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Agricultural statistics

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Introduction

The pocketbook Agricultural Statistics presents selected tables and graphs providing an overview on developments and the situation in the agricultural sector of the European Union and also presents some data on rural development. The data come from various statistical themes of Eurostat: economy and finance, population and social conditions, external trade, regional statistics and – primarily – agriculture and fisheries.

Chapter 1 shows important indicators of agricultural development in the European Union and the place of agriculture in the economy of the Member States. It also outlines the volume of the European Union's external trade in food and agricultural products. The following chapter 2 covers the economics of the agricultural industry and presents data on output and input volumes, income indicators and main price trends. Chapter 3 covers land use and crop production. The selected tables and graphs focus on cereal production and demand as well as on the production of vegetables and fruits. Chapter 4 on animal products presents data for meat supply and demand and for milk production. Chapter 5 presents basic information on the rural areas of the EU.

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

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



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Units, abbreviations and symbols used

Units

ha.....	hectare = 10.000 m ²
kg.....	kilogram
t.....	metric tonne
€.....	Euro

Abbreviations

AWU.....	annual work unit
EAA.....	Economic Accounts for Agriculture
ESA.....	European System of Accounts
EU-SILC.....	European Survey on Income and Living Conditions
FAO.....	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FSS.....	Farm Structure Survey
GIP.....	gross indigenous production
GVA.....	gross value added
LAU.....	local administrative unit
LFS.....	Labour Force Survey
NUTS.....	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics
OECD.....	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
UAA.....	utilized agricultural area
EU.....	European Union
EU-25.....	European Union (25 Member States)
EU-15.....	European Union (15 Member States)
BE.....	Belgium
CZ.....	Czech Republic
DK.....	Denmark
DE.....	Germany
EE.....	Estonia
EL.....	Greece
ES.....	Spain
FR.....	France
IE.....	Ireland
IT.....	Italy
CY.....	Cyprus
LV.....	Latvia
LT.....	Lithuania
LU.....	Luxembourg
HU.....	Hungary
MT.....	Malta
NL.....	Netherlands
AT.....	Austria
PL.....	Poland
PT.....	Portugal
SI.....	Slovenia
SK.....	Slovak Republic
FI.....	Finland
SE.....	Sweden
UK.....	United Kingdom
BG.....	Bulgaria
RO.....	Romania
TR.....	Turkey

Symbols

-.....	Not applicable
0.0.....	Less than half the unit used
.....	Not available
p.....	Provisional value
e.....	Estimated value
s.....	Eurostat estimate
f.....	Forecast
u.....	Unreliable or uncertain data
c.....	Confidential





AGRICULTURE IN THE ECONOMY







1. Agriculture in the economy

This chapter gives an overview on indicators of agricultural development in the EU and the place of agriculture in the economy of the Member States. The data are extracted from various collections of Eurostat's statistics: national accounts (within theme economy and finance), labour force survey (LFS) (within theme population and social conditions), aggregated data on external trade and agricultural labour input.

The share of agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries in total employment is 5% in the EU-25. It is also shown that labour input to the agricultural industry follows a negative trend.

The National Accounts measure the money value of the goods and services produced by a nation. The breakdown by economic sectors shows that the share of agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries in gross value added (GVA) at basic prices is 2% in the EU-25.

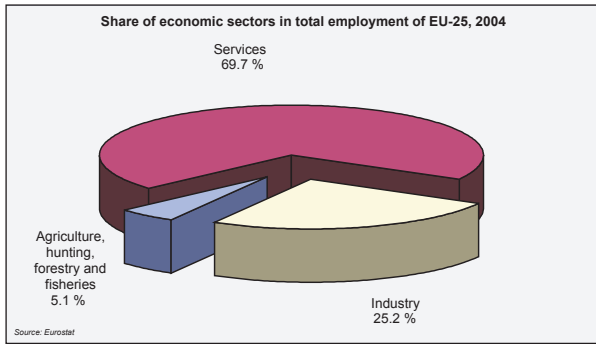
The external trade database contains data at a detailed commodity breakdown. It may be seen that agrifood trade represents approximately 5% of the total external trade value of the Union (excluding intra-EU-trade between Member States).



Tab 1.1 Labour force in agriculture

	1995	2000	2004	1995-2000	2000-2004
	1000 AWU			annual change: % p.a.	
EU-25	:	e) 10300	e) 9610	:	-1.7
EU-15	7265	6297	e) 5774	-2.8	-2.1
BE	84	75	e) 72	-2.3	-1.0
CZ	:	166	e) 141	:	-3.9
DK	90	76	e) 68	-3.3	-2.5
DE	792	685	e) 592	-2.9	-3.6
EE	70	65	e) 37	-1.5	-13.2
GR	645	577	e) 519	-2.2	-2.6
ES	1102	1059	e) 938	-0.8	-3.0
FR	1150	1025	e) 953	-2.3	-1.8
IE	232	172	e) 158	-5.8	-2.0
IT	1463	1197	e) 1128	-3.9	-1.5
CY	:	:	e) 37	:	:
LV	:	137	e) 139	:	0.4
LT	:	187	e) 187	:	0.0
LU	5	4	e) 4	-2.6	-2.6
HU	780	666	e) 549	-3.1	-4.7
MT	5	4	e) 5	:	0.1
NL	221	220	e) 200	-0.1	-2.3
AT	197	172	e) 161	-2.8	-1.6
PL	:	2495	e) 2524	:	0.3
PT	675	531	e) 508	:	-1.1
SI	111	104	e) 90	-1.3	-3.5
SK	203	143	e) 128	:	-2.7
FI	129	94	e) 103	-6.0	2.3
SE	90	77	e) 73	-3.3	-1.0
UK	391	334	e) 296	-3.1	-3.0
BG	:	771	:	:	:
RO	:	3645	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, *Economic accounts for agriculture and forestry*
Extraction date: 11 Oct 2005



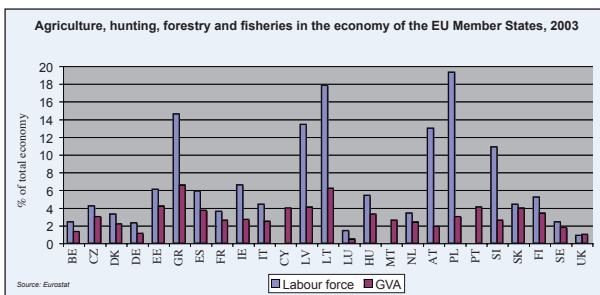
The labour force survey (LFS) defines employment in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries on the basis of the main income of the natural persons. The LFS reports that, in 2004, 5.1% of the total labour force in the EU-25 is employed in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries (EU-15: 3.9%). Countries with a share of more than 10% are Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Austria and Slovenia. Labour input according to the definitions of the agricultural labour input statistics is measured in Annual Work Units (AWUs), which are defined as full-time equivalent employment, i.e. as total hours worked divided by the average annual number of hours worked in full-time jobs within the economic territory. It covers all persons providing salaried and non-salaried labour input to the agricultural industry (more detailed methodological notes are available on the Eurostat website). Over the period 1995-2000, the agricultural labour input has declined by 2.8% p.a. in the EU-15. This rate of change has slowed down since 2000 to -2.1% for the period up to 2004 (EU-25: -1.7%).

Tab 1.2 Gross value added at basic prices in agriculture, hunting, forestry, and fisheries

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	% of the total economy					
EU-25	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0
EU-15	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
BE	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4
CZ	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.3
DK	3.5	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.2
DE	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
EE	8.0	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.3
GR	9.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	6.6	5.6
ES	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5
FR	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5
IE	7.3	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.7	:
IT	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
CY	5.1	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.8
LV	9.0	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.1
LT	11.4	7.8	7.0	7.0	6.2	5.7
LU	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
HU	6.7	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.8
MT	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
NL	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3
AT	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
PL	6.5	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.9
PT	5.8	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.5
SI	4.2	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.5
SK	5.9	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.9
FI	4.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1
SE	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
UK	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
BG	:	13.9	13.4	12.1	11.6	10.9
HR	10.4	8.8	9.0	8.6	8.0	7.9
RO	21.4	12.4	14.7	12.5	12.9	:
TR	15.2	13.6	11.3	11.2	11.5	:

Source: Eurostat, *Economy and finance - national accounts*
Extraction date: 11 Oct 2005

AGRICULTURE
IN THE ECONOMY



Annual national accounts are broken down by economic branches in accordance with the European System of Accounts (ESA 1995). In 2004, 2.0% of the EU-25 gross value added (GVA) is produced by agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries. The share of these primary sectors in the GVA is for most of the new Member States higher than for most of the old Member States. This finding, however, cannot be generalised. For example, the share for Poland is 2.9% in 2004, which is only slightly higher than for France (2.5%) but lower than for Spain (3.5%).

The development of the GVA of agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries is lagging behind the growth of the total economy. This trend has led to an annual reduction of the share by 0.1 percentage points over the past ten years. Some of the new Member States show a particular marked decline of this GVA share (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary and Poland).

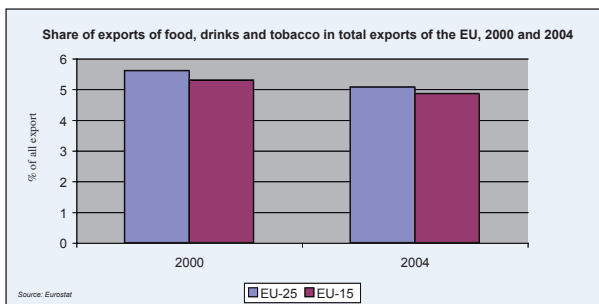
It is also interesting to compare the GVA shares of these primary sectors with their labour force shares. At EU-25 level, the labour force share exceeds the GVA share by almost 150%.

AGRICULTURE
IN THE ECONOMY

Tab 1.3 Export of food, drinks and tobacco

	1995	2000	2004	1995	2000	2004
	billion €			% of all exports		
EU-25	:	48.0	49.1	:	5.6	5.1
EU-15	39.0	49.9	51.8	6.8	5.3	4.9
BE	13.9	17.5	20.3	10.2	8.6	8.2
CZ	:	1.2	1.8	:	3.7	3.2
DK	9.2	10.9	11.5	23.6	19.6	18.5
DE	18.8	25.5	28.7	4.7	4.3	3.9
EE	:	0.2	0.4	:	5.5	7.3
GR	2.0	2.5	2.2	23.3	19.6	18.2
ES	10.6	15.9	18.8	14.2	12.8	13.1
FR	30.1	34.9	36.1	13.1	9.8	10.0
IE	6.6	6.9	7.0	19.3	8.2	8.4
IT	11.0	14.8	17.3	6.1	5.7	6.2
CY	:	0.1	0.2	:	25.6	23.7
LV	:	0.1	0.3	:	5.4	8.8
LT	:	0.4	0.8	:	10.9	10.7
LU	:	0.6	0.6	:	6.4	4.9
HU	:	2.1	2.6	:	6.9	6.0
MT	:	0.1	0.1	:	2.6	3.5
NL	25.7	33.9	39.0	16.5	13.4	13.6
AT	1.8	3.5	5.4	4.0	4.7	5.7
PL	:	2.7	4.9	:	7.9	8.1
PT	1.1	1.7	2.1	6.4	6.4	7.1
SI	:	0.3	0.3	:	3.6	2.7
SK	:	0.4	0.7	:	3.0	3.1
FI	0.7	0.8	0.9	2.3	1.6	1.8
SE	1.3	2.2	3.1	2.0	2.4	3.1
UK	11.9	16.2	15.4	6.5	5.2	5.5

Source: Eurostat, External trade - aggregated data
Extraction date: 11 Oct 2005



The external trade statistics cover both, extra-EU-trade (between a Member State and a non-member country) and intra-EU trade (between Member States).

