Executive summary

This note provides an overview of the EU farms located in Less Favoured Area (LFA) based on the latest Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) data available (2004-2005). 54% of the farms represented by FADN are located in LFA, 16% in LFA-Mountain and 38% in LFA-Other than mountain. Only about half of them are beneficiaries of the LFA compensatory allowances (Rural Development measure). The LFA beneficiaries have on average a significantly lower income per Annual Work Unit (AWU) in comparison with the non-beneficiaries not in LFA, respectively -31% for LFA-Mountain and -25% for LFA-Other than mountain, and a significantly higher share of direct payments in the Farm Net Value Added (FNVA, indicator of farm income). They are mostly specialists in grazing livestock, or permanent crops or field crops.

The EU average of LFA payments are 2 455 €/AWU for the LFA-Mountain and 1 448 €/AWU for LFA-Other than mountain. They represent respectively 19% of the average FNVA for the LFA-Mountain beneficiaries and 10% for LFA-Other than mountain beneficiaries. The LFA payments are therefore on average more important for the farm income in LFA-Mountain than in LFA-Other than mountain.

Based on the national averages, the most sensitive LFA beneficiaries (low income compared to the non-beneficiaries in the Member State and high importance of LFA payments) are in Slovakia, Sweden (LFA-Mountain), Czech Republic, France (LFA-Mountain) and Slovenia.

In Finland and Luxembourg, the LFA payments represent on average a high share of the farm income, because of very high average payments. But high disparities exist in terms of income and/or importance of LFA payments in Finland, Sweden, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.

In Greece, Spain and Belgium, the LFA payments do not correspond to a significant share of farm income in general. Moreover the LFA beneficiaries' average income is slightly higher compared to the one of the non-LFA. However the average income hides wide disparities especially in Spain.
1. **INTRODUCTION**

This note provides an overview of the LFA farms in the EU based on the latest FADN data available. It can be considered as background note for the Impact Assessment of the Less-Favoured Areas (LFA) revision. The next chapter sums up the methodology applied. The third section presents the main characteristics of LFA farms at EU level: it analyses the averages of the EU-25, EU-15, and EU-10, by type of farming and by economic size class. The fourth section aims to identify the principal national peculiarities with analysing the national averages and the distribution of key variables (income and share of LFA payments in the farm income). The fifth section provides a conclusion on the EU LFA farms main characteristics.

2. **METHODOLOGY**

2.1. **General introduction on FADN**

This analysis is based on FADN data. The Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) is a European system of sample surveys that take place each year and collect structural and accountancy data on the farms, with the aim to monitor the income and business activities of agricultural holdings and to evaluate the impacts of the Common Agricultural Policy measures.

The FADN\(^1\) field of survey covers only the farms exceeding a minimum economic size (threshold) in order to cover the most relevant part of the agricultural activity of the EU Member States, i.e. at least the 90% of the total Standard Gross Margin\(^2\) (SGM) covered in the Farm Structure Survey (FSS, EUROSTAT). For 2005 data, the sample gathers approximately 75,000 holdings in the EU-25, which represent after extrapolation 4 millions farms out of a total of about 10 millions farms (40%) included in the FSS.

The rules applied aim to provide representative data along three dimensions: region, economic size and type of farming. FADN is the only source of micro-economic data that is harmonised, i.e. the bookkeeping principles are the same in all EU Member States.

2.2. **The Less Favoured Area (LFA) measure**

The Less Favoured Area (LFA) scheme is part of the Rural Development measures. This analysis focuses on the application of the LFA measure over the programming period 2000-2006. According to the Regulation No 1257/1999 defining the Rural Development measures for this period, support for LFA should contribute "to ensure continued agricultural land use and thereby contribute to the maintenance of a viable rural

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\(^1\) For more information on FADN: [http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rica/index.cfm](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rica/index.cfm)

\(^2\) The Standard Gross Margin (SGM) is the difference between the standardised monetary value of gross production and the standardised monetary value of certain special costs. This difference is calculated for the various crop and animal characteristics (per hectare or per animal), at the level of the survey district for each Member State and given in €. By multiplying the areas or the number of animals by the corresponding SGM and then adding the products together, the total SGM of the holding is obtained. By adding the total SGM of all holdings of a Member State, the total Member State SGM is obtained. The concept of SGM is used for the determination of the economic size and the type of farming in FADN and in the Farm Structure Survey (FSS) organised by Eurostat.
community, to maintain countryside, to maintain and promote sustainable farming systems which in particular take account of environmental protection requirements" (chapter V, article 13). Therefore farmers in less-favoured areas and respecting some eligibility conditions (minimum area, good farming practices, etc.) may be supported by compensatory allowances granted per hectare of agricultural land. Less-favoured areas include: mountain areas (Article 18), other less-favoured areas (land of poor productivity, production resulting from low productivity of the natural environment, low population, Article 19), and areas affected by specific handicaps (Article 20).

The EU regulation defines the general rules for the eligibility conditions, the level of the compensatory allowances and the definition of the areas. However, the specific rules are defined at national level and may differ a lot from one country to another: for example Spain defines the mountain areas with a minimum altitude of 1000 m or a slope greater than 20% or a minimum altitude of 600 m plus a slope of at least 15%, whereas Poland defines the mountain areas as the municipalities where over than 50% of the farmland is situated above 500 m. For a detailed view of the specific national rules, the reader may refer to the evaluation report commissioned by the European Commission at: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/eval/reports/lfa/full_annex_en.pdf.

That is why the Member State dimension is particularly important when analysing the LFA applied during the period 2000-2006 in the whole EU.

2.3. LFA in FADN

FADN records two kind of information concerning LFA:

- The classification of the holding, based on location of the majority of the Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) of the holding in an LFA or not (variable A393);
- The amount of the LFA compensatory allowances received during the accounting year by the farmer (variable J820 or standard result SE622).

As regards the classification, four possibilities exist in FADN:

- 1 = the majority of the utilised agricultural area of the holding is not situated in a less-favoured area, within the meaning of Articles 18 to 20 of Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999, not in LFA;
- 2 = the majority of the utilised agricultural area of the holding is situated in a less-favoured area, within the meaning of Articles 19 to 20 of Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999, LFA-Other than mountain;
- 3 = the majority of the utilised agricultural area of the holding is situated in a mountainous area within the meaning of Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999, LFA-Mountain;

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4 This notation refers to the following document (RICC 1256): http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/agri/rica/library?l=/fadn_committees/ricc/ricc_1256_2008pdf/_EN_1.0_&a=d

5 This notation refers to the document (RICC 882): http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/agri/rica/library?l=/fadn_committees/ricc/definitions_variables_1/_EN_1.0_&a=d
– 4 = the areas are so small and numerous in these Member States that the information is not significant.

Cyprus and the Netherlands have not provided FADN data on LFA classification (use of code 4) and LFA payments. The Netherlands considered LFA not significant for the country. At the time of drafting this note, Cyprus is under process to provide missing information.

In Germany all the LFA farms have been classified under code 2 (LFA-Other than Mountain) for some years. In Italy all the LFA farms have been classified under code 3 (LFA-Mountain) for some years. At the time of drafting this note, Italy is under process to provide corrections for all the years concerned (2003 to 2006). Therefore, some hypotheses have been applied to allocate the LFA farms between LFA-Mountain and LFA-Other than mountain, based on the use of the altitude class:

– Germany: the LFA farms originally classified 2 (LFA-Other than Mountain) and within the altitude class > 600 m have been reallocated to LFA-Mountain.
– Italy: the LFA farms originally classified 3 (LFA-Mountain) and within the altitude class < 300 m have been reallocated to LFA-Other than Mountain.

These reallocations allow getting the best possible coverage in terms of number of farms by category in comparison with the Farm Structure Survey. Table 8 in annex displays the comparison of the number of farms in FADN and in FSS for 2005. It shows that on average for the EU-23 (EU-25 without Cyprus and the Netherlands), FADN covers 43% of the all the farms, 39% of the farms in LFA-Mountain and 55% of the farms in LFA-Other than mountain.

Moreover, it is important to note that all the farms with the majority of their UAA located in LFA are not necessarily beneficiaries of the compensatory allowances. The eligibility conditions mentioned in the previous section select indeed only a share of the farmers located in LFA. These eligibility conditions differ a lot from one Member State to another.

Table 9 in annex presents the number of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by LFA (average data 2004-2005). In order to check the quality of this information, the number of beneficiaries in FADN has been compared to the one in the Clearance of Accounts Trail System (CATS). The CATS database registers 1 728 680 beneficiaries of the LFA scheme in EU-23 in 2005, whereas the FADN records 1 027 842 beneficiaries on average for 2004-2005. Therefore FADN covers approximately 60% of the beneficiaries, which seems coherent with the coverage in terms of number of farms in comparison with the FSS (43%).

6 This is because the FADN field of survey covers only the farms exceeding a minimum economic size, see section 2.1 for more details.

7 For example in Germany, the LFA applicant shall have at least 3 ha within the LFA, not receive a state retirement pension, not be more than 25% owned by public authorities, not produce corn, beets, vegetables, wheat, grapes, hops, fruits, tobacco, flowers, ornamental plants and other permanent crops. In Greece, the LFA applicant shall have at least 2 ha, be aged between 18 and 65, not receive a pension, receive at least 25% of their income from farming, not have a permanent off-farm occupation, have family income not more than 150% of the Reference Income and be resident of a commune designated in the LFA. Source: IEEP, 2006. Implementation of Articles 18, 19, 20 and 16 of Regulation (EC) no. 1257/1999 in the 25 Member States of the European Union.


8 CATS: Clearance of Accounts Trail System (DG AGRI audit database).
Table 9 shows that only 48% and 46% of the farms represented by FADN respectively in LFA-Mountain and in LFA-Other than mountain are beneficiaries of the compensatory allowances. On total in EU-23\(^9\) around 25% of the farms represented by FADN are beneficiaries of the LFA scheme.

### 2.4. Other general remarks

Some data for some Member States or regions are not available for some accounting years because of deficiencies in the data delivery:

- Malta 2004;
- Spain - Cataluña 2004.

In this analysis, a **two year average (2004-2005)**\(^{10}\) has been used to limit the impacts of price fluctuations linked to conjuncture. However the reader should note that the severe drought suffered by the Southern Member States (especially Spain and Portugal) in 2005 influences negatively the two year average results of these Member States. Data and estimations are displayed only if there are more than 15 farms for one year or 20 farms for a two year average (10 farms / year) in the sample (confidentiality rule).

The detailed definition of the variables presented and of the content of the FADN farm return can be found at:

[http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/rica/library?l=/fadn_committees/ricc/definitions_variables_1_/ EN 1.0 &a=d](http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/rica/library?l=/fadn_committees/ricc/definitions_variables_1_/ EN 1.0 &a=d)


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\(^9\) EU-23: EU-25 without Cyprus and the Netherlands.

\(^{10}\) It was chosen not to use a three-year average (2004-2005-2006) because 2006 data are not available for all Member States and not to use a three-year average (2003-2004-2005) because it would not have allowed comparing on the same basis the Member States of the EU-15 and of the EU-10.
3. GENERAL INFORMATION ON LFA FARMS IN THE EU-23

This section highlights the main characteristics of the LFA farms in the EU. Detailed tables and graphs can be found in annex.

3.1. Analysis at EU level

The following paragraphs present the principal characteristics of the LFA farms in terms of structure, economic and financial situation, share of direct payments and LFA payments in the farm income and in terms of type of farming and economic size.

3.1.1. EU-23 LFA averages

Table 1 displays general information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by LFA (average data 2004-2005) in the EU-23\(^{11}\). It shows that 54\% of the farms represented by FADN are located in LFA, 16\% in LFA-Mountain and 38\% in LFA-Other than mountain. However, only about half of them are beneficiaries of the LFA scheme.

Here it is important to stress that the EU-23 averages by LFA and beneficiaries' class are strongly influenced by the national characteristics of the Member States gathering the most LFA farms. Table 2 provides the % of farms by LFA, beneficiaries' class and Member State. One should first note that only Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, Slovakia and Slovenia have defined LFA-Mountain areas. All Member States of the EU-23 have defined LFA-Other than mountain areas. Table 2 allows identifying the main Member States influencing the average. For example, the LFA-Mountain beneficiaries' average is mostly influenced by Greece, France, Portugal, Austria and Italy. The LFA-Other than mountain beneficiaries are mainly located in Poland, Ireland, Greece, Spain and Germany. Finally the few beneficiaries not located in LFA (i.e. with less than the majority of their UAA in an LFA) are mainly in Czech Republic, Slovenia and the United Kingdom.

Table 1 shows that the LFA beneficiaries have on average a lower economic size, respectively 21 ESU (Economic Size Units)\(^{12}\) in LFA-Mountain and 26 ESU in LFA-Other than mountain, than the non-beneficiaries not in LFA, with 41 ESU. However, one can note that the non-beneficiaries located in LFA have on average an even lower economic size, with respectively 19 ESU in LFA-Mountain and 23 ESU in LFA-Other than mountain. The LFA beneficiaries seem to be characterised by a slightly higher share of family labour in the total labour of the farm, respectively 86\% in LFA-Mountain and 83\% LFA-Other than mountain, compared to 71\% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA.

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\(^{11}\) In this analysis, Cyprus and the Netherlands are not taken into account because they did not provide information on LFA classification (see section 2.2).

\(^{12}\) The economic size of farms is expressed in terms of European Size Units (ESU). The value of one ESU is defined as a fixed number of EUR of Farm Standard Gross Margin. Since 2002, 1ESU=1200\€. 
Table 1: Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by LFA in the EU-23 (average 2004-2005)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU-23</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>5 191</td>
<td>5 746</td>
<td>10 977</td>
<td>12 233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>342 258</td>
<td>315 900</td>
<td>658 158</td>
<td>840 401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic size (ESU)</td>
<td>19 21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total labour (AWU)</td>
<td>1 34</td>
<td>1 59</td>
<td>1 46</td>
<td>1 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family labour (FWU)</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.37</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Family labour in total labour</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilised Agricultural Area (ha)</td>
<td>19 21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock units (LU)</td>
<td>13 28</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area)</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0.92</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing on pasture not in UAA (days)</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Net Value Added (€/farm)</td>
<td>19 563</td>
<td>20 694</td>
<td>20 106</td>
<td>20 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FNVA/AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>13 056</td>
<td>13 777</td>
<td>13 335</td>
<td>14 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Farm Income (€/farm)</td>
<td>16 010</td>
<td>16 673</td>
<td>16 328</td>
<td>15 026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFI/FWU (€/FWU)</td>
<td>12 150</td>
<td>13 264</td>
<td>12 478</td>
<td>11 706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets (€/farm)</td>
<td>4 994</td>
<td>27 702</td>
<td>15 893</td>
<td>15 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities (€/farm)</td>
<td>27 691</td>
<td>315 840</td>
<td>315 840</td>
<td>315 840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% liabilities in assets</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net worth (€/farm)</td>
<td>184 701</td>
<td>189 049</td>
<td>186 788</td>
<td>151 809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Direct payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>5 012</td>
<td>15 334</td>
<td>9 966</td>
<td>6 215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Direct payments per AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>14 563</td>
<td>15 056</td>
<td>13 777</td>
<td>13 335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Direct payments in FNVA</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoupled payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoupled payments in FNVA</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>2 713</td>
<td>1 438</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Environmental payments in FNVA</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFA payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3 891</td>
<td>1 868</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2 455</td>
<td>1 280</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2: % of holdings by LFA and by Member State in the EU-23 (average 2004-2005)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU-23</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member States</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>10.1%</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
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<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The United Kingdom</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average **Utilised Agricultural Area** (UAA) is not significantly higher for the *LFA-Mountain* beneficiaries (35 ha) compared to the non-beneficiaries not in LFA (34 ha). Nevertheless, the UAA is higher for the *LFA-Other than mountain* beneficiaries. For the non-beneficiaries in LFA, the UAA is on average significantly lower. As previously said, this might be linked to the national characteristics of Member States gathering the majority of the farms of the class, and also to the types of farming concerned.

The average **stocking density**\(^{13}\) of the LFA beneficiaries, 0.92 LU/ha in *LFA-Mountain* and 1 LU/ha in *LFA-Other than mountain* is also lower than the one of the non-beneficiaries not in LFA (1.64 LU/ha). The number of **grazing days on mountain or other pasture not in the UAA** should be also taken into account when studying the stocking density: the stocking density indicator might indeed not reflect properly the real density pressure when the farmer use widely common pasture. Common pasture are indeed not counted in the UAA and therefore in the forage area used for the calculation of the stocking density. One can already note that the number of grazing days on pasture not in the UAA is significantly higher for the *LFA-Mountain* and *LFA-Other than mountain* beneficiaries than for the non-beneficiaries.

The **income**, measured by the Farm Net Value Added per Annual Work Unit (FNVA/AWU)\(^ {14}\), is on average lower for the LFA beneficiaries, with 13 056 €/AWU (minus 31%) in *LFA-Mountain* and 14 174 €/AWU (-25%) in *LFA-Other than mountain*, than for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA (18 923 €/AWU). It can be noticed that the average income of the non-beneficiaries in *LFA-Other than mountain* is lower than the one of the beneficiaries in the same LFA (13 335 €/AWU compared to 14 174 €/AWU).

