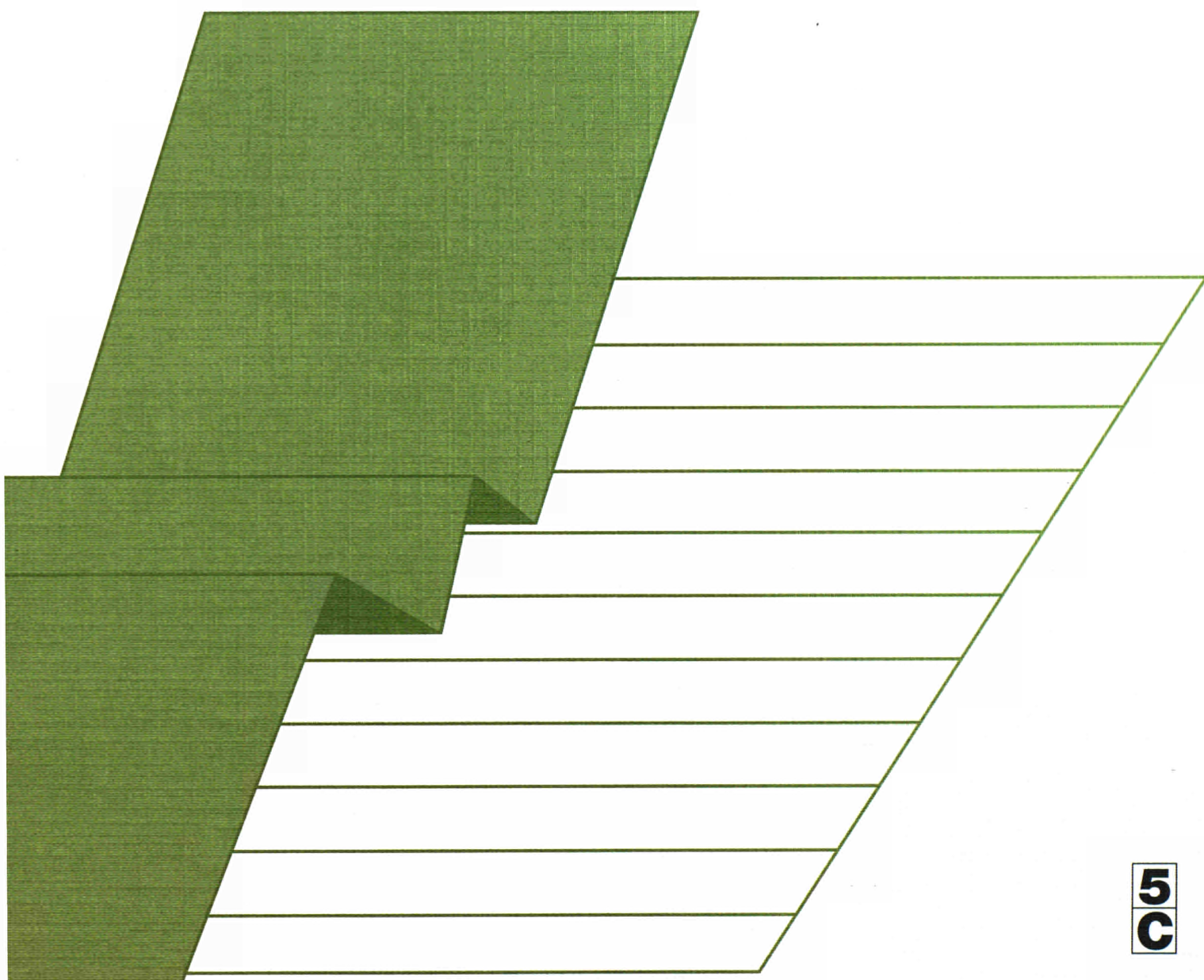


OVERVIEW OF THE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

1993 survey: North-South comparison





STATISTISCHES AMT DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
OFFICE STATISTIQUE DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES

L-2920 Luxembourg — Tél. (352) 43 01-1 — Télex COMEUR LU 3423
B-1049 Bruxelles, rue de la Loi 200 — Tél. (32-2) 299 11 11

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Y. Franchet
Generaldirektor

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To ensure that the vast quantity of accessible data is made widely available, and to help each user make proper use of this information, Eurostat has set up two main categories of document: statistical documents and publications.

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The publications proper tend to be compiled for a well-defined and targeted public, such as educational circles or political and administrative decision-makers. The information in these documents is selected, sorted and annotated to suit the target public. In this instance, therefore, Eurostat works in an advisory capacity.

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To help the user focus his research, Eurostat has created 'themes', i.e. subject classifications. The statistical documents and publications are listed by series: e.g. yearbooks, short-term trends or methodology in order to facilitate access to the statistical data.

Y. Franchet
Director-General

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Eurostat a pour mission, à travers le système statistique européen, de répondre aux besoins de la Commission et de l'ensemble des personnes impliquées dans le développement du marché unique.

Pour mettre à la disposition de tous l'importante quantité de données accessibles et faire en sorte que chacun puisse s'orienter correctement dans cet ensemble, deux grandes catégories de documents ont été créées: les documents statistiques et les publications.

Le document statistique s'adresse aux spécialistes. Il fournit les données les plus complètes: données de référence où la méthodologie est bien connue, standardisée, normalisée et scientifique. Ces données sont présentées à un niveau très détaillé. Le document statistique est destiné aux experts capables de rechercher, par leurs propres moyens, les données requises. Les informations sont alors disponibles sur papier et/ou sur disquette, bande magnétique, CD-ROM. La couverture blanche ornée d'un graphisme stylisé démarque le document statistique des autres publications.

Les publications proprement dites peuvent, être réalisées pour un public bien déterminé, ciblé, par exemple l'enseignement ou les décideurs politiques ou administratifs. Des informations sélectionnées, triées et commentées en fonction de ce public lui sont apportées. Eurostat joue, dès lors, le rôle de conseiller.

Dans le cas d'un public plus large, moins défini, Eurostat procure des éléments nécessaires à une première analyse, les annuaires et les périodiques, dans lesquels figurent les renseignements adéquats pour approfondir l'étude. Ces publications sont présentées sur papier ou dans des banques de données de type vidéotex.

Pour aider l'utilisateur à s'orienter dans ses recherches, Eurostat a créé les thèmes, c'est-à-dire une classification par sujet. Les documents statistiques et les publications sont répertoriés par série — par exemple, annuaire, conjoncture, méthodologie — afin de faciliter l'accès aux informations statistiques.

Y. Franchet
Directeur général

OVERVIEW OF THE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

1993 survey: North-South comparison

Theme
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
Series
Accounts and surveys



A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet.
It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int>)

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication

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SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATION

EU Member States		Symbols used	
B	Belgium	0.0	More than zero but less than half a unit
DK	Denmark	:	not available
D	Germany		
GR	Greece		
E	Spain		
F	France		
IRL	Ireland		
I	Italy		
L	Luxembourg		
NL	Netherlands		
P	Portugal		
UK	United Kingdom		
		Other abbreviations	
		ESU	European size unit (one ESU = 1200 ECU)
		LU	Livestock unit
		ha	Hectare
		AWU	Annual work unit
		UAA	Utilized agricultural area
		Mill.	Million
		SGM	Standard gross margin
		%	Percent

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The data for Germany for both the 1989/90 and the 1993 structural surveys refer to the territory after unification on 3 October 1990. Data from earlier structural surveys refer to the territory before unification.

FURTHER INFORMATION

The main results of the 1993 Community agricultural structural survey can be found in the publication entitled "Farm structure - 1993 survey: main results" (Theme 5, Series C). The results of the 1975, 1979/80, 1983, 1985 and 1987 structural surveys are also available on CD ROM.

For further information please contact:

Statistical Office of the European Communities
Directorate F: Agriculture, Fisheries and Environmental Statistics
Jean Monnet Building
Rue de Gasperi
L-2920 Luxembourg
Phone: 352 4301-37224
FAX: 352 4301-37317.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Community farm structure surveys is to obtain reliable data on the structure of agricultural holdings in the European Union of the Twelve, particularly as regards land use, livestock farming and the labour force.

Community structural surveys are carried out regularly at roughly two-year intervals, the first one was conducted in 1966/67. Further surveys followed in 1970/71, 1975, 1977, 1979/80, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989/90 and 1993. About every ten years (1970/71, 1979/80 and 1989/90), a full survey is carried out in the form of an agricultural census.

The 1989/90 structural survey was the first since 1977 in which the Member States (with the exception of Germany) provided Eurostat with individual data for the various holdings rather than tabular results. Only Germany transmitted the tabular results direct to Eurostat.

The individual data transmitted by the individual Member States are checked for completeness and plausibility using the EUROFARM system. The standard and ad hoc tables are then produced and stored in the EUROFARM databank. The EUROFARM system is a set of data banks to be used for processing Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings for the requirements of national and Community agricultural policy.

The 1993 Community farm structure survey was the tenth in the series of the Community surveys. It was carried out as a sample survey in the majority of the Member States, but Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands provided Eurostat with individual data from a full survey.

The legal basis for the conducting of Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings over the period 1988 to 1997 is Regulation (EEC) No 571/88 of 29 February 1988¹⁾.

¹⁾ OJ No L 56, 2.3.1988, p.1.


I. Structure of agricultural holdings

Agricultural holdings

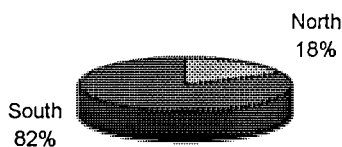
In 1993, there were about 7.3 mill. agricultural holdings in the European Union, corresponding to a reduction of around 9% compared with the 8 mill. in 1989/90. Over the same period, the number of holdings in the southern Member States declined by almost 10%, while the reduction in the northern Member States was somewhat slighter at about 6%.

In 1993, there were just under 6 mill. agricultural holdings in the southern Member States - over 80% of the total in the European Union of the Twelve, over half of them being in Italy and Spain. The proportion of the total UAA in the southern Member States was, however, only around 60%.

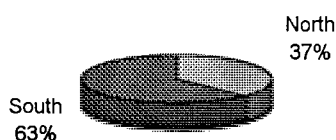
Agricultural holdings

	1970/71	1975	1979/80	1983	1985	1987	1989/90	1993
	1000 holdings							
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	8644.3	7992.9	7264.0
North	:	1855.7	1733.7	1595.0	1549.6	1498.0	1362.3	1282.1
Belgique/België	184.0	138.1	115.1	102.6	97.8	92.6	85.0	76.3
Danmark	146.0	132.3	122.7	98.7	92.4	86.9	81.3	73.8
Deutschland	1074.6	907.9	849.9	767.6	740.5	705.1	653.6	606.1
Ireland	:	228.0	223.5	221.1	220.2	217.0	170.6	159.4
Luxembourg	7.6	6.2	5.2	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.4
Nederland	184.6	162.6	148.7	138.5	135.9	132.0	124.8	119.7
United Kingdom	326.7	280.6	268.6	261.9	258.5	260.1	243.1	243.5
South	:	:	:	:	:	7146.4	6630.7	5981.8
Ellas	1046.3	:	998.9	958.7	951.6	953.3	850.1	819.2
España	:	:	:	1818.2	:	1791.7	1593.6	1383.9
France	1587.6	1315.1	1255.3	1129.6	1056.9	981.8	923.6	801.3
Italia	2849.9	2664.2	2832.4	2832.4	2801.1	2784.1	2664.6	2488.4
Portugal	:	:	769.4	:	:	635.5	598.7	489.0

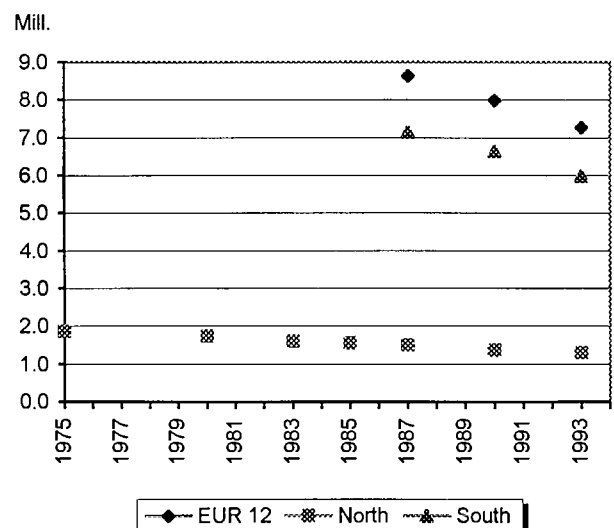
Breakdown of agricultural holdings, 1993



Breakdown of utilized agricultural area (UAA), 1993



Change in number of holdings




I. Structure of agricultural holdings

Utilized agricultural area

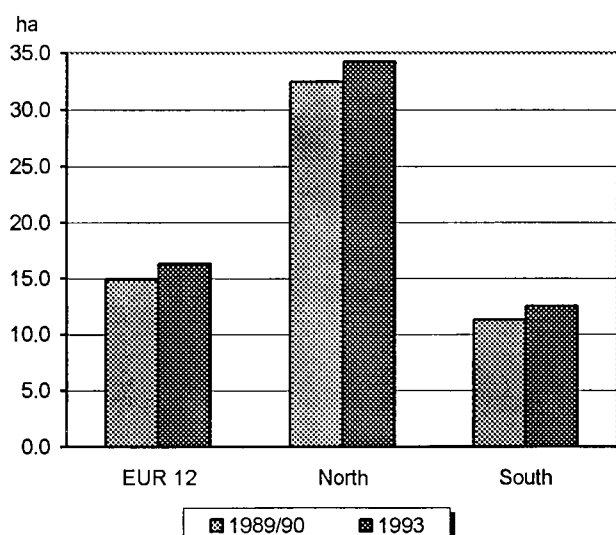
The utilized agricultural area (UAA) in the European Union of the Twelve fell by less than 1% from around 119.6 mill. ha to around 119.0 mill. ha over the period 1989/90 to 1993. The utilized agricultural area (UAA) dropped less sharply over this period than the number of holdings with the result that the average size of holding in the European Union of the Twelve increased from 15.0 ha to 16.4 ha. There was a marked increase of almost 4% in the utilized agricultural area (UAA) from 1987 to 1989/1990 in the European Union of the Twelve. This was due to the fact that the data for Germany for the 1989/90 and 1993 structural surveys related to the territory after unification of 3 October 1990, whereas data from previous surveys refer to the former territory.

An examination of the utilized agricultural area (UAA) per holding reveals the structural differences between the northern and southern Member States. Whereas the average size of holdings in the northern Member States was 34.2 ha in 1993, the holdings in the southern Member States were substantially smaller with an average of 12.5 hectare.

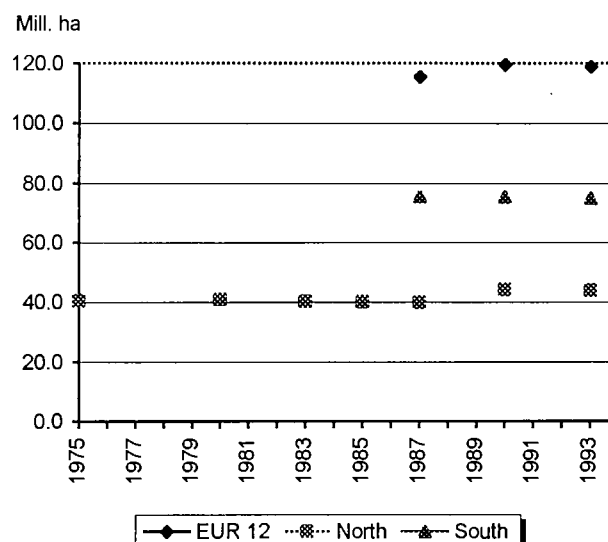
Utilized agricultural area (UAA)

	1970/71	1975	1979/80	1983	1985	1987	1989/90	1993
	1000 ha							
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	115401.0	119581.0	118953.5
North	:	40600.1	40867.7	40219.7	40077.6	39828.2	44250.3	43908.0
Belgique/België	1540.3	1467.5	1421.0	1392.8	1381.2	1370.3	1344.5	1344.5
Danmark	2965.5	2966.0	2920.3	2846.5	2834.6	2798.3	2779.1	2739.1
Deutschland	12651.1	12398.6	12212.3	11922.6	11884.0	11842.9	17048.1	17022.1
Ireland	:	5076.6	5048.5	5036.6	4995.6	4915.4	4441.8	4277.6
Luxembourg	135.1	136.1	130.1	127.4	126.1	126.6	126.7	127.2
Nederland	2142.6	2086.3	2037.1	2010.2	2026.2	2023.7	2011.3	2014.8
United Kingdom	17710.5	16469.0	17098.4	16883.6	16829.8	16751.1	16498.7	16382.7
South	:	:	:	:	:	75572.5	75331.0	75045.6
Ellas	3565.1	:	3549.8	3907.7	4116.3	3842.4	3661.2	3538.7
España	:	:	:	23506.0	:	24796.5	24531.1	24713.7
France	29940.0	29463.6	29277.7	28759.6	28486.8	28058.0	28186.4	28107.2
Italia	17178.8	16485.5	15857.8	15857.8	15600.7	15544.6	14946.7	14736.1
Portugal	:	:	3314.0	:	:	3331.0	4005.6	3949.9

Utilized agricultural area (UAA) per holding



Change in utilized agricultural area (UAA)



I. Structure of agricultural holdings

Size structure of the holdings

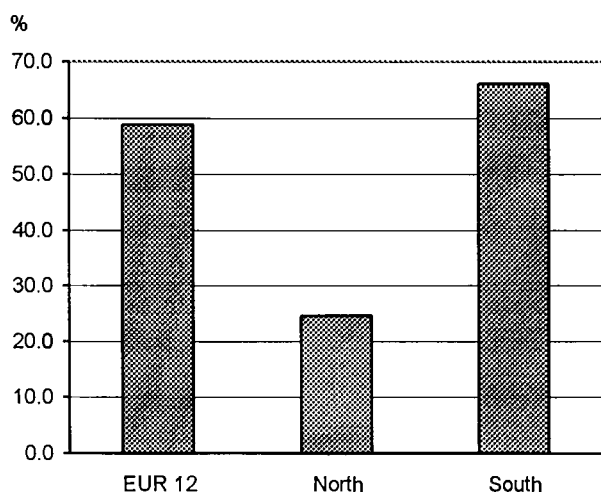
The differences in size structure of the holdings between the northern and southern Member States becomes even clearer if one considers the proportion of holdings in the size class less than 5 ha UAA. Around two thirds of total holdings are in this size class in the southern Member States compared with about a quarter in the northern Member States.

The proportion of holdings in the size class 100 ha UAA and over is about 2% in the southern Member States, compared with about 5% in the northern Member States.

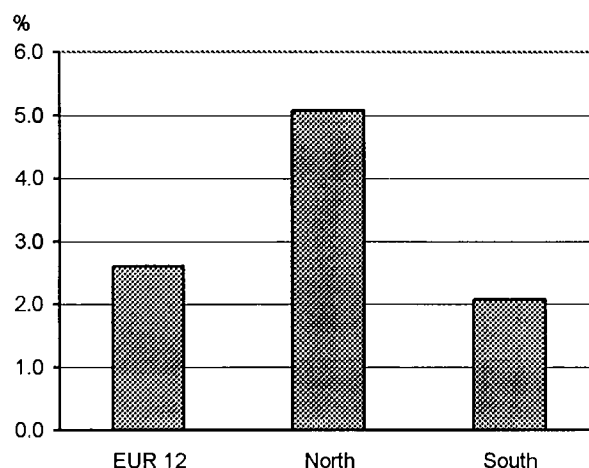
Holdings by size classes of utilized agricultural (UAA), 1993

eurostat	Size classes (ha UAA)							Total
	less than 5 ha	5 to 10 ha	10 to 20 ha	20 to 30 ha	30 to 50 ha	50 to 100 ha	100 ha and over	
	1000 holdings							
EUR 12	4271.4	929.7	746.4	378.3	404.2	344.8	189.2	7264.0
North	315.6	190.1	248.1	161.6	172.4	129.3	65.0	1282.1
Belgique/België	26.7	11.2	14.4	9.5	9.2	4.5	0.9	76.3
Danmark	2.0	11.8	17.0	12.1	14.6	12.1	4.3	73.8
Deutschland	191.6	95.2	111.7	69.7	72.1	49.3	16.4	606.1
Ireland	16.5	22.2	44.9	29.4	27.4	15.3	3.7	159.4
Luxembourg	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.2	3.4
Nederland	40.8	19.3	22.4	15.8	14.6	6.0	0.9	119.7
United Kingdom	37.1	30.3	37.3	24.8	34.1	41.2	38.7	243.5
South	3955.8	739.6	498.4	216.7	231.8	215.5	124.2	5981.8
Ellas	620.2	122.2	53.6	13.1	6.9	2.6	0.6	819.2
España	804.5	216.9	154.9	60.6	54.3	49.6	43.1	1383.9
France	221.1	77.5	103.8	81.8	123.5	132.4	61.2	801.3
Italia	1927.9	269.0	157.5	52.6	40.8	26.7	13.9	2488.4
Portugal	382.1	54.0	28.6	8.5	6.3	4.1	5.3	489.0

Proportion of holdings in the size class less than 5 ha, 1993



Proportion of holdings in the size class 100 ha and over, 1993



I. Structure of agricultural holdings

Size structure of the holdings

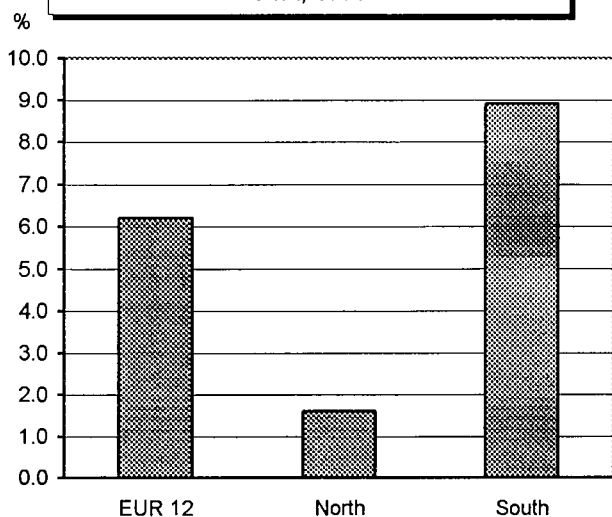
In 1993, holdings with 100 ha UAA and over accounted for almost 40% of the total utilized agricultural area (UAA) in the European Union of the Twelve. In the northern Member States, the utilized agricultural area (UAA) in the size class 100 ha and over was about 43% of the total, compared with around one third in the southern Member States.

The structural differences between the northern and southern Member States become even clearer if one considers the size class less than 5 ha UAA. In 1993, around two-thirds of holdings in the southern Member States were in this size class with about 9% of the total utilized agricultural area (UAA). In the northern Member States, on the other hand, around a quarter of holdings were in this size class and accounted for less than 2% of the total utilized agricultural area (UAA).

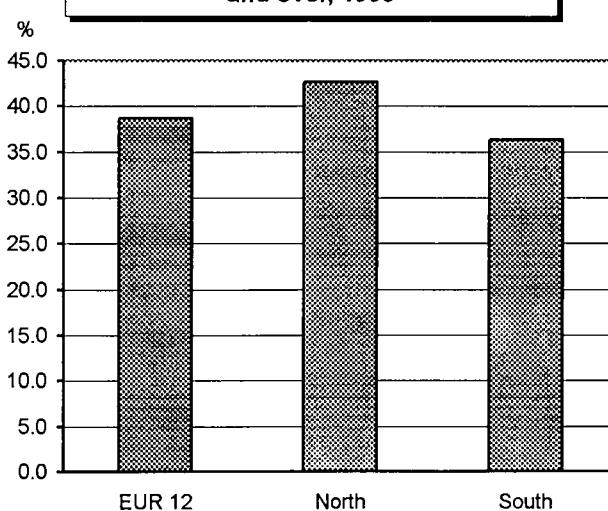
Utilized agricultural area (UAA) by size classes of UAA, 1993

EUROSTAT	Size classes (ha UAA)							Total
	less than 5 ha	5 to 10 ha	10 to 20 ha	20 to 30 ha	30 to 50 ha	50 to 100 ha	100 ha and over	
	1000 ha							
EUR 12	7384.0	6495.6	10528.7	9235.2	15564.2	23733.7	46012.1	118953.5
North	698.5	1383.8	3614.0	3978.7	6652.6	8838.1	18742.3	43908.0
Belgique/België	50.9	80.1	210.4	234.2	346.7	298.9	123.3	1344.5
Danmark	3.4	85.3	247.3	297.7	562.5	824.6	718.3	2739.1
Deutschland	425.9	688.3	1627.3	1718.4	2776.2	3316.9	6469.2	17022.1
Ireland	49.5	167.4	664.1	725.8	1060.0	1027.5	583.3	4277.6
Luxembourg	1.8	2.0	4.3	6.0	21.5	68.2	23.4	127.2
Nederland	82.9	138.3	325.4	387.4	551.7	383.2	145.9	2014.8
United Kingdom	84.1	222.6	535.3	609.1	1334.0	2918.9	10678.8	16382.7
South	6685.5	5111.8	6914.8	5256.6	8911.7	14895.3	27269.8	75045.6
Ellas	1142.9	835.8	724.3	311.0	253.2	168.9	102.7	3538.7
España	1567.0	1489.2	2135.8	1462.7	2076.5	3442.6	12539.9	24713.7
France	440.3	557.8	1505.9	2014.0	4796.5	9165.2	9627.5	28107.2
Italia	2885.7	1855.6	2155.9	1263.0	1543.6	1830.3	3201.9	14736.1
Portugal	649.4	373.4	392.9	206.0	241.9	288.3	1798.0	3949.9

Proportion of UAA in the size class less than 5 ha, 1993



Proportion of UAA in the size class 100 ha and over, 1993



I. Structure of agricultural holdings

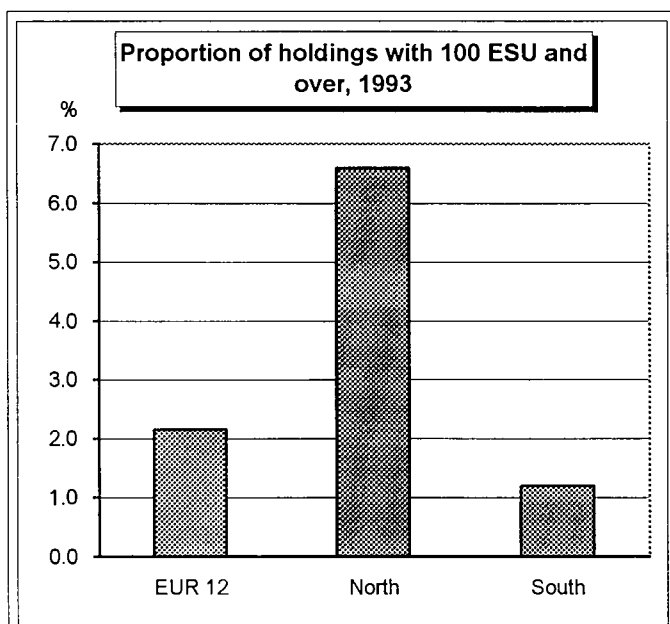
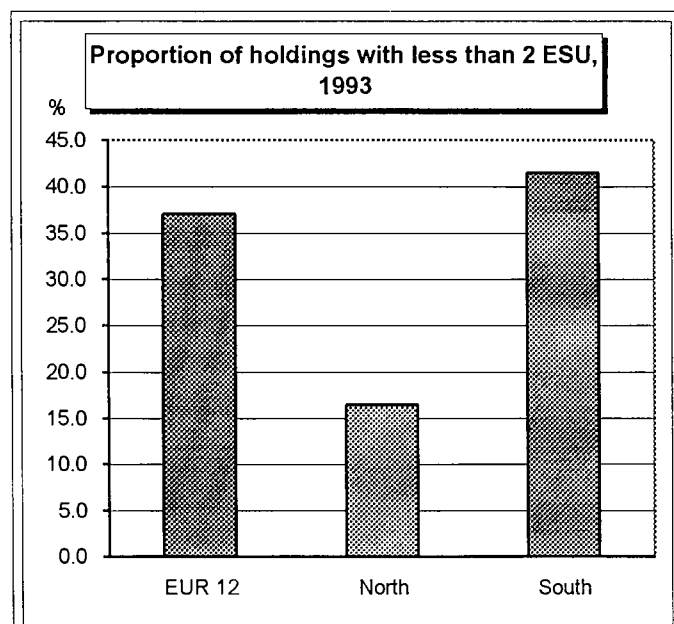
Economic size classes

The total standard gross margin is used to categorise holdings by economic size class. The standard gross margin of an agricultural characteristic is the gross production calculated in terms of production volume multiplied by price, minus the variable special costs, using standardised yields, prices and costs. The total standard gross margin for a given holding is calculated by adding together the standard gross margins for the individual characteristics.

