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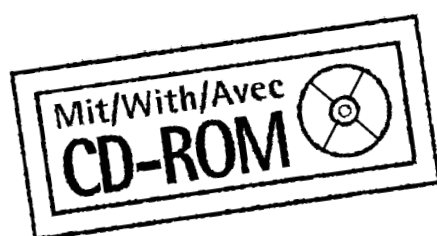
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Special issue:
Farm Structure Survey 2003



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Symbols and abbreviations

used in this publication

Symbols

-	not applicable
:	data not available
0	0 or less than half of the unit
%	Percent

Abbreviations

AWU	Annual Work Unit
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CMO	Common Market Organisation
COSPC	Cereals, oilseeds and protein crops
ESU	European Size Unit
EU	European Union
EU-15	European Union (15 Member States)
EU-25	European Union (25 Member States)
GI	Geographical identification
ha	Hectare
hold.	Agricultural holding
LFA	Less Favoured Area
LFD	Labour Force, Direct (see methodological notes)
LSU	Livestock Unit
Mio.	Million
NMS-10	10 new EU Member States
MS	Member State
pers.	Person
SGM	Standard Gross Margin
UAA	[Utilised] Agricultural Area

Geographical acronyms

EU		European Union
EU-25		after 1 st May 2004
EU-15	NMS-10	before
BE		Belgium
	CZ	Czech Republic
DK		Denmark
DE		Germany
	EE	Estonia
EL		Greece
ES		Spain
FR		France
IE		Ireland
IT		Italy
	CY	Cyprus
	LV	Latvia
	LT	Lithuania
LU		Luxembourg
	HU	Hungary
	MT	Malta
NL		Netherlands
AT		Austria
	PL	Poland
PT		Portugal
	SI	Slovenia
	SK	Slovakia
FI		Finland
SE		Sweden
UK		United Kingdom

EFTA:

NO Norway

Candidate Countries:

BG Bulgaria

RO Romania

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CHAPTER I

METHODOLOGY OF THE SURVEY 2003

1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings, also referred to as farm structure surveys (FSS), is to obtain reliable data, at regular intervals, on the structure of agricultural holdings in the European Union, in particular on land use, livestock and farm labour force. Farm structure surveys are carried out at intervals of two to three years. Approximately every ten years (1970/71, 1979/80, 1989/90 and 1999/2000), a full scope survey is carried out in the form of an agricultural census. In the inter-censal period, the farm structure surveys are carried out as sample surveys, in most of the Member States.

With the first survey conducted in 1966/67, the survey of 2003 is now the fourteenth FSS. It is the first FSS which was carried out in all Member States of EU-25.

After having briefly described the methodology of the survey 2003 (chapter I), the present publication presents the main results analysing some key indicators (chapter II), describing some production sectors (chapter III) and providing useful figures through summary tables (chapter IV). The methodological chapter enables the reader to understand correctly the specific concepts and assumptions used as well as the limits of the provided figures. For deeper methodological information, an attached CD-Rom provides further information on the legal basis and the national methodological reports. The analysed key indicators are the number of holdings, agricultural area, farm labour force, economic size of the holdings, type of activity and system of farming, main crops and livestock. Where possible, the results are compared with those from the 1999/2000 agricultural census. The farms types are compared on the basis of Community figures. Finally the summary tables provide national and Community figures on four sets of indicators (labour force, holdings, land use and livestock).

To make this publication as readable as possible, only a summary of the FSS results is presented here. More detailed results can be found in the Eurofarm database, accessible through the free dissemination database at Eurostat's website <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat> (theme 5: agriculture, forestry and fisheries).

2. METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

The methodology underlying, at Community level, the farm structure surveys is set down in Community legislation. The FSS 2003 was implemented between 1 December 2002 and 1 March 2004 according to the following Community Regulations and Decisions:

Designation	Legal basis	Official Journal
Survey organisation	Council Regulation 571/88/EEC	L 56 of 2.3.1988
	Council Regulation 2467/96/EC	L 335 of 24.12.1996
List of characteristics	Commission Regulation 143/2002/EC	L 24 of 26. 1. 2002
Transmission of results	Commission Regulation 68/2003/EC	L 12 of 17. 1. 2003
Definition of characteristics	Commission Regulation 1444/2002/EC	L 216 of 12. 8. 2002
Community typology	Commission Decisions 85/377/EEC 94/376/EC 96/363/EC 1999/725/EC 2003/369/EC	L 220 of 17. 8. 1985 L 171 of 6. 7. 1994 L 163 of 2. 7. 1996 L 291 of 13. 11. 1999 L 127 of 23. 5. 2003

These texts can all be found, in all available language versions, on the enclosed CD-ROM. At the same time, the CD-ROM includes detailed methodological reports, prepared by the national Statistical Offices, with information regarding the organization and methodology of the farm structure surveys in the individual Member States, and the national questionnaires used for the surveys.

The remainder of this chapter provides information on key definitions, the thresholds and scope of the surveys in the Member States, reference periods and national exceptions.

2.1. DEFINITIONS

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING AND TYPOLOGY

The basic unit underlying the Community farm structure survey is the agricultural **holding**. A holding is defined as a technical-economic unit under single management engaged in agricultural production.

For each activity (“*enterprise*”) on a holding, or: farm, (e.g. wheat, dairy cow or vineyard), a **standard gross margin (SGM)** is estimated, based on the area (or the number of heads) and a regional coefficient. The sum of all margins, for all activities of a given farm, is referred to as the **economic size** of that farm. The economic size is expressed in **European Size Units (ESU)**, 1 ESU being equal to 1200 Euro of SGM. The SGMs used for the purpose of the FSS 2003 refer to the average of the years 1999, 2000 and 2001 (SGMs “2000”).

In the community typology, each holding is classified by its economic size and its **type of farming**. The type of farming is determined on the basis of the relative importance of the individual activities carried out by a given farm. For instance, a farm where breeding sows account for more than 2/3 of the economic size is classified as *specialist pig rearing* (type 5011). Depending on the level of aggregation, farms are grouped into 8 to 70 types.

LAND AND LIVESTOCK

The **utilised agricultural area (UAA)** is the total of arable land, permanent pasture and meadows, land used for permanent crops and kitchen gardens. The UAA excludes unutilised agricultural land, woodland and land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, etc. For the purpose of this publication, we will in general refer to the utilised agricultural area calling it, for the sake of simplicity, just “**agricultural area**” (AA).

For certain purposes, one needs to aggregate various categories of livestock, e.g. piglets, breeding sows and other pigs. The coefficients used to this end, are the so-called **Livestock Units (LSU)**. The LSU are related to the feed requirements of the individual animal categories. The following LSU coefficients are used in the framework of the FSS:

Livestock category	LSU per head	Livestock category	LSU per head
Bovine animals		Pigs	
under 1 year old	0.400	piglets	0.027
1 but less than 1 years	0.700	breeding sows	0.500
Male, 2 years old and over	1.000	other pigs	0.300
heifers, 2 years old and over	0.800	Poultry	
Dairy cows	1.000	broilers	0.007
other cows	0.800	laying hens	0.014
Sheep and goats	0.100	other poultry	0.030
Equidae	0.800	Rabbits, breeding females	0.020

The **less-favoured areas** (LFA) include mountain areas, in which farming is necessary to protect the countryside, particularly for reasons of protection against erosion. The LFA also include areas where the maintenance of a minimum population or the conservation of the countryside are not assured (OJ L142 of 2.6.97). At the reference date of the FSS 2003, LFAs had not yet been defined in the then 10 Candidate Countries (i.e. the 10 New Member States).

FARM LABOUR FORCE

Farm work is every type of work on the holding which contributes to the production of the agricultural products¹, to the maintenance of the holding's storage capacities of these products, or to activities directly derived from these productive actions. Organisation and management of the farm (buying and selling, accounting, etc.) are also included.

Work for the private household of the holder(s)/partners or the manager(s) and their families is not considered as farm work on the holding. Any forestry, hunting, fishery or fish farming operation are excluded from farm work on the holding. (A limited amount of such work carried out by an agricultural worker could be, however, included if it is impossible to measure it separately.)

The **farm labour force** includes all persons having completed their compulsory education (having reached school-leaving age) who carried out farm work on the holding under survey during the 12 months up to the survey day. The figures include the holders, even when not working on the holding, whereas their spouses are accounted only if they carry out farm work on the holding.

In the tables and analysis a term *labour force* refers to direct labour force i.e. persons directly employed by the holding, work for sub-contractors is not accounted here.

FARM LABOUR FORCE (direct labour force)				
Family labour force			Non-family labour force	
holder	spouse	other family members	regularly employed	non-regularly employed
Regular labour force				
Labour input of contractors (not employed directly by the holding)				

Regular labour force²: a category based on the availability of the labour force for the holding; it covers family labour force (even those who were working accidentally on the holding) and permanently employed (regular) non-family workers.

Holder and manager: the **holder** is the natural person (*sole holder* or group of individuals) or the legal person (e.g. a cooperative, an institution) 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. On the group holdings, only the main holder (one person) is accounted. The **manager** is the natural person 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.

¹ See Annex II of Commission Decision (2000/115/EC) for the list of agricultural products referred to in the definition of farm work.

² **Note:** Some concepts and aggregates concerning farm labour force are in use for data dissemination and thus are not mentioned in the relevant part of legislation concerning farm structure survey.

Family labour force: family labour force accounts the holder and the members of his family who carried out farm work (including all persons of retiring age who continue to work on the holding). In the framework of the FSS 2003, information was also collected on spouses not working on the farm. For the purpose of this publication, this group has not been included in the farm labour force.

Non family regular labour force: paid employees (employed by the holding) who carried out farm work every week during the 12 months preceding the survey (irrespective the length of the working week). Persons who worked only for part of that period are also considered as the regularly employed in case it was caused by: special conditions of production, holidays/sickness, commencement/cessation of employment (i.e. those who changed employment during a year), stoppage of agricultural activity of the holding due to accidental causes (flooding, fire etc.).

Non family non regular labour force: short term seasonal workers (employed by the holding), e.g. labour engaged solely as fruit or vegetable pickers. In this case only the time worked is recorded (and thus, information available only in terms of annual work units).

Taking into account a considerable degree of part-time work in agriculture and opportunities for part-time work in other sectors of the economy – information on employment in agriculture is given also in annual work units. An **Annual Work Unit (AWU)** is equivalent to fulltime 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 a worker is 1800 hours (225 working days of 8 hours per day), unless national provisions governing contracts of employment are specified (see following table 1).

country	DE	EL	ES	FR	CY	LV	LT	LU	AT	PL	PT	RO	NO
hours	1760	2200	1824	1824	2080	1840	2032	2200	2000	2120	1920	1960	1845
days	220	275	228	228	260	230	254	275	250	265	240	245	230.6

Table 1: yearly working time corresponding to 1 AWU

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.

2.2. THRESHOLDS AND SCOPE OF THE PRESENT ANALYSIS

Due to differences across the 25 Member States as regards the coverage of units with an economic size less than 1 ESU, this analysis is focusing on the holdings of at least 1 ESU.

Country	Holdings which SGM < 1 ESU, as % of the...	
	... number of holdings	... SGM
BE	4.1	0.0
CZ	45.4	0.6
DK	0.0	0.0
DE	5.4	0.1
EE	60.5	9.0
EL	20.6	1.8
ES	14.2	0.5
FR	7.8	0.1
IE	6.3	0.1
IT	27.4	1.4
CY	37.1	2.7
LV	58.4	14.6
LT	67.2	22.7
LU	6.0	0.1
HU	79.2	11.0
MT	33.6	1.5
NL	0.2	0.0
AT	19.1	0.4
PL	51.4	5.2
PT	24.5	2.3
SI	20.4	2.9
SK	83.0	4.5
FI	1.1	0.0
SE	11.3	0.2
UK	35.2	0.1
EU15	18.9	0.5
NC10	58.5	6.1
EU25	33.4	1.0
RO	73.0	24.7

Table 2:
The "forgotten" surveyed holdings

A person growing one foot of mint on his balcony is not accounted as a farmer in the agricultural surveys, despite mint is an agricultural product. Indeed, recording such an activity would have a high cost for an extremely small benefit in terms of precision. Therefore a survey **threshold** is defined, under which a unit is not taken as an agricultural holding.

It is difficult to define simple threshold measures that are meaningful for all types of farming given the diversity of farming activities (e.g. production under glass, meadows, livestock production). The threshold must then be either defined for each production or based on a measurement, common to every agricultural activity (enterprise).

The national FSS must cover 99% of the agricultural activity, which is measured by the SGM. This requires much information about the farms and complex calculations. Since, on the ground, the surveyors can not collect first the information and decide afterwards whether the unit has to be surveyed, the surveyor thresholds are expressed as simple measurements and each Member State defines its own set of thresholds.

The **marginal costs** of a threshold change, expressed in number of holdings, are very high because the not yet accounted farms are smaller and smaller. For instance, increasing the range of the agricultural activity by 0.1% could mean increasing the number of holdings by 20%.

The various thresholds make the FSS results the most relevant at national level. The comparability between MSs is good but the analysis of small holdings must be advised. For instance, the *number of holdings under 1 ha AA* should rather be labelled *number of holdings over national threshold and under 1 ha AA*. Such a methodological limit became stronger after the enlargement. Indeed the number of very small units is huge in some new Member States.

Setting up a Community threshold is the best way to make the farms of various countries comparable for analysis. Because Eurostat is free of the ground constraints of the surveyors, the SGM has been used at a symbolic level of 1 ESU. So the FSS 2003 results displayed in the present publication concern the holdings which SGM is at least 1 ESU.

The marginal costs are high relatively to the number of holdings and one about of three surveyed holdings is out of the analysis (58.5% in NMS-10). Nevertheless, the surveyed holdings under 1 ESU account for only 1 % of the SGM (6.1 % in NMS-10).

Country	Survey threshold
BE	no threshold (the definition of agricultural holding matches to the legislation on FSS)
CZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 1 ha UAA, or - at least 0.15 ha intensive crop (orchards, vegetables, glowers), or - at least 0.1 ha vineyards, or - at least 0.03 ha area under cover, or - at least 1 cattle, or - at least 2 pigs, or - at least 4 sheep and goats, or - at least 50 poultry, or - at least 100 rabbits or furry animals.
DK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 5 ha UAA, or - at least 4000 standard gross margin at 1990 prices
DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 2 ha UAA, or - at least 8 bovines or pigs, or - at least 20 sheep, or - at least 200 laying hens or pullets or cull layers and other hens or geese, ducks and turkeys, or - 0.3 ha of vineyard or orchards (incl non-yielding), or hops or tobacco or nurseries or medical plants and herbs or market garden seeds for sale, or - 0.03 ha of vegetables, flowers or ornamental plants under glass for sale
EE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 1 ha UAA, or - less than 1 ha UAA, but agricultural products are mainly for sale or at least 1 ESU economic size
EL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 0.1 ha UAA, or - at least 0.05 ha greenhouses, or - at least 1 cow or 2 other "large" animals (ox, horse, donkey, mule), or - at least 5 "small" animals (sheep, goat, pig), or - at least 50 poultry, or - at least 20 beehives, or - at least 5 ostriches
ES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 1 ha UAA, or - at least 0.2 ha UAA under vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants (openair or under cover), crops in greenhouses or irrigated fruit trees (incl. citrus) or nurseries, or - at least 1 LSU with at least 0.75 ESU in AC 1999
FR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 1 ha UAA, or - at least 0.2 ha under specialized crops (hops; tobacco; seeds of vegetables-, flowers-, forage and industrial plants; aromatic and medicinal plants and herbs; fresh vegetables; flowers and ornamental plants; vineyards; orchards; nurseries), or - at least a minimal agricultural production: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 1 male livestock (bull, stallion, ram, breeding ass, boar, he-goat) used regularly for covering, or 1 breeding mare or mule, cow, sow, or 2 cattle over 2 years old, or 6 breeding ewes or goats, or 10 breeding rabbits, or - at least 100 laying hens, or 10 beehives, or incubator for at least 1000 eggs, or - existence of activity of horse breeding (at least 1 mare), fur farming or game breeding, or - annual production at least: 2 horses, or 10 sheep or goats for slaughter; 5 battery calves or pigs; 200 rabbits or 500 hens for meat; 50 force-fed poultry; 10 000 eggs, or - at least 0.2 ha asparagus or cabbage for sauerkraut, 0.15 ha strawberries, 0.05 ha fresh vegetables or flowers and ornamental plants, 0.1 ha vineyards of wine with appellation of origin, 0.05 ha Champagne vineyards or nurseries, or - at least 40 isolated fruit trees in production, or - the production of the previous agricultural year at least 2 tons of endives, 1 ton of mushrooms or cress for sale
IE	no threshold
IT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 1 ha UAA, or - less than 1 ha UAA, but: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 2500 euro production is intended for sale, or - the production exceeds certain physical threshold

Country	Survey threshold
CY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 0.1 ha total area, or - at least 0.05 ha under glass, or - at least 1 cow, or - at least 2 other "large" animals (ox, horse, donkey, mule), or - at least 5 "small" animals (sheep, goat, pig), or - at least 50 chickens, or - at least 20 beehives, or
LV	no threshold for active farms non-active holdings owned by natural person: at least 20 ha UAA
LT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 1 ha agricultural area (excl. leased land); - less than 1 ha agricultural area, but annual income from agricultural activity at least 5000 Lithuanian Litas (~ 1300 euros)
LU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 1 ha UAA, or - less than 1 ha UAA but: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vegetable, fruit or flower crops, nurseries and willow beds for commercial purpose, or - at least 0.1 ha vineyards, or - commercial livestock enterprises
HU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0.15 ha productive land area (UAA+ pasture/meadow, forest, fish-pond, reed), or - 0.05 ha orchards or vineyards jointly or severally, or - 1 head of cattle, pig, sheep, horse, goat, or buffalo, or - 50 heads of poultry, or - 25 heads of rabbits, furry animals, pigeons for slaughter, or - 5 bee colonies, or - 0.01 ha area under cover, or - 0.005 ha area of mushroom legal enterprises: have reported agric. activity as major or supplementary activity (no threshold)
MT	no threshold
NL	3 NGE (Nederlandse Grootte Eenheid; 1 NGE ~1375 euro)
AT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 1 ha UAA, or - at least 0.25 ha commercial vineyards, or - at least 0.15 ha intensive fruit tree area, or - at least 0.10 ha under berries, strawberry, vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants, vine, forest and tree nurseries, or under cover, or - mushroom production for sale, or - at least 3 cattle, 5 pigs, 10 sheep-goats or 100 poultry, or 20 bee-hives, or - at least 3 ha forestry area
PL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 0.1 ha agricultural area, or - less than 0.1 ha, but having livestock of at least <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 cattle, horse, sow or bee-hive, or - 5 pigs or breeding female furry animals (incl. rabbits), or - 3 sheep/goats, or - 30 poultry legal enterprises: no threshold
PT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 1 ha UAA, or - less than 1 ha UAA, but with main crop - at least 0.05 ha flowers or ornamental plants, greenhouses or aromatic plants, or - at least 0.1 ha of intensive horticulture or seed and seedlings of fodder or other herbaceous plants, or - at least 0.2 ha industrial crops or orchards/vineyards, or - at least 50 ares olive plantation or potato or extensive horticulture, or - at least 1 ton of mushroom production, or <div> - livestock on the day of interview <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 fattening pigs; or - 2 cattle 2 years old or more or breeding ostriches; or - 100 laying hens, or </div> <div> - livestock over the farming year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 250 geese, turkeys or guinea fowls, or - 15 ostriches, or </div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 1 breeding cattle or breeding sow; or - 6 ewes or nanny goats, or - 10 breeding rabbits or bee-hives, or - 500 laying quails - at least 5 cattle or pigs, or - 500 broilers or ducks, or - 10000 quails </div> Thresholds in Azorea and Madeira were lower due to regional features!

Country	Survey threshold
SI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 1 ha UAA, or - less than 1 ha UAA, but <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 0.1 ha UAA and 0.9 ha forest, or - at least 0.3 ha vineyards and/or orchards, or - at least 2 LSU, or - 0.15-<0.3 ha vineyards/orchard and 1-<2 LSU, or - more than 50 beehives, or - market producers of vegetables, herbs, strawberries, mushrooms, flowers or ornamental plants
SK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 0.5 ha UAA, or - at least 0.15 ha intensive crops (orchards, vegetables, flowers), or - at least 0.05 ha vineyards or 300 vine-stocks in continual plantation, or - 1 cattle or 2 pigs or 4 sheep/goats or 50 poultry, or - 100 furred animals or hares, or - 5 bee colonies
FI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 1 ha UAA, or - less than 1 ha UAA but at least 1 ESU economic size (keeping livestock or having horticultural activity intended for sale)
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - more than 2 ha arable land, or - at least 50 cows or 250 cattle or 50 sows or 250 pigs or 50 ewes or 1000 poultry, or - at least 0.02 ha under glass or 0.25 ha outdoor horticulture cultivation
UK <i>England</i> <i>Wales</i> <i>Scotland</i> <i>N-Ireland</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no threshold no threshold - at least 1 ha farmed land and at least 5/3 ESU; and/or - the farmer is full-time, - holdings where an occupier farms more than 1 holding, or - significant poultry or horticultural activity - at least 1 ha farmed land, or - less than 1 ha UAA, but having cattle, sheep, pigs or significant poultry or horticultural activity
BG	
RO	no threshold
NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 0.5 ha UAA, or - less than 0.5 ha UAA but <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 0.03 ha greenhouse, or - at least 0.2 ha open-field vegetables, or - at least 0.1 ha orchards, berry plantations or nurseries, or - at least 10 bovines, or - at least 25 sheep over 1 years old, or - at least 10 goats over 1 years old, or - at least 5 breeding pigs or 200 other pigs, or - at least 1000 laying hens or pullets, or - at least 5000 broilers

2.3. EXTRAPOLATION AND REFERENCE PERIODS

In the majority of the Member States, the FSS 2003 was carried out on a sample base, and the figures were extrapolated for the total population. In table 3 the actually surveyed number of holdings on which information was sent to the EUROFARM database, the total population based on the extrapolation factors provided by the Member States, and the ratio between them are shown. Member States are providing an extrapolation factor for each holding indicating how many other holdings it represents in the survey.

	Records 1000	Holdings 1000	Percentage %
BE	54.9	54.9	100
CZ	16.1	45.8	35
DK	25.3	48.6	52
DE	95.9	412.3	23
EE	7.5	36.9	20
EL	88.4	824.5	11
ES	52.0	1,140.7	5
FR	74.0	614.0	12
IE	54.1	135.3	40
IT	45.2	1,963.8	2
CY	45.2	45.2	100
LV	43.9	126.6	35
LT	2,72.1	272.1	100
LU	2.5	2.5	100
HU	280.3	7,73.4	36
MT	1.5	11.0	13
NL	85.5	85.5	100
AT	34.5	173.8	20
PL	2,172.2	2,172.2	100
PT	37.4	359.3	10
SI	13.7	77.1	18
SK	23.6	71.7	33
FI	75.0	75.0	100
<i>labour</i>	33.5	75.0	45
SE	67.9	67.9	100
<i>labour</i>	32.7	67.9	48
UK	280.6	280.6	100
<i>labour</i>	66.7	280.6	24
BG	665.5	665.5	100
RO	4,484.9	4,484.9	100
NO	58.2	58.2	100
<i>labour</i>	10.8	58.2	19

Table 3: Number of records and average extrapolation rate

Comparability depends on the reference dates (day or period when the surveys were carried out). The different reference dates or periods defined in each Member State in case of land use, livestock and labour force characteristics are listed in the following table:

Country	Reference period		
	Land use	Livestock	Labour force
BE	1 May 2003 (or harvested until 1 September 2003); main crop in glasshouse over the past 12 months	1 May 2003	1 May 2002 - 30 April 2003
CZ	30 September 2003		1 October 2002 - 30 September 2003
DK	1st Friday in May (7 May 2003)		1st Friday in May (7 May 2003)
DE	3 May 2003 ?		May 2002 - April 2003; in sample part: April 2004
EE	10 June 2003		preceeding 12 months
EL	1 October 2002 - 30 September 2003	1 November 2003	1 October 2002 - 30 September 2003
ES	1 October 2002 - 30 September 2003	day of interview	1 October 2002 - 30 September 2003
FR	1st November 2002 - 31 October 2003	survey date (15 October - December 2003)	survey date (15 October - December 2003)
IE	1 June 2003	1 June 2003	1 June 2002 - 31 May 2003
IT	1 November 2002 - 31 October 2003	1 December 2003	1 November 2002 - 30 October 2003
CY	1 October 2002 - 30 September 2003	1 November 2003	1 October 2002 - 30 September 2003
LV	1 June 2003		1 June 2002 - 31 May 2003
LT	harvested in 2003	1 June 2003	1 June 2002 - 31 May 2003
LU	15 May 2003		preceeding 12 months
HU	1 January 2003 - 31 December 2003	1 December 2003	1 January 2003 - 31 December 2003
MT	1 October 2002 - 30 September 2003	30 September 2003	1 October 2002 - 30 September 2003
NL	1 April 2003 (for characteristics can not be determined on this base: whole year)	1 April 2003	2003
AT	crop year 2003	1 December 2003; for poultry the day preceeding last emptying between 1 November - 1 December 2003	1 December 2002 - 30 November 2003
PL	20 May 2002		preceeding 12 months
PT	1 November 2002 - 31 October 2003	day of interview	1 November 2002 - 31 October 2003
SI	1st June 2003		1 June 2002 - 31 May 2003
SK	1 November 2002 - 31 October 2003	31 October 2003	1 November 2002 - 31 October 2003
FI	Summer 2003	1 May 2003	1 September 2002 - 31 August 2003
SE	5 June 2003	5 June 2003	preceeding 12 months
UK			
<i>Wales, N-Ireland</i>	1 June 2003		1 October 2003
<i>England, Scotland</i>	2 June 2003		1 September 2002 - 31 August 2003
BG			
RO	1 October 2001 - 30 September 2002	1 December 2002	1 December 2001 - 30 November 2002
NO	31 July 2003	31 July 2003; sheep 1 June 2003 or at start of grazing season	1 June 2002 - 31 May 2003

Table 4: Reference periods

2.4. NATIONAL EXCEPTIONS

It should be noted that for some characteristics and some countries, the results of the 2003 year survey might differ from those obtained from other sources. The problems inherent in designing multi-purpose samples such as those used in some parts of the survey on the structure of agricultural holdings make such differences inevitable, especially where characteristics are relatively uncommon or apply very specifically to specialised holdings. Needless to say that everything possible has been done to ensure accurate results, and we consider that tables give reliable information on farm structure in the enlarged European Union.

Some facts regarding limited comparability with earlier data due to methodological and/or observation changes should be noted, as well:

- In Greece 6000 holdings (data from administrative sources) engaged in organic farming were not observed in the 1999 census, thus their inclusion into the 2003 year survey has certain impacts on the results.
- In France the 2003 results include the figures of the overseas departments for the first time.
- The individual data provided by Poland on the census 2002 concern 1 056 300 holdings with at least 1 ESU economic size. However, data on the labour force characteristics are available only for the sole holdings (i.e. holdings of natural persons). Therefore the analyses and the tables concerning labour force do not refer to any labour force data on the legal entities (about 3.400) of at least 1 ESU.
- In Slovenia the SGM coefficients were updated in 2003. However, the results for 2000 are calculated with the old coefficients. Thus one should be aware of changes between 2000 and 2003 that might be a result of the mentioned recalculation.
- Until 2000 in England and in Wales holdings were split into two groups: major and minor holdings; where only major ones were surveyed. This duality was eliminated by 2003, thus 'minor' holdings are represented in the UK figures, too.

CHAPTER II

KEY INDICATORS

PRINCIPAL RESULTS FROM THE 2003 FARM STRUCTURE SURVEY AND CHANGES IN FARM STRUCTURE SINCE 1999/2000

Executive summary

In 2003, about 6.6 million agricultural holdings of at least 1 ESU were operating in EU-25. Within the EU-15 their number has decreased by almost half a million (8%) compared to 1999/2000, which is a continuation of the trend already observed over the previous decade. The overall area allocated to agriculture in EU-25, in 2003, was close to 148.4 million ha; it did not change significantly compared to 1999/2000. As a consequence of the general downwards trend in the overall number of holdings and the rather stable level in the agricultural area, the average agricultural area per holding in EU-25 has risen from 1999/2000 to 2003.

The FSS results show that 14.7 million persons were working regularly on the agricultural holdings in the EU-25. The volume of agricultural labour input (including non regular labour force), was 8.5 million AWU in the EU-25 (of which 70% in the EU-15). Almost one half of the holdings in the EU-25 made use of less than 1 AWU. However, those 19% of holdings with more than 2 AWU accounted for half of the labour force.

In 2003, the average Standard Gross Margin (SGM) per holding (or economic size) attained a level of 21.4 European Size Units (ESU) for EU-25. The largest number of holdings (almost 1.9 million, or 28% of all holdings) were specialised in permanent crops, followed by holdings specialised in field crops (almost 1.4 million, or 21%), and holdings specialised in grazing livestock (1.3 million, or 20%).

In 2003, most of the 148 million ha of agricultural area (AA) were under arable land (91 million ha, or 62% of AA). Almost 47 million ha (or 31% of AA), were under permanent pastures and meadow, while the remaining 10 million ha (7% of AA) were under permanent crops. Most of the EU-25 total of arable land area (91.3 million ha), was used for the production of cereals (around 50.8 million ha, or 56%), forage plants (16.3 million ha, or 18%), industrial plants (7.8 million ha, or 9%), root crops (4.3 million ha, or 5%) and protein crops (1.8 million ha, or 2%). Fallow land accounted for 9% of AA.

In 2003, the number of EU-25 livestock expressed in livestock units (LSU) amounted to almost 131 million LSU, distributed over a total of around 3.7 million holdings (approximately 56% of the holdings of EU-25). The average livestock density per holding was thus 36 LSU in EU-25. The EU cattle herd was by far the most important (64 million LSU), accounting for almost 50% of EU total livestock. The pig-stock accounted for almost 36 million LSU (27%), poultry for 18 million (14%) and sheep for 10 million LSU (8%).

1. NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND AGRICULTURAL AREA

In 2003, about 5 million agricultural holdings were operating in EU-15, almost half a million less than in 1999/2000. This decline, of 8% between 1999/2000 and 2003, is a continuation of the trend already observed over the previous decade. In the 10 new Member States the number of agricultural holdings was 1.5 million according to the results of the surveys of 2003. A comparison with data from previous censuses, in those countries for which such data are available, shows that there is a similar downwards trend: in Latvia, Hungary, Slovenia and in Slovakia, there was a decline of 9% in the number of holdings, between 1999/2000 and 2003. [See Table 2.1.1 and the associated Figure 2.1.1].

Table 2.1.1: Agricultural Holdings – Number, area and average area per holding

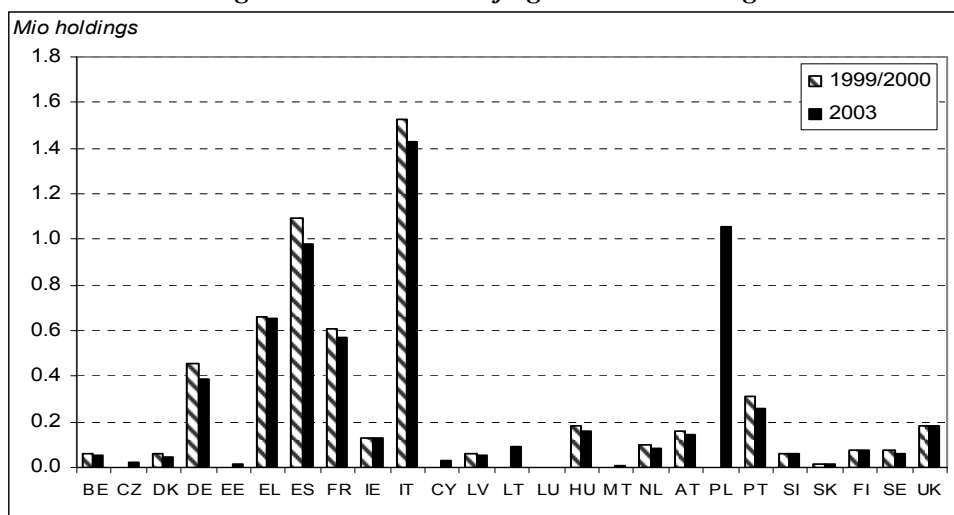
	Number of holdings (1000 holdings)			Agricultural area (1000 ha)			Agricultural area per holding (ha)		
	1999/2000	2003	1999/2000 = 100%	1999/2000	2003	1999/2000 = 100%	1999/2000	2003	1999/2000 = 100%
EU-25	:	6 558	:	:	148 422	:	:	22.6	:
NMS-10	:	1 508	:	:	26 997	:	:	17.9	:
EU-15	5 502	5 050	92	122 120	121 425	99	22.2	24.0	108
Belgium	59	53	90	1 391	1 392	100	23.7	26.4	112
Czech Republic	:	25	:	:	3 594	:	:	143.8	:
Denmark	58	49	84	2 643	2 658	101	45.8	54.7	119
Germany	455	390	86	17 102	16 909	99	37.6	43.3	115
Estonia	:	15	:	:	703	:	:	48.3	:
Greece	662	655	99	3 492	3 877	111	5.3	5.9	112
Spain	1 092	978	90	23 666	22 729	96	21.7	23.2	107
France	605	566	94	27 722	27 685	100	45.8	48.9	107
Ireland	133	127	96	4 364	4 283	98	32.9	33.8	103
Italy	1 525	1 426	94	12 530	12 676	101	8.2	8.9	108
Cyprus	:	28	:	:	149	:	:	5.2	:
Latvia	58	53	91	1 188	1 201	101	20.5	22.8	111
Lithuania	:	89	:	:	1 826	:	:	20.4	:
Luxembourg	3	2	88	127	127	101	48.2	55.4	115
Hungary	182	161	88	4 144	4 081	98	22.7	25.3	112
Malta	:	7	:	:	10	:	:	1.3	:
Netherlands	101	85	84	2 028	2 007	99	20.0	23.5	118
Austria	163	141	86	2 775	2 708	98	17.1	19.3	113
Poland	:	1 056	:	:	12 889	:	:	12.2	:
Portugal	314	262	83	3 721	3 570	96	11.9	13.6	115
Slovenia	65	61	95	438	449	102	6.8	7.3	108
Slovakia	12	12	98	2 120	2 095	99	171.4	172.1	100
Finland	78	74	95	2 204	2 242	102	28.3	30.2	107
Sweden	75	60	80	3 037	3 066	101	40.5	50.9	126
United Kingdom	181	182	100	15 318	15 494	101	84.6	85.2	101

The largest falls in number of holdings were found in Sweden (20%), followed by Portugal, Denmark and the Netherlands (with declines between 16 and 17%), between 1999/2000 and 2003. In contrast, the number of holdings remained stable in the United Kingdom, in Greece and in Slovakia. In the New Member States, for which 1999/2000 year data are available, the drop in the number of holdings was the most significant in Hungary (12%), followed by Latvia (9%) and Slovenia (5%).

Please note:

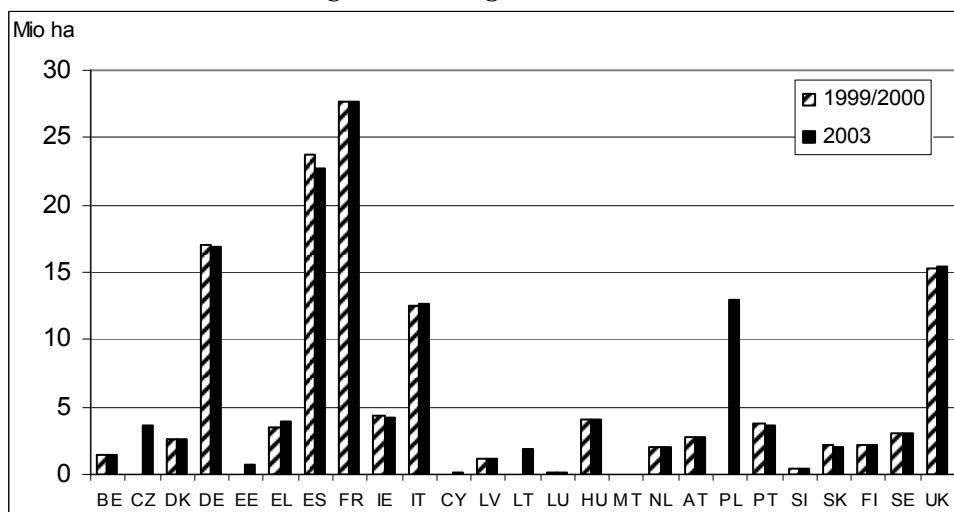
1. In Greece, 6000 holdings – information on which was derived from administrative sources – engaged in organic farming were not observed in the 1999 census. Furthermore, there was a significant increase in the agricultural area between the two surveys.
2. In France, the 2003 results are including the figures of the overseas departments for the first time.
3. In Slovenia, part of the changes can be attributed to a revision, in 2003, in the calculation of the SGM coefficients. The results for 2000 were calculated with the previous set of coefficients.
4. Until 2000, holdings in England and in Wales were split into two groups: major and minor ones, with only major holdings being subject of the survey. This duality was eliminated since then which means that the 2003 results for the UK include also the previous ‘minor’ holdings.

