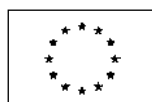


# Europe in figures

## Eurostat yearbook 2005

### Chapter 7



EUROPEAN  
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### 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.
- References indicate how to get more Eurostat data and analysis on the subject.
- 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 **29 April 2005** and represent the data availability at that time. In the cases where the data were extracted later, these are mentioned in the chapters concerned.

### 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 2005 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.

### Symbols and codes in the tables

- 'Not applicable' or 'real zero' or 'zero by default'
- 0 Less than half the final digit shown
- . Not applicable
- .. Confidential data. Data not conclusive or withheld owing to non-disclosure practice
- : Data not available
- b Break in series
- e Estimated value
- f Forecast
- i See footnote
- p Provisional value
- r Revised value
- s Eurostat estimate





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# 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. The CAP reforms in 1992 and 1999 were based on a combination of lowering institutional prices and making compensatory payments. The CAP reform in 2003 has led to a stronger decoupling of farm support from the actual production decisions of farmers.

## Data collection

The farm structure survey (FSS), carried out about every two years throughout the EU, is devoted to measuring the size of agricultural holdings. The latest survey from which all figures are available was conducted in 2003.

The FSS also supplies information which allows farms to be classified on their type of production. The standard gross margin (SGM) allows different agricultural activities ('enterprises') to be measured on a common basis.

The SGM estimates (on the basis of regional coefficients) basically correspond to the difference between the production value and the specific proportional costs of production. It is measured for each type of crop and animal production. Specialised farms generate more than two thirds of their total 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 force, according to the FSS, includes work by the farmer and his family, and non-family labour force. It is measured in annual work units (AWUs).





## 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 payments to cereal farmers with a compulsory set-aside scheme. The new CAP reform (2003) decouples the direct payments from actual production so that the farmers' decisions should be more market oriented.

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 dif-

fers 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 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).

### Number of agricultural holdings

In 1 000

	1990	1993	1995	1997	2000	2003
EU-15	:	:	7 370.04	6 989.13	6 770.69	:
Belgium	85.04	76.33	70.98	67.18	61.71	54.94
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	45.77
Denmark	81.27	73.78	68.77	63.15	57.83	48.61
Germany	653.55	606.07	566.91	534.41	471.96	412.3
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	36.86
Greece	850.14	819.15	802.41	821.39	817.06	:
Spain	1 593.64	1 383.91	1 277.6	1 208.26	1 287.42	1 140.73
France	923.59	801.34	734.8	679.84	663.81	614
Ireland	170.58	159.37	153.42	147.83	141.53	135.25
Italy	2 664.55	2 488.39	2 482.1	2 315.23	2 153.72	1 963.82
Latvia	:	:	:	:	140.84	126.61
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	272.11
Luxembourg	3.95	3.4	3.18	2.98	2.81	2.45
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	773.38
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	10.99
Netherlands	124.8	119.72	113.2	107.92	101.55	85.5
Austria	:	:	221.75	210.11	199.47	:
Portugal	598.74	489.03	450.64	416.69	415.97	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	86.47	77.15
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	71.74
Finland	:	:	100.95	91.44	81.19	74.95
Sweden	:	:	88.83	89.58	81.41	67.89
United Kingdom	243.06	243.47	234.5	233.15	233.25	280.63
Norway	:	:	:	:	70.74	:

Agricultural holding: a single unit, both technically and economically, which has single management and which produces agricultural products. Other supplementary (non-agricultural) products and services may also be provided by the holding. 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	2003
EU-15	:	:	15 243.62	14 757.34	13 547.48	:
Belgium	141.02	131.76	122.04	116.7	107.15	100.11
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	199.34
Denmark	139.13	142.31	141.08	130.15	103.05	93.72
Germany	1 775.86	1 477.96	1 325.15	1 230.69	1 136.54	1 014.09
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	92.94
Greece	1 543.49	1 773.51	1 566.72	1 595.55	1 431.25	:
Spain	2 838.72	2 570.81	2 543.11	2 496.52	2 439.04	2 323.21
France	1 858.99	1 610.23	1 507.42	1 404.25	1 319.58	1 242.83
Ireland	312.73	320.01	293.34	281.86	257.95	248.89
Italy	5 287.35	4 761.76	4 773.22	4 601.09	3 963.63	3 737.66
Latvia	:	:	:	:	276.18	253.3
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	540.82
Luxembourg	9.32	7.9	7.27	6.78	6.5	5.65
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	1 473.22
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	18.32
Netherlands	289.17	289.68	276.16	282.48	275.73	261.48
Austria	:	:	547.25	512.64	526.81	:
Portugal	1 560.99	1 263.49	1 172.77	1 070.34	1 063.77	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	259.42	211.25
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	247.02
Finland	:	:	232.07	223.69	183.87	176.27
Sweden	:	:	164.22	168.56	156.85	144.25
United Kingdom	659.11	651.07	571.74	636.01	575.76	644.32
Norway	:	:	:	:	191.34	:

The labour force includes everyone (over the legal age limit) having provided agricultural work on and for the holding during the last 12 months. Every member of the holder's family working on the holding is taken as the regular labour force (holder included) and non-family as the regularly employed labour force.

### Regular farm labour force: women

In 1 000 persons

	1990	1993	1995	1997	2000	2003
EU-15	:	:	5 601.08	5 436.47	:	:
Belgium	47.62	48.21	43.95	40.93	37.17	34.44
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	68.22
Denmark	40.8	40.04	38.11	36.78	:	25.21
Germany	647.28	534.27	466.29	428.82	415.97	384.01
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	45.09
Greece	647.54	809.85	677.66	698.05	593.2	:
Spain	899.68	785.9	768.65	756.8	783.7	744.37
France	658.09	559.71	519.51	475.55	433.99	404.44
Ireland	93.32	99.47	86.72	80.87	70.27	64.73
Italy	2 100.6	1 808.13	1 837.5	1 801.64	1 540.11	1 460.78
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	128.98
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	280.23
Luxembourg	3.51	2.92	2.66	2.45	2.34	1.98
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	652.76
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	4.06
Netherlands	86	88.79	86.93	93.8	92.43	92.79
Austria	:	:	230.48	213.59	229.18	:
Portugal	727.94	588.43	548.09	502.43	499.22	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	98
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	101.07
Finland	:	:	87.36	81.75	66.12	65.32
Sweden	:	:	53.85	54.99	51.21	48.53
United Kingdom	198.76	193.48	153.3	168	171.09	197.27
Norway	:	:	:	:	67.98	:

The labour force includes everyone (over the legal age limit) having provided agricultural work on and for the holding during the last 12 months. Every member of the holder's family working on the holding is taken as the regular labour force (holder included) and non-family as the regularly employed labour force.

### Farm holders being a natural person In 1 000 persons

	1990	1993	1995	1997	2000	2003
EU-15	:	:	7 269.23	6 868.72	6 502.18	:
Belgium	84.54	75.04	69.52	65.24	59.28	51.58
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	42.98
Denmark	80.99	73.34	68.36	62.69	57.32	47.93
Germany	646.27	600.3	561.38	518.43	440.06	407.21
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	36.08
Greece	849.9	819.03	802.23	821.22	816.53	:
Spain	1 568.32	1 354.48	1 241.42	1 167.9	1 235.97	1 089.56
France	910.25	786.31	718.44	662.28	538	526.62
Ireland	169.89	158.76	152.95	147.57	141.34	135.08
Italy	2 646.53	2 475.28	2 470.57	2 302.26	2 137.72	1 950.29
Latvia	:	:	:	:	139.63	126.52
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	271.5
Luxembourg	3.91	3.36	3.14	2.92	2.75	2.42
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	765.66
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	10.93
Netherlands	122.24	116.45	109.79	104.18	95.11	82
Austria	:	:	217.06	205.53	194.91	:
Portugal	593.59	483.9	445.18	410.84	409.31	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	86.34	77.04
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	70.08
Finland	:	:	100.81	90.94	75.74	73.89
Sweden	:	:	83.43	83.79	75.92	62.96
United Kingdom	226.77	228.15	224.94	222.87	222.22	270.53
Norway	:	:	:	:	69.96	:

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.

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.

