



Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

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 form of agriculture. These 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.

In November 2007, the European Commission adopted a Communication 'Preparing the Health Check of the CAP reform' with the objective of assessing the implementation of the 2003 CAP reforms, and to introduce those adjustments to the reform process that were deemed necessary. Notably, these proposals included a shift in funding from direct payments to greater rural development support.



9.1 Agriculture – farm structure and land use

Contrary to what is happening in some other parts of the world, forest cover in the EU is slowly increasing. 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 enterprises.

Fish are a natural, biological, mobile (sometimes over wide distances) and renewable resource. Aside from fish farming, fish can not be owned until they have been caught. For this reason, fish stocks continue to be regarded as a common resource, which therefore need to be managed collectively. This has led to policies that regulate the amount of fishing, as well as the types of fishing techniques and gear used in fish capture.

Introduction

The structure of agriculture in the Member States varies considerably. Among other factors, this reflects 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 – FSS) helps assess the agricultural situation across the EU, monitoring trends and transitions in the structure of holdings, while modelling the impact of external developments or policy proposals.

Rural development policy aims to improve competitiveness in agriculture and forestry, improve the environment and countryside, improve the quality of life in rural areas and encourage the diversification of rural economies. As agriculture modernised and the importance of industry and services within the economy increased, agriculture became much less important as a source of jobs. Consequently, more and more emphasis is 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 FSS continues to be adapted to try to provide the necessary data to help analyse and follow these types of developments.



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 these 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, rural development, 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 zone and farm type.

The basic unit underlying the FSS is the **agricultural holding**. A holding is 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 hectare (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 sum 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. **Permanent crops** are those not grown in rotation, other than permanent grassland, which occupy the soil for a long

period and yield crops over several years. **Permanent grassland and meadow** is land used permanently (for five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops, through cultivation (sown) or naturally (self-seeded) and that is not included in the crop rotation on the holding; the land can be used for grazing or mowed for silage or hay. **Arable land** is land worked (ploughed or tilled) regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation. **Wooded area** is land area covered with trees or forest shrubs, including poplar plantations inside or outside woods and forest-tree nurseries grown in woodland for the holding's own requirements, as well as forest facilities (forest roads, storage depots for timber, etc.). **Built-up and related land** comprises residential land, industrial land, quarries, pits and mines, commercial land, land used by public services, land of mixed use, land used for transport and communications, for technical infrastructure, recreational and other open land. 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).

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. Other gainful activity is carried out by the holder, his/her family members, or one or more partners on a group holding.



The **farm labour force** is made-up of all persons having completed their compulsory education (having reached school-leaving age) who carried out farm work on the holding under survey during the 12 months up to the survey day. The figures include the holders, even when not working on the holding, whereas their spouses are counted only if they carry out farm work on the holding.. The **holder** is the natural person (sole holder or group of individuals) or the legal person (e.g. a co-operative, an institution) on whose account and in whose name the holding is operated and who is legally and economically responsible for the holding, i.e. who takes the economic risks of the holding. For group holdings, only the main holder (one person) is counted. The **regular labour force** covers the family labour force (even those who were working accidentally on the holding) and permanently employed (regular) non-family workers. The **family labour force** includes the holder and the members of his/her family who carried out farm work (including all persons of retiring age who continue to work on the holding). One **annual work unit (AWU)** corresponds to the work performed by one person who is occupied on an agricultural holding on a full-time basis. **Full-time** means the minimum hours required by the national provisions governing contracts of employment. If these do not indicate the number of hours, then 1 800 hours are taken to be the minimum (225 working days of eight hours each).

Main findings

According to the FSS, there were 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.

The total EU-27 farm labour force was the equivalent of 12.7 million full-time workers in 2005. Just over one third (35 %) of the regular agricultural labour force in the EU-27 was female, although in the Baltic Member States this share was closer to a half, reaching 50 % in Latvia. Farm holders and their family members make up the vast majority of the labour force, 81 % in the EU-27, with only the Czech Republic and Slovakia recording a significantly lower share, reflecting the different structure of holding ownership in these countries. There are relatively few (6.7 %) agricultural holders in the EU-27 under the age of 35 years, but a relatively large proportion (33.2 %) over the age of 65 years.

The UAA in the EU accounted for 40 % of total land area in 2005; in addition, wooded areas on farm holdings accounted for a further 7.3 % of the total land area. Arable land made up three fifths of the UAA and permanent grassland one third, while land for permanent crops accounted for around 6 % of the UAA.

**Table 9.1:** Agricultural holdings

| | Number of agricultural holdings (1 000) | | | Holdings with dairy cows (1 000) | | | Holdings with irrigable area (% of UAA) | |
|-----------------------|--|----------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|-------|--|------|
| | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2005 | 2007 |
| EU-27 | 15 021.0 | 14 478.6 | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Euro area | 5 975.2 | 5 565.6 | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Belgium | 54.9 | 51.5 | 48.0 | 16.6 | 15.2 | : | 4.2 | 4.7 |
| Bulgaria | 665.6 | 534.6 | : | 195.0 | 152.6 | : | 14.5 | : |
| Czech Republic | 45.8 | 42.3 | 39.4 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 5.2 |
| Denmark | 48.6 | 51.7 | 44.6 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 17.9 | 15.1 |
| Germany | 412.3 | 389.9 | : | 121.8 | 110.4 | : | : | : |
| Estonia | 36.9 | 27.8 | 23.3 | 12.4 | 9.2 | 6.1 | : | : |
| Ireland | 135.6 | 132.7 | 128.2 | 28.1 | 23.8 | : | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Greece | 824.5 | 833.6 | : | : | : | : | 65.2 | : |
| Spain | 1 140.7 | 1 079.4 | : | 51.0 | 42.4 | : | 46.4 | : |
| France | 614.0 | 567.1 | : | 113.9 | 103.9 | : | 18.0 | : |
| Italy | 1 963.8 | 1 728.5 | : | 67.5 | 61.0 | : | 37.6 | : |
| Cyprus | 45.2 | 45.2 | : | 0.3 | 0.2 | : | 77.3 | : |
| Latvia | 126.6 | 128.7 | 107.8 | 63.7 | 50.9 | 43.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Lithuania | 272.1 | 253.0 | 230.3 | 193.4 | 170.8 | 123.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Luxembourg | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | : | : | 0.0 |
| Hungary | 773.4 | 714.8 | 626.3 | 22.0 | 16.3 | : | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| Malta | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 27.8 | 25.5 |
| Netherlands | 85.5 | 81.8 | 76.7 | 25.0 | 23.5 | 24.5 | 23.6 | 26.1 |
| Austria | 173.8 | 170.6 | : | 65.1 | 54.6 | : | 4.4 | : |
| Poland | 2 172.2 | 2 476.5 | 2 391.0 | 873.8 | 727.1 | 651.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Portugal | 359.3 | 323.9 | : | 27.1 | 15.9 | : | 62.2 | : |
| Romania | 4 484.9 | 4 256.2 | : | 1 204.9 | 1 134.4 | : | 3.5 | : |
| Slovenia | 77.2 | 77.2 | 75.3 | 17.2 | 19.7 | 19.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Slovakia | 71.7 | 68.5 | : | 14.2 | 13.5 | : | 10.5 | : |
| Finland | 75.0 | 70.6 | 68.2 | 19.4 | 16.9 | : | 8.1 | 8.5 |
| Sweden | 67.9 | 75.8 | 72.6 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 5.2 |
| United Kingdom | 280.6 | 286.8 | : | 28.2 | 26.3 | : | 1.4 | : |
| Norway | 58.2 | 53.0 | : | 17.5 | 15.9 | : | 16.8 | : |
| Switzerland | : | 63.6 | : | : | : | : | 0.0 | : |

Source: Eurostat (tag00001, ef_r_nuts and ef_ov_lusum)

**Table 9.2:** Farm labour force, 2007 (1)

| | Total farm labour force (1 000 AWU) (2) | Regular farm labour force (% of total) | Full-time regular farm labour force (% of total) | Female regular farm labour force (% of total) | Family farm labour force (% of total) | Agric. holders being a natural person (1 000) | Agric. holders <35 years old (1 000) | Agric. holders >=65 years old (1 000) |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|
| EU-27 | 12 714 | 92 | 33 | 35 | 81 | 14 222 | 956 | 4 722 |
| Euro area | 5 642 | 89 | 44 | 28 | 73 | 5 366 | 300 | 1 774 |
| Belgium | 66 | 95 | 71 | 29 | 79 | 44 | 3 | 9 |
| Bulgaria | 625 | 96 | 41 | 39 | 87 | 531 | 22 | 222 |
| Czech Republic | 137 | 98 | 68 | 32 | 27 | 36 | 4 | 7 |
| Denmark | 56 | 96 | 70 | 23 | 61 | 44 | 3 | 9 |
| Germany | 643 | 92 | 51 | 29 | 70 | 385 | 35 | 28 |
| Estonia | 32 | 98 | 46 | 46 | 61 | 22 | 1 | 7 |
| Ireland | 148 | 98 | 60 | 21 | 93 | 128 | 9 | 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 | 105 | 99 | 30 | 50 | 84 | 108 | 8 | 32 |
| Lithuania | 180 | 98 | 14 | 48 | 85 | 230 | 10 | 93 |
| Luxembourg | 4 | 98 | 63 | 27 | 85 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary | 403 | 97 | 25 | 37 | 77 | 619 | 47 | 172 |
| Malta | 4 | 99 | 41 | 14 | 88 | 11 | 0 | 3 |
| Netherlands | 165 | 91 | 56 | 26 | 61 | 73 | 3 | 13 |
| Austria | 166 | 97 | 51 | 41 | 89 | 167 | 18 | 19 |
| Poland | 2 263 | 97 | 34 | 42 | 95 | 2 387 | 294 | 388 |
| Portugal | 398 | 93 | 33 | 41 | 83 | 317 | 7 | 150 |
| Romania | 2 596 | 93 | 3 | 43 | 91 | 4 238 | 218 | 1 849 |
| Slovenia | 84 | 96 | 21 | 41 | 92 | 75 | 3 | 26 |
| Slovakia | 99 | 97 | 43 | 33 | 43 | 67 | 3 | 20 |
| Finland | 72 | 94 | 56 | 30 | 83 | 67 | 6 | 4 |
| Sweden | 65 | 97 | 42 | 26 | 76 | 68 | 4 | 15 |
| United Kingdom | 339 | 94 | 55 | 24 | 69 | 274 | 9 | 84 |
| Norway | 59 | 95 | 35 | 25 | 83 | 53 | 5 | 4 |
| Switzerland | : | : | : | : | : | 63 | : | : |

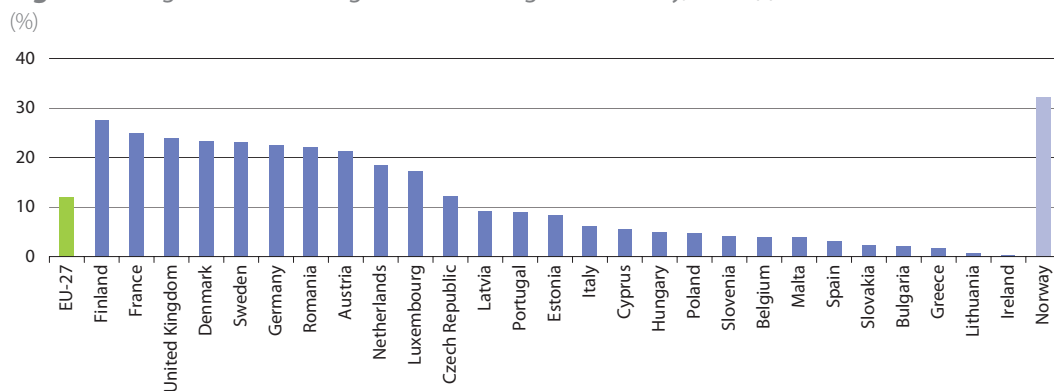
(1) EU-27, euro area, Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Austria, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, the United Kingdom, Norway and Switzerland, 2005.

