



Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Agriculture was one of the first sectors of the economy (following coal and steel) to receive the attention of EU 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 which 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.



8.1 Agricultural output, price indices and income

Introduction

One of the principal objectives of the CAP remains 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 data source that provides such income measures. 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.

Definitions and data availability

The EAA comprise a production account, a generation of income account, an entrepreneurial income account, some elements of a capital account and agricultural labour input. 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 transmit-

ted in both current prices and the prices of the previous year.

Animal and crop output are the main product categories of **agricultural output**. The output of agricultural activity includes output sold (including trade in agricultural goods and services between agricultural units), changes in stocks, output for own final use (own final consumption and own-account gross fixed capital formation), output produced for further processing by agricultural producers, as well as intra-unit consumption of livestock feed products. The output of the agricultural industry is made up of the sum of the output of agricultural products and of the goods and services produced in inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities. **Intermediate consumption** represents the value of all goods and services used as inputs in the production process, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as fixed capital consumption.

Gross value added equals the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption, and is shown here measured at producer prices (the producer price excludes subsidies less taxes on products).

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).

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. 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

The agricultural industry of the EU-27 generated EUR 141 200 million of gross value added at producer prices in 2008, which represented a modest reduction of 2.4 % in relation to the previous year. Strong increases in both the value of crop output (up 5.7 % to a relative high of EUR 195 700 million in 2008) and animal output (up 7.6 % to a relative high of EUR 148 900 million) were countered by a larger increase in the value of intermediate consumption of goods and services (12.7 % higher in 2008).

Values comprise a volume and price component. One important strand of recent agricultural policy has been the move away from price support, so that prices more accurately reflect market forces and changes in supply and demand. Among the Member States, there were sharp contrasts in the development of deflated agricultural out-

put prices during the period between 2002 and 2008; there were rises in the majority of Member States, the strongest increases being recorded for Malta (average growth of 3.9 % per annum) and the United Kingdom (4.8 % per annum), while reductions were posted in eight of the Member States, the largest of which was in Slovakia (-3.9 % per annum).

Across the EU-27, deflated agricultural output prices rose by an average of 0.9 % per annum in the six-year period through until 2008, although this was far less than the average rate of increase in deflated input prices for the means of agricultural production during the same period (2.4 % per annum). This characteristic was widespread among the Member States: indeed, Germany was the only Member State for whom the deflated price of the means of agricultural production was relatively unchanged over the period in question (an average rate of decline of 0.1 % per annum).

Real net value added at factor cost of agriculture per unit of full-time labour (measured in annual work units), also termed as agricultural income indicator A, declined by an average 3.7 % across the EU-27 in 2008, compared with a relative peak in 2007. There were stark contrasts among the Member States, with increases of between 15 % and 20 % in the United Kingdom and Hungary, and closer to 30 % in Romania and Bulgaria, contrasting with declines of around 20 % to 25 % in Latvia, Belgium, Estonia and Denmark.



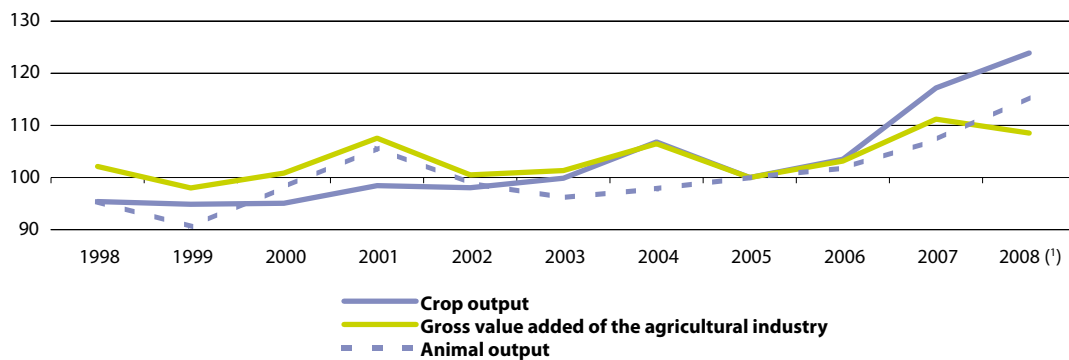
Table 8.1: Agricultural output at producer prices
(EUR million)

	Gross value added of the agricultural industry			Crop output			Animal output		
	1998	2003	2008	1998	2003	2008	1998	2003	2008
EU-27	132 898	131 305	141 207	150 700	157 453	195 658	123 116	123 850	148 914
Belgium	2 450	2 172	1 973	3 016	3 051	3 200	3 645	3 361	4 034
Bulgaria	1 802	1 532	1 767	1 315	1 629	2 437	1 658	1 019	1 347
Czech Republic	888	829	923	1 376	1 370	2 460	1 499	1 444	1 984
Denmark	2 067	2 128	2 116	2 635	2 563	3 668	4 316	4 462	5 330
Germany	12 064	10 899	14 376	18 952	17 067	24 610	17 883	18 163	22 113
Estonia	125	140	177	113	153	235	194	203	339
Ireland	1 960	1 621	1 592	1 130	1 303	1 658	3 624	3 535	4 195
Greece	6 005	6 290	5 576	6 434	6 878	6 739	2 245	2 590	2 858
Spain	19 760	23 449	20 427	18 670	24 136	24 279	10 828	12 678	14 280
France	24 947	21 672	24 584	31 342	29 623	36 380	21 959	21 514	24 574
Italy	25 236	25 320	25 743	24 631	25 383	27 682	12 865	13 884	15 352
Cyprus	321	362	311	308	288	318	544	579	616
Latvia	173	185	236	201	246	481	222	208	395
Lithuania	497	389	512	686	662	1 102	514	498	833
Luxembourg	107	97	110	77	79	88	146	147	182
Hungary	1 970	1 727	2 737	2 241	2 652	4 566	2 041	2 224	2 453
Malta	65	55	44	52	42	47	72	69	68
Netherlands	8 824	8 253	8 048	9 130	10 517	11 418	8 259	7 400	9 630
Austria	1 948	2 044	2 669	2 192	2 294	3 002	2 357	2 403	3 082
Poland	5 084	4 036	6 740	6 295	5 646	10 034	5 627	5 500	9 910
Portugal	1 818	2 219	1 867	2 949	3 751	3 824	2 122	2 162	2 562
Romania	5 111	5 547	7 559	5 286	6 885	12 115	4 285	3 671	4 223
Slovenia	452	322	376	477	400	589	499	479	552
Slovakia	456	350	539	630	609	1 240	815	767	862
Finland	538	831	673	1 159	1 403	1 890	1 519	1 688	1 906
Sweden	1 143	1 178	1 247	1 706	1 678	1 951	2 230	2 146	2 308
United Kingdom	7 085	7 657	8 284	7 698	7 144	9 644	11 147	11 056	12 924
FYR of Macedonia	362	429	:	560	707	:	185	206	:
Norway	1 014	948	1 041	1 204	1 252	1 349	1 675	1 783	2 048
Switzerland	3 089	2 540	2 636	3 098	2 870	2 837	3 337	3 307	3 385

Source: Eurostat (aact_eaa01)



Figure 8.1: Agricultural output and gross value added at producer prices, EU-27 (2005=100)



(¹) Estimates.

Source: Eurostat ([aact_eaa01](#))



