

Eurostat yearbook 2004

The statistical guide to Europe

Data 1992-2002

Chapter 7



EUROPEAN
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THEME 1
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The Eurostat yearbook as a combined product

The Eurostat yearbook 2004 is a combined product consisting of a book and a CD-ROM. The CD-ROM contains the complete statistical information of the Eurostat yearbook 2004, a selection of which is presented in the book.

The CD-ROM is in three languages (English, French, German). It contains the following:

- The PDF files of the paper version.
- More than 1 000 statistical tables and graphs. All data can be easily extracted from the tables. The graphs can be generated dynamically according to the wishes of the reader.
- All the statistical background information about 'In the spotlight: sustainable development'.
- Links to the Eurostat Internet site to find more information, for example on further publications or on more up-to-date data. On its website, Eurostat provides access to a range of statistical information that can be consulted online or downloaded free of charge.

The Eurostat yearbook is easy to use

- Introductory texts for each section explain the main features and the relevance of the information presented and give an idea of what other data on the subject Eurostat has on offer.
- A glossary clarifies the statistical terms and concepts used.
- The abbreviations and acronyms used are spelled out on the bookmark to the yearbook.

Date of data extraction

The statistical data presented in this yearbook were extracted on 10 May 2004 and represent the data availability at that time.

Order and coding of countries

The order of the EU Member States used in the Eurostat yearbook is their order of protocol. It follows the alphabetical order of the countries' short names in their respective native languages.

Generally, the countries are identified in the Eurostat yearbook 2004 by using the shortest official designation. If codes are used, these are the two-digit ISO codes, except for Greece and the United Kingdom for which EL and UK, respectively, are used.

A complete list of ISO codes can be found at:

<http://www.iso.org/iso/en/prods-services/iso3166ma/index.html>

Symbols and codes in the tables

- "Not applicable" or "real zero" or "zero by default"
- 0 Less than half of the unit used
- : not available
- p Provisional value
- e Estimated value
- s Eurostat estimate
- r Revised value
- f Forecast
- u Unreliable or uncertain data (see explanatory texts)
- :u Extremely unreliable data
- :c Confidential
- :n Not significant
- b Break in series (see explanatory texts)
- i see footnote

€ zone stands for Euro-zone. "€ zone", which is not an official symbol, is used for practical reasons.



Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

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A large white number 7 is overlaid on a yellow map of Europe. The map shows the outlines of the European continent and surrounding islands. The number 7 is positioned in the center of the map, with its top horizontal bar extending to the right.

Agriculture

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

- Economic accounts for agriculture
- Agricultural labour input
- Agricultural prices and price indices
- Structure of agricultural holdings
- Land use
- Crop production
- Animal production
- Livestock numbers
- Supply balance sheets
- Orchards and vineyards

The common agricultural policy (CAP)

The common agricultural policy has had to adapt in order to meet the challenges with which it has been faced over the years: in the early days, it concentrated on securing a fair standard of living for the agricultural community and ensuring security of supply at affordable prices, and then it had to control quantitative imbalances. Now, there is a new approach based on a combination of lowering institutional prices and making compensatory payments.

Data collection

The farm structure survey, carried out about every two years throughout the EU, is devoted to measuring the size (both physical and economic) of holdings. The latest survey from which all figures are available was conducted in 1999/2000.

The survey also supplies information which allows farms to be classified on their type of production. The standard gross margin (SGM) allows different agricultural enterprises to be measured on a common basis. It is basically the difference between the production value and certain costs of

production. It is measured for each type of crop and animal production. Specialised farms generate more than two thirds of their SGM from the main categories of field crops, horticulture, permanent crops, grazing livestock or granivores (pigs and poultry). Non-specialised farms or mixed farms generate less than two thirds of their SGM from one of the main categories.

Farm labour is measured in two ways. According to the survey of the structure of agriculture, the labour force includes total employment in agricultural holdings, including work by the farmer and his family. According to the European system of integrated economic accounts (ESA), farm labour means employment in agricultural activities.



Production

Cereals are the main Community agricultural production in volume. Having achieved self-sufficiency, the EU exports a significant part of its cereal harvest. From 1993, the reformed common agricultural policy has been bringing supply into line with demand, combining direct aids to cereal farmers with a compulsory set-aside scheme. The EU is the world's largest wine producer with more than one half of total world production. The main part of the production is consumed in Europe, although exchanges with other continents (particularly America and Asia) are increasing.

Prices

Producer price indices cover sales of crop and animal products (output) from agriculture to the rest of the economy. The share of crop and animal products in total agricultural sales differs between Member States. Purchase price indices cover purchases of means of agricultural production (input). Indices are calculated from farm-gate prices excluding VAT. The agricultural price indices may be deflated using the consumer price index.

Economic accounts for agriculture

Under the new methodology of the economic accounts for agriculture (EAA 97), agricultural output comprises all (agricultural) output sold by agricultural units, held in stock on the farms, or used for further processing by agricultural producers. Furthermore, it includes the intra-unit consumption of crop products used in animal feed, as well as output accounted for by own-account production of fixed capital goods and own final consumption of agricultural units.

Gross value added at basic prices is calculated by deducting intermediate consumption from the output of the agricultural industry (which includes, besides agricultural output, the output of non-agricultural secondary activities which are inseparable from the principal agricultural activity). The agricultural income indicator A is defined as the index of the real income of factors in agriculture, per annual work unit. This indicator corresponds to the real net value added at factor cost of agriculture, per total annual work unit. Net value added at factor cost is calculated by subtracting from gross value added at basic prices the consumption of fixed capital, and adding the value of the (other) subsidies less taxes on production.

Number of agricultural holdings

In 1 000

	1990	1993	1995	1997	2000
EU-15	:	:	7 370	6 989	6 771
Belgium	85	76	71	67	62
Denmark	81	74	69	63	58
Germany	654	606	567	534	472
Greece	850	819	802	821	817
Estonia	1 594	1 384	1 278	1 208	1 287
France	924	801	735	680	664
Ireland	171	159	153	148	142
Italy	2 665	2 488	2 482	2 315	2 154
Luxembourg	4	3	3	3	3
Netherlands	125	120	113	108	102
Austria	:	:	222	210	199
Portugal	599	489	451	417	416
Finland	:	:	101	91	81
Sweden	:	:	89	90	81
United Kingdom	243	243	235	233	233

The smallest farms (less than 1 % of national agricultural activity) do not have to be surveyed.



Regular farm labour force

In 1 000 persons

	1990	1993	1995	1997	2000
EU-15	:	:	15 244	14 757	13 511
Belgium	141	132	122	117	107
Denmark	139	142	141	130	103
Germany	1 776	1 478	1 325	1 231	1 137
Greece	1 543	1 774	1 567	1 596	1 431
Estonia	2 839	2 571	2 543	2 497	2 439
France	1 859	1 610	1 507	1 404	1 320
Ireland	313	320	293	282	258
Italy	5 287	4 762	4 773	4 601	3 964
Luxembourg	9	8	7	7	7
Netherlands	289	290	276	282	276
Austria	:	:	547	513	527
Portugal	1 561	1 263	1 173	1 070	1 064
Finland	:	:	232	224	184
Sweden	:	:	164	169	157
United Kingdom	659	651	572	636	539

The farm labour force includes everyone (over the legal age limit) having provided an agricultural work on and for a holding during the last 12 months. The 'regular' labour force consists of the members of the holder's family working on the holding (the holder included).

Regular farm labour force: women

In 1 000 persons

	1990	1993	1995	1997	2000
EU-15	:	:	5 601	5 436	4 976
Belgium	48	48	44	41	37
Denmark	41	40	38	37	0
Germany	647	534	466	429	416
Greece	648	810	678	698	593
Estonia	900	786	769	757	784
France	658	560	520	476	434
Ireland	93	99	87	81	70
Italy	2 101	1 808	1 838	1 802	1 540
Luxembourg	4	3	3	2	2
Netherlands	86	89	87	94	92
Austria	:	:	230	214	229
Portugal	728	588	548	502	499
Finland	:	:	87	82	66
Sweden	:	:	54	55	51
United Kingdom	199	193	153	168	161

The farm labour force includes everyone (over the legal age limit) having provided an agricultural work on and for a holding during the last 12 months. The 'regular' labour force consists of the members of the holder's family working on the holding (the holder included).