The economic size is the total standard gross margin of the holding in question for a given period (the average of three years), expressed in European size units (ESU). At present, one ESU corresponds to ECU 1 200.

Holdings by size classes of the standard cross margin, 1993

eurostat	Size classes of the holding (ESU)							Total
	less than 2 ESU	2 to 4 ESU	4 to 8 ESU	8 to 16 ESU	16 to 40 ESU	40 to 100 ESU	100 ESU and over	
	1000 holdings							
EUR 12	2694.0	1194.6	1042.3	841.7	845.4	489.6	156.4	7264.0
North	211.0	134.2	167.0	181.8	271.8	231.8	84.6	1282.1
Belgique/België	9.3	6.2	7.3	8.6	17.1	21.5	6.2	76.3
Danmark	0.4	3.7	10.3	13.7	17.4	18.9	9.3	73.8
Deutschland	119.6	72.5	79.1	86.7	138.3	91.6	18.4	606.1
Ireland	27.3	25.7	31.2	28.6	32.2	13.0	1.4	159.4
Luxembourg	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	3.4
Nederland	0.1	1.9	11.9	15.2	22.6	42.1	25.8	119.7
United Kingdom	53.8	24.0	26.8	28.7	43.3	43.6	23.3	243.5
South	2483.0	1060.4	875.3	659.9	573.6	257.8	71.9	5981.8
Ellas	267.8	166.0	183.8	132.7	61.4	7.3	0.2	819.2
España	576.4	255.4	220.1	169.6	118.5	34.1	9.9	1383.9
France	149.0	73.0	77.8	105.1	210.5	146.9	39.2	801.3
Italia	1248.6	447.8	323.6	218.0	165.4	64.2	20.9	2488.4
Portugal	241.2	118.3	70.1	34.5	17.8	5.3	1.7	489.0



I. Structure of agricultural holdings

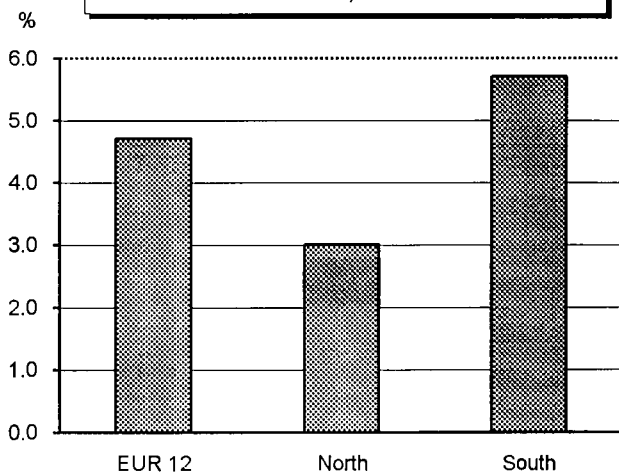
Economic size classes

In the European Union of the Twelve, a relatively small number of holdings with a large production capacity account for a significant proportion of the utilized agricultural area (UAA). However, there are substantial differences between the northern and southern Member States. For example, in the northern Member States, around 7% of holdings with a standard gross margin of 100 ESU and over accounted for almost a third of the utilized agricultural area (UAA), whereas in the southern Member States, around 1% of total holdings were in this size category and accounted for around 16% of the utilized agricultural area (UAA).

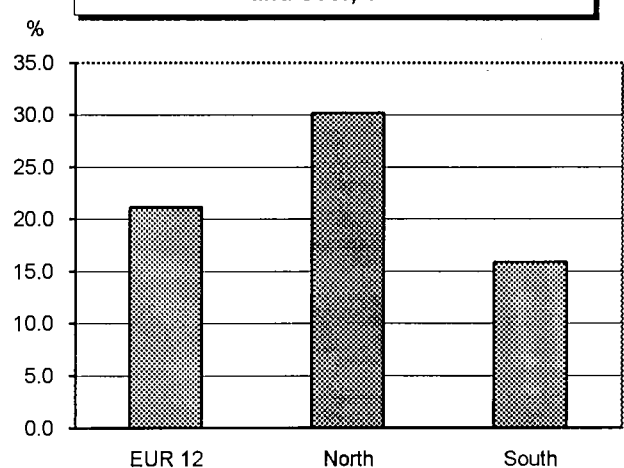
Utilized agricultural area (UAA) by size classes of standard gross margin, 1993

eurostat	Size classes of the holding (ESU)							Total
	less than 2 ESU	2 to 4 ESU	4 to 8 ESU	8 to 16 ESU	16 to 40 ESU	40 to 100 ESU	100 ESU and over	
	1000 ha							
EUR 12	5605.0	5368.7	8740.3	13633.1	28953.2	31494.7	25158.5	118953.5
North	1321.4	1215.3	2173.1	3468.6	9279.6	13195.3	13253.2	43908.0
Belgique/België	12.4	20.2	39.7	78.3	288.0	630.1	275.8	1344.5
Danmark	2.6	25.1	97.7	229.2	502.2	925.7	956.6	2739.1
Deutschland	310.0	388.2	700.6	1246.0	3658.0	4841.9	5876.0	17022.1
Ireland	206.1	323.4	584.9	783.2	1299.6	863.8	216.8	4277.6
Luxembourg	1.8	2.1	4.9	7.1	29.6	75.7	6.1	127.2
Nederland	0.2	5.3	41.6	87.5	227.7	826.0	826.6	2014.8
United Kingdom	788.3	451.2	703.7	1037.4	3274.6	5032.2	5095.3	16382.7
South	4283.6	4153.4	6567.2	10164.5	19673.5	18299.2	11904.0	75045.5
Ellas	310.2	417.8	773.6	993.8	833.7	203.5	6.2	3538.7
España	1641.9	1472.1	2412.2	3850.2	6326.5	4763.1	4247.7	24713.7
France	387.2	487.2	993.1	2397.6	8657.9	10467.6	4716.6	28107.2
Italia	1500.8	1331.7	1837.8	2342.7	3084.7	2214.2	2424.3	14736.1
Portugal	443.6	444.7	550.5	580.3	770.7	650.9	509.2	3949.9

Proportion of UAA in the size class less than 2 ESU, 1993



Proportion of UAA in the size class 100 ESU and over, 1993



I. Structure of agricultural holdings

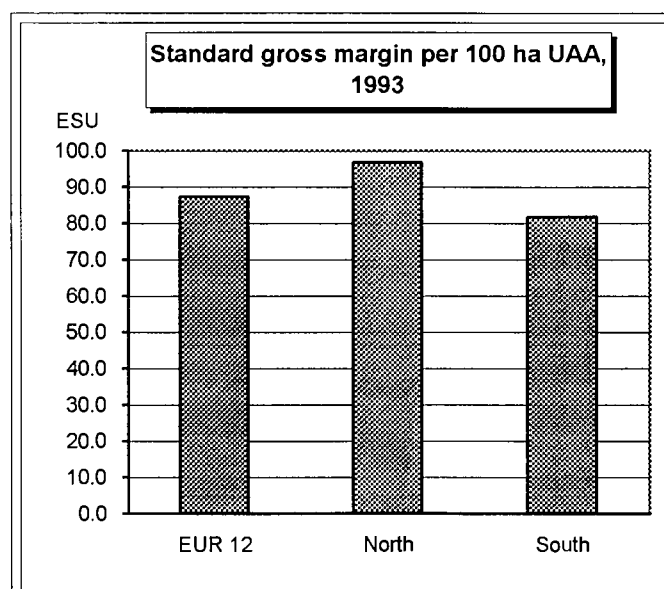
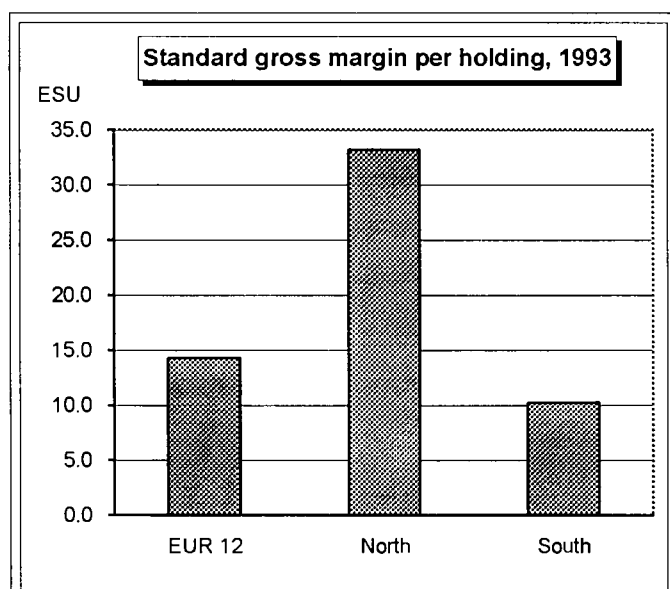
Average size of holding

There are great differences in the standard gross margin (SGM) per holding between the northern and southern Member States. Whereas the average in 1993 was 33.2 ESU per holding in the northern Member States, it was only 10.3 ESU in the southern Member States.

The average SGM per 100 ha UAA can be used as a yardstick for the productivity of agriculture in terms of area. The differences between the northern and southern Member States are less marked as regards production by area. However, an examination of the individual Member States shows that the Netherlands has the highest SGM per 100 hectare UAA. This is because of the high concentration of specialized pig and poultry farms in the Netherlands, which correspond to a small utilized agricultural area (UAA). In addition, there are many specialized horticultural holdings.

Structure of agricultural holdings, 1993

eurostat	Total number of holdings	Utilized agricultural area (UAA)	Total standard cross margin (SGM)	SGM per holding	SGM per 100 ha UAA	Proportion of holdings		Proportion of UAA 50 ha and over
						less than 5 ha UAA	50 ha UAA and over	
	1000	1000 ha	1000 ESU	ESU		%		
EUR 12	7264.0	118953.5	103886.1	14.3	87.3	58.8	7.4	58.6
North	1282.1	43908.0	42523.6	33.2	96.8	24.6	15.2	62.8
Belgique/België	76.3	1344.5	2980.0	39.0	221.6	35.0	7.0	31.4
Danmark	73.8	2739.1	3593.6	48.7	131.2	2.6	22.3	56.3
Deutschland	606.1	17022.1	15937.4	26.3	93.6	31.6	10.8	57.5
Ireland	159.4	4277.6	2393.2	15.0	55.9	10.4	11.9	37.7
Luxembourg	3.4	127.2	98.8	29.0	77.6	26.5	34.1	72.0
Nederland	119.7	2014.8	8273.6	69.1	410.7	34.1	5.7	26.3
United Kingdom	243.5	16382.7	9247.1	38.0	56.4	15.2	32.8	83.0
South	5981.8	75045.6	61362.6	10.3	81.8	66.1	5.7	56.2
Ellas	819.2	3538.7	5118.0	6.2	144.6	75.7	0.4	7.7
España	1383.9	24713.7	11458.4	8.3	46.4	58.1	6.7	64.7
France	801.3	28107.2	23373.2	29.2	83.2	27.6	24.2	66.9
Italia	2488.4	14736.1	18969.7	7.6	128.7	77.5	1.6	34.1
Portugal	489.0	3949.9	2443.3	5.0	61.9	78.1	1.9	52.8



I. Structure of agricultural holdings

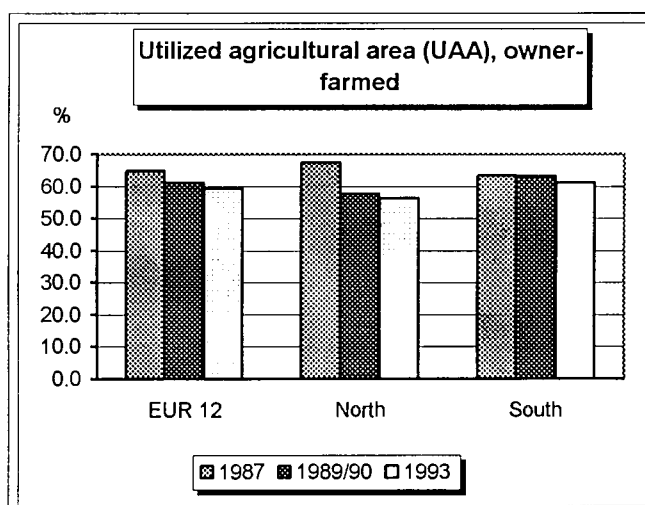
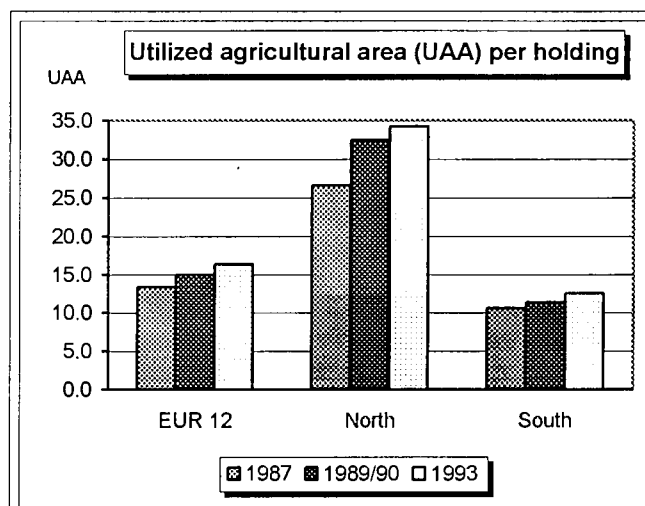
Type of tenure

With the structural changes in the European Union of the Twelve, tenant farming is on the increase, the proportion of owner-farmed utilized agricultural area (UAA) fell steadily between 1987 and 1993 from around 65% to around 60%.

In the northern Member States, this reduction in owner-farmed area fell from as much as 67% to as little as 56% over the same period, partly because of German unification, as the proportion of owner-farmed utilized agricultural area (UAA) is substantially smaller in the new "Länder" than in the old ones.

Developments in ownership

eurostat	UAA owner-farmed		
	1987	1989/90	1993
	1000 ha		
EUR 12	74750.6	73130.8	70563.6
North	26818.8	25530.5	24673.4
Belgique/België	433.6	444.2	440.6
Danmark	2287.2	2248.5	2160.1
Deutschland	7533.5	7377.0	6800.3
Ireland	4709.8	3891.4	3766.7
Luxembourg	65.4	63.7	60.6
Nederland	1304.6	1346.3	1302.2
United Kingdom	10484.7	10159.5	10142.9
South	47931.8	47600.4	45890.2
Ellas	2954.1	2798.9	2662.1
España	17256.4	17730.1	17961.1
France	13099.1	12212.3	11055.0
Italia	12418.1	12097.3	11463.5
Portugal	2204.1	2761.9	2748.6
	UAA owner-farmed (%)		
EUR 12	64.8	61.2	59.3
North	67.3	57.7	56.2
Belgique/België	31.6	33.0	32.8
Danmark	81.7	80.9	78.9
Deutschland	63.6	43.3	39.9
Ireland	95.8	87.6	88.1
Luxembourg	51.7	50.3	47.6
Nederland	64.5	66.9	64.6
United Kingdom	62.6	61.6	61.9
South	63.4	63.2	61.1
Ellas	76.9	76.4	75.2
España	69.6	72.3	72.7
France	46.7	43.3	39.3
Italia	79.9	80.9	77.8
Portugal	66.2	69.0	69.6



I. Structure of agricultural holdings

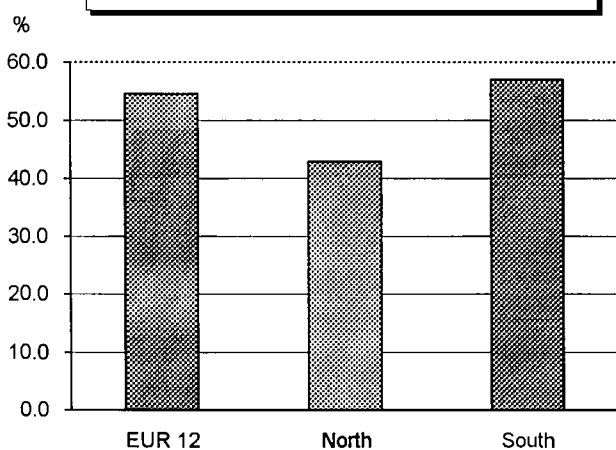
Less-favoured areas

In 1993, around 62.1 mill. ha, or 52% of the total of around 119.0 mill. ha utilized agricultural area (UAA) in the European Union of the Twelve were in less-favoured areas. In the southern Member States, the proportion of utilized agricultural area (UAA) in less-favoured areas was around 57%, compared with around 43% in the northern Member States.

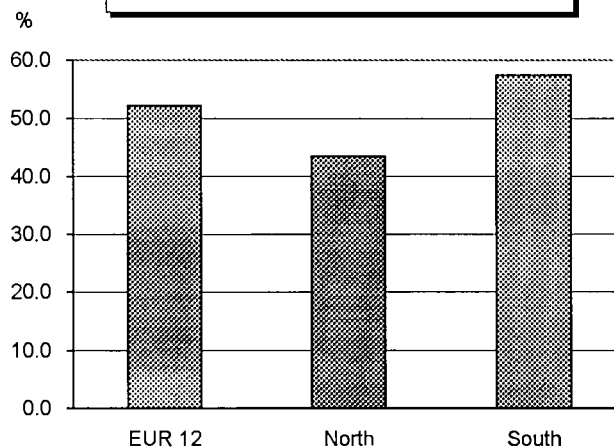
Holdings in less-favoured areas, 1993

eurostat	Number of holdings		Area of holdings		UAA per holding		Proportion of	
	total	in less-favoured areas	total	in less-favoured areas	total	in less-favoured areas	holdings	total area
	1000		1000 ha		ha UAA		%	
EUR 12	7264.0	3958.3	118953.5	62134.3	16.4	15.7	54.5	52.2
North	1282.1	549.5	43908.0	19075.8	34.2	34.7	42.9	43.4
Belgique/België	76.3	11.0	1344.5	266.4	17.6	24.3	14.3	19.8
Danmark	73.8	0.0	2739.1	0.0	37.1	:	0.0	0.0
Deutschland	606.1	334.4	17022.1	8456.9	28.1	25.3	55.2	49.7
Ireland	159.4	119.2	4277.6	2802.5	26.8	23.5	74.8	65.5
Luxembourg	3.4	3.4	127.2	127.2	37.4	37.4	100.0	100.0
Nederland	119.7	0.0	2014.8	0.0	16.8	:	0.0	0.0
United Kingdom	243.5	81.5	16382.7	7422.8	67.3	91.0	33.5	45.3
South	5981.8	3408.8	75045.6	43058.4	12.5	12.6	57.0	57.4
Ellas	819.2	488.3	3538.7	2340.7	4.3	4.8	59.6	66.1
España	1383.9	932.4	24713.7	18227.3	17.9	19.5	67.4	73.8
France	801.3	291.4	28107.2	10705.8	35.1	36.7	36.4	38.1
Italia	2488.4	1358.2	14736.1	8452.7	5.9	6.2	54.6	57.4
Portugal	489.0	338.4	3949.9	3331.9	8.1	9.8	69.2	84.4

Proportion of holdings in less-favoured areas, 1993



Proportion of UAA in less-favoured areas, 1993



II. Land use

Types of crops

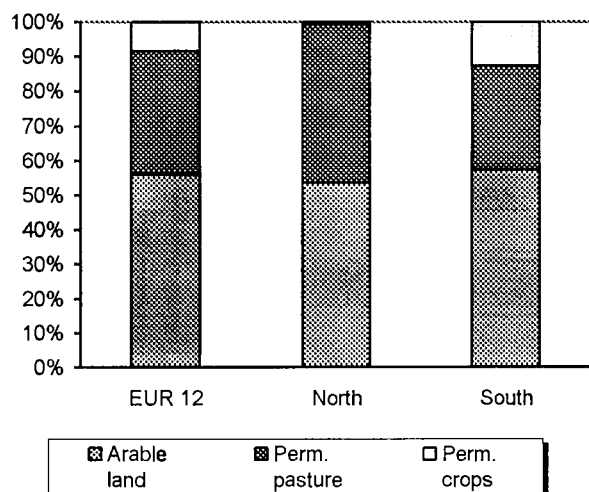
Of the total 119.0 mill. or so ha utilized agricultural area (UAA) in the European Union of the Twelve, around 66.5 mill. hectare, or 56%, was used for field crops in 1993. Around 36% of the utilized agricultural area (UAA) was permanent pasture and 8% was under permanent crops.

In the northern Member States, the proportion of the utilized agricultural area (UAA) under field crops was around 54%. Around 46% of the utilized agricultural area (UAA) was used as permanent pasture and only 1% for permanent crops. In the southern Member States, around 57% of the utilized agricultural area (UAA) was used for field crops, around 30% as permanent pasture and around 13% for permanent crops.

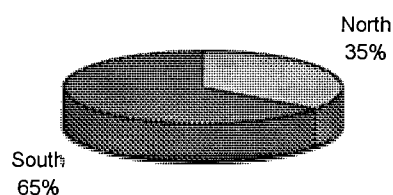
Land use, 1993

eurostat	Arable land	Perm. pasture	Perm. crops	Woodland	Arable land	Perm. pasture	Perm. crops	Woodland
	1000 holdings				1000 ha			
EUR 12	4688.9	2692.2	3854.9	1801.2	66464.4	42370.5	9943.0	13285.6
North	903.9	1007.9	100.7	410.8	23522.7	20049.3	314.6	2199.0
Belgique/België	59.3	54.7	4.0	2.1	803.1	523.0	18.0	6.3
Danmark	71.6	32.1	1.5	17.5	2531.2	197.2	10.7	167.2
Deutschland	477.2	473.5	76.0	303.6	11644.6	5154.7	201.7	1462.2
Ireland	73.6	152.6	0.6	18.0	806.7	3469.4	1.6	74.4
Luxembourg	2.6	2.7	0.7	1.9	57.5	68.2	1.4	9.2
Nederland	78.3	82.5	9.0	6.7	928.5	1052.8	33.5	67.3
United Kingdom	141.4	209.9	8.9	61.1	6751.1	9584.1	47.6	412.3
South	3785.0	1684.3	3754.2	1390.4	42941.8	22321.2	9628.4	11086.6
Ellas	540.0	89.8	578.3	20.6	2014.3	503.1	1008.1	36.4
España	797.2	395.1	851.9	239.3	12533.7	8175.6	3997.7	4614.9
France	585.2	527.1	230.1	291.6	18056.2	8836.2	1177.7	1532.9
Italia	1462.4	577.7	1688.0	598.8	8063.8	3917.8	2688.1	4021.9
Portugal	400.2	94.7	405.9	240.1	2273.8	888.5	756.9	880.6

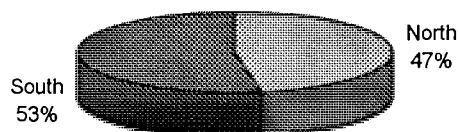
Proportion of UAA accounted for by type of crops, 1993



Breakdown of arable land, 1993



Breakdown of permanent pasture, 1993




II. Land use

Cereals

Set-aside under the reform of the CAP was largely responsible for the 10% reduction, by round 3.4 mill. ha, in the area under cereals in the European Union of the Twelve over the period 1989/90 to 1993. Over the same period, the number of holdings growing cereals fell by over 15%, from around 3.7 mill. to around 3.1 million.

In the northern Member States, the area under cereals declined by around 9% and the number of holdings growing cereals by around 10%. In the southern Member States, the area under cereals declined by around 10% and the number of holdings growing cereals by around 17%.

Holdings with cereals, 1993

	1970/71	1975	1979/80	1983	1985	1987	1989/90	1993
	1000 holdings							
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	4322.1	3700.0	3116.6
North	:	1230.1	1074.0	920.4	870.7	812.6	697.1	629.3
Belgique/België	104.4	77.2	65.0	54.2	48.7	47.1	41.6	35.7
Danmark	136.8	123.8	112.7	91.2	85.7	79.9	74.8	66.4
Deutschland	896.1	757.8	681.3	601.6	568.6	532.9	453.5	411.6
Ireland	:	99.2	73.5	52.3	50.1	39.2	23.2	19.9
Luxembourg	6.2	5.1	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.3
Nederland	73.2	39.6	28.8	21.9	19.6	20.3	20.0	18.9
United Kingdom	140.8	127.4	108.8	95.9	94.8	90.2	81.2	74.6
South	:	:	:	3392.2	:	3509.6	3003.1	2487.3
Ellas	:	:	518.6	449.6	428.4	430.4	351.9	348.1
España	:	:	:	863.5	:	821.5	632.6	468.4
France	1052.0	875.6	793.0	696.6	669.3	625.2	557.0	473.7
Italia	1621.8	1474.6	1382.5	1382.5	1267.1	1229.7	1104.2	925.0
Portugal	:	:	521.4	:	:	402.8	357.4	272.1
	1000 ha							
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	35427.8	35527.8	32165.5
North	:	11627.0	12031.6	11629.8	11377.8	10975.0	12669.5	11484.5
Belgique/België	460.9	398.3	395.2	371.6	339.6	349.6	331.5	309.2
Danmark	1743.0	1740.6	1850.2	1697.9	1600.6	1499.0	1563.0	1437.9
Deutschland	5130.9	5156.1	5223.2	5020.3	4869.3	4688.3	6553.5	6207.3
Ireland	:	323.6	414.3	348.1	340.2	296.6	301.5	274.2
Luxembourg	45.3	43.0	39.5	31.0	34.2	33.7	34.3	29.5
Nederland	359.6	244.3	237.9	206.3	183.6	176.3	182.2	183.4
United Kingdom	3716.5	3721.1	3871.3	3954.6	4010.3	3931.5	3703.5	3042.9
South	:	:	:	:	:	24452.8	22858.7	20681.1
Ellas	:	:	1594.5	1302.0	1339.7	1293.3	1304.6	1166.1
España	:	:	:	8163.5	:	8588.1	7342.3	6320.3
France	9200.9	9460.4	9654.4	9042.5	9310.8	8885.6	8880.8	8448.3
Italia	4835.8	4673.6	5177.6	5177.6	4908.1	4775.3	4468.6	4063.3
Portugal	:	:	906.3	:	:	910.5	862.4	683.2

II. Land use

Cereals

Of the total of approx. 32.2 mill. ha under cereals in the European Union of the Twelve in 1993, about 37% were under common wheat and about 31% under barley. Common wheat and barley were also the most important types of cereal in the northern Member States, accounting for 83% of the total area under cereals. In the southern Member States, common wheat was the most important type of cereal, with 32%, followed by barley, with 27%, grain maize (16%) and durum wheat (14%).