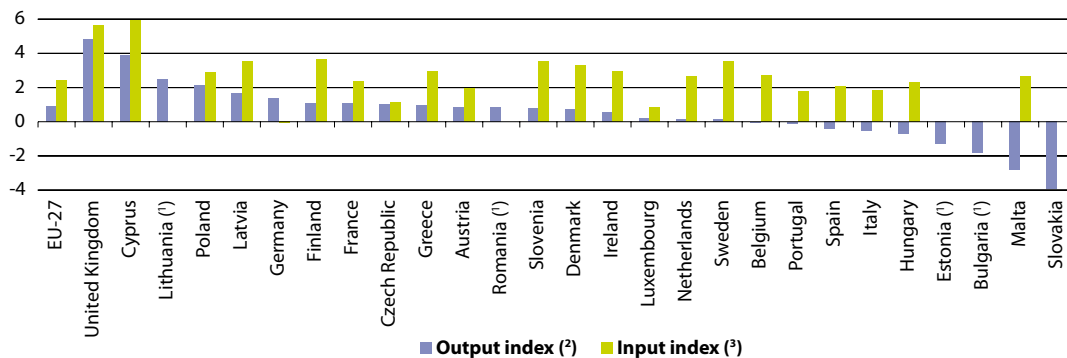
Table 8.2: Index of income from agricultural activity (indicator A)
(2005=100)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU-27	:	:	94.6	103.9	99.5	101.6	109.9	100.0	103.6	112.7	108.5
Belgium	113.2	105.6	119.0	109.1	96.4	106.5	108.3	100.0	120.3	123.0	95.3
Bulgaria	:	:	102.2	114.2	91.9	86.4	84.5	100.0	96.0	98.5	127.0
Czech Republic	64.2	54.0	65.7	83.6	65.4	57.4	90.3	100.0	102.2	129.4	132.6
Denmark	85.7	82.8	106.8	129.0	91.4	89.4	100.7	100.0	107.6	115.8	87.2
Germany	70.7	70.0	90.0	112.0	82.7	76.1	110.4	100.0	104.8	125.7	116.6
Estonia	46.8	30.3	40.3	54.0	51.7	55.0	92.4	100.0	93.7	131.7	101.4
Ireland	78.3	73.1	95.4	90.3	78.9	75.7	80.0	100.0	88.0	97.6	89.1
Greece	121.1	119.2	116.7	116.5	113.1	104.1	98.2	100.0	99.7	101.6	93.5
Spain	106.4	99.8	104.2	112.4	108.9	123.1	113.2	100.0	95.6	100.5	98.0
France	117.8	112.9	111.5	112.4	108.8	106.8	105.2	100.0	110.4	122.2	109.4
Italy	117.6	123.9	117.6	115.3	113.5	113.8	114.4	100.0	96.4	93.8	95.4
Cyprus	:	141.0	106.9	119.1	120.6	111.0	100.6	100.0	102.6	113.6	113.4
Latvia	54.1	39.2	41.1	53.4	52.5	57.6	96.0	100.0	130.8	143.0	115.3
Lithuania	68.0	55.1	52.3	48.5	45.0	50.5	79.8	100.0	91.9	158.6	150.5
Luxembourg	119.8	110.2	104.3	105.4	105.5	99.2	98.9	100.0	97.2	107.0	93.6
Hungary	92.8	72.2	68.7	73.6	62.5	63.0	99.4	100.0	111.7	120.0	142.4
Malta	109.2	104.9	93.7	108.0	107.3	100.4	96.9	100.0	98.9	96.1	83.6
Netherlands	135.7	125.8	127.0	118.6	101.0	108.6	101.0	100.0	119.3	117.0	103.6
Austria	81.8	83.1	90.2	105.7	97.8	97.1	102.2	100.0	107.8	118.7	113.3
Poland	69.3	60.1	61.0	70.1	63.3	58.5	110.2	100.0	110.4	135.1	111.3
Portugal	90.9	112.2	95.3	102.3	97.6	98.5	108.9	100.0	104.4	100.1	103.8
Romania	104.6	81.6	67.1	115.0	106.9	120.8	175.3	100.0	99.3	78.8	101.2
Slovenia	65.4	64.3	71.5	62.1	81.9	64.5	99.5	100.0	97.5	106.3	96.5
Slovakia	80.9	85.6	82.5	93.7	88.6	82.9	107.3	100.0	122.1	128.9	141.3
Finland	61.5	77.0	94.0	91.1	91.7	95.5	95.1	100.0	97.5	102.2	88.7
Sweden	95.9	83.6	91.7	97.8	108.7	107.6	93.1	100.0	106.8	125.7	124.1
United Kingdom	85.6	83.4	81.0	85.1	94.7	108.0	101.3	100.0	104.0	109.7	127.9
FYR of Macedonia	99.7	83.1	77.5	51.3	74.9	87.3	121.3	100.0	112.6	99.5	:
Norway	158.7	143.1	124.2	121.1	126.8	123.3	121.8	100.0	94.0	105.5	101.8
Switzerland	103.9	99.9	103.0	95.7	102.1	94.8	105.9	100.0	97.4	103.4	103.4

Source: Eurostat (tag00057)



Figure 8.2: Evolution of deflated price indices of agricultural output and means of agricultural production, 2002-2008
(average annual growth rate, %)



(¹) Input index, not available.

(²) Estonia and Cyprus, 2004-2008; Austria, provisional.

(³) Cyprus and Slovakia, 2004-2007; EU-27, provisional.

Source: Eurostat ([tag00046](#) and [tag00052](#))



Table 8.3: Price indices of agricultural output (nominal), EU-27
(2000=100)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
CROP OUTPUT (including fruit and vegetables)	100.0	105.7	106.7	114.7	113.0	107.7	116.6	133.1	136.1
Cereals (including seeds)	100.0	101.2	93.9	101.0	108.2	90.7	102.6	158.4	161.4
Industrial crops	100.0	108.2	106.2	111.4	113.3	105.9	104.1	113.1	128.6
Forage plants	100.0	113.7	113.8	116.5	125.6	105.8	103.1	118.6	132.7
Vegetables and horticultural products	100.0	105.0	109.3	116.3	107.6	115.1	117.4	121.9	122.0
Potatoes (including seeds)	100.0	125.2	126.0	145.7	141.1	128.8	203.0	198.3	168.4
Fruits	100.0	109.8	115.3	129.3	124.4	120.4	122.3	134.1	144.6
Wine	100.0	95.7	96.6	100.2	102.2	92.3	92.5	98.7	106.8
Olive oil	100.0	96.9	105.4	114.3	124.7	146.3	163.0	135.3	129.8
Other crop products	100.0	103.2	101.7	106.2	103.9	104.8	107.8	125.1	133.4
ANIMAL OUTPUT	100.0	107.4	101.5	101.2	104.1	105.3	107.7	111.9	122.2
Animals	100.0	106.1	97.8	97.0	103.5	106.5	110.9	108.2	119.1
Cattle	100.0	88.5	94.2	96.6	101.4	108.5	116.7	113.8	119.9
Cattle (excluding calves)	100.0	88.6	95.8	97.0	100.4	109.3	116.9	113.0	122.0
Calves	100.0	95.2	96.2	103.4	107.1	103.7	115.4	117.4	108.6
Pigs	100.0	119.9	98.4	91.3	102.6	103.7	107.3	98.5	111.0
Equines	100.0	111.6	109.6	104.3	102.4	104.5	115.7	117.4	145.2
Sheep and goats	100.0	117.4	116.9	119.9	119.6	120.0	122.5	116.2	125.8
Poultry	100.0	107.4	101.5	104.4	104.7	103.6	104.0	117.4	128.1
Other animals	100.0	109.5	91.4	102.5	102.8	102.1	108.4	97.6	108.4
Animal products	100.0	105.8	101.6	102.0	104.8	103.7	103.2	117.2	128.1
Milk	100.0	107.8	103.6	103.1	103.7	103.4	101.5	115.3	126.5
Eggs	100.0	101.7	102.7	119.4	108.7	102.4	110.9	129.5	138.7
Other animal products	100.0	113.2	114.0	105.4	124.0	121.5	129.9	123.2	131.8
AGRICULTURAL GOODS (CROP & ANIMAL OUTPUT)	100.0	106.4	103.9	107.9	108.6	106.5	112.2	122.6	129.3

Source: Eurostat ([apri_pi00_outa](#))



8.2 Agriculture – farm structure and land use

Introduction

The structure of agriculture in the Member States of the EU varies considerably. Among other factors, this reflects differences in geology, topography, climate and natural resources, as well as the diversity of 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 providing the possibility to model 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

Data on farm structures and land use are collected through the basic farm structure survey (FSS), which is carried out by Member States every 10 years (the full scope being the agricultural census), and intermediate sample surveys that 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.



Utilised agricultural area (UAA) is defined as the area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops, and kitchen gardens – it does not include wooded areas, forests or other land uses.

Arable land is worked regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation, normally with annual crops like cereals; it also includes temporary grassland (less than five years), melons and strawberries, seedlings, and crops grown under glass or cover. **Permanent grassland** is land used (for five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops; it is usually used for grazing or mowed for silage or hay. **Permanent crops** are those not grown in rotation, occupying the soil for a long period and yielding harvests over several years – for example, olive groves, orchards or vineyards. **Wooded area** on agricultural holdings is land with tree crown cover of more than 5 %, where trees reach a height of at least 5 metres, or where crown cover is over 10 % (irrespective of height). **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.

Other gainful activity is any activity other than one relating to farm work, including activities carried out on the holding itself (camping sites, accommodation 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 gain-

ful 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 cooperative, 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

There were 7.3 million commercial agricultural holdings in the EU-27 in 2007, with a further 6.4 million small holdings (those below a threshold of 1 ESU ⁽¹⁾). Almost half (48 %) of the small holdings in the EU-27, principally being subsistence in nature, were found in Romania. A little over one third of all the EU-27's commercial agricultural holdings (of a size greater than 1 ESU) in the EU-27 were in Poland (15.4 %) and Italy (18.9 %) in 2007. A further one third of commercial holdings were located in Spain (12.9 %), Romania (11.9 %) and Greece (9.7 %).

Among most Member States and across the EU-27 as a whole, there was a further steady decline in the number of agricultural holdings during the period between 2003 and 2007. In this four-year period, the number of agricultural holdings in the EU-27 declined by 1.3 million (or 8.8 %), of which almost half were commercial holdings. There were particularly fast structural changes in Estonia, where the number of holdings declined by more than one third (-36.7 %), as well as in Bulgaria (-25.9 %), Portugal (-23.4 %) and Hungary (-19.0 %).