The value of exports of food, drinks and tobacco from the EU-25 reaches € 49.1 billion in 2004, which represents 5.1% of the value of all exports. This percentage was slightly higher in the preceding years.

In the EU-15 the share of food, drinks and tobacco in total exports fell from 6.8% in 1995 to 4.9% in 2004.

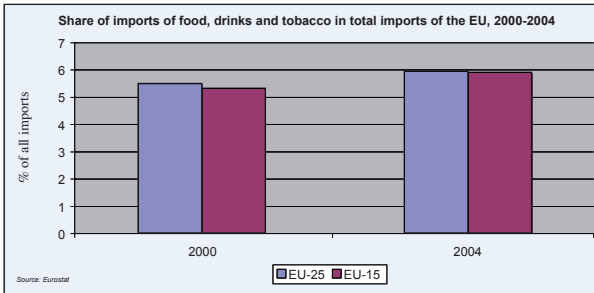
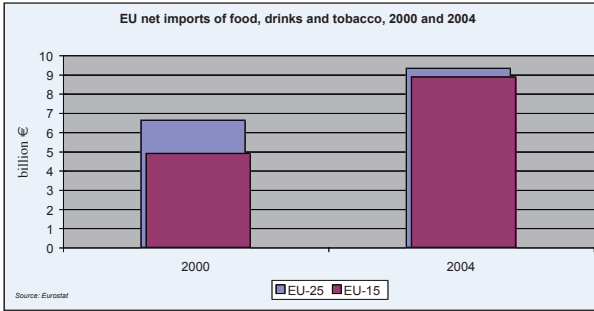
The figures reported for EU-25 exclude trade between the 25 Member States, whereas the figures for EU-15 only exclude trade between the old 15 Member States. Therefore the value of EU-15 exports of food drinks and tobacco in 2004 is with € 51.8 billion slightly higher than for EU-25.

The reported figures for the single Member States include trade with other Member States. Among the 25 Member States the Netherlands have reported the highest value of exports of food, drinks and tobacco (€ 39.0 billion) followed by France (€ 36.1 billion). However, Cyprus has the highest share of exports of food, drinks and tobacco in its total exports (23.7%) followed by Denmark (18.5%) and Greece (18.2%).

Tab 1.4 Imports of food, drinks and tobacco

	1995	2000	2004	1995	2000	2004
	billion €			% of all imports		
EU-25	:	54.6	58.4	:	5.5	5.9
EU-15	43.2	54.8	60.7	7.9	5.3	5.9
BE	12.9	14.9	17.2	10.2	7.8	8.6
CZ	:	1.6	2.6	:	4.7	6.4
DK	4.2	5.7	6.4	12.0	11.5	12.7
DE	32.5	36.0	36.1	9.2	6.7	6.7
EE	:	0.4	0.6	:	8.0	11.9
GR	3.0	3.9	4.5	15.2	10.7	14.2
ES	10.3	14.2	17.6	11.9	8.4	10.2
FR	21.0	25.2	27.5	9.5	6.9	7.5
IE	2.1	3.3	3.8	8.3	6.0	6.7
IT	16.6	20.4	23.5	10.5	7.9	8.9
CY	:	0.4	0.5	:	11.8	13.9
LV	:	0.4	0.6	:	11.5	15.1
LT	:	0.5	0.7	:	8.8	11.1
LU	:	1.2	1.4	:	9.8	10.4
HU	:	1.0	1.7	:	2.7	4.5
MT	:	0.3	0.3	:	8.1	11.7
NL	14.8	20.2	23.7	10.4	8.6	10.2
AT	2.9	4.1	5.4	5.7	5.3	6.5
PL	:	3.0	3.7	:	5.6	6.6
PT	3.0	4.5	4.9	11.8	10.4	11.0
SI	:	0.6	0.8	:	5.6	7.0
SK	:	0.7	1.1	:	5.3	6.6
FI	1.2	1.8	2.2	5.3	4.9	6.0
SE	3.0	4.5	5.9	6.0	5.8	8.3
UK	18.8	28.0	32.0	9.2	7.5	11.5

Source: Eurostat, External trade - aggregated data
Extraction date: 11 Oct 2005



The value of imports of food, drinks and tobacco into the EU-25 reaches € 58.4 billion in 2004, which represents 5.7% of the value of all imports.

The figures reported for EU-25 exclude trade between the 25 Member States, whereas the figures for EU-15 only exclude intra-EU-trade between the old 15 Member States. Therefore the value of EU-15 exports of food, drinks and tobacco is with € 60.7 billion slightly higher than for EU-25.

The import figures for the single Member States include trade with other Member States. Among the 25 Member States Germany has reported the highest value of imports of food, drinks and tobacco (€ 36.1 billion) followed by the United Kingdom (€ 32.0 billion).

Comparing the import figures with export figures shows that the EU is a net importer of food, drinks and tobacco.

AGRICULTURE
IN THE ECONOMY





THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY







2. The agricultural economy

This chapter presents economic data for the agricultural sector of the EU which are extracted from the statistical collections economic accounts for agriculture (EAA) and agricultural prices and price indices.

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

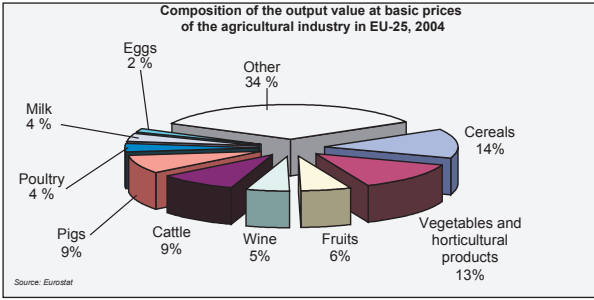
The agricultural price statistics provide information on the development of producer prices of agricultural products as well as of the purchase prices of the goods and services consumed by agriculture in the production process. Price data are available for single commodities and for larger aggregates in the form of absolute prices and price indices. There are annual as well as monthly time series.

The Farm Structure Survey (FSS) is carried out about every two to three years measuring the number and size of farms and related variables such as the agricultural labour force and the age distribution of holders. The figures presented in this publication focus on the number of farms by area size classes. More detailed analytical tables with the results of the latest FSS in 2003 are published in a special issue of the Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

**Tab 2.1 Output value at basic prices
of the agricultural industry**

	1995	2000	2004	2000	2004
	million €			% of EU-15	% of EU-25
EU-25	:	:	p) 330455	-	100.0
EU-15	266984	282432	p) 299688	100.0	90.7
BE	7273	7113	6858	2.5	2.1
CZ	:	2842	3623	-	1.1
DK	8555	8376	8573	3.0	2.6
DE	43620	42904	44010	15.2	13.3
EE	312	381	473	-	0.1
GR	11243	11343	e) 12106	4.0	3.7
ES	29122	36282	p) 43800	12.8	13.3
FR	60047	63047	64839	22.3	19.6
IE	5820	5997	6169	2.1	1.9
IT	36340	42009	45715	14.9	13.8
CY	:	:	595	-	0.2
LV	:	482	703	-	0.2
LT	870	1150	1381	-	0.4
LU	262	256	278	0.1	0.1
HU	:	4916	6567	-	2.0
MT	:	135	123	-	0.0
NL	19732	19889	20494	7.0	6.2
AT	6162	5551	5804	2.0	1.8
PL	:	12481	14283	-	4.3
PT	6246	6379	7310	2.3	2.2
SI	971	981	1104	-	0.3
SK	1591	1416	e) 1914	-	0.6
FI	4250	4097	4233	1.5	1.3
SE	4426	4869	4778	1.7	1.4
UK	23887	24319	24721	8.6	7.5
BG	2819	3389	3464	-	-
RO	:	8067	13654	-	-

Source: Eurostat, *Economic accounts for agriculture*
Extraction date: 12 Dec 2005



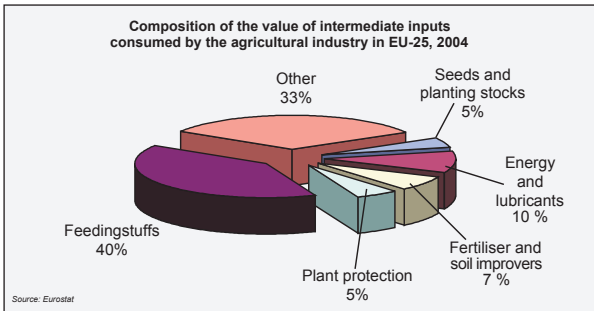
The output of the agricultural industry comprises the output of agricultural production and the output of non-agricultural secondary activities which are inseparable from the principal agricultural activity. According to the EAA the output value at basic prices (the basic price includes subsidies less taxes on the products) of the agricultural industry is € 326 billion in 2004 for the EU-25. The new Member States contribute with a share of 9% to this value. With an output value of more than € 65 billion France is the largest agricultural producer in value terms in the EU-25 followed by Germany, Spain and Italy which each report an output value of more than € 40 billion. Important product groups are cereals, vegetables and horticultural products, fruits, wine, cattle and pigs, which together account for over 50% of the total output of the agricultural industry in the EU-25.