(2) AWU: annual work unit.

Source: Eurostat (tag00020, ef_ov_lfft, ef_so_lfwtime, ef_so_lfaa, tag00028, tag00029 and tag00030)



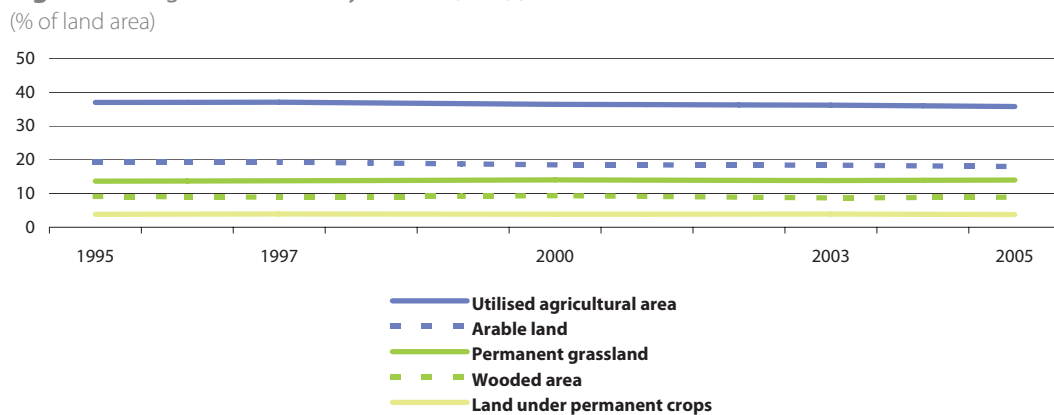
Figure 9.1: Agricultural holdings with another gainful activity, 2007 (1)



(1) EU-27, Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Austria, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, the United Kingdom and Norway, 2005.

Source: Eurostat (tag00096)

Figure 9.2: Agricultural area by land use, EU (1)



(1) Data available for the years shown in the figure; EU total based on data for Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Source: Eurostat (ef_lu_ovcropsu and reg_d3area)

**Table 9.3:** Area by land use

| | Land area, 2005 (1 000 ha) (1) | Share of land area, 2007 (%) (2) | | | | | Wooded area (not UAA) | Built-up area, 2000 (%) (3) |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Utilised agricultural area (total) | of which: | | | Arable land | | |
| | | | Land under permanent crops | Permanent grassland | | | | |
| EU-27 | 430 296 | 40.0 | 2.5 | 13.0 | 24.3 | 7.3 | : | |
| Euro area | 256 562 | 40.4 | 3.8 | 13.3 | 23.2 | 7.2 | : | |
| Belgium | 3 033 | 45.3 | 0.7 | 16.9 | 27.8 | 0.2 | 18.6 | |
| Bulgaria | 11 100 | 24.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 22.7 | 10.1 | : | |
| Czech Republic | 7 726 | 45.5 | 0.5 | 11.8 | 33.3 | 18.9 | 10.5 | |
| Denmark | 4 310 | 61.8 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 56.9 | 4.8 | 16.9 | |
| Germany | 35 709 | 47.7 | 0.6 | 13.8 | 33.3 | 3.9 | 12.8 | |
| Estonia | 4 343 | 20.9 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 14.4 | 5.3 | : | |
| Ireland | 6 839 | 60.5 | 0.0 | 45.8 | 14.7 | 3.6 | : | |
| Greece | 13 071 | 30.5 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 15.7 | 0.4 | : | |
| Spain | 50 600 | 49.1 | 8.4 | 17.1 | 23.6 | 9.6 | : | |
| France | 63 283 | 43.6 | 1.7 | 12.8 | 29.0 | 1.6 | 6.7 | |
| Italy | 29 511 | 43.1 | 7.7 | 11.3 | 23.9 | 12.8 | : | |
| Cyprus | 925 | 16.4 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 0.3 | 2.2 | |
| Latvia | 6 229 | 28.5 | 0.3 | 10.3 | 17.8 | 11.4 | 4.2 | |
| Lithuania | 6 268 | 42.3 | 0.3 | 13.1 | 28.9 | 2.6 | 3.2 | |
| Luxembourg | 259 | 50.6 | 0.6 | 26.4 | 23.6 | 2.5 | 8.5 | |
| Hungary | 9 303 | 45.5 | 1.7 | 5.4 | 38.2 | 14.6 | : | |
| Malta | 32 | 32.7 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 25.4 | 0.0 | : | |
| Netherlands | 3 376 | 56.7 | 1.0 | 24.3 | 31.4 | 0.3 | 17.0 | |
| Austria | 8 248 | 39.6 | 0.8 | 21.7 | 17.0 | 32.1 | 4.6 | |
| Poland | 31 269 | 49.5 | 1.2 | 10.5 | 37.6 | 3.8 | 6.6 | |
| Portugal | 9 212 | 39.9 | 7.0 | 19.2 | 13.5 | 9.2 | 17.8 | |
| Romania | 23 000 | 60.5 | 1.5 | 19.7 | 38.6 | 4.3 | 4.4 | |
| Slovenia | 2 014 | 24.3 | 1.3 | 14.3 | 8.6 | 18.8 | 3.9 | |
| Slovakia | 4 903 | 38.3 | 0.5 | 10.8 | 26.9 | 23.6 | 7.5 | |
| Finland | 30 409 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 7.4 | 10.4 | 2.5 | |
| Sweden | 41 034 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 6.4 | 9.1 | : | |
| United Kingdom | 24 250 | 65.8 | 0.1 | 40.4 | 25.2 | 2.3 | : | |
| Croatia | : | : | : | : | : | : | 8.6 | |
| Iceland | : | : | : | : | : | : | 1.4 | |
| Norway | 30 428 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 8.0 | : | |
| Switzerland | 4 000 | 26.5 | 0.6 | 15.8 | 10.2 | 2.8 | 7.0 | |

(1) Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Finland and Sweden, 2007.

(2) EU-27, euro area, Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Austria, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, the United Kingdom, Norway and Switzerland, 2005.

(3) Latvia and Luxembourg, 1990; Finland and Switzerland, 1995.

Source: Eurostat (ef_lu_ovcropsu, reg_d3area and tsdnr510)

9.2 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. Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) are one of the data sources that provide such income measures (see definitions below). This macro-economic set of data is used to analyse the production process of the agricultural activity 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 agricultural prices (in principle net of VAT) to compare agricultural price levels between Member States and study sales channels. 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.

Agricultural income indicators (in the EAA) are presented in the form of an index of real income of factors in agricultural activity per annual work unit (indicator A); the index of real net agricultural entrepreneurial income, per unpaid annual work unit (indicator B), and; net entrepreneurial income of agriculture (indicator C).

The concept of output, for **animal and crop output**, comprises sales, changes in stocks, and products used for processing and own final use by producers. EU **agricultural price indices** are obtained by a base-weighted Laspeyres calculation (2000=100), and are expressed both in nominal terms, and deflated using an implicit HICP deflator.



Main findings

Agricultural gross value added in the EU-27 increased by 7.4 % in 2007 (compared with 2006) and as a result was at its highest level in the last ten years. In 2006 and 2007 both crop and animal output increased, with the growth in crop output particularly strong.

Deflated agricultural producer (output) prices rose on average by 0.8 % per annum in the EU-27 between 2002 and 2007. An analysis of (nominal) producer price indices over the same period shows that price increases averaged 3.4 % per annum, with crop output prices rising more than twice as fast as animal output prices (4.5 % per annum compared with 2.0 % per annum). Several cereal products recorded double-digit annual average price increases over this five year period – for example, rye, barley and wheat – due almost entirely to extremely

high price increases in 2007. Only a few agricultural products recorded a fall in prices, most notably sugar beet, for which prices fell by 27 % in total between 2004 (the latest peak in prices) and 2007, while there was almost no change in the price of the output of pigs or sheep and goats over the period considered (2002-2007).

Alongside an increase in gross value added, there was an average 5.8 % rise in income from agricultural activity (indicator A) across the EU-27 in 2007 (when compared with the year before). There were large differences between Member States: Romania recorded a fall of 16.7 % in income from agricultural activity in 2007, with Malta, Portugal and Italy recording reductions of at least 3 %; in Lithuania this indicator rose by 46.0 % in 2007, while Belgium, Poland, the Czech Republic and Germany all recorded increases in excess of 20 %.