The total farm labour force in the EU-27 was the equivalent of 11.7 million full-time workers, of which 9.0 million worked on commercial holdings. Agriculture remains very much a family-oriented activity in the majority of Member States; almost four fifths (78 %) of the total agricultural labour force were farm holders or members of their family. The main excep-

tions were Slovakia (44 %) and the Czech Republic (27 %), where there is a different ownership structure to the majority of Member States. Just over one third (34 %) of the regular agricultural labour force in the EU-27 was female, although in the Baltic Member States this share was closer to half, reaching 50 % in Latvia. There were relatively few (6.1 %) agricultural holders in the EU-27 under the age of 35 years, but a relatively large proportion (34.1 %) over the age of 65 years.

Besides agricultural activity, other gainful activities were also conducted by about one in every ten (9.9 %) of the EU-27's agricultural holdings in 2007, this proportion being slightly higher (13.5 %) among commercial holdings. A little over one quarter (27.6 %) of all holdings in Finland reported another gainful activity in 2007, with rates above 20 % also being recorded in Austria, Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Denmark and France.

Two fifths (an estimated 40.1 %) of the total land area of the EU-27 was utilised agricultural area in 2007. This proportion rose to two thirds (an estimated 66.5 %) of the land area of the United Kingdom, but was less than one tenth of the total in Sweden and Finland. Arable land (which includes cereals and other arable land) accounted for a little less than one quarter (24.2 %) of the total land area of the EU-27, with permanent grassland (which is composed of pasture, meadow and rough grazing) accounting for 13.2 % of the total land area. During the ten years through until 2007, the make-up of land use in the EU-27 did not change very much.

⁽¹⁾ For each activity ('enterprise') on a holding, or farm (e.g. wheat, dairy cows or vineyard), a standard gross margin (SGM) is estimated, based on the area (or the number of heads) and a regional coefficient. The sum of all margins, for all activities of a given farm, is referred to as the economic size of that farm. The economic size is expressed in European size units (ESU), 1 ESU being equal to EUR 1 200 of SGM.



Table 8.4: 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	2003	2005	2007
EU-27	15 021.0	14 482.0	13 700.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	54.9	51.5	48.0	16.6	15.2	13.3	4.2	4.2	4.6
Bulgaria	665.6	534.6	493.1	195.0	152.6	120.8	20.5	14.3	14.8
Czech Republic	45.8	42.3	39.4	8.5	6.8	5.6	4.5	4.6	5.2
Denmark	48.6	51.7	44.6	8.0	6.6	5.4	19.4	17.9	15.0
Germany	412.3	389.9	370.5	121.8	110.4	101.1	:	:	:
Estonia	36.9	27.8	23.3	12.4	9.2	6.1	:	:	:
Ireland	135.6	132.7	128.2	28.1	23.8	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	824.5	833.6	860.2	11.6	9.8	8.0	64.0	64.8	62.3
Spain	1 140.7	1 079.4	1 043.9	51.0	42.4	37.3	47.5	46.1	45.3
France	614.0	567.1	527.4	113.9	103.9	93.1	17.3	17.8	18.0
Italy	1 963.8	1 728.5	1 679.4	67.5	61.0	62.8	36.2	37.6	40.4
Cyprus	45.2	45.2	40.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	74.5	76.8	78.0
Latvia	126.6	128.7	107.8	63.7	50.9	43.7	0.1	0.3	0.2
Lithuania	272.1	253.0	230.3	193.4	170.8	123.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Luxembourg	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	:	0.0
Hungary	773.4	714.8	626.3	22.0	16.3	12.2	4.0	2.3	0.2
Malta	11.0	11.1	11.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	34.2	27.5	25.0
Netherlands	85.5	81.8	76.7	25.0	23.5	24.5	22.2	23.5	25.5
Austria	173.8	170.6	165.4	65.1	54.6	49.5	3.6	4.4	4.4
Poland	2 172.2	2 476.5	2 391.0	873.8	727.1	651.1	0.7	1.0	1.1
Portugal	359.3	323.9	275.1	27.1	15.9	13.5	62.1	62.0	62.0
Romania	4 484.9	4 256.2	3 931.4	1 204.9	1 134.4	1 012.4	5.6	3.4	2.6
Slovenia	77.2	77.2	75.3	17.2	19.7	19.2	1.5	2.3	2.3
Slovakia	71.7	68.5	69.0	14.2	13.5	11.5	5.9	10.2	2.2
Finland	75.0	70.6	68.2	19.4	16.9	14.4	10.6	8.1	8.5
Sweden	67.9	75.8	72.6	9.7	8.6	7.1	7.7	6.0	5.2
United Kingdom	280.6	286.8	299.8	28.2	26.3	28.1	1.7	1.4	13.5
Norway	58.2	53.0	49.9	17.5	15.9	13.7	16.5	16.7	17.4
Switzerland	:	63.6	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	:

Source: Eurostat (tag00001, ef_r_nuts and ef_ov_lusum)

**Table 8.5:** Farm labour force, 2007

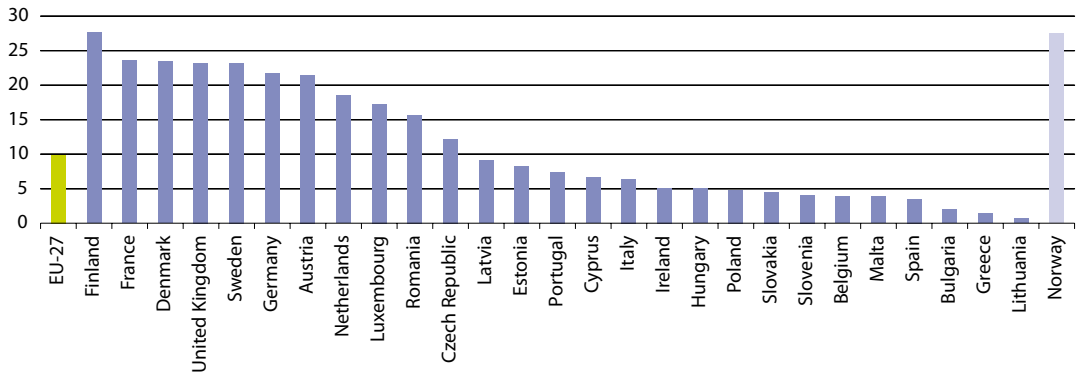
	Total farm labour force (1 000 AWU) (1)	Regular farm labour force (% of total)	Full-time regular farm labour force (% of total)	Female regular farm labour force (% of total)	Family farm labour force (% of total)	Agric. holders being a natural person (1 000)	Agric. holders <35 years old (1 000)	Agric. holders >=65 years old (1 000)
EU-27	11 693	92	34	34	78	13 441	823	4 584
Belgium	66	95	71	29	79	44	3	9
Bulgaria	491	95	38	39	85	490	15	222
Czech Republic	137	98	68	32	27	36	4	7
Denmark	56	96	70	23	61	44	3	9
Germany	609	91	50	28	69	365	28	27
Estonia	32	98	46	46	61	22	1	7
Ireland	148	98	60	21	93	128	9	32
Greece	569	86	22	29	82	860	60	321
Spain	968	82	42	20	65	988	44	361
France	805	89	67	25	47	428	34	66
Italy	1 302	90	37	30	84	1 664	49	741
Cyprus	26	94	31	32	75	40	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	163	97	53	41	88	161	16	18
Poland	2 263	97	34	42	95	2 387	294	388
Portugal	338	93	35	41	82	269	5	130
Romania	2 205	93	4	42	90	3 914	167	1 762
Slovenia	84	96	21	41	92	75	3	26
Slovakia	91	96	40	32	44	67	2	22
Finland	72	94	56	30	83	67	6	4
Sweden	65	97	42	26	76	68	4	15
United Kingdom	341	93	55	23	67	283	7	92
Norway	56	94	32	25	80	50	4	4

(1) AWU: annual work unit.

