

ANNEXES

ANNEX 3.A - Glossary of Terms & Definitions

Annual Work Unit (AWU):	Unit of measurement of labour force in agriculture. An Annual Work Unit is equivalent to a full-time employment. One AWU corresponds to the work performed by a person undertaking fulltime agricultural work on the holding over a 12 month period. The yearly working time of such worker is 1800 hours (225 working days of 8 hours per day), unless national provisions governing contracts of employment are specified. As the volume of agricultural labour is being calculated on the basis of fulltime equivalent jobs, no one person can therefore represent more than one AWU. This constraint holds even if it is known that someone is working on agricultural activities for more than the number of hours defining full-time in the Member State concerned.
Baseline indicators	Baseline indicators reflect the state of the economic, social or environmental situation, at a given time (generally at the beginning of the intervention). Baseline indicators are used in the SWOT analysis and the definition of the programme strategy. They fall into two categories: 1) <i>Objective related baseline indicators</i> . These are directly linked to the wider objectives of the programme. They are used to develop the SWOT analysis in relation to objectives identified in the regulation. They are also used as a baseline (or reference) against which the programmes' impact will be assessed. 2) <i>Context related baseline indicators</i> . These provide information on relevant aspects of the general contextual trends that are likely to have an influence on the performance of the programme. The context baseline indicators therefore serve two purposes: (i) contributing to identification of strengths and weaknesses within the region and (ii) helping to interpret impacts achieved within the programme in light of the general economic, social, structural or environmental trends.
CORINE Land Cover (CLC):	See Annex 3.B.
Economic Size (of an agricultural holding):	It represents the potential gross value added of the holding. The concept has been developed in the Community typology for agricultural holdings (Commission decision 85/377/EEC) that is applied in Farm Structure Surveys of Eurostat and in Farm Accounting Data Network of EC. It is obtained by multiplying, for each enterprise on the farm, the relevant gross margin (calculated as a multi-annual average at regional level and named standard gross margin) by the area (crops) or the livestock (animal productions). The total standard gross margin of the holding, expressed in euros, is then converted in European Standard Unit (1 ESU = 1,200 € SGM) and evaluates its economic size.
European Size Unit (ESU):	Unit of measurement of the economic size of an agricultural holding: 1 ESU = 1,200 € of Standard Gross Margin of the holding (Community typology for agricultural holdings -Commission decision 85/377/EEC).
European System of Accounts (ESA):	In the European Union, annual national accounts are compiled in accordance with the European System of Accounts: ESA 1995 (Council Regulation 2223/96 of 25.06.1996, OJ L310 of 30.11.1996). Some changes will be applied from Economic Accounts for 2005.
Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN):	See Annex 3.B.

Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE):

Full-time equivalent units are used to improve the comparability of measures of employment. Figures for the number of persons working less than the standard working time of a full-year full-time worker, should be converted into full time equivalents, with regard to the working time of a full-time full-year employee in the unit. Included in this category are people working less than a standard working day, less than the standard number of working days in the week, or less than the standard number of weeks/months in the year. The conversion should be carried out on the basis of the number of hours, days, weeks or months worked.

GreenHouse Gases (GHG):

The 'greenhouse effect' is the term commonly used to describe the natural process through which atmosphere gases absorb and re-radiate infrared radiation from the earth's surface, and which is largely responsible for life on earth. It is generally accepted that human activities as the combustion of fossil fuels are altering the composition of gases in the atmosphere, which could cause heat that would normally be radiated out to be retained. There is indeed mounting evidence that emissions of greenhouse gases are causing global and European surface air temperature increases, resulting in climate change. Like any other economic sector the agriculture sector produces greenhouse gases, and is a major source of the non-CO₂ greenhouse gases methane and nitrous oxide. Both of these gases are many times more powerful greenhouse gases than CO₂. Greenhouse gases include CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and fluorinated gases (HFCs, PFCs and SF6).

Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

The concept is used in the European System of Accounts. GDP at market prices -is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units (ESA 1995, 8.89). GDP is the total market value of all the goods and services produced within the borders of a nation (or region) during a specified period.

It can be defined in three ways:

a. Output approach

GDP is the sum of gross value added of the various institutional sectors or the various industries plus taxes and less subsidies on products (which are not allocated to sectors and industries). It is also the balancing item in the total economy production account.

b. Expenditure approach

GDP is the sum of final uses of goods and services by resident institutional units (final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation), plus exports and minus imports of goods and services.

c. Income approach

GDP is the sum of uses in the total economy generation of income account: compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, gross operating surplus and mixed income of the total economy.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF):

The concept is used in the European System of Accounts. Gross fixed capital formation (ESA 1995, 3.102) consists of resident's product acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during a given period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by the productive activity of producer or institutional units. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly, or continuously, in processes of production for more than one year. Disposals of fixed assets are treated as negative acquisitions.

Gross Value Added (GVA):	The concept is used in the European System of Accounts. Gross Value Added (ESA 1995, 8.11) is the net result of output valued at basic prices less intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices. Gross value added is calculated before consumption of fixed capital. It is equal to the difference between output (ESA 1995, 3.14) and intermediate consumption (ESA 1995, 3.69).
Holder (of an agricultural holding):	In Community Farm Structure Surveys (Commission Decision 2000/115/EC of 24.11.1999, OJ L38 of 12.02.2000 p.1), the holder of the holding is that natural person, group of natural persons or the legal person on whose account and in whose name the holding is operated and who is legally and economically responsible for the holding, i.e. who takes the economic risks of the holding. The holder can own the holding outright or rent it or be a hereditary long term leaseholder or a usufructuary or a trustee. All partners on a group holding who take part in the farm work on the holding are considered as being as holders. The legal and economic responsibility is defined according to Member States' documented own rules. The holder may have delegated all or part of power of decision of the normal daily financial and production routines of running of the holding to a manager. In the case of share farming (see item C/03 (a)) the share farmer is shown as holder and not the landlord.
ICP Forest	International Co-operative Programme on the Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests (ICP Forests).
Labour Force Survey (LFS)	See Annex 3.B.
Manager (of an agricultural holding):	In Community Farm Structure Surveys (Commission Decision 2000/115/EC of 24.11.1999, OJ L38 of 12.02.2000 p.1), the natural person or persons responsible for the normal daily financial and production routines of running the holding concerned. The manager is generally, but not always, the same person as the holder who is a natural person. As managers of a group holding are taken those partners of the holding taking part in the farm work on the holding. In cases where the holder is not also the manager he/she has charged or employed someone else with the running of the holding. This could be for example a member of his/her family or his/her spouse, but can also be a person with no family ties to the holder.
Natura 2000:	Natura 2000 is the centrepiece of EU nature & biodiversity policy. It is an EUwide network of nature protection areas established under the 1992 Habitats Directive. The aim of the network is to assure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats. It is comprised of Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated by Member States under the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21.05.1992), and also incorporates Special Protection Areas (SPAs) which they designate under the 1979 Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2.04.1979). The establishment of this network of protected areas also fulfils a Community obligation under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity.
Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS):	The NUTS nomenclature serves as a reference for the collection, development and harmonization of EU regional statistics and for socio-economic analyses of the regions. Legal basis is Regulation (EC) No 176/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 February 2008 on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS), OJ L 061 of 05.03.2008).

Structure:

- *Level 0: 27 countries*
- *Level 1: 97 regions*

- Level 2: 271 regions
- Level 3: 1303 regions

N.B. At a more detailed level, there are the districts and municipalities. These are called "Local Administrative Units" (LAU) and are not subject of the NUTS Regulation.

Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS):

This year for the first time the NUTS 2006 classification has been used compared to previous reports where the NUTS 2003 classifications was employed (Regulation 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003).

TABLE ANNEX 3.A.1: CORRESPONDANCE BETWEEN NUTS 2003 AND NUTS 2006

CTRY	NUTS 3				NUTS 2003	NUTS 2			
	NUTS 2003	NUTS 2006	Nature of the change	Impact of the change (% pop in NUTS 2006 / pop in NUTS 2003)		NUTS 2006	Nature of the change	Impact of the change (% pop in NUTS 2006 / pop in NUTS 2003)	
BE	BE333	BE335 + BE336	split	creation					
BG		new version	creation	creation		new version			
CZ	CZ061	CZ063 (≠)	boundary shift	98.64%			no change		
	CZ062	CZ064 (≠)	boundary shift	100.63%					
DK		new version	creation		DK00	new codes	creation		
DE		new codes within DEE	creation	creation	DEE1 + DEE2 + DEE3 = DEE	DEE0 = DEE	creation (fusion)	creation	
ES		new codes for islands	creation	creation			no change		
IT		new codes within Sardegna	creation	creation			no change		
NL	NL222	NL225 (≠)	boundary shift	104.36%					
	NL223	NL226 (≠)	boundary shift	97.61%					
PL		new codes	creation				no change		
RO	all codes	all codes	recoding	no change					
SI	all codes	all codes	recoding	no change	SI00	new codes	creation		
FI	FI191	FI196 (≠)	boundary shift	98.43%			no change		
	FI192	FI197 (≠)	boundary shift	100.84%					
SE	most codes	most codes	recoding	no change			recoding	no change	
	SE021	SE121 (≠)	new borders	104.64%					
	SE025	SE125 (≠)	new borders	94.69%					
UK	UKM41, UKM43, UKM44, UKM45, UKM46	UKM61, UKM63, UKM64, UKM65, UKM66 (=)	recoding	no change					
	UKM10	UKM50 (≠)	new borders	88.03%	UKM1	UKM5 (≠)	new borders	88.03%	
	UKM42	UKM62 (≠)	new borders	151.15%	UKM4	UKM6 (≠)	new borders	115.83%	

In FSS up to survey 2003 and in FADN, specific regions are used, based on different levels of NUTS or recombination of NUTS.

Nomenclature statistique des Activités économiques

NACE (Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community) was adopted in order to establish a common statistical classification of economic activities within the European Community in order to ensure comparability between national and

**dans la
Communauté
Européenne"
(NACE):**

community classifications and hence national and community statistics.

**Nomenclature
statistique
des Activités
économiques
dans la
Communauté
Européenne"
(NACE):**

Current version is NACE Rev. 1.1 corresponding to ISIC Rev.3 (of United Nations) at European level. Though more disaggregated than ISIC Rev.3.1, NACE Rev.1.1 is totally in line with it and can thus be regarded as its European counterpart. Since the national economic structures vary considerably, there are branches of industry in NACE Rev. 1.1 which are not of importance or do not occur in all Member States (e.g. branches of mining and quarrying, manufacture of spacecraft, etc.). The NACE Rev. 1.1 Regulation allows the Member States to use a national version derived from NACE Rev. 1.1 for national purposes. Such national versions must, however, fit into the structural and hierarchical framework laid down by NACE Rev. 1.1.

Structure:

- *Level 1: 17 sections identified by alphabetical letters A to Q;*
- *intermediate level: 31 sub-sections identified by two-character alphabetical codes;*
- *Level 2: 62 divisions identified by two-digit numerical codes (01 to 99);*
- *Level 3: 224 groups identified by three-digit numerical codes (01.1 to 99.0);*
- *Level 4: 514 classes identified by four-digit numerical codes (01.11 to 99.00).*

**Purchasing
Power
Standard
(PPS):**

Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) shall mean the artificial common reference currency unit used in the European Union to express the volume of economic aggregates for the purpose of spatial comparisons in such a way that price level differences between countries are eliminated. Economic volume aggregates in PPS are obtained by dividing their original value in national currency units by the respective PPP. 1 PPS thus buys the same given volume of goods and services in all countries, whereas different amounts of national currency units are needed to buy this same volume of goods and services in individual countries, depending on the price level.

