%)				
Tourism	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.3
Handicraft	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Processing of farm products	3.9	4.7	3.8	6.8
Wood processing	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Aquaculture ²	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Renewable energy production	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4
Contractual work ¹	1.6	1.4	2.0	2.1
Other gainful activities n.m.e ²	3.2	2.8	3.4	5.3

Source: FSS

* Data refers to 2002 in PL and RO

¹ No data for HU and PL in 2003

² No data for PL in 2003

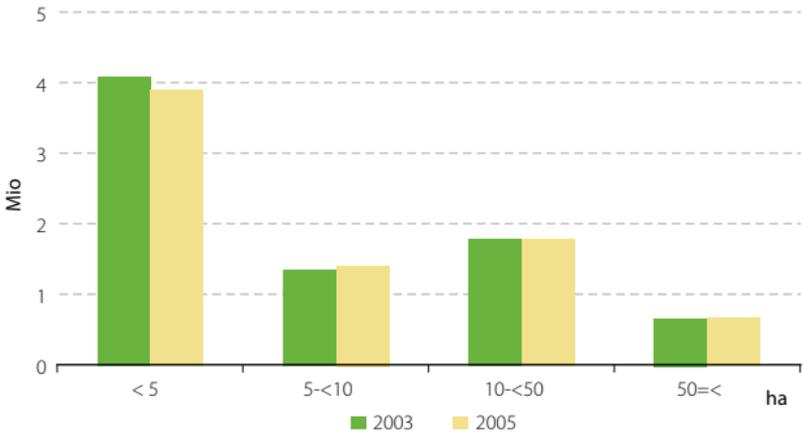
Utilised agricultural area (UAA)**Table 2.2.2 – Number of agricultural holdings by UAA size classes, 2005**

	Total	<5 ha	5-<20 ha	20-<50 ha	50-<100 ha	>=100 ha
	in 1000					
EU-27	7 816.0	3 921.0	2 405.7	808.3	393.4	287.6
BE	49.6	11.8	15.0	14.3	6.7	1.8
BG	118.1	96.1	13.7	2.9	1.5	3.8
CZ	26.8	8.9	7.2	4.3	2.1	4.3
DK	48.1	1.5	18.4	12.2	8.6	7.4
DE	371.1	70.6	127.5	88.4	54.2	30.4
EE	13.4	2.5	5.9	2.8	0.9	1.3
IE	125.5	6.0	45.1	50.8	19.6	4.0
EL	678.1	481.1	161.8	28.2	5.5	1.5
ES	959.0	472.0	281.0	109.4	49.3	47.2
FR	527.4	112.5	105.7	109.3	112.9	86.9
IT	1 380.3	928.6	332.1	81.0	25.6	12.9
CY	29.9	24.3	4.5	0.8	0.3	0.1
LV	44.9	6.2	25.1	9.3	2.5	1.9
LT	128.6	28.4	79.8	14.6	3.4	2.5
LU	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4
HU	155.4	83.8	46.1	13.8	5.6	6.0
MT	7.2	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
NL	81.8	23.6	24.8	22.8	8.9	1.8
AT	137.0	30.7	64.7	32.9	7.0	1.7
PL	1 082.7	382.1	583.4	96.5	13.5	7.2
PT	219.3	142.4	54.3	12.3	4.6	5.6
RO	1 236.0	918.2	289.6	14.9	4.6	8.6
SI	60.9	31.0	27.1	2.4	0.2	0.1
SK	12.9	6.4	2.8	1.1	0.6	2.0
FI	70.0	6.0	24.6	26.2	10.6	2.7
SE	66.3	7.5	23.6	16.6	10.8	7.9
UK	183.4	31.1	41.4	40.2	33.1	37.6

Source: FSS

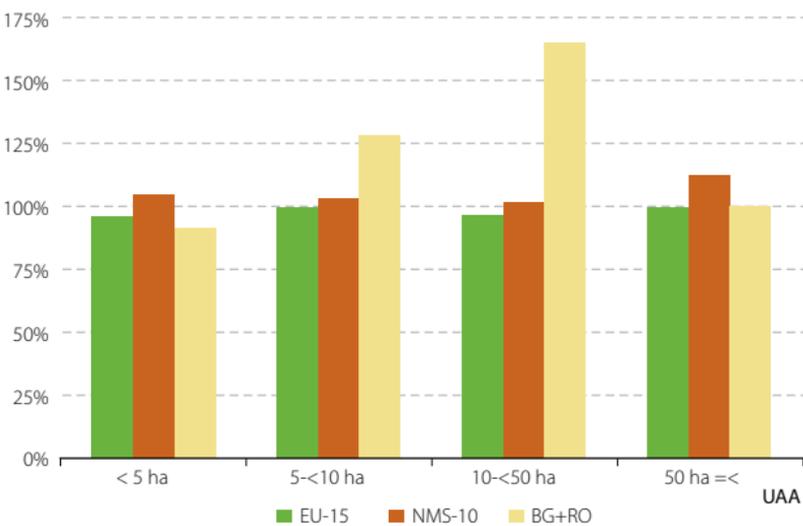
The FSS for 2005 reports that – according to the definition of the statistical unit used – there were 7.8 million agricultural holdings in EU-27. About one fifth of these holdings are located in the 10 new Member States of the EU and almost the same proportion in Bulgaria and Romania alone. The farm sector of the EU shows great variety in terms of type of farming and farm size. For example, more than half of all farms surveyed in the EU-27 have an area of less than 5 ha, whereas farms with an area of 20 ha and over account for 20% of all farms. 84% of these latter farms are located in the old Member States.

Figure 2.2.1 – Number of agricultural holdings by UAA size classes, EU-27



The general trend in the concentration of UAA continued between 2003 and 2005, although significant changes can only be observed only in the lowest UAA size classes: about 4% of the holdings “became” a bit larger. *Figure 2.2.2* below provides a detailed overview of these changes: the farm structure is quite stable in EU-15; on the other hand, the “engines” of concentration are the newly acceded Member States – in particular, Bulgaria and Romania.

Figure 2.2.2 – Change in the number of agricultural holdings by UAA size classes between 2003 and 2005



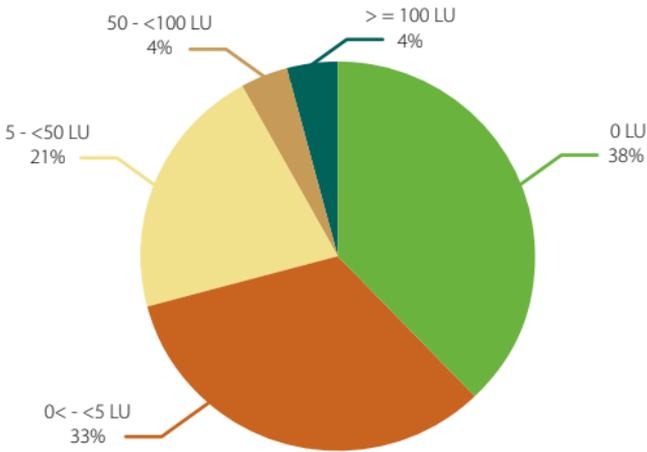
Livestock Units (LU)

Table 2.2.3 – Number of agricultural holdings by livestock unit size classes, 2005

	Total	0	0-<5 LU	5-<50 LU	50-<100 LU	>=100 LU
	in 1000					
EU-27	7 816.0	2 988.9	2 606.9	1 648.9	288.3	282.9
BE	49.6	12.1	4.2	13.1	8.1	12.1
BG	118.1	13.2	73.5	30.0	0.7	0.6
CZ	26.8	6.9	9.0	7.6	0.9	2.3
DK	48.1	17.8	6.5	10.7	2.8	10.3
DE	371.1	101.9	46.4	130.3	45.8	46.7
EE	13.4	3.4	6.1	3.2	0.2	0.4
IE	125.5	3.3	5.5	77.7	24.8	14.2
EL	678.1	314.8	280.9	74.0	6.3	2.1
ES	959.0	673.8	117.8	113.3	26.3	27.8
FR	527.4	186.6	74.2	125.5	76.7	64.4
IT	1 380.3	1 109.3	136.2	100.1	18.5	16.1
CY	29.9	19.9	7.5	1.8	0.3	0.4
LV	44.9	5.7	25.4	13.1	0.4	0.3
LT	128.6	7.4	58.6	61.7	0.5	0.4
LU	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6
HU	155.4	46.1	75.2	30.9	1.2	2.0
MT	7.2	4.8	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.1
NL	81.8	25.9	6.7	18.6	12.1	18.6
AT	137.0	29.2	24.9	72.3	7.3	3.3
PL	1 082.7	172.1	477.3	413.3	13.1	6.9
PT	219.3	52.8	127.2	32.2	3.7	3.4
RO	1 236.0	72.0	977.6	183.2	2.3	0.9
SI	60.9	7.2	28.9	23.9	0.6	0.2
SK	12.9	2.9	7.0	1.7	0.2	1.0
FI	70.0	40.2	4.1	19.9	3.8	1.9
SE	66.3	30.3	8.6	17.9	5.4	4.2
UK	183.4	28.9	15.5	72.0	25.4	41.6

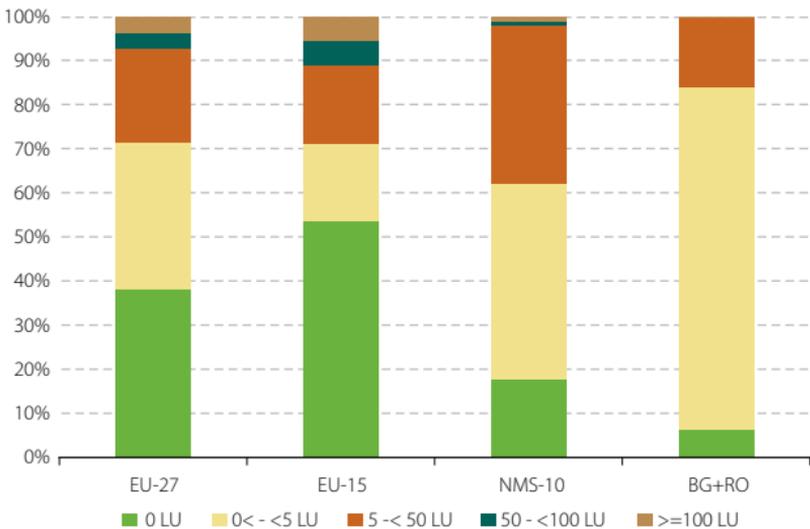
Source: FSS

Figure 2.2.3 – Agricultural holdings by livestock unit size classes, EU-27, 2005



The distribution by LU size categories also shows the specialisation of the holdings. Holdings with at least 50 LU represent only 8% of the EU-27 holdings; they can be considered as specialised livestock producers. On the other hand, the 38% of holdings without livestock are the crop producers. Some 11% of the EU-15 holdings have significant numbers of livestock; on the other hand, 60% of the holdings in the MS that joined the EU more recently belong to the category of 0 to less than 5 LU (*Figure 2.2.4*).

Figure 2.2.4 – Agricultural holdings by livestock unit classes, 2005



Legal personality of the holdings

Figure 2.2.5 – Legal personality of the agricultural holdings by UAA size classes, EU-27, 2005

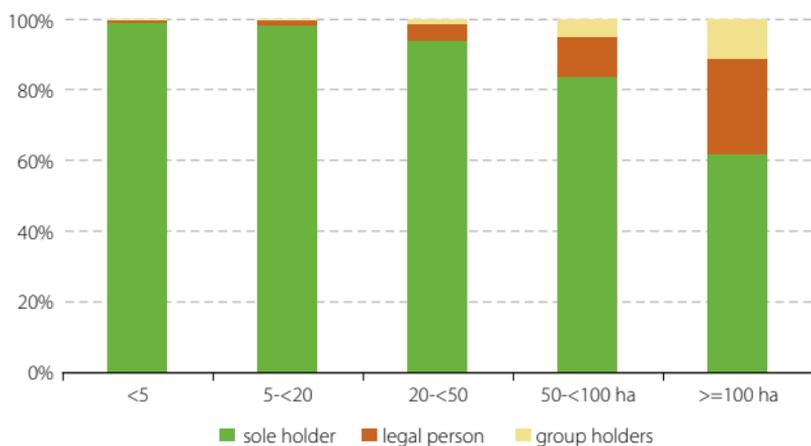
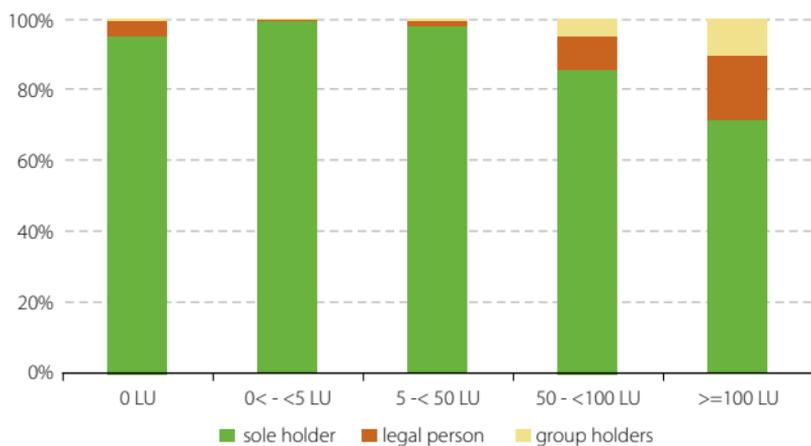


Figure 2.2.6 – Legal personality of the agricultural holdings by land use size classes, EU-27, 2005



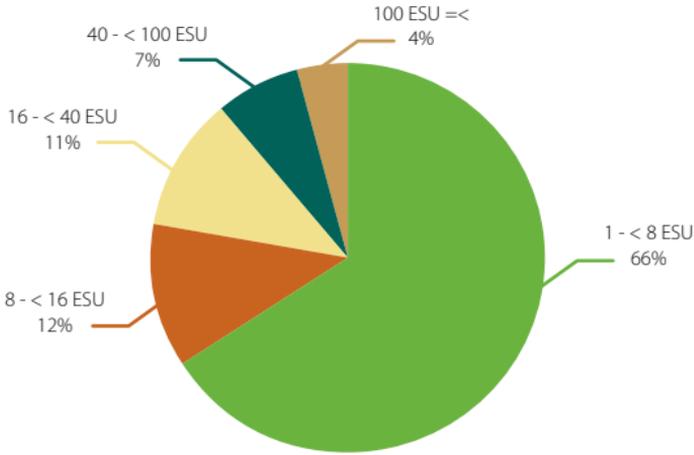
While the percentage of holdings in EU-27 that are legal entities or group holdings is relatively small (3% and 1% respectively), such holdings tend to be frequent among the larger units. The proportion of the units with legal personality is significantly higher in France (18%), Slovakia (13%), and Czech Republic (10%), while group holdings are important mostly in Finland (7%) and Germany (5%).

There are significant numbers of holdings with legal personality in the upper size classes (at least 100 ha/100 LU) in Romania (75%/51%), Slovakia (66%/91%), Bulgaria (52%/48%), Czech Republic (48%/79%), Estonia (38%/79%) and Hungary (44%/62%).

Economic size and type of farming

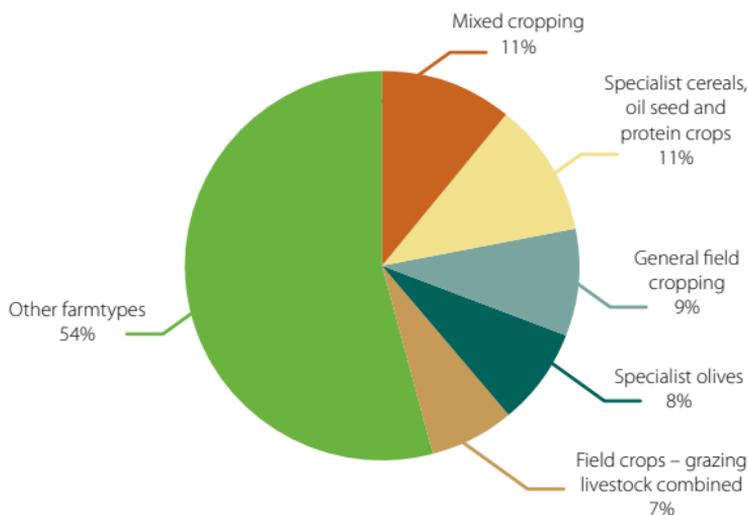
In the Community typology, each holding is classified by its economic size and its type of farming. The economic size is expressed in European Size Units (ESU).

Figure 2.2.7 – Distribution of agricultural holdings by economic size, EU-27, 2005



In 2005, two out of three holdings were in the category 1-<8 ESU, while 4% of the holdings had an economic size of 100 ESU or more. Generally, the smaller units are to be found in the new Member States, with the highest proportions (over 90%) being in Romania, Lithuania, Latvia and Bulgaria. The largest units are more commonly found in the Netherlands (32%), Belgium (23%) and Denmark (23%).

Figure 2.2.8 – The agricultural holdings by main type of farming, EU-27, 2005



The type of farming is determined on the basis of the relative importance of the individual activities carried out by a given farm. For practical reasons only the five most frequently occurring types are shown in *Figure 2.2.8*. The geographical distribution of the types is quite heterogeneous. Generally the less specialised “mixed” holdings are peculiar to the newer Member States (especially Romania and Lithuania). Holdings specialising in olives are typical of the Mediterranean area (Greece 26%, Spain 20% and Italy 19%).

Holdings specialised in cereals, oil seed and protein crops are representative in Slovakia (54%), Denmark (39%) and Finland (38%). In Sweden, 39% of the holdings are engaged in general field cropping. Horticulture is the principal activity for holdings in the Netherlands (12%), Malta (11%) and Belgium (9%). Fruit-growing farms are important in Cyprus (33%) and Spain (18%), while holdings specialised in wine growing are common in Luxembourg (15%), France (14%), Portugal (12%) and Italy (12%).

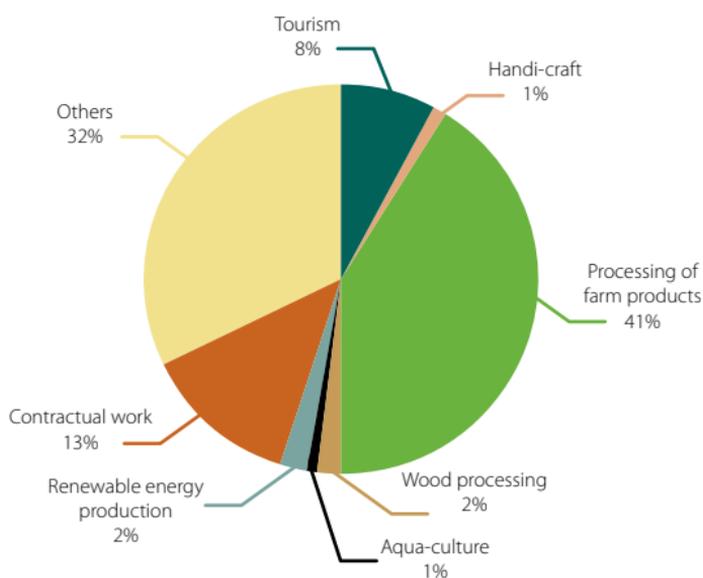
Dairy farms are more significant in Luxembourg (29%), Austria (27%) and the Netherlands (25%). Farms specialising in rearing and fattening cattle are a feature of Ireland (50%) and the United Kingdom (20%).

*Other gainful activities of the holdings***Table 2.2.4 – Other gainful activities of the holdings, 2005**

	Total holdings with other gainful activity	Tourism	Handicraft	Processing of farm products	Wood processing	Aquaculture	Renewable energy production	Contractual work	Others
	% of total holdings								
EU-27	13.3	1.3	0.1	6.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.1	5.3
BE	4.2	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.7
BG	5.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.9
CZ	13.9	1.1	0.4	3.7	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.6
DK	18.3	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	8.1	7.8
DE	23.1	3.9	0.3	9.0	0.7	0.4	4.3	4.7	5.6
EE	10.2	1.4	0.9	1.7	2.7	0.3	0.1	4.1	1.4
IE	4.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	2.0
EL	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
ES	3.3	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0
FR	25.8	3.3	0.4	9.5	0.8	0.0	0.1	4.4	18.4
IT	6.8	0.9	0.1	5.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
CY	7.6	0.1	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
LV	12.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	2.9	9.0
LT	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
LU	15.3	2.6	0.4	4.0	1.2	0.1	7.9	2.1	0.7
HU	13.3	0.3	0.1	8.0	0.1	0.2	5.8	0.0	0.7
MT	6.5	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
NL	22.5	3.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	2.6	4.4	15.8
AT	24.7	8.3	0.2	11.1	0.8	0.2	1.6	7.4	0.0
PL	5.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.6	2.6
PT	10.6	0.3	0.1	9.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.5
RO	32.3	0.1	0.1	23.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	15.8
SI	4.8	1.0	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	1.3	1.0
SK	10.4	0.8	0.6	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	3.8	5.6
FI	29.0	2.9	0.4	1.3	1.5	0.1	2.1	16.3	11.6
SE	13.5	3.0	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.3	1.2	6.6	2.8
UK	27.1	12.0	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	10.4	10.0

Source: FSS

Figure 2.2.9 – Holdings with other gainful activities, EU-27, 2005



Besides their work on the farm, the holders or the members of the holder's family may carry out other gainful activities which are directly related to the holdings – using their resources or the products of them – and the results of these activities have an economic impact on the holdings.

2.3 Land use

Table 2.3.1 – Land area of the holdings by UAA size classes, EU-27, 2005

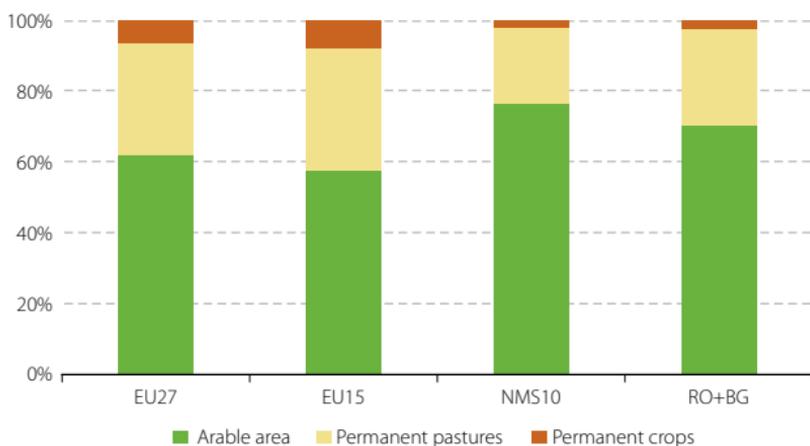
UAA size classes	Total	<5 ha	5-<20 ha	20-<50 ha	50-<100 ha	≥100 ha
Total area of agricultural holdings	198 042.7	12 515.4	30 835.8	31 704.8	31 733.0	91 253.7
Other area	36 424.7	3 728.0	7 063.1	6 196.7	4 227.8	15 209.1
Wooded area	26 764.4	2 429.2	5 188.7	4 683.2	3 105.5	11 357.9
Agricultural area	161 617.9	8 787.4	23 772.7	25 508.0	27 505.2	76 044.6
Arable land	100 117.3	4 559.6	13 933.6	15 350.0	17 802.6	48 471.5
Cereals	56 576.0	2 885.2	8 837.4	8 347.5	9 138.2	27 367.7
Dried pulses	1 832.1	45.6	155.1	184.4	288.0	1 159.0
Root crops	4 190.5	306.9	708.5	668.7	727.3	1 779.1
Industrial crops	9 850.2	277.8	790.4	879.5	1 227.7	6 674.8
Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberry	1 732.1	302.5	386.7	290.5	247.0	505.4
Open air	1 628.7	248.3	359.5	280.7	241.5	498.7
Under glass	102.7	54.1	27.1	9.6	5.2	6.7
Flower and ornamental plants	88.1	32.2	19.7	15.2	9.8	11.1
open air	65.1	15.5	15.3	14.3	9.3	10.6
under glass	23.1	16.7	4.4	0.9	0.5	0.5
Forage plants	17 685.2	529.5	2 302.2	3 826.0	4 520.7	6 506.7
Fallow land	7 707.4	168.0	694.8	1 085.3	1 565.5	4 193.8
Permanent pasture and meadows	50 806.5	1 413.9	6 375.0	8 288.7	8 662.5	26 066.4
Permanent crops	10 498.2	2 706.4	3 402.1	1 854.8	1 033.6	1 501.2
Fruit and berry plantation	2 377.8	567.5	890.9	413.9	204.0	301.5
Olive trees	4 137.5	1 278.9	1 242.9	601.6	355.1	659.0
Vineyard	3 310.3	611.8	1 083.3	749.8	421.0	444.5

Source: FSS

The land area reported under certain land use categories can be different from the figures published in other statistical areas (e.g. crop statistics) owing to the different methods used. This is particularly the case for permanent pastures, as the commonly used pastures and meadows are not linked to one holding, and so their area is “missing” from the scope of the FSS. (For example, in Bulgaria in 2005 about 1.8 million ha of pasture are not represented in these figures.)