Source: Eurostat (tag00020, tag00021, ef_so_lfwtime, ef_so_lfaa, tag00029 and tag00030)

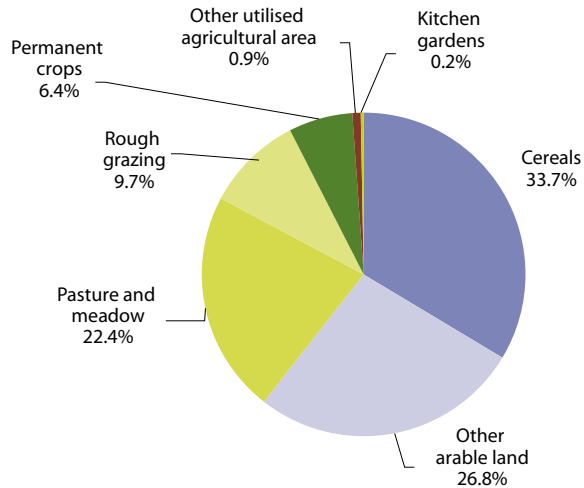


Figure 8.3: Agricultural holdings with another gainful activity, 2007 (%)



Source: Eurostat (tag00096)

Figure 8.4: Utilised agricultural area by land use, EU-27, 2007 (% share of utilised agricultural area)



Source: Eurostat (ef_lu_ovcropsu)

**Table 8.6:** Land use, 2007

	Total land area (km ²)	Share of total land area (%)					Wooded area (²)	Built-up area, 2000
		Utilised agricultural area (¹)	of which:					
			Land under permanent crops	Permanent grassland	Arable land			
EU-27	4 303 351	40.1	2.5	13.2	24.2	7.2	:	
Belgium	30 328	45.3	0.7	16.9	27.8	0.2	18.6	
Bulgaria	111 002	27.5	0.8	2.5	24.0	8.6	:	
Czech Republic	77 246	45.5	0.5	11.8	33.3	18.9	10.5	
Denmark	43 098	61.8	0.2	4.7	56.9	4.8	16.9	
Germany	357 108	47.4	0.6	13.5	33.3	3.8	12.8	
Estonia	43 432	20.9	0.1	6.3	14.4	5.3	:	
Ireland	68 394	60.5	0.0	45.8	14.7	1.9	:	
Greece	130 822	31.2	8.6	6.3	16.2	0.5	:	
Spain	505 987	49.2	8.6	17.1	23.5	9.6	:	
France	632 834	43.4	1.7	12.8	28.9	1.5	6.7	
Italy	295 114	43.2	7.9	11.7	23.5	12.9	:	
Cyprus	9 250	15.8	3.9	0.2	11.7	0.2	2.2	
Latvia	62 290	28.5	0.3	10.3	17.8	11.4	4.2	
Lithuania	62 678	42.3	0.3	13.1	28.9	2.6	3.2	
Luxembourg	2 586	50.6	0.6	26.4	23.6	2.5	8.5	
Hungary	93 029	45.5	1.7	5.4	38.2	14.6	0.0	
Malta	316	32.7	4.2	0.0	25.4	0.0	0.0	
Netherlands	33 756	56.7	1.0	24.3	31.4	0.3	17.0	
Austria	83 214	38.3	0.8	20.8	16.7	32.9	4.6	
Poland	312 685	49.5	1.2	10.5	37.6	3.8	6.6	
Portugal	92 118	37.7	6.5	19.3	11.7	7.8	17.8	
Romania	229 973	59.8	1.5	19.7	37.8	4.7	4.4	
Slovenia	20 141	24.3	1.3	14.3	8.6	18.8	3.9	
Slovakia	49 035	39.5	0.5	11.2	27.7	21.4	7.5	
Finland	304 086	7.5	0.0	0.1	7.4	10.4	2.5	
Sweden	410 335	7.6	0.0	1.2	6.4	9.1	:	
United Kingdom	242 495	66.5	0.1	41.6	24.8	2.6	:	
Norway	304 280	3.4	0.0	1.4	2.0	7.7	:	

(¹) Spain, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, Austria, Poland and the United Kingdom, 2006.

(²) On agricultural holdings.

Source: Eurostat ([reg_d3area](#), [ef_lu_ovcropsu](#) and [tsdnr510](#))



8.3 Agricultural products

Introduction

Collecting data on agricultural products is important to understand developments in markets across the EU and Member States, both for the current period (estimated production levels for the current year) and to analyse trends. Studies of historical series help to distinguish between cycles and changing production patterns and also to analyse responses to policy actions or the testing of 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 near 200 specific crops in the EU are mostly covered by Council Regulations, although the data for fresh fruit and vegetables are collected under gentlemen's agreements with the Member States.

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, maslin, barley, oats, mixed grain other than maslin, grain maize, sorghum, triticale, other cereals, and rice (unless otherwise stated). **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 an estimated 315 million tonnes of cereals (including rice) in 2008, of which a little under one half (47.7 %) was wheat, about one fifth (20.8 %) was barley and a further one fifth (20.1 %) was grain maize. France and Germany were the Member States who produced the most cereals, sugar beet and oilseed rape: together their production accounted for over one third (38.2 %) of the EU-27's cereals (including rice) in 2008, almost half of its sugar beet, and more than half (52.1 %) of its oilseed rape.

Despite the vagaries of the weather, cereal production for the EU-27 was relatively stable between 2000 and 2007, albeit with a notably higher harvest in 2004. The production of cereals rose again sharply in 2008, to attain a level that was close to that recorded in 2004. There was a strong rise (of almost 70 %) in the production of oilseed rape between 2003 and 2008, which could be contrasted with a relatively steady decline in the production of potatoes (down about 25 % between 2000 and 2008).

The bulk of fruit and fresh vegetable production was concentrated in a few Member States. Just over two thirds of the EU-27's apple production in 2008 was located in Poland, Italy and France,

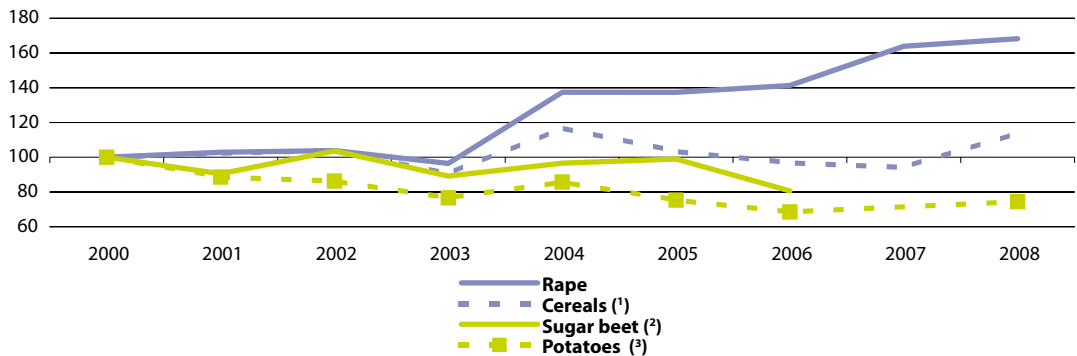


whilst more than 80 % of oranges were produced in Spain and Italy. About two thirds of tomato production was from Italy and Spain in 2008, whilst over half of the onions were produced in the Netherlands and Spain.

The principal meat product in the EU is pig meat (22.6 million tonnes for the EU-27 in 2008), significantly more than other types of meat, such as beef/veal (8.1 million tonnes). A little over one fifth (22.6 %) of pig meat production in the EU-27 came from Germany, the next highest contributions coming from Spain (15.4 %) and France (10.1 %): the 7.6 % share of Denmark is also notable. A little under one fifth (18.8 %) of beef/veal in the EU-27 was produced in France in 2008, with further significant production originating 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 put a limit on the amount of milk produced. Germany and France have by far the largest quotas, and the 27.5 million tonnes of milk collected in Germany in 2008 was double the third highest level that was collected in the United Kingdom. One third (33.2 %) of the milk collected in the EU-27 in 2008 was converted into cheese, with a further quarter (24.9 %) being transformed into butter. Only one tenth (9.9 %) of the milk collected across the EU-27 was used as drinking milk in 2008.

Figure 8.5: Indices of the agricultural production of crops, EU-27 (2000=100)



(¹) Provisional, 2008; estimate, 2004 and 2005.

(²) Estimate, 2006; not available, 2007 and 2008.

(³) Provisional, 2008; not available, 2007.

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



Table 8.7: Agricultural production of crops, 2008
(1 000 tonnes)

	Cereals⁽¹⁾	Rape	Vegetables⁽²⁾	Potatoes	Fruit⁽³⁾	Sugar beet⁽⁴⁾
EU-27	313 759	18 936	45 160	61 614	59 271	97 299
Belgium	3 307	33	:	2 947	:	4 714
Bulgaria	6 977	231	507	353	469	0
Czech Republic	8 370	1 049	:	770	:	2 885
Denmark	9 074	637	245	1 417	72	2 011
Germany	50 105	5 155	:	11 369	:	23 003
Estonia	864	111	39	125	6	0.0
Ireland	2 384	23	:	372	:	45
Greece	4 820	-	3 445	848	5 423	902
Spain	23 286	23	8 860	2 325	11 176	3 988
France	70 142	4 719	5 638	6 808	8 579	30 306
Italy	20 459	28	13 306	1 730	20 858	44
Cyprus	7	-	132	132	207	-
Latvia	1 689	205	131	673	32	0
Lithuania	3 422	330	264	710	93	339
Luxembourg	190	16	2	22	29	0
Hungary	16 831	655	1 818	684	1 411	573
Malta	-	-	66	19	10	:
Netherlands	2 063	10	4 537	6 993	589	5 219
Austria	5 748	175	574	757	1 215	3 091
Poland	27 664	2 106	:	10 462	3 841	8 715
Portugal	1 159	-	:	567	2 289	137
Romania	16 778	673	2 666	3 649	2 189	707
Slovenia	580	11	78	100	240	262.0
Slovakia	4 137	424	118	245	127	679
Finland	4 229	89	230	684	18	468
Sweden	5 195	259	:	853	:	1 975
United Kingdom	24 282	1 973	2 503	5 999	398	7 500
Croatia	3 726	63	202	256	446	1 270
FYR of Macedonia	599	1	:	189	15 592	0
Turkey	28 533	84	27 259	4 225	32	15 488
Norway	1 347	10	:	400	32	:
Switzerland	1 008	60	:	408	:	1 508

(1) Excluding rice.