**Sectors
primary /
secondary /
tertiary:**

Specific grouping of economic activities of NACE rev 1.1:

Primary sector covers divisions 01 to 05 or branches A (Agriculture, hunting and forestry) & B (fishing)

Secondary sector covers divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F (Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing, Electricity, gas and water supply, Construction)

Tertiary sector covers divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P (private and public services). In Labour Force Survey it also covers branch Q (Extra-territorial organizations and bodies).

N.B.: In some statistical series, it is possible to restrict the primary sector to division 01 and 02 or branch A of NACE rev. 1.1 (Agriculture, hunting and forestry).

See also Type of Farming of an agricultural holding.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC):	Areas designated under the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992) to be part of NATURA 2000 network of nature protection areas.
Special Protection Areas (SPA):	Areas designated by Member States under the Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979) to be part of NATURA 2000 network of nature protection areas.
Standard Gross Margin (SGM) of an enterprise:	The concept has been developed in the Community typology for agricultural holdings (Commission decision 85/377/EEC). The SGM is the balance between the standard value of output and the standard value of certain direct costs, i.e. by convention the proportional (variable) costs which can easily be allocated to this output. The SGM is an economic criterion expressed in monetary terms, either per hectare of utilised agricultural area in the case of crop enterprises or per head of livestock in the case of livestock farming. The Member States calculate regional SGM coefficients for each enterprise as average values over the reference period.
Type of Farming (TF) of an agricultural holding:	The concept has been developed in the Community typology for agricultural holdings (Commission decision 85/377/EEC). The type of farming on a holding is the production system of a holding which is characterised by the relative contribution of different enterprises to the holding's total standard gross margin. Depending on the amount of detail required, there are three nested levels of type of farming: 9 <i>general types</i> , 17 <i>principal types</i> and 50 <i>particular types</i> .
UNECE:	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA):	In Community farm structure surveys (FSS), the Utilised Agricultural Area is defined as the total of arable land, permanent pastures and meadows, land use for permanent crops and kitchen gardens (Council Regulation 571/88 of 29.02.1988, OJ L56 of 2.03.1988 p.3). The UAA excludes unutilised agricultural land, woodland and land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, etc.

ANNEX 3.B - Main Sources

- **CORINE Land Cover.**

The Corine Land Cover project was adopted by the European Commission in 1985 (Directorate General "Environment") then managed by the European Topic Centre of the European Environment Agency in 1993.

The aim of Corine Land Cover is to provide information on land cover and on the state of the environment in the European Union. Corine Land Cover is a cartographic tool which covers every national territory where the survey is undertaken.

CORINE Land Cover databases are obtained through computer assisted interpretation of satellite images acquired in 1990 and 2000, offering the possibility to describe the geographic distribution of specific land cover changes in a geo-referenced approach.

CORINE land cover (CLC) describes land cover (and partly land use) with a three-level nomenclature of 44 classes. CLC was elaborated based on the visual interpretation of satellite images (Spot, Landsat TM and MSS). Ancillary data (aerial photographs, topographic or vegetation maps, statistics, local knowledge) is used to refine interpretation and assign classes. The CLC database is based on a standard production methodology characterised by the following elements: Mapping scale is 1:100 000. Mapping accuracy is 100 m. The minimum mapping unit for the inventory is 25 ha for areas, and 100 m for linear elements.

Website of Corine Land Cover is:

<http://dataservice.eea.eu.int/dataservice/available2.asp?type=findkeyword&theme=clc2000>

- **Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN)**

The concept of the FADN was launched in 1965, when Council Regulation 79/65 established the legal basis for the organisation of the network. It consists of an annual survey carried out by the Member States of the European Union. The services responsible in the Union for the operation of the FADN collect every year accountancy data from a sample of the agricultural holdings in the European Union. Derived from national surveys, the FADN is the only source of micro-economic data that is harmonised, i.e. the bookkeeping principles are the same in all countries. Holdings are selected to take part in the survey on the basis of sampling plans established at the level of each region in the Union. The survey does not cover all the agricultural holdings in the Union but only those which due to their size could be considered commercial. The methodology applied aims to provide representative data along three dimensions: region, economic size and type of farming. While the European Commission is the primary user of analyses based on FADN-data, aggregated data can be found in the Standard Results database.

Website of FADN is: http://europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture/rca/dwh/index_en.cfm

- **Farm Structure Survey (FSS)**

The purpose of the Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings, also referred to as farm structure surveys (FSS), is to obtain reliable data, at regular intervals, on the structure of agricultural holdings in the European Union, in particular on land use, livestock and labour force. It was first conducted in 1966-67. FSS are carried out at intervals of two to three years. Approximately every ten years, a full scope is carried out in the form of an agricultural census. They usually contain more extensive information than those in the mid-term years, particularly regarding labour data. From 1975, results were held on a computer databank in the form of

standard tables. Since survey 1990, individual (micro) data are transmitted to Eurostat and stored in a new database (Eurofarm).

Data are available at country level, standard region and district level (for intermediate surveys, only for MS carrying on a census). The results are published 2 to 3 years after the reference year of the survey.

Data is disseminated through hard copy publication, New Cronos, and on request.

Website of Eurostat is:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1090,1&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

- **IRENA project.**

DG Agriculture, DG Environment, DG Eurostat and DG Joint Research Centre have agreed to pool skills and resources with the European Environment Agency to assess the integration of the environment into the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and in particular to develop indicators to monitor such integration, i.e. agri-environmental indicators (AEI), through the project known as IRENA (Indicator Reporting on the Integration of Environmental Concerns into Agriculture Policy).

The purpose of the IRENA project is to compile and develop a set of agri-environmental indicators, to provide related databases at the appropriate geographical level, and to produce an indicator-based assessment of the integration of environmental concerns into EU agricultural policy. The data sets contain aggregated data, typically on a country level, with geographical coverage of at least the 15 EU Member States. The data can be found on the website of the European Environment Agency.

Website of IRENA is: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/projects/irena>

- **Labour Force Survey (LFS)**

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of households living at private addresses. Its purpose is to provide information on the labour market that can then be used to develop, manage, evaluate and report on labour market policies.

The survey seeks information on respondents' personal circumstances and their labour market status during a specific reference period, normally a period of one week or four weeks (depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview.

The LFS is carried out under a European Union Directive and uses internationally agreed concepts and definitions. It is the source of the internationally comparable (International Labour Organisation) measure known as 'ILO unemployment'. Data can be found on the Eurostat website.

Website of Eurostat is:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1090,1&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

- **National Accounts of European System of Accounts (ESA)**

National Accounts are compiled in accordance with the European System of Accounts ([ESA 1995](#)) adopted in the form of a Council Regulation dated 25 June 1996, N° 2223/96 and originally published in the Official Journal L310 of the 30/11/1996.

Data are provided by the National Statistical Institutes' Accounts Departments. Data come from many sources, including administrative data from government, censuses, and surveys of businesses and households. Sources vary from country to country and may cover a large set of

economic, social, financial and environmental items, which need not always be strictly related to National Accounts. In any case, there is no one single survey source for National Accounts.

The periods referred to are years. Data cover the period from 1995 to the actual calendar year minus 2.

Data are disseminated simultaneously to all interested parties through a database update and on Eurostat website (see “Dissemination formats” below for more details).

National data are published by the National Statistical Institutes (NSI) following national dissemination calendars.

Website of Eurostat is:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1090,1&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

- ***Temperate and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment (TBFRA)***

The Temperate and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment (TBFRA) 2000, is the latest in a series of surveys of the temperate and boreal countries carried out every ten years by ECE and FAO. TBFRA 2000 is a part of the global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) process led by the FAO Forestry Department.

Based on the expert knowledge of country correspondents in all European countries, the Report Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand (TBFRA-2000) presents the most recent and the best possible information on the forest resources of the fifty-five industrialized temperate/boreal countries (including the whole ECE region, meaning the EU Member States, the other EEA countries, Switzerland and the candidate countries), covering practically all aspects and functions of the forest. It presents validated national statistical data, adjusted to the TBFRA standards, graphs, tabular and textual information and analysis in the following specific thematic areas: areas of forest and other wooded land, ownership and management status, wood supply and carbon sequestration, biological diversity and environmental protection, forest condition and damage, and protective and socioeconomic functions.

Website of TBFRA is: <http://www.unece.org/trade/timber/fra>

Based on these efforts, the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE) and UNECE/FAO have joined forces to develop a comprehensive report (State of Europe's forests 2003) about the state of sustainable forest management in Europe over the last ten years. This assessment is based on a list of indicators: “Improved Pan-European Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management”, adopted by the MCPFE Expert Level Meeting 7-8 October 2002, Vienna, Austria. Those documents are available at: <http://www.mcpfe.org>

The Global Forest Resource Assessment (FRA 2005) has been released in early 2006.

The above mentioned reports as well as TBFRA 2000 database are available at the website of the UNECE: <http://www.unece.org/trade/timber/>

ANNEX 3.C - Technical Annex

Objective related Baseline Indicators

HORIZONTAL

Baseline indicator objective related	1 - Economic development
Measurement of the indicator	GDP per capita, expressed in PPS, as % of EU-27 = 100, three year average
Definition of the indicator	<p>One of the main criteria for economic development is Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GDP is the total market value of all the goods and services produced within the borders of a nation (or region) during a specified period.</p> <p>In order to be able to compare the economic strength of regions a relative indicator is needed. For this purpose GDP will be calculated in purchasing power standards (pps) per capita as a percentage of the EU average.</p> <p>A three year average mitigates the short-term fluctuations. Economic development is then calculated as the ratio of the averages: (three year average GDP) / (three year average population), and further expressed as a percentage of the three year EU average.</p>
Unit of measurement	PPS / capita (purchasing power standards per capita) EU-27=100
Source	Eurostat – Economic accounts (ESA95)

Baseline indicator objective related	2 - Employment rate
Measurement of the indicator	Employed persons aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population of the same age group.
Definition of the indicator	<p>In Labour Force Surveys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employed persons are all persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay or profit or were temporarily absent from such work. Employed persons comprise employees, self-employed and family workers. • Population covers persons aged 15 and over, living in private households (population living in public households are not included). This comprises all persons living in the households surveyed during the reference week. This definition also includes persons absent from the households for short periods (but having retained a link with the private household) owing to studies, holidays, illness, business trips, etc.. Persons on compulsory military service are not included.
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Eurostat - Labour Force Survey

Baseline indicator objective related	3 - Unemployment
Measurement of the indicator	Rate of unemployment i.e. unemployed persons as a percentage of economically active population
Definition of the indicator	<p>Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. without work during the reference week 2. available for work at the time 3. actively seeking work <p>Economically active population is employed plus unemployed.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Eurostat - Labour Force Survey

