

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

7





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Agriculture was one of the first sectors of the economy (following coal and steel) to receive the attention of European policymakers. Article 39 of the Treaty of Rome on the EEC (1957) set out the objectives for the first common agricultural policy (CAP); these were focused on increasing agricultural productivity as a way to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community, stabilising markets and ensuring security of supply at affordable prices to consumers. As the primary objective of producing more food was realised, food surpluses accrued, distorting trade and raising environmental concerns. These were the principal drivers for changes in the CAP, a process that started in the early 1990s and has resulted in a change from support for production towards a market-oriented and a more environment-friendly and sustainable agriculture. Reforms have focused mainly on increasing the competitiveness of agriculture by reducing support prices and compensating farmers by the introduction of direct aid payments. A decisive step came in the 2003/04 CAP reforms with the decoupling of direct aids from production and a move to try to realign the CAP with consumer concerns. The scope of this latest reform of the CAP was widened with the introduction of a comprehensive rural development policy. Together these policies aim to encourage entrepreneurial behaviour so that farm managers can respond better to market signals, introduce new techniques and promote diversified activities such as rural crafts, food processing facilities on farms, tourism, or afforestation, as well as promoting sustainable farming practices and various other rural development measures.

After the enlargements of the EU in 2004 and 2007, the EU has a total area of forests and other wooded land of 177 million hectares, 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 0.4 % per year, although the evolution can be quite different between regions. Forests are present in a huge variety of climatic, geographic, ecological and 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.

Fish are a natural, biological, mobile (sometimes over wide distances) and renewable resource. No one can own fish until they have been caught and the impact of one set of fishermen impacts on others. For this reason, fish stocks continue to be regarded as a common resource, 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.

EUROSTAT DATA IN THIS DOMAIN: Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Agriculture
Forestry
Fishing
Food: from farm to fork statistics

7.1 FARM STRUCTURE AND LAND USE

INTRODUCTION

The structure of agriculture in the Member States varies considerably, among other factors reflecting differences in geology, topography, climate and natural resources, as well as the diversity in regional activities, infrastructure and social customs. The survey on the Structure of Agricultural Holdings (also known as the Farm Structure Survey) helps assess the agricultural situation across the EU, monitoring trends and transitions in the structure of holdings and modelling the impact of external developments or policy proposals.

Rural development policy aims to ensure the survival of the countryside as we know it. As agriculture has modernised and the EU economy become more service-oriented, agriculture has become much less important as a source of jobs. This means that survival of rural economies can no longer be taken for granted. Consequently, more and more emphasis is being placed on the role farmers can play in rural development, including forestry, biodiversity, diversification of the rural economy to create alternative jobs and environmental protection in rural areas. The Farm Structure Survey (FSS) continues to be adapted to try to provide the necessary data to help analyse and follow these types of development.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA AVAILABILITY

The basic farm structure survey (FSS) is carried out by Member States every 10 years (the full scope being the agricultural census) and intermediate sample surveys are carried out three times between the basic surveys. The Member States collect information from individual agricultural holdings and, observing strict rules of confidentiality, data are forwarded to Eurostat. The information collected covers land use, livestock numbers, management and farm labour input (including age, gender and relationship to the holder). The survey data can then be aggregated to different geographic levels (Member States, regions, and for basic surveys also districts) and can be arranged by size class, area status, legal status of holding, objective zones and farm type (including by specialised/non-specialised status, using economic criteria).

The basic unit underlying the FSS is the agricultural holding. A holding is defined as a technical-economic unit under single management engaged in agricultural production. The FSS covers all agricultural holdings with a utilised agricultural area (UAA) of at least one ha and those holdings with a UAA of less than 1 ha if their market production exceeds certain natural thresholds.

The utilised agricultural area (UAA) is the total of arable land, permanent pasture and meadow, land used for permanent crops and kitchen gardens. The UAA excludes unutilised agricultural land, woodland and land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, etc.

The farm labour force includes all persons having completed their compulsory education (i.e. having reached school-leaving age) who carried out farm work on the holding covered by the survey during the 12 months up to the date of the survey. The figures include holders, even when not working on the holding; their spouses, on the other hand, are only accounted for if they are actually engaged in farm work on the holding. Persons of retiring age who continue to work on the holding are also included.

MAIN FINDINGS

According to the FSS, the equivalent of 12.7 million people worked full-time on the 14.5 million agricultural holdings in the EU-27 in 2005. Among the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007, there was a period of land restitution in the run-up to accession. This led to large State farms being divided up and handed back to private individuals, leading to a substantial rise in numbers of farms and workers. Over a quarter of agricultural holdings (29.4 %) in the EU-27 were located in Romania and one fifth (20.4 %) of the agricultural workforce in 2005.

About two thirds (64.9 %) of the agricultural labour force regularly employed in the EU-27 is male, although in the Baltic Member States this is closer to a half. Over three quarters (80.7 %) of the workforce are the holder or related to him (family workers), although in some of the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007, this proportion is much lower due to the structure of holding ownership; in the Czech Republic family workers only accounted for a quarter (24.8 %) of the agricultural workforce. There are relatively few (6.7 %) agricultural holders in the EU-27 under the age of 35 years old but a relatively large proportion (33.2 %) over the age of 65 years old.

The utilised agricultural area in the EU declined in the decade through until 2005 to 45.0 % of the total land area (down from 49.5 % in 1995), in part reflecting set-aside policies (the area of arable land falling from 30.6 % to 27.4 % in the same period). In contrast, the proportion of total land area that is wooded increased from 33.2 % to 36.3 % in the ten years through until 2005.

SOURCES**Pocketbooks**

Agriculture – Main statistics 2005-2006

Methodologies and working papers

Farm structure – Methodology of Community surveys

The organisation of Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings in 2007

List of characteristics the Member States are obliged to survey

Community typology for agricultural holdings

Website data**Agriculture**

Structure of agricultural holdings

Overview of agricultural holdings

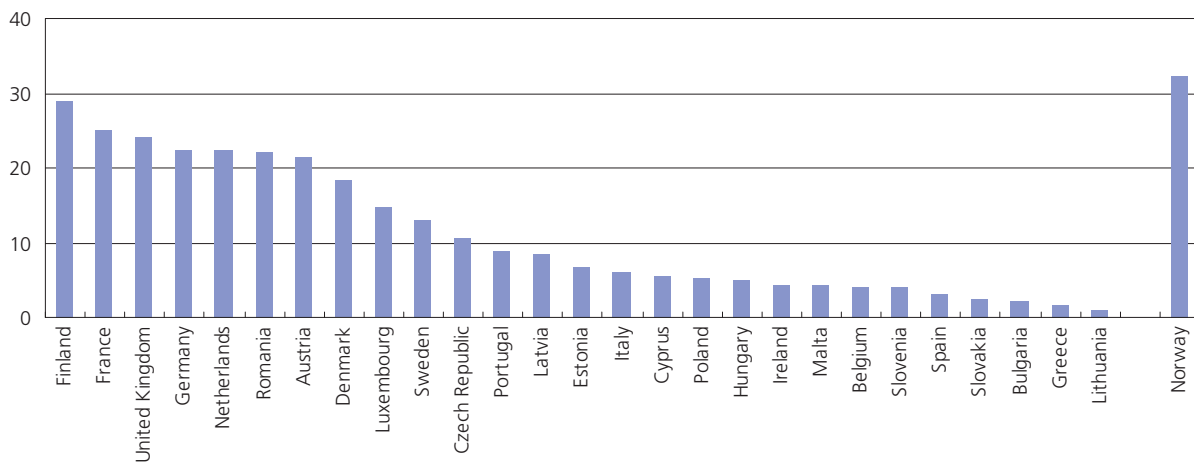
Land Use

Livestock

Special interest topics

Figure 7.1: Agricultural holdings with another gainful activity, 2005

(%)



Source: Eurostat (tag00096)

Other gainful activity: is any activity other than one relating to farm work, including activities carried out on the holding itself (camping sites, accommodations for tourists, etc.) or that use its resources (machinery, etc.) or products (such as processing farm products, renewable energy production), and which have an economic impact on the holding. It is carried out by the holder, his/her family members or one or more partners on a group holding.

Table 7.1: Agricultural holdings

	Number of agricultural holdings (1 000)			Holdings with dairy cows (1 000)			Holdings with irrigable area (% of UAA)
	2000	2003 (1)	2005	2000	2003 (1)	2005	2005
EU-27	:	15 021.0	14 478.6	:	3 199.4	2 821.2	16.5
Euro area	:	5 918.6	5 509.4	:	565.3	498.0	39.8
Belgium	61.7	54.9	51.5	18.2	16.6	15.2	4.2
Bulgaria	:	665.6	534.6	:	195.0	152.6	14.5
Czech Republic	:	45.8	42.3	:	8.5	6.8	4.7
Denmark	57.8	48.6	48.3	11.2	8.0	6.5	18.0
Germany	472.0	412.3	389.9	152.7	121.8	110.4	:
Estonia	:	36.9	27.8	:	12.4	9.2	:
Ireland	141.5	135.3	132.7	31.8	28.1	23.8	0.0
Greece (2)	817.1	824.5	833.6	12.1	11.6	9.8	65.2
Spain	1 287.4	1 140.7	1 079.4	77.8	51.0	42.4	46.4
France	:	614.0	567.1	:	113.9	103.9	18.0
Italy	2 153.7	1 963.8	1 728.5	81.6	67.5	61.0	37.6
Cyprus	:	45.2	45.2	:	0.3	0.2	77.3
Latvia	140.8	126.6	128.7	73.9	63.7	50.9	0.3
Lithuania	:	272.1	253.0	:	193.4	170.8	0.1
Luxembourg	2.8	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	:
Hungary	966.9	773.4	714.8	35.2	22.0	16.3	2.5
Malta	:	11.0	11.1	:	0.2	0.2	2.8
Netherlands	101.6	85.5	81.8	35.1	25.0	23.5	23.6
Austria	199.5	173.8	170.6	77.5	65.1	54.6	4.4
Poland	:	2 172.2	2 476.5	:	873.8	727.1	1.0
Portugal	416.0	359.3	323.9	33.0	27.1	15.9	62.2
Romania	:	4 484.9	4 256.2	:	1 204.9	1 134.4	3.5
Slovenia	86.5	77.2	77.2	28.6	17.2	19.7	2.3
Slovakia	71.0	71.7	68.5	17.9	14.2	13.5	10.5
Finland	81.2	75.0	70.6	23.9	19.4	16.9	8.1
Sweden (3)	81.4	67.9	75.8	14.0	9.7	8.6	6.0
United Kingdom (2)	233.3	280.6	286.8	31.9	28.2	26.3	1.4
Norway	70.7	58.2	53.0	22.7	17.5	15.9	16.8

(1) Poland and Romania, 2002.

(2) Methodological changes took place between 2000 and 2003.

(3) The number of overall holdings has been revised upwards due to additional information being made available on the number of subsidy-applications in 2005.

Source: Eurostat (tag00001, tag00015 and ef_ov_lusum)

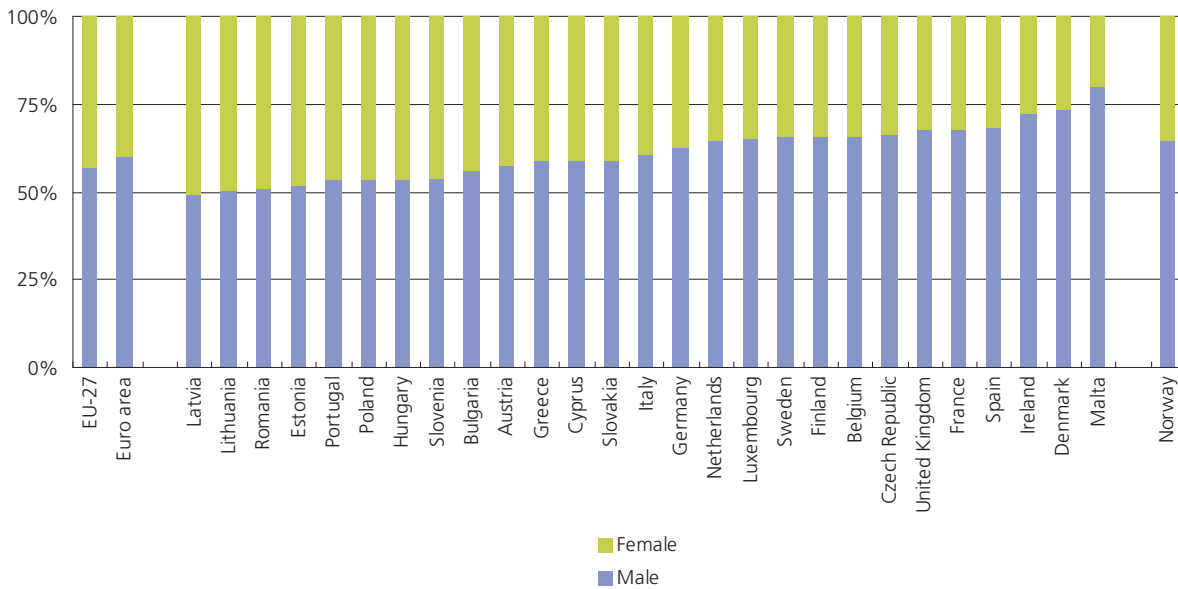
An agricultural holding is a single unit both technically and economically, which has a single management and produces agricultural products. Other supplementary (non-agricultural) products and services may also be provided by the holding.