82% of the total area of the holdings in the EU-27 is reported as utilised agricultural area in 2005. The majority of the UAA (62%) is used as arable land, 31% is covered by permanent grassland and 6% is given over to permanent crops (orchards, vineyards, olive plantations) [Figure 2.3.1].

Figure 2.3.1 – Structure of the utilised agricultural area used by the holdings, 2005



The structure of the UAA shows quite a heterogeneous picture among the Member States, depending on the agro-climatic conditions. The largest proportion of arable land can be observed in Finland (99%), Denmark (93%), Sweden (85%) and Hungary (85%). Over half of the UAA is covered by permanent grassland in Ireland (72%), the United Kingdom (59%), Slovenia (56%) and Luxembourg (52%). The biggest proportion of permanent crops is in Greece (27%), Cyprus (26%), Spain (18%), Italy (18%) and Portugal (17%).



Figure 2.3.2 – Structure of arable land, EU-27, 2005

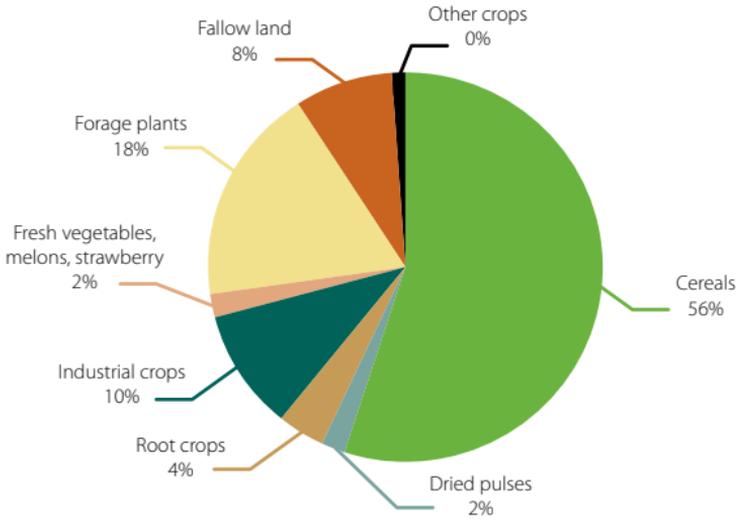


Figure 2.3.3 – Structure of permanent crops, EU-27, 2005

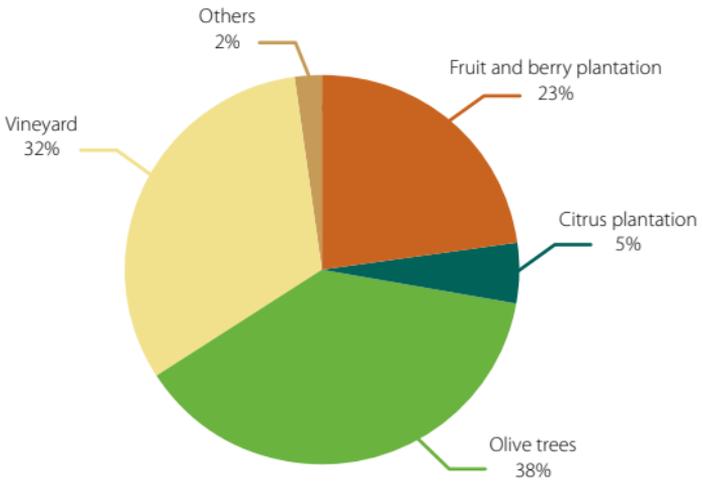


Table 2.3.2 – Utilised agricultural area by Member State, 2005

	Utilised agricultural area				Average UAA/holding
	Total	arable land	permanent pastures	permanent crops	
	1000 ha				ha
EU-27	161 617.9	100 117.3	50 806.5	10 498.2	20.7
BE	1 383.7	844.9	517.7	21.0	27.9
BG	2 487.6	2 369.0	59.0	55.4	21.1
CZ	3 522.9	2 634.4	847.3	39.1	131.7
DK	2 588.3	2 398.4	180.6	9.3	53.8
DE	16 975.3	11 897.1	4 877.4	196.1	45.7
EE	763.8	562.5	197.0	1.9	57.0
IE	4 160.4	1 142.4	3 015.9	1.8	33.2
EL	3 905.8	2 027.2	821.4	1 045.1	5.8
ES	23 741.0	11 855.4	7 663.4	4 218.3	24.8
FR	27 490.4	18 330.9	8 042.4	1 103.0	52.1
IT	12 405.9	6 891.3	3 254.2	2 233.1	9.0
CY	142.1	105.2	0.4	36.4	4.8
LV	1 301.5	916.8	367.7	16.3	29.0
LT	2 338.2	1 680.2	635.0	23.0	18.2
LU	128.7	59.9	67.2	1.5	54.5
HU	4 045.3	3 445.5	454.6	140.5	26.0
MT	8.9	7.0	0.0	1.1	1.2
NL	1 958.1	1 117.0	808.7	32.3	23.9
AT	2 690.2	1 383.8	1 235.3	67.9	19.6
PL	13 132.3	10 290.5	2 510.4	293.5	12.1
PT	3 502.9	1 171.6	1 727.3	590.1	16.0
RO	10 337.1	6 626.5	3 369.3	278.5	8.4
SI	448.1	169.2	250.6	26.7	7.4
SK	1 840.4	1 300.0	515.4	23.8	143.0
FI	2 261.5	2 231.2	25.6	4.7	32.3
SE	3 095.9	2 616.4	477.9	3.8	46.7
UK	14 961.6	6 042.9	8 884.9	33.8	81.6

Source: FSS

In 2005, the average UAA per holding was 20.7 ha for the EU-27 Member States, and 23 ha for the EU-25. In 2003, the respective figures were 20.4 ha and 22.6 ha, which points to a slight increase. The farms in the Czech Republic and Slovakia have significantly higher average figures than holdings in any other Member States; however, in both cases, the figure had fallen compared to the 2003 data (by 8% in the Czech Republic and 17% in Slovakia).

The next three charts show certain Member States and their share in arable land, permanent pasture or permanent crops. In general, four Member States account for nearly half of this land use category in 2005.



Figure 2.3.4 – Arable area by Member State, 2005

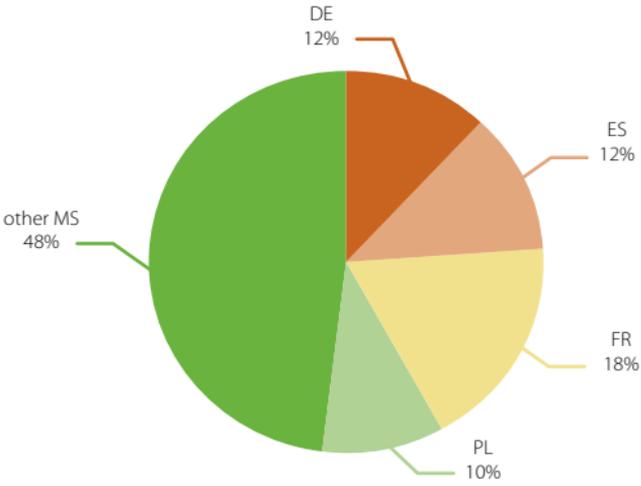


Figure 2.3.5 – Permanent pasture by Member State, 2005

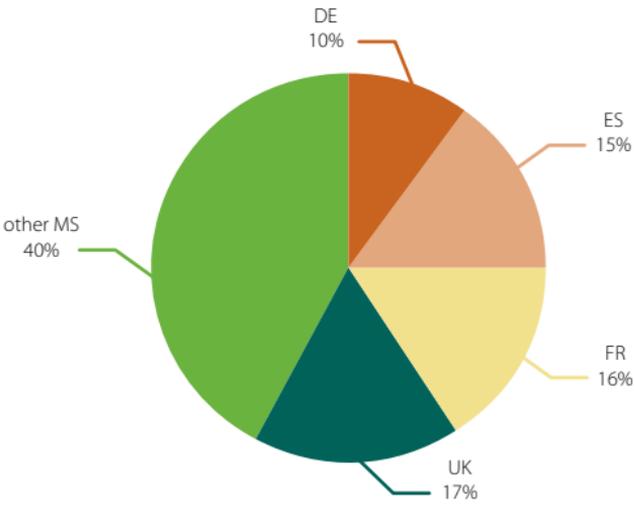


Figure 2.3.7 – Permanent crops by Member State, 2005

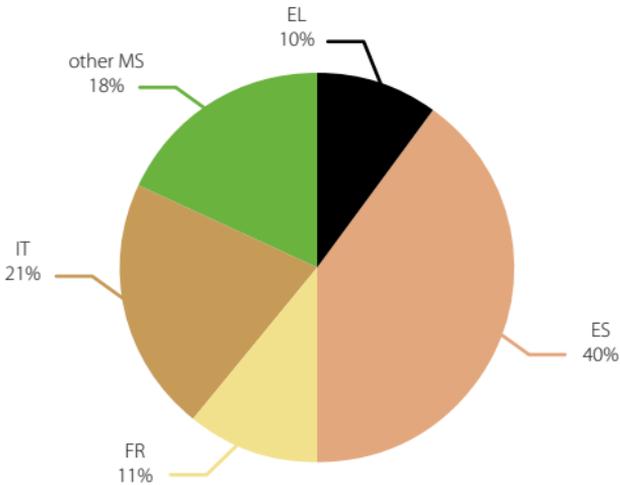
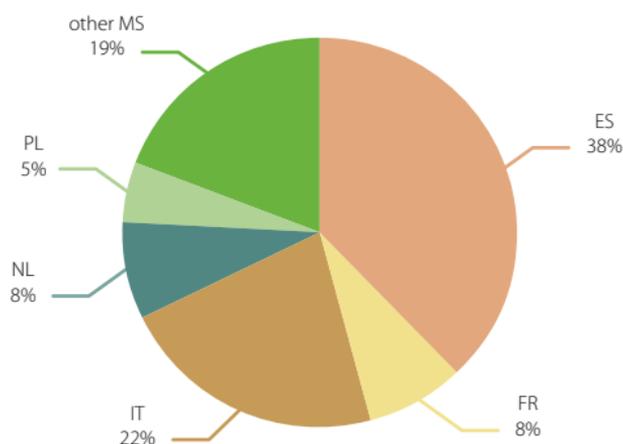
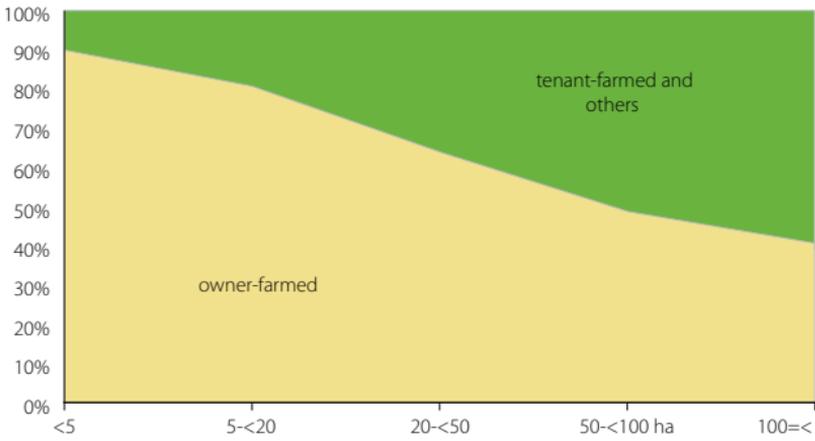


Figure 2.3.7 – Arable land under glass and accessible cover, 2005



In 2005 the arable land area under glass or accessible cover was about 126 thousand ha in EU-27. Vegetables, melons and strawberries were grown on 81% of this area, while the remainder was taken up by flowers and ornamental plants. Spain and Italy had 67% of the vegetable, melon and strawberry fields under glass.. As for flowers and ornamental plants, the Netherlands and Italy accounted for 46% of the total area under cover.

Figure 2.3.8 – Utilised agricultural area by type of tenure, EU-27, 2005

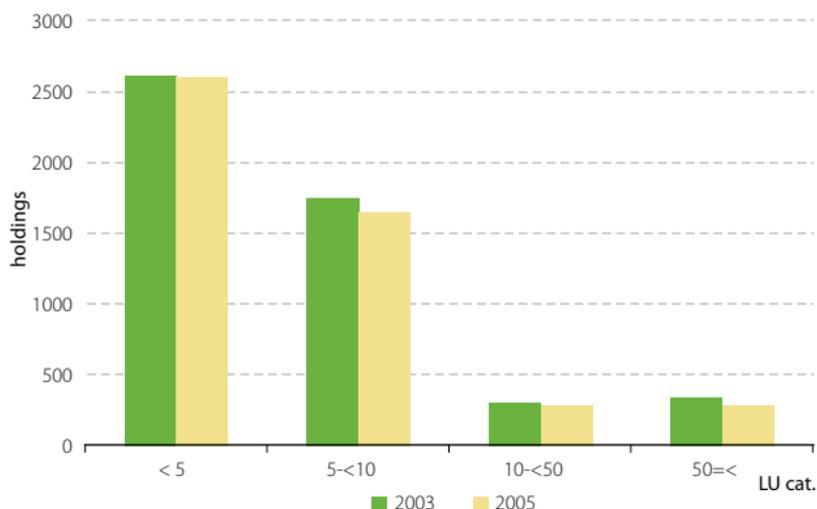


54.5% of the UAA is cultivated as own-farmed area. Naturally, the ratio between the owner-farmed and tenant-farmed area is significantly different, not only by UAA category (*see Figure 2.3.8*) but also by Member State. While the tenant-farming type of tenure is characteristic in Slovakia (92.4% of UAA), followed by the Czech Republic (86.3%) and Bulgaria (81.6%), owner-farmers dominate agriculture in Ireland (81.6%), Poland (76.6%), Denmark (75.2%) and Italy (73.3%).

2.4 Livestock

Livestock are the other major means of production in agriculture. In the interests of better comparability and overview, livestock units are used here to summarise the different animal categories.

Figure 2.4.1 – Number of holdings with livestock by livestock unit category, EU-27



In 2005, about 4.8 million holdings in EU-27 had livestock. This figure was 3% down compared to the 2003 data. Most of the holdings with less than 5 LU are in Romania (978 000), Poland (477 000) and Greece (281 000). In the category of 100 LU and over, France has 64 400 holdings, followed by Germany (46 700) and the United Kingdom (41 600 (*see also Table 2.2.3*)).

Table 2.4.1 – Livestock on the holdings by LU size classes, EU-27, 2005

	Livestock Unit size classes				
	Total	>0-<5	5-<50	50-<100	>=100
Total livestock (1000 LU)	133 511.0	5 534.9	27 473.5	20 392.7	80 109.8
Grazing livestock (1000 heads)					
Equidae	3 193.2	821.4	1 723.2	325.7	323.0
Bovine animals	88 838.6	2 839.4	23 047.3	20 730.3	42 221.8
Under 1 year	25 241.3	696.1	6 272.1	5 547.9	12 725.1
From 1 to less than 2 years	18 312.7	336.6	4 503.5	4 229.4	9 243.2
Dairy cows	24 455.4	1 495.4	6 443.9	5 686.8	10 829.4
Other cows	12 224.1	184.3	3 761.5	3 027.9	5 249.4
Other bovine animals 2 years and older	8 605.2	126.0	2 066.3	2 238.3	4 174.7
Sheep	103 289.7	4 420.8	36 079.5	20 915.0	41 874.4
Goats ¹	11 680.1	1 191.7	6 931.4	2 247.5	1 309.2
Granivores					
Pigs (1000 heads)	151 988.8	4 533.6	17 350.7	8 915.9	121 188.7
Piglets < 20 kg	44 675.2	1 233.0	5 947.4	3 249.4	34 245.4
Breeding sows	16 333.6	530.5	2 137.8	1 120.8	12 544.5
Other pigs	90 980.1	2 770.1	9 265.6	4 545.7	74 398.7
Poultry (million heads)	1 453.5	55.0	58.1	55.1	1 285.2
Broilers	770.2	11.1	20.4	35.0	703.7
Laying hens	478.6	31.2	26.2	15.0	406.2
Other poultry	204.7	12.7	11.6	5.1	175.4
Rabbits, breeding females (1000 heads)²	4 656.9	1 365.9	2 397.9	413.3	480.3
Beehives (1000)³	5 586.4	1 809.5	517.5	29.9	32.8

Source: FSS

¹ no data for DE and SE² no data for DE and UK³ no data for DE, MT, SE and UK

Table 2.4.2 – Total livestock by Member State, 2005

	2003*	2005	change
	in 1000 LUs		%
EU-27	:	133 511.3	:
BE	3 953.1	3 882.9	0.98
BG	992.0	871.1	0.88
CZ	2 262.1	2 059.4	0.91
DK	4 541.1	4 523.5	1.00
DE	18 635.8	18 121.7	0.97
EE	312.2	306.6	0.98
IE	6 349.4	6 203.4	0.98
EL	2 602.2	2 462.7	0.95
ES	14 107.2	14 397.8	1.02
FR	23 263.6	22 656.1	0.97
IT	9 959.4	9 537.3	0.96
CY	255.4	243.1	0.95
LV	411.2	412.7	1.00
LT	870.7	1 122.9	1.29
LU	159.1	157.7	0.99
HU	2 242.4	2 104.5	0.94
MT	48.7	45.6	0.94
NL	6 154.2	6 388.1	1.04
AT	2 496.3	2 437.4	0.98
PL	10 748.9	10 147.5	0.94
PT	2 307.4	2 023.0	0.88
RO	4 939.6	4 932.1	1.00
SI	566.7	505.4	0.89
SK	902.5	739.0	0.82
FI	1 183.1	1 157.4	0.98
SE	1 818.6	1 798.1	0.99
UK	14 380.7	14 273.8	0.99

Source: FSS

*Data refers to 2002 in PL and RO

Table 2.4.3 – Average herd size by holding, EU-27

	2003*	2005
	(head/holding**)	
Equidae	2.7	3.0
Cattle	28.7	29.6
Dairy cows	10.8	11.1
Other cows	17.9	18.2
Sheep	98.6	105.3
Pigs	57.7	65.1
Breeding sows	18.2	18.3
Other pigs > 20 kg	38.8	45.9
Laying hens (1000/holding)	0.2	0.2
Broilers (1000/holding)	0.9	0.8

Source: FSS

* Data refers to 2002 in PL and RO

** Only the holdings with the specified animal kind are taken into account

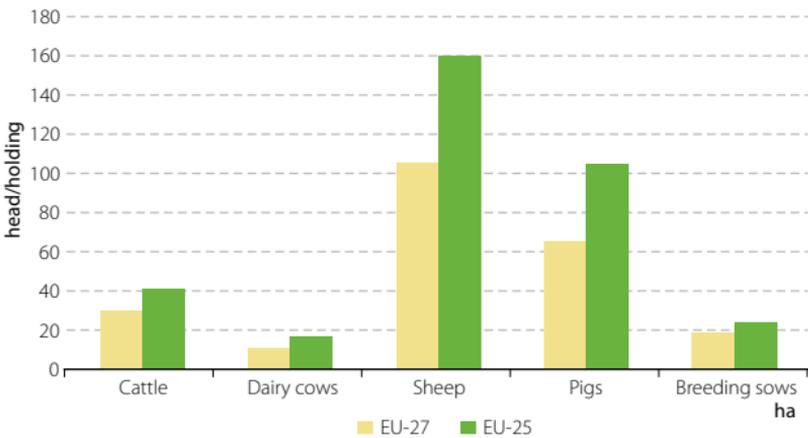
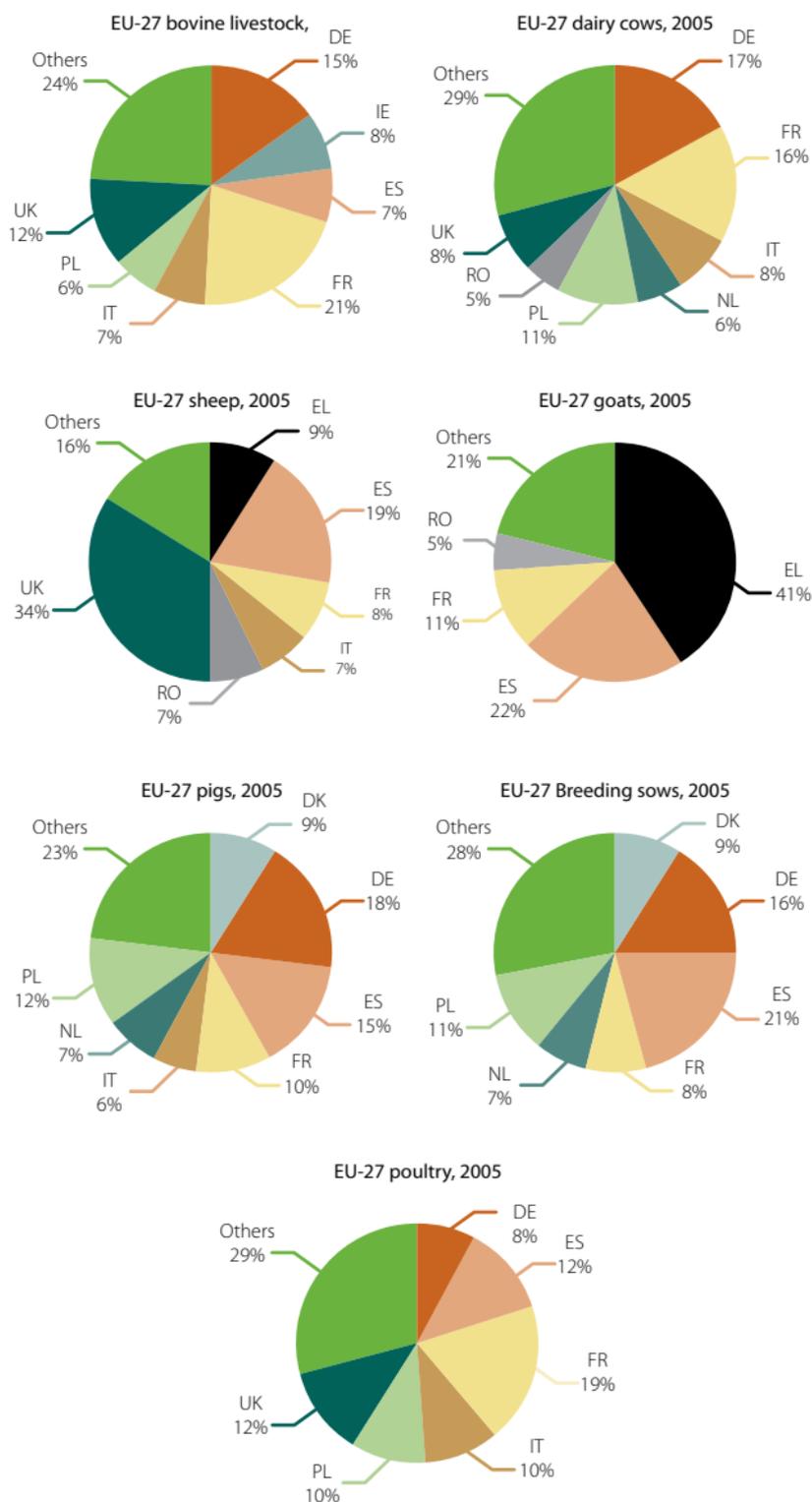
Figure 2.4.2 – Average herd size by holding and by main type of livestock, 2005

Figure 2.4.3 – Distribution of main types of livestock among the Member States, 2005



2.5 Small units

The number of **holdings below 1 ESU in economic size** in the frame of the FSS depends on the thresholds applied in each Member State. There are no such units in the Netherlands and their numbers are also rather small in certain other Member States (*Table 2.5.2*). However, in the recently acceded countries they still account for a significant share of the holdings. Because of their importance in these latter Member States – in terms of agricultural production, and/or social aspects – it is essential to give a brief overview of these holdings.

