

Agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics

2018 edition



**Agriculture, forestry
and fishery statistics**

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Foreword

More than ever, there is a need for high quality agricultural statistics for the European Union; trusted statistics are essential for providing quality-checked information to the public and to the policy-makers who design and monitor agricultural, environmental and food related policies in the European Union (EU).

Agricultural statistics need to remain dynamic, responding to new policy requirements. In this respect, the June 2018 release of the legislative proposals for the revised Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) beyond 2020 helps shape the needs for new data.

An important step in providing relevant information for the implementation of the revised CAP is provided by Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council of



18 July 2018 on integrated farm statistics, which entered into force on 27th August 2018. This Regulation establishes a framework for European statistics at the level of agricultural holdings and provides for the integration of information on the structure with that on production methods, rural development measures, agro-environmental aspects and other related information.

Data literacy – the ability to understand data, derive knowledge from it, and communicate their meaning – is also essential if appropriate messages are to be understood and taken on board. For this reason, this 2018 edition of the Statistical Book on Agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics makes a particular effort ‘to see the wood for the trees’ by detailing key messages and better linking official data being collected on structures, production, accounts, trade, labour and capital. Some messages have been portrayed in Infographic form, to be used on social media; it is essential that statistical authorities take advantage of these opportunities to engage with the public and promote official statistics.

I would like to draw particular attention to the results of the 2016 Farm Structure Survey. This data source provides invaluable information on farms, farmers and farm workers. These are the people, not just numbers, who work so hard to provide us with much of the food that is on our tables.

This publication can also be found online in Eurostat’s Statistics Explained pages, and the most recent data can be freely downloaded from Eurostat’s dissemination database.

Please enjoy reading the book.

Christine Wirtz

Acting Director, Sectoral and Regional Statistics

Abstract

This *Agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics* book provides a selection of topical data. Information is presented for the European Union (EU) and its Member States, and is supplemented (when available) with data for EFTA members and for the candidate and potential candidate countries to the EU. This publication aims to cover some of the most popular data within the domain of agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics. It may be viewed as an introduction to European statistics in this area and provides a starting point for those who wish to explore the wide range of data that is freely available on Eurostat's website: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Eurostat is the statistical office of the EU, situated in Luxembourg. Its mission is to provide high quality statistics for Europe, which enable comparisons between countries and regions.

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Introduction

The statistical book 'Agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics' presents a selection of data on a wide range of agricultural, forestry and fishery topics for the European Union (EU-28 aggregates when available) and its Member States, as well as EFTA countries and the candidate and potential candidate countries. The data presented refer to the most recent reference years available at the time of preparing this publication, for the most part being either 2017 or 2016.

As the statistical authority of the European Union, Eurostat works in partnership with the national statistical institutes (NSIs) and other national authorities in each Member State for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics. The partnership for agricultural statistics has been going since the early 1950s under the umbrella of the European Agricultural Statistics System (EASS). More than 50 data sets are transmitted to the European Commission (Eurostat) by NSIs or other statistical authorities. Agricultural statistics support decision-making and policy design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in areas related to agriculture, such as the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), climate change policies and environmental policies.

The official statistics in this publication are aimed at both specialists (including policymakers at EU and Member State level, enterprises, farms, producers' and consumers' associations, consultancy bodies and trade unions) and generalists who have an interest in the subject. Statistics are also required to support dialogue with the EU Member States and other partners.

On 1st June 2018, the European Commission presented legislative proposals on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP beyond 2020). These proposals refine the current objectives by making the CAP more responsive to current and future

challenges. The nine objectives outlined in the future CAP are: (i) to ensure a fair income to farmers; (ii) to increase competitiveness; (iii) to rebalance the power in the food chain; (iv) climate change action; (v) environmental care; (vi) to preserve landscapes and biodiversity; (vii) to support generational renewal; (viii) vibrant rural areas; and (ix) to protect food and health quality. The implementation of the new CAP will be measured against a set of indicators that covers all policy areas and provides information at various levels.

The EU has no common forestry policy, but rather an EU Forest Action Plan and EU forest strategy. Statistics are available to help support and inform discussion about forestry activities, particularly regarding the need to improve the long-term competitiveness of the EU's forest sector.

The EU's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) sets catch limits, restricts the size of the fishing fleet that sets to sea, and lays down technical measures such as those relating to fishing gear. In addition, the CFP aims to help producers get a fair price for their produce and to ensure that consumers can trust the seafood that they eat. A reform of the CFP in January 2014 focused on the environmental, economic and social sustainability of fishing. Statistics on fishing production, catches, landings and the fishing fleet are presented in this publication.

The agricultural statistics collected by Eurostat cover the following domains: farm structures; economic accounts for agriculture, agricultural prices and price indices; agricultural production (crop and animal production); organic farming; orchards and vineyards; and agriculture and environment. The data are collected from a variety of sources (micro-data collected at farm level, aggregated data, administrative sources etc.).