Farm holders being a natural person

In 1 000 persons

	1990	1993	1995	1997	2000
EU-15	:	:	7 269	6 869	6 486
Belgium	85	75	70	65	59
Denmark	81	73	68	63	57
Germany	646	600	561	518	440
Greece	850	819	802	821	817
Estonia	1 568	1 354	1 241	1 168	1 236
France	910	786	718	662	538
Ireland	170	159	153	148	141
Italy	2 647	2 475	2 471	2 302	2 138
Luxembourg	4	3	3	3	3
Netherlands	122	116	110	104	95
Austria	:	:	217	206	195
Portugal	594	484	445	411	409
Finland	:	:	101	91	76
Sweden	:	:	83	84	76
United Kingdom	227	228	225	223	206

The farm holder is the legal or physical person taking benefit from the agricultural activity. They are only accounted for as the individual holders and not the holders of group holdings.





Farm holders less than 35 years old

In 1 000 persons

	1990	1993	1995	1997	2000
EU-15	:	:	571	522	528
Belgium	10	9	11	9	7
Denmark	9	7	7	7	5
Germany	101	103	98	86	73
Greece	74	59	49	44	71
Estonia	113	88	77	69	111
France	121	104	92	79	53
Ireland	22	24	21	18	18
Italy	138	133	110	119	111
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	11	12	10	7	6
Austria	:	:	40	35	31
Portugal	40	23	19	15	17
Finland	:	:	16	13	9
Sweden	:	:	7	6	5
United Kingdom	17	15	14	13	11

The farm holder is the legal or physical person taking benefit from the agricultural activity. They are only accounted for as the individual holders and not the holders of group holdings.

Farm holders over 64 years old

In 1 000 persons

	1990	1993	1995	1997	2000
EU-15	:	:	2022	1950	1867
Belgium	17	16	12	12	12
Denmark	16	16	16	13	11
Germany	47	42	42	41	26
Greece	216	241	249	281	253
Estonia	384	364	371	368	347
France	126	116	110	106	97
Ireland	39	32	33	32	28
Italy	851	851	912	828	826
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	19	19	19	20	18
Austria	:	:	21	21	20
Portugal	171	161	157	155	155
Finland	:	:	7	5	5
Sweden	:	:	18	18	16
United Kingdom	50	51	55	50	52

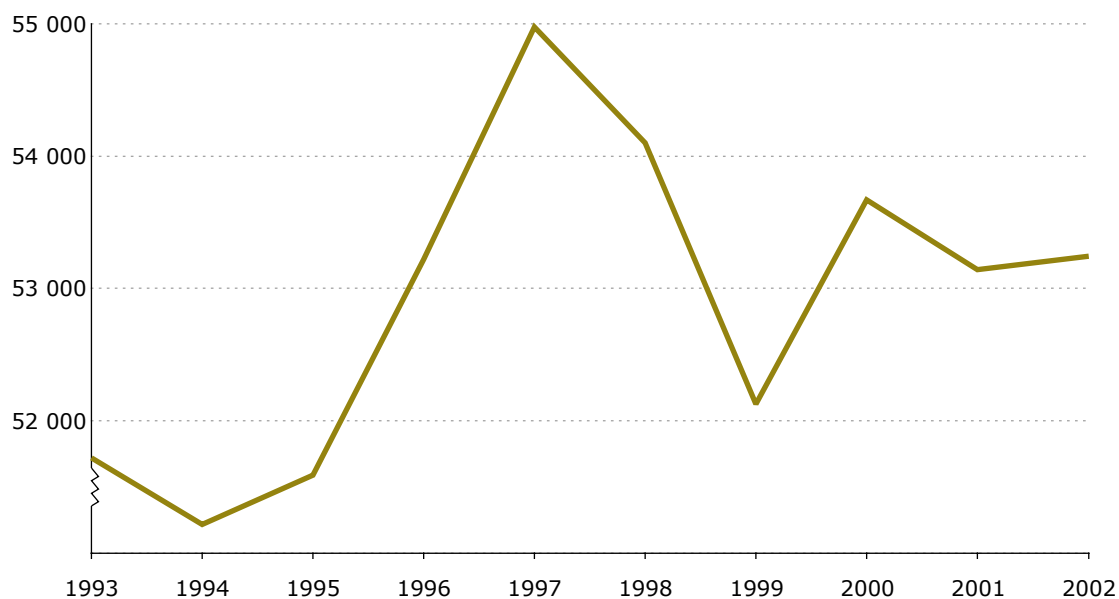
Area under cereals

In 1 000 ha

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	51 719	51 218	51 589	53 220	54 977	54 100	52 126	53 671	53 141	53 242	:
EU-15	35 487	35 167	35 950	37 319	38 476	37 790	36 739	37 722	36 951	37 864	36 830
Euro-zone	28 504	28 201	28 975	29 881	30 850	30 265	29 667	30 453	29 862	30 673	29 860
Belgium	312	309	309	295	301	320	282	314	287	310	308
Czech Republic	1 607	1 660	1 580	1 586	1 686	1 678	1 591	1 650	1 624	1 562	1 460
Denmark	1 438	1 406	1 454	1 545	1 535	1 535	1 497	1 500	1 538	1 528	1 485
Germany	6 224	6 235	6 527	6 707	7 014	7 042	6 635	7 016	7 046	6 941	6 862
Estonia	375	320	304	289	327	354	321	329	274	259	268
Greece	1 360	1 345	1 235	1 318	1 308	1 287	1 283	1 213	1 372	1 303	1 284
Spain	6 426	6 490	6 693	6 767	6 988	6 632	6 696	6 807	6 437	6 728	6 565
France	8 500	8 121	8 246	8 783	9 140	9 153	8 842	9 075	8 936	9 328	8 953
Ireland	285	270	274	293	310	301	290	279	286	299	303
Italy	4 080	4 104	4 225	4 222	4 197	4 068	4 173	4 134	4 133	4 284	4 148
Cyprus	69	64	61	60	43	59	59	51	56	58	58
Latvia	694	486	408	446	483	466	416	420	444	415	429
Lithuania	1 268	1 195	1 027	1 079	1 162	1 108	1 013	980	936	918	864
Luxembourg	30	30	29	30	29	29	28	29	28	29	29
Hungary	2 695	2 884	2 739	2 795	2 954	2 835	2 421	2 764	3 081	2 953	:
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	187	195	199	206	207	211	190	226	236	233	234
Austria	825	821	808	833	848	840	810	830	824	814	810
Poland	8 579	8 481	8 571	8 720	8 899	8 844	8 701	8 814	8 820	8 294	8 163
Portugal	712	681	689	670	703	517	594	578	493	515	454
Slovenia	111	103	100	99	95	95	92	103	105	99	:
Slovakia	835	860	848	828	853	871	774	838	851	820	:
Finland	923	945	978	1 075	1 113	1 152	1 128	1 167	1 156	1 190	1 194
Sweden	1 152	1 172	1 104	1 217	1 268	1 283	1 153	1 208	1 165	1 116	1 145
United Kingdom	3 033	3 043	3 181	3 359	3 515	3 420	3 140	3 348	3 014	3 245	3 056