Tab 2.2 Total intermediate consumption by the agricultural industry

	1995	2000	2004
	in % of the output of the agricultural industry		
EU-25	:	:	49.3
EU-15	47.7	48.3	48.1
BE	61.7	59.6	61.0
CZ	:	69.5	65.4
DK	54.0	58.7	61.4
DE	63.9	59.2	56.3
EE	70.0	59.2	57.9
GR	25.2	27.6	28.7
ES	34.0	36.4	34.7
FR	49.1	50.7	52.1
IE	47.5	52.6	55.9
IT	33.9	32.8	34.1
CY	:	:	47.2
LV	:	56.0	59.5
LT	61.6	64.7	62.7
LU	48.4	50.5	53.6
HU	:	61.4	61.5
MT	:	49.1	53.1
NL	51.0	53.2	59.8
AT	47.6	51.6	51.8
PL	:	62.1	58.2
PT	49.6	55.5	54.1
SI	54.8	56.1	54.8
SK	66.5	75.7	66.3
FI	59.5	63.9	65.5
SE	62.5	66.9	67.0
UK	48.7	55.9	53.7
BG	49.4	51.8	54.1
RO	:	47.7	47.2

Source: Eurostat, *Economic accounts for agriculture*
Extraction date: 12 Dec 2005

Composition of the value of intermediate inputs consumed by the agricultural industry in EU-25, 2004

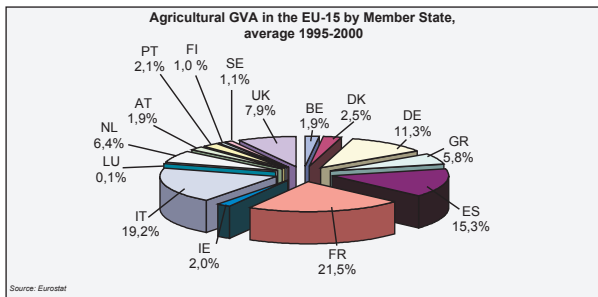


In the EU-25, intermediate consumption eats up almost 50% of the output value at basic prices of the agricultural industry. The most important intermediate input to agriculture in value terms is animal feed, which accounts for 40% of total intermediate consumption. Energy and lubricants contribute with 10% to the value of intermediate inputs consumed by the agricultural industry. The most important intermediate input items to crop production are fertilisers, plant protection and seeds and plantings which together have a share of 17% in total agricultural intermediate consumption.

Tab 2.3 Agricultural gross value added at basic prices and subsidies

	GVA			Subsidies on products		
	1995	2000	2004	1995	2000	2004
million €						
EU-25	:	:	p) 167672	:	27297	p) 32252
EU-15	139541	146082	p) 155396	24059	27114	p) 30392
BE	2784	2871	2674	249	314	314
CZ	:	868	1255	:	23	160
DK	3934	3458	3311	648	664	810
DE	15765	17523	19226	3231	3920	4473
EE	94	155	199	0	15	25
GR	8408	8210	e) 8627	2397	2351	e) 2582
ES	19217	23072	p) 28615	3378	3589	p) 4100
FR	30546	31111	31077	5911	6566	7597
IE	3058	2842	2719	710	877	918
IT	24021	28220	30141	1778	2862	e) 3156
CY	:	:	314	:	:	-
LV	:	212	285	:	15	62
LT	334	406	516	23	13	152
LU	135	127	129	16	19	29
HU	:	1896	2531	:	82	381
MT	:	69	58	:	0	11
NL	9667	9303	8230	384	271	406
AT	3229	2687	2799	987	464	563
PL	:	4727	5974	:	67	812
PT	3150	2842	3358	461	377	530
SI	439	431	499	7	29	82
SK	534	345	e) 646	23	34	e) 175
FI	1722	1480	1459	900	753	857
SE	1660	1611	1575	411	477	591
UK	12244	10726	11456	2599	3613	3467
BG	1428	1634	1589	-	-	-
RO	:	4217	7205	:	96	114

Source: Eurostat, *Economic accounts for agriculture*
Extraction date: 12 Dec 2005



The gross value added (GVA) at basic prices of the agricultural industry is defined as the difference between the output value at basic prices and the value of intermediate consumption.

In 2004, GVA at basic prices amounts to € 168 billion in the EU-25. More than 90% of this value is generated in the old 15 Member States (EU-15). Two thirds of the GVA of the agricultural industry in EU-15 are produced by France, Italy, Spain and Germany.

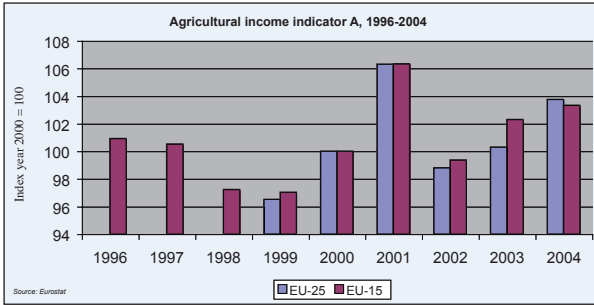
About one fifth of the GVA comes from subsidies on the products of the agricultural industry. The 11% increase in the agricultural GVA of the EU-15 in the period 1995-2004 is for a great part due to these subsidies, which contribute with 40% to this increase.



Tab 2.4 Agricultural Income indicator A

	Ø 1991-1995	Ø 1996-2000	Ø 2001-2004
index year 2000 = 100			
EU-25	:	:	102.3
EU-15	:	99.1	102.8
BE	102.1	99.8	93.7
CZ	:	:	132.0
DK	93.1	96.4	91.3
DE	70.1	88.9	102.4
EE	:	102.5	171.3
GR	:	99.0	101.5
ES	81.3	101.0	111.1
FR	82.7	99.3	98.2
IE	88.1	93.3	94.8
IT	78.7	98.0	98.0
CY	:	:	97.6
LV	:	:	121.3
LT	:	:	102.8
LU	98.4	105.6	100.7
HU	:	:	101.2
MT	:	:	100.7
NL	115.2	106.7	92.0
AT	99.7	95.9	111.4
PL	:	:	110.6
PT	77.6	101.5	116.2
SI	:	:	98.0
SK	:	:	109.2
FI	75.8	76.7	92.6
SE	85.8	99.1	108.4
UK	142.8	118.3	124.7

Source: Eurostat, *Economic accounts for agriculture*
Extraction date: 12 Dec 2005



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

In most EU Member States the trend of the income indicator A has been positive in the 1990s. Recent data show that this overall trend is continuing. However, there are exceptions from this general positive income trend. In particular farmers in Belgium and the Netherlands have suffered from a fragile EU meat sector with negative output price developments.

Tab 2.5 Deflated agricultural output price indices

	Crop output			Animal output		
	1998	2002	2004	1998	2002	2004
index year 2000 = 100						
EU-25	:	99.2	98.2	:	94.0	92.2
EU-15	107.9	99.7	98.6	100.9	94.3	91.9
BE	109.1	100.2	97.2	98.8	90.4	89.9
CZ	110.6	101.0	106.2	109.5	90.9	88.7
DK	102.1	94.5	94.9	96.7	91.8	85.5
DE	109.8	101.5	97.7	98.5	94.5	91.7
EE	:	0.0	115.2	:	0.0	117.9
GR	101.8	108.6	110.0	98.8	97.8	94.8
ES	106.6	94.2	95.8	102.1	94.2	92.2
FR	106.9	97.7	96.5	101.2	94.7	90.8
IE	112.9	101.3	90.1	104.6	90.1	87.5
IT	110.7	105.2	103.4	100.0	94.8	92.4
CY	:	0.0	101.6	:	0.0	116.9
LV	112.4	95.0	113.1	119.4	104.2	107.0
LT	103.7	125.3	104.9	119.7	97.6	96.8
LU	110.4	110.7	111.1	106.3	91.8	90.0
HU	84.5	82.1	76.4	112.8	99.7	86.7
MT	:	119.0	95.6	:	95.5	85.9
NL	105.6	101.5	92.1	99.8	87.9	83.8
AT	105.7	101.6	98.9	100.8	95.7	92.1
PL	112.6	90.3	99.9	104.5	87.5	99.3
PT	109.5	95.4	83.7	99.5	92.5	86.8
SI	116.0	98.2	89.3	109.9	92.5	87.1
SK	119.5	0.0	89.1	117.1	0.0	76.9
FI	111.6	96.8	101.2	102.6	100.2	92.7
SE	107.3	99.5	100.0	103.3	96.4	86.9
UK	114.0	101.4	109.4	106.1	100.1	106.4
BG	106.8	83.5	:	125.9	95.7	:
RO	105.3	94.0	109.6	:	125.8	107.4

Source: Eurostat, Agricultural prices and price indices
Extraction date: 12 Dec 2005



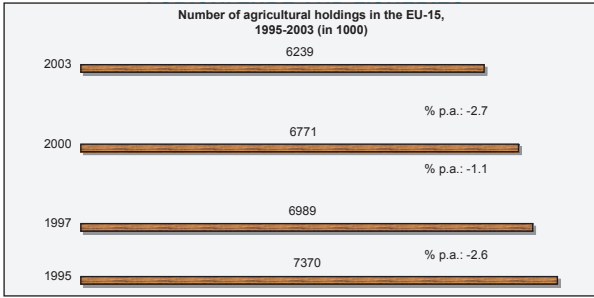
The agricultural price statistics present time series on the producer prices of the agricultural industry and on the prices of the goods consumed by agriculture during the production process. Annual as well as infra-annual time series are published in the dissemination database at the Eurostat website.

It can be shown that the deflated prices for crop output as well as for animal output follow a long-term negative trend. Between 2000 and 2004 the deflated price index of animal outputs has decreased by 8% in the EU-15, whereas the price index for crop outputs has remained relatively stable. The price index of the goods and services consumed by agriculture has also remained relatively stable in this period.

Tab 2.6 Number of agricultural holdings by area class, 2003

	≤5ha	5-<10ha	10-<30ha	30-<50ha	>50 ha	Total
in 1000						
EU-25	6110.1	1293.8	1384.5	413.1	669.3	9870.7
EU-15	3533.0	763.8	958.3	363.0	620.5	6238.6
BE	15.4	7.3	15.6	8.6	8.2	55.0
CZ	26.6	4.8	6.3	1.9	6.2	45.8
DK	1.8	8.0	14.5	7.2	17.2	48.6
DE	97.5	60.0	117.4	53.9	83.6	412.3
EE	18.7	7.3	7.2	1.5	2.1	36.9
GR	627.4	109.7	69.5	11.5	6.5	824.5
ES	627.0	169.1	192.0	53.1	99.5	1140.7
FR	169.5	57.1	109.2	75.8	202.3	614.0
IE	10.4	16.1	55.6	28.8	24.3	135.3
IT	1508.9	205.4	170.5	38.6	40.4	1963.8
CY	39.6	2.9	2.0	0.4	0.4	45.2
LV	64.1	29.4	25.6	3.7	3.8	126.6
LT	168.9	57.2	35.9	5.0	5.1	272.1
LU	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	2.5
HU	693.3	33.5	29.1	6.8	10.7	773.4
MT	10.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	:	11.0
NL	25.3	12.2	23.6	14.1	10.4	85.5
AT	56.0	33.0	59.8	14.7	10.2	173.8
PL	1444.8	372.5	307.2	29.8	17.9	2172.2
PT	275.4	38.8	29.7	5.7	9.7	359.3
SI	44.4	20.6	11.3	0.6	0.2	77.1
SK	65.9	1.5	1.5	0.5	2.4	71.7
FI	7.5	9.7	30.6	14.9	12.4	75.0
SE	7.1	10.3	21.6	9.7	19.3	67.9
UK	103.5	27.1	48.4	26.3	75.4	280.6
BG	644.3	9.7	5.2	1.2	5.1	665.6
RO	4205.1	218.9	42.9	4.0	14.1	4484.9

Source: Eurostat, Structure of agricultural holdings
Extraction date: 11 Oct 2005



The farm structure survey (FSS) covers all agricultural holdings with a utilized agricultural area (UAA) of at least 1 ha and those holdings with a UAA less than 1 ha if their market production exceeds certain natural thresholds (more detailed methodological notes at the Eurostat website). The FSS of the year 2003 reports that – according to the above given definition for the statistical unit observed - 9.9 million agricultural holdings exist in the EU-25. About one third of these holdings are located in the 10 new Member States and two thirds in the 15 old Member States of the EU. The farm sector of the EU shows a great variety in terms of type and size of farming. For example, almost two thirds of all surveyed farms of the EU-25 have an area of less than 5 ha, whereas farms with an area over 30 ha account for little more than one tenth of all farms. 90% of the farms with over 30 ha are located in the old Member States. The farm structure surveys report a decline in the number of holdings in the EU-15 by 2.1% p.a. between 1995 and 2003.