The 2018 edition of Agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics is divided into eight chapters:

- Chapter 1: 'Agriculture in the EU: key messages' is an executive summary of the main messages in the publication.
- Chapter 2: 'Agriculture: the factors of production' focusses on types of farm, the people working in agriculture, and on agricultural capital. It presents an overview of farms according to their size and the nature of their activity; on those working in agriculture, especially farmers according to characteristics such as age, gender and level of education; and on investments in agriculture, agricultural land prices and rents.
- Chapter 3: 'Farm production' presents the most recent data on many of the EU's agricultural products, both in terms of output and prices. This is done for crops, livestock and meat, as well as milk.
- Chapter 4: 'Performance of the agricultural sector' covers the economic developments within the agricultural industry and presents data on output and input values.
- Chapter 5: 'Trade in agricultural goods' looks at the EU's international trade in groups of agricultural products and the EU's main trading partners.
- Chapter 6: 'Forestry activities', provides data on the EU's forest area, forest ownership and timber resources, as well as economic and employment figures for the forestry sector.
- Chapter 7: 'Fisheries activities', gives a statistical overview of total fishery production, aquaculture, catches, landings of fishery products (product weight and value) and the EU's fishing fleet by number of vessels, total gross tonnage and engine power.
- Chapter 8: 'Agriculture, forestry and fisheries at a glance' provides a summary statistical overview of the agricultural, forestry and fisheries industries in each Member State and the EU as a whole, and a selection of country-pertinent key messages regarding agricultural developments.

This publication presents only a relatively small proportion of the statistics that are collected on the agricultural, forestry and fishery industries. More detailed data as well as methodological information both for these topics and a much broader range of economic, social and environmental themes can be found on the Eurostat website at: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>.

The Eurostat website offers free access to Eurostat's databases, predefined tables, methodological documents and publications, including this one which is available within the Statistics Explained section of the website.

1

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the EU



Key messages

The factors of production (Chapter 2):

- There were 10.5 million agricultural holdings in the EU in 2016 but farm numbers have been in steep decline for many years.
- Most of the EU's farms are small in nature; two-thirds were less than 5 ha in size in 2016.
- EU farms used 173 million hectares of land for agricultural production in 2016, which is about 39 % of the EU's total land area.
- The largest 3.3 % of the EU's farms (those over 100 ha in size) managed a majority (52.7 %) of all farm land in 2016.
- One quarter (25.1 %) of all the EU's farms were specialist livestock farms in 2016 and just over one half (52.5 %) were specialist crop farms.
- Farming remains a predominantly family activity.
- About 9.7 million people worked in agriculture in the EU in 2016.
- Farmers are typically male and relatively old; 71.5 % of farmers were male in 2016 and only one in ten (10.6 %) were under the age of 40 years old in 2016.
- EUR 57.2 billion was invested in agricultural capital in the EU in 2017, a similar level to that invested in 2009.
- There are considerable variations in agricultural land prices and rents between and within Member States.

Farm production (Chapter 3):

- The EU produced 309.9 million tonnes of cereal grains in 2017. This was 8.2 million tonnes more than in 2016, despite a 1.6 million ha reduction in cultivated areas. Harvested production of wheat was 142.6 million tonnes, of grain maize and corn-cob-mix (CCM) was 64.7 million tonnes and of barley was 58.7 million tonnes.
- The EU produced 45.2 million tonnes of meat in 2017, one half of which (23.4 million tonnes) was from pigs. It also produced 170.1 million tonnes of raw milk.
- Output volumes for most of the main products were higher in 2017 than 2016: there was a +2.7 % rise in the EU's cereal output, sheep and goats meat output was +1.7 % higher, milk output was up +1.1 %, poultry meat output up +0.5 %. There was no change in bovine meat output but there was a decline (-0.9 %) in the output volume of pig meat.
- Real terms (deflated) prices for most of the main products were also higher in 2017: the average milk price jumped +17.1 % higher than in 2016, pig prices were +8.3 % higher, cereals were up +3.0 %, cattle prices were up +2.2 % and poultry prices were also higher (+1.0 %). In contrast, the real terms price of sheep and goats continued to decline (-1.4 %) in 2017.



Performance of the agricultural sector (Chapter 4):

- Agriculture contributed 1.2 % to the EU's GDP in 2017.
- The EU's agricultural industry created (gross) value added of EUR 188.5 billion in 2017; this is a new high.
- Agricultural income per AWU, expressed as an index, was +10.9 % higher for the EU-28 in 2017 than the level in 2016.
- Agricultural income per AWU, expressed as an index, was +24.6 % higher for the EU-28 in 2017 than the level in 2010, continuing the upward trend.

Trade in agricultural goods (Chapter 5):

- The EU's trade in agricultural goods doubled in 15 years to EUR 275 billion in 2017.
- The value of trade in agricultural goods accounted for 7.4 % of total EU international trade in goods in 2017.
- The USA was the EU's main trading partner in agricultural products in 2017; trade with the USA was worth EUR 33.3 billion.
- The USA was the main recipient of EU exports (16.0 %) of agricultural products in 2017.
- Brazil was the main origin of EU imports (8.4 %) of agricultural products in 2017.

Forestry activities (Chapter 6):

- In 2015, around 420 000 enterprises were active in wood-based industries across the EU.
- About 0.5 million people worked in the forestry and logging sector in the EU in 2015.
- About one fifth (21.6 %) of the EU's Roundwood production was used as fuelwood in 2016.

Fisheries activities (Chapter 7):

- The EU's fishing fleet is getting smaller in number, capacity and power...
- ...but the EU catches still totalled 5.3 million tonnes in 2017 (up +6.0 % on 2016).
- 1.3 million tonnes of aquatic organisms were produced in the EU in 2016.
- The fisheries industry in the EU employed about 178 000 people in 2016.

2

Agriculture: the factors of production



Introduction

Farming is an activity that is about growing crops and raising livestock. It is the business of providing key primary ingredients for the food that we eat and much of what we drink. Farming draws on a set of resources to produce these agricultural goods, as well as agricultural services. These resources or 'factors of production' can be broadly categorised as land, labour, knowledge, capital and entrepreneurship.