Area under cereals in EU-25

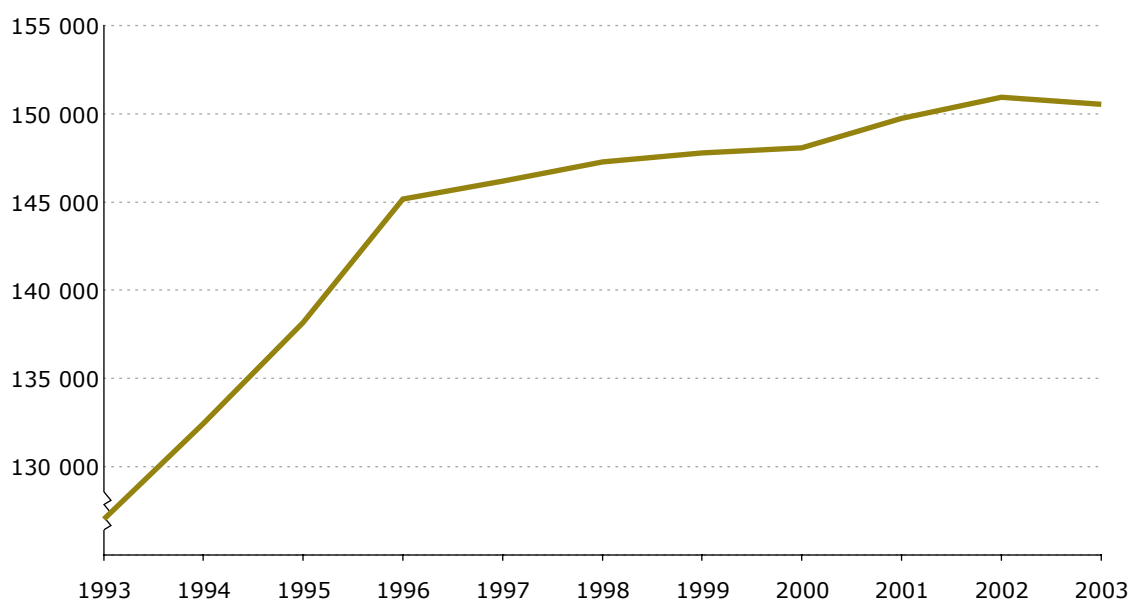
In 1 000 ha





Crop output in EU-15

In million ECU/EUR

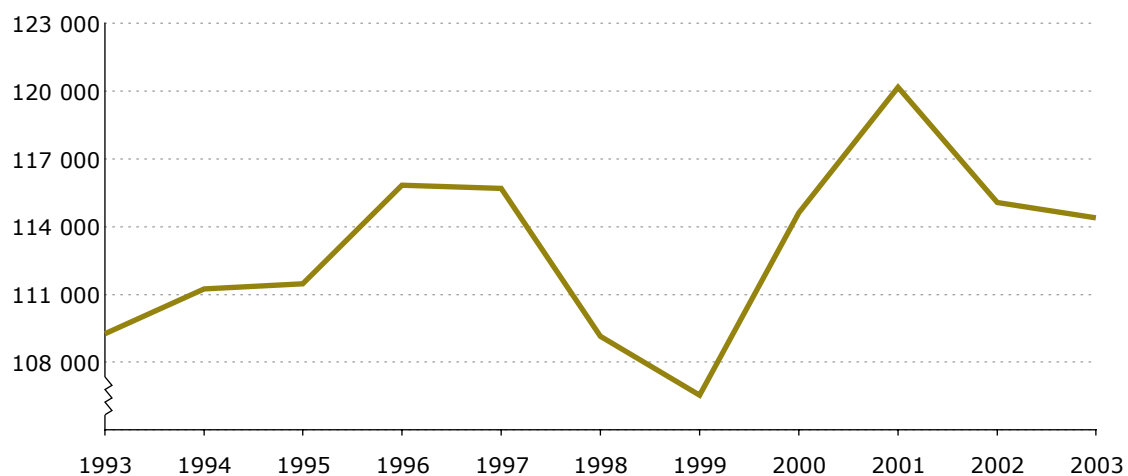


2001: provisional data; 2002, 2003: estimates.

Crop output is valued at basic prices. The basic price is defined as the price received by the producer, after deduction of all taxes on products but including all subsidies on products. The concept of output comprises sales, changes in stocks, and crop products used as animal feedingstuffs for processing and own final use by the producers.

Animal output in EU-15

In million ECU/EUR

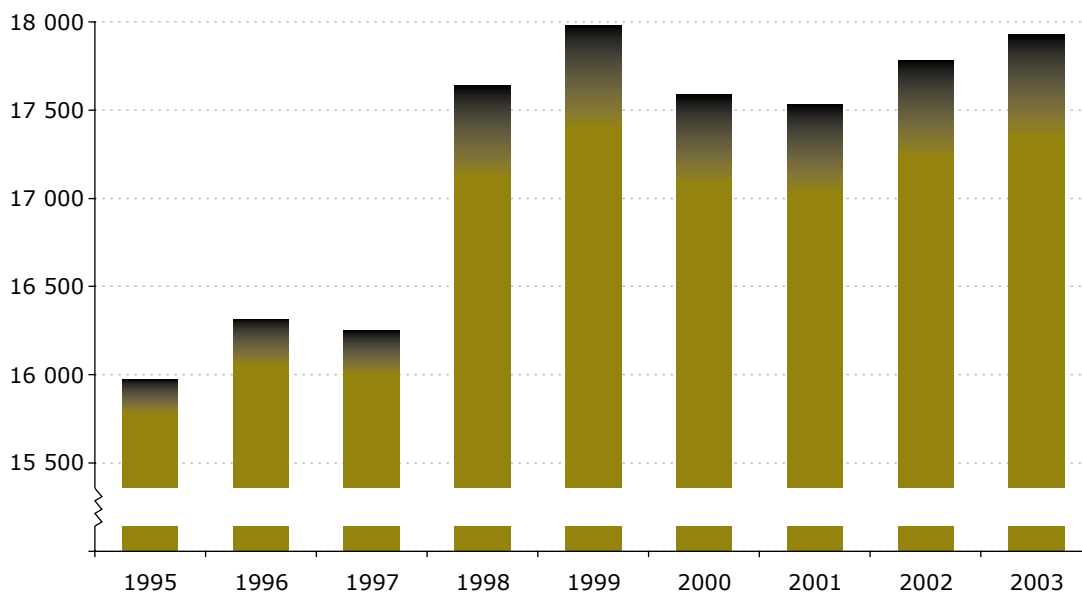


2001: provisional data; 2002, 2003: estimates.

Animal output is valued at basic prices. The basic price is defined as the price received by the producer, after deduction of all taxes on products but including all subsidies on products. The concept of output comprises sales, changes in stocks, and products used for processing and own final use by the producers.

Production of meat in EU-15: pigs

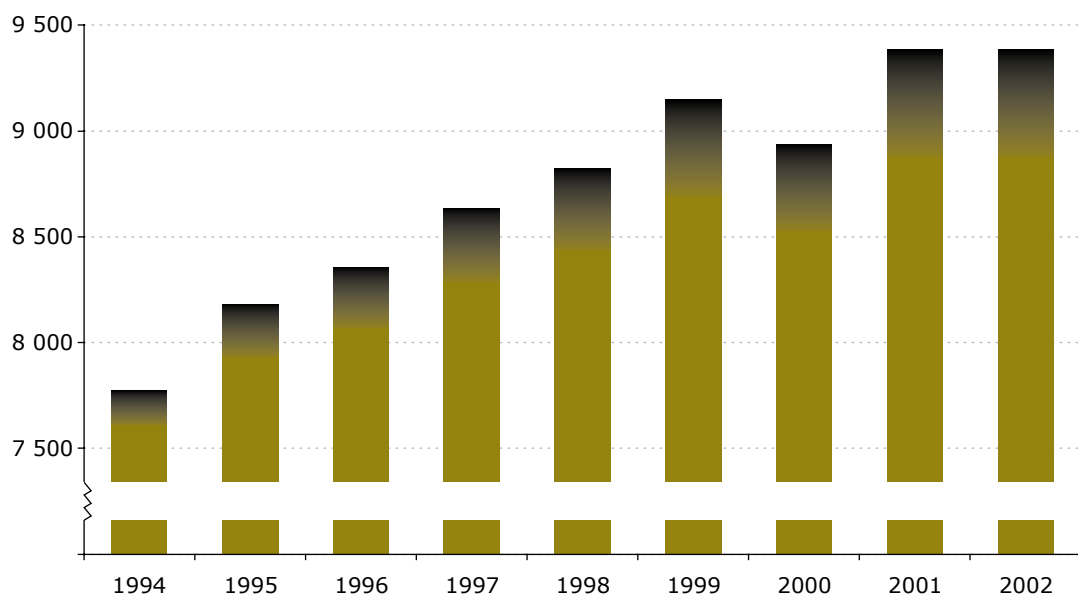
1 000 tonnes



This indicator expresses the total carcass weight of pigs slaughtered in slaughterhouses and on the farm whose meat is declared fit for human consumption.