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Baseline indicator objective related	4 - Training and education in agriculture
Measurement of the indicator	% farmers with basic or full education in agriculture attained
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator provides information on the education level of managers within a region. This indicator covers managers that have attained basic or full agricultural training.</p> <p>According to the Commission Decision of 24 November 1999 relating to the definitions of the characteristics, the list of agricultural products, the exceptions to the definitions and the regions and districts regarding the surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings(notified under document number C(1999) 3875) (2000/115/EC), the <u>Manager's agricultural training</u> is defined as follows:</p> <p><u>Only practical agricultural experience</u>: experience acquired through practical work on an agricultural holding.</p> <p><u>Basic agricultural training</u>: any training courses completed at a general agricultural college and/or an institution specialising in certain subjects (including horticulture, viticulture, silviculture, pisciculture, veterinary science, agricultural technology and associated subjects). A completed agricultural apprenticeship is regarded as basic training.</p> <p><u>Full agricultural training</u>: any training course continuing for the equivalent of at least two years full time training after the end of compulsory education and completed at an agricultural college, university or other institute of higher education in agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, silviculture, pisciculture, veterinary science, agricultural technology or an associated subject.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2005

Baseline indicator objective related	5 - Age structure in agriculture
Measurement of the indicator	Ratio between percentage of farmers less than 35 years old and percentage of farmers of 55 years old or more
Definition of the indicator	<p>The indicator only covers farms where the holder is a natural person. For the age structure, two groups are distinguished:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holders < 35 years; • Holders >55 years.
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2005

Baseline indicator objective related	6 - Labour productivity in agriculture
Measurement of the indicator	Gross Value Added per annual work unit (GVA/AWU)
Definition of the indicator	<p><u>Labour productivity in agriculture</u> is expressed in Gross Value Added at basic price (GVA) per annual work unit (AWU).</p> <p>GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices.</p> <p><u>GVA per Annual Work Unit (AWU)</u> provides comparable data on labour productivity and allows for comparison over the sub-sectors and regions.</p> <p>When data availability makes it possible, a three year average mitigates the short-term</p>

	<p>fluctuations. Labour productivity is then calculated as the ratio of the averages: (three year average GVA) / (three year average labour force).</p> <p>The agricultural sector corresponds to division 01 of NACE rev. 1.1 (Agriculture, hunting and related service activities).</p> <p>In the Economic Accounts for Agriculture, there are the following differences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>inclusion</i> of the production of wine and olive oil (exclusively using grapes and olives grown by the same holding), the growing of vegetable materials used for plaiting, Christmas trees, fruit trees, vines and ornamental nursery trees, - <i>exclusion</i> of the activities relating to the production of seeds upstream and downstream of multiplication and certain activities which, in NACE Rev. 1, are considered as agricultural services (i.e. the operation of irrigation systems, the design, planting and maintenance of gardens, parks and green areas for sports facilities and the like, tree pruning and hedge trimming; only agricultural contract work is taken into account here). <p>Sub-sectors correspond to specialised Types of Farms defined in the Community typology for agricultural holdings (Commission Decision 85/377/EEC)</p>
Sub-indicators	<p>Labour productivity in field crops (TF1 of Community typology for agricultural holdings)</p> <p>Labour productivity in horticulture (TF2)</p> <p>Labour productivity in permanent crops (TF3)</p> <p>Labour productivity in grazing livestock (TF4)</p> <p>Labour productivity in granivores (TF5)</p>
Unit of measurement	<p>Thousand Euro/AWU</p> <p>Eventually with Index (EU 25 = 100) at national level</p>
Source	<p><u>At national level:</u> Eurostat - Economic Accounts for Agriculture & Agricultural Labour Input Statistics</p> <p><u>At regional level:</u> Eurostat - Regional economic Accounts for Agriculture & Farm Structure Survey 2005</p> <p><u>By sector:</u> DG AGRI - Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN)</p>

Baseline indicator objective related	7 - Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture
Measurement of the indicator	Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture
Definition of the indicator	<p>Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture: the investments in assets which are used repeatedly or continuously over a number of years to produce goods in agriculture. It is measured in absolute terms.</p> <p>Agriculture is taken as defined for the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (for differences with division 01 of NACE rev 1.1, see indicator fiche n°6.)</p>
Unit of measurement	Mio. Euro
Source	<p><u>At national level:</u> Eurostat - Economic Accounts for Agriculture</p> <p><u>At regional level:</u> Eurostat - Regional economic Accounts for Agriculture</p>

Baseline indicator objective related	8 - Employment development of primary sector
Measurement of the indicator	Employment in primary sector
Definition of the indicator	<p>In Economic Accounts, total employment (ESA 1995, 11.11) covers all persons – both employees and the self-employed - in a specific region.</p> <p>In the European Union Labour Force Survey, employment covers all persons aged 15 year and over, having worked for pay or profit regardless the number of hours per week</p> <p>Primary sector corresponds to division 01 and 02 or branch A of NACE rev. 1.1 (Agriculture, hunting and forestry).</p> <p>When data are provided at NUTS-3 level, or when the source is Labour Force Survey –</p>

	regardless the NUTS level - Primary sector also covers division 05 or branch B of NACE rev. 1.1 (fishing).
Unit of measurement	Thousands of people employed
Source	Eurostat – National Accounts / Labour Force Survey

Baseline indicator objective related	9 - Economic development in primary sector
Measurement of the indicator	Gross Value Added in primary sector
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator measures the gross value added (GVA) in the primary sector in a region.</p> <p>GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption.</p> <p>Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices.</p> <p>GVA is measured in absolute terms.</p> <p>Primary sector corresponds to division 01 and 02 or branch A of NACE rev. 1.1 (Agriculture, hunting and forestry). When data are provided at NUTS-3 level, Primary sector also covers division 05 or branch B of NACE rev. 1.1 (fishing).</p>
Unit of measurement	Mio euro
Source	<p><u>At national level:</u> Eurostat - National Accounts</p> <p><u>At regional level:</u> Eurostat – Economic Accounts (ESA95)</p>

Baseline indicator objective related	10 - Labour productivity in food industry
Measurement of the indicator	Gross Value Added per people employed in food industry
Definition of the indicator	<p>Labour productivity is measured through the Gross Value Added (GVA) in food industry per person employed in that branch.</p> <p>GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices.</p> <p>GVA is measured in absolute terms.</p> <p>Employment covers all persons – both employees and self-employed – engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the system.</p> <p>Food industry corresponds to division 15 and 16 or branch DA of NACE rev. 1.1 (manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco products).</p>
Unit of measurement	Thousands Euro/employee
Source	Eurostat - National Accounts

Baseline indicator objective related	11 - Gross fixed capital formation in food industry
Measurement of the indicator	Gross fixed capital formation in food industry
Definition of the indicator	<p>Gross fixed capital formation in food industry: investments in assets which are used repeatedly or continuously over a number of years to produce goods in food industry. It is measured in absolute terms.</p> <p>Food industry corresponds to division 15 and 16 or branch DA of NACE rev. 1.1 (manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco products).</p>
Unit of measurement	Mio Euro
Source	Eurostat - National Accounts

Baseline indicator objective related	12 - Employment development in food industry
Measurement of the indicator	Employment in food industry
Definition of the indicator	<p>The absolute employment provides an indication of the importance of the sector in providing jobs in a region.</p> <p>In Economic Accounts, total employment (ESA 1995, 11.11) covers all persons – both employees and the self-employed - in a specific region.</p> <p>Food industry corresponds to division 15 and 16 or branch DA of NACE rev. 1.1 (manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco products).</p>
Unit of measurement	Thousands of people employed
Source	Eurostat – National Accounts / Labour Force Survey

Baseline indicator objective related	13 - Economic development of food industry
Measurement of the indicator	Gross value added in the food industry
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator measures the gross value added (GVA) in the food industry sector in a region.</p> <p>GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption.</p> <p>Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices.</p> <p>GVA is measured in absolute terms.</p> <p>Food industry corresponds to division 15 and 16 or branch DA of NACE rev. 1.1 (manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco products).</p>
Unit of measurement	Mio Euro
Source	Eurostat - National Accounts

Baseline indicator objective related	14 - Labour productivity in forestry
Measurement of the indicator	Gross Value Added per people employed in forestry
Definition of the indicator	<p>Labour productivity is measured through the Gross Value Added in forestry per employee.</p> <p>GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption.</p> <p>Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices.</p> <p>GVA is measured in absolute terms.</p> <p>Employment covers all persons – both employees and self-employed – engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the system.</p> <p>Forestry sector corresponds to division 02 in NACE rev. 1.1 (Forestry, logging and related activities).</p> <p>In Economic Accounts for Forestry, production activities relating to vegetable materials used for plaiting, Christmas trees, fruit trees, vines and ornamental nursery trees <u>are excluded</u>, whereas they are covered in the Labour Force Survey.</p> <p>In some cases, the productivity could therefore be underestimated.</p>
Unit of measurement	Thousands Euro/Employee
Source	Eurostat - Economic Accounts for Forestry & Labour force Survey

Baseline indicator objective related	15 - Gross fixed capital formation in forestry
Measurement of the indicator	Gross fixed capital formation in forestry
Definition of the indicator	Gross fixed capital formation in forestry: the investments in assets which are used repeatedly or continuously over a number of years to produce goods in forestry. It is measured in absolute terms.

	Forestry sector corresponds to division 02 in NACE rev. 1(Forestry, logging and related activities). In Economic Accounts for Forestry, production activities relating to vegetable materials used for plaiting, Christmas trees, fruit trees, vines and ornamental nursery trees <u>are excluded</u> .
Unit of measurement	Mio Euro
Source	Eurostat - Economic Accounts for Forestry

Baseline indicator objective related	16 - Number of semi-subsistence farms in New Member States
Measurement of the indicator	Number of farms smaller than 1 Economic Size Unit in New Member States
Definition of the indicator	Semi-subsistence farms are farms that do not sell (parts of their) product on the market. In general, these will be the farms that are smaller than 1 Economic Size Unit (ESU). In order to get a view on the size and importance of these farms, the absolute number and the share of semi-subsistence farms need to be collected (number of semi-subsistence farms in NMS (< 1 ESU) and Number of semi-subsistence farms in NMS (< 1 ESU) / total number of farms).
Unit of measurement	Number %
Source	Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2005

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
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Baseline indicator objective related	17 – Biodiversity: Population of farmland birds
Measurement of the indicator	Trends of index of population of farmland birds
Definition of the indicator	<p>The farmland bird indicator consists in an aggregated index of population trend estimates of a selected group of 33 breeding bird species dependent on agricultural land for nesting or feeding. Assuming a close link between the selected bird species and the farmland habitat, a negative trend signals that the farm environment is becoming less favourable to birds.</p> <p>The following farmland bird species are included: <i>Alauda arvensis</i>, <i>Anthus pratensis</i>, <i>Calendrella brachydactyla</i>, <i>Carduelis cannabina</i>, <i>Ciconia ciconia</i>, <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>, <i>Emberiza cirius</i>, <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>, <i>Emberiza hortulana</i>, <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>, <i>Galerida cristata</i>, <i>Galerida theklae</i>, <i>Hirundo rustica</i>, <i>Lanius collurio</i>, <i>Lanius senator</i>, <i>Limosa limosa</i>, <i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>, <i>Miliaria calandra</i>, <i>Motacilla flava</i>, <i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>, <i>Passer montanus</i>, <i>Perdix perdix</i>, <i>Petronia petronia</i>, <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>, <i>Saxicola torquata</i>, <i>Serinus serinus</i>, <i>Streptopelia tortur</i>, <i>Sturnus unicolor</i>, <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>, <i>Sylvia communis</i>, <i>Upupa epops</i>, <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>. In 2007 the list of species covered was modified to be more specific to farmland in the different European biogeographic regions.</p> <p>Indices are calculated for each species independently and are weighted equally when combined in the aggregate index using a geometric mean. Aggregated EU indices are calculated using population-dependent weighting factors for each country and species</p> <p>The indices are compiled by Statistics Netherlands in conjunction with the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring scheme (PECBM: a joint project of the European Bird Census Council, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, BirdLife International, and Statistics Netherlands). The population counts are carried out by a network of volunteer ornithologists coordinated within national schemes</p> <p>It is indexed on the year 2000, this base year having been selected so as to provide the maximum geographic coverage.</p>
Unit of measurement	Index (2000 = 100)
Source	Statistics Netherlands in conjunction with the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring scheme (available on Eurostat Website)