The total **assets**\(^ {15}\) of the *LFA-Mountain* beneficiaries (216 751 €/farm) are significantly lower (minus 31%) than the total assets of the non-beneficiaries not in LFA (314 248 €/farm), which is also true to a lesser extent for the *LFA-Other than mountain* beneficiaries (272 770 €/farm, minus 13%). However, it is also interesting to note that the

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\(^{13}\) Stocking density of ruminant grazing livestock: average number of bovine LU (except calves for fattening) and sheep/goats per hectare of forage UAA. Forage area includes fodder crops, agricultural fallows and land withdrawn from production (not cultivated, except in the exceptional cases of crops under set-aside schemes). Stocking density is calculated only for holdings with corresponding animals and with forage area. Detailed definitions available in the document: [http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/agri/rica/library?l=/fadn_committees/ricc/definitions_variables_1/_EN_1.0_&a=d](http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/agri/rica/library?l=/fadn_committees/ricc/definitions_variables_1/_EN_1.0_&a=d)

\(^{14}\) The FNVA represents the remuneration of the all fixed production factors (land, labour and capital), both owned by the farm or external. It equals total output (total production value), plus direct payments minus intermediate consumption and depreciation. The FNVA is the indicator of the economic performance of the farm from which wages, rents and interests still need to be paid, for which subsidies and taxes on investments need to be added. Own labour and capital need to be remunerated. It is expressed per Annual Work Units (AWU) to take into account the differences in the total labour force to be remunerated per holding. This indicator allows comparing the farms irrespective of the family/non-family nature of the production factors employed.

The **Family Farm Income** (FFI) is obtained when interests and other financial costs, wages and rents are paid and the subsidies and taxes on investment are taken into account. Therefore it represents the remuneration of the family labour, land and capital, as well as the entrepreneur's risk. It is often expressed per Family Working Unit (FWU) to take into account the differences of family labour to be remunerated per holding. This indicator is not easily comparable among Member States, especially when part of the Member States is characterised by a high proportion of non-family farms (big companies and cooperatives), for which the indicator is not suited.

That is why it is preferred to focus on the FNVA/AWU indicator for this analysis involving Member States of the whole EU-23, with different structural characteristics (especially some Members States of the EU-9 are characterised by a high proportion of big companies and cooperatives without any family labour).

\(^{15}\) Total assets = fixed assets (land, permanent crops, and quotas, buildings, machinery, and breeding livestock) + current assets (non-breeding livestock, stocks of agricultural products, other circulating capital). Only the assets in ownership are taken into account.
total assets of the non-beneficiaries in LFA are on average even lower, with respectively 189 694 €/farm in LFA-Mountain and 167 039 €/farm in LFA-Other than mountain. The average total liabilities\(^{16}\), the ratio of the liabilities on the total assets and the net worth\(^{17}\) in the different LFA follow a similar path: i.e. lower for the LFA beneficiaries than for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA, and even lower for the non-beneficiaries located in LFA.

It is to be highlighted that the return on assets\(^{18}\), which shows how effective is a farm in generating FNVA from its total assets, is on average not significantly lower for LFA-Mountain farms (both beneficiares and non-beneficiares, 10%) than for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA (11%). However it is slightly lower for the LFA-Other than mountain beneficiaries (8%).

Figure 1 illustrates the level of the average income, total direct payments and LFA payments by LFA and by beneficiaries' class for the EU-23.

Figure 1: Average income and direct payments by LFA in the EU-23 (2004-2005)

The average total direct payments\(^{19}\) per AWU and the % of the direct payments in the FNVA are significantly higher for the LFA beneficiaries, with respectively 9 644 €/AWU and 74% in LFA-Mountain and 10 192 €/AWU and 72% in LFA-Other than mountain, than for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA (6 020 €/AWU and 32%). One can note that the

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\(^{16}\) Total liabilities = long and medium-term loans, short-term loans.

\(^{17}\) Net worth = totals assets – total liabilities.

\(^{18}\) Return on assets = FNVA / total assets.

\(^{19}\) The direct payments considered here gather all payments received from EU and national funds. It takes into account all the subsidies on crops, on livestock, the rural development subsidies (environmental subsidies, LFA compensatory allowances, etc.), the subsidies on intermediate consumptions, the subsidies on external factors (wages, rent and interests) and the decoupled payments (Single Farm Payment, Single Area Payment Scheme and the Additional aid resulting from the application of modulation).
environmental payments \textsuperscript{20} per AWU and their share in the FNVA are also significantly higher for the LFA beneficiaries than for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA. They represent indeed 2 713 €/AWU and 13% in LFA-Mountain and 1 982 €/AWU and 9% in LFA-Other than mountain, compared to 659 €/AWU and 2% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA.

On average for the EU-23, the LFA payments per AWU are 2 455 €/AWU for the LFA-Mountain beneficiaries and 1 448 €/AWU for LFA-Other than mountain ones. They respectively represent 19% of the average FNVA for the LFA-Mountain beneficiaries and 10% for LFA-Other than mountain ones. It means that on average the LFA payments are more important for the farm income in LFA-Mountain than in LFA-Other than mountain.

But the average figures hide high differences between the EU-15 and the EU-10, among economic size classes and types of farming.

3.1.2. EU-15 and EU-10 LFA averages

Figure 2 illustrate the differences of average income, direct payments and LFA payments per AWU and by LFA class between the EU-14 (EU-15 without the Netherlands) and the EU-9 (EU-10 without Cyprus).

![Figure 2: Average income and direct payments by LFA in the EU-14 and EU-9](image)

What is remarkable is that the average income per AWU in the EU-9 (5 344 €/AWU on total average) corresponds approximately to one fourth of the average income in the EU-14 (20 854 €/AWU on total average). The same remark can be said for the average total direct

\textsuperscript{20} The environmental payments gather here the agri-environmental payments, the animal welfare payments, and the payments for farmers subject to environmental restrictions (Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to the Water Directive).
payments per AWU (on average 2 277 €/AWU in the EU-9 compared to 8 251 €/AWU in the EU-14).

The LFA payments per AWU are 2 651 €/AWU for the LFA-Mountain beneficiaries in the EU-14, when 1 489 €/AWU in the EU-9. Their average is 1 941 €/AWU for LFA-Other than mountain beneficiaries in the EU-14 while 685 €/AWU in the EU-9. For the LFA-Mountain beneficiaries, the LFA payments correspond on average to 18% of the farm income (FNVA) in the EU-14 and 37% in the EU-9. For the LFA-Other than mountain beneficiaries, they equal 10% of the farm income in the EU-14, and 13% in the EU-9. The average importance of the LFA payments in farm income is therefore much higher in the LFA-Mountain of the EU-9 (Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, and Slovenia).

The detailed tables presenting the key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by LFA class for the EU-14 and EU-9 can be found in annex.

3.1.3. Analysis by type of farming

Figure 3 displays the % of holdings by LFA, beneficiaries' class and by type of farming in the EU-23. It shows that the majority of the LFA-Mountain beneficiaries are:

- Specialist grazing livestock: 4,1%;
- Specialist permanent crops: 1,6%.

Figure 3: % of holdings by LFA and by type of farming in the EU-23

The LFA-Other than mountain beneficiaries of the EU-23 farms are mostly:

- Specialists grazing livestock: 7,3%;
- Specialists field crops: 2,7%;
- Mixed crops and livestock: 2,3%;
– Mixed livestock: 1,8%.

The **non-beneficiaries located in LFA** are primarily:

– Specialists permanent crops: respectively 3,3% in *LFA-Mountain* and 7,1% in *LFA-Other than mountain*;

– Specialists field crops: respectively 1,4% in *LFA-Mountain* and 4,2% in *LFA-Other than mountain*;

– But also Specialist grazing livestock: respectively 1,6% in *LFA-Mountain* and 2,6% in *LFA-Other than mountain*.

Finally, the **non-beneficiaries not in LFA** correspond predominantly to:

– Specialists permanent crops: 23% of the EU-23 farms;

– Specialists field crops: 17,8%.

Figure 4 displays the percentage of holdings by LFA, beneficiaries' class and by type of farming in the EU-14 and EU-9. It allows identifying the main differences in terms of LFA main types of farming between the EU-14 and the EU-9.

The **EU-14** is characterised by:

– a more marked predominance of the **Specialists grazing livestock** among the **beneficiaries** in both *LFA-Mountain* and *LFA-Other than mountain*;

– a more marked predominance of the **Specialists permanent crops** among the **non-beneficiaries located in LFA**;

– a more marked predominance of the **Specialists permanent crops** and **Specialists field crops** among the **non-beneficiaries not in LFA**.

The **EU-9** is characterised by:

– for the LFA **beneficiaries**: more balanced % of holdings among the types of farming Specialist grazing livestock, Mixed livestock, Mixed crops and livestock and Mixed cropping, especially in *LFA-Other than mountain*;

– for the **non-beneficiaries located in LFA**: higher proportion of Mixed farms;

– for the **non-beneficiaries not in LFA**: higher proportion of Specialist field crops and Mixed crops and livestock.

This reflects the general differences of orientation of farms between the EU-14 and EU-9.
Figure 4: % of holdings by LFA and by type of farming in the EU-14 and the EU-9

EU-14

EU-9


Figure 5 illustrates the differences of average LFA payments per AWU by type of holding in the EU-23. The highest levels of average LFA payment per AWU are obtained on total average for the Specialists grazing livestock (2 538 €/AWU) and the Specialists field crops (2 122 €/AWU). For the LFA-mountain, the average LFA payment per AWU goes up to 3 866 €/AWU for the Specialists field crops and 3 866 €/AWU for the Specialists grazing livestock. In third position come surprisingly the Specialists granivores, with the average LFA payment 2 836 €/AWU. However, this is probably mostly driven by Finland, which grant high LFA payment per AWU and which gather most of the Specialist granivores beneficiaries: see section 4. The Specialist granivores are indeed not a typical
orientation in LFA. They are often excluded by the eligibility conditions defined at Member State level.

**Figure 5: Average LFA payments per AWU by type of farming in the EU-23**

![Bar chart showing average LFA payments per AWU by type of farming in the EU-23](image)


Figure 6 presents the **average share of LFA payments in FNVA by type of farming** in the EU-23. It shows the average level of importance of the LFA payment in the farm income according to the orientation of the farm.

**Figure 6: Average % of LFA payments in FNVA by type of farming in the EU-23**

![Bar chart showing average % of LFA payments in FNVA by type of farming in the EU-23](image)

On total average for the all beneficiaries, the highest level of importance is observed for **Specialist grazing livestock (15%)**, followed by the **Specialist field crops (14%)**. For the **LFA-Mountain** beneficiaries, the highest shares are obtained for the Specialist field crops (24%), the Mixed crops and livestock (23%) and the Specialists grazing livestock (21%). The LFA payments are the less important in farm income for the Specialist horticulture (3% on average).

Nevertheless, as previously stressed, these differences are mostly driven by the **national characteristics** of the main Member States behind each type of farming. That is why the analysis at Member State level presented in section 4 is crucial to interpret properly the EU-23 LFA average results.

### 3.1.4. Analysis by economic size class

Figure 7 displays the **percentage of holdings** by LFA, beneficiaries' class and by **economic size class** in the EU-23. It shows that the majority of the **LFA beneficiaries** of the EU-23 are widespread among the different size classes, with slightly higher share for the small-medium size classes (between 4 and 40 ESU), and lower proportion of the big farms (above 100 ESU). The **non-beneficiaries** have a higher share of small farms with economic size ranking from 4 and 8 ESU.

However, here again, the differences are mainly driven by the **national characteristics** of the main Member States behind each economic size class. In this context, it is important to underline that the minimum threshold defining the FADN field of survey differ a lot from one Member State to the other: among the Member States studied, it goes from 2 ESU in Greece or Estonia to 16 ESU in Belgium (see Table 7 in annex).

**Figure 7: % of holdings by LFA and by economic size class in the EU-23**

![Figure 7: % of holdings by LFA and by economic size class in the EU-23](image)

4. Analysis at Member State Level

4.1. Member States' Averages

Table 3 sums up the main national peculiarities of the LFA farms (for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries located in LFA) in comparison with the EU-23 average (see section 3.1.1.). Table 10 in annex lists all the differences of LFA farms characteristics compared to the non-beneficiaries not in LFA by Member State. Detailed tables and graphs by Member State can be found in annex.

Table 3: Summary of the national peculiarities of LFA farms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>LFA beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non-beneficiaries located in LFA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>No LFA-Mountain</td>
<td>All non-beneficiaries located outside LFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain: Only Specialist grazing livestock Better economic situation than non-LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: High importance of the LFA payments in farm income (32%)</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: Only 2% of the Czech FADN farms LFA-Other than mountain: 15% of the Czech FADN farms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain: High importance of the LFA payments in farm income (14%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>No LFA-Mountain</td>
<td>All non-beneficiaries located outside LFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain: Only 1% of the Danish FADN farms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain (estimates): No peculiarity LFA-Other than mountain (estimates): 35% of the German FADN farms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(estimates)</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: Mostly Specialists permanent crops Slightly better economic situation than non-LFA LFA-Other than mountain: Mostly Specialists permanent crops No significant difference of economic situation with the non-LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: 10% of Greek FADN farms LFA-Other than mountain: 24% of Greek FADN farms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: Only 3% of the Spanish FADN farms Slightly higher FNVA/AWU but lower FFI/FWU21 LFA-Other than mountain: Mostly Specialists field crops Higher income than non-LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: No peculiarity LFA-Other than mountain: 40% of Spanish FADN farms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>No LFA-Mountain</td>
<td>No LFA-Mountain LFA-Other than mountain: Only 2% of Estonian FADN farms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain: Slightly higher income than non-LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: High importance of the LFA payments in farm income (29%)</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: 2% of the French FADN farms LFA-Other than mountain:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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21 The Family Farm Income (FFI) is obtained by deducting to FNVA the interests and other financial costs, wages and rents paid and taking into account the subsidies and taxes on investment. Therefore it represents the remuneration of the family labour, land and capital, as well as the entrepreneur's risk. It is often expressed per Family Working Unit (FWU) to take into account the differences of family labour to be remunerated per holding.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>LFA beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non-beneficiaries located in LFA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>LFA-Mountain</strong>&lt;br&gt;Very high share of direct payments in farm income (105%)&lt;br&gt;Essentially Specialists field crops&lt;br&gt;Better economic situation than non-LFA</td>
<td>No LFA-Mountain</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: 14% of the French FADN farms&lt;br&gt;Mostly Specialist field crops&lt;br&gt;Lower income than beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>No LFA-Mountain</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: 14% of the French FADN farms&lt;br&gt;Mainly Specialist field crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LFA-Other than mountain</strong>&lt;br&gt;Only Specialists grazing livestock&lt;br&gt;Very high share of direct payments in FNVA (85%)</td>
<td>No LFA-Mountain</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: No LFA-Mountain&lt;br&gt;LFA-Other than mountain: Mainly Specialist field crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>No LFA-Mountain</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: No LFA-Mountain&lt;br&gt;LFA-Other than mountain: Mainly Specialist field crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFA-Mountain (estimates):&lt;br&gt;Only 4% of the Italian FADN farms&lt;br&gt;Lower importance of the LFA payments in the farm income (10%)&lt;br&gt;LFA-Other than mountain (estimates):&lt;br&gt;Only 2% of the Italian FADN farms&lt;br&gt;Mainly Specialists permanent crops&lt;br&gt;Lower importance of the LFA payments in the farm income (6%)</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: 21% of the Italian FADN farms&lt;br&gt;LFA-Mountain: No peculiarity compared to the average EU-23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy (estimates)</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: 59% of the Lithuanian FADN farms&lt;br&gt;High importance of the LFA payments in farm income (22%)</td>
<td>All non-beneficiaries located outside LFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No LFA-Mountain</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: No LFA-Mountain&lt;br&gt;LFA-Other than mountain: 59% of the Lithuanian FADN farms&lt;br&gt;High importance of the LFA payments in farm income (22%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>No LFA-Mountain</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: No LFA-Mountain&lt;br&gt;LFA-Other than mountain: 88% of the Luxembourg FADN farms&lt;br&gt;Higher importance of the LFA payments in farm income (20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>No LFA-Mountain</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: No LFA-Mountain&lt;br&gt;LFA-Other than mountain: 67% of the Latvian FADN farms&lt;br&gt;High importance of the LFA payments in farm income (22%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>71% of the Maltese farms beneficiaries&lt;br&gt;Mainly Mixed cropping and Specialists horticulture&lt;br&gt;Malta all LFA-Other than mountain (comparison of the beneficiaries with the non-beneficiaries)&lt;br&gt;Only Specialists granivores</td>
<td>Malta all LFA-Other than mountain&lt;br&gt;29% of the Maltese FADN farms&lt;br&gt;Only Specialists horticulture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: 47% of the Austrian FADN farms&lt;br&gt;LFA-Other than mountain: No significant peculiarity</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: 47% of the Austrian FADN farms&lt;br&gt;LFA-Other than mountain: No significant peculiarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: 1% of the Polish FADN farms&lt;br&gt;No significant peculiarity&lt;br&gt;LFA-Other than mountain: No significant peculiarity</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: 1% of the Polish FADN farms&lt;br&gt;LFA-Other than mountain: No significant peculiarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: 30% of Portuguese FADN farms&lt;br&gt;Mainly Specialist permanent crops but also Mixed cropping&lt;br&gt;LFA-Other than mountain: Higher income than the non LFA</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: 30% of Portuguese FADN farms&lt;br&gt;LFA-Other than mountain: Higher average income than the non-LFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Finland all LFA (LFA beneficiaries compared to non-beneficiaries)&lt;br&gt;LFA-Mountain:</td>
<td>Finland all LFA (LFA beneficiaries compared to non-beneficiaries)&lt;br&gt;LFA-Mountain:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member State</td>
<td>LFA beneficiaries</td>
<td>Non-beneficiaries located in LFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Finland      | 54% of Finnish FADN farms  
Very high importance of LFA payments in farm income (37%)  
**LFA-Other than mountain:**  
42% of Finnish FADN farms  
Very high importance of LFA payments in farm income (45%) | Only 2% of Finnish FADN farms  
All Specialists horticulture  
**LFA-Other than mountain:**  
Only 2% of Finnish FADN farms  
All Specialists horticulture |
| Sweden       | **LFA-Mountain:**  
High importance of LFA payments in farm income (34%)  
**LFA-Other than mountain:**  
24% of Swedish FADN farms  
High share of the direct payments in farm income (101%) | **LFA-Mountain:**  
No non-beneficiary in LFA-Mountain  
**LFA-Other than mountain:**  
15% of the Swedish FADN farms  
Average income significantly lower than the non LFA  
Mainly Specialist field crops |
| Slovakia     | **LFA-Mountain:**  
22% of the Slovakian FADN farms  
Very high importance of LFA payments in farm income (71%)  
**LFA-Other than mountain:**  
40% of the Slovakian FADN farms  
Mainly Specialist field crops  
High importance of LFA payments in farm income (29%) | All non-beneficiaries located outside LFA |
| Slovenia     | **LFA-Mountain:**  
61% of the Slovenian FADN farms  
High importance of LFA payments in farm income (28%)  
**LFA-Other than mountain:**  
High importance of LFA payments in farm income (23%) | **LFA-Mountain:**  
5% of the Slovenian FADN farms  
**LFA-Other than mountain:**  
Only 2% of the Slovenian FADN farms  
Very low average income |
| The United Kingdom | No **LFA-Mountain**  
**LFA-Other than mountain:**  
29% of the FADN farms  
Higher importance of direct payments in farm income (117%) | No **LFA-Mountain**  
**LFA-Other than mountain:**  
Only Specialists grazing livestock  
Higher stocking density: 1,94 LU/ha |