Production of meat in EU-15: poultry

1 000 tonnes

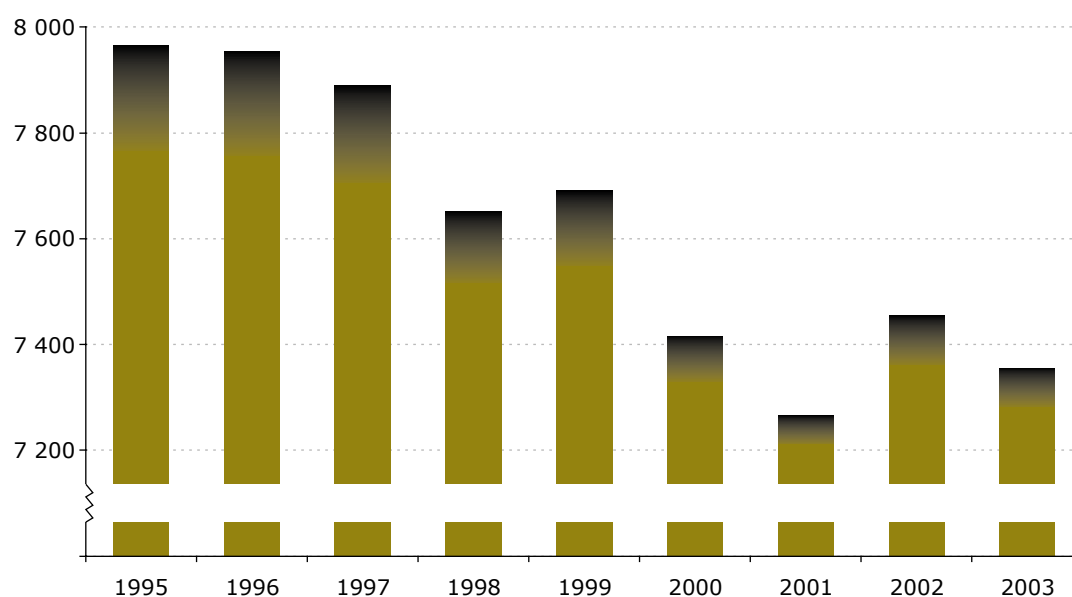


This indicator expresses the total carcass weight of poultry slaughtered whose meat is declared fit for human consumption. The following poultry is included: hens, chickens, ducks, turkeys, guinea fowls and geese. This indicator covers mainly the production of Gallinaceae including broilers.



Production of meat in EU-15: cattle

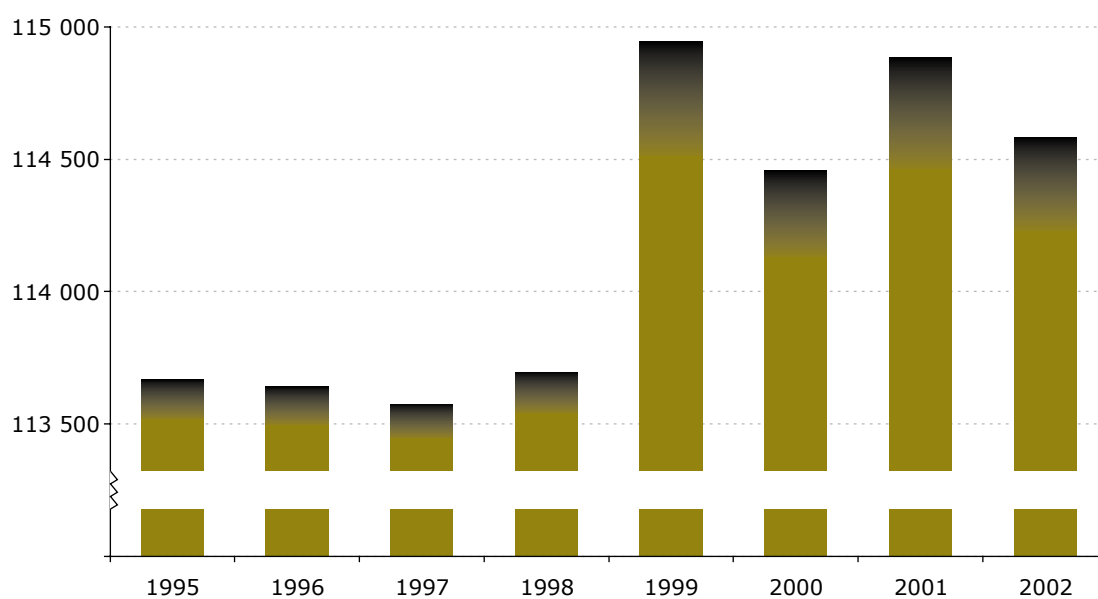
1 000 tonnes



This indicator expresses the carcass weight of bovine animals (calves, bullocks, bulls, heifers and cows) slaughtered in slaughterhouses and on the farm whose meat is declared fit for human consumption.

Collection of cow's milk in EU-15

1 000 tonnes



Data cover cow's milk collected on farms by approved dairies. A distinction should be made between 'milk collected by dairies' and 'milk production on the farm'. Milk collection is only part of the total use of milk production on the farm. The other part of the use of milk produced on the farm generally includes domestic consumption, direct sale and cattle feed.

Producer price indices for agricultural production

1995 = 100; deflated

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-15	:	:	100	99	96.3	91.5	86.4	87.6	89.8	85.3	:
Euro-zone 12	:	:	100	99.1	97.7	93.6	88.4	89.9	91.7	87.3	:
Belgium	:	:	100	101.4	101.2	94.2	85.4	91.8	91.8	83.7	86.1
Czech Republic	105.3	101.4	100	99.6	94.5	87.3	75.5	79.3	82.7	:	:
Denmark	:	:	100	101.7	99.8	86.6	81.1	88.1	92.4	81.6	76.8
Germany	:	:	100	98.3	97.8	92.5	86.3	90.4	94	86.9	86.1
Estonia	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	100	99	96	91.1	89.6	90.6	92.9	94.5	99.2
Spain	:	:	100	98.8	93.9	89.8	84.9	85.8	87.2	82.6	82.9
France	:	:	100	97.7	96.7	95.9	92.3	92.2	93.7	87.9	88.4
Ireland	:	:	100	93.4	86.6	84.1	78.6	79.5	79.9	73	69.8
Italy	:	:	100	100.4	99	93.9	88.1	87.9	90.2	89.1	91.3
Cyprus	:	:	100	95.9	100.1	99.1	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	100	95.9	84.2	75.3	62.4	65.2	65	70	:
Lithuania	140.4	93.4	100	96.2	83.4	74.2	68.3	64.3	67.8	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	100	94.3	95.2	94.3	90.7	88.1	88	84	82.5
Hungary	:	:	100	108.3	99.8	89.8	83.8	93.3	89.9	85.2	:
Netherlands	:	:	100	101.5	105.9	98.7	91.2	96	96.6	91.1	91.1
Austria	:	:	100	99.9	101.2	93.3	87.1	91.1	95	88.6	:
Poland	98.1	101.3	100	101.8	97.3	85.7	75.6	79.9	79.1	:	:
Portugal	:	:	100	99.1	97.9	96.9	90.4	92.2	94	86.7	86.8
Slovenia	101.4	100.3	100	102.3	102.5	95.3	89.4	87.3	87.6	:	:
Slovakia	108.9	106.4	100	99.6	99.2	92.7	82.3	78.8	79.1	:	:
Finland	:	:	100	104.1	96.5	93.8	87.8	89.5	91.7	88.1	82.5
Sweden	:	:	100	94.7	91.3	89	87.3	85.1	87.2	83.3	81.8
United Kingdom	98	95.7	100	97.4	83.1	73.5	69.4	67.4	71.8	68.4	73

The indices in this table give information on the trends in the producer prices of agricultural production as a whole. The sub-indices were weighted by the values of sales in 1995. Nominal indices are deflated by means of the harmonised index of consumer prices.