A dairy cow is a cow kept exclusively or principally for the production of milk for human consumption and/or dairy produce, including cows for slaughter (fattened or not between their last lactation and slaughter).

The irrigable area is the maximum land area that could be irrigated in the reference year using the equipment and the quantity of water normally available on the holding.

Figure 7.2: Regular farm labour force by gender, 2005

(%)

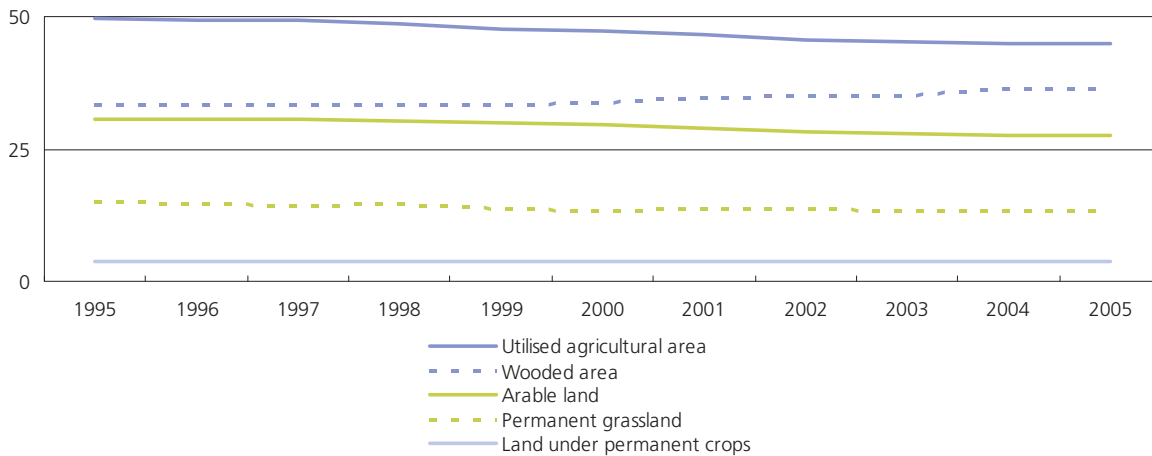


Source: Eurostat (tag00026)

The regular 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 into account within the regular labour force (holder included), as well as the regularly employed non-family labour force.

Figure 7.3: Agricultural area by land use, EU (1)

(% of land area)



(1) EU total based on data for Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Spain, France, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Sweden.

Source: Eurostat (agr_is)

Table 7.2: Farm labour force, 2005

	Total farm labour force (1 000 AWU) (1)	Work time: regular farm labour force (%) (2)	Work time: full-time regular farm labour force (%) (3)	Work time: female regular farm labour force (%) (4)	Work time: family farm labour force (%) (5)	Agri- cultural holders being a natural person (1 000) (6)	Agri- cultural holders < 35 years old (1 000) (7)	Agri- cultural holders > = 65 years old (1 000) (8)
EU-27	12 714	92	33	35	81	14 222	956	4 722
Euro area	5 609	89	44	28	73	5 311	298	1 759
Belgium	70	96	71	29	80	48	3	10
Bulgaria	625	96	41	39	87	531	22	222
Czech Republic	152	94	67	30	25	39	4	7
Denmark	58	96	69	22	62	48	3	9
Germany	643	92	51	29	70	385	35	28
Estonia	37	97	43	46	64	27	2	8
Ireland	152	98	60	22	93	132	11	32
Greece	601	85	21	30	82	833	57	307
Spain	993	81	41	20	65	1 028	54	359
France	855	89	66	25	49	474	42	75
Italy	1 374	90	37	29	82	1 699	56	735
Cyprus	29	89	30	31	73	45	1	12
Latvia	137	98	35	50	86	129	10	37
Lithuania	222	97	8	48	87	252	13	81
Luxembourg	4	97	62	27	83	2	0	0
Hungary	463	98	25	38	79	707	55	195
Malta	4	100	38	13	91	11	1	3
Netherlands	174	92	58	25	63	78	4	13
Austria	166	97	51	41	89	167	18	19
Poland	2 274	97	33	42	94	2 473	313	422
Portugal	398	93	33	41	83	317	7	150
Romania	2 596	93	3	43	91	4 238	218	1 849
Slovenia	95	95	26	40	91	77	3	26
Slovakia	99	97	43	33	43	67	3	20
Finland	83	94	56	32	84	70	6	4
Sweden	71	96	43	25	75	71	4	15
United Kingdom	339	94	55	24	69	274	9	84
Norway	59	95	35	25	83	53	5	4

(1) AWU: annual work unit.

Source: Eurostat (tag00020, tag00026, tag00022, tag00021, tag00028, tag00029 and tag00030)

Labour force includes everyone (over the legal age limit) having provided agricultural work on and for the holding during the last 12 months. The work time of each person is recorded as percentage of a full-time employee; one AWU equals the work of a full-time employee.

The regular farm 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 are taken as regular labour force (holder included), and regularly employed, non-family members.

The farm holder is the legal or physical person taking benefit of the agricultural activity. In the table above, they only refer to sole holders and not the holders of group holdings.

Table 7.3: Area by land use, 2006

	Land area (1 000 ha) (1)	Utilised agricultural area (%) (2)	Land under permanent crops (%) (3)	Permanent grassland (%) (4)	Arable land (%) (5)	Wooded area (%) (6)	Built-up area (%) (7)
Belgium	3 028	45.7	0.7	17.1	27.8	20.4	19.0
Bulgaria	10 863	47.8	1.7	17.3	28.5	34.5	7.4
Czech Republic	7 727	46.2	0.5	11.5	34.1	34.2	10.3
Denmark	4 240	64.1	0.2	5.4	58.5	11.5	16.9
Germany	34 895	48.8	0.6	14.4	33.8	:	12.8
Estonia	4 239	18.0	0.3	4.6	13.1	53.9	:
Ireland	6 889	62.5	0.0	45.2	17.2	:	:
Greece	13 065	24.9	8.7	5.7	16.2	30.7	:
Spain	49 959	50.8	10.0	15.3	25.3	38.0	3.8
France	54 255	54.5	2.1	18.3	33.8	28.7	8.0
Italy	29 412	50.0	8.4	15.0	26.3	34.6	:
Cyprus	924	17.2	4.6	0.1	12.5	:	2.2
Latvia	6 229	27.8	0.2	10.1	17.5	46.6	3.3
Lithuania	6 268	44.5	0.6	13.8	29.7	33.5	2.9
Luxembourg	256	50.3	0.6	26.4	23.4	35.1	8.5
Hungary	8 961	65.0	2.3	11.3	50.3	19.8	:
Malta	32	32.4	3.4	:	25.8	:	:
Netherlands	3 379	56.9	1.1	24.1	31.4	10.3	13.9
Austria	8 245	39.3	0.8	21.7	16.7	40.1	4.6
Poland	30 427	52.4	1.1	10.6	40.6	30.2	6.6
Portugal	9 147	41.2	8.4	15.2	17.3	36.3	18.3
Romania	22 998	62.0	1.8	20.4	39.1	29.3	4.3
Slovenia	2 014	24.3	1.4	14.2	8.8	63.7	4.1
Slovakia	4 810	40.3	0.5	11.1	27.9	41.7	7.5
Finland	30 460	7.5	0.0	0.1	7.4	:	2.2
Sweden	40 851	7.8	0.0	1.4	6.5	57.5	2.7
United Kingdom	24 082	69.6	0.1	46.7	22.8	:	:
Croatia	5 659	20.9	1.3	4.6	14.9	35.3	5.6
Turkey	76 963	:	3.6	19.0	:	:	:

(1) Germany and Portugal, 2001; France, Latvia, Romania and Croatia, 2005.

(2) Germany and Portugal, 2001; the United Kingdom, 2003; France, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Sweden, Romania and Croatia, 2005.

(3) Germany and Portugal, 2001; the United Kingdom, 2003; the Czech Republic, 2004; France, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Austria, Sweden, Romania, Croatia and Turkey, 2005.

(4) Germany and Portugal, 2001; the United Kingdom, 2003; France, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Romania, Croatia and Turkey, 2005.

(5) Germany and Portugal, 2001; the United Kingdom, 2003; France, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Romania and Croatia, 2005.

(6) Germany and Portugal, 2001; Croatia, 2003; the Czech Republic, 2004; France, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Austria and Romania, 2005.

(7) Spain and Luxembourg, 1990; Finland, 1995; Latvia, 1999; Denmark, Germany, Cyprus, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and Croatia, 2000; Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia, 2002; Belgium and France, 2003.

Source: Eurostat (agr_is and tsdnr510), European Environment Agency

Built-up and related land is defined in the Eurostat/OECD joint questionnaire as residential land (3.1), industrial land (3.2), quarries, pits and mines (3.3.), commercial land (3.4), land used by public services (3.5), land of mixed use (3.6), land used for transport and communications (3.7), for technical infrastructure (3.8), recreational and other open land (3.9). Scattered farm buildings, yards and annexes are excluded. Some figures may refer to the closest year for which data is available (limit +/- 1 or 2 years before or after). LU: the total excludes following land categories, 3.5, 3.6, 3.8 and 3.9.

7.2 AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT, PRICE INDICES AND INCOME

INTRODUCTION

One of the principal objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) remains the aim of providing farmers with a reasonable standard of living. Although this concept is not defined explicitly, one of the measures tracked is the development of incomes from farming activities. The macro-economic Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) are one of the data sources that provide such income measures (see definitions below). This set of data is used to analyse the production process of the agricultural industry and the primary income generated by it. The EAA provide key insights into the economic viability of agriculture, its contribution to a Member State's wealth, the structure and composition of agricultural production and inputs, the remuneration of factors of production, relationships between prices and quantities of both inputs and outputs, and responds to the need to have internationally comparable information.

Eurostat also collects annual absolute agricultural prices (in principle net of VAT) to compare price levels between Member States and study sales channels. Agricultural price indices for agricultural products and the means of agricultural production, on the other hand, are used principally to analyse price developments and their effect on agricultural income.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA AVAILABILITY

The EAA comprise a production account, a generation of income account, an entrepreneurial income account and some elements of a capital account. For the output items of agricultural, hunting and related service activities, Member States transmit to Eurostat values at basic prices as well as their components (the value at producer prices, subsidies on products and taxes on products). For the items of intermediate consumption, values at purchaser prices are transmitted. The data for the production account and for gross fixed capital formation are transmitted in both current prices and the prices of the previous year.

Three income indicators are calculated from the EAA; these are the index of the real income of factors in agriculture per annual work unit (income indicator A), the index of real net agricultural entrepreneurial income per non-salaried annual work unit (indicator B) and net entrepreneurial income of agriculture (indicator C). Annual data for the EAA and the income indicators are currently available for the EU-27 for 1998 to 2006.

EU agricultural price indices are obtained by a base-weighted Laspeyres calculation (2000=100).

MAIN FINDINGS

Gross value added at producer prices of the EU-27's agricultural industry (calculated by deducting intermediate consumption from the output at producer prices of the agricultural industry) was 3.5 % higher for 2006 than the level for 2005. This level is slightly higher than the level of 2000 (3.3 %), but 2.1 % lower than the relative peak in 2004. In large part, the development of gross value added at producer prices since 2004 reflected similar developments in the value of crop output at producer prices.

In line with the increase in gross value added at producer prices in 2006, there was an average 3.9 % rise in income from agricultural activity (Indicator A). This increase resulted from a reduction in agricultural labour input (-2.7 %) and growth in real factor income (1.1 %). There were large differences in the development of income from agricultural activity between Member States. All of the Member States that joined the EU in both 2004 (with the exception of Cyprus) and 2007 recorded average incomes from agricultural activity in 2006 that were higher than in 2000, with agricultural income in the Baltic Member States doubling in this period. In contrast, the sharpest declines between 2000 and 2006 were in Greece, Ireland and Italy.