Figure 2.1.1: Number of agricultural holdings



The overall area allocated to agriculture in EU-15, in 2003, was close to 121.4 million hectare; it did not change significantly compared to 1999/2000 [See Table 2.1.1 and the associated Figure 2.1.2]. In the 10 New Member States, in 2003, there were about 27.0 million ha in use by agriculture. In most of the Member States, changes in the agricultural area, between the two surveys, were minor, with the exception of Spain and Portugal (with declines of 4%) and Greece (with an increase of 11%).

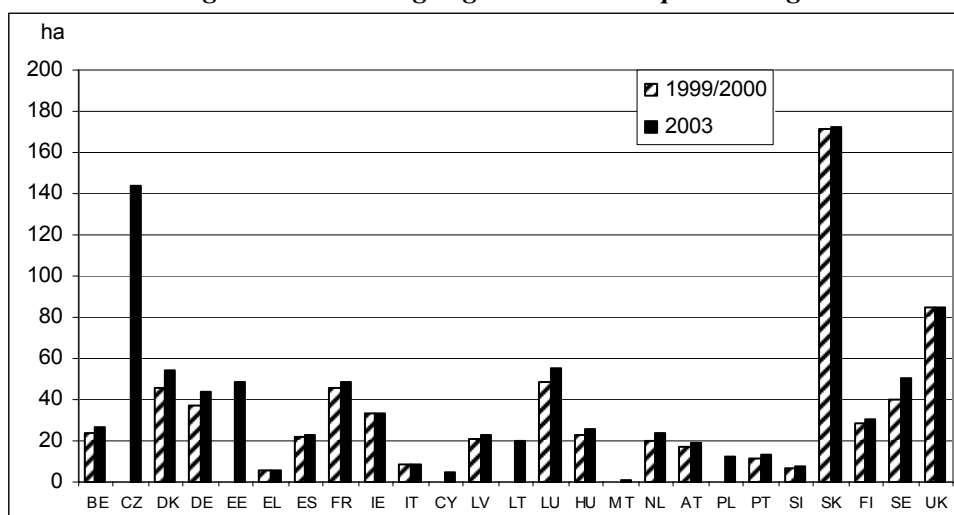
Figure 2.1.2: Agricultural area



As a consequence of the general downwards trend in the overall number of holdings and the rather stable level in the agricultural area, the average agricultural area per holding in EU-25 has risen from 1999/2000 to 2003 [See Table 2.1.1 and the associated Figure 2.1.3]. In EU-15, the average agricultural area rose from 22.2 to 24.0 ha (8% increase), with the largest increases observed in Sweden (26%), Denmark (19%) and in the Netherlands (18%). In three of the New Member States (LV, HU, SI), for which FSS data were available for 1999/2000, a similar trend can be observed; in Slovakia, in contrast, there was no significant change.

Across Member States, in 2003, the highest average agricultural area per holding (172.1 ha) can be found in Slovakia, followed by the Czech Republic (143.8 ha), and the United Kingdom (85.2 ha). In contrast, the average agricultural area per holding was very small in Malta (1.3 ha), in Cyprus (5.3 ha) and in Greece (5.9 ha).

Figure 2.1.3: Average agricultural area per holding



The latest FSS results, for 2003, indicate that the majority of European holdings (EU-25) are still relatively small in size, with 45% of all holdings using less than 5 hectares of agricultural area [Table 2.1.2]. This percentage is 48% in EU-15, while in the NMS-10 37% of the holdings are farming on less than 5 ha of agricultural area. The highest shares, in the total number of holdings, of holdings smaller than 5 ha, can be found in Malta (97%) and in Cyprus (80%), followed by Greece (70%), Italy and Portugal (both 69%). The proportion of such small holdings is relatively limited in Denmark (4%), Ireland (6%), Sweden (7%) and Finland (9%). At the other end of the scale, holdings using more than 100 ha account for some 4% in EU-25. Amongst the Member States, the United Kingdom displays the largest proportion of such holdings (22% of all holdings), but important rates can also be found in the Czech Republic (17%), Denmark (16%), France, Luxembourg and Slovakia (15% in each), and in Sweden (13%).

Table 2.1.2: Agricultural holdings – distribution by size class of agricultural area in 2003 (%)

	Under 5 ha	From 5 to 20 ha	From 20 to 50 ha	From 50 to 100 ha	100 ha and over
EU-25	45	32	12	6	4
NMS-10	37	51	9	2	2
EU-15	48	27	13	7	5
Belgium	25	31	29	12	3
Czech Republic	31	29	15	8	17
Denmark	4	35	26	20	16
Germany	20	35	24	14	7
Estonia	17	46	22	7	7
Greece	70	25	4	1	0
Spain	49	29	11	5	5
France	22	21	21	21	15
Ireland	6	35	40	15	4
Italy	69	22	6	2	1
Cyprus	80	15	3	1	1
Latvia	19	58	16	4	3
Lithuania	20	61	13	3	2
Luxembourg	16	16	19	34	15
Hungary	52	32	9	3	3
Malta	97	3	0	0	0
Netherlands	29	30	28	10	2
Austria	22	48	23	5	1
Poland	34	55	9	1	1
Portugal	69	22	5	2	2
Slovenia	49	47	4	0	0
Slovakia	54	19	7	4	15
Finland	9	37	38	14	3
Sweden	7	33	29	19	13
United Kingdom	14	23	23	19	22

The ratio of holdings being a legal entity (including group holdings) is relatively small, but they generally show significantly larger average area and livestock, in particular in certain countries [Table 2.1.3]. Concerning the average agricultural area, the difference between sole holders' and legal entities' holdings is generally significantly different in the majority of the New Member States. In Poland, in 2002, the average agricultural area of legal holdings was almost 45 times larger than that of sole holdings. In Slovakia, in 2003, this ratio was 43, while in four of the other NMS it was still more than 20. In EU-15, the highest figure can be found in Germany (almost 19), followed by Italy (16). Concerning livestock, the ratio of LSU per holding on farms having a legal entity to farms being run by sole holders is highest in Lithuania (74), Slovenia (72) and in Slovakia (65). Among the Member States of EU-15, the highest ratio was found in Greece (61).

Table 2.1.3: Area and livestock per holding by legal status of the holding in 2003 in EU-25

	Agricultural area per holding (ha)				LSU per holding			
	Total holdings	Sole holder holding	Holding is legal entity	Group holdings	Total holdings	Sole holder holding	Holding is legal entity	Group holdings
EU-25	22.6	17.4	159.6	115.8	19.9	15.6	126.5	112.5
NMS-10	17.9	12.0	578.5	177.0	12.3	8.6	366.1	119.2
EU-15	24.0	19.1	123.0	115.1	22.2	17.7	105.5	112.4
Belgium	26.4	26.0	33.2	-	75.1	72.5	113.4	-
Czech Republic	143.8	44.6	973.5	-	90.5	17.6	700.3	-
Denmark	54.7	54.0	103.8	-	93.4	92.0	191.5	-
Germany	43.3	31.7	601.1	123.5	47.8	38.7	449.8	119.3
Estonia	48.3	27.1	444.9	-	21.5	6.6	300.2	-
Greece	5.9	5.9	31.6	-	4.0	3.8	233.0	-
Spain	23.2	18.2	127.3	-	14.4	9.5	115.7	-
France	48.9	34.1	83.9	122.6	41.1	26.4	73.0	119.7
Ireland	33.8	33.7	112.6	-	50.1	49.8	285.5	-
Italy	8.9	7.9	125.5	-	7.0	6.3	84.8	-
Cyprus	5.2	4.9	26.8	-	9.0	4.7	300.3	-
Latvia	22.8	19.9	82.7	247.5	7.8	5.9	21.0	156.4
Lithuania	20.4	17.2	525.7	56.2	9.7	6.6	488.9	17.6
Luxembourg	55.4	55.9	14.7	-	69.1	69.5	37.9	-
Hungary	25.3	12.4	377.5	-	13.9	5.5	243.4	-
Malta	1.3	1.2	3.8	2.6	6.7	5.0	111.1	32.4
Netherlands	23.5	23.0	32.2	31.2	72.1	68.5	144.5	92.4
Austria	19.3	18.2	212.6	134.1	17.8	17.7	28.9	47.8
Poland	12.2	10.7	479.4	-	10.2	9.4	247.0	-
Portugal	13.6	10.6	145.8	-	8.8	6.1	128.2	-
Slovenia	7.3	6.9	240.1	-	9.2	8.2	587.2	-
Slovakia	172.1	26.0	1130.2	-	74.1	7.8	509.1	-
Finland	30.2	30.3	22.3	39.1	16.0	15.4	44.3	23.1
Sweden	50.9	44.4	119.2	-	30.2	24.5	91.4	-
United Kingdom	85.2	75.7	365.5	-	79.1	71.6	214.0	-

2. FARM LABOUR FORCE

The results of the Farm Structure Survey 2003 show that 14.7 million persons were working regularly on the 6.6 million agricultural holdings of the EU-25¹.

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

The volume of agricultural labour input (including non regular labour force), in 2003, was 8.5 million AWU. Of these, 5.9 million AWU (or 70% of the total) were recorded as working on holdings in the Member States of EU-15.

Figure 2.2.1: Agricultural labour force in EU-25

EU-25: Farm Labour Force				
Family Labour Force persons: 13.0 million of which 40% women AWUs: 6.4 million			Non Family Labour Force AWUs: 2.1 million	
Holders persons: 6.4 million of which 23% women AWUs: 3.7 million persons:	Spouses of the holders persons: 3.3 million of which 77% women AWUs: 1.5 million persons:	Other family members persons: 3.3 million of which 34% women AWUs: 1.1 million persons:	Regular Non Family Labour Force persons: 1.7 million of which 44% women AWUs: 1.4 million persons:	Non regular Labour Force AWUs: 0.7 million
Working full time 2.1 million	Working full time 0.6 million	Working full time 0.4 million	Working full time 1.0 million	
Working part-time 4.2 million	Working part-time 2.7 million	Working part-time 2.9 million	Working part-time 0.7 million	
Not working on farm 0.1 million				

Of the 6.6 million holdings surveyed, almost one half (47%) made use of less than 1 AWU, 33% of 1 to 2 AWU, and 19% made use of 2 or more AWU.

This latter group of holdings, however, accounted for half of the agricultural labour force (50% AWU), almost half of agricultural land (47%) and more than half (57%) of livestock (Tab. 2.2.1). More than half of the total SGM originated from these holdings (56%). The farms with a labour input of 2 or more AWU were also of significantly higher physical and economical size (see Table 2.2.1). The workers on these holdings were more frequently working full time (on average: 0.8 AWU per person).

In contrast, the holdings of smaller size in terms of labour input (i.e. using less than 1 AWU) were place of work for more than one third of the persons working on agricultural holdings. These persons mainly belong to the family labour force and were working part-time – on average: one fifth of a full time equivalent (from 0.1 AWU per person in the holdings using less than 0.5 AWU to 0.3 AWU per person in the holdings of 0.5-1 AWU).

¹ Poland - labour force data is **available for the sole holdings only**. Therefore the analyses and the tables do not refer to any labour force data on the about 3 400 legal entities of at least 1 ESU.

Table 2.2.1: Basic information on agricultural holdings broken down by labour force

	Total	Holdings with labour force (in terms of AWU)					
		<0.5	0.5 - <1	1 - <1.5	1.5 - <2	2 - <3	≥3
Total number of holdings (1000)	6 558.5	1 858.7	1 234.1	1 495.9	697.7	915.4	358.1
of which: holdings where holder is the manager (% of total)	91.0	91.3	93.1	94.0	93.2	89.0	70.3
Holdings with regular non-family labour force (% of total)	7.9	1.8	2.6	4.5	7.5	15.9	52.1
Average AWU per person working on the holding ²	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
Agricultural area per holding (ha)	22.6	7.4	10.3	23.0	23.6	34.8	105.7
Average economic size (ESU)	21.4	4.8	7.7	18.9	22.4	34.9	129.4
		%					
Regular labour force (pers.)	100.0	20.3	17.0	19.4	11.9	17.3	14.1
Labour force (AWU)	100.0	5.3	10.2	20.4	14.2	24.3	25.6
Agricultural area (ha)	100.0	9.3	8.5	23.2	11.1	21.5	25.5
Livestock (LSU)	100.0	2.5	4.6	22.8	12.7	27.1	29.5
SGM of the holding (ESU)	100.0	6.3	6.8	20.1	11.1	22.7	33.0
Family farms - sole holder's holdings	100.0	29.2	19.4	23.1	10.7	13.4	4.2
Holdings without regular employees	100.0	30.2	19.9	23.6	10.7	12.7	2.8

The main part of labour input in agriculture – 75% of the AWU total in EU–25 – was provided by the holder and his/her family (Tab.2.2.2, at the end of this chapter); seven out of eight persons working in agriculture (88%) were family labour force. The share of family labour force varied, however, significantly across Member States. Whilst labour input of this labour category was the vast majority in Poland, Austria, Ireland and Slovenia (over 90% of the total AWU in each), it was of much less importance in the Czech Republic and Slovakia (17% and 14%, respectively).

FAMILY LABOUR FORCE

Concerning category and gender structure of the family labour force, there are no significant differences between the old and the new Member States. In family farms, holders and their spouses were the main labour force (Fig.2.2.2). Three out of four persons working in agricultural holdings were either holders or spouses of the holder.

Men constituted 60% of the family labour force. The majority (62%) of the men working on the holding were holders (only one in ten was a spouse of the holder). Among the women working in agricultural holdings half were recorded as spouses of the holders.

² Non-regular non family labour force (seasonal workers) – excluded in calculation of AWU per person.

Figure 2.2.2: Family labour force by category and gender (EU25)

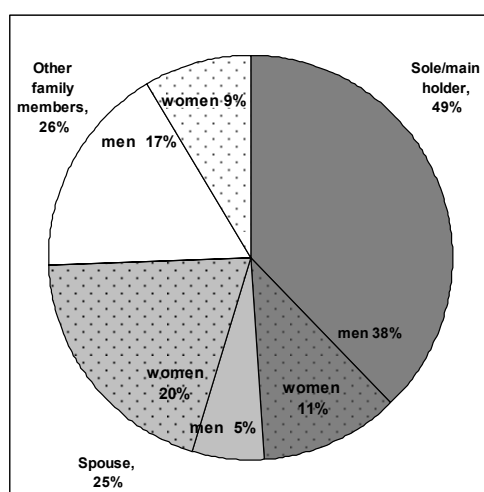
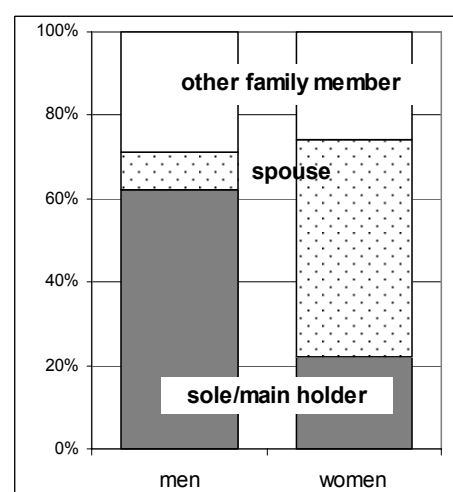


Figure 2.2.3: Structure of the populations of men and women working on the farms by category (EU25)



Nearly half of the holders (46%) in EU-25 were older than 55 years. The age structure of the holders, however, was significantly different between EU-15 and NMS-10: the holders in the new Member States were younger (Fig. 2.2.4 and 2.2.6). In the NMS-10, the share of sole holders older than 55 years was only 27% (52% in EU-15), whilst the group of sole holders younger than 35 years was twice as large as in the old Member States (16% and 7%, respectively).

Figure 2.2.4: Sole/main holders - structure by age

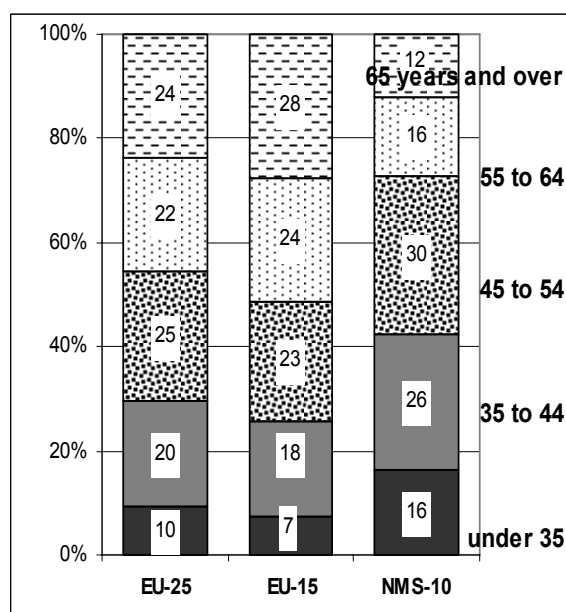


Figure 2.2.5: Age structure of sole/main holders by ESU (EU25)

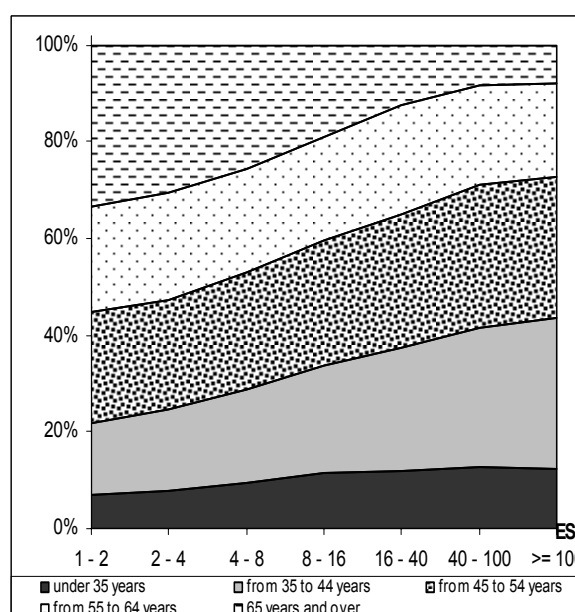
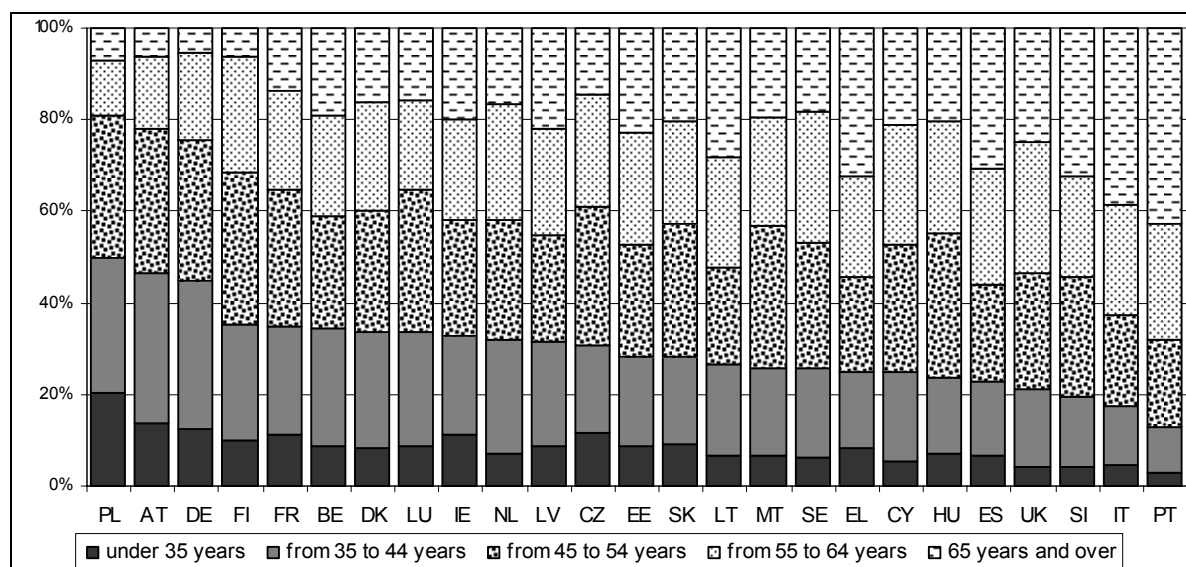


Figure 2.2.6: Sole/main holders - structure by age in the Member States



(Member States ranked by share of holders aged under 44 years)

In both the old and the new Member States the age structure of the holders, according to the farm size, was similar: the share of holders older than 65 decreasing with an increase in the economic size of the holdings (Fig. 2.2.5).

One out of five holding managers in EU-25 is a woman. The share of women is similar in the old and new Member States. However, the rate varies across Member States, between more than 30% in the three Baltic States and Austria, to just around 10% in Ireland, Finland, Malta, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and the Netherlands (Fig. 2.2.9).

Women as managers were found more frequently on small holdings. With the economic size of the holding increasing, the share of female managers decreased, from nearly 30% in smaller holdings (of 1 to 2 ESU), to 7% in the bigger holdings (above 100 ESU).

Figure 2.2.7: Farm managers by age in EU-25

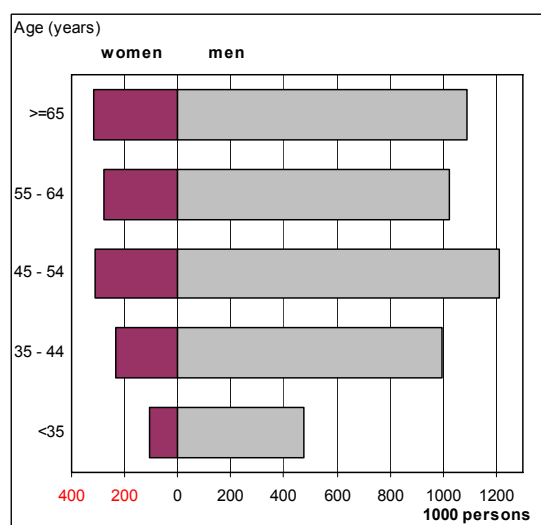


Figure 2.2.8: Share of female farm managers by economic size of the holding

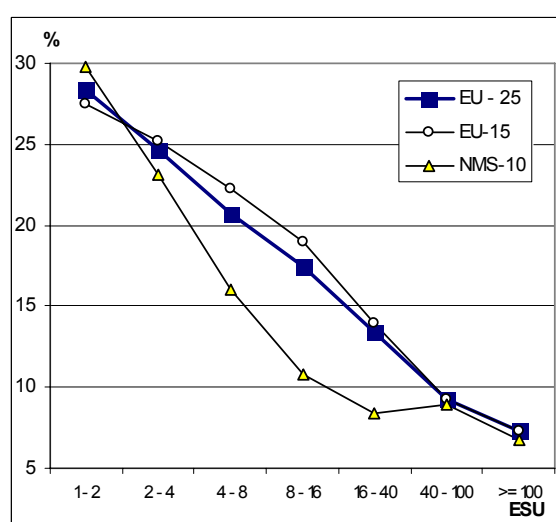
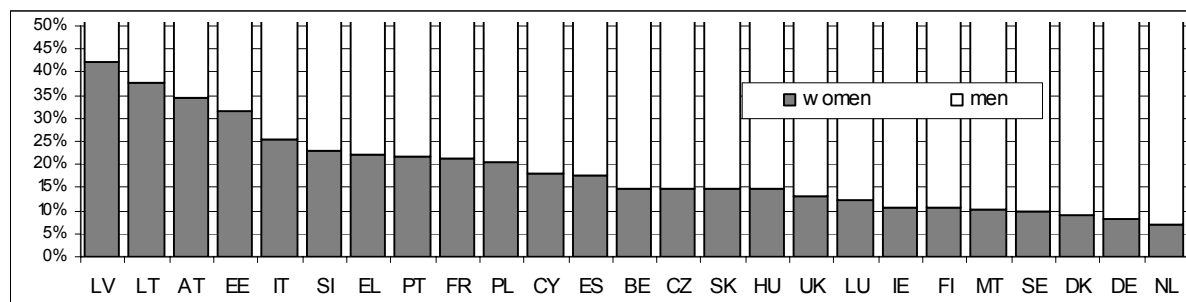


Figure 2.2.9: Share of female farm managers in the Member States

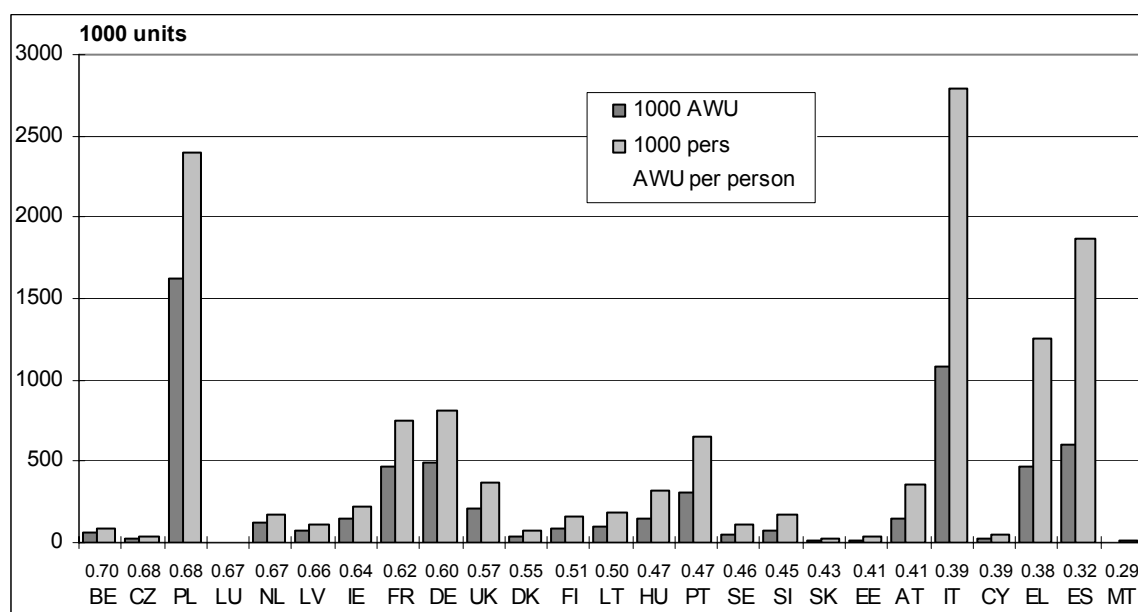


Member States ranked by share of women among the farm managers

A comparison of the average number of AWU per person in the three categories of family labour force shows that the sole holders were those most involved in the work on the holding, with 0.58 AWU/person. Their spouses contributed with 0.46 AWU/person, and the work of the other family members amounted to an average 0.34 AWU per person (Tab. 2.2.2, at the end of this chapter).

The average volume of labour input per person in EU-25 was around half a full-time equivalent (0.49 AWU). Part time working was more frequent in EU-15 (with a labour input per person of 0.44 AWU per person) in comparison to the NMS-10 (0.63 AWU per person).

Figure 2.2.10: Family labour force



Member States ranked by AWU per person

Figure 2.2.11: Family labour force: number of AWU per person – by economical size of the holding

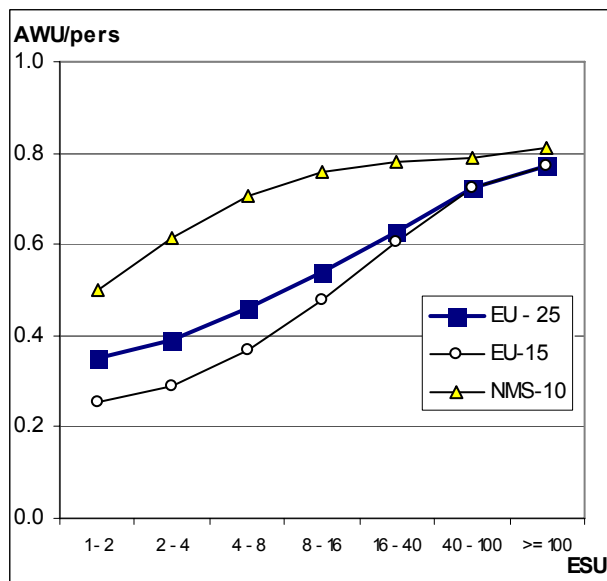
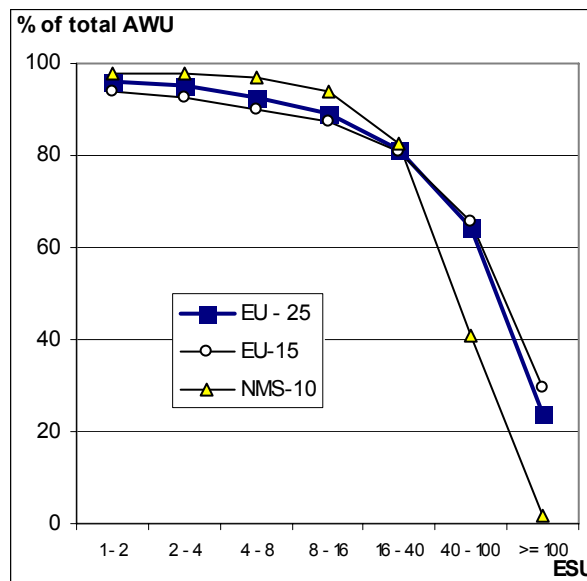


Figure 2.2.12 Share of family labour force in the total volume of labour force (in AWU) by economic size of the holding



Nearly one third of the family labour force (holders, their spouses and other family members) in the EU-25 had an other gainful activity, besides work in the agricultural holding. Having an other gainful activity was more frequent in EU-15 than in the NMS-10 (Fig. 2.2.12 and 2.2.13).

Having an other gainful activity was more frequent among the members of the family working on the holding (39%) than among the holders and their spouses (29% and 28% respectively). For most of the holders* and their spouses the work on the agricultural holdings was the only activity: in 2003, more than 70% had no other gainful activity besides agriculture. Where another gainful activity is performed, this activity is usually the principal one. For 25% of the family labour force, the another gainful activity was more important than work on the farm. Only for 5%, the another gainful activity was the secondary activity.

Work on the farm was more often the only occupation for female holders (81%) than for male holders (69%). Every second man who is the spouse of the holder had another gainful activity whilst only one in five women-spouses had so. The share of people having another gainful activity was significantly higher among the population younger than 54 years.

* Only holders being also farm managers

Figure 2.2.12: Family labour force: share of persons with an other gainful activity

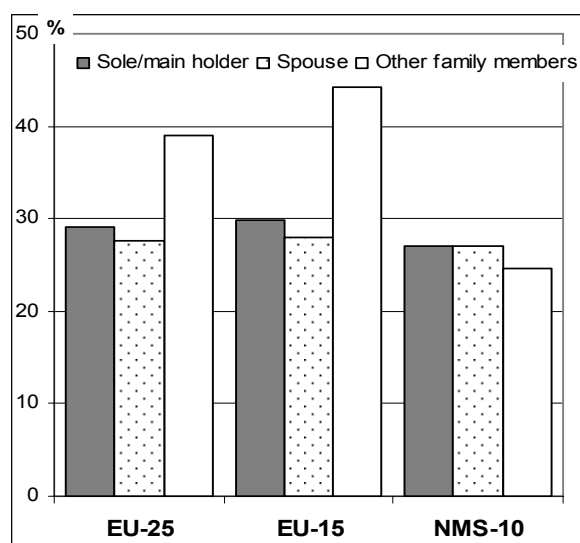


Figure 2.2.13: Share of persons with an other gainful activity by economic size of the holding

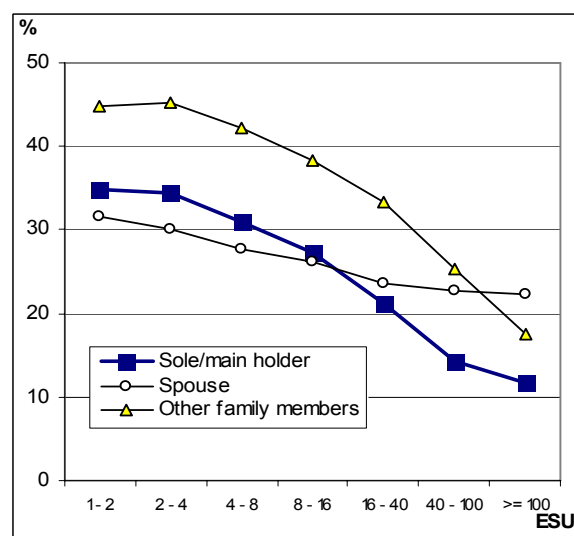


Table 2.2.2: Labour force by categories

	Change in labour force, 2003 over 2000			Labour force*	Family labour force	Sole/ main holders	Spouses	Other family mem- bers	Regular non family labour force	Family labour force (AWU) – share in the total LF
	Labour force	Family labour force	Family labour force							
	AWU		pers.							
	%			AWU per person						%
EU-25	:	:	:	0.53	0.49	0.58	0.46	0.34	0.81	75.3
NMS-10	:	:	:	0.66	0.63	0.74	0.65	0.42	0.97	83.0
EU-15	-0.9	-1.2	-5.9	0.48	0.44	0.53	0.39	0.31	0.76	72.1
Belgium	-3.3	-7.0	-12.0	0.71	0.70	0.80	0.59	0.50	0.78	81.8
Czech Republic	:	:	:	0.85	0.68	0.77	0.62	0.53	0.90	17.3
Denmark	-8.6	-15.0	-13.3	0.62	0.55	0.61	0.44	0.39	0.90	65.5
Germany	+10.6	+14.6	-12.2	0.65	0.60	0.72	0.53	0.46	0.86	72.0
Estonia	:	:	:	0.55	0.41	0.53	0.41	0.25	0.89	50.7
Greece	+3.6	-2.5	3.4	0.38	0.38	0.44	0.34	0.27	0.76	80.5
Spain	-7.5	-8.4	-4.2	0.37	0.32	0.40	0.30	0.22	0.80	63.9
France	-3.4	-0.6	-4.2	0.68	0.62	0.71	0.49	0.39	0.80	51.8
Ireland	-8.2	-8.8	-8.4	0.63	0.64	0.77	0.53	0.42	0.59	91.9
Italy	+9.7	+8.4	-4.4	0.40	0.39	0.45	0.31	0.33	0.64	82.3
Cyprus	:	:	:	0.43	0.39	0.46	0.36	0.21	0.81	72.6
Latvia	-3.3	-4.0	-8.7	0.68	0.66	0.72	0.73	0.47	0.79	81.4
Lithuania	:	:	:	0.53	0.50	0.53	0.51	0.37	0.80	78.1
Luxembourg	-10.7	-10.3	-12.2	0.70	0.67	0.79	0.54	0.61	0.94	84.6
Hungary	:	-16.4	-22.8	0.56	0.47	0.56	0.43	0.30	0.85	58.8
Malta	:	:	:	0.31	0.29	0.36	0.17	0.20	0.57	87.8
Netherlands	-9.3	-14.3	-9.6	0.66	0.67	0.81	0.56	0.53	0.65	63.0
Austria	-4.2	-5.6	-18.0	0.42	0.41	0.66	0.40	0.15	0.72	91.5
Poland	:	:	:	0.70	0.68	0.80	0.72	0.45	- ¹	96.7
Portugal	-15.4	-15.4	-17.3	0.49	0.47	0.61	0.49	0.27	0.82	79.6
Slovenia	-8.6	-9.1	-14.3	0.46	0.45	0.55	0.48	0.34	0.94	91.5
Slovakia	-14.8	-12.9	-3.6	0.76	0.43	0.59	0.37	0.28	0.88	13.9
Finland	-5.1	-5.6	-3.6	0.52	0.51	0.66	0.51	0.27	0.60	83.8
Sweden	-7.8	-11.3	-14.4	0.49	0.46	0.57	0.36	0.30	0.64	72.6
United Kingdom	-6.2	-2.8	+1.4	0.60	0.57	0.66	0.43	0.52	0.68	67.3

*Non-regular non family labour force (seasonal workers) – excluded in calculation of AWU per person.

¹ See: explanatory note at the beginning of the chapter

3. ECONOMIC SIZE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

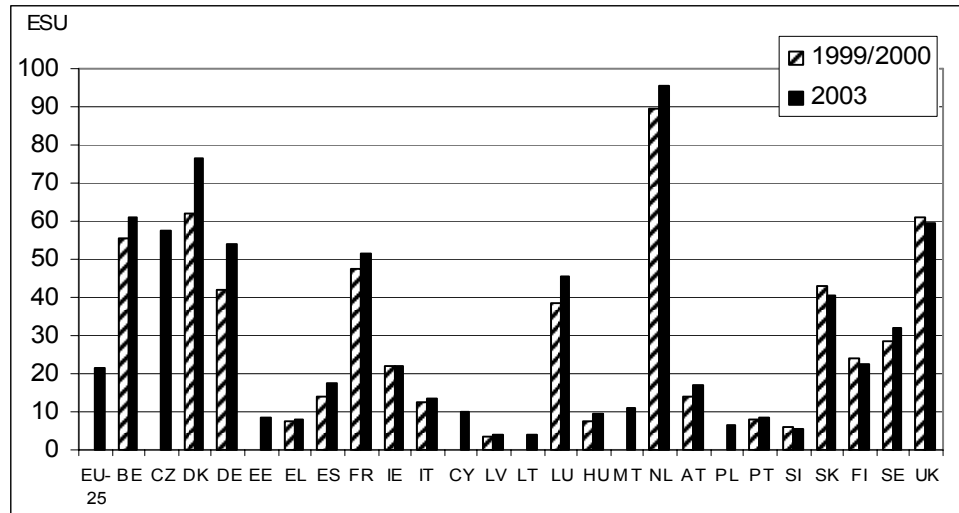
In 2003, the average Standard Gross Margin (SGM) per holding (or economic size) attained a level of 21.4 European Size Units (ESU) for EU-25 and 25.5 ESU for EU-15 [Table 2.3.1 and associated Figure 2.3.1]. For the latter this represents an 11% rise since 1999/2000. Apart from Finland and the UK, where the average economic size has decreased by 7%, respectively 2%, the average increased in all other EU-15 Member States, most noticeably in Germany (28%), Spain (26%), Austria (24%) and in Denmark (23%). In Greece, the average economic size was quite stable between 1999/2000 and 2003, while there was only about 2% rise in Ireland.