LAND USE AND CROP PRODUCTS







3. Land use and crop products

The statistical sub-collections land use and crop products (within the collection agricultural products) refer to the principal categories of land, the areas under cultivation (expressed in hectares), the production quantities (expressed in tonnes) and the per-hectare-yields. The supply balance sheets provide additional information on the quantities imported, domestically used and exported.

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

In the EU-25, around 42% of total land is utilized agricultural area (UAA) of which 59% is arable land. The most important crops on this arable land are cereals. France is the largest cereal producer in the EU-25, which has a share of 13% in the world cereal harvest (including rice). Vegetables and fruits are important crops in value terms. In particular, the climatic conditions in the south of Europe favour this production.

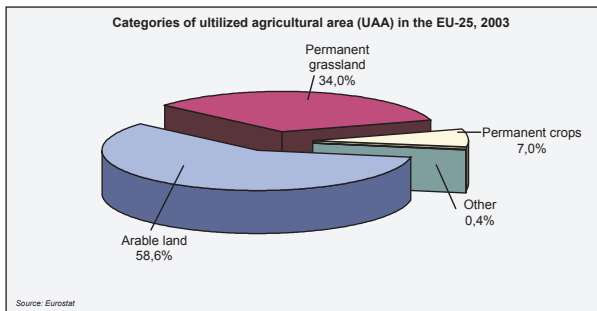
In this publication only a small subset of these data is shown. A broader product coverage and detailed breakdown of domestic use by categories (e.g. human consumption, processing, feed use) is available in the dissemination database at the Eurostat website.



Tab 3.1 Land use by EU agriculture, 2003

	Total area	Utilized agricultural area	of which	Arable land	Perman-ent grass-land	Perma-nent crops
	1000 ha	% of total area				
EU-25	397552	41.7		24.4	14.2	2.9
EU-15	323695	40.9		22.4	14.9	3.4
BE	3053	45.5		27.3	17.5	0.7
CZ	7887	46.6		35.0	11.1	0.4
DK	4310	61.3		56.7	4.3	0.2
DE	35703	47.6		33.1	13.9	0.6
EE	4523	17.8		12.1	5.2	0.3
GR	13196	42.7		20.5	13.6	8.6
ES	50537	49.6		25.7	14.0	9.7
FR	54909	54.1		33.3	18.4	2.0
IE	7030	62.2		16.8	45.3	0.0
IT	30134	50.0		26.4	14.5	8.9
CY	925	13.5		9.4	0.1	4.0
LV	6459	24.8		14.8	9.5	0.2
LT	6530	38.8		22.9	14.9	0.5
LU	259	49.5		23.9	25.1	0.5
HU	9303	63.0		48.3	11.4	2.2
MT	32	34.2		29.5	0.0	3.4
NL	3736	51.2		29.1	21.2	0.9
AT	8386	40.2		16.4	22.9	0.8
PL	31269	51.6		40.1	10.5	0.8
PT	9191	41.5		16.4	16.4	8.4
SI	2027	25.2		8.5	15.2	1.4
SK	4903	45.6		28.1	16.2	0.6
FI	33814	6.6		6.5	0.1	0.0
SE	45030	7.0		5.9	1.1	0.0
UK	24410	68.7		22.5	46.1	0.1

Source: Eurostat. Agricultural products - land use
Extraction date: 25 Oct 2005



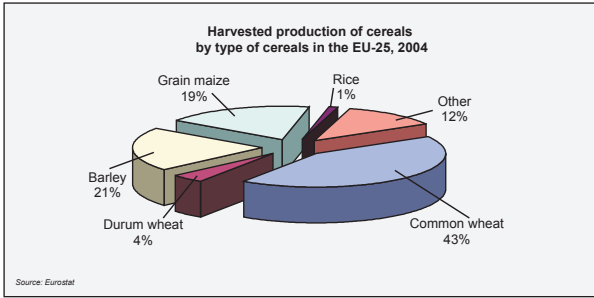
The land use statistics are part of the data collection on crop products. It provides information on the main categories and allocations of land.

Around 42% of total land in the EU-25 is utilized agricultural area (UAA). This share differs widely between Member States from less than 10% in Finland and Sweden to more than 60% in Denmark, Ireland, Hungary and the United Kingdom. 59% of the UAA in the EU-25 is arable land. The other part is mainly permanent grassland and permanent crops. About half of the arable land is cultivated under cereals.

Tab 3.2 Harvested production of cereals (including rice)

	Ø					
	1995-1998	1999-2001	2002-2004	1995-1998	1999-2001	2002-2004
	million t			% of world production		
EU-25	255.7	258.2	265.2	12.6	12.4	12.5
EU-15	200.3	209.9	211.0	9.8	10.1	9.9
	million t			% of EU-25 production		
BE	2.4	2.4	2.7	0.9	0.9	1.0
CZ	6.7	6.9	7.1	2.6	2.7	2.7
DK	9.3	9.2	8.9	3.6	3.6	3.4
DE	43.0	46.5	44.6	16.8	18.0	16.8
EE	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
GR	4.7	4.3	4.4	1.9	1.7	1.6
ES	19.0	20.3	22.5	7.4	7.8	8.5
FR	61.6	63.4	65.0	24.1	24.6	24.5
IE	1.9	2.1	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
IT	20.3	20.5	20.8	7.9	8.0	7.8
CY	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
LV	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4
LT	2.5	2.4	2.7	1.0	0.9	1.0
LU	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
HU	12.4	12.2	12.4	4.9	4.7	4.7
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	1.6	1.7	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.7
AT	4.7	4.7	4.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
PL	25.9	25.0	26.6	10.1	9.7	10.0
PT	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.5
SI	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
SK	3.5	2.7	3.2	1.4	1.1	1.2
FI	3.4	3.5	3.8	1.3	1.4	1.4
SE	5.6	5.3	5.4	2.2	2.1	2.1
UK	23.2	21.7	22.3	9.1	8.4	8.4
BG	5.5	5.7	6.0	-	-	-
HR	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	-
RO	17.9	15.5	17.2	-	-	-
TR	:	30.8	30.7	-	-	-

Source: Eurostat: Agricultural products and FAO(2005): for world production
Extraction date: 12 Dec 2005



The statistics on the production of crop products provide data on the areas under cultivation, the yields per hectare and the production quantities of the crops grown in the EU.

Cereals are one of the most important crops. With a production quantity of over 260 million tonnes, the EU-25 provides almost 13% of the world production of all cereals including rice. France is the largest producer of cereals in the EU (about a quarter of the harvest).

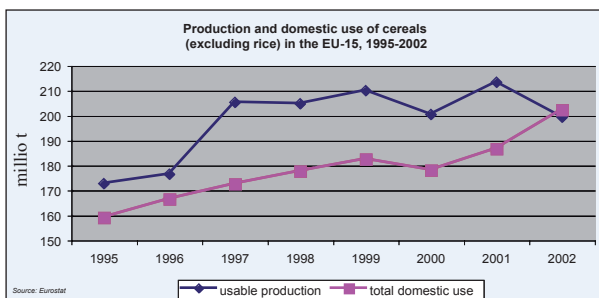
Wheat is the most widely grown cereal type in the EU accounting for nearly one half of the production quantity in 2004.

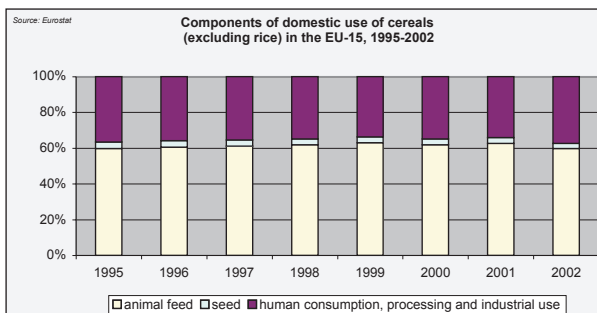


Tab 3.3 Supply balance sheets for cereals (excluding rice)

		Ø 1995- 1999	2000	2001	2002
		million t			
EU-25	usable production	:	251.1	259.2	256.2
EU-15		193.9	200.5	213.4	199.4
EU-25	imports	:	:	58.2	61.9
EU-15		6.8	7.6	:	13.9
EU-25	exports	:	:	:	:
EU-15		28.3	40.9	:	22.4
EU-25	total domestic use	:	229.1	234.4	252.4
EU-15		171.7	178.1	186.7	202.4
EU-25	stock changes	:	-13.7	0.9	2.4
EU-15		1.2	-10.9	1.2	-0.2
		%			
EU-25	self sufficiency	:	110	111	102
EU-15		113	113	114	98

Source: Eurostat, Supply balance sheets - crops
Extraction date: 12 Dec 2005





The supply balance sheets present a detailed breakdown of the resources (production plus imports) and uses (the various categories of domestic use plus exports) of agricultural commodities in the EU.

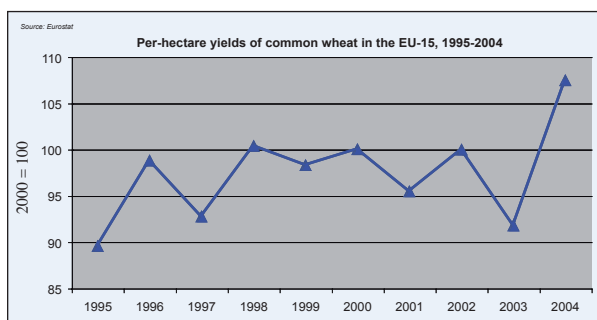
For example, it may be seen from the supply balance sheets for cereals that EU production has exceeded total domestic use in most of the years and that the EU was a net exporter of cereals. One of the best known indicators derived from the balances is the degree of self-sufficiency (here defined as the ratio of usable production to total domestic use), which for cereals (excluding rice) is over 100% (EU-25).