Within the EU, the farming sector operates under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Just as agriculture needs to keep pace with scientific and technological advances, so the CAP needs to respond to developing challenges. The CAP has been reformed a number of times over the years and on 1st June 2018, the European Commission presented proposals for further changes beyond 2020. The proposed nine objectives of this future CAP ⁽¹⁾ highlight the central role of farms and farmers in meeting challenges to do with climate change, with creating vibrant rural areas,

with preserving rural landscapes, with environmental care and with protecting food and health quality.

These economic ⁽²⁾, environmental and climate-related ⁽³⁾ and socio-economic challenges ⁽⁴⁾ require that farmers be at the heart of Europe's rural communities. This helps explain why support for the generational succession of farms and encouragement of a new generation of farmers is also a key part of the new CAP proposal.

Understanding how much of these factors of production are available and how they are changing over time provides a key insight into how agriculture in the EU will meet these various challenges. This chapter analyses EU statistics on farms and farmers as well as agricultural capital and land values. Entrepreneurship is looked at within Chapter 4 on 'Performance of the agricultural sector'.

⁽¹⁾ See https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/key-policies/common-agricultural-policy/future-cap_en

⁽²⁾ See https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/food-farming-fisheries/key_policies/documents/eco_background_final_en.pdf

⁽³⁾ See https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/food-farming-fisheries/key_policies/documents/env_background_final_en.pdf

⁽⁴⁾ See https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/food-farming-fisheries/key_policies/documents/soc_background_final_en.pdf

Did you know ...

173 million hectares
of land in the EU were used
for agricultural production in 2016

This is about **39 %** of
the EU's total land area

There were
10.5 million farms
in the EU in 2016

Two-thirds of the EU's farms are
less than 5 ha in size

71.5 %
of the total
were men
in 2016

28.4 %
of the total
were women
in 2016

◀ Farming is a **male dominated** profession with relatively few female farmers



There are few young farmers; only about **one in ten EU farm managers (11 %)** were under the age of 40 years old in 2016

2.1 Farms and farmland in the European Union (EU)

The EU's farms are numerous and varied; they are of all sizes, varied in terms of what is grown or animals that are reared, run under different management structures and found in areas that have different soils, topographies and climates.

There were 10.5 million agricultural holdings in the European Union (EU) in 2016

One third (32.7 %) of the EU's agricultural holdings (here-on termed "farms") were located in Romania in 2016, much more than any other Member State; this was about the same as all the farms in Poland (13.5 % of the EU-28 total), Italy (10.9 %) and Spain (9.0 %) combined, the three Member States with the next highest number of farms.

The vast majority of the EU's farms are family farms

The overwhelming majority (96.0 % in 2016) of the EU's farms are classed as being family farms ⁽ⁱ⁾.

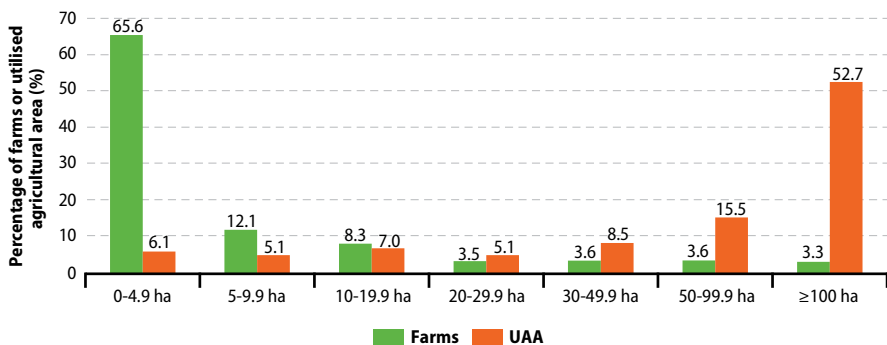
(i) The term 'family farm' refers to any farm under family management where 50 % or more of the regular agricultural labour force is provided by family members.

Indeed, more than nine in every ten farms (93.0 %) in the EU only had family workers (the farmer and his/her family members) in 2016. Family farms were the dominant farm type in all Member States. However, France had a relatively sizeable minority of non-family farms (27.3 % of its close to 0.5 million farms) along with Estonia (21.0 %).

Most of the EU's farms are small in nature

Two-thirds of the EU's farms were less than 5 hectares (ha) in size in 2016 (see Figure 2.1.1). These small farms can play an important role in reducing the risk of rural poverty, providing additional income and food. At the other end of the production scale, 6.9 % of the EU's farms were of 50 ha or more in size and worked two-thirds (68.2 %) of the EU's utilised agricultural area (UAA). So although the average mean size of an agricultural holding in the EU was 16.6 ha in 2016, only about 15 % of farms were this size or larger.

Figure 2.1.1: Distribution of EU farms and utilised agricultural area according to farm size, 2016 (%)



Note: there are some differences in the threshold applied by some Member States, often to exclude the very smallest agricultural holdings which together contribute 2% or less to the total UAA excluding common land, and 2% or less to the total number of farm livestock units.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ef_m_farmleg](#))



This distribution pattern was particularly clear in Romania, the Member State with the highest number of farms; nine in every ten farms (91.8 % or 3.1 million farms) were smaller than 5 ha, but the 0.5% of farms of 50 ha or more in size farmed one half (51.1 %) of all the UAA in the country. Small farms of under 5 ha were also typical in Malta (96.5 % of the total), Cyprus (89.6 %), Bulgaria (82.6 %), Hungary (81.4 %), Greece (77.3 %), Portugal (71.5 %) and Croatia (69.5 %), as well as in particular regions of others such as the southern parts of Poland and coastal regions of Spain and Italy. The number of small farms in certain Member States and regions reflects a mixture of crop specialisation (such as small olive groves and vineyards), of wide land ownership, topographical constraints and tradition.