SOURCES

Pocketbooks

Agriculture – Main statistics 2005-2006
Agricultural Statistics – Data 1995-2005

Methodologies and working papers

Handbook for EU agricultural price statistics (PDF)
Regulation No 138/2004 on the economic accounts for agriculture in the Community (PDF)

Website data

Agriculture

Economic Accounts for Agriculture
Economic accounts for agriculture – values at current prices
Economic accounts for agriculture – Values at n-1 prices
Economic accounts for agriculture – Values at constant prices (2000=100)
Economic accounts for agriculture – indices: volume, price, values
Economic accounts for agriculture – Agricultural income (indicators A, B, C)
Agricultural prices and price indices
Selling prices of agricultural products (absolute prices)
Price indices of agricultural products

Table 7.4: Agricultural output and value added

(EUR million)

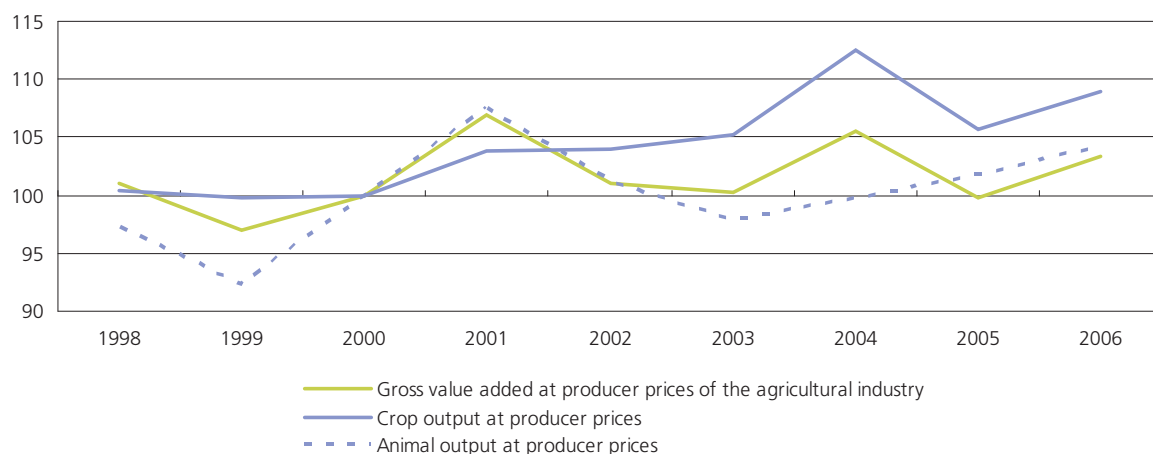
	Gross value added at producer prices of agricultural industry			Crop output at producer prices			Animal output at producer prices		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
EU-27	:	139 889	134 491	:	155 242	163 123	:	135 765	131 170
Euro area (1)	106 547	110 819	104 910	118 242	121 772	126 610	93 065	97 751	93 062
Belgium	2 431	2 289	2 413	2 903	3 035	3 224	4 009	3 869	3 593
Bulgaria	1 005	1 803	1 548	975	1 515	1 758	875	1 531	1 109
Czech Republic	:	1 030	786	:	1 619	1 718	:	1 572	1 574
Denmark	3 091	2 981	2 384	2 829	2 623	2 566	4 918	5 311	4 998
Germany	13 104	16 104	12 900	19 754	18 949	18 844	19 907	20 739	19 546
Estonia	112	158	186	157	142	169	186	228	275
Ireland	2 323	1 988	1 847	1 248	1 312	1 465	3 863	3 778	3 780
Greece	6 368	6 395	6 050	6 768	6 516	6 403	2 245	2 611	2 741
Spain	19 225	20 977	20 523	17 449	19 323	20 759	11 316	13 902	13 412
France	23 812	23 840	23 141	29 903	30 344	31 812	22 471	22 953	21 610
Italy	24 749	25 330	24 259	24 032	24 960	25 285	13 414	14 326	13 382
Cyprus	:	365	340	:	:	288	:	:	293
Latvia	:	218	197	:	217	348	:	278	317
Lithuania	456	353	321	589	561	555	471	564	720
Luxembourg	103	95	98	77	72	82	150	149	146
Hungary	:	1 983	1 920	:	2 587	3 137	:	2 561	1 996
Malta	:	71	46	:	52	42	:	80	62
Netherlands	9 061	8 589	8 451	8 697	9 779	11 118	9 302	8 684	8 152
Austria	1 999	2 237	2 309	2 176	2 282	2 395	2 547	2 669	2 634
Poland	:	5 791	5 334	:	7 058	6 667	:	7 137	7 772
Portugal	2 646	2 305	2 442	3 854	3 821	3 835	2 187	2 284	2 328
Romania	:	5 612	6 818	:	6 635	8 876	:	3 854	4 024
Slovenia	400	359	343	513	408	478	472	521	468
Slovakia	546	395	448	694	658	738	803	695	775
Finland	724	669	478	1 379	1 380	1 389	1 655	1 786	1 740
Sweden	1 210	987	1 034	1 771	1 665	1 569	2 392	2 201	2 056
United Kingdom	8 601	7 610	7 877	7 939	7 731	7 603	11 635	11 479	11 669
Norway	943	842	833	1 182	1 208	1 230	1 559	1 518	1 646
Switzerland	3 324	2 823	2 390	3 448	3 028	2 595	3 433	3 359	3 100

(1) EA-12.

Source: Eurostat (aact_eaa01, tag00100 and tag00101)

Figure 7.4: Agricultural output and value added, EU-27

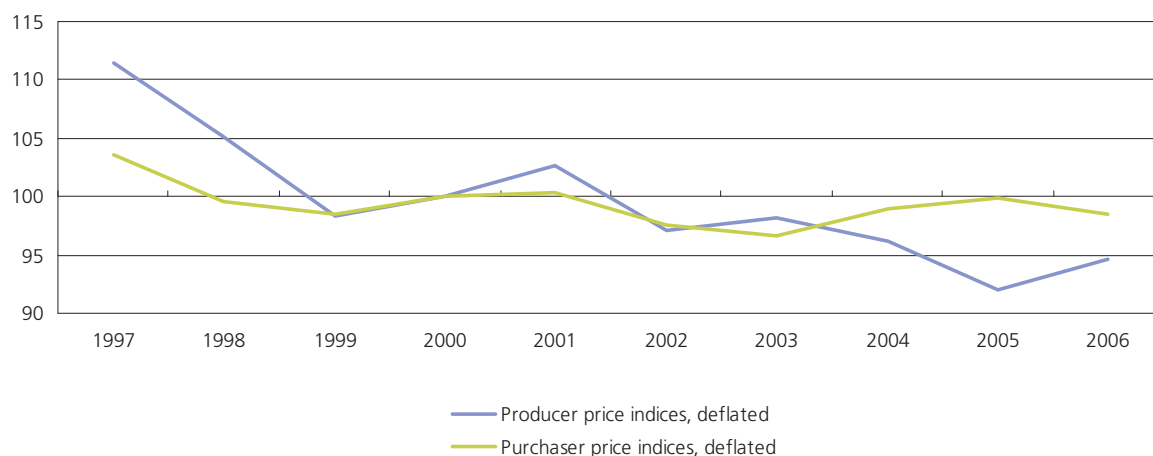
(2000=100)



Source: Eurostat (aact_eaa01, tag00100 and tag00101)

Figure 7.5: Agricultural producer and purchaser prices, EU-27

(2000=100)



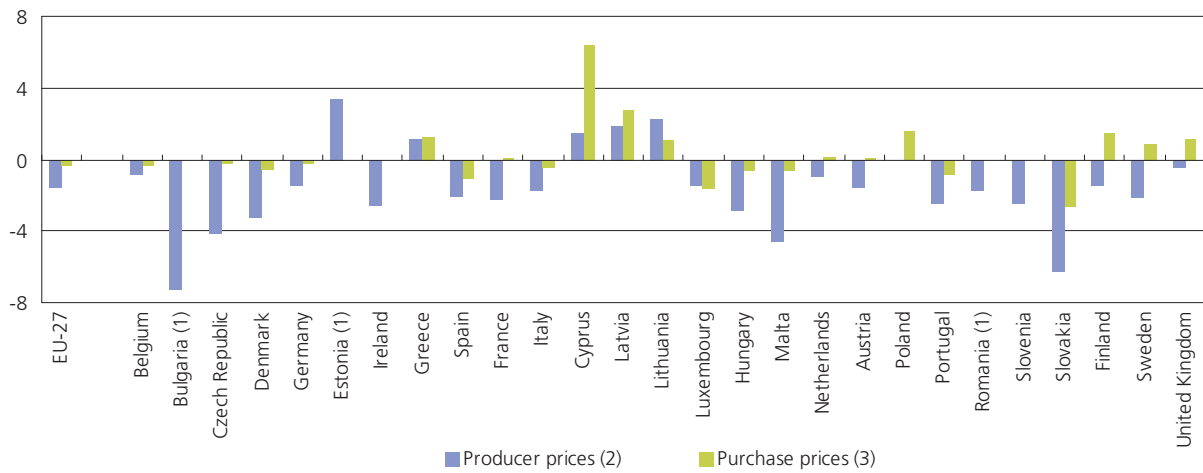
Source: Eurostat (tag00047 and tag00052)

The indices 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.

The indices 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.

Figure 7.6: Agricultural producer and purchaser prices, 2001-06

(average annual growth rate of deflated price indices, %)



(1) Purchase prices, not available.

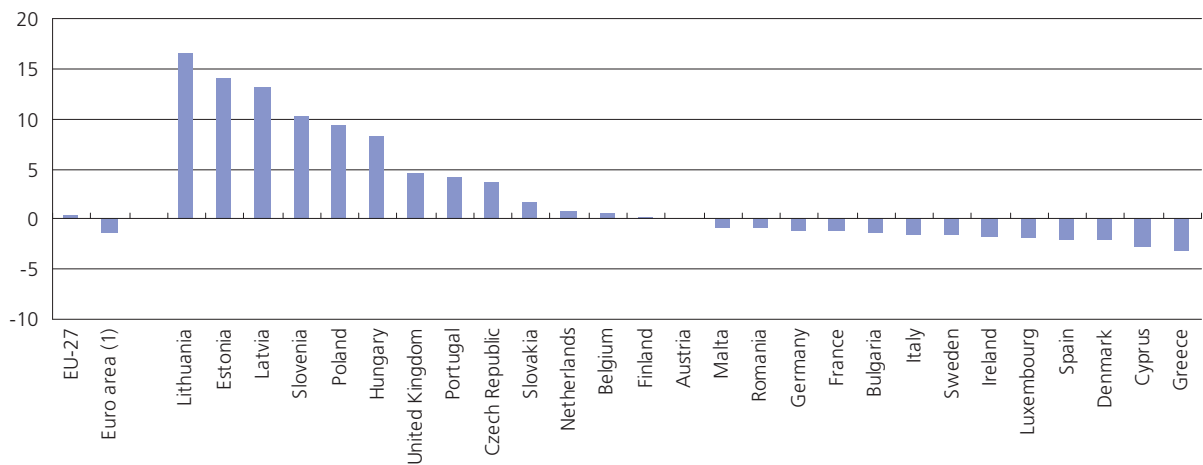
(2) Estonia and Cyprus, 2000-05.

(3) Cyprus, Poland and Slovakia, 2000-05.

Source: Eurostat (tag00047 and tag00053)

Figure 7.7: Income from agricultural activity (indicator A), 2001-06

(average annual growth rates, %)



(1) EA-12.

Source: Eurostat (tag00057)

Table 7.5: Income from agricultural activity (indicator A)

(2000=100)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	:	:	:	:	100.0	109.9	106.8	108.0	116.2	107.9	112.1
Euro area (1)	97.6	99.4	97.3	96.7	100.0	102.2	95.2	95.5	97.6	92.9	95.1
Belgium	95.6	99.7	95.2	88.8	100.0	91.7	81.0	89.5	91.1	86.2	94.1
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	100.0	111.8	90.5	84.7	92.3	98.1	104.3
Czech Republic	:	:	97.8	82.3	100.0	127.2	99.6	87.3	138.8	143.3	152.3
Denmark	113.0	108.3	81.3	80.2	100.0	115.3	81.6	79.6	91.0	95.8	103.2
Germany	84.6	87.4	78.5	77.7	100.0	127.0	108.9	83.0	125.2	113.8	119.7
Estonia	97.7	97.5	126.3	73.7	100.0	116.7	109.2	154.8	226.5	237.1	224.7
Ireland	94.7	93.2	90.8	86.3	100.0	98.6	93.5	92.9	90.4	104.2	90.3
Greece	107.7	106.4	104.9	103.4	100.0	101.7	98.2	90.4	84.6	85.2	86.2
Spain	104.4	105.2	100.9	94.6	100.0	108.0	104.8	118.3	110.6	96.6	97.4
France	99.0	101.3	105.6	101.3	100.0	100.9	97.7	95.9	93.5	87.4	94.8
Italy	103.3	102.0	99.7	105.1	100.0	98.0	96.6	96.7	90.2	94.0	90.9
Cyprus	:	:	:	102.5	100.0	112.1	112.3	107.5	96.9	94.9	96.8
Latvia	:	:	115.9	83.2	100.0	120.5	115.9	126.2	205.2	212.3	224.2
Lithuania	:	122.8	130.0	105.3	100.0	92.6	86.0	96.6	150.4	191.4	199.5
Luxembourg	104.7	102.1	116.1	104.7	100.0	101.7	104.2	95.7	92.9	91.8	92.5
Hungary	:	:	136.8	104.5	100.0	107.9	91.4	93.4	148.6	153.9	160.5
Malta	:	:	115.0	110.3	100.0	113.7	113.9	109.3	110.7	112.1	109.2
Netherlands	111.1	119.3	106.9	99.1	100.0	93.4	79.6	85.5	80.1	84.4	97.2
Austria	105.8	97.9	94.2	93.8	100.0	114.4	108.0	108.6	110.4	107.9	114.6
Poland	:	:	113.8	98.5	100.0	115.0	103.9	96.0	180.9	163.4	180.7
Portugal	125.6	105.8	95.6	116.6	100.0	106.4	101.4	123.0	142.5	128.8	131.1
Romania	:	:	158.2	120.9	100.0	174.6	159.7	192.1	279.0	155.5	167.4
Slovenia	86.9	101.4	99.3	93.0	100.0	86.3	117.6	89.0	141.3	143.9	141.2
Slovakia	105.9	111.1	98.5	104.1	100.0	113.6	106.7	100.3	129.7	120.9	123.0
Finland	85.1	82.8	66.8	82.1	100.0	98.6	97.5	96.9	95.3	108.5	100.0
Sweden	95.7	101.1	104.5	91.1	100.0	107.8	119.2	118.0	106.4	99.1	99.6
United Kingdom	160.0	123.0	105.4	103.2	100.0	107.0	118.1	137.6	128.1	125.9	133.9

(1) EA-12.

Source: Eurostat (tag00057)

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.