In 2003, like in previous surveys, the Netherlands had the highest average economic size (95.7 ESU), followed by Denmark (76.4 ESU), Belgium (61.2 ESU), the UK (59.6 ESU) and the Czech Republic (57.4 ESU). But also Germany, France, Luxembourg, Sweden, Finland and Ireland recorded average sizes that were above the average of EU-25. The lowest average sizes were observed in Lithuania (3.8 ESU), Latvia (4.2 ESU), Slovenia (5.6 ESU), in Poland (6.7 ESU) and in Greece (7.8 ESU).

Table 2.3.1: The economic size of agricultural holdings

	Number of holdings (1000 holdings)			Total Standard Gross Margin (1000 ESU)			Average economic size (ESU)		
	1999/2000	2003	1999/2000 = 100	1999/2000	2003	1999/2000 = 100	1999/2000	2003	1999/2000 = 100
EU-25	:	6 558	:	:	140 611	:	:	21.4	:
NMS-10	:	1 508	:	:	12 006	:	:	8.0	:
EU-15	5 502	5 050	92	125 816	128 605	102	22.9	25.5	111
Belgium	59	53	90	3 263	3 221	99	55.5	61.2	110
Czech Republic	:	25	:	:	1 436	:	:	57.4	:
Denmark	58	49	84	3 572	3 714	104	61.9	76.4	123
Germany	455	390	86	19 182	21 022	110	42.2	53.9	128
Estonia	:	15	:	:	123	:	:	8.4	:
Greece	662	655	99	5 033	5 085	101	7.6	7.8	102
Spain	1 092	978	90	15 209	17 179	113	13.9	17.6	126
France	605	566	94	28 780	29 093	101	47.5	51.4	108
Ireland	133	127	96	2 924	2 805	96	22.1	22.1	100
Italy	1 525	1 426	94	18 763	19 098	102	12.3	13.4	109
Cyprus	:	28	:	:	287	:	:	10.1	:
Latvia	58	53	91	210	223	106	3.6	4.2	117
Lithuania	:	89	:	:	338	:	:	3.8	:
Luxembourg	3	2	88	101	105	104	38.3	45.4	119
Hungary	182	161	88	1 387	1 565	113	7.6	9.7	128
Malta	:	7	:	:	79	:	:	10.9	:
Netherlands	101	85	84	9 098	8 173	90	89.7	95.7	107
Austria	163	141	86	2 257	2 413	107	13.9	17.2	124
Poland	:	1 056	:	:	7 119	:	:	6.7	:
Portugal	314	262	83	2 589	2 270	88	8.2	8.7	105
Slovenia	65	61	95	392	345	88	6.1	5.6	93
Slovakia	12	12	98	533	492	92	43.1	40.4	94
Finland	78	74	95	1 870	1 662	89	24.0	22.4	93
Sweden	75	60	80	2 130	1 931	91	28.4	32.1	113
United Kingdom	181	182	100	11 046	10 836	98	61.0	59.6	98

Figure 2.3.1: Average economic size of holdings (ESU)



4. TYPE AND SYSTEM OF FARMING

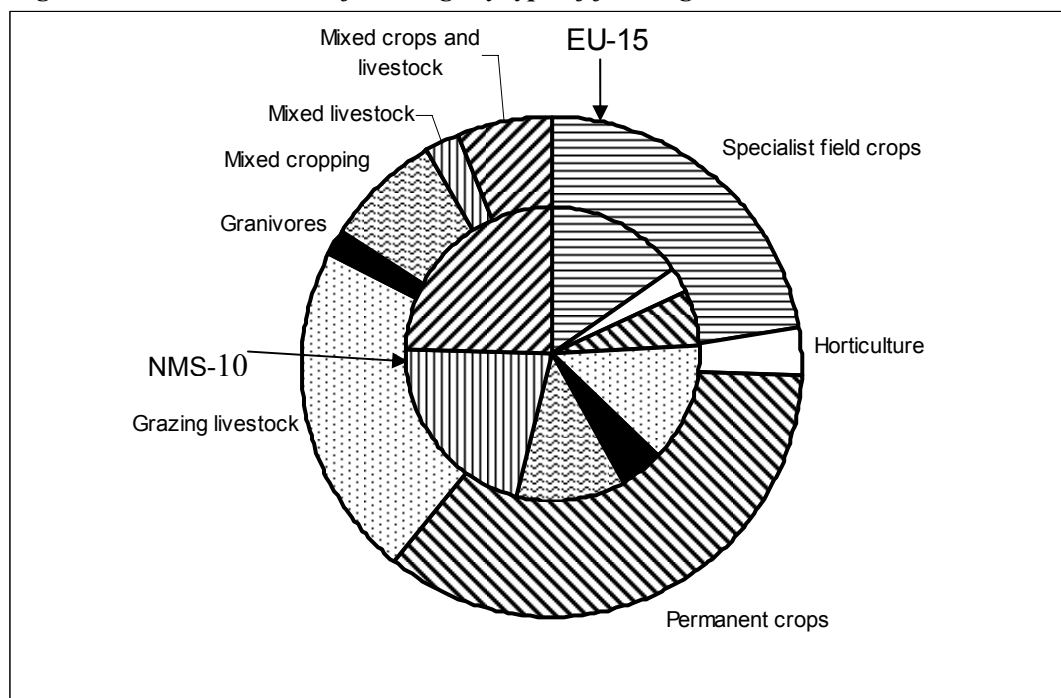
The type of farming describes the economic orientation of the holdings [Table 2.4.1]. The largest number of holdings (almost 1.9 million, or 28% of all holdings) were specialised in permanent crops (i.e. in vineyards, fruit and berry orchards, olive tree plantations). A large part of these holdings was located in Italy (around 730,000 holdings), followed by Spain (almost 500,000 holdings) and Greece (310,000 holdings). Holdings specialised in field crops were the next most numerous group (almost 1.4 million, or 21% of all holdings), followed by holdings specialised in grazing livestock (1.3 million, or 20% of all holdings).

Table 2.4.1: Number of holdings by type of farming in 2003 (1,000 holdings)

	Total holding	Principal type of farming of which							
		Specialist field crops (1)	Horticulture (2)	Permanent crops (3)	Grazing livestock (4)	Granivores (5)	Mixed cropping (6)	Mixed livestock (7)	Mixed crops and livestock (8)
EU-25	6 558.5	1 359.2	207.9	1 864.5	1 293.0	158.0	561.3	441.6	672.9
NMS-10	1 508.2	229.0	45.1	90.2	195.7	72.7	181.1	327.2	367.1
EU-15	5 050.3	1 130.2	162.8	1 774.3	1 097.3	85.3	380.2	114.4	305.8
Belgium	52.7	8.2	4.5	2.2	23.9	3.3	1.4	2.6	6.6
Czech Republic	25.0	8.8	0.9	1.6	3.8	1.0	2.4	1.3	5.2
Denmark	48.6	25.5	0.9	0.6	9.1	2.7	1.0	0.5	8.2
Germany	390.2	97.3	10.2	37.8	149.9	11.3	12.6	14.6	56.5
Estonia	14.5	2.7	0.3	0.2	3.7	0.1	1.9	2.6	3.1
Greece	654.9	167.6	16.2	310.2	53.7	2.5	57.3	11.1	36.3
Spain	978.5	158.1	50.4	495.2	127.7	22.5	65.7	24.9	34.0
France	566.3	133.2	15.9	100.7	195.4	13.0	26.8	23.2	58.1
Ireland	126.8	4.8	0.8	0.2	117.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	3.1
Italy	1 426.3	359.6	32.8	728.7	106.3	5.7	143.7	9.5	39.9
Cyprus	28.4	3.3	1.4	17.1	2.3	0.3	3.0	0.2	0.8
Latvia	52.7	7.7	0.5	0.8	5.7	0.3	10.8	11.7	15.3
Lithuania	89.4	12.5	1.3	0.7	11.5	0.3	14.1	19.6	29.4
Luxembourg	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Hungary	161.0	55.3	7.2	25.8	8.7	9.2	22.2	10.4	22.2
Malta	7.3	1.4	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	2.4	0.2	0.1
Netherlands	85.4	12.5	11.2	4.6	43.0	5.7	1.9	2.1	4.2
Austria	140.6	23.2	1.1	11.0	78.4	6.5	3.8	5.8	10.7
Poland	1 056.3	129.6	30.9	36.9	140.7	60.1	110.6	268.2	279.2
Portugal	261.6	32.2	10.5	78.6	35.2	4.0	61.4	16.0	23.6
Slovenia	61.4	2.6	0.6	5.9	17.8	0.6	12.2	12.3	9.2
Slovakia	12.2	5.0	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.7	2.6
Finland	74.2	39.9	3.0	0.5	20.4	1.7	1.4	0.3	7.0
Sweden	60.2	28.0	0.4	0.4	22.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	6.7
United Kingdom	181.8	39.8	4.8	3.1	113.7	5.0	2.2	2.5	10.8

There is a significant difference between the old and new Member States regarding the distribution of holdings by type of farming [Figure 2.4.1]. In the NMS-10, the importance of the mixed holdings (specialised in mixed cropping, mixed livestock or mixed crop-livestock) is relatively high: 58%, while in the EU-15 it is only 16%. The share of the mixed holdings is biggest in Latvia (72%), in Lithuania (71%), and in Poland (62%); it is still above 50% in Slovakia (55%) and in Estonia (52%). The differences between EU-15 and the NMS-10 are particularly important in the field of permanent crops, the specialisation of 35% of the holdings in the EU-15, compared to just 6% in the NMS-10, but differences are also significant in field cropping (22% compared to 15%) and in grazing livestock (22% compared to 13%).

Figure 2.4.1: Distribution of holdings by type of farming in EU-15 and NSM-10 in 2003



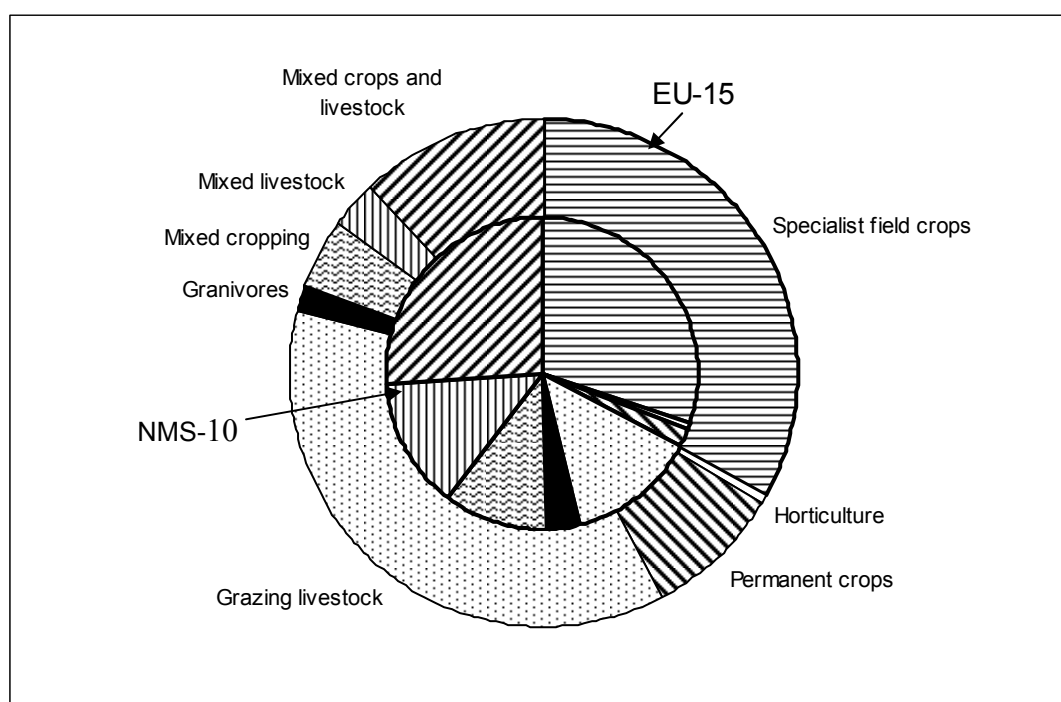
Most of the agricultural area of EU-25 is dedicated to field cropping and grazing livestock, each accounting for 48.3 Mio. ha, or 33%, of the EU-25 AA [Table 2.4.2 and the associated Figure 2.4.2]. While being the largest group in terms of their number, holdings specialised in permanent crops accounted for only 7% of the EU-25 agricultural area (11 Mio ha). The AA of mixed farming amounted to 37.4 Mio ha (or around 25%), while 2% (2.6 Mio ha) of AA was used by holdings specialised in granivores, and only 1% (less than 1 Mio ha) in horticulture.

The comparison between EU-15 and the New Member States, in the allocation of the AA by type of farming, shows similar differences as those described above concerning the number of holdings. 51% of the agricultural area in the NMS-10 was used by mixed farms in 2003, while the corresponding share in EU-15 was just about 20%. Accordingly, the largest share of AA (37%) in the EU-15 was utilised by holdings specialised in grazing livestock, compared to a share of just 13% in the NMS-10. In contrast, the proportion of the AA allocated to holdings specialised in field cropping was similar in both groups of countries: 33% in EU-15 and 30% in NMS-10. Not surprisingly, the EU-15 holdings specialised in permanent crops had a share in AA more than 4 times larger than their counterparts in the NMS-10 (9% compared to 2%).

Table 2.4.2: Agricultural area by type of farming in 2003 (1,000 ha)

	Total agricultural area	Principal type of farming of which							
		Specialist field crops (1)	Horticulture (2)	Permanent crops (3)	Grazing livestock (4)	Granivores (5)	Mixed cropping (6)	Mixed livestock (7)	Mixed crops and livestock (8)
EU-25	148 421.9	48 331.0	895.5	10 934.5	48 268.3	2 620.4	8 572.1	7 210.7	21 589.4
NMS-10	26 997.0	8 165.2	132.2	578.4	3 604.1	887.2	2 896.8	3 709.8	7 023.2
EU-15	121 424.9	40 165.9	763.2	10 356.0	44 664.2	1 733.2	5 675.3	3 500.9	14 566.2
Belgium	1 392.3	277.2	21.5	23.6	673.2	32.1	38.0	76.8	249.9
Czech Republic	3 593.7	942.7	4.5	22.1	482.5	20.6	612.9	214.0	1 294.2
Denmark	2 658.2	1 177.8	10.7	9.5	561.1	211.6	54.4	49.5	583.5
Germany	16 909.3	5 888.8	39.4	249.9	5 323.7	326.7	614.8	597.6	3 868.4
Estonia	703.1	187.8	1.2	1.6	293.8	2.0	31.1	58.3	127.4
Greece	3 876.9	1 384.9	47.6	923.9	722.9	5.3	330.9	117.8	343.5
Spain	22 728.7	8 331.3	280.8	4 347.4	4 707.6	436.3	2 014.3	936.8	1 674.2
France	27 685.2	9 654.2	94.2	1 449.1	10 590.8	238.8	749.8	922.9	3 985.4
Ireland	4 282.7	300.5	6.4	2.6	3 757.4	14.0	2.0	14.3	185.5
Italy	12 676.3	4 292.2	103.2	2 576.3	3 475.7	85.2	1 094.2	225.8	823.6
Cyprus	148.7	55.3	8.6	32.0	25.3	0.5	17.4	1.6	8.1
Latvia	1 201.5	403.7	5.5	7.5	167.4	7.2	158.2	155.9	296.2
Lithuania	1 826.5	729.0	6.8	13.5	167.7	12.4	225.9	192.3	478.8
Luxembourg	127.5	6.4	0.0	1.8	94.0	1.5	0.7	6.9	16.3
Hungary	4 080.9	2 331.3	21.8	173.9	330.1	56.8	357.2	141.1	668.7
Malta	9.5	2.1	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	3.1	0.2	0.3
Netherlands	2 007.0	470.6	72.2	33.6	1 157.0	36.9	57.0	64.1	115.6
Austria	2 708.0	655.9	3.3	73.2	1 436.6	127.3	73.9	90.3	247.4
Poland	12 889.4	2 842.6	78.6	286.5	1 574.9	777.7	1 161.9	2 771.1	3 396.2
Portugal	3 570.2	471.4	28.2	602.4	1 162.9	26.3	450.0	257.9	571.2
Slovenia	448.8	32.9	2.7	23.7	187.4	5.7	51.6	82.1	62.8
Slovakia	2 095.0	637.9	0.3	16.9	374.4	4.2	277.7	93.2	690.4
Finland	2 242.4	1 129.1	25.3	3.3	695.7	63.7	36.8	12.6	275.9
Sweden	3 065.8	1 313.5	5.2	14.7	1 206.2	44.7	51.6	38.9	391.0
United Kingdom	15 494.4	4 812.0	25.1	44.7	9 099.4	82.9	106.8	88.7	1 234.8

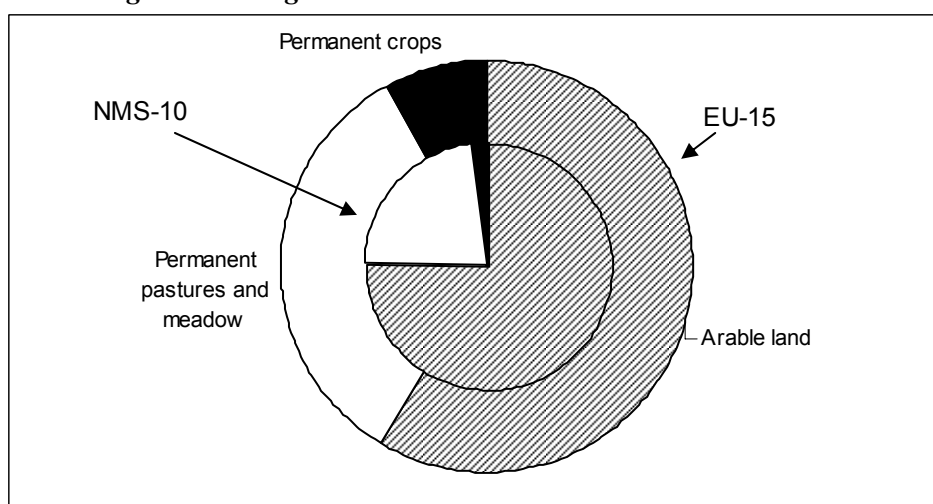
Figure 2.4.2: Distribution of agricultural area by type of farming in EU-15 and NMS-10 in 2003



5. MAIN USES OF AGRICULTURAL AREA (AA)

In 2003, most of the 148 Mio ha of agricultural area were under arable land (91 Mio ha, or 62% of AA). Almost 47 Mio ha (or 31% of AA), were under permanent pastures and meadow, while the remaining 10 Mio ha (7% of AA) were under permanent crops. The distribution of the AA among these three categories is notably different between EU-15 and NMS-10 [Figure 2.5.1]. In the New Member States, 75% of the AA was arable land and 23% dedicated to permanent pastures and meadow. The corresponding figures for EU-15 were: 58% (arable land), 33% (permanent pastures and meadow), and 8% (permanent crops).

Figure 2.5.1: Agricultural area in 2003 in EU-15 and NMS-10



The distribution of agricultural area by use, within the Member States in 2003, is shown in Figures 2.5.2 and 2.5.3. For the majority of Member States, the main part of AA is clearly used as arable land, with France accounting for the largest arable land area (amounting to over 18 Mio ha), followed by Spain and Germany (each with around 12 Mio ha) and Poland (10 Mio ha). In 2003, the combined arable area of these four countries alone accounted for 57% of the EU-25 total of arable land, or more than third of the EU-25 agricultural area. Concerning permanent pastures and meadow, the most important Member States were the UK (9.2 Mio ha), France (8.2 Mio ha), Spain (6.3 Mio ha), and Germany (4.9 Mio ha), these four Member States contributing about 61% of the EU-25 total. With regard to the area under permanent crops, the most important Member States were Spain (4.3 Mio ha), Italy (2.4 Mio ha), France and Greece (about 1.1 Mio ha each), the combined areas of these Member States accounting for 85% of the EU-25 area under permanent crops.

Figure 2.5.2: Main uses of EU-25 agricultural area in 2003

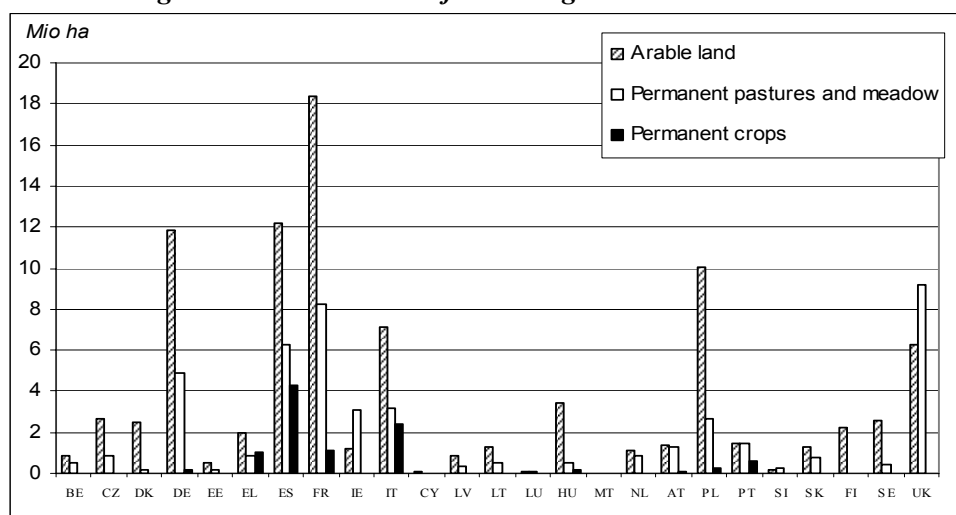
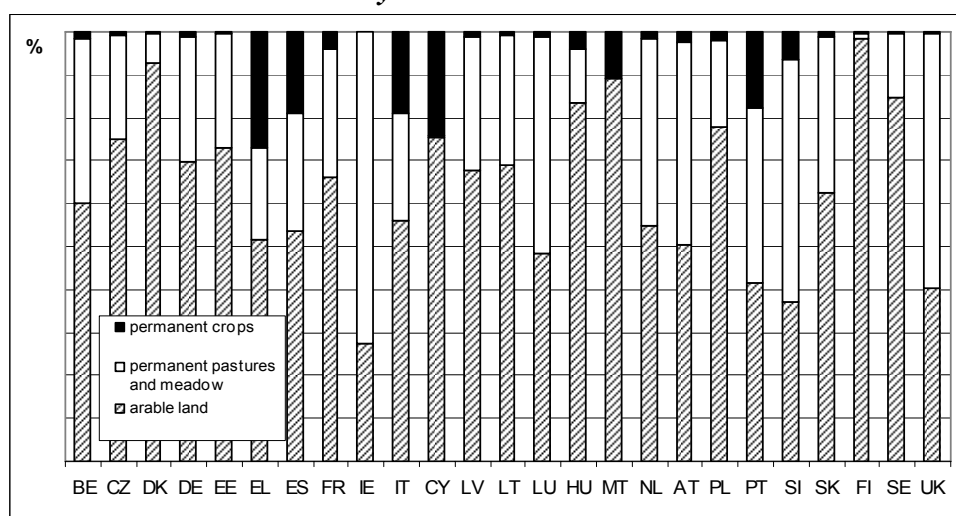


Figure 2.5.3: Distribution of EU-25 agricultural area by main uses in 2003

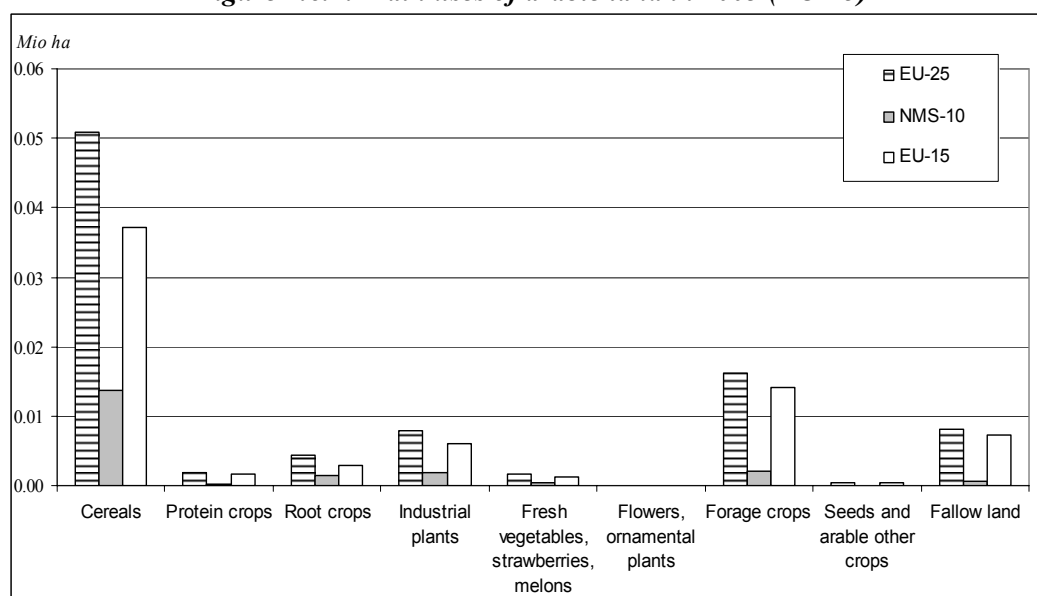


Across Member States, the highest share of arable land can be found in Finland (99% of the AA), followed by Denmark (93%), Malta (87%) and Sweden (85%); on the opposite side of the scale, the smallest shares of arable land were in Ireland (27%) and in Slovenia (37%). The share of the areas allocated to permanent pastures and meadows was exceeded that of arable land in Ireland (73%), the United Kingdom (59%), Slovenia (56%) and in Luxembourg (50%). The area under permanent crops accounted for more than 10% of AA in the Southern Member States, namely in Greece (27%), Cyprus (24%), Portugal (18%), Spain and Italy (17% each), and in Malta (11%).

6. ARABLE AND PERMANENT CROPS

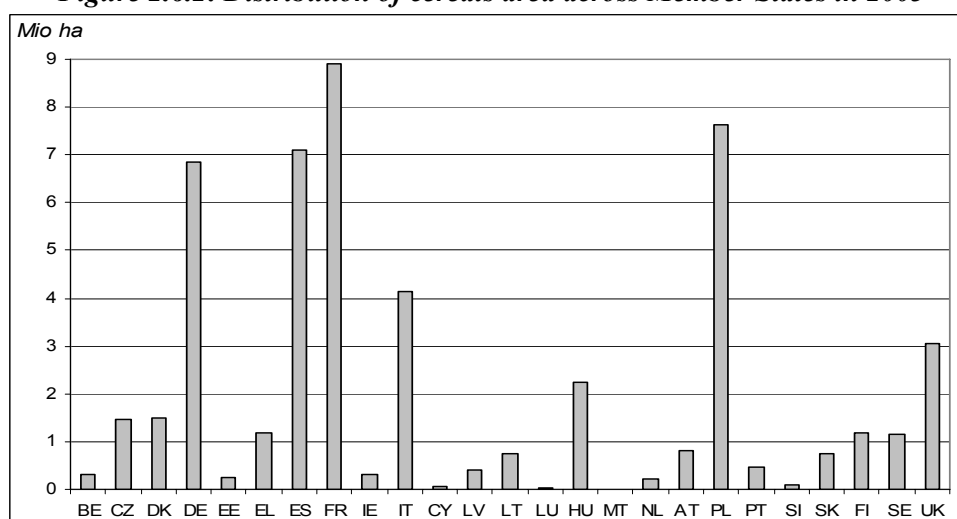
In 2003, most of the EU-25 total of arable land area (91.3 Mio ha), was used for the production of cereals (around 50.8 Mio ha, or 56%), forage plants (16.3 Mio ha, or 18%), industrial plants (including oilseeds, hops, cotton, linseed, textile crops and tobacco, 7.8 Mio ha, or 9%), root crops (including potatoes and sugar beet, 4.3 Mio ha, or 5%) and protein crops (including peas, filed beans and lentils, 1.8 Mio ha, or 2%) [Figure 2.6.1]. Fallow land accounted for 8 Mio ha (9% of AA). The remainder, about 2.2 Mio ha (or 2%) was allocated to fresh vegetables, strawberries, flowers and ornamental plants, and other arable crops.

Figure 2.6.1: Main uses of arable land in 2003 (EU-25)



Of the Member States, France had the largest area under cereals (almost 9 Mio ha), followed by Poland (7.6 Mio ha), Spain (7.1 Mio ha) and Germany (6.8 Mio ha). These four Member States together were accounting for around 60% of the total EU-25 cereals area [Figure 2.6.2], but also Italy, the United Kingdom and Hungary had allocated relatively important areas to the production of cereals.

Figure 2.6.2: Distribution of cereals area across Member States in 2003



In 2003, 52% of the EU-25 protein crops area was in Spain and in France, and 54% of EU-25 root crop area in Poland, Germany and France. 54% of the industrial plant area was in France, Germany and Spain; 48% of fresh vegetable and strawberry area of the EU-25 in Spain, France and Italy, 49%

of the flower and ornamental area in the Netherlands and Italy, and finally 57% of the EU-25 forage crop area in France, Italy, Germany and in the UK.

The EU-25 areas (10.4 Mio ha) allocated to the various types of permanent crops in 2003 are shown in *Figure 2.6.3*, while *Figure 2.6.4* presents the distribution of these areas, by crop, across Member States. The largest area was utilised for olive production (4.3 million ha, or some 41% of the total permanent crop area), and this area was almost entirely located in four Southern Member States: Spain (with 2.2 Mio ha, or more than half of the EU olive grove), followed by Italy (1 Mio ha, or 24%), Greece (0.8 Mio ha, or 18%) and Portugal (0.3 Mio ha, or 7%).

In terms of area, the second most important permanent crop in the EU-25 were vineyards, which accounted for 3.2 Mio ha, or 31% of the total permanent crop area. 98% of the area under vineyards was located in eight Member States, with Spain (1 Mio ha), France (0.9 Mio ha) and Italy (0.8 Mio ha) alone accounting for already 82% of the EU total (the other Member States are Germany, Greece, Hungary, Austria and Portugal). 22% of the area planted with permanent crops (2.3 Mio ha) was utilised for the production of fruit and berries, 5% (almost 0.5 Mio ha) for the production of citrus fruit. The major part of the orchards were located in Spain, Italy, Poland and France, which together accounted for three-quarters of the corresponding EU-25 area. Likewise, the citrus plantations were mainly located in Spain and Italy (accounting together for 83% of the corresponding area in 2003).

Figure 2.6.3: Area allocated to permanent crops in the EU-25 in 2003

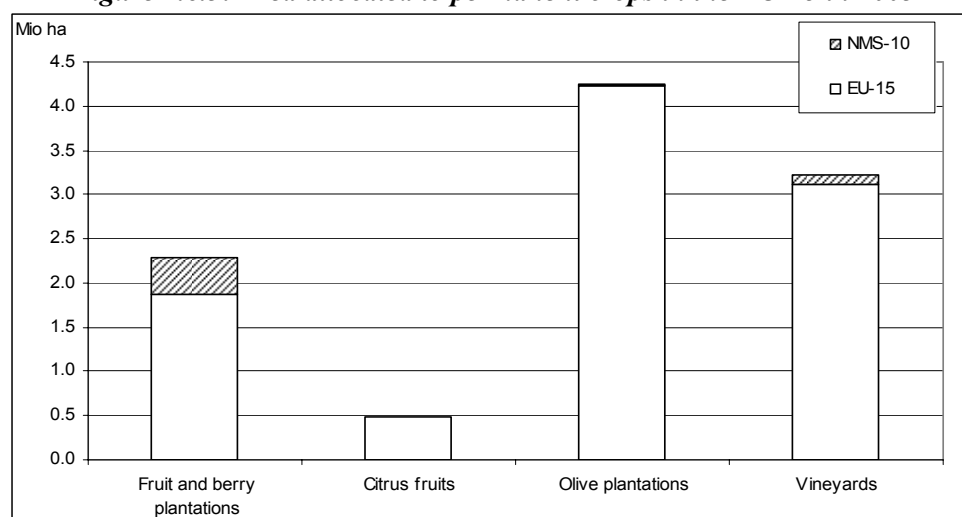
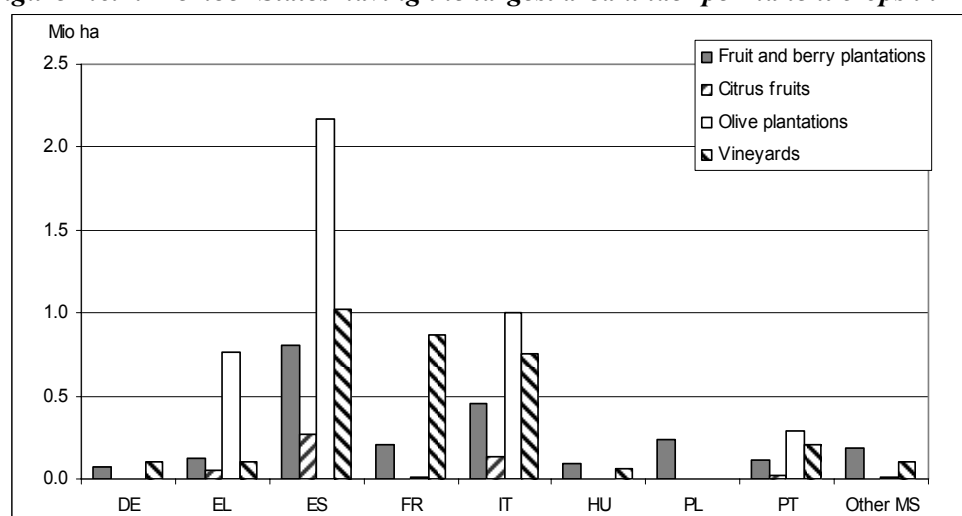


Figure 2.6.4: Member States having the largest area under permanent crops in 2003



7. LIVESTOCK

In 2003, the number of EU-25 livestock [Table 2.7.1] expressed in livestock units (LSU, a reference unit common to the various categories of animal and relating to their feed requirements) amounted to almost 131 million LSU, distributed over a total of around 3.7 million holdings (approximately 56% of the holdings of EU-25). The average livestock density per holding was thus 36 LSU in EU-25. Most of the livestock was kept in the Member States of EU-15 (112 million LSU).