Table 4 presents the average LFA payments per AWU and the % of the LFA payments in the FNVA by Member State. The average **LFA-Mountain payments per AWU** are the highest in Finland (7,175 €/AWU), followed by Sweden (5,846 €/AWU) and France (4,970 €/AWU). The lowest are observed in Poland (371 €/AWU), Greece (789 €/AWU), Portugal (915 €/AWU) and Slovenia (931 €/AWU).

The highest averages **LFA-Other than mountain payments per AWU** remain in Finland (9,021 €/AWU), followed by Luxembourg (6,559 €/AWU), the United Kingdom (4,790 €/AWU), and then Denmark (2,694 €/AWU), Ireland (2,467 €/AWU), and Sweden (2,064 €/AWU). The lowest averages arise in Poland (444 €/AWU), Slovenia (498 €/AWU), Malta (609 €/AWU), Greece (672 €/AWU), and Spain (850 €/AWU). The **LFA-Other than mountain payments per AWU** (1,448 €/AWU) are on average for the EU-23 lower than the **LFA-Mountain** payments per AWU (2,455 €/AWU). Although this is not true for all Member States, namely Finland, Portugal and Poland.
Table 4: Average LFA payments and % in FNVA by Member State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member States</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 291</td>
<td>1 291</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>3 188</td>
<td>1 270</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>1 344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 694</td>
<td>2 694</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 595</td>
<td>1 752</td>
<td>1 853</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>789</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>724</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 440</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>986</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 009</td>
<td>934</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 970</td>
<td>1 758</td>
<td>3 410</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 253</td>
<td>1 253</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 467</td>
<td>2 467</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 687</td>
<td>1 238</td>
<td>4 562</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 130</td>
<td>1 130</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 559</td>
<td>6 559</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>991</td>
<td>991</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>609</td>
<td>609</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 855</td>
<td>1 157</td>
<td>2 406</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
<td>371</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>441</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
<td>915</td>
<td>1 105</td>
<td>983</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
<td>7 175</td>
<td>9 021</td>
<td>7 878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 846</td>
<td>2 064</td>
<td>2 887</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 320</td>
<td>1 299</td>
<td>1 742</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>1 075</td>
<td>4 468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The United Kingdom</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 790</td>
<td>1 075</td>
<td>4 468</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2 455</td>
<td>1 448</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>1 738</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The average importance of the LFA-Mountain payments in FNVA goes from 7% in Greece to 71% in Slovakia. It is obviously influenced by the level of the average LFA payments per AWU but not only. The highest average levels after Slovakia are noticed in Finland (37%), Sweden (34%), Czech Republic (32%), France (29%) and Slovenia (28%). The lowest levels show in Mediterranean Member States, namely Greece, Spain (8%) and Italy (10%). For the LFA-Other than mountain beneficiaries, the average share of the LFA payments in FNVA goes from 3% in Belgium and Spain to 45% in Finland. The highest average levels after Finland occur for Slovakia (29%), Slovenia (23%), Latvia and Lithuania (22%) and Luxembourg (20%). It can be noted that the % of LFA payments in FNVA for the LFA-Other than mountain beneficiaries are generally low in the Mediterranean countries (Greece, Spain, Italy and Malta).

This table demonstrates already the high heterogeneity existing among the Member States of the EU-23 in terms of average level of LFA payments and of average importance of them in the farm income (FNVA). The next sections deepen this heterogeneity analysis by studying the distribution of income and of the % of LFA payments in farm income in each Member State.
4.2. Income distribution

Figure 8 below represents the range of values of FNVA/AWU (income indicator used) for the **LFA-Mountain beneficiaries** by Member State (data 2004 and 2005). The extreme values are not displayed. The whiskers represent the percentile 5 and 95 (values separating respectively 5% and 95% of the population), the cross represents the mean of the global ratio\(^{22}\), the line represents the median (the value separating the two halves of the population), the box designates the lower and upper quartiles (half of the population of the **LFA-Mountain** beneficiaries has an income comprised within the box). Figure 9 shows the same information for **LFA-Mountain** non-beneficiaries, Figure 10 for **LFA-Other than mountain** beneficiaries, and Figure 11 for the **LFA-Other than mountain** non-beneficiaries. These figures (box-plots) allow assessing whether the national average represents well the whole reality within each Member State or whether it hides high disparities.

As regards the **LFA-Mountain beneficiaries**, the income is rather well concentrated around the average in Poland, Portugal and Slovenia (the range of values and the inter-quartile range are limited). It is more spread in Czech Republic, Greece, and Slovakia. The range of values and the inter-quartile range are wide for Germany, France, Italy and even more for Spain, Finland and Sweden. Especially for Spain and Sweden, the median is largely below the average, which means that more than 50% of the population of the **LFA-Mountain** beneficiaries have a lower income than the average.

For the **non-beneficiaries located in LFA-Mountain**, the distribution of income is similar to the beneficiaries with the following peculiarities:

- Czech republic: the mean is above the box, which means that more than 75% of the **LFA-Mountain** beneficiaries have a lower income than the average;
- Austria: wider range of negative values;
- Finland: smaller range of values, no negative value (these farms are only Specialist horticulture).

Concerning the **LFA-Other than mountain beneficiaries**, the income is rather concentrated around the average in Poland, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Latvia and Slovenia. It is more spread but in a limited way (inter-quartile range still limited) in Greece, Estonia, Italy, Ireland and Austria. The range of income level is globally wider for the other Member States, but especially in Denmark (wide inter-quartile range), Spain, Luxembourg, Finland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom (wide range of values and wide inter-quartile range).

For the **non-beneficiaries located in LFA-Other than mountain**, the distribution of income is similar to the beneficiaries with the following peculiarities:

- Spain, Finland and Hungary: the values are more concentrated but lower, and the mean is much higher than the median, which means that more than 50% of the **LFA-Other than mountain** non-beneficiaries have an income lower than their average;
- Sweden: the range of values and the inter-quartile range are extended towards the negative values.

\(^{22}\) Global ratio of FNVA/AWU = (sum of the FNVA) / (sum of the AWU) (different from the mean of the individual ratio).
Figure 8: Income distribution for LFA-Mountain beneficiaries (€/AWU)


Figure 9: Income distribution for LFA-Mountain NON-beneficiaries (€/AWU)

Figure 10: Income distribution for *LFA-Other than mountain* beneficiaries (€/AWU)


Figure 11: Income distribution for *LFA-Other than mountain* NON-beneficiaries (€/AWU)

4.3. Distribution of the importance of the LFA payments in FNVA

The importance of the LFA payments in the farm income at farm level (individual ratio, IR)\textsuperscript{23} has been calculated according to the following:

– If the FNVA of the farm is strictly positive: \( IR = \frac{\text{LFA payments}}{\text{FNVA}} \times 100 \)

– If the FNVA of the farm is negative:

\[
IR = \frac{(-1) \times \text{LFA payments}}{\text{FNVA} - \text{LFA payments}} \times 100.
\]

Figure 12 illustrates the range of levels of importance of the LFA payments in the FNVA (indicator of farm income) for the LFA-Mountain beneficiaries. Figure 13 is the same for the LFA-other than mountain beneficiaries. The whiskers represent the percentile 5 and 95 (values separating respectively 5\% and 95\% of the population), the cross represents the mean of the global ratio\textsuperscript{24}, the line represents the median (the value separating the two halves of the population), the box the lower and upper quartiles (half of the population has an income comprised within the box).

Regarding the LFA-Mountain beneficiaries, it is interesting to note that the values are well concentrated and all below 50\% for Germany, Greece, Spain and Italy. On the contrary, the values are very widespread for Czech Republic, Slovakia, Finland, and Slovenia: some values above 100\%. In Czech Republic, the upper quartile is above 100\%, which means that more than a quarter of the LFA-mountain beneficiaries would switch to negative FNVA without the LFA payments. In Slovakia, the range of values is wide; however, the median is below 50\%, which means that for half of the Slovak LFA-Mountain beneficiaries, the importance of the LFA payments in FNVA is less than 50\%. For half of the Czech LFA-Mountain beneficiaries, the LFA payments represent more than 50\% of the farm income. The values are also widespread but to a lesser extent (the range of values remains below 100\%) in France and Sweden.

As concerns the LFA-Other than mountain beneficiaries, the values are rather low and well concentrated around the average for Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Malta and Austria (ranges of values below 50\%, inter-quartile range below the 25\%). The values are more distributed with some values above 50\% for Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia and the United Kingdom. Finally, the values are even more widespread for Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland and Slovakia, especially for the last two Member States with some values above 100\%.

\textsuperscript{23} At global level (for a class, a Member State, etc.), the average % of the LFA payments in the FNVA has been calculated according to the global ratio (GR) formula: \( GR = \frac{\text{sum of the LFA payments of all farms}}{\text{sum of the FNVA of the same farms}} \) (different from the mean of the individual ratio).

\textsuperscript{24} Global Ratio = \( \frac{\text{sum of the LFA payments of all farms}}{\text{sum of the FNVA of the same farms}} \) (contrary to the mean of the individual ratio).
Figure 12: % LFA payments in the FNVA for *LFA-Mountain* beneficiaries


Figure 13: % LFA payments in the FNVA for *LFA-Other than mountain* beneficiaries

4.4. Synthesis

4.4.1. LFA beneficiaries

Table 5 classifies the Member States according to the average income of LFA beneficiaries in comparison with the average income of the non-beneficiaries not in LFA of the Member State and according to the average share of LFA payments in FNVA in comparison with the EU-23 average (respectively 19% for the LFA-Mountain and 10% for the LFA-Other than mountain). The Member States for which the distribution of income around the average is especially wide have been underlined. In addition, the Member States for which the distribution of the % of LFA payments in FNVA around the average is especially wide have been featured in bold.

Table 5: Synthetic table of LFA beneficiaries' characteristics by Member State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower FNVA/AWU than the non-beneficiaries not in LFA of the Member State</th>
<th>Higher FNVA/AWU than the non-beneficiaries not in LFA of the Member State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>High share of LFA payments in FNVA (compared to the EU-23 average)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia (LFA-M 71%, LFA-O 29%)</td>
<td>Finland (LFA-M 37%, LFA-O 45%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden – <em>LFA Mountain</em> (LFA-M 34%)</td>
<td>Luxembourg (LFA-O 20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic (LFA-M 32%, LFA-O 14%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France – <em>LFA mountain</em> (LFA-M 29%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Slovenia (LFA-M 28%, LFA-O 23%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania (LFA-O 22%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia (LFA-O 22%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The United Kingdom (LFA-O 18%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medium share of LFA payments in FNVA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal – <em>LFA Mountain</em> (LFA-M 18%)</td>
<td>Portugal – <em>LFA Other than mountain</em> (LFA-O 14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria (LFA-M 16%, LFA-O 7%)</td>
<td>Estonia (LFA-O 12%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland (LFA-M 12%, LFA-O 9%)</td>
<td>Hungary (LFA-O 10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany (LFA-M 12%, LFA-O 7%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden – <em>LFA Other than mountain</em> (LFA-O 9%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France – <em>LFA Other than mountain</em> (LFA-O 8%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low share of LFA payments in FNVA</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy (LFA-M 10%, LFA-O 6%)</td>
<td>Greece (LFA-M 7%, LFA-O 6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Denmark (LFA-O 8%)</strong></td>
<td>Spain (LFA-M 8%, LFA-O 3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malte (LFA-O 6%)</td>
<td>Belgium (LFA-O 3%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It shows that the Member States with a lower average of income for LFA beneficiaries and for which the LFA payments represent a high share of the FNVA are Slovakia, Sweden (*LFA-Mountain*), Czech Republic, France (*LFA-Mountain*), Slovenia, Lithuania, Latvia and the United Kingdom. In Finland and Luxembourg, the share of LFA payments in FNVA is high on average, but the income is on average higher compared to the one of the non-beneficiaries. However it should be noted that in these two member States, the LFA farms represent a very high share of the farms (more than 85%). In Greece, Spain and Belgium, the share of the LFA payments in FNVA is low and the average income of the beneficiaries is slightly higher compared to the one of the non-beneficiaries not in LFA.

In Finland, Sweden, Slovakia, Czech Republic and Slovenia, the share of LFA payments in FNVA varies a lot from farm to farm. In Finland and Sweden, the values of both income and share of LFA payments in FNVA are widespread; therefore the average hides different extreme situations. In Denmark, the share of LFA payments in FNVA is rather low on average in comparison with the EU-23 average, but it hides a wide range of values, and
therefore the farm income of some Danish LFA farms might be much dependent on the LFA payments than the average. In **Spain** the LFA beneficiaries' income is on average higher than the non-beneficiaries' one; still, it may vary a lot from one farm to another.

### 4.4.2. Non-beneficiaries located in LFA

Table 6 classifies the Member States with **non-beneficiaries located in LFA** according to their average income in comparison with the average income of the non-beneficiaries not in LFA and of the LFA-beneficiaries and according to the proportion of non-beneficiaries in the Member State. The Member States for which the distribution of income around the average is especially wide have been underlined.

**Table 6: Synthetic table of the characteristics of the non-beneficiaries located in LFA by Member State**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower FNVA/AWU than the non-beneficiaries not in LFA of the Member State</th>
<th>Higher FNVA/AWU than the non-beneficiaries not in LFA of the Member State</th>
<th>Lower FNVA/AWU than the LFA-beneficiaries</th>
<th>Higher FNVA/AWU than the LFA-beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>High</strong> proportion of non-beneficiaries located in LFA (above 11% for LFA-Mountain and 25% for LFA-Other than mountain)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Poland – LFA Other than mountain</td>
<td>Italy – LFA Mountain</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medium</strong> proportion of non-beneficiaries located in LFA (between 6% and 11% for LFA-Mountain, between 12% and 25% for LFA-Other than mountain)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>France – LFA other than mountain</td>
<td>Italy – LFA Other than mountain</td>
<td>Czech Republic – LFA-Other than mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden – LFA other than mountain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Low</strong> proportion of non-beneficiaries located in LFA (below 6% for LFA-Mountain, below 12% for LFA-Other than mountain)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Czech Republic – LFA-Mountain</td>
<td>Finland – LFA Other than mountain</td>
<td>Slovenia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table above reflects the degrees of **selectiveness of the eligibility conditions** applied by Member State (through the proportion of non-beneficiaries in LFA). They are particularly selective for the LFA-other than mountain in **Spain** (40% of non-beneficiaries), Hungary (39%) and **Malta** (29%). In Malta, for example all the non-beneficiaries (registered in FADN) are Specialists granivores. In Spain, the non-beneficiaries are mainly Specialists permanent crops (21% in the 40%).
It results that the non-beneficiaries located in LFA may cover farms with very different economic situations in comparison with the non-beneficiaries not in LFA and with the beneficiaries:

- They are on average in a better economic situation (in terms of income) than the non-beneficiaries not in LFA and than the beneficiaries in: Germany, Austria (LFA-Other than mountain) and Finland (LFA-Mountain);

- They are on average in a worse economic situation than the non-beneficiaries not in LFA and than the beneficiaries in Hungary, Poland (LFA Other than mountain) and Italy (LFA Mountain).