Agricultural labour input, within the meaning of the economic accounts for agriculture, corresponds to the labour input used for the production of the output of the agricultural branch, including agricultural services and the output of certain non-agricultural activities.





### Farm holders less than 35 years old

In 1 000 persons

	1990	1993	1995	1997	2000	2003
EU-15	:	:	570.74	521.81	529.17	:
Belgium	9.83	9.13	10.88	9.14	6.64	4.42
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	4.04
Denmark	8.78	6.93	6.56	6.5	5.44	4.02
Germany	101.43	103.42	98.16	85.89	72.53	49.33
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	3.44
Greece	73.77	58.87	49.03	44.36	71.25	:
Spain	113.27	88.44	76.59	69.29	110.82	67.72
France	120.8	104.11	92.31	79.03	53.27	54.37
Ireland	22.45	23.53	20.89	17.71	18.38	15.01
Italy	137.59	132.96	110.21	119.45	110.6	76.13
Latvia	:	:	:	:	14.63	10.86
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	19.17
Luxembourg	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.3	0.29	0.2
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	44.53
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	0.65
Netherlands	11.29	11.8	10.31	7.35	6.46	5.78
Austria	:	:	39.71	34.76	30.87	:
Portugal	39.66	22.81	18.52	15.05	17.02	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	4.49	2.98
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	3.82
Finland	:	:	16.12	13.09	8.67	7.32
Sweden	:	:	7.45	6.42	5.27	3.83
United Kingdom	16.81	15.45	13.65	13.45	11.66	9.32
Norway	:	:	:	:	9.62	:

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	2003
EU-15	:	:	2021.95	1950.42	1871.29	:
Belgium	17.24	15.72	11.82	12.07	11.74	10.54
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	7.86
Denmark	16.31	15.93	15.65	13.17	11.31	7.83
Germany	47.02	42.24	41.84	40.55	25.68	24.22
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	10.2
Greece	215.74	240.79	248.5	281.06	253.46	:
Spain	383.9	364.07	371.35	368.35	347.42	366.25
France	125.74	116.14	110.16	105.63	97.35	84.92
Ireland	38.65	32.31	32.5	32.31	28.04	27.41
Italy	850.95	850.58	912.29	827.65	825.95	788.4
Latvia	:	:	:	:	36.32	34.46
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	102.28
Luxembourg	0.66	0.64	0.61	0.57	0.52	0.42
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	229.47
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	2.52
Netherlands	18.69	19.11	19	20.2	18.22	13.53
Austria	:	:	20.94	20.93	20.26	:
Portugal	170.86	161.48	156.99	154.97	154.6	:
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	27.71	26.2
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	18.93
Finland	:	:	7.07	5.41	4.59	4.82
Sweden	:	:	18.04	17.69	15.92	11.6
United Kingdom	50.05	51.34	55.19	49.87	56.23	77.46
Norway	:	:	:	:	6.23	:

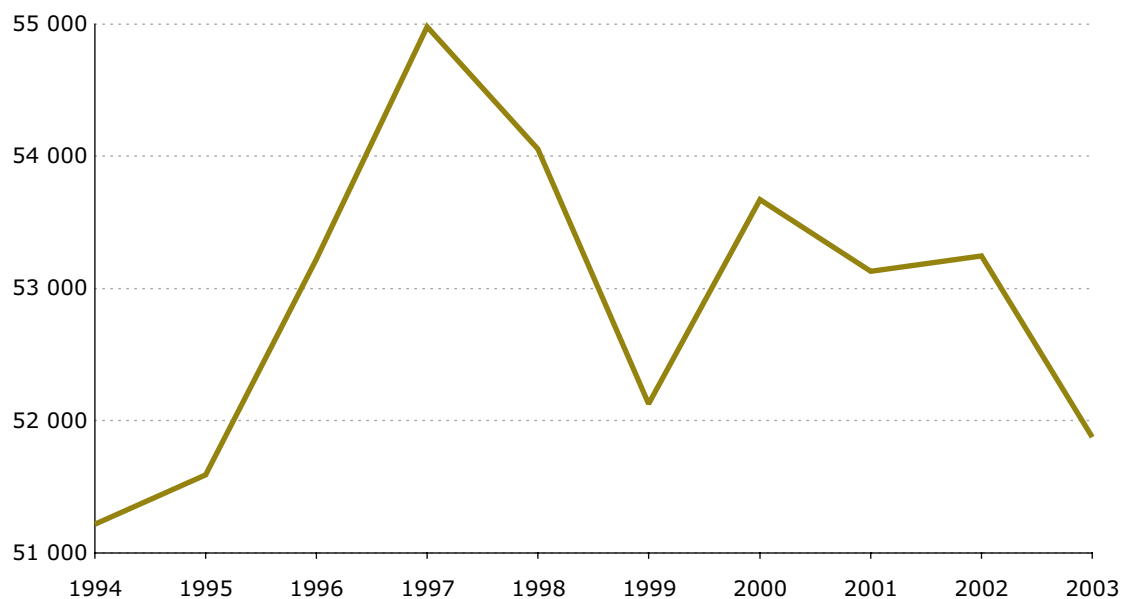
**Production of cereals**

In 1 000 t

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	224 666.3	222 101.9	228 426.2	257 689.4	261 017.4	265 605.2	251 564.8	259 661.3	256 736.8	265 019.5	231 786.8	289 479.9
EU-15	177 792.9	173 975.9	177 412.7	206 286.1	205 518.8	210 432	200 832.8	213 819.5	199 732.7	211 637.1	186 765.4	225 444.1
Euro-zone	140 778.4	136 608.1	137 390.7	161 858.8	161 714.8	168 423.1	160 719.5	170 689.5	161 868.2	170 331.2	146 929	184 252
Belgium	2 139.4	2 091.4	2 212.1	2 534.9	2 393.8	2 535.9	2 406.6	2 512.9	2 358.5	2 639.3	2 613.2	2 951
Czech Republic	6 300.3	6 777.2	6 601.7	6 644.2	7 004.7	6 668.9	6 928.3	6 454.2	7 337.6	6 770.8	5 762.4	8 869.1
Denmark	8 197.9	7 825	9 150	9 217.2	9 530	9 355.5	8 775	9 412.7	9 423.1	8 803.7	9 050.9	8 963.2
Germany	35 547.4	36 328.7	39 863.9	42 135.6	45 485.7	44 574.9	44 452	45 271.2	49 709.3	43 391.3	39 426	50 812.9
Estonia	810.7	510.4	513.5	629.2	650.5	576	401.5	696.1	558.4	524.7	505.7	599.7
Greece	4 274.7	5 318	4 213	4 669	4 755	4 419	4 288	4 062	4 091.3	4 074.9	4 110	4 330.2
Spain	17 155.6	14 833.1	11 241.4	21 644.3	18 562.5	21 778.5	17 321	23 739.8	17 179.2	20 863.8	20 308.3	23 838.5
France	55 261.7	53 039.4	53 142.6	62 120.4	62 886.9	67 807.7	64 135.9	65 582.5	60 143.1	69 555.7	54 807.1	70 393.2
Ireland	1 626.2	1 609.3	1 795.9	2 142	1 943.4	1 865	2 011.3	2 173.9	2 164.1	1 963.6	2 146.9	2 458.8
Italy	18 465.2	17 826.1	18 337.5	19 486.2	18 455.1	19 305	19 641.5	19 392.5	18 660.3	19 877.3	16 461.8	21 683.2
Cyprus	204.8	162.2	145.2	141.2	47.8	64.9	127	48	127.4	141.8	151	80
Latvia	1 230.7	896.1	689	960.8	1 035.2	958.9	783.4	923.6	928	1 028.5	932.4	1 059.5
Lithuania	2 672.5	2 098.2	1 906.5	2 615.1	2 945.3	2 716.8	2 048.6	2 657.7	2 345.3	2 539.1	2 631.8	2 859.4
Luxembourg	151.9	133.6	147.6	175.5	162	167.2	153.8	152.8	144.3	168.8	164.1	179
Hungary	8 507	11 694	11 256	11 308	14 132	12 997.4	11 384.9	10 026.5	15 039.2	11 695.9	8 758.4	16 557
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	1 512.3	1 406.1	1 548.7	1 711.1	1 622.7	1 569.3	1 416.5	1 818.8	1 862.6	1 823.9	1 917.1	1 932.8
Austria	4 206.5	4 435.9	4 452.1	4 708.7	5 008.7	4 771.6	4 806.5	4 490.2	4 833.8	4 757.3	4 263.8	5 315.3
Poland	23 577	21 763.4	25 905.3	25 298	25 399.5	27 158.7	25 750.3	22 340.6	26 960.3	26 877.3	23 390.8	29 635.1
Portugal	1 379.8	1 513.4	1 321	1 500	1 395.3	1 279.5	1 506	1 465.5	1 151.9	1 350.8	1 037.9	1 068.6
Slovenia	418.6	524.1	506.4	484.9	542.5	557.1	478.6	493.8	496	610.7	398.8	582.7
Slovakia	3 151.8	3 700.5	3 489.9	3 322	3 741.1	3 474.5	2 829.4	2 201.3	3 212	3 193.6	2 490.3	3 793.2
Finland	3 332.4	3 391.2	3 328	3 700.2	3 798.7	2 768.6	2 868.4	4 089.3	3 661	3 939.4	3 782.8	3 618.7
Sweden	5 041.6	4 269.8	4 791	5 954.1	5 986	5 618.4	4 931.3	5 670.3	5 390.7	5 461.9	5 352.1	5 511.7
United Kingdom	19 500.3	19 955	21 868	24 587	23 533	22 616	22 119	23 985	18 959.4	22 965.4	21 323.3	22 387
Bulgaria	5 685	6 426	6 594.9	3 426	6 197.8	5 841.8	5 916.9	5 225.7	6 037.1	6 736.1	3 790.4	:
Croatia	2 733	2 595	2 759	2 761	3 177	3 209	2 881	2 770.2	3 397.5	3 724.4	2 355.8	:
Romania	15 453.9	18 167.2	19 857.5	14 174.3	22 099.3	15 446.5	17 033.5	10 473.9	18 869.4	14 355.9	12 964.2	24 709.3
Turkey	:	:	:	29 020	29 445	32 842	28 520	31 889.9	29 203.4	30 462.7	22 334.7	:
Iceland	:	:	0.5	2	2.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	1 383.5	1 015	:	1 345.2	1 288.3	1 357.8	1 218.2	1 299.9	1 202.9	:	:	:

**Area under cereals in the EU-25**

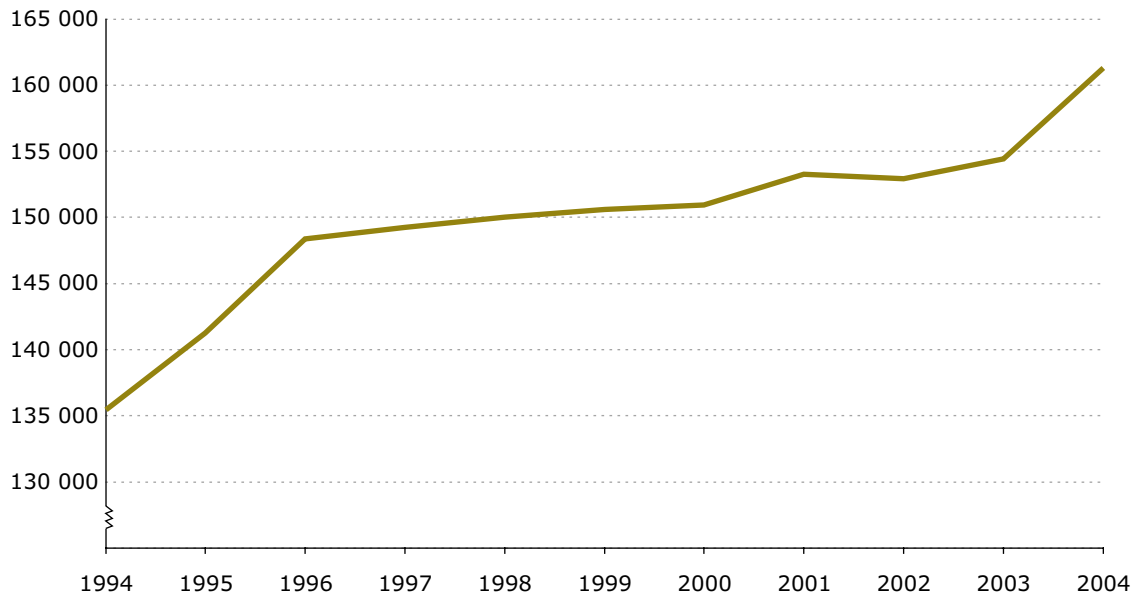
In 1 000 ha





### Crop output in the EU-15

In million ECU/EUR

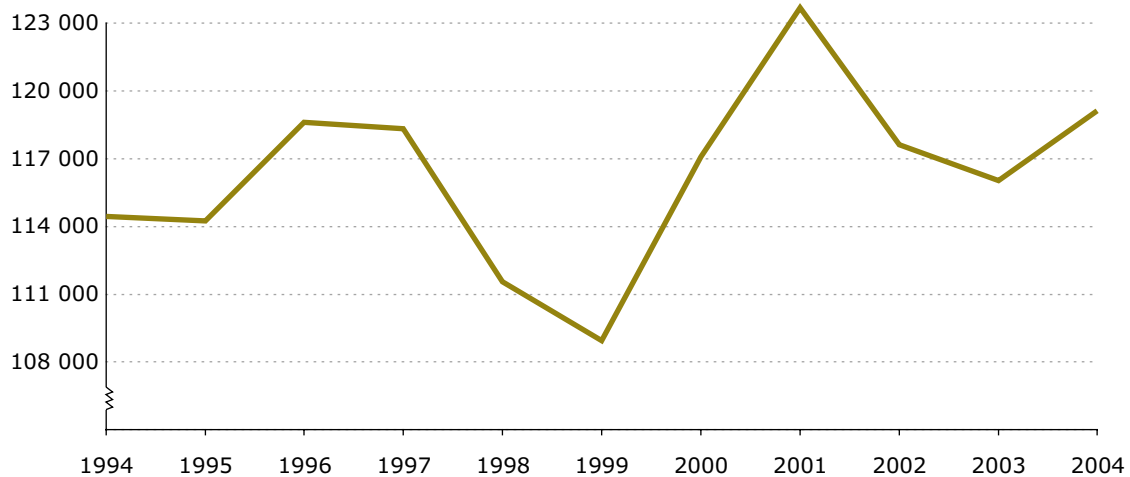


2002: provisional value; 2003, 2004: estimated value.

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 the EU-15

In million ECU/EUR



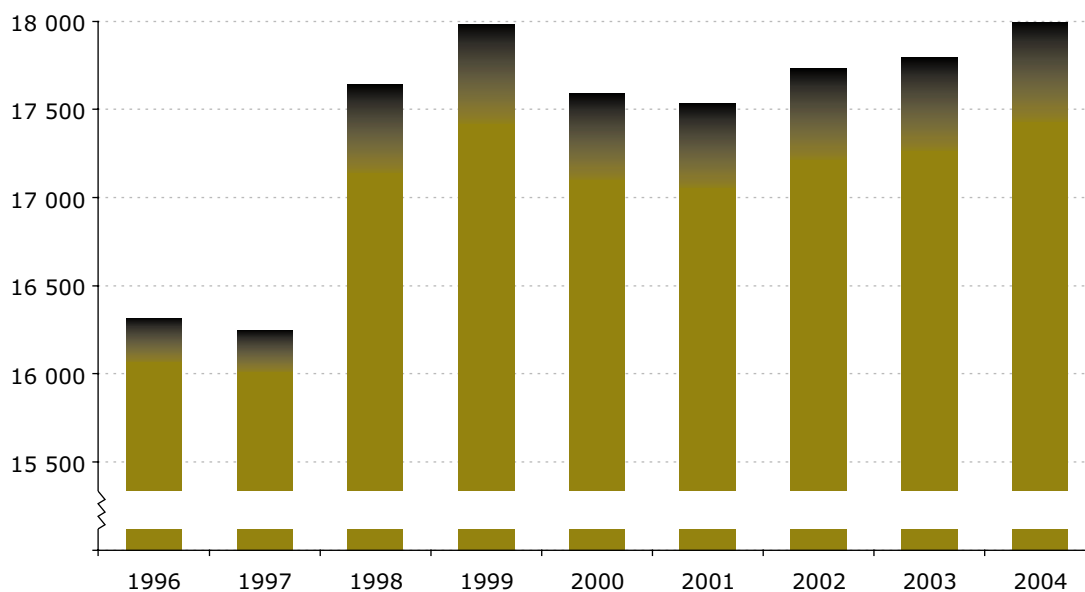
2002: provisional value; 2003, 2004: estimated value.