Type of cereals, 1993


eurostat	Cereals	of which:								
		Common wheat	Durum wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Grain maize	Rice	Other	
		1000 holdings								
EUR 12	3116.6	1328.3	532.5	262.4	1283.1	566.0	1130.8	23.3	118.7	
North	629.3	414.3	2.4	111.9	479.8	250.5	55.4	0.0	8.4	
Belgique/België	35.7	26.6	0.0	1.6	18.3	6.7	4.4	0.0	4.9	
Danmark	66.4	44.9	0.0	12.2	59.4	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Deutschland	411.6	280.2	2.4	95.2	317.2	218.2	49.1	:	:	
Ireland	19.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	16.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	
Luxembourg	2.3	1.5	0.0	0.2	2.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	
Nederland	18.9	12.2	0.0	2.4	8.5	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.7	
United Kingdom	74.6	44.7	0.0	0.4	57.6	11.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	
South	2487.3	914.0	530.1	150.5	803.3	315.5	1075.3	23.3	110.2	
Ellas	348.1	119.9	137.1	10.8	83.4	42.3	115.9	6.0	1.2	
España	468.4	133.6	51.9	46.0	233.3	54.2	144.0	6.5	4.1	
France	473.7	325.3	19.9	16.2	253.2	77.8	201.2	0.4	84.1	
Italia	925.0	299.0	320.2	4.7	222.0	104.4	395.2	7.4	18.3	
Portugal	272.1	36.2	1.1	72.8	11.4	36.9	219.0	3.0	2.6	
		1000 ha								
EUR 12	32165.5	11882.5	2928.8	1073.2	9957.6	1767.8	3746.6	327.5	481.6	
North	11484.5	5178.6	9.1	762.7	4360.5	784.7	360.0	0.0	28.7	
Belgique/België	309.2	201.8	0.0	2.3	65.6	11.3	18.1	0.0	10.1	
Danmark	1437.9	619.4	0.0	78.3	709.5	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Deutschland	6207.3	2379.0	9.1	668.6	2195.5	624.0	331.1	:	:	
Ireland	274.2	77.4	0.0	0.0	172.8	19.3	0.0	0.0	4.7	
Luxembourg	29.5	8.4	0.0	0.4	13.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	
Nederland	183.4	118.0	0.0	7.4	40.1	5.2	10.8	0.0	1.9	
United Kingdom	3042.9	1774.6	0.0	5.8	1163.4	90.1	0.0	0.0	9.1	
South	20681.1	6703.8	2919.8	310.5	5597.1	983.0	3386.6	327.5	452.8	
Ellas	1166.1	294.2	476.6	17.2	130.2	41.6	186.6	18.7	1.0	
España	6320.3	1284.4	721.7	149.2	3402.2	468.4	225.3	39.1	30.0	
France	8448.3	4209.5	224.6	45.5	1594.6	170.3	1862.0	22.9	318.9	
Italia	4063.3	720.1	1485.2	8.0	415.2	197.4	936.5	232.0	68.9	
Portugal	683.2	195.6	11.8	90.4	54.8	105.4	176.2	14.8	34.2	

II. Land use

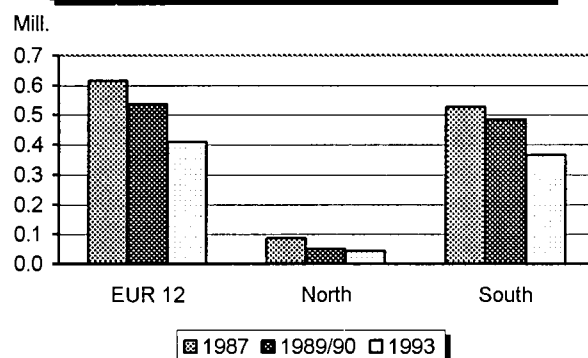
Dried vegetables

In 1993, about 1.5 mill. ha of pulses were grown in the European Union of the Twelve. This corresponds to only about 2% of the total arable land. The production of dried vegetables in the European Union of the Twelve fell by about 1% over the period 1989/90 to 1993. In the northern Member States, there was a sharp increase in the area under dried vegetables, of about 11%, compared with a reduction of 6% in the southern Member States.

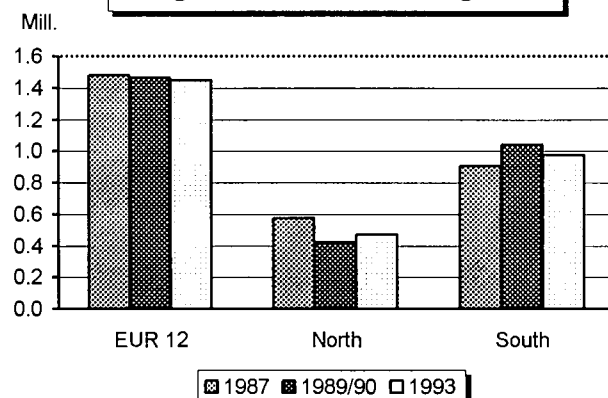
Holdings with dried vegetables

	1987	1989/90	1993
	1000 holdings		
EUR 12	614.3	536.8	409.9
North	87.4	51.0	44.3
Belgique/België	1.6	1.0	1.3
Danmark	27.8	18.0	14.1
Deutschland	33.0	13.8	12.7
Ireland	0.0	0.4	0.7
Luxembourg	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nederland	10.4	4.5	1.7
United Kingdom	14.4	13.2	13.7
South	527.0	485.9	365.6
Ellas	42.4	44.9	38.0
España	95.6	86.1	57.6
France	69.0	85.3	70.4
Italia	63.4	45.7	60.5
Portugal	256.6	223.9	139.1
	1000 ha		
EUR 12	1481.4	1466.1	1450.0
North	573.9	424.4	472.2
Belgique/België	5.7	3.5	7.1
Danmark	203.6	124.5	120.3
Deutschland	108.6	57.9	85.8
Ireland	0.1	2.8	6.1
Luxembourg	0.3	0.5	0.8
Nederland	48.5	18.1	6.8
United Kingdom	207.2	217.0	245.3
South	907.5	1041.9	977.7
Ellas	14.8	24.0	16.7
España	265.0	151.0	110.3
France	495.1	733.7	768.6
Italia	42.6	58.6	43.5
Portugal	90.0	74.7	38.6

Change in the number of holdings growing dried vegetables



Change in area under dried vegetables



II. Land use

Root crops

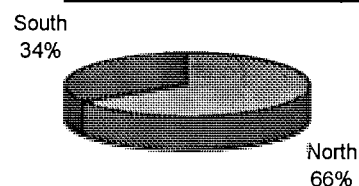
The most important root crop in the European Union of the Twelve, in terms of area, is sugar-beet, which accounted for 58% of the total root crop area in 1993. In the northern Member States the area used for sugar beet production accounted for 52% of the total, compared with two thirds in the southern Member States.

Potato production was concentrated in the northern Member States, accounting for about two thirds of the area under potatoes. Over a quarter of the area under potatoes in the European Union was in Germany.

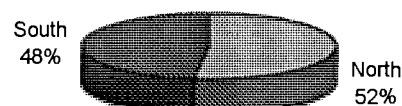
Holdings with root crops, 1993

eurostat	Root crops	of which:		
		Potatoes	Sugar-beet	Fooder roots and brassica
		1000 holdings		
EUR 12	1283.5	970.5	268.5	251.9
North	355.9	232.6	116.2	129.3
Belgique/België	32.4	19.0	16.5	14.6
Danmark	26.1	4.8	8.4	15.3
Deutschland	211.9	153.9	57.0	72.5
Ireland	20.5	13.9	4.0	8.8
Luxembourg	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.2
Nederland	26.9	18.8	19.8	2.7
United Kingdom	37.2	21.6	10.5	15.1
South	927.6	737.9	152.3	122.7
Ellas	91.2	68.7	23.6	0.6
España	250.3	219.6	29.8	37.2
France	121.0	51.2	35.2	61.7
Italia	201.9	138.6	63.0	6.5
Portugal	263.1	259.9	0.8	16.8
		1000 ha		
EUR 12	3424.4	1158.0	1982.7	283.7
North	1992.2	766.0	1031.7	194.6
Belgique/België	158.4	49.2	98.4	10.8
Danmark	183.9	46.5	66.4	71.0
Deutschland	870.6	310.7	519.7	40.3
Ireland	62.5	16.9	30.3	15.3
Luxembourg	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.2
Nederland	294.8	175.9	116.7	2.2
United Kingdom	420.9	165.9	200.2	54.8
South	1432.2	392.0	951.1	89.1
Ellas	60.1	21.5	38.2	0.4
España	289.3	86.4	188.2	14.6
France	662.3	148.5	454.6	59.2
Italia	334.6	57.8	269.5	7.3
Portugal	86.0	77.9	0.5	7.6

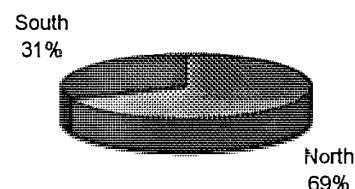
Breakdown of area under potatoes, 1993



Breakdown of area under sugar-beet, 1993



Breakdown of area under fodder roots, 1993




II. Land use

Industrial plants

After cereals, the second most important field crop in the European Union of the Twelve is industrial crops, which accounted for about 10% of the total arable land in 1993, with about 8% of the total in the northern Member States and some 11% in the southern Member States.

Production of oilseeds increased by about 14% during the period 1989/90 to 1993 in the European Union of the Twelve. In the southern Member States, the area increased by about 15%, although in some individual Member States there was an increase and in some others a reduction of the area. In the northern Member States production of oilseeds increased by about 11% over the period 1989/90 to 1993, the biggest increases in terms of area being in the United Kingdom (about 150 000 ha) and Germany (about 96 000 ha).

Holdings with industrial plants, 1993

	Industrial plants			of which:					
				Oil seeds			Rape and turnip rape		
	1987	1989/90	1993	1987	1989/90	1993	1987	1989/90	1993
	1000 holdings								
EUR 12	767.3	750.4	608.4	:	540.7	396.8	:	227.1	157.4
North	141.2	172.6	125.8	:	161.3	115.1	:	154.0	107.6
Belgique/België	3.7	4.0	3.8	:	0.8	0.9	:	0.8	0.8
Danmark	34.6	31.1	18.0	:	31.0	17.9	:	31.0	17.9
Deutschland	84.8	118.0	81.0	:	111.9	74.1	:	105.8	71.6
Ireland	:	0.6	0.6	:	0.6	0.6	:	0.6	0.6
Luxembourg	0.2	0.3	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.3	0.3
Nederland	1.8	1.7	1.1	:	0.0	0.5	:	0.0	0.2
United Kingdom	16.2	16.9	21.0	:	16.7	20.8	:	15.6	16.2
South	626.1	577.8	482.6	:	379.4	281.7	:	73.1	49.8
Ellas	175.1	132.0	155.1	:	11.2	9.8	:	0.1	:
España	105.2	83.0	125.0	:	59.2	114.9	:	1.2	0.8
France	194.0	188.3	122.8	:	173.2	109.0	:	70.6	48.3
Italia	145.7	169.8	74.3	:	133.3	44.3	:	1.2	0.6
Portugal	6.0	4.7	5.4	:	2.5	3.6	:	0.0	0.1
	1000 ha								
EUR 12	5028.5	5675.1	6455.2	:	5044.1	5737.5	:	2289.8	2183.6
North	1153.1	1744.6	1936.2	:	1667.1	1844.1	:	1586.8	1609.2
Belgique/België	15.8	19.6	20.4	:	5.4	6.2	:	5.2	5.9
Danmark	260.4	236.4	164.6	:	234.7	164.3	:	234.7	164.3
Deutschland	469.0	1040.7	1159.5	:	993.1	1089.3	:	949.2	1008.1
Ireland	:	6.2	3.2	:	6.2	3.2	:	6.2	3.2
Luxembourg	1.0	1.3	1.8	:	1.2	1.7	:	1.3	1.7
Nederland	15.8	10.6	7.3	:	0.0	3.5	:	0.0	2.4
United Kingdom	391.2	429.9	579.4	:	426.4	575.9	:	390.2	423.6
South	3875.4	3930.4	4519.0	:	3377.3	3893.4	:	703.2	574.4
Ellas	348.8	298.3	422.5	:	18.2	16.0	:	0.2	:
España	1133.3	959.7	2134.2	:	851.0	2059.7	:	10.6	16.6
France	1921.7	2036.5	1547.1	:	1934.5	1459.2	:	681.9	553.1
Italia	436.9	574.4	331.6	:	514.9	276.6	:	10.4	4.4
Portugal	34.6	61.6	83.7	:	58.6	81.9	:	0.0	0.3


II. Land use

Vegetables, melons and strawberries

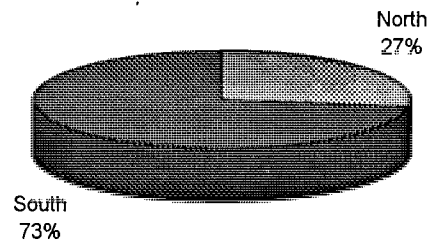
Vegetables, melons and strawberries account for a very small proportion of the total arable land in the European Union of the Twelve, with about 2% in 1993.

It is clear from the breakdown of the area under vegetables, melons and strawberries that these crops are mainly produced in the southern Member States of the European Union of the Twelve which have over 70% of the area under vegetables, melons and strawberries.

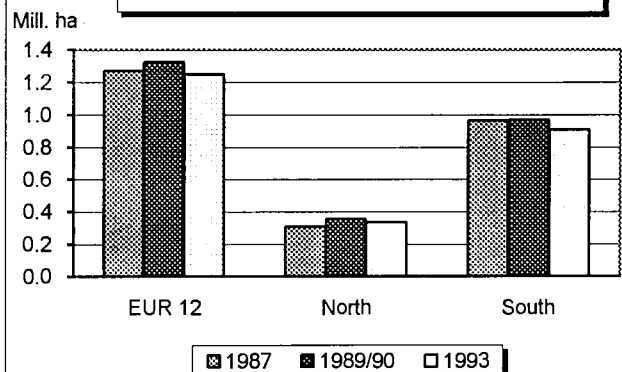
Holdings with vegetables, melons and strawberries

	1987	1989/90	1993
	1000 holdings		
EUR 12	:	994.5	889.9
North	:	80.4	70.0
Belgique/België	:	12.7	10.7
Danmark	:	3.1	2.5
Deutschland	:	26.7	24.9
Irland	:	1.1	1.3
Luxembourg	:	0.0	0.0
Nederland	:	18.8	17.2
United Kingdom	:	18.0	13.5
South	:	914.0	819.9
Ellas	:	85.6	88.2
España	:	319.3	277.5
France	:	79.2	63.6
Italia	:	358.4	336.1
Portugal	:	71.6	54.5
	1000 ha		
EUR 12	1270.2	1322.2	1245.7
North	308.4	356.3	338.6
Belgique/België	30.5	31.6	31.1
Danmark	15.9	17.6	16.6
Deutschland	50.9	83.7	80.1
Irland	7.7	4.1	4.1
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nederland	65.1	71.6	75.2
United Kingdom	138.1	147.8	131.5
South	961.8	965.9	907.2
Ellas	68.6	62.6	59.1
España	270.8	256.1	239.5
France	243.0	275.7	260.5
Italia	328.8	315.2	300.1
Portugal	50.5	56.4	48.0

Breakdown of area under vegetables, melons and strawberries, 1993



Change in area under vegetables, melons and strawberries




II. Land use

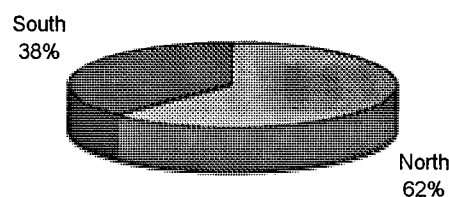
Flowers and ornamental plants

The production of flowers and ornamental plants is concentrated in the northern Member States of the European Union of the Twelve, where over 60% of the total were grown in 1993. It is clear from an examination of the individual Member States that the Netherlands is the main producer in the European Union of the Twelve with over a third of the total area under flowers and ornamental plants. It is followed by Germany with about 13% and the United Kingdom with about 10%.

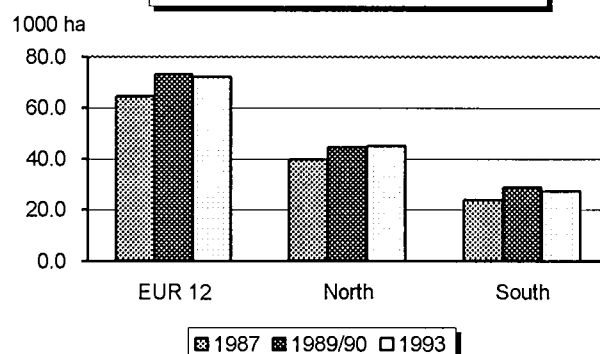
Holdings with flowers and ornamental plants

	1987	1989/90	1993
	1000 holdings		
EUR 12	:	77.9	74.0
North	:	35.9	34.3
Belgique/België	:	2.7	2.5
Danmark	:	1.2	1.1
Deutschland	:	13.5	11.9
Ireland	:	0.4	0.8
Luxembourg	:	0.1	0.0
Nederland	:	12.0	11.5
United Kingdom	:	6.1	6.6
South	:	42.0	39.8
Ellas	:	2.3	2.5
España	:	5.1	5.8
France	:	11.5	9.6
Italia	:	21.2	20.2
Portugal	:	1.9	1.7
	1000 ha		
EUR 12	64.4	73.3	72.1
North	39.6	44.5	45.1
Belgique/België	1.5	1.7	1.7
Danmark	0.7	0.8	0.8
Deutschland	7.6	10.0	9.3
Ireland	:	0.4	0.6
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nederland	23.3	23.7	25.2
United Kingdom	6.6	7.9	7.5
South	23.9	28.8	27.1
Ellas	0.4	1.0	0.7
España	3.8	5.9	5.8
France	6.2	7.7	7.6
Italia	12.8	13.6	12.1
Portugal	0.6	0.7	0.9

Breakdown of area with flowers and ornamental plants, 1993



Change in area under flowers and ornamental plants




II. Land use

Permanent crops

Permanent crops are an important product in the European Union of the Twelve. Of the 7.3 mill. holdings recorded in 1993, about 3.9 million, or over half of the total, had permanent crops. In the southern Member States, almost two-thirds of the total holdings had permanent crops, compared with only about 8% in the northern Member States.

Permanent crops are mainly found in the Mediterranean countries, where the climate is more favourable. These countries account for almost 97% of the total area under permanent crops. The largest areas are in Spain and Italy, which together account for about two-thirds of the total area in the European Union of the Twelve.

Holdings with permanent crops, 1993

	Permanent crops	of which:					
		Fruit an berry plantations	Citrus plantations	Olive plantations	Vineyards	Nurseries	Other permanent crops
		1000 holdings					
EUR 12	3854.9	1136.0	443.5	1950.4	1936.9	31.5	53.4
North	100.7	51.6	0.0	0.0	45.3	13.4	3.0
Belgique/België	4.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1
Danmark	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Deutschland	76.0	36.2	0.0	0.0	44.3	4.9	2.9
Ireland	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Nederland	9.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0
United Kingdom	8.9	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.9	0.0
South	3754.2	1084.4	443.5	1950.4	1891.7	18.1	50.4
Ellas	578.3	142.9	95.1	454.1	208.1	1.4	8.2
España	851.9	353.4	171.1	393.6	235.6	1.6	32.4
France	230.1	57.0	0.5	8.8	188.2	5.4	1.9
Italia	1688.0	412.6	126.8	941.9	954.6	8.6	4.9
Portugal	405.9	118.5	49.9	152.0	305.1	1.1	3.1
		1000 ha					
EUR 12	9943.0	2103.8	513.0	3872.5	3280.9	94.4	76.9
North	314.6	154.8	0.0	0.0	101.4	50.6	7.5
Belgique/België	18.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.1
Danmark	10.7	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0
Deutschland	201.7	68.6		0.0	99.1	26.7	7.4
Ireland	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Luxembourg	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0
Nederland	33.5	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0
United Kingdom	47.6	39.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.5	0.0
South	9628.4	1949.0	513.0	3872.5	3179.5	43.8	69.4
Ellas	1008.1	134.3	50.1	698.1	119.5	0.3	5.8
España	3997.7	870.8	258.1	1817.0	991.1	6.0	54.0
France	1177.7	224.5	2.5	9.0	917.6	21.1	2.9
Italia	2688.1	569.3	175.9	1026.7	895.3	15.4	5.2
Portugal	756.9	150.2	26.4	321.7	256.1	1.1	1.5

III. Livestock

Livestock population

Livestock breeding is important in the European Union of the Twelve with about 3.8 mill. holdings, or over half of the total 7.3 million, keeping livestock in 1993. In the northern Member States, almost 80% of holdings kept livestock, compared with just under half in the southern Member States.

In 1993, about 79.4 mill. bovine, 106.8 mill. sheep, 10.3 mill. goats, 107.9 mill. pigs and 973.6 mill. poultry were recorded in the European Union of the Twelve. The regional breakdown is very varied, however:

Pig rearing is largely concentrated in the northern Member States, which account for almost two thirds of the total pig population. The southern Member States account for almost 60% of the total poultry population and as much as 98% of the goat population.

Holdings with livestock, 1993

EUROSTAT	Live-stock	of which:					
		Equidea	Bovine	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry
		1000 holdings					
EUR 12	3843.8	610.4	1834.1	859.7	475.6	1188.2	2375.9
North	1006.1	167.9	741.8	228.8	19.8	1888.8	305.7
Belgique/België	61.3	7.2	50.9	6.3	0.9	1570.2	10.5
Danmark	53.9	5.1	33.7	5.1	0.0	26.9	11.0
Deutschland	458.3	71.3	313.2	42.9	:	245.6	212.8
Ireland	155.1	18.1	142.2	53.4	5.6	2.6	20.1
Luxembourg	2.8	0.4	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.2
Nederland	83.6	19.1	60.2	25.4	2.8	26.9	5.7
United Kingdom	191.1	46.7	139.3	95.5	10.5	16.2	44.5
South	2837.7	442.4	1092.3	630.8	455.8	854.5	2070.2
Ellas	494.3	84.3	45.0	151.0	192.8	54.6	422.3
España	514.9	145.9	243.3	120.4	71.8	235.4	335.2
France	588.7	67.0	377.2	124.3	38.2	105.9	383.6
Italia	847.8	57.7	267.3	150.4	78.6	285.7	606.4
Portugal	391.9	87.5	159.5	84.8	74.5	172.9	322.9
		1000 head					
EUR 12	:	1853.7	79398.0	106755.0	10335.8	107913.3	973580.0
North	:	808.2	44901.3	56460.1	161.9	69098.5	391000.0
Belgique/België	:	22.4	3212.8	179.2	8.3	7121.9	28590.0
Danmark	:	20.4	2195.5	157.4	0.0	11567.8	19820.0
Deutschland	:	341.4	15875.7	2014.4	:	26039.7	86210.0
Ireland	:	76.2	6963.8	7919.2	16.8	1570.2	12970.0
Luxembourg	:	1.9	208.9	6.8	0.5	71.8	70.0
Nederland	:	91.7	4796.8	1916.3	56.8	14964.5	98430.0
United Kingdom	:	254.1	11647.9	44266.9	79.5	7762.7	144910.0
South	:	1045.5	34496.6	50294.9	10173.9	38815.2	582560.0
Ellas	:	110.2	500.9	7716.5	4901.1	807.7	31850.0
España	:	290.8	4830.8	18950.8	2279.2	13064.0	104410.0
France	:	326.6	20290.4	10452.5	1055.9	13929.2	263610.0
Italia	:	199.0	7591.3	10389.0	1321.4	8396.3	149830.0
Portugal	:	118.9	1283.1	2786.1	616.4	2618.0	32860.0

III. Livestock

Livestock population

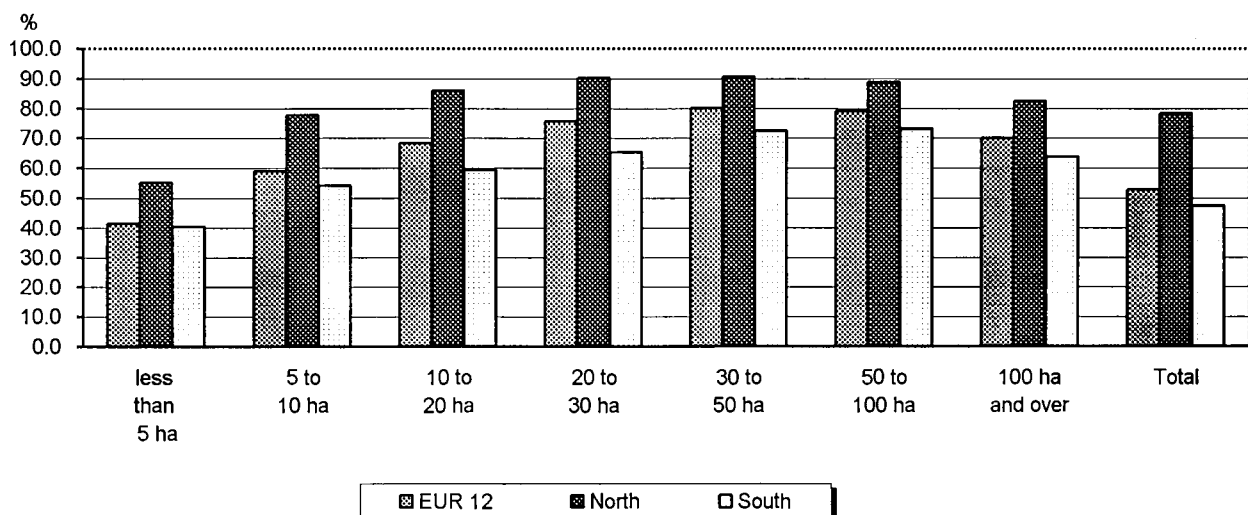
The proportion of holdings keeping livestock varies widely from one size class to another. In the European Union of the Twelve, only one in four of the holdings in the less than 5 ha size class kept livestock in 1993, and only one out of six holdings in the 5 to 10 ha size class. In the 10 to 20 ha class, however, more than two-thirds of the total holdings kept livestock, while in the 30 to 50 ha and 50 to 100 ha classes the figure was as high as 80% and in the 100 ha and over size class about 70 % of the holdings kept livestock.

The situation was similar in both the northern and southern Member States, although the number of holdings keeping livestock was substantially smaller in all size categories in the southern Member States.

Holdings with livestock by size classes of utilized agricultural area (UAA), 1993

eurostat	Size classes (ha UAA)							Total
	less than 5 ha	5 to 10 ha	10 to 20 ha	20 to 30 ha	30 to 50 ha	50 to 100 ha	100 ha and over	
	1000 holdings							
EUR 12	1768.9	548.8	509.4	287.0	324.3	272.8	132.8	3843.8
North	174.3	148.0	213.3	145.6	156.3	115.0	53.6	1006.1
Belgique/België	17.0	9.0	12.9	9.0	8.7	4.2	0.7	61.3
Danmark	0.7	6.8	11.7	9.2	12.0	10.2	3.3	53.9
Deutschland	98.1	74.5	97.2	64.1	67.1	44.9	12.4	458.3
Ireland	14.5	21.8	44.3	29.0	27.1	14.9	3.5	155.1
Luxembourg	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.2	2.8
Nederland	22.0	13.6	18.2	13.6	11.9	3.9	0.5	83.6
United Kingdom	21.5	22.1	28.7	20.5	29.1	36.0	33.2	191.1
South	1594.6	400.8	296.1	141.4	167.9	157.8	79.2	2837.7
Ellas	346.4	89.5	41.0	9.6	5.2	2.0	0.6	494.3
España	261.5	90.8	67.7	25.9	25.2	23.1	20.7	514.9
France	129.7	50.2	75.6	67.6	107.6	113.0	45.2	588.7
Italia	552.5	126.2	88.2	31.3	24.9	16.5	8.3	847.8
Portugal	304.5	44.2	23.6	6.9	5.0	3.2	4.4	391.9

Proportion of holdings keeping livestock, 1993




III. Livestock

Livestock units

The livestock unit (LSU) was first introduced in the 1989/90 structural survey as a standard unit for measuring the size of cattle herds.

The breakdown of the total population in livestock units over the individual types of livestock shows that in both the northern and the southern Member States bovines, sheep and goats, in other words the area dependent types, accounted for almost two thirds of the livestock units recorded in 1993. Pigs and poultry, which are not area dependent, accounted for a little over one third of the total livestock units in both the northern and southern Member States.