Table 2.7.1: The livestock population in 2003

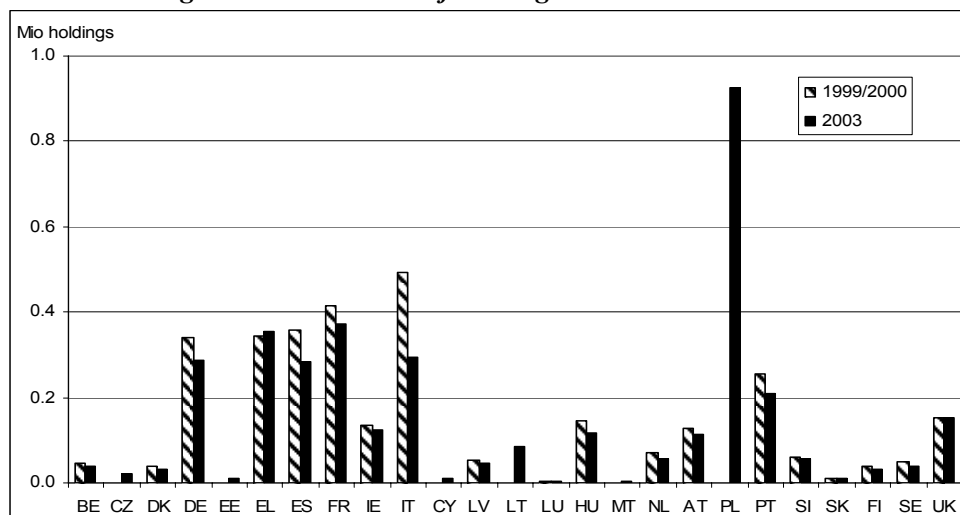
	Number of holdings with livestock (1000 holdings)			Livestock (million LSU)			Livestock per holding (LSU)		
	1999/2000	2003	1999/2000 = 100	1999/2000	2003	1999/2000 = 100	1999/2000	2003	1999/2000 = 100
EU-25	:	3 674	:	:	130.5	:	:	35.5	:
NMS-10	:	1 284	:	:	18.6	:	:	14.5	:
EU-15	2 870	2 391	83	117.3	111.9	95	40.9	46.8	115
Belgium	47	40	85	4.4	4.0	91	92.3	97.9	106
Czech Republic	:	20	:	:	2.3	:	:	114.4	:
Denmark	40	33	82	4.4	4.5	104	108.2	138.2	128
Germany	340	287	84	19.3	18.6	97	56.7	64.9	114
Estonia	:	11	:	:	0.3	:	:	29.2	:
Greece	345	353	102	2.5	2.6	103	7.3	7.4	101
Spain	359	282	79	14.9	14.1	95	41.5	50.0	120
France	414	373	90	23.8	23.3	98	57.5	62.3	108
Ireland	136	123	91	6.4	6.3	99	47.4	51.6	109
Italy	493	295	60	9.9	10.0	101	20.1	33.8	168
Cyprus	:	10	:	:	0.3	:	:	25.2	:
Latvia	52	48	91	0.4	0.4	105	7.5	8.7	116
Lithuania	:	85	:	:	0.9	:	:	10.2	:
Luxembourg	2	2	88	0.2	0.2	93	81.5	86.1	106
Hungary	147	117	80	2.6	2.2	87	17.5	19.1	109
Malta	:	3	:	:	0.0	:	:	19.0	:
Netherlands	69	58	84	7.3	6.2	84	106.2	106.1	100
Austria	128	115	90	2.7	2.5	94	20.8	21.8	105
Poland	:	925	:	:	10.7	:	:	11.6	:
Portugal	254	208	82	2.5	2.3	92	9.9	11.1	112
Slovenia	60	56	93	0.6	0.6	96	9.9	10.2	103
Slovakia	10	10	93	0.9	0.9	96	89.5	93.0	104
Finland	40	33	84	1.2	1.2	97	30.5	35.4	116
Sweden	49	38	77	2.0	1.8	92	40.2	48.1	120
United Kingdom	153	151	83	117.3	111.9	95	40.9	46.8	115

Results from the latest FSS for EU-15 show a considerable decline in the number of holdings with livestock (17% less), and also in the number of livestock (5% less). The average stock per holding, however, has increased by 15% between 1999/2000 and 2003. Similar developments can be observed in Hungary, in Slovakia and in Slovenia, and, to a certain degree, also in Latvia.

With the exception of Greece, the number of holdings with livestock declined in all Member States since the previous survey [Table 2.7.1 and Figure 2.7.1], the strongest fall being recorded in Italy (by 40%), but important declines were also observed in Sweden (23%), Spain (21%) and in Hungary (20%). In Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal and Finland, the respective declines were still higher than 15%.

In 2003, Poland was the Member State with the largest number of holdings keeping livestock (925,000), followed by France (373,000), Greece (353,000), – despite the large decrease – Italy (295,000), Germany (287,000) and Spain (282,000).

Figure 2.7.1: Number of holdings with livestock in 2003



On the whole, the changes in the total number of livestock (in LSU) were less pronounced than those in the numbers of holdings with livestock [Table 2.7.1 and Figure 2.7.2]. Between 1999/2000 and 2003, the largest drop in LSU was observed in the Netherlands (16%), followed by Hungary (13%), Belgium and the UK (9% each), Portugal and Sweden (8% each). Livestock increased in Latvia (5%), Denmark (4%), Greece (3%) and Italy (1%). As a result of the changes outlined before, the average livestock density per holding increased in almost all Member States [Table 2.7.1 and Figure 2.7.3], with especially marked rises in Italy (68%), Denmark (28%), Spain and in Sweden (20% each). The only Member State who registered a drop in livestock density was the UK (8% less), while there were almost no changes in the Netherlands and Greece.

Figure 2.7.2: Number of livestock in 2003

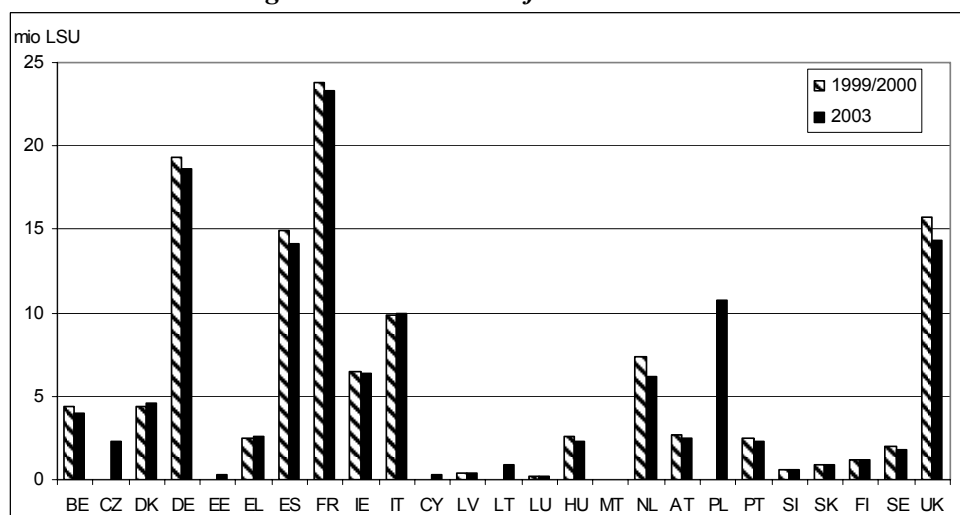
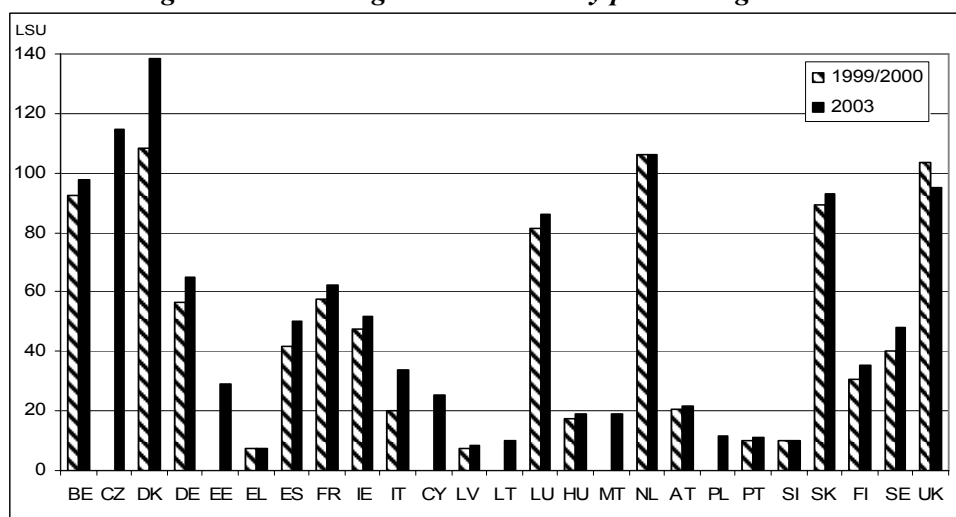


Figure 2.7.3: Average livestock density per holding in 2003



The numbers of livestock units across the EU-25 in 2003 broken down by main type of livestock categories (cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry) are shown in *Table 2.7.2* and *Figure 2.7.4*. In terms of LSU, France had the largest overall livestock (23.3 million LSU), followed by Germany (18.6 million LSU), the United Kingdom (14.4 million LSU), Spain (14.1 million LSU) and Poland (10.8 million LSU). These five Member States alone were accounting for 62% of all EU-25 livestock in terms of LSU. The ten New Member States contributed 14% to the EU-25 total.

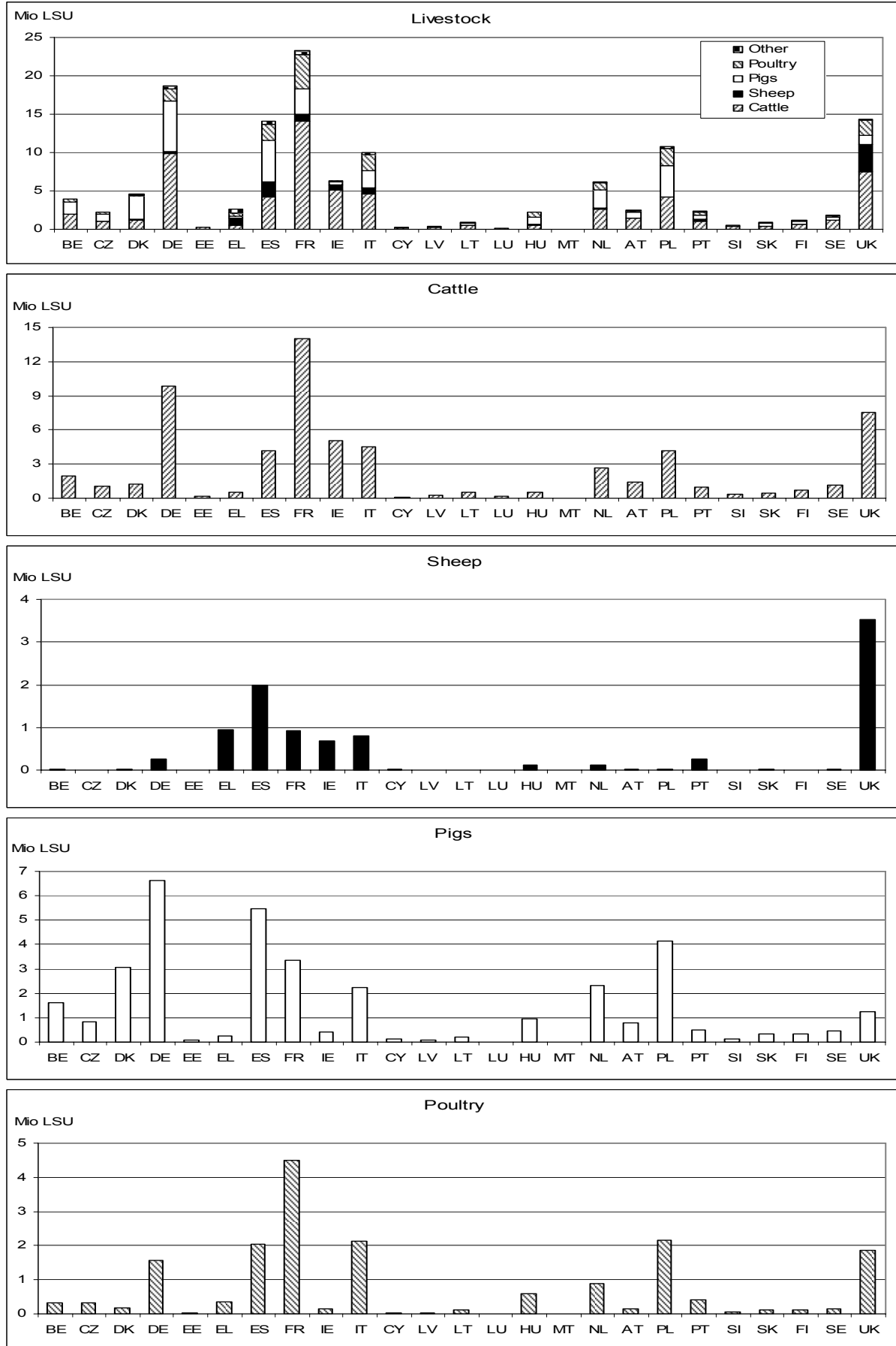
The EU cattle herd was by far the most important (64 million LSU), accounting for almost 50% of EU total livestock. The pig-stock accounted for almost 36 million LSU (27%), poultry for 18 million (14%) and sheep for 10 million LSU (8%).

**Table 2.7.2: Livestock numbers (in million LSU) in 2003
for the main types of livestock**

	Total	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry
EU-25	130.53	63.61	9.85	35.61	18.30
NMS-10	18.62	7.57	0.23	6.91	3.51
EU-15	111.91	56.04	9.62	28.70	14.79
Belgium	3.95	1.97	0.01	1.61	0.33
Czech Republic	2.26	1.10	0.01	0.82	0.31
Denmark	4.54	1.25	0.01	3.07	0.17
Germany	18.64	9.81	0.26	6.61	1.56
Estonia	0.31	0.20	0.00	0.08	0.02
Greece	2.60	0.51	0.94	0.23	0.37
Spain	14.11	4.19	1.99	5.46	2.03
France	23.26	14.06	0.92	3.36	4.48
Ireland	6.35	5.07	0.68	0.40	0.14
Italy	9.96	4.56	0.81	2.25	2.14
Cyprus	0.26	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.04
Latvia	0.41	0.26	0.00	0.10	0.04
Lithuania	0.87	0.50	0.00	0.22	0.12
Luxembourg	0.16	0.14	0.00	0.02	0.00
Hungary	2.24	0.53	0.12	0.96	0.60
Malta	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01
Netherlands	6.15	2.70	0.12	2.34	0.87
Austria	2.50	1.45	0.03	0.81	0.14
Poland	10.75	4.17	0.03	4.15	2.16
Portugal	2.31	1.00	0.26	0.51	0.43
Slovenia	0.57	0.33	0.01	0.14	0.07
Slovakia	0.90	0.42	0.03	0.33	0.12
Finland	1.18	0.71	0.01	0.33	0.12
Sweden	1.82	1.12	0.03	0.46	0.13
United Kingdom	14.38	7.50	3.54	1.25	1.87

Amongst the Member States, in 2003, the greatest numbers of cattle-stock were found in France (14.1 million LSU), followed by Germany (9.8 million LSU) and the UK (7.5 million LSU); these Member States together accounted for 49% of the total EU-25 herd (in LSU). Concerning pigs, the largest livestock were those in Germany (6.6 million LSU), Spain (5.5 million LSU) and in Poland (4.2 million LSU), corresponding to 46% of the total EU pig-stock. In case of sheep, the UK (3.5 million LSU) and Spain (2 million LSU) had the largest stocks (together 56% of the EU-stock), while the biggest poultry-stock could be found in France (4.5 million LSU), in Poland, Italy and in Spain (just over 2 million LSU in each). 59% of the EU poultry-livestock was thus kept in these four Member States.

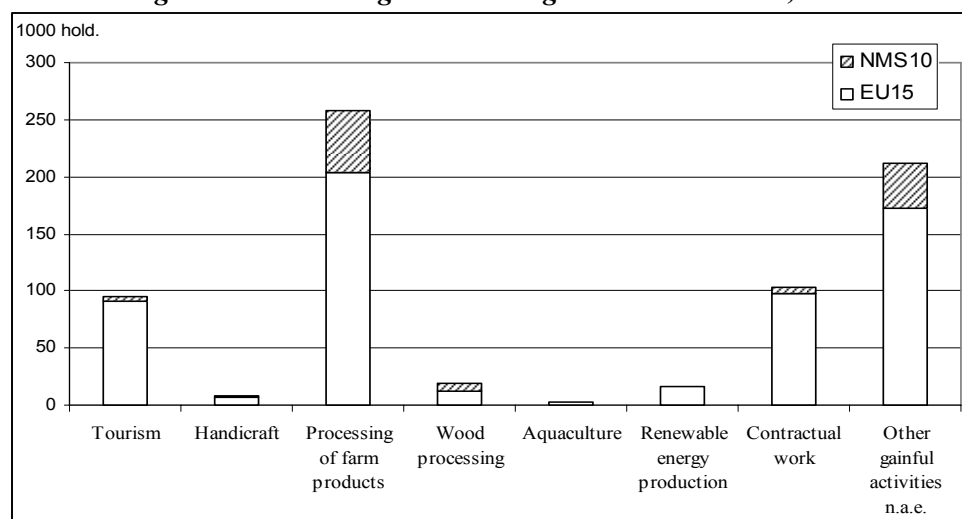
Figure 2.7.4: LSU by livestock categories in 2003



8. NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES ON THE HOLDING

Besides their work on the farm, the holders or the members of the holder's family may carry out other gainful activities which are directly related to the holdings – using their resources or the products of them – and the results of which have an economic impact on the holdings. 9% of the EU-25 holdings (almost 600,000) had such a non-agricultural activity in 2003. Amongst these holdings, 43% were processing their farm products (41% in EU-15, 53% in NMS-10), 17% had carried out contractual work (20% in EU-15, 5% in NMS-10), and 16% were engaged in tourism (18% in EU-15, 4% in NMS-10). 3% of the holdings had wood processing and another 3% was engaged in the production of renewable energy, while 1% was involved in aquaculture and another 1% in handicraft. 36% of the holdings indicated to have a gainful activity not mentioned on that list [Figure 2.8.1].

Figure 2.8.1: Holdings with non-agricultural activities, 2003



CHAPTER III

PRODUCTION SECTORS

Scope

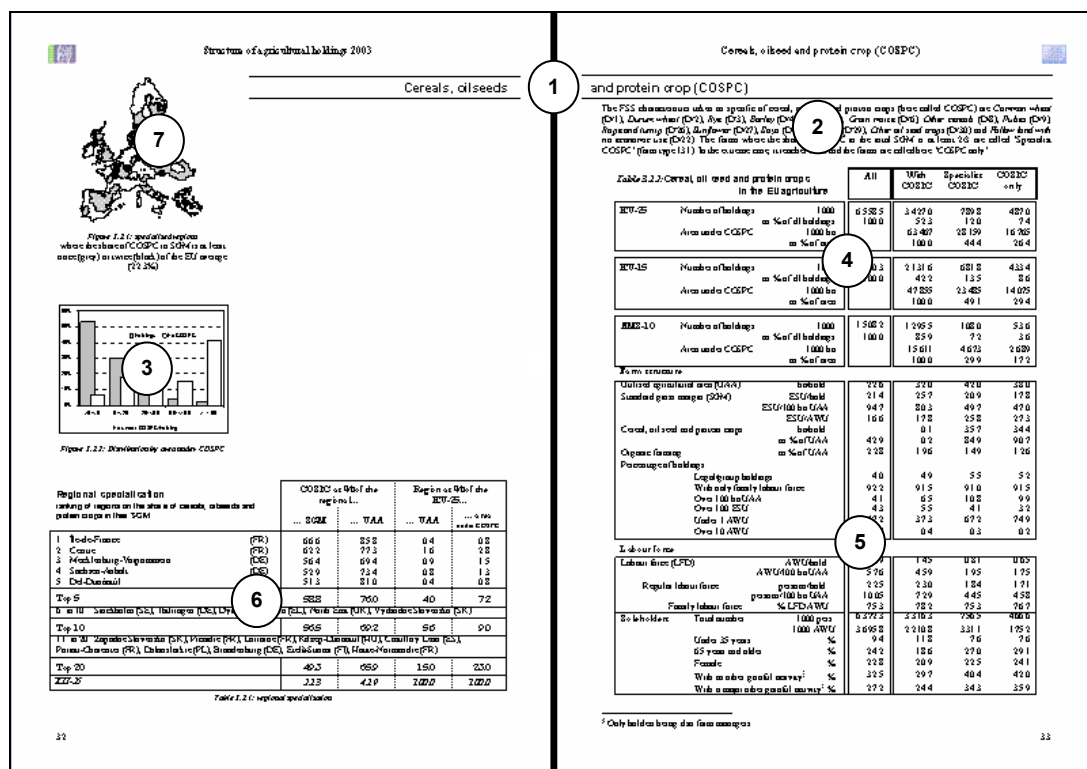
In the present chapter, the figures displayed are based only on the holdings of an economic size of at least 1 ESU.

Products

The characteristics of the survey on the structure of agricultural holdings (Farm Structure Survey, FSS) do not describe directly the products, but the features of farms which are used in the production of agricultural products. Generally, it is the farm typology which establishes the link between the structural aspects of a holding and the agricultural product. Most of the 14 products presented in the remainder of this chapter correspond to the definitions of specific farm types. Three products, however, to which there is no exact match in the farm type definitions have been chosen because their production has been considered as being of particular interest: sugar beet, field vegetables (i.e. the field crops* except cereals, oilseeds and protein crops) and meat cattle as a whole.

Chapter layout

In the present chapter, 14 products or group of products (1) are put in relation with the corresponding FSS characteristics (2). A small chart (3) summarizes the main facts described by the FSS figures. The FSS results themselves are presented in a table on the right-hand side of each section. In its upper part (4), this table provides information on the degree of specialisation, and the relative importance of the production in question, in the context of EU-25, its old members (EU-15), and the new Member States (NMS-10). The main indicators on farm structure can be found in the lower part of the same table (5) Information on the main producer regions (who are, at the same, most dependent on the particular type of production) is presented in (6). This information is visualised by means of a schematic map (7).



* The field crop means here the open field crops. Thus the open field vegetables were indirectly concerned by the CAP management of set-aside and of COSPC.

agricultural products

Farms by specialisation level

The holdings engaged in a specific production are described in relation to all holdings. Three levels of specialisation are distinguished, namely whether the farm is a specialist holding or not, and - in case it is a specialist holding - whether its production is limited to the product under analysis. In the case of specialist holdings, at least 2/3 of the holdings' standard gross margin (SGM) comes from the production of the products under analysis. The holding is considered as producing only the product under analysis if at least 90% of the holdings' SGM is derived from this product.

Regional specialisation

The **shares of a product or product group in the regional SGMs** indicate whether the agricultural sectors of certain regions are more or less sensitive to economic changes in the related product market. These regional SGM shares are also put in relation to the SGM shares for the EU average in order to establish a region classification (6). The ranking of the regions according to these shares shows whether the production is located in a few specialised regions or is distributed more evenly over the whole EU.

Weight in the EU agriculture

The shares of the various farm types in the total number of holdings and in the area or livestock (measured in LSU) indicate concentration in production in EU-25, EU-15 and NMS-10.

Farm structure

The various ratios describe the farm size and the relationship between production factors (area/livestock, labour force, SGM). Also information on the share of organic farming is presented.



Cereals, oilseeds



Figure 3.2.1: specialised regions
where the share of COSPC in SGM is at least once (grey) or twice (black) of the EU average (22.3%)

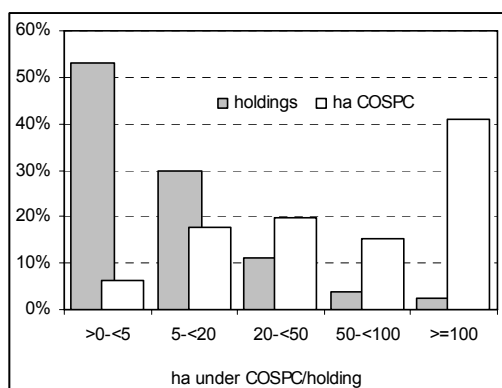


Figure 3.2.2: Distribution by area under COSPC

Regional specialisation

ranking of regions on the share of cereals, oilseeds and protein crops in their SGM

		COSPC as % of the regional...		Region as % of the EU-25...	
		... SGM	... UAA	... UAA	...area under COSPC
1.	Île-de-France (FR)	66.6	85.8	0.4	0.8
2.	Centre (FR)	62.2	77.3	1.6	2.8
3.	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (DE)	56.4	69.4	0.9	1.5
4.	Sachsen-Anhalt (DE)	52.9	73.4	0.8	1.3
5.	Del-Dunántúl (HU)	51.3	81.0	0.4	0.8
Top 5		58.8	76.0	4.0	7.2
6. to 10. Stockholm (SE), Thüringen (DE), Dytiki Makedonia (EL), North East (UK), Vychodne Slovensko (SK)					
Top 10		56.5	69.2	5.6	9.0
11. to 20. Zapadne Slovensko (SK), Picardie (FR), Lorraine (FR), Közép-Dunántúl (HU), Castilla y León (ES), Poitou-Charentes (FR), Dolnoslaskie (PL), Brandenburg (DE), Etelä-Suomi (FI), Haute-Normandie (FR)					
Top 20		49.3	65.9	15.0	23.0
EU-25		22.3	42.9	100.0	100.0

Table 3.2.1: regional specialisation

and protein crop (COSPC)

The FSS characteristics taken as specific of cereal, oilseeds and protein crops (here called COSPC) are *Common wheat* (D/1), *Durum wheat* (D/2), *Rye* (D/3), *Barley* (D/4), *Oats* (D/5), *Grain maize* (D/6), *Other cereals* (D/8), *Pulses* (D/9), *Rape and turnip* (D/26), *Sunflower* (D/27), *Soya* (D/28), *Linseed* (D/29), *Other oil seed crops* (D/30) and *Fallow land with no economic use* (D/22). The farms where the share of COSPC in the total SGM is at least 2/3 are called 'Specialist COSPC' (farm type 131). In the extreme case, it reaches 90% and the farms are called here 'COSPC only'.

Table 3.2.2: Cereal, oil seed and protein crops in the EU agriculture

			All	With COSPC	Specialist COSPC	COSPC only
EU-25	Number of holdings	1000	6 558.5	3 427.0	789.8	487.0
		as % of all holdings	100.0	52.3	12.0	7.4
	Area under COSPC	1000 ha		63 467	28 159	16 765
		as % of area		100.0	44.4	26.4
EU-15	Number of holdings	1000	5 050.3	2 131.6	681.8	433.4
		as % of all holdings	100.0	42.2	13.5	8.6
	Area under COSPC	1000 ha		47 855	23 485	14 075
		as % of area		100.0	49.1	29.4
NMS-10	Number of holdings	1000	1 508.2	1 295.5	108.0	53.6
		as % of all holdings	100.0	85.9	7.2	3.6
	Area under COSPC	1000 ha		15 611	4 673	2 689
		as % of area		100.0	29.9	17.2
Farm structure						
Utilised agricultural area (UAA)	ha/hold.		22.6	32.0	42.0	38.0
Standard gross margin (SGM)	ESU/hold.		21.4	25.7	20.9	17.8
	ESU/100 ha UAA		94.7	80.3	49.7	47.0
	ESU/AWU		16.6	17.8	25.8	27.3
Cereal, oil seed and protein crops	ha/hold.			0.1	35.7	34.4
	as % of UAA		42.9	0.2	84.9	90.7
Organic farming	as % of UAA		2.28	1.96	1.49	1.26
Percentage of holdings...						
Legal/group holdings			4.0	4.9	5.5	5.2
With only family labour force			92.2	91.5	91.0	91.5
Over 100 ha UAA			4.1	6.5	10.8	9.9
Over 100 ESU			4.3	5.5	4.1	3.2
Under 1 AWU			47.2	37.3	67.2	74.9
Over 10 AWU			0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Labour force						
Labour force (LFD)	AWU/hold.		1.29	1.45	0.81	0.65
	AWU/100 ha UAA		5.76	4.59	1.95	1.75
Regular labour force	persons/hold.		2.25	2.30	1.84	1.71
	persons/100 ha UAA		10.05	7.29	4.45	4.58
Family labour force	% LFD AWU		75.3	78.2	75.3	76.7
Sole holders	Total number	1000 pers.	6 372.3	3 316.3	756.5	466.6
		1000 AWU	3 695.8	2 210.8	331.1	175.2
	Under 35 years	%	9.4	11.8	7.6	7.6
	65 years and older	%	24.2	18.6	27.0	29.1
	Female	%	22.8	20.9	22.5	24.1
	With an other gainful activity*	%	32.5	29.7	40.4	42.0
	With a major other gainful activity*	%	27.2	24.4	34.3	35.9

* Only holders being also farm managers



Sugar

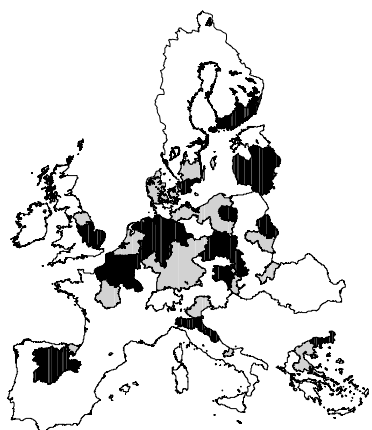


Figure 3.3.1: specialised regions
where the share of sugar beet in SGM is at least once (grey) or twice (black) of the EU average (2.2%)

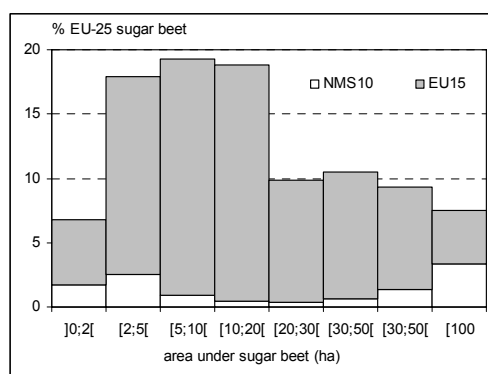


Figure 3.3.2: Distribution of area under sugar beet

* 52% of sugar beet growers are specialist field crops, 20% are mixed crops-livestock and 10% mixed cropping (resp. farm type 1, 8 and 6).

Regional specialisation

ranking of regions on the share of the sugar beet in their SGM

	Sugar beet as % of the regional...		Region as % of the EU-25...	
	... SGM	... UAA	... UAA	...area under sugar beet
1. Picardie	17.7	11.5	0.9	6.7
2. Sydsverige	12.1	7.9	0.4	1.9
3. Île-de-France	12.1	7.5	0.4	1.9
4. Nord - Pas-de-Calais	9.9	7.4	0.6	2.8
5. Région Wallonne	9.8	7.5	0.5	2.5
Top 5	12.8	8.9	2.7	15.8
6. to 10. Stredni Morava (CZ), Marche (IT), Eastern (UK), Sachsen-Anhalt (DE), Ostösterreich (AT)				
Top 10	10.1	6.8	5.7	25.8
11. to 20. Lietuva (LT), Champagne-Ardenne (FR), Moravskoslezsko (CZ), Zapadne Slovensko (SK), Opolskie (PL), Stredni Cechy (CZ), Dolnoslaskie (PL), Latvija (LV), Niedersachsen (DE), Emilia-Romagna (IT)				
Top 20	7.5	5.0	13.2	43.8
EU-25	2.2	1.5	100.0	100.0

Table 3.3.1: regional specialisation

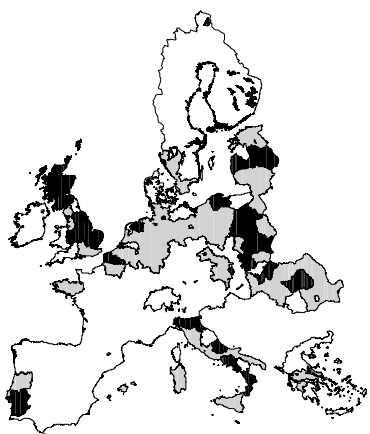
beet

The FSS characteristic for sugar beet is D/11. Farms with a share of sugar beet in the total SGM of at least 2/3 are called here 'Specialist sugar beet'. If this share reaches 90% they are called 'sugar beet only'.

Table 3.3.2: Sugar beet in the EU agriculture

			All	With Sugar beet	Specialist sugar beet	Sugar beet only
EU-25	Number of holdings	1000	6 558.5	304.8	9.5	4.6
		as % of all holdings	100.0	4.6	0.1	0.1
	Area under sugar beet	1000 ha		2 263	56	21
		as % of area		100.0	2.5	0.9
EU-15	Number of holdings	1000	5 050.3	200.6	7.9	4.1
		as % of all holdings	100.0	4.0	0.2	0.1
	Area under sugar beet	1000 ha		1 764	42	17
		as % of area		100.0	2.4	1.0
NMS-10	Number of holdings	1000	1 508.2	104.2	1.5	0.5
		as % of all holdings	100.0	6.9	0.1	0.0
	Area under sugar beet	1000 ha		499	14	4
		as % of area		100.0	2.8	0.8
Farm structure						
Utilised agricultural area (UAA)	ha/hold.		22.6	67.1	9.9	4.9
Standard gross margin (SGM)	ESU/hold.		21.4	65.4	9.4	6.3
	ESU/100 ha UAA		94.7	97.4	94.4	129.6
	ESU/AWU		16.6	30.7	14.5	11.8
Sugar beet	ha/hold.			7.4	5.9	4.5
	as % of UAA		1.5	11.1	59.5	92.7
Organic farming	as % of UAA		2.28	0.30	0.07	0.00
Percentage of holdings...						
Legal/group holdings			4.0	8.9	3.1	1.8
With only family labour force			92.2	85.0	96.0	96.6
Over 100 ha UAA			4.1	14.8	0.8	0.1
Over 100 ESU			4.3	17.4	0.6	0.1
Under 1 AWU			47.2	20.2	77.0	82.3
Over 10 AWU			0.4	1.3	0.1	0.1
Labour force						
Labour force (LFD)	AWU/hold.		1.29	2.14	0.65	0.53
	AWU/100 ha UAA		5.76	3.29	6.55	11.01
Regular labour force (LFR)	persons/hold.		2.25	2.77	1.82	1.77
	persons/100 ha UAA		10.05	4.26	18.44	36.60
Family labour force	% LFD AWU		75.3	63.6	82.1	84.5
Sole holders	Total number	1000 pers.	6 372.3	286.8	9.3	4.6
		1000 AWU	3 695.8	234.3	3.3	1.2
	Under 35 years	%	9.4	13.1	6.0	3.6
	65 years and older	%	24.2	10.5	36.6	37.3
	Female	%	22.8	12.8	25.2	29.5
	With an other gainful activity*	%	32.5	23.2	30.5	23.8
	With a major other gainful activity*	%	27.2	16.7	27.2	22.5

* Only holders being also farm managers



Field

Figure 3.4.1: specialised regions
where the share of field vegetables in SGM is
at least once (grey) or twice (black) of the
EU average (5.0%)

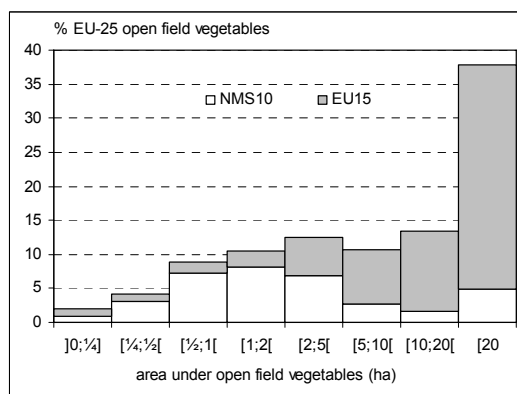


Figure 3.4.2: Distribution by area under open field vegetables

Regional specialisation

ranking of regions on the share of field vegetables in their SGM

		Field vegetables as % of the regional...		Region as % of the EU-25...	
		... SGM	... UAA	... UAA	...area under field vegetables
1.	East Midlands (UK)	21.7	4.8	0.8	1.8
2.	Eastern (UK)	18.5	5.1	0.9	2.2
3.	Nord - Pas-de-Calais (FR)	18.3	9.8	0.6	2.6
4.	Swietokrzyskie (PL)	16.3	12.1	0.3	1.7
	Centru (RO)	15.9	7.8	0.4	1.5
5.	Latvija (LV)	15.4	3.4	0.8	1.3
Top 5		19.0	6.0	3.3	9.7
6. to 10. Malopolskie (PL), Malta (MT), Bratislavsky (SK), Lodzkie (PL), Stredne Slovensko (SK)					
Top 10		18.0	6.8	4.7	15.2
11. to 20. Yorkshire and Humberside (UK), Abruzzo (IT), West Midlands (UK), Podkarpackie (PL), Kypros/Kibris (CY), Calabria (IT), Scotland (UK), Észak-Alföld (HU), Campania (IT), Mazowieckie (PL)					
Top 20		13.6	4.6	12.2	27.2
EU-25		5.0	2.1	100.0	100.0

Table 3.4.1: regional specialisation

vegetables

The FSS characteristics for field vegetables are *Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries: Outdoor or under low (not accessible) protective cover: Open field (D/14a) and Potatoes (including early potatoes and seed potatoes) (D/10)*. The farms which share of open field vegetables in the total SGM is at least 2/3 are called here 'Specialist field vegetables'. When this share reaches 90% the farms are called 'field vegetables only'.