Purchase price indices for means of agricultural production

1995 = 100; deflated

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-15	:	:	100	101.8	101.1	96.6	94.1	96.3	97.6	95.7	:
Euro-zone 12	:	:	100	102.1	102	97.8	95.2	97.6	98.5	96.7	:
Belgium	:	:	100	102.1	102.7	98.3	96.6	100.3	100.4	99.3	98
Czech Republic	:	102.4	100	101.1	100.4	90.2	82.7	87.7	88.5	:	:
Denmark	:	:	100	100.9	101.9	99.1	95.5	95.6	99.9	97.3	93.5
Germany	:	:	100	101.6	101.5	98.1	96.9	101.2	102.4	100.9	100.8
Estonia	:	:	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	100	99.7	96.8	94.4	94.1	96.5	95.3	94.3	94.6
Spain	:	:	100	100.9	101.7	99.4	96	97.7	97.5	95.2	93.6
France	:	:	100	101.3	101.5	98.7	97.3	99.6	100.5	99	98.1
Ireland	:	:	100	101.6	99.3	96	95.1	95.7	96.5	94	92.5
Italy	:	:	100	104.6	105.2	97.1	91.4	92.5	94	92.7	92.1
Cyprus	:	:	100	101.7	105.4	99.8	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	100	109.5	113.8	111.7	111.1	110.8	109.6	109.9	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	100	100.7	100.3	99	98.8	99.5	100.6	99.5	98.3
Hungary	:	:	100	108.8	106.9	101	100.6	106.2	110.8	107.8	:
Netherlands	:	:	100	103.7	102.3	98.1	95.8	99.2	101.1	98.4	98.1
Austria	:	:	100	100.6	100.8	97.9	97.2	98.4	98.3	96.6	:
Poland	109.4	103.5	100	99	98.9	98.1	100.6	103.8	105	:	:
Portugal	:	:	100	100.1	97	92.3	90.4	91.3	93.8	87.2	87.9
Slovenia	109.8	109.7	100	116	115.5	106.1	101.4	104.8	111.2	:	:
Slovakia	107.3	101.8	100	101	105.3	102.7	96.6	94.2	95.9	:	:
Finland	:	:	100	100.4	101.1	98.4	97	99.6	98.1	96.5	96.7
Sweden	:	:	100	104.3	103.5	100.8	100.3	102.8	105.9	106	105.8
United Kingdom	97.5	95.7	100	98.9	93.6	86.6	84	85.6	88.2	86.7	87.6

The indices in this table give information on the trends in the purchase prices of the means of agricultural production as a whole. The sub-indices were weighted by the values of purchases in 1995. Nominal indices are deflated by means of the harmonised index of consumer prices.



Indicator A of the income from agricultural activity 1995 = 100

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-15	85.6	93.9	100.0	103.5	103.9	100.2	100.6	106.5	111.3(p)	105.3(e)	:
Euro-zone 12	86.3	94.8	100.0	104.6	107.2	105.4	105.3	110.1	116.8(e)	111.8(e)	:
Belgium	109.6	111.1	100.0	109.6	113.8	107.5	99.5	108.0	116.9(e)	113.7(e)	125.5(e)
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	74.6	85.1	100.0	100.8	97.1	76.3	75.3	91.0	102.3	81.8(e)	73.2(e)
Germany	86.2	92.2	100.0	113.4	116.4	104.6	102.9	126.3	150.7(e)	118.9(e)	1038 140(e)
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	85.2	95.8	100.0	95.2	95.6	95.1	95.4	96.9	100.4	100.0(e)	101.8(e)
Spain	90.0	100.4	100.0	112.3	113.5	106.0	103.4	121.5	123.7(p)	114.4(e)	116.7(e)
France	83.0	94.2	100.0	100.5	104.0	108.6	106.4	105.8	107.5	103.4(e)	104.0(e)
Ireland	89.6	93.5	100.0	102.3	99.9	96.6	92.3	107.7	110.9	103.1(e)	104.5(e)
Italy	85.3	91.1	100.0	105.7	108.3	108.2	116.7	112.5	111.4	109.7(e)	109.1(e)
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	90.9	88.5	100.0	103.4	95.6	104.3	100.4	100.9	94.6	96.0(e)	96.(e)
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	86.4	97.4	100.0	95.9	103.5	93.0	86.4	87.3	89.6	78.9(e)	80.0(e)
Austria	84.5	91.0	100.0	93.3	83.7	81.0	80.9	88.5	102.3	98.1(e)	92.1(e)
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	67.9	91.1	100.0	109.8	104.6	104.9	126.1	109.6	131.0	126.4(e)	128.9(e)
Slovenia	:	:	100.0	89.1	102.9	100.0	93.8	101.1	86.9	114.1(e)	91.8(e)
Slovakia	:	:	100.0	105.1	108.1	95.8	102.2	99.3	113.8	107.5(e)	74.8(e)
Finland	93.7	84.3	100.0	82.8	82.1	65.6	81.4	107.6	109.3(e)	116.6(e)	110.4(e)
Sweden	83.2	83.9	100.0	98.2	104.4	107.0	94.4	105.3	118.0(e)	116.5(e)	113.0(e)
United Kingdom	85.7	91.0	100.0	93.6	72.1	62.6	61.4	58.3	62.4	66.9(e)	79.2(e)

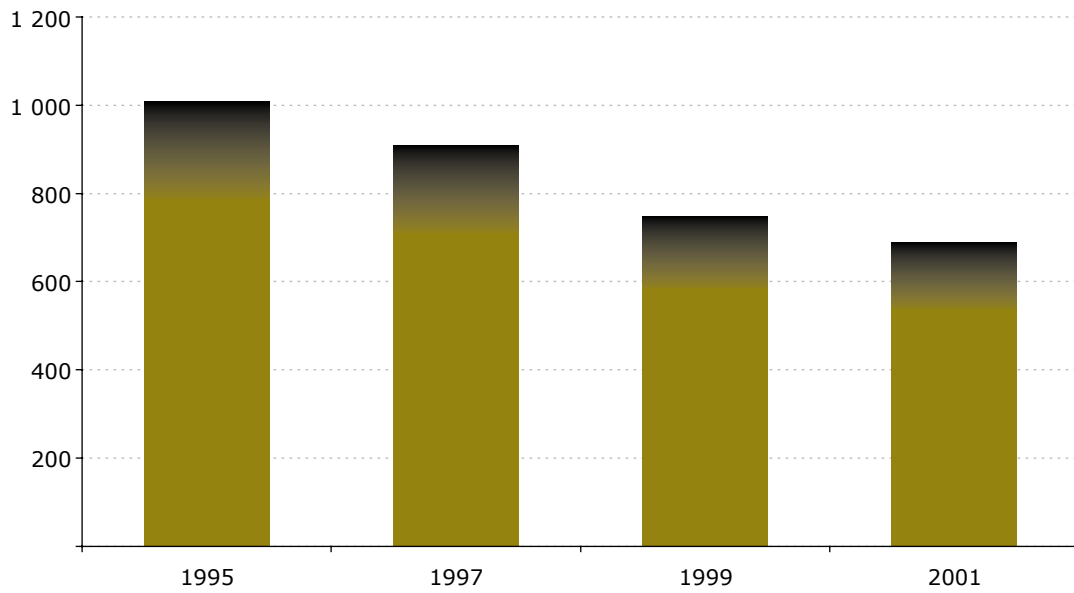
Indicator A corresponds to the deflated (real) net value added at factor cost of agriculture, per total annual work unit. The implicit price index of GDP is used as deflator.