5. CONCLUSIONS

This analysis has shown that 54% of the farms represented by FADN are located in Less Favoured Areas (LFA), 16% in LFA-Mountain and 38% in LFA-Other than mountain. However, only about half of them are beneficiaries of the LFA scheme.

The main characteristics of the EU LFA beneficiaries in comparison with the non-beneficiaries not in LFA are on average a significantly lower economic size, a significantly lower income per annual work unit, respectively -31% for LFA-Mountain and -25% for LFA-Other than mountain, and a significantly higher share of direct payments in the Farm Net Value Added (FNVA, indicator of farm income), respectively 74% for LFA-Mountain and 72% for LFA-Other than mountain. Nevertheless it can be noted that on average the LFA beneficiaries do not have a significantly lower return on assets (indicator showing how effective is a farm in generating FNVA from its assets). The majority of the LFA beneficiaries are Specialist grazing livestock, Specialist permanent crops, and Specialists field crops.

On average for the EU, the LFA payments per Annual Work Unit are 2 455 €/AWU for the LFA-Mountain beneficiaries and 1 448 €/AWU for LFA-Other than mountain beneficiaries. They represent respectively 19% of the average FNVA for the LFA-Mountain beneficiaries and 10% for LFA-Other than mountain beneficiaries. It signifies that on average the LFA payments are more important for the farm income in LFA-Mountain than in LFA-Other than mountain.

However, the EU averages hide high differences among the Member States and also within some Member States. The Member States with the most sensitive LFA beneficiaries are Slovakia, Sweden (LFA-Mountain), Czech Republic, France (LFA-Mountain) and Slovenia (i.e. Member States where on average the income of LFA beneficiaries is lower and where the LFA payments represent a high share of the income). Moreover for Sweden and the United Kingdom, the distribution analysis has shown that more than 50% of the beneficiaries receive a lower income than the national average. For more than 50% of the Czech LFA beneficiaries, the LFA payments are more important for income than the national average. The distribution of the importance of LFA payments in farm income is also wide in Slovakia.

In Finland and Luxembourg, the LFA payments represent on average a high share of the farm income, because of very high average payments, but in these Member States the
average income is not lower for the LFA beneficiaries (they represent the big majority of the farm population in these Member States). In these two Member States the average values hide wide disparities in terms of income and share of LFA payments in farm income.

In Greece, Spain and Belgium, the LFA payments do not correspond to a significant share of farm income on average (also because of moderate level of average LFA payments per AWU) and the average income of the beneficiaries is slightly higher compared to the one of the non-beneficiaries not in LFA. Therefore there might be on average the less sensitive LFA. The distribution of the importance of LFA payments in farm income is rather concentrated around the average for these three Member States. But the income distribution of Spanish LFA beneficiaries is particularly wide.
### Annexes

#### Table 7: FADN Minimum thresholds of economic size by Member State in 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>2005 thresholds (ESU)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The United Kingdom</td>
<td>16 except Northern Ireland: 8ESU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Regulation N°1859/82.
Table 8: Less-Favoured Areas - Number of farms in FADN (2005) and in FSS (2005)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member States</th>
<th>LFA- Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>5 343</td>
<td>6 620</td>
<td>28 617</td>
<td>44 920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>1 826</td>
<td>6 340</td>
<td>3 988</td>
<td>15 890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>366</td>
<td>36 215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany*</td>
<td>13 054</td>
<td>15 090</td>
<td>89 607</td>
<td>194 040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>126 884</td>
<td>285 020</td>
<td>196 100</td>
<td>214 270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>113 339</td>
<td>321 110</td>
<td>384 220</td>
<td>389 930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 503</td>
<td>14 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>53 017</td>
<td>94 200</td>
<td>90 821</td>
<td>155 480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>36 064</td>
<td>207 570</td>
<td>47 425</td>
<td>507 220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>86 749</td>
<td>101 380</td>
<td>27 041</td>
<td>31 290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy*</td>
<td>195 194</td>
<td>531 470</td>
<td>152 119</td>
<td>242 590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>28 725</td>
<td>116 780</td>
<td>23 716</td>
<td>136 170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>1 550</td>
<td>2 450</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>12 990</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>1 355</td>
<td>11 070</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>36 626</td>
<td>89 070</td>
<td>14 297</td>
<td>33 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>20 984</td>
<td>79 570</td>
<td>376 118</td>
<td>947 380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>53 742</td>
<td>167 320</td>
<td>41 243</td>
<td>69 710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>24 502</td>
<td>40 360</td>
<td>18 878</td>
<td>30 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2 573</td>
<td>14 380</td>
<td>11 127</td>
<td>34 380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>18 960</td>
<td>1 385</td>
<td>26 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>24 310</td>
<td>42 760</td>
<td>6 766</td>
<td>15 240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34 212</td>
<td>87 720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UE-23</td>
<td>666 950</td>
<td>1 705 650</td>
<td>1 597 526</td>
<td>2 916 160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9: Number of LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by LFA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU-23</th>
<th>LFA- Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>5 191</td>
<td>5 746</td>
<td>10 937</td>
<td>12 233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>342 258</td>
<td>315 900</td>
<td>658 158</td>
<td>840 401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of (non) beneficiaries in the LFA</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms in the total</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10: Main national LFA peculiarities in comparison with the EU-23 average

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>LFA beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non-beneficiaries located in LFA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>No LFA-Mountain</td>
<td>All non-beneficiaries located outside LFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FNVA/AWU slightly higher for the LFA beneficiaries: 38 376 €/AWU, +3% in comparison with the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>But FFI/FWU 25 lower: 28 893 €/FWU, -7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total assets slightly higher in LFA: 440 441 €, +5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Share of LFA payments in FNVA not so high: 3.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Only Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: Higher share of the direct payments in FNVA: 85% compared to 35% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher importance of the LFA payments in FNVA: 32% (19% for the EU-23)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain: Slightly bigger economic size: 125 ESU compared to 117 ESU the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower proportion of family labour: 11% compared to 16% for the Czech non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Significantly higher assets: 824 194 € in comparison with 649 426 € for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA and higher ratio liabilities on assets (26% compared to 22%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slightly higher importance of the LFA payments in FNVA: 14% (10% for the EU-23)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>No LFA-Mountain:</td>
<td>All non-beneficiaries located outside LFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain: Only 1% of the Danish FADN farms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No other significant peculiarity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain (estimates): Higher share of environmental payments in FNVA: 19% (13% for the EU-23 average) compared to 2% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain (estimates): 35% of the German FADN farms No other significant peculiarity compared to the EU-23 average</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain(estimates): 5% of the German FADN farms Slightly higher economic size: 100 ESU compared to 96 ESU the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher stocking density: 1.84 LU/ha compared to 1.69 LU/ha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher income: 32 288 €/AWU compared to 30 864 €/AWU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher liabilities and higher ratio liabilities on assets Lower share of the direct payments in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25 The Family Farm Income (FFI) is obtained by deducting to FNVA the interests and other financial costs, wages and rents paid and taking into account the subsidies and taxes on investment. Therefore it represents the remuneration of the family labour, land and capital, as well as the entrepreneur’s risk. It is often expressed per Family Working Unit (FWU) to take into account the differences of family labour to be remunerated per holding.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>LFA beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non-beneficiaries located in LFA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Greece</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LFA-Mountain:</strong></td>
<td>Economic size not significantly different from the non-beneficiaries not in LFA: 11 ESU in both cases.</td>
<td>the FNVA: 35% compared to 37% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA. Mainly <strong>Specialist grazing livestock</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher level of stocking density, but high number of grazing days on common land outside UAA: 5.62 LU/ha compared to 3.89 LU/ha for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA (respectively 0.92 and 1.64 LU/ha for the EU-23).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slightly higher average FNVA/AWU: 11 985 €/AWU compared to 11 119 €/AWU for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of liabilities in total assets not significantly different because of the very low level of liabilities for Greek farms in general.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slightly higher return on assets: 20% compared to 17% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA (respectively 10% and 11% for the average EU-23).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mainly <strong>Specialists permanent crops</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LFA-Other than mountain:</strong></td>
<td>Economic size not significantly different from the non-beneficiaries not in LFA: 12 ESU compared to 11 ESU.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher level of stocking density, but high number of grazing days on common land outside UAA: 6.03 LU/ha compared to 3.89 LU/ha for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No significant difference of FNVA/AWU: 11 142 €/AWU compared to 11 119 €/AWU for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher assets: 86 196 € compared to 81 562 € for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slightly higher return on assets: 19% compared to 17% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mainly <strong>Specialists permanent crops</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spain</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LFA-Mountain:</strong></td>
<td>Only 3% of the Spanish FADN farms. Slightly higher stocking density: 1.06 LU/ha compared to 0.92 LU/ha for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slightly higher average FNVA/AWU: 18 394 €/AWU compared to 17 076 €/AWU for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>But lower FFI/FWU: 16 938 €/FWU compared to 17 894 €/FWU.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher assets: 216 353 € compared to 198 906 € for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic size not significantly different from the non-beneficiaries not in LFA: 23 ESU compared to 22 ESU.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher level of stocking density, but high</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LFA-Mountain:</strong></td>
<td>10% of Spanish FADN farms. Mainly <strong>Specialists permanent crops</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LFA-Other than mountain:</strong></td>
<td>24% of Spanish FADN farms. Mainly <strong>Specialists permanent crops</strong> and <strong>Specialists field crops</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spain</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LFA-Mountain:</strong></td>
<td>No other significant peculiarity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LFA-Other than mountain:</strong></td>
<td>40% of Spanish FADN farms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member State</td>
<td>LFA beneficiaries</td>
<td>Non-beneficiaries located in LFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>No LFA-Mountain</td>
<td>No LFA-Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain:FNVA/AWU slightly higher for the LFA beneficiaries: 8 330 €/AWU in comparison with 7 465 €/AWU the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain: Only 2% of Estonian FADN farms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain:</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: Only 2% of the French FADN farms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower return on assets: 10% instead of 18% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain: 14% of the French FADN farms Slightly lower average income then the LFA-Other than mountain beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Much higher share of direct payments in FNVA: 105% compared to 41% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td>Mainly Specialist field crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High importance of the LFA payments in the FNVA: 29% (19% for the EU-23)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain: Lower return on assets: 11% instead of 18% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Much higher share of direct payments in FNVA: 105% compared to 41% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Only 2% of the French FADN farms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>No LFA-Mountain</td>
<td>No LFA-Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain: Only 0,3% of the Hungarian FADN farms</td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain: Mainly Specialist field crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher economic size,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower share of family labour,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher FNVA/AWU,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher total assets, liabilities and return on assets:18% compared to 14% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mainly Specialist field crops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>No LFA-Mountain</td>
<td>All non-beneficiaries located outside LFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain: 77% of the Irish FADN farms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slightly higher return on assets: 4% instead of 3% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA, but very low level in general</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Much higher share of direct payments in FNVA: 85% compared to 50% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Only Specialists grazing livestock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain:</td>
<td>LFA-Mountain: 21% of the Italian FADN farms No other peculiarity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Only 4% of the Italian FADN farms</td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain: No peculiarity compared to the average EU-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower importance of the LFA payments in the FNVA: 10% (19% for the EU-23)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No other peculiarity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain: Only 2% of the Italian FADN farms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member State</td>
<td>LFA beneficiaries</td>
<td>Non-beneficiaries located in LFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Lower importance of the <strong>LFA payments in the FNVA</strong>: 6% (10% for the EU-23)</td>
<td>All non-beneficiaries located outside LFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mainly Specialists permanent crops</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>No LFA-Mountain</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>LFA-Other than mountain:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59% of the Lithuanian FADN farms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slightly higher <strong>return on assets</strong>: 21% instead of 16% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rather high importance of the <strong>LFA payments in the FNVA</strong>: 22% (10% for the EU-23)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td><strong>No LFA-Mountain</strong></td>
<td>All non-beneficiaries located outside LFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>LFA-Other than mountain:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>88% of the Luxembourg FADN farms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher <strong>economic size</strong>: 64 ESU compared to 57 ESU for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Slightly higher <strong>FNVA/AWU</strong>: 32 257 €/AWU compared to 32 095 €/AWU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher <strong>assets</strong>: 924 468 € compared to 610 745 € and similar trend for the % of liabilities in assets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower <strong>return on assets</strong>: 6% instead of 11% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rather high importance of the <strong>direct payments in FNVA</strong>: 80% compared to 8% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA (only Specialists permanent crops)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher share of <strong>LFA payments in the FNVA</strong>: 20% (10% for the EU-23)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td><strong>No LFA-Mountain</strong></td>
<td>All non-beneficiaries located outside LFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>LFA-Other than mountain:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>67% of the Latvian FADN farms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rather high importance of the <strong>direct payments in FNVA</strong>: 82% compared to 42% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher share of <strong>LFA payments in the FNVA</strong>: 22% (10% for the EU-23)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>Malta all <strong>LFA-Other than mountain</strong> (comparison of the beneficiaries with the non-beneficiaries)</td>
<td>Malta all <strong>LFA-Other than mountain</strong> 29% of the Maltese FADN farms Only <strong>Specialists granivores</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71% of the Maltese farms beneficiaries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower share of <strong>direct payments in FNVA</strong>: 39% for the non-beneficiaries compared to 44% for the non-beneficiaries in LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mainly <strong>Mixed cropping</strong> and <strong>Specialists horticulture</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td><strong>LFA-Mountain:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47% of the Austrian FADN farms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Higher <strong>assets</strong>: 395 088 € compared to 353 295 € for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower share of <strong>environmental payments</strong> in FNVA compared to the non-beneficiaries not in LFA 25% (13% for the EU-23 average)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compared to 27% (2% for the EU-23 average)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No other peculiarity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>LFA-Other than mountain:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower share of <strong>environmental payments</strong> in FNVA compared to the non-beneficiaries not in LFA 24% (13% for the EU-23 average)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compared to 27% (2% for the EU-23 average)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No other peculiarity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member State</td>
<td>LFA beneficiaries</td>
<td>Non-beneficiaries located in LFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Poland**   | **LFA-Mountain:** 1% of the Polish FADN farms  
    No significant peculiarity compared to the EU-23  
    **LFA-Other than mountain:**  
    No significant peculiarity | **LFA-Mountain:**  
    Only 3% of the Polish FADN farms  
    **LFA-Other than mountain:**  
    26% of the Polish FADN farms |
| **Portugal**  | **LFA-Mountain:** 30% of Portuguese FADN farms  
    Mainly **Specialist permanent crops** but also  
    **Mixed cropping**  
    No other significant peculiarity compared to the EU-23  
    **LFA-Other than mountain:**  
    Higher average **FNVA/AWU:** 7 727 €/AWU  
    compared to 5 507 €/AWU for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA | **LFA-Mountain:**  
    No significant peculiarity compared to the average EU-23  
    **LFA-Other than mountain:**  
    Higher average **FNVA/AWU:** 7 410 €/AWU compared to 5 507 €/AWU for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA  
    No other significant peculiarity compared to the EU-23 |
| **Finland**   | Finland all LFA (LFA beneficiaries compared to non-beneficiaries)  
    **LFA-Mountain:**  
    54% of Finnish FADN farms  
    Higher **assets:** 283 295 € compared to 244 539 € for the non-beneficiaries (all Specialists horticulture)  
    Much lower **return on assets:** 11% compared to 29% for the non-beneficiaries (all Specialists horticulture)  
    Very high average share of **direct payments in FNVA:** 152% (74% for the EU-23 average)  
    Very share of **LFA payments in FNVA:** 37% (19% for the EU-23 average)  
    **LFA-Other than mountain:**  
    42% of Finnish FADN farms  
    Higher **FNVA/AWU:** 19 942 €/AWU  
    compared to 16 339 €/AWU for the non-beneficiaries in **LFA-Other than mountain**  
    Higher **assets:** 323 027 € compared to 248 524 € for the non-beneficiaries (all Specialists horticulture)  
    Much lower **return on assets:** 8% compared to 30% for the non-beneficiaries (all Specialists horticulture)  
    Very high average share of **direct payments in FNVA:** 169% (72% for the EU-23 average)  
    Very share of **LFA payments in FNVA:** 45% (10% for the EU-23 average) | Finland all LFA (LFA beneficiaries compared to non-beneficiaries)  
    **LFA-Mountain:**  
    Only 2% of Finnish FADN farms  
    All **Specialists horticulture**  
    **LFA-Other than mountain:**  
    Only 2% of Finnish FADN farms  
    All **Specialists horticulture** |
| **Sweden**    | **LFA-Mountain:**  
    Higher **FFI/FWU**: 11 137 €/FWU compared to 7 928 €/FWU for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA  
    Higher share of the **direct payments in FNVA:** 164% compared to 80% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA | **LFA-Mountain:**  
    No non-beneficiary in **LFA-Mountain**  
    **LFA-Other than mountain:**  
    15% of the Swedish FADN farms  
    Average **income** significantly lower than the non-beneficiaries not in LFA |