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 the EU-15: pigs**

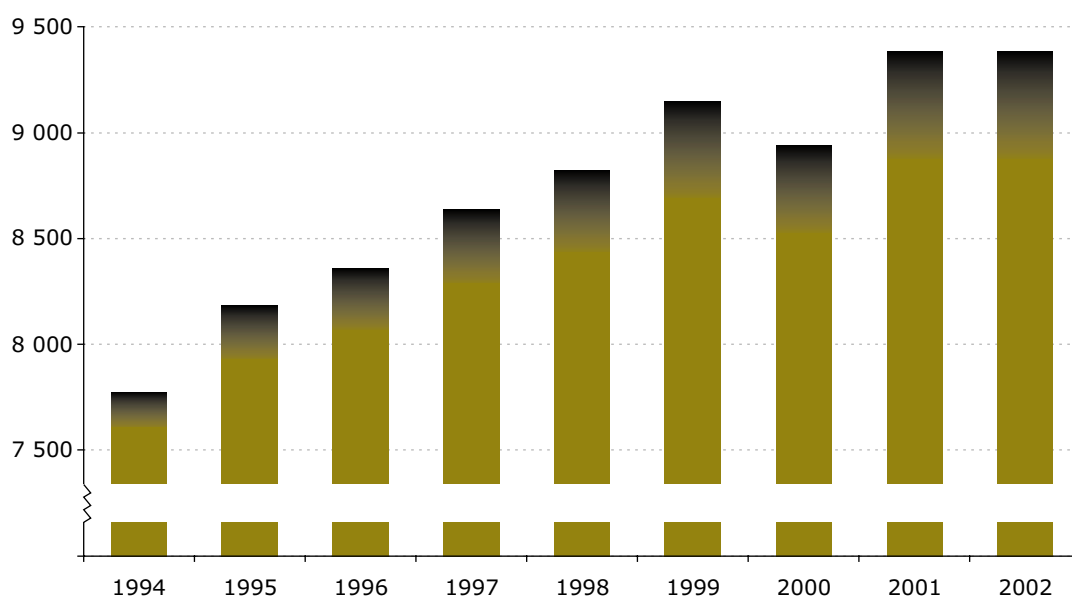
In 1 000 t



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 the EU-15: poultry**

In 1 000 t

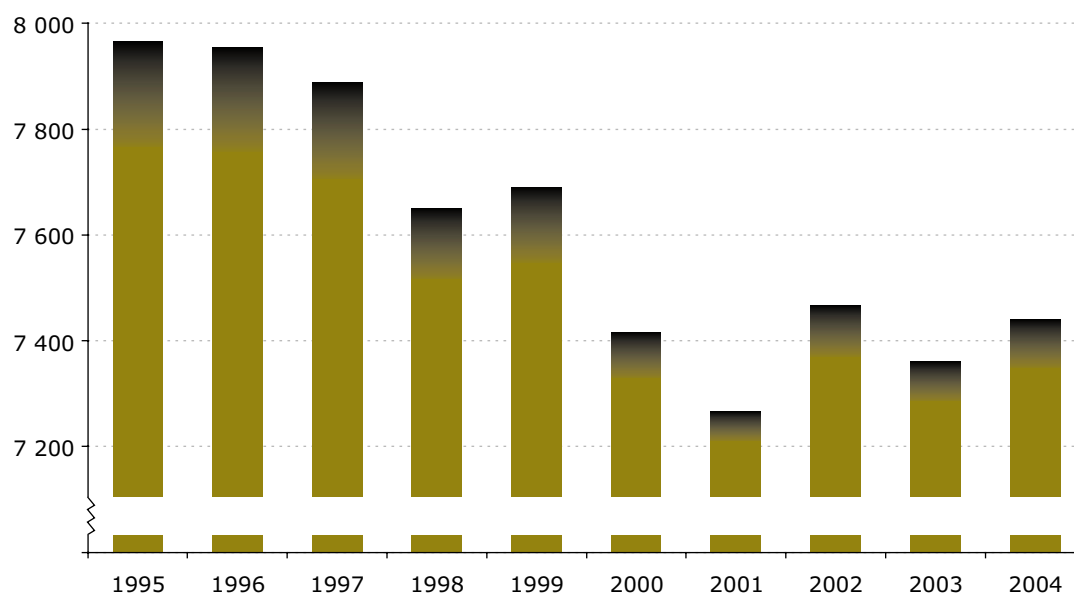


This indicator expresses the total carcass weight of poultry slaughtered in slaughterhouses and on the farm whose meat is declared fit for human consumption. The following poultry is included: hens, chickens, ducks, turkeys, guinea fowls, geese. This indicator covers mainly the production of Gallinaceae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



### Production of meat in the EU-15: cattle

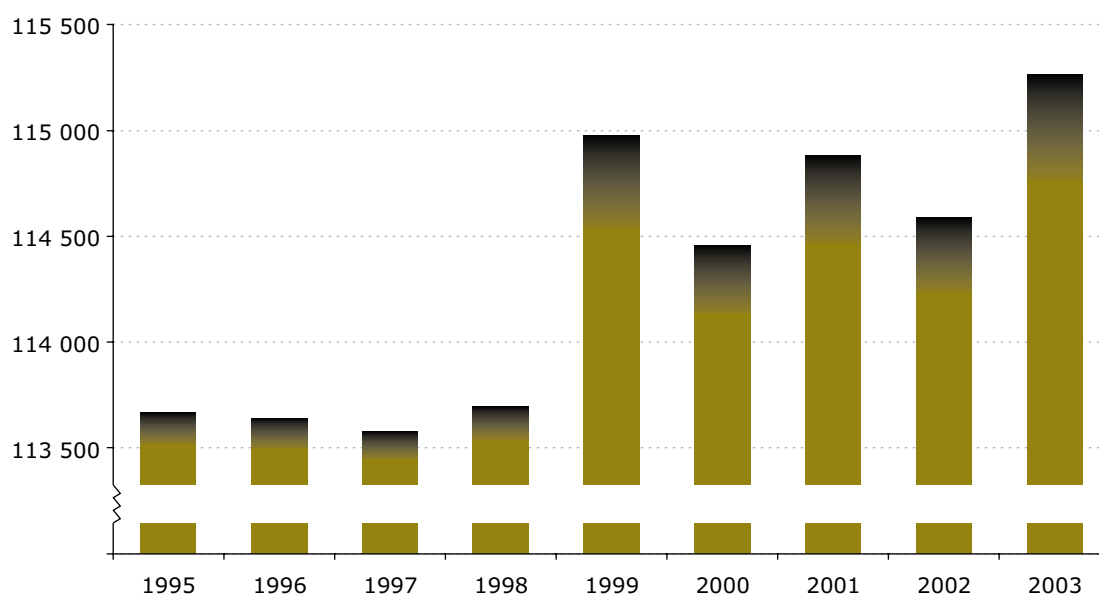
In 1 000 t



This indicator covers 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 the EU-15