Gross value added at basic prices of the agricultural industry In million ECU/EUR

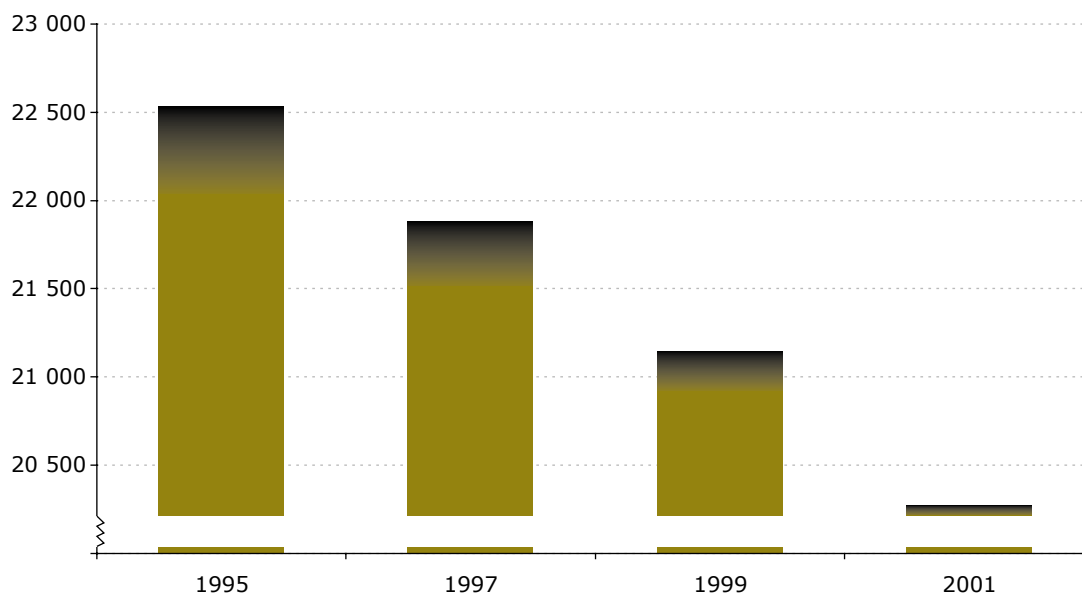
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-15	124 919.6	132 302.6	136 178.0	143 008.2	143 534.5	141 659.1	139 710.7	144 147.0	148 992.2p	145 064.7(e)	144 629.6(e)
Euro-zone 12	113 316.8	119 968.4	122 687.1	129 110.5	129 711.1	129 156.7	127 587.1	129 998.7	136 171.0(e)	132 193.3(e)	:
Belgium	2 833.1	2 946.1	2 784.4	2 852.1	2 915.3	2 785.3	2 605.9	2 795.6	2 863.6(e)	2 789.7(e)	3 000.7(e)
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	936.8	775.4	867.9	1 064.1	952.5(e)	857.8(e)
Denmark	3 189.5	3 423.9	3 941.9	3 992.8	3 833.3	3 123.8	3 039.6	3 508.7	3 942.6	3 288.4(e)	3 055.6(e)
Germany	14 011.1	14 371.1	15 700.8	16 308.6	16 104.3	15 563.1	15 471.2	17 381.0	19 218.2	16 376.3(e)	14 847.4(e)
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	174.6	150.1	163.1	183.6	130.4(e)	130.2(e)
Greece	7 089.1	7 945.2	8 389.1	8 181.7	8 456.9	8 169.4	8 387.8	8 243.7	8 500.7	8 513.7(e)	8 722.3(e)
Spain	17 771.5	19 130.9	19 216.7	22 315.2	22 810.9	23 083.5	21 665.1	23 348.7	23 663.0(p)	24 013.4(e)	24 897.4(e)
France	27 148.1	29 572.1	30 910.2	30 889.7	31 059.3	32 122.2	31 664.2	31 661.2	31 874.5	31 606.3(e)	31 207.1(e)
Ireland	3 013.3	3 036.7	3 082.6	3 173.8	3 141.1	2 971.1	2 710.5	2 932.8	2 851.5	2 620.9(e)	2 775.1(e)
Italy	24 229.0	24 471.2	24 020.9	27 478.4	28 533.7	28 431.5	28 877.0	28 219.6	29 258.2	29 127.9(e)	29 241.5(e)
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	315.4	326.9	:	:	:	423.2(e)
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	185.1	164.2	212.1	244.3	255.0(e)	229.4(e)
Lithuania	:	:	322.4	510.2	643.3	476.1	410.3	373.9	324.5(e)	354.8(e)	346.4(e)
Luxembourg	122.1	120.9	135.1	123.3	110.0	124.8	133.4	132.0	129.8	126.6(e)	123.2(e)
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	2 044.5	1 898.3	1 887.9	2 080.1	2 102.0(e)	1 853.3(e)
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	70.6	70.1	69.0	72.7	71.5(e)	67.8(e)
Netherlands	8 428.5	9 192.1	9 666.8	9 384.8	8 835.2	9 072.3	8 701.9	9 303.0	9 618.0	9 082.0(e)	9 114.4(e)
Austria	3 260.7	3 374.1	3 185.6	2 903.9	2 696.0	2 555.7	2 518.4	2 611.7	2 794.1	2 622.1(e)	2 465.2(e)
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	5 180.3	4 258.0	4 756.5	6 034.8	4 917.2(e)	4 000.6(e)
Portugal	2 051.2	2 513.8	2 700.2	2 858.0	2 592.6	2 467.2	2 864.8	2 690.2	3 165.7	3 264.3(e)	3 419.5(e)
Slovenia	:	:	438.7	411.8	464.6	467.1	439.7	431.2	399.4	494.4(e)	399.2(e)
Slovakia	:	:	533.7	568.7	590.1	483.2	414.8	344.6	440.0	526.6(e)	354.3(e)
Finland	1 998.1	1 969.1	1 698.7	1 580.5	1 535.8	1 104.4	1 278.8	1 519.3	1 561.8	1 634.3(e)	1 497.5(e)
Sweden	1 638.0	1 657.0	1 655.3	1 723.7	1 742.3	1 635.5	1 423.4	1 601.3	1 531.3	1 474.7(e)	1 461.0(e)
United Kingdom	11 397.1	11 952.4	12 275.3	12 145.7	11 863.8	11 005.1	10 887.1	10 809.9	10 813.3	11 146.2(e)	11 266.8(e)

Gross value added at basic prices corresponds to the value of output (at basic prices) less the value of intermediate consumption. The basic price is defined as the price received by the producer, after deduction of all taxes on products but including all subsidies on products. The definition of the agricultural industry is based on Division 01 of NACE Rev. 1.1.

Holdings with dairy cows in EU-15
In 1 000



Number of dairy cows in EU-15
In 1 000



Forestry

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

- Removals by roundwood categories and species
- Removals by ownership
- Roundwood: supply balance sheets, production and trade
- Major forest industry products: supply balance sheets, production and trade

European forests

Forests cover around 3 870 million ha, or 29 % of the Earth's land area. The European Union has a total area of forests and other wooded land of 136 million ha accounting for about 36 % of its surface area. Contrary to what is happening in other parts of the world, forest cover in the EU is slowly but steadily increasing at the rate of approximately 0.3 % per year, and forests are present in a huge variety of climatic, geographic, ecological as well socioeconomic conditions. Ecologically, EU forests belong to numerous vegetation zones, ranging from the coastal plains to the Alpine zone, while socioeconomic management conditions vary from small family holdings to large estates belonging to vertically integrated companies.

The EU's major objectives in relation to forestry are:

- promotion of the sustainable development of the EU forestry sector as a contribution to rural development and, in particular, to the creation and preservation of jobs in rural areas;
- protection of our natural environment and forest heritage by ensuring the role of forests and forestry in soil protection, erosion control, water regulation, improvement of air quality, carbon sequestration, mitigation and adaptation of climate change effects, and conservation of biodiversity;
- improvement of ecological, economic and socially sustainable forest management within the framework of the internal market, and in line with the Union's international obligations;
- assuring the competitiveness of the EU forest-based industries;
- improvement of forest monitoring instruments in accordance with the requirements of existing environmental agreements;
- increasing the use of sustainably produced wood and other forest products, as environ-

mentally friendly and climate-neutral sources of materials and energy, through encouraging both the certification of sustainable forest management and the labelling of related products;

- promotion of sustainable and equitable forest management as a means of reducing poverty and thus contribute effectively to the EU's development policy.

Data sources

For many years, Eurostat has worked in close cooperation with international organisations in the Intersecretariat Working Group (IWG) on Forest Sector Statistics, with the aim of reducing duplication of work in countries.

The Intersecretariat Working Group brings together Eurostat, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) in collecting forest sector statistics. The Commission's Directorates-General for Agriculture, Enterprise, and the Environment, the European Environment Agency (EEA)



and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) are also members.

The primary tool for the cooperation is the joint Eurostat/UNECE/FAO/ITTO forest sector questionnaire (JFSQ) on production and trade of roundwood and forest industry products, which

is used by all organisations. Each agency collects data from the countries for which it is responsible. The secretariats share the collected data and then use it for their publications. In this framework, Eurostat is responsible for the replies of EU and EFTA Member States.