---

26 The **Family Farm Income (FFI)** is obtained by deducting to FNVA the interests and other financial costs, wages and rents paid and taking into account the subsidies and taxes on investment. Therefore it represents the remuneration of the family labour, land and capital, as well as the entrepreneur's risk. It is often expressed per Family Working Unit (FWU) to take into account the differences of family labour to be remunerated per holding.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>LFA beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non-beneficiaries located in LFA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Slovakia     | Higher importance of the **environmental payments in FNVA**: 40% (19% for the EU-23) compared to 14% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA (2% for the average EU-23)  
**Higher importance of the LFA payments in FNVA**: 34% (19% for the EU-23)  
**LFA-Other than mountain**: 24% of Swedish FADN farms  
Higher economic size: 81 ESU compared to 49 ESU for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA  
Higher **FFI/FWI**: 9 081 €/FWU compared to 7 928 €/FWU for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA  
Higher share of the **direct payments in FNVA**: 101% compared to 80% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA | (both FNVA/AWU and FFI/FWI)  
(minus 40%)  
Mainly **Specialist field crops** |
|             | **LFA-Mountain**: 22% of the Slovakian FADN farms  
**Higher economic size**: 127 ESU compared to 117 ESU for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA  
**Lower proportion of family labour**: (4% compared to 10%), but very few Family labour on average in Slovakia  
**Higher assets**: 2 160 388 € compared to 1 002 564 € for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA  
**Higher share of the direct payments in FNVA**: 144% compared to 42% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA  
**Higher importance of the LFA payments in FNVA**: 71% (19% for the EU-23)  
**LFA-Other than mountain**: 40% of the Slovakian FADN farms  
**Higher economic size**: 132 ESU compared to 117 ESU for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA  
**Lower proportion of family labour**: (7% compared to 10%), but very few Family labour on average in Slovakia  
**Higher assets**: 1 455 670 € compared to 1 002 564 € for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA  
**Higher share of the direct payments in FNVA**: 91% compared to 42% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA  
**Higher importance of the LFA payments in FNVA**: 29% (10% for the EU-23)  
**Mainly Specialist field crops** | All non-beneficiaries located outside LFA |
| Slovenia     | **LFA-Mountain**: 61% of the Slovenian FADN farms  
**High importance of the LFA payments in the FNVA**: 28% (19% for the EU-23)  
**LFA-Other than mountain**: 140% compared to 81% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA  
High importance of the **LFA payments in the FNVA**: 23% (10% for the EU-23) | **LFA-Mountain**: 5% of the Slovenian FADN farms  
**LFA-Other than mountain**:  
Only 2% of the Slovenian FADN farms  
Very low **average income** (FNVA/AWU and FFI/FWI): around half of the average for non-beneficiaries not in LFA |
<p>| The United Kingdom | <strong>No LFA-Mountain</strong> | <strong>No LFA-Mountain</strong> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>LFA beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non-beneficiaries located in LFA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>29%</strong> of the FADN farms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher share of <strong>direct payments in FNVA</strong>: 117% compared to 50% for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High importance of the <strong>LFA payments in the FNVA</strong>: 18% (10% for the EU-23)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LFA-Other than mountain</strong>:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher <strong>stocking density</strong>: 1.94 LU/ha compared to 1.57 LU/ha for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average <strong>FNVA/AWU</strong> not significantly lower than for the not in LFA: 32 418 €/AWU compared to 33 091 €/AWU for the non-beneficiaries not in LFA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only <strong>Specialists grazing livestock</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU-25 (without Cyprus and the Netherlands)</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non benefi-</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non benefi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ciaires</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ciaires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>5,191</td>
<td>5,746</td>
<td>10,937</td>
<td>12,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>342,258</td>
<td>315,900</td>
<td>658,158</td>
<td>840,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic size (ESU)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total labour (AWU)</td>
<td>1,34</td>
<td>1,59</td>
<td>1,46</td>
<td>1,52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family labour (FWU)</td>
<td>1,10</td>
<td>1,37</td>
<td>1,23</td>
<td>1,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Family labour in total labour</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilised Agricultural Area (ha)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock units (LU)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area)</td>
<td>0,93</td>
<td>0,92</td>
<td>0,93</td>
<td>1,06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days)</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Net Value Added (€/farm)</td>
<td>19,563</td>
<td>20,694</td>
<td>20,106</td>
<td>20,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FNVA/ AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>14,563</td>
<td>13,056</td>
<td>13,777</td>
<td>13,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Farm Income (€/farm)</td>
<td>16,010</td>
<td>16,673</td>
<td>16,328</td>
<td>15,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFI/FWU (€/FWU)</td>
<td>14,549</td>
<td>12,150</td>
<td>13,264</td>
<td>12,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets (€/farm)</td>
<td>189,694</td>
<td>216,751</td>
<td>202,681</td>
<td>167,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities (€/farm)</td>
<td>4,994</td>
<td>27,702</td>
<td>15,893</td>
<td>15,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% liabilities in assets</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net worth (€/farm)</td>
<td>184,701</td>
<td>189,049</td>
<td>186,788</td>
<td>151,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %)</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Direct payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>5,012</td>
<td>15,334</td>
<td>9,966</td>
<td>6,215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Direct payments per AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>3,740</td>
<td>9,644</td>
<td>6,826</td>
<td>4,089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Direct payments in FNVA</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm)</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>862</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Decoupled payments in FNVA</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>2,713</td>
<td>1,438</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Environmental payments in FNVA</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFA payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,891</td>
<td>1,868</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% LFA payments in FNVA</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,455</td>
<td>1,280</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
<th>LFA- Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of holdings by type of farming

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Overview LFA UE-25 annexes EU-25 September 2008


#### % LFA payments in FNVA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
<th>EU-25 (without Cyprus and the Netherlands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.

#### LFA payments per AWU (€/AWU)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
<th>EU-25 (without Cyprus and the Netherlands)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>3.866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>3.200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
<td>2.836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
<td>886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
<td>1.304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
<td>2.113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2.455</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Overview LFA UE-25 annexes


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic size classes</th>
<th>LFA- Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non bene-ficiaries</td>
<td>Beneciaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non bene-ficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) 0 - &lt;4 ESU</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) 4 - &lt;8 ESU</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) 8 - &lt;16 ESU</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) 16 - &lt;40 ESU</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) 40 - &lt;100 ESU</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) &gt;= 100 ESU</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.

### EU-25 (without Cyprus and the Netherlands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic size classes</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>23%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>19%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) 16 - &lt;40 ESU</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) 40 - &lt;100 ESU</td>
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<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) &gt;= 100 ESU</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<td>13%</td>
</tr>
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Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic size classes</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) 0 - &lt;4 ESU</td>
<td>686</td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


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<tr>
<th>Member States</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>5.0%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>1.1%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Latvia</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Slovenia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The United Kingdom</td>
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<td>0.8%</td>
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<td>0.7%</td>
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<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>8%</td>
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<td>21%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>46%</td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU-25 (without Cyprus and the Netherlands)</th>
<th>% LFA payments in FNVA</th>
<th>LFA payments per AWU (€/AWU)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA-Mountain</td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member States</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
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<td>3%</td>
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<td>Estonia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
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<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
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<td>20%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
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</tr>
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<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
LFA payments per AWU - LFA Mountain

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.

LFA payments per AWU - LFA Other than mountain

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Key information on LFA beneficairies and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU-15 (without the Netherlands)</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>5,022</td>
<td>5,153</td>
<td>10,175</td>
<td>8,114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>319,547</td>
<td>284,523</td>
<td>604,070</td>
<td>610,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Economic size (ESU)**
  - Sample farms: 20 23 21 27 34 30 50 121 50 40 30 37
  - Farms represented: 10% 9% 8% 7% 6% 5% 4% 3% 2% 1% 1% 1%

- **Total labour (AWU)**
  - Sample farms: 1,31 1,46 1,38 1,41 1,42 1,41 1,66 2,81 1,66 1,54 1,44 1,52
  - Farms represented: 1,07 1,33 1,20 1,09 1,21 1,14 1,19 1,53 1,19 1,15 1,25 1,17

- **Utilised Agricultural Area (ha)**
  - Sample farms: 0,93 0,97 0,96 1,00 1,04 1,03 1,69 1,60 1,69 1,43 1,02 1,21
  - Farms represented: 159 496 318 146 936 496 111 311 115 127 778 289

- **Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days)**
  - Sample farms: 1,31 1,46 1,38 1,41 1,42 1,41 1,66 2,81 1,66 1,54 1,44 1,52
  - Farms represented: 1,07 1,33 1,20 1,09 1,21 1,14 1,19 1,53 1,19 1,15 1,25 1,17

- **Family Farm Income (€/farm)**
  - Sample farms: 20,367 21,772 21,029 24,409 28,424 26,186 40,449 89,735 40,512 33,457 26,109 31,624
  - Farms represented: 197,877 215,445 206,152 241,693 310,549 213,143 368,920 311,347 260,864 309,466 310,877

- **Total liabilities (€/farm)**
  - Sample farms: 4,987 29,663 16,610 16,671 39,984 27,097 64,954 183,426 64,754 43,810 36,503 41,986
  - Farms represented: 3% 14% 8% 8% 11% 10% 17% 14% 17% 14% 12% 14%

- **Net worth (€/farm)**
  - Sample farms: 192,890 185,782 189,542 184,782 320,954 245,032 321,114 1,152,584 322,175 267,537 272,963 268,891
  - Farms represented: 10% 10% 10% 12% 10% 10% 10% 10% 10% 11% 8% 10%

- **Total Direct payments (€/farm)**
  - Sample farms: 5,252 15,838 10,238 7,361 21,109 13,444 12,754 74,393 12,832 10,300 19,285 12,542
  - Farms represented: 4,009 10,848 7,419 5,221 14,865 9,535 7,683 26,474 7,730 6,688 13,392 8,251

- **Environmental payments (€/farm)**
  - Sample farms: 274,171 3,797 4,622 276 2,771 1,380 829 3,888 633 607 2,783 1,150
  - Farms represented: 26% 73% 49% 30% 74% 51% 32% 83% 32% 31% 74% 40%

- **Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm)**
  - Sample farms: 948,762 762 861 748 4,272 2,307 3,103 28,881 3,136 2,186 3,033 2,397
  - Farms represented: 5% 4% 4% 3% 15% 9% 6% 32% 8% 7% 12% 8%

- **Environmental payments (€/farm)**
  - Sample farms: 1,613 1,797 1,642 276 2,771 1,380 829 3,888 633 607 2,783 1,150
  - Farms represented: 1% 13% 7% 1% 9% 5% 2% 4% 2% 2% 10% 3%

- **LFA payments (€/farm)**
  - Sample farms: 0 3,878 1,827 0 2,754 1,219 0 3,543 5 0 3,171 791
  - Farms represented: 0% 18% 9% 0% 10% 5% 0% 4% 0% 0% 12% 3%

- **LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU)**
  - Sample farms: 0 2,651 1,324 0 1,941 862 0 1,259 3 0 2,204 522
  - Farms represented: 0% 18% 9% 0% 10% 5% 0% 4% 0% 0% 12% 3%

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
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<td>9%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
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<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
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<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10%</strong></td>
<td><strong>9%</strong></td>
<td><strong>20%</strong></td>
<td><strong>16%</strong></td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU-10 (without Cyprus)</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
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<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>24%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic size (ESU)</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total labour (AWU)</td>
<td>1.88</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family labour (FWU)</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td>1.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Family labour in total labour</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilised Agricultural Area (ha)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livestock units (LU)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days)</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets (€/farm)</td>
<td>74.571</td>
<td>228.587</td>
<td>163.916</td>
<td>75.198</td>
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<tr>
<td>% liabilities in assets</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net worth (€/farm)</td>
<td>69.484</td>
<td>218.668</td>
<td>156.026</td>
<td>64.323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %)</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Direct payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>1.636</td>
<td>10.766</td>
<td>6.932</td>
<td>3.174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Direct payments in FNVA</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm)</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>1.769</td>
<td>1.269</td>
<td>1.200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Decoupled payments in FNVA</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1.951</td>
<td>1.166</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Environmental payments in FNVA</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFA payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.005</td>
<td>2.324</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>% LFA payments in FNVA</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
Overview LFA UE-25 annexes


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<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
<th>LFA- Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>0,1%</td>
<td>3,2%</td>
<td>2,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
<td>0,8%</td>
<td>0,3%</td>
<td>2,4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>0,3%</td>
<td>0,2%</td>
<td>1,2%</td>
<td>0,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>0,7%</td>
<td>1,6%</td>
<td>3,7%</td>
<td>5,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
<td>0,2%</td>
<td>1,9%</td>
<td>1,5%</td>
<td>2,9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
<td>0,4%</td>
<td>0,5%</td>
<td>4,7%</td>
<td>4,8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
<td>0,5%</td>
<td>0,5%</td>
<td>5,8%</td>
<td>6,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
<td>0,4%</td>
<td>0,5%</td>
<td>4,7%</td>
<td>4,8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,3%</td>
<td>3,2%</td>
<td>23,6%</td>
<td>23,1%</td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Belgium</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>996</td>
<td>996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>5,270</td>
<td>5,286</td>
<td>28,630</td>
<td>28,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic size (ESU)</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total labour (AWU)</td>
<td>1,58</td>
<td>1,58</td>
<td>1,97</td>
<td>1,97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family labour (FWU)</td>
<td>1,55</td>
<td>1,55</td>
<td>1,55</td>
<td>1,55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Family labour in total labour</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilised Agricultural Area (ha)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock units (LU)</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>109</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area)</td>
<td>1,85</td>
<td>1,85</td>
<td>2,67</td>
<td>2,67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farm Net Value Added (€/farm)</td>
<td>60,608</td>
<td>60,561</td>
<td>73,203</td>
<td>73,203</td>
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<td>FNVA/ AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>38,376</td>
<td>38,370</td>
<td>37,144</td>
<td>37,144</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family Farm Income (€/farm)</td>
<td>44,832</td>
<td>44,822</td>
<td>48,173</td>
<td>48,173</td>
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<tr>
<td>FFI/FWU (€/FWU)</td>
<td>28,893</td>
<td>28,904</td>
<td>31,152</td>
<td>31,152</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total assets (€/farm)</td>
<td>440,441</td>
<td>440,196</td>
<td>417,920</td>
<td>417,920</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total liabilities (€/farm)</td>
<td>121,096</td>
<td>120,889</td>
<td>122,296</td>
<td>122,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% liabilities in assets</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net worth (€/farm)</td>
<td>319,346</td>
<td>319,308</td>
<td>295,624</td>
<td>295,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %)</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Direct payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>30,090</td>
<td>30,091</td>
<td>13,691</td>
<td>13,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Direct payments per AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>19,050</td>
<td>19,045</td>
<td>6,950</td>
<td>6,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Direct payments in FNVA</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm)</td>
<td>5,418</td>
<td>5,402</td>
<td>3,824</td>
<td>3,824</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Decoupled payments in FNVA</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Environmental payments in FNVA</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFA payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>2,040</td>
<td>2,034</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>% LFA payments in FNVA</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>1,291</td>
<td>1,288</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
**Source:** EU FADN, average data 2004-2005.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Czech Republic</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non beneficia-</td>
<td>Beneficia-</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficia-</td>
<td>Beneficia-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ries</td>
<td>ries</td>
<td></td>
<td>ficiaries</td>
<td>ficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms re-</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Economic size (ESU) | 51 | 61 | 60 | 57 | 125 | 93 | 117 | 401 | 135 | 102 | 138 | 113 |
| Total labour (AWU) | 5,12 | 7,04 | 6,72 | 4,31 | 11,90 | 8,28 | 8,17 | 34,61 | 9,87 | 7,27 | 13,08 | 9,00 |
| Family labour (FWU) | 1,48 | 1,25 | 1,29 | 1,57 | 1,36 | 1,46 | 1,31 | 0,83 | 1,27 | 1,37 | 1,26 | 1,33 |
| % Family labour in total labour | 29% | 18% | 19% | 17% | 31% | 16% | 16% | 27% | 13% | 19% | 10% | 15% |
| Utilised Agricultural Area (ha) | 207 | 244 | 238 | 145 | 366 | 261 | 195 | 968 | 245 | 185 | 400 | 249 |
| Livestock units (LU) | 66 | 120 | 11 | 47 | 184 | 119 | 120 | 503 | 145 | 103 | 202 | 133 |
| Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area) | 0,52 | 0,59 | 0,59 | 0,86 | 0,80 | 0,81 | 1,30 | 1,01 | 1,17 | 1,12 | 0,79 | 0,88 |
| Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Farm Net Value Added (€/farm) | 48,257 | 69,736 | 66,096 | 42,520 | 108,942 | 77,224 | 82,864 | 323,925 | 98,375 | 73,396 | 122,371 | 87,975 |
| FNVA/ AWU (€/AWU) | 9,423 | 9,902 | 9,840 | 9,867 | 9,151 | 9,329 | 10,140 | 9,672 | 10,358 | 9,659 | 9,659 | 10,039 |
| Family Farm Income (€/farm) | 20,043 | 24,611 | 23,837 | 19,508 | 24,277 | 22,000 | 21,384 | 39,995 | 22,582 | 20,952 | 26,331 | 22,553 |
| FFI/FWU (€/FWU) | 6,249 | 9,556 | 8,915 | 10,005 | 9,715 | 9,864 | 10,416 | 9,672 | 10,358 | 9,659 | 9,659 | 10,039 |
| Total assets (€/farm) | 322,464 | 463,045 | 439,224 | 320,657 | 824,194 | 583,743 | 649,426 | 2,490,844 | 767,916 | 570,973 | 909,151 | 671,638 |
| Total liabilities (€/farm) | 71,992 | 99,042 | 98,840 | 98,867 | 9,151 | 9,329 | 10,140 | 9,672 | 10,358 | 9,659 | 9,659 | 10,039 |
| % liabilities in assets | 22% | 25% | 25% | 17% | 26% | 23% | 22% | 30% | 24% | 21% | 27% | 24% |
| Net worth (€/farm) | 250,471 | 347,004 | 330,647 | 265,754 | 612,769 | 447,061 | 506,200 | 1,751,611 | 586,338 | 448,343 | 664,465 | 512,675 |
| Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %) | 15% | 15% | 15% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 13% |
| Total Direct payments (€/farm) | 23,720 | 59,326 | 53,292 | 18,887 | 72,105 | 46,692 | 28,752 | 172,798 | 38,021 | 26,536 | 80,264 | 42,529 |
| Total Direct payments per AWU (€/AWU) | 4,633 | 8,427 | 7,930 | 4,382 | 6,059 | 5,639 | 3,519 | 4,993 | 3,852 | 3,650 | 6,136 | 4,725 |
| % Direct payments in FNVA | 49% | 85% | 81% | 44% | 66% | 60% | 35% | 53% | 39% | 36% | 66% | 46% |
| Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm) | 11,301 | 15,261 | 14,590 | 8,286 | 23,037 | 15,993 | 12,065 | 62,239 | 15,285 | 11,243 | 25,276 | 15,420 |
| % Decoupled payments in FNVA | 23% | 22% | 22% | 19% | 21% | 21% | 19% | 19% | 16% | 13% | 21% | 18% |
| Environmental payments (€/farm) | 1,785 | 6,274 | 5,513 | 649 | 6,664 | 3,857 | 1,249 | 12,188 | 1,953 | 1,181 | 7,216 | 2,977 |
| % Environmental payments in FNVA | 4% | 9% | 8% | 6% | 5% | 5% | 4% | 6% | 3% | 6% | 3% | 3% |
| LFA payments (€/farm) | 0 | 22,452 | 18,647 | 0 | 15,120 | 7,900 | 0 | 15,172 | 976 | 0 | 17,581 | 5,233 |
| % LFA payments in FNVA | 0% | 32% | 28% | 0% | 14% | 10% | 0% | 5% | 1% | 0% | 14% | 6% |
| LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU) | 0 | 3,188 | 2,776 | 0 | 1,270 | 954 | 0 | 438 | 99 | 0 | 1,344 | 581 |