Baseline indicator objective related	18 – Biodiversity: High Nature Value farmland and forestry
Measurement of the indicator	Area of High Nature Value farmland (in ha)
Definition of the indicator	<p>High Nature Value farmland and forestry is associated with high biodiversity. The concept of high nature value covers defined areas but also high nature value features (e.g. ponds, hedgerows, buffer strips etc.) which are part of areas that as such would not fall under the definition of high nature value. In addition it refers to agricultural and forestry management systems as a driver for creating or maintaining high nature value.</p> <p>It should be noted that the high nature value indicator developed at European level so far focuses on overall distribution and share in agricultural area. Small scale features are only partly covered whereas forestry is not included.</p> <p>The current HNV farmland indicator (cf. Andersen <i>et al.</i>, 2003) distinguishes the following types of high nature value farmland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 1: Farmland with a high proportion of semi-natural vegetation. • Type 2: Farmland with a mosaic of low intensity agriculture and natural and structural elements, such as field margins, hedgerows, stone walls, patches of woodland or scrub, small rivers etc. (modified JRC/EEA, 2007) • Type 3: Farmland supporting rare species or a high proportion of European or World populations. <p>The methodology developed for the IRENA indicator, based on land cover data (CORINE database) and agro-economic data (FADN), gives an indication for type 1 and 2 high nature value farmland but not necessarily for type 3.</p> <p>JRC and EEA have improved the land cover approach, including biodiversity data, and this data set is now available for EU27 Member States (excluding Malta). At this stage, estimates are provided on the basis of land cover and biodiversity data only. FADN data will be added in future updates of the IRENA indicator data sets.</p> <p>The data on HNV farmland presented here aim at showing the distribution of HNV farmland areas (state) in Europe based on a consistent methodology for all countries. To compare data holding the same characteristics the estimated share of HNV farmland is calculated on the basis of total farmland as derived from CLC 2000. However, the use of CLC 2000 data leads to certain data artefacts in some countries or regions, in spite of refined selection criteria and the inclusion of additional biodiversity data sets. Further refinements on the basis of national datasets would be advantageous in several regions, e.g. Southern Finland or Slovakia. Malta was not mapped because of lack of data holding the necessary detail.</p> <p>Please note that DG AGRI has issued guidelines for reporting on high nature value farmland and forestry indicators, to support Member States wishing to make use of a national definition for this indicator, and to develop the indicator further to include aspects of the high nature value concept not covered so far.</p>
Unit of measurement	% share of HNV farmland
Source	European Environment Agency (IRENA 23); JRC/EEA HNV farmland EU-27 map http://agrienv.jrc.it/publications/pdfs/HNV_Final_Report.pdf

Baseline indicator objective related	19 – Biodiversity: tree species composition
Measurement of the indicator	Area of forest and other wooded land classified by number of tree species occurring and by forest type.
Definition of the indicator	<p>Multi-species forest and other wooded land (FOWL) are usually richer in biodiversity than mono-species forest and other wooded land.</p> <p>However, it has to be considered that some natural forest ecosystems have only one or two tree species, e.g. natural sub-alpine spruce stands.</p> <p>This indicator corresponds to the MCPFE (Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe) indicator 4.1.</p>
Subdivision	<p>The categories of species groups considered are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coniferous: predominantly coniferous FOWL as percentage of total FOWL • Broadleaved: predominantly broadleaved FOWL as percentage of total FOWL • Mixed: mixed FOWL as percentage of total FOWL
Unit of measurement	% FOWL

Source	Temperate and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment 2000 (TBFRA 2000) – UNECE/FAO An update can be found in <u>“State of Europe’s Forests 2003 – The MCPFE report on sustainable Forest management in Europe”</u>
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Baseline indicator objective related	20 - Water quality: Gross Nutrient Balances
Measurement of the indicator	Surplus of nutrient in kg/ha.
Definition of the indicator	<p>Nutrient or mineral balances establish links between agricultural nutrient use, changes in environmental quality, and the sustainable use of soil nutrients. The gross nutrient balances provide an indication of potential water pollution and identifies those agricultural areas and systems with very high nitrogen or phosphorus loadings. As the indicator integrates the most important agricultural parameters with regard to potential nitrogen or phosphorus surplus, it is currently the best available approximation of agricultural pressures on water quality</p> <p>The gross nitrogen balance provides an estimate of the potential surplus of nitrogen on agricultural land (kg/ha), based on statistical information on the amounts of mineral fertiliser applied, organic fertiliser production, nitrogen fixed in the soil, atmospheric deposition of nitrogen compounds, seeds and planting material, and amounts of harvested crops and forage. The data is collected in accordance with the OECD/Eurostat national nitrogen balance handbook.</p> <p>For the gross phosphorus balance a comparable methodology applies.</p>
Sub-indicators	<p>This indicator is broken down according to the nutrient:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross nitrogen balance • Gross phosphorus balance
Unit of measurement	kg/ha
Source	Environmental indicators for agriculture, volume 4, OECD, 2006

Baseline indicator objective related	21 – Water quality: Pollution by nitrates and pesticides
Measurement of the indicator	Annual trends in the concentrations
Definition of the indicator	<p>The trend in concentration of nitrate and pesticides loads in ground and surface waters is an indicator of the impact of agricultural activities on water quality. The trend is taken instead of concentration in year n, in order to overcome the possible differences of measurement that would not allow comparing easily the different measures. It is calculated over a period of ten years. The trend is evaluated using a 3 years rolling average with an index (1992-1994 = 100).</p>
Sub-indicators	<p>This indicator of pollution is broken down according to the type of pollutant, and type of water body, which leads to the following sub-indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • annual trends in the concentration of nitrates in surface water • annual trends in the concentration of nitrates in ground water • annual trends in the concentration of pesticides in surface water • annual trends in the concentration of pesticides in ground water
Unit of measurement	<p>Index (1992-1994 = 100) Trends in concentration of total oxidised nitrogen (converted in NO₃ mg/L) Trends in concentration of pesticides (µg/L)</p>
Source	European Environment Agency (EUROWATERNET)

Baseline indicator objective related	22 - Soil: Areas at risk of soil erosion
Measurement of the indicator	Areas at risk of soil erosion
Definition of the indicator	Sustainable management contributes to less soil erosion. This effect will be measured through estimates of soil loss in Tons / ha / year. The models used: Pan-European Soil Erosion Risk Assessment model – Pesera project (JRC-Ispra) provides results for water erosion only, RUSLE model for FI&SE
Unit of measurement	Tons/ha/year, estimate
Source	JRC Ispra – Pesera project

Baseline indicator objective related	23 - Soil: Organic farming
Measurement of the indicator	Utilised Agricultural Area under organic farming
Definition of the indicator	Areas under organic farming are an important indicator for the extent to which agricultural land is sustainable managed. Organic farming is defined as: farming not using fertilizers of synthetic pesticides. For the purpose of sustainable management of agricultural land, organic farming is not restricted to the area under Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 (certified organic and in-conversation) but also covers equivalent national rules for organic production (as in Farm Structure Survey for instance - Commission Decision 2000/115/EC).
Unit of measurement	Ha of UAA
Source	<u>At national level:</u> EUROSTAT - Organic Centre Wales - Institute of Rural Studies University of Wales, Aberystwyth <u>At regional level:</u> DG AGRI based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic Centre Wales - Institute of Rural Studies, University of Wales, Aberystwyth • Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2005

Baseline indicator objective related	24 - Climate change: Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry
Measurement of the indicator	Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry
Definition of the indicator	For this indicator, due to data availability, production of renewable energy from agriculture covers biofuels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiesel from oilseeds crops • Ethanol from starch/sugar crops Therefore it does not cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy from agricultural biogas (livestock manure) • Energy from cereal straw Production of renewable energy from forestry covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose-grown energy crops (poplar, willow, etc.) • Woody material generated by an industrial process (wood/paper industry in particular) or provided directly by forestry and agriculture (firewood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, shavings, chips, black liquor etc.) • Wastes such as straw, rice husks, nut shells, poultry litter, crushed grape dregs etc. Conversion coefficients from ktons to ktoe (EEA - IRENA 27): Bioethanol: 0.800 kg/L – 23.4 MJ/L – 41868 kToe/GJ Biodiesel: 0.875 kg/L – 33.0 MJ/L – 41868 kToe/GJ
Sub-indicators	This indicator is broken down according to the sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of renewable energy from Agriculture • Production of renewable energy from Forestry
Unit of measurement	Renewable energy from agriculture: KToe (1000 tons of oil equivalent) Renewable energy from forestry: KToe (1000 tons of oil equivalent)
Source	Renewable energy from agriculture:

	<p>DG AGRI based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EurObservER 2007 – Production of biodiesel and bioethanol in Ktons • European Environment Agency <p>IRENA 27 : Production of renewable energy from agriculture (<u>for the conversion coefficients from ktons to ktoe</u>)</p> <p><u>Renewable energy from forestry:</u> Eurostat – Energy Statistics</p>
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Baseline indicator objective related	25 - Climate change: UAA devoted to renewable energy
Measurement of the indicator	Utilised Agriculture Area devoted to energy and biomass crops
Definition of the indicator	<p>The agricultural contribution to the mitigation of climate change in terms of surface is appreciated by the UAA devoted to renewable energy.</p> <p>Due to data availability, UAA devoted to renewable energy is limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • areas of non-food set aside for energy generation (Reg (EC) 1251/1999) • areas benefiting from the “Energy crop premium” (Reg (EC) 1782/2003) <p>and even does not comprise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • other areas devoted to biodiesel, bioethanol or short rotation coppice, without specific regime. <p>The latter can be estimated by balances or derived from the production of biofuel. This sub-division is important as new Members States opting for the Single Area Payment Scheme (currently all of them except MT & SI) are not obliged to set-aside. This transitional system ends in 2008. If available, UAA devoted to the production of short rotation coppice should also be taken into account.</p>
Unit of measurement	Ha of UAA
Source	DG AGRI

Baseline indicator objective related	26 - Climate change: GHG emissions from agriculture
Measurement of the indicator	Agricultural emissions of greenhouse gases
Definition of the indicator	<p>Greenhouse gases as a whole include CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and fluorinated gases (HFCs, PFCs and SF₆).</p> <p>According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) the following are sources of greenhouse gases from agriculture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> enteric fermentation (CH₄); manure management (CH₄, N₂O); rice cultivation (CH₄); agricultural soil management (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O); prescribed burning of savannahs (CH₄, N₂O); and field burning of agricultural residues (CH₄, N₂O). <p>Emissions from land use change and forestry are excluded. Carbon dioxide emissions do not include emissions from fossil fuel combustion sources that arise from agricultural-related processes such as transport, greenhouse heating and grain drying. Such sources are inventoried in IPCC under the Energy section, but the individual contribution of agriculture is not inventoried.</p> <p>The primary source of data is the European Environment Agency. It compiles data received from the 25 Member States annual submission of data to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Member States apply the 1996 IPCC guidelines to estimate the emissions and, they use the common reporting format (CRF) for submission of their inventories. Data collection via the EIONET (European Information and Observation Network) is being extended to include Candidate Countries which are becoming members of the European Environment Agency network.</p>
Unit of measurement	1000 t of CO ₂ equivalent
Source	Eurostat