**Table 9.4:** 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 | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 | 2000 | 2005 | 2007 |
| EU-27 | 130 634 | 129 933 | 142 726 | 149 884 | 157 679 | 185 220 | 126 095 | 128 459 | 137 791 |
| Euro area (1) | 105 665 | 102 056 | 111 621 | 119 965 | 123 537 | 141 725 | 91 785 | 91 003 | 97 495 |
| Belgium | 2 484 | 2 135 | 2 346 | 2 931 | 2 903 | 3 479 | 3 841 | 3 556 | 3 772 |
| Bulgaria | 1 634 | 1 544 | 1 243 | 1 305 | 1 627 | 1 511 | 1 448 | 1 129 | 1 242 |
| Czech Republic | 831 | 886 | 1 068 | 1 396 | 1 674 | 2 389 | 1 399 | 1 574 | 1 670 |
| Denmark | 2 496 | 2 297 | 2 487 | 2 603 | 2 474 | 3 635 | 4 767 | 4 867 | 4 942 |
| Germany | 13 571 | 13 000 | 14 565 | 18 425 | 18 167 | 23 293 | 19 344 | 19 042 | 20 382 |
| Estonia | 137 | 186 | 254 | 141 | 201 | 309 | 183 | 265 | 293 |
| Ireland | 1 617 | 1 642 | 1 933 | 1 229 | 1 380 | 1 598 | 3 655 | 3 652 | 4 105 |
| Greece | 6 240 | 6 581 | 6 062 | 6 525 | 7 024 | 6 650 | 2 499 | 2 711 | 2 754 |
| Spain | 19 225 | 20 345 | 22 571 | 19 539 | 21 234 | 23 700 | 11 692 | 12 641 | 13 958 |
| France | 23 890 | 21 252 | 25 544 | 30 337 | 29 864 | 36 780 | 22 242 | 21 663 | 22 299 |
| Italy | 24 527 | 24 404 | 24 088 | 24 234 | 25 434 | 25 784 | 13 438 | 13 178 | 14 310 |
| Cyprus | : | 330 | 338 | : | 281 | 300 | : | 292 | 299 |
| Latvia | 182 | 222 | 343 | 192 | 308 | 500 | 220 | 282 | 377 |
| Lithuania | 394 | 407 | 521 | 626 | 657 | 881 | 481 | 693 | 836 |
| Luxembourg | 103 | 102 | 124 | 76 | 81 | 99 | 148 | 155 | 165 |
| Hungary | 1 814 | 1 887 | 2 083 | 2 343 | 3 020 | 3 704 | 2 073 | 2 117 | 2 211 |
| Malta | 64 | 45 | 45 | 48 | 40 | 44 | 77 | 63 | 63 |
| Netherlands | 9 053 | 7 829 | 8 786 | 9 480 | 10 131 | 11 645 | 8 548 | 7 906 | 8 906 |
| Austria | 2 127 | 2 167 | 2 689 | 2 159 | 2 262 | 3 008 | 2 513 | 2 540 | 2 788 |
| Poland | 4 598 | 5 161 | 7 186 | 5 992 | 6 043 | 9 463 | 5 886 | 7 585 | 8 930 |
| Portugal | 2 160 | 1 998 | 2 212 | 3 597 | 3 584 | 3 783 | 2 178 | 2 241 | 2 333 |
| Romania | 4 121 | 6 083 | 5 822 | 4 887 | 7 687 | 8 603 | 2 984 | 4 051 | 4 083 |
| Slovenia | 399 | 397 | 388 | 444 | 496 | 585 | 493 | 468 | 499 |
| Slovakia | 311 | 382 | 515 | 459 | 691 | 891 | 742 | 759 | 889 |
| Finland | 670 | 602 | 702 | 1 434 | 1 473 | 1 908 | 1 689 | 1 718 | 1 724 |
| Sweden | 1 094 | 1 060 | 1 323 | 1 805 | 1 634 | 2 218 | 2 303 | 2 047 | 2 101 |
| United Kingdom | 7 147 | 6 975 | 8 120 | 7 677 | 7 309 | 8 461 | 11 252 | 11 262 | 12 160 |
| Norway | 856 | 831 | 926 | 1 199 | 1 229 | 1 237 | 1 620 | 1 800 | 1 959 |
| Switzerland | 3 053 | 2 582 | 2 334 | 3 118 | 2 855 | 2 824 | 3 359 | 3 171 | 3 042 |

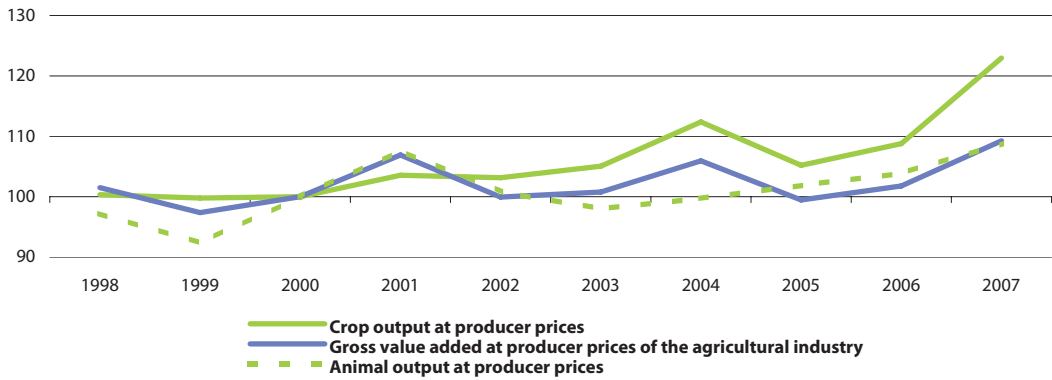
(1) EA-12 instead of EA-15.

Source: Eurostat (aact_eaa01)



Figure 9.3: Agricultural output and gross value added (nominal), EU-27

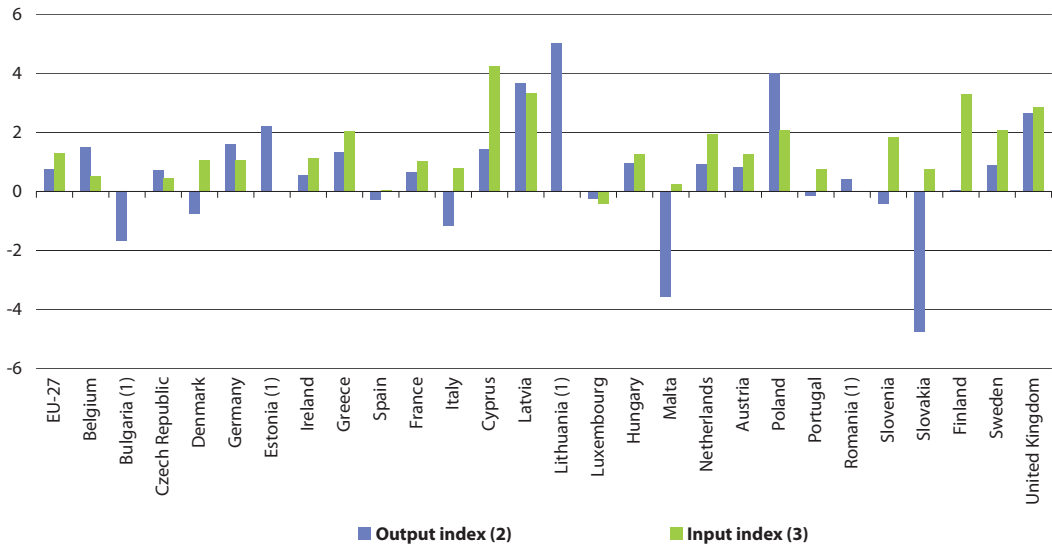
(2000=100)



Source: Eurostat (aact_eaa01)

Figure 9.4: Evolution of deflated price indices of agricultural output and means of agricultural production, 2002-07

(average annual growth rate, %)



(1) Input index, not available.

(2) Estonia and Cyprus, 2004-07.

(3) Cyprus and Slovakia, 2004-07; EU-27, provisional.

Source: Eurostat (tag00046 and tag00052)

**Table 9.5:** Price indices of agricultural output (nominal), EU-27

(2000=100)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| CROP OUTPUT (including fruit and vegetables) | 100.0 | 105.7 | 106.7 | 114.7 | 113.0 | 107.7 | 116.5 | 133.1 |
| Cereals (including seeds) | 100.0 | 101.2 | 93.9 | 101.0 | 108.2 | 90.7 | 102.6 | 158.4 |
| Industrial crops | 100.0 | 108.2 | 106.2 | 111.4 | 113.3 | 105.9 | 104.1 | 113.1 |
| Forage plants | 100.0 | 113.7 | 113.8 | 116.5 | 125.6 | 105.8 | 103.1 | 118.6 |
| Vegetables and horticultural products | 100.0 | 105.0 | 109.3 | 116.3 | 107.6 | 115.1 | 117.4 | 121.9 |
| Potatoes (including seeds) | 100.0 | 125.2 | 126.0 | 145.7 | 141.1 | 128.8 | 201.4 | 198.1 |
| Fruits | 100.0 | 109.8 | 115.3 | 129.3 | 124.4 | 120.4 | 122.3 | 134.2 |
| Wine | 100.0 | 95.7 | 96.6 | 100.2 | 102.2 | 92.3 | 92.5 | 98.7 |
| Olive oil | 100.0 | 96.9 | 105.4 | 114.3 | 124.7 | 146.1 | 162.9 | 135.2 |
| Other crop products | 100.0 | 103.2 | 101.7 | 106.2 | 103.9 | 104.8 | 107.8 | 125.1 |
| ANIMAL OUTPUT | 100.0 | 107.4 | 101.5 | 101.2 | 104.1 | 105.3 | 107.7 | 111.9 |
| Animals | 100.0 | 106.1 | 97.8 | 97.0 | 103.5 | 106.5 | 110.9 | 108.2 |
| Cattle | 100.0 | 88.5 | 94.2 | 96.6 | 101.4 | 108.5 | 116.7 | 113.8 |
| Cattle (excluding calves) | 100.0 | 88.6 | 95.8 | 97.0 | 100.4 | 109.3 | 116.8 | 113 |
| Calves | 100.0 | 95.2 | 96.2 | 103.4 | 107.1 | 103.7 | 115.4 | 117.5 |
| Pigs | 100.0 | 119.9 | 98.4 | 91.3 | 102.6 | 103.7 | 107.4 | 98.5 |
| Equines | 100.0 | 111.6 | 109.6 | 104.3 | 102.4 | 104.5 | 115.7 | 117.4 |
| Sheep and goats | 100.0 | 117.4 | 116.9 | 119.9 | 119.6 | 120.0 | 122.5 | 116.1 |
| Poultry | 100.0 | 107.4 | 101.5 | 104.4 | 104.7 | 103.6 | 104.0 | 117.4 |
| Other animals | 100.0 | 109.5 | 91.4 | 102.5 | 102.8 | 102.5 | 106.8 | 96.3 |
| Animal products | 100.0 | 105.8 | 101.6 | 102.0 | 104.8 | 103.7 | 103.2 | 117.2 |
| Milk | 100.0 | 107.8 | 103.6 | 103.1 | 103.7 | 103.4 | 101.6 | 115.3 |
| Eggs | 100.0 | 101.7 | 102.7 | 119.4 | 108.7 | 102.4 | 110.9 | 129.5 |
| Other animal products | 100.0 | 113.2 | 114.0 | 105.4 | 124.0 | 121.5 | 129.9 | 123.2 |
| AGRICULTURAL GOODS (CROP & ANIMAL OUTPUT) | 100.0 | 106.4 | 103.9 | 107.9 | 108.6 | 106.5 | 112.2 | 122.6 |

Source: Eurostat (apri_pi00_outa)

**Table 9.6:** Index of income from agricultural activity (indicator A)

(2000=100)