Larger farms (of 50 hectares or more) were much more common in Luxembourg (51.8 % of farms), France (41.3 %), the United Kingdom (38.6 %) and Denmark (35.3 %). In most Member States, a majority of UAA was concentrated on the largest farms (50 ha or more in size).

EU farms can be characterised in three distinct size groups

Broadly-speaking, there are three distinct groups of farms in the EU: (i) semi-subsistence farms, where the focus is on growing a high proportion of food to feed farmers and their families (ii) small and medium-sized farms that are generally family-run businesses and (iii) large agricultural enterprises which are more likely to have a legal form or be cooperatives.

These distinctions are made clearer by analysing farms in terms of their economic size. Of the EU's 10.5 million farms, 4.0 million had a standard output below EUR 2 000 per year and were responsible for only 1% of the EU's total agricultural economic output. These very small farms are at the (semi-)subsistence end of the farming scale; about three-quarters of such farms in the EU consumed more than one half of their production.

A further 3.0 million farms had an economic output within the range of EUR 2 000 - EUR 8 000 per year. Together these very small and small farms accounted for two-thirds (67.6 %) of all farms in the EU in 2016.

In contrast, 304 000 farms (2.9 % of the EU total) each produced a standard output of EUR 250 000 per year or more in 2016 and were responsible for a majority (55.6%) of the EU's total agricultural economic output; these farms can be characterised as being large agricultural enterprises⁽⁶⁾. Two in every five of these large farms had a legal or group holding form.

A majority (55.1 %) of the standard output generated by agriculture across the EU was from farms in France (16.9 %), Italy (14.2 %), Germany (13.5 %), and Spain (10.5 %) in 2016. Although Romania accounted for about one third of the EU's farms, it accounted for only 3.3 % of the EU's standard output (see Figure 2.1.2).

EU farms remain diverse in terms of what they grow or rear

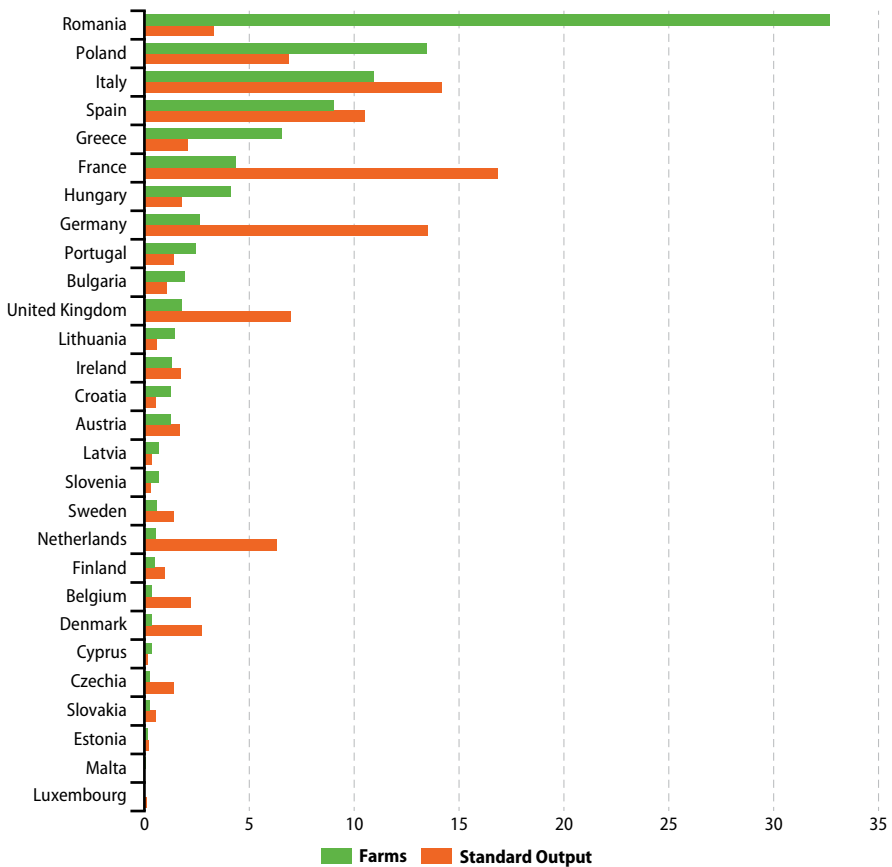
The diversity of farm types can be shown according to what is grown or reared, based on whether there is a single dominant activity or not. A farm is considered to be specialised when a particular activity provides at least two-thirds of the production or the business size of an agricultural holding. Others have a mix of activities in which no one activity dominates⁽⁷⁾.

Some farms are specialised in crop production, whether that be where field crop activities are the dominant activity, or where permanent crops (like apples, grapes and olives) dominate, or indeed horticultural activities. Some farms are specialised in animal production and animal products, whether that be where grazing livestock or granivores (such as pigs and poultry) dominate. Other farms have a mix of crops, mix of livestock, or mix of crops and livestock.

⁽⁶⁾ For more details, see the Statistics Explained article on [small and large farms in the EU](#).

⁽⁷⁾ For an understanding of farm types by specialisation, see the Statistics Explained glossary article on [standard output](#).