AXIS 3	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS AND ENCOURAGING DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
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Baseline indicator objective related	27 – Farmers with other gainful activity
Measurement of the indicator	Sole holders-managers with other gainful activity as percentage of total number of farm holders (sole holders-managers)
Definition of the indicator	<p>Besides their work on the farm, the holders may carry out other gainful activities. This indicator measures the extent to which farmers have complemented their income by gainful activities other than farming. This is every activity other than activity relating to farm work, carried out for remuneration (salary, wages, profits or other payment, including payment in kind, according to the service rendered). This includes non-agricultural activities carried out on the holding itself (camping sites, accommodation for tourists, etc.) or on another agricultural holding as well as activity in a non-agricultural enterprise.</p> <p>The numerator includes all sole-holder managers with other - either subsidiary or major - gainful activities.</p> <p>The denominator consists in the sum of sole-holders-managers having answered to that question (i.e. Farmers with other (subsidiary + major) gainful activities + farmers with no other gainful activity)</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2005

Baseline indicator objective related	28 – Employment development of non-agricultural sector
Measurement of the indicator	Employment in secondary and tertiary sectors
Definition of the indicator	<p>Diversification of the economy is expressed in the number of people employed outside the agricultural sector.</p> <p>In Economic Accounts, total employment (ESA 1995, 11.11) covers all persons – both employees and the self-employed - in a specific region.</p> <p>In the European Union Labour Force Survey, employment covers all persons aged 15 year and over, having work for pay or profit regardless the number of hours per week</p> <p>Due to data availability, non-agricultural sector is defined as the sum of secondary and tertiary sectors.</p> <p>Agricultural sector is therefore implicitly defined as the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries).</p> <p>It should be noticed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the Economic Accounts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 level data cover the divisions 01, 02 & 05 or branch A_B of NACE rev. 1.1 • in Labour Force Survey, primary sector corresponds to divisions 01, 02 & 05 or branch A_B of NACE rev. 1.1, and therefore always include fisheries. <p>Secondary sector covers divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F of NACE rev. 1.1. Tertiary sector covers divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1.</p>
Unit of measurement	Thousands of employed people
Source	Eurostat – Economic Accounts(ESA95) / Labour Force Survey

Baseline indicator objective related	29 – Economic development of non-agricultural sector
Measurement of the indicator	GVA in secondary and tertiary sectors
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator measures the gross value added (GVA) outside the agricultural sector in a region.</p> <p>GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption.</p> <p>Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices.</p>

	<p>Due to data availability, non-agricultural sector is defined as the sum of secondary and tertiary sectors. Agricultural sector is therefore implicitly defined as the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries). It should be noticed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the Economic Accounts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 level data cover the divisions 01, 02 & 05 or branch A_B of NACE rev. 1.1 • in Labour Force Survey, primary sector corresponds to divisions 01, 02 & 05 or branch A_B of NACE rev. 1.1, and therefore always include fisheries. <p>Secondary sector covers divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F of NACE rev. 1.1. Tertiary sector covers divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1.</p>
Unit of measurement	Mio euro
Source	Eurostat – Economic Accounts(ESA95)

Baseline indicator objective related	30 – Self-employment development
Measurement of the indicator	Self-employed persons
Definition of the indicator	<p>Self-employed persons are persons who work in their own business, farm or professional practice for the purpose of earning a profit.</p> <p>This indicator is used as a proxy to measure entrepreneurship.</p>
Unit of measurement	Thousands of self-employed people
Source	Eurostat – Labour Force Survey

Baseline indicator objective related	31 - Tourism infrastructure in rural areas
Measurement of the indicator	Total number of bed places in all forms of tourist accommodation
Definition of the indicator	<p>The tourism infrastructure in rural areas consists in several elements. For this indicator the number of bed places is taken as an indication for the tourism infrastructure (capacity).</p> <p>The number of bed places is calculated over hotels and similar establishments, tourist campsites, holiday dwellings and other collective accommodations. When the number of bed places in one category of establishment was missing, the sum of available data is provided.</p> <p>The number of bed places in an establishment or dwelling is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment (dwelling), ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request. The term bed place applies to a single bed, double bed being counted as two bed places. The unit serves to measure the capacity of any type of accommodation. A bed place is also a place on a pitch or in a boat on a mooring to accommodate one person. One camping pitch should equal four bed places if the actual number of bed places is not known.</p> <p>Definitions, size thresholds, etc. can be found in Council Directive on Tourism statistics 95/97/EC</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of bed places
Source	Eurostat

Baseline indicator objective related	32 - Internet take-up in rural areas
Measurement of the indicator	Persons having subscribed to DSL internet as a percentage of total population
Definition of the indicator	<p>DSL: Digital Subscriber Line</p> <p>A 2004 Commission Communication {COM(2004) 369: "Connecting Europe at High Speed : National Broadband Strategies"} referred to broadband as "a wide range of technologies that have been developed to support the delivery of innovative interactive services, equipped with always-on functionality, providing broad bandwidth capacity that evolves over time, and allowing the simultaneous use of both voice and data services."</p>

	Those data are collected through a survey of telecom operators. As telecom operators are not able to make the difference between residential and business use, broadband data are typically presented in terms of population. The same methodology is used by the Communication Committee (which is made of national regulatory authorities and provides the official data on broadband penetration also for the structural indicators) and by for example the OECD - all broadband penetration rates are expressed in terms of population.
Unit of measurement	%
Source	DG INFSO The file is from Idate, a consultant that made a study for DG INFSO on development of broadband access and providing the breakdown rural/suburban/urban areas. A presentation of results will shortly be available in the Benchmarking section of Europa i2010 website. http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/eeurope/i2010/benchmarking/index_en.htm
Notes	Caution: this breakdown rural / suburban / urban areas differs from the OECD definition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban areas: areas with population density > 500 inhabitants /km² • Suburban areas: areas with population density > 100 and < 500 inhabitants /km² • Rural areas: areas with population density < 100 inhabitants /km²

Baseline indicator objective related	33 – Development of services sector
Measurement of the indicator	GVA in services as percentage of total GVA
Definition of the indicator	This indicator measures the share of gross value added (GVA) in the services sector in a region. GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices. Services are divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1. The total corresponds to the sum of divisions 01 to 95 or branches from A to P of NACE rev.1.1.
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Eurostat – Economic Accounts(ESA95)

Baseline indicator objective related	34 - Net migration
Measurement of the indicator	Annual crude rate of net migration
Definition of the indicator	The crude rate of net migration is the ratio of the net migration during the year to the average population in that year. Immigration or emigration flows being either unknown or not sufficiently precise, <u>the crude rate of net migration is calculated as equal to the difference between the crude rate of population increase and the crude rate of natural increase</u> (that is, net migration is considered as the part of population change not attributable to births and deaths). The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The crude rate of population increase is the ratio of the total population change during the year to the average population of the area in question in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants. • The crude rate of natural increase is the ratio of natural population increase (births – deaths) over a period to the average population of the area in question during that period. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants. $\text{Crude rate of net migration}_{(y)} = \frac{[(\text{population}_{(1/01/y+1)} - \text{population}_{(1/01/y)}) - (\text{births}_{(y)} - \text{deaths}_{(y)})]}{\text{average population}_{(y)}}$
Unit of measurement	Rate per 1000 inhabitants
Source	<u>At national level:</u> Eurostat: Crude rate of net migration including corrections

	At regional level calculations based on Eurostat Demographic Statistics
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Baseline indicator objective related	35 – Life-long learning in rural areas
Measurement of the indicator	% of adults (25-64 y. o.) participating in education and training
Definition of the indicator	<p>Life-long learning indicator refers to persons aged 25 to 64 who answered they received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding “no answers” to the question ‘participation to education and training’ (i.e. sum of ‘Adults participating’ and ‘Adults non participating’ in life-long learning). Both the numerator and the denominator come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.</p> <p>Life long training refers to all education or vocational training whether or not relevant to the respondent’s current or future employment. Data include initial education, additional education, continuing or additional training, training in enterprises, apprenticeships, on-the-job training, seminars and workshops, distance education, evening classes, self-learning, etc. They also include courses followed out of personal interest only and may cover all forms of learning, and training in subjects such as languages, computer studies, business studies, art and culture, health and medicine.</p> <p>From 2004, this variable is derived from two variables ‘participation in regular education’ and ‘participation in other taught activities’. Self learning activities are no longer covered.</p> <p>A reference period of last four weeks preceding the survey has been chosen for the questions on participation to the education in order to avoid distortion of information due to recall problems.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Eurostat - Labour Force Survey

AXIS 4	LEADER
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Baseline indicator objective related	36 – Development of Local Action Groups
Measurement of the indicator	Share of population covered by Local Action Groups in the framework of the Leader program
Definition of the indicator	Local Action Groups are an important factor for initiating rural development. This indicator provides an idea of the number of people in rural areas that live in an area where a Local Action Group is active.
Unit of measurement	%
Source	DG AGRI

Context related Baseline Indicators

HORIZONTAL

Baseline indicator for context	1 - Designation of rural areas
Measurement of the indicator	Designation of rural areas according to the OECD methodology.
Definition of the indicator	<p>The OECD methodology is based on population density (OECD, Creating rural indicators for shaping territorial policy, Paris, 1994). It is based on a two-step approach :</p> <p>First, the OECD identifies local areas (municipalities) as rural if the population density is below 150 inhabitants per square kilometre.</p> <p>Then, at regional level (NUTS 3 or NUTS 2), the OECD distinguishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Predominantly Rural regions (PR)</u> : more than 50% of the population is living in rural communes (with less than 150 inhabitants / km²) • <u>Intermediate Regions (IR)</u> : 15% to 50% of the population of the region is living in rural local units • <u>Predominantly Urban regions (PU)</u> : less than 15% of the population of the region is living in rural local units. <p>At the end of 2005, a new step has been added in the approach (OECD, Regions at a Glance, Paris, 2005,) to better take into consideration the urban centres. An "urban centre" in Europe is defined as a local unit LAU2 (e.g. municipality) with a population density above 150 inhabitants per km² and a total population above 200.000 inhabitants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A region that would be classified as rural on the basis of the general rule is classified as intermediate if it has an urban centre of more than 200.000 inhabitants representing no less than 25% of the regional population • A region that would be classified as intermediate on the basis of the general rule is classified as predominantly urban if it has an urban centre of more than 500 000 inhabitants representing no less than 25% of the regional population. <p>As a result, the regions (NUTS 3 or NUTS 2) can be 'flagged' with their category: Predominantly Rural, Intermediate, Predominantly Urban.</p> <p>Characterisation of the rural character at regional level, where most of the statistics are available, allows drawing easily a picture of the different types of areas at national level.</p> <p>As for the first step, the method requires information on population and areas at local level, the characterisation can only made with a long periodicity (in general every 10 years when a population census is made).</p> <p>The OECD methodology is the only definition of rural areas internationally recognised. However, the results of this methodology are sometimes considered as imperfectly reflecting the rural character of areas, particularly in densely populated regions. The methodology is therefore sometimes adapted or replaced by another approach.</p>
Source	<p>Eurostat GISCO - SIRE DATABASE SABE database for the administrative boundaries (Copyright EuroGeographics) Calculation : EUROSTAT- GISCO team</p>