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| EU-27 | : | : | : | 100.0 | 109.8 | 104.9 | 106.6 | 116.1 | 105.8 | 109.6 | 116.0 |
| Euro area (1) | 100.8 | 98.3 | 97.2 | 100.0 | 103.7 | 96.6 | 97.9 | 99.5 | 92.4 | 95.2 | 103.2 |
| Belgium | 99.7 | 95.2 | 88.8 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 81.1 | 89.6 | 91.1 | 68.0 | 70.5 | 89.5 |
| Bulgaria | : | : | : | 100.0 | 111.8 | 89.9 | 84.6 | 91.9 | 97.9 | 94.3 | 97.0 |
| Czech Republic | : | 97.8 | 82.3 | 100.0 | 127.2 | 99.6 | 87.3 | 137.5 | 152.1 | 153.9 | 186.2 |
| Denmark | 112.2 | 81.1 | 78.5 | 100.0 | 119.8 | 85.3 | 83.3 | 93.8 | 95.3 | 102.5 | 107.5 |
| Germany | 87.5 | 78.6 | 77.8 | 100.0 | 124.5 | 91.9 | 84.6 | 122.5 | 110.9 | 116.1 | 139.5 |
| Estonia | 76.6 | 115.0 | 76.0 | 100.0 | 134.2 | 128.7 | 136.9 | 233.3 | 250.3 | 236.4 | 335.3 |
| Ireland | 85.3 | 82.1 | 76.5 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 82.6 | 79.1 | 83.6 | 99.4 | 88.5 | 98.6 |
| Greece | 104.9 | 103.7 | 102.1 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 97.7 | 90.1 | 84.9 | 86.1 | 85.3 | 86.0 |
| Spain | 106.5 | 102.1 | 95.8 | 100.0 | 107.9 | 104.5 | 118.1 | 108.6 | 96.0 | 95.4 | 105.3 |
| France | 101.4 | 105.7 | 101.3 | 100.0 | 100.8 | 97.7 | 95.8 | 94.4 | 90.0 | 99.5 | 110.9 |
| Italy | 102.0 | 99.7 | 105.5 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 96.4 | 96.7 | 97.0 | 84.6 | 81.5 | 79.1 |
| Cyprus | : | : | 102.7 | 100.0 | 111.9 | 113.3 | 108.3 | 96.8 | 95.2 | 99.3 | 100.3 |
| Latvia | : | 132.0 | 94.8 | 100.0 | 129.8 | 127.7 | 140.0 | 233.2 | 243.0 | 314.3 | 336.7 |
| Lithuania | 122.8 | 130.0 | 105.3 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 86.0 | 96.6 | 152.6 | 191.8 | 179.4 | 262.0 |
| Luxembourg | 101.6 | 114.9 | 105.7 | 100.0 | 101.1 | 101.2 | 96.0 | 95.9 | 97.0 | 93.1 | 110.7 |
| Hungary | 169.9 | 135.1 | 105.1 | 100.0 | 107.1 | 91.0 | 91.7 | 144.7 | 145.6 | 162.9 | 174.6 |
| Malta | : | 116.5 | 111.9 | 100.0 | 113.0 | 112.1 | 106.4 | 110.9 | 107.7 | 107.6 | 101.8 |
| Netherlands | 119.3 | 106.9 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 79.6 | 85.5 | 79.5 | 79.0 | 94.1 | 92.4 |
| Austria | 93.2 | 91.5 | 92.7 | 100.0 | 117.3 | 108.4 | 107.4 | 112.2 | 109.7 | 119.0 | 132.2 |
| Poland | : | 113.7 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 115.0 | 103.9 | 96.0 | 180.8 | 164.1 | 181.3 | 227.7 |
| Portugal | 105.6 | 95.4 | 117.8 | 100.0 | 107.3 | 102.4 | 103.5 | 114.4 | 104.8 | 109.4 | 104.9 |
| Romania | : | 158.2 | 120.9 | 100.0 | 174.6 | 159.7 | 192.1 | 278.9 | 161.0 | 148.4 | 123.5 |
| Slovenia | 93.3 | 91.3 | 89.8 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 114.6 | 90.3 | 139.2 | 139.9 | 136.4 | 150.6 |
| Slovakia | 111.1 | 98.5 | 104.1 | 100.0 | 113.6 | 106.7 | 100.3 | 129.7 | 120.9 | 147.9 | 154.0 |
| Finland | 80.6 | 65.8 | 82.2 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 97.6 | 103.8 | 101.5 | 114.9 | 110.6 | 125.0 |
| Sweden | 101.1 | 104.5 | 91.1 | 100.0 | 107.8 | 119.0 | 117.5 | 106.5 | 105.9 | 105.6 | 123.1 |
| United Kingdom | 120.2 | 103.3 | 100.5 | 100.0 | 105.1 | 117.0 | 133.3 | 125.3 | 119.2 | 126.7 | 134.3 |
| Norway | 115.4 | 127.8 | 115.3 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 102.1 | 99.3 | 98.1 | 80.6 | 76.2 | 85.8 |
| Switzerland | 98.4 | 100.9 | 97.0 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 99.1 | 92.1 | 102.8 | 96.9 | 94.5 | 101.3 |

(1) EA-12 instead of EA-15.

Source: Eurostat (tag00057)



9.3 Agricultural products

Introduction

In October 2007 the Council adopted legislation to establish a single Common Market Organisation (CMO) for agricultural products. This is designed to reduce the volume of legislation in the farming sector, improve legislative transparency, and make agricultural policy more easily accessible. During the course of 2008, the single CMO has replaced 21 CMOs for different products such as bananas, eggs, sugar or wine.

Collecting data on agricultural products is important to understand 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), and also to analyse the response to policy actions or testing policy scenarios. As predominantly supply side information, agricultural product data are important to understand corresponding price developments (which are of particular interest to agricultural commodity traders and policy analysts) but can also illustrate the consequences of policy decisions taken within agriculture.

Definitions and data availability

Annual statistics on the production of 200 specific crops are mostly covered by Council regulations, although the data for fresh fruit and vegetables are collected under gentlemen's agreements from Member States.

Crop production figures relate to harvested production. **Agricultural production of crops** is harvested production (excluding losses to the harvest). The **harvested production** includes marketed quantities, as well as quantities consumed directly on the farm, losses and waste on the holding, and losses during transport, storage and packaging. **Cereals** include wheat (common wheat and spelt and durum wheat), rye, meslin, barley, oats, mixed grain other than meslin, 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.

Statistics on milk, eggs and meat products are also compiled according to Community legislation. Milk production covers production on the farm of milk from cows, ewes, goats and buffaloes. 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 remainder generally includes domestic consumption, direct sale and cattle feed. **Dairy cows** are female bovines that have calved (including any aged less than 2 years). They are cows kept exclusively or principally for the production of milk for human consumption and/or dairy produce, including cows for slaughter (fattened or not between last lactation and slaughter).

Meat production is based on the **carcass weight** of meat fit for human consumption. The concept of carcass weight varies according to the animal under consideration. For **pigs** (the species *Sus*), it is the weight of the slaughtered pig's cold body, either whole or divided in half along the mid-line, after being bled and eviscerated and after removal of the tongue, bristles, hooves, genitalia, flare fat, kidneys and diaphragm. Regarding **cattle** (the species *Bos taurus*), it is the weight of the slaughtered animal's cold body after being skinned, bled and eviscerated, and after removal of the external genitalia, the limbs, the head, the tail, the kidneys and kidney fats, and the udder. For **sheep and goats**, the carcass weight is the slaughtered animal's cold body after having been bled, skinned and eviscerated, and after removal of the head, feet, tail and genital organs; kidneys and kidney fats are included. For **poultry** (defined as hens, chicken, ducks, turkey, guinea fowl and geese), the weight is the cold body of slaughtered farmyard poultry after being bled, plucked and eviscerated; the value includes poultry offal, with the exception of foie gras. For all other animal species, the carcass weight is considered to be the weight of the animal's cold body.

Main findings

The EU-27 produced 258.4 million tonnes of cereals in 2007, of which a little under half (46.0 %) was wheat, more than one fifth (22.1 %) barley, and less than one fifth grain maize (18.4 %). France and Germany were by far the largest cereal, sugar beet and rape producing Member States, together accounting for nearly 40 % of the EU-27's cereal production, over 50 % of its sugar beet production, and over 60 % of its rape production in 2007. While EU-27 production of cereals fluctuated between 2000 and 2007, potatoes and sugar beet production decreased through to 2006, while rape production increased significantly (also to 2006).

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 peaches. Spain and Italy had the largest vegetables and fruit production, both exceeding 13.5 million tonnes of vegetables and around 20 million tonnes of fruit production. Indeed, together these two Member States produced more fruit than all of the other Member States put together.

The principal meat product in the EU is pig meat (22.9 million tonnes for the EU-27 in 2007), significantly more than other types of meat, such as beef/veal (8.2 million tonnes). A little over one fifth (21.8 %) of pig meat production in the EU-27 came from Germany, the next highest contributions coming from Spain (15.4 %) and France (10.0 %): the 7.9 % share of Denmark is also notable. A little under one fifth (18.7 %) of beef/veal in the EU-27 was produced in France in 2007, with further significant production coming from Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, Spain and Ireland.

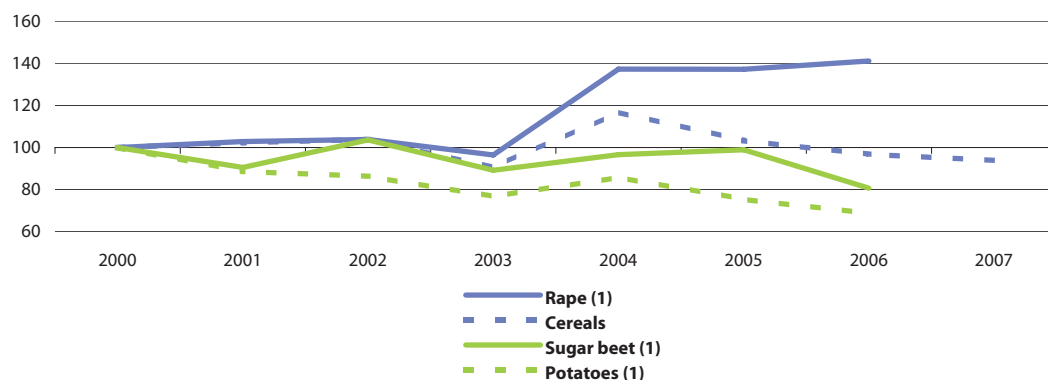


Dairy production is structured quite differently among Member States, both as a result of varying farm and dairy herd sizes as well as yields. However, milk production has been controlled under a system of milk quotas since 1984 that effectively puts a limit on the amount of milk produced. Germany and France have by far the largest quotas, and the 27.3 million

tonnes of milk collected in Germany in 2007 was double the third highest level that was collected, in the United Kingdom. One third (32.6 %) of the milk collected in the EU-27 in 2007 was converted into cheese, with butter accounting for the next highest proportion (24.4 %). Only one tenth (10.1 %) of the milk collected was used as drinking milk in 2007.

Figure 9.5: Indices of the agricultural production of crops, EU-27

(2000=100)



(1) 2007, not available.