Table 3.4.2: Field vegetables in the EU agriculture

			All	With field vegetables	Specialist field vegetables	Field vegetables only
EU-25	Number of holdings	1000	6 558.5	1 824.9	118.7	56.2
		as % of all holdings	100.0	27.8	1.8	0.9
	Area under field vegetables	1000 ha		3 072	166	49
		as % of area		100.0	5.4	1.6
EU-15	Number of holdings	1000	5 050.3	686.4	82.9	41.6
		as % of all holdings	100.0	13.6	1.6	0.8
	Area under field vegetables	1000 ha		1 977	100	29
		as % of area		100.0	5.0	1.5
NMS-10	Number of holdings	1000	1 508.2	1 138.5	35.8	14.7
		as % of all holdings	100.0	75.5	2.4	1.0
	Area under field vegetables	1000 ha		1 095	66	20
		as % of area		100.0	6.1	1.8
Farm structure						
Utilised agricultural area (UAA)	ha/hold.		22.6	17.2	12.5	7.2
Standard gross margin (SGM)	ESU/hold.		21.4	15.6	27.2	22.5
	ESU/100 ha UAA		94.7	90.8	218.3	313.0
	ESU/AWU		16.6	9.8	17.9	15.1
Field vegetables	ha/hold.			1.7	1.4	0.9
	as % of UAA		2.1	9.8	11.2	12.0
Organic farming	as % of UAA		2.28	1.61	1.75	1.40
Percentage of holdings...						
Legal/group holdings			4.0	1.8	2.8	2.3
With only family labour force			92.2	95.9	93.0	94.0
Over 100 ha UAA			4.1	2.1	1.9	0.7
Over 100 ESU			4.3	2.9	5.8	4.0
Under 1 AWU			47.2	27.5	47.3	50.3
Over 10 AWU			0.4	0.3	1.0	1.1
Labour force						
Labour force (LFD)	AWU/hold.		1.29	1.60	1.53	1.49
	AWU/100 ha UAA		5.76	9.43	12.27	20.87
Regular labour force (LFR)	persons/hold.		2.25	2.46	2.25	2.16
	persons/100 ha UAA		10.05	14.47	18.06	30.25
Family labour force	% LFD AWU		75.3	86.4	65.0	62.7
Sole holders	Total number	1000 pers.	6 372.3	1 803.2	116.1	55.2
		1000 AWU	3 695.8	1 320.6	66.8	30.3
	Under 35 years	%	9.4	13.5	9.9	9.7
	65 years and older	%	24.2	16.5	22.7	24.5
	Female	%	22.8	23.3	24.5	24.3
	With an other gainful activity*	%	32.5	27.7	31.0	29.3
	With a major other gainful activity*	%	27.2	22.8	25.5	24.4

* Only holders being also farm managers



Tobacco

Figure 3.5.1: specialised regions
where the share of tobaccos in SGM is at least once (grey) or twice (black) EU average (0.5%)

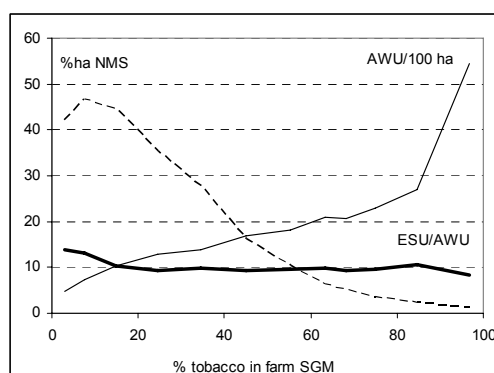


Figure 3.5.2: Tobacco growers by level of specialisation

Regional specialisation

ranking of regions on the share of tobacco in their SGM

		Tobacco as % of the regional...		Region as % of the EU-25...	
		... SGM	... UAA	... UAA	...area under tobacco
1.	Kentriki Makedonia (EL)	14.3	3.1	0.5	16.5
2.	Umbria (IT)	14.1	2.3	0.2	6.3
3.	Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki (EL)	13.7	2.9	0.3	8.7
4.	Dytiki Ellada (EL)	9.1	2.5	0.2	6.5
5.	Dytiki Makedonia (EL)	7.0	1.0	0.2	1.9
Top 5		12.4	2.6	1.3	40.0
6. to 10. Campania (IT), Sterea Ellada (EL), Extremadura (ES), Thessalia (EL), Veneto (IT)					
Top 10		7.1	1.3	4.5	71.0
11. to 20. Alsace (FR), Lubelskie (PL), Toscana (IT), Észak-Alföld (HU), Rheinland-Pfalz (DE), Ipeiros (EL), Baden-Württemberg (DE), Swietokrzyskie (PL), Poitou-Charentes (FR), Stredne Slovensko (SK)					
Top 20		4.0	0.7	10.0	84.8
EU-25		0.5	0.1	100.0	100.0

Table 3.5.1: regional specialisation

The FSS characteristic for *tobacco* is D/23. The farms with a share of tobacco in the total SGM of at least 2/3 are called 'Specialist tobacco' (farm type 1441). In the extreme case, the share reaches 90% and the farms are called here 'tobacco only'.

Table 3.5.2: Tobacco in the EU agriculture

			All	With tobacco	Specialist tobacco	Tobacco only
EU-25	Number of holdings	1000	6 558.5	82.7	35.8	17.2
		as % of all holdings	100.0	1.3	0.5	0.3
	Area under tobacco	1000 ha		128	73	33
		as % of area		100.0	56.6	25.4
EU-15	Number of holdings	1000	5 050.3	68.2	34.7	16.9
		as % of all holdings	100.0	1.4	0.7	0.3
	Area under tobacco	1000 ha		113	69	31
		as % of area		100.0	61.5	27.7
NMS-10	Number of holdings	1000	1 508.2	14.5	1.2	0.3
		as % of all holdings	100.0	1.0	0.1	0.0
	Area under tobacco	1000 ha		15	3	1
		as % of area		100.0	20.7	7.8
Farm structure						
Utilised agricultural area (AA)	ha/hold.		22.6	10.9	4.5	2.5
Standard gross margin (SGM)	ESU/hold.		21.4	17.2	13.8	11.5
	ESU/100 ha UAA		94.7	158.2	307.9	458.1
	ESU/AWU		16.6	10.0	9.5	8.6
Tobacco	ha/hold.			1.6	2.0	1.9
	as % of UAA		0.1	14.3	45.1	75.0
Organic farming	as % of UAA		2.28	0.48	0.26	0.13
Percentage of holdings...						
	Legal/group holdings		4.0	1.9	0.4	0.3
	With only family labour force		92.2	95.8	97.6	97.9
	Over 100 ha UAA		4.1	0.9	0.3	0.1
	Over 100 ESU		4.3	1.6	1.1	0.9
	Under 1 AWU		47.2	24.8	36.9	43.9
	Over 10 AWU		0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Labour force						
Labour force (LFD)	AWU/hold.		1.29	1.72	1.46	1.35
	AWU/100 ha UAA		5.76	15.85	32.47	53.41
Regular labour force	persons/hold.		2.25	2.59	2.52	2.53
	persons/100 ha UAA		10.05	23.90	56.05	100.38
Family labour force	% LFD AWU		75.3	79.7	77.3	78.3
Sole holders	Total number	1000 pers.	6 372.3	81.8	35.7	17.2
		1000 AWU	3 695.8	57.8	20.9	9.3
	Under 35 years	%	9.4	15.4	13.3	11.6
	65 years and older	%	24.2	10.3	13.8	13.8
	Female	%	22.8	21.2	24.5	29.4
	With an other gainful activity*	%	32.5	18.3	22.2	24.0
	With a major other gainful activity*	%	27.2	13.0	16.1	17.5

* Only holders being also farm managers



Market garden

Figure 3.6.1: specialised regions
where the share of market garden vegetables in
SGM is at least once (grey) or twice (black)
EU average (4.3%)

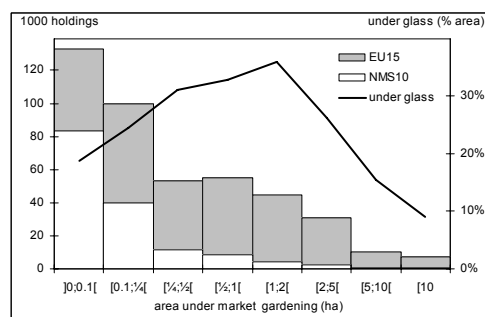


Figure 3.6.2: Holdings by cropped area

Regional specialisation

ranking of regions on the share of market garden vegetables in their SGM

		Market garden vegetables as % of the regional...		Region as % of the EU-25...	
		... SGM	... UAA	... UAA	...area under m.g. veget.
1.	Murcia (ES)	47.6	12.5	0.3	10.4
2.	Canarias (ES)	34.6	9.7	0.0	1.2
3.	Malta (MT)	32.6	21.0	0.0	0.4
4.	Lisboa (PT)	24.4	6.7	0.1	1.0
5.	Região Autónoma da Madeira (PT)	23.7	11.9	0.0	0.1
Top 5		41.3	11.5	0.4	13.2
6. to 10. Kypros/Kibris (CY), Zuid-Nederland (NL), Départements d'Outre-Mer (D.O.M.) (FR), West-Nederland (NL), Campania (IT)					
Top 10		20.4	4.6	1.5	21.2
11. to 20. Attiki (EL), Algarve (PT), Andalucía (ES), Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (FR), Lazio (IT), Vlaams gewest en Brussel (BE), Kriti (EL), Sicilia (IT), Dytiki Ellada (EL), Hamburg,Bremen,Berlin (DE)					
Top 20		16.4	1.9	7.2	43.0
EU-25		4.3	0.3	100.0	100.0

Table 3.6.1: regional specialisation

vegetables

The FSS characteristics for market garden vegetables are *Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries: Outdoor or under low (not accessible) protective cover: Market gardening (D/14b)* and *Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberries: Under glass or other (accessible) protective cover (D/15)*. The farms which share of sugar beet in the total SGM is at least 2/3 are called 'Specialist market garden vegetables' (farm type 201). In the extreme case, this share reaches 90% and the farms are called here 'market garden vegetables only'.

Table 3.6.2: Market garden vegetables in the EU agriculture

			All	With garden vegetables	Specialist garden vegetables	Garden vegetables only
EU-25	Number of holdings	1000	6 558.5	428.9	146.2	89.5
		as % of all holdings	100.0	6.5	2.2	1.4
	Area under market garden vegetables	1000 ha		483	338	228
		as % of area		100.0	70.0	47.1
EU-15	Number of holdings	1000	5 050.3	277.1	115.3	74.7
		as % of all holdings	100.0	5.5	2.3	1.5
	Area under market garden vegetables	1000 ha		436	315	216
		as % of area		100.0	72.4	49.5
NMS-10	Number of holdings	1000	1 508.2	151.9	30.9	14.8
		as % of all holdings	100.0	10.1	2.0	1.0
	Area under market garden vegetables	1000 ha		48	23	12
		as % of area		100.0	48.0	24.9
Farm structure						
Utilised agricultural area (UAA)	ha/hold.		22.6	11.9	4.9	3.5
Standard gross margin (SGM)	ESU/hold.		21.4	25.6	36.0	42.3
	ESU/100 ha UAA		94.7	214.9	743.2	1 202.9
	ESU/AWU		16.6	14.0	16.7	17.5
Market garden vegetables	ha/hold.			1.1	2.3	2.5
	as % of UAA		0.3	9.5	47.7	72.3
Organic farming	as % of UAA		2.28	2.66	2.40	2.16
Percentage of holdings...						
Legal/group holdings			4.0	3.4	4.4	5.2
With only family labour force			92.2	90.7	85.4	82.0
Over 100 ha UAA			4.1	1.5	0.4	0.3
Over 100 ESU			4.3	4.6	6.8	8.0
Under 1 AWU			47.2	31.6	32.7	29.7
Over 10 AWU			0.4	1.0	1.9	2.5
Labour force						
Labour force (LFD)	AWU/hold.		1.29	1.83	2.16	2.42
	AWU/100 ha UAA		5.76	15.55	44.65	69.00
Regular labour force	persons/hold.		2.25	2.55	2.59	2.73
	persons/100 ha UAA		10.05	21.65	53.44	77.74
Family labour force	% LFD AWU		75.3	67.6	52.6	47.2
Sole holders	Total number	1000 pers.	6 372.3	417.9	140.9	85.7
		1000 AWU	3 695.8		94.8	59.6
	Under 35 years	%	9.4	11.0	11.0	12.1
	65 years and older	%	24.2	18.7	18.2	16.5
	Female	%	22.8	22.0	20.4	19.8
	With an other gainful activity*	%	32.5	25.5	23.2	21.1
	With a major other gainful activity*	%	27.2	20.6	18.9	17.1

* Only holders being also farm managers



Flowers and

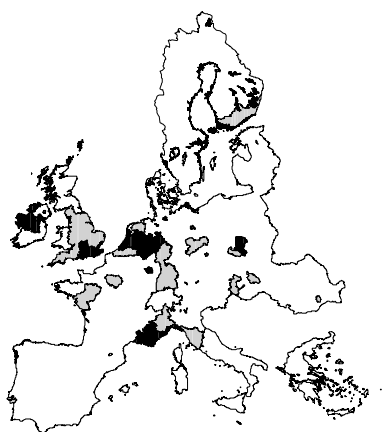


Figure 3.7.1: specialised regions
where the share of flowers in SGM is at least once (grey) or twice (black) of the EU average (4.4%)

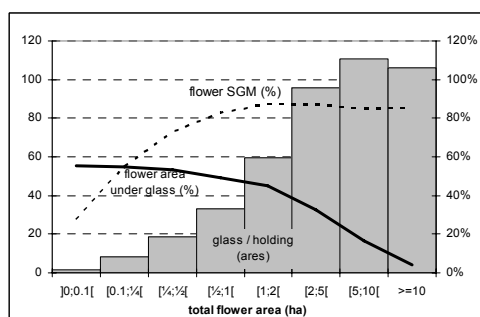


Figure 3.7.2: Flowers and ornamentals under glass
(area and SGM per holding)

Regional specialisation

ranking of regions on the share of flowers in their SGM

		Flowers as % of the regional...		Region as % of the EU 25...	
		... SGM	... UAA	... UAA	...area under flowers
1.	Liguria (IT)	67.5	5.5	0.0	2.7
2.	Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin (DE)	63.8	1.8	0.0	0.5
3.	West-Nederland (NL)	45.4	4.9	0.3	26.2
4.	London, South East (UK)	21.3	0.0	0.7	0.5
5.	Nordrhein-Westfalen (DE)	14.9	0.2	1.0	3.7
Top 5		31.0	1.0	2.1	33.6
6. to 10. Attiki (EL), Oost-Nederland (NL), Zuid-Nederland (NL), Saarland (DE), Lisboa (PT)					
Top 10		24.1	0.9	2.8	43.8
11. to 20. Border, Midlands and Western (IE), Slaskie (PL), Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (FR), Praha (CZ), Pays de la Loire (FR), Eastern (UK), North West (UK), Közép-Magyarország (HU), Vlaams gewest en Brussel (BE), Noord-Nederland (NL)					
Top 20		16.7	0.4	8.6	53.7
EU-25		4.5	0.1	100.0	100.0

Table 3.7.1: regional specialisation

ornamental plants

The FSS characteristics for *flower and ornamental plants* (flowers) are D/16 and D/17, depending whether they are grown under protective cover or not. The farms which share of flower and ornamental plants in the total SGM is at least 2/3 are called 'Specialist flowers and ornamentals' (farm type 202). In the extreme case, it reaches 90% and the farms are called here 'flowers and ornamentals only'.

Table 3.7.2: Flowers in the EU agriculture

			All	With flowers	Specialist flowers	Flowers only
EU-25	Number of holdings	1000	6 558.5	87.4	53.1	42.6
		as % of all holdings	100.0	1.3	0.8	0.7
	Area under flowers	1000 ha		90	75	65
		as % of area		100.0	83.2	72.4
EU-15	Number of holdings	1000	5 050.3	61.2	43.3	35.7
		as % of all holdings	100.0	1.2	0.9	0.7
	Area under flowers	1000 ha		83	69	60
		as % of area		100.0	83.5	72.8
NMS-10	Number of holdings	1000	1 508.2	26.2	9.8	6.9
		as % of all holdings	100.0	1.7	0.6	0.5
	Area under flowers	1000 ha		7	5	5
		as % of area		100.0	79.7	67.8
Farm structure						
Agricultural area (AA)	ha/hold.		22.6	8.5	2.8	2.3
Standard gross margin (SGM)	ESU/hold.		21.4	77.1	95.0	105.1
	ESU/100 ha UAA		94.7	908.6	3 366.8	4 643.0
	ESU/AWU		16.6	25.1	28.2	29.3
Flowers and ornamentals	ha/hold.			1.0	1.4	1.5
	as % of UAA		0.1	12.1	49.9	67.3
Organic farming	as % of UAA		2.28	2.46	0.70	0.47
Percentage of holdings...						
Legal/group holdings			4.0	10.3	12.0	13.0
With only family labour force			92.2	71.0	64.6	62.0
Over 100 ha UAA			4.1	1.1	0.2	0.1
Over 100 ESU			4.3	18.4	23.2	25.9
Under 1 AWU			47.2	21.7	17.8	15.6
Over 10 AWU			0.4	4.2	5.2	5.7
Labour force						
Labour force (LFD)	AWU/hold.		1.29	3.07	3.37	3.59
	AWU/100 ha UAA		5.76	36.42	119.68	158.98
Regular labour force	persons/hold.		2.25	3.73	3.90	4.10
	persons/100 ha UAA		10.05	44.25	138.67	181.77
Family labour force	% LFD AWU		75.3	41.9	38.9	36.9
Sole holders	Total number	1000 pers.	6 372.3	80.5	48.4	38.6
		1000 AWU	3 695.8	61.9	39.9	32.6
	Under 35 years	%	9.4	10.2	11.2	10.7
	65 years and older	%	24.2	13.8	10.7	10.1
	Female	%	22.8	20.7	19.4	19.1
	With an other gainful activity*	%	32.5	29.9	20.4	19.0
	With a major other gainful activity*	%	27.2	23.0	14.6	13.3

* Only holders being also farm managers



Fruit



Figure 3.8.1: specialised regions
where the share of fruits in SGM is at least once (grey) or twice (black) of the EU average (5.1%)

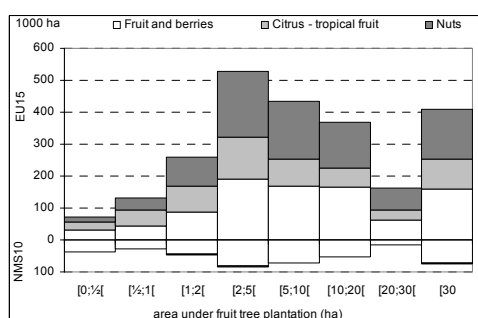


Figure 3.8.2: Distribution by farm type

Regional specialisation ranking of regions on the share of fruits in their SGM		Fruit as % of the regional...		Region as % of the EU-25...	
		... SGM	... UAA	... UAA	...area under fruit plantations
1. Comunidad Valenciana (ES)		58.5	45.6	0.4	10.6
2. Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen (IT)		54.2	6.8	0.2	0.7
3. Algarve (PT)		49.1	34.0	0.1	1.3
4. Provincia Autonoma Trento (IT)		43.9	8.9	0.1	0.5
5. Canarias (ES)		38.3	18.9	0.0	0.4
Top 5		52.5	30.4	0.8	13.4
6. to 10. Départements d'Outre-Mer (D.O.M.) (FR), Balears (ES), Sicilia (IT), Murcia (ES), Kypros/Kibris (CY)					
Top 10		36.2	21.7	2.2	25.8
11. to 20. Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (FR), Peloponnisos (EL), Basilicata (IT), Campania (IT), Calabria (IT), Ipeiros (EL), Emilia-Romagna (IT), Corse (FR), Cataluña (ES), Észak-Magyarország (HU)					
Top 20		24.0	13.5	5.8	42.2
EU-25		5.1	1.8	100.0	100.0

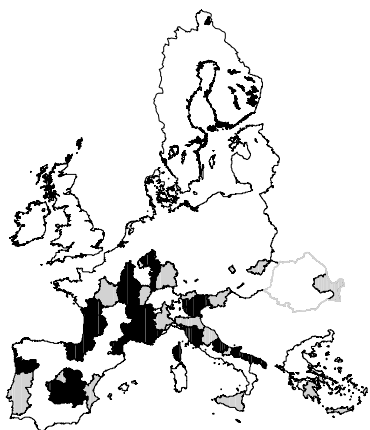
Table 3.8.1: regional specialisation

plantations

The FSS characteristics for fruits are *Fruit and berry plantations* (G/1) and *Citrus plantations* (G/2). Table olive and grapes as well as strawberries are not included. The farms which share of fruits in the total SGM is at least 2/3 are called 'Specialist fruit and citrus fruit' (farm type 32). In the extreme case, the share reaches 90% and the farms are called here 'fruit only'.

Table 3.8.2: Fruit in the EU agriculture			All	With fruit	Specialist fruit	Fruit only
EU-25	Number of holdings	1000	6 558.5	1 375.8	460.3	321.8
		as % of all holdings	100.0	21.0	7.0	4.9
	Area under fruit plantations	1000 ha		2 765	1 704	1 214
		as % of area		100.0	61.6	43.9
EU-15	Number of holdings	1000	5 050.3	1 001.6	401.2	285.7
		as % of all holdings	100.0	19.8	7.9	5.7
	Area under fruit plantations	1000 ha		2 350	1 462	1 041
		as % of area		100.0	62.2	44.3
NMS-10	Number of holdings	1000	1 508.2	374.1	59.1	36.2
		as % of all holdings	100.0	24.8	3.9	2.4
	Area under fruit plantations	1000 ha		415	242	174
		as % of area		100.0	58.3	42.0
Farm structure						
Utilised agricultural area (UAA)	ha/hold.		22.6	11.3	5.3	4.6
Standard gross margin (SGM)	ESU/hold.		21.4	13.2	11.9	12.1
	ESU/100 ha UAA		94.7	116.0	226.4	262.0
	ESU/AWU		16.6	10.9	12.9	13.7
Fruit plantations	ha/hold.			2.0	3.7	3.8
	as % of UAA		1.9	17.7	70.1	81.5
Organic farming	as % of UAA		2.28	2.49	3.03	2.41
Percentage of holdings...						
	Legal/group holdings		4.0	2.1	2.5	2.8
	With only family labour force		92.2	95.1	94.7	94.3
	Over 100 ha UAA		4.1	1.2	0.3	0.3
	Over 100 ESU		4.3	1.9	1.6	1.7
	Under 1 AWU		47.2	53.9	70.9	74.2
	Over 10 AWU		0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Labour force						
Labour force (LFD)	AWU/hold.		1.29	1.01	0.93	0.88
	AWU/100 ha UAA		5.76	9.04	18.14	20.06
Regular labour force	persons/hold.		2.25	2.27	2.04	1.97
	persons/100 ha UAA		10.05	20.29	39.81	44.55
Family labour force	% LFD AWU		75.3	74.5	65.8	62.1
Sole holders	Total number	1000 pers.	6 372.3	1 353.1	450.0	313.6
		1000 AWU	3 695.8	690.2	169.2	108.5
	Under 35 years	%	9.4	7.3	6.4	6.3
	65 years and older	%	24.2	30.1	33.5	34.4
	Female	%	22.8	25.5	24.7	25.6
	With an other gainful activity*	%	32.5	34.4	40.2	41.0
	With a major other gainful activity*	%	27.2	29.5	35.7	36.6

* Only holders being also farm managers



Vineyards

Figure 3.9.1: specialised regions
where the share of vineyards in SGM is at least once (grey) or twice (black) of the EU average (7.9%)

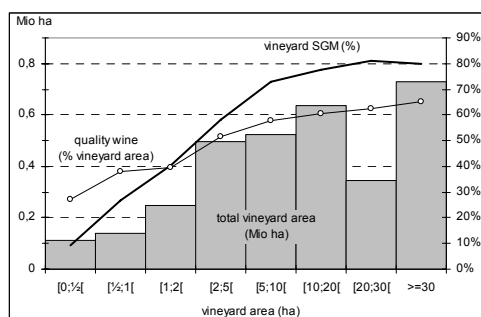


Figure 3.9.2: Holdings by vineyard area

Regional specialisation ranking of regions on the share of vineyards in their SGM		Vineyards as % of the regional...		Region as % of the EU-25...	
		... SGM	... UAA	... UAA	...area under vineyards
1. La Rioja	(ES)	60.9	25.0	0.1	1.3
2. Languedoc-Roussillon	(FR)	58.2	29.6	0.6	8.8
3. Aquitaine	(FR)	52.8	10.7	1.0	4.8
4. Champagne-Ardenne	(FR)	49.3	1.9	1.1	0.9
5. Alsace	(FR)	46.6	5.1	0.2	0.5
Top 5		52.4	11.8	3.0	16.4
6. to 10. Andalucía (ES), Puglia (IT), Sterea Ellada (EL), Attiki (EL), Notio Aigaio (EL)					
Top 10		45.8	9.8	5.7	25.5
11. to 20. Corse (FR), Abruzzo (IT), Puglia (IT), Toscana (IT), Castilla-La Mancha (ES), Rhône-Alpes (FR), Comunidad Foral de Navarra (ES), Veneto (IT), Poitou-Charentes (FR), Pais Vasco (ES)					
Top 20		34.6	9.4	13.4	58.0
EU-25		7.9	2.2	100.0	100.0

Table 3.9.1: regional specialisation

The FSS characteristic for *Vineyards* is G/4, split, when relevant, into areas normally producing (a) *quality wine*, (b) *other wines*, (c) *table grapes* and (d) *raisins*. The farms which share of vineyards in the total SGM is at least 2/3 are called 'Specialist vineyards' (farm type 31). When it reaches 90% they are here called 'vineyards only'.

Table 3.9.2: Vineyards in the EU agriculture

			All	With Vineyards	Specialist vineyards	Vineyards only
EU-25	Number of holdings	1000	6 558.5	1 233.5	418.2	278.3
		as % of all holdings	100.0	18.8	6.4	4.2
	Area under vineyards	1000 ha		3 229	2 272	1 586
		as % of area		100.0	70.4	49.1
EU-15	Number of holdings	1000	5 050.3	1 156.3	401.7	268.2
		as % of all holdings	100.0	22.9	8.0	5.3
	Area under vineyards	1000 ha		3 112	2 206	1 539
		as % of area		100.0	70.9	49.5
NMS-10	Number of holdings	1000	1 508.2	77.3	16.4	10.0
		as % of all holdings	100.0	5.1	1.1	0.7
	Area under vineyards	1000 ha		117	67	47
		as % of area		100.0	56.7	40.1
Farm structure						
Utilised agricultural area (UAA)	ha/hold.		22.6	11.0	7.8	6.6
Standard gross margin (SGM)	ESU/hold.		21.4	16.3	23.3	26.3
	ESU/100 ha UAA		94.7	148.5	299.7	399.5
	ESU/AWU		16.6	13.8	19.4	21.5
Vineyards	ha/hold.			2.6	5.4	5.7
	as % of UAA		2.2	23.9	70.0	86.6
Organic farming	as % of UAA		2.28	1.41	1.29	1.26
Percentage of holdings...						
Legal/group holdings			4.0	3.0	5.8	6.9
With only family labour force			92.2	93.9	89.9	88.3
Over 100 ha UAA			4.1	1.3	0.5	0.3
Over 100 ESU			4.3	2.8	5.3	6.4
Under 1 AWU			47.2	53.3	57.3	58.8
Over 10 AWU			0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7
Labour force						
Labour force (LFD)	AWU/hold.		1.29	1.18	1.20	1.22
	AWU/100 ha UAA		5.76	10.79	15.44	18.61
Regular labour force	persons/hold.		2.25	2.31	2.25	2.23
	persons/100 ha UAA		10.05	21.04	29.00	33.95
Family labour force	% LFD AWU		75.3	74.1	61.9	57.0
Sole holders	Total number	1000 pers.	6 372.3	1 203.8	398.8	262.5
		1000 AWU	3 695.8	623.1	193.2	123.9
	Under 35 years	%	9.4	5.2	6.5	6.9
	65 years and older	%	24.2	34.3	29.9	27.2
	Female	%	22.8	24.3	23.7	24.7
	With an other gainful activity*	%	32.5	31.4	35.4	37.2
	With a major other gainful activity*	%	27.2	26.9	30.5	32.5

* Only holders being also farm managers



Olive

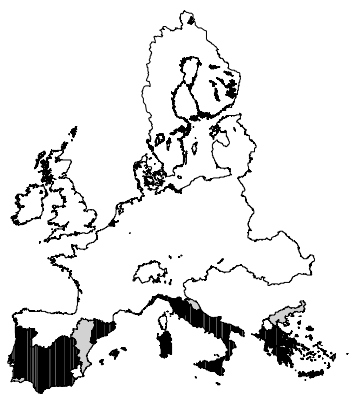


Figure 3.10.1: specialised regions
where the share of olives in SGM is at least once (grey) or twice (black) of the EU average (4.0%)

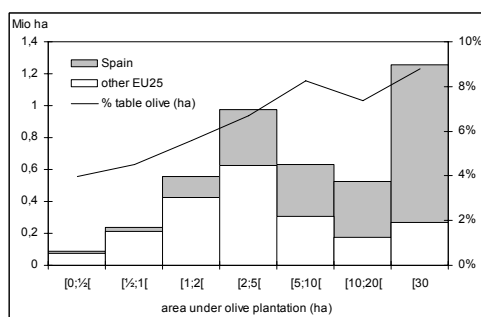


Figure 3.10.2: Olive tree plantations by size

Regional specialisation

ranking of regions on the share of olives in their SGM

		Olive plantations as % of the regional...		Region as % of the EU-25...	
		... SGM	... UAA	... UAA	...area under olive plantations
1.	Voreio Aigaio (EL)	55.5	30.4	0.1	1.4
2.	Ionian Nisia (EL)	49.5	37.5	0.1	1.0
3.	Calabria (EL)	49.0	31.6	0.4	3.9
4.	Kriti (EL)	44.6	36.0	0.3	3.7
5.	Peloponnisos (EL)	41.5	50.8	0.3	4.8
Top 5		46.5	37.6	1.1	14.8
6. to 10. Andalusia (ES), Puglia (IT), Sterea Ellada (EL), Attiki (EL), Notio Aigaio (EL)					
Top 10		39.6	31.9	5.3	59.5
11. to 20. Dytiki Ellada (EL), Abruzzo (IT), Comunidad de Madrid (ES), Sicilia (IT), Toscana (IT), Umbria (IT), Ipeiros (EL), Molise (IT), Liguria (IT), Basilicata (IT)					
Top 20		31.0	24.5	8.1	70.1
EU-25		4.0	2.8	100.0	100.0

Table 3.10.1: regional specialisation

plantations

The FSS characteristic for *Olive plantations* is G/3. The farms which share of olive plantations in the total SGM is at least 2/3 are called 'Specialist olives' (farm type 33). When it reaches 90% they are here called 'olives only'.

Table 3.10.2: Olives in the EU agriculture

			All	With olive trees	Specialist olives	Olives only
EU-25	Number of holdings	1000	6 558.5	1 580.5	679.2	493.4
		as % of all holdings	100.0	24.1	10.4	7.5
	Area under olive plantations	1000 ha		4 248	2 703	2 008
		as % of area		100.0	63.6	47.3
EU-15	Number of holdings	1000	5 050.3	1 557.6	677.2	492.3
		as % of all holdings	100.0	30.8	13.4	9.7
	Area under olive plantations	1000 ha		4 237	2 700	2 006
		as % of area		100.0	63.7	47.4
NMS-10	Number of holdings	1000	1 508.2	22.9	2.0	1.1
		as % of all holdings	100.0	1.5	0.1	0.1
	Area under olive plantations	1000 ha		11	3	2
		as % of area		100.0	26.1	13.7
Farm structure						
Utilised agricultural area (UAA)	ha/hold.		22.6	9.5	4.9	4.4
Standard gross margin (SGM)	ESU/hold.		21.4	9.5	6.1	5.9
	ESU/100 ha UAA		94.7	99.7	124.0	133.7
	ESU/AWU		16.6	11.4	10.4	11.0
Olive plantations	ha/hold.			2.7	4.0	4.1
	as % of UAA		2.8	28.2	81.1	92.1
Organic farming	as % of UAA		2.28	2.47	2.86	2.37
Percentage of holdings...						
	Legal/group holdings		4.0	1.1	0.9	1.0
	With only family labour force		92.2	96.7	97.7	97.6
	Over 100 ha UAA		4.1	1.3	0.4	0.3
	Over 100 ESU		4.3	0.9	0.5	0.4
	Under 1 AWU		47.2	70.3	85.0	87.7
	Over 10 AWU		0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Labour force						
Labour force (LFD)	AWU/hold.		1.29	0.84	0.58	0.54
	AWU/100 ha UAA		5.76	8.77	11.92	12.18
Regular labour force	persons/hold.		2.25	2.11	2.00	1.97
	persons/100 ha UAA		10.05	22.09	40.72	44.57
Family labour force	% LFD AWU		75.3	75.9	72.3	70.0
Sole holders	Total number	1000 pers.	6 372.3	1 562.8	673.2	488.5
		1000 AWU	3 695.8	588.4	171.8	112.1
	Under 35 years	%	9.4	4.7	4.3	4.7
	65 years and older	%	24.2	38.5	41.3	40.6
	Female	%	22.8	27.7	31.9	33.2
	With an other gainful activity*	%	32.5	32.9	36.5	37.6
	With a major other gainful activity*	%	27.2	29.2	33.3	34.6

* Only holders being also farm managers



Dairy

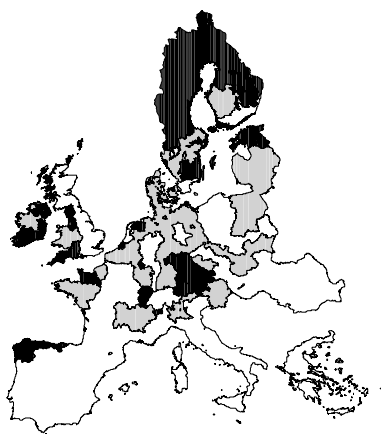


Figure 3.11.1: specialised regions
where the share of dairy cows in SGM is at least once (grey) or twice (black) of the EU average (17.0%)

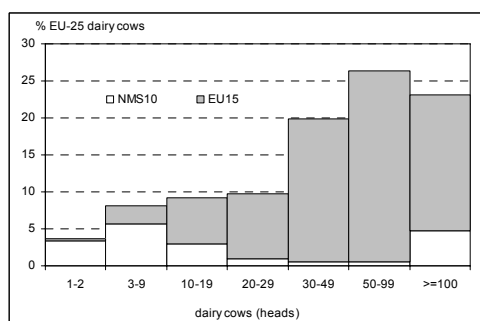


Figure 3.11.2: Dairy cows by dairy herd size

Regional specialisation

ranking of regions on the share of dairy cows in their SGM

		Dairy cows as % of the regional...		Region as % of the EU-25...	
		... SGM	... livestock	... UAA	...dairy cow
1.	Mellersta Norrland (SE)	72.3	34.2	0.1	0.1
2.	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste (IT)	66.9	64.3	0.0	0.1
3.	Övre Norrland (SE)	66.4	36.5	0.1	0.1
4.	Cantabria (ES)	58.1	37.1	0.1	0.4
5.	Småland med öarna (SE)	54.6	27.7	0.3	0.4
Top 5		58.8	33.4	0.6	1.1
6. to 10. Pohjois-Suomi (FI), Principado de Asturias (ES), Itä-Suomi (FI), Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT), Noord-Nederland (NL)					
Top 10		50.1	39.0	1.7	4.5
11. to 20. Franche-Comté (FR), North West (UK), Norra Mellansverige (SE), Basse-Normandie (FR), Galicia (ES), Luxembourg (LU), Eesti (EE), Southern and Eastern (IE), Westösterreich (AT), Bayern (DE)					
Top 20		43.2	31.5	9.2	21.8
EU-25		17.0	18.1	100.0	100.0

Table 3.11.1: regional specialisation

COWS

The FSS characteristic for *Dairy cows* is J/7. The farms which share of dairy cows in the total SGM is at least 2/3 are called 'Specialist dairying' (farm type 411). When it reaches 90% they are here called 'dairy only'.