At EU-27 level, 46% of the surveyed holdings were considered as small units in 2005 a fall of 1% on the 2003 figure. These units – compared to the total population – are producing on a relatively small utilised agricultural area, and also keep only a small proportion of livestock; consequently their contribution to the total output of agriculture is not significant. However, they still use 40% of the total regular farm labour force (expressed in persons) and 24% of the total farm labour work (in AWU).

The following table shows the distribution of these small holdings among the Member States, together with some of their main characteristics.

Table 2.5.1 – Significance of small units by Member State, 2005

	Number of sole holdings	Regular labour force (person)	Regular labour force (AWU)	Agricultural area (ha)	Livestock (LU)
	% of total				
BE	3.7	2.5	1.2	0.1	0.0
BG	77.9	70.7	63.0	8.9	34.4
CZ	36.7	13.3	6.9	1.0	0.7
DK	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
DE	4.8	3.1	1.4	0.4	0.2
EE	51.7	40.6	24.5	7.9	3.0
IE	5.4	3.9	2.9	1.4	0.3
EL	18.6	15.0	4.3	2.0	0.7
ES	11.2	8.9	5.3	4.5	0.4
FR	7.0	4.4	1.4	0.4	0.2
IT	20.1	16.3	8.2	2.4	0.3
CY	33.8	29.2	9.5	6.2	0.3
LV	65.1	55.1	40.5	23.5	9.5
LT	49.2	41.9	31.4	16.3	13.0
LU	3.5	2.1	0.8	0.3	0.1
HU	78.3	71.0	51.3	5.2	15.6
MT	34.8	30.3	8.6	13.5	1.1
NL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AT	19.7	15.4	8.4	17.6	0.7
PL	56.3	46.5	24.5	11.0	3.9
PT	32.3	27.6	21.3	4.8	2.3
RO	71.0	63.9	48.8	25.7	25.3
SI	21.1	17.6	12.8	7.7	3.5
SK	81.2	60.7	33.5	2.1	5.6
FI	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
SE	12.5	10.1	6.4	3.0	2.0
UK	36.1	26.2	14.2	6.2	0.4

Source: FSS

Figure 2.5.1 – Share of small units producing mainly for own consumption, 2005

A useful indicator of their role in agriculture is own consumption, e.g. whether these units are producing agricultural products mainly for supply of the holder's family².

² According to the definition a holding is considered producing mainly for own consumption if more than 50% of the value of the final production of the holding is consumed by the holder's household.

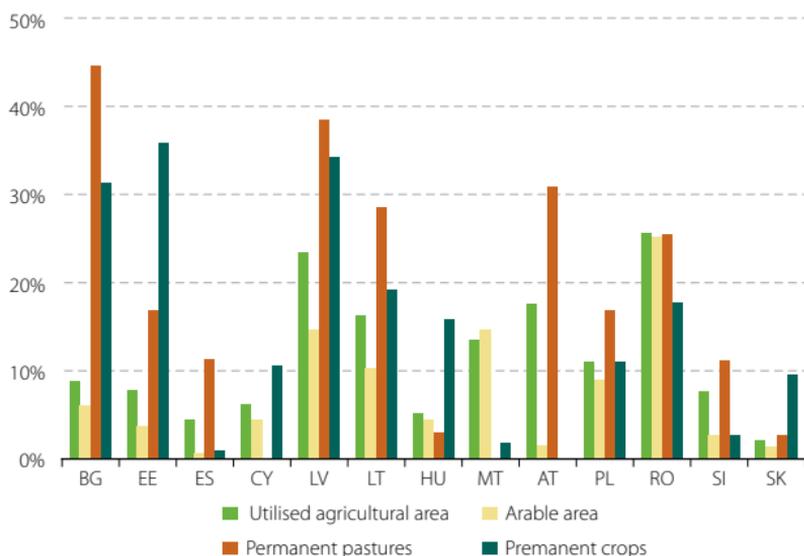
Table 2.5.2 – Holders of small units by Member State, 2005

	Holders	
	65 years old and older	with OGA as major activity
	%	
BE	55.6%	27.8%
BG	46.6%	32.5%
CZ	23.4%	54.5%
DK	0.0%	100.0%
DE	19.7%	67.0%
EE	33.6%	42.0%
IE	33.3%	59.7%
EL	48.3%	28.2%
ES	54.7%	26.6%
FR	46.1%	36.1%
IT	49.1%	30.5%
CY	26.3%	58.6%
LV	31.7%	38.1%
LT	37.8%	27.0%
LU	0.0%	0.0%
HU	29.7%	38.9%
MT	30.8%	43.6%
NL	:	:
AT	22.4%	48.0%
PL	24.5%	45.7%
PT	57.0%	27.8%
RO	42.3%	48.2%
SI	41.7%	87.7%
SK	31.5%	43.1%
FI	20.0%	60.0%
SE	23.2%	69.5%
UK	36.4%	44.4%

Source: FSS

Over 38% of the holders responsible for a small unit were at least 65 years old in the EU-27 in 2005 and 43% of them had another gainful activity as their major occupation (i.e. their main activity was not the one related to the farm.) [The corresponding figures for the holdings of at least 1 ESU were 29% and 28% respectively].

Figure 2.5.2 – Land area of the small units, 2005
expressed in % of total of the relevant type of area



As already mentioned, these units are producing on a small utilised agricultural area relative to the total. A more qualified overview is shown in Figure 2.5.2, where the share of these units in the land area is presented for those Member States where this phenomenon is significant.

Regarding the utilised agricultural area in Romania, almost 26% of UAA was cultivated by small units. In the case of permanent pastures and permanent crops, this percentage is even higher in some countries: for example, 34% of pastures in Latvia or 36% of permanent crops in Estonia.

A closer inspection of permanent crops reveals that 38% of fruit orchards in Estonia and 35% in Latvia are divided among small units. A similarly scattered structure is characteristic of Bulgarian vineyards (small units are producing on 36% of the total vineyard area), as well as Romanian and Hungarian vineyards ((27% and 22% respectively).

As far as livestock are concerned, the importance of small units is more visible. In Bulgaria, 34% of the total livestock (expressed in LU) were kept on small units. In 2005 this figure was also high in Romania (25%) and in Hungary (16%). The following figures (1.5.3 – 1.5.9) present an overview of the share of small units for each type of livestock in the Member States which have the largest shares. The contribution of small units is significant, particularly for goats and rabbits.

Figure 2.5.3 – Share of small units for cattle, % of total cattle, 2005

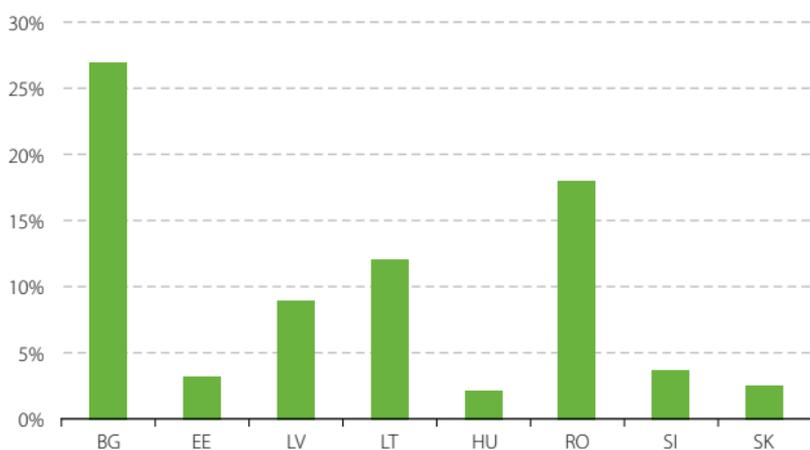


Figure 2.5.4 – Share of small units for sheep, % of total sheep, 2005

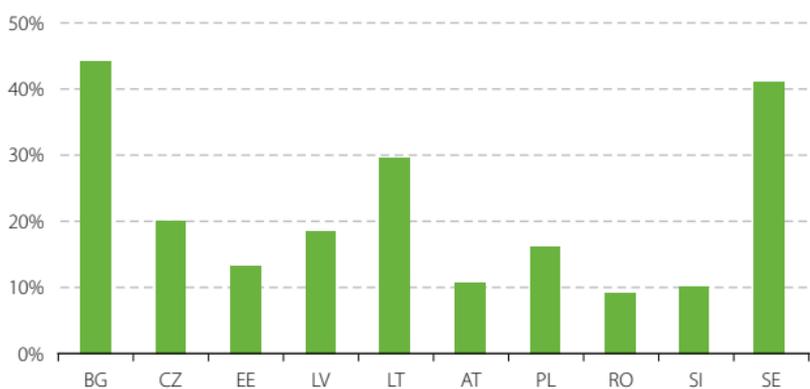


Figure 2.5.5 – Share of small units for goats, % of total goats, 2005





Figure 2.5.6 – Share of small units for pigs, % of total pigs, 2005

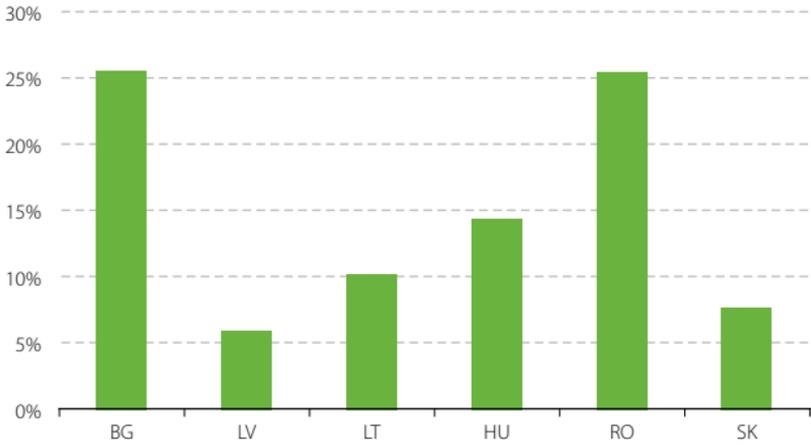


Figure 2.5.7 – Share of small units for poultry, % of total poultry, 2005

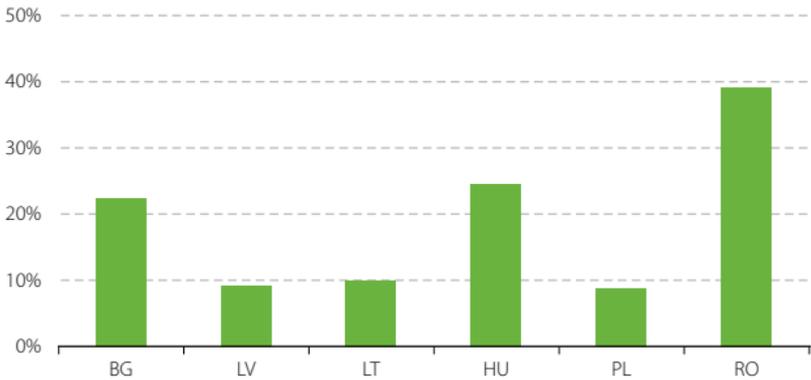


Figure 2.5.8 – Share of small units for breeding female rabbits, % of total breeding female rabbits, 2005



Figure 2.5.9 – Share of small units for beehives, % of total beehives, 2005

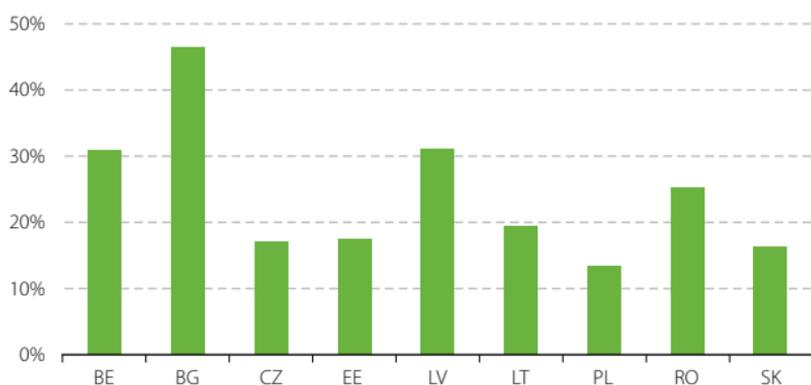


Figure 2.5.10 – Other gainful activities on small units, EU-27

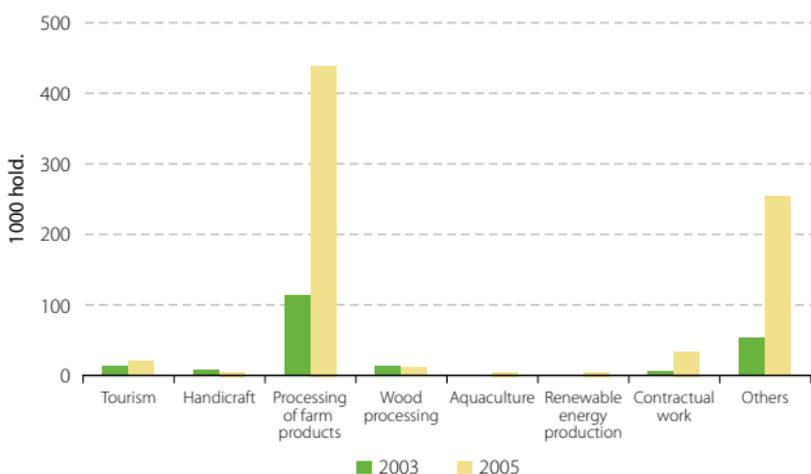


Table 2.5.2 shows the other gainful activities (as major occupation) of the holders; however, the other gainful activities can be related also to the unit itself. Figure 2.5.10 illustrates this kind of activity. Between 2003 and 2005 the number of small units engaged in any of these activities increased by 340%.

III

**Agricultural accounts
and prices**

3 Agricultural accounts and prices

This chapter gives an overview of indicators on agricultural output and income and of the development of agricultural prices in the EU. The data are extracted from Eurostat collections of agricultural statistics: Economic accounts for agriculture (EAA) and agricultural price indices (API) and absolute agricultural prices.

The EAA is a satellite account of the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995). It covers the agricultural products and services produced over the accounting period sold by agricultural units, held in stocks on farms, or used for further processing by agricultural producers. The concepts of the EAA are adapted to the particular nature of the agricultural industry: for example, the EAA includes not only the production of grapes and olives but also the production of wine and olive oil by agricultural producers. The EAA includes information on the intra-unit consumption of crop products used in animal feed, as well as output accounted for by own-account production of fixed capital goods and own final consumption of agricultural units. EAA data can be used to calculate income indicators for the agricultural sector.

Agricultural price statistics provide information on the development of both producer prices of agricultural products and the purchase prices of the goods and services consumed by agriculture in the production process. Price data are available for single commodities and for larger aggregates in the form of absolute prices and price indices. Both annual and quarterly time series are published in the free dissemination database on the Eurostat website.

3.1 Agricultural income

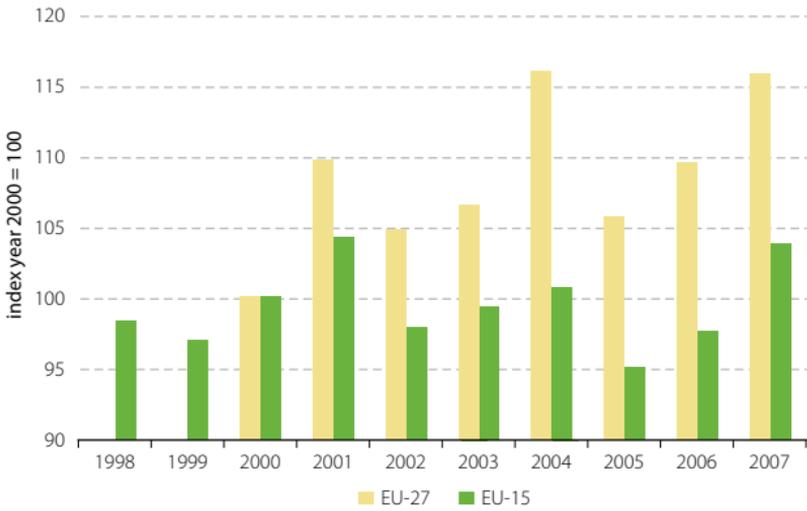
Introduction

The so-called indicator A is the real net value added at factor cost of agriculture per annual work unit (AWU). The net value added at factor cost (factor income) is calculated by subtracting the consumption of fixed capital from gross value added at basic prices and adding the value of (other) subsidies less taxes on production. The AWU is defined as the work volume corresponding to one full-time employed worker.

The output of the agricultural industry comprises the output of agricultural production and the output of non-agricultural secondary activities that are inseparable from the principal agricultural activity.

Long-term trends

Figure 3.1.1 – Agricultural income indicator, 1998-2007



In most EU Member States, the trend of the income indicator A was positive in the 1990s. Recent data show that this overall trend is continuing. However, the average increase in income is significantly higher in the new Member States than in the EU-15.

For the EU-27, the recent increase brings Indicator A to 115.9 (2000 = 100), after a significant drop of 8.7% in 2005 and an increase of 3.3% in 2006. For the EU-15, Indicator A was slightly higher in 2007 than in 2000 (+3.9%), after falling to 97.7% in 2006.

Member States can be divided into two groups according to how Indicator A has evolved.

The first group includes those countries whose agricultural income in 2007 was above the level recorded for 2000. This group comprises twenty-one Member States, of which real agricultural income per labour unit has more than doubled in the Baltic States and Poland.

The second group includes the other six Member States, where agricultural income in 2007 was below the level recorded for 2000. Within this group of countries, the sharpest falls were recorded in Italy and Greece.



Recent trends

Indicator A is estimated to have increased by 5.4% in the European Union (EU-27) in 2007, following an increase of 3.3% in 2006.

Agricultural income in 2007 developed differently in the north and south of the EU-27. The largest increases were observed in Lithuania (+39.3%), Estonia (+22.5%), the Czech Republic (+20.9%) and Sweden (+16.5%), and the largest decreases in Romania (-16.7%), Bulgaria (-8.5%), and Portugal (-5.0%).

Figure 3.1.2 – Agricultural income (indicator A) in the EU, % 2007/2006

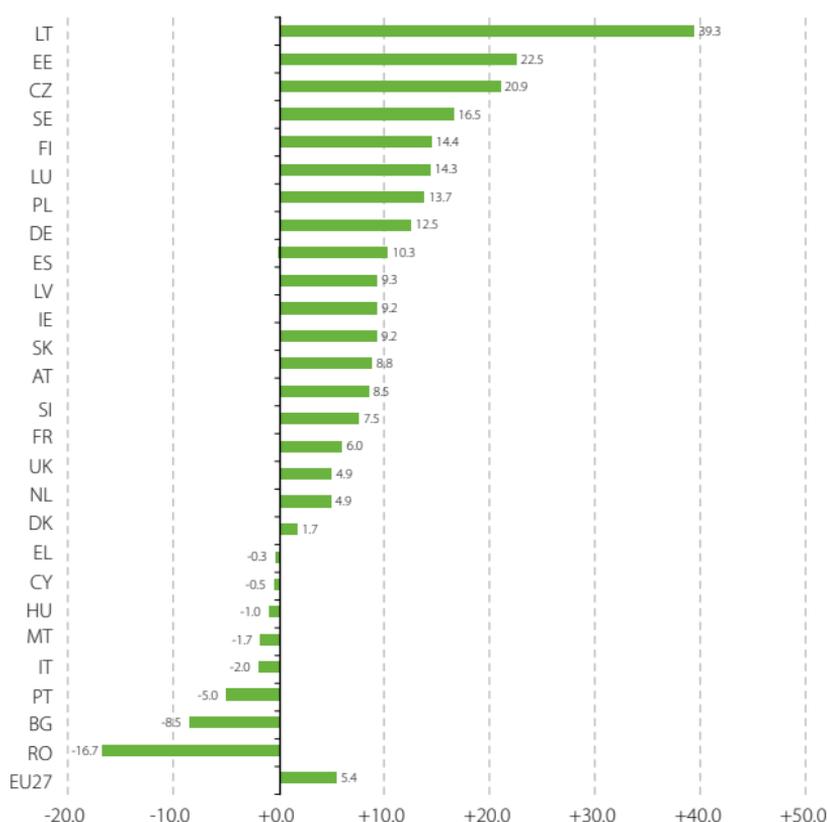
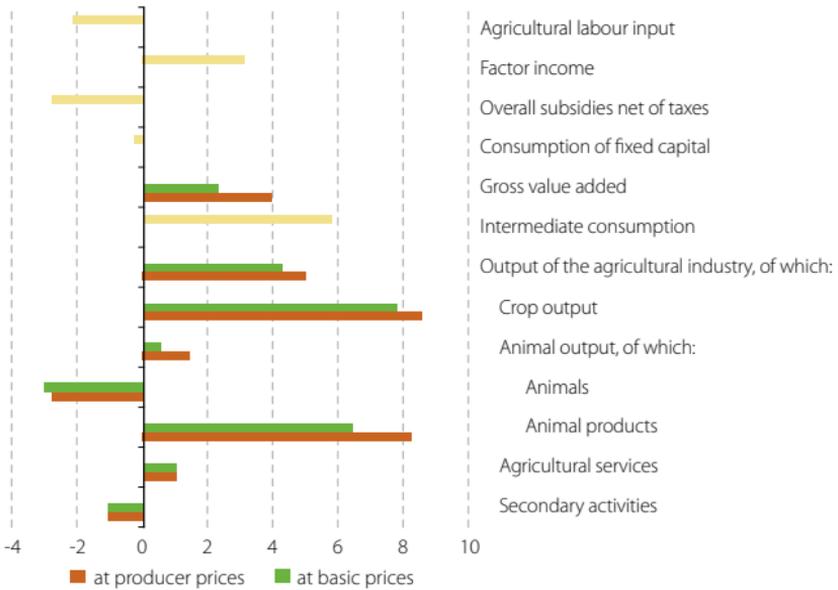


Figure 3.1.3 – Main components of agricultural income, EU-27, % 2007/2006



The value of the agricultural industry's output has increased by 4.3% in real terms. This rise is due to increases in the output values of both crop production (+7.8%) and animal production (+0.6%). In the case of crop production, the fall in the average output volume (-1.7%) is offset by the sharp rise in average prices (+10.4%). In the case of animal production, the average output volume has grown by 1.9%, while producer prices have decreased by 0.5%.