7.3 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

INTRODUCTION

Collecting data on agricultural products is important for understanding developments in the markets across Member States, both current (estimated production levels for the current year) and historical (to help distinguish between cycles and changing production patterns for example), for analysing the response to policy actions or testing policy scenarios. As predominantly supply side information, agricultural product data are important for understanding corresponding price developments (being of particular interest to agricultural commodity traders and policy analysts) but also can illustrate the consequences of policy decisions taken within agriculture.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA AVAILABILITY

Annual statistics on the production of 200 specific crops (principally crop areas, production and yields) are mostly covered by Council regulations (see below under methodologies), although the data for fresh fruit and vegetables are collected under gentlemen's agreements from Member States. Crop production figures relate to harvested production.

Statistics on milk, eggs and meat product are also compiled according to Community legislation. Milk production covers production on the farm of milk from cows, ewes, goats and buffaloes. Data on animals concern the population of animals at the year's end (December).

MAIN FINDINGS

The EU-27 produced 269.2 million tonnes of cereal in 2006, of which a little under half (47.4 %) was wheat, one fifth (21.0 %) barley and a further one fifth grain maize (20.9 %).

France and Germany were by far the largest cereal, sugar beet and rape producing Member States, together accounting for nearly 40 % of EU-27 cereals and sugar beet production, and almost 60 % of the EU-27's rape production in 2006.

While EU-27 production of cereals, potatoes and sugar beet decreased between 2002 and 2006, the production of rape increased. The increase in crude oil prices and policies to encourage the production and use of biofuels such as bio-diesel, which is produced using rapeseed, have (at least in part) led to this development.

In the EU-27, the most important vegetables in terms of production were tomatoes, carrots and onions, while the most important fruits were apples, oranges and pears. Spain and Italy were by far the largest producer countries of fruit and fresh vegetables within the EU-27. Indeed, together these two Member States produce more fruit than all of the other Member States put together.

The principal meat product in the EU is pig meat (21.4 million tonnes for the EU-25 in 2006), significantly more than other types of meat, such as beef/veal (7.9 million tonnes in 2006). A little over one fifth (21.8 %) of pig production in the EU-25 came from Germany, the next highest contributions coming from Spain (15.1 %) and France (10.6 %). A little under one fifth (19.1 %) of beef/veal in the EU-25 was produced in France in 2006, with further significant production coming from Germany (15.1 %), Italy (14.1 %) and the United Kingdom (10.7 %). As well as meat production differences between Member States, there are also large differences in average meat consumption between countries, which are only partly explained by regional sanitary health scares; among the Member States for which data are available, the level of average meat consumption was highest in Spain at 134 kg per head of population, about double the average in the United Kingdom in 2003.

Dairy production is structured quite differently among Member States, both as a result of varying farm and dairy herd sizes as well as yields. However, milk production has been controlled under a system of milk quotas since 1984 that effectively puts a limit on the amount of milk produced. Germany and France have by far the largest quotas, and the 27.4 million tonnes of milk collected in Germany in 2005 was almost double the third highest level that was collected, in the United Kingdom. One third (33.3 %) of the milk collected in the EU in 2005 was converted into cheese, butter accounting for the next highest proportion (29.5 %). Only about one eighth (13.1 %) of the milk collected was used as drinking milk in 2005.

SOURCES**Pocketbooks**

Agriculture – Main statistics 2005-2006

Methodologies and working papers

Council Regulation (EEC) No 837/90 concerns the statistical information to be supplied by the Member States on cereals production and Council Regulation (EEC) No 959/93 concerns statistical information on crop products other than cereals.

Milk statistics are governed by Council Directive 96/16/EC and Directive 2003/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

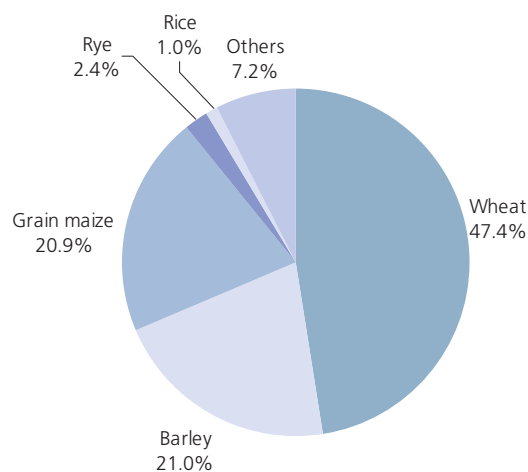
For porcine, bovine, ovine and caprine species, the rules for producing statistics are stipulated in Directives 93/23/EEC, 93/24/EEC and 93/25/EEC and in Commission decisions 2004/760/EC, 2004/761/EC and 2004/747/EC.

Website data**Agriculture**

- Agricultural products
 - Crop production
 - Poultry farming
 - Milk and milk products
 - Animal production

Figure 7.8: Production of cereals, EU-27, 2006 (1)

(%)



(1) Figures do not sum to 100 % due to rounding.

Source: Eurostat (apro_cpp_crop)

Table 7.6: Agricultural production of crops, 2006

(1 000 tonnes)

	Cereals (1)	Potatoes	Sugar beet (2)	Rape	Vegetables (3)	Fruit (4)
EU-27	269 186	56 702	111 905	15 812	63 561	73 914
Euro area (5)	164 504	32 618	79 181	9 861	49 610	56 141
Belgium	2 742	2 593	5 667	34	1 531	572
Bulgaria	5 532	386	27	29	778	561
Czech Republic	6 386	692	3 138	880	296	397
Denmark	8 632	1 361	2 314	342	245	71
Germany	43 475	10 031	20 647	5 337	3 012	2 588
Estonia	619	153	0	85	33	6
Ireland	2 090	404	1 395	18	274	18
Greece	3 574	855	1 600	0	3 623	5 448
Spain	19 363	2 502	6 045	9	13 575	20 038
France	61 726	6 354	29 879	4 145	5 872	10 141
Italy	20 207	1 783	4 770	6	13 495	22 112
Cyprus	67	125	0	0	140	250
Latvia	1 159	551	474	122	155	46
Lithuania	1 856	409	717	170	151	126
Luxembourg	162	16	0	16	1	25
Hungary	14 467	564	2 454	338	1 779	1 386
Malta	:	19	0	0	65	9
Netherlands	1 750	6 240	5 414	12	4 027	708
Austria	4 460	655	2 493	137	528	1 131
Poland	21 776	8 982	11 475	1 652	4 420	3 210
Portugal	1 167	611	320	0	1 671	2 159
Romania	15 759	4 016	1 152	175	4 674	2 124
Slovenia	494	107	262	5	79	265
Slovakia	2 929	263	1 371	260	140	91
Finland	3 790	576	952	148	230	17
Sweden	4 128	773	2 189	220	227	32
United Kingdom	20 878	5 684	7 150	1 674	2 542	383
Croatia	3 039	:	:	:	240	373
FYR of Macedonia	588	:	:	:	696	:
Turkey	30 427	:	:	:	25 886	14 991
Iceland	3	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	1 229	:	:	:	:	33

(1) Excluding rice; Croatia, 2005; Turkey, 2003; Iceland, 1997.

(2) Ireland, 2005

(3) Spain, France and Croatia, 2005; Belgium, the Czech Republic, Poland, Portugal and Romania, 2003; Sweden, 2002; the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 2001; euro area, Germany and Ireland, 2000.

(4) Germany, Italy, Romania and Croatia, 2005; Portugal, 2003; Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain and Sweden, 2002; the Czech Republic, 2001; Ireland and the Netherlands, 2000; euro area, 1998.

(5) EA-12.

Source: Eurostat (tag00031, tag00097 and tag00112)

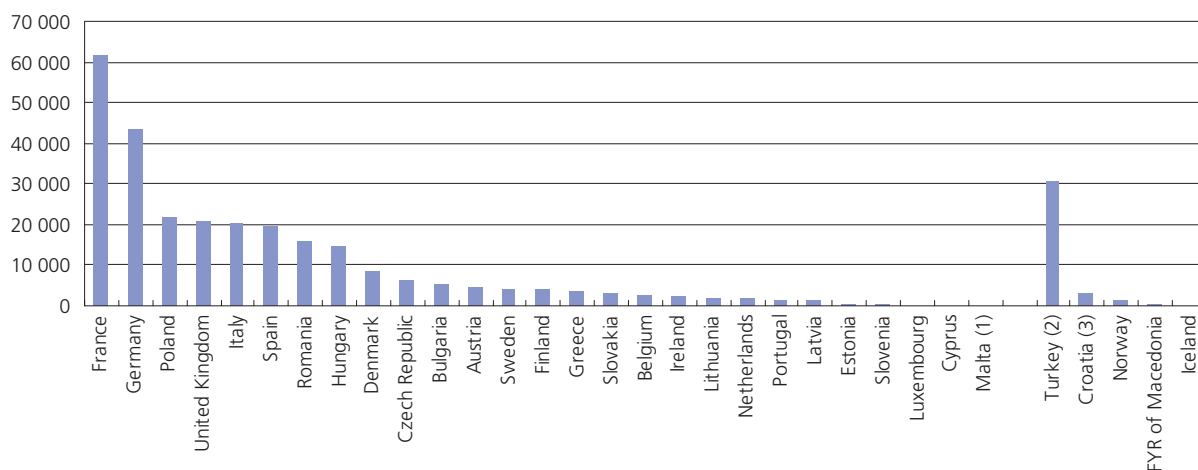
Cereals include wheat (common wheat and spelt and durum wheat), rye, maslin, barley, oats, mixed grain other than maslin, grain maize, sorghum, triticale, other cereals, and rice.

Vegetables include brassicas (for example, cabbage, cauliflower and broccoli), other leafy or stalked vegetables (for example, celery, leeks, lettuce, spinach and asparagus), vegetables cultivated for fruit (for example, tomatoes, cucumbers, gherkins, melons, egg-plant (aubergine), pumpkins and red pepper), root and tuber vegetables (for example, turnips, carrots, onions, garlic, beetroot and radishes), pulses (for example, peas and beans), cultivated mushrooms, wild products and other fresh vegetables.

Fruit includes apples, pears, stoned fruits (for example, peaches or apricots), nuts (for example, walnuts or hazelnuts), other top fruits (for example, figs or kiwi), berries, citrus fruits, grapes, olives and wild fruits.

Figure 7.9: Production of cereals, 2006

(1 000 tonnes)



(1) Not available.

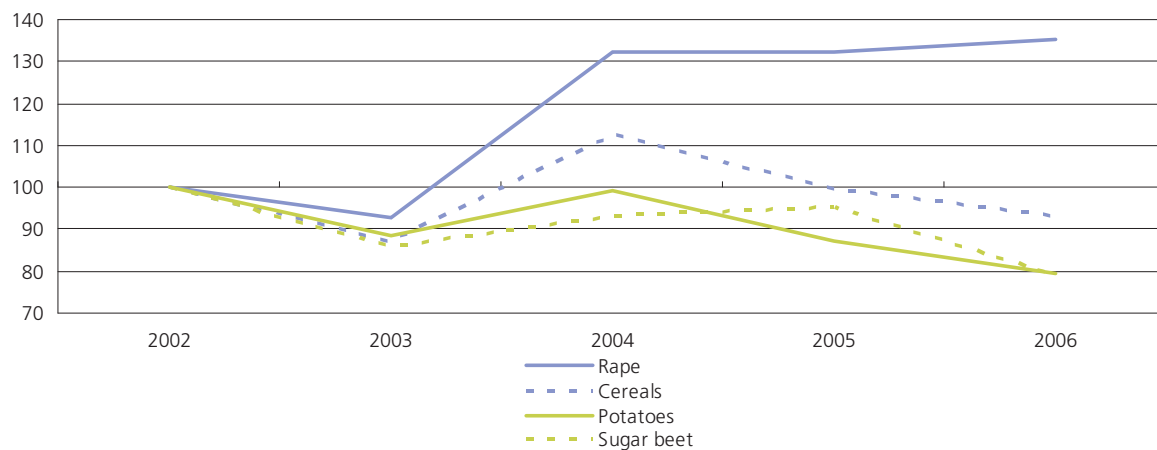
(2) 2003.

(3) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (tag00031)

Figure 7.10: Agricultural production of crops, EU-27

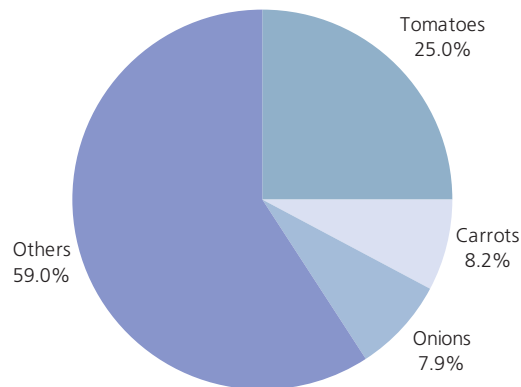
(2002=100)



Source: Eurostat (tag00104, tag00031, tag00108 and tag00106)

Figure 7.11: Breakdown of production of vegetables, EU-27, 2006 (1)

(% of total, based on tonnes)



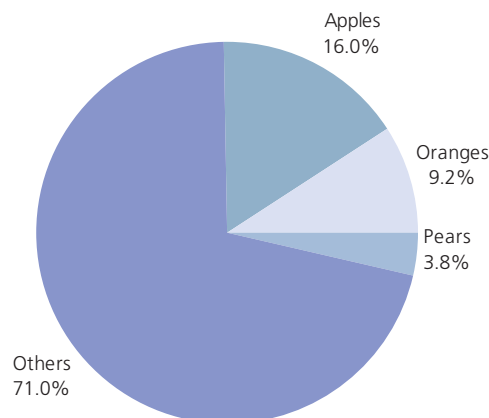
(1) Figures do not sum to 100 % due to rounding.