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
## Key information on LFA beneficairies and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denmark</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non beneficairies</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficairies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.998</td>
<td>1.998</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>36.206</td>
<td>36.206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
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### Economic size (ESU)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Economic size (ESU)</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Family labour in total labour</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area)</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days)</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>110</td>
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### Farm Net Value Added (€/farm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Farm Net Value Added (€/farm)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>43.446</td>
<td>41.112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>32.736</td>
<td>33.771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Farm Income (€/farm)</td>
<td>7.976</td>
<td>8.033</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Net worth (€/farm)</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %)</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Total Direct payments (€/farm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Direct payments (€/farm)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>26.276</td>
<td>24.112</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Direct payments in FNVA</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm)</td>
<td>7.192</td>
<td>8.418</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Decoupled payments in FNVA</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>2.927</td>
<td>2.519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Environmental payments in FNVA</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>LFA payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>3.576</td>
<td>2.721</td>
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<tr>
<td>% LFA payments in FNVA</td>
<td>8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>2.694</td>
<td>2.235</td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Benficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Benficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Benficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Benficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Benficiaries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
# Key information on LFA beneficairies and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>2.206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>13.184</td>
<td>13.184</td>
<td>10.487</td>
<td>75.319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic size (ESU)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total labour (AWU)</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>2.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family labour (FWU)</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Family labour in total labour</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilised Agricultural Area (ha)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock units (LU)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area)</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Farm Net Value Added (€/farm) | 33.668 | 33.668 | 62.467 | 49.117 | 71.751 | 71.751 | 70.995 | 61.147 |
| Family Farm Income (€/farm) | 23.679 | 23.679 | 23.679 | 23.679 | 33.385 | 33.385 | 33.385 | 28.878 |

| Total assets (€/farm) | 551.861 | 551.861 | 700.848 | 607.232 | 618.747 | 741.594 | 741.594 | 681.544 |
| Total liabilities (€/farm) | 65.391 | 65.391 | 145.340 | 97.229 | 130.109 | 130.804 | 130.804 | 115.899 |
| % liabilities in assets | 12% | 12% | 21% | 16% | 17% | 18% | 18% | 15% |
| Net worth (€/farm) | 486.470 | 486.470 | 555.508 | 510.003 | 515.565 | 610.791 | 610.791 | 565.645 |
| Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %) | 6% | 6% | 9% | 8% | 8% | 10% | 10% | 8% |

| % Direct payments in FNVA | 57% | 57% | 35% | 70% | 64% | 37% | 37% | 68% |
| Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/AWU) | 74% | 74% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 24% |
| % Decoupled payments in FNVA | 46% | 46% | 46% | 46% | 46% | 46% | 46% | 46% |
| Environmental payments (€/farm) | 6.345 | 6.345 | 472 | 5.116 | 4.548 | 1.605 | 1.605 | 1.513 | 5.299 | 3.055 |
| % Environmental payments in FNVA | 19% | 19% | 10% | 10% | 9% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| LFA payments (€/farm) | 4.094 | 4.094 | 0 | 3.525 | 3.094 | 3.094 | 0 | 3.094 | 3.094 |
| LFA payments (€/AWU) | 12% | 12% | 7% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greece</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>898</td>
<td>980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>51.132</td>
<td>73.644</td>
<td>124.776</td>
<td>120.745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic size (ESU)</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>10</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total labour (AWU)</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family labour (FWU)</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Family labour in total labour</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock units (LU)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days)</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>5.62</td>
<td>4.42</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>6.03</td>
<td>5.36</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>3.89</td>
<td>2.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total assets (/farm)</td>
<td>52.063</td>
<td>77.132</td>
<td>68.498</td>
<td>58.633</td>
<td>86.196</td>
<td>69.911</td>
<td>81.562</td>
<td>81.562</td>
<td>70.134</td>
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<tr>
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<td>74</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>487</td>
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<td>349</td>
<td>259</td>
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<tr>
<td>% liabilities in assets</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net worth (/farm)</td>
<td>55.942</td>
<td>77.058</td>
<td>68.405</td>
<td>58.451</td>
<td>85.270</td>
<td>69.424</td>
<td>81.214</td>
<td>81.214</td>
<td>69.775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %)</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Direct payments (/farm)</td>
<td>3.949</td>
<td>5.885</td>
<td>5.092</td>
<td>3.920</td>
<td>7.067</td>
<td>5.208</td>
<td>2.893</td>
<td>2.893</td>
<td>3.397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Direct payments per AWU (/AWU)</td>
<td>3.318</td>
<td>4.527</td>
<td>4.074</td>
<td>3.379</td>
<td>4.874</td>
<td>4.069</td>
<td>2.278</td>
<td>2.278</td>
<td>2.784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Direct payments in FNVA</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (/farm)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Decoupled payments in FNVA</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental payments (/farm)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Environmental payments in FNVA</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFA payments (/farm)</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>% LFA payments in FNVA</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFA payments/AWU (/AWU)</td>
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<td>789</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>313</td>
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<td>724</td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Key Information on LFA Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas Class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
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<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>91.575</td>
<td>20.240</td>
<td>111.814</td>
<td>289.081</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Economic size (ESU) | 23 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 |
| Total labour (AWU)  | 1,44 | 1.27 | 1.40 | 1.42 | 1.03 | 1.33 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.39 |
| Family labour (FWU) | 1.15 | 1.22 | 1.16 | 1.09 | 0.88 | 1.05 | 1.09 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 0.95 | 1.08 |
| % Family labour in total labour | 80% | 96% | 83% | 77% | 85% | 79% | 74% | 74% | 76% | 89% | 78% |
| Utilised Agricultural Area (ha) | 29 | 53 | 33 | 30 | 50 | 34 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 25 | 30 |
| Livestock units (LU) | 20 | 43 | 24 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 22 |
| Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area) | 0.84 | 1.06 | 0.91 | 0.73 | 1.00 | 0.80 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.80 | 1.02 | 0.85 |
| Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days) | 60 | 69 | 62 | 205 | 2563 | 731 | 147 | 147 | 147 | 2074 | 433 |


| Total assets (€/farm) | 235.675 | 216.353 | 232.178 | 196.424 | 207.190 | 198.827 | 198.906 | 198.906 | 203.162 | 208.986 | 203.991 |
| % liabilities in assets | 2% | 6% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 4% | 3% |
| Net worth (€/farm) | 231.528 | 203.696 | 226.490 | 190.682 | 200.204 | 192.807 | 195.025 | 195.025 | 198.378 | 200.888 | 198.735 |
| Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %) | 11% | 11% | 11% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 12% | 12% |

| % Direct payments in FNVA | 26% | 54% | 30% | 20% | 40% | 25% | 18% | 18% | 20% | 43% | 23% |
| Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm) | 46 | 54 | 47 | 35 | 57 | 40 | 26 | 26 | 33 | 56 | 36 |
| % Decoupled payments in FNVA | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Environmental payments (€/farm) | 26 | 248 | 66 | 23 | 136 | 48 | 83 | 83 | 47 | 159 | 62 |
| % Environmental payments in FNVA | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% |
| LFA payments (€/farm) | 0 | 1.823 | 330 | 0 | 873 | 195 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.059 | 151 |
| % LFA payments in FNVA | 0% | 8% | 1% | 0% | 3% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 1% |
| LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU) | 0 | 1.440 | 235 | 0 | 850 | 146 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 986 | 109 |

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
Spain

<table>
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<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>3%</td>
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<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
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<td>21%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>47%</td>
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<td>2%</td>
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<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
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<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
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<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
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<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13%</td>
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<td>40%</td>
<td>11%</td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
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<th>Non LFA</th>
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<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
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<td>229</td>
<td>239</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>3,245</td>
<td>3,358</td>
<td>3,326</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic size (ESU)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total labour (AWU)</td>
<td>3,78</td>
<td>2,41</td>
<td>2,46</td>
<td>3,75</td>
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<td>1,51</td>
<td>1,50</td>
<td>1,33</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Family labour in total labour</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>35%</td>
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<td>Utilised Agricultural Area (ha)</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td>Livestock units (LU)</td>
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<td>3,50</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>49</td>
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<td>Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area)</td>
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<td>0,38</td>
<td>0,38</td>
<td>0,57</td>
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<td>Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days)</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>175</td>
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<td>Farm Net Value Added (€/farm)</td>
<td>25,036</td>
<td>20,103</td>
<td>20,268</td>
<td>27,976</td>
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<td>FNVA/ AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>6,627</td>
<td>8,330</td>
<td>8,242</td>
<td>7,465</td>
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<td>Family Farm Income (€/farm)</td>
<td>13,235</td>
<td>16,773</td>
<td>16,654</td>
<td>18,829</td>
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<td>FFI/FWU (€/FWU)</td>
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<td>9,640</td>
<td>9,498</td>
<td>7,563</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total assets (€/farm)</td>
<td>142,557</td>
<td>113,805</td>
<td>114,767</td>
<td>171,844</td>
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<td>Total liabilities (€/farm)</td>
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<td>23,617</td>
<td>23,536</td>
<td>45,817</td>
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<td>Net worth (€/farm)</td>
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<td>90,188</td>
<td>91,232</td>
<td>126,027</td>
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<td>Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %)</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>16%</td>
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<td>Total Direct payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>2,797</td>
<td>13,417</td>
<td>13,061</td>
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<td>Total Direct payments per AWU (€/AWU)</td>
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<td>5,309</td>
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<td>64%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm)</td>
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<td>3,092</td>
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<td>% Decoupled payments in FNVA</td>
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<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental payments (€/farm)</td>
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<td>3,861</td>
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<td>% Environmental payments in FNVA</td>
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<td>13%</td>
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<td>LFA payments (€/farm)</td>
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<td>2,436</td>
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<td>% LFA payments in FNVA</td>
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<tr>
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</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Overview LFA UE-25 annexes

**Source:** EU FADN, average data 2004-2005.

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<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
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<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>33%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>29%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
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<td>48%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
## Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non beneficia-ries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficia-ries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>876</td>
<td>1.006</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>5.933</td>
<td>45.726</td>
<td>51.659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Economic size (ESU)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total labour (AWU)</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>1.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Family labour (FWU)</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% Family labour in total labour</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Utilised Agricultural Area (ha)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Livestock units (LU)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Farm Net Value Added (€/farm)</td>
<td>49,249</td>
<td>26,781</td>
<td>29,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FNVA/AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>20,298</td>
<td>16,954</td>
<td>17,509</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Family Farm Income (€/farm)</td>
<td>21,857</td>
<td>19,627</td>
<td>19,883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FFI/FWU (€/FWU)</td>
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<td>13,426</td>
<td>13,613</td>
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<td>Total assets (€/farm)</td>
<td>233,934</td>
<td>272,690</td>
<td>283,665</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total liabilities (€/farm)</td>
<td>102,989</td>
<td>81,193</td>
<td>83,696</td>
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<td>% liabilities in assets</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Net worth (€/farm)</td>
<td>130,945</td>
<td>191,497</td>
<td>184,544</td>
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<td>Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %)</td>
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<td>10%</td>
<td>11%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Total Direct payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>6,421</td>
<td>28,012</td>
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<td>% Direct payments in FNVA</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>105%</td>
<td>87%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% Decoupled payments in FNVA</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>3,735</td>
<td>3,369</td>
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<td></td>
<td>% Environmental payments in FNVA</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7,851</td>
<td>6,949</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% LFA payments in FNVA</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>24%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,970</td>
<td>4,144</td>
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</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### General type of farming

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non bene-</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non bene-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>1.247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>31.868</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>32.140</td>
<td>49.575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms</td>
<td>39.0%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>39.3%</td>
<td>60.7%</td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>General type of farming</th>
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<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>0,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>0,3%</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ireland</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>87.311</td>
<td>87.311</td>
<td>26.430</td>
<td>26.430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Economic size (ESU)             | 18            | 18                      | 31      | 31    | 18              | 21    |
| Total labour (AWU)              | 1.11          | 1.11                    | 1.21    | 1.21  | 1.11            | 1.13  |
| Family labour (FWU)             | 1.07          | 1.07                    | 1.03    | 1.03  | 1.07            | 1.06  |
| % Family labour in total labour | 96%           | 96%                     | 85%     | 85%   | 96%             | 94%   |
| Utilised Agricultural Area (ha) | 47            | 47                      | 59      | 59    | 47              | 50    |
| Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area) | 1.18       | 1.18                    | 1.71    | 1.71  | 1.18            | 1.29  |
| Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days) | 204          | 204                     | 34      | 34    | 204             | 165   |
| Farm Net Value Added (€/farm)   | 18.705        | 18.705                  | 29.891  | 29.891 | 18.705          | 21.304 |
| Family Farm Income (€/farm)     | 15.506        | 15.506                  | 22.095  | 22.095 | 15.506          | 17.037 |
| Total assets (€/farm)           | 523.601       | 523.601                 | 909.982 | 909.982 | 523.601         | 613.383 |
| % liabilities in assets         | 2%            | 2%                      | 2%      | 2%    | 2%              | 2%    |
| Net worth (€/farm)              | 510.689       | 510.689                 | 889.765 | 889.765 | 510.689         | 598.774 |
| Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %) | 4%           | 4%                      | 3%      | 3%    | 4%              | 3%    |

Total Direct payments (€/farm)    | 15.976        | 15.976                  | 15.004  | 15.004 | 15.976          | 15.751 |
Total Direct payments per AWU (€/AWU) | 14.393    | 14.393                  | 12.400  | 12.400 | 14.393          | 13.939 |
% Direct payments in FNVA         | 85%           | 85%                     | 50%     | 50%   | 85%             | 74%   |
Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm) | 5.147     | 5.147                   | 7.209   | 7.209  | 5.147           | 5.626 |
% Decoupled payments in FNVA     | 28%           | 28%                     | 24%     | 24%   | 28%             | 26%   |
Environmental payments (€/farm)   | 2.627         | 2.627                   | 1.526   | 1.526  | 2.627           | 2.525 |
% Environmental payments in FNVA | 15%           | 15%                     | 5%      | 5%    | 15%             | 12%   |
LFA payments (€/farm)             | 2.738         | 2.738                   | 0       | 0     | 2.738           | 2.102 |
% LFA payments in FNVA           | 15%           | 15%                     | 0%      | 0%    | 15%             | 10%   |
LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU)         | 2.467         | 2.467                   | 0       | 0     | 2.467           | 1.856 |