Livestock population on agricultural holdings in livestock units, 1993

	Bovines	of which:					Total LSU
		Dairy cows	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry	
	1000 LSU						
EUR 12	57297.2	21480.9	10675.5	1033.6	26530.5	12247.2	109368.0
North	32106.4	12537.6	5646.0	16.2	16701.1	4506.8	59625.6
Belgique/België	2250.8	698.4	17.9	0.8	1739.8	294.9	4322.8
Danmark	1530.6	714.1	15.7	0.0	2773.0	199.4	4535.0
Deutschland	11293.7	5324.0	201.4	:	6571.9	1105.4	19445.8
Irland	5135.6	1343.0	791.9	1.7	374.0	140.1	6504.3
Luxembourg	151.2	50.2	0.7	0.1	16.5	0.9	170.9
Nederland	3415.5	1746.7	191.6	5.7	3293.8	1097.8	8079.5
United Kingdom	8329.0	2661.1	4426.7	8.0	1932.0	1668.3	16567.3
South	25190.8	8943.3	5029.5	1017.4	9829.4	7740.4	49742.3
Ellas	379.9	171.4	771.7	490.1	188.3	313.8	2237.7
España	3591.4	1403.8	1895.1	227.9	3480.5	1165.9	10614.2
France	14868.3	4698.3	1045.3	105.6	3294.5	4010.5	23618.7
Italia	5414.9	2298.0	1038.9	132.1	2224.6	1905.4	10905.3
Portugal	936.4	371.8	278.6	61.6	641.5	344.9	2366.4
	Proportion of total livestock units (LSU) (in %)						
EUR 12	52.4	19.6	9.8	0.9	24.3	11.2	100.0
North	53.8	21.0	9.5	0.0	28.0	7.6	100.0
Belgique/België	52.1	16.2	0.4	0.0	40.2	6.8	100.0
Danmark	33.8	15.7	0.3	0.0	61.1	4.4	100.0
Deutschland	58.1	27.4	1.0	:	33.8	5.7	100.0
Irland	79.0	20.6	12.2	0.0	5.8	2.2	100.0
Luxembourg	88.5	29.4	0.4	0.0	9.7	0.5	100.0
Nederland	42.3	21.6	2.4	0.1	40.8	13.6	100.0
United Kingdom	50.3	16.1	26.7	0.0	11.7	10.1	100.0
South	50.6	18.0	10.1	2.0	19.8	15.6	100.0
Ellas	17.0	7.7	34.5	21.9	8.4	14.0	100.0
España	33.8	13.2	17.9	2.1	32.8	11.0	100.0
France	63.0	19.9	4.4	0.4	13.9	17.0	100.0
Italia	49.7	21.1	9.5	1.2	20.4	17.5	100.0
Portugal	39.6	15.7	11.8	2.6	27.1	14.6	100.0

III. Livestock

Livestock units

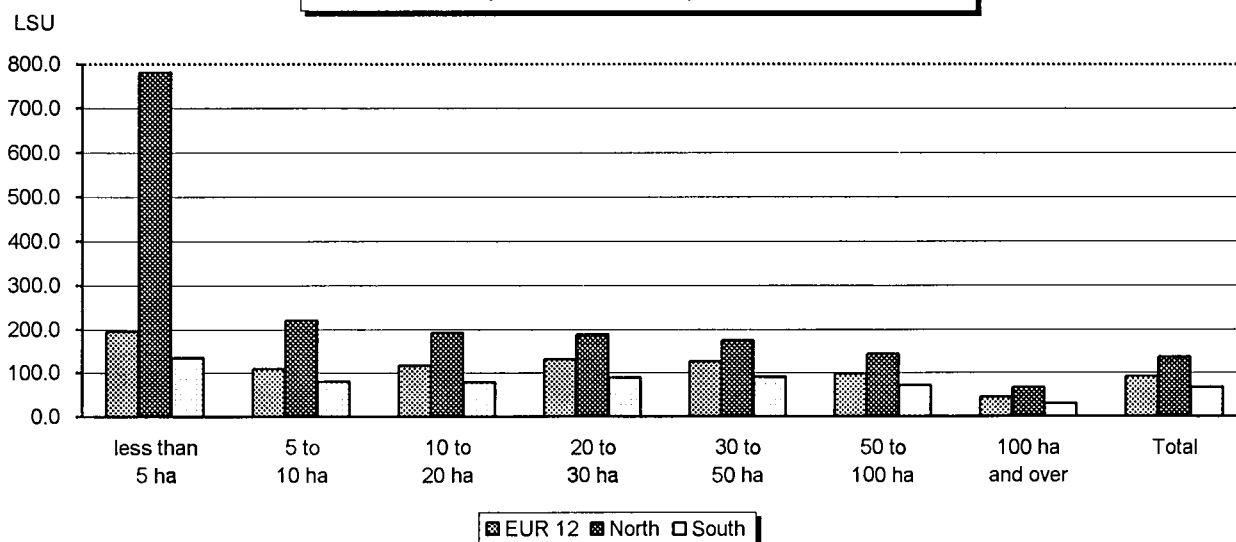
In the northern Member States, the highest concentration of livestock was on holdings of less than 5 ha UAA, with about 780 livestock units (LSU) per 100 ha UAA. This is possibly because of the large proportion of pig and poultry farming on such holdings. In the southern Member States, on the other hand, the livestock concentration on holdings of less than 5 ha UAA is substantially lower with about 134 LSU.

It is noteworthy that the livestock concentration per 100 ha LSU decreases as the size classes increase in both the northern and southern Member States.

Livestock units (LSU) by size classes of utilized agricultural area, 1993

eurostat	Size classes (ha UAA)							Total
	less than 5 ha	5 to 10 ha	10 to 20 ha	20 to 30 ha	30 to 50 ha	50 to 100 ha	100 ha and over	
	1000 LU							
EUR 12	14417.8	7088.0	12349.4	12117.1	19597.8	23262.3	20535.4	109368.0
North	5450.3	3037.8	6912.2	7471.8	11575.8	12713.1	12463.4	59625.6
Belgique/België	824.1	437.7	913.3	776.0	821.6	466.6	83.5	4322.8
Danmark	89.3	93.3	323.3	480.5	1071.1	1544.8	932.8	4535.0
Deutschland	1144.8	715.0	2165.4	2735.8	4505.7	4337.4	3840.4	19445.8
Ireland	227.5	253.0	958.8	1102.4	1738.9	1604.0	619.7	6504.3
Luxembourg	2.1	1.5	4.4	6.7	29.2	96.8	30.3	170.9
Nederland	2120.3	1021.1	1634.3	1336.3	1337.7	537.0	92.8	8079.5
United Kingdom	1042.3	516.2	912.7	1034.2	2071.5	4126.6	6863.9	16567.3
South	8967.4	4050.2	5437.2	4645.4	8021.8	10549.2	8071.1	49742.3
Ellas	1070.2	473.0	360.1	122.8	115.0	69.9	26.9	2237.7
España	3130.3	1384.3	1535.5	773.6	870.1	998.4	1922.1	10614.2
France	1438.5	507.8	1389.7	2270.3	5544.6	8083.8	4384.1	23618.7
Italia	2338.6	1358.9	1864.1	1358.1	1367.6	1281.3	1336.8	10905.3
Portugal	989.9	326.3	287.9	120.7	124.6	115.8	401.2	2366.4

Livestock units per 100 ha UAA by UAA size classes, 1993



III.Livestock

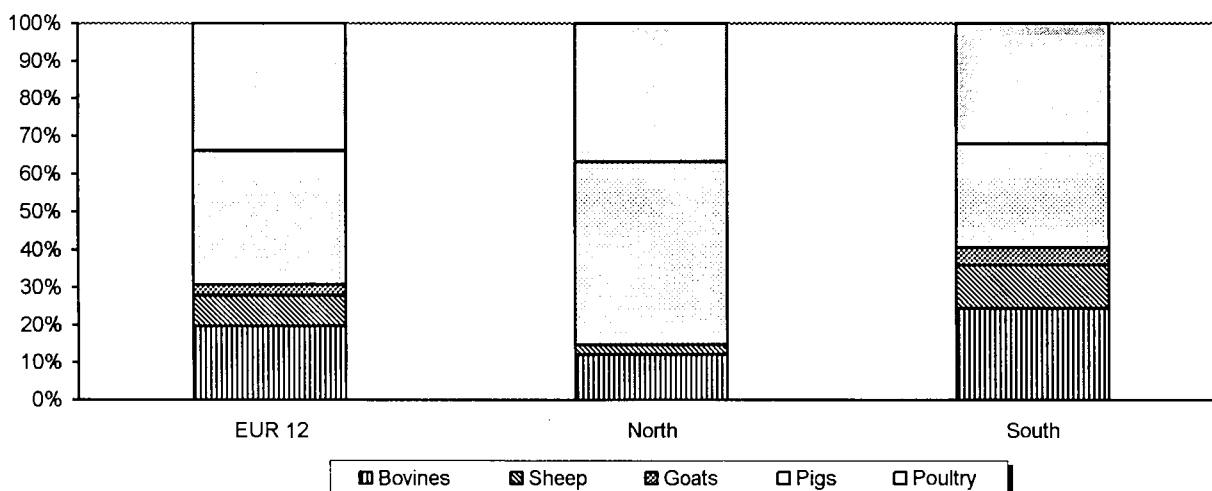
Livestock units

The breakdown of the livestock population in livestock units by individual types of animals on holdings of less than 5 ha UAA shows that in 1993, about 84% of the recorded livestock units in the northern Member States were accounted for by pigs and poultry, which are not area dependent. In the southern Member States, the corresponding figure was about 57%, primarily because pig and poultry production makes smaller demands on the supply of farm grown feedstuffs and requires less manual work.

Livestock population (in LSU) on holdings with less than 5 ha UAA, 1993

eurostat	Bovines	of which:					Total LSU
		Dairy cows	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry	
	1000 LSU						
EUR 12	2741.1	874.1	1140.6	398.9	4958.7	4746.3	14417.8
North	641.3	104.5	138.5	5.0	2592.9	1962.8	5450.3
Belgique/België	101.2	5.5	6.5	0.3	528.2	182.3	824.1
Danmark	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	58.2	24.5	89.3
Deutschland	188.6	75.8	24.3	:	362.5	522.2	1144.8
Ireland	73.3	8.6	20.6	0.2	103.5	25.6	227.5
Luxembourg	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.1
Nederland	221.8	10.1	33.9	2.5	1206.9	629.5	2120.3
United Kingdom	53.9	3.8	52.8	2.0	333.6	578.6	1042.3
South	2099.0	769.6	1002.1	393.9	2365.5	2782.0	8967.4
Ellas	148.4	60.6	297.8	226.0	118.3	217.8	1070.2
España	713.6	325.4	440.3	94.3	1147.9	632.5	3130.3
France	177.9	18.4	46.4	6.3	211.5	947.0	1438.5
Italia	780.7	253.9	158.7	37.8	544.9	758.4	2338.6
Portugal	278.5	111.4	58.8	29.5	342.9	226.3	989.9

Proportion of different types of animals in the livestock units (LSU) on the holdings with less than 5 ha UAA, 1993



III. Livestock

Bovines

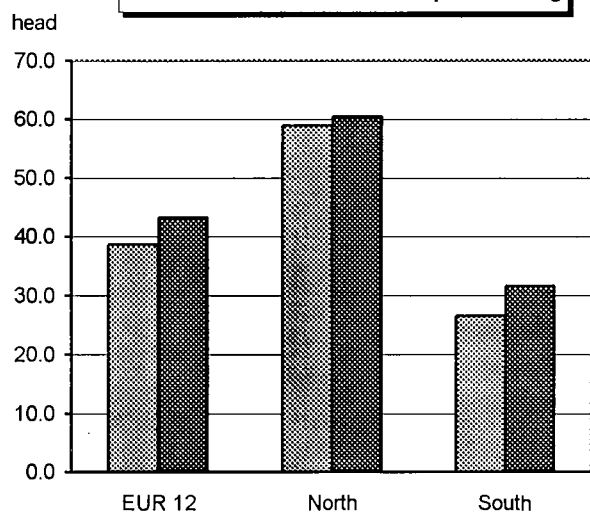
In 1993, there were about 79.4 mill. bovines in the European Union of the Twelve, of which 44.9 mill., or 57%, were in the northern Member States. France and Germany are the leading bovine producers, accounting together for almost half of the total.

The differences in intensity of cattle farming in the northern and southern Member States become apparent from an examination of the number of bovines per 100 ha of fodder area. Whereas in the northern Member States, there were 211.6 head of cattle per 100 ha fodder area in 1993, the figure was only 181.7 in the southern Member States.

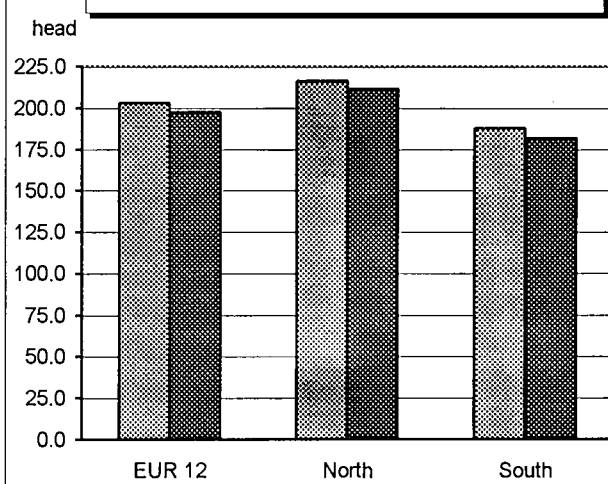
Change in bovine population

eurostat	1989/90	1993	1989/90	1993	1989/90	1993
	1000 holdings		1000 head		1000 ha fodder area	
EUR 12	2172.7	1834.1	84066.2	79398.0	41416.4	40205.1
North	812.1	741.8	47889.9	44901.3	22132.5	21221.3
Belgique/België	57.4	50.9	3229.4	3212.8	740.0	744.1
Danmark	37.1	33.7	2226.9	2195.5	570.2	546.8
Deutschland	354.3	313.2	18304.7	15875.7	6417.4	6223.7
Ireland	151.4	142.2	6911.9	6963.8	3837.1	3706.0
Luxembourg	2.7	2.3	215.3	208.9	85.9	88.8
Nederland	65.5	60.2	4949.4	4796.8	1171.9	1167.3
United Kingdom	143.6	139.3	12052.3	11647.9	9310.1	8744.7
South	1360.7	1092.3	36176.6	34496.6	19284.1	18983.6
Ellas	53.0	45.0	592.4	500.9	103.9	82.8
España	311.0	243.3	4777.2	4830.8	3460.6	3787.5
France	457.5	377.2	21646.6	20290.4	12348.6	11510.2
Italia	319.6	267.3	7759.2	7591.3	2606.8	2790.3
Portugal	219.6	159.5	1401.2	1283.1	764.2	812.9

Number of bovine animals per holding



Number of bovine animals per 100 ha fodder area



III. Livestock

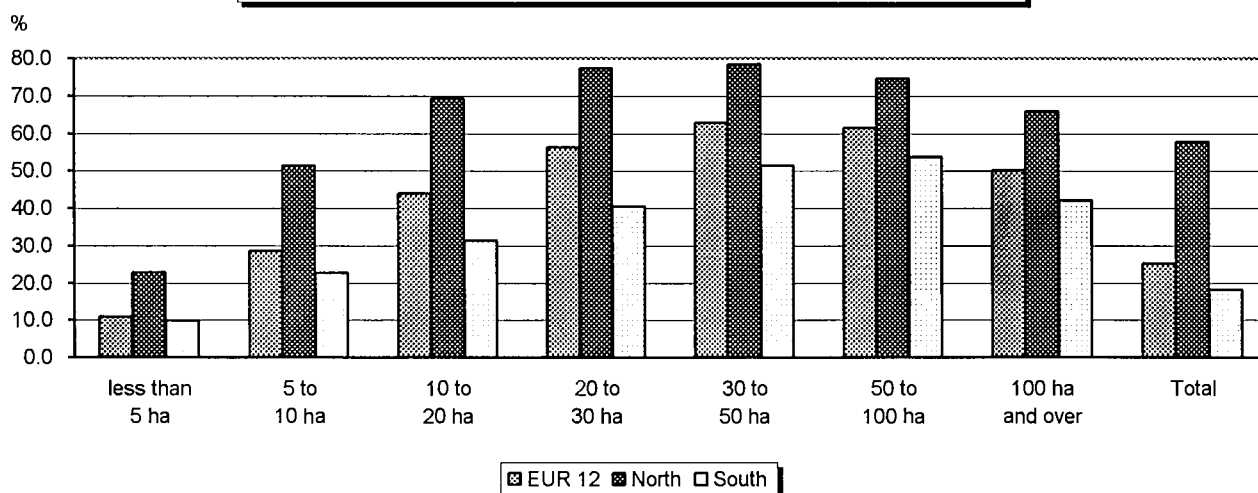
Bovines

The number of holdings breeding bovine animals in the European Union of the Twelve clearly increases as the size classes become larger. In 1993, only one in ten holdings in the size class less than 5 ha UAA kept bovine animals, compared with almost two thirds of holdings in the size class 30 to 50 ha UAA. In both the northern and southern Member States, bovine animals tend to be kept more and more on larger holdings.

Total holdings with bovine animals by size classes of utilized agricultural area (UAA), 1993

eurostat	Size classes (ha UAA)							Total
	less than 5 ha	5 to 10 ha	10 to 20 ha	20 to 30 ha	30 to 50 ha	50 to 100 ha	100 ha and over	
	1000 holdings							
EUR 12	466.2	265.6	327.8	213.0	254.3	212.2	95.1	1834.1
North	72.4	97.7	171.9	125.1	135.2	96.6	42.9	741.8
Belgique/België	10.0	7.7	11.7	8.5	8.4	4.0	0.6	50.9
Danmark	0.2	3.5	7.1	6.0	8.2	6.8	2.0	33.7
Deutschland	35.5	46.5	76.1	53.4	56.3	36.1	9.2	313.2
Ireland	11.0	18.7	41.1	27.8	26.1	14.3	3.3	142.2
Luxembourg	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.2	2.3
Nederland	8.7	9.0	15.3	12.7	11.0	3.3	0.3	60.2
United Kingdom	7.0	12.2	20.4	16.5	24.8	31.2	27.4	139.3
South	393.9	167.8	155.9	87.9	119.1	115.7	52.2	1092.3
Ellas	24.1	12.5	6.1	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	45.0
España	118.8	48.8	36.2	11.6	10.2	8.8	8.9	243.3
France	35.2	23.6	48.9	51.1	88.9	94.3	35.2	377.2
Italia	99.9	62.5	52.3	20.0	16.5	10.7	5.5	267.3
Portugal	115.8	20.5	12.3	3.8	2.9	1.7	2.5	159.5

Holdings with bovine animals as a proportion of total holdings, 1993



III. Livestock

Bovines

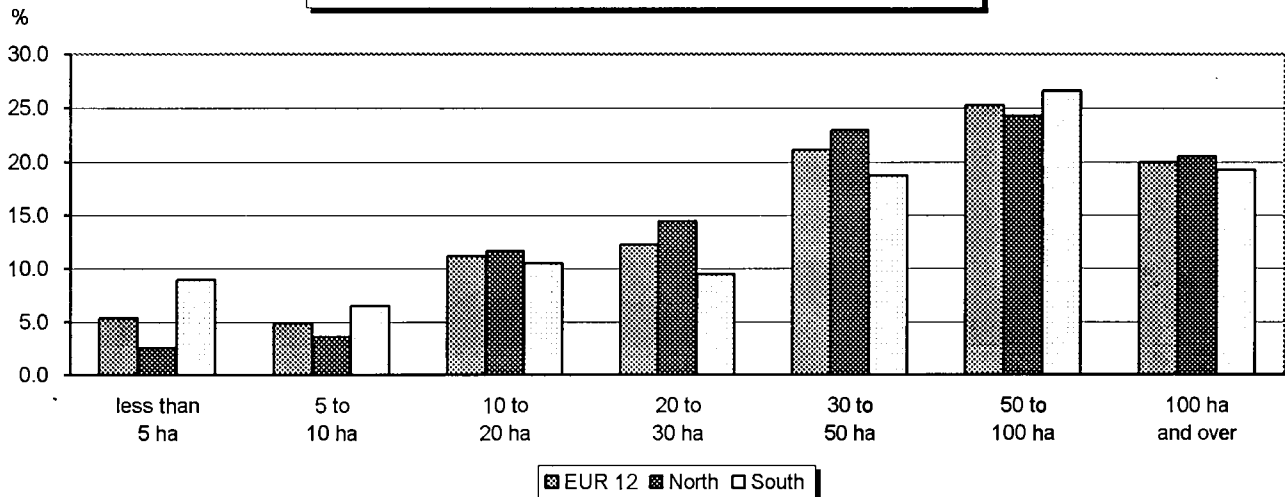
In the European Union of the Twelve, the proportion of the cattle population varies very widely from one size class to another. Of the 79.4 mill. cattle recorded in 1993, about two thirds were on holdings with 30 ha UAA and over.

The situation was similar in the northern and southern Member States, with about two thirds of the total cattle population on holdings with 30 ha or more UAA in 1993.

Total number of bovine animals by size classes of utilized agricultural area (UAA), 1993

eurostat	Size classes (ha UAA)							Total
	less than 5 ha	5 to 10 ha	10 to 20 ha	20 to 30 ha	30 to 50 ha	50 to 100 ha	100 ha and over	
	1000 heads							
EUR 12	4223.8	3869.2	8850.2	9745.1	16768.7	20067.6	15873.4	79398.0
North	1132.1	1619.5	5230.7	6477.1	10319.2	10897.1	9226.9	44901.3
Belgique/België	185.3	213.4	591.4	650.0	879.1	581.7	111.8	3212.8
Danmark	3.6	44.8	171.0	257.2	607.7	790.2	321.1	2195.5
Deutschland	270.1	547.6	1913.4	2438.6	3846.2	3644.1	3217.1	15875.7
Ireland	102.4	268.5	1078.9	1248.5	1911.3	1735.6	618.7	6963.8
Luxembourg	0.5	1.4	4.7	7.9	35.5	119.9	38.9	208.9
Nederland	483.0	345.0	907.0	1124.3	1304.0	549.0	84.6	4796.8
United Kingdom	87.4	198.8	564.4	750.6	1735.4	3476.6	4834.7	11647.9
South	3091.7	2249.6	3619.4	3267.9	6449.3	9171.0	6647.6	34496.5
Ellas	195.4	151.7	102.4	27.5	15.3	7.9	0.8	500.9
España	968.5	726.4	914.8	413.6	408.5	412.6	986.4	4830.8
France	290.8	244.4	911.4	1696.7	4750.3	7789.6	4607.3	20290.4
Italia	1244.5	923.5	1491.1	1047.2	1198.5	900.2	786.4	7591.3
Portugal	392.5	203.6	199.8	83.0	76.7	60.8	266.8	1283.1

Proportion of bovine animals by size classes of UAA, 1993



III. Livestock

Dairy cows

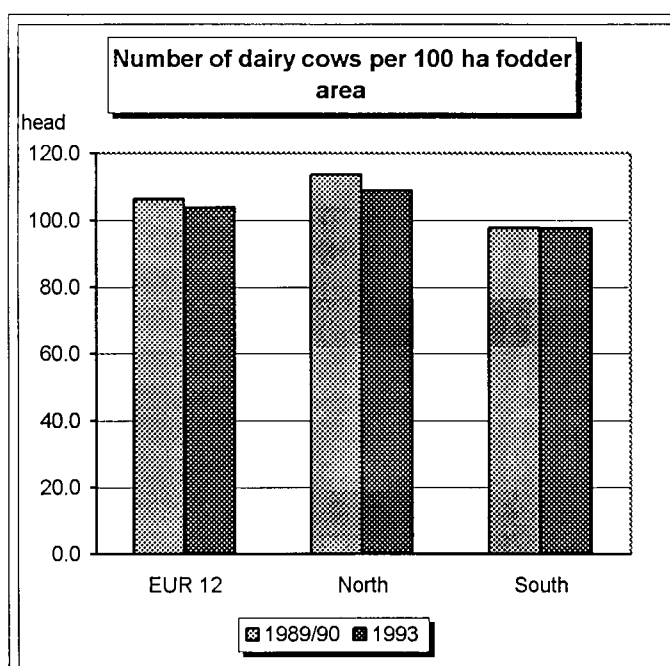
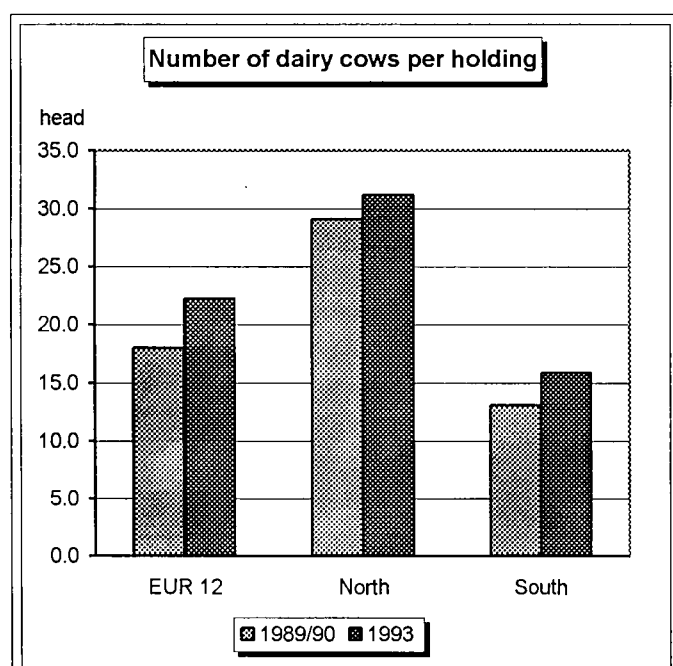
In 1993, there were about 21.5 mill. dairy cows in the European Union of the Twelve, with about 12.5 million, or 58% of the total in the northern Member States.

Over the period 1989/90 to 1993, the number of holdings with dairy cows in the European Union of the Twelve fell by almost a quarter, while the number of dairy cows dropped by only about 10% over the same period. This means that the average number of dairy cows per holding increased from 18.0 to 22.3 over the period 1989/90 to 1993. However, this was accompanied by a reduction, from 106.3 to 103.9, in the number of dairy cows per hectare of fodder area over the same period.

Major structural differences can be seen between the northern and southern Member States. In 1993, the average number of dairy cows per holding in the northern Member States was 31.2, compared with only 15.9 in the southern Member States.

Change in dairy cow population

EUROSTAT	1989/90	1993	1989/90	1993	1989/90	1993
	1000 holdings		1000 head		1000 ha UAA	
EUR 12	1249.3	965.0	23930.6	21480.9	22508.6	20667.7
North	473.0	402.0	13777.0	12537.6	12125.5	11513.7
Belgique/België	31.3	24.7	841.9	698.4	537.9	484.8
Danmark	23.2	17.9	762.1	714.1	478.4	433.6
Deutschland	275.7	229.2	6058.3	5324.0	5708.8	5347.6
Ireland	49.1	46.8	1330.9	1343.0	1575.6	1562.2
Luxembourg	1.9	1.6	60.7	50.2	71.9	73.2
Nederland	47.1	40.5	1878.0	1746.7	1036.0	998.2
United Kingdom	44.8	41.4	2845.2	2661.1	2717.0	2614.1
South	776.4	563.0	10154.5	8943.3	10383.8	9154.0
Ellas	37.6	30.6	204.8	171.4	57.8	52.6
España	206.8	144.0	1597.9	1403.8	1271.1	1058.8
France	226.6	177.8	5304.5	4698.3	6883.1	6171.6
Italia	206.4	143.1	2641.8	2298.0	1854.8	1579.9
Portugal	99.0	67.5	405.6	371.8	317.1	291.2



III. Livestock

Dairy cows

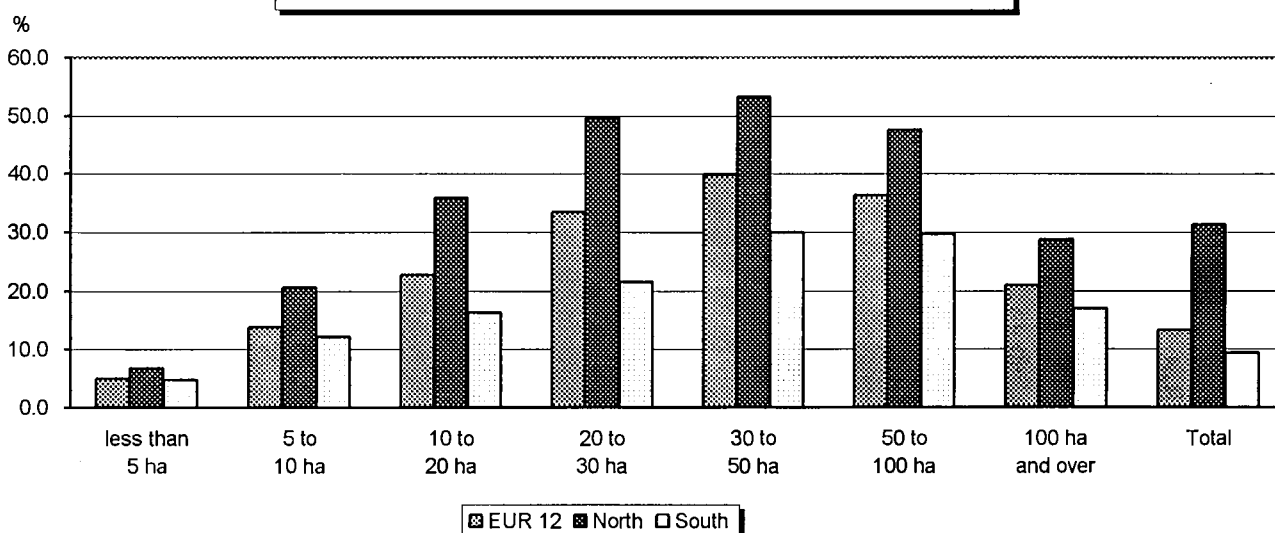
Dairy cows differ in importance in the northern and southern Member States. While one in three holdings in the northern Member States had dairy cows in 1993, the figure was only one in ten in the southern Member States.