Figure 2.1.2: Farms and standard output, 2016
(share of EU total, %)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

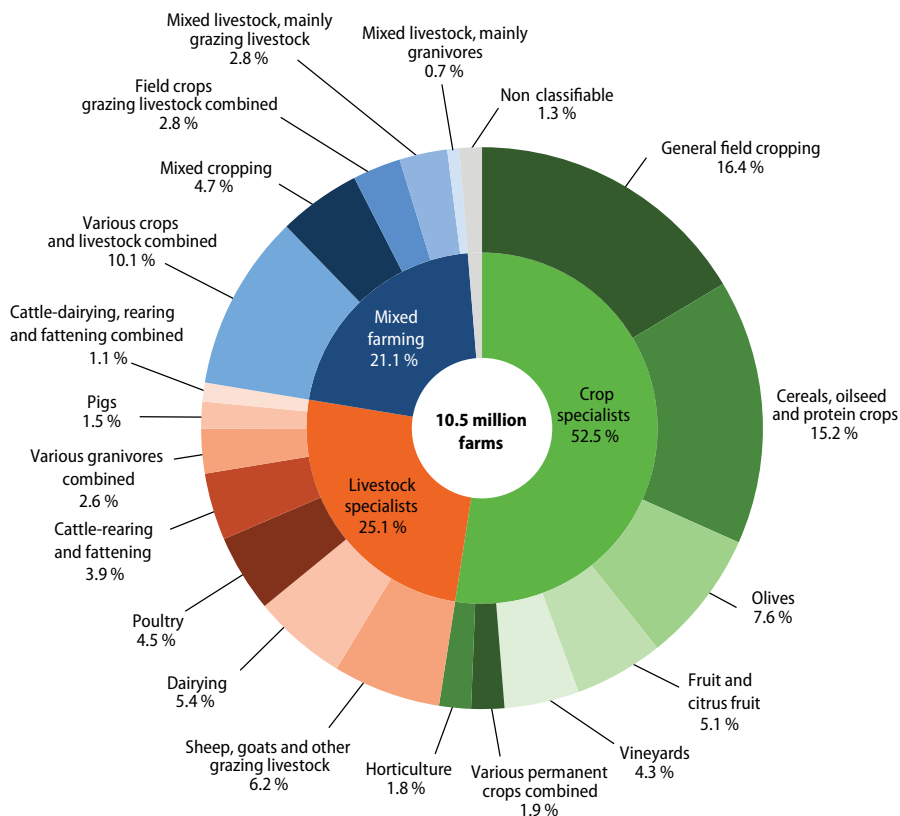
About one half (52.5 %) of all farms in 2016 could be categorised as being crop specialist farms; just under one third (31.6 %) of all farms were specialised in field cropping, about one fifth (18.9 %) were specialised in permanent crops, with remainder (1.8 %) being specialist horticultural farms. In this grouping of farms, general field cropping farms that specialised in root crops (such as potatoes and sugar beet), in field vegetables and field crops were the most numerous (accounting for 16.4 % of all EU farms

– see Figure 2.1.3). This was closely followed by specialist cereals, oilseeds and protein crop farms (15.2 %) of all EU farms.

Another one quarter (25.1 %) of the EU's farms were specialist livestock farms, with sheep, goats and other grazing livestock farms (6.2 %) and specialist dairy farms (5.4 %) the most numerous within this group. Mixed farms made up most of the rest (21.1 %), with a small percentage of farms not being classifiable.



Figure 2.1.3: Farms by type of specialisation, EU-28, 2016
(share of all EU farms, %)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

In many Mediterranean countries (Spain, Italy, Greece, Cyprus), and also in Finland, specialist cropping was the dominant farm type (with a share of more than 60 % of all farms), while in parts of North-West Europe (Benelux, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Norway) and Austria specialist livestock farming was the dominant activity (with a share of more than 50 % of all farms). More than 30 % of farms were mixed holdings in Portugal, Romania, Bulgaria, Lithuania and Croatia ^(*).

EU farms used 173 million hectares (ha) of land for agricultural production in 2016

Almost three quarters (71.5 %) of the utilised agricultural area of the EU was based in just seven Member States; France used 27.8 million ha for agricultural purposes in 2016, Spain 23.2 million ha, the United Kingdom and Germany both 16.7 million ha, Poland used 14.4 million ha, Italy a further 12.6 million ha and Romania 12.5 million ha.

(*) For more details, see the Statistics Explained article on [specialisation](#).

Farms managed just under one half (47.1 %) of the total land area of the EU in 2016

Farms in the EU managed two-fifths (38.8 %) of the total land area of the EU as UAA, as well as wooded areas (6.2 %) and other farm land not used for agriculture (2.1 %). Agricultural landscapes dominated the countryside in some Member States; about two-thirds of the land area in Ireland (70.0 %) and the United Kingdom (65.7%) was used as agricultural land and the share was also particularly high in Denmark (60.9 %). This was in stark contrast to Finland (6.5 %) and Sweden (6.9 %) where forest dominated the landscape. These two Nordic Member States were the only EU Member States where wooded areas belonging to agricultural holdings accounted for a higher share of the land area than that used for agricultural purposes.

The number of farms in the EU has been in steep decline

The number of farms in the EU has been in decline for a long time. However, putting a precise figure on farm losses should be treated with some caution, as coverage has decreased in some countries with the raising of the size threshold for what is considered a farm. This means that figures in time series analysis of farm numbers, types of farms and characteristics of the labour force should be seen as indicative rather than precise ⁽⁹⁾.

Bearing this precaution in mind, the number of farms in the EU decreased by about one quarter in the relatively short period between 2005 and 2016. This suggests losses of up to 4.2 million farms across the Member States, the vast majority of which (about 85 %) were small farms of a size under 5 ha. During this period, the largest reductions in farm numbers were recorded in Poland (an indicative loss of 1.1 million farms, or 43 %),

Romania (an indicative decline of 0.8 million farms, or 20 %) and Italy (an indicative 0.6 million farms, or 34 %). All Member States, with the notable exception of Ireland, recorded falls in farm numbers. In proportional terms, the steepest declines of almost two-thirds were in Slovakia and Bulgaria.