Source: Eurostat (tag00035, tag00110, tag00111 and tag00097)

Vegetable production corresponds to the harvested production of vegetables in the reference year. Harvested production includes marketed quantities, but also quantities consumed directly on the farm, losses and wastage on the holding, and losses during transport, storage and packaging. Vegetable production is the result of the activity of all agricultural holdings, specialised or non-specialised, with the exception of kitchen gardens. This agricultural production is intended for sale or for direct consumption by the producer.

Figure 7.12: Breakdown of production of fruit, EU-27, 2006

(% of total, based on tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (tag00036, tag00114, tag00113 and tag00112)

Table 7.7: Agricultural production related to animals

(1 000 tonnes)

	Collection of cows' milk, 2005 (1)	Butter, 2005 (2)	Cheese, 2005 (3)	Cattle, 2006 (4)	Pigs, 2006 (4)	Sheep and goats, 2006
Belgium	2 845	118	64	269	1 006	1
Bulgaria	803	4	86	66	243	:
Czech Republic	2 543	43	121	80	359	2
Denmark	4 451	104	355	129	1 749	2
Germany	27 380	450	1 930	1 193	4 662	44
Estonia	571	8	28	14	35	:
Ireland	5 268	194	118	572	209	70
Greece	660	2	156	61	123	114
Spain	5 899	59	302	671	3 230	238
France	23 388	423	1 828	1 510	2 263	129
Italy	10 127	122	1 103	1 111	1 556	66
Cyprus	145	1	13	4	53	7
Latvia	502	7	32	21	38	0
Lithuania	1 200	12	79	47	106	1
Luxembourg	258	:	3	9	10	0
Hungary	1 594	11	64	34	488	1
Malta	42	:	3	1	8	0
Netherlands	10 479	160	672	355	1 230	5
Austria	2 621	30	140	215	505	0
Poland	8 825	170	536	355	2 071	1
Portugal	1 921	27	66	105	339	13
Romania	1 109	12	66	150	617	:
Slovenia	508	4	22	38	34	0
Slovakia	968	8	43	21	122	1
Finland	2 362	57	97	87	208	1
Sweden	3 163	44	118	137	264	4
United Kingdom	14 038	130	346	847	697	330

(1) Belgium and Ireland, 2004.

(2) Belgium and Ireland, 2004; Slovenia, 2002.

(3) Belgium, Ireland and Hungary, 2004; Luxembourg, 1997.

(4) Bulgaria, 2000; Romania, 1998.

Source: Eurostat (tag00037, tag00038, tag00040, tag00044, tag00042 and tag00045)

Data covers cows' milk collected in farms by approved dairies. A distinction should be made between milk collected by dairies and milk production on the farm. Milk collection is only a 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.

Data concern the total production of butter and other yellow fat dairy products.

Several cheese categories belong to the denomination cheese. They differ mainly from their moisture content. Data presented in this table relate to all cheeses but European statistics also provide information on the production of seven cheese categories with different moisture contents and compositions.

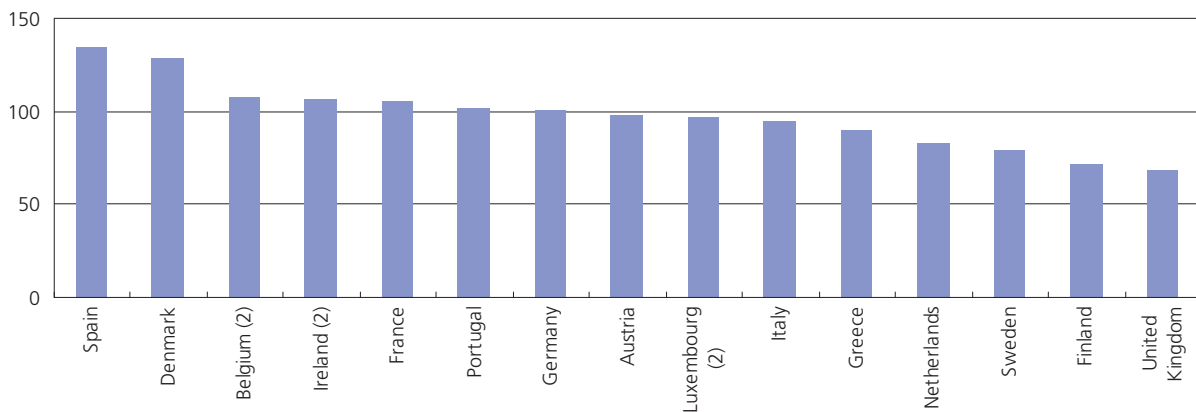
This indicator covers the carcass weight of bovine animals (calves, bullocks, bulls, heifers and cows) slaughtered in slaughterhouses and on the farm, whose meat is declared fit for human consumption.

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

This indicator covers the carcass weight of sheep, including lambs, and goats slaughtered in slaughterhouses or elsewhere whose meat is declared fit for human consumption.

Figure 7.13: Meat consumption per capita, 2003 (1)

(kg)



(1) Those Member States that are not shown, not available.

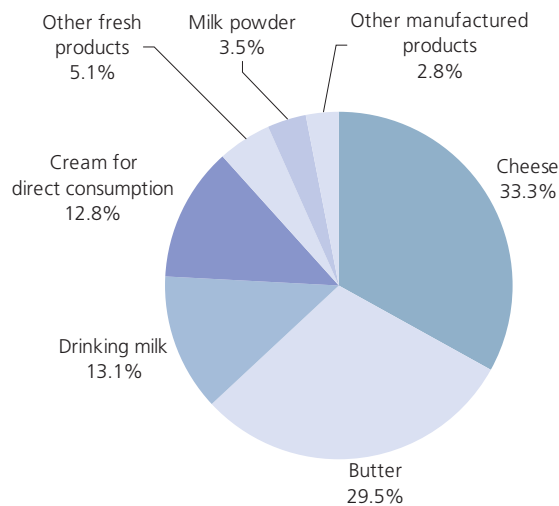
(2) 2002.

Source: Eurostat

Apparent human consumption per capita is obtained by dividing human consumption by the number of inhabitants (resident population stated in official statistics as at 30 June). Persons normally residing in a country but temporarily absent are included in the total population figure, while foreigners residing temporarily in the country are excluded for the same reasons.

Figure 7.14: Utilisation of milk, EU, 2005 (1)

(%)



(1) Figures do not sum to 100 % due to rounding; figures are based on available data for the Member States.

Source: Eurostat (apro_mk_farm)

7.4 AGRICULTURE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

INTRODUCTION

Around 45 % of the EU's land area is farmed. This fact alone highlights the importance of farming for the EU's natural environment. The links between the two, however, are complex. On the one hand, farming has contributed over the centuries to creating and maintaining a variety of valuable semi-natural habitats and agricultural landscapes. While many of these are maintained by different farming practices and a wide range of wild species rely on this for their survival, agriculture can also have, on the other hand, an adverse impact on natural resources. Pollution of soil, water and air, fragmentation of habitats and loss of wildlife can be the result of agricultural practices and land use. This complex relationship has necessitated the integration of environmental concerns and safeguards into the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), with particular attention paid to reducing the risks of environmental degradation through cross-compliance criteria (as a condition for benefiting from direct payments, farmers must comply with certain requirements, some related to environmental protection), incentives and targeted environmental measures, while encouraging farmers to continue to play a positive role in enhancing the sustainability of agro-ecosystems.

The importance attached to assessing the interaction between agriculture and the environment is underlined by the fact that the Commission adopted a list of 28 agri-environmental indicators ⁽⁶²⁾ in 2006.

(62) COM(2006) 508 final; for more information: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2006:0508:FIN:EN:PDF>.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA AVAILABILITY

Organic farming is one example of a sustainable farming system. Organic farming can be defined as a method of production which places the highest emphasis on environmental protection and, with regard to livestock production, animal welfare considerations. It avoids or largely reduces the use of synthetic chemical units such as fertilisers, pesticides, additives and medicinal products. Annual data are available for the period from 1997 onwards.

The livestock density index measures the stock of animals per hectare. It is the ratio of the livestock units (converted from the number of animals using standard coefficients) per hectare of utilised agricultural area.

Irrigable area is the area that is equipped for irrigation.

MAIN FINDINGS

There is increasing consumer awareness and interest in the way that food moves from the farm to the fork. As an example of a sustainable farming system, many agricultural holdings have converted to certified organic production methods. About 11 % of all the utilised agricultural area in Austria was classified for organic agricultural production in 2005, the highest proportion among the Member States, followed by Italy with 8.4 %.

The intensive use of pesticides can have a negative impact on biodiversity and increases the risk of them finding their way into drinking water and the food chain. Total sales of pesticides vary greatly across the Member States, from particularly high levels in Belgium and Italy (above 6 kg per hectare of utilised agricultural area) to relatively low levels in Ireland, Finland and Sweden (less than 0.7 kg per hectare). To some degree, these differences reflect the climatic conditions, the types of farming that are practised, and varying price of pesticides.

SOURCES

Methodologies and working papers

Commission Regulation 204/2006 on the characteristics to be surveyed for the 2007 survey on the structure of agricultural holdings

Council Regulation 2092/91 defining organic farming

Food safety statistics – Inventory of data available in the EU Member States, EFTA and candidate countries

Building agro environmental indicators – Focussing on the European area frame survey LUCAS

Website data

Agriculture

Organic farming

Organic crop area

Organic crop production and yields from fully converted areas

Organic livestock

Number of registered organic operators

Number of registered operators processing and importing products issued from organic farming

Production of organic animal products

Food: from farm to fork statistics

Food consumption

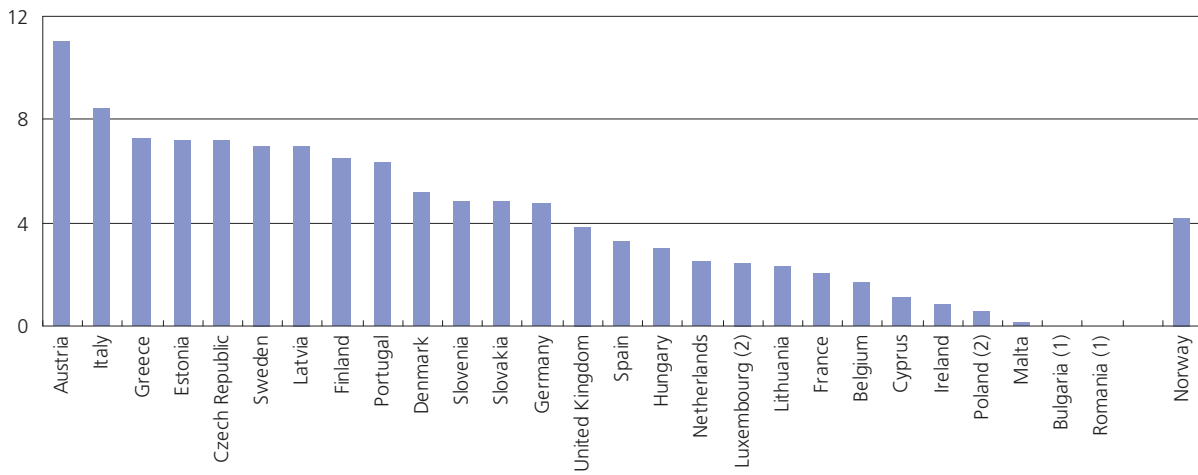
From production to distribution – Which quality label and at which price

Inputs to the food chain

Actors involved in the food chain

Figure 7.15: Area occupied by organic farming, 2005

(% of UAA)



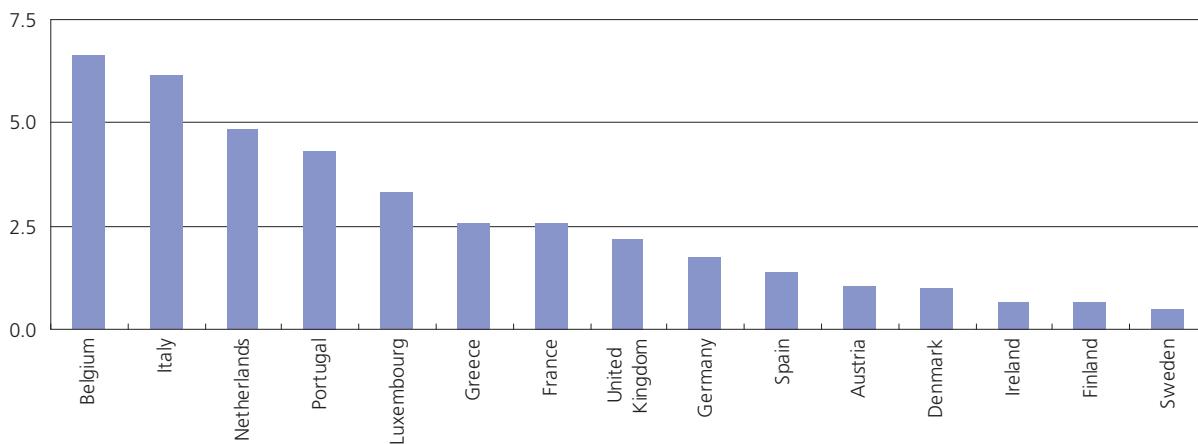
(1) Not available.

(2) Data for organic farming, 2004.

Source: Eurostat (food_in_porg1)

Figure 7.16: Sales of pesticides (1)

(kg of active ingredient per hectare of utilised agricultural area)



(1) Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Sweden, 2005; France, 2004; Ireland, 2003; Belgium, Denmark and Italy, 2002; Spain and Finland, 2001; Greece and Luxembourg, 1999; the United Kingdom, 1998; remaining Member States, not available.

