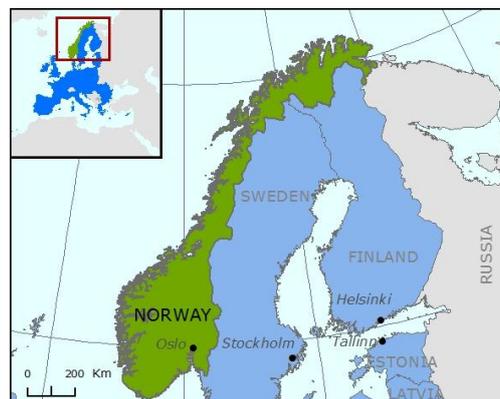


Norway

Bilateral relations in agriculture



Main Country Indicators 2013

	Norway	EU28
Total area (km ²)	323 800	4 385 992
Population (million)	5.1	506.7
Population density (per km ²)	16.7	120
GDP (current USD)	512.6 billion	17.3 trillion
GDP per capita (current USD)	100 818.5	34 240
GDP growth (% change with previous year)	0.6	0.1

Sources: Eurostat, World Bank

Economic importance of agriculture (2011)

	Norway	EU28
Agricultural land (km ²)	9 980	1 878 817
Agricultural land as proportion of land area (%)	3.3	44.3
Arable land as % of land area	2.7	25.6
Permanent cropland (% of land area)	0.01	2.8
Employment in agriculture (% of total employment)	2.2 *	5 *
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	1.5 **	1.6 *

Sources: World Bank * year 2012, ** year 2013

Trade Statistics

EU28 **exports** of agricultural products to Norway (2013): EUR 3.99 billion

EU28 **imports** of agricultural products from Norway (2013): EUR 486 million

More statistical information

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/trade-analysis/statistics/outside-eu/norway_en.pdf

Latest update November 2014



Agriculture in Norway

Before the industrial revolution the Norwegian economy was largely based on its agricultural sector. The country has a long history and a good reputation for producing crops like oats, rye and barley as well as for livestock production. However, by present day the emergence of the services sector and the oil-related industries has seen the decline of the importance of the agricultural sector. Now agriculture accounts only for less than 1.5 % of the country's GDP with only 2.2% of country's labour force working in that sector.

Currently, the main agricultural products produced in Norway are: milk, potatoes, wheat, oats, and meat (pigmeat, poultry and beef). The most exported commodities by Norway are the cake of soybeans, soybean oil, waters, pet food, meal meat, cheese and various non-alcoholic beverages.

The country's agriculture structure has changed in the last few decades as the number of farm holdings has fallen 75% by 2008. The Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture's target is that at least 15% of the agricultural area should be used for organic farming by 2015.

EU-Norway Relations

Norway's economic and trade relations with the EU are mainly governed by [the agreement on the European Economic Area \(EEA\)](#). As member state of the European Economic Area, Norway applies the whole *acquis communautaire* relevant to the four freedoms (free movement of goods, persons, services and capital), along with that pertinent to flanking policies (ie transport, competition, social policy, consumer protection, environment, statistics and company law).

As a result, the EEA agreement provides for a high degree of economic integration, common competition rules, rules for state aid and government procurement.

However, agricultural and fisheries products are not covered by the EEA Agreement. As concerns the agricultural products Article 19 of the EEA Agreement stipulates that: "the contracting parties undertake to continue their efforts with a view of achieving progressive liberalisation of agricultural trade. To this end the contracting parties shall carry out, before the end of 1993 and subsequently at two-yearly intervals, reviews of the conditions of trade in agricultural products".

There have been only two cycles of negotiations since the entry into force of the EEA Agreement. The results of the first negotiations entered into force in 2003. The most recent Article 19 negotiations with Norway were finalised in 2010 with an agreement entering into force on 1 January 2012. Under this agreement all tariff barriers for less sensitive products were mutually eliminated and new tariff rate quotas were opened by both sides. In addition Norway granted EU tariff reductions for some more sensitive products.

General information about EU-trade with Norway can be found here:

<http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/countries/norway/>