In 1 000 t



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**

2000 = 100; deflated

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	:	:	:	:	100	102.3	96.7	97.7	95.2
EU-15	112.8 (s)	109.7 (s)	104.4 (s)	98.7 (s)	100	102.4	97.2	98.5	95.4
Belgium	110.5 (s)	110.3 (s)	102.6 (s)	93.0 (s)	100	102	91	92.6	92.7
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	100	106.1	94.4	91	94.7
Denmark	115.6 (s)	113.4 (s)	98.4 (s)	92.2 (s)	100	105.1	92.5	86.7	88.1
Germany	108.6 (s)	108.1 (s)	102.2 (s)	95.4 (s)	100	105.3	97.2	97.1	94
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	110.4	106.8	101	99	100	102.3	105.4	111	104.8
Spain	115.1 (s)	109.4 (s)	104.6 (s)	99.0 (s)	100	100.2	94.2	87.8	86.1
France	106.0 (s)	104.9 (s)	104.1 (s)	100.2 (s)	100	101.6	96.5	97.5	93.7
Ireland	117.4	108.9	105.7	98.9	100	100.3	91.8	87.9	87.9
Italy	114.2 (s)	112.7 (s)	106.8 (s)	100.2 (s)	100	102.6 (s)	101.4 (s)	103.8 (s)	99.3 (s)
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	222.8	149.9	98.4	90.7	100	100.2	95.6	90.3	106.3
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	100	113.2	112.3	101.2	101.1
Luxembourg	107.9	108.8	107.1	102.9	100	99.4	95.2	93.8	93.9
Hungary	:	:	:	:	100	97.2	90.7	92	81.4
Malta	:	:	:	:	100	106.8	104.9	99	89.7
Netherlands	105.8 (s)	110.4 (s)	102.8 (s)	95.0 (s)	100	100.9	94.9	94	88.1
Austria	109.6 (s)	110.9 (s)	102.3 (s)	95.5 (s)	100	104.3	97.7	96.8	94.3
Poland	127.4	121.9	107.2	94.7	100	99	88.2	88.7	99.6
Portugal	107.5 (s)	106.1 (s)	105.1 (s)	98.1 (s)	100	102.0 (s)	94.1 (s)	94.1 (s)	85.1 (s)
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	100	100.4	94.2	92.1	87.8
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	80.3
Finland	115.7	108.4	105.6	99.5	100	102.5	99.1	93.3	95.5
Sweden	111.3 (s)	107.3 (s)	104.6 (s)	102.6 (s)	100	102.4	97.5	93.9	91.7
United Kingdom	142.7	121.5	109.3	104.3	100	107	100.7	105.7	107.7
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	100	102.5	86.5	91.4	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	100	104.3	106.7	100.6	82.6

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 2000. Nominal indices are deflated by means of the harmonised indices of consumer prices.

**Purchase price indices for means of agricultural production**

2000 = 100; deflated

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	:	:	:	:	100	101.1	99	98.4	100
EU-15	104.9 (s)	104.0 (s)	99.9 (s)	97.5 (s)	100	101.1	99	98.4	100
Belgium	101.9 (s)	102.5 (s)	98.1 (s)	96.4 (s)	100	100.1 (s)	99.1 (s)	97.8 (s)	96.3
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	100	100.1	97.4	96	99.7
Denmark	105.5 (s)	106.6 (s)	103.6 (s)	99.8 (s)	100	103.5	102.2	99	101.2
Germany	100.4 (s)	100.3 (s)	96.9 (s)	95.7 (s)	100	102.1	100.3	99.5	101.4
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	103.4	100.3	97.8	97.6	100	98.4	97.4	97.9	102.1
Spain	103.3 (s)	104.1 (s)	101.7 (s)	98.2 (s)	100	100	97.4	95.7	96.5
France	101.7 (s)	101.9 (s)	99.1 (s)	97.7 (s)	100	101.3	99.9	99	100.4
Ireland	106.5	104	100.4	99.4	100	100.4	97.5	96	97.1
Italy	113.1 (s)	113.7 (s)	105.0 (s)	98.8 (s)	100	101.6 (s)	100.2 (s)	99.5 (s)	102.0 (s)
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	100.8	104	103	101.4	100	99.2	97.9	99.1	100.9
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	100	95.2	98.7	95.3	91.2
Luxembourg	101.9	101.4	100.5	99.9	100	101.1	100.3	99.1	96.2
Hungary	:	:	:	:	100	102.4	98.3	99.5	102.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	100	98.3	96.7	94.7	93.3
Netherlands	104.6 (s)	103.2 (s)	99.0 (s)	96.6 (s)	100	100.7	97.9	97.5	97.7
Austria	102.1 (s)	102.4 (s)	99.4 (s)	98.7 (s)	100	99.6	97.6	98.2	99.6
Poland	95.3	95	94.3	96.9	100	101.2	101.6	103.9	107.9
Portugal	109.6 (s)	106.2 (s)	101.0 (s)	99.0 (s)	100	102.8 (s)	95.5 (s)	96.3 (s)	98.3 (s)
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	100	103.1	98.9	98.1	103
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	100	:	:	:	89.2
Finland	102.3	103.1	100.3	97.8	100	99.6	98.2	98.2	100.8
Sweden	101.4 (s)	100.7 (s)	98.1 (s)	97.5 (s)	100	102.4	102.3	102	104.8
United Kingdom	114.8	108.4	101.6	99.2	100	102.3	100.6	101.8	107.5

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 2000. Nominal indices are deflated by means of the harmonised indices of consumer prices.



### Indicator A of the income from agricultural activity 1995 = 100

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	93.81	100	103.59	103.96	100.69	100.45	104.15	110.95(e)	103.03(p)	105.70(e)	106.79(e)
Belgium	111.09	100	109.65	113.81	107.52	99.48	107.92	116.83(e)	98.26(e)	99.08(e)	90.48(e)
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	85.66	100	98.98	95.01	73.52	73.89	89.41	100.32	74.55	69.46(e)	82.34(e)
Germany	91.92	100	115.41	118.46	105.85	105.25	129.23	161.54	118.24	115.25(e)	134.41(e)
Estonia	:	100	106.56	104.30	114.23	62.66	93.98	115.13	114.63	161.85(e)	252.32(e)
Greece	95.60	100	94.99	95.40	94.90	95.15	96.26	99.28	96.85(e)	95.93(e)	98.57(e)
Spain	100.37	100	112.08	113.07	108.47	101.63	107.44	116.06	110.51(p)	123.93(e)	126.98(e)
France	94.18	100	100.49	104.04	108.56	106.37	105.82	107.02	104.70	103.82(e)	99.96(e)
Ireland	93.36	100	98.89	96.00	92.82	87.83	102.40	100.85	96.04(e)	96.30(e)	95.06(e)
Italy	91.06	100	105.68	108.31	108.23	116.73	112.62	113.12	108.34	109.30(e)	110.77(e)
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	88.67	100	103.64	95.26	104.62	98.65	93.98	93.01	95.63	91.38(e)	98.56(e)
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	97.38	100	95.86	103.53	92.97	86.38	87.33	88.98	78.25	81.78(e)	72.44(e)
Austria	91.21	100	94.36	85.99	84.64	85.38	92.36	107.90	102.65	100.18(e)	100.93(e)
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	91.12	100	109.81	104.04	104.25	126.18	108.99	132.66	123.94	124.68(e)	125.52(e)
Slovenia	:	100	89.18	102.88	100.01	93.85	101.12	87.04	118.04	89.71(e)	101.44(e)
Slovakia	:	100	105.13	108.11	95.82	102.20	99.32	113.84	107.51(e)	92.80(e)	119.57(e)
Finland	79.29	100	85.35	85.01	69.79	89.83	116.46	116.91	123.67	97.31(e)	93.61(e)
Sweden	83.83	100	97.97	103.81	106.25	93.52	101.55	109.70	110.50	108.82(e)	111.28(e)
United Kingdom	91.14	100	93.64	72.21	62.79	61.46	59.01	63.36	68.37(e)	81.06(e)	81.53(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.