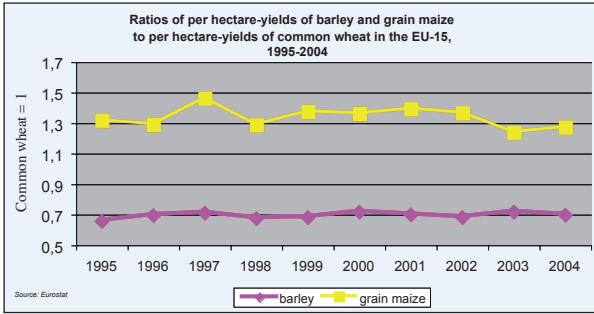
Over 60% of the domestic use of cereals in the EU-15 is animal feed and seed use. More detailed statistical information on the breakdown of the domestic use by use categories is available in the dissemination database at the Eurostat website.

Tab 3.4 Production of common wheat, barley and grain maize in the EU

		Ø			2004
		1995-1997	1998-2000	2001-2003	
		EU-25			
Common wheat	production (mio. t)	:	112.9	106.3	125.3
	area (mio. ha)	:	19.4	18.8	19.2
	yield (100kg/ha)	:	58.1	56.5	65.1
Barley	production (mio. t)	59.2	59.1	56.0	61.7
	area (mio. ha)	14.7	14.0	13.4	12.9
	yield (100kg/ha)	40.3	42.2	41.7	47.7
Grain maize	production (mio. t)	:	:	45.9	54.7
	area (mio. ha)	:	:	6.2	6.5
	yield (100kg/ha)	:	:	74.0	84.4
		EU-15			
Common wheat	production (mio. t)	86.4	93.1	86.5	100.4
	area (mio. ha)	13.7	13.9	13.4	13.9
	yield (100kg/ha)	62.9	66.8	64.3	72.1
Barley	production (mio. t)	49.5	50.5	47.6	51.9
	area (mio. ha)	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.3
	yield (100kg/ha)	43.3	46.1	44.9	50.3
Grain maize	production (mio. t)	35.0	37.1	38.3	42.3
	area (mio. ha)	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.6
	yield (100kg/ha)	85.5	89.7	85.8	91.8

Source: Eurostat, Agricultural products - crop products
Extraction date: 12 Dec 2005





Common wheat, barley and grain maize are the main cereal types grown in the EU.

Whereas in the second half of the 1990s production quantities of common wheat and barley showed an increase, we observe for the first three years of the current decade a lower production quantity for these two cereals due to a reduced harvested area and lower per-hectare yields.

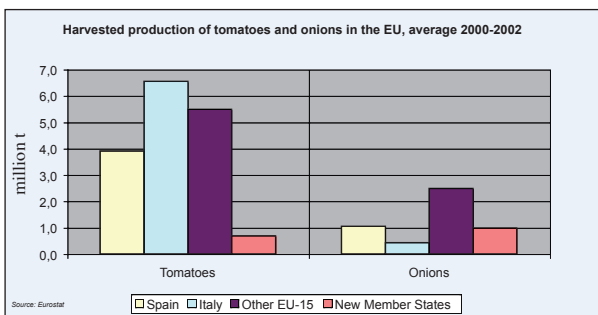
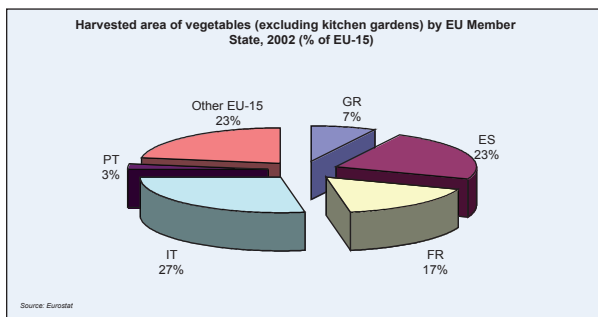
In contrast to common wheat and barley, production of grain maize has increased over the first three years of the current decade compared to the preceding periods (EU-15). This development was mainly due to an increase in the area under cultivation.

The productivity ratios between the different cereal types strongly determine their relative profitability and therefore substitutions between grain maize, wheat and barley. The data for EU-15 show that the average yield per hectare of grain maize is around one third higher than the per-hectare yield of common wheat and 90% higher than the per-hectare yield of barley.

**Tab 3.5 Harvested area of vegetables
(excluding kitchen gardens)**

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	1000 ha					
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	:	1808.9	1712.7	1736.8	:	:
BE	56.1	51.5	52.0	53.8	55.4	53.4
CZ	35.0	32.0	:	:	:	:
DK	11.1	9.9	5.9	5.9	6.8	6.8
DE	83.8	97.1	97.4	98.9	107.2	:
EE	4.6	3.9	1.5	1.5	2.3	1.5
GR	132.8	137.9	128.7	129.5	129.8	:
ES	390.8	397.8	390.3	402.0	387.7	:
FR	310.7	289.0	291.0	289.8	287.9	277.4
IE	:	6.1	6.4	6.0	7.1	7.1
IT	:	552.6	480.2	480.1	489.4	499.2
CY	2.6	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
LV	17.5	9.7	13.4	12.4	14.8	13.4
LT	25.9	40.7	:	:	19.4	12.7
LU	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
HU	119.0	90.2	101.1	114.6	116.5	102.8
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	74.8	76.3	74.9	77.1	81.1	80.5
AT	12.5	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.6
PL	279.2	247.7	239.9	171.3	198.4	207.8
PT	38.3	41.3	40.8	43.9	45.2	:
SI	10.1	3.2	3.5	3.2	4.0	3.6
SK	37.0	43.8	11.9	13.8	13.5	11.0
FI	10.0	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.3	8.8
SE	6.5	6.2	6.3	5.5	:	:
UK	148.7	120.7	116.3	121.8	119.2	112.0
BG	209.0	:	71.9	70.2	74.3	61.7
HR	:	53.9	69.4	70.4	71.2	:
RO	259.5	280.2	269.1	282.8	287.1	:
TR	:	:	935.0	946.0	1082.7	922.2

Source: Eurostat, *Agricultural products (fruits and vegetables)*
Extraction date: 12 Dec 2005



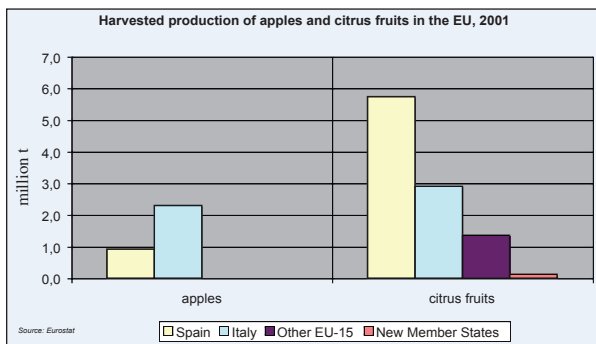
The statistics on agricultural products also comprise a collection on vegetables. It presents data on the area under cultivation, the harvested production and per-ha yields of the most important vegetable items.

In the EU-25, about 2.1 million ha of land are cultivated with vegetables. The most important producer countries in terms of harvested area are Spain and Italy. These two countries together have a share of 50% in the EU's harvested area of vegetables and account for two thirds of the tomato harvest.

Tab 3.6 Harvested area of fruit trees

	fruit trees (excluding citrus and olives)		citrus fruits		total olives	
	2001	2004	2001	2004	2001	2004
1000 ha						
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	:	:	574.6	:	4745.4	:
BE	16.1	16.5	:	:	:	:
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	:	4.7	:	:	:	:
DE	55.3	48.0	:	:	:	:
EE	1.7	0.9	:	:	:	:
GR	134.5	:	59.7	:	767.1	:
ES	968.0	:	303.8	:	2427.2	:
FR	188.9	165.6	2.3	2.2	17.2	17.8
IE	0.0	:	:	:	:	:
IT	464.4	452.4	181.2	171.7	1164.6	1166.0
CY	7.4	7.7	5.4	5.5	7.8	8.7
LV	11.1	10.6	:	:	:	:
LT	37.4	14.8	:	:	:	:
LU	2.2	2.1	:	:	:	:
HU	:	92.8	:	:	:	:
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	18.8	17.6	:	:	:	:
AT	7.7	7.7	:	:	:	:
PL	279.7	275.1	:	:	:	:
PT	130.0	130.5	27.7	27.6	369.3	374.5
SI	4.5	4.4	:	:	0.6	0.8
SK	6.7	5.2	:	:	:	:
FI	0.6	0.6	:	:	:	:
SE	1.9	:	:	:	:	:
UK	22.1	17.9	:	:	:	:
BG	81.0	66.3	:	:	:	:
HR	0.0	0.0	:	:	15.6	:
RO	195.9	194.4	:	:	:	:
TR	1233.5	1359.3	127.0	110.5	600.0	644.0

Source: Eurostat, Agricultural products - fruits and vegetables
Extraction date: 12 Dec 2005



The statistics on agricultural products also cover time series on fruit production. Data on the area under cultivation, the harvested production and the per-ha yields of the most important fruit items are presented. In the EU-25, around 7.3 million ha of land is cultivated with fruits trees (including citrus fruits and olives). The most important producers in terms of area are Spain and Italy.

Production of fruits includes a large variety of products: stone fruits (peaches, apricots, cherries, plums), apples and pears, nuts, soft fruits and citrus fruits. Among fresh fruits, apples and citrus fruits account for about one half of the harvested production. More than 50% of the EU's citrus harvest is picked in Spain.

In addition to the data in the statistical domain agricultural products, Eurostat has published the results of the basic survey on plantations of certain species of fruit trees carried out in 2002 (Statistics in focus (No. 23/2005): EU-15: 13% decline in area under fruit trees, downloadable from the Eurostat website).