The output value of agricultural services has grown by 1.0% while the value of inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities has decreased by 1.0% compared to 2006.

The value of intermediate consumption of goods and services increased by 5.8% in 2007. This rise is explained mainly by higher prices (+5.4%).

Consumption of fixed capital ('depreciation') is slightly lower (-0.3%) than in 2006. The value of overall subsidies (product-specific subsidies and other subsidies on production net of taxes) shows a decrease of 2.8%.

As a consequence of these developments, agricultural factor income, a component of Indicator A, increased by 3.1% compared to 2006. With the continuous reduction in agricultural labour input (-2.2%), Indicator A shows an increase of 5.4%.

Table 3.1.1 – Agricultural income indicator A

	ø 1996-2000	ø 2001-2006	2007
	index year 2000 = 100		
EU-27	:	108.8	115.9
EU-15	100.5	99.2	103.9
BE	95.9	88.3	89.5
BG	:	96.7	95.4
CZ	:	126.3	186.2
DK	98.0	96.7	107.5
DE	85.2	107.2	132.9
EE	99.0	177.6	285.2
IE	82.7	84.7	89.9
EL	104.5	90.7	83.1
ES	102.0	105.1	105.3
FR	101.5	96.1	105.6
IT	101.9	93.4	81.8
CY	:	104.1	100.3
LV	:	192.7	308.8
LT	:	133.2	250.2
LU	105.2	96.4	104.9
HU	:	119.0	144.8
MT	:	109.0	103.8
NL	107.3	85.6	99.3
AT	97.6	112.3	129.7
PL	:	141.1	213.2
PT	108.8	108.7	110.9
RO	:	185.8	123.5
SI	97.3	119.0	147.3
SK	103.9	119.9	161.5
FI	83.4	99.6	114.7
SE	98.5	110.4	123.1
UK	115.8	121.0	133.4

Source: Eurostat - Economic accounts for agriculture.

Table 3.1.2 – Agricultural gross value added at producer prices and subsidies

	GVA at producer prices			Overall subsidies		
	1995	2000	2007	1995	2000	2007
	million €					
EU-27	:	131 213.5	143 357.4	:	39 270.6	51 583.6
EU-15	113 526.2	116 401.5	123 550.7	34 183.2	38 121.3	44 775.8
BE	2 428.2	2 484.0	2 346.3	334.0	351.2	509.2
BG	1 427.7	1 634.1	1 242.9	:	5.4	222.8
CZ	:	831.4	1 067.9	:	170.1	844.3
DK	3 035.4	2 495.5	2 486.5	796.1	788.8	999.9
DE	12 006.4	13 570.7	14 564.5	5 704.1	5 600.7	6 445.0
EE	93.4	137.5	253.9	2.9	22.2	125.1
IE	2 405.5	1 616.7	1 932.6	911.1	1 929.8	1 929.1
EL	6 584.9	6 239.8	6 062.5	1 944.1	2 134.0	3 023.7
ES	15 838.6	19 225.1	22 570.5	4 242.0	4 895.2	6 692.7
FR	23 923.0	23 889.7	25 544.5	8 029.5	8 152.3	9 676.6
IT	22 020.7	24 526.8	24 088.4	2 938.0	4 794.1	4 350.4
CY	:	324.6	338.3	:	3.0	:
LV	:	182.4	343.4	:	15.1	248.5
LT	310.1	394.1	521.1	:	17.8	264.9
LU	115.3	102.9	123.6	33.6	48.4	64.5
HU	:	1 814.5	2 082.7	:	172.2	1 089.8
MT	:	64.5	45.1	:	1.0	20.8
NL	9 301.8	9 052.8	8 786.0	565.5	408.4	1 043.3
AT	2 125.3	2 126.8	2 688.6	2 034.6	1 422.4	1 637.2
PL	:	4 597.5	7 186.4	:	214.4	2 639.7
PT	2 337.0	2 159.9	2 211.8	740.2	663.7	883.6
RO	:	4 121.3	5 822.3	:	228.3	790.6
SI	428.5	399.4	387.5	23.3	64.4	245.6
SK	510.4	310.7	515.2	164.5	235.4	315.7
FI	740.1	669.7	702.2	2 289.4	1 967.3	2 140.2
SE	1 208.2	1 093.5	1 323.0	704.3	881.9	1 050.2
UK	9 456.0	7 147.4	8 119.8	2 916.6	4 083.0	4 330.0

Source: Eurostat - Economic accounts for agriculture

In 2007, the gross value added (GVA) at producer prices amounted to €143 billion in the EU-27. More than 85% of this value is generated in the 15 old Member States (EU-15). Around 70% of the GVA of the agricultural industry in the EU-15 is produced by France, Italy, Spain and Germany.

The value of all agricultural subsidies (product subsidies and other production subsidies) recorded in 2007 amounted to €52 billion in the EU-27. The share of new Member States (which joined the EU in 2004 and 2007) in the total value of subsidies paid to agricultural producers increased from 3% to 13% between 2000 and 2007.

3.2 Final output

Table 3.2.1 – Output value at producer prices of the agricultural industry

	1995	2000	2007	2000	2007
	million €			% of EU-15	% of EU-27
EU-27	:	295 803.7	343 750.6	-	100.0
EU-15	245 774.1	259 352.8	289 792.7	100.0	84.3
BE	7 090.1	6 844.6	7 328.1	2.6	2.1
BG	2 818.8	3 389.3	3 268.0	-	1.0
CZ	:	2 819.1	4 182.7	-	1.2
DK	7 913.2	7 723.6	8 693.9	3.0	2.5
DE	40 520.3	39 203.4	44 954.1	15.1	13.1
EE	312.0	365.5	625.8	-	0.2
IE	5 167.1	5 515.9	5 948.0	2.1	1.7
EL	9 847.1	9 847.8	10 251.3	3.8	3.0
ES	25 744.0	32 693.5	39 070.9	12.6	11.4
FR	54 328.4	56 607.1	62 824.4	21.8	18.3
IT	35 939.4	40 995.9	43 334.4	15.8	12.6
CY	:	579.5	631.5	-	0.2
LV	:	459.8	1 003.8	-	0.3
LT	849.2	1 140.4	1 827.9	-	0.5
LU	246.6	237.9	285.1	0.1	0.1
HU	:	4 854.6	6 337.3	-	1.8
MT	:	130.9	114.8	-	0.0
NL	19 366.8	19 638.7	22 739.6	7.6	6.6
AT	5 219.0	5 187.4	6 301.3	2.0	1.8
PL	:	12 406.3	19 071.6	-	5.5
PT	5 770.6	5 996.8	6 416.6	2.3	1.9
RO	:	7 971.5	13 880.8	-	4.0
SI	963.6	952.3	1 065.8	-	0.3
SK	1 567.6	1 381.7	1 947.9	-	0.6
FI	3 349.5	3 349.7	3 908.6	1.3	1.1
SE	4 014.7	4 392.3	4 946.1	1.7	1.4
UK	21 257.3	21 118.4	22 790.3	8.1	6.6

Source: Eurostat - Economic accounts for agriculture

Table 3.2.2 – Development of main components of output value at producer prices of the agricultural industry

	VOLUME (at producer prices)	VALUE (real, at producer prices)	VALUE (real, at basic prices)	Share in EU-27 overall output value (producer prices, 2006)
	2007 / 2006 (%)			%
Cereals	-2.9	42.0	37.9	9.6
Oilseeds	0.1	22.1	20.3	1.7
Sugar beet	1.7	-11.3	-11.4	1.2
Fresh vegetables	-1.7	-2.4	-2.3	8.9
Plants and flowers	-0.1	2.0	2.0	6.0
Potatoes	3.9	0.6	0.5	3.2
Fruits	-5.7	-1.7	-1.9	6.8
Wine	-3.6	0.8	0.8	4.8
Olive oil	2.4	-17.5	-21.7	1.6
Crop output	-1.7	8.6	7.8	51.4
Cattle	2.0	-3.1	-3.8	8.4
Pigs	4.9	-8.1	-8.1	10.0
Sheep and goats	1.4	-4.8	-4.8	1.7
Poultry	3.8	12.2	12.1	4.2
Milk	-0.3	8.4	6.3	13.4
Eggs	-1.0	10.3	10.4	1.9
Animal output	+1.9	+1.4	+0.6	41.3
Agricultural services	+0.4	+1.0	+1.0	4.4
Secondary activities	-2.3	-1.1	-1.0	2.9

Source: Eurostat - Economic accounts for agriculture

According to the EAA, the output value at producer prices (the producer price excludes subsidies less taxes on products) of the agricultural industry was €344 billion in 2007 for the EU-27. The new Member States contribute 16% to this value. With an output value of €63 billion, France is the largest agricultural producer in value terms in the EU-27, followed by Germany, Italy and Spain, which each report an output value of between €39 and €45 billion.

EU-27 agricultural output at basic prices in 2007 grew by 4.3%, mainly due to a significant increase in the value of crop production (+7.8%), while the value of animal production remained nearly stable (+0.6%).

The rise in the value of crop production in 2007 was due to growth in producer prices (+10.4%), which was only partly offset by a fall in output volume (-1.7%). Output volumes of the three largest crop products fell: cereals (-2.9%), fresh vegetables (-1.7%) and fruits (-5.7%). The sharpest increases in crop prices were recorded for cereals (+46.2%) and oil seeds (+21.9%). On the other hand, prices for olive oil (-19.4%) and sugar beet (-12.8%) fell significantly.

The relative stability in the value of animal output in 2007 was the result of a small rise in output volumes (+1.9%) and a slight decrease in producer prices (-0.5%). The growth in the real value of milk production was driven by a rise in prices (+8.8%), while volume remained nearly stable (-0.3%). The increase in the volume of pig production (+4.9%) was outweighed by sharply falling prices (-12.4%). In the case of cattle, production volumes (+2.0%) rose, while producer prices (-5.0%) decreased.

Please note that the concept of producer prices in EAA is somewhat different from agricultural price statistics (API). The price indices in EAA relate to the previous year, while API is based on the weighting structure of 2000. There are also differences in the values taken into account in the weighting scheme and the reference period.

3.3 Inputs

Table 3.3.1 – Intermediate consumption value by crop and animal production

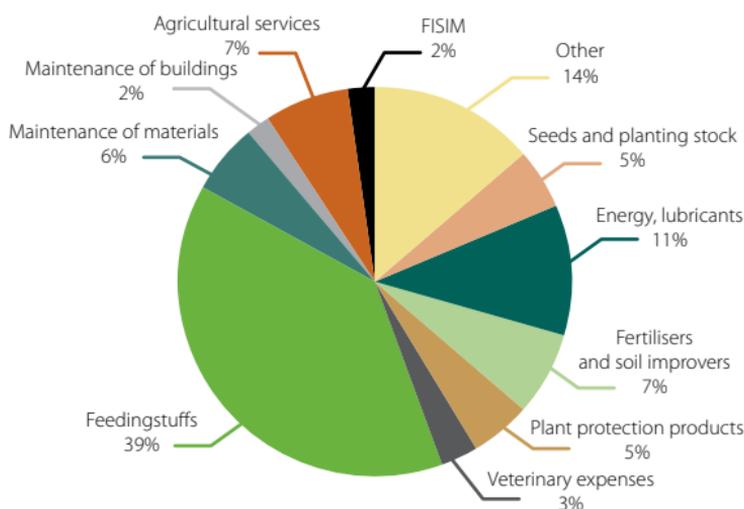
	Share of product specific inputs in			
	crop production ¹		animal production ²	
	2000	2007	2000	2007
	%			
EU-27	18.7	17.7	54.1	61.1
EU-15	18.9	17.5	53.0	59.0
BE	22.6	22.4	63.4	67.0
BG	:	22.9	:	47.7
CZ	18.8	21.5	82.7	85.0
DK	21.4	18.5	56.0	63.6
DE	21.7	18.9	59.4	66.0
EE	10.3	10.8	74.1	77.1
IE	35.4	31.9	50.9	50.0
EL	11.0	11.1	56.1	59.5
ES	14.6	12.8	54.5	59.0
FR	23.9	20.5	56.8	66.9
IT	9.9	11.5	51.2	55.8
CY	:	:	:	:
LV	20.0	20.0	54.3	81.3
LT	24.1	29.8	67.4	74.3
LU	26.0	26.4	38.3	40.8
HU	20.6	24.9	59.5	69.0
MT	10.1	10.7	51.2	60.1
NL	16.4	15.5	40.9	50.1
AT	16.0	12.0	50.9	59.8
PL	17.2	18.2	63.3	59.3
PT	10.2	13.5	70.6	69.0
RO	12.0	13.4	64.6	106.6
SI	17.2	16.7	67.4	79.5
SK	41.9	36.8	57.7	54.5
FI	24.5	21.7	70.4	84.1
SE	28.5	25.2	51.5	51.6
UK	38.2	34.6	34.7	37.2

Source: Eurostat - Economic accounts for agriculture

¹⁾ Inputs in crop production: seeds, fertilisers, plant protection products

²⁾ Inputs in animal production: feedingstuffs and veterinary costs

Figure 3.3.1 – Composition of the value of intermediate inputs consumed by the agricultural industry in the EU-27, 2007



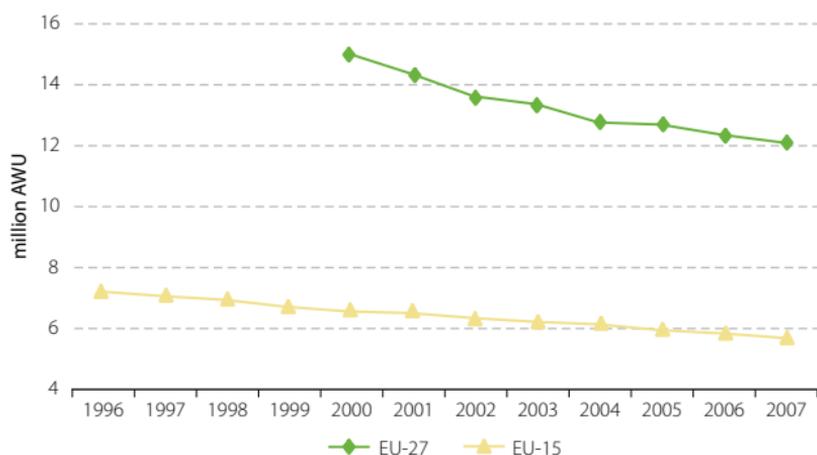
In the EU-27, intermediate consumption eats up 58% of the output value at producer prices of the agricultural industry. The most important intermediate input to agriculture in value terms is animal feed, which accounts for 39% of total intermediate consumption. Energy and lubricants contribute 11% to the value of intermediate inputs consumed by the agricultural industry. The most important intermediate input items to crop production are fertilisers, plant protection products and seeds and plantings, which together have a share of 16% in total agricultural intermediate consumption

3.4 Agricultural Labour Input

Table 3.4.1 – Agricultural labour input

	1995	2000	2007	2007/2006
	1000 AWU			%
EU-27	:	14 937	12 027	97.8
EU-15	7 325	6 510	5 637	97.4
BE	84	75	70	97.4
BG	:	771	497	89.2
CZ	:	166	145	97.8
DK	90	76	58	96.7
DE	792	685	560	98.6
EE	70	65	37	97.7
IE	232	153	153	100.5
EL	645	586	601	99.5
ES	1 102	1 101	939	96.5
FR	1 137	1 028	901	98.1
IT	1 579	1 383	1 162	95.8
CY	:	24	21	99.5
LV	:	149	130	95.0
LT	:	187	119	87.6
LU	5	4	4	101.3
HU	780	676	500	95.5
MT	5	5	4	99.8
NL	221	220	187	97.2
AT	198	176	158	98.6
PL	:	2 495	2 299	102.8
PT	619	503	399	96.3
RO	:	3 645	2 464	97.5
SI	111	104	88	99.3
SK	203	143	87	95.3
FI	141	111	91	97.3
SE	90	77	74	98.7
UK	391	334	281	97.9

Source: Eurostat - Agricultural Labour input.

Figure 3.4.1 – Agricultural labour input, 1996-2007

Agricultural labour input (ALI) is the second component in the calculation of indicator A after factor income. The data presented here are somewhat different from the FSS data in Chapter II. AWU data from ALI statistics are usually higher than FSS data, because they also cover the labour input of agricultural units below the threshold of FSS and agricultural work used for agricultural services, inseparable secondary activities and hunting.

Over the period between 2000 and 2007, agricultural labour input declined by 19.5% in the EU-27. This rate of change has been slower in the EU-15 (-13.4%) than in other parts of the EU.

In 2007, total agricultural labour input continued to fall in all Member States, with the exception of Poland (+2.8%), Luxembourg (+1.3%) and Ireland (+0.5%). The strongest decreases are estimated for Lithuania (-12.4%), Bulgaria (-10.8%), Latvia (-5.0%), Slovakia (-4.7%), Hungary (-4.5%) and Italy (-4.2%). Overall, EU agricultural labour input was down by 2.2% in 2007.

3.5 Agricultural prices

Table 3.5.1 – Deflated agricultural price indices, crop and animal output

	Crop output*			Animal output		
	1998	2004	2007	1998	2004	2007
	index year 2000 = 100					
EU-27**	108.0	99.6	108.6	101.7	92.5	92.7
BE	109.0	97.1	107.6	98.8	89.9	92.0
BG	106.8	90.9	98.1	125.9	96.6	73.1
CZ	110.6	106.3	113.4	109.5	88.8	82.8
DK	102.1	94.9	106.4	96.7	85.4	82.4
DE	109.8	97.2	117.2	98.5	91.7	97.0
EE	:	115.2	141.2	:	117.9	122.1
IE	113.0	90.1	129.8	104.6	87.5	88.5
EL	101.8	110.0	120.1	98.8	94.9	95.3
ES	106.6	95.8	94.6	102.1	92.2	90.6
FR	106.9	96.4	107.6	101.2	90.8	89.9
IT	110.6	106.4	99.5	100.0	92.0	90.8
CY	:	101.6	123.8	:	116.9	103.0
LV	111.7	107.5	137.9	112.6	109.3	112.8
LT	103.7	104.7	171.9	119.7	96.6	110.9
LU	110.5	111.6	115.3	106.3	89.8	89.1
HU	84.5	76.4	108.3	112.8	86.7	81.8
MT	:	95.6	95.6	:	85.9	84.5
NL	105.7	92.2	108.3	99.8	83.4	90.0
AT	105.7	98.9	116.4	100.8	92.1	94.7
PL	112.5	91.3	119.4	104.4	97.4	95.4
PT	109.5	105.0	101.4	99.5	87.3	88.6
RO	105.3	109.6	119.4	:	107.4	95.7
SI	115.9	89.3	107.9	109.9	87.1	85.3
SK	119.6	89.1	91.2	117.1	76.9	69.5
FI	111.6	101.2	112.0	102.6	93.4	92.2
SE	107.3	99.9	123.0	103.3	86.7	88.9
UK	114.2	109.3	128.0	106.1	106.4	106.3

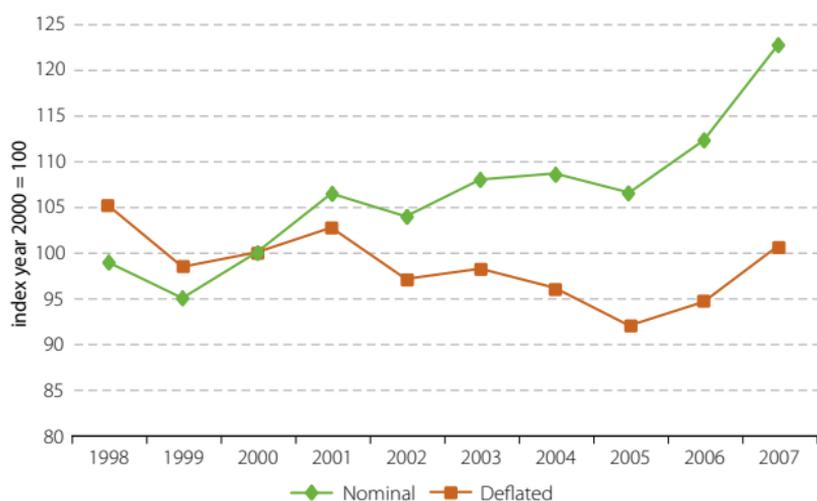
Source: Eurostat - Agricultural prices and price indices

* Crop output, including fruits and vegetables

** EU27 for 1998 does not include EE, CY and MT for crop output; and EE, CY, MT and RO for animal output

Extraction date:14.04.2008

Figure 3.5.1 – EU-27 output price indices of agricultural goods, 1998-2007



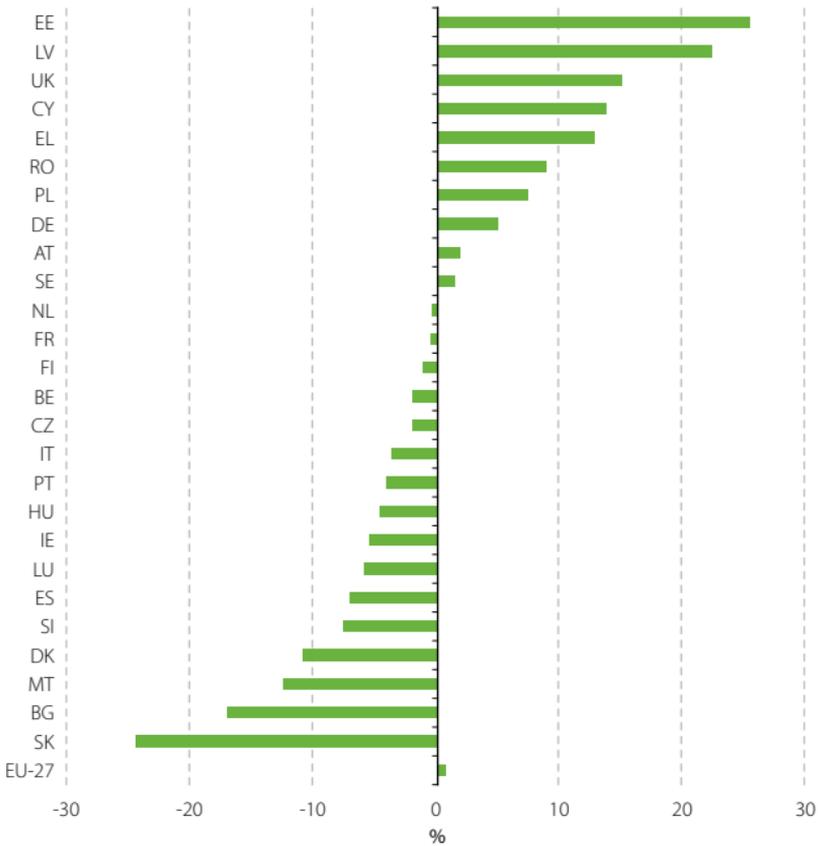
EU-27 for the period 1998-2003 does not include data for EE and CY; 1998-1999 data are missing for MT.

The final data for 2007 reveal that the level of agricultural prices in the EU-27 in real terms was 8.6% higher for crop output than in 2000, while the prices for animal output registered a decrease of 7.2%

The output price indices of agricultural goods for the European Union (EU-27) went up by 22.6% in nominal terms compared to 2000. When adjusted to inflation (deflated by means of the implicit price index of GDP), this becomes a decrease of only 0.7%.

Among the 27 Member States, only five countries (Bulgaria, Spain, Italy and Slovakia) registered a decrease in the real crop output price index. In contrast, the animal output real price index was higher than in 2000 only in Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania and the United Kingdom.