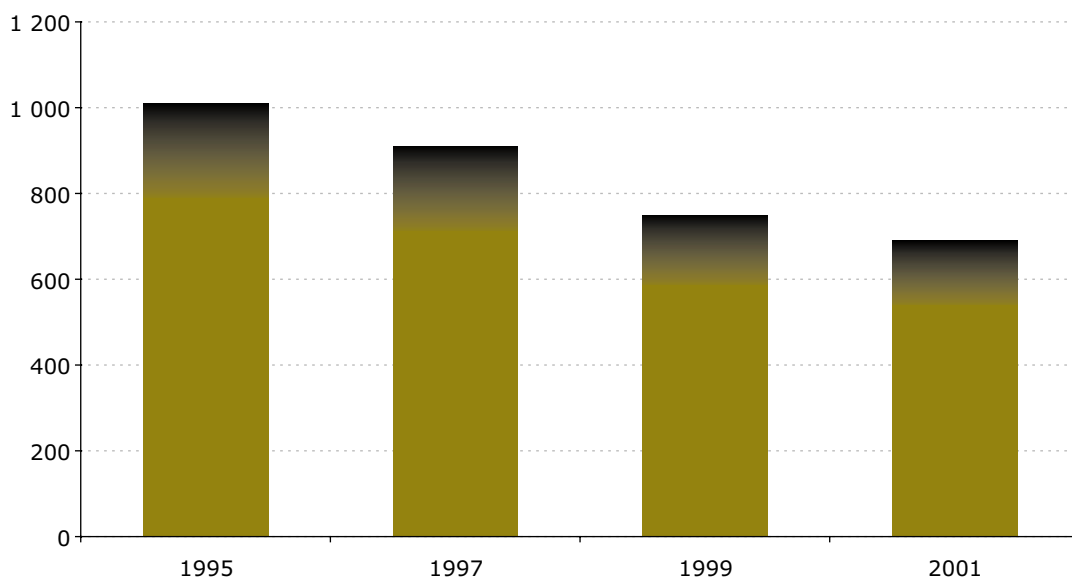
### Gross value added at basic prices of the agricultural industry In million ECU/EUR

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	:	:	:	:	154 592.99	151 232.14	:	:	:	157 567.81(e)	163 929.18(e)
EU-15	135 629.12	139 374.30	146 112.63	146 424.45	144 212.90	142 298.47	146 519.40	153 688.77	146 883.79(p)	148 520.76(e)	152 919.32(e)
Belgium	2 946.08	2 784.40	2 852.09	2 915.34	2 785.32	2 605.86	2 795.55	2 863.56	2 565.10	2 670.31(e)	2 498.14(e)
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	936.75	775.36	867.89	1 064.13	952.73	866.32(e)	1 267.71(e)
Denmark	3 404.85	3 906.76	3 921.77	3 761.91	3 048.24	3 003.63	3 466.52	3 916.28	3 110.60	3 018.15	3 285.06(e)
Germany	14 335.24	15 764.99	16 628.26	16 416.09	15 650.99	15 571.47	17 496.82	20 101.71	16 382.78	15 703.96(e)	17 078.46(e)
Estonia	:	94.28	112.85	120.92	152.80	109.21	155.94	176.87	167.13	174.70(e)	204.12(e)
Greece	7 945.24	8 408.38	8 181.73	8 456.90	8 169.35	8 387.80	8 209.59	8 427.42	8 297.10	8 227.52(e)	8 627.46(e)
Spain	19 130.88	19 216.72	22 315.15	22 810.86	23 083.50	21 665.07	23 072.43	25 021.91	24 448.16(p)	26 970.71(e)	28 132.48(e)
France	29 572.11	30 910.24	30 889.69	31 059.30	32 122.20	31 664.20	31 661.20	31 737.30	31 431.30	30 603.46(e)	31 200.50(e)
Ireland	3 013.46	3 058.30	3 070.86	3 036.33	2 879.70	2 612.41	2 841.53	2 673.93	2 493.13	2 601.08(e)	2 641.81(e)
Italy	24 471.22	24 020.89	27 478.40	28 533.66	28 431.51	28 877.02	28 219.62	29 315.29	28 774.47	29 092.25	30 140.50
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	315.41	326.86	:	:	:	353.71(e)	356.68(e)
Latvia	:	:	:	:	185.22	164.21	212.06	244.29	233.99	211.04(e)	242.13(e)
Lithuania	:	322.36	494.09	545.17	536.03	458.50	406.39	361.81	354.85	420.51(e)	549.68(e)
Luxembourg	120.88	135.13	123.34	110.01	124.81	133.37	126.87	127.64	127.44	124.59(e)	135.98(e)
Hungary	:	:	:	:	2 052.65	1 916.81	1 895.93	2 095.44	2 119.38	1 953.29(e)	1 797.88(e)
Malta	:	:	:	:	70.56	70.14	68.96	72.67	71.47	68.99(e)	72.81(e)
Netherlands	9 192.05	9 666.76	9 384.76	8 835.21	9 072.26	8 701.92	9 303.01	9 517.18	9 008.45	9 164.74(e)	8 585.31(e)
Austria	3 404.78	3 223.82	2 953.49	2 748.96	2 626.95	2 615.67	2 697.31	2 898.74	2 751.02	2 668.39(e)	2 668.18(e)
Poland	:	:	:	:	5 180.28	4 258.02	4 756.47	6 034.82	4 917.22	4 208.88(e)	5 463.59(e)
Portugal	2 513.78	2 700.19	2 858.03	2 592.55	2 467.24	2 864.79	2 692.09	3 201.28	3 198.68	3 296.27(e)	3 315.41(e)
Slovenia	:	438.68	411.80	464.62	467.11	439.71	431.19	399.35	505.68	387.39(e)	409.28(e)
Slovakia	:	533.67	568.62	590.12	483.22	414.81	344.56	439.99	526.60(e)	402.19(e)	645.96(e)
Finland	1 969.05	1 642.93	1 580.45	1 535.81	1 104.36	1 278.80	1 515.80	1 538.80	1 575.44	1 457.80(e)	1 360.10(e)
Sweden	1 657.04	1 659.41	1 728.86	1 747.64	1 641.36	1 429.32	1 611.09	1 534.43	1 573.92	1 578.98(e)	1 619.85(e)
United Kingdom	11 952.39	12 275.30	12 145.69	11 863.82	11 005.05	10 887.08	10 809.91	10 813.25	11 146.15(e)	11 342.49(e)	11 630.03(e)
Bulgaria	:	1 427.71	993.83	2 028.38	1 801.80	1 678.53	1 634.11	1 803.31	1 605.05	1 532.23	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	5 152.42	4 219.66	4 216.98	5 708.90	5 197.96	5 653.43	:
Norway	:	1 004.80	1 044.61	983.69	972.60	948.57	893.93(e)	941.91(e)	954.54	906.18	905.75

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.

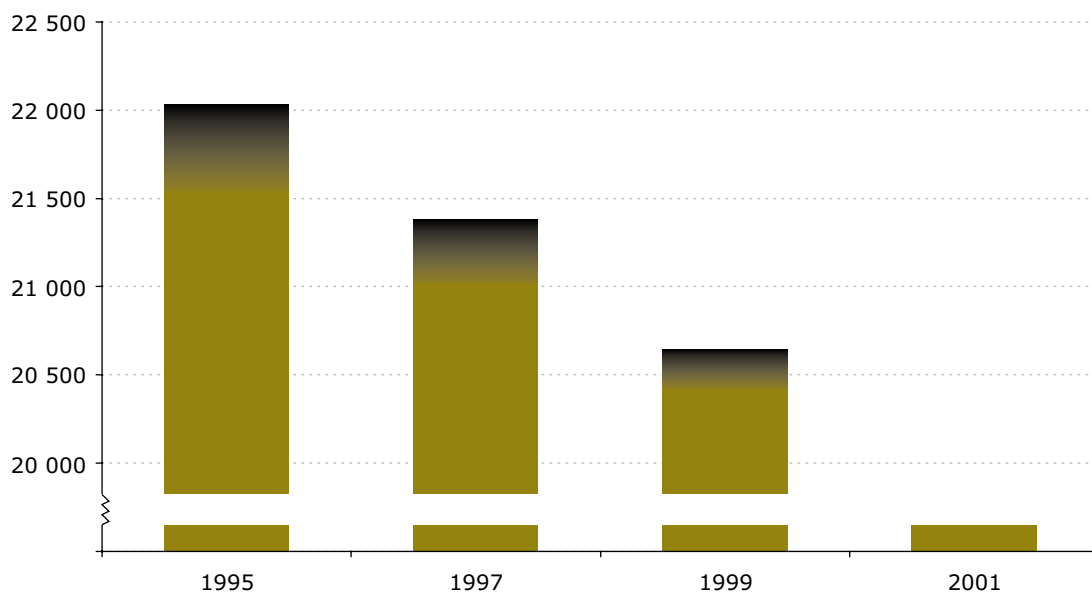
**Holdings with dairy cows in the EU-15**

In 1 000



**Number of dairy cows in the EU-15**

In 1 000



7



## 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 30 % of the earth's land area. After the enlargement in May 2004, the European Union has a total area of forests and other wooded land of 160 million ha accounting for about 42 % of its land 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;

- increase in the use of sustainably produced wood and other forest products, as environmentally 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 and Rural Development, Enterprise and Industry, 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 them for their publications. In this framework, Eurostat is responsible for the replies of EU and EFTA Member States.