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Overview LFA UE-25 annexes

**Source:** EU FADN, average data 2004-2005.

#### % of holdings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ireland</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General type of farming</td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non benefic peacees</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non benefic peacees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>3.008</td>
<td>1.063</td>
<td>4.071</td>
<td>2.193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>153.274</td>
<td>32.289</td>
<td>185.562</td>
<td>111.442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic size (ESU)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total labour (AWU)</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family labour (FWU)</td>
<td>1.02</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Family labour in total labour</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilised Agricultural Area (ha)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock units (LU)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area)</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>1.52</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets (€/farm)</td>
<td>230.107</td>
<td>252.637</td>
<td>234.027</td>
<td>252.676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% liabilities in assets</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net worth (£/farm)</td>
<td>227.815</td>
<td>247.939</td>
<td>231.316</td>
<td>250.444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %)</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Direct payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>4.874</td>
<td>7.918</td>
<td>5.404</td>
<td>4.322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Direct payments in FNVA</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm)</td>
<td>1.857</td>
<td>1.519</td>
<td>1.798</td>
<td>1.677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Decoupled payments in FNVA</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>1.303</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Environmental payments in FNVA</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFA payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2.431</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% LFA payments in FNVA</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.687</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
**Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.**

### General type of farming

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>% of holdings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>Non benef.</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benef.</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
<td>Non benef.</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benef.</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>Non benef.</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benef.</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>Non benef.</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benef.</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
<td>Non benef.</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benef.</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
<td>Non benef.</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benef.</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
<td>Non benef.</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benef.</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
<td>Non benef.</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benef.</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non benef.</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Benef.</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source: EU FADN, average data 2004-2005.**
### Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lithuania</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Economic size (ESU) | 5 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 7 |
| Total labour (AWU) | 1.73 | 1.74 | 2.22 | 2.22 | 2.21 | 1.73 | 1.93 |
| Family labour (FWU) | 1.62 | 1.62 | 1.49 | 1.49 | 1.50 | 1.62 | 1.57 |
| % Family labour in total labour | 94% | 93% | 67% | 67% | 68% | 94% | 81% |
| Utilised Agricultural Area (ha) | 33 | 33 | 54 | 54 | 53 | 33 | 41 |
| Livestock units (LU) | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area) | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.45 | 0.51 |
| Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| FNVA/ AWU (€/AWU) | 5.254 | 5.268 | 6.069 | 6.069 | 6.037 | 5.254 | 5.635 |

| Total assets (€/farm) | 42.634 | 42.388 | 81.677 | 81.677 | 80.338 | 42.634 | 58.035 |
| % liabilities in assets | 8% | 8% | 13% | 13% | 13% | 8% | 11% |
| Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %) | 21% | 22% | 16% | 16% | 17% | 21% | 19% |

| Total Direct payments (€/farm) | 5.235 | 5.173 | 5.082 | 5.082 | 4.993 | 5.235 | 5.137 |
| Total Direct payments per AWU (€/AWU) | 3.026 | 2.973 | 2.289 | 2.259 | 3.026 | 3.026 | 2.662 |
| % Direct payments in FNVA | 57% | 56% | 38% | 38% | 37% | 57% | 47% |
| Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm) | 1.188 | 1.181 | 1.960 | 1.960 | 1.931 | 1.188 | 1.491 |
| % Decoupled payments in FNVA | 13% | 13% | 15% | 15% | 14% | 13% | 14% |
| Environmental payments (€/farm) | 1.960 | 1.927 | 0 | 0 | 1.960 | 1.159 |
| % Environmental payments in FNVA | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| LFA payments (€/farm) | 1.960 | 1.927 | 0 | 0 | 1.960 | 1.159 |
| % LFA payments in FNVA | 22% | 21% | 0% | 0% | 22% | 11% |
| LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU) | 1.130 | 1.108 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.130 | 601 |

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


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<tr>
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<th>Luxembourg</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>LFA-Other than mountain</td>
<td>Non LFA</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non bene-ficiaries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
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<td>1,520</td>
<td>1,730</td>
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<td>% of farms represented</td>
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<td>12%</td>
<td>88%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>63</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>63</td>
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<td>1,60</td>
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<td>2,05</td>
<td>2,04</td>
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<td>1,43</td>
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<td>1,29</td>
<td>1,31</td>
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<td>% Family labour in total labour</td>
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<td>89%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>89%</td>
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<td>81</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>1,47</td>
<td>0,61</td>
<td>1,48</td>
<td>1,47</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farm Net Value Added (€/farm)</td>
<td>51,477</td>
<td>51,072</td>
<td>65,865</td>
<td>65,865</td>
<td>60,624</td>
<td>51,477</td>
<td>52,586</td>
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<td>FNVA/ AWU (€/AWU)</td>
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<td>31,848</td>
<td>32,095</td>
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<td>29,737</td>
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<td>31,879</td>
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<td>Family Farm Income (€/farm)</td>
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<td>36,263</td>
<td>51,158</td>
<td>51,158</td>
<td>45,807</td>
<td>36,681</td>
<td>37,787</td>
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<td>FFI/FWU (€/FWU)</td>
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<td>25,298</td>
<td>39,641</td>
<td>39,641</td>
<td>35,037</td>
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<td>26,634</td>
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<td>Total assets (€/farm)</td>
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<td>918,826</td>
<td>610,745</td>
<td>610,745</td>
<td>617,859</td>
<td>924,468</td>
<td>887,292</td>
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<td>Total liabilities (€/farm)</td>
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<td>158,807</td>
<td>74,760</td>
<td>74,760</td>
<td>79,780</td>
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<td>17%</td>
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<td>13%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net worth (€/farm)</td>
<td>764,547</td>
<td>760,020</td>
<td>535,984</td>
<td>535,984</td>
<td>538,079</td>
<td>764,547</td>
<td>737,088</td>
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<td>Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %)</td>
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<td>6%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Direct payments (€/farm)</td>
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<td>5,481</td>
<td>5,920</td>
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<td>Total Direct payments per AWU (€/AWU)</td>
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<td>2,674</td>
<td>2,902</td>
<td>25,823</td>
<td>24,339</td>
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<td>10%</td>
<td>80%</td>
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<td>Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm)</td>
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<td>396</td>
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<td>9,667</td>
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<td>1%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>18%</td>
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<td>Environmental payments (€/farm)</td>
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<td>2,775</td>
<td>2,940</td>
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<td>7,904</td>
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<td>16%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
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<td>LFA payments (€/farm)</td>
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<td>10,247</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
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<td>LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU)</td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Luxembourg

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<th>General type of farming</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>88%</td>
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</table>

### Source
- EU FADN, DG AGRI.
Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non beneficiaires</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficiaires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
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<td>522</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>320</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>29%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic size (ESU)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total labour (AWU)</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>2.39</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>3.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family labour (FWU)</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Family labour in total labour</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilised Agricultural Area (ha)</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livestock units (LU)</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area)</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days)</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farm Net Value Added (€/farm)</td>
<td>10.428</td>
<td>10.253</td>
<td>17.266</td>
<td>17.266</td>
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<td>FNVA/ AWU (€/AWU)</td>
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<td>FFI/FWU (€/FWU)</td>
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<td>Net worth (€/farm)</td>
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<td>Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %)</td>
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<td>18%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Direct payments per AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>3.617</td>
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<td>2.222</td>
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<td>% Direct payments in FNVA</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>42%</td>
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<td>Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm)</td>
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<td>1.400</td>
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<td>% Decoupled payments in FNVA</td>
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<td>Environmental payments (€/farm)</td>
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<td>800</td>
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<td>606</td>
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<td>% Environmental payments in FNVA</td>
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<td>4%</td>
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<td>LFA payments (€/farm)</td>
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<td>% LFA payments in FNVA</td>
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<td>LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU)</td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Latvia

#### General type of farming

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<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
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<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>22%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
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<td>18%</td>
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<td>9%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
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<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<td>3%</td>
<td>13%</td>
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<td>6%</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<td>67%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).

Source: EU FADN, data 2005.

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<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficia</td>
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<td>311</td>
<td>109</td>
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<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>1,355</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic size (ESU)</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total labour (AWU)</td>
<td>2,31</td>
<td>1,49</td>
<td>1,72</td>
<td>2,31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family labour (FWU)</td>
<td>1,32</td>
<td>1,39</td>
<td>1,37</td>
<td>1,32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Family labour in total labour</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilised Agricultural Area (ha)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock units (LU)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area)</td>
<td>37,67</td>
<td>9,59</td>
<td>47,26</td>
<td>37,67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Net Value Added (€/farm)</td>
<td>32,964</td>
<td>15,003</td>
<td>20,168</td>
<td>32,964</td>
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<tr>
<td>FNVA/AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>14,296</td>
<td>10,070</td>
<td>24,366</td>
<td>14,296</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family Farm Income (€/farm)</td>
<td>23,020</td>
<td>13,537</td>
<td>16,264</td>
<td>23,020</td>
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<td>FFI/FWU (€/FWU)</td>
<td>14,645</td>
<td>9,585</td>
<td>10,986</td>
<td>14,645</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total assets (€/farm)</td>
<td>402,169</td>
<td>185,731</td>
<td>247,971</td>
<td>402,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities (€/farm)</td>
<td>24,698</td>
<td>4,461</td>
<td>10,281</td>
<td>24,698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% liabilities in assets</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net worth (€/farm)</td>
<td>377,471</td>
<td>181,270</td>
<td>236,990</td>
<td>377,471</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %)</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Direct payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>14,637</td>
<td>5,923</td>
<td>8,429</td>
<td>14,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Direct payments per AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>6,336</td>
<td>3,975</td>
<td>4,910</td>
<td>6,336</td>
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<td>% Direct payments in FNVA</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>44%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Decoupled payments in FNVA</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Environmental payments in FNVA</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LFA payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>647</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>% LFA payments in FNVA</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>609</td>
<td>375</td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Austria</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non benef-</td>
<td>Benefi-</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non benef-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>1.702</td>
<td>34.890</td>
<td>36.591</td>
<td>1.688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Economic size (ESU) | 28 | 23 | 23 | 38 | 34 | 38 | 38 | 37 | 26 | 30 |
| Total labour (AWU) | 1.71 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.70 | 1.66 | 1.66 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.68 | 1.63 |
| Family labour (FWU) | 1.43 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.49 | 1.47 | 1.47 | 1.38 | 1.38 | 1.57 | 1.51 |
| % Family labour in total labour | 84% | 95% | 95% | 88% | 89% | 89% | 91% | 91% | 93% | 93% |
| Utilised Agricultural Area (ha) | 20 | 34 | 33 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 36 | 36 | 32 | 33 |
| Livestock units (LU) | 30 | 28 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 28 | 27 |
| Stocking density (LU/h of forage area) | 1.76 | 0.75 | 0.76 | 1.68 | 1.38 | 1.40 | 1.54 | 1.54 | 0.83 | 0.89 |
| Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days) | 0 | 115 | 110 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 85 | 55 |
| Farm Net Value Added (€/farm) | 37.141 | 30.199 | 30.522 | 42.075 | 29.421 | 30.898 | 36.558 | 36.558 | 36.941 | 29.991 |
| Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %) | 10% | 8% | 8% | 11% | 9% | 9% | 10% | 10% | 8% | 9% |
| % Direct payments in FNVA | 33% | 67% | 65% | 35% | 62% | 58% | 60% | 60% | 57% | 68% |
| Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm) | 3.093 | 1.965 | 2.017 | 3.408 | 3.371 | 3.375 | 5.198 | 5.198 | 4.953 | 2.341 |
| % Decoupled payments in FNVA | 8% | 7% | 7% | 8% | 17% | 17% | 14% | 14% | 13% | 8% |
| % Environmental payments in FNVA | 12% | 26% | 25% | 15% | 24% | 23% | 27% | 27% | 25% | 25% |
| LFA payments (€/farm) | 0 | 4.820 | 4.596 | 0 | 1.920 | 1.696 | 0 | 0 | 4.043 | 2.584 |
| % LFA payments in FNVA | 0% | 76% | 15% | 0% | 7% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 13% |
| LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU) | 0 | 2.855 | 2.721 | 0 | 1.157 | 1.019 | 0 | 0 | 2.406 | 1.588 |

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
<th>Austria</th>
<th>% of holdings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA- Mountain</td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>Non benefi ciaries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poland</th>
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<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non beneficaries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>20,490</td>
<td>6,214</td>
<td>26,704</td>
<td>193,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Economic size (ESU) | 6 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 10 |
| Total labour (AWU) | 1,84 | 1,58 | 1,78 | 1,75 | 1,69 | 1,72 | 1,87 | 1,87 | 1,68 | 1,80 |
| Family labour (FWU) | 1,42 | 1,51 | 1,44 | 1,56 | 1,57 | 1,56 | 1,56 | 1,56 | 1,56 | 1,56 |
| % Family labour in total labour | 77% | 96% | 81% | 89% | 93% | 91% | 83% | 85% | 93% | 87% |
| Utilised Agricultural Area (ha) | 10 | 11 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 |
| Livestock units (LU) | 10 | 79 | 10 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area) | 1,23 | 1,00 | 1,15 | 1,62 | 1,35 | 1,48 | 1,94 | 1,94 | 1,76 | 1,35 |
| Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days) | 0 | 46 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| Farm Net Value Added (€/farm) | 8,116 | 5,069 | 7,407 | 7,197 | 8,057 | 7,956 | 8,779 | 8,779 | 8,231 | 7,950 |
| FNVA/AWU (€/AWU) | 4,400 | 3,218 | 4,157 | 4,109 | 4,770 | 4,410 | 4,689 | 4,689 | 4,495 | 4,718 |
| Family Farm Income (€/farm) | 6,398 | 4,073 | 5,857 | 6,186 | 7,132 | 6,625 | 7,132 | 7,132 | 6,792 | 7,023 |
| FFI/FWU (€/FWU) | 4,153 | 2,703 | 3,801 | 3,915 | 4,559 | 4,214 | 4,530 | 4,530 | 4,313 | 4,495 |
| Total assets (€/farm) | 57,534 | 55,666 | 57,100 | 65,265 | 65,758 | 65,494 | 79,791 | 79,791 | 74,192 | 65,397 |
| Total liabilities (€/farm) | 4,206 | 4,539 | 4,283 | 6,686 | 5,608 | 6,283 | 8,582 | 8,582 | 7,860 | 5,707 |
| % liabilities in assets | 7% | 8% | 8% | 11% | 9% | 10% | 11% | 11% | 9% | 10% |
| Net worth (€/farm) | 53,328 | 51,128 | 52,816 | 58,397 | 60,150 | 59,210 | 71,209 | 71,209 | 66,332 | 59,827 |
| Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %) | 14% | 9% | 13% | 11% | 12% | 12% | 11% | 11% | 12% | 11% |
| Total Direct payments (€/farm) | 1,216 | 2,617 | 1,542 | 2,061 | 4,068 | 2,992 | 2,477 | 2,477 | 2,295 | 4,016 |
| Total Direct payments per AWU (€/AWU) | 661 | 1,656 | 866 | 1,178 | 2,407 | 1,740 | 1,325 | 1,325 | 1,254 | 2,390 |
| % Direct payments in FNVA | 15% | 52% | 21% | 29% | 50% | 39% | 28% | 28% | 28% | 51% |
| Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm) | 481 | 605 | 510 | 797 | 972 | 878 | 844 | 844 | 815 | 959 |
| % Decoupled payments in FNVA | 6% | 12% | 7% | 11% | 12% | 12% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 12% |
| Environmental payments (€/farm) | 6 | 70 | 21 | 2 | 35 | 17 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 36 |
| % Environmental payments in FNVA | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| LFA payments (€/farm) | 0 | 584 | 136 | 0 | 750 | 348 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 744 |
| % LFA payments in FNVA | 0% | 12% | 2% | 0% | 9% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% |
| LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU) | 0 | 371 | 76 | 0 | 444 | 202 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 441 |

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
Overview LFA UE-25 annexes PL September 2008


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)
Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portugal</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>14,783</td>
<td>38,962</td>
<td>53,742</td>
<td>17,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic size (ESU)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total labour (AWU)</td>
<td>1,46</td>
<td>1,46</td>
<td>1,46</td>
<td>1,71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family labour (FWU)</td>
<td>1,13</td>
<td>1,26</td>
<td>1,22</td>
<td>1,16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Family labour in total labour</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilised Agricultural Area (ha)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livestock units (LU)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area)</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farm Net Value Added (€/farm)</td>
<td>8,385</td>
<td>7,249</td>
<td>7,562</td>
<td>12,703</td>
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<td>Total assets (€/farm)</td>
<td>76,524</td>
<td>55,522</td>
<td>61,320</td>
<td>115,572</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total liabilities (€/farm)</td>
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<td>555</td>
<td>681</td>
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<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net worth (€/farm)</td>
<td>75,511</td>
<td>54,997</td>
<td>60,639</td>
<td>111,324</td>
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<td>Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %)</td>
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<td>13%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>11%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Direct payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>2,534</td>
<td>3,981</td>
<td>3,583</td>
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<td>Total Direct payments per AWU (€/AWU)</td>
<td>1,736</td>
<td>2,727</td>
<td>2,454</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Direct payments in FNVA</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>68%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm)</td>
<td>442</td>
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<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>325</td>
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<td>703</td>
<td>719</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Environmental payments in FNVA</td>
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<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<td>LFA payments (€/farm)</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
Overview LFA UE-25 annexes


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<th>Total</th>
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<td>LFA- Mountain</td>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain</td>
<td>Non LFA</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>Non benefic ciaries</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>Non benefic ciaries</td>
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<td>13%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>Non benefic ciaries</td>
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<td>5%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>Non benefic ciaries</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
<td>Non benefic ciaries</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
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<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
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<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non benefic ciaries</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>18%</td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Finland</th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample farms</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>23.418</td>
<td>24.325</td>
<td>983</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic size (ESU)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>89</td>
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<td>Total labour (AWU)</td>
<td>3,42</td>
<td>1,54</td>
<td>1,61</td>
<td>4,61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family labour (FWU)</td>
<td>1,80</td>
<td>1,38</td>
<td>1,39</td>
<td>2,03</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Family labour in total labour</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>44%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utilised Agricultural Area (ha)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livestock units (LU)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Net Value Added (€/farm)</td>
<td>69.727</td>
<td>30.091</td>
<td>31.570</td>
<td>75.312</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total assets (€/farm)</td>
<td>244.539</td>
<td>283.295</td>
<td>281.848</td>
<td>248.524</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total liabilities (€/farm)</td>
<td>120.206</td>
<td>80.259</td>
<td>81.750</td>
<td>143.688</td>
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<td>% liabilities in assets</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>56%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Net worth (€/farm)</td>
<td>124.333</td>
<td>203.035</td>
<td>200.099</td>
<td>104.656</td>
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<tr>
<td>Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %)</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Direct payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>30.259</td>
<td>45.665</td>
<td>45.090</td>
<td>37.008</td>
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<td>% Direct payments in FNVA</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>152%</td>
<td>143%</td>
<td>49%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>67</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Decoupled payments in FNVA</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>7.163</td>
<td>6.898</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Environmental payments in FNVA</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
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<td>LFA payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11.056</td>
<td>10.643</td>
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<td>% LFA payments in FNVA</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>37%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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<td>LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU)</td>
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<td>7.175</td>
<td>6.606</td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
<th>% of holdings</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LFA- Mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2%</td>
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</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).