ANIMAL PRODUCTS

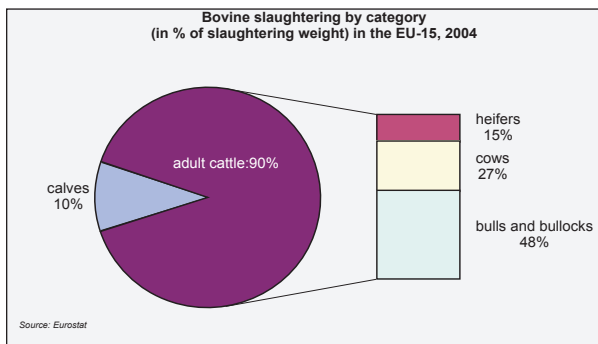




Tab 4.1 Slaughterings of bovines

	Ø					
	1995-1998	1999-2001	2002-2004	1995-1998	1999-2001	2002-2004
	million t			% of world slaughterings		
EU-25	:	:	8.0	:	:	13.7
EU-15	7.9	7.5	7.4	14.3	13.2	12.7
	million t			% of EU-15 slaughterings		
BE	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.2	3.7	3.9
CZ	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
DK	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
DE	1.4	1.3	1.3	18.1	18.1	17.1
EE	0.0	:	0.0	-	-	-
GR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
ES	0.6	0.7	0.7	7.4	8.7	9.4
FR	1.7	1.6	1.6	21.5	21.0	21.7
IE	0.5	0.6	0.6	6.9	7.6	7.5
IT	1.2	1.2	1.1	14.7	15.4	15.3
CY	0.0	:	0.0	-	-	-
LV	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
LT	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	-	-
LU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
HU	0.1	:	0.0	-	-	-
MT	0.0	:	0.0	-	-	-
NL	0.6	0.5	0.4	7.2	6.0	5.1
AT	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.6	2.8	2.8
PL	0.4	0.3	0.3	5.2	4.6	4.0
PT	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
SI	0.1	:	0.0	-	-	-
SK	:	:	0.0	-	-	-
FI	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
SE	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	2.0	1.9
UK	0.8	0.7	0.7	9.8	9.1	9.5
BG	0.1	:	:	-	-	-
HR	0.0	:	:	-	-	-
RO	0.2	:	:	-	-	-
TR	:	:	:	-	-	-

Source: Eurostat, Agricultural products and FAO(2005): world production
Extraction date: 12 Dec 2005



The statistics on meat production comprise data on the slaughter of livestock of the bovine, porcine, equine, ovine and caprine species whose meat is certified for human consumption. Data are available on the number of heads and the product weight.

The total slaughtering weight of all bovines amounts to 7.4 million tonnes for the EU-15 (average of the years 2002-2004) representing about 13% of world production. Taking into account the slaughtering in the ten new Member States, the EU-25 net production of beef and veal is estimated at 8 million tonnes.

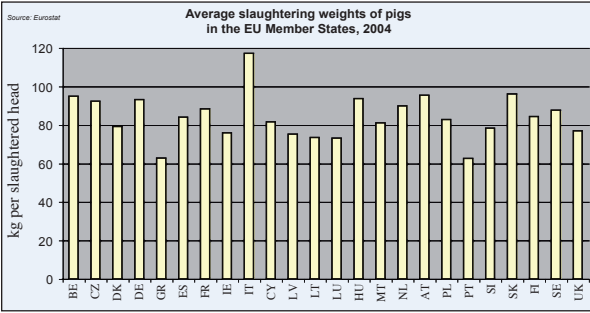
France, Germany and Italy together account for over 50% of the slaughtering in the EU. The largest producer country for bovine meat among the new Member States is Poland.

10% of the bovine meat production results from slaughtering of calves. The major share (50%) comes from slaughtering of male adult cattle. Bovine meat production in the EU is also strongly linked to milk production. Cows (dairy cows and cows of the meat breeds) therefore contribute with more than one quarter to total slaughtering of bovines in carcass weight.

Tab 4.2 Slaughterings of pigs

	Ø					
	1995-1998	1999-2001	2002-2004	1995-1998	1999-2001	2002-2004
	million t			% of world slaughtering		
EU-25	:	:	21.2	:	:	21.6
EU-15	16.5	17.7	17.8	20.0	19.6	18.1
	million t			% of EU-15 slaughtering		
BE	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.3	5.9	5.8
CZ	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
DK	1.5	1.7	1.8	9.2	9.4	10.0
DE	3.7	4.1	4.2	22.1	22.9	23.7
EE	0.0	:	0.0	-	-	-
GR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
ES	2.4	2.9	3.2	14.6	16.6	17.7
FR	2.2	2.3	2.3	13.4	13.2	13.1
IE	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.4	1.2
IT	1.4	1.5	1.6	8.4	8.4	8.8
CY	0.0	:	0.1	-	-	-
LV	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
LT	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
LU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
HU	0.4	:	0.5	-	-	-
MT	0.0	:	0.0	-	-	-
NL	1.6	1.6	1.3	9.6	9.0	7.3
AT	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.9	2.8	2.9
PL	2.0	1.9	2.0	11.9	10.8	11.2
PT	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	-
SI	0.1	:	0.0	-	-	-
SK	:	:	0.2	-	-	-
FI	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
SE	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.7	1.6
UK	1.1	0.9	0.7	6.4	5.2	4.2
BG	0.2	:	:	-	-	-
HR	0.1	:	:	-	-	-
RO	0.7	:	:	-	-	-
TR	:	:	:	-	-	-

Source: Eurostat, Agricultural products and FAO(2005), world production
Extraction date: 12 Dec 2005



The total slaughtering of pigs amounts to 17.8 million tonnes in carcass weight in the EU-15 (average of years 2002-2004) representing 18% of world production. Taking into account the production in the ten new Member States of the EU-25, slaughtering is estimated at about 22 million tonnes. Although the pig market is more volatile, the overall EU picture reveals a steady level of production. However, compared to the second half of the 1990s pigs slaughtering has increased by more than 6% (EU-15).

The largest producer countries are Germany, Spain and France, which together account for over 50% of the EU's net production of pig meat. The largest producer of pig meat among the new Member States is Poland occupying rank four in the EU. Some Member States show particular fluctuations: the Netherlands and the United Kingdom have both suffered a dip in production since 2001.

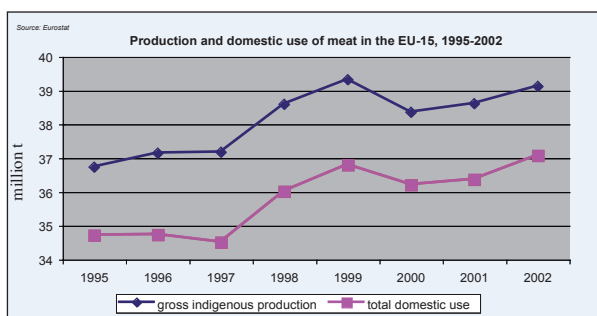
The data show that in most Member States pigs are fattened until an average carcass weight of about 80-100 kg per head.

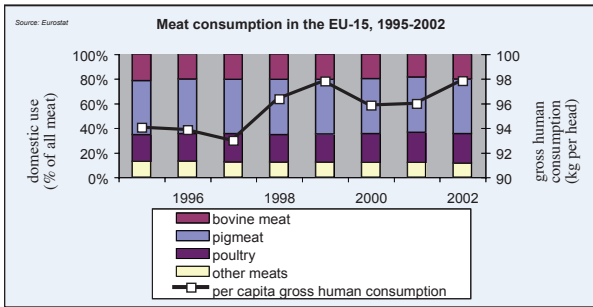
ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Tab 4.3 Supply demand balances for total meat

		Ø 1995- 1999	2000	2001	2002	
		million t				
EU-15	gross indigenous production	37.8	38.4	38.6	39.1	
	imports of live animals	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	
	exports of live animals	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	
	slaughterings	37.7	38.3	38.6	39.0	
	imports	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.4	
	exports	3.5	4.1	3.8	4.3	
	total domestic use	35.4	36.2	36.4	37.1	
	stock changes	0.0	-0.2	0.6	0.0	
			%			
		self sufficiency (in %)	107	106	106	106

Source: Eurostat, Supply balance sheets - meat
Extraction date: 12 Dec 2005





The “idea” of the supply balance sheets is to summarise data from different sources in order to show the various flows and uses of a specific product in a specific reference area over a specific period of time.

Gross indigenous production (GIP) of meat is defined as slaughtering plus the net exports (exports minus imports) of live animals. The data show that the annual EU-15 production of meat reaches 38 to 39 million tonnes and that the EU is a net exporter of meat. Both, production and total domestic use have shown a slight tendency to grow over the past 10 years.

One of the best known indicators derived from the balances is the degree of self-sufficiency (here defined as the ratio of the GIP to total domestic use), which is approximately 106% for the EU-15.

An important indicator is the per-capita gross human-consumption. This indicator has shown noticeable fluctuations during the past 10 years which can be attributed to the various health crises and scandals in the meat sector. The demand for poultry might be seen as the “winner” at the expense of the demand for bovine meat.

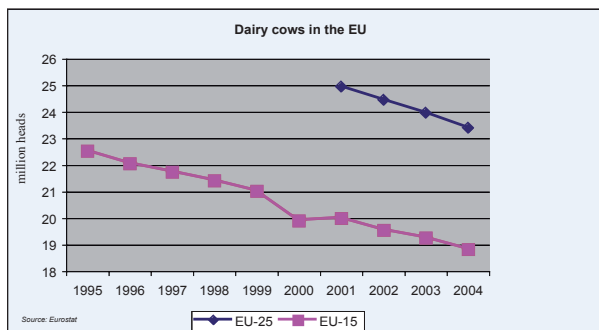
ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Tab 4.4 Production of cow's milk

	Ø					
	1995-1998	1999-2001	2002-2004	1995-1998	1999-2001	2002-2004
	million t			% of EU-25 production		
EU-25	143.6	143.7	143.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EU-15	121.2	121.6	121.1	84.4	84.6	84.7
BE	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.2
CZ	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.9
DK	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
DE	28.6	28.3	28.2	19.9	19.7	19.7
EE	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
GR	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
ES	6.1	6.3	6.6	4.2	4.4	4.6
FR	25.0	24.9	24.8	17.4	17.3	17.3
IE	5.3	5.3	5.3	3.7	3.7	3.7
IT	10.8	10.9	10.7	7.5	7.6	7.5
CY	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
LV	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
LT	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3
LU	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
HU	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.4
MT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NL	11.1	11.1	10.9	7.7	7.8	7.6
AT	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.1	2.2	2.3
PL	12.0	12.0	11.9	8.4	8.4	8.3
PT	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
SI	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
SK	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
FI	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
SE	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
UK	14.7	14.7	14.8	10.2	10.3	10.4
BG	1.2	1.3	1.3	-	-	-
HR	0.6	0.6	:	-	-	-
RO	5.4	5.1	5.0	-	-	-
TR	:	:	:	-	-	-

Source: Eurostat, Agricultural products and FAO(2005), world production
Extraction date: 12 Dec 2005

ANIMAL PRODUCTS



The milk production statistics contain monthly and annual data on the production, collection and processing of milk. It covers the different types of raw milk (e.g. cow milk, milk of sheep and goats) as well as the major processed dairy products (e.g. drinking milk, butter, milk powder, cheese). Also qualitative aspects like the protein and fat contents of dairy products are dealt with. The data are collected in monthly, annual and three-yearly surveys conducted by the EU Member States.