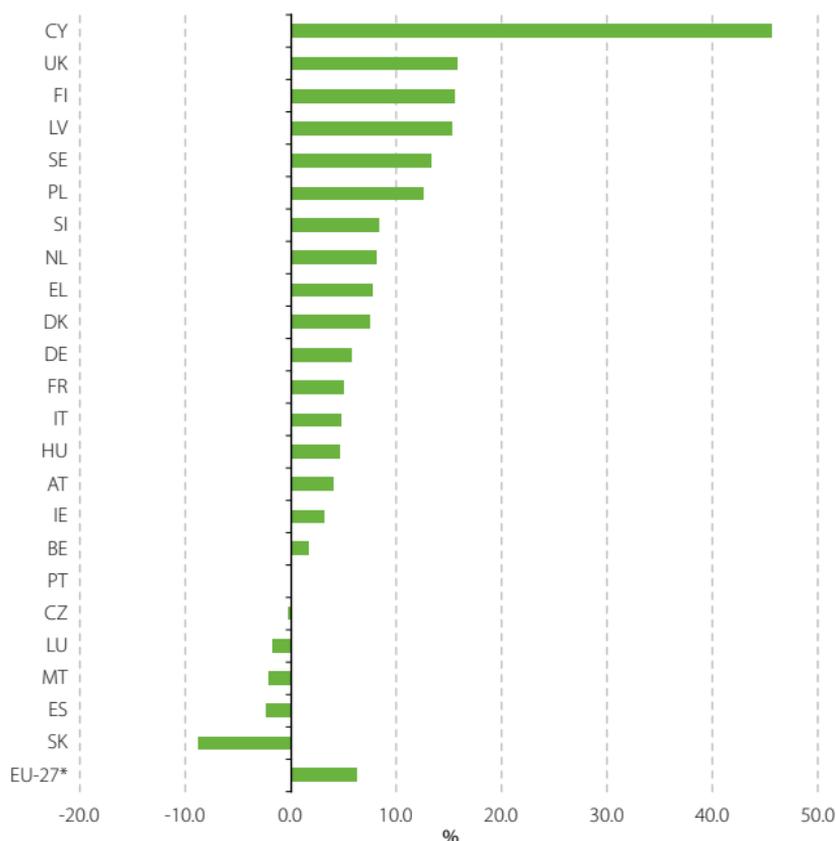
Figure 3.5.2 – Deflated price indices of agricultural output, % change 2000-2006



Real price indices of agricultural output developed differently across Member States. The available data show that eleven countries registered an increase. The largest increases were observed in Lithuania (43.2%), Estonia (25.4%) and Latvia (22.3%). Of the other 16 Member States that registered decreases, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Malta recorded the biggest decreases, with -24.5%, -17.1% and -12.5% respectively.

The available data show that the real price indices of agricultural output for the EU-27 registered an increase of 6.5% in 2007 compared with 2006, following an increase of 2.8% in 2006 compared with 2005.

Figure 3.5.3 – Deflated price indices of means of agricultural production, % change 2000-2007



* EU-27 data does not include BG, EE, LT and RO.

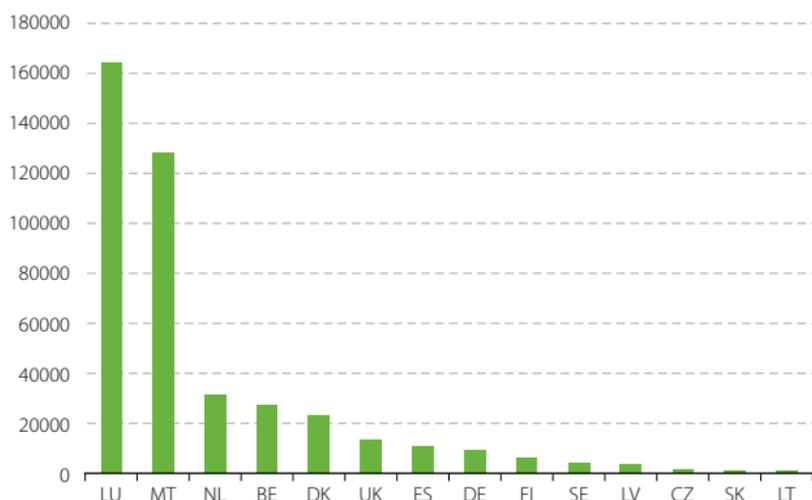
Among the 23 Member States for which information is available for 2007, only five of them recorded a negative rate of change, ranging from -8.8% in Slovakia to -0.3% in the Czech Republic, in comparison with 2000. In contrast, the other 18 countries showed a positive rate of change, ranging from 45.7% in Cyprus to 0.1% in Portugal.

The data available for the EU-27 in 2007 show an increase in the deflated index of the purchase prices of the means of agricultural production of 4.6% compared with the previous year.

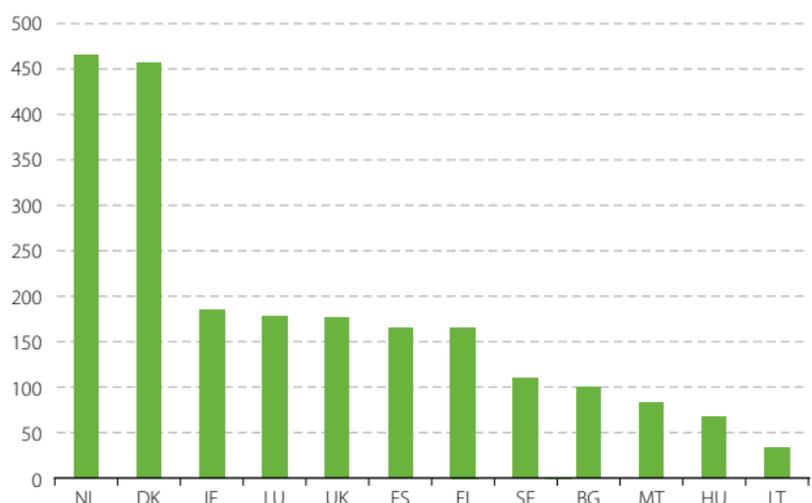
Table 3.5.2 – Annual selling prices of agricultural products (absolute prices), 2007

	Crop products			Animal products		
	Soft wheat	Rape	Sugar beet	Cows	Pigs (light)	Raw cows' milk actual fat content
	€/ 100 kg	€/ 100 kg	€/ 1000 kg	€/ 100 kg live weight	€/ 100 kg live weight	€ per 100 l
BE	17.7	:	33.2	159.9	99.9	33.8
BG	15.3	20.3	22.3	59.2	98.0	:
CZ	16.5	26.7	31.0	97.3	103.9	:
DK	16.6	27.9	:	72.6	81.2	39.0
DE	17.9	28.7	29.8	:	:	:
EE	18.3	31.9	:	:	:	26.9
IE	20.2	:	:	:	:	31.1
EL	23.5	:	22.6	126.4	216.1	38.7
ES	20.3	:	32.0	102.5	105.7	35.4
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:	133.9	:	:
LV	18.9	27.1	34.1	:	107.2	:
LT	18.7	26.4	34.3	65.1	106.5	29.5
LU	20.3	26.6	:	:	:	:
HU	17.4	25.2	30.4	114.2	103.4	28.9
MT	:	:	:	:	:	37.3
NL	19.0	30.4	42.0	103.1	93.3	34.6
AT	16.5	26.0	31.2	103.4	108.1	33.8
PL	18.7	25.3	28.6	:	:	27.5
PT	17.9	:	32.0	101.1	:	35.9
RO	18.3	23.7	27.0	62.1	111.9	22.7
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:
SK	16.3	24.7	27.2	79.8	102.3	29.0
FI	16.0	28.5	:	:	:	37.9
SE	20.6	33.2	:	:	:	33.0
UK	16.0	27.7	:	:	112.5	26.2

Source: Eurostat - Agricultural prices and price indices

Figure 3.5.4 – Agricultural land prices (Euro/ ha), 2006


Data on agricultural land prices in 2006 show big differences between the Member States for which figures are available. The highest prices can be seen in Luxembourg, at 164 340 Euro/ha - which is more than two hundred times the prices paid in Lithuania per hectare (734 Euro). Figure 3.5.4 shows that agricultural land prices in the new Member States are lower than in the other countries.

Figure 3.5.5 – Rent of agricultural land (Euro/ha), 2006


In the 12 Member States for which data on agricultural land rents are available, the highest rents are found in the Netherlands (466 Euro/ha) and Denmark (456 Euro/ha). Lithuania has the lowest rents (33 Euro/ha). Although agricultural land prices in Malta are very high (128 116 Euro/ha), the agricultural land rents are at the lower end of the scale.

IV

**Main agricultural
products**

4.1 Crop production

The statistical sub-collection for crop products (within the collection of agricultural products) of the Eurostat database refers to areas under cultivation (expressed in hectares), harvested production (expressed in tonnes) and yield per hectare (expressed in 100kg/hectare).

The data are obtained by sample surveys supplemented by estimates based on expert observations and administrative data. The sources are not the same for each Member State, but are adapted to national conditions and statistical practices. However, the data from the different sources should be harmonised.

In the EU-27, the most important crops on arable land are cereals (including rice). These are followed by forage plants. However, the importance within each country can vary significantly, due to different climatic conditions, production and consumer behaviour, or historical reasons, etc.

Vegetables and fruits are becoming more and more important crops for food consumption and in value terms. Their distribution among the EU-27 can be very widespread (like apples) or specifically located in certain countries or even regions (like aubergines). Most of these products are relatively concentrated in Mediterranean countries, as the climatic conditions in the south of Europe are generally more conducive to vegetable and fruit production.

4.1.1 Main crops

Table 4.1.1 – Harvested production of some of the main crops, 2007

	Cereals total (including rice)	Field peas and others¹	Sugar beet²	Rape³	Sunflower⁴
	1000 t				
EU-27	260,302	1,523	114,810	18,128	4,783
EU-25	249,161	1,502	114,095	17,699	3,761
BE	2,587	4	5,747	39	0
BG	3,202	4	16	80	504
CZ	7,153	56	2,890	1,032	52
DK	8,222	13	2,255	596	0
DE	40,505	180	26,114	5,307	47
EE	860	10	0	109	0
IE	1,969	:	45	18	0
EL	3,823	6	862	0	5
ES	23,896	192	5,116	35	726
FR	59,066	619	32,371	4,620	1,405
IT	20,249	38	4,770	15	271
CY	100	0	0	0	0
LV	1,535	2	11	212	0
LT	3,017	24	704	330	0
LU	148	1	0	18	0
HU	9,669	49	1,616	498	1,032
MT	0	0	0	0	0
NL	1,623	3	5,512	12	0
AT	4,595	57	2,651	142	63
PL	27,143	35	12,088	2,125	5
PT	1,103	0	320	0	17
RO	7,939	17	699	349	519
SI	494	4	262	17	0
SK	2,949	16	855	336	135
FI	4,044	9	567	119	0
SE	5,059	38	2,189	223	0
UK	19,354	145	7,150	1,896	2

Source: Eurostat - Crop production database

¹⁾ Field peas and others: 2006 data for NL, PL and UK

²⁾ Sugar beet: 2006 data for SI, SE and UK

³⁾ Rape: 2006 data for IE

⁴⁾ Sunflower: 2005 data for UK

Figure 4.1.1 – Evolution of cereals and sugar beet production, EU-27, 2001-2007

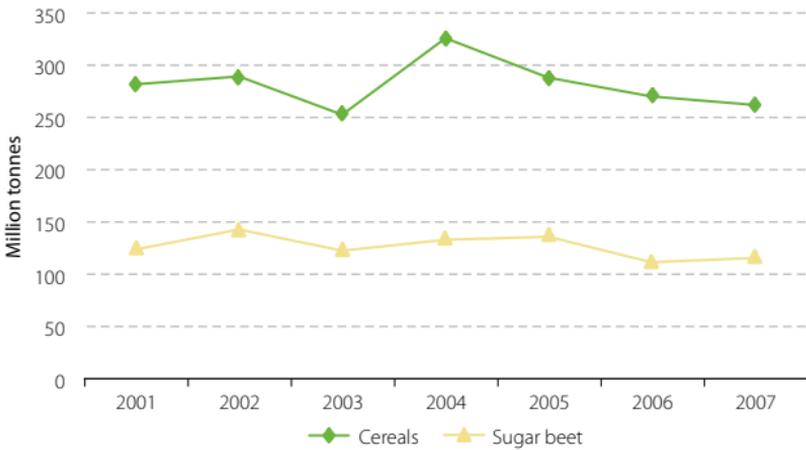
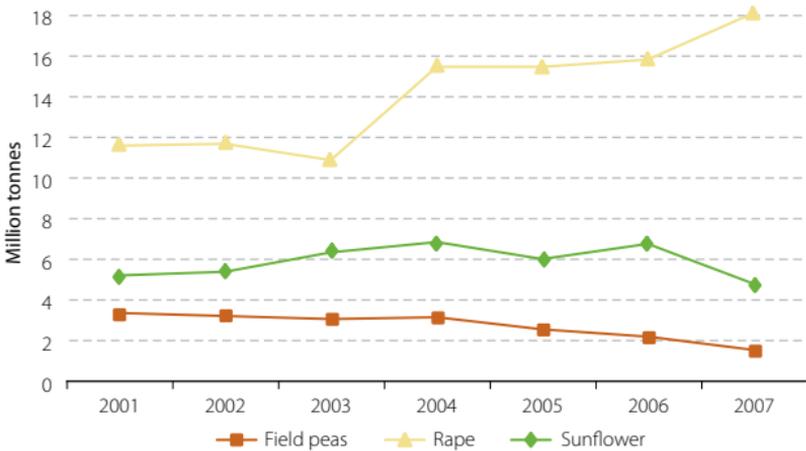


Figure 4.1.2 – Evolution of sunflower, rape and field peas production, EU-27, 2001-2007



Following a very high increase in 2004 (+29% compared to 2003), cereals production showed a major decrease between 2004 and 2007 (-20%). A similar trend is observed for sugar beet although less pronounced (+8% compared to 2003 and -13% between 2004 and 2007). Whereas EU-27 cereals production decreased in 2007 (-3%) for the third consecutive year, sugar beet production increased by almost 4% compared to the previous year.

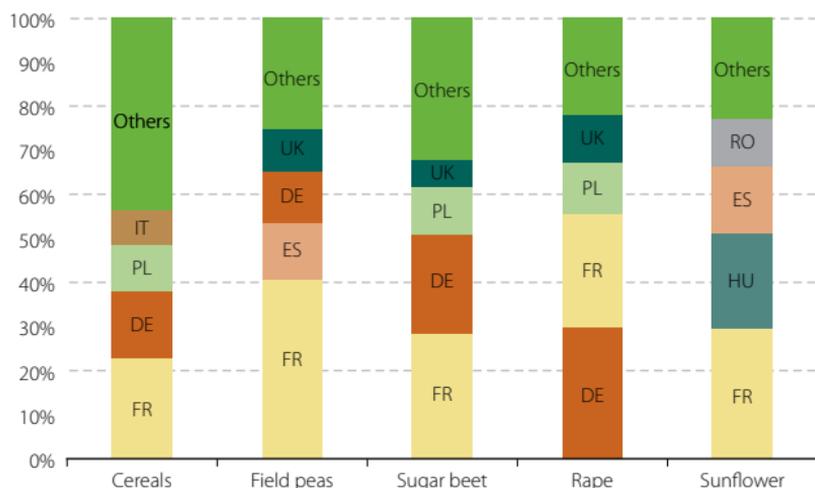
A huge increase (+65%) between 2003 and 2007 in the production of rape is observed. This was mainly in 2004 (+42% compared to 2003) and 2007 (+13% compared to 2006).

This is possibly the result, among other factors, of the policy of encouraging the production and use of biofuels such as bio-diesel, which is produced using rape and sunflower seeds.

Sunflower followed a completely different trend, maintaining more or less the same production levels between 2003 and 2006. In 2007, due to very bad climatic conditions in some producer countries, production decreased by 29% compared with 2006. For instance, Romania and Bulgaria observed decreases of 66% and 57% respectively in sunflower seed production between 2006 and 2007.

Field peas production has been on the decrease since 2001 (-51% in 2007 compared to 2001). Most of this decrease (-30%) took place between 2006 and 2007. The biggest producer of field peas (France) recorded a decrease of 40% between 2006 and 2007.

Figure 4.1.3 – Share of main crops production between Member States, 2007



These crops are produced in almost all EU countries. However, a small group of 4 countries (varying from crop to crop) are responsible for most of this production.

Poland is the third biggest producer of cereals in the EU-27.

More than half of the production of field peas takes place in France and Spain, with the former accounting for more than 40% of the total.

For sugar beet and rape, France and Germany make up more than 50% of EU-27 production. Similarly, most sunflower seed is produced by France and Hungary. 2007 was a very bad production year for this crop in Romania. While Romania was the biggest producer of sunflower seed among the Member States in 2006, it was only the fourth biggest in 2007.

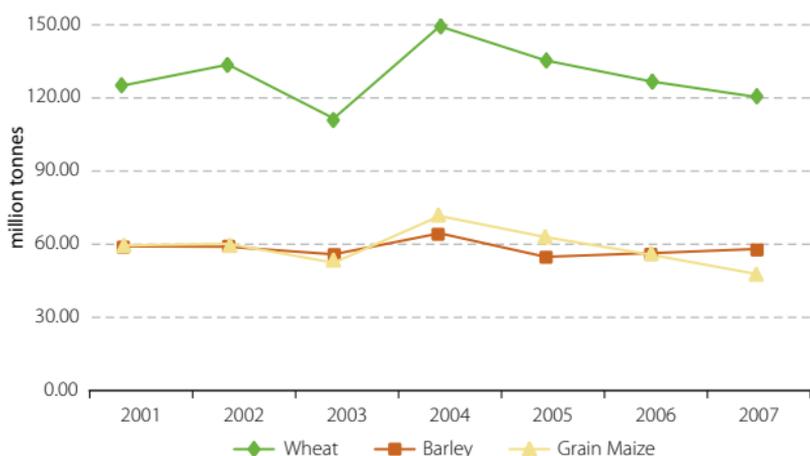
4.1.2 Cereals

Table 4.1.2 – Harvested production of the most important cereals, 2007

	Wheat	Barley	Grain maize	Rye and meslin	Rice
	1000 t				
EU-27	120,253	57,871	47,532	7,992	2,723
EU-25	114,786	56,866	43,276	7,960	2,662
BE	1,548	365	603	3	0
BG	2,400	461	328	10	31
CZ	3,939	1,893	759	178	0
DK	4,507	3,156	0	143	0
DE	20,926	10,480	3,481	2,761	0
EE	322	373	0	61	0
IE	685	1,130	0	0	0
EL	1,403	265	1,768	38	201
ES	6,350	11,598	3,478	271	713
FR	32,830	9,456	14,063	118	91
IT	7,211	1,206	9,891	8	1,493
CY	10	90	0	0	0
LV	807	351	0	181	0
LT	1,391	1,014	26	165	0
LU	71	45	2	7	0
HU	3,988	1,041	4,026	77	10
MT	0	0	0	0	0
NL	990	260	231	11	0
AT	1,399	811	1,556	199	0
PL	8,317	4,008	1,722	3,392	0
PT	136	74	647	24	155
RO	3,067	544	3,928	22	30
SI	144	74	305	3	0
SK	1,441	695	675	57	0
FI	755	1,895	0	89	0
SE	2,255	1,439	0	138	0
UK	13,362	5,149	0	38	0

Source: Eurostat - Crop production database

Figure 4.1.4 – Evolution of wheat, barley and grain maize production, EU-27, 2001 -2007



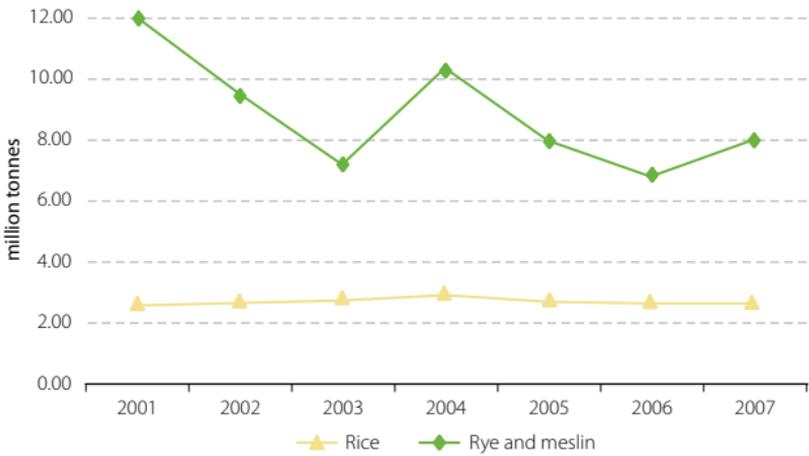
The 2007 production levels for the EU-27 for these crops are very similar to the levels at the beginning of the 21st century. However, the production trend in 2003 and 2004 became rather unstable due to the very bad year (dry) of 2003 and the very good year of 2004. Wheat, barley and grain maize production levels decreased by 16%, 5% and 13% respectively from 2002 to 2003. In the following year these levels rose by 34%, 15% and 37% respectively, the highest rise since 2001.

Barley production decreased by almost 2% between 2001 and 2007, but increased by 3% between 2006 and 2007. This makes barley production higher than grain maize production in 2007.

Grain maize production decreased by almost 20% between 2001 and 2007 and by 14% between 2006 and 2007.

In 2004 a downward trend started for wheat and grain maize, partially due to the introduction of decoupled payments under the Common Agriculture Policy.

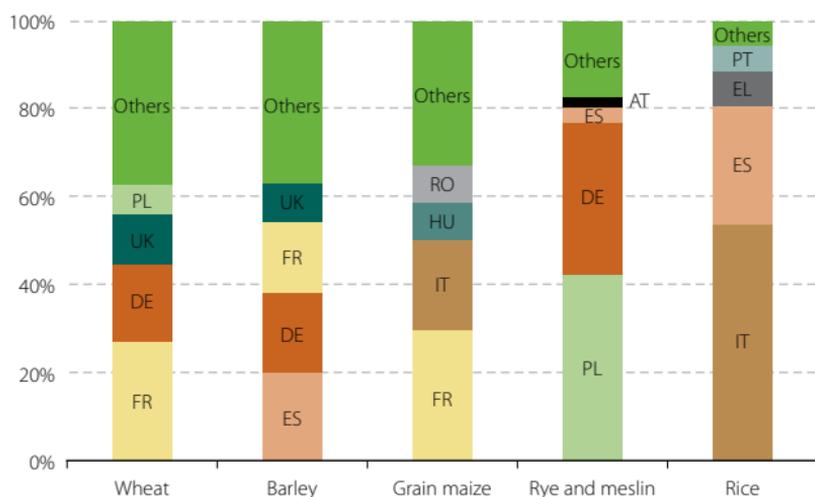
Figure 4.1.5 – Evolution of rye and rice production, EU-27, 2001-2007



Rye and meslin production decreased by almost 34% between 2001 and 2007, but increased by almost 18% between 2006 and 2007.

Rice production seems to remain quite stable (-2% between 2001 and 2007 and no change observed between 2006 and 2007).

Figure 4.1.6 – Share of cereal production between Member States, 2007



The four main countries producing the different cereals presented account for more than 60% of EU-27 production. For rye and meslin and rice, this share is over 80%.

France and Germany, the two main producers of wheat, are responsible for more than 40% of EU-27 production.