Baseline indicator for context	2 - Importance of rural areas
Measurement of the indicator	This indicator consists in 4 sub-indicators : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % territory in rural areas • % population in rural areas • % Gross Value Added in rural areas • % employment in rural areas
Definition of the indicator	This context indicator consists in several sub-indicators giving the relative importance of rural areas. The following aspects are taken into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural area as a percentage of the total area • People living in rural areas as a percentage of the total population • GVA in rural areas as a percentage of the total GVA in a region/country • Employment in rural areas as a percentage of the total employment in a region/country
Sub-indicators	% Territory in rural areas % Population in rural areas % GVA in rural areas % Employment in rural areas
Subdivision	For each sub-indicator the breakdown according to the rural/urban character used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas" should be provided. With OECD methodology, the breakdown is : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % in the 'predominantly rural' areas • % in the 'intermediate region' areas • % in the 'predominantly urban' areas
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Rurality according to the OECD definition : DG AGRI Other variables: Eurostat

AXIS 1	IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR
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Baseline indicator for context	3 – Agricultural land use
Measurement of the indicator	% Utilised Agricultural Area in arable area / permanent grass / permanent crops
Definition of the indicator	The land use of interest is arable crops, permanent pastures (including meadows) and permanent crops. According to the definition applied in Farm Structure Surveys of Eurostat (Reg. 571/88 and Commission Decision 2000/115), the Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) is composed of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D. Arable crops • E. Kitchen gardens • F. Permanent pastures and meadows • G. Permanent crops When using this source the small part of UAA dedicated to kitchen gardens is not reported; therefore the shares of arable crops, permanent pastures and permanent crops can not sum to 100%.
Subdivision	The categories of land use are : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arable crops • Permanent pastures • Permanent crops
Unit of measurement	% UAA
Source	Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2005

Baseline indicator for context	4 - Farm structure
Measurement of the indicator	This indicator consists in 5 sub-indicators : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farms • Utilised agricultural area

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average area farm size and distribution • Average economic farm size and distribution • Labour force 																																							
Definition of the indicator	<p>The farm structure provides useful information on the environment in which policy is implemented. Different information can be used to describe the farm structure :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of farms • The utilised agricultural area • The labour force • The type of production as the value added of the area, and then the economic size, depends on the production <p>The absolute and average values as well as the distribution of the factors between farms are of interest.</p> <p>In Farm Structure Surveys of Eurostat, the Labour Force is measured in Annual Work Units (AWU).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>An Annual Work Unit (AWU) is equivalent of the full-time employment. 1 AWU corresponds to the work performed by a person undertaking fulltime agricultural work on the holding over a 12 month period. The yearly working time of such worker is 1800 hours (225 working days of 8 hours per day), unless national provisions governing contracts of employment are specified. Countries where the yearly working time corresponding to 1 AWU follows national provisions:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>country</th> <th>DE</th> <th>EL</th> <th>ES</th> <th>FR</th> <th>CY</th> <th>LV</th> <th>LT</th> <th>LU</th> <th>AT</th> <th>PL</th> <th>PT</th> <th>RO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>hours</td> <td>1760</td> <td>2200</td> <td>1824</td> <td>1824</td> <td>2080</td> <td>1840</td> <td>2032</td> <td>2200</td> <td>2000</td> <td>2120</td> <td>1920</td> <td>1960</td> </tr> <tr> <td>days</td> <td>220</td> <td>275</td> <td>228</td> <td>228</td> <td>260</td> <td>230</td> <td>254</td> <td>275</td> <td>250</td> <td>265</td> <td>240</td> <td>245</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>As the volume of agricultural labour is being calculated on the basis of fulltime equivalent jobs, no one person can therefore represent more than one AWU. This constraint holds even if it is known that someone is working on agricultural activities for more than the number of hours defining full-time in the Member State concerned).</p> </div> <p>In Farm Structure Surveys of Eurostat, the economic size of a farm is measured in European Size Units (ESU), based on the definition of the Community typology for agricultural holdings (Commission decision 85/377/EEC).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Economic size of an agricultural holding in ESU (European Size Unit): it represents the potential gross value added of the holding. It is obtained by multiplying, for each enterprise on the farm, the relevant gross margin (calculated as a multiannual average at regional level and named standard gross margin) by the area (crops) or the livestock (animal productions). The total standard gross margin of the holding, expressed in euros, is then converted in European Standard Unit (1 ESU = 1,200 € SGM) and evaluates its economic size.</p> </div>	country	DE	EL	ES	FR	CY	LV	LT	LU	AT	PL	PT	RO	hours	1760	2200	1824	1824	2080	1840	2032	2200	2000	2120	1920	1960	days	220	275	228	228	260	230	254	275	250	265	240	245
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Sub-indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farms • Utilised agricultural area • Average area farm size • Distribution of farms according to average area farm size in classes: less than 5 ha UAA, from 5 ha UAA to less than 50 ha UAA, 50 ha UAA and more. • Average economic farm size • Distribution of farms according to average economic farm size in classes: less than 2 ESU, from 2 ESU to less than 100 ESU, 100 ESU and more. • Labour force 																																							
Unit of measurement	<p>Farms : number Utilised agricultural area and area farm size : hectares (ha) Economic farm size : European Size Units (ESU) Labour force : Annual Work Units (AWU) Distributions of farms according to area and economic farm size classes : %</p>																																							
Source	Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2005																																							

Baseline indicator for context	5 - Forestry structure
Measurement of the indicator	This indicator consists in 3 sub-indicators : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Area of forest available for wood supply (FAWS) ▪ Ownership (% area of FAWS under "eligible" ownership) ▪ Average size of private holding (FOWL)
Definition of the indicator	<p><u>Forest available for wood supply</u> (FAWS) is defined as “Forest where any legal, economic, or specific environmental restrictions do not have a significant impact on the supply of wood, which includes: areas where, although there are no such restrictions, harvesting is not taking place, for example areas included in long-term utilization plans or intentions.”</p> <p><u>Public institutions other than State</u> cover in “Forest/other wooded land belonging to cities, municipalities, villages and communes. It includes any publicly owned forest and other wooded land not classified as being "in State ownership"; State ownership meaning owned by national, state and regional governments, or by government-owned corporations; Crown forest and other wooded land.”</p> <p><u>Private ownership</u> covers “Forest/other wooded land owned by individuals, families, co-operatives and corporations which may be engaged in agriculture or other occupations as well as forestry; private forest enterprises and industries; private corporations and other institutions (religious and educational institutions, pension and investment funds, nature conservation societies, etc).”</p> <p><u>Forest and Other Wooded Land (FOWL)</u> consists of :</p> <p><u>Forest</u> defined as “Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent and area of more than 0.5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity in situ. May consist <u>either</u> of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground; <u>or</u> of open forest formations with a continuous vegetation cover in which tree crown cover exceeds 10 percent. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes which have yet to reach a crown density of 10 percent or tree height of 5m are included under forest, as are areas normally forming part of the forest area which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest.”</p> <p><u>Other wooded land</u> defined as “Land either with a tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of 5-10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity in situ; or a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent of trees not able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity in situ (e.g. dwarf or stunted trees) and shrub or bush cover. It excludes areas having the tree, shrub or bush cover specified above but of less than 0.5 ha and width of 20 m, which are classed under "other land"; land predominantly used for agricultural practices.”</p> <p>(TBFRA 2000 definitions)</p>
Sub-indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Area of forest available for wood supply (FAWS) ▪ Ownership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This indicator has 2 subdivisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % FAWS owned by other public institutions (other than State) - % FAWS private - owned ▪ Average size of the private holding of Forest and Other Wooded Land
Unit of measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Area of FAWS : hectares (ha) ▪ Ownership : % ▪ Average size of the private holding of FOWL : hectares (ha)
Source	MCPFE 2007

Baseline indicator for context	6 – Forest productivity
Measurement of the indicator	Average net annual volume increment (FAWS)
Definition of the indicator	Forest productivity is measured by the <u>average net annual increment</u> , i.e. “the average annual volume over the given reference period of gross increment less that of natural losses on all trees to a minimum diameter of 0 cm.” <u>Forest available for wood supply</u> (FAWS) is defined as “Forest where any legal, economic, or specific environmental restrictions do not have a significant impact on the supply of wood, which includes: areas where, although there are no such restrictions, harvesting is not taking place, for

	example areas included in long-term utilization plans or intentions”.
Unit of measurement	m3 overbark / year / ha of FAWS
Source	Temperate and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment 2000 (TBFRA 2000) – UNECE/FAO

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
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Baseline indicator for context	7 - Land cover																																																
Measurement of the indicator	% area in agricultural / forest / natural / artificial classes																																																
Definition of the indicator	<p>Land cover is the actual distribution of forests, water, desert, grassland and other physical features of the land, including those created by human activities. Land use, on the other hand, characterises the human use of a land cover type.</p> <p>The data source used is CORINE Land Cover. CORINE Land Cover databases are obtained through computer assisted interpretation of satellite images acquired in 1990 and 2000, offering the possibility to describe the geographic distribution of specific land cover changes in a geo-referenced approach.</p> <p>CORINE land cover (CLC) describes land cover (and partly land use) with a three-level nomenclature of 44 classes. For the purpose of this indicator, they have been grouped so as to get the four pre-listed classes. CLC was elaborated based on the visual interpretation of satellite images (Spot, Landsat TM and MSS). Ancillary data (aerial photographs, topographic or vegetation maps, statistics, local knowledge) is used to refine interpretation and assign classes. The CLC database is based on a standard production methodology characterised by the following elements: Mapping scale is 1:100 000. Mapping accuracy is 100 m. The minimum mapping unit for the inventory is 25 ha for areas, and 100 m for linear elements.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">LEVEL 1</th> <th style="text-align: left;">LEVEL 2</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Reclassification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Artificial surfaces</td> <td>1.1 Urban fabric</td> <td>Artificial</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1.2 Industrial, commercial and transport units</td> <td>Artificial</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1.3 Mine, dump and construction sites</td> <td>Artificial</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1.4 Artificial, non-agricultural vegetated areas</td> <td>Artificial</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Agricultural areas</td> <td>2.1 Arable land</td> <td>Agricultural</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2.2 Permanent crops</td> <td>Agricultural</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2.3 Pastures</td> <td>Agricultural</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2.4 Heterogeneous agricultural areas</td> <td>Agricultural</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Forest and semi-natural areas</td> <td>3.1 Forests</td> <td>Forest</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3.2 Scrub and/or herbaceous vegetation association</td> <td>Natural</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3.3 Open spaces with little or no vegetation</td> <td>Natural</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Wetlands</td> <td>4.1 Inland wetlands</td> <td>Natural</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4.2 Maritime wetlands</td> <td>Sea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Water bodies</td> <td>5.1 Inland waters</td> <td>Inland Water</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>5.2 Marine waters</td> <td>Sea</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>It should be noted that other sources may give significantly different shares, but CORINE land cover (CLC) has a uniform methodology and nomenclature across Europe. CLC2000 data are especially highly consistent in this context. Moreover, it is the only dataset complete for EU27.</p> <p>As coverage by water (inlands or sea) is not reported, the total of the subdivisions can not sum to 100%</p>	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	Reclassification	1. Artificial surfaces	1.1 Urban fabric	Artificial		1.2 Industrial, commercial and transport units	Artificial		1.3 Mine, dump and construction sites	Artificial		1.4 Artificial, non-agricultural vegetated areas	Artificial	2. Agricultural areas	2.1 Arable land	Agricultural		2.2 Permanent crops	Agricultural		2.3 Pastures	Agricultural		2.4 Heterogeneous agricultural areas	Agricultural	3. Forest and semi-natural areas	3.1 Forests	Forest		3.2 Scrub and/or herbaceous vegetation association	Natural		3.3 Open spaces with little or no vegetation	Natural	4. Wetlands	4.1 Inland wetlands	Natural		4.2 Maritime wetlands	Sea	5. Water bodies	5.1 Inland waters	Inland Water		5.2 Marine waters	Sea
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Subdivisions	<p>The categories of land cover are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural area • Forest area • Natural area • Artificial 																																																
Unit of measurement	%																																																
Source	CORINE Land Cover 2000 (CLC 2000)																																																