Source: Eurostat (tag00084 and agr_is)

Total volume of pesticides sold in the Member States. The total is the sum of fungicides, herbicides, insecticides and other pesticides.

Table 7.8: Environmental and agricultural indicators, 2005

	Utilised agricultural area (UAA) (1 000 hectares)	Organic crop area (fully converted) (% UAA) (1)	Total organic area (% UAA) (1, 2)	Irrigable area (% UAA)	Livestock density unit (livestock units per km ²)
Belgium	1 386	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.8
Bulgaria	2 729	:	:	4.1	0.5
Czech Republic	3 558	6.4	7.2	1.3	0.6
Denmark	2 590	5.1	5.2	16.7	1.8
Germany	17 035	:	4.7	:	1.1
Estonia	829	4.4	7.2	:	0.4
Ireland	4 219	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.5
Greece	3 984	5.2	7.2	40.0	0.6
Spain	24 855	1.9	3.2	15.1	0.6
France	27 591	1.5	2.0	9.8	0.8
Italy	12 708	5.8	8.4	31.3	0.8
Cyprus	152	0.2	1.1	30.3	1.6
Latvia	1 702	1.2	7.0	0.0	0.3
Lithuania	2 792	0.5	2.3	0.2	0.5
Luxembourg	129	2.1	2.4	0.0	1.2
Hungary	4 267	2.0	3.0	3.6	0.6
Malta	10	0.0	0.1	29.5	4.5
Netherlands	1 958	2.4	2.5	20.8	3.3
Austria	3 266	:	11.0	3.7	0.8
Poland	14 755	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.7
Portugal	3 680	3.0	6.3	16.8	0.6
Romania	13 907	:	:	5.8	0.5
Slovenia	485	3.3	4.8	0.9	1.1
Slovakia	1 879	1.4	4.8	9.6	0.4
Finland	2 264	6.0	6.5	3.1	0.5
Sweden	3 192	6.3	7.0	5.2	0.6
United Kingdom	15 957	3.3	3.8	1.3	0.9
Norway	1 035	3.5	4.2	11.3	1.2

(1) Data for organic farming: Luxembourg and Poland, 2004.

(2) Data for total organic area: fully converted area and area under conversion.

Source: Eurostat (agr_is, tag00098, food_in_porg1, tag00095 and tsdpc450)

The area which fulfills all the conditions of production established in Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 can be considered to be organic.

Irrigable area is the maximum area which could be irrigated in the reference year using the equipment and the quantity of water normally available on the holding; the total irrigable area may differ from the sum of the areas provided with irrigation equipment since the equipment may be mobile and therefore utilisable on several fields in the course of a harvest year; capacity may also be restricted by the quantity of water available or by the period within which mobility is possible.

The livestock density index provides the number of Livestock Unit (LSU) per hectare of utilised agricultural area. The LSU is a reference unit which facilitates the aggregation of livestock from various species and ages. The Eurofarm LSU coefficients, which are at the basis of this indicator, are established by convention (originally, they were related to the animals' feed requirements, the reference being a dairy cow with an annual yield of 3 000 kg milk, without additional concentrated feedingstuffs). In the interpretation of the livestock density index, the limits of this theoretical unit are to be taken into account. The livestock species aggregated in the LSU total, for the purpose of this indicator, are: equidae, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and rabbits.

7.5 FORESTRY

INTRODUCTION

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

- the 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;
- the protection of the 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;
- to enhance the sustainable forest management within the framework of the internal market, and in line with the Union's international obligations;
- to contribute to the competitiveness of the EU forest-based industries;
- to improve forest monitoring instruments in accordance with the requirements of existing environmental agreements;
- to increase the use of sustainably produced wood and other forest products, as environment-friendly and climate-neutral sources of materials and energy;
- to promote sustainable and equitable forest management as a means of reducing poverty and thus contribute effectively to the EU's development policy.

In 2006 the Commission underpinned its support for enhancing sustainable forest management and the multifunctional role of forests by adopting an EU forest action plan. The action plan provides a framework for forest-related actions at Community and Member States levels and will serve as an instrument of coordination between Community actions and the forest policies of the Member States.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA AVAILABILITY

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 the duplication of work. The IWG 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 European Commission's Directorates-General for Agriculture and Rural Development, for Enterprise and Industry, and for the Environment are also represented.

The primary tool for statistical 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. Within this framework, Eurostat is responsible for the replies of EU and EFTA Member States.

MAIN FINDINGS

There was strong growth in the volume of EU-27 roundwood production in 2005 to 426 million cubic metres, underlining the upward trend noted since 2001 when 358 million cubic metres were produced. Most of the growth in roundwood output within the EU-27 in 2005 came from the additional 31.5 million cubic metres produced in Sweden. Almost 80 % of the roundwood production in the EU-27 in 2005 was of coniferous wood, a proportion that appears to be rising. There was also strong growth in the volume of EU-27 sawnwood production in 2005 to 110 million cubic metres (most of which was contributed by the rise in production in Germany), almost 12 million cubic metres more than was produced by the EU-27 in 2001. In the decade through to 2005, the production of paper and paperboard in the EU-27 also increased by a little over one-quarter (28 %).

SOURCES

Pocketbooks

Forestry Statistics – 2007 edition

Methodologies and working papers

Manual on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry EAA/EAF 97 (Rev.1.1)

Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ)

Website data

Forestry

Economic Accounts for Forestry

Forestry statistics

Table 7.9: Wood production

(1 000 m³)

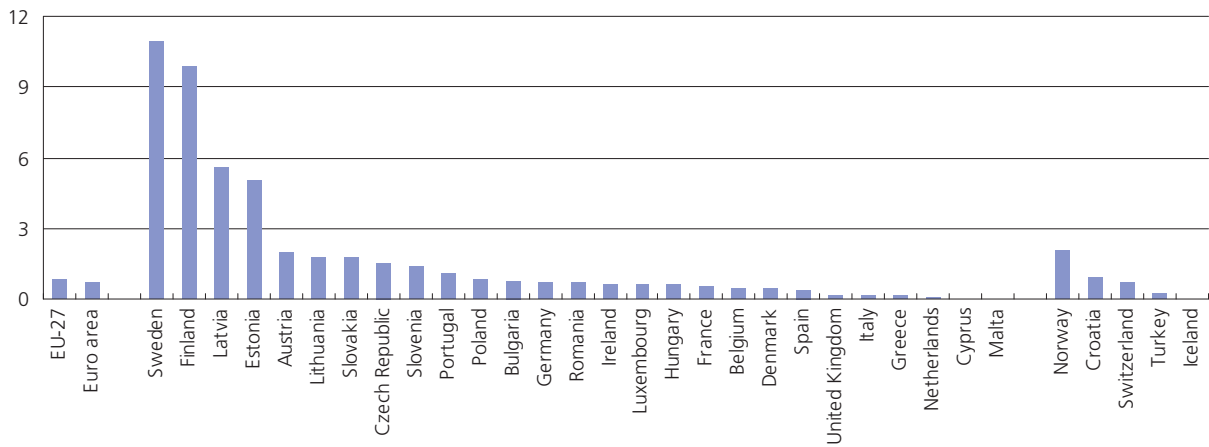
	Total roundwood production					Total sawnwood production				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-27	358 048	369 122	386 747	393 059	425 693	97 760	99 045	102 100	105 876	109 594
Euro area	189 145	189 894	201 853	207 250	207 364	60 197	60 252	61 280	63 642	64 946
Belgium	4 215	4 500	4 765	4 850	4 950	1 275	1 175	1 215	1 235	1 285
Bulgaria	3 992	4 833	4 833	5 986	5 862	332	332	332	569	569
Czech Republic	14 374	14 541	15 140	15 601	15 510	3 889	3 800	3 805	3 940	4 003
Denmark	1 613	1 446	1 627	1 516	2 285	283	244	248	196	196
Germany	39 483	42 380	51 182	54 504	56 946	16 131	17 119	17 596	19 538	22 121
Estonia	10 200	10 500	10 500	6 800	6 800	1 623	1 825	1 954	2 029	2 200
Ireland	2 455	2 646	2 683	2 562	2 648	925	818	1 005	939	894
Greece	1 916	1 591	1 673	1 694	1 523	123	196	191	191	191
Spain	15 131	15 839	16 105	16 290	15 532	4 275	3 524	3 630	3 730	3 660
France	39 831	35 449	32 828	33 647	34 420	10 518	9 815	9 539	9 774	9 950
Italy	8 099	7 511	8 219	8 697	8 049	1 600	1 605	1 590	1 580	1 590
Cyprus	18	15	12	10	10	9	7	6	5	4
Latvia	12 841	13 466	12 916	12 754	12 843	3 840	3 947	3 951	3 988	4 227
Lithuania	5 700	6 115	6 275	6 120	6 045	1 200	1 300	1 400	1 450	1 500
Luxembourg	270	257	257	277	277	133	133	133	133	133
Hungary	5 811	5 836	5 785	5 660	5 940	264	293	299	205	215
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	865	839	1 044	1 026	1 110	268	258	269	273	279
Austria	13 467	14 846	17 055	16 483	16 471	10 227	10 415	10 473	11 133	11 074
Poland	25 016	27 137	30 836	32 733	31 944	3 083	3 180	3 360	3 743	3 930
Portugal	8 946	8 742	9 673	10 869	11 106	1 492	1 298	1 383	1 060	1 010
Romania	12 424	15 154	15 440	15 809	14 501	3 059	3 696	4 246	4 588	4 321
Slovenia	2 257	2 283	2 591	2 551	2 733	460	506	511	512	490
Slovakia	5 788	5 782	6 355	7 240	9 302	1 265	1 265	1 651	1 837	2 621
Finland	52 210	53 011	53 778	53 800	51 599	12 770	13 390	13 745	13 544	12 269
Sweden	63 200	66 600	67 100	67 300	98 700	15 988	16 172	16 800	16 900	18 000
United Kingdom	7 926	7 802	8 075	8 281	8 589	2 728	2 731	2 768	2 783	2 862
Croatia	3 468	3 641	3 847	3 841	4 018	574	640	585	582	624
Turkey	15 337	16 122	15 810	16 503	16 185	5 036	5 579	5 615	6 215	6 445
Iceland	0	0	0	0	:	0	0	0	0	:
Norway	8 996	8 652	8 298	8 782	9 667	2 253	2 225	2 186	2 230	2 331
Switzerland	5 662	4 557	5 120	5 132	5 043	1 400	1 392	1 345	1 505	1 591
Canada	185 853	196 593	190 125	208 406	199 345	53 708	58 481	56 892	60 952	60 187
Russia	164 700	165 000	174 000	178 400	186 500	19 600	19 240	20 155	21 355	22 500
United States	449 114	448 000	448 513	461 739	471 862	86 015	88 643	86 159	93 067	95 619

Source: Eurostat (tag00072 and tag00073), UNECE

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).

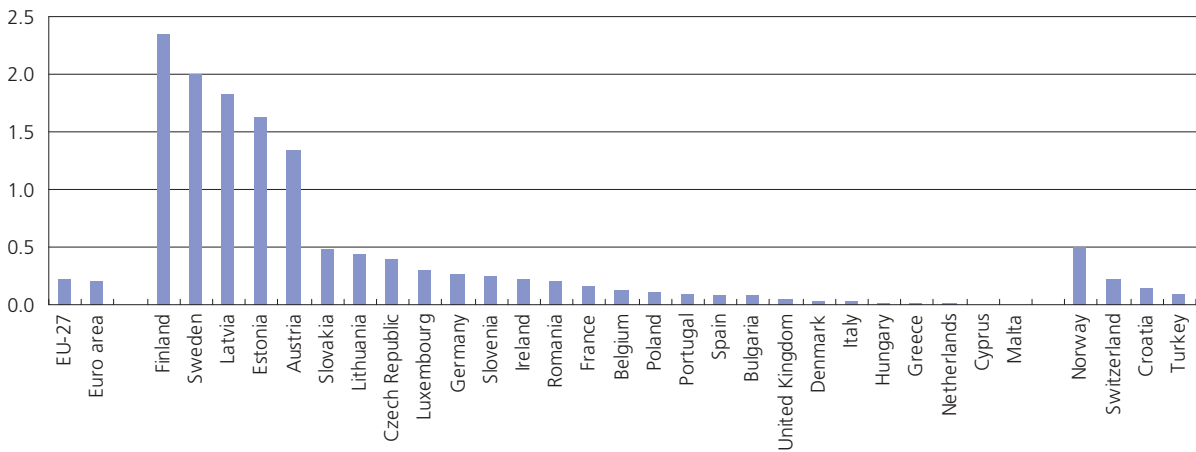
Sawnwood: wood that has been produced either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that exceeds 6 mm in thickness. It includes planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths, boxboards and lumber, etc., in the following forms: unplaned, planed, end-jointed, etc. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume (m³).