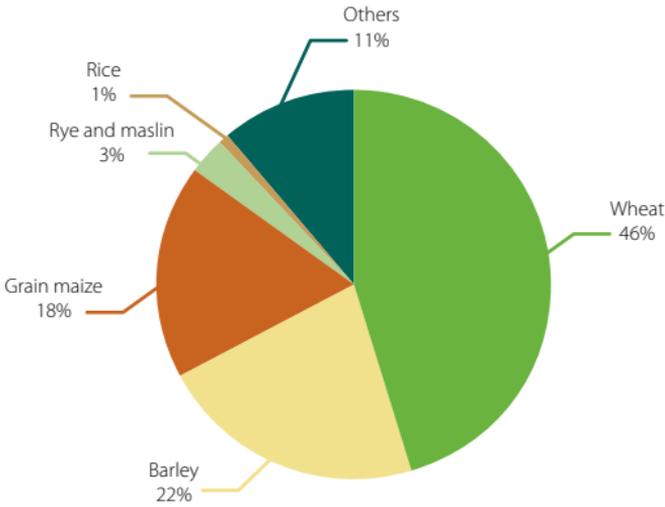
With an increase in production of almost 40% between 2006 (a very dry year on the Iberian Peninsula) and 2007, Spain became the biggest producer of barley and accounts for 20% of EU-27 production.

France and Italy, the two main producers of grain maize, make up more than 50% of EU-27 production. Despite decreases of 51% and 56%, Hungary and Romania remain the third and fourth biggest producers of grain maize respectively.

Germany and Poland have a share of almost 80% of EU-27 rye production.

Only 8 countries produce rice in the European Union, one of them, Italy, accounting for more than 50% of EU-27 rice production.

Figure 4.1.7 – Harvested production of cereals by type, EU-27, 2007



Wheat, barley and grain maize are the main cereal types grown in the European Union.

With a cereals harvested production level of around 261 million tonnes, more than 120 million tonnes are taken up by wheat production (46% of all cereal production). Barley has a production level of almost 58 million tonnes and accounts for 22% of all cereal production. Grain maize has a production level of around 47 million tonnes and an 18% share of cereals harvested production.

With a production level of almost 8 millions tonnes, rye and meslin made up 3% of this year's cereals harvested production.

Rice production accounts for 1% of the total harvested production of cereals, at around 3 million tonnes.

4.1.3 Fruits and vegetables

Table 4.1.3 – Harvested production of certain fruits and vegetables, 2007

	Tomatoes ¹	Carrots ²	Onions ³	Apples ⁴	Pears ⁵	Oranges ⁶
	1000 t					
EU-27	15,323	5,415	5,306	9,750	2,677	6,171
BE	238	236	55	348	280	0
BG	133	10	20	26	1	0
CZ	9	23	51	134	3	0
DK	18	69	56	32	9	0
DE	63	518	378	912	47	0
EE	1	14	0	2	:	0
IE	:	:	:	:	:	0
EL	1,450	37	199	264	47	970
ES	3,664	478	1,174	662	511	2,676
FR	740	625	321	2,080	234	1
IT	6,026	549	361	2,073	841	2,294
CY	34	2	7	10	1	29
LV	0	32	17	31	1	0
LT	2	58	16	36	2	0
LU	0	0	0	9	2	0
HU	229	78	65	188	12	0
MT	17	2	8	0	0	1
NL	685	543	1,085	391	260	0
AT	45	74	98	478	176	0
PL	246	902	653	1,039	29	0
PT	993	54	:	258	140	201
RO	555	173	312	375	49	0
SI	5	3	5	119	11	0
SK	29	8	9	18	0	0
FI	38	68	23	4	:	0
SE	18	108	29	20	2	0
UK	86	752	376	243	21	0

Source: Eurostat - Crop production database

¹⁾ Tomatoes: 2006 data for BE, DK,FR,LV,LT,SI,FI

²⁾ Carrots: 2005 data for ES, 2006 data for BE,CZ,DK,FR,SI

³⁾ Onions: 2005 data for SE, 2006 data for BE,CZ,DK,FR,SI

⁴⁾ Apples: 2005 data for CZ, 2006 data for DK,FR,SI

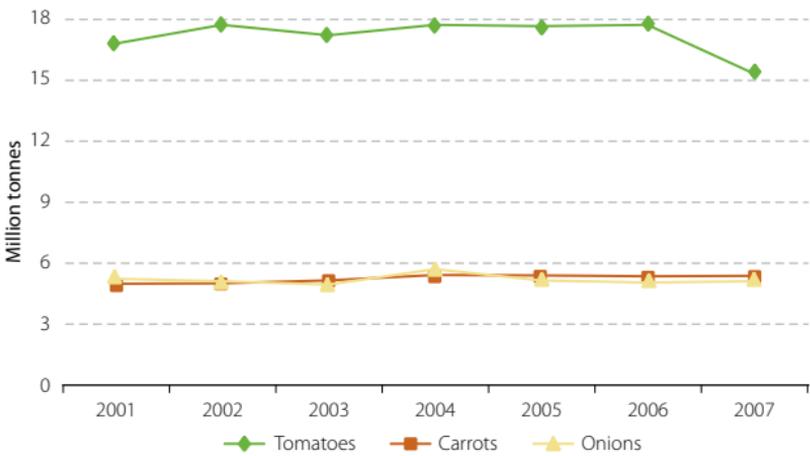
⁵⁾ Pears: 2005 data for CZ, SE, 2006 data for DK,FR,SI

⁶⁾ Oranges: 2006 data for FR

In the European Union, the most important vegetables in terms of quantities are tomatoes (around 15.3 million tonnes), carrots (around 5.4 million tonnes) and onions (around 5.1 million tonnes each), whereas the main fruits are apples (around 9.8 million tonnes), oranges (around 6.2 million tonnes) and pears (around 2.6 million tonnes).

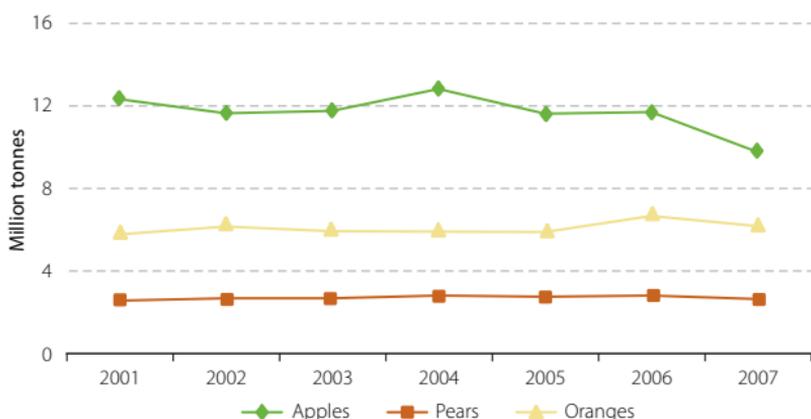
While apple and pear production is spread among the Member States, orange production, like other citrus fruits, is located in Mediterranean countries.

Figure 4.1.8 – Evolution of the production of certain vegetables, EU-27, 2001-2007



Whereas onion and carrot production levels have remained quite stable over the years, tomato production has varied appreciably (+5% between 2001 and 2002, no change between 2002 and 2006 and -13% between 2006 and 2007).

Figure 4.1.9 – Evolution of the production of certain fruits, EU-27, 2001-2007



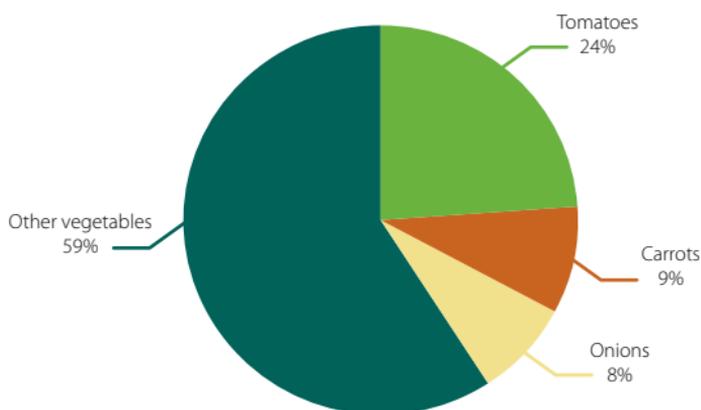
Production of the main fruits decreased between 2006 and 2007.

An average decrease in apple production must be highlighted (-21% between 2001 and 2007 and -17% between 2006 and 2007).

Pear production increased slightly between 2001 and 2007 (+3%) but registered a decrease of 6% between 2006 and 2007.

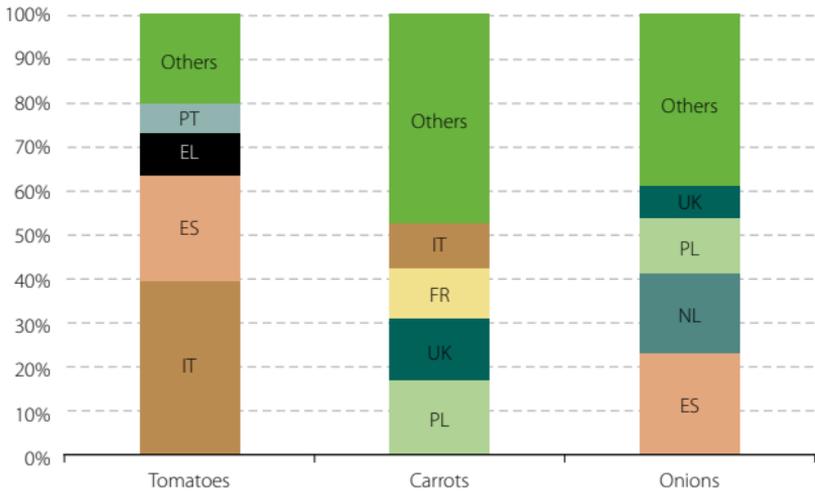
As regards oranges, production increased by almost 7% in 2007 compared with 2001 but registered a decrease of almost 8% in 2007 compared with 2006.

Figure 4.1.10 – Share of certain vegetables in total vegetable production, EU-27, 2007



In 2007, tomatoes remained the most widespread vegetable produced, accounting for 24% (around 15.3 million tonnes) of total vegetable production in the EU-27.

Figure 4.1.11 – Share of carrot, tomato and onion production between Member States, EU-27, 2007

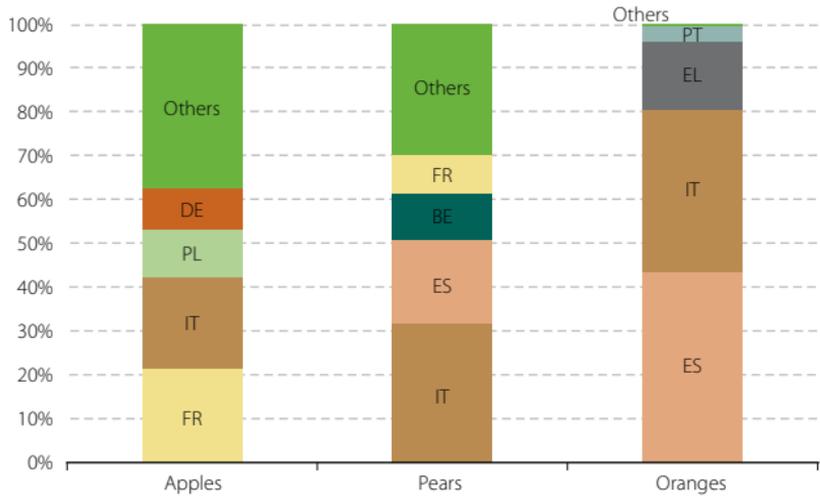


More than 60% of tomato production comes from Italy and Spain.

The four biggest producers of carrots (Poland, United Kingdom, France and Italy) account for around 40% of production. More than 50% of carrot production comes from the others countries, which means that carrot production is much better distributed over the 27 Member States than tomatoes.

Onions are mainly produced in Spain, the Netherlands, Poland and the United Kingdom.

Figure 4.1.12 – Share of apple, pear and orange production between Member States, EU-27, 2007



As regards fruits, half of apple production comes from France, Italy, Poland and Germany, half of pear production from Italy, Spain and Belgium and more than 80% of oranges are produced in Spain, Italy and Greece.

4.1.4 Vineyard and olive trees

Table 4.1.4 – Vineyard area, EU27, 2007

	Vineyard total ¹	Vineyard for wine ²	Vineyard for table grape ³	Vineyard for raisin ⁴
	1000 ha			
EU-27	3,710	3,526	139	37
BE	-	-	-	-
BG	127	114	7	0
CZ	16	13	0	0
DK	-	-	-	-
DE	100	100	0	0
EE	-	-	-	-
IE	-	-	-	-
EL	113	67	12	35
ES	1,160	1,136	21	2
FR	842	834	8	0
IT	78	712	71	0
CY	9	8	0	0
LV	-	-	-	-
LT	-	-	-	-
LU	1	1	0	0
HU	87	80	3	0
MT	-	-	-	-
NL	-	-	-	-
AT	44	44	0	0
PL	-	-	-	-
PT	223	217	6	0
RO	185	172	12	0
SI	16	16	0	0
SK	12	11	0	0
FI	-	-	-	-
SE	-	-	-	-
UK	0	-	-	-

Source: Eurostat - Crop production database

¹ Vineyard total: 2005 data for ES; 2006 data for CZ,GR,FR,RO,SI

² Vineyard for wine: 2003 data for CZ; 2005 data for ES; 2006 data for GR,FR,SI

³ Vineyard for table grape: 2005 data for ES; 2006 data for GR,FR

⁴ Vineyard for raisin: 2005 data for ES; 2006 data for GR

The vineyard area in EU-27 was 3.7 million hectares, of which 95% is dedicated to wine production. The European Union is the largest wine production region in the world. Within EU-27, Spain represents 31% of the total vineyard area. Italy and Greece are the most important countries for vineyard areas dedicated to the production of desert grapes and raisins respectively.

8% of the EU-27 vineyard area is located in the two new Member States (Bulgaria and Romania), both important wine producers.

Figure 4.1.13 – Distribution of the EU-27 vineyard area, 2007

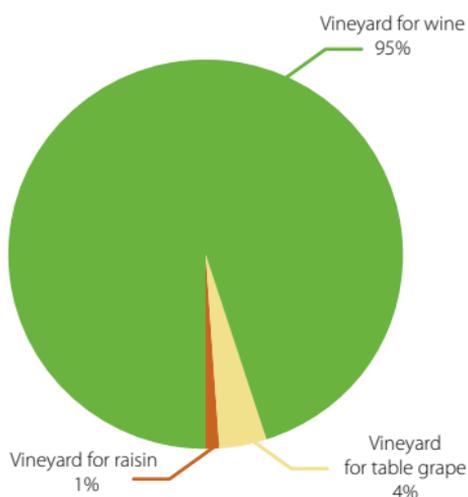


Figure 4.1.14 – Distribution of the EU-27 vineyard area between Member States, 2007

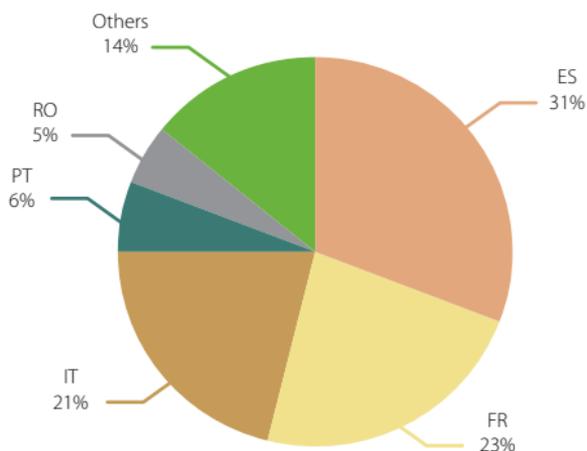
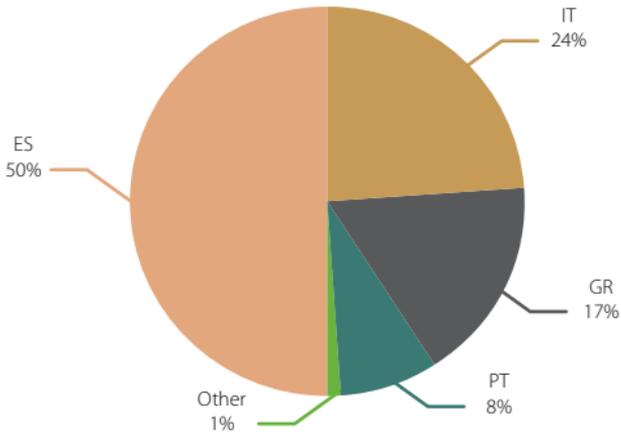


Figure 4.1.15 – Distribution of the EU-27 olive trees area between Member States, 2007



Olive oil is another very significant EU Mediterranean area product. 99% of it is concentrated in 4 countries, Spain accounting for more than half.

4.1.5 Land use

Table 4.1.5 – Land use, 2007

	Area Total	UAA ¹	Arable Land ²	Land under permanent crops ³	Land under permanent grassland ⁴	Wooded area ⁵
	1000 ha	%				
EU-27	432,321	43.1	25.4	2.8	12.9	:
BE	3,053	44.9	27.5	0.7	16.6	20.2
BG	11,100	46.1	27.5	1.8	16.5	33.7
CZ	7,887	53.9	33.3	0.5	11.8	33.6
DK	4,310	62.6	57.5	0.2	5.4	11.3
DE	35,705	47.5	33.3	0.6	13.7	:
EE	4,523	16.8	12.3	0.2	4.3	50.1
IE	7,030	60.6	16.4	0.0	44.2	:
EL	13,196	30.2	15.7	8.6	2.1	30.4
ES	50,536	50.0	24.7	10.0	15.0	37.3
FR	54,919	58.9	38.5	2.0	18.1	28.3
IT	30,132	44.3	24.4	8.5	11.1	34.7
CY	925	17.6	12.4	4.7	0.5	:
LV	6,459	28.5	18.4	0.2	9.9	45.3
LT	6,530	41.3	28.1	0.5	12.7	32.4
LU	259	50.7	23.6	0.6	26.4	34.8
HU	9,303	62.4	48.3	2.1	10.9	19.6
MT	32	32.6	25.3	4.1	:	:
NL	3,735	50.8	27.9	1.0	21.3	9.3
AT	8,387	38.6	16.4	0.8	21.3	39.5
PL	31,268	51.7	37.6	1.2	10.5	29.5
PT	9,191	40.4	12.9	8.4	18.8	:
RO	23,839	58.0	37.0	1.5	18.8	29.6
SI	2,027	24.6	8.6	1.3	14.7	66.0
SK	4,903	39.4	27.4	0.5	10.8	40.9
FI	33,815	6.8	6.7	0.0	0.1	:
SE	44,847	7.1	5.9	0.0	1.2	52.4
UK	24,410	68.7	22.5	0.1	23.4	:

Source: Eurostat - Crop production database

¹⁾ 2003 data for UK; 2006 data for EE, IE, FR

²⁾ 2003 data for UK; 2006 data for EE, IE, FR

³⁾ 2004 data for CZ, UK; 2006 data for IE, FR

⁴⁾ 2004 data for UK; 2006 data for EE, IE, FR

⁵⁾ 2006 data for FR

Utilised Agricultural Area makes up 43% of the whole EU-27 territory. UAA varies considerably from one country to another: from only 7% in Finland and Sweden to almost 70% in the United Kingdom.

Of this Utilised Agricultural Area, arable land accounts for a quarter of the whole EU-27 territory. DK has the biggest share of arable land on its territory (57%).

Of the UAA, land under permanent grassland takes up 13% of the EU-27 territory. While Ireland has 44% of its territory covered by permanent grassland, extreme north and south countries (Finland and Cyprus) have less than 1% of their territory covered by permanent grassland.

Land under permanent crops makes up only 3% of the EU-27 territory. However, Spain has a share of more 10% of permanent crops on its territory.

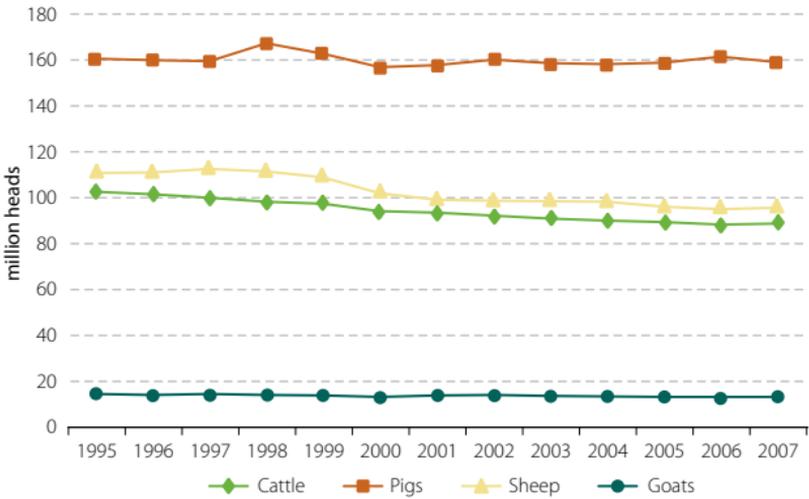
4.2 Animal production

This chapter presents information on trends in both livestock numbers and meat and milk production in the European Union (EU). The data are obtained directly from the EU Member States in accordance with the requirements of EU legislation and specific agreements on animal production statistics. These data are thus used not only by European and national institutions but also by third country administrations, stakeholders, scientists and the general public for policy-making, risk management, market analysis, production forecasts, research, information, etc. More detailed statistical data on animal production are available on Eurostat's website. Metadata describing the scope of the statistical collections, together with short descriptions of the methodological background, can also be found on this website.

Serious animal disease outbreaks, such as the BSE crisis in 1996 and 2000, foot-and-mouth disease in 2001 and avian influenza in 2005, had disturbing effects not only on EU animal production but also on society and the economy in general. On the other hand, trade globalisation, consumer demands and EU enlargement are imposing new challenges on EU animal production. To face these challenges, the Common Agricultural Policy aims to: (i) stabilise EU markets; (ii) ensure a fair standard of living for farmers; (iii) restore levels of consumption of animal products; and (iv) make EU animal products more competitive on the world market. The main market measures are direct payments to producers, payments for private storage and the public storage regime. All these economic, social and political variables are reflected in the EU's animal production trends over the years.

4.2.1 Livestock and meat production

Figure 4.2.1 – EU-27 Livestock numbers, 1995 – 2007



Cattle, sheep and goat livestock numbers have declined slightly over the past decade while pig numbers have remained more or less stable throughout the EU.

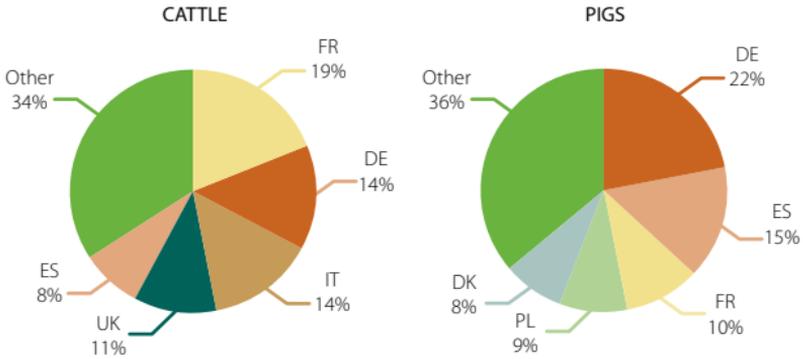
From 2006 to 2007, the number of EU cattle and goats increased by 0.6%, and 0.1% respectively. Sheep numbers were almost unchanged. On the other hand, over the same period the number of pigs decreased by 1.2%.