The importance of dairy cows also differs widely from one size class to another. In the northern Member States, only 7% of holdings in the size class less than 5 ha UAA had dairy cows in 1993, compared with over 50% in the size class 30 to 50 ha. In the southern Member States, the smallest proportion of holdings with dairy cows was also in the size class less than 5 ha UAA, while almost a third of the holdings in the size class 30 to 50 ha kept dairy cows.

Holdings with dairy cows by size classes of utilized agricultural area (UAA), 1993

eurostat	Size classes (ha UAA)							Total
	less than 5 ha	5 to 10 ha	10 to 20 ha	20 to 30 ha	30 to 50 ha	50 to 100 ha	100 ha and over	
	1000 holdings							
EUR 12	212.6	129.0	169.9	126.7	161.5	125.5	39.7	965.0
North	21.5	39.2	88.9	80.2	91.9	61.5	18.7	402.0
Belgique/België	1.3	2.4	6.5	6.0	5.9	2.5	0.2	24.7
Danmark	0.1	0.7	2.4	3.0	5.6	5.1	1.2	17.9
Deutschland	16.6	29.2	56.0	44.0	47.2	29.4	6.9	229.2
Ireland	1.4	2.6	10.0	11.2	13.1	7.4	1.2	46.8
Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.6
Nederland	1.7	3.6	10.9	11.3	10.0	2.8	0.2	40.5
United Kingdom	0.5	0.9	3.2	4.6	9.9	13.6	8.7	41.4
South	191.1	89.8	81.0	46.6	69.6	64.0	21.0	563.0
Ellas	15.4	9.5	4.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	30.6
España	73.7	30.4	22.3	6.8	4.8	3.8	2.1	144.0
France	7.0	5.5	16.9	25.3	53.6	53.7	15.8	177.8
Italia	50.7	33.7	30.2	11.3	9.1	5.5	2.6	143.1
Portugal	44.3	10.7	7.2	2.3	1.8	0.8	0.4	67.5

Holdings with dairy cows as a proportion of total holdings, 1993



III. Livestock

Dairy cows

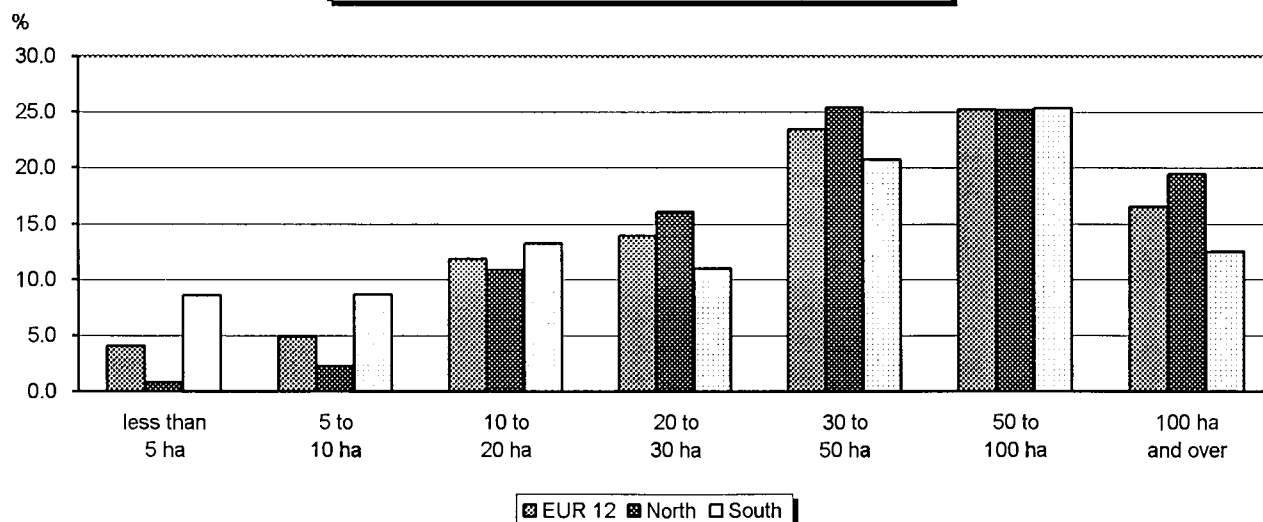
Of the 21.5 mill. dairy cows or so recorded in the European Union of the Twelve in 1993, about two thirds were in the size classes 30 hectare UAA and over, but only about one third of all holdings in these size classes kept dairy cows. In the northern Member States, as much as 70% of the total dairy cow population was on holdings with over 30 ha UAA, compared with 59% in the southern Member States.

It is noteworthy that in the southern Member States about a third of holdings with dairy cows were in the size class less than 5 ha, although this class accounted for only approx. 9% of the total dairy cow population.

Number of dairy cows by size classes of utilized agricultural area (UAA), 1993

eurostat	Size classes (ha UAA)							Total
	less than 5 ha	5 to 10 ha	10 to 20 ha	20 to 30 ha	30 to 50 ha	50 to 100 ha	100 ha and over	
	1000 heads							
EUR 12	874.1	1057.3	2544.3	2993.6	5034.0	5424.7	3553.0	21480.9
North	104.5	286.1	1360.2	2011.9	3183.8	3155.7	2435.7	12537.6
Belgique/België	5.5	24.9	129.9	181.5	226.4	115.5	14.7	698.4
Danmark	0.7	4.7	37.6	74.6	209.0	280.4	107.1	714.1
Deutschland	75.8	180.7	679.5	859.2	1247.7	1134.9	1146.4	5324.0
Ireland	8.6	19.8	139.6	253.3	437.0	377.1	107.7	1343.0
Luxembourg	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.2	8.9	31.4	8.3	50.2
Nederland	10.1	46.8	309.0	493.4	600.4	253.4	33.8	1746.7
United Kingdom	3.8	9.1	64.2	148.7	454.7	963.1	1017.7	2661.1
South	769.6	771.2	1184.2	981.7	1850.2	2269.0	1117.5	8943.3
Ellas	60.6	57.5	38.4	9.7	3.4	1.6	0.2	171.4
España	325.4	311.7	347.3	135.9	112.7	88.1	82.7	1403.8
France	18.4	27.9	183.7	458.2	1361.6	1863.3	785.2	4698.3
Italia	253.9	295.9	534.3	345.0	342.0	297.7	229.3	2298.0
Portugal	111.4	78.2	80.5	32.9	30.5	18.3	20.1	371.8

Proportion of dairy cows by size classes of UAA, 1993



III. Livestock

Dairy cows

In 1993, holdings with 1 to 2 and 3 to 9 dairy cows accounted for about 40% of the total holdings with dairy cows but only about 7% of the total population of dairy cows. In the northern Member States, the corresponding figures were 23% of holdings and 4% of the total dairy cow population. The size class structure is less favourable in the southern Member States, where over half the total holdings with dairy cows and about 11% of the total dairy cow population were in these two size classes.

It is clear from an examination of holdings with 50 or more dairy cows that in the northern Member States the trend towards larger holdings has progressed further than in the south. Whereas in the northern Member States, almost half of the total dairy cow population is on holdings with 50 or more, this figure was about only 28% in the southern Member States.

Dairy cow population, 1993

eurostat	Holdings with ... dairy cows							Total
	1 - 2	3 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 49	50 - 99	> = 100	
	1000 holdings							
EUR 12	170.2	221.4	187.3	136.6	149.8	81.1	18.6	965.0
North	23.2	67.5	92.1	72.1	80.4	52.9	13.8	402.0
Belgique/België	0.9	2.9	5.9	5.2	6.2	3.3	0.2	24.7
Danmark	0.8	1.1	2.1	2.9	5.8	4.7	0.6	17.9
Deutschland	16.0	53.3	65.1	45.4	35.2	11.4	2.8	229.2
Ireland	2.5	6.3	11.0	8.7	10.9	6.4	0.9	46.8
Luxembourg	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.6
Nederland	1.7	2.1	4.4	5.6	12.4	12.8	1.5	40.5
United Kingdom	1.4	1.8	3.3	3.9	9.1	14.2	7.7	41.4
South	147.0	153.9	95.3	64.6	69.4	28.2	4.8	563.0
Ellas	15.0	11.5	2.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	30.6
España	45.7	53.2	27.0	9.8	5.6	2.0	0.8	144.0
France	11.3	18.7	37.9	40.8	51.1	17.2	0.8	177.8
Italia	35.8	51.6	23.0	11.0	10.5	8.3	3.0	143.1
Portugal	39.3	18.9	5.2	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	67.5
	1000 head							
EUR 12	247.2	1207.2	2624.4	3254.5	5585.2	5260.8	3301.6	21480.9
North	34.0	403.3	1308.0	1722.8	3039.1	3483.5	2547.7	12537.6
Belgique/België	1.3	18.1	85.1	124.8	235.5	208.2	25.5	698.4
Danmark	1.2	6.4	31.3	70.3	225.5	303.3	76.1	714.1
Deutschland	23.9	316.7	920.1	1078.7	1296.7	705.2	983.4	5324.0
Ireland	3.5	38.6	154.7	206.8	409.4	411.7	118.2	1343.0
Luxembourg	0.0	0.4	3.0	9.6	27.2	9.4	0.7	50.2
Nederland	2.3	12.5	66.1	137.2	486.4	841.5	200.8	1746.7
United Kingdom	1.9	10.6	47.8	95.4	358.4	1004.1	1143.0	2661.1
South	213.2	803.9	1316.5	1531.7	2546.1	1777.1	754.9	8943.3
Ellas	22.2	55.8	28.1	22.6	24.4	12.5	5.8	171.4
España	66.1	284.8	362.9	225.2	198.5	125.7	140.7	1403.8
France	16.0	114.5	547.1	981.5	1881.7	1064.4	93.1	4698.3
Italia	53.4	261.8	310.3	256.7	386.4	542.7	486.8	2298.0
Portugal	55.6	87.0	68.1	45.7	55.1	31.9	28.5	371.8

III.Livestock

Sheep

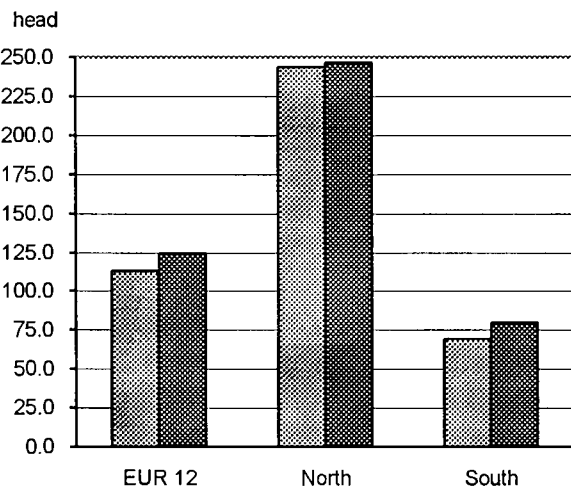
About 106.8 mill. sheep were kept in the European Union of the Twelve in 1993, of which about 56.5 million, or over half of the total were kept, in the northern Member States, where they were concentrated mainly in the United Kingdom, which had about 41% of the total sheep population of the European Union.

It is clear from an examination of the number of sheep per holding that there are marked differences between the northern and southern Member States. Whereas in the northern Member States, there was an average of 247 sheep per holding, this figure was only 80 in the southern Member States. On the other hand, in the southern Member States there were about 581 sheep per 100 ha fodder area, compared with only about 539 in the northern Member States.

Change in sheep population

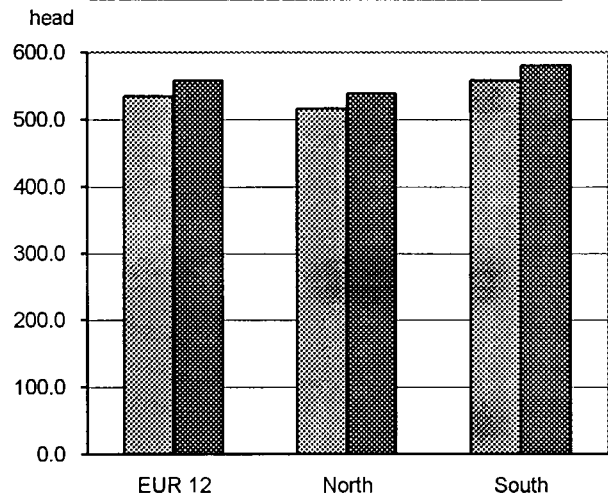
eurostat	1989/90	1993	1989/90	1993	1989/90	1993
	1000 holdings		1000 head		1000 ha fodder area	
EUR 12	934.1	859.7	105836.0	106755.0	19793.4	19133.7
North	235.2	228.8	57356.3	56460.1	11107.3	10476.0
Belgique/België	8.0	6.3	189.3	179.2	57.8	48.9
Danmark	6.0	5.1	143.4	157.4	59.0	50.8
Deutschland	45.6	42.9	2500.6	2014.4	931.9	726.3
Ireland	54.8	53.4	8887.9	7919.2	1727.3	1623.0
Luxembourg	0.3	0.2	7.5	6.8	4.9	4.4
Nederland	24.7	25.4	1690.2	1916.3	374.6	399.4
United Kingdom	95.7	95.5	43937.5	44266.9	7951.8	7623.3
South	699.0	630.8	48477.7	50294.9	8685.7	8657.7
Ellas	160.4	151.0	8258.1	7716.5	583.9	494.4
España	129.0	120.4	17500.6	18950.8	2529.0	2749.1
France	149.4	124.3	11071.0	10452.5	3463.0	3168.7
Italia	158.8	150.4	8721.7	10389.0	1520.5	1649.5
Portugal	101.3	84.8	2926.3	2786.1	589.2	596.0

Number of sheep per holding



1989/90 1993

Number of sheep per 100 ha fodder area



1989/90 1993

III. Livestock

Sheep

A feature of sheep farming in the European Union of the Twelve is the large number of very small holdings with fewer than 9 sheep. In 1993, holdings with fewer than 9 sheep accounted for almost a third of the total holdings, though with only about 1% of the total sheep population.

On the other hand, holdings with over 200 sheep accounted for about three quarters of the total sheep population in the European Union of the Twelve in 1993. In the northern Member States this figure was as high as about 85%, and even 92% in the United Kingdom.

Sheep population, 1993

eurostat	Holdings with ... sheep							Total
	1 - 2	3 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 199	> =200	
	1000 holdings							
EUR 12	81.5	195.3	121.9	137.1	93.5	89.2	141.3	859.7
North	9.7	27.0	21.9	38.6	33.1	33.0	65.6	228.8
Belgique/België	0.7	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	6.3
Danmark	0.5	1.6	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	5.1
Deutschland	6.5	15.2	8.9	6.5	2.2	1.4	2.3	42.9
Ireland	0.3	2.0	4.2	11.5	12.2	11.2	12.2	53.4
Luxembourg	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Nederland	0.5	2.7	2.8	7.5	6.2	3.8	1.8	25.4
United Kingdom	1.2	3.5	3.8	10.1	11.6	16.3	49.1	95.5
South	71.8	168.3	100.0	98.4	60.4	56.2	75.7	630.8
Ellas	17.7	29.4	26.7	32.2	20.1	16.5	8.4	151.0
España	13.9	20.3	12.0	15.7	12.1	14.8	31.6	120.4
France	7.5	35.9	21.8	20.7	12.1	10.3	16.0	124.3
Italia	14.5	47.5	27.6	21.0	11.9	11.4	16.5	150.4
Portugal	18.2	35.2	11.9	8.9	4.2	3.3	3.1	84.8
	1000 head							
EUR 12	133.1	1025.8	1631.4	4257.4	6493.2	12542.8	80671.2	106755.0
North	16.4	145.5	302.6	1264.0	2352.3	4676.2	47699.9	56460.1
Belgique/België	1.1	11.0	18.6	46.2	28.6	27.8	46.0	179.2
Danmark	0.9	8.8	11.2	43.1	31.5	28.7	33.2	157.4
Deutschland	11.0	77.5	120.4	193.1	151.9	182.9	1276.6	2014.4
Ireland	0.4	11.6	58.7	385.0	863.3	1578.7	5021.5	7919.2
Luxembourg	0.0	0.4	0.9	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.8
Nederland	0.9	16.1	38.7	252.9	435.8	512.5	659.3	1916.3
United Kingdom	2.0	20.1	54.2	341.4	840.2	2345.6	40663.3	44266.9
South	116.7	880.4	1328.8	2993.5	4140.7	7866.8	32968.0	50294.9
Ellas	28.6	153.9	355.9	980.2	1377.2	2241.9	2578.8	7716.5
España	21.8	100.7	160.8	480.2	835.3	2112.0	15240.0	18950.8
France	13.0	197.2	296.4	640.5	845.3	1462.6	6997.5	10452.5
Italia	24.1	250.0	357.9	626.3	787.7	1601.3	6741.7	10389.0
Portugal	29.3	178.5	157.9	266.4	295.2	449.0	1410.0	2786.1

III. Livestock

Pigs

Pig raising is less dependent on farm-produced fodder than cattle or sheep production, and is increasingly conducted using area independent methods and bought-in feedstuffs.

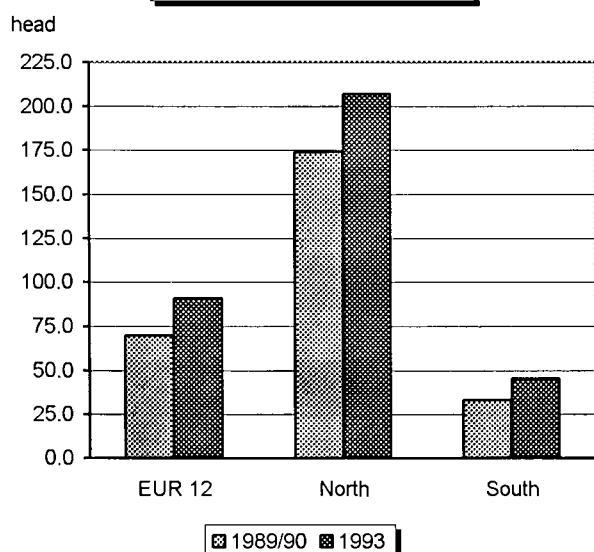
In pig raising there is an unmistakable trend towards regional concentration, judging from the pig population per 100 hectare UAA. In 1993, there were 445 pigs per 100 ha UAA. In the northern Member States the average pig population per 100 ha UAA was 662, compared with only 280 in the southern Member States.

It is clear from an examination of the individual Member States that regional concentration in pig production is most advanced in the Netherlands, where over 4 300 pigs are kept per 100 ha UAA. The corresponding figure in Belgium is about 2 645.

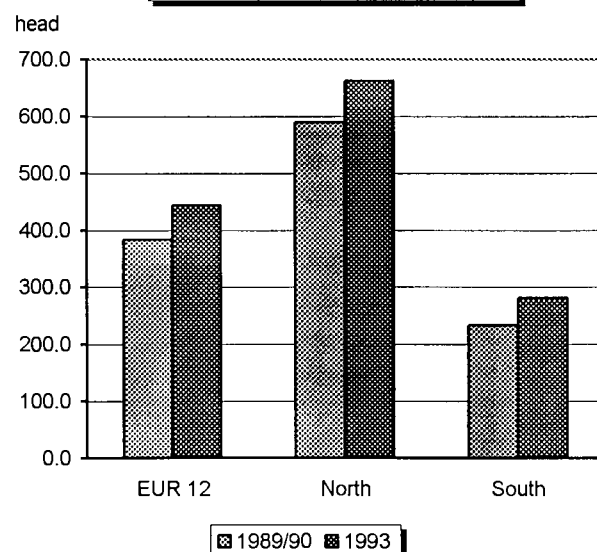
Change in pig population

eurostat	1989/90	1993	1989/90	1993	1989/90	1993
	1000 holdings		1000 head		1000 ha UAA	
EUR 12	1455.6	1188.2	101793.3	107913.3	26554.8	24267.9
North	378.9	333.7	65984.6	69098.5	11195.7	10435.3
Belgique/België	20.0	15.1	6657.9	7121.9	335.3	269.2
Danmark	31.4	26.9	9198.1	11567.8	1118.0	1096.8
Deutschland	277.7	245.6	27353.8	26039.7	8236.9	7622.5
Ireland	2.9	2.6	1302.3	1570.2	93.3	92.0
Luxembourg	0.8	0.5	76.9	71.8	33.9	26.5
Nederland	29.3	26.9	13844.4	14964.5	350.1	347.3
United Kingdom	16.9	16.2	7551.3	7762.7	1028.2	981.1
South	1076.7	854.5	35809.0	38815.2	15359.5	13832.7
Ellas	32.3	54.6	933.5	807.7	265.3	385.7
España	310.9	235.4	11840.7	13064.0	5085.0	4828.8
France	148.9	105.9	12203.2	13929.2	5371.3	4454.5
Italia	345.9	285.7	8392.4	8396.3	3098.8	2789.6
Portugal	238.7	172.9	2439.2	2618.0	1539.1	1374.1

Number of pigs per holding



Number of pigs per 100 ha UAA



III. Livestock

Pigs

In addition to the process of regional concentration, there is also a trend towards "area independent livestock farming". In the European Union of the Twelve, the number of pig producers with over 1 000 animals has steadily increased in recent years. In 1993, the proportion of holdings in the European Union of the Twelve with over 1 000 pigs was about 2%, but these holdings accounted for almost half the pig population.

It is noteworthy that in the southern Member States, the trend towards large holdings is already very advanced, with 4% of holdings having more than 1 000 pigs and accounting for over half the total pig population.

Pig populations, 1993

eurostat	Holdings with ... pigs							Total
	1 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 199	200 - 399	400 - 999	> =1000	
	1000 holdings							
EUR 12	845.0	137.8	47.6	44.1	41.8	47.5	24.5	1188.2
North	116.4	74.1	33.1	32.1	30.5	32.3	15.1	333.7
Belgique/België	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.2	2.4	3.5	2.1	15.1
Danmark	1.9	5.3	3.5	3.9	3.9	5.0	3.3	26.9
Deutschland	106.1	60.8	23.9	20.1	17.2	14.8	2.6	245.6
Ireland	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	2.6
Luxembourg	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5
Nederland	1.0	2.0	2.7	4.6	5.3	6.8	4.5	26.9
United Kingdom	4.6	3.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.3	16.2
South	728.5	63.7	14.4	11.9	11.4	15.2	9.3	854.5
Ellas	48.7	4.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	54.6
España	186.8	24.4	6.7	5.2	4.1	5.2	2.9	235.4
France	75.6	7.1	3.2	3.8	4.8	7.4	3.9	105.9
Italia	260.6	16.6	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	285.7
Portugal	156.7	11.6	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	172.9
	1000 head							
EUR 12	1963.7	3125.8	3370.6	6236.5	11928.0	29864.2	51424.5	107913.0
North	419.5	1784.3	2370.0	4582.1	8706.6	20232.4	31008.6	69098.5
Belgique/België	5.6	50.0	106.5	318.9	694.4	2286.3	3660.1	7121.9
Danmark	9.2	142.6	253.9	548.7	1129.2	3193.0	6291.3	11567.8
Deutschland	381.5	1437.7	1704.2	2849.1	4903.5	8937.6	5831.2	26039.7
Ireland	2.9	12.2	8.2	11.7	26.6	148.5	1360.0	1570.2
Luxembourg	0.4	3.7	5.4	8.3	13.2	29.2	11.5	71.8
Nederland	4.0	56.6	202.8	669.7	1523.1	4376.2	8132.1	14964.5
United Kingdom	15.7	81.5	89.1	175.7	416.6	1261.5	5722.4	7762.7
South	1544.3	1341.5	1000.4	1654.0	3222.0	9630.7	20422.6	38815.2
Ellas	82.9	79.7	42.2	42.6	109.0	180.2	271.2	807.7
España	478.0	557.0	459.2	720.3	1145.8	3188.8	6515.0	13064.0
France	150.7	163.6	229.6	545.1	1376.9	4828.0	6635.3	13929.2
Italia	520.7	324.2	153.0	179.1	421.3	1009.9	5788.2	8396.3
Portugal	311.9	216.9	116.5	166.9	169.0	423.8	1213.0	2618.0

III. Livestock

Broilers

In the last decade poultry production has undergone the most radical changes of all sectors of agriculture in terms of techniques and structures. It is now the most industrialised sector of agriculture.

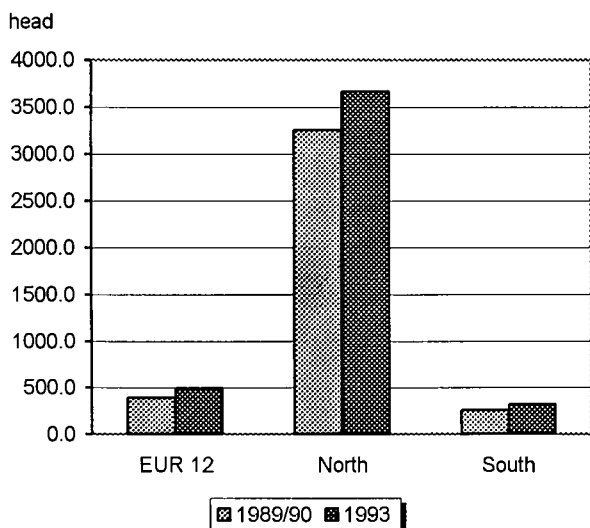
In the European Union of the Twelve, the average number of broilers per holding increased from 390 to 496 over the period 1989/90 to 1993.

However, the average number of poultry varies greatly between the northern and southern Member States, with 3 664 head of poultry per holding in the northern Member States in 1993, compared with only 322 in the southern Member States.

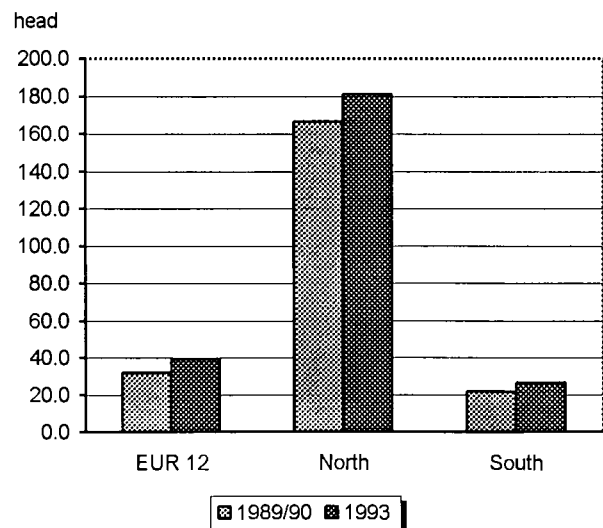
Change in broiler population

eurostat	1989/90	1993	1989/90	1993	1989/90	1993
	1000 holdings		Mill. head		1000 ha UAA	
EUR 12	1259.4	1015.7	490.9	503.9	15315.0	12813.9
North	55.9	53.0	182.1	194.2	1093.7	1070.9
Belgique/België	2.5	1.8	15.5	15.9	43.8	33.9
Danmark	1.2	1.0	10.0	13.4	37.0	34.2
Deutschland	45.4	43.7	33.5	29.2	799.1	798.6
Ireland	2.4	2.3	8.1	9.1	62.7	69.9
Luxembourg	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	4.3
Nederland	1.4	1.5	40.1	45.8	14.0	19.8
United Kingdom	2.9	2.6	75.0	80.8	130.0	110.2
South	1203.4	962.7	309.0	309.7	14221.5	11742.9
Ellas	135.7	123.7	20.1	20.4	722.5	640.1
España	103.4	105.4	68.5	61.9	1547.9	1639.3
France	239.9	167.6	104.5	117.6	7769.8	5941.8
Italia	452.9	368.6	97.5	89.7	2726.4	2222.4
Portugal	271.5	197.4	18.4	20.1	1454.9	1299.4

Number of broilers per holding



Number of broilers per 100 ha UAA



III. Livestock

Broilers

Like pig rearing, poultry breeding is not dependent on farm-grown fodder, but is increasingly area-independent, using bought-in fodder. This is what made the changeover to large-scale holdings possible.

In the European Union of the Twelve, about 97% of holdings with broilers were still in the size class 1 to 99 animals in 1993, but the proportion of the total population for which these accounted was only 2%. In 1993, the proportion of holdings with large numbers of broilers (10 000 and more) was about 1% in the European Union of the Twelve. However, these accounted for about 88% of the total broiler population. In the southern Member States, only about 1% of holdings had over 10 000 broilers, but these accounted for over 80% of the total broiler population. In the northern Member States, the concentration process is further advanced with about 7% of holdings having large numbers of animals (10 000 and over) and accounting for about 97% of the total broiler population.