The amount of land used in the EU for agricultural production has remained steady

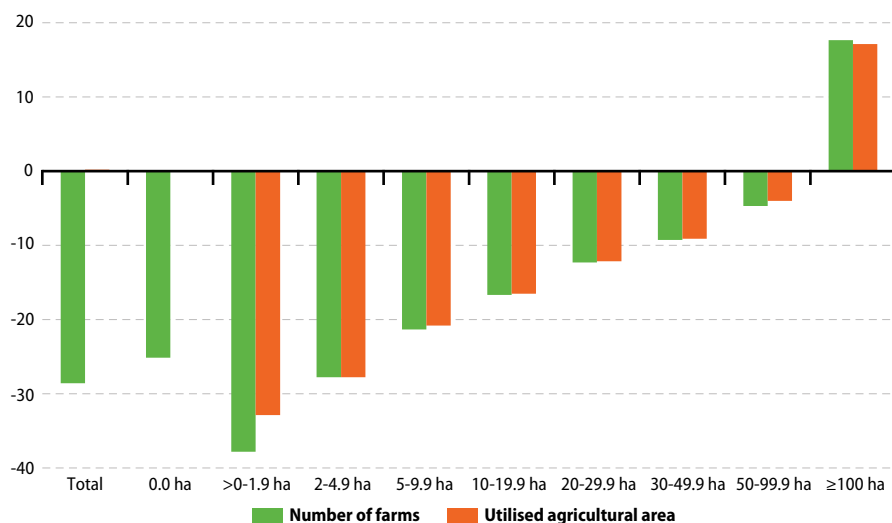
The amount of land that was used for agricultural production remained broadly unchanged (+0.2 %) between 2005 and 2016, despite the sharp reduction in farm numbers. At the EU-level, this consolidation of agricultural land reflected the growth in the number of the largest holdings and the land that they used for agricultural purposes (see Figure 2.1.4).

⁽⁹⁾ For more details, see the Statistics Explained article on [Farm Structure Survey – survey coverage](#).



Figure 2.1.4: Change in the number of farms and utilised agricultural area, EU-28, 2005-2016

(%)



Note: although the strongest decreases were recorded for the smallest size classes, the precise rates themselves may also reflect changes in survey thresholds. Furthermore, the EU-28 figure for 2005 includes 2007 data for Croatia. By definition, the size class of farms with 0 hectares of utilised agricultural area has no change in area.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ef_m_farmleg](#))

Among Member States, this readjustment took place in different size classes. In France, Germany, Finland and the United Kingdom, in particular, it was only in the largest farm size category of 100 hectares (ha) or more that there was growth in numbers and the utilised agricultural area, all other size classes shrinking. This readjustment took place in smaller size classes in many other Member States; for example, there was growth in farm numbers and utilised agricultural area in farms that were larger than 20 ha in Italy and in Romania, and in farms above 10 ha in Hungary and in Bulgaria in the period between 2005 and 2016 ⁽¹⁰⁾.

Although comparatively few, the number of farms in the EU taking a legal form rose by about 40 000 through to 2016. This growth in farms of a legal nature was noted in every size category, although most notably in farms of a 100 ha or more in size.

⁽¹⁰⁾ For more details on similar analyses, see the Statistics Explained article on the [evolution of farm holdings](#).

2.2 Farmers and the agricultural labour force

Knowing how many people are employed in agriculture is not as straightforward as it might seem and certainly not as easy as other sectors of the economy. This is explained by the fact that many farmers and farm workers pursue agriculture as a part-time activity, that many farms are family-run with family members providing help on the farm at different times of the year, and that there are seasonal peaks in labour (particularly when it comes to harvesting).

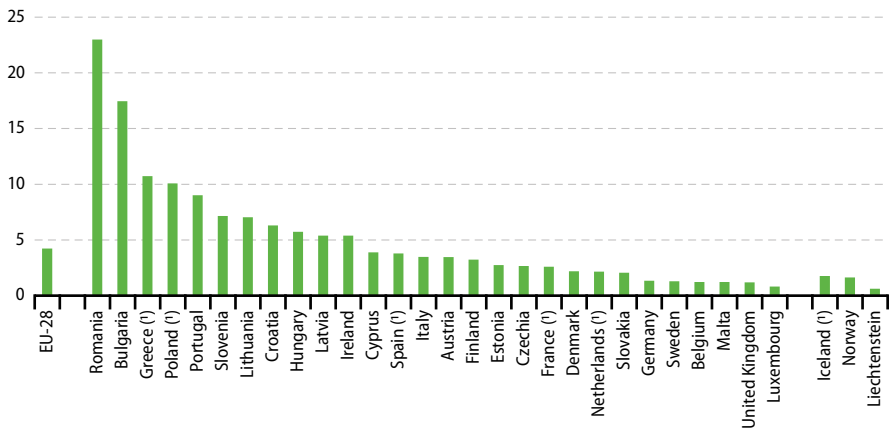
In this analysis, four distinctions are made: (i) agricultural employment (ii) the regular agricultural labour force (iii) the volume of agricultural work carried out and (iv) farm managers. Each of these sheds a light on a different aspect of those working in agriculture which can be important for policy purposes. Employment data covers employees and self-employed persons, but excludes many part-time farmers and help from family members; it is a measure that allows comparisons to be made across different sectors of the economy.

The regular agricultural labour force is the broadest category that includes even those that work part-time and provide free labour, which is common for many family members of the farmer. The amount of labour actually provided can be converted into full-time labour equivalents (called Annual Work Units) to get an idea of the volume of work carried out in agricultural activities. Farm managers can be thought of as decision-making farmers.