### Total roundwood production

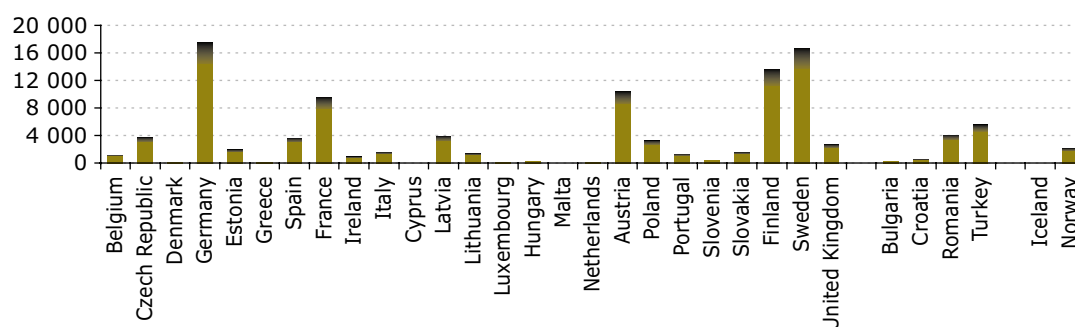
In 1 000 m<sup>3</sup>

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	282 232	311 135	319 148	302 240	320 330	324 402	331 757	369 535	341 137	348 812	368 033
EU-15	232 674	255 333	258 005	240 683	253 185	254 480	254 520	286 017	259 132	263 136	279 924
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	4 400	4 510	4 215	4 500	4 765
Czech Republic	10 406	11 950	12 365	12 600	13 491	13 991	14 203	14 441	14 374	14 541	15 140
Denmark	2 281	2 282	2 282	2 282	2 207	1 558	1 538	2 952	1 613	1 446	1 627
Germany	33 152	39 813	39 343	37 014	38 207	39 052	37 634	53 710	39 483	42 380	51 182
Estonia	2 439	3 550	3 709	3 901	5 505	6 061	6 704	8 910	10 200	10 500	10 200
Greece	2 096	2 091	1 961	2 012	1 885	1 692	2 215	2 245	1 916	1 591	1 673
Spain	13 757	15 307	16 075	15 631	15 631	14 874	14 810	14 321	15 131	15 839	16 105
France	39 363	42 242	36 061	33 143	34 932	35 527	36 008	45 828	39 831	35 449	36 850
Ireland	1 821	2 018	2 204	2 291	2 180	2 266	2 593	2 673	2 455	2 646	2 683
Italy	8 818	9 465	9 736	9 121	9 146	9 550	11 138	9 329	8 099	7 511	8 219
Cyprus	53	47	48	45	41	35	36	21	18	15	12
Latvia	4 931	5 700	6 890	8 080	8 922	10 030	14 008	14 304	12 841	13 466	12 916
Lithuania	2 329	3 992	5 960	5 540	5 149	4 879	4 924	5 500	5 700	6 115	6 275
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	260	260	142	140	136
Hungary	4 496	4 527	4 331	3 652	4 251	4 167	5 231	5 902	5 811	5 836	5 785
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	1 075	1 043	1 104	952	1 109	1 023	1 044	1 039	865	839	1 044
Austria	12 856	14 960	14 405	15 609	15 325	14 033	14 083	13 276	13 467	14 846	17 055
Poland	18 590	18 776	20 651	20 287	21 635	23 107	24 268	26 025	25 016	27 137	28 835
Portugal	10 207	9 819	9 350	8 978	8 978	8 548	8 978	10 831	8 946	8 742	9 672
Slovenia	1 065	1 944	1 866	1 991	2 208	2 133	2 068	2 253	2 257	2 283	2 591
Slovakia	5 249	5 316	5 323	5 461	5 943	5 519	5 795	6 163	5 788	5 782	6 355
Finland	42 244	48 745	50 219	46 272	51 798	53 660	53 637	54 262	52 210	53 011	53 778
Sweden	54 000	55 900	63 600	56 300	60 200	60 600	58 700	63 300	63 200	66 600	67 300
United Kingdom	6 764	7 308	7 555	7 093	7 482	7 260	7 482	7 481	7 559	7 596	7 835
Bulgaria	3 547	2 685	2 838	3 205	3 041	3 231	4 352	4 784	3 992	4 833	4 833
Croatia	2 452	2 817	2 603	2 539	3 050	3 398	3 486	3 669	3 468	3 641	3 847
Romania	8 840	11 925	12 178	12 250	13 529	11 649	12 704	13 148	12 424	15 154	13 961
Turkey	18 877	16 845	19 279	19 411	18 050	17 668	16 608	15 939	15 337	16 122	15 810
Liechtenstein	15	25	18	13	13	13	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	9 710	8 744	9 045	8 423	8 556	8 172	8 424	8 156	8 996	8 652	8 302
Canada	176 193	183 224	188 346	183 368	188 730	176 942	193 890	200 284	187 591	194 532	194 727
United States	470 726	473 107	469 830	465 240	468 786	469 750	469 313	466 549	449 114	448 000	448 059
Russian Federation	174 630	115 670	116 510	101 750	113 798	95 000	143 600	158 100	164 700	165 000	168 500

Roundwood production (the term is used as a synonymous term for 'removals') comprises 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 2003

In 1 000 t



'Paper and paperboard' 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.



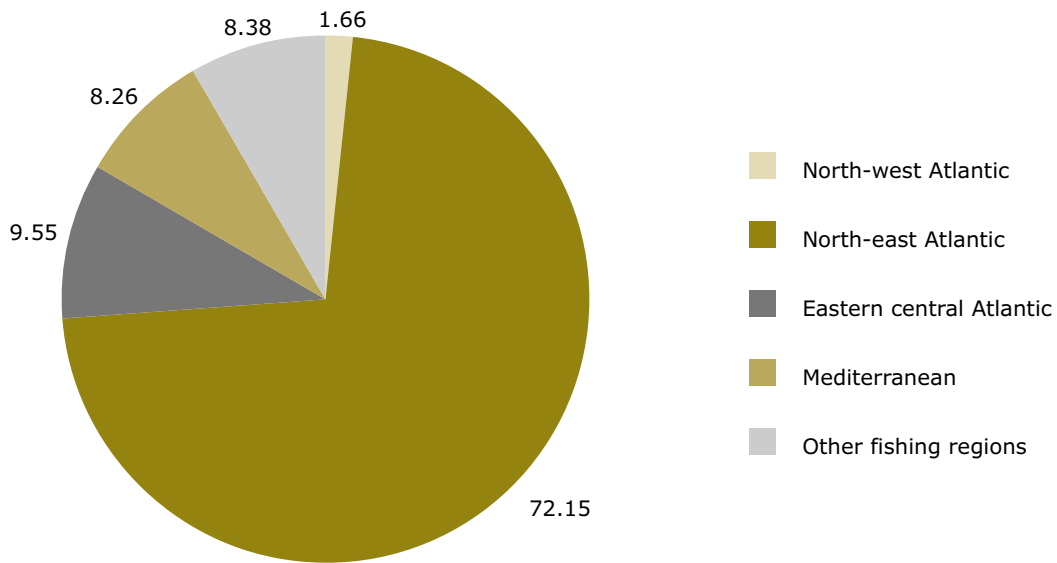
### Data collection and concepts

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.