Total roundwood production

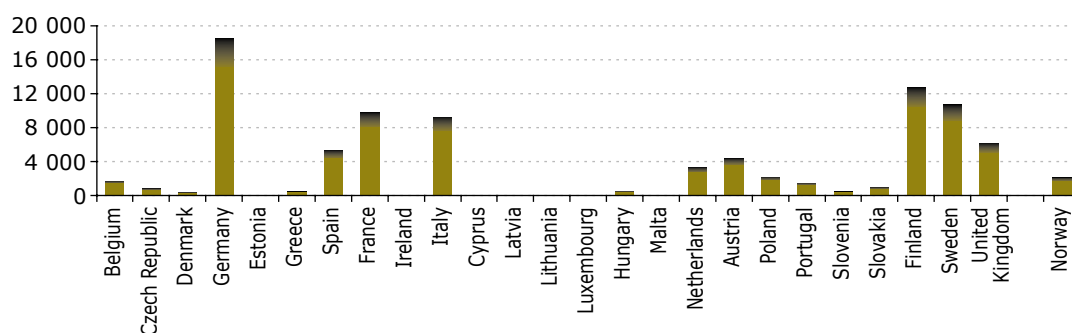
In 1 000 m³

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EU-15	259599	261313	254520	286017	259132	264386
Euro-zone	188 317	190 229	184 584	210 039	186 760	188 065
Belgium	:	:	4 400	4 510	4 215	4 500
Czech Republic	13 491	13 991	14 203	14 441	14 374	14 541
Denmark	1 817	1 538	1 538	2 952	1 613	1 446
Germany	38 207	39 052	37 634	53 710	39 483	42 380
Estonia	5 505	6 061	6 704	8 910	10 200	10 500
Greece	1 783	1 692	2 215	2 245	1 916	1 591
Spain	:	14 875	14 810	14 321	15 131	15 839
France	41 962	42 527	36 008	45 828	39 831	35 900
Ireland	2 180	2 266	2 593	2 673	2 455	2 489
Italy	9 146	9 550	11 138	9 329	8 099	7 789
Cyprus	40	35	36	21	18	15
Latvia	5 149	4 879	14 008	14 304	12 841	13 467
Lithuania	8 922	10 028	4 924	5 500	5 700	6 300
Luxembourg	:	:	260	260	142	140
Hungary	4 251	4 167	5 775	5 902	5 811	5 836
Malta	:	:	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	1 109	1 023	1 044	1 039	865	839
Austria	14 725	14 033	14 083	13 276	13 467	14 845
Poland	21 635	23 107	24 268	26 025	25 016	27 170
Portugal	8 970	8 548	8 978	10 831	8 946	8 742
Slovenia	2 208	2 132	2 068	2 253	2 257	2 283
Slovakia	5 944	5 530	5 795	6 163	5 788	5 765
Finland	51 798	53 660	53 637	54 262	52 210	53 011
Sweden	60 200	60 600	58 700	63 300	63 200	67 500
United Kingdom	7 482	7 254	7 482	7 481	7 559	7 375
Iceland	:	:	:	0	0	0
Norway	8 346	8 172	8 424	8 156	8 996	8 649
Canada	191 178	185 955	193 728	200 326	200 326	200 326
United States	485 880	494 016	497 641	500 174	471 028	477 821

Roundwood production (the term is used as a synonymous term for 'removals') comprise all quantities of wood removed from the forest and other wooded land or other felling site during a certain period of time. It is reported in cubic metres underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

Total paper and paperboard production in 2002

In 1 000 tonnes



'Paper and paper board' comprises the sum of graphic papers; sanitary and household papers; packaging materials and other paper and paperboard. It excludes manufactured paper products such as boxes, cartons, books and magazines.

Fisheries

Eurostat data

Eurostat provides a wide range of data on:

- Catches by fishing region
- Aquaculture production
- Summary foreign trade in fishery products for all countries
- Supply balance sheets for fishery products
- Fishing fleet
- Landings of fishery products in EU ports
- Employment in the fisheries sector

A common heritage

Fish are a natural, biological, mobile and renewable resource. Fish reproduction takes place without any interference from, or expense to, anyone. The disadvantage, however, is that fish swim around and, in some cases, migrate over wide distances. No one can own fish until they have been captured. Equally, every fish that is taken from the sea is one fewer available to the rest of the catchers. Every fisherman is, therefore, vulnerable to the actions of the others.

This dependence on, and vulnerability to, other people's activities is unavoidable. Fish stocks continue to be regarded as a common resource, part of our common heritage, to be managed collectively. This calls for policies that regulate the amount of fishing, as well as the types of fishing techniques and gear used in fish capture, if this heritage is to be passed to future generations.

The common fisheries policy: fishing the right amount, the right size and the right way

The European Union has a common fisheries policy in order to manage fisheries for the benefit of both fishing communities and consumers, and for the protection of the resources.

Common measures are agreed in four main areas:

- **conservation** — to protect fish resources by regulating the amount of fish taken from the sea, by allowing young fish to reproduce, and by ensuring that measures are respected;

- **structures** — to help the fishing and aquaculture industries adapt their equipment and organisations to the constraints imposed by scarce resources and the market;
- **markets** — to maintain a common organisation of the market in fish products and to match supply and demand for the benefit of both producers and consumers;
- **relations with the outside world** — to set up fisheries agreements and to negotiate at the international level within regional and international fisheries organisations for common conservation measures in deep-sea fisheries.



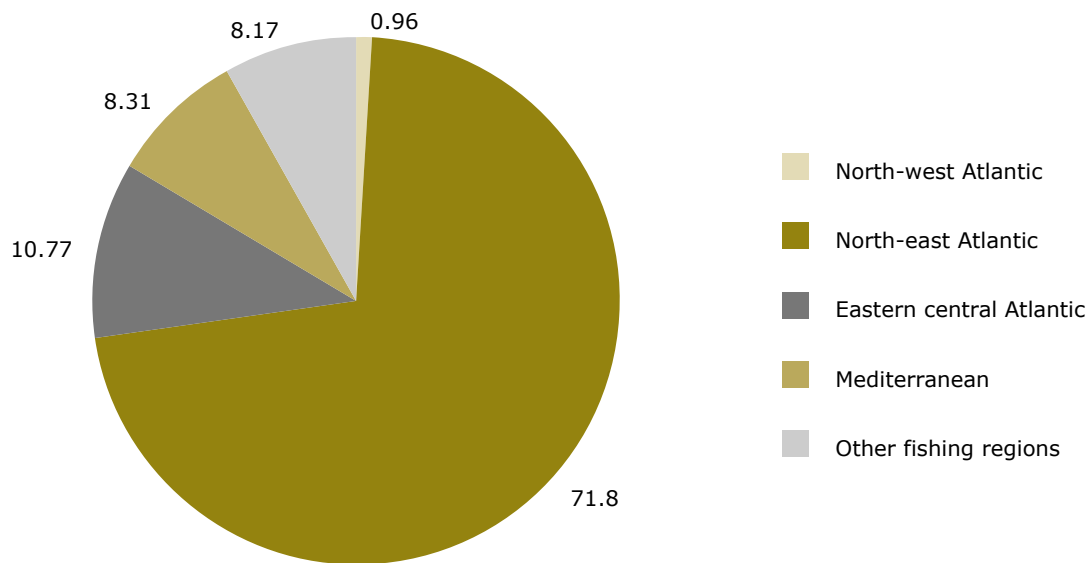
Data collection and concepts

The data are derived from official national sources either directly by Eurostat for the EEA member countries or indirectly through other international organisations for other countries.

The data use internationally-agreed concepts and definitions developed by the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics, comprising Eurostat and 12 other international organisations with responsibilities in fishery statistics.