Baseline indicator for context	8 – Less Favoured Areas
Measurement of the indicator	% UAA in non LFA / LFA mountain / other LFA / LFA with specific handicaps
Definition of the indicator	The areas eligible for the support for less favoured areas are defined in Council regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 :

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mountain areas or regarded as (areas north of the 62nd parallel and certain adjacent areas) : Art. 50.2 Areas affected by significant natural handicaps : Art. 50.3 (a) Areas affected by specific handicaps : Art. 50. 3 (b) <p>There is a political agreement to revise the designation of the zone to be operational in 2010. In the meantime, the designation based on Council regulation (EC) 1257/1999 is still in force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mountain areas or regarded as (areas north of the 62nd parallel and certain adjacent areas) : Art. 18 Other less-favoured areas : Art. 19 Areas affected by specific handicaps : Art. 20 <p>The collection of the information according to the definition is sometimes difficult, particularly at regional level and for the areas affected by specific handicaps. The information is not systematically reported in Rural Development programs and the only survey collecting this information at community level is the Farm Structure Survey. Part of the UAA may not be covered by this survey (very small farms and common land) and there is no distinction between areas with significant or with specific handicaps.</p>
Subdivision	<p>The categories of areas are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non Less Favoured Areas Less Favoured Areas Mountain other Less Favoured Areas / Less Favoured Areas with significant handicaps Areas with specific handicaps
Unit of measurement	% UAA
Source	DG AGRI - based on notifications of Member States to the European Commission following expert meeting of STAR/RD Committee of 14 Nov. 2007 or of CAP-IDIM. or Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey

Baseline indicator for context	9 - Areas of extensive agriculture
Measurement of the indicator	<p>This indicator consists in 2 sub-indicators :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % Utilised Agricultural Area for extensive arable crops % Utilised Agricultural Area for extensive grazing
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator reflects more the natural conditions than the actual current intensity of production.</p> <p>Extensive agriculture is defined as :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For area under arable crops production (except forage crops), when the regional yield for cereals (excluding rice) is less than 60% of the EU-27 average, For grazing livestock production (cattle, sheep & goats), when the stocking density does not exceed 1 Livestock Unit per hectare of forage area (forage crops, permanent pastures and meadows). <p>Permanent crops (olive trees, vineyards, fruit trees, nuts, etc) are not covered as it was, at this time, not possible to find a satisfactory measurement of extensive production for these enterprises.</p> <p>Cereal yield is a 3 years average.</p> <p>The conversion of animals in livestock unit is made using the coefficients of Art. 131 of Council regulation (EC) 1782/2003 for support for extensive grazing production (i.e. not the coefficients used by Eurostat). The number of cattle less than 6 months is estimated by taken into account only 50% of animals less than 1 year.</p> <p>When possible forage area should also cover common land, a part of the Utilised Agricultural Area of holdings not recorded in Farm Structure Surveys. It could be made using the information on "grass" from land use statistics.</p> <p>The forage crops are defined as characteristic D18 (forage plants) of Farm Structure Surveys (fodder roots and brassicas (D/12) could be added). The forage area does not cover coarse grains (except fodder maize).</p> <p>The evaluation of the extensive character of agriculture should be made at the most detailed geographical level possible.</p> <p>The evaluation of the extensive character of agriculture at Member State level is made by aggregating the geographical units.</p>

Sub-indicators	% UAA for extensive arable crops % UAA for extensive grazing
Unit of measurement	% UAA
Source	Eurostat - Farm Structure Survey MT : communication to the European Commission during the discussion on Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 (LFA redesignation)

Baseline indicator for context	10 – Natura 2000 area
Measurement of the indicator	This indicator consists in 3 sub-indicators : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of territory under Natura 2000 ▪ % UAA under Natura 2000 ▪ % forest area under Natura 2000
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator provides information on the preservation of the natural environment and landscape and the protection and improvement of natural resources. Under Natura 2000 a network of areas is designated to conserve natural habitats and species of wildlife which are rare, endangered or vulnerable in the European Community.</p> <p>The Natura 2000 network consists of sites :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • designated by Member States as <u>special protection areas</u> (SPA) under the Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979), • those proposed by Member States as <u>proposed sites of Community interest</u> (pSCI) and later designated as <u>special areas of conservation</u> (SAC) under the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992). <p>For the Special Protection Areas designated under the Birds Directive, the responsibility for designation lies entirely with the Member States. The Commission (DG ENV) has to be informed when new areas are designated or existing areas are modified. The information received on new or revised areas is passed on to the European Topic Centre on Biodiversity (ETC_BD), who regularly produces consolidated versions of the SPA database for the whole EU.</p> <p>For the now proposed Sites of Community Importance, which are now Sites of Community Importance and will in the future be Special Conservation Areas under the Habitats Directive, there is a three-stage process that starts with the proposal by Member States. The proposals are irregularly transferred to the Commission who evaluates with the ETC_BD and independent experts whether or not the proposed sites ensure sufficient protection and, on the basis of that evaluation, ask the Member States to propose more sites whenever necessary. The ETC_BD regularly (about twice a year) compiles all the information received into a single EU database.</p> <p>The lists of sites foreseen in the Habitats Directive are divided in seven bio-geographic regions (Pannonian, Boreal, Continental, Atlantic, Alpine, Macaronesian and Mediterranean) within the territory of the Union. The first list for the Macaronesian region was agreed in December 2001. The second list was adopted in December 2003 for the Alpine region, followed in 2004 by the lists for the Continental and Atlantic regions. The list for the Boreal region was adopted in 2005, and the list for the Mediterranean region in 2006. The lists are established on the basis of proposals made by the Member States, which are subsequently evaluated with the assistance of the European Environment Agency.</p> <p>The Natura 2000 sites include different types of European ecosystems. Some sites are in coastal areas, or in open marine waters, some contain lakes or are riverine, and many include forest and farmland. For calculating an improved version of this indicator geo-referenced information was required. The data sets used consist of the Natura 2000 geodatabase and CORINE land cover 2000. While CLC 2000 categories do not fully correspond to the statistical definitions of agricultural area (UAA) or forests the CLC data set allows a geographically accurate overlay of land use data with Natura 2000 site boundaries.</p>
Sub-indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of territory under Natura 2000 Natura 2000 being SPA & SPI, territory meaning terrestrial area. ▪ % of UAA under Natura 2000

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of forest area under Natura 2000
Unit of measurement	%
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natura 2000 geodatabase provided by ETC BD <p>Please note that the situation regarding Natura 2000 sites is constantly evolving and therefore these data represent only a 'snap-shot' of the situation at the date precised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member State territory: CLC 2000 database • Total farmland : CLC 2000 classes 2xx and 321 • Forest area : CLC 2000 classes 31x

Baseline indicator for context	11 – Biodiversity: Protected forest
Measurement of the indicator	% FOWL protected to conserve biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements (MCPFE 4.9, classes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 & 2)
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator relates to Forest and Other Wooded Land (FOWL)</p> <p>Protected areas per se focus on the conservation of biological diversity and the maintenance of natural ecological processes. Protected areas are included as a main pillar in nature conservation laws in all European countries and represent one of the oldest instrument for protecting nature and natural resources.</p> <p>In 2002 new Assessment Guidelines for Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land in Europe were elaborated and adopted by the MCPFE.</p> <p><u>Protected and protective forests and other wooded land</u> have to comply with the following general principles in order to be assigned according to the MCPFE Assessment Guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of legal basis - Long term commitment (minimum 20 years) - Explicit designation for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements or protective functions of forest and other wooded land
Subdivisions	<p>This indicator is further broken down according to the MCPFE class of protection, which is defined by the management objective and restrictions to interventions as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Class 1: Main Management Objective 'Biodiversity'</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Class 1.1: 'No Active Intervention'</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The main management objective is biodiversity. → No active, direct human intervention is taking place → Activities other than limited public access and non-destructive research not detrimental to the management objective are prevented in the protected area - <u>Class 1.2: 'Minimum Intervention'</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The main management objective is biodiversity → Human intervention is limited to a minimum → Activities other than those listed below are prevented in the protected area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ungulate/game control - Control of diseases/insect outbreaks - Public access - Fire intervention - Non-destructive research not detrimental to the management objective - Subsistence resource use - <u>Class 1.3: 'Conservation Through Active Management'</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The main management objective is biodiversity → A management with active interventions directed to achieve the specific conservation goal of the protected area is taking place → Any resource extraction, harvesting, silvicultural measures detrimental to the management objective as well as other activities negatively affecting the conservation goal are prevented in the protected area

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Class 2: Main Management Objective 'Protection of Landscapes and Specific Natural Elements'</u> → Interventions are clearly directed to achieve the management goals of landscape diversity, cultural, aesthetic, spiritual and historical values, recreation and specific natural elements → The use of forest resources is restricted → A clear long-term commitment and an explicit designation as specific protection regime defining a limited area is existing → Activities negatively affecting characteristics of landscapes or/and specific natural elements mentioned are prevented in the protected area
Unit of measurement	% FOWL
Source	MCPFE 2007

Baseline indicator for context	12 – Development of forest area
Measurement of the indicator	Average annual increase of forest and other wooded land areas
Definition of the indicator	<p>The annual average increase is calculated by observing the change over a certain number of years.</p> <p>As applied for the Global Forest Resources Assessment Update in 2005 (FAO, FRA 2005), the definitions of forest and other wooded land are as follows:</p> <p><u>-Forest</u> Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i>. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.</p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters <i>in situ</i>. Areas under reforestation that have not yet reached but are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and a tree height of 5 m are included, as are temporarily unstocked areas, resulting from human intervention or natural causes, which are expected to regenerate. 2. Includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that height and canopy cover criteria are met. 3. Includes forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest. 4. Includes windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and width of more than 20 m. 5. Includes plantations primarily used for forestry or protection purposes, such as rubberwood plantations and cork oak stands. 6. Excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems, for example in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems. The term also excludes trees in urban parks and gardens. <p><u>-Other wooded land</u> Land not classified as Forest, spanning more than 0.5 hectares; with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of 5-10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i>; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees above 10 percent. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.</p>
Unit of measurement	Ha/year
Source	Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 (FRA 2005) - FAO Temperate and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment 2000 (TBFRA 2000) - UNECE/FAO

Baseline indicator for context	13 – Forest ecosystem health
Measurement of the indicator	% trees / conifers / broadleaved in defoliation classes 2-4
Definition of the indicator	<p>Deposition of air pollutants on forests is a major stress factor that has been shown to damage leaves and needles or to change soil and water condition and thus affect forest tree health, ground vegetation composition, and ecosystem stability. Air pollution may also predispose trees to the effects of droughts and attacks by fungi and insects.</p> <p>The most important measure used to assess forest condition or health is crown density</p>