Table 4.2.1 – Animals slaughtered by species, 2007

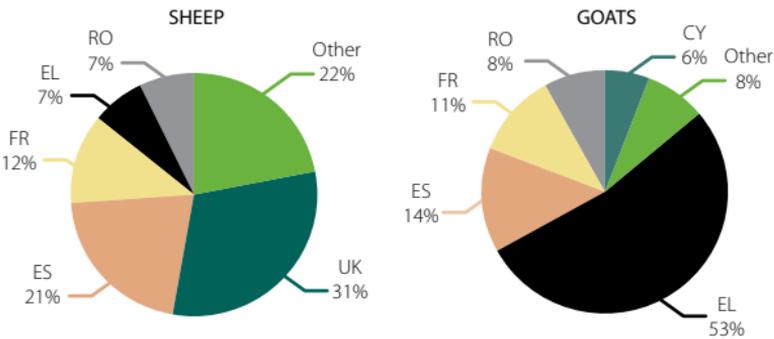
	Cattle	Pigs	Sheep	Goats	Equidae	Poultry
	1000t					
EU-27	8,170	22,598	1,021	72	55	10,195
BE	273	1,063	1	:	3	:
BG	6	41	9	0	:	100
CZ	79	360	2	0	0	217
DK	130	1,802	2	:	:	171
DE	1,185	4,985	44	1	3	1,087
EE	15	38	1	0	0	12
IE	581	205	66	:	:	122
EL	58	122	73	38	:	162
ES	658	3,513	217	10	5	1,321
FR	1,532	2,281	119	8	5	1,716
IT	1,127	1,603	59	2	25	733
CY	4	55	3	4	0	29
LV	23	40	0	0	0	21
LT	56	99	1	0	0	68
LU	9	10	0	:	:	0
HU	35	489	1	0	0	388
MT	1	8	0	0	0	5
NL	386	1,290	13	0	1	721
AT	216	531	0	0	0	109
PL	365	2,091	1	0	12	1,143
PT	91	364	13	1	0	271
RO	211	491	67	6	:	:
SI	36	33	0	0	0	59
SK	23	114	1	0	0	84
FI	89	213	1	0	0	95
SE	134	264	5	0	1	104
UK	882	739	325	0	0	1,457

Source: EUROSTAT data and estimates

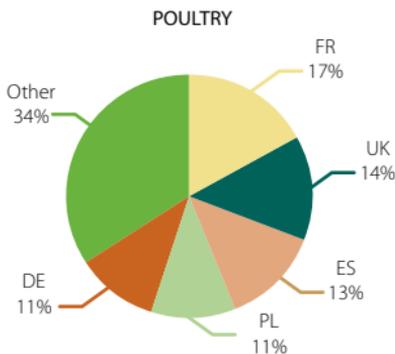
Figure 4.2.2 – Slaughter by Member State (five major countries), 1000t, 2007



Germany, Spain and France produce almost half (47%) of EU pig meat. As regards cattle meat, the same situation (47%) is observed for France, Germany and Italy.

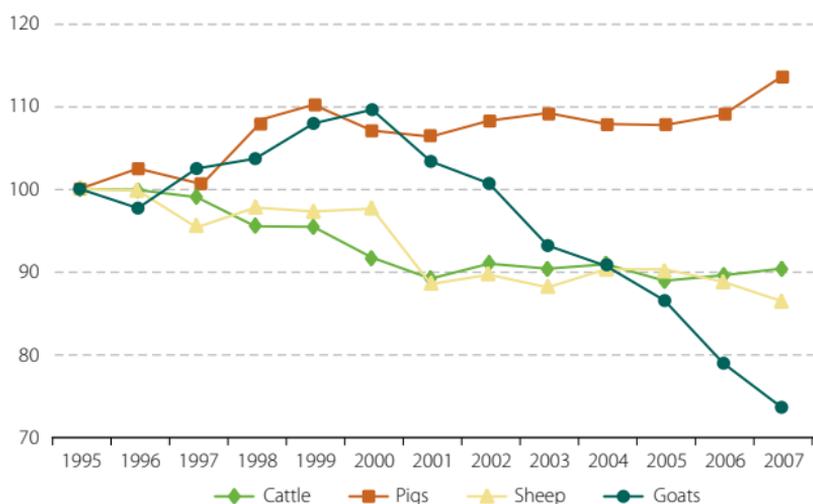


The United Kingdom and Spain produce more than half (52%) of EU sheep meat, while Greece alone produces more than half (53%) of EU goat meat.



In terms of poultry meat, five Member States (France, the United Kingdom, Spain, Poland, and Germany) account for two thirds of total EU production.

Figure 4.2.3 – Index of slaughter (in tonnes) by species, EU-27

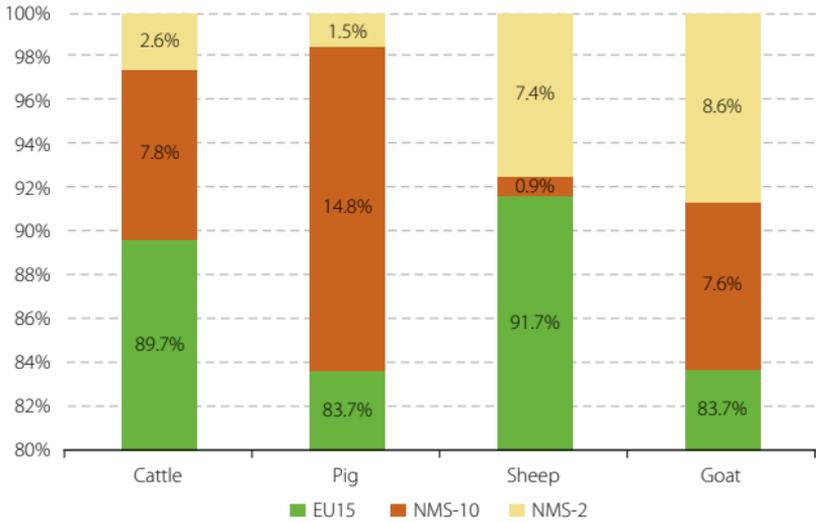


As regards meat production in the EU-27 since 1995, a downward trend in terms of tonnes of animals slaughtered has been observed for cattle (-9.7%), sheep (-13.6%) and goats (-26.3%), while the numbers of pigs slaughtered have increased (13.5%).

The weight of pigs slaughtered rose rapidly between 1997 and 1999, dropped slightly between 1999 and 2001, and then slowly picked up again from 2001 to 2007 when a new maximum was registered. The slaughter of cattle declined between 1995 and 2001, recovered partially in 2002, fell moderately until 2005 and recovered in 2007. Slaughter of sheep fell sharply between 2000 and 2001 and has remained relatively stable since then. The weight of goats slaughtered has been on the decline since 2000.

From 2006 to 2007, the production of meat from pigs and cattle increased by 4.2% and 0.8% respectively. On the other hand, the production of sheep and goat meat decreased by 2.7% and 6.7% respectively.

Figure 4.2.4 – European Union enlargement effect on the number of slaughtered animals, % of EU-27, 2007



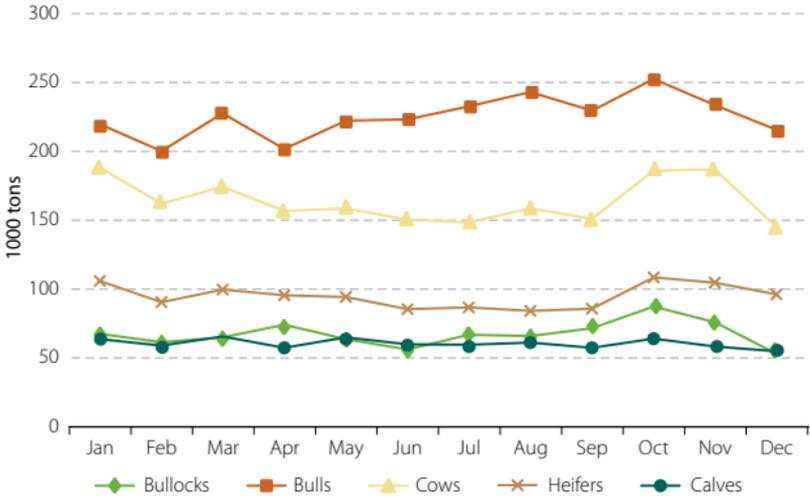
One effect of enlargement of the European Union from 15 to 25 Member States in 2004 was to increase the Union's production of meat from pigs, cattle and goats. The further enlargement to 27 Member States in 2007 mainly led to an increase in sheep and goat meat production.

Table 4.2.2 – Cattle slaughter by animal category, 1000t, 2007

	Total Cattle	Calves	Heifers	Cows	Bullock	Bulls
	1000t					
EU-27	8,169.7	847.7	1,216.5	2,282.7	807.2	3,008.7
BE	248.8	48.0	4.8	121.6	0.3	74.0
BG	5.9	0.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	1.6
CZ	79.3	0.5	5.4	29.4	0.1	44.0
DK	130.0	1.7	12.7	53.0	2.1	60.5
DE	1,185.2	39.9	138.0	402.8	11.5	593.0
EE	14.7	0.6	1.9	6.5	0.2	5.4
IE	580.9	0.0	142.4	108.7	279.3	50.5
EL	57.7	14.9	7.0	6.6	0.0	29.2
ES	658.0	28.7	196.2	93.3	0.0	339.8
FR	1,531.8	219.4	157.0	610.5	101.8	443.1
IT	1,126.7	128.7	158.9	138.4	1.0	691.5
CY	3.9	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	1.9
LV	22.8	2.0	2.1	7.3	0.0	11.4
LT	56.0	0.7	9.7	20.7	0.0	24.9
LU	9.2	0.5	1.5	2.4	0.4	4.5
HU	34.5	0.2	3.8	18.9	0.3	11.4
MT	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.8
NL	385.6	212.1	2.6	142.6	0.0	28.3
AT	215.6	8.7	28.0	60.0	8.4	110.4
PL	364.9	14.3	52.7	126.4	0.1	171.4
PT	91.3	12.5	13.9	14.0	1.2	49.9
RO	203.2	104.7	0.0	91.3	2.4	5.5
SI	36.2	2.1	3.8	5.5	0.1	24.7
SK	22.6	0.3	1.6	11.7	0.0	9.4
FI	88.6	0.8	9.1	26.5	0.0	52.2
SE	133.1	4.3	12.4	45.1	14.6	56.6
UK	882.0	1.3	248.4	136.0	383.4	112.9

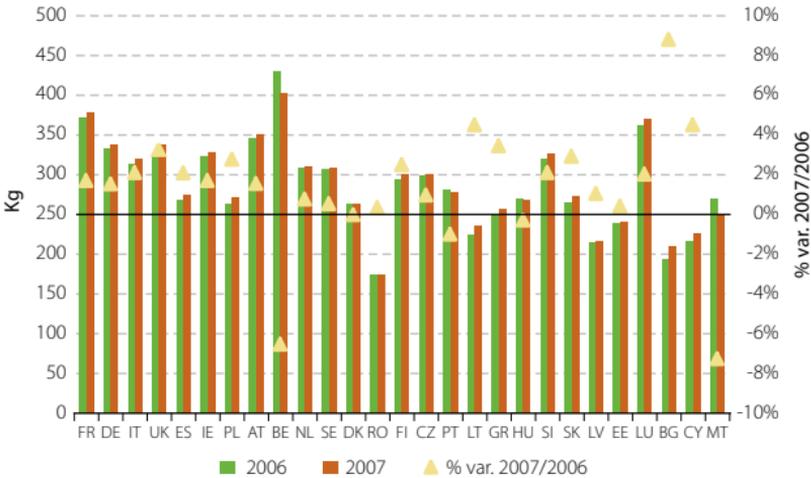
Source: EUROSTAT data

Figure 4.2.5 – Cattle slaughtered by animal category, 1000t, 2007



Annual cattle production in 2007 shows a visible peak in October and November while being relatively stable throughout the rest of the year.

Figure 4.2.6 – Carcass weight for adult cattle, kg and %, 2006 and 2007



The average carcass weight of EU adult cattle remained relatively stable from 2006 to 2007 at around 320 kg. The most significant variations occurred in Bulgaria, Malta and Belgium.

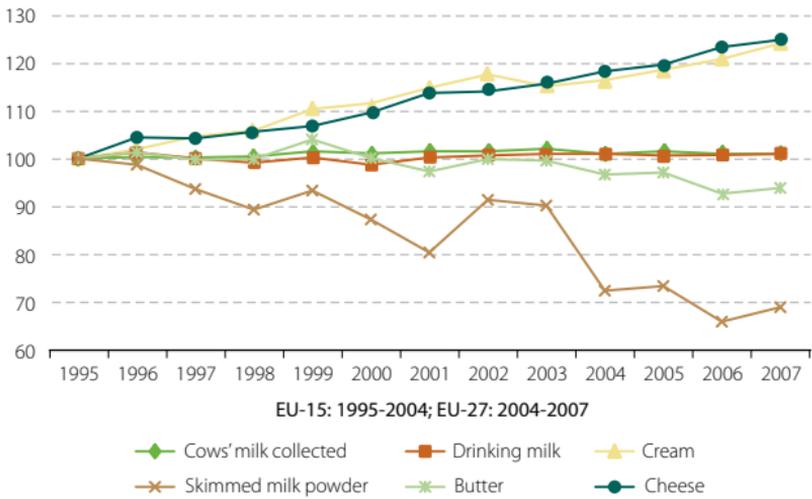
4.2.2 Milk

Table 4.2.3 – Cows' milk collected and products obtained, 2007

	Cows' Milk Collected	Drinking Milk	Cream for Direct Consum.	Skimmed Milk Powder	Butter	Cheese
	1000 t					
EU-27	132,513	28,000	2,400	:	1,830	7,800
BE	2,879	634	136	77	101	68
BG	758	53	2	:	2	73
CZ	2,454	619	43	23	37	113
DK	4,515	486	68	19	36	346
DE	27,307	5,925	562	232	445	2,017
EE	594	83	31	9	8	31
IE	5,241	544	11	83	143	140
GR	648	383	7	:	1	12
ES	5,717	3,519	115	1	38	128
FR	22,914	3,844	405	253	417	1,725
IT	10,090	2,920	126	:	116	1,043
CY	144	81	4	0	0	2
LV	631	95	30	:	6	29
LT	1,350	81	46	:	14	91
LU	259	:	:	:	:	:
HU	1,440	526	7	:	8	72
MT*	41	28	0	0	0	0
NL	10,738	:	:	:	128	730
AT	2,661	813	83	4	34	152
PL	8,734	1,335	232	120	161	607
PT	1,836	919	17	:	28	57
RO	1,144	184	46	5	8	62
SI	530	165	15	:	3	19
SK	964	249	35	8	10	40
FI	2,293	735	53	15	56	102
SE	2,986	926	94	16	27	109
UK	13,647	6,793	289	:	121	374

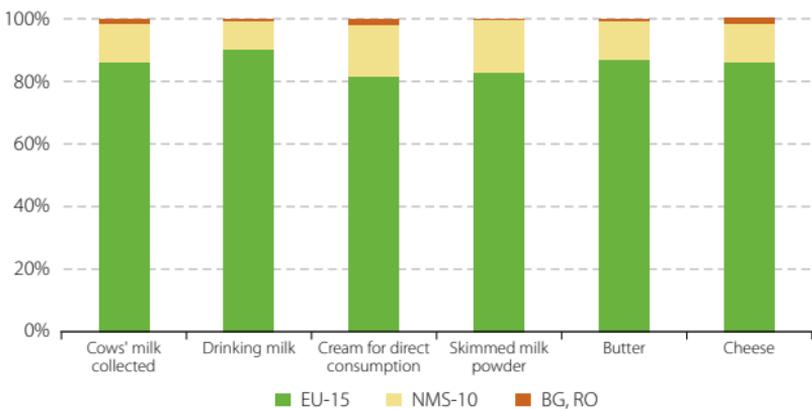
*2006 data

Source: EUROSTAT data

Figure 4.2.7 – Trend in the quantity of cows' milk collected and products obtained

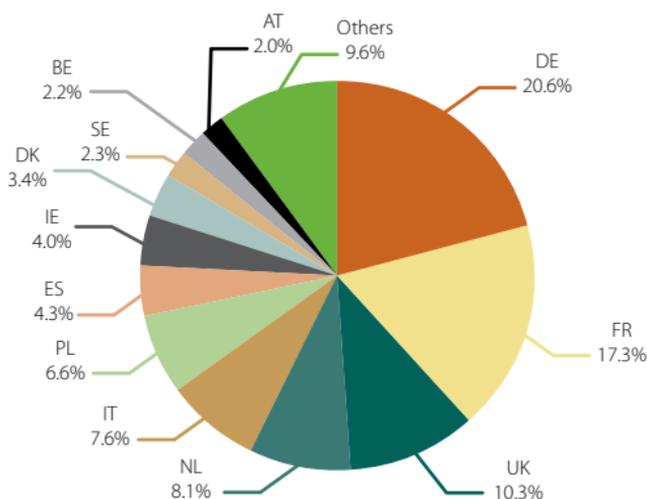
Source: EUROSTAT data and estimates

The quantity of the cows' milk collected remained remarkably stable in the EU-15 between 1995 and 2004 and EU-27 from 2004 to 2007, due to the milk quota system. As for the products obtained, there was a notable increase in the production of cheese and cream for direct consumption. Production of butter has shown a moderate decline, especially since 2003, while the production of skimmed milk powder, which is a residual product, registered a marked fall.

Figure 4.2.8 – Cows' milk and products, % EU-27, 2007

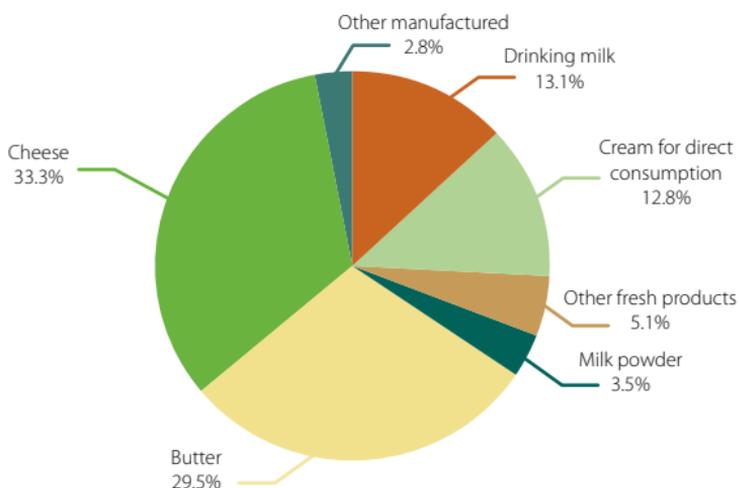
Enlargement of the European Union from 15 to 25 Member States in 2004 resulted in a significantly larger volume of cows' milk collected and of milk products obtained. The further enlargement to 27 Member States in 2007 produced a much smaller increase. Nevertheless, the 15 Member States which made up the EU between 1995 and 2004 still account for more than 80% of the cows' milk collected and products obtained from cows' milk.

Figure 4.2.9 – Cows' milk collected, % EU-27, 2007



Six Member States - Germany, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Italy and Poland - together accounted for more than 70% of the cows' milk collected in the EU.

Figure 4.2.10 – Utilisation of milk, % EU-27, 2007



Of the milk collected, almost one third was used to produce fresh products. Drinking milk and cream for direct consumption each accounted for about 13% of the milk. Other fresh products, such as yoghurt and milk-based drinks, made up about 5%. Over two thirds of the milk was used for manufactured products, with butter and cheese each accounting for about 30% of the total milk volume.

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**Agriculture and
environment**

5 Agriculture and environment

In a Communication from 2006, the Commission adopted a list of 28 agri-environmental indicators to be maintained and further developed¹ which will:

- Provide information on the farmed environment;
- Track the impact of agriculture on the environment;
- Assess the impact of agricultural and environmental policies on the environmental management of farms;
- Inform agricultural and environmental policy discussions;
- Illustrate agri-environmental relationships to the wider public.

These agri-environmental indicators are necessary:

- To assess the impact of policy decisions;
- To identify shortcomings in current measures and needs for new policy initiatives;
- Where appropriate, to improve the targeting and tailoring of the measures to local conditions.

In this chapter, two of those 28 indicators are presented: greenhouse gas emissions of agriculture and irrigable area. Two other indicators are also presented: spendings on fertilisers and soil improvers and spendings on plant protection products.

¹ COM(2006) 508 final

5.1 Pesticides and fertilisers

Table 5.1.1 – Spendings on plant protection products

	2000	2005
	€/ha (arable area and permanent crops)	
BE	218.3	218.0
BG		
CZ		72.0
DK	62.0	74.2
DE	111.6	131.7
EE		10.3
IE	60.6	67.1
EL	72.1	79.2
ES	51.9	44.0
FR		137.7
IT	71.0	65.2
CY		
LV	9.1	
LT		18.8
LU	76.5	92.1
HU	39.2	49.1
MT		96.9
NL	299.7	274.5
AT	67.0	59.6
PL		27.6
PT	37.9	70.6
RO		17.5
SI	98.7	90.7
SK	54.6	61.8
FI	22.6	29.8
SE	37.9	30.3
UK	147.6	147.6

Source: Eurostat economic accounts for agriculture

Values at constant prices (2000=100)

Plant protection products (PPP) are very important in agriculture to preserve the crops, but they can also have negative impacts on environment. Although there is no absolute relationship between the use of PPP and the potential threat to the environment and health, indicators of the intensity of PPP use can be a first step towards a risk evaluation.

PPP represent a broad variety of commercial products and active ingredients. Data are collected on the amounts sold and the application rates of commercial products. However, comparison can be difficult since some products are measured in litres, others in kilograms and the active ingredient content can vary markedly from one product to another. Therefore the intensity is presented here as a relationship between spending and hectares. Prices are also very dependant on the product, from cheap older products requiring high dosages to more expensive modern products which require only a few grams per hectare. More detailed analysis would require additional data on prices and application rates.

Still, high intensity does not necessarily mean a threat to the environment if the products are used properly. To analyse the possible pressures on the environment, data on the PPP content of the soil and the water courses are also needed.

Table 5.1.2 – Spendings on fertilisers and soil improvers

	2000	2005
	€/ha (UAA)	
BE	164.6	155.7
BG*	76.8	41.8
CZ*	31.2	26.1
DK	74.2	63.5
DE	102.2	72.7
EE*	9.9	13.1
IE	76.2	61.8
EL	64.7	50.2
ES	43.7	38.3
FR	98.5	92.3
IT	68.7	76.9
CY	:	:
LV	12.2	:
LT*	34.2	35.8
LU	77.0	75.3
HU	36.0	49.3
MT*	117.1	123.3
NL	128.6	125.9
AT	33.3	32.5
PL*	39.2	39.5
PT	32.4	40.5
RO*	13.6	32.8
SI	64.9	53.3
SK	24.7	33.5
FI	99.1	91.8
SE	71.5	64.7
UK	76.6	56.9

Source: Eurostat, Economic accounts for agriculture

* = 2003 UAA

Values at constant prices (2000=100)

Bought fertilisers are mainly mineral (inorganic) fertilisers. The application of fertilisers is a major contributory factor to increased potential losses through leaching of nitrate and phosphate. The intensity of fertiliser use has implications for agricultural production and for the environment. In particular, problems arise when more fertilisers are used than needed. On the other hand, fertilisers and soil improvers are important inputs for agricultural production.

The price of nitrogen fertilisers, which represent an important share of all fertilisers purchased, can show very large fluctuations linked to the price of energy. Increased spending does not necessarily represent a rise in the volume of fertilisers bought.

UAA is used instead of the combined area of arable land and permanent crops because in many countries mineral fertilisers are regularly used on permanent grasslands. In some countries, such as Hungary, permanent grasslands are farmed very extensively.

Spending/UAA on fertilisers is the highest in Belgium, Netherlands and Malta. The reasons may be either the high share of horticulture and permanent crops, generally intensive farming throughout the country or higher prices of fertilisers.

5.2 Irrigation

Figure 5.2.1 – Irrigable area by country, % of total arable area + permanent crops, 2005



Source: Eurostat, Farm Structure Survey

Irrigable area is the area that is equipped for irrigation. The areas actually irrigated depend on the weather conditions of a particular year while irrigable area refers to the irrigation potential. Data are from the FSS.