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

**Table 9.7:** Agricultural production of crops, 2007

(1 000 tonnes)

| | Cereals (1) | Potatoes (2) | Sugar beet (3) | Rape (4) | Vegetables (5) | Fruit (6) |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| EU-27 | 258 394 | 56 769 | 110 410 | 15 903 | : | : |
| Euro area | 162 521 | 32 890 | : | : | : | : |
| Belgium | 2 787 | 3 190 | 5 731 | 41 | 1 531 | 572 |
| Bulgaria | 3 171 | 299 | 16 | 93 | 490 | 487 |
| Czech Republic | 7 153 | 821 | 2 890 | 1 032 | 296 | 397 |
| Denmark | 8 220 | 1 626 | 2 255 | 596 | 245 | 72 |
| Germany | 40 632 | 11 644 | 25 139 | 5 321 | 3 012 | 2 425 |
| Estonia | 860 | 143 | 0 | 109 | 72 | 7 |
| Ireland | 1 980 | 455 | 45 | 12 | 274 | 18 |
| Greece | 3 622 | 830 | 862 | : | 3 575 | 5 423 |
| Spain | 23 305 | 2 518 | 5 297 | 35 | 13 575 | 19 810 |
| France | 59 248 | 7 206 | 33 213 | 4 684 | 5 654 | 10 141 |
| Italy | 18 756 | 1 782 | 4 630 | 15 | 13 550 | 20 722 |
| Cyprus | 44 | 143 | : | : | 144 | 226 |
| Latvia | 1 535 | 630 | 11 | 212 | 141 | 37 |
| Lithuania | 3 017 | 572 | 800 | 312 | 239 | 57 |
| Luxembourg | 148 | 20 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 23 |
| Hungary | 9 659 | 536 | 1 676 | 494 | 1 760 | 900 |
| Malta | : | 19 | : | : | 67 | 9 |
| Netherlands | 1 623 | 6 870 | 5 512 | 12 | 4 356 | 708 |
| Austria | 4 758 | 669 | 2 656 | 145 | 549 | 1 180 |
| Poland | 27 143 | 11 791 | 12 682 | 2 130 | 4 420 | 1 694 |
| Portugal | 948 | 639 | 320 | : | 1 671 | 2 159 |
| Romania | 7 910 | 3 708 | 753 | 349 | 2 145 | 2 124 |
| Slovenia | 532 | 131 | 262 | 15 | 65 | 277 |
| Slovakia | 2 793 | 288 | 847 | 321 | 99 | 95 |
| Finland | 4 137 | 702 | 673 | 114 | 245 | 16 |
| Sweden | 5 058 | 790 | 2 189 | 223 | 227 | 32 |
| United Kingdom | 19 354 | 5 684 | 7 150 | 1 896 | 2 503 | 398 |
| Croatia | 2 534 | 296 | 1 583 | 39 | 191 | 269 |
| FYR of Macedonia | 453 | 181 | 8 | 0 | 696 | : |
| Turkey | 30 427 | 4 246 | 12 415 | 29 | 24 671 | 14 399 |
| Iceland | 3 | 9 | : | : | : | : |
| Norway | 1 229 | 317 | : | 11 | : | 33 |
| Switzerland | 1 049 | 490 | 1 584 | 68 | : | : |

(1) Norway, 2006; Turkey, 2003; Iceland, 1997.

(2) EU-27, euro area, Malta and the United Kingdom, 2006; Norway, 2005; Iceland, 1998.

(3) EU-27, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom, 2006.

(4) Ireland, 2008; EU-27, 2006; Norway, 2005.

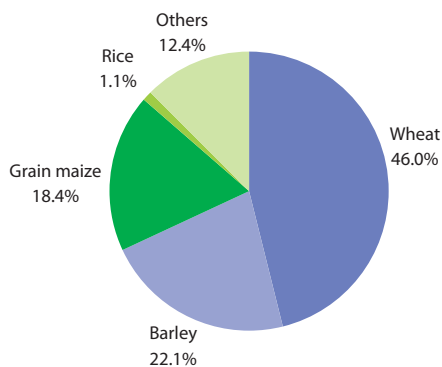
(5) Denmark and France, 2006; Spain, 2005; Belgium, the Czech Republic, Poland and Portugal, 2003; Sweden, 2002; the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 2001; Germany and Ireland, 2000.

(6) Denmark, Greece, France and Norway, 2006; Spain and Romania, 2005; Germany and Portugal, 2003; Belgium and Sweden, 2002; the Czech Republic, 2001; Ireland and the Netherlands, 2000.

Source: Eurostat (tag00031, tag00108, tag00106, tag00104, tag00097 and tag00112)

**Figure 9.6:** Production of cereals (including rice), EU-27, 2007 (1)

(%)

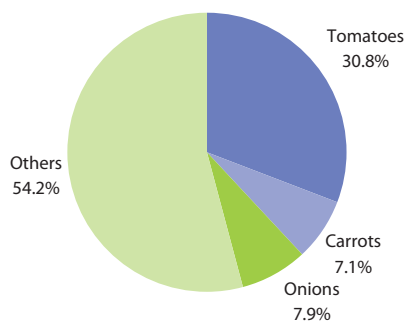


(1) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (apro_cpp_crop)

Figure 9.7: Breakdown of production of vegetables, EU, 2007 (1)

(% of total, based on tonnes)



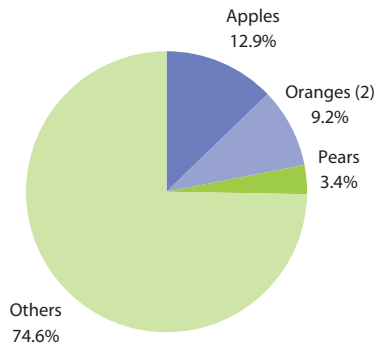
(1) EU based on available data: Denmark and France, 2006; Spain, 2005; excluding Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Poland and Portugal.

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



Figure 9.8: Breakdown of production of fruit, EU, 2007 (1)

(% of total, based on tonnes)



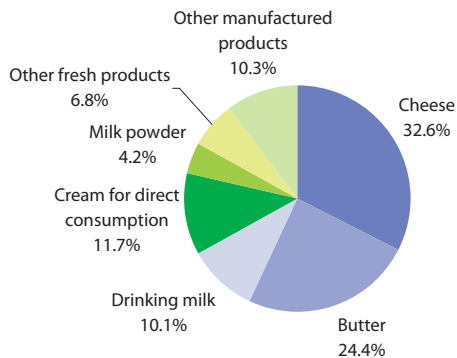
(1) EU based on available data: Denmark, Greece and France, 2006; Spain and Romania, 2005; excluding Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Finland and Sweden.

(2) Member States not reporting any production are assumed to have negligible or no production of oranges.

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

Figure 9.9: Utilisation of milk, EU, 2007 (1)

(%)



(1) Figures do not sum to 100 % due to rounding; EU excluding Bulgaria, Ireland, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Austria, Slovenia and the United Kingdom; Sweden, 2006.

Source: Eurostat (apro_mk_pobta)

**Table 9.8:** Agricultural production related to animals, 2007

(1 000 tonnes)

| | Collection of cows' milk (1) | Butter (2) | Cheese (3) | Meat: cattle (4) | Meat: pigs (4) | Meat: sheep & goats (5) |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| EU-27 | 132 641 | 43 846 | 8 539 | 8 203 | 22 858 | : |
| Euro area | 93 003 | 1 621 | 6 580 | 6 245 | 16 278 | : |
| Belgium | 2 879 | 102 | 70 | 273 | 1 063 | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 746 | 2 | 78 | 6 | 41 | : |
| Czech Republic | 2 446 | 37 | 116 | 79 | 360 | 2 |
| Denmark | 4 484 | 109 | 351 | 130 | 1 802 | 2 |
| Germany | 27 321 | 445 | 1 927 | 1 185 | 4 985 | 44 |
| Estonia | 593 | 7 | 32 | 15 | 38 | : |
| Ireland | 5 241 | 223 | : | 581 | 205 | 70 |
| Greece | 670 | 2 | 154 | 58 | 122 | 114 |
| Spain | 5 729 | 39 | 309 | 658 | 3 513 | 238 |
| France | 22 967 | 396 | 1 884 | 1 532 | 2 281 | 129 |
| Italy | 10 090 | 117 | 1 154 | 1 127 | 1 603 | 66 |
| Cyprus | 144 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 55 | 7 |
| Latvia | 631 | 7 | 35 | 23 | 40 | 0 |
| Lithuania | 1 347 | 14 | 90 | 56 | 99 | 1 |
| Luxembourg | 259 | : | : | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Hungary | 1 448 | 8 | 72 | 35 | 499 | 1 |
| Malta | 41 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 10 799 | 174 | 732 | 386 | 1 290 | 5 |
| Austria | 2 661 | 33 | 145 | 216 | 531 | 0 |
| Poland | 8 744 | 162 | 594 | 365 | 2 091 | 1 |
| Portugal | 1 837 | 28 | 69 | 91 | 364 | 13 |
| Romania | 1 136 | 8 | 69 | 211 | 491 | : |
| Slovenia | 530 | 3 | 20 | 36 | 33 | 0 |
| Slovakia | 964 | 10 | 44 | 23 | 114 | 1 |
| Finland | 2 293 | 55 | 102 | 89 | 213 | 1 |
| Sweden | 3 130 | 41 752 | 119 | 134 | 265 | 4 |
| United Kingdom | 13 647 | 121 | 339 | 882 | 739 | 330 |
| Croatia | 673 | : | : | 55 | 156 | 1 |
| FYR of Macedonia | 42 | : | : | 23 | 21 | 1 |
| Iceland | 113 | 2 | 4 | : | : | 4 |
| Norway | 1 686 | : | 83 | : | : | 330 |

(1) EU-27, euro area, Greece and Sweden, 2006; Iceland, 2005; the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 1996.

(2) EU-27, euro area, excluding Luxembourg and Malta; EU-27, euro area, Greece, Slovenia and Sweden, 2006; Iceland, 2005.

(3) EU-27, euro area, excluding Ireland and Luxembourg; EU-27, euro area, Greece, Italy, Slovenia and Sweden, 2006; Iceland, 2005; Norway, 1996.

(4) The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 1999.

(5) Croatia, 2006.

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



9.4 Agriculture and the environment

Introduction

Around 40 % 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 an adverse impact on natural resources. Pollution of soil, water and air, fragmentation of habitats, and a loss of wildlife can result from 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 to enhance 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⁽¹⁾ in 2006.

(1) COM(2006) 508 final.

Definitions and data availability

Organic farming can be defined as a method of production which places the highest emphasis on environmental protection and animal welfare considerations. In the EU, farming is only considered to be organic if it complies with Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91. Organic farming involves holistic production management systems for crops and livestock, emphasising the use of management practices in preference to the use of off-farm inputs. This is accomplished by using, where possible, cultural, biological and mechanical methods in preference to synthetic chemical units such as fertilisers, pesticides (fungicides, herbicides and insecticides), additives and medicinal products

The **irrigable area** is that which is equipped for irrigation – the actual amount of land irrigated varies depending, for example, on meteorological conditions or the choice of crop. Over-exploitation of water can lead to the drying-out of natural areas, and to salt-water intrusion in coastal aquifers.

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. A **livestock unit (LSU)** is a reference unit which facilitates the aggregation of livestock from various species and ages. Eurofarm LSU coefficients 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 of 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 the indicator in this publication are: equidae, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry and rabbits.

Main findings

There is increasing consumer awareness and interest in food production and distribution, for example, concerning where and how food is produced, and how it 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. Just over 4.3 % of the utilised agricultural area in the EU-27 was classified as organic agricultural production in 2005, ranging from 11.0 % in Austria and 8.4 % in Italy to below 1 % in Ireland, Poland and Malta.