	<p>or defoliation, a measurement of the amount of foliage that a tree carries. By definition, a tree with defoliation greater than 25% is classified as 'damaged'. This comprises the defoliation classes 'moderately damaged' (class 2), 'severely damaged' (class 3), and 'dead' (class 4).</p> <p>Depositions and defoliation are continuously monitored under the UNECE convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) by the UNECE International Co-operative Programme on the Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests (ICP Forests).</p>
Subdivision	<p>This indicator is further broken down according to the species groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defoliation, all trees - Defoliation, coniferous trees - Defoliation, broadleaved trees
Unit of measurement	% of sampled trees in defoliation classes 2-4
Source	JRC Ispra, on the basis of ICP forest

Baseline indicator for context	14 – Water quality
Measurement of the indicator	% territory designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zone
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator aims at giving an idea of the scale of water quality problems and the political importance devoted to this issue.</p> <p>Nitrate vulnerable zones are areas that are under a regime of specific legal requirements aiming at the reduction of water pollution from agricultural sources.</p> <p>The "Territory designed as Nitrate Vulnerable Zone" are the areas of land in the national territory that a Member State has designated as vulnerable zone and notified to the Commission in application of provisions of Article 3(2) and (4) of the Council Directive 91/676/EEC.</p> <p>Note that, the territory designed as Nitrate Vulnerable Zone corresponds to the whole national territory in the case of Member States that, based on provisions of Article 3(4) of Council Directive 91/676/EEC, are exempt from the obligation to identify specific vulnerable zones because they have established and apply action programmes throughout their national territory.</p>
Unit of measurement	% territory
Source	DG ENV

Baseline indicator for context	15 - Water use
Measurement of the indicator	% irrigated UAA
Definition of the indicator	<p>Agriculture is an essential driving force in the management of water use. New production methods and irrigation play an important role in the development of the agricultural sector, but improvements in agricultural productivity often put a great pressure on natural resources. That is the case of water use for irrigation, especially during dry periods.</p> <p>According to the definition applied in Farm Structure Surveys of Eurostat (Reg. 571/88 and Commission Decision 2000/115) :</p> <p><u>Irrigated area</u> is defined as the area of irrigated crops, i.e. the area of crops which have actually been irrigated at least once during the 12 months prior to the survey date. Crops under glass and kitchen gardens, which are almost always irrigated, should not be included.</p> <p><u>Utilised Agricultural Area</u> consists in the total area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops and kitchen gardens.</p> <p>To ensure consistency with what is measured under "irrigated area", one should take out of total UAA the area of crops under glass and kitchen gardens. Nevertheless, this causes negligible change.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2005

Baseline indicator for context	16 - Protective forests concerning primarily soil, water and other ecosystem functions
Measurement of the indicator	FOWL area managed primarily for soil & water protection (MCPFE 5.1 class 3.1)
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator corresponds to MCPFE (Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe) indicator number 5.1 “Protective forests – soil, water and other ecosystem functions”, class 3.1.</p> <p>It relates to Forest and Other Wooded Land (FOWL)</p> <p>Forests play important roles in the protection of soil or the surface under the forest cover, for instance, for protection against erosion. Forests are also essential for the maintenance of water resources and of water cycles such as the protection of water reservoirs or filtering of water, modification of water cycle and run-off. In addition, protective forests guarantee other important ecosystem functions, like the maintenance of clean air, stabilization of local climate, securing the timber line in alpine and polar areas, etc.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, the <u>forest and other wooded land</u> where the above-stated protective functions are the primary management objective have to be designed in compliance to the “MCPFE Assessment Guidelines for Protected and Protective Forest and Other Wooded Land in Europe”, class 3: “Main management objective “Protective Functions”, subclass 3.1: “Management clearly directed to protect soil and its properties or water quality and quantity or other forest ecosystem functions”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Designated protective areas comply the following principles:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of legal basis - Long term commitment (minimum 20 years) - Explicit designation for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements or protective functions of forest and other wooded land • <u>Class 3: Main management objective “Protective Functions’ implies that:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The management is clearly directed to protect soil and its properties or water quality and quantity of other ecosystem functions (class 3.1), or to protect infrastructure and managed natural resources against natural hazards (class 3.2). - Forests and other wooded lands are explicitly designed to fulfill protective functions in management plans or other legally authorized equivalents. - Any operation negatively affecting soil or water or the ability to protect other ecosystem functions, or the ability to protect infrastructure and managed natural resources against natural hazards is prevented.
Unit of measurement	%
Source	MCPFE 2007

AXIS 3	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS AND ENCOURAGING DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
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Baseline indicator for context	17 – Population density
Measurement of the indicator	Population density
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator consists in the density of the average total population, i.e. the ratio of the population of a territory on a given date to the size of the territory.</p> <p>Most Member States calculate the average population as the arithmetic mean of the population on 1st January for two consecutive years, with the exception of Germany (average of twelve monthly figures), Ireland (mid-April population), United Kingdom (30 June population), Denmark, Spain and Netherlands (1st July registered population).</p> <p>Area refers to the total land area.</p>
Unit of measurement	Inhabitants / km ²
Source	Eurostat

Baseline indicator for context	18 - Age structure
Measurement of the indicator	% people aged (0-14) y.o. / (15-64) y.o. / >=65 y.o. in total population
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator covers the age structure of the whole population. The following age groups are defined for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of people aged 0-14 years old • Share of people aged 15-64 years old • Share of people aged 65 years old and over <p>Population can be either the population on 1 January or the average population during the year. Unless otherwise stipulated, the population on 1 January is used consisting in the inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population is based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.</p>
Subdivision	<p>This indicator is broken down according to the following age groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of people aged 0-14 years old • Share of people aged 15-64 years old • Share of people aged 65 years old and over
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Eurostat

Baseline indicator for context	19 - Structure of the Economy
Measurement of the indicator	% GVA by branch (Primary / Secondary / Tertiary sector)
Definition of the indicator	<p><u>GVA</u> is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption.</p> <p>Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices.</p> <p>Primary sector covers divisions 01 to 05 or branches A & B of NACE rev.1.1. Secondary sector covers divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F of NACE rev.1.1. Tertiary sector covers divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1. Total refers to GVA in branches A to P of NACE rev.1.1.</p>
Subdivision	<p>This indicator is broken down by branches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of GVA in primary sector • Share of GVA in secondary sector • Share of GVA in tertiary sector
Unit of measurement	%
Source	Eurostat - Economic accounts-ESA95
	At national level, the following series is more up-to-date, and has been used for the

	calculation of the EU aggregates: National accounts (including GDP) - Breakdown by 6 branches
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Baseline indicator for context	20 – Structure of employment
Measurement of the indicator	% employment by branch (Primary / Secondary / Tertiary sector)
Definition of the indicator	<p>In Economic Accounts, total employment (ESA 1995, 11.11) covers all persons – both employees and the self-employed - in a specific region.</p> <p>In the European Union Labour Force Survey, employment covers all persons in employment that are aged 15 year and having work for pay or profit regardless the number of hours per week.</p> <p>Preferred source is the Economic Accounts.</p> <p>Primary sector covers divisions 01 to 05 or branches A & B of NACE rev.1.1. Secondary sector covers divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F of NACE rev.1.1. Tertiary sector covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Economic Accounts divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1. • In Labour Force Survey branches G to Q of NACE rev.1.1. <p>Total refers to employment in branches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Economic Accounts: A to P of NACE rev.1.1. • In Labour Force Survey A to Q of NACE rev.1.1.
Subdivision	<p>This indicator is broken down by branches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of employment in primary sector • Share of employment in secondary sector • Share of employment in tertiary sector
Unit of measurement	% Employment
Source	Eurostat - Economic accounts-ESA95 / Labour Force Survey

Baseline indicator for context	21 – Long-term unemployment
Measurement of the indicator	% long-term unemployment (as a share of active population)
Definition of the indicator	<p>The long-term unemployment rate is the share of unemployed persons since 12 months or more in the total number of active persons in the labour market (according to the methodology of the EU Structural Indicators).</p> <p>Unemployed persons are all persons aged 15 to 74 who were not employed during the reference week, had actively sought work during the past four weeks and were ready to begin work immediately or within two weeks.</p> <p>The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of the search for a job or as the length of the period since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of search for a job).</p> <p>Active persons are those who are either employed or unemployed, employed persons being all persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week worked at least on hour for pay or profit, or who were temporarily absent from such work. Family workers are included.</p> <p>All these terms refer to the European Union Labour Force Survey.</p>
Unit of measurement	% of active population
Source	Eurostat - Labour Force Survey

Baseline indicator for context	22 - Educational attainment
Measurement of the indicator	% adults (25_64) with Medium & High educational attainment
Definition of the indicator	<p><u>Educational attainment</u> of a person is the highest level of an educational programme the person has successfully completed. The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 1997 is the standard classification on educational attainment at EU level.</p> <p>The expression 'level successfully completed' must be associated with obtaining a certificate or a diploma.</p> <p>The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding "no answers" to the question 'highest level of education successfully completed'. Both the numerator and the denominator come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.</p> <p>Based on ISCED 1997, the following levels are taken into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low: ISCED levels 0 to 2 i.e. pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education. Persons with no education (illiterate) are included in the code ISCED 0. - Medium: ISCED levels 3 & 4 i.e. upper secondary and post secondary non-tertiary education. - High: ISCED levels 5 & 6 i.e. tertiary education.
Unit of measurement	% of adults (25_64 y.o.)
Source	Eurostat - Labour Force Survey

Baseline indicator for context	23 - Internet infrastructure
Measurement of the indicator	DSL coverage
Definition of the indicator	<p>DSL coverage is the percentage of the population that is depending on switches equipped for DSL (Digital Subscriber Line) and / or living in houses passed by an upgraded cable. This includes individuals and businesses located too far away from the switches to be reached, underestimating effective coverage.</p> <p>A 2004 Commission Communication {COM(2004) 369: "Connecting Europe at High Speed: National Broadband Strategies"} gave the following definition for broadband: "a wide range of technologies that have been developed to support the delivery of innovative interactive services, equipped with always-on functionality, providing broad bandwidth capacity that evolves over time, and allowing the simultaneous use of both voice and data services."</p> <p>The two main access technologies are DSL and cable modem. Deployment of cable modem in scarcely populated areas involves high costs and is not expected to have a significant impact. Moreover, the two access technologies are often overlapping.</p> <p>The data are collected through a survey of telecom operators. As telecom operators are not able to make the difference between residential and business use, broadband data are typically presented in terms of population. This same methodology is used by the Communication Committee (which is made of national regulatory authorities and provide the official data on broadband penetration also for the structural indicators) and by for example the OECD.</p>
Unit of measurement	% population
Source	<p>DG INFSO</p> <p>The file is from Idate, a consultant that made a study for DG INFSO on development of broadband access and providing the breakdown rural/suburban/urban areas A presentation of results will shortly be available in the Benchmarking section of Europa i2010 website.</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/eeurope/i2010/benchmarking/index_en.htm</p>
Notes	<p>Caution: this breakdown rural / suburban / urban areas differs from the OECD definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban areas: areas with population density > 500 inhabitants /km² • Suburban areas: areas with population density > 100 and < 500 inhabitants /km² • Rural areas: areas with population density < 100 inhabitants /km²