Production of cows' milk has been rather stable in the EU due to the production quota system of the CAP (143 million tonnes in the EU-25). 85% of the Union's cow milk production is located in the 15 old Member States. Although milk production remained stable, the number of dairy cows in the EU-15 has decreased by 1.8% p.a. over the past decade. Milk production per dairy cows has increased by about 2% p.a. mainly due to bio-technological progress.



RURAL AREA AND POPULATION OECD CONCEPT





5. Rural area and population

This chapter presents some basic and unique rural development statistics. There are two different concepts delimitating rural from non-rural areas will be used to present statistical information: The concept of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as well as the degree of urbanisation concept by Eurostat. The data presented in this publication are extracted from the collections on regional statistics and the LFS collections of Eurostat.

5.1 OECD concept

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

Three types of regions are used:

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

Table 5-1 shows the area of the Member States and the EU-25 in total belonging to the different types of regions on the basis of the classification of their NUTS3 regions. Table 5-2 and 5-3 show the corresponding population and population density figures.

**Tab 5.1 Rural and urban land areas, 2003
(OECD concept)**

	Total area	Pre-dominantly rural	Significantly rural	Pre-dominantly urban	Pre-dominantly rural	Significantly rural	Pre-dominantly urban
	1000 km ²				% of total area		
EU-25	3879.3	2124.1	1423.5	331.8	54.8	36.7	8.6
EU-15	3152.8	1752.6	1097.3	302.8	55.6	34.8	9.6
BE	30.5	6.6	7.2	16.7	21.7	23.4	54.8
CZ	77.3	6.8	70.0	0.5	8.8	90.6	0.6
DK	43.1	29.2	11.9	2.0	67.7	27.7	4.6
DE	357.0	128.1	154.6	74.3	35.9	43.3	20.8
EE	43.4	9.1	31.0	3.4	20.9	71.4	7.7
GR	131.6	97.2	30.6	3.8	73.9	23.2	2.9
ES	506.0	239.8	235.4	30.8	47.4	46.5	6.1
FR	544.0	222.3	297.2	24.5	40.9	54.6	4.5
IE	68.4	67.5	0.0	0.9	98.7	0.0	1.3
IT	301.3	82.5	150.8	68.0	27.4	50.0	22.6
CY	5.7	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
LV	62.3	35.0	14.1	13.2	56.2	22.7	21.1
LT	62.7	40.7	21.9	0.0	65.0	35.0	0.0
LU	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HU	93.0	60.1	32.4	0.5	64.6	34.8	0.6
MT	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
NL	33.8	1.1	11.8	20.8	3.3	35.1	61.7
AT	83.9	65.8	16.9	1.1	78.5	20.2	1.4
PL	312.7	189.7	114.0	9.0	60.7	36.4	2.9
PT	91.9	64.1	20.0	7.9	69.7	21.7	8.5
SI	20.1	14.2	6.0	0.0	70.4	29.6	0.0
SK	49.0	15.8	31.2	2.1	32.2	63.6	4.2
FI	304.5	282.4	22.1	0.0	92.7	7.3	0.0
SE	410.3	396.8	13.6	0.0	96.7	3.3	0.0
UK	243.8	69.2	122.7	52.0	28.4	50.3	21.3

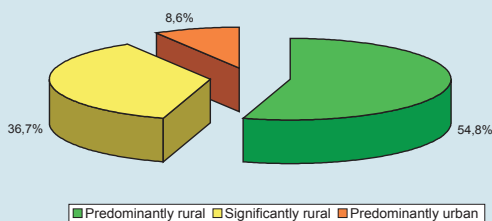
Source: Eurostat, Regional statistics
Extraction date: 02 Dec 2005

Predominantly rural and urban area shares in the EU Member States, 2003 (OECD concept)

		Predominantly rural areas in % of land area		
		<50	50-90	>90
Predominantly urban areas in % of land area	>10	BE, MT, NL, IT, MT, DE, UK	LV	
	5-10	EE, ES	PT	
	<5	CZ, FR, CY, LU, SK	DK, GR, LT, HU, AT, PL, SI	IE, SE, FI

Source: Eurostat

Shares of rural and urban land areas in the EU-25, 2002 (OECD concept)



Source: Eurostat

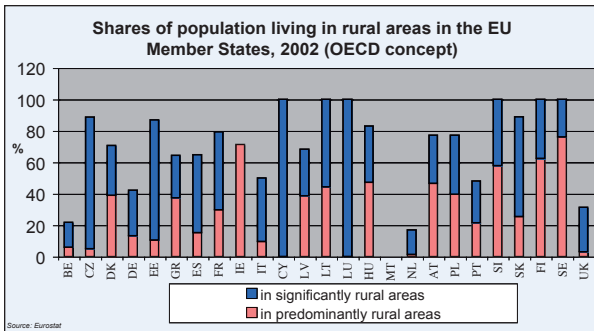
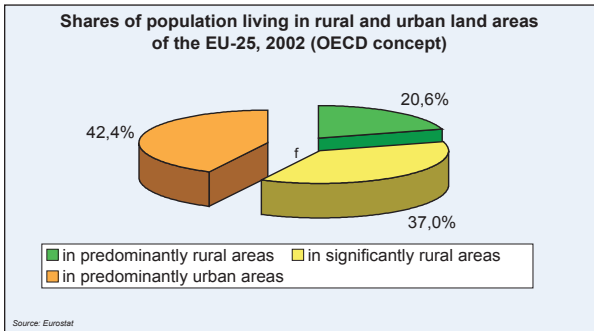
More than 50 % of the total land area of EU-25 is considered rural. However, there is a big variation between Member States as regards the percentage of predominantly rural areas compared to their total land area (e.g. the Netherlands 3.3 % and Ireland 98.7% representing the lowest and highest value, respectively). Using the OECD concept, Sweden, Finland, Cyprus, Lithuania and Luxembourg do not show any predominantly urban areas.

The Member States with the highest percentage of predominantly urban areas are Malta, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Tab 5.2 Population in rural and urban land areas (OECD concept), 2002

	Total population	in predominantly rural areas	in significantly rural areas	in predominantly urban areas	in predominantly rural areas	in significantly rural areas	in predominantly urban areas
	million persons			% of total population			
EU-25	454.0	93.6	167.8	192.6	20.6	37.0	42.4
EU-15	379.7	68.0	132.7	179.0	17.9	34.9	47.1
BE	10.3	0.6	1.7	8.1	5.9	16.0	78.2
CZ	10.2	0.5	8.5	1.2	5.1	83.6	11.4
DK	5.4	2.1	1.7	1.6	38.9	31.8	29.4
DE	82.5	10.9	23.9	47.6	13.3	29.0	57.7
EE	1.4	0.1	1.0	0.2	10.5	76.5	13.0
GR	11.0	4.1	3.0	3.9	37.3	27.1	35.6
ES	41.3	6.2	20.5	14.5	15.1	49.7	35.2
FR	59.7	17.8	29.6	12.3	29.8	49.6	20.6
IE	3.9	2.8	0.0	1.1	71.3	0.0	28.7
IT	57.2	5.5	23.2	28.5	9.6	40.5	49.9
CY	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
LV	2.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	38.6	29.6	31.8
LT	3.5	1.5	1.9	0.0	44.3	55.7	0.0
LU	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HU	10.2	4.8	3.6	1.7	47.1	35.9	17.0
MT	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
NL	16.1	0.2	2.5	13.4	1.3	15.8	83.0
AT	8.1	3.8	2.5	1.8	46.5	30.7	22.8
PL	38.2	15.1	14.3	8.8	39.6	37.4	22.9
PT	10.4	2.2	2.8	5.4	21.5	26.5	51.9
SI	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	57.9	42.1	0.0
SK	5.4	1.4	3.4	0.6	25.5	63.3	11.1
FI	5.2	3.2	2.0	0.0	62.3	37.7	0.0
SE	8.9	6.8	2.1	0.0	76.0	24.0	0.0
UK	59.3	1.8	16.8	40.7	3.0	28.3	68.6

Source: Eurostat, Regional statistics
Extraction date: 02 Dec 2005



The majority of EU-25 inhabitants (42%) lives in pre-dominantly urban areas and only 21 % reside in predominantly rural areas.

The Member States with the highest population share in predominantly rural areas are Sweden and Finland (76 and 62%, respectively).

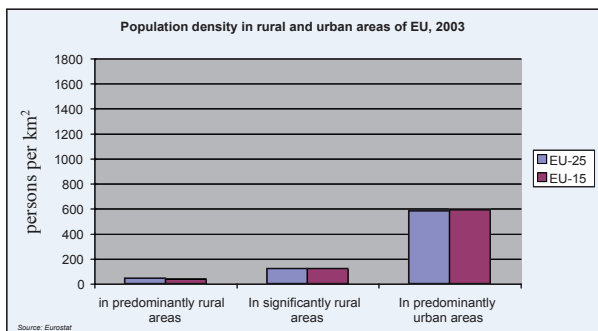
More than 50 % of the population of Malta, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany and Portugal live in predominantly urban areas.

In Luxembourg, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Slovakia and Lithuania the majority of the population lives in significantly rural areas.

Tab 5.3 Population density in rural and urban land areas (OECD concept), 2002

	in all areas	in predominantly rural areas	in significantly rural areas	in predominantly urban areas
	persons per km ²			
EU-25	117	44	119	580
EU-15	120	39	121	591
BE	339	91	231	482
CZ	132	76	122	2389
DK	125	72	143	801
DE	231	85	155	641
EE	31	16	34	53
GR	83	42	97	1027
ES	82	26	87	472
FR	110	80	100	503
IE	57	41	-	1224
IT	190	66	154	419
CY	125	-	125	-
LV	38	26	49	56
LT	55	38	88	-
LU	173	-	173	-
HU	109	80	113	3294
MT	1255	-	-	1255
NL	478	184	215	643
AT	96	57	147	1614
PL	122	80	126	970
PT	113	35	138	685
SI	99	81	141	-
SK	110	87	109	292
FI	17	11	89	-
SE	22	17	158	-
UK	243	26	137	784
Area data of 2003				

Source: Eurostat, *Regional statistics*
Extraction date: 02 Dec 2005



The highest national average population densities in EU-25 can be found in Malta (1255 per km²), the Netherlands (478 per km²) and Belgium (339 per km²); the lowest in Finland (17 per km²), Sweden (22 per km²) and Estonia (31 per km²).

The EU-25 average population density in predominantly rural areas is 44 per km² ranging from 11 per km² in Finland to 184 per km² in the Netherlands.

Also the densities in significantly rural and predominantly urban areas vary significantly between the Member States.