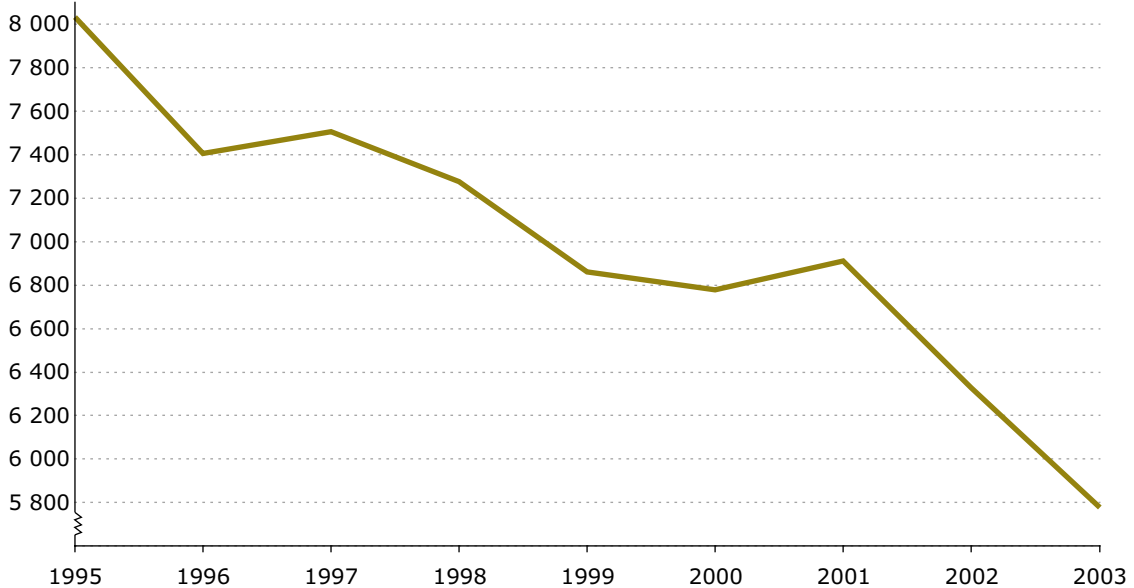
#### Annual catches in 2003

In %; EU-25



#### Annual catches in all regions

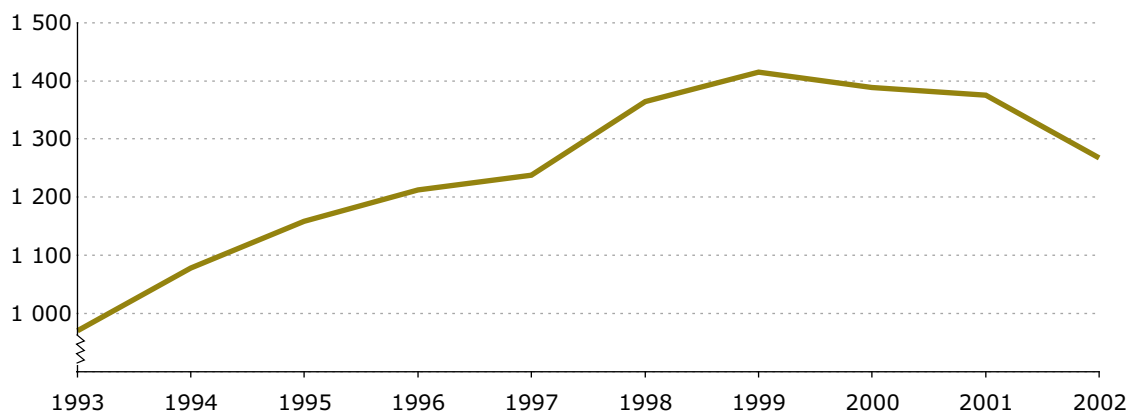
In 1 000 t live weight; EU-25





### Total aquaculture production in the EU-25

In 1 000 t live weight



### Total aquaculture production

In 1 000 t live weight

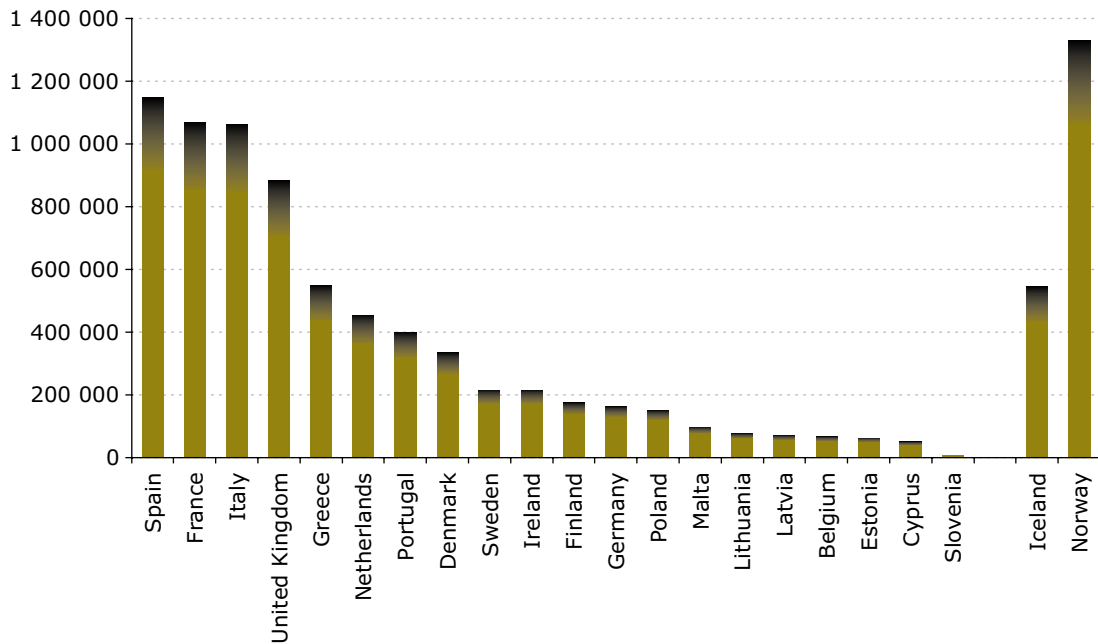
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	970	1 078	1 159	1 212	1 238	1 364	1 415	1 388	1 375	1 267	:
EU-15	923	915	1 019	1 100	1 151	1 175	1 300	1 343	1 312	1 298	1 196	:
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	:
Czech Republic	:	20	19	19	18	18	17	19	19	20	19	20
Denmark	43	40	43	45	42	40	42	43	44	42	32	35
Germany	97	70	49	64	83	65	73	80	66	53	50	74
Estonia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	20	33	33	33	40	49	60	84	95	98	88	100
Spain	169	126	178	224	232	239	315	321	312	313	264	313
France	250	277	281	281	286	287	268	265	267	252	250	246
Ireland	27	30	29	27	35	37	42	44	51	61	63	:
Italy	170	166	176	215	189	196	209	210	217	218	184	139
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lithuania	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hungary	14	9	10	9	8	9	10	12	13	13	12	12
Malta	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Netherlands	54	71	109	84	100	98	120	109	75	57	54	67
Austria	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Poland	30	19	25	25	28	29	30	34	36	35	33	35
Portugal	6	6	7	5	5	7	8	6	8	8	8	8
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Slovakia	:	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	18	18	17	17	18	16	16	15	15	16	15	13
Sweden	7	6	7	8	8	7	6	6	5	7	6	6
United Kingdom	57	69	86	94	110	130	137	155	152	171	179	:
Bulgaria	8	8	6	5	5	5	4	8	4	3	2	4
Romania	25	21	20	20	14	11	10	9	10	11	9	:
Turkey	9	12	16	22	33	45	57	63	79	67	61	:
Iceland	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	:
Norway	131	164	218	278	322	368	411	476	491	511	554	582
Canada	45	52	55	65	72	82	91	113	128	153	172	:
Japan	1 397	1 359	1 420	1 390	1 349	1 340	1 290	1 315	1 292	1 314	1 387	:
United States	414	417	391	413	393	438	445	479	456	479	497	:

Sources: 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 of the product as it is taken from the water. Thus, for example, in the case of molluscs, it includes the shell.

### Fishing fleet in 2004

Total power; in kW



Sources: Eurostat, Fisheries and Maritime Affairs DG.

EU-15: 6 735 690.

The total power, expressed in kilowatts, of the fishing fleets of EU Member States, Iceland and Norway. The EU data are supplied by the Fisheries and Maritime Affairs DG 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.