Broiler population, 1993

eurostat	Holdings with ... broiler							Total
	1 to 99	100 to 499	500 to 999	1000 to 4999	5000 to 9999	10000 to 49999	50000 and over	
	1000 holdings							
EUR 12	980.3	11.3	1.2	5.6	4.6	10.5	2.1	1015.7
North	47.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.6	2.9	1.0	53.0
Belgique/België	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.8
Danmark	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0
Deutschland	42.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	43.7
Ireland	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.3
Luxembourg	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nederland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.5
United Kingdom	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	2.6
South	933.0	10.7	1.1	5.2	4.0	7.7	1.1	962.7
Ellas	121.0	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	123.7
España	101.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.8	2.0	0.2	105.4
France	154.8	2.7	0.9	3.7	2.1	3.1	0.3	167.6
Italia	359.8	5.9	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.4	368.6
Portugal	195.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	197.4
	1000 head							
EUR 12	11683.6	1820.7	791.1	16134.6	32718.0	227274.0	213493.5	503916.0
North	177.5	121.7	81.5	1186.7	4000.1	70141.1	117269.2	194197.3
Belgique/België	18.9	14.3	10.8	443.1	1053.5	10367.7	3127.1	15902.1
Danmark	18.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	61.1	4197.8	9109.8	13398.7
Deutschland	96.3	59.0	45.1	169.9	517.5	12372.9	15615.7	29218.2
Ireland	22.9	3.1	0.0	206.5	235.7	4904.6	3693.9	9068.5
Luxembourg	3.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
Nederland	0.0	2.6	4.4	157.8	1060.3	23365.9	21189.6	45780.9
United Kingdom	18.0	35.8	21.3	209.4	1072.1	14932.1	64533.0	80821.7
South	11505.8	1698.9	709.1	14942.0	28740.1	157239.8	94881.8	309717.8
Ellas	2204.7	198.0	59.5	529.0	2457.0	8505.0	6400.0	20353.2
España	641.4	29.7	9.8	973.3	5333.9	37469.9	17445.3	61903.2
France	1616.4	534.0	567.5	11100.2	16057.6	65511.7	22229.2	117617.0
Italia	5617.8	885.3	59.2	969.0	1576.6	37501.6	43130.0	89739.6
Portugal	1425.5	51.9	13.2	1370.5	3315.0	8251.6	5677.3	20104.8

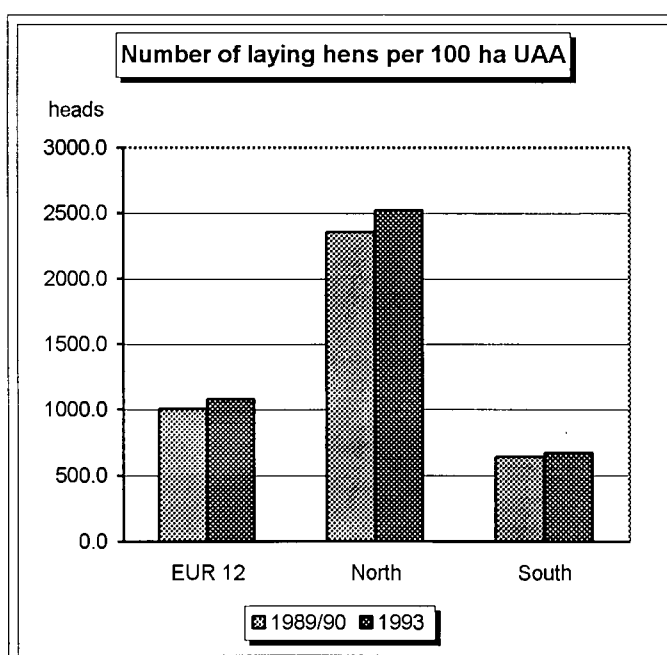
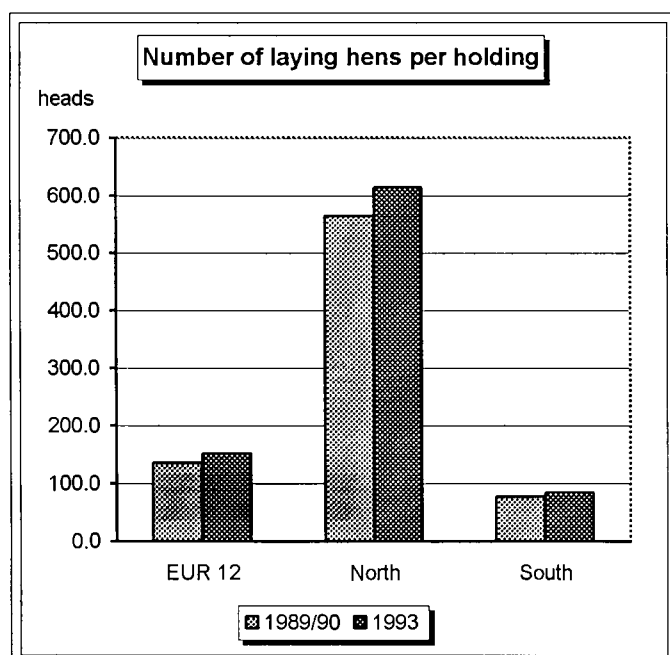
III. Livestock

Laying hens

As with broilers, there is an unmistakable trend towards regional concentration in the laying-hens sector, in terms of the number of laying hens per 100 ha UAA. Whereas there were roughly 2 360 laying hens per 100 ha UAA in the northern Member States in 1989/90, the figure had increased to 2 527 by 1993. The trend was similar in the southern Member States, but at a lower level, with an increase in the average number of laying hens per 100 ha UAA from roughly 640 to 673 over the period 1989/90 to 1993.

Change in laying hen population

eurostat	1989/90	1993	1989/90	1993	1989/90	1993
	1000 holdings		1000 head		1000 ha UAA	
EUR 12	2651.9	2218.4	361060.5	335641.2	35848.2	31084.0
North	319.3	280.6	180526.1	172332.3	7648.0	6820.3
Belgique/België	12.9	8.9	11010.6	12321.2	234.1	170.2
Danmark	13.1	10.4	5505.9	5435.8	364.9	291.0
Deutschland	223.9	202.8	57669.2	50589.7	3948.4	3898.5
Ireland	23.9	17.7	2788.8	2530.4	683.1	500.9
Luxembourg	1.6	1.1	65.9	56.2	57.1	44.5
Nederland	4.7	4.0	53404.0	50138.2	44.3	41.3
United Kingdom	39.2	35.8	50081.6	51260.8	2316.1	1873.9
South	2332.6	1937.8	180562.4	163308.1	28200.5	24263.7
Ellas	376.9	399.6	12514.9	10856.3	1961.7	1999.9
España	387.2	323.1	40395.1	33912.4	5356.4	5069.0
France	473.1	354.4	72912.5	74547.0	14635.1	11962.6
Italia	710.9	564.9	43797.3	32838.9	4269.5	3430.8
Portugal	384.5	295.7	10942.6	11153.4	1977.9	1801.4



III. Livestock

Laying hens

In 1993, the smallest size class in terms of numbers (1 to 99) still accounted for about 98% of total holdings with laying hens in the European Union of the Twelve. However, these accounted for only about 9% of the total laying hens. About 57% of all laying hens are concentrated in the size class 30 000 and over, which comprised only about 0.1 % of all holdings with laying hens.

Laying hen population, 1993

eurostat	holdings with ... laying hens							Total
	1 to 99	100 to 499	500 to 999	1000 to 4999	5000 to 9999	10000 to 29999	30000 and over	
	1000 holdings							
EUR 12	2183.4	16.6	2.5	5.4	3.5	4.6	2.4	2218.4
North	262.5	7.1	1.7	3.7	2.0	2.3	1.3	280.6
Belgique/België	7.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	8.9
Danmark	9.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.4
Deutschland	194.1	4.5	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	202.8
Ireland	17.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	17.7
Luxembourg	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Nederland	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.5	4.0
United Kingdom	31.8	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	35.8
South	1920.9	9.5	0.9	1.7	1.5	2.3	1.2	1937.8
Ellas	396.1	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	399.6
España	320.4	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	323.1
France	349.5	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.6	354.4
Italia	559.9	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	564.9
Portugal	295.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	295.7
	1000 head							
EUR 12	28428.4	2948.5	1692.6	13069.8	24479.1	75173.1	189850.0	335641.0
North	4276.0	1410.8	1152.3	9120.2	14228.0	39166.3	102534.5	172332.3
Belgique/België	104.9	33.2	25.5	612.3	1488.1	4155.5	5901.6	12321.2
Danmark	197.5	89.1	15.1	263.0	418.5	1697.2	2755.5	5435.8
Deutschland	3227.3	895.2	752.4	3887.7	3414.0	7455.3	30536.8	50589.7
Ireland	181.2	15.4	17.2	206.0	298.6	712.4	1099.6	2530.4
Luxembourg	19.4	3.6	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.2
Nederland	35.3	109.6	103.9	1876.8	4502.2	14426.1	29084.4	50138.2
United Kingdom	510.6	264.8	238.3	2264.3	4106.6	10719.8	33156.6	51260.8
South	24152.4	1537.0	539.0	3955.5	10230.1	35972.9	86921.1	163308.0
Ellas	7200.5	364.6	65.3	475.1	560.0	1380.0	810.8	10856.3
España	3474.0	174.2	123.4	1155.3	2185.6	7536.1	19263.8	33912.4
France	4506.8	309.2	162.7	1693.7	4652.5	19409.8	43812.2	74547.0
Italia	6416.9	644.3	168.0	485.8	2523.6	6066.5	16533.8	32838.9
Portugal	2554.1	44.6	19.6	145.6	308.4	1580.5	6500.5	11153.4


IV. Agricultural labour force

Labour force

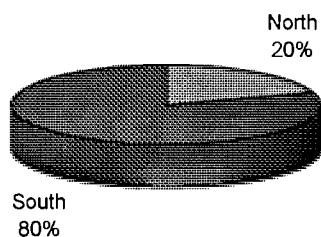
In 1993, about 15.0 mill. persons worked in agriculture in the European Union of the Twelve. This figure was 9% down on the 16.4 mill. or so in 1989/90.

In the southern Member States, almost 12 mill. persons, or about 80% of the total in the European Union of the Twelve, were working in agriculture in 1993. Italy and Spain together accounted for almost half the agricultural labour force.

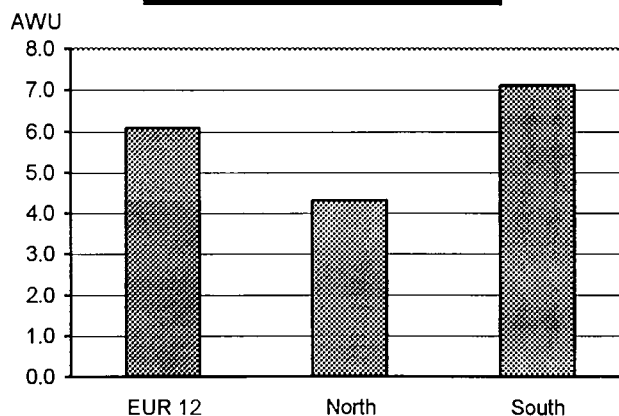
Agricultural labour force, 1993

	1970/71	1975	1979/80	1983	1985	1987	1989/90	1993
	1000 persons							
EUR 12	:	:	:	:	:	17709.4	16415.9	15000.5
North		4250.7	3910.7	3580.3	3526.4	3336.4	3326.3	3020.7
Belgique/België	284.4	221.2	186.1	163.9	156.8	146.8	141.0	131.8
Danmark	:	235.6	234.0	185.7	157.9	147.9	139.1	142.3
Deutschland	2734.5	2215.2	1983.3	1783.6	1739.9	1623.9	1775.9	1478.0
Ireland	:	473.8	468.8	418.9	428.1	399.6	312.7	320.0
Luxembourg	19.4	15.8	12.3	10.7	10.3	9.8	9.3	7.9
Nederland	357.4	331.5	302.5	304.6	296.8	293.2	289.2	289.7
United Kingdom	:	757.6	723.7	712.9	736.6	715.2	659.1	651.1
South	:	:	:	:	:	14373.0	13089.6	11979.8
Ellas	:	:	:	2079.3	2070.4	2081.9	1543.5	1773.5
España	:	:	:	3179.8	:	3436.1	2838.7	2570.8
France	3835.1	3069.4	2659.1	2405.7	2245.8	2034.0	1859.0	1610.2
Italia	5644.6	5389.8	5300.8	5300.8	5134.4	5154.7	5287.4	4761.8
Portugal	:	:	1949.8	:	:	1666.3	1561.0	1263.5

Breakdown of the agricultural labour force, 1993



Total labour force (AWU) per 100 ha UAA, 1993



IV. Agricultural labour force

Labour force

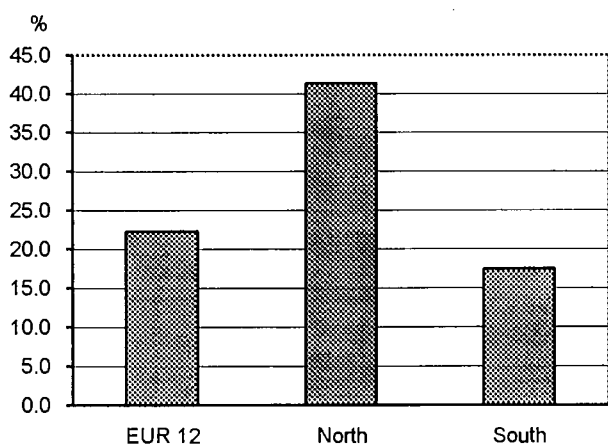
Of the 15.0 mill. or so people working in agriculture in the European Union of the Twelve in 1993, only one-quarter worked full-time, i.e. with agriculture as their main occupation. In the southern Member States, not even a fifth of the people working in agriculture worked full-time. In the northern Member States, on the other hand, about 41% of the agricultural workforce worked full-time.

Family workers play an important role in the European Union of the Twelve, accounting for 94% of the agricultural workforce in 1993. Family workers in the northern Member States accounted for about 83% of the total, while in the southern Member States almost all persons working in agriculture were family workers.

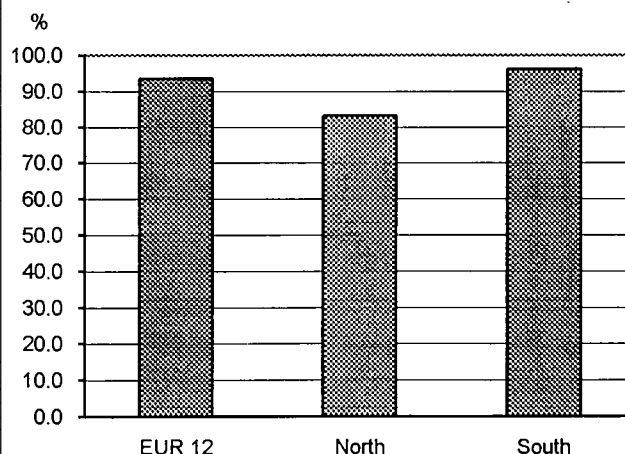
Agricultural labour force, 1993

eurostat	Total labour force 1000 AWU	Labour force excluding non-family labour force employed on a non-regular basis				Family labour force	
		Total		of which: full-time		1000 persons	1000 AWU
		1000 persons	1000 AWU	1000 persons	in %		
EUR 12	7234.6	15000.5	6611.1	3333.8	22.2	14038.0	5833.3
North	1897.7	3020.7	1837.0	1249.6	41.4	2510.2	1416.0
Belgique/België	85.2	131.8	83.9	58.5	44.4	123.2	77.4
Danmark	104.8	142.3	100.0	77.4	54.4	114.8	77.1
Deutschland	804.2	1478.0	788.3	496.3	33.6	1269.2	597.8
Ireland	239.5	320.0	233.8	170.3	53.2	305.0	223.4
Luxembourg	5.8	7.9	5.7	3.4	42.4	7.3	5.1
Nederland	224.4	289.7	216.9	151.6	52.3	228.4	167.6
United Kingdom	433.9	651.1	408.6	292.2	44.9	462.4	267.7
South	5336.8	11979.8	4774.0	2084.1	17.4	11527.7	4417.2
Ellas	702.2	1773.5	628.4	172.5	9.7	1767.3	623.1
España	1112.1	2570.8	952.7	548.1	21.3	2430.0	841.0
France	1081.1	1610.2	1007.0	629.7	39.1	1443.0	870.8
Italia	1836.7	4761.8	1626.3	588.3	12.4	4689.6	1572.9
Portugal	604.7	1263.5	559.6	145.5	11.5	1197.9	509.4

Full-time workers as a proportion of total labour force, 1993



Family labour force as a proportion of total labour force 1993



IV. Agricultural labour force

Holders

The decision whether to continue operating or to abandon a holding is generally taken when a holding is passed on to the successor. In the European Union of the Twelve, of the 7.2 mill. or so holders, over half were 55 years and over in 1993, which means that in a few years the question of whether or not to continue operating the holding will arise. In the southern Member States, the proportion of holders aged 55 years and over was about 58%, while the age structure of holders in the northern Member States was more favourable, with only about 41% of holders older than 55.

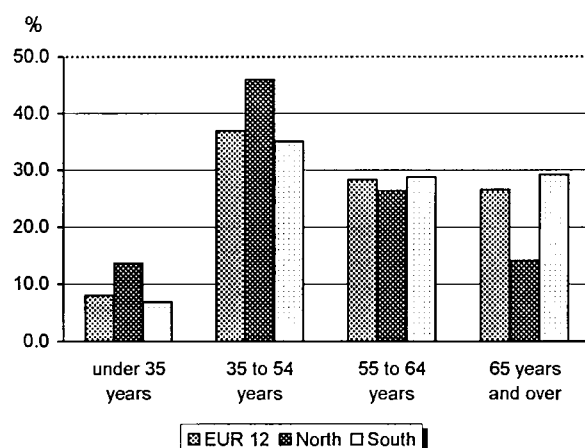
In 1993, only a quarter of holders in the European Union of the Twelve were occupied full-time in agriculture. 50% were occupied full-time in the northern Member States but only one-fifth in the southern Member States.

Holders 1) by age, 1993

eurostat	under 35	35 to 54	55 to 64	65 years	Total
	years	years	years	and over	
	1000 persons				
EUR 12	577.8	2652.2	2034.1	1910.3	7174.4
North	170.6	576.8	330.7	177.3	1255.4
Belgique/België	9.1	29.5	20.7	15.7	75.0
Danmark	6.9	32.0	18.5	15.9	73.3
Deutschland	103.4	291.8	162.9	42.2	600.3
Ireland	23.5	66.2	36.7	32.3	158.8
Luxembourg	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.6	3.4
Nederland	11.8	53.2	32.4	19.1	116.5
United Kingdom	15.5	102.7	58.7	51.3	228.2
South	407.2	2075.4	1703.4	1733.1	5919.0
Ellas	58.9	291.3	228.1	240.8	819.0
España	88.4	482.2	419.8	364.1	1354.5
France	104.1	352.9	213.2	116.1	786.3
Italia	133.0	790.6	701.1	850.6	2475.3
Portugal	22.8	158.4	141.2	161.5	483.9

1) Holders are a natural person.

Proportions of holder by age, 1993

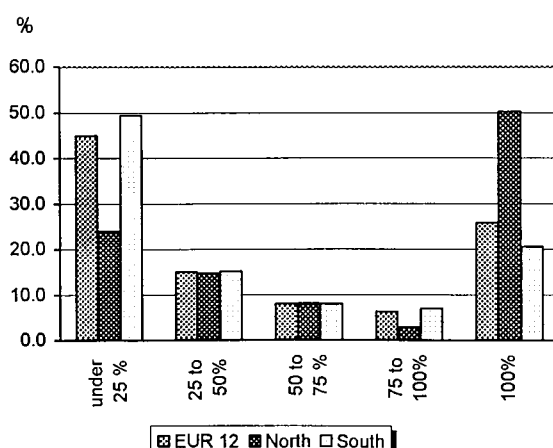


Holders 1) by work time, 1993

eurostat	under 25 %	25 to 50 %	50 to 75 %	75 to 100 %	100%
	1000 persons				
EUR 12	3224.6	1081.0	573.0	445.5	1850.3
North	301.8	185.0	101.8	36.5	630.3
Belgique/België	15.5	7.4	3.6	3.1	45.4
Danmark	13.5	8.4	5.0	2.4	44.1
Deutschland	189.3	122.2	51.0	0.1	237.7
Ireland	11.8	14.4	13.9	10.6	108.1
Luxembourg	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.9
Nederland	8.0	10.0	10.9	5.7	81.9
United Kingdom	63.4	22.3	16.9	14.3	111.3
South	2922.8	896.0	471.2	409.0	1220.0
Ellas	374.1	161.6	106.7	64.1	112.6
España	787.0	137.7	64.4	68.1	297.3
France	185.9	93.4	64.6	56.7	385.6
Italia	1433.8	389.3	154.3	144.2	353.8
Portugal	142.0	114.1	81.2	75.9	70.7

1) Holders are a natural person.

Holders by work time, 1993



IV. Agricultural labour force

Holders

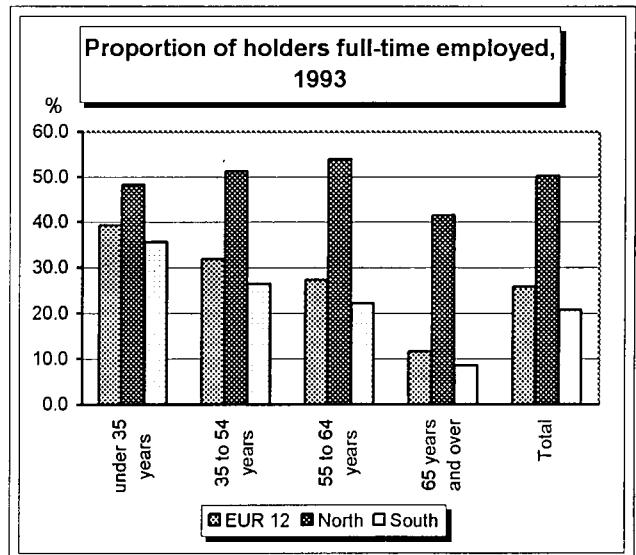
In the European Union of the Twelve, the proportion of holders working full-time decreases as age increases. While about 40% of holders under 35 years worked full-time, this figure was only 10% in the case of holders 65 years and over. The situation is different in the northern Member States, where the number of holders working full-time increases with age.

It is noteworthy that there is a much larger proportion of female holders in the southern Member States than in the northern Member States, with one in five and one in ten respectively in 1993.

Full-time holders 1) by age, 1993

eurostat	under 35 years	35 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
	1000 persons				
EUR 12	227.5	845.1	555.1	222.6	1850.3
North	82.3	295.9	178.6	73.5	630.3
Belgique/België	7.1	20.8	14.0	3.5	45.4
Danmark	3.3	18.7	12.2	9.9	44.1
Deutschland	40.7	121.5	69.9	5.6	237.7
Ireland	15.1	44.9	26.7	21.4	108.1
Luxembourg	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.9
Nederland	8.5	39.9	23.8	9.8	81.9
United Kingdom	7.4	49.0	31.6	23.3	111.3
South	145.2	549.2	376.5	149.2	1220.0
Ellas	10.7	46.8	36.5	18.6	112.6
España	29.1	129.2	109.9	29.1	297.3
France	74.2	212.5	88.0	11.0	385.6
Italia	26.7	138.9	117.9	70.3	353.8
Portugal	4.6	21.7	24.2	20.3	70.7

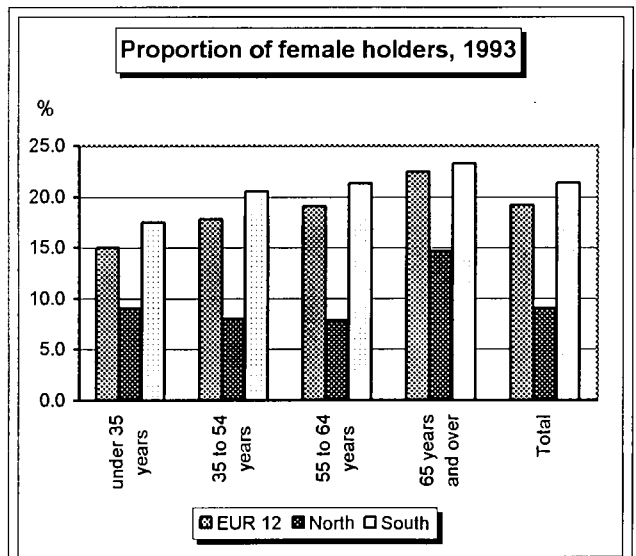
1) Holders are a natural person.



Female holders 1) by age, 1993

eurostat	under 35 years	35 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total
	1000 persons				
EUR 12	86.8	473.0	388.6	429.1	1377.5
North	15.4	46.3	25.8	26.0	113.5
Belgique/België	0.8	4.0	3.1	2.7	10.7
Danmark	0.3	2.6	0.9	0.9	4.7
Deutschland	10.8	21.3	10.6	9.4	52.1
Ireland	1.7	5.1	3.8	4.2	14.8
Luxembourg	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7
Nederland	0.5	2.1	1.1	1.1	4.9
United Kingdom	1.2	11.0	6.0	7.6	25.8
South	71.3	426.7	362.9	403.1	1264.0
Ellas	9.7	40.1	38.0	51.1	138.8
España	20.2	101.5	81.3	93.8	296.8
France	10.6	53.1	64.8	27.9	156.3
Italia	25.1	202.6	158.7	203.7	590.1
Portugal	5.8	29.5	20.2	26.7	82.1

1) Holders are a natural person.



IV. Agricultural labour force

Gainful activity of holder

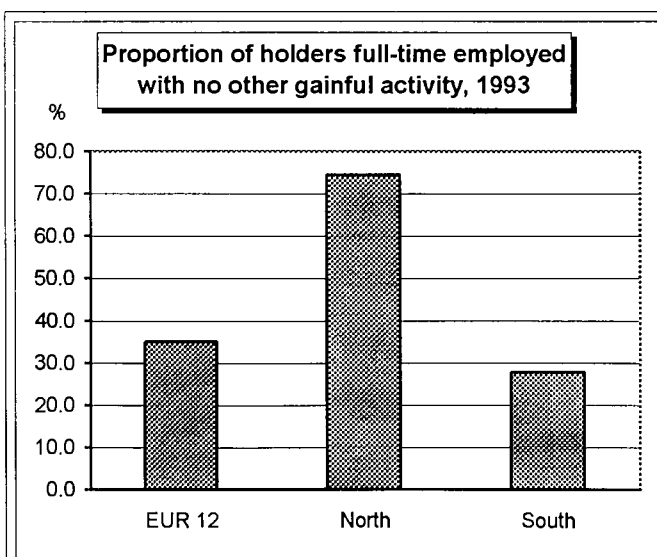
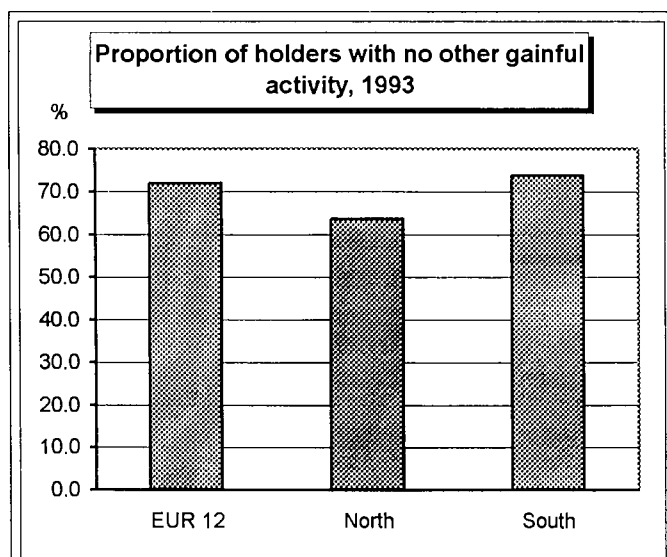
On the 6.8 mill. holdings recorded in the European Union of the Twelve in 1993 which had holders who were also the manager of the holding, about 4.9 mill. holders, or about 72%, worked exclusively in agriculture. In the northern Member States this figure was about 64%, compared with three-quarters of holders who had no other gainful activity in the southern Member States.

In the European Union of the Twelve in 1993, of the 4.9 mill. or so holders working exclusively in agriculture, only about one-third worked full-time. The corresponding figure in the southern Member States was about 28%, while about three quarters of the holders worked full-time in the northern Member States.