RURAL AREA AND POPULATION EUROSTAT CONCEPT






5.2 Eurostat concept


In different EU surveys a definition of the “degree of urbanisation” based on the following criteria:

- *densely populated area*: contiguous set of local areas with each of these local areas having a density >500 inhabitants per km² and a population of at least 50.000 inhabitants for the whole set,
- *intermediate area*: contiguous set of local areas not belonging to a densely populated area with each of these local areas having a density >100 inhabitants per km² and either a population of at least 50.000 inhabitants for the whole set or located adjacent to a densely populated area.
- *thinly populated area*: contiguous set of local areas neither belonging to a densely populated area nor to an intermediate area.

A set of local areas totalling less than 100 km² and not reaching the required density but entirely enclosed within a densely-populated or intermediate area, is to be considered to form part of that area. If it is enclosed within a densely populated area and an intermediate area it is considered to form part of the intermediate area.



It is noted that a “local area” corresponds to the communes or municipalities in most of the cases in all Member States. This concept is also used for the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) and the statistical collection on tourism.



Tables 5-4, 5-5 and 5-6 present the area, the total population and the population density of the Member States using the degree of urbanisation concept.

Tab 5.4 Thinly and densely populated areas, mainly 2001 data

	Total area	of which	Thinly populated area	Intermediate area	Densely populated area	Thinly populated area	Intermediate area	Densely populated area
	1000 km2				% of total area			
EU-25	3885.0		3252.2	499.8	132.9	83.7	12.9	3.4
EU-15	3152.0		2603.6	433.4	115.0	82.6	13.8	3.6
BE	30.5		9.3	16.1	5.1	30.4	52.9	16.7
CZ	78.9		65.8	10.4	2.7	83.4	13.2	3.4
DK	43.1		33.8	7.7	1.6	78.3	17.9	3.8
DE	356.9		193.3	131.6	32.0	54.2	36.9	9.0
EE	43.4		43.0	0.1	0.3	99.0	0.2	0.8
GR	132.1		123.7	6.8	1.7	93.6	5.1	1.3
ES	505.4		460.0	34.2	11.3	91.0	6.8	2.2
FR	544.0		484.0	47.3	12.7	89.0	8.7	2.3
IE	70.2		68.7	1.0	0.5	97.8	1.4	0.8
IT	300.4		185.9	96.4	18.0	61.9	32.1	6.0
CY	5.8		5.0	0.5	0.3	86.7	8.9	4.5
LV	64.5		63.7	0.2	0.6	98.8	0.3	0.9
LT	64.7		63.9	0.0	0.8	98.7	0.0	1.3
LU	2.6		1.6	0.8	0.2	62.7	31.2	6.1
HU	93.1		79.6	10.9	2.6	85.5	11.7	2.8
MT	0.3		0.1	0.1	0.2	21.4	29.6	49.0
NL	33.8		4.2	22.4	7.1	12.5	66.4	21.1
AT	82.5		71.4	9.6	1.4	86.6	11.6	1.7
PL	312.7		269.3	34.3	9.1	86.1	11.0	2.9
PT	92.2		76.0	13.9	2.3	82.4	15.1	2.5
SI	20.3		16.3	3.6	0.4	80.3	17.6	2.1
SK	49.1		41.9	6.2	1.0	85.3	12.7	2.0
FI	304.5		299.3	3.9	1.3	98.3	1.3	0.4
SE	411.0		401.3	8.2	1.5	97.6	2.0	0.4
UK	242.8		191.1	33.5	18.3	78.7	13.8	7.5

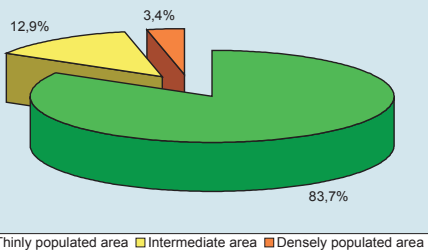
Source: Eurostat, Regional statistics and labour force survey
Extraction date: 02 Dec 2005

Thinly and densely populated area share in the EU Member States, mainly 2001 data

		Thinly populated areas in % of total area		
		<50	50-90	>90
Densely populated areas in % of total area	>10	BE, MT, NL		
	5-10	UK	DE, IT, LU	
	<5		CY, CZ, DK, FR, HU, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK	EE, GR, ES, IE, LV, LT, SE, FI

Source: Eurostat

Shares of thinly and densely populated areas in the EU-25, mainly 2001 data



Source: Eurostat

The thinly populated areas cover almost 84% of the total EU-25 territory. In the Baltic States, Finland, Sweden and Ireland more than 97% of the territory belongs to this type of area.

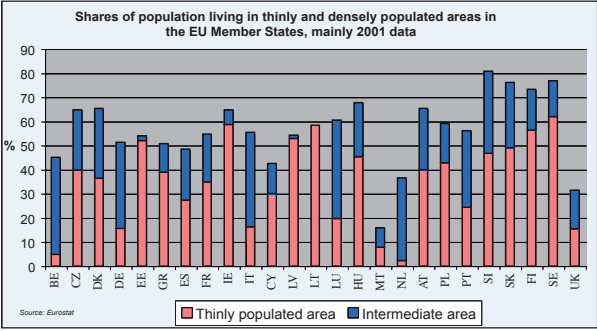
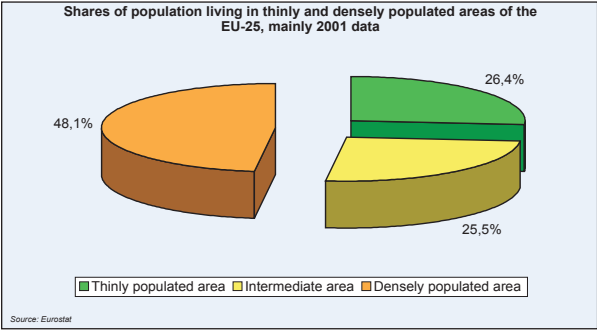
In contrast to this, in the Netherlands, Malta and Belgium only a small percentage of the territory is thinly populated (13%, 21% and 30%, respectively).

The highest share of densely populated areas can be found in Malta (49%), the Netherlands (21%) and Belgium (17%).

Tab 5.5 Population in thinly and densely populated areas, mainly 2001 data

	Total population	of which	Thinly populated area	Intermediate area	Densely populated area	Thinly populated area	Intermediate area	Densely populated area
	million persons					% of total population		
EU-25	450.6		118.9	115.0	216.6	26.4	25.5	48.1
EU-15	376.2		86.1	101.6	188.6	22.9	27.0	50.1
BE	10.3		0.5	4.1	5.7	4.9	40.2	54.9
CZ	10.2		4.1	2.5	3.6	39.8	24.9	35.3
DK	5.3		1.9	1.6	1.9	36.4	29.1	34.6
DE	82.2		12.8	29.4	40.1	15.5	35.7	48.8
EE	1.4		0.7	0.0	0.6	52.0	2.0	46.0
GR	10.9		4.3	1.3	5.4	38.9	11.9	49.2
ES	40.8		11.2	8.6	21.0	27.3	21.1	51.5
FR	58.5		20.4	11.6	26.5	34.8	19.8	45.3
IE	3.7		2.2	0.2	1.3	58.7	6.2	35.2
IT	56.8		9.2	22.2	25.3	16.3	39.1	44.6
CY	0.7		0.2	0.1	0.4	30.0	12.5	57.5
LV	2.4		1.3	0.0	1.1	52.9	1.3	45.8
LT	3.5		2.0	0.0	1.5	58.4	0.0	41.6
LU	0.4		0.1	0.2	0.2	19.7	40.9	39.4
HU	10.2		4.6	2.3	3.3	45.4	22.4	32.2
MT	0.4		0.03	0.03	0.3	7.8	8.1	84.1
NL	16.0		0.4	5.5	10.1	2.3	34.3	63.4
AT	8.0		3.2	2.0	2.8	40.0	25.3	34.7
PL	38.2		16.4	6.3	15.6	42.8	16.4	40.9
PT	10.3		2.5	3.3	4.5	24.4	31.7	43.9
SI	2.0		0.9	0.7	0.4	46.7	34.1	19.2
SK	5.4		2.6	1.5	1.3	49.0	27.1	23.9
FI	5.2		2.9	0.9	1.4	56.5	16.8	26.8
SE	8.9		5.5	1.3	2.1	61.9	14.9	23.2
UK	58.8		9.0	9.4	40.3	15.4	16.1	68.5

Source: Eurostat, Regional statistics and labour force survey
Extraction date: 02 Dec 2005



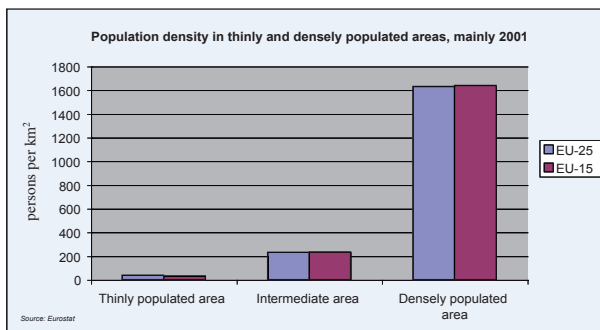
Most of the EU-25 population (48%) resides in densely populated areas. In 6 Member States (Malta, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Cyprus, Belgium, Spain) more than 50 % of the population lives in densely populated areas.

In contrast to this, in another 6 Member States (Sweden, Ireland, Lithuania, Finland, Latvia, Estonia) more than 50% of the population lives in thinly populated areas. At EU-25 level the share of population in thinly populated areas is 26%.

Tab 5.6 Population density in thinly and densely populated areas, mainly 2001 data

	Total area	of which	Thinly populated area	Intermediate area	Densely populated area
	persons per km ²				
EU-25	116		37	230	1630
EU-15	119		33	234	1640
BE	337		54	257	1108
CZ	130		62	244	1361
DK	124		58	202	1131
DE	230		66	223	1255
EE	32		17	263	1903
GR	83		34	192	3143
ES	81		24	252	1866
FR	108		42	245	2096
IE	53		32	238	2417
IT	189		50	230	1406
CY	119		41	168	1530
LV	37		20	169	1814
LT	54		32	-	1780
LU	170		53	223	1106
HU	110		58	210	1250
MT	1255		458	344	2154
NL	473		87	244	1422
AT	97		45	212	1940
PL	122		61	182	1718
PT	111		33	233	1977
SI	97		56	188	891
SK	110		63	235	1335
FI	17		10	224	1035
SE	22		14	160	1411
UK	242		47	282	2203

Source: Eurostat, *Regional statistics and labour force survey*
Extraction date: 02 Dec 2005



In the thinly populated areas the EU-25 figure is 37 inhabitants per km². However, the variation is quite big.

The population density in densely populated areas in EU-25 is at 1630 inhabitants per km². In all Member States with the exemption of Slovenia and Finland the density is above 1100. The highest value can be found in the United Kingdom with 2203 inhabitants per km².



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