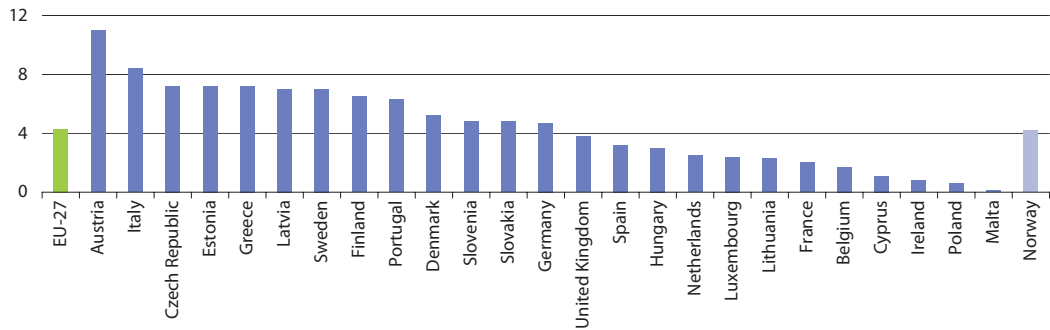
The proportion of agricultural area that is irrigable is, unsurprisingly, particularly high in the southern Member States, notably Greece, Italy, Cyprus and Malta, where irrigation is essential for many types of agriculture. Supplementary irrigation is also used to improve production elsewhere, and large irrigable areas are also found in the Netherlands.

Plant and animal protection products are important in agriculture to preserve crops and maintain healthy livestock, but their intensive use can have negative environmental impacts, and this depends to some extent on whether or not such products are used properly. Total sales of pesticides vary greatly across the Member States, from particularly high levels in Malta and to a lesser extent in Italy and Belgium (above 6 kg per hectare of utilised agricultural area) to relatively low levels in Sweden and Estonia (0.5 kg per hectare or less). To some degree, these differences reflect the climatic conditions, the types of farming that are practised, and varying price of pesticides.



Figure 9.10: Area occupied by organic farming, 2005 (1)

(% of UAA)

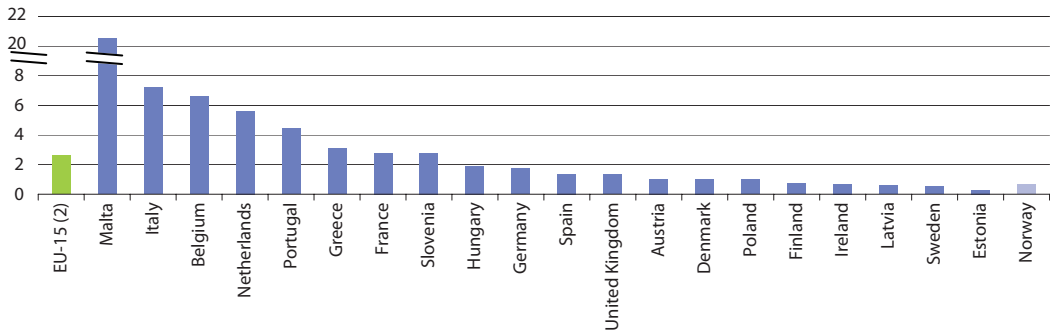


(1) EU-27, Luxembourg and Poland, estimates; Bulgaria and Romania, not available.

Source: Eurostat (food_in_porg1)

Figure 9.11: Sales of pesticides (1)

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



(1) Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Norway, 2006; Germany, Austria, Portugal and Slovenia, 2005; Estonia, 2004; Ireland and Malta, 2003; Belgium, Denmark, Italy and Hungary, 2002; EU-15, Greece and Spain, 2001; remaining Member States, not available; for some Member States the UAA of a different reference year has been used as the denominator.

(2) Excluding Luxembourg.

Source: Eurostat (tag00084 and ef_lu_ovcropsu)

**Table 9.9:** Environmental and agricultural indicators, 2005

| | Utilised agricultural area (UAA) (1 000 hectares) | Organic crop area (fully converted) (% UAA) | Total organic area (% UAA) (1) | Irrigable area (% UAA) | Livestock density index (livestock units per km ²) |
|-----------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|---|
| EU-27 | 156 039 | : | : | : | 0.8 |
| Euro area | 103 722 | : | 4.2 | : | : |
| 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 | 2 708 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 16.6 | 1.7 |
| 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 | : | 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 | : | : | 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 | : | : | 0.8 | 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 |
| Switzerland | 1 062 | : | : | 0.0 | 1.7 |

(1) Euro area, excluding Luxembourg; data for total organic area, fully converted area and area under conversion.

Source: Eurostat (ef_lu_ovropesu, food_in_porg1, tag00095 and tsdpc450)



9.5 Forestry

Introduction

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 and will serve as an instrument of coordination between Community actions and the forest policies of the Member States, with 18 key actions proposed by the Commission to be implemented jointly with the Member States during the period 2007-2011. The Action Plan focuses on four main objectives:

- improving long-term competitiveness;
- improving and protecting the environment;
- contributing to the quality of life;
- fostering coordination and communication.

Definitions and data availability

An Intersecretariat Working Group (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; other Directorates-General of the European Commission are also represented. Within this context, the primary tool for statistical cooperation is the joint Eurostat/UNECE/FAO/ITTO forest sector questionnaire (JFSQ), which is used by all organisations; each agency collects data from the countries for which it is responsible. Eurostat is responsible for data from the EU Member States and EFTA countries.

Forest is defined as land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 % and area of more than 0.5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity in situ.

Roundwood production is a synonym for **removals**; it comprises all quantities of wood removed from the forest and other wooded land or other felling site during a given time period; it is reported in cubic metres underbark (i.e. excluding bark). **Sawnwood production** is 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).

Paper and paperboard is the sum of: graphic papers; newsprint; sanitary and household papers; packaging materials and other paper and paperboard; it excludes manufactured paper products such as boxes, cartons, books and magazines, etc.

The **degree of defoliation** is the extent of visually assessed defoliation of trees is based on a method developed by the International Cooperative Programme of the Executive Committee for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution in Europe. Damage is classed on a scale from 0 to 4. No defoliation (class 0) – covers up to and including 10 % needle/leaf loss. Slight (warning stage) defoliation (class 1) – covers more than 10 % and up to 25 % needle/leaf loss. Moderate defoliation (class 2) – covers more than 25 % and up to 60 % needle/leaf loss. Severe defoliation (class 3) – covers more than 60 % and up to 100 % needle/leaf loss. Dead (class 4) – covers 100 % defoliation.

Main findings

The EU-27 had a total area of forests and other wooded land of 176.7 million hectares in 2005, equivalent to approximately 42 % of its land area. The largest forest and wooded land areas were in Sweden, Spain and Finland, and in all three of these Member States, as well as in Estonia, Greece and Slovenia, forest and wooded land areas made up more than half of the total land area, with Latvia and Austria recording shares just below 50 %.

After strong growth in the volume of EU-27 roundwood production in 2005, it dropped in 2006 to 425 million cubic metres. Sweden, Germany, France and Finland each recorded volumes in excess of 50 million cubic metres in all of the years from 2005 to 2007, and were clearly the largest producers. In terms of roundwood production per capita, Finland and Sweden were the most specialised Member States, followed by Latvia, Estonia and Austria.

Roundwood production can be divided into coniferous and non-coniferous species, with the former generally referred to as softwood, and the latter as broadleaved

or hardwood. Almost 80 % of roundwood production in the EU-27 in 2006 was from coniferous species. There has also been growth in the volume of EU-27 sawnwood production in recent years, reaching 112 million cubic metres by 2006, almost 10 % more than in 2003.

The production of paper and paperboard in the EU-27 reached 102 million tonnes in 2006, 4.3 % higher than the previous year, continuing an upward trend in output that started in 2002. Relative to its size (in population terms), Finland had by far the highest output of paper and paperboard in 2007, some 2.7 tonnes per capita, more than double the level in Sweden, and more than four times the level of the third most specialised producer, Austria.

Between one fifth and one quarter of forest and woodland trees suffered from moderate or worse defoliation in the EU in 2006. More than one third of trees suffered from such defoliation in France and Bulgaria, with this proportion above 40 % in Luxembourg and just over 50 % in the Czech Republic.

**Table 9.10:** Wood production(1 000 m³)

| | Roundwood production | | | | | Sawnwood production | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
| EU-27 | 387 181 | 393 668 | 454 120 | 425 448 | : | 102 074 | 105 864 | 108 072 | 111 962 | : |
| Euro area | 202 327 | 207 858 | 237 029 | 242 152 | : | 61 286 | 63 647 | 64 683 | 67 497 | : |
| Belgium | 4 765 | 4 850 | 4 950 | 4 230 | 4 100 | 1 215 | 1 235 | 1 285 | 1 520 | 1 555 |
| Bulgaria | 4 833 | 5 986 | 5 862 | 5 992 | 599 | 332 | 569 | 569 | 569 | 569 |
| Czech Republic | 15 140 | 15 601 | 15 510 | 17 678 | 18 508 | 3 805 | 3 940 | 4 003 | 5 080 | 5 454 |
| Denmark | 1 627 | 1 516 | 2 962 | 2 358 | : | 248 | 196 | 196 | 196 | : |
| Germany | 51 182 | 54 504 | 56 946 | 62 290 | 76 728 | 17 596 | 19 538 | 21 931 | 24 420 | 25 170 |
| Estonia | 10 500 | 6 800 | 5 500 | 5 400 | 5 900 | 1 954 | 2 029 | 2 063 | 1 923 | 1 800 |
| Ireland | 2 683 | 2 562 | 2 648 | 2 672 | 2 710 | 1 005 | 939 | 1 015 | 1 094 | 985 |
| Greece | 1 673 | 1 694 | 1 523 | 1 523 | : | 191 | 191 | 191 | 191 | : |
| Spain | 16 105 | 16 290 | 15 531 | 15 716 | 14 528 | 3 630 | 3 730 | 3 660 | 3 806 | 3 332 |
| France | 32 828 | 33 647 | 63 171 | 61 790 | 62 759 | 9 539 | 9 774 | 9 715 | 9 992 | 10 190 |
| Italy | 8 219 | 8 697 | 8 691 | 8 618 | 8 125 | 1 590 | 1 580 | 1 590 | 1 748 | 1 700 |
| Cyprus | 12 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 20 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 9 |
| Latvia | 12 916 | 12 754 | 12 843 | 12 845 | 12 173 | 3 951 | 3 988 | 4 227 | 4 320 | 3 459 |
| Lithuania | 6 275 | 6 120 | 6 045 | 5 870 | 6 195 | 1 400 | 1 450 | 1 445 | 1 466 | 1 380 |
| Luxembourg | 257 | 277 | 249 | 268 | : | 133 | 133 | 133 | 133 | : |
| Hungary | 5 785 | 5 660 | 5 940 | 5 913 | 5 640 | 299 | 205 | 215 | 186 | 235 |
| Malta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 1 044 | 1 026 | 1 110 | 1 107 | 1 022 | 269 | 273 | 279 | 265 | 271 |
| Austria | 17 055 | 16 483 | 16 471 | 19 135 | 21 317 | 10 473 | 11 133 | 11 074 | 10 507 | 11 262 |
| Poland | 30 836 | 32 733 | 31 945 | 32 384 | 35 653 | 3 360 | 3 743 | 3 360 | 3 607 | 4 100 |
| Portugal | 9 673 | 10 869 | 10 746 | 10 805 | : | 1 383 | 1 060 | 1 010 | 1 010 | : |
| Romania | 15 440 | 15 809 | 14 501 | 13 970 | 15 341 | 4 246 | 4 588 | 4 321 | 3 476 | 4 050 |
| Slovenia | 2 591 | 2 551 | 2 733 | 3 179 | 2 882 | 511 | 512 | 527 | 580 | 580 |
| Slovakia | 6 355 | 7 240 | 9 302 | 7 869 | 8 131 | 1 651 | 1 837 | 2 621 | 2 440 | 2 781 |
| Finland | 54 240 | 54 398 | 52 250 | 50 812 | 56 870 | 13 745 | 13 544 | 12 269 | 12 227 | 12 477 |
| Sweden | 67 100 | 67 300 | 98 200 | 64 600 | 77 200 | 16 800 | 16 900 | 17 600 | 18 300 | 18 600 |
| United Kingdom | 8 046 | 8 291 | 8 482 | 8 417 | 8 962 | 2 742 | 2 772 | 2 770 | 2 902 | 3 142 |
| Croatia | 3 847 | 3 841 | 4 018 | 4 452 | : | 585 | 582 | 624 | 669 | : |
| Turkey | 15 810 | 16 503 | 16 185 | 16 813 | : | 5 615 | 6 215 | 6 445 | 7 079 | : |
| Iceland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | 8 298 | 8 782 | 9 667 | 8 594 | 10 514 | 2 186 | 2 230 | 2 326 | 2 389 | 2 339 |
| Switzerland | 5 120 | 5 132 | 5 285 | 5 702 | : | 1 345 | 1 505 | 1 591 | 1 668 | : |
| Canada | 179 642 | 208 406 | 211 501 | 205 893 | : | 56 892 | 60 952 | 60 187 | 58 709 | : |
| Russia | 174 000 | 178 400 | 185 000 | 190 600 | : | 20 155 | 21 380 | 22 033 | 22 500 | : |
| United States | 448 513 | 461 739 | 467 347 | 472 618 | : | 86 159 | 93 067 | 97 020 | 93 016 | : |