Holdings by gainful activity of holders 1), 1993

eurostat	Total holdings	of which:							
		none		with other gainful activity				subsidiary	
		1000	%	of which:		major		1000	%
				1000	%	1000	%		
EUR 12	6822.2	4910.6	72.0	1722.7	35.1	1558.1	22.8	353.4	5.2
North	1203.9	765.9	63.6	570.5	74.5	351.2	29.2	86.8	7.2
Belgique/België	74.6	60.8	81.5	45.0	74.0	11.9	15.9	2.0	2.7
Danmark	72.0	50.7	70.4	41.8	82.5	16.5	22.9	4.8	6.7
Deutschland	582.3	321.2	55.2	223.7	69.6	228.9	39.3	32.2	5.5
Ireland	154.3	103.2	66.9	81.1	78.6	29.6	19.2	21.5	13.9
Luxembourg	3.0	2.5	83.2	1.7	68.4	0.4	11.8	0.2	4.9
Nederland	116.5	88.2	75.7	75.0	85.1	21.4	18.3	6.9	5.9
United Kingdom	201.2	139.4	69.3	102.2	73.3	42.6	21.2	19.3	9.6
South	5618.3	4144.7	73.8	1152.1	27.8	1206.9	21.5	266.6	4.7
Ellas	814.5	572.7	70.3	109.4	19.1	198.1	24.3	43.7	5.4
España	1178.6	771.5	65.5	283.0	36.7	348.9	29.6	58.2	4.9
France	784.7	594.7	75.8	357.4	60.1	112.0	14.3	78.0	9.9
Italia	2369.6	1735.0	73.2	331.9	19.1	548.0	23.1	86.7	3.7
Portugal	470.9	470.9	100.0	70.4	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1) Holder who is also the manager.



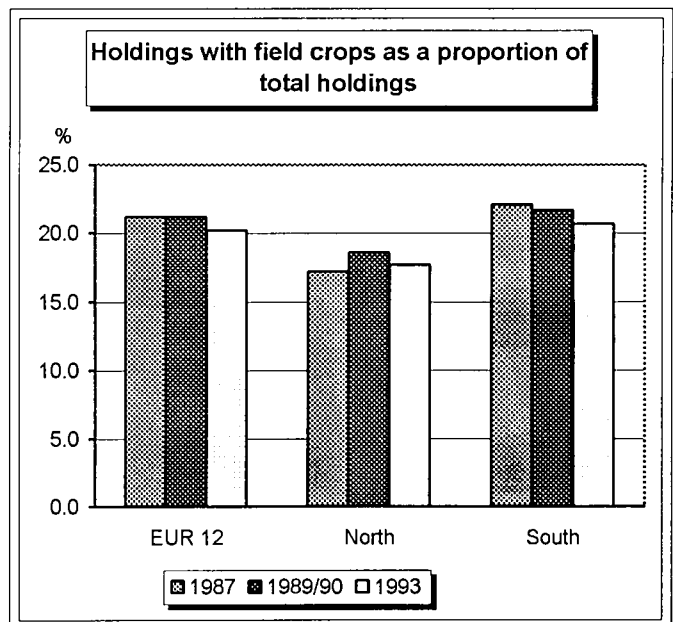
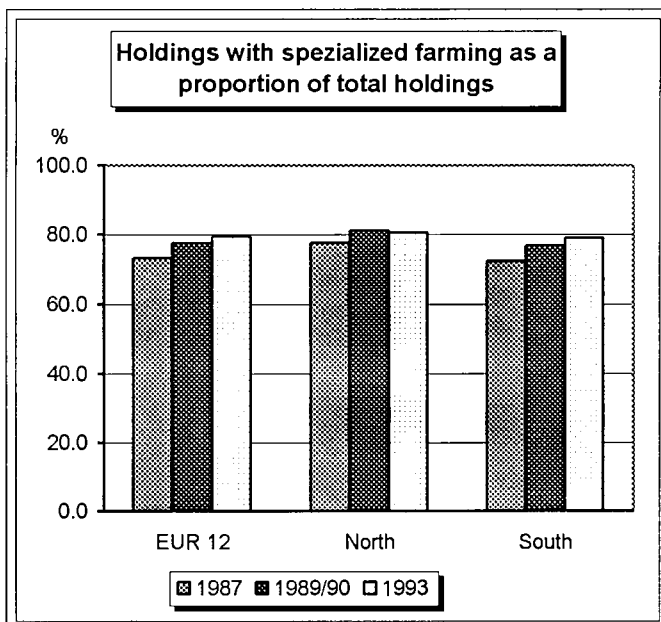
V.Type of farming

Specialization of holdings

The specialization of holdings in the high-yield production areas in the European Union of the Twelve from 1987 to 1993 can be seen, inter alia, from the fact that the proportion of holdings with specialized farming increased in both the northern and southern Member States at the expense of holdings with mixed farming. In the northern Member States, the proportion of holdings with specialized farming increased from about 78% to 81% over the period 1987 to 1993 while there was also an increase, from about 72% to 79% in the southern Member States.

Holdings by type of farming

EUROSTAT	Holdings with specialized farming			Holdings with mixed farming			Proportion of specialized holdings		
	1987	1989/90	1993	1987	1989/90	1993	1987	1989/90	1993
	1000 holdings						%		
EUR 12	6295.4	6151.2	5729.7	2299.0	1779.9	1484.6	73.3	77.6	79.4
North	1152.5	1088.2	1031.7	333.4	251.1	247.7	77.6	81.3	80.6
Belgique/België	67.1	64.7	59.8	25.4	20.1	16.3	72.5	76.3	78.6
Danmark	62.2	60.1	54.5	24.7	21.1	19.3	71.5	74.0	73.9
Deutschland	476.3	464.8	433.4	228.7	167.1	172.6	67.6	73.6	71.5
Ireland	207.1	165.6	154.3	8.9	4.9	4.9	95.9	97.1	96.9
Luxembourg	3.3	3.2	2.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	80.0	81.9	84.6
Nederland	115.1	110.1	106.3	17.0	14.7	13.4	87.2	88.2	88.8
United Kingdom	221.5	219.6	220.5	27.8	22.4	20.8	88.9	90.7	91.4
South	5142.8	5063.1	4698.1	1965.6	1528.8	1236.8	72.3	76.8	79.2
Ellas	757.7	668.4	661.0	190.6	181.6	158.1	79.9	78.6	80.7
España	1303.5	1285.1	1157.3	469.1	295.9	214.3	73.5	81.3	84.4
France	725.9	703.8	621.2	256.3	219.5	179.8	73.9	76.2	77.5
Italia	2180.0	2118.4	2013.5	593.9	520.7	440.8	78.6	80.3	82.0
Portugal	175.8	287.4	245.1	455.7	311.1	243.8	27.8	48.0	50.1



V. Type of farming

Specialization of holdings

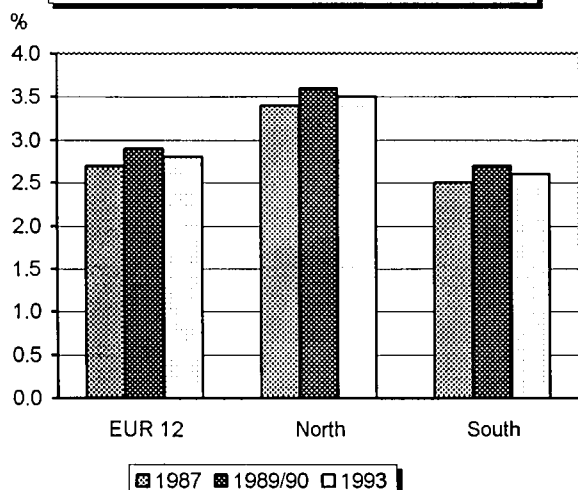
Holdings with permanent crops, which accounted for about a third of the total holdings in 1993, occupy a dominant position in the European Union of the Twelve. About one-fifth of the holdings belong to the field crops group.

In the southern Member States, holdings with permanent crops very much predominate, accounting for about 39% in 1993. The relative importance of holdings with permanent crops is more modest in the northern Member States.

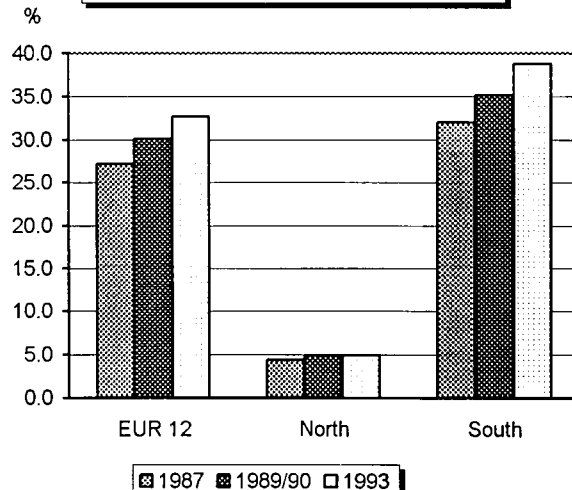
Holdings by type of farming

eurostat	Specialist field crops			Specialist horticulture			Specialist permanent crop		
	1987	1989/90	1993	1987	1989/90	1993	1987	1989/90	1993
	1000 holdings								
EUR 12	1823.6	1679.6	1457.3	228.2	229.9	199.4	2341.5	2384.6	2362.2
North	255.7	249.3	225.9	51.2	48.7	44.9	65.8	65.4	62.4
Belgique/België	10.5	9.3	8.5	8.0	7.1	6.1	3.0	2.9	2.8
Danmark	38.0	37.7	31.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8
Deutschland	133.8	137.6	124.1		13.1	13.9	51.5	51.8	48.6
Ireland	9.3	5.0	4.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
Luxembourg	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.6
Nederland	17.3	16.3	14.6	18.9	18.0	16.8	5.7	5.8	5.9
United Kingdom	46.5	43.2	42.2	8.1	8.3	6.2	3.8	3.2	3.7
South	1567.9	1430.3	1231.5	177.0	181.2	154.5	2275.7	2319.1	2299.8
Ellas	278.9	221.3	201.9	16.2	16.7	14.7	401.8	363.7	395.6
España	328.1	284.6	225.8	87.9	74.4	70.5	565.1	572.1	554.9
France	175.6	169.7	151.6	22.2	30.2	23.0	142.1	138.0	128.4
Italia	733.2	685.4	601.8	39.8	45.2	32.4	1096.5	1105.9	1088.3
Portugal	52.1	69.2	50.4	11.0	14.7	13.9	70.2	139.4	132.6

Holdings with horticulture as a proportion of total holdings



Holdings with permanent crops as a proportion of total holdings



V. Type of farming

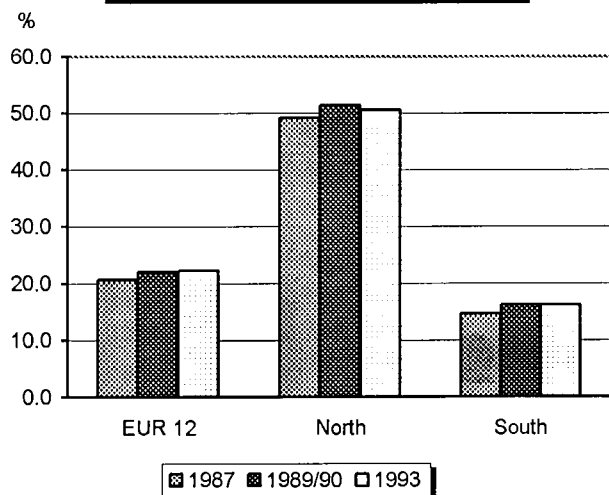
Specialization of holdings

In the northern Member States, specialized holdings with grazing livestock predominate. In 1993, about half of the total holdings belonged to this group. In the southern Member States on the other hand, holdings of this kind are much less important, accounting for only about 16% of total holdings in 1993.

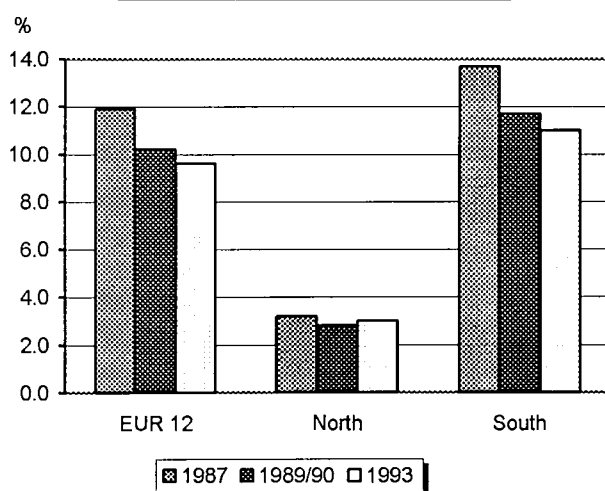
Holdings by type of farming

eurostat	Specialist grazing livestock			Specialist granivores			Mixed cropping		
	1987	1989/90	1993	1987	1989/90	1993	1987	1989/90	1993
	1000 holdings								
EUR 12	1775.5	1756.4	1606.8	126.5	100.8	104.0	1020.3	807.7	692.4
North	731.2	688.2	647.9	48.6	36.5	50.6	47.6	37.7	38.4
Belgique/België	40.4	40.5	36.9	5.2	4.9	5.6	3.8	2.7	2.1
Danmark	16.8	16.3	15.1	4.8	3.6	5.2	2.9	2.8	3.1
Deutschland	262.9	253.9	226.2	13.8	8.5	20.6	32.3	25.0	26.8
Ireland	196.3	158.9	148.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2
Luxembourg	2.2	2.2	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Nederland	59.6	58.3	58.0	13.5	11.8	11.1	3.2	2.8	2.7
United Kingdom	153.1	158.1	161.1	9.9	6.8	7.4	4.8	4.2	3.5
South	1044.2	1068.2	958.9	77.9	64.3	53.5	972.7	770.0	653.9
Ellas	56.4	63.2	46.3	4.5	3.5	2.5	112.9	97.0	93.2
España	293.7	332.1	287.3	28.7	21.8	18.9	208.7	143.2	102.9
France	373.1	352.0	305.4	12.9	13.9	12.8	73.1	59.1	47.7
Italia	291.4	269.6	280.0	19.1	12.3	11.0	366.1	317.2	280.8
Portugal	29.6	51.4	40.0	12.8	12.8	8.2	211.9	153.6	129.3

Holdings with grazing livestock as a proportion of total holdings



Holdings with mixed cropping as a proportion of total holdings



V. Type of farming

Specialization of holdings

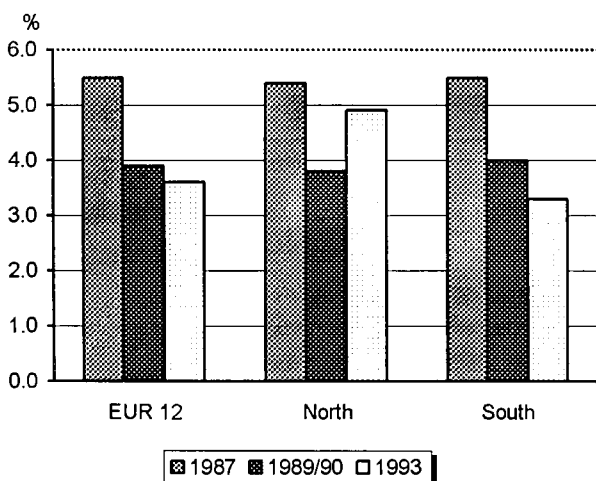
In the European Union of the Twelve, the number of holdings with mixed livestock fell by about 45% over the period 1987 to 1993. The reduction in the northern Member States was only 23% compared with about 50% in the southern Member States.

A similar trend can be identified in holdings with crops/livestock, the number of which fell by about a third over the period 1987 to 1993 in the European Union of the Twelve.

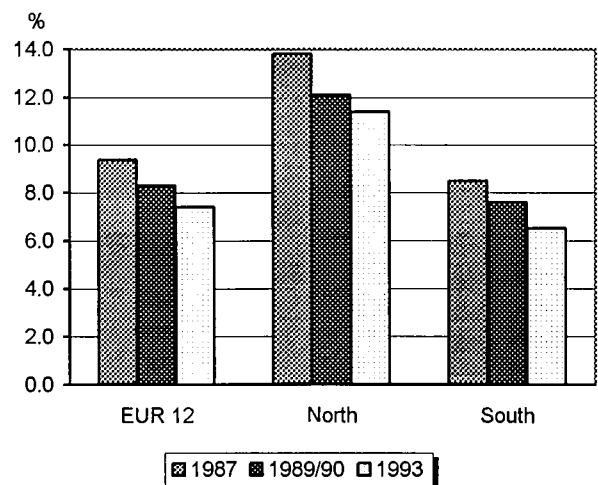
Holdings by type of farming

eurostat	Mixed livestock holdings			Mixed crops - livestock			Total holdings		
	1987	1989/90	1993	1987	1989/90	1993	1987	1989/90	1993
	1000 holdings								
EUR 12	471.8	312.0	257.1	806.9	660.2	535.1	8594.3	7931.1	7214.3
North	80.4	51.1	62.9	205.4	162.2	146.5	1485.9	1339.2	1279.5
Belgique/België	6.6	5.5	5.0	15.0	11.9	9.2	92.5	84.8	76.1
Danmark	4.6	3.2	3.1	17.3	15.2	13.1	86.9	81.3	73.8
Deutschland	55.5	33.1	45.6	140.9	109.0	100.3	705.1	631.9	606.1
Ireland	0.8	0.4	0.4	7.6	4.3	4.3	216.0	170.5	159.2
Luxembourg	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	4.2	3.9	3.4
Nederland	7.5	6.1	5.6	6.3	5.8	5.1	132.0	124.8	119.7
United Kingdom	5.3	2.7	3.2	17.8	15.6	14.1	249.2	242.1	241.3
South	391.4	260.8	194.2	601.5	498.0	388.7	7108.4	6591.9	5934.9
Ellas	20.4	24.6	19.0	57.3	60.1	45.9	948.2	850.0	819.1
España	125.9	59.0	42.6	134.6	93.8	68.7	1772.7	1581.0	1371.6
France	67.2	57.7	46.4	116.0	102.7	85.8	982.2	923.3	801.0
Italia	70.5	55.9	39.5	157.3	147.6	120.5	2773.9	2639.1	2454.3
Portugal	107.5	63.7	46.7	136.3	93.9	67.8	631.5	598.6	488.8

Holdings with mixed livestock as a proportion of total holdings



Holdings with mixed crops/livestock as a proportion of total holdings



V.Type of farming

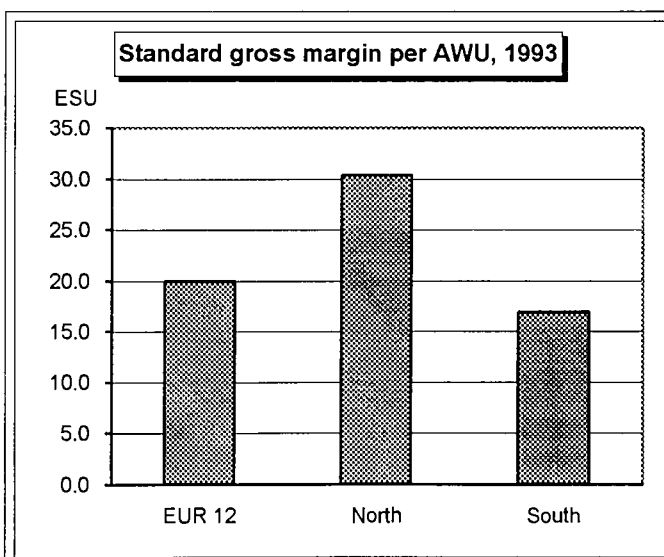
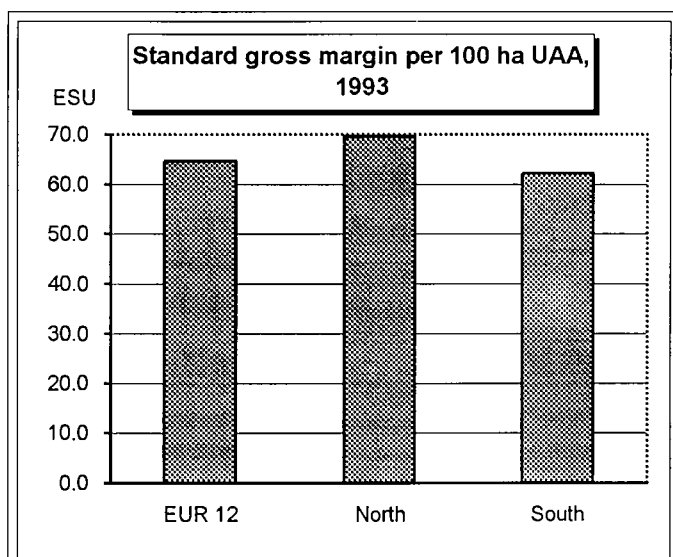
Specialist field crops

An examination of the average standard gross margin (SGM) per 100 ha UAA or per annual work unit (AWU) reveals major differences between the northern and southern Member States as regards productivity by area and by labour input. The standard gross margin per 100 ha UAA was highest in the northern Member States, particularly in the Netherlands, followed by Belgium. Of the southern Member States, the highest standard gross margins per 100 ha UAA were found in Greece and Italy.

The average standard gross margin per AWU was higher in the northern Member States than in the southern Member States. With their predominantly small holdings, the Mediterranean countries, particularly Greece, Italy and Portugal, have by far the lowest level of labour productivity.

Specialist field crops, 1993

EUROSTAT	Total number of holdings	utilized agricultural area (UAA)	UAA per holding	Total Standard gross margin (SGM)	SGM per holding	Total labour force excluding non family labour force employed on a non-regular basis		Total labour force (AWU) per 100 ha UAA
	1000	1000 ha	ha UAA	1000 ESU	ESU	1000 pers.	1000 ESU	ESU
EUR 12	1457.3	34881.3	23.9	22530.8	15.5	2791.1	1127.3	3.2
North	225.9	11157.8	49.4	7766.9	34.4	482.7	255.9	2.3
Belgique/België	8.5	217.5	25.6	230.8	27.1	13.0	7.0	3.2
Danmark	31.9	1096.4	34.3	781.4	24.5	50.2	28.8	2.6
Deutschland	124.1	4691.7	37.8	2870.9	23.1	253.8	112.4	2.4
Ireland	4.4	236.2	54.2	147.1	33.7	9.8	6.9	2.9
Luxembourg	0.2	3.7	20.3	1.3	7.4	0.3	0.2	4.4
Nederland	14.6	502.6	34.5	808.9	55.5	27.8	18.8	3.7
United Kingdom	42.2	4409.7	104.6	2926.6	69.4	127.8	81.9	1.9
South	1231.5	23723.8	19.3	14763.9	12.0	2308.4	871.4	3.7
Ellas	201.9	1324.6	6.6	1472.1	7.3	452.3	162.1	12.2
España	225.8	8222.4	36.4	2410.8	10.7	374.3	139.6	1.7
France	151.6	9091.0	60.0	5945.7	39.2	285.8	172.4	1.9
Italia	601.8	4493.2	7.5	4701.4	7.8	1074.4	346.1	7.7
Portugal	50.4	592.6	11.8	234.0	4.6	121.8	51.2	8.6




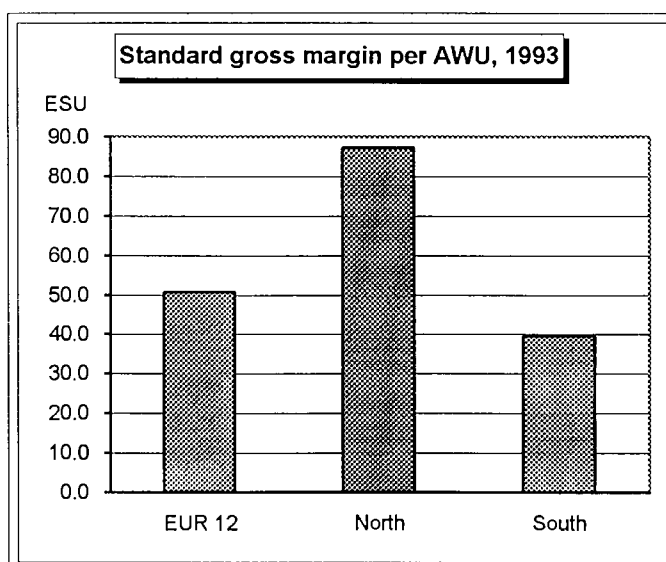
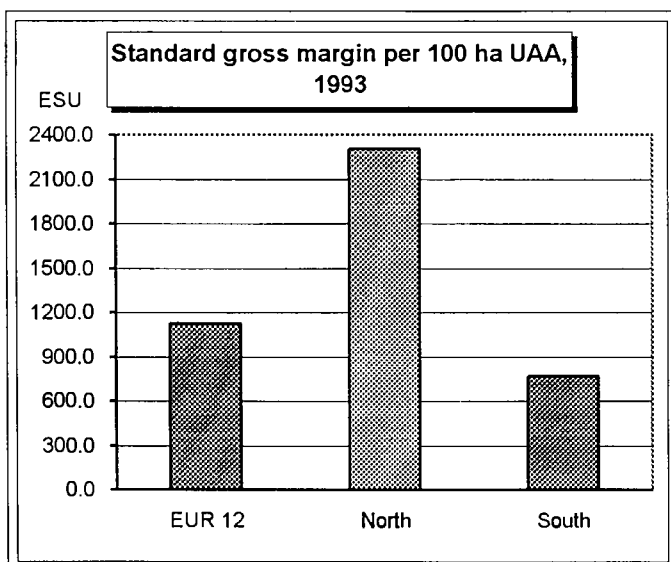
V. Type of farming

Specialist horticulture

A high level of labour input per 100 hectare UAA is a characteristic feature of horticultural holdings, but there are major differences between northern and southern Member States. Whereas in 1993, the input was 87.2 annual work units (AWU) per 100 hectare UAA in the northern Member States, it was only 39.6 AWU in the southern Member States.

Specialist horticulture, 1993

	Total number of holdings	utilized agricultural area (UAA)	UAA per holding	Total Standard gross margin (SGM)	SGM per holding	Total labour force excluding non family labour force employed on a non-regular basis		Total labour force (AWU) per 100 ha UAA
	1000	1000 ha	ha UAA	1000 ESU	ESU	1000 pers.	1000 ESU	ESU
EUR 12	199.4	732.5	3.7	8257.7	41.4	555.7	372.1	50.8
North	44.9	171.8	3.8	3957.5	88.1	188.9	149.9	87.2
Belgique/België	6.1	19.3	3.2	352.9	58.1	14.9	11.1	57.6
Danmark	1.5	10.7	7.1	212.5	140.7	8.5	7.3	68.0
Deutschland	13.9	44.8	3.2	879.3	63.5	59.3	47.0	105.0
Ireland	0.5	2.4	5.2	5.4	11.7	1.4	0.9	38.6
Luxembourg	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.6	15.0	0.2	0.2	320.0
Nederland	16.8	63.4	3.8	2185.0	130.3	74.7	60.6	95.6
United Kingdom	6.2	31.1	5.0	321.9	51.8	30.0	22.8	73.2
South	154.5	560.6	3.6	4300.3	27.8	366.8	222.2	39.6
Ellas	14.7	29.2	2.0	177.7	12.1	33.2	18.4	63.2
España	70.5	274.3	3.9	1112.6	15.8	145.6	72.4	26.4
France	23.0	153.1	6.7	1327.0	57.7	69.5	56.0	36.6
Italia	32.4	67.8	2.1	1465.5	45.2	80.7	54.6	80.6
Portugal	13.9	36.3	2.6	217.4	15.7	37.8	20.8	57.3




V. Type of farming

Specialist permanent crops

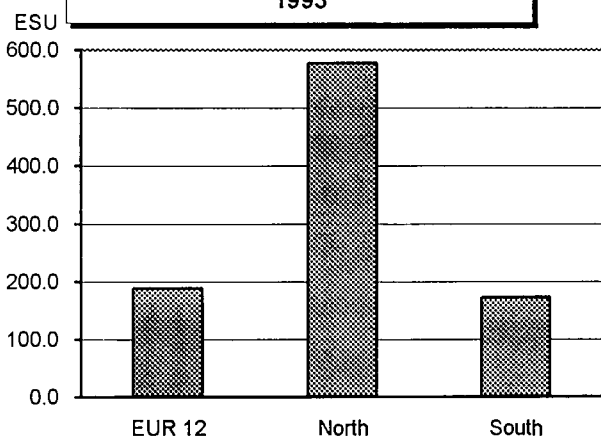
Specialized permanent crop holdings are increasing in importance in the European Union of the Twelve, accounting for some 18% of the total standard gross margin in 1993.