**Source:** EU FADN, average data 2004-2005.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Non beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sample farms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farms represented</td>
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<td>112</td>
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<td>41%</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic size (ESU)</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total labour (AUW)</td>
<td>1,61</td>
<td>1,66</td>
<td>1,31</td>
<td>1,76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family labour (FWU)</td>
<td>1,36</td>
<td>1,37</td>
<td>1,14</td>
<td>1,39</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Family labour in total labour</td>
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<td>83%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>82%</td>
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<td>Utilised Agricultural Area (ha)</td>
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<td>93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livestock units (LU)</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area)</td>
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<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days)</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Net Value Added (€/farm)</td>
<td>28,007</td>
<td>26,721</td>
<td>21,014</td>
<td>38,832</td>
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<td>16,155</td>
<td>16,102</td>
<td>16,101</td>
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<td>Total liabilities (€/farm)</td>
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<td>195,375</td>
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<td>Net worth (€/farm)</td>
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<td>265,675</td>
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<td>Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets,)</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Direct payments (€/farm)</td>
<td>45,799</td>
<td>45,264</td>
<td>25,533</td>
<td>39,085</td>
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<td>Total Direct payments per AWU (€/AWU)</td>
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<td>27,433</td>
<td>19,491</td>
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<tr>
<td>% Direct payments in FNVA</td>
<td>164%</td>
<td>169%</td>
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<td>107%</td>
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<td>Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm)</td>
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<td>5,589</td>
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<td>% Decoupled payments in FNVA</td>
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<td>% Environmental payments in FNVA</td>
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<td>LFA payments (€/farm)</td>
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**Source:** EU FADN, DG AGRI.
Overview LFA UE-25 annexes SE September 2008


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<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Non beneficiaries</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>49%</td>
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<tr>
<td>LFA-Other than mountain</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Specialist field crops</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Specialist permanent crops</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Specialist grazing livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>8%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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</table>

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
### Key information on LFA beneficairies and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


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<th>LFA-Mountain</th>
<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
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| Economic size (ESU) | 127 | 127 | 132 | 132 | 117 | 117 | 131 | 125 |
| Total labour (AWU) | 26,38 | 26,38 | 19,27 | 19,27 | 14,38 | 14,38 | 21,82 | 18,99 |
| Family labour (FWU) | 0,99 | 0,99 | 1,28 | 1,28 | 1,41 | 1,41 | 1,18 | 1,27 |
| % Family labour in total labour | 4% | 4% | 7% | 7% | 10% | 10% | 10% | 5% |
| Utilised Agricultural Area (ha) | 770 | 770 | 607 | 607 | 341 | 341 | 665 | 542 |
| Livestock units (LU) | 285 | 285 | 197 | 197 | 114 | 114 | 229 | 185 |
| Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area) | 0,44 | 0,44 | 0,54 | 0,54 | 1,23 | 1,23 | 0,48 | 0,54 |
| Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days) | 466 | 466 | 102 | 102 | 142 | 142 | 142 | 198 |

| Farm Net Value Added (€/farm) | 86,617 | 86,617 | 87,501 | 87,501 | 77,891 | 77,891 | 87,184 | 83,651 |
| FNVA/ AWU (€/AWU) | 3,284 | 3,284 | 4,542 | 4,542 | 5,417 | 5,417 | 5,417 | 4,405 |
| Family Farm Income (€/farm) | -30,238 | -30,238 | -9,473 | -9,473 | 3,344 | 3,344 | -16,924 | -9,218 |
| FFI/FWU (€/FWU) | 6,009 | 6,009 | 5,954 | 5,954 | 8,405 | 8,405 | 5,971 | 7,000 |

| Total assets (€/farm) | 2,160,388 | 2,160,388 | 1,455,670 | 1,455,670 | 1,002,564 | 1,002,564 | 1,708,556 | 1,440,142 |
| Total liabilities (€/farm) | 51,271 | 51,271 | 63,078 | 63,078 | 41,868 | 41,868 | 58,841 | 52,388 |
| % liabilities in assets | 2% | 2% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 3% | 4% |
| Net worth (€/farm) | 2,109,117 | 2,109,117 | 1,392,593 | 1,392,593 | 960,696 | 960,696 | 1,649,715 | 1,387,755 |
| Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %) | 4% | 4% | 6% | 6% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 5% | 6% |

| Total Direct payments (€/farm) | 124,611 | 124,611 | 79,999 | 79,999 | 33,042 | 33,042 | 96,008 | 72,068 |
| Total Direct payments per AWU (€/AWU) | 4,724 | 4,724 | 4,151 | 4,151 | 2,298 | 2,298 | 4,400 | 3,795 |
| % Direct payments in FNVA | 144% | 144% | 91% | 91% | 42% | 42% | 110% | 86% |
| Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm) | 36,744 | 36,744 | 29,423 | 29,423 | 16,474 | 16,474 | 32,050 | 26,128 |
| % Decoupled payments in FNVA | 42% | 42% | 34% | 34% | 21% | 21% | 37% | 37% |
| Environmental payments (€/farm) | 11,517 | 11,517 | 4,309 | 4,309 | 242 | 242 | 6,896 | 4,366 |
| % Environmental payments in FNVA | 13% | 13% | 5% | 5% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 5% |
| LFA payments (€/farm) | 61,181 | 61,181 | 25,020 | 25,020 | 0 | 0 | 37,968 | 23,550 |
| % LFA payments in FNVA | 71% | 71% | 29% | 29% | 0% | 0% | 44% | 28% |
| LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU) | 2,320 | 2,320 | 1,299 | 1,299 | 0 | 0 | 1,742 | 1,240 |

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.

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<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
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<th>Beneficiaries</th>
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<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
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<td>38%</td>
<td>62%</td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

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<tr>
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<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
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<th>Total</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Total</td>
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| Economic size (ESU) | 7 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| Total labour (AWU) | 1.77 | 1.88 | 1.87 | 1.84 | 1.96 | 1.95 | 1.92 | 3.17 | 2.06 | 1.88 | 1.93 | 1.92 |
| Family labour (FWU) | 1.72 | 1.84 | 1.83 | 1.81 | 1.93 | 1.92 | 1.72 | 2.05 | 1.76 | 1.73 | 1.86 | 1.83 |
| % Family labour in total labour | 97% | 98% | 98% | 98% | 98% | 98% | 90% | 65% | 85% | 92% | 96% | 95% |
| Utilised Agricultural Area (ha) | 13 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Livestock units (LU) | 9 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 30 | 15 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area) | 0.71 | 0.88 | 0.87 | 1.33 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.85 | 1.80 | 1.84 | 1.35 | 0.96 | 1.02 |
| Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days) | 22 | 27 | 27 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 22 | 5 | 7 | 22 | 19 |

| FNVA/AWU (€/AWU) | 1.987 | 3.284 | 3.188 | 1.694 | 2.170 | 2.107 | 3.221 | 4.091 | 3.894 | 2.005 | 3.105 | 3.038 |

| Total assets (€/farm) | 218.044 | 191.959 | 193.987 | 148.860 | 157.767 | 156.512 | 194.744 | 279.443 | 204.138 | 195.233 | 187.757 | 189.466 |
| % liabilities in assets | 2% | 2% | 2% | 7% | 4% | 4% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 2% |
| Net worth (€/farm) | 218.528 | 194.605 | 193.502 | 138.763 | 151.844 | 150.001 | 150.225 | 269.797 | 199.051 | 190.167 | 183.791 | 185.248 |
| Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %) | 2% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 5% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% |

| Total Direct payments (€/farm) | 2.776 | 5.901 | 5.658 | 2.213 | 5.973 | 5.443 | 5.039 | 8.314 | 5.403 | 4.240 | 5.975 | 5.578 |
| Total Direct payments per AWU (€/AWU) | 1.568 | 3.139 | 3.026 | 1.203 | 3.047 | 2.791 | 2.624 | 2.623 | 2.623 | 2.255 | 3.096 | 2.905 |
| % Direct payments in FNVA | 79% | 96% | 95% | 71% | 140% | 133% | 81% | 64% | 78% | 80% | 100% | 96% |
| Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| % Decoupled payments in FNVA | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Environmental payments (€/farm) | 672 | 1.851 | 1.760 | 612 | 1.730 | 1.573 | 1.806 | 1.872 | 1.813 | 1.428 | 1.829 | 1.738 |
| % Environmental payments in FNVA | 19% | 30% | 30% | 20% | 41% | 38% | 29% | 14% | 26% | 27% | 31% | 30% |
| LFA payments (€/farm) | 0 | 1.748 | 1.612 | 0 | 978 | 840 | 0 | 473 | 53 | 0 | 1.573 | 1.213 |
| % LFA payments in FNVA | 0% | 28% | 27% | 0% | 23% | 20% | 0% | 4% | 1% | 0% | 26% | 27% |
| LFA payments/AWU (€/AWU) | 0 | 931 | 862 | 0 | 498 | 431 | 0 | 150 | 26 | 0 | 817 | 634 |

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.
## Overview LFA UE-25 annexes

<table>
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<tr>
<th>General type of farming</th>
<th>Non beneficiaires</th>
<th>Beneficiaires</th>
<th>Non beneficiaires</th>
<th>Beneficiaires</th>
<th>Non beneficiaires</th>
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<th>Non beneficiaires</th>
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<td>1) Specialist field crops</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
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<td>4%</td>
<td>35%</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>6) Mixed cropping</td>
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<tr>
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<td>23%</td>
<td>77%</td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.

### % of holdings

- **(1) Specialist field crops**
- **(2) Specialist horticulture**
- **(3) Specialist permanent crops**
- **(4) Specialist grazing livestock**
- **(5) Specialist granivore**
- **(6) Mixed cropping**
- **(7) Mixed livestock**
- **(8) Mixed crops-livestock**
### Key information on LFA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries by Less Favoured Areas class (average 2004-2005)

Empty cells: not relevant or not displayed (confidentiality rule).


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<th>LFA-Other than mountain</th>
<th>Non LFA</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>Non benefi-</td>
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<td>% of farms represented</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>63%</td>
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| Economic size (ESU) | 91            | 50           | 58    | 140         | 131          | 140   | 135         | 54          | 111   |
| Total labour (AWU)  | 1,96          | 1,64         | 1,69  | 2,65        | 2,91         | 2,65   | 2,58        | 1,70         | 2,31   |
| Family labour (FWU) | 1,55          | 1,36         | 1,40  | 1,26        | 1,53         | 1,26   | 1,28        | 1,37         | 1,31   |
| % Family labour in total labour | 79%          | 63%          | 63%   | 48%         | 53%          | 48%   | 50%         | 81%          | 57%   |
| Utilised Agricultural Area (ha) | 72            | 214          | 188  | 134        | 191          | 136   | 128        | 213          | 154   |
| Livestock units (LU) | 144          | 153          | 151  | 108        | 232          | 111   | 111        | 157          | 125   |
| Stocking density (LU/ha of forage area) | 1,94          | 0.72         | 0.80  | 1.57       | 1.64         | 1.57   | 1.62       | 0.75         | 1.05   |
| Grazing on mountain or other pasture not in UAA (days) | 929          | 3926         | 3375  | 1223       | 3716         | 1282   | 1195       | 3915         | 2026   |
| Farm Net Value Added (€/farm) | 63,408       | 43,184       | 46,897 | 87,598     | 96,338       | 87,807 | 85,327     | 45,874       | 73,277 |
| FNVA/ AWU (€/AWU)  | 32,418        | 26,405       | 27,679 | 33,091     | 33,144       | 33,092 | 33,043     | 26,988       | 31,684 |
| Family Farm Income (€/farm) | 41,707       | 28,668       | 31,062 | 32,985     | 45,760       | 33,291 | 33,804     | 29,533       | 32,499 |
| FFI/FWU (€/FWU)  | 26,981        | 21,026       | 22,236 | 26,277     | 29,855       | 26,381 | 26,357     | 21,255       | 24,811 |

| Total assets (€/farm) | 846,697      | 771,395      | 785,221 | 875,598 | 96,338       | 87,807 | 85,327     | 45,874       | 73,277 |
| Total liabilities (€/farm) | 101,067  | 62,431       | 69,525  | 161,953  | 171,322      | 162,178 | 156,236   | 67,941       | 129,268 |
| % liabilities in assets  | 12%        | 8%           | 9%     | 13%       | 12%          | 13%    | 13%        | 8%           | 12%   |
| Net worth (€/farm) | 745,630      | 708,964      | 715,696 | 1,065,234 | 1,292,007    | 1,070,668 | 1,035,227 | 738,462       | 944,586 |
| Return on assets (FNVA/Total assets, %) | 7%          | 6%           | 6%     | 7%        | 7%           | 7%     | 7%         | 6%           | 7%    |
| Total Direct payments (€/farm) | 19,961      | 50,467       | 44,466  | 43,639  | 79,928       | 44,508 | 41,416     | 51,958       | 44,636 |
| Total Direct payments per AWU (€/AWU) | 10,184      | 30,773       | 26,548  | 16,468  | 27,467       | 16,795 | 16,053     | 30,564       | 19,323 |
| % Direct payments in FNVA | 31%         | 17%          | 17%    | 10%       | 10%          | 10%    | 9%         | 10%          | 9%    |
| Decoupled payments (SFP, SAPS, Additional aid) (€/farm) | 9,441       | 17,832       | 16,282  | 19,542  | 33,145       | 18,868 | 18,593     | 18,607       | 18,598 |
| % Decoupled payments in FNVA | 15%         | 41%          | 35%    | 22%       | 34%          | 23%    | 22%        | 41%          | 23%   |
| Environmental payments (€/farm) | 943         | 4,640        | 3,961   | 3,128    | 3,439        | 3,135  | 2,923      | 4,579         | 3,429 |
| % Environmental payments in FNVA | 1%          | 11%          | 8%     | 4%        | 4%           | 4%     | 3%         | 10%          | 5%    |
| LFA payments (€/farm) | 7,834        | 6,395        | 0      | 3,125     | 75           | 0      | 7,596      | 2,320         | 0      |
| % LFA payments in FNVA | 0%          | 18%          | 14%    | 0%        | 3%           | 0%     | 17%        | 3%           | 0%    |
| LFA payments/ASU (€/AWU) | 0           | 4,790        | 3,775   | 0        | 1,075        | 28     | 0          | 4,468         | 1,003  |

Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.

Overview LFA UE-25 annexes

UK

September 2008
### Overview LFA UE-25 annexes UK

September 2008


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<td>(2) Specialist horticulture</td>
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<td>(4) Specialist permanent crops</td>
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<td>(5) Specialist granivore</td>
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<td>(6) Mixed cropping</td>
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<tr>
<td>(7) Mixed livestock</td>
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<tr>
<td>(8) Mixed crops-livestock</td>
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Source: EU FADN, DG AGRI.