Source: Eurostat (tag00072 and tag00073), UNECE



Table 9.11: Wood production (1)

| | Roundwood | | | | | | Sawnwood production per capita (m ³) | |
|-----------------------|---|------|---|-------|---|-------|--|------|
| | Production per capita (m ³) | | Coniferous production (million m ³ under bark) | | Non-coniferous production (million m ³ under bark) | | | |
| | 2002 | 2007 | 2002 | 2007 | 2002 | 2007 | 2002 | 2007 |
| EU-27 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 248.8 | 263.1 | 73.6 | 74.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Euro area | 0.6 | 0.8 | 125.6 | 138.6 | 39.8 | 42.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Belgium | 0.4 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Bulgaria | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Czech Republic | 1.4 | 1.8 | 12.4 | 15.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Denmark | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Germany | 0.5 | 0.9 | 30.0 | 59.2 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Estonia | 7.7 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Ireland | 0.7 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Greece | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Spain | 0.4 | 0.3 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| France | 0.6 | 1.0 | 21.8 | 19.8 | 10.9 | 9.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Italy | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cyprus | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Latvia | 5.7 | 5.3 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Lithuania | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Luxembourg | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Hungary | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Malta | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Netherlands | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Austria | 1.8 | 2.6 | 10.9 | 15.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Poland | 0.7 | 0.9 | 18.7 | 25.2 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Portugal | 0.8 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Romania | 0.7 | 0.7 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Slovenia | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Slovakia | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Finland | 10.3 | 10.8 | 42.5 | 44.9 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Sweden | 7.5 | 8.5 | 57.2 | 66.5 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| United Kingdom | 0.1 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Croatia | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Turkey | 0.2 | 0.2 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Iceland | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Norway | 1.9 | 2.2 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Switzerland | 0.6 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Canada | 6.3 | 6.3 | 161.5 | 160.4 | 33.7 | 42.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Russia | 1.1 | 1.3 | 81.2 | 107.8 | 37.4 | 36.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| United States | 1.6 | 1.6 | 275.4 | 303.6 | 129.6 | 124.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |

(1) EU-27, euro area, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal, Croatia, Turkey, Switzerland, Canada, Russia and the United States, 2006 instead of 2007.

Source: Eurostat (tag00072, for_rdw51, tag00073 and tps00001); UNECE

**Table 9.12:** Total paper and paperboard production

(1 000 tonnes)

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| EU-27 | 80 286 | 82 151 | 84 782 | 89 698 | 88 028 | 90 545 | 92 646 | 97 289 | 97 584 | 101 788 | : |
| Euro area | : | : | 63 333 | 67 276 | 65 739 | 68 053 | 69 562 | 73 129 | 73 304 | 77 139 | : |
| Belgium (1) | 1 618 | 1 831 | 1 666 | 1 727 | 1 662 | 1 704 | 1 919 | 1 957 | 1 897 | 1 897 | : |
| Bulgaria | 153 | 153 | 126 | 136 | 171 | 171 | 171 | 326 | 326 | 326 | 330 |
| Czech Republic | 750 | 768 | 770 | 804 | 864 | 870 | 920 | 934 | 969 | 1 042 | 1 023 |
| Denmark | 390 | 393 | 397 | 263 | 389 | 384 | 388 | 402 | 423 | 423 | : |
| Germany | 15 911 | 16 311 | 16 742 | 18 182 | 17 879 | 18 526 | 19 310 | 20 391 | 21 679 | 22 656 | 23 172 |
| Estonia | 38 | 43 | 48 | 54 | 70 | 75 | 64 | 66 | 64 | 73 | 68 |
| Ireland | 42 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Greece | 604 | 622 | 352 | 496 | 495 | 493 | 493 | 510 | 510 | 510 | : |
| Spain | 3 668 | 3 545 | 4 436 | 4 765 | 5 131 | 5 365 | 5 437 | 5 526 | 5 697 | 6 893 | 6 714 |
| France | 8 867 | 9 161 | 9 603 | 10 006 | 9 625 | 9 809 | 9 939 | 10 255 | 10 332 | 10 006 | 9 871 |
| Italy | 7 929 | 8 254 | 8 568 | 9 129 | 8 926 | 9 317 | 9 491 | 9 667 | 9 999 | 10 008 | 10 112 |
| Cyprus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Latvia | 21 | 18 | 19 | 16 | 24 | 33 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 57 | 60 |
| Lithuania | 42 | 37 | 37 | 53 | 68 | 78 | 92 | 99 | 113 | 119 | 124 |
| Luxembourg (2) | : | : | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | : |
| Hungary | 410 | 482 | 473 | 506 | 495 | 517 | 546 | 579 | 571 | 553 | 552 |
| Malta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 3 130 | 3 180 | 3 256 | 3 333 | 3 174 | 3 346 | 3 339 | 3 459 | 3 471 | 3 367 | 3 219 |
| Austria | 3 884 | 4 009 | 4 141 | 4 385 | 4 250 | 4 419 | 4 565 | 4 852 | 4 950 | 5 213 | 5 199 |
| Poland | 1 660 | 1 718 | 1 839 | 1 934 | 2 086 | 2 342 | 2 461 | 2 635 | 2 732 | 2 857 | 2 947 |
| Portugal | 1 114 | 1 136 | 1 163 | 1 290 | 1 419 | 1 537 | 1 530 | 1 664 | 1 570 | 1 644 | : |
| Romania | 298 | 301 | 289 | 340 | 395 | 370 | 443 | 454 | 371 | 432 | 558 |
| Slovenia | 430 | 491 | 417 | 411 | 633 | 704 | 436 | 767 | 763 | 760 | 765 |
| Slovakia | 674 | 597 | 803 | 925 | 988 | 710 | 674 | 798 | 858 | 888 | 915 |
| Finland | 12 519 | 12 703 | 12 947 | 13 509 | 12 502 | 12 789 | 13 058 | 14 036 | 12 391 | 14 140 | 14 334 |
| Sweden | 9 654 | 9 879 | 10 071 | 10 786 | 10 534 | 10 724 | 11 061 | 11 589 | 11 775 | 12 066 | 11 902 |
| United Kingdom | 6 481 | 6 477 | 6 576 | 6 605 | 6 204 | 6 218 | 6 226 | 6 240 | 6 039 | 5 813 | 5 463 |
| Croatia | 395 | 403 | 417 | 406 | 451 | 467 | 463 | 464 | 592 | 564 | : |
| Turkey | 1 282 | 1 357 | 1 349 | 1 567 | 1 513 | 1 643 | 1 643 | 1 643 | 1 643 | 1 643 | : |
| Iceland | 0 | 0 | : | : | : | : | : | : | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | 2 162 | 2 260 | 2 241 | 2 300 | 2 220 | 2 114 | 2 186 | 2 294 | 2 223 | 2 109 | 2 010 |
| Switzerland | 1 462 | 1 592 | 1 755 | 1 616 | 1 750 | 1 805 | 1 818 | 1 777 | 1 751 | 1 685 | : |
| Canada | 18 730 | 18 875 | 20 280 | 20 921 | 19 834 | 20 073 | 19 964 | 20 462 | 19 498 | 18 176 | : |
| Russian Federation | 2 960 | 3 595 | 4 535 | 5 310 | 5 625 | 5 978 | 6 377 | 6 830 | 7 126 | 7 451 | : |
| United States | 86 916 | 86 469 | 88 670 | 86 252 | 81 249 | 81 879 | 80 712 | 82 084 | 83 697 | 84 317 | : |

(1) 1997-98, including Luxembourg.

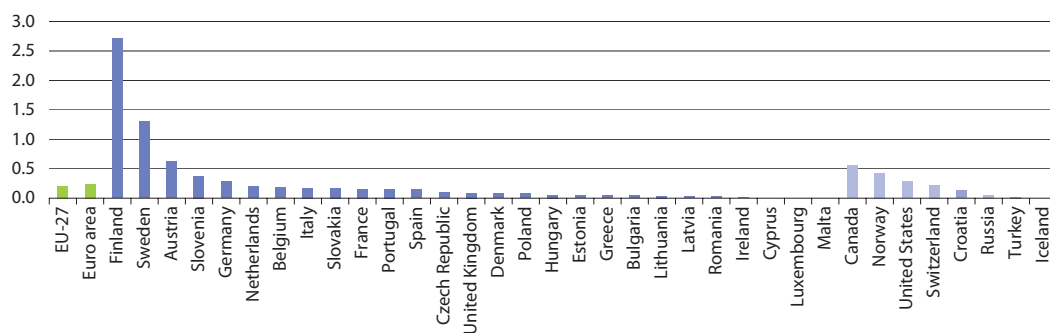
(2) 1997-98, included within Belgium.

Source: Eurostat (tag00074), UNECE



Figure 9.12: Paper and paperboard production per capita, 2007 (1)

(tonnes)

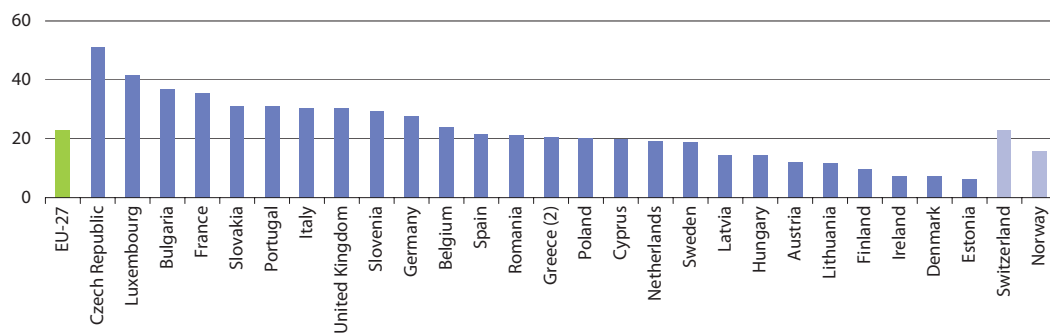


(1) EU-27, euro area, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal, Croatia, Turkey, Switzerland, Canada, Russia and the United States, 2006; includes estimates and provisional data.