(2) The United Kingdom, 2007; Denmark, 2006; EU-27, sum of available data.

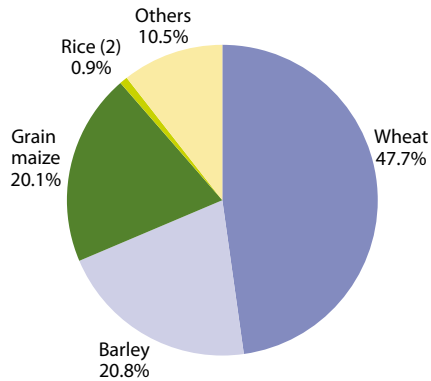
(3) The United Kingdom, 2007; Denmark and Greece, 2006; EU-27, sum of available data.

(4) Estonia, 2007; Slovenia, 2006; EU-27, sum of available data.

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



Figure 8.6: Production of cereals (including rice), EU-27, 2008 ⁽¹⁾
(%)

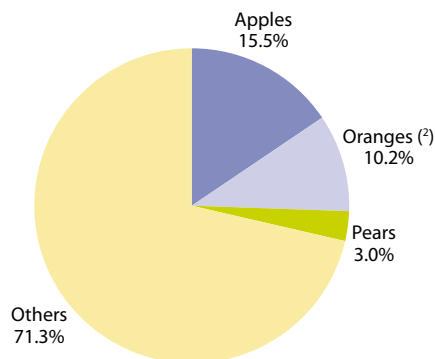


⁽¹⁾ Provisional.

⁽²⁾ 2007.

Source: Eurostat ([apro_cpp_crop](#))

Figure 8.7: Breakdown of production of fruit, EU, 2008 ⁽¹⁾
(% of total, based on tonnes)



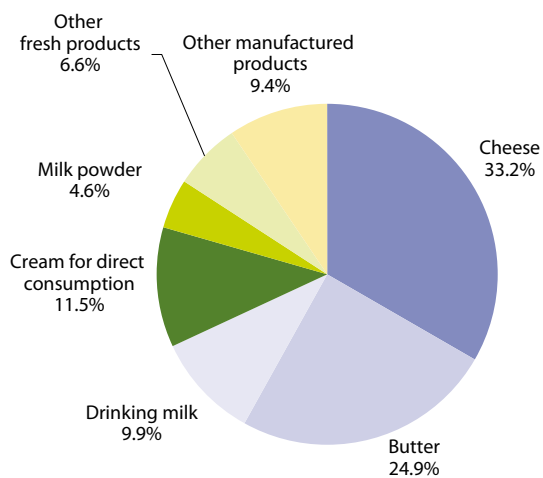
⁽¹⁾ EU based on available data: Cyprus, Slovakia and the United Kingdom, 2007; Denmark and Greece, 2006; Spain, 2005; excluding Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Finland and Sweden.

⁽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 8.8: Utilisation of milk, EU, 2008 ⁽¹⁾
(%)



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

Source: Eurostat ([apro_mk_pobta](#))



Table 8.8: Agricultural production related to animals, 2008
(1 000 tonnes)

	Collection of cows' milk ⁽¹⁾	Butter ⁽²⁾	Cheese ⁽³⁾	Meat: cattle ⁽⁴⁾	Meat: pigs ⁽⁴⁾	Meat: sheep & goats ⁽⁴⁾
EU-27	132 856	2 142	8 529	8 090	22 596	1 027
Belgium	2 849	88	70	267	1 056	1
Bulgaria	705	1	73	20	73	21
Czech Republic	2 446	37	116	80	336	2
Denmark	4 581	113	319	128	1 707	2
Germany	27 466	465	1 941	1 210	5 111	43
Estonia	606	7	36	15	40	0
Ireland	5 106	206	:	537	202	59
Greece	716	2	188	57	119	110
Spain	5 834	41	310	658	3 484	166
France	23 819	436	1 875	1 518	2 277	118
Italy	10 497	115	1 158	1 059	1 606	60
Cyprus	152	0	11	4	59	7
Latvia	634	6	34	21	41	1
Lithuania	1 376	11	106	48	76	1
Luxembourg	265	:	:	10	10	0
Hungary	1 425	8	74	32	460	1
Malta	40	0	3	1	9	0
Netherlands	11 295	182	724	378	1 318	15
Austria	2 717	33	140	221	526	8
Poland	8 893	138	594	386	1 888	2
Portugal	1 887	30	67	109	381	12
Romania	1 051	9	70	190	455	65
Slovenia	524	2	19	37	31	0
Slovakia	946	10	38	20	102	1
Finland	2 254	54	107	83	217	1
Sweden	2 987	38	114	136	271	5
United Kingdom	13 350	111	343	862	740	326
Croatia	673	:	:	55	156	8

⁽¹⁾ EU-27, the Czech Republic, Greece and Croatia, 2007.

⁽²⁾ EU-27 excluding Luxembourg; the Czech Republic, Greece and Italy, 2007.

⁽³⁾ EU-27 excluding Ireland and Luxembourg; the Czech Republic and Greece, 2007.

⁽⁴⁾ Croatia, 2007.

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

8.4 Forestry

Introduction

Contrary to what is happening in some other parts of the world, forest cover in the EU is slowly increasing. Ecologically, EU forests belong to numerous vegetation zones, ranging from coastal plains to alpine zones, while socio-economic management conditions vary from small family holdings to large estates belonging to vertically integrated enterprises.

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. This 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 to 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.

The EU-27 has approximately 177 million hectares of forests and other wooded land, just over 42 % of its land area, and the area of land devoted to forestry is gradually increasing. About 60 % of wooded land is under private ownership.

Definitions and data availability

An inter-secretariat working group (IWG) brings together Eurostat, the Timber Committee of the United Nations Eco-

nomic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Forestry Section of 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 Eurostat/UNECE/FAO/ITTO Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ), which is used by all organisations; each agency collects data from the countries for which it is responsible (as such, Eurostat is responsible for data from the Member States and EFTA countries).

Forest is defined as land with a tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 % and an area of more than 0.5 hectares. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 metres 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 sites 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, for example, planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths, boxboards and lumber in all kinds of forms, for example, unplaned, planed and end-jointed; it is reported in cubic metres (m³) of solid volume.

Paper and paperboard comprises 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.

The **degree of defoliation** is the extent of visually assessed loss of leaves in trees 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) – up to and including 10 % needle/leaf loss;
- slight (warning stage) defoliation (class 1) – more than 10 % and up to 25 % needle/leaf loss;
- moderate defoliation (class 2) – more than 25 % and up to 60 % needle/leaf loss;
- severe defoliation (class 3) – more than 60 % and up to 100 % needle/leaf loss;
- dead (class 4) – 100 % defoliation.

Main findings

Since 1998, there has been a relatively steady rise in the level of roundwood production in the EU-27, both for coniferous (softwood) and non-coniferous (broad-leaved or hardwood) species. The level of EU-27 roundwood production in 2008 was approximately 80 million m³ higher than in 1998, against the backdrop of a steady increase in forest area.

The 419.7 million m³ of roundwood produced within the EU-27 in 2008 was about one tenth less than the relative peak that was recorded in 2007. This peak was due to exceptional windthrow caused by storms in many parts of Europe – notably in Sweden and Germany – after which much more wood had to be removed from forests than planned. Among the Member States,

Sweden was the largest producer of roundwood in 2008 (almost 70 million m³), followed by France, Germany and Finland (each producing between 50 million to 60 million m³ of roundwood in 2008).

A further 104.9 million m³ of sawnwood was produced in the EU-27 in 2008, one half of which came from the three largest producing Member States; Germany (22.0 %), Sweden (16.8 %) and Austria (11.4 %). The level of sawnwood production in the EU-27 in 2008 was also about one tenth (9.0 %) lower than in 2007.

There was a strong correlation between the volume of roundwood production and the value added generated by the forestry industry. However, it is worth noting that in France and to a lesser extent Portugal, the value added per cubic metre of roundwood was substantially higher, often more than double, that for the other Member States, likely reflecting the use of oak within the cooperage trade (casks and barrels) of their respective wine and port industries.

The production of paper and paperboard in the EU-27 was about 100 million tonnes in 2008, which was 2.4 % down on the level of the previous year, bucking the relatively steady upward trend in output during the previous nine years. A little less than half of the EU-27's paper and paperboard production in 2008 came from three Member States; Germany (22.9 %), Finland (13.6 %) and Sweden (12.4 %).