Figure 7.17: Roundwood production per capita, 2005

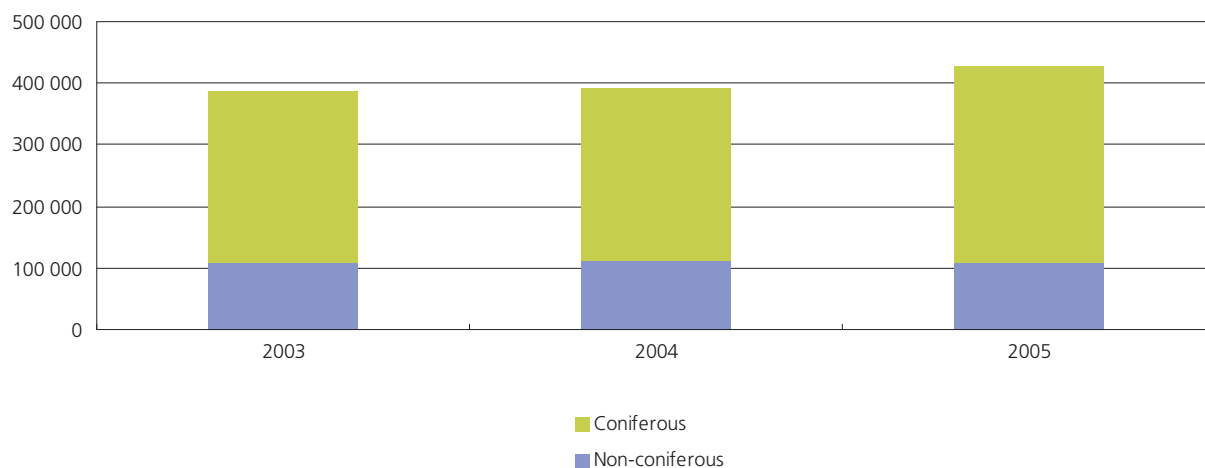
(m³)

Source: Eurostat (tag00072 and tps00001), UNECE

Figure 7.18: Sawnwood production per capita, 2005

(m³)

Source: Eurostat (tag00073 and tps00001), UNECE

Figure 7.19: Total roundwood production, EU-27(million m³ under bark)

Source: Eurostat (for_rdw51), UNECE

Table 7.10: Total paper and paperboard production

(1 000 tonnes)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-27	76 238	77 372	80 282	82 151	84 782	89 698	88 028	90 545	92 646	97 289	97 549
Euro area	56 507	57 494	59 716	61 285	63 333	67 276	65 739	68 053	69 562	73 129	73 310
Belgium (1)	1 416	1 509	1 618	1 831	1 666	1 727	1 662	1 704	1 919	1 957	1 897
Bulgaria	153	153	153	153	126	136	171	171	171	326	326
Czech Republic	756	741	750	768	770	804	864	870	920	934	969
Denmark	362	367	390	393	397	263	389	384	388	402	423
Germany	15 284	15 458	15 911	16 311	16 742	18 182	17 879	18 526	19 310	20 391	21 679
Estonia	36	41	38	43	48	54	70	75	64	66	68
Ireland	42	42	42	42	42	43	43	44	45	45	45
Greece	833	749	604	622	352	496	495	493	493	510	510
Spain	3 684	3 768	3 668	3 545	4 436	4 765	5 131	5 365	5 437	5 526	5 697
France	8 302	8 420	8 867	9 161	9 603	10 006	9 625	9 809	9 939	10 255	10 332
Italy	6 949	7 194	7 929	8 254	8 568	9 129	8 926	9 317	9 491	9 667	9 999
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	18	19	21	18	19	16	24	33	38	38	39
Lithuania	70	64	42	37	37	53	68	78	92	99	113
Luxembourg (2)	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	321	363	410	482	473	506	495	517	546	579	571
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	2 962	3 011	3 130	3 180	3 256	3 333	3 174	3 346	3 339	3 459	3 471
Austria	3 614	3 720	3 884	4 009	4 141	4 385	4 250	4 419	4 565	4 852	4 950
Poland	1 477	1 528	1 660	1 718	1 839	1 934	2 086	2 342	2 461	2 635	2 732
Portugal	1 050	1 086	1 114	1 136	1 163	1 290	1 419	1 537	1 530	1 664	1 577
Romania	375	288	298	301	289	340	395	370	443	454	371
Slovenia	449	456	430	491	417	411	633	704	436	767	762
Slovakia	739	701	674	597	803	925	988	710	674	798	858
Finland	11 922	12 081	12 519	12 703	12 947	13 509	12 502	12 789	13 058	14 036	12 391
Sweden	9 120	9 236	9 654	9 879	10 071	10 786	10 534	10 724	11 061	11 589	11 736
United Kingdom	6 305	6 375	6 476	6 477	6 576	6 605	6 204	6 218	6 226	6 240	6 033
Croatia	324	304	395	403	417	406	451	467	463	464	592
Turkey	1 305	1 265	1 282	1 357	1 349	1 567	1 513	1 643	1 643	1 643	1 643
Iceland	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	2 283	2 246	2 162	2 260	2 241	2 300	2 220	2 114	2 186	2 294	2 223
Switzerland	1 145	1 282	1 462	1 592	1 755	1 616	1 750	1 805	1 818	1 777	1 751
United States	76 477	82 726	86 916	86 469	88 670	86 252	81 249	81 879	80 712	82 084	81 437

(1) 1995-98, including Luxembourg.

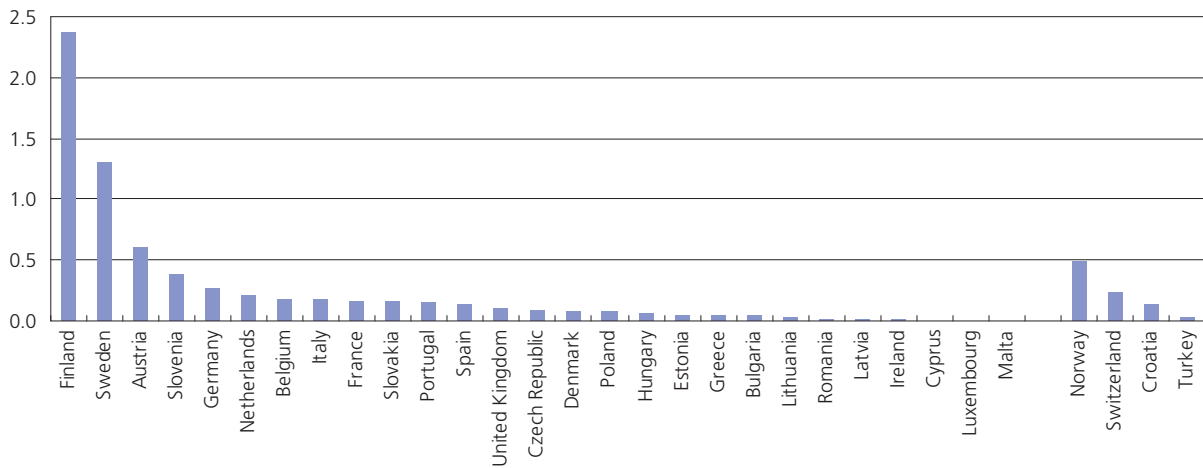
(2) 1995-98, included within Belgium.

Source: Eurostat (tag00074), UNECE

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.

Figure 7.20: Paper and paperboard production per capita, 2005 (1)

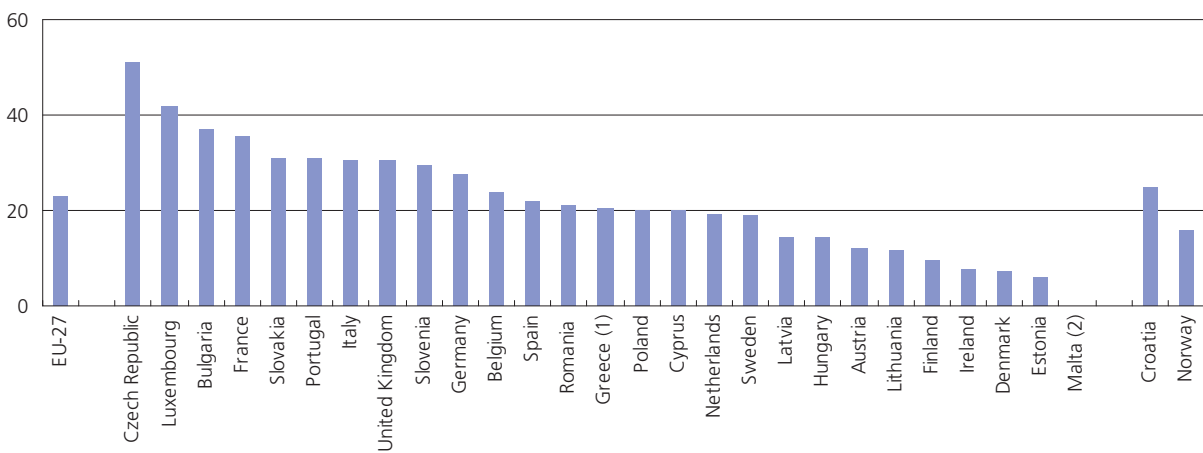
(tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (tag00074 and tps00001), UNECE

Figure 7.21: Forest trees damaged by defoliation, 2006

(%)



(1) 2005.

(2) Not available.

Source: Eurostat (tsdnr530), The Joint Research Centre

The indicator is defined as the percentage of trees on forest and other wooded land in the defoliation classes moderate, severe and dead.

7.6 FISHERIES

INTRODUCTION

The first common measures in the fishing sector date from 1970. They set rules for access to fishing grounds, markets and structures. All these measures became more significant when, in 1976, Member States followed an international movement and agreed to extend their rights to marine resources from 12 to 200 miles from their coasts. After years of difficult negotiations, the common fisheries policy (CFP), the EU's instrument for the management of fisheries and aquaculture, was born in 1983.

The EU has a common fisheries policy in order to manage fisheries for the benefit of both fishing communities and consumers, and for the protection of 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 an international level within regional and international fisheries organisations for common conservation measures in deep-sea fisheries.

Fish stocks need to renew themselves as fish die through natural causes, fishing, or other causes. The CFP sets maximum quantities of fish that can be safely caught every year: the total allowable catch (TAC). Each country's share is called a national quota.

The 2002 reform of the CFP identified the need to limit fishing efforts, the level of catches, and to enforce certain technical measures. The Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) funds projects in all branches of fishing and aquaculture with respect to the modernisation of the fishing fleet, as well as the removal of excess fishing capacity. The FIFG covers the period 2000-06 and will be replaced by the European Fisheries Fund (EFF) covering the period 2007-13.

As regards fleet management, the 2002 CFP reform introduced a simpler system for limiting fishing capacity within the EU fleet. The new system gives more responsibility to the Member States to achieve a better balance between the fishing capacity of their fleets and available resources.

DEFINITIONS AND DATA AVAILABILITY

Fishery statistics 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 are collected using internationally agreed concepts and definitions developed by the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics, comprising Eurostat and several other international organisations with responsibilities in fishery statistics.

MAIN FINDINGS

Almost three-quarters (73 %) of catches made by the EU-27 in 2005 were in the North-East Atlantic. However, there has been a marked decline in annual catches by the EU-27 in all regions; between 1995 and 2005, there was a decline in catches from 8.0 million tonnes to 5.6 million tonnes, and a reduction in the proportion of the world catch taken by the EU-27 from 8.6 % to 6.0 %. Shortfalls in catches have been met by rising imports from non-member countries (the value of extra-EU-27 imports of fishery products increasing by 32 % between 1999 and 2005) rather than from rising aquaculture production in the EU-27 (which grew by 7.5 % between 1995 and 2005).

SOURCES**Pocketbooks**

Fishery statistics – Data 1990-2006

Methodologies and working papers**Catch statistics:**

Commission Regulation 448/2005 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member State fishing in the North-East Atlantic

Commission Regulation 1636/2001 on the submission of catch and activity statistics by Member State fishing in the North-West Atlantic

Commission Regulation 1638/2001 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member State fishing in certain areas other than those of the North Atlantic

Aquaculture:

Council Regulation 788/96 on the submission of statistics on aquaculture production

Landings:

Council Regulation 2104/93 on the submission of data on the landings of fishery products in Member States

Fishing fleet:

Commission Regulation 26/2004 on the Community Fleet Register

Website data**Fisheries**

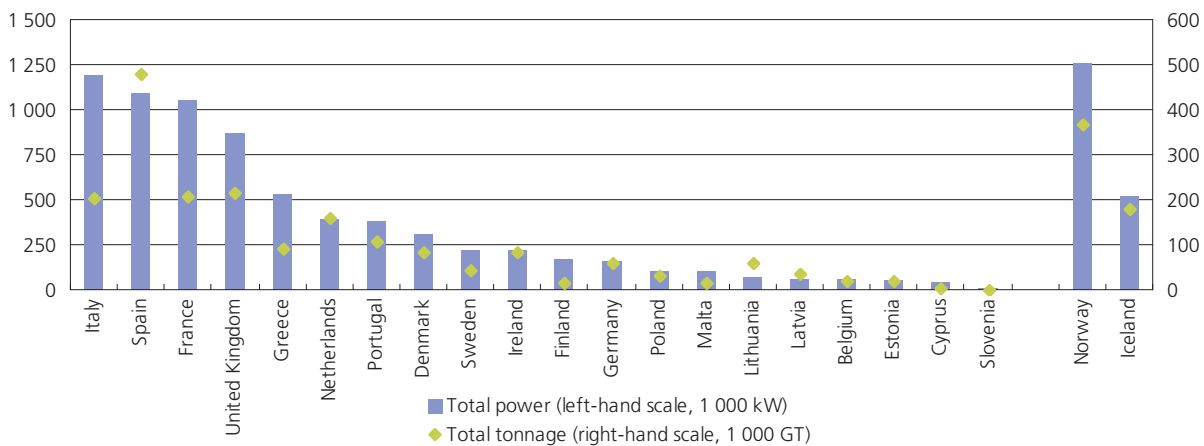
Catches by fishing area

Aquaculture production

Total fishery production (catch + aquaculture)

Landings of fishery products

Foreign trade in fishery products

Figure 7.22: Fishing fleet, 2006 (1)

(1) In 2006, EU-25 total power was 7 068 471 kW and total tonnage was 1 955 879 GT; the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria and Slovakia are landlocked countries without a marine fishing fleet.