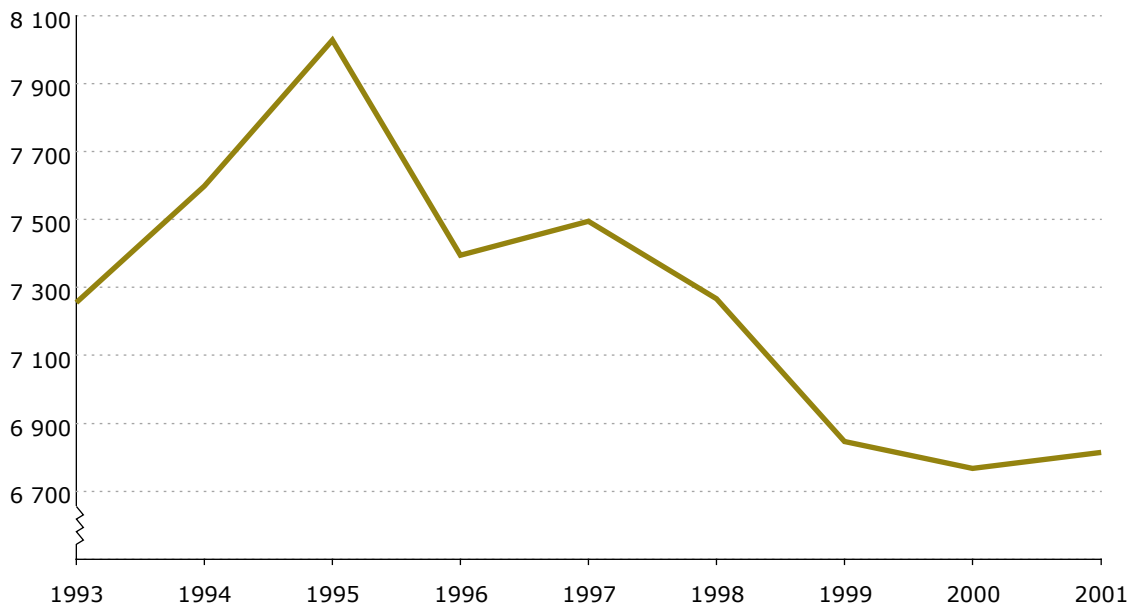
Annual catches in 2001

In %; EU-25



Annual catches in all regions

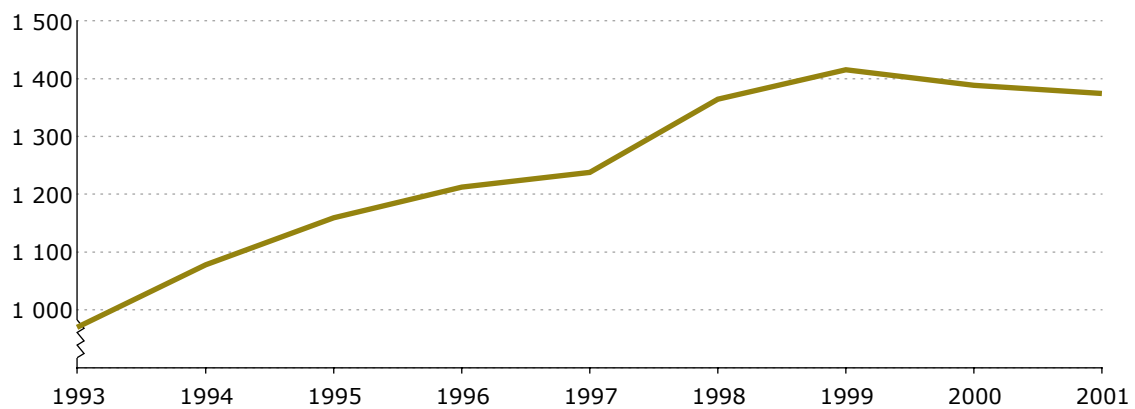
In 1 000 t live weight; EU-25





Total aquaculture production in the EU-25

In 1 000 t live weight



Total aquaculture production

In 1 000 t live weight

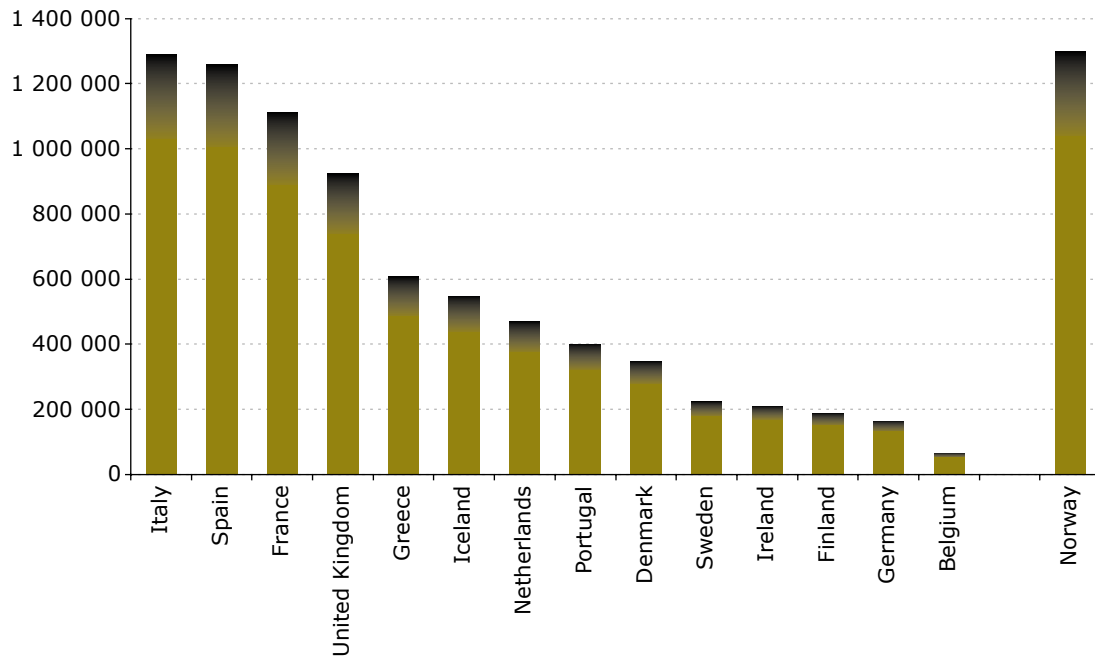
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
EU-25	:	970	1 078	1 159	1 212	1 238	1 364	1 415	1 388	1 374	:
EU-15	923	915	1 019	1 100	1 151	1 175	1 300	1 343	1 312	1 297	:
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Czech Republic	:	20	19	19	18	18	17	19	19	20	:
Denmark	43	40	43	45	42	40	42	43	44	42	38
Germany	97	70	49	64	83	65	73	80	66	53	50
Estonia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	20	33	33	33	40	49	60	84	95	98	88
Spain	169	126	178	224	232	239	315	321	312	313	264
France	250	277	281	281	286	287	268	265	267	252	250
Ireland	27	30	29	27	35	37	42	44	51	61	:
Italy	170	166	176	215	189	196	209	210	217	221	184
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Latvia	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hungary	14	9	10	9	8	9	10	12	13	13	:
Malta	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Netherlands	54	71	109	84	100	98	120	109	75	52	:
Austria	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
Poland	30	19	25	25	28	29	30	34	36	35	:
Portugal	6	6	7	5	5	7	8	6	8	8	8
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Slovakia	:	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	:
Finland	18	18	17	17	18	16	16	15	15	16	15
Sweden	7	6	7	8	8	7	6	6	5	7	6
United Kingdom	57	69	86	94	110	130	137	155	152	171	:
Iceland	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	:
Norway	131	164	218	278	322	368	411	476	491	512	554
Canada	45	52	55	65	72	82	91	113	128	152	:
Japan	1 397	1 359	1 420	1 390	1 349	1 340	1 290	1 315	1 292	1 314	:
United States	414	417	391	413	393	438	445	479	428	461	:

Source: Eurostat/FAO.

Total production of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic organisms from aquaculture ('fish-farming'). The data are expressed in the live weight equivalent of the production and is the weight as the product as taken from the water. Thus, for example, in the case of molluscs it includes the shell.

Fishing fleet in 2002

Total power in kw



No data for Malta and Slovenia.

Source: Eurostat/Fisheries DG.

The total power, expressed in kilowatts, of the fishing fleets of EU Member States, Iceland and Norway. The EU data are supplied by the Directorate-General for Fisheries from the EU's administrative file of fishing vessels, with the data for Iceland and Norway being supplied to Eurostat directly by the national authorities. In general, the data refer to the fleet size on 31 December of the reference year.