Between one fifth and one quarter of forest and woodland trees across the EU-27 suffered from moderate or worse defoliation in 2006. This share rose to a little over one third of all trees in France and Bulgaria, over 40 % of all trees in Luxembourg, and about half of all trees in the Czech Republic.

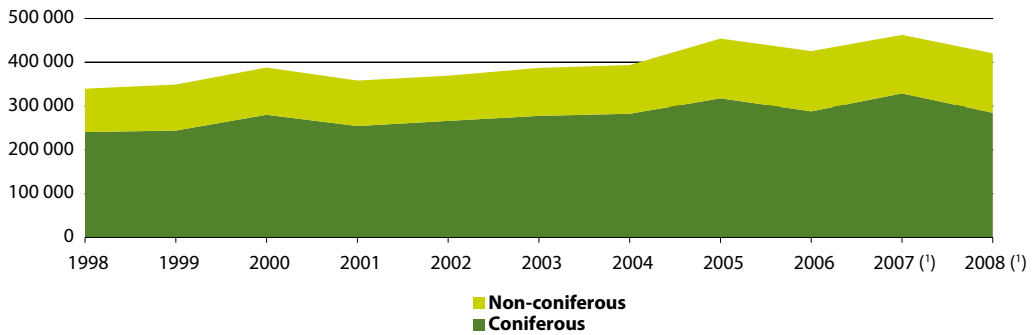
Table 8.9: Wood production
(1 000 m³)

	Roundwood production					Sawnwood production				
	1998	2003	2006	2007	2008	1998	2003	2006	2007	2008
EU-27	339 622	387 181	426 343	462 507	419 715	91 128	102 074	112 138	115 340	104 909
Belgium	4 435	4 765	5 075	5 015	4 700	:	1 215	1 520	1 555	1 400
Bulgaria	3 231	4 833	5 992	5 696	6 071	257	332	683	690	690
Czech Republic	13 991	15 140	17 678	18 508	16 187	3 432	3 805	5 080	5 454	4 636
Denmark	1 558	1 627	2 358	2 566	2 786	240	248	300	300	300
Germany	39 052	51 182	62 290	76 728	55 367	15 074	17 596	24 420	25 063	23 060
Estonia	6 061	10 500	5 400	4 500	4 860	853	1 954	1 958	1 584	1 300
Ireland	2 266	2 683	2 671	2 710	2 024	675	1 005	1 094	1 094	697
Greece	1 692	1 673	1 562	1 743	1 261	137	191	108	108	106
Spain	14 874	16 105	15 716	14 528	16 893	3 228	3 630	3 806	3 332	3 142
France	35 527	32 828	61 790	58 786	58 383	10 427	9 539	9 992	9 965	9 630
Italy	9 550	8 219	8 618	8 125	10 448	1 615	1 590	1 748	1 700	1 384
Cyprus	35	12	7	20	20	11	6	4	9	10
Latvia	10 030	12 916	12 845	12 173	8 806	3 200	3 951	4 320	3 459	2 545
Lithuania	4 879	6 275	5 870	6 195	5 590	1 150	1 400	1 466	1 380	1 075
Luxembourg	:	257	268	291	353	:	133	133	:	202
Hungary	4 167	5 785	5 913	5 640	5 276	349	299	186	235	207
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1 023	1 044	1 107	1 022	1 118	350	269	265	273	243
Austria	14 033	17 055	19 135	21 317	21 795	8 737	10 473	10 507	11 816	11 990
Poland	23 107	30 836	32 384	35 935	34 447	4 320	3 360	3 607	4 417	4 068
Portugal	8 548	9 673	10 805	10 823	10 866	1 590	1 383	1 010	1 011	1 010
Romania	11 649	15 440	13 970	15 341	13 667	2 204	4 246	3 476	4 143	3 794
Slovenia	2 133	2 591	3 179	2 882	472	666	511	580	610	280
Slovakia	5 519	6 355	7 869	8 131	9 269	1 272	1 651	2 440	2 781	2 842
Finland	53 660	54 240	50 812	56 612	51 647	12 367	13 745	12 227	12 477	9 881
Sweden	60 600	67 100	64 600	78 200	69 000	15 150	16 800	18 300	18 738	17 601
United Kingdom	7 600	8 046	8 430	9 021	8 411	2 515	2 742	2 907	3 145	2 818
Croatia	3 398	3 847	4 452	4 210	4 469	678	585	669	702	721
Turkey	17 668	15 810	18 084	18 319	17 864	4 891	5 615	6 471	6 599	6 261
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	8 172	8 298	9 794	10 465	10 319	2 527	2 186	2 389	2 402	2 228
Switzerland	4 276	5 120	4 557	5 520	5 096	1 425	1 345	1 392	1 541	1 540
Canada	176 942	179 642	188 193	194 098	155 533	47 185	56 892	58 709	52 284	41 548
Russia	95 000	174 000	190 600	207 000	181 400	20 534	20 155	22 127	24 258	21 613
United States	469 750	448 513	457 048	425 129	380 225	88 991	86 159	92 903	85 377	72 869

Source: Eurostat (tag00072 and tag00073), UNECE



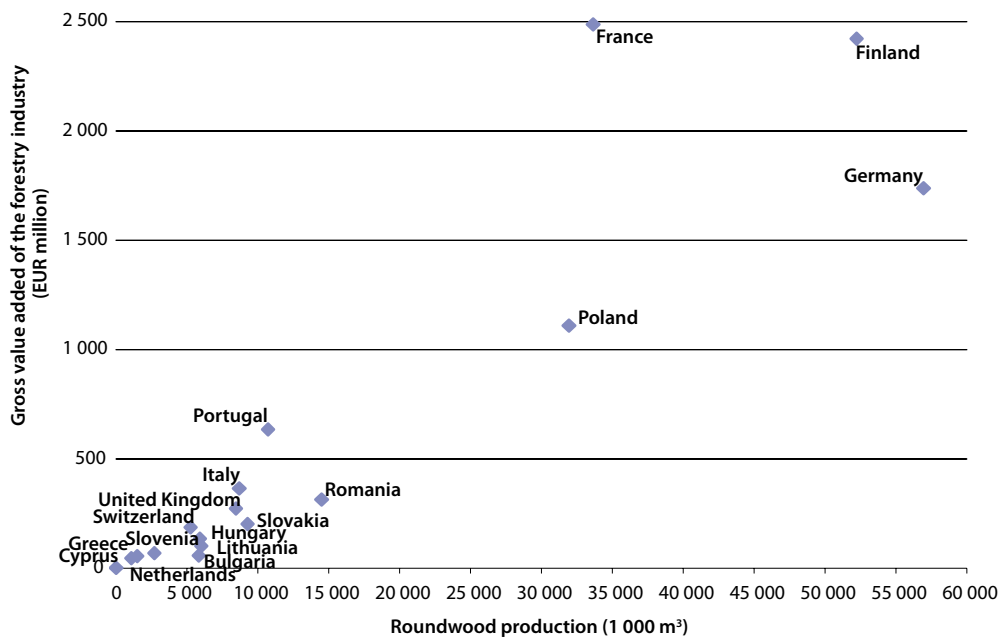
Figure 8.9: Roundwood production, EU-27
(1 000 m³)



(¹) Estimates.

Source: Eurostat ([for_rem41](#))

Figure 8.10: Roundwood production and gross value added of the forestry industry, 2005⁽¹⁾



(¹) France, 2004; Member States that are not shown, not available.

Source: Eurostat ([tag00072](#) and [tag00058](#))