Agriculture remains a big employer within the EU; 9.7 million people work in agriculture

People working in agriculture accounted for 4.2 % of total employment in the EU in 2016 (see Figure 2.2.1), corresponding to 9.7 million persons. Agriculture is a particularly big employer in Romania, accounting for just less than one in every four persons (23.0 %) employed in the country, as well as in Bulgaria (17.5 % of total employment), Greece (10.7 %) and Poland (10.1 %).

Figure 2.2.1: Employment in agriculture, 2016
(% of total employment)



(¹) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [nama_10_a64_e](#))



Nevertheless, many more people help out on farms without being employed by them. This helps explain why the EU's regular agricultural labour force is much higher, at 20.5 million people in 2016; for many of these people, farm work only represented a minor activity. Only a relatively small proportion of this regular workforce (17.0 %) worked full-time. Indeed, when converted into Annual Work Units (AWUs) that measure the volume of work carried out in terms of full-time labour equivalents, the agricultural labour force provided work that was equivalent to 9.5 million full-time workers, similar to the total number of people employed in agriculture. It is this measure of the volume of work that is used as the labour factor in partial labour productivity measures.

Farming remains a predominantly family activity

Nine in every ten (89.5 %) people who worked regularly in agriculture in the EU were the sole holder (farmer) or members of his/her family in 2016. The only Member States where this proportion was much lower were Czechia (37.4 %) and Slovakia (50.9 %) ⁽¹⁾.

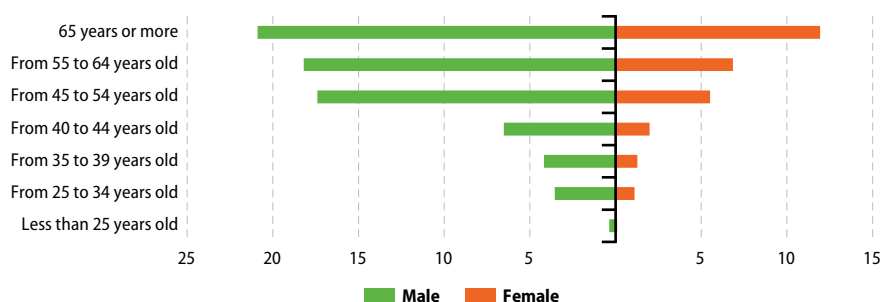
⁽¹⁾ For more details on similar analyses, see the Statistics Explained article on [family farming in the EU](#).

Farms managers are typically male and relatively old

Farm managers are those responsible for the normal daily financial and production routines of running a farm. As such, they can be thought of as farmers; they make the decisions on what to plant or how many livestock to rear, just as much as when to buy materials and sell stock. Only one person per farm can be identified as a farm manager. Often the farm manager is also the owner of the farm but this need not be the case especially when the farm has a legal form.

Seven in every ten (71.5 %) farm managers on the EU's 10.5 million holdings were male and a majority (57.9 %) were 55 years of age or more. Only about one in every ten (10.6 %) farm managers was a young farmer under the age of 40 years (see Figure 2.2.2) and this share was even lower among female farmers (8.6 %).

Figure 2.2.2: Age classes of farm managers, by gender, EU-28, 2016
(% of all farm managers)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmang)

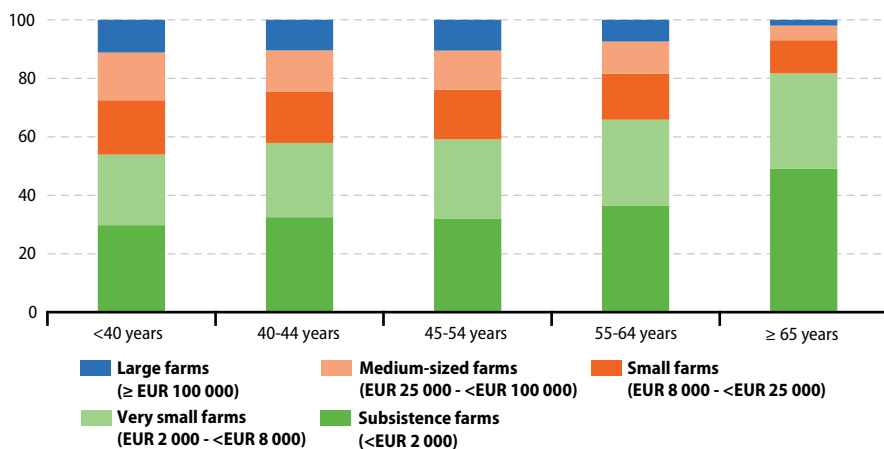
Young farmers were particularly scarce in Cyprus (3.3 % of all farm managers), Portugal (4.2 %) and the United Kingdom (5.3 %). They were more common in Austria (22.2 %), Poland (20.3 %) and Slovakia (19.0 %). In contrast, there was a relatively high proportion of farmers of 65 years of age or more in many Member States; in Portugal they represented more than one half (51.9 %) of all farmers and represented more than two-fifths in Cyprus (44.6 %), Romania (44.3 %) and Italy (40.9 %). These top heavy age structures underline the policy interest in farm succession and the need to encourage a new generation of farmers.

The gender imbalance among farmers is particularly strong in the Netherlands; only one in every twenty farmers (5.2 %) was female in 2016. Female farmers were also particularly uncommon in Malta (6.0 % of all farmers), Denmark (7.7 %) and Germany (9.6 %). There was a closer gender balance in Latvia and Lithuania (each had a 44.9 % share of farmers that were female).

Elderly farm managers tend to work on the smallest farms (measured in economic terms) which are characterised by subsistence households and low levels of agricultural income. Four-fifths (81.7 %) of the EU's farm managers that were 65 years of age or older worked on subsistence farms and very small farms in 2016 (see Figure 2.2.3).