Table 3.11.2: Dairy cows in the EU agriculture

			All	With dairy cows	Specialist dairy cows	Dairy cows only
EU-25	Number of holdings	1000	6 558.5	1 502.7	385.2	74.4
		as % of all holdings	100.0	22.9	5.9	1.1
	Number of dairy cows	1000 heads		23 669	13 403	3 014
		as % of heads		100.0	56.6	12.7
EU-15	Number of holdings	1000	5 050.3	591.9	325.1	70.5
		as % of all holdings	100.0	11.7	6.4	1.4
	Number of dairy cows	1000 heads		19 254	12 752	2 942
		as % of heads		100.0	66.2	15.3
NMS-10	Number of holdings	1000	1 508.2	910.8	60.1	3.8
		as % of all holdings	100.0	60.4	4.0	0.3
	Number of dairy cows	1000 heads		4 415	651	72
		as % of heads		100.0	14.7	1.6
Farm structure						
Utilised agricultural area (UAA)	ha/hold.		22.6	29.6	35.1	27.6
Standard gross margin (SGM)	ESU/hold.		21.4	27.4	47.2	47.6
	ESU/100 ha UAA		94.7	92.7	134.6	172.6
	ESU/AWU		16.6	14.5	25.7	26.5
Dairy cows	heads/hold.			15.8	34.8	40.5
	as % of LSU		18.1	45.6	61.1	74.8
Organic farming	as % of UAA		2.28	2.05	3.53	3.81
Percentage of holdings...						
	Legal/group holdings		4.0	4.4	6.5	4.1
	With only family labour force		92.2	92.3	86.6	87.6
	Over 100 ha UAA		4.1	4.4	5.2	3.6
	Over 100 ESU		4.3	6.2	12.1	12.7
	Under 1 AWU		47.2	14.4	10.6	11.5
	Over 10 AWU		0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Labour force						
Labour force (LFD)	AWU/hold.		1.29	1.89	1.84	1.80
	AWU/100 ha UAA		5.76	6.48	5.24	6.51
Regular labour force	persons/hold.		2.25	2.63	2.56	2.46
	persons/100 ha UAA		10.05	9.05	7.28	8.90
Family labour force	% LFD AWU		75.3	83.2	84.5	85.5
Sole holders	Total number	1000 pers.	6 372.3	1 469.0	372.3	72.2
		1000 AWU	3 695.8	1 235.6	326.6	63.1
	Under 35 years	%	9.4	15.6	12.0	11.0
	65 years and older	%	24.2	10.8	10.4	12.2
	Female	%	22.8	20.3	16.6	17.4
	With an other gainful activity*	%	32.5	21.8	21.5	22.5
	With a major other gainful activity*	%	27.2	16.8	15.3	15.5

* Only holders being also farm managers

Meat

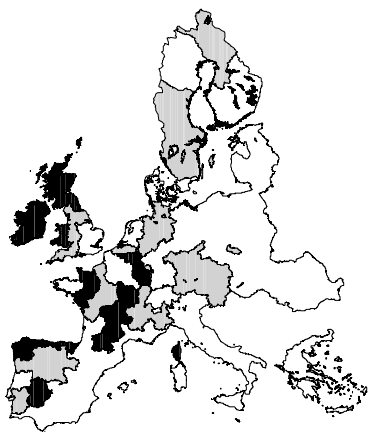


Figure 3.12.1: specialised regions
where the share of meat cattle in SGM is at least once (black) or twice (grey) of the EU average (4.0%)

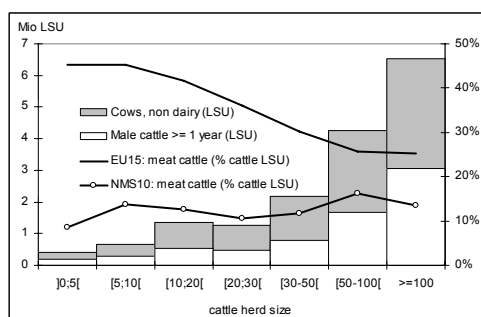


Figure 3.12.2: Meat cattle by cattle herd size

Regional specialisation

ranking of regions on the share meat cattle in their SGM

		Meat cattle as % of the regional...		Region as % of the EU-25...	
		... SGM	... livestock	... UAA	... meat cattle
1.	Limousin (FR)	43.9	48.0	0.6	2.5
2.	Border, Midlands and Western (IE)	28.8	39.4	1.2	6.0
3.	Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT)	25.3	12.9	0.1	0.2
4.	Auvergne (FR)	24.2	32.1	1.0	2.5
5.	Northern Ireland (UK)	21.0	27.2	0.7	2.8
Top 5		27.9	35.3	3.6	13.9
6. to 10. Southern and Eastern (IE), Principado de Asturias (ES), Scotland (UK), Cantabria (ES), Région Wallonne (BE)					
Top 10		21.9	32.6	9.2	27.9
11. to 20. Wales (UK), Bourgogne (FR), North East (UK), Luxembourg (LU), Midi-Pyrénées (FR), Lorraine (FR), Corse (FR), Pays de la Loire (FR), Basse-Normandie (FR), Pais Vasco (ES)					
Top 20		15.5	27.7	16.5	42.0
EU-25		4.0	12.8	100.0	100.0

Table 3.12.1: regional specialisation

cattle

The FSS characteristics for meat cattle are *Male bovine animals, one but less than two years old (J/3)*, *Male bovine animals, 2 years old and over (J/5)* and *Other cows (J/8)*, i.e. cows other than dairy. The farms which the share of meat cattle in the total SGM is at least 2/3 are called here 'Specialist meat cattle'. When it reaches 90% they are called 'meat cattle only'.

Table 3.12.2: Meat cattle in the EU agriculture

			All	With Meat cattle	Specialist Meat cattle	Meat cattle only
EU-25	Number of holdings	1000	6 558.5	1 224.7	118.5	25.8
		as % of all holdings	100.0	18.7	1.8	0.4
	Meat cattle	1000 LSU		16 682	3 528	838
		as % of LSUs		100.0	21.1	5.0
EU-15	Number of holdings	1000	5 050.3	933.5	117.1	25.7
		as % of all holdings	100.0	18.5	2.3	0.5
	Meat cattle	1000 LSU		15 761	3 485	831
		as % of LSUs		100.0	22.1	5.3
NMS-10	Number of holdings	1000	1 508.2	291.1	1.4	0.2
		as % of all holdings	100.0	19.3	0.1	0.0
	Meat cattle	1000 LSU		922	42	7
		as % of LSUs		100.0	4.6	0.8
Farm structure						
Utilised agricultural area (UAA)	ha/hold.		22.6	47.8	34.1	23.8
Standard gross margin (SGM)	ESU/hold.		21.4	33.9	11.6	9.2
	ESU/100 ha UAA		94.7	70.9	33.9	38.5
	ESU/AWU		16.6	19.1	11.1	10.3
Meat cattle	LSU/hold.			13.6	29.8	32.4
	as % of LSUs		12.8	0.3	0.8	1.1
Organic farming	as % of UAA		2.28	3.20	4.34	1.27
Percentage of holdings...						
	Legal/group holdings		4.0	6.2	3.0	1.9
	With only family labour force		92.2	88.5	92.7	94.7
	Over 100 ha UAA		4.1	9.7	5.8	2.7
	Over 100 ESU		4.3	7.5	0.6	0.5
	Under 1 AWU		47.2	20.0	43.5	54.9
	Over 10 AWU		0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
Labour force						
Labour force (LFD)	AWU/hold.		1.29	1.46	1.05	0.89
	AWU/100 ha UAA		5.76	3.09	3.07	3.75
Regular labour force	persons/hold.		2.25	2.13	1.81	1.65
	persons/100 ha UAA		10.05	4.50	5.32	6.90
Family labour force	% LFD AWU		75.3	77.3	89.2	90.5
Sole holders	Total number	1000 pers.	6 372.3	1 183.6	115.9	25.6
		1000 AWU	3 695.8	953.3	76.6	15.4
	Under 35 years	%	9.4	12.5	8.8	8.1
	65 years and older	%	24.2	14.0	22.5	24.1
	Female	%	22.8	17.3	20.3	15.5
	With an other gainful activity*	%	32.5	30.2	42.2	51.4
	With a major other gainful activity*	%	27.2	22.8	33.9	42.4

* Only holders being also farm managers



Sheep



Figure 3.13.1: specialised regions
where the share of sheep in SGM is at least once (grey) or twice (black) of the EU average (2.6%)

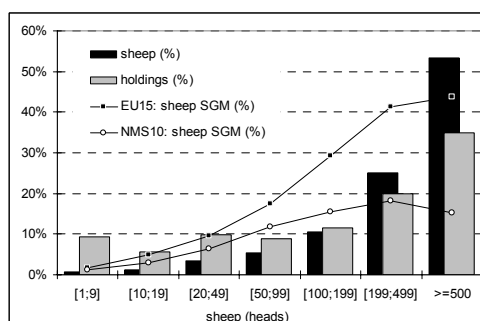


Figure 3.13.2: Distribution by number of sheep

Regional specialisation

ranking of regions on the share of sheep in their SGM

		Sheep as % of the regional...		Region as % of the EU-25...	
		... SGM	... livestock	... UAA	sheep
1.	Sardegna (IT)	39.5	53.3	0.7	3.8
2.	Ipeiros (EL)	29.3	34.4	0.1	1.0
3.	Wales (UK)	26.1	48.8	0.9	9.9
4.	Corse (FR)	18.1	18.7	0.1	0.1
5.	Extremadura (ES)	14.6	30.8	1.8	3.7
Top 5		24.8	43.0	3.6	18.5
6. to 10. Dytiki Ellada (EL), Kriti (EL), Voreio Aigaio (EL), North East (UK), Castilla y León (ES)					
Top 10		18.0	37.2	7.8	28.5
11. to 20. Border, Midlands and Western (IE), Balears (ES), Midi-Pyrénées (FR), Ionia Nisia (EL), Dytiki Makedonia (EL), Aragón (ES), Notio Aigaio (EL), Molise (IT), Northern Ireland (UK), Stredne Slovensko (SK)					
Top 20		14.5	25.9	13.5	40.7
EU-25		2.6	7.5	100.0	100.0

Table 3.13.1: regional specialisation

The FSS characteristic for *Sheep* is J/9. The farms which share of sheep in the total SGM is at least 2/3 are called 'Specialist sheep' (farm type 441). When it reaches 90% they are here called 'sheep only'.

Table 3.13.2: Sheep in the EU agriculture

			All	With sheep	Specialist sheep	Sheep only
EU-25	Number of holdings	1000	6 558.5	616.1	142.9	74.9
		as % of all holdings	100.0	9.4	2.2	1.1
	Sheep	1000 heads		98 504	44 459	23 122
		as % of heads		100.0	45.1	23.5
EU-15	Number of holdings	1000	5 050.3	575.3	140.1	73.8
		as % of all holdings	100.0	11.4	2.8	1.5
	Sheep	1000 heads		96 179	43 876	22 867
		as % of heads		100.0	45.6	23.8
NMS-10	Number of holdings	1000	1 508.2	40.8	2.7	1.1
		as % of all holdings	100.0	2.7	0.2	0.1
	Sheep	1000 heads		2 325	583	255
		as % of heads		100.0	25.1	11.0
Farm structure						
Utilised agricultural area (UAA)	ha/hold.		22.6	42.0	40.6	37.7
Standard gross margin (SGM)	ESU/hold.		21.4	23.0	15.6	13.2
	ESU/100 ha UAA		94.7	54.9	38.3	35.0
	ESU/AWU		16.6	15.3	12.2	11.7
Sheep	heads/hold.			24.0	311.2	308.8
	as % of LSUs		7.5	0.6	9.2	9.8
Organic farming	as % of UAA		2.28	3.47	4.15	4.47
Percentage of holdings...						
	Legal/group holdings		4.0	3.6	3.3	2.7
	With only family labour force		92.2	90.3	91.1	92.3
	Over 100 ha UAA		4.1	8.8	7.7	6.6
	Over 100 ESU		4.3	3.9	0.7	0.4
	Under 1 AWU		47.2	30.7	32.0	38.2
	Over 10 AWU		0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Labour force						
Labour force (LFD)	AWU/hold.		1.29	1.48	1.27	1.13
	AWU/100 ha UAA		5.76	3.53	3.13	3.00
Regular labour force	persons/hold.		2.25	2.35	1.98	1.84
	persons/100 ha UAA		10.05	5.60	4.86	4.88
Family labour force	% LFD AWU		75.3	78.5	87.2	88.2
Sole holders	Total number	1000 pers.	6 372.3	601.9	140.4	73.9
		1000 AWU	3 695.8	428.0	102.1	50.9
	Under 35 years	%	9.4	8.5	11.3	11.3
	65 years and older	%	24.2	22.8	19.7	20.8
	Female	%	22.8	20.3	18.6	18.4
	With an other gainful activity*	%	32.5	29.4	29.6	34.5
	With a major other gainful activity*	%	27.2	23.0	23.2	27.4

* Only holders being also farm managers



Pigs

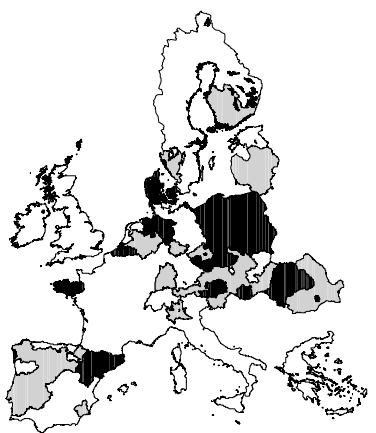


Figure 3.14.1: specialised regions
where the share of pigs in SGM is at least once (grey) or twice (black) of the EU average (7.1%)

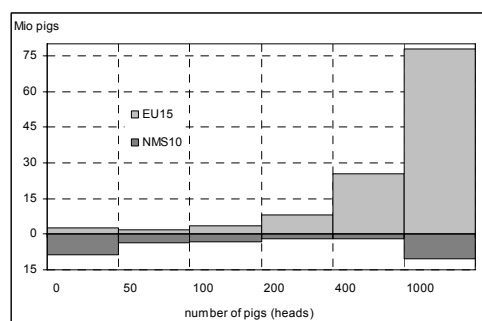


Figure 3.14.2: Pigs by size of herd

Regional specialisation

ranking of regions on the share of pigs in their SGM

		Pigs as % of the regional...		Region as % of the EU-25...	
		SGM	livestock	... UAA	number of pigs
1.	Wielkopolskie (PL)	40.3	53.8	1.1	3.2
2.	Kujawsko-Pomorskie (PL)	34.1	52.8	0.7	1.5
3.	Opolskie (PL)	29.6	50.7	0.3	0.5
4.	Pomorskie (PL)	28.8	48.2	0.5	0.7
5.	Cataluña (ES)	28.0	61.5	0.7	4.1
Top 5		33.0	56.3	3.2	10.0
6. to 10. Danmark (DK), Lodzkie (PL), Jihovýchod (CZ), Zachodniopomorskie (PL), Lubelskie (PL)					
Top 10		27.7	57.0	7.4	21.6
11. to 20. Slaskie (PL), Aragón (ES), Lubuskie (PL), Warminsko-Mazurskie (PL), Jihozápad (CZ), Del-Dunántúl (HU), Mazowieckie (PL), Bretagne (FR), Podkarpackie (PL), Podlaskie (PL)					
Top 20		24.4	48.2	13.7	33.9
EU-25		7.1	27.3	100.0	100.0

Table 3.14.1: regional specialisation

The FSS characteristics for pigs are *Piglets* (J/11), *Breeding sows* (J/12) and *Other pigs* (J/13). The farms which share of pigs in the total SGM is at least 2/3 are called 'Specialist pigs' (farm type 501). In the extreme case, it reaches 90% and the farms are called here 'pigs only'.

Table 3.14.2: Pigs in the EU agriculture

			All	With pigs	Specialist pigs	Pigs only
EU-25	Number of holdings	1000	6 558.5	1 544.4	111.6	26.7
		as % of all holdings	100.0	23.5	1.7	0.4
	Pigs	1000 heads		148 410	77 299	36 555
		as % of heads		100.0	52.1	24.6
EU-15	Number of holdings	1000	5 050.3	613.2	52.5	19.6
		as % of all holdings	100.0	12.1	1.0	0.4
	Pigs	1000 heads		118 676	66 286	31 645
		as % of heads		100.0	55.9	26.7
NMS-10	Number of holdings	1000	1 508.2	931.1	59.1	7.2
		as % of all holdings	100.0	61.7	3.9	0.5
	Pigs	1000 heads		29 734	11 013	4 910
		as % of heads		100.0	37.0	16.5
Farm structure						
Utilised agricultural area (UAA)	ha/hold.		22.6	21.2	18.9	7.2
Standard gross margin (SGM)	ESU/hold.		21.4	18.6	55.8	89.5
	ESU/100 ha UAA		94.7	87.6	294.4	1 245.8
	ESU/AWU		16.6	11.0	30.1	38.6
Pigs	heads/hold.			96.1	692.8	1 368.6
	as % of LSUs		27.3	66.8	97.8	99.5
Organic farming	as % of UAA		2.28	1.65	0.37	0.29
Percentage of holdings...						
	Legal/group holdings		4.0	2.4	8.7	21.8
	With only family labour force		92.2	95.2	84.9	68.7
	Over 100 ha UAA		4.1	2.7	2.5	0.9
	Over 100 ESU		4.3	3.6	15.4	25.4
	Under 1 AWU		47.2	23.9	23.6	30.0
	Over 10 AWU		0.4	0.3	0.9	2.5
Labour force						
Labour force (LFD)	AWU/hold.		1.29	1.69	1.86	2.32
	AWU/100 ha UAA		5.76	8.10	10.09	33.76
Regular labour force	persons/hold.		2.25	2.57	2.55	2.98
	persons/100 ha UAA		10.05	12.33	13.85	43.26
Family labour force	% LFD AWU		75.3	84.7	68.4	39.3
Sole holders	Total number	1000 pers.	6 372.3	1 518.9	103.1	21.2
		1000 AWU	3 695.8	1 156.1	82.1	15.5
	Under 35 years	%	9.4	14.1	17.7	14.3
	65 years and older	%	24.2	13.7	5.4	8.6
	Female	%	22.8	22.0	14.7	14.9
	With an other gainful activity*	%	32.5	27.6	30.5	35.6
	With a major other gainful activity*	%	27.2	22.7	24.1	28.1

* Only holders being also farm managers



Poultry



Figure 3.15.1: specialised regions
where the share of poultry in SGM is at least once (black) or twice (grey) of the EU average (2.2%)

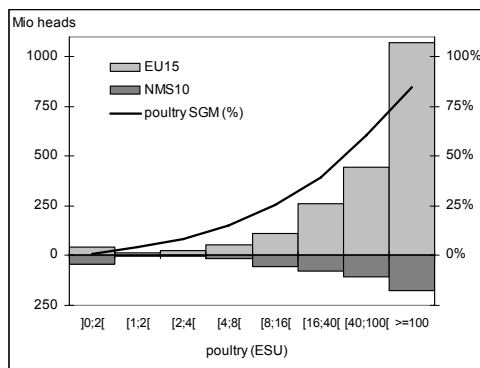


Figure 3.15.2: Poultry by poultry SGM

Regional specialisation

ranking of regions on the poultry in their SGM

		Poultry as % of the regional...		Region as % of the EU-25...	
		... SGM	... livestock	... UAA	number of poultry
1.	Praha (CZ)	49.7	87.9	0.0	0.1
2.	Galicía (ES)	16.9	14.9	0.4	1.4
3.	Cataluña (ES)	14.8	21.5	0.7	2.8
4.	Comunidad de Madrid (ES)	11.8	26.5	0.2	0.2
5.	Lubuskie (PL)	11.4	48.4	0.2	0.5
Top 5		15.2	21.4	1.5	5.0
6. to 10. Közép-Dunántúl (HU), Eastern (UK), Aragón (ES), Moravskoslezsko (CZ), Bretagne (FR)					
Top 10		10.8	25.6	5.2	16.4
11. to 20. País Vasco (ES), West Midlands (UK), Dél-Alföld (HU), Ipeiros (EL), Malta (MT), Slaskie (PL), Comunidad Valenciana (ES), Nyugat-Dunántúl (HU), Castilla-La Mancha (ES), Pays de la Loire (FR)					
Top 20		9.1	27.1	11.9	27.4
EU-25		3.0	14.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.15.1: regional specialisation

The FSS characteristics for poultry are *Broilers* (J/14), *Laying hens* (J/15) and *Other poultry* (J/16). The farms which share of poultry in the total SGM is at least 2/3 are called 'Specialist poultry' (farm type 502). In the extreme case, it reaches 90% and the farms are called here 'poultry only'.

Table 3.15.2: Poultry in the EU agriculture

			All	With poultry	Specialist poultry	Poultry only
EU-25	Number of holdings	1000	6 558.5	2 107.6	32.8	20.8
		as % of all holdings	100.0	32.1	0.5	0.3
	Poultry	1000 heads		1 488	1 062	829
		as % of heads		100.0	71.4	55.7
EU-15	Number of holdings	1000	5 050.3	1 127.9	25.2	15.5
		as % of all holdings	100.0	22.3	0.5	0.3
	Poultry	1000 heads		1 198	850	647
		as % of heads		100.0	70.9	54.1
NMS-10	Number of holdings	1000	1 508.2	979.7	7.6	5.2
		as % of all holdings	100.0	65.0	0.5	0.3
	Poultry	1000 heads		291	213	182
		as % of heads		100.0	73.1	62.5
Farm structure						
Utilised agricultural area (UAA)	ha/hold.		22.6	15.4	11.9	4.9
Standard gross margin (SGM)	ESU/hold.		21.4	12.9	107.6	127.1
	ESU/100 ha UAA		94.7	83.5	907.7	2 573.1
	ESU/AWU		16.6	9.0	37.9	41.5
Poultry	1000/hold.			0.7	32.4	39.9
	as % of LSUs		14.0	41.4	98.7	99.8
Organic farming	as % of UAA		2.28	1.98	1.92	2.47
Percentage of holdings...						
	Legal/group holdings		4.0	2.3	18.5	21.6
	With only family labour force		92.2	95.6	67.7	63.2
	Over 100 ha UAA		4.1	2.0	1.3	0.4
	Over 100 ESU		4.3	1.7	28.2	31.4
	Under 1 AWU		47.2	32.4	16.0	16.2
	Over 10 AWU		0.4	0.1	2.9	3.9
Labour force						
Labour force (LFD)	AWU/hold.		1.29	0.87	2.85	3.08
	AWU/100 ha UAA		5.76	5.67	24.06	62.65
Regular labour force	persons/hold.		2.25	1.58	3.53	3.72
	persons/100 ha UAA		10.05	10.26	29.85	75.66
Family labour force	% LFD AWU		75.3	88.9	39.9	34.4
Sole holders	Total number	1000 pers.	6 372.3	2 078.3	27.2	16.6
		1000 AWU	3 695.8	1 434.7	22.5	13.6
	Under 35 years	%	9.4	11.3	12.8	14.0
	65 years and older	%	24.2	20.8	8.6	8.3
	Female	%	22.8	24.8	21.8	24.3
	With an other gainful activity*	%	32.5	26.7	25.3	26.1
	With a major other gainful activity*	%	27.2	22.1	18.2	18.6

* Only holders being also farm managers

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 1.1 – Labour force
2003
Symbols
: not available
0 less than half of the unit or nil

		EU - 15											
		< 1	>= 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 40	40 - 100	>= 100	< 1	>= 1	1 - 2
Total labour force													
A	1000 annual work units	404.6	5922.2	422.9	591.5	724.9	803.4	1117.6	1081.5	1180.3	1007.0	2527.3	564.0
Family labour force													
B	1000 persons	1840.9	9666.7	1581.5	1907.3	1779.0	1468.8	1493.9	982.0	454.2	3630.8	3356.9	1109.6
C	1000 annual work units	374.6	4267.2	397.2	547.8	652.5	701.2	907.7	709.4	351.4	988.3	2098.3	552.8
Non-family labour regularly employed													
D	1000 persons	50.0	1306.9	19.0	24.7	43.3	63.3	147.2	320.5	688.8	20.8	418.8	8.9
E	1000 annual work units	18.1	996.7	8.2	10.8	21.0	36.2	98.2	242.4	580.0	10.5	360.5	5.2
Non regular non family labour force													
F	1000 annual work units	11.9	658.2	17.5	33.0	51.5	66.0	111.6	129.6	249.0	8.1	68.5	6.1
G	Holding managers (1000)	1188.3	5050.3	885.4	1006.4	899.3	721.0	735.5	531.1	271.5	2123.2	1504.8	525.2
H	- women (%)	29.5	19.9	27.4	25.2	22.4	19.1	14.0	9.3	7.3	35.8	21.6	29.8
I	- part-time - under 50 % (%)	89.4	50.0	82.0	75.3	59.8	39.4	20.4	9.3	7.0	80.4	25.6	42.9
J	- 50 % and over (%)	6.9	18.4	12.2	16.6	23.5	27.2	22.1	11.9	8.6	15.8	29.2	36.8
K	Sole/main holders (1000)	1167.5	4879.4	883.4	1002.5	891.6	712.2	711.8	468.8	209.2	2120.9	1492.9	524.7
L	- women (%)	32.4	23.1	31.1	29.1	26.0	22.3	15.8	9.5	6.8	35.9	21.9	30.1
- distribution by age (%)													
M	- under 35 years	2.8	7.3	3.5	4.3	6.4	9.0	10.9	12.5	12.2	9.5	16.4	12.6
N	- from 35 to 44 years	10.5	18.1	10.8	13.1	15.7	19.6	24.8	28.8	31.2	18.4	26.1	21.8
O	- from 45 to 54 years	18.1	23.2	20.0	19.6	21.5	24.4	27.0	29.7	29.0	24.9	30.1	27.1
P	- from 55 to 64 years	23.7	23.5	23.6	24.2	24.0	24.0	24.0	20.7	19.8	19.7	15.5	18.8
Q	- 65 years and over	44.9	27.9	42.1	38.7	32.5	23.0	13.2	8.4	7.8	27.5	11.9	19.7
R	- part-time - under 50 % (%)	88.8	50.1	80.6	73.8	58.6	38.8	19.9	8.7	6.1	79.8	25.5	42.6
S	- 50 % and over (%)	6.8	18.2	11.6	16.1	23.1	26.6	22.0	11.7	7.8	15.7	29.1	36.7
- with another gainful activity ¹ (%)													
T	- as main occupation	35.1	29.8	35.3	36.2	34.3	30.6	22.3	14.3	11.4	36.2	27.0	33.9
U	- as a subsidiary	33.1	23.8	32.7	31.9	28.4	22.6	13.6	6.0	3.6	34.9	22.3	30.7
V	occupation	2.1	6.0	2.6	4.3	5.8	8.0	8.7	8.3	7.8	1.2	4.7	3.2
W	Spouse of sole holder (1000)	418.5	2372.9	390.6	475.6	446.5	356.3	362.1	239.8	102.2	930.0	944.3	305.1
X	- women (%)	68.1	74.8	68.0	68.8	70.6	73.3	80.8	90.0	94.0	77.6	82.6	76.3
- distribution by age (%)													
Y	- under 35 years	2.9	6.9	3.0	4.4	5.6	8.5	10.7	11.1	11.7	12.1	19.0	13.7
Z	- from 35 to 54 years	35.3	48.4	38.2	39.0	43.7	50.8	58.2	66.2	67.2	50.9	60.8	54.5
AA	- 55 years and over	61.8	44.6	58.8	56.6	50.7	40.7	31.1	22.7	21.1	36.9	20.2	31.7
AB	- part-time - under 50 % (%)	91.8	68.8	85.4	83.8	77.9	65.9	51.1	39.5	37.0	84.5	36.5	54.7
AC	- 50 % and over (%)	6.5	19.5	11.0	12.1	15.8	22.3	27.9	31.9	34.1	13.0	31.5	32.6
- with another gainful activity (%)													
AD	- as main occupation	29.5	28.0	29.8	29.5	29.8	29.7	25.2	22.9	22.2	37.5	27.0	33.9
AE	- as a subsidiary	28.3	24.3	27.7	27.3	26.3	25.2	20.6	16.9	14.8	36.5	24.4	31.7
AF	occupation	1.1	3.7	2.1	2.2	3.5	4.5	4.6	6.0	7.5	1.0	2.6	2.2
Other members of the holder's family working on the holding (1000)													
AG		254.8	2414.4	307.6	429.1	440.9	400.3	420.0	273.5	142.9	579.9	919.8	279.8
AH	- women (%)	33.0	30.7	31.5	32.2	29.8	31.1	31.3	29.4	27.6	42.4	41.3	42.0
AI	- part-time - under 50 % (%)	93.7	78.3	93.9	92.5	87.9	81.1	69.9	52.8	37.5	89.7	65.7	74.5
AJ	- 50 % and over (%)	4.9	11.7	4.6	5.5	8.8	12.4	17.0	21.0	19.7	8.6	21.1	19.1
AK	- with another gainful activity (%)	56.7	44.3	57.7	56.4	52.0	44.4	35.4	25.6	17.6	35.8	24.6	30.4

¹ Only holders being also farm managers

2003

Table 1.1 – Labour force

NMS - 10						EU - 25										
2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 40	40 - 100	>= 100	< 1	>= 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 40	40 - 100	>= 100		
555.2	509.1	346.3	183.5	64.8	304.4	1411.5	8449.5	986.9	1146.7	1234.0	1149.8	1301.1	1146.3	1484.7	A	
887.5	697.8	428.0	193.5	33.7	6.9	5471.7	13023.6	2691.1	2794.7	2476.8	1896.8	1687.4	1015.7	461.1	B	
543.3	493.3	325.5	151.3	26.6	5.6	1362.9	6365.6	950.0	1091.1	1145.8	1026.7	1059.0	736.0	356.9	C	
7.0	9.2	12.7	25.5	37.8	317.6	70.8	1725.7	27.9	31.8	52.5	76.0	172.7	358.3	1006.4	D	
4.6	6.5	9.4	20.6	31.8	282.3	28.6	1357.2	13.3	15.4	27.5	45.7	118.8	274.2	862.3	E	
7.2	9.3	11.4	11.6	6.5	16.5	20.0	726.7	23.6	40.2	60.8	77.4	123.2	136.1	265.5	F	
398.8	299.7	177.9	79.0	16.1	8.2	3311.5	6555.1	1410.6	1405.2	1199.0	898.8	814.5	547.2	279.7	G	
23.1	16.0	10.8	8.4	8.9	6.8	33.6	20.3	28.3	24.6	20.8	17.4	13.5	9.3	7.3	H	
25.4	13.2	7.5	6.3	6.9	4.7	83.6	44.4	67.4	61.1	48.2	33.1	19.1	9.2	6.9	I	
33.8	23.5	15.2	12.5	13.6	16.6	12.6	20.9	21.3	21.5	23.5	24.9	21.1	12.0	8.8	J	
398.1	298.9	176.8	77.3	14.0	3.2	3288.4	6372.3	1408.1	1400.6	1190.4	889.0	789.0	482.7	212.4	K	
23.4	16.2	11.0	8.5	8.7	8.9	34.7	22.8	30.7	27.5	23.6	20.0	15.1	9.5	6.8	L	
16.5	19.3	20.9	20.4	17.5	13.3	7.1	9.4	6.9	7.8	9.6	11.3	11.9	12.6	12.2	M	
25.4	29.0	32.1	33.4	31.3	28.3	15.6	20.0	14.9	16.6	19.1	22.1	25.7	28.9	31.2	N	
30.3	32.7	32.6	32.6	34.8	39.0	22.4	24.8	22.6	22.7	24.3	26.0	27.5	29.8	29.2	O	
16.1	13.0	10.7	10.3	13.1	16.2	21.1	21.6	21.8	21.9	21.2	21.3	22.7	20.5	19.7	P	
11.7	6.0	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.1	33.7	24.2	33.8	31.0	25.8	19.2	12.3	8.2	7.7	Q	
25.2	13.0	7.3	6.0	6.3	7.0	83.0	44.4	66.4	60.0	47.1	32.5	18.6	8.6	6.1	R	
33.7	23.4	15.1	12.3	12.6	13.1	12.5	20.7	21.0	21.1	23.2	24.4	21.0	11.8	7.9	S	
30.4	21.9	14.6	12.9	14.9	21.3	35.8	29.1	34.8	34.5	31.0	27.3	21.3	14.3	11.6	T	
25.6	15.9	8.7	7.0	8.0	10.2	34.3	23.4	32.0	30.0	25.1	19.7	12.9	6.1	3.7	U	
4.8	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.9	11.0	1.5	5.7	2.8	4.4	5.9	7.6	8.4	8.3	7.8	V	
244.7	199.1	126.9	57.5	9.3	1.7	1348.6	3317.2	695.6	720.3	645.5	483.2	419.6	249.1	103.9	W	
79.8	86.2	91.3	93.5	93.0	92.0	74.7	77.0	71.6	72.5	75.5	78.0	82.6	90.1	94.0	X	
17.5	22.3	26.1	26.6	21.7	15.8	9.3	10.4	7.7	8.8	10.7	13.1	12.8	11.5	11.8	Y	
60.7	65.1	65.9	66.3	69.4	74.0	46.1	51.9	45.4	46.3	50.3	54.8	59.4	66.3	67.3	Z	
21.8	12.6	8.0	7.1	9.0	10.3	44.6	37.7	46.9	44.8	39.0	32.1	27.8	22.2	20.9	AA	
38.7	24.7	17.6	16.2	19.1	21.7	86.7	59.6	71.9	68.5	61.5	53.2	46.3	38.7	36.7	AB	
34.6	31.3	27.2	24.8	24.1	22.3	11.0	22.9	20.5	19.8	20.6	23.6	27.4	31.6	34.0	AC	
30.9	22.9	16.2	14.3	16.5	20.5	35.0	27.7	31.6	30.0	27.7	26.2	23.7	22.7	22.2	AD	
28.3	20.0	13.4	11.4	13.1	16.3	34.0	24.3	29.5	27.6	24.4	22.1	19.4	16.8	14.8	AE	
2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.4	4.2	1.0	3.4	2.1	2.3	3.3	4.1	4.3	5.9	7.4	AF	
244.7	199.9	124.4	58.8	10.4	1.9	834.7	3334.2	587.4	673.8	640.9	524.7	478.8	283.8	144.8	AG	
42.0	41.7	40.5	37.9	34.8	31.2	39.5	33.7	36.5	35.7	33.5	33.3	32.1	29.6	27.7	AH	
67.3	62.2	57.2	50.5	45.3	38.6	90.9	74.8	84.6	83.4	79.9	75.5	67.5	52.6	37.5	AI	
21.7	22.1	22.1	22.4	19.5	19.1	7.4	14.3	11.5	11.4	12.9	14.7	17.6	20.9	19.7	AJ	
25.8	20.9	18.8	18.1	17.1	15.2	42.2	38.9	44.7	45.3	42.3	38.3	33.3	25.3	17.6	AK	

Polish data about labour force concerns only sole holdings

Table 1.2 – Holdings
2003
Symbols
: not available
0 less than half of the unit or nil

	EU - 15											
	< 1	>= 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 40	40 - 100	>= 100	< 1	>= 1	1 - 2
Holdings												
A - total number (1000)	1192.7	5102.5	901.6	1025.5	907.8	726.0	738.2	531.8	271.7	2123.8	1508.2	525.4
- by legal status (%)												
B - sole holdings	98.2	95.3	99.7	99.5	98.9	98.5	95.9	83.2	65.6	99.8	98.9	99.8
C - legal entities	1.3	3.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.4	3.3	11.7	23.1	0.1	1.0	0.1
D - group holdings	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	5.1	11.4	0	0.1	0.1
- by employed labour force ² (%)												
E - under 1 AWU	91.1	51.3	84.3	78.5	63.4	40.9	19.2	6.2	2.1	82.1	26.5	45.5
F - from 1 to less than 2 AWU	6.7	28.7	13.0	17.1	28.2	42.3	47.5	39.2	18.2	14.8	41.7	40.9
G - from 2 to less than 3 AWU	1.3	13.2	2.6	3.9	7.0	13.8	24.9	34.5	28.3	2.7	25.0	11.6
H - 3 AWU and over	0.4	6.9	0.3	0.6	1.3	3.1	8.5	20.1	51.5	0.4	6.9	2.0
- by agricultural area (%)												
I - under 5 ha	93.6	48.4	90.5	78.7	53.5	27.5	13.3	7.3	9.1	95.3	36.6	66.8
J - from 5 to less than 20 ha	5.0	26.3	8.8	19.6	39.2	49.9	34.0	13.2	9.0	4.6	51.2	32.2
K - from 20 to less than 50 ha	0.8	13.3	0.6	1.5	6.5	18.8	34.9	30.3	15.2	0.1	9.0	1.0
L - from 50 to less than 100 ha	0.3	7.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	3.1	13.7	32.3	22.5	0	1.7	0.1
M - 100 ha and over	0.4	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	4.1	16.9	44.2	0	1.5	0
- by livestock size (%)												
N - without livestock	72.4	52.2	63.5	61.9	56.9	50.5	41.1	32.0	37.4	40.0	14.9	16.5
O - under 10 LSU ³	27.5	23.2	36.1	33.4	28.5	19.5	10.2	5.6	4.0	60.0	64.7	83.0
P - 10 to less than 20 LSU	0.1	5.6	0.4	4.2	9.2	13.5	6.2	1.7	1.0	0	12.1	0.4
Q - 20 to less than 50 LSU	0	8.1	0	0.4	5.2	14.0	26.6	10.6	2.3	0	6.3	0
R - 50 to less than 100 LSU	0	5.5	0	0	0.1	2.4	12.6	28.2	7.3	0	1.1	0
S - 100 LSU and over	0	5.4	0	0	0	0.2	3.3	21.9	48.0	0	1.0	0
- by farm type (%)												
... specialist cereals, oil seed, protein crops	10.4	13.7	12.5	13.0	14.6	15.9	13.7	13.0	11.9	11.8	7.2	7.9
U ... general field cropping	5.6	8.4	5.9	6.9	9.0	9.6	10.0	8.8	11.9	23.2	8.0	9.3
V ... specialist horticulture	0.4	3.2	1.0	1.3	2.4	4.1	5.5	5.0	8.5	1.0	3.0	1.5
W ... specialist vineyard	7.4	7.8	7.4	8.0	8.9	8.8	7.1	6.1	8.1	3.2	1.1	1.5
X ... specialist fruit and citrus fruit	7.0	8.0	9.4	10.3	10.3	7.9	5.5	3.3	2.8	5.3	3.9	3.8
Y ... specialist olives	24.2	13.4	24.9	22.0	14.6	8.2	3.5	1.8	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
... various permanent crops												
Z combined	4.7	6.0	7.6	8.4	7.2	5.8	3.4	2.1	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
AA ... specialist dairy farming	0.1	7.9	0.7	1.2	2.6	6.6	15.8	26.2	20.4	3.8	6.8	7.1
AB ... specialist cattle-rearing, fattening	2.5	5.8	4.4	5.5	7.3	7.7	7.1	4.3	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.8
... cattle – dairy farming, rearing and fattening combined	0	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.8	2.5	1.7	0.2	3.8	2.2
... sheep, goats, other grazing livestock	18.0	6.9	7.8	6.2	6.8	8.5	8.8	4.7	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.4
AD ... specialist granivores	1.7	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.2	4.7	9.5	8.6	4.8	2.8
AE ... mixed cropping	4.9	7.6	9.9	9.7	8.6	7.0	5.7	3.9	3.5	10.8	12.0	13.1
... mixed livestock, mainly grazing												
AG livestock	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	4.3	13.1	13.2
AH ... mixed livestock, mainly granivores	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.7	2.2	6.1	8.6	4.1
... field crops – grazing livestock												
AI combined	1.0	3.6	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.7	5.0	6.9	7.3	6.7	15.3	21.1
AJ ... various crops & livestock combined	3.4	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.6	3.3	4.2	9.9	9.0	8.1
- by farming methods (%)												
AK - organic farming	0.8	2.2	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.5	:	:	:
AL - irrigating	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AM - with crops under glass	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.3	1.4	3.2	5.0	4.8	8.0	0.3	3.6	1.6
AN - % in less favoured/mountain area	56.3	52.3	57.1	56.2	56.0	54.9	53.0	40.2	24.8	0	0	0