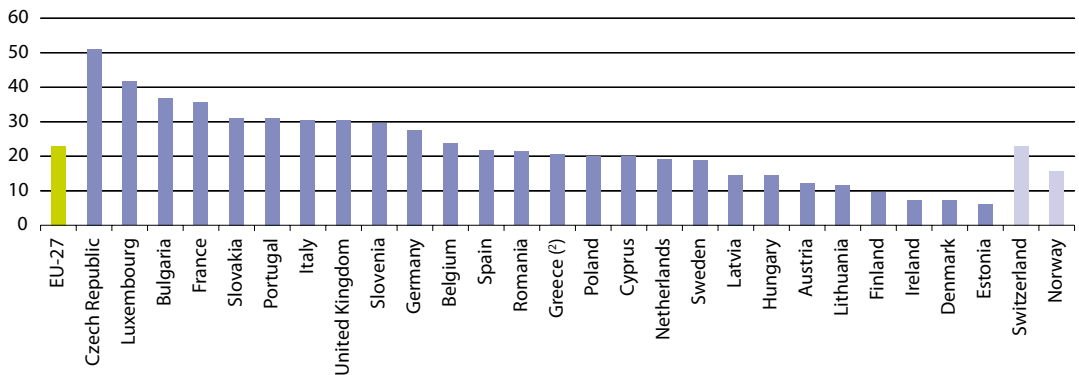
Table 8.10: Paper and paperboard production
(1 000 tonnes)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
EU-27	80 320	84 782	89 698	88 028	90 545	92 627	97 019	97 584	101 352	102 710	99 687
Belgium	:	1 666	1 727	1 662	1 704	1 919	1 957	1 897	1 897	1 931	2 006
Bulgaria	153	126	136	171	171	171	326	326	313	443	420
Czech Republic	768	770	804	864	870	920	934	969	1 042	1 023	932
Denmark	393	397	263	389	384	388	402	423	442	417	418
Germany	16 311	16 742	18 182	17 879	18 526	19 310	20 391	21 679	22 656	23 317	22 842
Estonia	43	48	54	70	75	64	66	64	78	78	69
Ireland	42	42	43	43	44	45	45	45	:	49	48
Greece	622	352	496	495	493	493	510	510	412	409	462
Spain	3 545	4 436	4 765	5 131	5 365	5 437	5 526	5 697	6 898	6 713	7 048
France	9 161	9 603	10 006	9 625	9 809	9 939	10 255	10 332	10 006	9 871	9 420
Italy	8 254	8 568	9 129	8 926	9 317	9 491	9 667	9 999	10 008	10 112	9 467
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	18	19	16	24	33	38	38	39	57	60	52
Lithuania	37	37	53	68	78	92	99	113	119	119	119
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	31
Hungary	482	473	506	495	517	546	579	571	553	552	424
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	3 180	3 256	3 333	3 174	3 346	3 339	3 459	3 471	3 367	3 219	2 977
Austria	4 009	4 141	4 385	4 250	4 419	4 565	4 852	4 950	5 213	5 199	5 153
Poland	1 718	1 839	1 934	2 086	2 342	2 461	2 635	2 732	2 857	2 992	3 090
Portugal	1 136	1 163	1 290	1 419	1 537	1 530	1 664	1 570	1 644	1 644	1 669
Romania	301	289	340	395	370	443	454	371	432	536	617
Slovenia	491	417	411	633	704	417	497	763	760	794	595
Slovakia	597	803	925	988	710	674	798	858	888	915	921
Finland	12 703	12 947	13 509	12 502	12 789	13 058	14 036	12 391	14 189	14 709	13 549
Sweden	9 879	10 071	10 786	10 534	10 724	11 061	11 589	11 775	12 066	12 361	12 374
United Kingdom	6 477	6 576	6 605	6 204	6 218	6 226	6 240	6 039	5 454	5 228	4 983
Croatia	403	417	406	451	467	463	464	592	564	545	535
Turkey	1 357	1 349	1 567	1 513	1 643	1 643	1 643	1 643	1 643	1 643	1 643
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	2 260	2 241	2 300	2 220	2 114	2 186	2 294	2 223	2 109	2 010	1 900
Switzerland	1 592	1 755	1 616	1 750	1 805	1 818	1 777	1 751	1 805	1 705	1 698
Canada	18 875	20 280	20 921	19 834	20 073	19 964	20 462	19 498	18 189	17 367	15 773
Russian Federation	3 595	4 535	5 310	5 625	5 978	6 377	6 830	7 126	7 434	7 581	7 676
United States	86 469	88 670	86 252	81 249	81 879	80 712	82 084	83 697	84 317	83 916	80 178

Source: Eurostat (tag00074), UNECE



Figure 8.11: Forest trees damaged by defoliation, 2006 ⁽¹⁾
(%)



⁽¹⁾ Malta, not available.

⁽²⁾ 2005.

Source: Eurostat (tsdnr530)

8.5 Fisheries

Introduction

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.

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, the 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 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 common fisheries policy (CFP) was reformed in 2002 to deal with the environmental, economic and social dimensions of fishing. Common measures are agreed in four main areas:

- the conservation of stocks/environmental impact – 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 and fleet management (such as vessels, port facilities and fish processing plants) – to help the fishing and aquaculture sectors adapt their equipment and organisations to the constraints imposed by scarce resources and the market;
- the organisation of the market for fish in the EU – 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;
- and external fisheries policy – 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.
- 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.

The 2002 reform of the CFP identified the need to limit fishing efforts, the level of catches, and to enforce certain technical measures. To ensure sustainable fishing, it is not only the quantity of fish taken from the sea that is important, but also their species, size, and the techniques used in catching them, as well as the areas where they are caught.

The European Fisheries Fund (EFF) has a budget of around EUR 3 800 million and covers the period 2007 to 2013. 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;
- 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) include 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; production from aquaculture (see below for definition) 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

Among Member States, by far the largest fishing fleets in terms of power were those of Italy, France, Spain and the United Kingdom; in 2008, the fishing fleets of each of these countries had a collective power of between 0.8 million and 1.1 million kW. In terms of tonnage, however, the fishing fleet in Spain was the largest, being about two and a half times the size of those in the United Kingdom, France or Italy.

Total catches by the fishing fleets of Spain, Denmark, the United Kingdom and France accounted for almost half of all the catches made by the EU-27 in



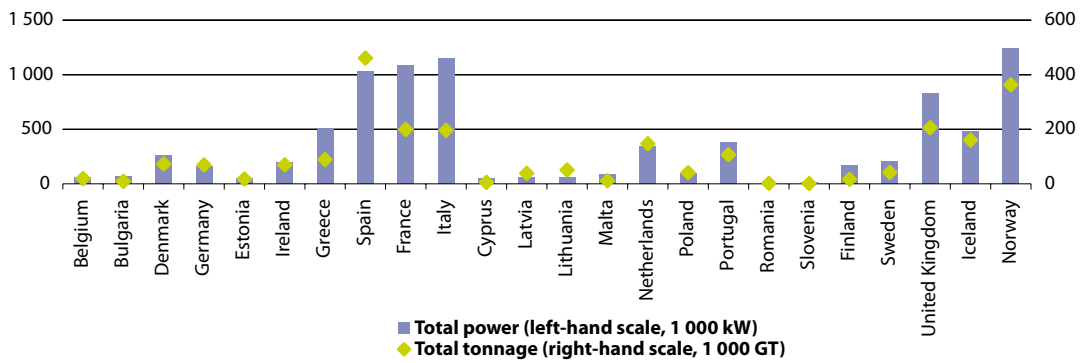
2007. This share has declined in recent years from about 60 % in 2000, mainly as a result of the sharp reduction in the share of the Danish catch, as well as (to a lesser degree) that of Spain. Since 1997, the total EU-27 catch has fallen every year with the exception of 2001; the total catch by the EU-27 in 2007 was almost one third (31.6 %) less than in 1997. Almost three quarters of the catches made by the EU-27 in 2007 were in the north-east Atlantic, with the Mediterranean the second largest fishing area.

The level of aquaculture production in the EU-27 remained relatively stable between 1.2 million tonnes and 1.4 million tonnes during the period 1996 to 2006.

By far the largest five aquaculture Member States were Spain, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Greece, which together accounted for a little over three quarters (77.2 %) of total aquaculture production in the EU-27 in 2006. There were strong contrasts among the Member States in the development of aquaculture production in the ten years through to 2007; production in the Netherlands almost halved from about 100 000 tonnes and that in Germany declined by about one third from 65 000 tonnes, whereas production rose by one third in the United Kingdom (albeit growth being limited through until 2004) and more than doubled in Greece.



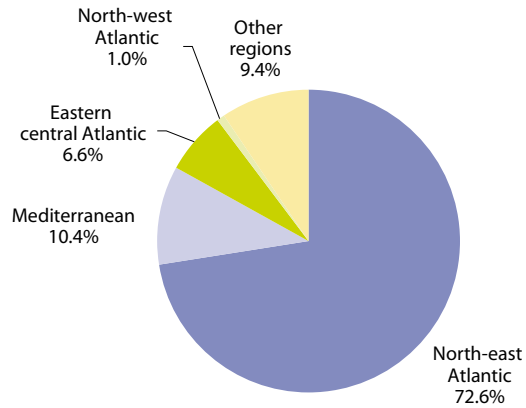
Figure 8.12: Fishing fleet, 2008 (¹)



(¹) 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 8.13: Catches by fishing region, EU-27, 2007
(%, based on tonnes)