Permanent crop production in the European Union of the Twelve is mainly concentrated in the southern Member States, where about 97% of holdings have permanent crops.

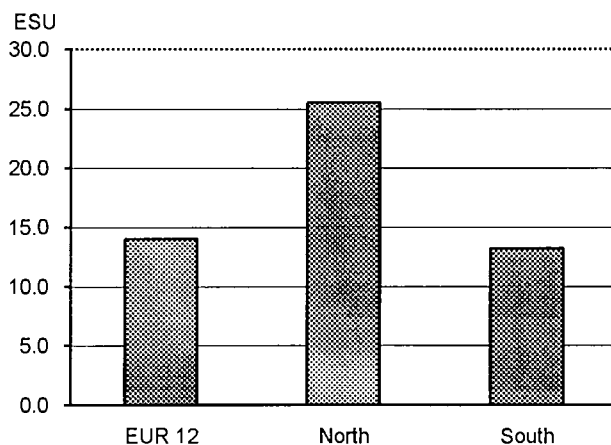
Specialist permanent crops, 1993

	Total number of holdings	utilized agricultural area (UAA)	UAA per holding	Total Standard gross margin (SGM)	SGM per holding	Total labour force excluding non family labour force employed on a non-regular basis		Total labour force (AWU) per 100 ha UAA
	1000	1000 ha	ha UAA	1000 ESU	ESU	1000 pers.	1000 ESU	ESU
EUR 12	2362.2	9858.8	4.2	18595.3	7.9	4608.4	1327.9	13.5
North	62.4	390.0	6.2	2253.6	36.1	161.5	88.2	22.6
Belgique/België	2.8	20.0	7.2	157.1	56.5	6.2	3.9	19.2
Danmark	0.8	11.1	14.6	55.3	72.7	2.6	1.8	16.5
Deutschland	48.6	252.6	5.2	1393.8	28.7	118.2	57.8	22.9
Ireland	0.1	2.0	19.5	3.3	33.4	0.4	0.2	11.8
Luxembourg	0.6	2.0	3.2	12.0	19.0	1.4	0.9	45.5
Nederland	5.9	37.2	6.3	417.9	71.0	17.0	13.1	35.2
United Kingdom	3.6	65.1	17.9	214.3	58.9	15.8	10.5	16.1
South	2299.8	9468.8	4.1	16341.4	7.1	4446.9	1239.7	13.1
Ellas	395.6	1021.5	2.6	2150.8	5.4	815.6	219.3	21.5
España	554.9	3535.5	6.4	2696.6	4.9	1007.3	190.6	5.4
France	128.4	1461.0	11.4	4787.3	37.3	278.9	163.8	11.2
Italia	1088.3	2854.2	2.6	6079.7	5.6	2047.7	563.5	19.7
Portugal	132.6	596.6	4.5	627.0	4.7	297.5	102.5	17.2

Standard gross margin per 100 ha UAA, 1993



Standard gross margin per AWU, 1993




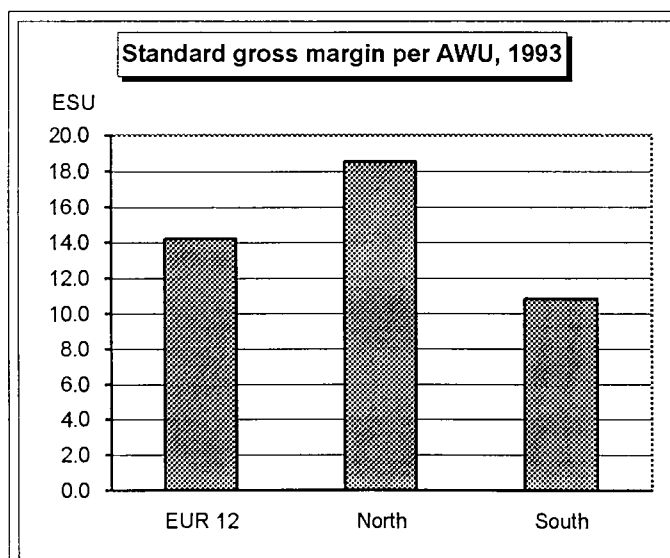
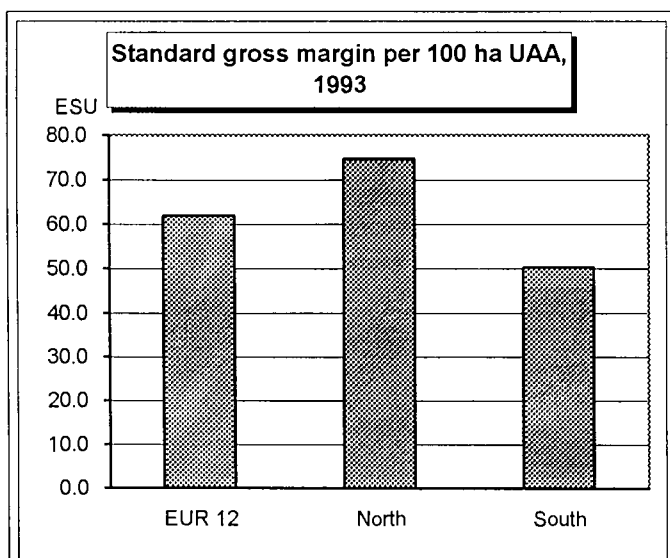
V. Type of farming

Specialist grazing livestock

Grazing livestock is the most important branch of production in the European Union, accounting for over a quarter of the total standard gross margin (SGM) in 1993. This figure was as high as 38% in the northern Member States, but only 19% in the southern Member States.

Specialist grazing livestock, 1993

	Total number of holdings	utilized agricultural area (UAA)	UAA per holding	Total Standard gross margin (SGM)	SGM per holding	Total labour force excluding non family labour force employed on a non-regular basis		Total labour force (AWU) per 100 ha UAA
	1000	1000 ha	ha UAA	1000 ESU	ESU	1000 pers.	1000 ESU	ESU
EUR 12	1606.8	44922.7	28.0	27833.7	17.3	3320.9	1954.3	4.4
North	647.9	21419.7	33.1	16002.5	24.7	1402.9	863.2	4.0
Belgique/België	36.9	659.3	17.9	1060.6	28.8	58.0	34.8	5.3
Danmark	15.1	616.0	40.8	936.9	62.0	30.2	24.4	4.0
Deutschland	226.1	5068.7	22.4	4494.2	19.9	523.8	277.7	5.5
Ireland	148.7	3810.9	25.6	2075.3	14.0	294.2	214.9	5.6
Luxembourg	2.0	100.3	51.2	72.0	36.7	4.7	3.6	3.6
Nederland	58.0	1140.0	19.7	3397.9	58.6	116.5	85.2	7.5
United Kingdom	161.1	10024.5	62.2	3965.5	24.6	375.5	222.6	2.2
South	958.9	23503.0	24.5	11831.2	12.3	1918.0	1091.1	4.6
Ellas	46.3	406.2	8.8	385.3	8.3	111.6	74.3	18.3
España	287.3	7401.9	25.8	2619.1	9.1	555.2	322.4	4.4
France	305.4	10906.5	35.7	5645.6	18.5	586.6	373.1	3.4
Italia	280.0	3921.4	14.0	2887.2	10.3	552.5	261.8	6.7
Portugal	40.0	866.9	21.7	294.1	7.4	112.0	59.6	6.9




V. Type of farming

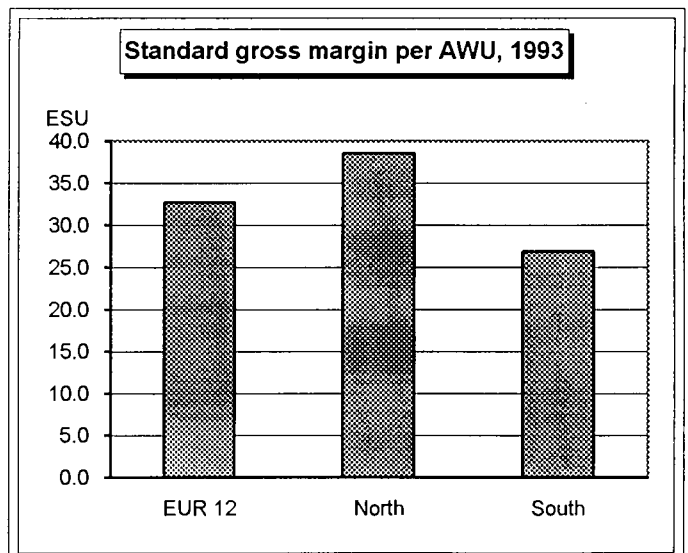
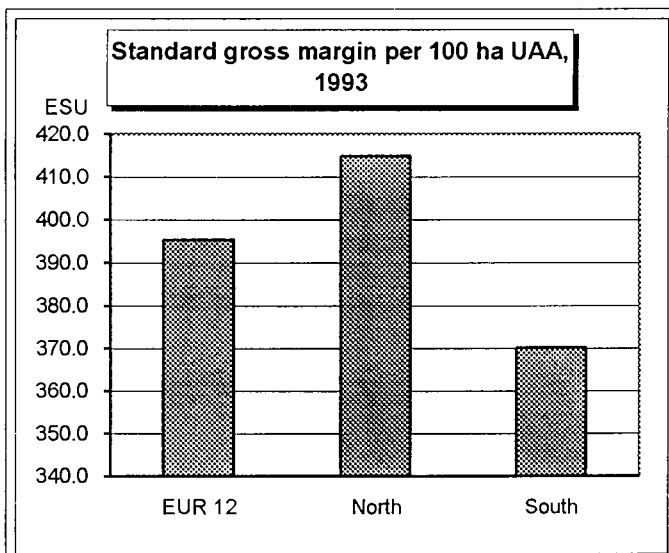
Specialist granivores

After holdings with horticulture, the highest standard gross margins per AWU are accounted for holdings with granivores, although there are considerable differences between the northern and southern Member States.

In the northern Member States, the standard gross margin per AWU is almost 1.5 times higher than in the southern Member States. An examination of the individual Member States reveals that holdings with granivores in Belgium and Denmark have the highest standard gross margins per AWU, followed by the Netherlands. By far the lowest values are found in the Mediterranean countries, Portugal and Greece.

Specialist granivores, 1993

	Total number of holdings	utilized agricultural area (UAA)	UAA per holding	Total Standard gross margin (SGM)	SGM per holding	Total labour force excluding non family labour force employed on a non-regular basis		Total labour force (AWU) per 100 ha UAA
	1000	1000 ha	ha UAA	1000 ESU	ESU	1000 pers.	1000 ESU	ESU
EUR 12	104.0	1340.7	12.9	5299.0	50.9	251.1	162.2	12.1
North	50.6	753.5	14.9	3125.8	61.8	125.0	81.2	10.8
Belgique/België	5.6	36.8	6.6	409.2	73.1	9.9	6.8	18.6
Danmark	5.2	214.1	40.9	611.8	117.0	12.7	10.5	4.9
Deutschland	20.6	345.5	16.8	865.8	42.1	49.2	25.5	7.4
Ireland	0.7	8.6	13.2	29.5	45.4	2.0	1.6	18.7
Luxembourg	0.1	0.7	11.2	0.9	14.5	0.1	0.1	9.0
Nederland	11.1	48.2	4.3	729.6	65.7	24.5	17.9	37.2
United Kingdom	7.4	99.6	13.5	479.1	65.2	26.5	18.8	18.9
South	53.5	587.3	11.0	2173.4	40.7	126.2	81.0	13.8
Ellas	2.5	5.3	2.1	61.8	24.7	5.6	3.4	64.7
España	18.9	240.8	12.7	656.3	34.7	39.9	26.2	10.9
France	12.8	226.7	17.7	783.6	61.1	31.2	23.7	10.4
Italia	11.0	73.6	6.7	499.8	45.5	25.6	15.2	20.7
Portugal	8.2	40.9	5.0	171.8	20.9	24.0	12.5	30.5




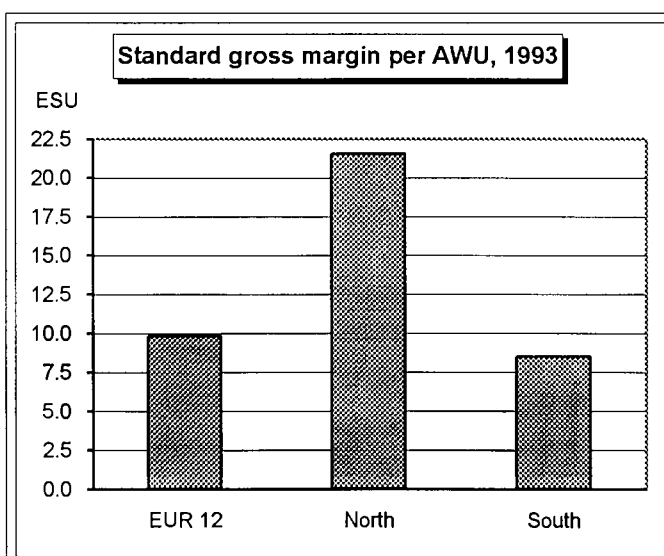
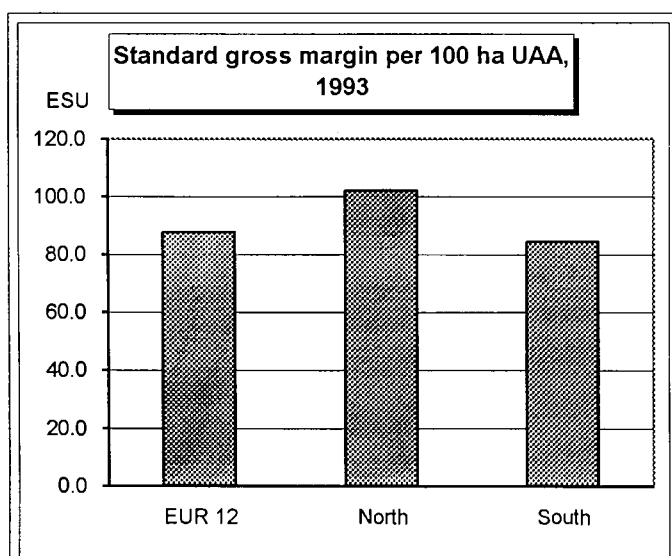
V. Type of farming

Mixed cropping

Mixed cropping occupies very different positions in the northern and southern Member States. In the northern Member States, they accounted for only 3% of total holdings in 1993, compared with about 11% in the southern Member States.

Mixed cropping, 1993

	Total number of holdings	utilized agricultural area (UAA)	UAA per holding	Total Standard gross margin (SGM)	SGM per holding	Total labour force excluding non family labour force employed on a non-regular basis		Total labour force (AWU) per 100 ha UAA
	1000	1000 ha	ha UAA	1000 ESU	ESU	1000 pers.	1000 ESU	ESU
EUR 12	692.4	7173.7	10.4	6296.3	9.1	1552.7	639.4	8.9
North	38.4	1398.1	36.4	1426.3	37.2	110.2	66.2	4.7
Belgique/België	2.1	47.9	22.7	103.2	48.9	4.2	2.8	5.8
Danmark	3.1	105.9	34.3	107.3	34.7	6.7	4.3	4.0
Deutschland	26.8	1014.2	37.9	809.3	30.2	76.3	42.1	4.2
Ireland	0.2	3.9	18.5	4.2	20.1	0.6	0.5	11.9
Luxembourg	0.0	0.8	25.7	0.5	16.7	0.1	0.1	9.1
Nederland	2.7	52.2	19.6	181.2	68.1	7.1	5.5	10.5
United Kingdom	3.5	173.3	49.5	220.5	63.0	15.3	11.0	6.4
South	653.9	5775.5	8.8	4869.9	7.4	1442.5	573.2	9.9
Ellas	93.2	389.5	4.2	523.5	5.6	207.2	77.7	20.0
España	102.9	2000.9	19.4	845.4	8.2	204.8	73.6	3.7
France	47.7	1100.0	23.1	1193.2	25.0	93.3	51.1	4.6
Italia	280.8	1566.9	5.6	1847.0	6.6	590.1	212.6	13.6
Portugal	129.3	718.1	5.6	460.8	3.6	347.1	158.1	22.0



V.Type of farming

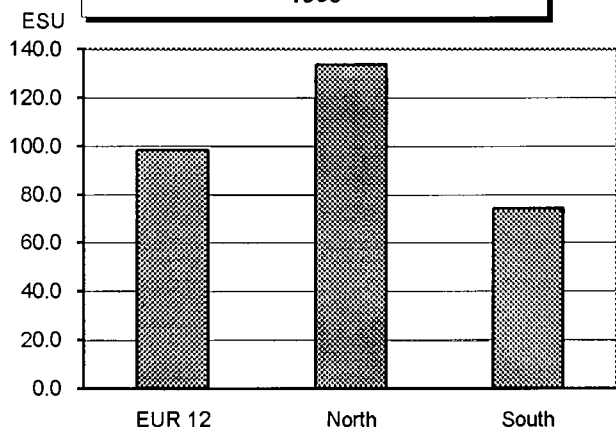
Mixed livestock holdings

There are major structural differences between the northern and southern Member States of the European Union of the Twelve as regards livestock holdings. In 1993, the standard gross margin per holding was 40.2 ESU in the northern Member States, compared with only 10.7 ESU in the southern Member States. The differences become even clearer if one examines the individual Member States. For example, the standard gross margin per holding is 22 times higher in Denmark than in Portugal.

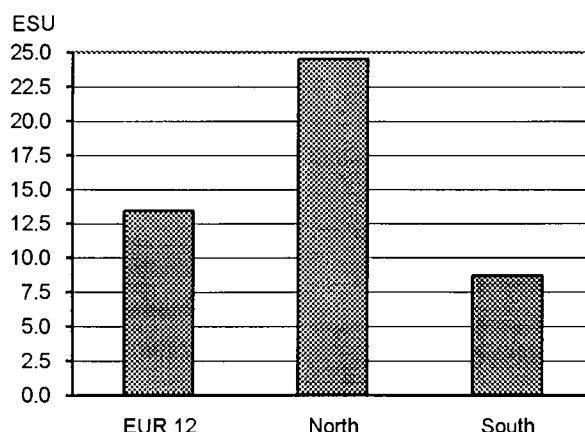
Mixed livestock holdings, 1993

eurostat	Total number of holdings	utilized agricultural area (UAA)	UAA per holding	Total Standard gross margin (SGM)	SGM per holding	Total labour force excluding non family labour force employed on a non-regular basis		Total labour force (AWU) per 100 ha UAA
	1000	1000 ha	ha UAA	1000 ESU	ESU	1000 pers.	1000 ESU	ESU
EUR 12	257.1	4684.7	18.2	4604.2	17.9	621.9	342.9	7.3
North	62.9	1890.3	30.1	2525.5	40.2	165.7	102.9	5.4
Belgique/België	5.0	93.3	18.8	295.9	59.7	9.5	7.0	7.5
Danmark	3.1	152.2	49.6	246.6	80.3	6.4	5.4	3.5
Deutschland	45.6	1400.1	30.7	1470.5	32.3	125.8	73.2	5.2
Ireland	0.4	15.9	39.7	19.5	48.8	1.3	1.1	6.6
Luxembourg	0.2	7.1	47.1	5.4	36.2	0.4	0.3	4.0
Nederland	5.6	70.4	12.6	322.3	57.9	12.2	9.0	12.8
United Kingdom	3.2	151.4	47.9	165.3	52.3	10.1	7.1	4.7
South	194.2	2794.5	14.4	2078.8	10.7	456.2	240.0	8.6
Ellas	19.0	107.3	5.6	84.5	4.4	43.4	21.4	20.0
España	42.6	822.2	19.3	369.3	8.7	90.5	52.4	6.4
France	46.4	1122.5	24.2	1051.8	22.7	90.4	52.7	4.7
Italia	39.5	399.4	10.1	400.2	10.1	95.5	48.4	12.1
Portugal	46.7	343.1	7.3	172.9	3.7	136.4	65.1	19.0

Standard gross margin per 100 ha UAA, 1993



Standard gross margin per AWU, 1993




V. Type of farming

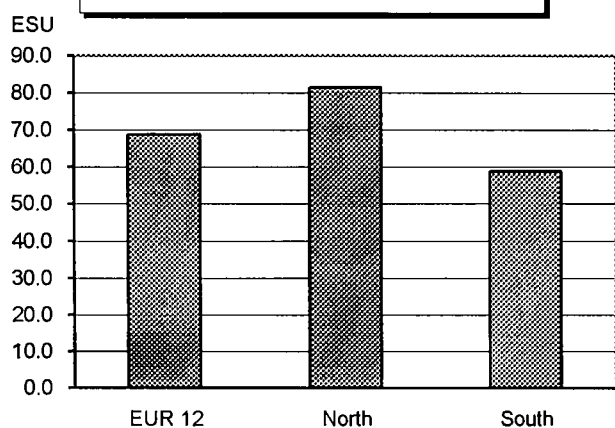
Mixed crops-livestock

The characteristic feature of crop/livestock holdings is that they do not concentrate on any particular type of production and therefore do not form a homogeneous group. This could also explain the major differences in standard gross margin per holding between the northern and southern Member States. In 1993, the standard gross margin per holding in the northern Member States was almost three times as high as in the southern Member States, and in the United Kingdom the SGM per holding was 17 times higher than in Portugal.

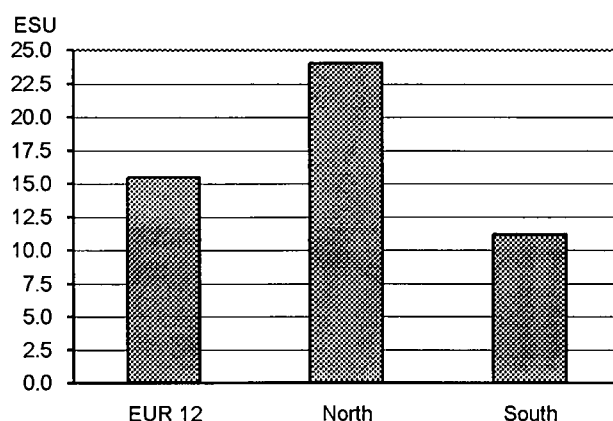
Mixed crops-livestock, 1993

	Total number of holdings	utilized agricultural area (UAA)	UAA per holding	Total Standard gross margin (SGM)	SGM per holding	Total labour force excluding non family labour force employed on a non-regular basis		Total labour force (AWU) per 100 ha UAA
	1000	1000 ha	ha UAA	1000 ESU	ESU	1000 pers.	1000 ESU	ESU
EUR 12	535.1	15219.7	28.4	10469.4	19.6	1236.5	675.8	44.4
North	146.5	6719.6	45.9	5465.6	37.3	378.6	227.4	33.8
Belgique/België	9.2	250.2	27.1	370.4	40.1	15.7	10.4	41.5
Danmark	13.1	532.6	40.7	641.8	49.0	25.1	17.6	33.0
Deutschland	100.3	4204.8	41.9	3153.9	31.5	271.6	152.6	36.3
Ireland	4.3	197.7	46.1	108.8	25.4	9.9	7.4	37.6
Luxembourg	0.3	12.6	37.0	6.1	17.8	0.7	0.5	36.5
Nederland	5.1	100.7	19.6	230.9	45.0	9.8	6.7	66.1
United Kingdom	14.1	1421.1	100.7	953.8	67.6	45.7	32.3	22.7
South	388.7	8500.1	21.9	5003.7	12.9	857.8	448.4	52.8
Ellas	45.9	255.1	5.6	262.2	5.7	104.7	51.8	203.0
España	68.7	2147.6	31.2	748.4	10.9	137.4	74.4	34.6
France	85.8	4046.3	47.2	2639.0	30.8	173.6	113.6	28.1
Italia	120.5	1295.9	10.8	1089.0	9.0	255.5	118.8	91.7
Portugal	67.8	755.3	11.1	265.2	3.9	186.6	89.9	119.0

Standard gross margin per 100 ha UAA, 1993



Standard gross margin per AWU, 1993



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- 0 Diversos (rosa)
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- 2 Economía y finanzas (violeta)
- 3 Población y condiciones sociales (amarillo)
- 4 Energía e industria (azul claro)
- 5 Agricultura, silvicultura y pesca (verde)
- 6 Comercio exterior (rojo)
- 7 Comercio, servicios y transportes (naranja)
- 8 Medio ambiente (turquesa)
- 9 Investigación y desarrollo (marrón)

SERIE

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- C Cuentas y encuestas
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GR Ταξινόμηση των δημοσιεύσεων της Eurostat**ΘΕΜΑ**

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- 6 Εξωτερικό εμπόριο (κόκκινο)
- 7 Εμπόριο, υπηρεσίες και μεταφορές (πορτοκαλί)
- 8 Περιβάλλον (τουρκουάζ)
- 9 Έρευνα και ανάπτυξη (καφέ)

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- C Λογαριασμοί και έρευνες
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- C Conti e indagini
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- 1 Yleiset tilastot (yönsininen)
- 2 Talous ja rahoitus (violetti)
- 3 Väestö- ja sosiaali-tilastot (keltainen)
- 4 Energia ja teollisuus (sininen)
- 5 Maa- ja metsätalous, kalastus (vihreä)
- 6 Ulkomaankauppa (punainen)
- 7 Kauppa, palvelut ja liikenne (oranssi)
- 8 Ympäristö (turkoosi)
- 9 Tutkimus ja kehitys (ruskea)

SARJA

- A Vuosikirjat ja vuositilastot
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- C Laskennat ja kyselytutkimukset
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- E Menetelmät
- F Tilastokatsaukset

DA Klassifikation af Eurostats publikationer**EMNE**

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- 5 Landbrug, skovbrug og fiskeri (grøn)
- 6 Udenrigshandel (rød)
- 7 Handel, tjenesteydelser og transport (orange)
- 8 Miljø (turkis)
- 9 Forskning og udvikling (brun)

SERIE

- A Årbøger og årlige statistikker
- B Konjunkturstatistikker
- C Tællinger og rundspørger
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- F Statistikoversigter

EN Classification of Eurostat publications**THEME**

- 0 Miscellaneous (pink)
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- 3 Population and social conditions (yellow)
- 4 Energy and industry (blue)
- 5 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green)
- 6 External trade (red)
- 7 Distributive trades, services and transport (orange)
- 8 Environment (turquoise)
- 9 Research and development (brown)

SERIES

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- B Short-term statistics
- C Accounts and surveys
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NL Classificatie van de publicaties van Eurostat**ONDERWERP**

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- 5 Landbouw, bosbouw en visserij (groen)
- 6 Buitenlandse handel (rood)
- 7 Handel, diensten en vervoer (oranje)
- 8 Milieu (turkoois)
- 9 Onderzoek en ontwikkeling (bruin)

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- B Conjunctuurstatistieken
- C Rekening en enquêtes
- D Studies en onderzoeken
- E Methoden
- F Statistieken in het kort

SV Klassifikation av Eurostats publikationer**ÄMNE**

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- 4 Energi och industri (blå)
- 5 Jordbruk, skogsbruk och fiske (grön)
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- 7 Handel, tjänster och transport (orange)
- 8 Miljö (turkos)
- 9 Forskning och utveckling (brun)

SERIE

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- B Konjunkturstatistik
- C Redogörelser och enkäter
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DE Gliederung der Veröffentlichungen von Eurostat**THEMENKREIS**

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- 6 Außenhandel (rot)
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- 8 Umwelt (türkis)
- 9 Forschung und Entwicklung (braun)

REIHE

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- D Studien und Forschungsergebnisse
- E Methoden
- F Statistik kurzgefaßt

FR Classification des publications d'Eurostat**THÈME**

- 0 Divers (rose)
- 1 Statistiques générales (bleu nuit)
- 2 Économie et finances (violet)
- 3 Population et conditions sociales (jaune)
- 4 Énergie et industrie (bleu)
- 5 Agriculture, sylviculture et pêche (vert)
- 6 Commerce extérieur (rouge)
- 7 Commerce, services et transports (orange)
- 8 Environnement (turquoise)
- 9 Recherche et développement (brun)

SÉRIE

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PT Classificação das publicações do Eurostat**TEMA**

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Overview of the structure of agricultural holdings — 1993 survey: North-South comparison

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

1996 — 60 pp. — 21.0 x 29.7 cm

Theme 5: Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green)

Series C: Accounts and surveys

ISBN 92-827-8309-X

Price (excluding VAT) in Luxembourg: ECU 15

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