Source: Eurostat (tag00082 and tag00083), Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

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 Maritime Affairs and 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.

The total tonnage of the fishing fleets of EU Member States, Iceland and Norway. The period covered by this table is that of the transition of measuring the tonnage in gross registered tonnage (GRT) to that in gross tonnage (GT). This change which has taken place at different speeds within the national administrations gives rise to the possibility of non-comparability of data over time and, particularly for the earlier period, of non-comparability between countries.

Table 7.11: Total catches in all fishing regions

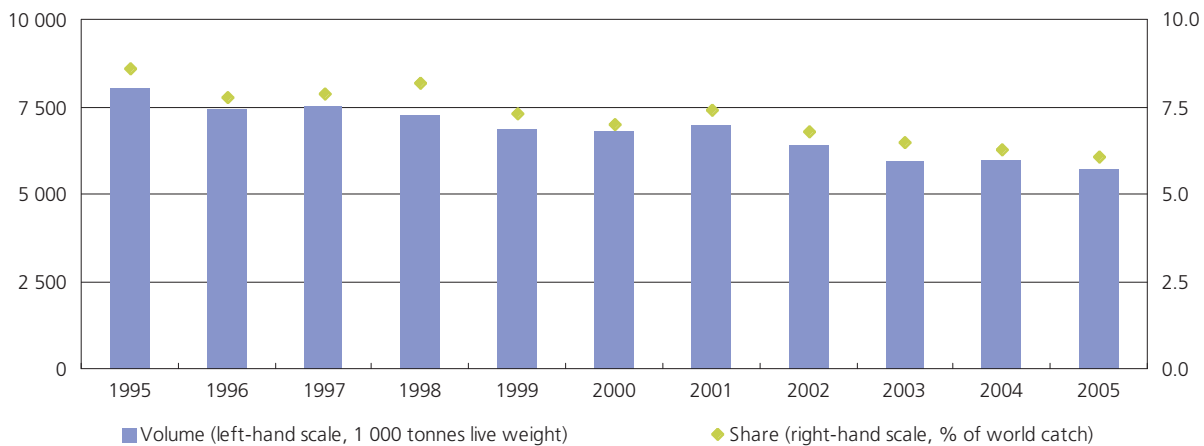
	(1 000 tonnes live weight)					(% of world catch)				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-27	6 369	5 934	5 960	5 632	:	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.1
Belgium	29	27	27	25	23	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	15	12	8	5	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	5	5	5	4	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	1 442	1 031	1 090	911	868	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0
Germany	224	261	262	286	279	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Estonia	101	79	88	100	87	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ireland	282	266	280	262	211	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Greece	96	93	93	92	97	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Spain	893	897	856	768	711	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
France	706	709	671	595	583	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
Italy	270	296	279	298	312	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cyprus	2	2	2	2	2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latvia	114	115	125	151	140	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Lithuania	150	157	162	140	153	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	7	7	7	8	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta	1	1	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	464	526	522	549	433	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Austria	0	0	0	0	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	223	180	192	156	:	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Portugal	202	212	221	212	229	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Romania	7	10	5	6	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovenia	2	1	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	2	2	2	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	146	122	135	132	146	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sweden	295	287	270	256	269	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
United Kingdom	690	635	655	669	616	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Croatia	21	20	30	35	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FYR of Macedonia	0	0	0	0	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	567	508	550	426	:	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Iceland	2 145	2 002	1 750	1 661	1 345	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.8
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	2 740	2 549	2 525	2 393	2 245	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6
Switzerland	2	2	2	1	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japan	4 489	4 784	4 427	4 178	:	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.6	4.5
United States	5 006	4 989	5 144	4 846	:	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.2

Source: Eurostat (tag00076 and tag00077), FAO

The total annual catch of fishery products by EU Member States, Iceland and Norway and other major fishing nations from all oceans and internal waters of the world. The data are expressed in the live weight equivalent of the landings. This is the weight as the product is taken from the water (that is, before processing) but excludes any products which, for a variety of reasons, are not landed.

The total annual catches of EU Member States, the EEA (that is, the EU plus Iceland and Norway), Japan and the USA as a percentage of the total world catch from all oceans and internal waters.

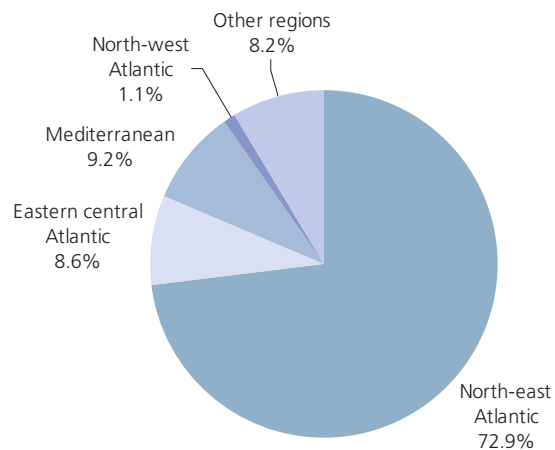
Figure 7.23: Total catches in all fishing regions, EU-27



Source: Eurostat (tag00076 and tag00077), FAO

Figure 7.24: Catches by fishing region, EU-27, 2005

(%, based on tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (tag00078, tag00079, tag00080 and tag00081)

The total annual catches by EU Member States, Iceland, Norway and other major fishing nations in the north-east Atlantic. This region of the Atlantic Ocean, is roughly the area to the east of 42°W longitude and north of 36°N latitude. It includes the waters of the Baltic Sea. The data are expressed in the live weight equivalent of the landings. This is the weight as the product is taken from the water (that is, before processing) but excludes any products which, for a variety of reasons, are not landed.

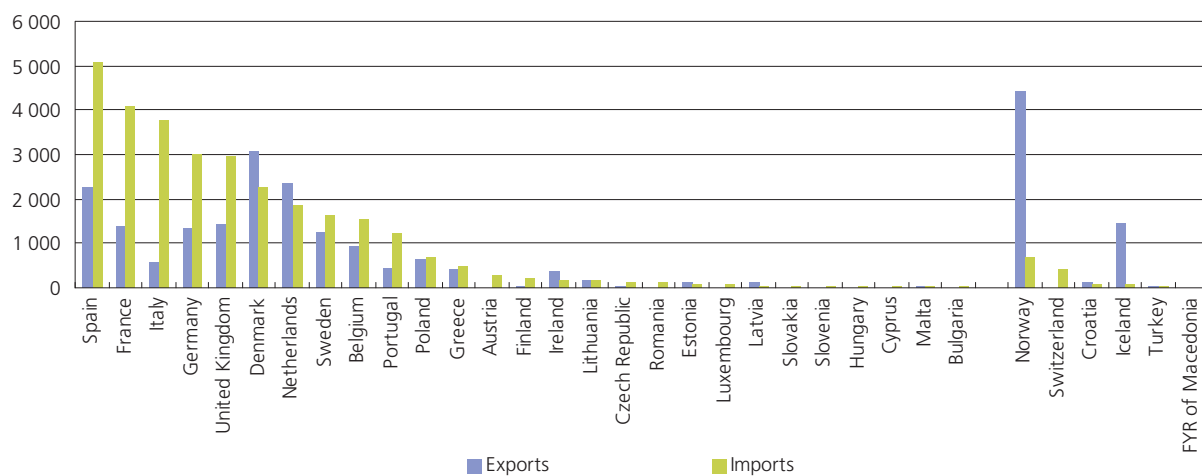
North-west Atlantic: this region of the Atlantic Ocean, is roughly the area to the west of 42°W longitude and north of 35°N latitude.

Eastern central Atlantic: this region of the Atlantic Ocean, is roughly the area to the east of 40°W longitude between latitudes 36°N and 6°S.

Mediterranean: this region, known as FAO Major Fishing Area 37, comprises the Mediterranean and the adjacent Black Sea.

Figure 7.25: Trade in fishery products, 2006

(EUR million)

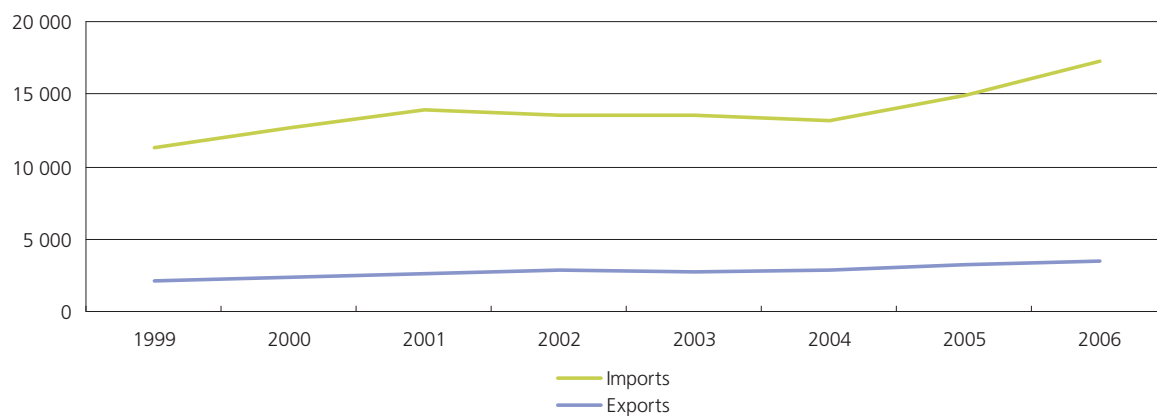


Source: Eurostat (tag00093 and tag00094)

Data on trade in fishery products have been extracted from the COMEXT foreign trade database. Fishery products include edible fishery products (fish, crustaceans and molluscs), inedible products (meals, oils and fats as well as sponges, corals, etc..) and aquatic plants.

Figure 7.26: Extra-EU trade in fishery products, EU-27

(EUR million)



Source: Eurostat (fish_trade_eu)

Table 7.12: Total aquaculture production

(1 000 tonnes live weight)

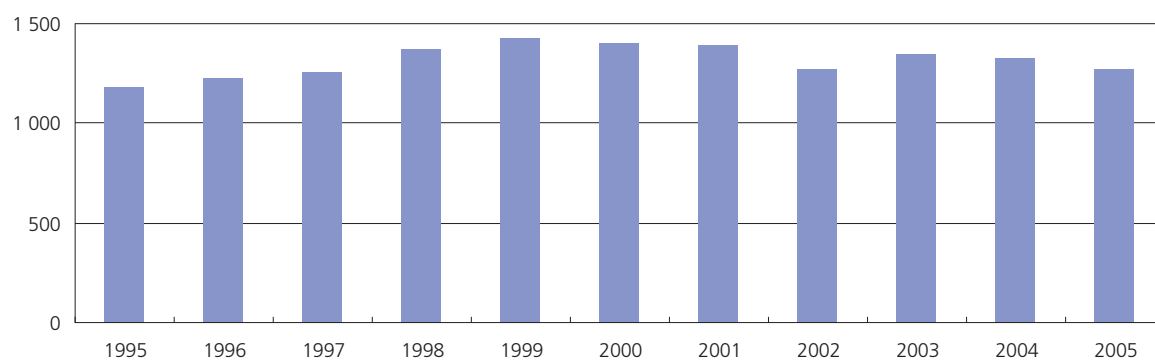
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EU-27	1 230	1 254	1 378	1 432	1 402	1 389	1 277	1 347	1 332	1 272	:
Belgium	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	:
Bulgaria	5	5	4	8	4	3	2	4	2	3	3
Czech Republic	18	18	17	19	19	20	19	20	19	20	20
Denmark	42	40	42	43	44	42	32	38	43	39	28
Germany	83	65	73	80	66	53	50	74	57	45	38
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Ireland	35	37	42	44	51	61	63	63	58	60	53
Greece	40	49	60	84	95	98	88	101	97	106	:
Spain	232	239	315	321	312	313	259	273	299	222	295
France	286	287	268	265	267	252	252	240	261	258	:
Italy	189	196	209	210	217	218	184	192	118	181	:
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	8	9	10	12	13	13	12	12	13	14	15
Malta	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	7
Netherlands	100	98	120	109	75	57	54	67	76	68	31
Austria	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
Poland	28	29	30	34	36	35	33	35	35	37	36
Portugal	5	7	8	6	8	8	8	8	7	6	7
Romania	14	11	10	9	10	11	9	9	8	7	9
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Slovakia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	18	16	16	15	15	16	15	13	13	14	13
Sweden	8	7	5	6	5	7	6	6	6	6	8
United Kingdom	110	130	137	155	152	171	179	182	207	173	172
Croatia	3	4	6	6	7	10	8	8	13	14	:
FYR of Macedonia	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	:
Turkey	33	45	57	63	79	67	61	80	94	119	:
Iceland	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	9	8	:
Norway	322	368	411	476	491	511	551	584	637	657	709
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	:
Japan	1 349	1 340	1 290	1 315	1 292	1 311	1 385	1 302	1 261	1 254	:
United States	393	438	445	479	456	479	497	544	607	472	:

Source: Eurostat (tag00075), 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.

**Figure 7.27: Aquaculture production, EU-27**

(1 000 tonnes live weight)



Source: Eurostat, FAO