Water availability problems occur when the demand for water exceeds the amount available during a certain period. Apart from causing problems providing water for users, overexploitation of water has led to the drying-out of natural areas in western and southern Europe, and to salt-water intrusion in coastal aquifers. (EEA 1995).

The main types of environmental water impact arising from irrigation are, according to IEEP (2000):

- water pollution from nutrients and pesticides due to increased run-off
- damage to habitats and aquifer exhaustion by abstraction of irrigation water
- salinisation, or contamination of water by minerals, of groundwater sources
- ecological effects of large-scale water transfers associated with irrigation projects

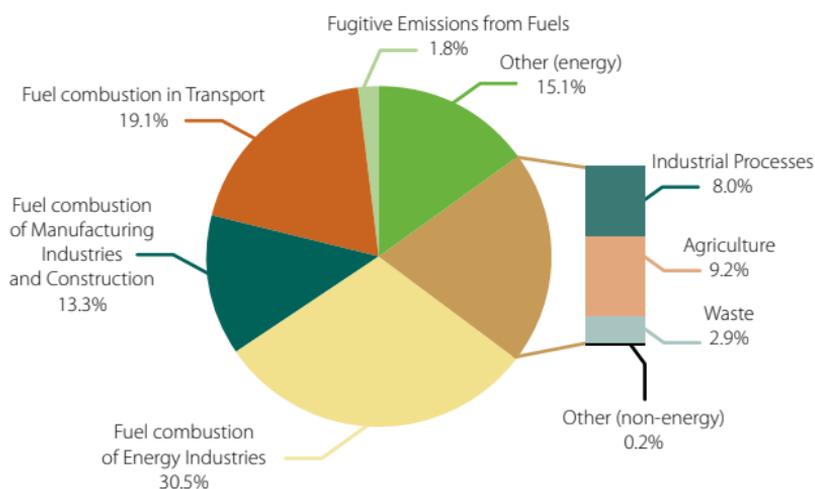
In the EU-25 (excluding Germany) the irrigable area was around 15.6 million ha in 2005, which is approximately 13.5% of the total agricultural area.

The share of irrigable area is the highest in the Mediterranean countries: Greece (51%), Italy (43%), Portugal, Malta and Cyprus (approx. 30%) and Spain (23%). In these countries the irrigation is an essential element of many types of agricultural production. In the other areas of the EU, supplementary irrigation is used improve production in dry summers, with the Netherlands having the highest share of irrigable area (approx. 36%).

The intensity of water use does not only depend on the irrigable area but also on the type of equipment used. Sprinkler and drop irrigation are less water intensive than gravity irrigation, which is still predominant in Spain, Portugal and Italy. Drop irrigation is more expensive than other irrigation methods and it tends to be concentrated in areas with high value crops. Before intensive water use can be considered to have a negative impact on environment, additional information is needed, for example, on the amount used for irrigation compared to the total amount of water available.

5.3 Greenhouse gas emissions of agriculture

Figure 5.3.1 – Greenhouse gas emissions by sector, EU-25, 2005



Source: European Environment Agency / European Topic Centre on Air and Climate Change, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Climate change and the need to avoid its potential consequences is an issue of high priority within the EU. Parties to the Kyoto Protocol agreed an 8% emission reduction target to be achieved in 2008-2012. However, the target is for the EU as a whole and without any specific targets for each type of gas.

Greenhouse gases are:

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂), 82.7% of total greenhouse gas emissions. The main emission source is fossil fuel combustion.
- Methane (CH₄), 7.9% of total greenhouse gas emissions. The main sources are waste, agriculture and fugitive emissions from fuels.
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O), 8.1% of total greenhouse gas emissions. The main sources are agriculture, industrial processes and car catalysts.
- Industrial fluorinated gases (hydrofluorocarbons, perfluoro-carbons, sulphurhexafluoride), 1.4% of total greenhouse gas emissions. They are mainly used in refrigeration and air conditioning applications, magnesium casting and aerosols.

Agriculture contributed 9.2% of the total EU-25 emissions of greenhouse gases in 2004. The main sources of agriculture-related greenhouse gas emissions are enteric fermentation, manure management and agricultural soil management.

Methane emissions mainly occur from enteric fermentation in ruminant animals (cattle and sheep) and from the decomposition of manure under anaerobic conditions. Nitrous oxide emissions are generated during manure storage and by the conversion of nitrogen in soils. Methane and nitrous oxide emissions are thus closely related to the livestock production.



VI

Rural development

6 RURAL DEVELOPMENT – Population census Data

This chapter presents some rural development statistics based on the OECD concept dividing the EU regions according to their degree of rurality.

The data presented are based on the 2001 census (data for Malta were not available).

Different types of regions have been delimited using the updated OECD concept:

The OECD concept distinguishes local administrative units (LAU 1/2) and regions (NUTS 3). A local area unit is a rural community if it has a population density below 150 inhabitants per km². The regions (NUTS 3) are distinguished by their degree of rurality, i.e. by their share of population living in rural local area units.

Three types of regions are used:

- predominantly rural regions: >50% of the population living in rural communities,
- significantly rural regions: 15–50% of the population living in rural communities, and
- predominantly urban regions: <15% of the population living in rural communities.

In addition predominantly rural or significantly rural regions are up-graded:

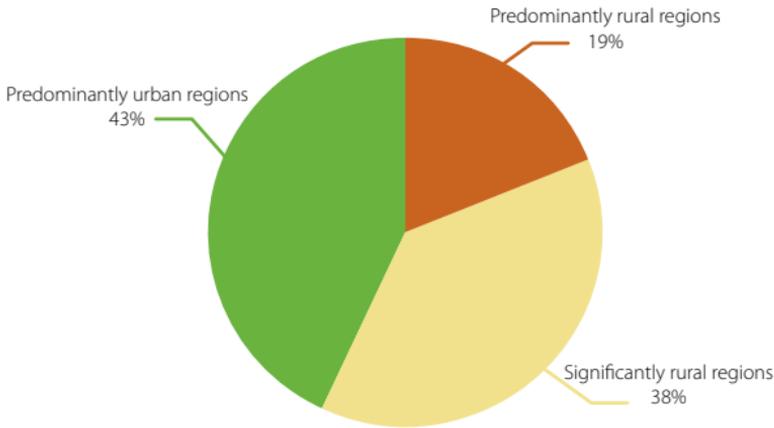
- when a region includes a city with more than 200,000 inhabitants, the region is classified as significantly rural;
- when a region includes a city with more than 500,000 inhabitants, the region is classified as predominantly urban.

Table 6.1 shows the population of the Member States and the EU-26 belonging to the different types of regions.

Table 6.1 – Population by type of region – 2001 census

Country	Total	Number of persons living in			Percentage of population living in		
		Predominantly rural regions	Significantly rural regions	Predominantly urban regions	Predominantly rural regions	Significantly rural regions	Predominantly urban regions
EU-26	471958158	88419855	177043346	206494957	18.7	37.5	43.8
BE	10263414	358480	1206516	8698418	3.5	11.8	84.8
BG	8149468	2128950	4798338	1222180	26.1	58.9	15.0
CZ	10226577	519152	8540016	1167409	5.1	83.5	11.4
DK	5349212	2080658	1695099	1573455	38.9	31.7	29.4
DE	82259526	10869857	24190622	47199047	13.2	29.4	57.4
EE	1369611	144160	1045795	179656	10.5	76.4	13.1
IE	3851905	2745330	0	1106575	71.3	0.0	28.7
GR	8126874	4092442	2945121	1089311	50.4	36.2	13.4
ES	40595861	5416770	17027808	18151283	13.3	41.9	44.7
FR	58513700	9976914	31803891	16732895	17.1	54.4	28.6
IT	56995744	5009807	21395086	30590851	8.8	37.5	53.7
CY	688180	0	688180	0	0.0	100.0	0.0
LV	2377310	706595	706355	964360	29.7	29.7	40.6
LT	3483645	696598	1937064	849983	20.0	55.6	24.4
LU	439539	439539	0	0	100.0	0.0	0.0
HU	10198315	4238454	4181940	1777921	41.6	41.0	17.4
NL	15985538	201596	2507384	13276558	1.3	15.7	83.1
AT	8032926	3751944	2466279	1814703	46.7	30.7	22.6
PL	38229996	14410948	15030813	8788235	37.7	39.3	23.0
PT	10356117	2254434	2808657	5293026	21.8	27.1	51.1
RO	21680974	8851781	10902859	1926334	40.8	50.3	8.9
SI	1930773	1106193	824580	0	57.3	42.7	0.0
FI	5181115	2794892	1081628	1304595	53.9	20.9	25.2
SE	8882792	4435517	2624065	1823210	49.9	29.5	20.5
UK	58789046	1188844	16635250	40964952	2.0	28.3	69.7

Figure 6.1 – EU-26 population by type of region, 2001 census round



The majority of EU-26 inhabitants (43%) live in predominantly urban regions and only 19% live in predominantly rural areas. Five Member States have more than 50% of their population living in predominantly rural areas (Luxembourg, Ireland, Slovenia, Finland and Greece) while more than half of the population live in predominantly urban areas in six countries (Belgium, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy and Portugal).

In Table 6.2 the percentages of three different age groups are presented (0-14 years of age, 15-64 years of age [working age], 65 years and over [pensioners]) per Member State and type of region. In addition the old age dependency ratio (OADR) is shown. The OADR relates the population in retirement age (65 years and over) to the population in their working age (from 15 to 64 years). These are rough approximations to the real retirement and working ages.

Comparing OADRs between predominantly urban and predominantly rural regions reveals that in most Member States the ratio of people in retirement age to people in working age is bigger in predominantly rural than in predominantly urban regions. The differences are biggest in some 'Mediterranean' Member States (PT: 14.9 % points, FR: 11.8 % points, ES: 10.8 % points). See also Figure 6.2.

Using the OADR as an indicator for the description of the ageing of populations in all EU-26 NUTS3 regions shows that the situation is very diverse. Big differences are visible between the regions.

If one looks at the OADRs of all regions it is obvious that high values occur in predominantly rural regions in Mediterranean Member States.

The extremes i.e. the top 5 and the 5 most ageing regions are shown in Table 6.3.a and 6.3.b.

Table 6.2 – Population by age group and type of region – Old age dependency ratio (OADR) - % - 2001 census data

Country	Whole country				Predominantly rural areas				
	0-14 y	15-64 y	64+ y	OADR	0-14 y	15-64 y	64+ y	Total*	OADR
EU-26	16.9	67.2	15.9	23.7	17.6	65.9	16.5	18.7	25.1
BE	17.6	65.6	16.9	25.7	19.9	63.4	16.6	3.5	26.2
BG	15.5	68.1	16.3	24.0	16.0	66.1	17.9	26.1	27.0
CZ	16.2	70.0	13.8	19.7	17.3	68.9	13.8	5.1	20.0
DK	18.6	66.6	14.8	22.2	19.1	65.2	15.7	38.9	24.0
DE	15.5	67.8	16.6	24.5	16.5	67.1	16.4	13.2	24.4
EE	18.1	66.9	15.0	22.4	20.6	64.0	15.3	10.5	23.9
IE	21.4	67.7	11.0	16.2	22.2	66.5	11.4	71.3	17.1
GR	15.7	67.0	17.3	25.8	15.5	65.2	19.3	50.4	29.6
ES	14.6	68.7	16.7	24.4	14.7	64.1	21.2	13.3	33.1
FR	18.9	65.2	15.9	24.4	17.5	62.5	20.0	17.1	32.0
IT	14.2	67.1	18.7	27.8	14.2	65.8	20.0	8.8	30.4
CY	21.4	66.9	11.7	17.5				0.0	
LV	18.1	67.1	14.8	22.1	20.5	65.4	14.1	29.7	21.6
LT	19.5	66.4	14.0	21.1	20.5	63.6	15.9	20.0	25.0
LU	18.9	67.2	13.9	20.7	18.9	67.2	13.9	100.0	20.7
HU	16.6	68.2	15.2	22.2	17.3	67.5	15.2	41.6	22.5
NL	18.6	67.8	13.6	20.1	19.1	65.7	15.3	1.3	23.2
AT	16.8	67.7	15.5	22.8	18.0	66.6	15.4	46.7	23.1
PL	18.2	69.1	12.7	18.4	19.8	68.0	12.2	37.7	17.9
PT	16.0	67.7	16.4	24.2	14.2	63.6	22.2	21.8	35.0
RO	17.6	68.3	14.1	20.6	18.7	66.4	15.0	40.8	22.5
SI	14.7	71.2	14.1	19.8	14.4	71.6	14.0	57.3	19.6
FI	18.1	66.9	15.0	22.4	18.3	65.5	16.2	53.9	24.7
SE	18.4	64.4	17.2	26.8	18.3	63.4	18.4	49.9	29.0
UK	18.9	65.2	15.9	24.4	19.8	63.4	16.8	2.0	26.4

*Total= percentage of population of a Member State living in a given type of region

Significantly rural areas					Predominantly urban areas					Country
0-14 y	15-64 y	64+ y	Total	OADR	0-14 y	15-64 y	64+ y	Total	OADR	
17.1	67.0	15.9	37.5	23.8	16.4	67.9	15.7	43.8	23.1	EU-26
18.7	64.5	16.8	11.8	26.1	17.3	65.8	16.9	84.8	25.6	BE
15.8	68.1	16.1	58.9	23.6	13.7	71.7	14.6	15.0	20.4	BG
16.5	70.0	13.5	83.5	19.2	13.4	70.5	16.1	11.4	22.9	CZ
19.0	67.0	14.0	31.7	20.9	17.4	68.1	14.5	29.4	21.3	DK
16.3	67.2	16.5	29.4	24.6	14.9	68.3	16.8	57.4	24.6	DE
18.1	67.1	14.8	76.4	22.0	16.5	67.7	15.8	13.1	23.3	EE
			0.0		19.3	70.6	10.1	28.7	14.3	IE
16.0	68.4	15.6	36.2	22.9	15.4	70.4	14.2	13.4	20.2	GR
14.8	68.7	16.5	41.9	24.1	14.4	70.0	15.6	44.7	22.3	ES
19.1	65.1	15.9	54.4	24.4	19.5	67.0	13.5	28.6	20.1	FR
14.3	66.4	19.2	37.5	28.9	14.1	67.8	18.1	53.7	26.7	IT
21.4	66.9	11.7	100.0	17.5				0.0		CY
18.9	66.1	15.1	29.7	22.8	15.8	69.1	15.1	40.6	21.9	LV
19.9	66.2	13.9	55.6	21.0	17.8	69.3	12.9	24.4	18.6	LT
			0.0					0.0		LU
17.5	68.4	14.1	41.0	20.6	12.8	69.6	17.6	17.4	25.4	HU
19.2	66.9	13.9	15.7	20.8	18.5	68.0	13.5	83.1	19.9	NL
16.3	68.2	15.5	30.7	22.7	15.4	69.2	15.5	22.6	22.3	AT
18.8	68.6	12.6	39.3	18.3	14.4	71.8	13.7	23.0	19.1	PL
16.9	67.0	16.1	27.1	24.0	16.3	69.7	14.0	51.1	20.0	PT
17.7	68.9	13.4	50.3	19.4	12.6	73.7	13.8	8.9	18.7	RO
15.1	70.7	14.1	42.7	20.0				0.0		SI
17.1	66.6	16.3	20.9	24.4	18.4	70.2	11.4	25.2	16.3	FI
18.4	64.2	17.4	29.5	27.1	18.6	67.2	14.2	20.5	21.1	SE
18.3	64.2	17.4	28.3	27.1	19.1	65.7	15.2	69.7	23.2	UK

Figure 6.2 – Old age dependency ratio of Member States populations**Table 6.3.a – 5 regions with lowest OADR values – 2001 census**

NUTS3 code	Name	OECD class	OADR	64+ y in % of total	0-14 y in % of total
IE022	Mid-East	PR	11.86	8.1	23.4
NL230	Flevoland	SR	12.95	8.8	23.7
PL227	Rybnicki	PU	13.57	9.8	18.0
UKi12	Inner London - East	PU	13.99	9.8	20.3
PL632	Gdanski	PR	14.03	9.6	22.1

Table 6.3.b – 5 regions with highest OADR values – 2001 census

NUTS3 code	Name	OECD class	OADR	64+ y in % of total	0-14 y in % of total
ES419	Zamora	PR	45.08	27.6	11.1
GR243	Evrytania	PR	45.09	26.5	14.7
PT169	Beira Interior Sul	PR	45.39	27.5	12.0
FR632	Creuse	PR	46.01	27.1	14.1
PT166	Pinhal Interior Sul	PR	54.56	31.0	12.1

While for the regions with very low OADR values, the region type seems not to play a major role, regions with high OADR values all belong to predominantly rural regions.

VII

Forestry

7 Forestry

The second most common type of land use in Europe is forestry. In 2005, forest cover of the EU-27 was 42% (Table 1). Forests are one of the most valuable natural assets of the EU. This asset continues to increase due to efforts on the part of forest services to maintain it, increase it by afforestation and harvest wood from forests available for wood supply in a sustainable manner.

Table 7.1 – The basic figures of the forest asset
Ref. year: 2005

	Forest area		FAWS ¹⁾		Growing stock m ³		NAI ²⁾ m ³ o.b./ ha	Fell- ings as % of NAI
	1000 ha	% of the country	1000 ha	% of the forest	Forest	FAWS		
EU27	177015	42	129175	73	23223212	20650036	6.07	60
EU25	166688	43	121987	73	21285131	19334172	6.03	61
BE	698	23	667	96	145514	144712	7.93	85
BG	3678	34	2561	70	590781	378143	5.51	41
CZ	2647	34	2518	95	734997	705452	8.14	84
DK	636	15	385	61	76456	58200	13.44	35
DE	11076	32	10984	99	3380602	3356045	11.11	50
EE	2358	56	2090	89	459345	415236	5.27	52
IE	710	10	656	92	65400	63896	:	:
GR	6532	51	3456	53	177000	163017	1.25	48
ES	28214	57	10479	37	888920	689000	1.01	67
FR	17262	31	14743	85	2464762	2303555	6.95	55
IT	11026	37	8922	81	1544000	1293797	4.30	26
CY	388	42	43	11	8003	3120	0.93	16
LV	3150	51	2844	90	570606	527778	5.80	68
LT	2198	35	1835	83	403514	342371	5.39	73
LU	88	34	86	98	25950	:	7.55	38
HU	1948	22	1684	86	341351	303010	7.66	56
MT	0	1	0	0	0	0	:	0
NL	365	11	295	81	64769	51815	7.56	70
AT	3980	48	3354	84	1158618	1131326	9.35	60
PL	9200	30	8417	91	1897622	1724254	8.03	55
PT	3867	42	2009	52	366000	232000	6.42	103
RO	6649	29	4628	70	1347300	937722	7.48	46
SI	1308	65	1155	88	359860	326290	6.30	44
SK	1932	40	1751	91	494689	455277	6.84	75
FI	23311	77	20004	86	2174977	2036516	4.64	69
SE	30929	75	21235	69	3141176	2707505	4.30	86
UK	2865	12	2375	83	341000	300000	8.72	48

Source: UNECE/FAO

¹⁾ - Forests available for wood supply

²⁾ - Net annual increment

Forests are defined as land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10%, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ (MCPFE); land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use is excluded.

The most densely forested Member States are Finland, Sweden and Spain, whereas the least forested are Malta, Ireland and the Netherlands. Forests promote conservation of natural resources for future generations, contribute to the well-being of society, mitigate climate change and supply wood for industrial and energy purposes. Due to this multiple use, not all forests in the EU-27 are available for wood supply – certain stands are protected, while others have protective functions (e.g. for water resources or to prevent erosion and landslides).

On average, only 73% of the EU's forest area is primarily designated for wood harvesting. Much higher percentages are harvestable in Germany, the Czech Republic and the Benelux countries, while other primary designations are reported to be more important in Cyprus, Spain and Portugal. In Sweden – the EU country with the biggest forest area in Europe – only 69% of forests are available for wood supply.

In terms of volume, 82% of the wood growing in the EU's forests is available for harvesting. Supplying wood under conditions of sustainable management means less felling than is replaced by natural re-growth (yearly increment). Since only 60% of the annual increment is harvested in the EU-27, a certain increase in wood demand will not negatively affect the Community's forests.

In 2005, 15% more wood was removed from the forests of the EU-27 than in 2004 (Table 2). According to data collected by EUROSTAT with the Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire, the main wood consumer was the wood industry (81%). However, a recent empirical study¹ concluded that only 58% of wood in EU and EFTA countries was used for wood-based industries in 2005, the remainder going to fuelwood. This result shows that there may be some scope for improvement of the Member States' data on wood for fuel.

¹ http://www.unece.org/trade/timber/workshops/2008/wood-balance/docs/wood%20availability_part1_final.pdf

Table 7.2 – Removals of roundwood under bark by assortment and category
Ref. year: 2005

	Fuelwood		Industrial roundwood						Roundwood total			
			Sawlogs and veneer logs		Pulpwood		Other industrial roundwood				Industrial roundwood total	
	1000 m ³	%	1000 m ³	%	1000 m ³	%	1000 m ³	%	1000 m ³	%		
EU27	85490	163	215786	110	138393	106	14450	96	368629	108	454119	115
EU25	79853	172	206572	111	134792	107	12539	98	353904	109	433757	117
BE	650	108	2690	100	1430	104	180	103	4300	101	4950	102
BG	2678	92	1367	102	1723	104	94	100	3184	103	5862	98
CZ	1225	103	8153	97	5742	103	390	100	14285	99	15510	99
DK	1281	135	1006	261	651	394	25	147	1682	296	2963	195
DE	6041	103	34432	107	12964	102	3509	94	50905	105	56946	104
EE	1050	81	2770	84	1280	85	400	57	4450	81	5500	81
IE	19	95	1763	102	759	105	107	109	2629	103	2648	103
GR	1004	82	420	110	0	0	99	113	519	111	1523	90
ES	2180	106	7343	94	5207	94	801	87	13351	94	15531	95
FR¹⁾	34918	1481	18056	91	9806	89	391	88	28253	90	63171	188
IT	5673	98	1340	93	767	144	911	101	3017	105	8690	100
CY	4	133	6	86	0	0	0	21	6	86	10	100
LV	950	98	7951	101	3318	101	624	104	11893	101	12843	101
LT	1130	90	3520	103	1390	97	5	50	4915	101	6045	99
LU	12	92	141	104	88	72	8	133	237	90	249	90
HU	3136	117	1248	79	453	69	1103	145	2804	94	5940	105
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NL	290	100	448	114	328	106	44	133	820	111	1110	108
AT	3685	104	9892	99	2894	99	0	0	12786	99	16471	100
PL	3413	101	12715	97	13640	98	2176	95	28531	97	31944	98
PT	600	100	2483	111	7483	95	180	100	10146	99	10746	99
RO	2959	98	7847	96	1878	75	1817	87	11542	90	14501	92
SI	943	130	1403	102	288	102	99	58	1789	98	2732	107
SK	297	98	4845	155	3629	107	531	126	9005	130	9302	128
FI	5134	100	22444	93	24672	99	0	0	47116	96	52250	96
SE	5900	100	56500	160	35300	138	500	100	92300	150	98200	146
UK	317	138	5003	99	2705	103	457	116	8165	101	8482	102

Source: Eurostat

¹⁾ - Due to change in enquiry system

% - Compared with previous year

In 2005, the average increase in industrial roundwood production was only 8%. There were, however, significant increases in sawnwood and veneer log production in Denmark, Sweden and Slovakia. No correlation can be observed in the Member States between the volume and change in volume of industrial roundwood by category. There is a strong correlation between changes in the production of industrial roundwood and sawnwood and veneer logs.

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