² Polish data about labour force concerns only sole holdings

³ LSU : Livestock Unit

2003

Table 1.2 – Holdings

NMS - 10						EU - 25										
2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 40	40 - 100	>= 100	< 1	>= 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 40	40 - 100	>= 100		
399.0	299.9	178.1	79.4	16.6	9.8	3316.5	6610.7	1427.0	1424.5	1207.7	904.1	817.6	548.4	281.5	A	
99.7	99.6	99.2	97.2	83.1	31.8	99.2	96.1	99.7	99.6	99.1	98.6	96.1	83.2	64.4	B	
0.2	0.3	0.8	2.7	16.2	67.0	0.6	2.9	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.3	3.2	11.9	24.6	C	
0	0	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.1	0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	4.9	11.1	D	
26.2	12.9	6.7	4.9	5.2	5.0	85.4	45.6	70.0	63.8	50.9	34.2	17.8	6.2	2.2	E	
47.4	44.5	37.0	28.1	17.5	3.9	11.9	31.7	23.2	25.6	32.3	41.3	45.6	38.5	17.7	F	
22.3	35.2	44.3	45.9	31.3	5.8	2.2	15.9	5.9	9.0	14.0	19.8	26.9	34.4	27.6	F	
4.2	7.5	12.0	21.1	46.0	85.2	0.4	6.9	0.9	1.6	2.9	4.9	9.8	20.9	52.7	G	
															H	
35.8	12.3	7.0	8.4	12.1	8.8	94.7	45.7	81.8	66.7	43.2	23.4	12.8	7.4	9.1	I	
60.5	77.2	59.7	26.1	13.0	4.0	4.7	32.0	17.4	31.0	48.7	51.8	33.3	13.2	8.9	J	
3.5	9.4	28.2	43.6	19.1	3.8	0.3	12.3	0.7	2.1	7.2	20.6	35.7	30.0	14.8	K	
0.2	1.0	4.2	13.9	16.6	3.9	0.1	5.9	0.1	0.2	0.7	3.3	13.7	31.8	21.9	L	
0	0.1	0.9	8.1	39.2	79.5	0.2	4.1	0	0.1	0.2	0.8	4.5	17.6	45.4		
															M	
14.1	12.4	12.8	17.2	32.8	25.9	51.7	43.7	46.2	48.5	45.8	43.1	38.8	32.0	37.0	N	
82.1	58.8	14.7	9.2	8.2	2.3	48.3	32.7	53.3	47.0	36.1	18.5	10.1	5.6	3.9	O	
3.5	26.9	45.1	5.8	1.9	0.5	0	7.1	0.4	4.0	13.6	19.7	6.2	1.7	0.9	P	
0.3	1.7	25.8	52.7	5.8	1.1	0	7.7	0	0.4	4.3	16.3	29.1	10.5	2.3	Q	
0	0.2	1.0	11.8	23.6	2.8	0	4.5	0	0	0.2	2.1	12.5	28.1	7.2	R	
0	0	0.6	3.3	27.6	67.3	0	4.4	0	0	0	0.3	3.3	22.0	48.7	S	
6.9	5.5	5.8	9.1	19.0	17.9	11.3	12.2	10.8	11.3	12.3	13.9	13.3	13.2	12.1	T	
8.0	7.0	6.2	6.6	10.0	11.8	16.8	8.3	7.1	7.2	8.5	9.0	9.7	8.9	11.9	U	
2.4	3.5	4.7	8.0	11.7	5.4	0.8	3.2	1.2	1.6	2.7	4.2	5.8	5.2	8.4	V	
1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	4.7	6.3	5.2	6.1	6.9	7.2	6.4	5.9	7.8	W	
4.1	4.3	3.9	2.6	2.3	1.9	5.9	7.1	7.4	8.6	8.8	7.1	5.2	3.2	2.7	X	
0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	8.9	10.3	15.8	15.9	11.0	6.6	3.2	1.8	1.1	Y	
0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.3	2.2	4.8	5.1	6.3	5.6	4.8	3.1	2.1	2.5	Z	
5.5	6.9	9.4	6.8	4.6	6.1	2.5	7.6	3.0	2.4	3.7	7.2	15.0	25.6	20.0	AA	
0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.1	4.6	3.1	4.1	5.6	6.3	6.5	4.2	1.2	AB	
3.5	4.0	7.1	8.4	3.1	1.8	0.1	1.7	0.9	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.5	1.7	AC	
1.7	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.6	0.9	7.8	5.7	5.8	5.0	5.3	7.0	8.0	4.6	1.4	AD	
3.1	4.4	8.1	16.0	23.7	16.0	6.1	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.5	2.4	3.6	5.2	9.8	AE	
14.1	12.1	7.9	5.3	4.3	7.5	8.7	8.6	11.1	10.9	9.5	7.2	5.7	3.9	3.6	AF	
13.3	15.0	13.6	7.6	1.9	2.9	3.2	4.3	6.3	5.2	4.8	3.8	2.0	1.6	1.5	AG	
7.9	12.9	14.6	13.2	4.4	1.8	4.3	2.5	2.1	2.5	3.4	3.2	1.9	1.8	2.2	AH	
16.8	11.3	7.6	5.1	4.1	17.1	4.7	6.3	9.0	6.2	4.8	4.5	5.0	6.8	7.6	AI	
9.9	10.0	8.5	8.1	6.5	6.6	7.6	4.0	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.4	4.3	AJ	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	AK	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	AL	
2.9	4.4	6.2	9.3	12.0	5.5	0.2	2.7	0.7	1.1	2.2	3.8	5.4	5.0	7.9	AM	
0	0	0	0	0	0	20.3	40.4	36.1	40.5	42.1	44.0	47.9	38.9	23.9	AN	

Table 1.3 – Land use
2003
Symbols : not available 0 less than half of the unit or nil

		EU - 15											
		< 1	>= 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 40	40 - 100	>= 100	< 1	>= 1	1 - 2
Area (1000 ha)													
A	Total area of agricultural holdings	9832.5	148014.9	4203.8	6966.2	10439.4	14875.3	29464.7	39690.5	42375.0	5188.4	34617.6	3480.9
B	H. Other area	5214.2	26440.0	1738.4	2558.3	3098.7	3595.9	5564.4	5219.3	4665.0	2208.0	7620.7	1028.8
C	Wooded area	3536.0	18742.7	1214.2	1789.6	2337.8	2635.2	4087.7	3658.3	3020.1	1144.1	5587.0	645.7
D	Agricultural area	4618.4	121574.9	2465.4	4407.8	7340.7	11279.4	23900.3	34471.2	37710.0	2980.4	26996.9	2452.1
E	- D. Arable land	486.7	71219.8	734.0	1540.2	3010.1	5210.0	12398.3	21108.9	27218.3	1603.5	20279.4	1471.0
F	Cereals	141.0	37277.4	361.5	837.8	1676.6	2928.6	6557.2	10655.9	14259.8	949.4	13655.9	982.4
G	Common wheat and spelt	27.4	13299.8	58.1	127.1	292.6	575.8	1604.2	3906.6	6735.5	261.8	4662.3	252.1
H	Durum wheat	44.6	3975.3	102.3	238.9	388.3	614.3	983.3	861.6	786.6	0.2	20.5	0.3
I	Rye	4.7	897.0	13.1	23.0	41.8	73.2	134.2	161.5	450.1	187.4	1658.0	191.4
J	Barley	24.3	10713.0	73.9	191.2	478.6	881.6	2161.8	3252.4	3673.5	145.2	2614.3	160.2
K	Oats	10.8	2301.9	29.9	87.5	178.3	289.8	597.3	622.6	496.4	185.5	2010.2	212.5
L	Grain maize	27.3	4387.5	76.9	149.7	250.6	396.8	794.2	1304.6	1414.8	79.6	1423.4	69.2
M	Dried pulses	3.3	1665.8	12.7	25.9	49.0	81.5	239.6	477.6	779.5	5.9	171.1	8.0
N	Root crops	8.7	2945.5	18.8	33.5	53.2	98.4	323.6	739.1	1678.9	238.6	1389.1	173.8
O	Potatoes	7.2	1092.3	15.4	23.3	28.6	37.6	102.7	241.4	643.3	217.6	820.9	151.4
P	Sugar beet	0.1	1766.2	1.5	7.2	20.4	54.7	205.7	469.7	1007.1	1.7	499.0	4.3
Q	Fodder root	1.4	86.9	1.9	2.9	4.2	6.1	15.2	28.1	28.5	19.2	69.2	18.2
R	Industrial crops	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17.0	1882.7	27.7
S	Tobacco	0	115.2	0.2	3.1	12.9	23.4	31.7	19.6	24.4	0.3	15.3	1.1
T	Hops	0	22.2	0	0.1	0.2	0.5	3.1	10.5	7.8	0	9.9	0
U	Cotton	0.6	422.8	4.3	18.7	47.6	84.1	155.7	62.7	49.9	0	0	0
V	Rape and turnip	0.1	3164.8	1.1	6.9	29.5	74.8	224.6	808.0	2020.1	5.1	930.8	8.6
W	Sunflower	4.1	1665.3	9.7	21.2	65.2	139.2	333.1	602.9	494.0	6.1	629.6	11.1
X	Soya	0.9	232.2	3.3	10.1	17.3	18.1	43.4	70.3	69.6	0.2	47.2	0.7
Y	Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberry	3.8	1334.8	8.7	22.2	40.9	71.8	178.1	285.6	727.6	42.8	322.1	28.0
Z	outside	3.8	1249.3	8.7	21.9	38.2	62.9	156.4	267.5	693.7	42.7	312.9	27.7
AA	under glass	0	85.7	0	0.3	2.8	8.9	21.9	17.8	34.0	0.1	9.2	0.3
AB	Flower and ornamental plants	0	82.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.8	6.3	12.8	60.7	0.6	6.8	0.4
AC	outside	0	62.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	4.3	9.0	47.2	0.6	4.9	0.4
AD	under glass	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	2.0	0
AE	Forage plants	181.6	14181.9	196.8	364.9	664.5	1073.4	2744.4	5046.8	4091.1	145.9	2105.8	156.4
AF	Fallow land	140.4	7401.5	112.7	186.8	334.6	577.9	1457.8	2153.4	2578.5	199.2	671.2	91.7
AG	- E. Kitchen garden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	36.7	25.0	8.7
AH	- F. Permanent pasture and meadows	3861.0	40380.5	1222.2	1865.8	2963.7	4547.2	9572.2	11680.7	8528.7	1245.6	6129.8	908.1
AI	- G. Permanent crops	249.0	9887.1	491.8	982.5	1351.4	1510.9	1918.1	1672.9	1959.5	94.8	562.8	64.3
AJ	Fruit and berry plantation	39.8	1886.1	78.9	166.8	250.2	283.4	404.8	316.2	386.0	61.0	409.8	45.8
AK	Citrus plantation	6.6	480.6	18.7	45.9	76.8	86.3	90.5	65.1	97.4	:	:	:
AL	Olive trees	158.0	4254.2	299.7	582.7	712.7	715.6	744.8	589.1	609.7	2.4	11.0	2.3
AM	Vineyard	42.1	3112.8	90.6	182.9	305.3	418.5	664.0	680.2	771.4	30.3	117.4	15.2
Ratios													
AN	Agricultural area per holding (ha)	1,7	16.8	18.3	24.5	29.1	34.8	36.3	33.9	31.4	31.4	16.8	24.5
Agricultural area... (%)													
AO	... own farmed	1,0	7.6	15.5	22.0	27.3	48.4	59.5	29.4	209.7	209.7	7.6	22.0
AP	... in less favoured or mountain area	:	36.3	36.0	38.0	40.1	40.1	39.8	35.3	38.7	38.7	36.3	38.0
AQ	... organic farmed	0	82.1	79.3	73.1	66.6	58.2	48.6	41.5	58.2	58.2	82.1	73.1
AR	... irrigated	67,2	16.8	18.3	24.5	29.1	34.8	36.3	33.9	31.4	31.4	16.8	24.5
AS	... under cover crop protecting soil	67,2	16.8	18.3	24.5	29.1	34.8	36.3	33.9	31.4	31.4	16.8	24.5

2003

Table 1.3 – Land use

NMS - 10						EU - 25									
2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 40	40 - 100	>= 100	< 1	>= 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 40	40 - 100	>= 100	
3799.3	4244.3	4094.6	3741.4	2669.6	12587.5	15021.0	182632.5	7684.7	10765.5	14683.8	18969.9	33206.0	42360.0	54962.5	A
799.0	641.4	476.5	483.8	504.1	3687.1	7422.2	34060.7	2767.2	3357.3	3740.1	4072.4	6048.2	5723.4	8352.1	B
488.4	386.7	268.5	214.9	347.4	3235.4	4680.1	24329.7	1859.8	2278.0	2724.5	2903.7	4302.6	4005.7	6255.5	C
														46610.4	
3000.4	3602.9	3618.1	3257.6	2165.5	8900.4	7598.8	148571.8	4917.5	7408.2	10943.6	14897.5	27157.9	36636.7		D
2040.8	2610.6	2689.8	2563.8	1728.1	7175.4	2090.1	91499.2	2205.1	3581.0	5620.6	7899.8	14962.1	22837.0	34393.6	E
1493.2	1942.9	1983.3	1842.1	1178.6	4233.4	1090.3	50933.3	1343.9	2331.0	3619.6	4911.9	8399.2	11834.5	18493.2	F
372.8	488.3	545.9	600.7	459.9	1942.6	289.1	17962.1	310.2	499.9	780.9	1121.7	2204.9	4366.6	8678.1	G
0.5	0.7	1.4	3.4	2.9	11.4	44.8	3995.8	102.6	239.4	389.0	615.7	986.6	864.5	798.0	H
304.9	374.3	304.7	194.7	91.2	196.8	192.1	2554.9	204.5	328.0	416.0	377.9	328.9	252.6	647.0	I
222.8	286.5	318.1	345.6	249.8	1031.3	169.5	13327.3	234.2	414.0	765.1	1199.7	2507.3	3502.2	4704.8	J
344.0	464.1	438.5	295.3	96.3	159.5	196.3	4312.1	242.4	431.5	642.4	728.3	892.6	718.9	656.0	K
97.8	112.8	124.8	170.9	168.9	679.1	106.8	5810.8	146.1	247.4	363.4	521.5	965.1	1473.5	2093.9	L
15.1	21.9	21.1	21.9	15.5	67.8	9.2	1836.9	20.7	40.9	70.9	102.6	261.5	493.1	847.3	M
202.1	252.6	241.2	167.5	63.6	288.3	247.2	4334.5	192.6	235.6	305.8	339.6	491.1	802.7	1967.2	N
169.8	189.1	149.0	79.5	22.5	59.5	224.8	1913.2	166.8	193.1	217.7	186.6	182.2	263.9	702.9	O
15.8	47.9	81.0	82.9	40.1	227.0	1.8	2265.3	5.8	23.0	68.3	135.7	288.6	509.8	1234.1	P
16.5	15.6	11.3	5.1	0.9	1.8	20.6	156.1	20.0	19.4	19.7	17.4	20.3	29.0	30.3	Q
55.5	95.1	139.5	222.6	246.8	1095.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	R
2.8	4.8	2.9	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.3	130.5	1.2	5.9	17.7	26.4	33.2	20.4	25.8	S
0.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	6.2	0	32.1	0	0.3	1.0	1.3	4.0	11.4	14.0	T
0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	422.8	4.3	18.7	47.6	84.1	155.7	62.7	49.9	U
19.6	38.4	66.2	113.6	119.8	564.7	5.1	4095.6	9.7	26.5	67.8	140.9	338.1	927.8	2584.7	V
20.8	34.6	50.3	75.7	89.7	347.4	10.2	2294.9	20.7	41.9	99.8	189.5	408.8	692.6	841.4	W
1.0	1.6	2.6	4.3	5.6	31.5	1.1	279.3	4.0	11.1	18.9	20.7	47.7	75.9	101.1	X
39.0	58.8	56.7	44.4	25.8	69.4	46.7	1656.9	36.7	61.1	99.7	128.5	222.5	311.4	797.0	Y
38.3	57.5	54.9	41.9	24.4	68.3	46.6	1562.2	36.4	60.2	95.7	117.8	198.2	291.9	762.0	Z
0.7	1.3	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.1	94.9	0.3	1.0	4.1	10.7	24.4	19.3	35.2	AA
0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.0	2.3	0.6	89.4	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.6	7.6	13.9	62.9	AB
0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.8	0.6	67.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.8	5.1	9.6	49.0	AC
0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	AD
150.0	160.8	175.6	178.9	125.9	1158.2	327.5	16287.7	353.2	514.9	825.3	1249.0	2923.4	5172.7	5249.3	AE
81.7	72.5	65.7	75.2	62.5	222.0	339.7	8072.8	204.4	268.5	407.1	643.6	1533.0	2215.9	2800.4	AF
6.1	4.4	2.8	1.5	0.5	1.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	AG
868.9	879.4	823.9	624.9	399.7	1625.0	5106.5	46510.3	2130.3	2734.6	3843.1	5371.1	10197.1	12080.3	10153.7	AH
84.6	108.6	101.6	67.5	37.2	99.0	343.8	10449.9	556.1	1067.2	1460.0	1612.5	1985.6	1710.1	2058.4	AI
62.0	85.5	82.6	49.7	25.1	59.2	100.8	2296.0	124.6	228.7	335.7	366.1	454.5	341.3	445.1	AJ
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	AK
2.9	2.6	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	160.4	4265.2	301.9	585.6	715.3	717.1	745.8	589.5	609.9	AL
18.2	18.2	14.8	13.0	8.5	29.5	72.3	3230.1	105.8	201.1	323.5	433.3	677.0	688.7	800.9	AM
29.1	34.8	36.3	33.9	31.4	31.4	2.3	22.4	3.5	5.2	9.0	16.2	33.1	67.1	166.0	AN
27.3	48.4	59.5	29.4	209.7	209.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	AO
40.1	40.1	39.8	35.3	38.7	38.7	49.6	43.8	36.3	42.1	47.3	52.3	57.9	49.5	28.7	AP
66.6	58.2	48.6	41.5	58.2	58.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	AQ
29.1	34.8	36.3	33.9	31.4	31.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	AR
29.1	34.8	36.3	33.9	31.4	31.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	AS

Table 1.4 – Livestock
2003

Symbols		: not available									0 less than half of the unit or nil		
		EU - 15											
		< 1	>= 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 40	40 - 100	>= 100	< 1	>= 1	1 - 2
A	Total livestock (1000 LSU)	384.4	112112.5	773.3	1671.6	3410.8	6398.7	17480.1	33976.7	48401.2	1306.9	18620.9	1225.5
B	of which grazing (%)	78.5	61.0	82.5	86.2	88.4	86.5	82.2	69.1	41.2	45.5	44.0	64.7
Grazing livestock (1000 heads)													
C	Equidae	142.0	2035.3	202.4	299.3	389.9	347.3	349.3	270.8	176.4	132.3	400.5	125.7
Bovine animals													
D	Under 1 year	36.6	22257.0	122.4	354.7	858.0	1586.9	4306.2	7870.5	7158.4	129.2	2545.1	202.4
E	From 1 to less than 2 years	33.0	16489.1	97.9	255.6	603.3	1159.3	3055.2	5904.7	5413.0	77.1	2131.9	132.3
F	Dairy cows	1.5	19273.8	14.4	53.8	167.8	556.8	2842.9	7403.5	8234.7	325.7	4414.7	456.3
G	Other cows	46.4	11813.7	159.8	422.5	938.3	1536.2	3236.6	3606.5	1913.9	12.5	295.3	25.1
Other bovine animals 2 years and older													
H		25.1	8102.0	66.5	165.6	366.7	679.9	1661.6	2993.5	2168.3	12.0	489.4	17.0
I	Sheep	787.0	96470.2	1360.7	2989.6	6029.7	12050.2	29506.8	29647.4	14885.9	203.2	2325.0	195.1
J	Goats	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	166.7	588.1	80.0
Granivores													
Pigs (1000 heads)													
K	Piglets < 20 kg	20.1	34870.4	43.7	102.0	202.8	485.9	2141.1	8562.0	23332.9	252.0	9608.9	332.5
L	Breeding sows	13.8	13032.0	31.3	57.5	104.3	209.9	874.2	2940.1	8814.7	61.6	3070.1	102.1
M	Other pigs	85.6	71071.1	146.2	251.0	461.0	1038.7	4741.1	18416.8	46016.2	1128.5	17054.9	752.0
N	Poultry (million heads)	3.6	1204.7	5.8	10.2	17.3	31.4	88.4	246.8	804.9	19.6	290.8	8.8
O	Broilers	1.2	670.3	2.7	5.6	10.2	16.5	45.8	145.4	444.2	2.9	171.7	1.9
P	Laying hens	2.1	367.5	2.6	3.8	5.6	8.6	25.8	51.1	270.1	12.4	79.2	4.9
Q	Other poultry	0.3	167.0	0.5	0.9	1.5	6.3	16.8	50.3	90.6	4.4	39.9	2.0
Rabbits, breeding females (1000 heads)		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	572.6	783.5	252.1
S	Beehives (1000)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total livestock per holding with... (LSU/holding)													
T	Livestock	1.2	46.0	2.3	4.3	8.7	17.8	40.2	93.9	284.5	1.0	14.5	2.8
U	Grazing livestock	1.8	43.9	3.2	5.6	10.9	20.1	41.6	89.0	215.0	1.6	12.7	3.1
V	Bovine animals (cattle)	2.3	55.9	4.0	7.0	13.4	23.4	44.9	92.2	218.7	1.8	12.7	3.1
W	Cattle, other than cows	2.5	58.2	4.3	7.4	13.9	23.8	45.2	92.4	219.0	2.1	15.5	3.6
X	Granivores	0.8	44.8	1.6	3.0	6.0	13.7	36.8	109.1	424.0	1.0	14.1	2.8
Y	Pigs	1.1	63.7	2.0	3.6	7.4	15.7	39.1	121.2	440.5	1.3	14.0	3.1
Average size of herds ⁴ (head/holding)													
Z	Equidae	2.1	5.1	3.1	4.2	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.5	6.5	1.3	1.9	1.4
AA	Dairy cows	1.0	32.3	1.1	1.9	3.6	7.7	18.2	38.6	92.5	1.1	4.8	1.6
AB	Other cows	1.8	18.2	2.9	4.8	8.7	13.9	22.9	33.8	49.3	1.5	9.5	2.4
AC	Sheep	11.5	164.0	18.2	30.4	56.5	114.1	255.6	465.9	631.0	7.4	57.0	14.0
AD	Goats	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.3	10.6	3.4
AE	Breeding sows	1.5	65.2	1.9	2.7	4.2	8.1	20.7	73.1	294.8	1.2	5.9	1.5
AF	Other pigs > 20 kg	1.7	125.0	2.0	2.8	5.1	12.9	46.3	222.5	928.5	2.1	21.6	3.4
AG	Rabbits, breeding females	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.2	6.2	5.0
AH	Laying hens (1000/holding)	0	0.3	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.6	11.8	0	0.1	0
AI	Broilers (1000/holding)	0	1.3	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.7	3.9	32.9	0	0.5	0
AJ	Beehives (hive/holding)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

⁴ Number of animals of a given livestock category per holding with this kind of animals

2003

Table 1.4 – Livestock

NMS - 10						EU - 25										
2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 40	40 - 100	>= 100	< 1	>= 1	1 - 2	2 - 4	4 - 8	8 - 16	16 - 40	40 - 100	>= 100		
1620.3	2320.2	2794.9	2641.3	1537.6	6481.2	1691.2	130733.4	1998.8	3291.9	5730.9	9193.6	20121.4	35514.3	54882.4	A	
60.4	55.9	51.9	39.9	23.9	34.6	53.0	58.6	71.6	73.5	75.3	76.0	76.6	67.2	40.4	B	
106.6	73.9	42.0	23.9	11.0	17.3	274.3	2435.8	328.0	405.9	463.8	389.3	373.2	281.8	193.7	C	
286.3	414.2	465.8	329.6	117.4	729.4	165.8	24802.1	324.8	640.9	1272.2	2052.8	4635.8	7987.9	7887.8	D	
195.8	310.4	390.1	301.6	98.1	703.7	110.1	18621.0	230.2	451.4	913.7	1549.4	3356.8	6002.8	6116.7	E	
553.5	752.1	836.3	545.5	148.9	1122.2	327.2	23688.6	470.6	607.3	919.9	1393.1	3388.4	7552.4	9356.9	F	
33.2	26.0	22.5	32.3	38.6	117.6	58.9	12109.0	184.9	455.7	964.3	1558.7	3268.9	3645.1	2031.5	G	
30.2	44.9	63.2	69.5	33.1	231.6	37.1	8591.4	83.5	195.9	411.6	743.0	1731.1	3026.6	2399.9	H	
291.9	365.7	404.0	475.2	248.1	344.9	990.1	98795.2	1555.8	3281.5	6395.4	12454.2	29981.9	29895.5	15230.8	I	
67.7	75.0	92.4	139.5	103.4	30.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	J	
765.4	1423.0	1650.0	1442.7	595.0	3400.3	272.1	44479.2	376.2	867.3	1625.9	2135.9	3583.8	9157.0	26733.2	K	
247.6	438.0	483.2	443.8	194.8	1160.7	75.3	16102.1	133.4	305.1	542.3	693.2	1317.9	3134.9	9975.3	L	
1136.2	1924.2	2537.5	2822.3	1377.6	6505.2	1214.1	88125.9	898.2	1387.2	2385.2	3576.2	7563.3	19794.4	52521.4	M	
9.8	13.4	27.7	44.2	58.8	128.2	23.2	1495.5	14.6	20.0	30.7	59.1	132.5	305.5	933.2	N	
2.6	5.5	19.2	31.1	42.0	69.5	4.1	841.9	4.5	8.1	15.7	35.6	76.9	187.3	513.7	O	
5.0	5.7	6.0	8.2	9.6	39.8	14.5	446.8	7.5	8.8	11.3	14.6	34.0	60.7	309.9	P	
2.1	2.2	2.5	4.9	7.2	18.9	4.7	206.9	2.6	3.0	3.7	8.8	21.7	57.5	109.6	Q	
183.5	132.1	78.0	56.7	30.4	50.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	R	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	S	
4.7	8.8	18.0	40.2	137.5	897.7	1.1	35.1	2.6	4.5	8.8	17.9	40.2	95.3	309.5	T	
5.1	9.2	17.7	36.3	98.3	751.5	1.7	32.9	3.2	5.3	10.1	19.4	40.9	89.2	234.6	U	
5.1	9.2	17.7	36.3	99.5	769.6	1.8	37.2	3.3	5.7	11.1	21.1	43.7	92.3	239.6	V	
5.5	9.5	18.0	36.8	100.9	772.3	2.2	42.1	3.8	6.3	11.5	21.5	44.0	92.5	240.0	W	
4.7	8.8	17.9	40.3	144.2	1091.1	1.0	30.9	2.4	3.9	7.4	15.4	37.5	111.0	465.0	X	
4.9	8.9	17.3	36.3	102.2	991.0	1.3	34.2	2.8	4.5	8.4	16.6	38.2	119.7	482.3	Y	
1.7	2.1	2.9	4.4	8.8	16.9	1.6	4.0	2.1	3.0	4.5	5.4	5.7	5.6	6.9	Z	
2.3	3.7	6.9	12.1	31.2	275.7	1.1	15.7	1.6	2.2	3.7	7.2	16.8	38.5	100.5	AA	
3.6	5.3	8.3	18.4	52.9	94.8	1.7	17.8	2.8	4.7	8.6	13.8	22.8	34.0	50.7	AB	
26.3	49.1	93.3	187.8	288.5	539.0	10.4	157.0	17.5	30.0	56.0	113.2	254.1	463.6	628.6	AC	
4.6	8.1	19.0	57.0	178.2	178.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	AD	
1.9	2.7	4.6	10.4	35.6	323.3	1.3	22.4	1.6	2.0	2.9	5.3	15.5	68.6	297.9	AE	
5.6	10.3	21.4	56.4	194.0	1545.2	2.1	64.8	3.1	4.7	8.6	18.0	49.6	220.2	976.8	AF	
5.1	5.5	6.9	15.0	62.1	562.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	AG	
0	0	0.1	0.2	2.3	52.4	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.7	13.1	AH	
0	0.1	0.4	1.5	16.9	105.3	0	0.9	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.9	4.7	36.3	AI	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	AJ	

Table 2.1 – Labour force
2003
Agricultural holdings, which economic size is at least 1 ESU

<i>Symbols</i>		<i>: not available 0 less than half of the unit or nil</i>											
		BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV
Total labour force													
A	1000 annual work units	71.5	153.3	60.7	677.4	27.6	585.9	946.1	901.1	154.6	1317.9	28.4	90.9
Family labour force													
B	1000 persons	83.5	38.7	72.9	806.0	34.1	1250.2	1868.5	754.1	223.1	2785.7	52.9	111.8
C	1000 annual work units	58.5	26.5	39.8	487.5	14.0	471.6	604.9	466.8	142.1	1084.9	20.6	74.0
Non-family labour regularly employed													
D	1000 persons	13.8	128.6	20.8	172.1	14.5	24.0	185.9	428.7	14.3	129.7	5.9	17.4
E	1000 annual work units	10.8	116.4	18.7	147.7	12.8	18.4	148.4	341.7	8.4	83.1	4.8	13.8
Non regular non family labour force													
F	1000 annual work units	2.2	10.4	2.2	42.2	0.8	95.9	192.8	92.7	4.0	149.9	3.0	3.1
G	Holding managers (1000)	52.7	25.0	48.6	390.2	14.5	654.9	978.5	566.3	126.8	1426.3	28.4	52.7
H	- women (%)	14.7	14.7	8.9	8.1	31.6	22.2	17.6	21.2	10.7	25.4	18.0	42.4
I	- part-time - under 50 % (%)	23.2	20.0	43.7	26.9	53.2	60.8	63.5	29.2	20.8	62.5	61.2	22.2
J	- 50 % and over (%)	9.3	22.5	11.8	27.2	19.9	25.3	12.6	11.7	19.5	16.3	20.4	41.6
K	Sole/main holders (1000)	49.4	22.3	47.9	385.1	13.8	654.3	933.1	479.4	126.6	1414.1	28.0	52.6
L	- women (%)	14.5	16.2	9.2	8.5	33.6	26.4	26.8	21.9	9.1	28.1	20.4	42.3
- distribution by age (%)													
M	- under 35 years	8.8	11.5	8.4	12.4	8.7	8.4	6.7	11.0	11.2	4.6	5.5	8.9
N	- from 35 to 44 years	25.5	19.0	25.2	32.5	19.5	16.5	16.0	24.0	21.6	12.9	19.2	22.6
O	- from 45 to 54 years	24.8	30.6	26.4	30.6	24.5	20.7	21.2	29.6	25.1	19.8	28.1	23.4
P	- from 55 to 64 years	22.0	24.5	23.6	19.1	24.2	22.1	25.4	21.9	22.1	24.1	26.0	23.2
Q	- 65 years and over	18.9	14.4	16.3	5.4	23.0	32.3	30.7	13.5	19.9	38.6	21.2	21.9
R	- part-time - under 50 % (%)	23.0	22.0	43.8	27.5	55.2	61.6	58.6	32.4	20.4	63.3	62.4	22.1
S	- 50 % and over (%)	9.1	23.7	11.7	27.3	19.8	24.6	11.5	11.9	18.9	16.0	20.1	40.4
- with another gainful activity ¹ (%)													
T	- as main occupation	17.7	36.6	41.9	48.8	38.1	20.0	32.0	24.9	40.5	26.3	51.7	28.9
U	- as a subsidiary	9.3	32.0	35.1	43.7	30.1	16.4	27.6	17.4	26.5	21.7	50.2	23.7
V	occupation	8.4	4.6	6.8	5.1	8.0	3.6	4.3	7.6	14.1	4.6	1.5	5.2
W	Spouse of sole holder (1000)	22.1	6.9	16.5	211.1	9.5	361.3	359.3	181.3	41.8	703.5	17.2	31.5
X	- women (%)	87.5	78.7	86.5	92.5	72.5	75.8	61.3	66.1	90.8	71.7	79.2	66.3
- distribution by age (%)													
Y	- under 35 years	11.2	9.4	11.8	12.3	9.5	9.9	5.4	6.8	8.2	3.8	7.1	9.3
Z	- from 35 to 54 years	58.6	55.5	56.5	69.4	50.3	44.6	46.6	55.7	58.4	40.4	51.5	51.9
AA	- 55 years and over	30.3	35.2	31.7	18.3	40.2	45.5	48.0	37.5	33.3	55.7	41.4	38.8
AB	- part-time - under 50 % (%)	43.6	40.7	64.2	45.9	71.0	74.3	79.4	57.3	49.2	80.1	73.1	24.8
AC	- 50 % and over (%)	28.4	24.6	15.0	41.8	13.4	20.2	11.3	19.6	22.8	11.2	16.6	41.3
- with another gainful activity (%)													
AD	- as main occupation	18.0	35.1	55.2	26.7	41.1	18.6	28.0	28.5	63.1	26.6	39.1	26.5
AE	- as a subsidiary	12.4	32.8	48.5	22.9	35.1	17.0	24.9	26.5	47.6	23.9	38.6	22.3
AF	occupation	5.6	2.3	6.7	3.8	5.9	1.6	3.0	2.0	15.6	2.8	0.5	4.2
Other members of the holder's family working on the holding (1000)													
AG		12.0	9.5	8.5	209.7	10.8	234.6	576.1	93.4	54.7	668.1	7.7	27.6
AH	- women (%)	24.9	30.0	17.8	38.7	45.9	29.5	25.4	28.7	20.3	28.6	29.7	46.5
AI	- part-time - under 50 % (%)	57.9	52.9	71.2	58.2	88.5	82.0	88.6	71.1	63.7	78.4	89.2	60.5
AJ	- 50 % and over (%)	13.0	21.2	8.6	31.4	6.8	13.8	5.9	16.0	16.6	9.7	7.3	26.4
AK	- with another gainful activity (%)	24.8	40.3	24.8	20.2	37.5	34.8	58.4	23.0	78.6	46.5	38.8	21.7

¹ Only holders being also farm managers

2003

Table 2.1 – Labour force
Agricultural holdings, which economic size is at least 1 ESU

LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	
120.7	3.9	254.8	4.0	185.8	161.5	1682.7	383.2	84.3	80.5	97.3	67.1	308.0	1437.5	64.1	A
190.1	4.9	321.9	12.3	175.0	361.9	2396.8	651.5	172.3	26.1	158.6	106.7	363.9	2940.3	146.9	B
94.2	3.3	149.8	3.5	117.1	147.9	1627.2	305.1	77.2	11.2	81.6	48.7	207.4	1202.2	53.6	C
28.2	0.5	109.4	0.8	85.8	15.1	35.5	52.4	3.5	75.0	16.8	24.2	122.6	113.8	22.6	D
22.5	0.5	92.8	0.5	55.8	10.8	27.9	43.0	3.3	65.8	10.1	15.6	83.8	90.3	7.4	E
4.0	0.1	12.2	0	12.8	2.9	27.6	35.1	3.9	3.6	5.7	2.9	16.8	145.0	3.1	F
89.4	2.3	161.0	7.3	85.4	140.6	1052.9	261.6	61.4	12.2	74.2	60.2	181.8	1211.8	58.0	G
37.7	12.2	14.6	10.3	6.9	34.4	20.4	21.9	23.1	14.7	10.7	9.8	13.3	18.8	12.7	H
46.2	12.6	44.6	62.4	19.1	29.3	18.3	39.9	47.4	35.3	36.7	45.8	36.2	60.9	41.7	I
47.1	20.0	34.2	22.7	15.8	24.3	26.5	36.9	34.3	33.8	19.0	21.3	17.4	28.1	26.1	J
88.8	2.3	155.3	7.2	81.9	140.0	1052.9	255.8	61.3	10.6	73.4	56.0	180.1	1197.6	57.8	K
38.1	19.1	14.2	11.0	7.0	34.0	20.7	22.6	23.1	13.9	10.9	10.5	12.1	19.1	13.1	L
6.7	8.6	7.0	6.8	7.0	13.9	20.3	2.9	4.1	9.3	9.9	6.1	4.0	5.0	10.4	M
19.9	25.0	16.5	19.0	25.1	32.5	29.4	10.1	15.6	18.8	25.3	19.4	17.0	8.4	26.6	N
21.0	31.1	31.7	31.0	26.0	31.8	31.4	18.8	26.0	29.2	33.4	27.7	25.4	16.8	30.5	O
24.3	19.5	24.5	23.8	25.4	15.5	11.9	25.2	22.1	22.1	25.0	28.5	28.7	25.6	24.8	P
28.0	15.8	20.3	19.5	16.5	6.3	7.0	42.9	32.3	20.5	6.4	18.2	24.8	44.2	7.7	Q
46.5	13.2	45.2	61.8	19.1	30.2	18.1	41.1	47.5	39.0	36.9	47.0	36.1	61.3	41.5	R
46.6	22.8	34.5	21.5	15.9	23.9	26.5	36.6	34.3	35.6	18.8	21.2	16.3	28.0	25.6	S
22.5	14.7	37.6	53.9	23.2	30.7	21.5	26.8	75.8	36.2	45.9	59.8	37.3	13.7	74.6	T
16.6	8.7	35.7	52.0	12.8	18.4	17.1	24.4	60.0	33.9	27.9	42.5	23.1	10.9	36.5	U
5.9	6.0	1.9	1.9	10.4	12.3	4.4	2.5	15.7	2.3	18.0	17.3	14.2	2.8	38.1	V
66.7	1.3	100.0	1.8	44.2	91.9	661.8	197.6	42.1	6.7	42.2	28.1	70.7	808.3	36.7	W
71.6	79.1	92.4	88.5	94.0	62.7	83.0	82.6	84.4	90.0	89.1	86.4	90.2	97.9	85.0	X
10.5	8.8	9.5	11.0	9.8	13.6	23.2	5.0	7.4	9.7	10.7	7.8	4.8	10.1	13.3	Y
47.3	62.0	55.7	61.0	61.5	64.1	64.5	38.1	50.5	53.4	65.0	53.1	51.9	36.7	63.1	Z
42.2	29.2	34.8	28.0	28.7	22.3	12.3	56.8	42.1	36.8	24.2	39.1	43.3	53.2	23.5	AA
50.7	26.4	65.4	86.8	44.3	59.0	27.9	55.5	58.2	69.4	54.2	73.1	65.3	67.7	75.9	AB
44.3	66.5	24.2	10.5	36.7	27.2	31.6	32.2	33.3	23.3	15.3	15.4	16.9	25.5	18.9	AC
23.3	18.1	38.3	9.9	27.9	36.3	21.0	22.9	90.1	37.7	46.9	69.5	45.2	100.0	62.4	AD
18.3	13.3	36.9	7.4	10.1	29.1	19.5	21.8	72.1	36.7	38.4	59.4	32.6	8.0	48.3	AE
5.0	4.8	1.4	2.5	17.7	7.2	1.5	1.1	18.0	1.1	8.5	10.1	12.7	92.0	14.1	AF
34.6	1.3	66.6	3.2	48.9	130.0	682.0	198.2	68.8	8.8	43.0	22.7	113.1	934.4	52.4	AG
38.8	26.1	39.4	13.7	31.6	41.6	41.6	46.0	43.9	36.9	29.4	28.2	28.3	42.3	33.6	AH
72.0	33.8	81.4	81.7	53.0	89.8	62.0	84.7	78.6	81.1	84.0	80.3	54.4	80.2	93.2	AI
25.8	30.6	13.4	13.2	17.1	5.9	22.4	10.1	16.2	14.9	10.1	9.9	14.7	15.4	5.7	AJ
29.5	15.3	39.3	66.8	22.5	38.9	14.9	44.5	94.1	49.9	32.2	64.5	44.9	23.6	51.6	AK

Polish data about labour force concerns only sole holdings

Table 2.2 – Holdings
2003
Agricultural holdings, which economic size is at least 1 ESU
Symbols : not available 0 less than half of the unit or nil

	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV
Holdings												
A - total number (1000)	52.7	25.0	48.6	390.2	14.5	654.9	978.5	566.3	126.8	1426.3	28.4	52.7
- by legal status (%)												
B - sole holdings	93.7	89.3	98.6	94.0	94.9	99.9	95.4	76.6	99.9	99.1	98.6	98.7
C - legal entities	6.3	10.7	1.4	1.3	5.1	0.1	4.6	15.4	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.1
D - group holdings	0	0	0	4.7	0	0	0	8.0	0	0	0	1.2
- by employed labour force ² (%)												
E - under 1 AWU	20.2	29.9	39.7	31.3	48.4	64.9	64.5	31.6	17.0	64.8	64.6	22.7
F - from 1 to less than 2 AWU	10.1	39.0	13.3	41.8	35.6	25.7	24.4	39.3	18.4	23.9	22.1	48.1
G - from 2 to less than 3 AWU	48.3	13.0	26.1	18.2	9.9	7.2	7.2	18.9	48.1	7.5	8.5	23.8
H - 3 AWU and over	21.4	18.2	20.9	8.7	6.1	2.2	3.9	10.2	16.6	3.7	4.7	5.3
- by agricultural area (%)												
I - under 5 ha	24.9	30.7	3.7	19.8	17.3	69.9	49.4	22.3	5.6	68.7	80.2	18.8
J - from 5 to less than 20 ha	30.6	29.2	34.7	34.7	45.8	24.9	29.4	20.6	35.3	22.4	15.3	58.0
K - from 20 to less than 50 ha	29.0	15.3	26.3	24.1	22.2	4.2	11.4	21.4	40.1	6.1	3.0	16.2
L - from 50 to less than 100 ha	12.3	8.2	19.5	14.2	7.2	0.8	5.0	20.9	15.2	1.8	0.9	4.1
M - 100 ha and over	3.2	16.6	15.8	7.3	7.5	0.2	4.8	14.8	3.8	1.0	0.6	2.9
- by livestock size (%)												
N - without livestock	23.4	20.9	32.4	26.4	26.6	46.1	71.2	34.1	2.9	79.3	64.4	9.8
O - under 10 LSU ³	15.0	46.1	17.8	21.3	56.5	44.7	13.7	21.2	15.9	13.0	27.8	78.9
P - 10 to less than 20 LSU	8.0	10.1	8.4	10.4	7.6	3.9	3.9	5.9	19.1	2.4	2.7	7.0
Q - 20 to less than 50 LSU	13.4	9.0	9.1	17.1	5.0	3.9	5.6	13.0	30.6	2.7	2.7	3.1
R - 50 to less than 100 LSU	17.0	3.8	7.9	12.8	1.5	1.0	2.8	14.4	19.8	1.3	1.0	0.6
S - 100 LSU and over	23.3	10.2	24.4	12.2	2.9	0.3	2.8	11.4	11.7	1.2	1.5	0.5
- by farm type (%)												
... specialist cereals, oil seed, protein crops												
T	3.1	18.0	38.2	16.9	9.7	9.2	12.5	16.9	2.5	16.3	5.2	3.5
U ... general field cropping	12.5	17.4	14.2	8.0	9.2	16.4	3.6	6.7	1.4	8.9	6.5	11.2
V ... specialist horticulture	8.6	3.5	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.5	5.1	2.8	0.6	2.3	5.0	1.0
W ... specialist vineyard	0	2.4	0	5.9	0	2.8	8.2	13.8	0	11.3	5.1	0
X ... specialist fruit and citrus fruit	2.6	2.7	0.7	2.4	0.8	7.3	17.3	2.7	0	9.3	30.6	1.3
Y ... specialist olives	0	0	0	0	0	27.5	18.8	0.2	0	21.3	6.1	0
... various permanent crops												
Z combined	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.3	9.7	6.3	1.0	0.2	9.2	18.3	0.2
AA ... specialist dairy farming	16.2	5.0	13.1	22.1	18.2	0.5	3.6	12.0	18.4	3.4	0.8	8.9
AB ... specialist cattle-rearing, fattening	17.4	5.0	1.3	6.3	0.2	0.3	4.2	11.9	53.2	1.0	0	0
... cattle – dairy farming, rearing and fattening combined												
AC	6.4	1.2	0.1	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.9	1.9	0.1	0	0.3
... sheep, goats, other grazing livestock												
AD	5.4	3.9	4.3	7.9	6.5	7.3	4.9	8.7	18.8	2.9	7.5	1.7
AE ... specialist granivores	6.2	4.0	5.6	2.9	0.6	0.4	2.3	2.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.5
AF ... mixed cropping	2.6	9.7	2.1	3.2	12.8	8.8	6.7	4.7	0.1	10.1	10.4	20.5
... mixed livestock, mainly grazing												
AG livestock	1.7	4.1	0.7	2.2	17.1	1.5	1.7	2.7	0	0.6	0.6	20.4
AH ... mixed livestock, mainly granivores	3.3	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.7
... field crops – grazing livestock												
AI combined	10.4	15.5	7.8	9.1	16.2	2.1	1.7	7.3	2.3	1.6	0.7	25.7
AJ ... various crops & livestock combined	2.0	5.3	9.1	5.4	5.0	3.5	1.8	2.9	0.1	1.2	2.0	3.3
- by farming methods (%)												
AK - organic farming	1.0	1.9	5.3	2.9	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.6	2.3	0.3	0.9
AL - irrigating	0.5	6.7	12.4	:	:	64.9	48.1	17.2	0	25.2	80.4	0
AM - with crops under glass	7.4	3.4	1.8	2.5	2.4	1.7	3.4	2.6	0.3	1.9	2.6	0.8
AN - % in less favoured/mountain area	13.1	0	0	52.9	0	61.1	64.8	44.2	61.5	42.6	0	0

² Polish data about labour force concerns only sole holdings

³ LSU : Livestock Unit

2003

Table 2.2 – Holdings

Agricultural holdings, which economic size is at least 1 ESU

LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	
89.4	2.3	161.0	7.3	85.4	140.6	1056.3	261.6	61.4	12.2	74.2	60.2	181.8	1211.8	58.0	A
99.3	98.7	96.4	95.9	93.8	99.4	99.7	97.8	99.8	86.8	92.8	92.9	99.1	98.8	96.8	B
0.6	1.3	3.6	0.8	4.1	0.4	0.3	2.2	0.2	13.2	1.4	8.0	3.1	1.2	0.3	C
0	0	0	3.3	2.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	6.2	0	0	0	3.0	D
44.4	10.6	31.9	61.1	22.8	40.0	22.0	33.9	36.0	41.4	29.5	38.7	27.7	52.7	48.9	E
47.0	15.6	32.1	22.0	40.8	47.2	43.1	44.8	44.1	34.1	19.0	21.6	16.4	36.8	38.7	
6.6	42.6	23.8	12.6	21.1	11.0	28.5	15.8	16.2	9.5	25.8	25.3	29.5	8.2	9.6	F
2.0	31.2	12.2	4.3	15.3	1.8	6.4	5.5	3.7	15.0	26.1	15.4	28.6	2.2	2.8	G
															H
20.1	16.3	52.3	96.6	29.5	22.2	34.4	69.3	49.2	54.3	9.0	6.6	14.3	80.6	13.7	I
60.9	16.1	32.3	3.3	30.2	48.4	55.4	22.1	46.9	19.0	36.7	32.8	22.6	17.5	53.3	J
13.4	18.9	8.7	0	28.2	23.5	8.5	4.9	3.6	7.2	37.6	28.6	22.6	0.7	29.0	K
3.3	33.8	3.2	0	10.1	4.7	1.1	1.6	0.2	4.4	13.7	18.9	19.0	0.3	3.5	L
2.3	14.9	3.4	0	2.1	1.1	0.6	2.2	0.1	15.1	3.1	13.1	21.6	0.8	0.4	
															M
4.5	19.7	27.1	64.9	32.0	18.5	12.5	20.6	9.2	20.2	55.0	37.2	17.0	5.8	27.1	N
81.1	10.3	62.6	28.3	14.6	33.7	64.5	68.1	68.2	60.7	10.2	20.5	16.9	91.1	18.2	O
11.0	5.7	5.3	1.7	6.6	19.3	13.8	4.5	14.0	4.4	9.4	10.8	11.6	2.2	17.2	P
2.6	13.2	2.8	1.2	9.5	21.0	7.4	3.9	7.0	3.6	18.0	15.0	17.1	0.7	27.1	Q
0.3	24.0	0.9	1.8	15.3	5.3	1.1	1.7	1.0	2.0	5.2	9.7	13.9	0.1	8.0	R
0.4	27.1	1.3	2.0	21.9	2.2	0.7	1.3	0.6	9.1	2.3	6.8	23.5	0.1	2.4	S
5.6	7.2	24.9	0	1.3	12.3	4.8	2.3	1.8	20.0	37.3	24.2	15.8	5.6	17.7	T
8.4	0.6	9.4	18.6	13.3	4.2	7.5	10.0	2.5	20.9	16.5	22.3	6.0	4.9	5.6	U
1.4	1.1	4.5	24.5	13.1	0.8	2.9	4.0	1.0	1.2	4.0	0.6	2.6	0.7	2.0	V
0	15.6	7.3	0.9	0	4.8	0	12.9	3.7	1.8	0	0	0	1.1	0	W
0.6	0.2	7.3	8.8	2.2	2.4	3.2	6.5	2.5	1.6	0.5	0.6	1.2	2.6	1.1	X
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.9	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y
0.2	0.7	1.4	1.6	3.2	0.6	0.2	7.7	2.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0	Z
10.8	32.3	3.6	1.6	25.7	27.0	6.6	5.4	14.7	4.5	22.9	15.3	12.5	0.6	27.3	AA
0	11.2	0.1	0	3.0	7.9	0.5	3.0	5.8	0.7	1.8	14.0	20.6	0	6.6	AB
1.5	7.9	0.1	0	0.7	13.1	5.1	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.2	AC
0.4	6.1	1.7	1.5	21.1	7.8	1.2	4.5	6.5	4.8	1.6	7.5	28.6	1.3	25.6	AD
0.3	1.6	5.7	5.4	6.7	4.6	5.7	1.5	1.0	3.5	2.3	1.5	2.7	3.9	2.4	AE
15.8	1.2	13.8	33.0	2.3	2.7	10.5	23.5	19.9	12.7	1.9	1.5	1.2	30.3	1.4	AF
20.6	3.0	3.3	1.0	0.7	2.5	14.0	4.8	18.2	5.0	0.2	0.6	0.3	10.3	0.5	AG
1.3	1.5	3.1	1.1	1.8	1.6	11.4	1.3	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.4	1.1	18.9	1.4	AH
30.6	8.8	3.6	0.3	3.3	3.8	16.4	3.9	4.3	16.3	6.6	9.4	4.9	3.9	5.5	AI
2.3	1.2	10.2	1.7	1.6	3.8	10.0	5.1	10.7	5.3	2.8	1.7	1.0	15.5	1.7	AJ
0.3	1.6	0.3	0	1.3	12.0	:	0.3	:	0.5	5.7	21.8	1.4	0	3.3	AK
:	0	9.8	46.9	9.0	3.1	0.8	49.6	1.7	12.2	0	4.1	2.3	4.5	:	AL
2.4	1.3	4.9	4.4	11.1	0.8	3.6	1.6	5.0	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.8	1.4	1.9	AM
0	100.0	0	0	0	68.6	0	71.2	0	0	100.0	60.3	34.4	0	0	AN

Table 2.3 – Land use
2003
Agricultural holdings, which economic size is at least 1 ESU
Symbols : not available 0 less than half of the unit or nil

	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV
Area (1000 ha)												
A Total area of agricultural holdings	1422.5	5140.1	2892.5	18732.1	921.7	4176.0	28392.8	29429.8	4608.8	17416.8	179.8	1885.8
B H. Other area	30.2	1546.4	234.3	1822.8	218.5	299.0	5664.1	1744.7	326.3	4740.5	31.2	684.3
C Wooded area	4.6	1460.5	144.5	1395.6	148.0	64.3	3082.8	1129.2	125.8	3388.2	2.1	411.4
D Agricultural area	1392.3	3593.7	2658.2	16909.3	703.1	3876.9	22728.7	27685.2	4282.6	12676.3	148.7	1201.4
E - D. Arable land	837.0	2695.6	2466.7	11824.8	511.1	1999.2	12214.6	18335.9	1167.8	7107.8	112.4	815.7
F Cereals	308.2	1464.8	1487.3	6838.6	250.8	1177.5	7088.8	8913.1	302.3	4137.7	71.9	411.5
G Common wheat and spelt	199.3	660.5	663.6	2955.4	65.8	107.5	1320.2	4516.5	95.7	470.4	0.4	164.9
H Durum wheat	0	0.4	0	7.5	0	654.6	981.4	364.2	0	1876.1	6.6	0
I Rye	0.6	41.9	32.7	541.3	14.9	12.9	126.2	28.7	0	3.4	0.4	42.6
J Barley	40.8	544.7	705.2	2080.3	123.6	87.3	3331.5	1748.7	183.3	262.5	63.3	126.3
K Oats	7.0	77.8	49.1	293.2	39.5	61.0	640.1	128.9	20.8	134.9	1.1	45.6
L Grain maize	52.7	80.5	0	463.7	0	226.3	505.4	1683.7	0	1090.2	0	0
M Dried pulses	2.6	30.9	31.4	209.5	4.2	9.9	491.3	469.0	3.0	101.2	0.7	2.7
N Root crops	155.1	112.2	93.6	743.5	9.2	55.5	172.2	589.9	51.6	229.6	5.5	56.2
O Potatoes	59.3	35.1	36.0	287.2	9.0	20.1	59.5	157.3	14.2	33.0	5.5	36.0
P Sugar beet	91.2	76.0	49.6	445.8	0	35.3	109.2	418.3	31.8	191.6	0	14.9
Q Fodder root	4.7	1.2	8.0	10.5	0.2	0.1	3.5	14.3	5.6	5.1	0	5.4
R Industrial crops	42.0	432.5	106.5	:	46.7	401.1	887.0	2004.8	2.1	304.4	0.5	31.1
S Tobacco	0.4	0	0	4.7	0	53.5	10.6	9.3	0	34.5	0.1	0
T Hops	0.2	6.1	0	18.3	0	0	0.4	0.9	0	0.2	0	0
U Cotton	0	0	0	0	0	337.2	85.6	0	0	0	0	0
V Rape and turnip	4.7	245.4	106.3	1271.9	46.3	0	5.8	1059.8	2.1	1.6	0	27.7
W Sunflower	0	49.4	0	37.8	0	7.9	741.5	680.8	0	121.3	0	0
X Soya	0	7.4	0	0	0	0.1	0.4	76.4	0	139.9	0	0
Y Fresh vegetables, melons, strawberry	43.7	11.0	10.7	113.6	2.4	64.8	285.3	265.4	4.3	246.8	5.0	9.4
Z outside	42.3	10.8	10.6	112.8	2.4	60.6	240.5	258.5	4.0	227.0	4.6	9.3
AA under glass	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	4.2	44.8	6.9	0.2	19.8	0.4	0.1
AB Flower and ornamental plants	2.0	0.8	0.5	9.2	0	0.8	6.1	8.7	1.1	10.1	0.1	0.1
AC outside	1.3	0.7	0.2	6.6	0	0.5	3.7	6.3	1.1	6.5	0.1	0.1
AD under glass	0.7	0.1	0.4	2.6	0	0.3	2.5	2.4	0	3.7	0.1	0
AE Forage plants	251.4	472.0	444.3	1587.4	174.3	170.2	716.6	4695.1	777.6	1649.7	23.7	220.9
AF Fallow land	29.7	150.2	202.8	931.5	22.0	115.4	2565.9	1344.8	23.8	405.7	4.6	75.9
AG - E. Kitchen garden	0.2	2.7	0	6.1	3.1	10.6	3.3	17.7	0.3	27.5	0	0
AH - F. Permanent pasture and meadows	533.9	861.6	181.4	4872.1	186.6	816.3	6226.0	8209.4	3112.8	3161.0	0.4	370.9
AI - G. Permanent crops	21.1	33.7	10.2	206.3	2.3	1050.8	4284.7	1122.2	1.7	2380.0	35.9	14.9
AJ Fruit and berry plantation	16.7	20.6	7.5	69.0	2.1	120.9	800.9	210.9	1.3	453.1	8.6	14.5
AK Citrus plantation	0	0	0	0	0	50.6	271.2	4.0	0	132.0	4.7	0
AL Olive trees	0	0	0	0	0	763.6	2171.3	12.9	0	1003.0	10.2	0
AM Vineyard	0	11.5	0	99.8	0	108.1	1027.3	870.9	0	755.7	11.1	0
Ratios												
AN Agricultural area per holding (ha)	26.4	143.8	54.7	43.3	48.3	5.9	23.2	48.9	33.8	8.9	5.2	22.8
AO Agricultural area... (%)												
... own farmed	31.8	9.8	71.7	34.9	37.6	64.9	66.6	28.4	79.9	70.8	41.9	69.2
AP ... in less favoured or mountain area	19.9	0	0	49.4	0	70.2	76.5	44.2	51.2	48.9	0	0
AQ ... organic farmed	1.3	4.7	5.6	3.3	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.5	2.9	0.1	1.0
AR ... irrigated	0.1	0.5	7.6	:	:	32.8	15.0	7.0	0	14.5	22.3	0
AS ... under cover crop protecting soil	2.0	0	4.5	:	:	0	0	3.5	:	2.9	0	0

2003

Table 2.3 – Land use
Agricultural holdings, which economic size is at least 1 ESU

LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	
2000.3	137.3	5527.4	10.7	2189.8	4602.3	14751.9	4582.0	827.7	3372.3	6568.3	6353.1	16192.0	11804.0	7183.3	A
173.8	9.8	1446.4	1.2	182.8	1894.3	1862.5	1011.8	378.9	1277.3	4325.9	3287.4	697.7	1180.5	6143.4	B
99.2	7.7	1135.1	0	106.0	1514.1	793.7	776.0	336.9	1200.3	3358.1	3087.8	434.0	805.6	2630.8	C
1826.5	127.5	4080.9	9.5	2007.0	2708.0	12889.4	3570.2	448.8	2095.0	2242.4	3065.8	15494.3	10623.5	1039.9	D
1256.4	61.8	3403.4	8.3	1100.9	1359.3	10005.9	1473.7	165.4	1305.2	2210.6	2591.0	6253.9	6911.8	632.0	E
755.8	28.9	2226.7	0	221.1	799.9	7623.9	456.6	95.6	755.0	1191.4	1152.6	3057.8	4759.3	327.9	F
317.6	11.2	919.0	0	129.9	249.7	2213.7	58.0	35.0	285.4	191.5	411.3	1836.5	2192.5	75.8	G
0	0	9.4	0	0	17.2	0	119.3	0	4.1	0	0	0	7.3	0	H
50.9	0.7	26.6	0	3.5	43.3	1457.0	31.2	0.6	23.1	30.7	24.4	4.3	21.6	4.1	I
251.3	10.3	244.4	0	55.0	210.1	990.4	13.9	13.3	257.0	530.5	368.0	1076.7	315.0	161.6	J
38.8	2.5	44.3	0	2.5	43.8	1730.8	56.4	1.9	30.3	437.5	279.1	121.3	149.2	84.8	K
2.7	0.3	846.0	0	24.5	190.5	312.2	130.8	42.7	139.2	0	0	0	1851.2	0	L
20.6	0.6	20.1	0	5.7	47.2	75.8	17.8	0.7	15.4	8.4	29.7	235.5	41.2	0	M
83.4	0.7	59.6	1.2	262.1	63.9	1004.7	41.4	12.6	44.5	57.5	81.1	336.1	155.5	14.6	N
44.4	0.6	14.9	1.2	158.6	21.2	656.3	32.2	6.3	12.2	28.7	30.9	145.1	123.6	14.6	O
25.5	0	44.3	0	102.8	41.9	301.8	5.2	5.2	31.4	28.8	50.1	162.1	26.1	0	P
13.4	0	0.4	0	0.6	0.8	46.6	4.0	1.1	0.9	0	0	28.9	5.7	0	Q
83.0	3.7	586.8	0	12.6	109.0	484.6	:	7.7	209.9	88.2	62.3	575.1	1007.2	7.5	R
0	0	4.0	0	0	0.1	10.1	:	0	1.1	0	0	0	4.2	0	S
0	0	0.1	0	0	0.2	2.2	:	1.2	0.3	0	0	2.1	0.3	0	T
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U
66.4	3.7	55.4	0	1.0	42.9	434.5	:	2.7	52.4	75.0	58.6	531.3	76.3	7.5	V
0	0	451.2	0	0.2	25.6	0.5	38.4	0.1	128.4	0.2	0	0	818.4	0	W
0	0	28.8	0	0	15.3	0	:	0	10.9	0	0	0	72.4	0	X
12.2	0	77.8	2.1	79.3	13.7	187.9	40.4	1.1	13.1	13.2	18.1	129.3	71.0	8.3	Y
11.9	0	76.4	2.1	75.0	13.5	181.6	38.9	1.0	12.9	12.9	18.0	128.4	68.6	8.3	Z
0.3	0	1.4	0.1	4.3	0.2	6.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	2.4	0.1	AA
0.2	0	1.3	0.1	34.2	0.6	4.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0	7.9	0.5	0.1	AB
0.1	0	1.1	0	28.4	0.4	2.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0	0	7.0	0.2	0	AC
0	0	0.2	0	5.8	0.2	1.4	0.6	0	0	0.2	:	1.0	0.2	0.1	AD
175.4	26.0	286.7	4.4	425.2	215.7	449.1	372.3	46.9	252.3	620.8	953.7	1267.1	460.3	268.4	AE
122.9	1.8	129.6	0.5	27.1	103.4	154.6	491.1	0.2	10.8	219.8	274.7	616.7	398.2	2.2	AF
0	0	5.4	0.2	:	5.4	11.1	14.6	1.8	0.7	0	:	0	61.3	0	AG
554.8	64.2	510.2	0	875.0	1279.0	2629.2	1454.6	253.5	762.4	27.2	464.2	9205.0	3368.8	404.7	AH
15.2	1.4	161.9	1.0	31.1	64.3	243.2	627.3	28.0	26.7	4.6	10.7	35.4	281.6	3.3	AI
14.6	0.1	91.3	0.3	18.8	16.2	236.2	116.9	11.0	10.6	3.9	5.8	29.8	129.8	3.0	AJ
0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	20.4	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	AK
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285.8	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	AL
0	1.3	63.3	0.6	0	46.1	0	201.9	16.0	14.8	0	0	0.6	135.1	0	AM
20.4	55.4	25.3	1.3	23.5	19.3	12.2	13.6	7.3	172.1	30.2	50.9	85.2	8.8	17.9	AN
37.7	44.7	40.2	19.2	61.4	70.6	:	69.8	74.3	3.8	66.9	54.9	64.1	61.7	68.0	AO
0	100.0	0	0	0	61.6	0	87.9	0	0	100.0	47.2	45.8	0	0	AP
0.4	1.7	1.0	0	1.8	11.6	:	1.9	:	1.9	6.0	10.8	2.3	0	2.8	AQ
:	0	3.6	22.2	3.1	1.3	0.4	6.7	0.4	5.0	0	1.7	:	3.7	:	AR
0	1.0	0	0	2.3	16.7	:	0	1.6	0	0	5.8	0	0	3.2	AS

Table 2.4 – Livestock
2003
Agricultural holdings, which economic size is at least 1 ESU
Symbols : not available 0 less than half of the unit or nil

	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV
A Total livestock (1000 LSU)	3953.1	2262.1	4541.1	18635.8	312.2	2602.2	14107.2	23263.6	6349.4	9959.4	255.4	411.2
B of which grazing (%)	50.9	49.9	28.6	56.1	67.4	76.7	46.7	66.2	91.5	55.7	42.6	65.8
Grazing livestock (1000 heads)												
C Equidae	31.5	19.4	42.6	485.1	3.4	30.3	215.5	365.6	73.9	109.8	2.1	10.6
Bovine animals												
D Under 1 year	802.5	390.8	545.9	4172.4	57.0	255.3	1821.1	5113.2	1756.0	1677.8	20.3	94.5
E From 1 to less than 2 years	546.9	378.2	337.4	3221.4	71.7	114.4	704.3	3525.4	1773.3	1545.9	10.1	69.7
F Dairy cows	585.4	466.7	596.0	4380.8	115.5	170.1	1095.5	4051.0	1155.5	1857.0	26.0	159.7
G Other cows	516.5	136.1	112.1	765.8	3.1	151.3	1720.7	4128.8	1181.0	616.3	0.2	2.4
H Other bovine animals 2 years and older	325.5	124.3	132.9	1086.9	15.9	41.1	593.8	2618.5	1115.5	544.5	4.5	11.7
I Sheep	140.7	95.9	143.7	2620.6	33.5	9372.2	19901.4	9154.3	6813.5	8140.3	261.8	33.6
J Goats	26.2	10.2	0	:	2.1	5246.4	2381.3	1308.3	7.5	887.8	358.5	9.5
Granivores												
Pigs (1000 heads)												
K Piglets < 20 kg	1763.7	1130.1	4018.7	6931.3	121.6	432.5	5636.9	5413.8	529.1	1701.4	137.2	97.6
L Breeding sows	639.6	392.9	1402.5	2620.6	33.2	137.9	3230.6	1356.0	172.6	734.0	58.1	46.1
M Other pigs	4135.4	1972.7	7527.8	17053.8	195.1	506.3	12312.5	8464.3	1011.6	6120.3	237.6	246.1
N Poultry (million heads)	31.9	30.0	17.8	124.9	2.2	37.4	179.2	295.0	12.7	172.4	4.5	3.3
O Broilers	18.1	18.2	12.2	56.4	1.0	25.3	104.4	138.5	9.2	107.3	3.6	0.9
P Laying hens	13.1	10.4	4.9	55.6	1.1	10.7	59.2	73.8	2.1	35.1	0.7	2.3
Q Other poultry	0.8	1.4	0.7	12.9	0	1.4	15.6	82.7	1.4	30.0	0.2	0.1
R Rabbits, breeding females (1000 heads)	31.4	26.3	0	:	4.1	245.7	1244.2	963.2	0	948.9	28.0	32.0
S Beehives (1000)	2.6	12.1	0	:	17.3	763.3	799.6	640.3	0	287.2	21.1	32.4
Total livestock per holding with... (LSU/holding)												
T Livestock	98.0	114.4	138.2	64.9	29.2	7.4	50.0	62.3	51.6	33.8	25.2	8.7
U Grazing livestock	80.7	107.7	84.5	57.8	25.1	11.2	37.4	59.8	51.1	30.7	30.1	7.5
V Bovine animals (cattle)	83.4	118.5	91.2	64.1	26.1	28.0	42.5	69.8	53.9	38.3	153.1	7.6
W Cattle, other than cows	84.3	128.5	91.5	64.7	29.3	29.9	46.3	71.6	54.3	39.8	158.0	8.7
X Granivores	177.4	124.2	242.4	76.0	20.9	5.9	54.5	68.5	107.9	33.8	23.1	7.7
Y Pigs	228.1	149.5	293.5	90.4	29.5	15.1	67.4	107.6	437.1	31.8	143.0	8.0
Average size of herds ⁴ (head/holding)												
Z Equidae	5.3	6.0	5.7	7.8	4.6	1.5	3.5	6.6	4.9	4.7	2.8	1.4
AA Dairy cows	35.3	63.5	75.0	36.0	14.2	14.8	21.8	35.6	42.8	27.5	102.2	3.8
AB Other cows	23.7	31.5	10.7	10.5	6.8	17.3	20.7	27.5	15.6	13.7	7.7	6.0
AC Sheep	38.5	42.4	49.0	96.5	23.0	74.1	241.8	135.3	184.4	114.0	149.1	8.5
AD Goats	25.9	5.9	:	:	6.9	44.7	63.0	53.7	4.2	30.6	118.1	4.0
AE Breeding sows	112.7	89.1	230.9	67.2	41.0	11.3	74.8	86.8	285.4	52.6	175.0	7.1
AF Other pigs > 20 kg	503.2	188.7	690.9	179.7	55.5	18.3	127.0	174.1	919.6	57.4	292.3	8.4
AG Rabbits, breeding females	40.2	10.9	:	:	5.4	5.9	32.1	14.1	:	24.5	7.4	3.9
AH Laying hens (1000/holding)	2.8	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.2	0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
AI Broilers (1000/holding)	15.2	29.6	35.5	5.2	4.8	0.2	1.7	1.6	9.6	1.6	1.1	4.1
AJ Beehives (hive/holding)	8.7	12.4	:	:	10.0	69.2	60.1	55.8	:	50.1	89.8	8.2

⁴ Number of animals of a given livestock category per holding with this kind of animals

2003

Table 2.4 – Livestock

Agricultural holdings, which economic size is at least 1 ESU

LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	RO	NO	
870.7	159.1	2242.4	48.7	6154.2	2496.3	10748.9	2307.4	566.7	902.5	1183.1	1818.6	14380.7	4939.6	1255.2	A
61.5	87.7	30.6	32.4	47.8	62.1	41.2	59.0	62.7	50.0	62.2	67.5	78.4	56.7	75.1	B
33.4	3.2	45.6	0.8	126.3	80.1	264.9	71.6	15.9	4.3	25.7	88.4	272.5	635.7	28.3	C
160.3	51.3	179.5	5.5	1364.1	632.8	1343.5	390.2	133.8	159.9	344.1	511.3	2821.6	532.1	331.5	D
142.4	42.3	141.8	4.6	645.6	439.7	1071.1	215.9	112.3	129.9	256.2	407.3	2704.6	211.9	257.5	E
311.4	40.6	293.2	7.6	1477.8	580.5	2705.2	335.3	131.0	198.6	333.9	402.5	2191.9	1136.4	278.1	F
4.4	31.5	37.2	0	144.0	218.1	21.4	348.7	59.3	31.2	28.1	164.3	1696.4	8.1	51.6	G
30.6	23.9	41.7	0.8	127.7	162.5	191.4	97.9	22.8	45.8	37.7	117.8	1073.4	170.1	38.2	H
21.7	9.1	1156.9	9.9	1184.5	288.9	292.9	2591.1	110.0	308.8	98.0	340.5	35379.6	5948.6	2479.9	I
12.2	1.9	51.1	4.7	274.2	51.8	110.9	397.4	24.0	5.1	6.7	3.4	76.7	491.4	72.4	J
231.8	30.2	859.2	19.9	4541.7	769.2	6420.6	620.7	192.8	398.1	450.7	567.3	1392.3	1888.8	267.8	K
86.7	8.0	329.5	7.9	1126.6	319.6	1904.6	298.8	66.8	144.3	178.1	204.5	575.4	503.9	94.7	L
560.6	45.9	2558.1	48.2	5500.8	2083.5	10082.0	1160.8	337.9	816.5	746.0	1131.2	3071.4	3269.4	428.2	M
7.2	0.1	34.8	1.4	81.2	12.2	189.9	34.8	5.1	12.6	11.0	12.2	174.8	51.1	12.9	N
2.2	0	13.2	0.9	42.3	5.6	120.9	19.0	2.6	8.2	6.1	5.9	113.4	14.3	8.1	O
3.0	0.1	8.8	0.5	36.9	6.0	47.0	11.2	1.3	4.2	4.3	6.0	48.2	22.0	4.5	P
2.0	0	12.8	0	2.0	0.6	22.0	4.6	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	13.3	14.7	0.4	Q
43.3	0.9	115.1	12.4	44.6	0	481.9	283.4	21.3	19.0	0	0	:	153.0	2.3	R
70.6	0.5	497.3	:	0	44.5	477.5	210.4	23.6	19.8	0	:	:	748.3	:	S
10.2	86.1	19.1	19.0	106.1	21.8	11.6	11.1	10.2	93.0	35.4	48.1	95.3	4.3	29.7	T
8.3	85.7	26.7	21.6	81.3	18.9	9.9	12.1	10.5	105.0	26.5	40.7	85.1	4.5	27.0	U
8.2	93.5	34.4	64.1	90.5	19.9	9.9	17.1	11.0	116.5	29.9	47.7	103.1	4.7	34.4	V
9.1	93.8	46.0	64.1	92.3	20.2	12.0	20.0	11.6	170.7	30.1	48.1	104.1	5.5	34.5	W
9.7	89.6	16.9	20.5	271.5	23.3	11.8	9.8	10.1	90.7	82.4	91.8	132.6	4.3	59.7	X
9.0	151.0	15.0	146.2	253.9	27.0	11.5	12.6	11.0	86.6	93.3	147.5	181.0	4.2	65.5	Y
1.3	7.9	2.9	1.7	7.1	5.3	1.7	1.7	3.8	4.1	5.1	6.6	6.6	1.3	4.2	Z
3.9	39.2	14.5	44.1	59.1	8.9	3.7	12.4	7.7	41.5	17.2	41.4	77.8	1.5	15.9	AA
3.8	23.5	17.1	:	10.9	4.3	6.1	10.9	3.2	37.3	15.5	13.3	27.6	1.8	9.2	AB
8.9	50.1	95.6	12.6	80.4	23.6	27.6	51.6	26.6	237.0	52.0	69.7	487.3	15.7	124.2	AC
2.7	25.5	7.3	11.1	58.2	5.1	3.4	11.5	8.4	8.1	12.4	9.5	11.6	4.4	54.1	AD
5.2	58.2	8.7	59.7	247.4	24.6	4.3	10.9	8.0	48.4	66.7	83.1	88.7	2.7	38.9	AE
8.3	235.4	27.3	323.6	523.0	36.5	18.5	15.6	10.0	113.8	214.3	345.8	385.4	3.4	113.4	AF
3.4	4.4	23.5	8.6	375.1	:	5.6	5.1	3.5	38.4	:	:	:	2.7	4.0	AG
0	0.1	0.1	0.6	22.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.8	2.3	1.3	2.0	0	1.5	AH
0.1	0.2	24.6	4.0	54.4	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	33.6	38.3	28.1	59.7	0.2	20.1	AI
10.0	18.1	90.6	:	:	8.6	18.8	18.0	17.4	55.4	:	:	:	21.6	:	AJ