Source: Eurostat (tag00074 and tps00001), UNECE

Figure 9.13: Forest trees damaged by defoliation, 2006 (1)

(%)



(1) Malta, not available.

(2) 2005.

Source: Eurostat (tsdnr530)



9.6 Fisheries

Introduction

The first common European policy 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 sectors 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.

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 European Fisheries Fund (EFF) has a budget of around EUR 3.8 billion and covers the period 2007-13. It aims to support the objectives of the (CFP) by:

- supporting sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources and a stable balance between these resources and the capacity of Community fishing fleet;
- strengthening the competitiveness and the viability of operators in the sector;
- promoting environmentally-friendly fishing and production methods;
- providing adequate support to people employed in the sector;
- fostering the sustainable development of fisheries areas.

Definitions and data availability

Fishery statistics are derived from official national sources either directly by Eurostat for the members of the European Economic Area (EEA) 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. The flag of the fishing vessel is used as the primary indication of the nationality of the catch, though this concept may be varied in certain circumstances.

In general, the data refer to the **fishing fleet** size on 31 December of the reference year. The data are derived from the national registers of fishing vessels which are maintained pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 26/2004 which contains information on the vessel characteristics to be recorded on the registers - the administrative file of fishing vessels maintained by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. There has been a transition in measuring the tonnage of the fishing fleet from gross registered tonnage (GRT) to that of 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 of non-comparability between countries.

Catches of fishery products (fish, molluscs, crustaceans and other aquatic animals, residues and aquatic plants) includes items taken for all purposes (commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence) by all types and classes of fishing units (fishermen, vessels, gear, etc.) operating both in inland, fresh and brackish water areas, and in inshore, offshore and high-seas fishing areas. The catch is normally expressed in **live weight** and derived by the application of conversion factors to the landed or product weight. As such, catch statistics exclude quantities which are caught and taken from the water (that is, before processing) but which, for a variety of reasons, are not landed. The production from aquaculture (see below) is excluded.

Geographical **fishing areas** are defined for a number of specific areas of water, including: the north-east Atlantic, which is roughly the area to the east of 42°W longitude and north of 36°N latitude, including the waters of the Baltic Sea; the north-west Atlantic, which is the region that is roughly the area to the west of 42°W longitude and north of 35°N latitude; the eastern central Atlantic, which is the region to the east of 40°W longitude between latitudes 36°N and 6°S; the Mediterranean, which is also known as FAO Major Fishing Area 37, comprises the Mediterranean Sea and the adjacent Black Sea.



Aquaculture is the farming of aquatic organisms including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and aquatic plants. Farming implies some form of intervention in the rearing process to enhance production, such as regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of, or rights resulting from contractual arrangements to, the stock being cultivated.

Main findings

In terms of power, Italy had the largest fishing fleet among the EU-27 Member States, but only slightly larger than France and Spain. In terms of gross tonnage, Spain had by far the largest fleet, more than double the size of the fleets in the United Kingdom, France and Italy.

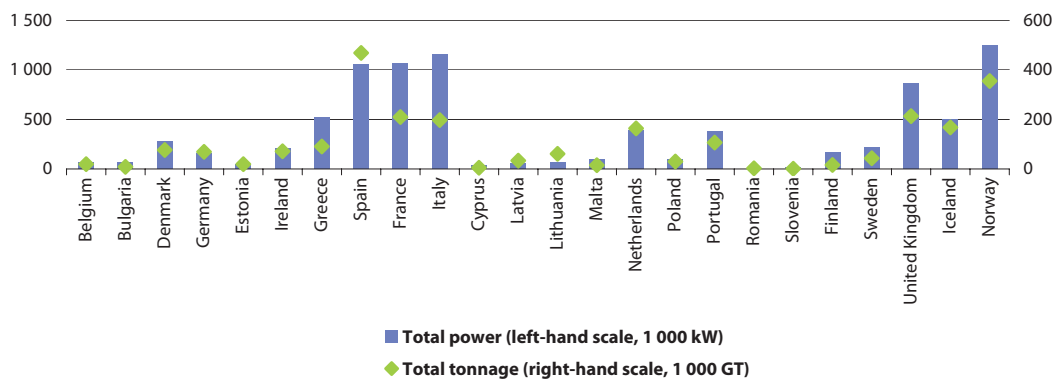
Collectively Denmark, Spain, the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands accounted for three fifths of the EU-27's catch in 2006. This combined share has

fallen recently, as it was around two thirds in 2000, and the fall is mainly because of a reduction in the share of the Danish and Spanish catches. Since 1997, the total EU-27 catch has fallen every year except in 2001, with the catch in 2006 nearly 30 % lower than in 1997. Three quarters of the catches made by the EU-27 in 2006 were in the North-East Atlantic, with the Mediterranean the second largest fishing area.

The level of aquaculture production in the EU remained relatively stable between 1.2 million tonnes and 1.4 million tonnes during the period 1996 to 2005. France, Spain, Italy, the United Kingdom and Greece together accounted for nearly three quarters of the EU-27's aquaculture production in 2005. Between 1996 and 2006 Greece recorded a particularly large increase in aquaculture production, nearly trebling, while the opposite trend was observed in Germany and the Netherlands, with output more than halving.



Figure 9.14: Fishing fleet, 2007 (1)

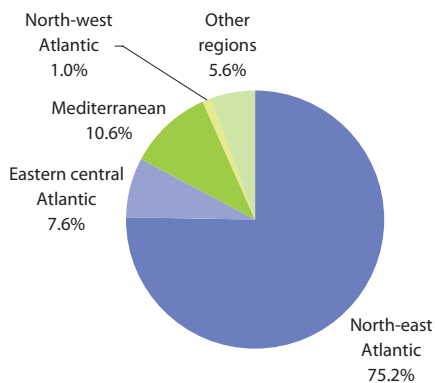


(1) In 2007, EU-27 total power was 7 011 719 kW and total tonnage was 1 920 654 GT; the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria and Slovakia are landlocked countries without a marine fishing fleet.

Source: Eurostat (tsdnr420 and tag00083), Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

Figure 9.15: Catches by fishing region, EU-27, 2006

(%, based on tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (tag00078, tag00080, tag00081, tag00079 and tag00076)

**Table 9.13:** Total catches in all fishing regions

(1 000 tonnes live weight)

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| EU-27 | 7 427 | 7 525 | 7 285 | 6 880 | 6 794 | 6 933 | 6 339 | 5 901 | 5 874 | 5 631 | 5 312 |
| Euro area | 3 795 | 3 795 | 3 824 | 3 707 | 3 598 | 3 734 | 3 287 | 3 379 | 3 264 | 3 223 | 3 028 |
| Belgium | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 23 |
| Bulgaria | 9 | 11 | 19 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 8 |
| Czech Republic | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Denmark | 1 681 | 1 827 | 1 557 | 1 405 | 1 534 | 1 511 | 1 442 | 1 031 | 1 090 | 911 | 868 |
| Germany | 237 | 259 | 267 | 239 | 205 | 211 | 224 | 261 | 262 | 286 | 279 |
| Estonia | 109 | 124 | 119 | 112 | 113 | 105 | 101 | 79 | 88 | 100 | 87 |
| Ireland | 333 | 293 | 325 | 284 | 276 | 356 | 282 | 266 | 280 | 262 | 211 |
| Greece | 151 | 157 | 110 | 121 | 99 | 94 | 96 | 93 | 93 | 92 | 97 |
| Spain | 1 174 | 1 204 | 1 243 | 1 170 | 1 070 | 1 107 | 865 | 866 | 770 | 768 | 711 |
| France | 641 | 638 | 599 | 664 | 703 | 681 | 704 | 709 | 671 | 595 | 583 |
| Italy | 366 | 344 | 306 | 283 | 302 | 310 | 270 | 296 | 279 | 298 | 312 |
| Cyprus | 13 | 25 | 19 | 40 | 67 | 81 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Latvia | 143 | 106 | 102 | 125 | 136 | 128 | 114 | 115 | 125 | 151 | 140 |
| Lithuania | 89 | 44 | 67 | 73 | 79 | 151 | 150 | 157 | 162 | 140 | 153 |
| Luxembourg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hungary | 8 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Malta | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Netherlands | 411 | 452 | 537 | 515 | 496 | 518 | 464 | 526 | 522 | 549 | 433 |
| Austria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Poland | 343 | 348 | 242 | 236 | 218 | 225 | 223 | 180 | 192 | 156 | 123 |
| Portugal | 263 | 224 | 228 | 213 | 191 | 193 | 202 | 209 | 221 | 212 | 229 |
| Romania | 18 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Slovenia | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Slovakia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Finland | 164 | 165 | 156 | 145 | 156 | 150 | 146 | 122 | 135 | 132 | 146 |
| Sweden | 371 | 357 | 411 | 351 | 339 | 312 | 295 | 287 | 270 | 256 | 269 |
| United Kingdom | 868 | 892 | 923 | 841 | 748 | 740 | 690 | 637 | 655 | 669 | 616 |
| Croatia | 18 | 17 | 22 | 19 | 21 | 18 | 21 | 20 | 30 | 35 | : |
| FYR of Macedonia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | : |
| Turkey | 528 | 459 | 487 | 574 | 503 | 528 | 567 | 508 | 550 | 426 | : |
| Iceland | 2 074 | 2 225 | 1 700 | 1 754 | 2 000 | 2 001 | 2 145 | 2 002 | 1 750 | 1 661 | 1 345 |
| Liechtenstein | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | : |
| Norway | 2 650 | 2 863 | 2 861 | 2 628 | 2 700 | 2 687 | 2 740 | 2 549 | 2 525 | 2 393 | 2 245 |
| Switzerland | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | : |
| Canada | 923 | 999 | 1 037 | 1 059 | 1 039 | 1 093 | 1 099 | 1 082 | : | : | : |
| Japan | 6 086 | 6 067 | 5 419 | 5 305 | 5 105 | 4 825 | 4 489 | 4 784 | 4 427 | 4 178 | : |
| United States | 4 995 | 4 972 | 4 751 | 4 822 | 4 807 | 5 020 | 5 006 | 4 989 | 5 144 | 4 846 | : |

Source: Eurostat (tag00076), FAO

**Table 9.14:** 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 | : |
| Euro area | 996 | 1 002 | 1 119 | 1 143 | 1 116 | 1 084 | 981 | 1 038 | 994 | 968 | : |
| 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 | 113 |
| 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 | 174 |
| 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 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 | 41 |
| 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 | : |
| Canada | 72 | 82 | 91 | 113 | 128 | 153 | 171 | 151 | 145 | 154 | : |
| 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