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



Table 8.11: Total catches in all fishing regions
(1 000 tonnes live weight)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU-27	7 518	7 285	6 880	6 794	6 933	6 338	5 900	5 878	5 633	5 412	5 143
Belgium	31	31	30	30	30	29	27	27	25	23	25
Bulgaria	11	19	11	7	7	15	12	8	5	8	9
Czech Republic	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4
Denmark	1 827	1 557	1 405	1 534	1 511	1 442	1 031	1 091	911	868	653
Germany	259	267	239	206	211	224	261	262	286	298	249
Estonia	124	119	112	113	105	102	80	89	100	87	99
Ireland	293	325	284	276	356	282	266	280	262	211	227
Greece	157	110	121	99	94	96	93	93	92	98	95
Spain	1 204	1 243	1 170	1 069	1 106	863	863	773	771	741	736
France	638	599	664	703	681	704	709	671	595	593	558
Italy	344	306	283	302	310	270	296	279	298	316	287
Cyprus	18	19	40	67	81	2	2	2	2	2	2
Latvia	106	102	125	136	128	114	115	125	151	140	155
Lithuania	44	67	73	79	151	150	157	162	140	155	187
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	7
Malta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	452	537	515	496	518	464	526	522	549	435	413
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	348	242	236	218	225	223	180	192	155	145	152
Portugal	224	228	213	191	193	202	209	221	212	229	253
Romania	8	9	8	7	8	7	10	5	6	7	6
Slovenia	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Slovakia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Finland	165	156	145	156	150	146	122	135	132	149	164
Sweden	357	411	351	339	312	295	287	270	256	269	238
United Kingdom	892	923	841	748	740	690	637	655	669	621	616
Croatia	17	22	19	21	18	21	20	30	35	38	40
FYR of Macedonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	459	487	574	503	528	567	508	550	426	533	632
Iceland	2 225	1 700	1 754	2 000	2 001	2 145	2 002	1 750	1 661	1 345	1 399
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	2 863	2 861	2 628	2 700	2 687	2 740	2 549	2 525	2 393	2 256	2 379
Switzerland	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1

Source: Eurostat (tag00076), FAO



Table 8.12: Fish catches from stocks outside safe biological limits, north-east Atlantic (%)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	11	14	6	8	10	40	8	22	21	10	21
Demersal	35	47	50	51	42	61	46	61	62	51	51
Pelagic	9	15	3	4	5	49	4	22	12	2	13
Benthic	40	37	38	31	49	41	36	31	29	40	42
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	39	21	33

Source: Eurostat (tsdnr110)

Table 8.13: Aquaculture production (1 000 tonnes live weight)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU-27	1 254	1 376	1 429	1 399	1 386	1 272	1 343	1 311	1 261	1 283	:
Belgium	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Bulgaria	5	4	8	4	3	2	4	2	3	3	4
Czech Republic	18	17	19	19	20	19	20	19	20	20	20
Denmark	40	42	43	44	42	32	38	43	39	28	31
Germany	65	73	80	66	53	50	74	57	45	38	45
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Ireland	37	42	44	51	61	63	63	58	60	53	53
Greece	49	60	84	95	98	88	101	97	106	113	113
Spain	239	314	318	309	309	255	268	293	219	295	285
France	287	268	265	267	252	252	240	243	245	238	237
Italy	196	209	210	217	218	184	192	118	181	174	181
Cyprus	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	9	10	12	13	13	12	12	13	14	15	16
Malta	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	9
Netherlands	98	120	109	75	57	54	67	79	71	42	53
Austria	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Poland	29	30	34	36	35	33	35	35	38	36	:
Portugal	7	8	6	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	7
Romania	11	10	9	10	11	9	9	8	7	9	10
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Slovakia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	16	16	15	15	16	15	13	13	14	13	13
Sweden	7	5	6	5	7	6	6	6	6	8	5
United Kingdom	130	137	155	152	171	179	182	207	173	172	174

Source: Eurostat (tag00075), FAO

**Table 8.13** (continued)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Croatia	4	6	6	7	10	9	8	10	11	14	13
FYR of Macedonia	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turkey	45	57	63	79	67	61	80	94	120	129	140
Iceland	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	9	8	9	5
Norway	368	411	476	491	511	551	584	637	662	709	830
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Eurostat (tag00075), FAO

8.6 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, the 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 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 ⁽²⁾ in 2006.

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 834/2007. The detailed rules for the implementation of this Council Regulation on organic products and the labelling of organic products are laid down in Commission Regulation

⁽²⁾ COM(2006) 508 final; for more information: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2006/com2006_0508en01.pdf.



(EC) No 889/2008. 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). 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

As well as availability and price, many consumers make some decisions about

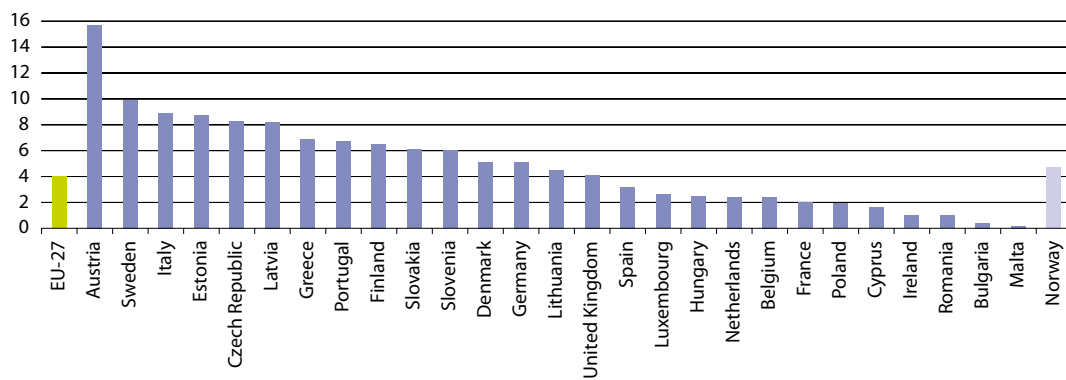
food purchases based on environmental, welfare and health considerations. Determining influences cover a broad scope of considerations regarding the impact of farming practices on wild flora and fauna, soil and water degradation, farm animal welfare, the use of food additives and preservatives, as well as the food miles involved in getting food to market. The future strength of food production in the EU is likely to depend (to some degree) on how farming and the wider food chain responds to these varied consumer influences.

As an example of a more sustainable farming system (at least at a local level), one response appears to be the growth of certified organic production methods in the EU. An estimated 4.0 % of the utilised agricultural area of the EU-27 was classified as under organic agricultural production in 2007. The corresponding shares in Austria (15.7 %) and Sweden (9.9 %) were well above the average, in contrast to Ireland, Romania, Bulgaria and Malta – where the share of organic agriculture represented 1 % or less of the utilised agricultural area.

The use of water by the agricultural industry is also under increasing scrutiny as competing demands are made for an increasingly scarce resource. The proportion of agricultural area that is irrigable is, unsurprisingly, particularly high in the southern Member States, notably Greece, Malta, Cyprus and Italy, where irrigation is essential for many types of agriculture. In a number of other Member States, particularly the Netherlands and Denmark, supplementary irrigation is also used to improve production.



Figure 8.14: Area occupied by organic farming, 2007 ⁽¹⁾
(% of UAA)



⁽¹⁾ EU-27, Denmark, Malta and Romania, estimates.

Source: Eurostat ([tsdpc440](#))

**Table 8.14:** Agri-environmental indicators, 2007

	Utilised agricultural area (UAA) (1 000 hectares)	Organic crop area (fully converted) (% UAA) ⁽¹⁾	Total organic crop area (% UAA) ⁽²⁾	Irrigable area (% UAA)	Livestock density index (livestock units per hectare)
Belgium	1 374	1.7	2.4	1.7	2.8
Bulgaria	3 051	0.3	0.4	3.4	0.4
Czech Republic	3 518	6.4	8.3	1.1	0.6
Denmark	2 663	4.9	5.1	16.4	1.7
Germany	16 932	:	5.1	:	1.1
Estonia	907	6.1	8.7	:	0.4
Ireland	4 139	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.4
Greece	4 076	4.3	6.9	38.2	0.6
Spain	24 893	2.6	3.2	14.7	0.6
France	27 477	1.8	2.0	9.7	0.8
Italy	12 744	7.0	8.9	31.0	0.8
Cyprus	146	1.0	1.6	31.4	1.7
Latvia	1 774	3.5	8.2	0.0	0.3
Lithuania	2 649	2.1	4.5	0.1	0.4
Luxembourg	131	2.1	2.6	0.0	1.2
Hungary	4 229	2.3	2.5	3.3	0.6
Malta	10	:	0.2	31.0	4.8
Netherlands	1 914	2.3	2.4	23.9	3.4
Austria	3 189	:	11.7	3.6	0.8
Poland	15 477	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.7
Portugal	3 473	3.2	6.7	16.8	0.6
Romania	13 753	0.5	1.0	4.5	0.4
Slovenia	489	4.8	6.0	0.8	1.1
Slovakia	1 937	4.1	6.1	9.5	0.4
Finland	2 292	5.8	6.5	3.3	0.5
Sweden	3 118	7.5	9.9	5.1	0.6
United Kingdom	16 130	3.2	4.1	0.9	0.9
Norway	1 032	3.9	4.7	11.0	1.2
Switzerland ⁽³⁾	1 062	:	:	0.0	1.7

⁽¹⁾ Romania, 2008; Denmark, 2006; Ireland and Portugal, 2005.

⁽²⁾ Romania, 2008; Denmark and Malta, 2006.

⁽³⁾ 2005.

Source: Eurostat ([ef_lu_ovropesu](#), [food_in_porg1](#), [tag00095](#) and [tsdpc450](#))