A higher share of young farmers managed medium and large-sized farms (27.5 %) than was the case in other age classes. Indeed, the share was progressively lower through each older class of farm manager, with only 7.0 % of farmers aged 65 years and older managing medium and large-sized farms. In part, this distinction might be explained by the fact that young farmers had higher levels of educational attainment in terms of full agricultural training (19.2 % vs 2.6 % for over 65 year olds) and had followed up-to-date professional training courses including those on new and innovative farming practices.

Figure 2.2.3: Farm managers, by age class and economic size of farm, EU-28, 2016 (%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ef_m_farmang](#))



Very few farm managers in the EU have full agricultural training

Most farm managers in the EU only have practical experience; this was the case for seven in every ten (68.3 %) of them in 2016. Less than one in ten (9.1 %) farm managers had full agricultural training, and the rest (22.6 %) had basic agricultural training. In some Member States, the level of agricultural training among farm managers was particularly low; in Romania and Greece only 0.4 % and 0.6 % of farm managers respectively had full agricultural training, the overwhelming majority (96.7 % and 93.2 % respectively) having only practical experience. Only a few Member States had relatively high proportions of farm managers with full agricultural training; these were Luxembourg (52.5 %), Czechia (38.7 %), France (34.9 %) and Latvia (31.3 %).

Fewer farms, fewer farmers

As the number of farms in the EU has declined, so has the number of farmers and those employed in agriculture; the share of people employed in agriculture fell from 5.7 % of total EU employment in 2005 to 4.2 % in 2016.

The regular agriculture labour force in the EU declined by 9.5 million persons between 2005 and 2016; this was a reduction of almost one third (-31.7 %). During this same period, the volume of work carried out by the EU's labour force in agricultural activities declined by 3.3 million AWUs, a decline of one quarter (-25.7 %). Just shy of three quarters (71.1 %) of these full-time equivalent job losses occurred in the Member States that joined the EU in May 2004. The biggest losses were in Romania (1.0 million AWUs), Poland (0.6 million AWUs) and Bulgaria (0.4 million AWUs, which represented a 60 % decline).

The impact of this decline in labour on agricultural output is reviewed in Chapter 4.2 on agricultural productivity.

Young farmers getting scarcer but female farmers holding steady

Young farmers are getting scarcer; in 2005, 6.9 % of farm managers in the EU were very young (to enable comparisons, under the age of 35 years old) but this share had fallen to 5.1 % in 2016. The share of farm managers that are women, however, increased slightly (from 26.3 % in 2005 to 28.4 % in 2016).

2.3 Agricultural capital and land values

Agricultural capital: EUR 57.2 billion invested in 2017

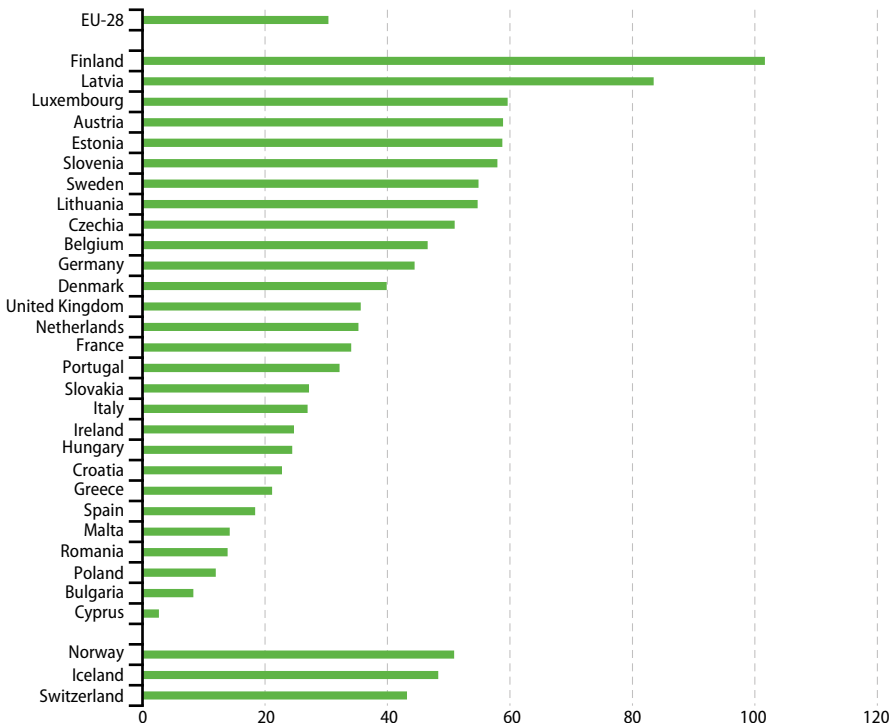
As a factor of production in agriculture, capital can be thought of as the tools, machinery and equipment, farm buildings and plantations that are required to help produce crops or animal products.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) refers to the change in physical assets within a defined time period. It does not include depreciation of land nor land purchases. GFCF measures how much of the value added created by agriculture

is invested rather than consumed and is, therefore, a key element for understanding future competitiveness in the agricultural sector.

The agricultural sector in the EU invested EUR 57.2 billion in 2017, accounting for 30.4 % of Gross Value Added (GVA). Almost one half of this investment was made in France (17.6 % of the EU total), Germany (16.2 %) and Italy (15.0 %). Relative to the size of their respective agricultural sectors and the value added generated, however, GFCF was highest in Finland, and then Latvia and Luxembourg (see Figure 2.3.1).

Figure 2.3.1: GFCF in agriculture, 2017
(% of GVA)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa01)



The level of investment in EU agriculture was very similar in 2017 to that in 2009

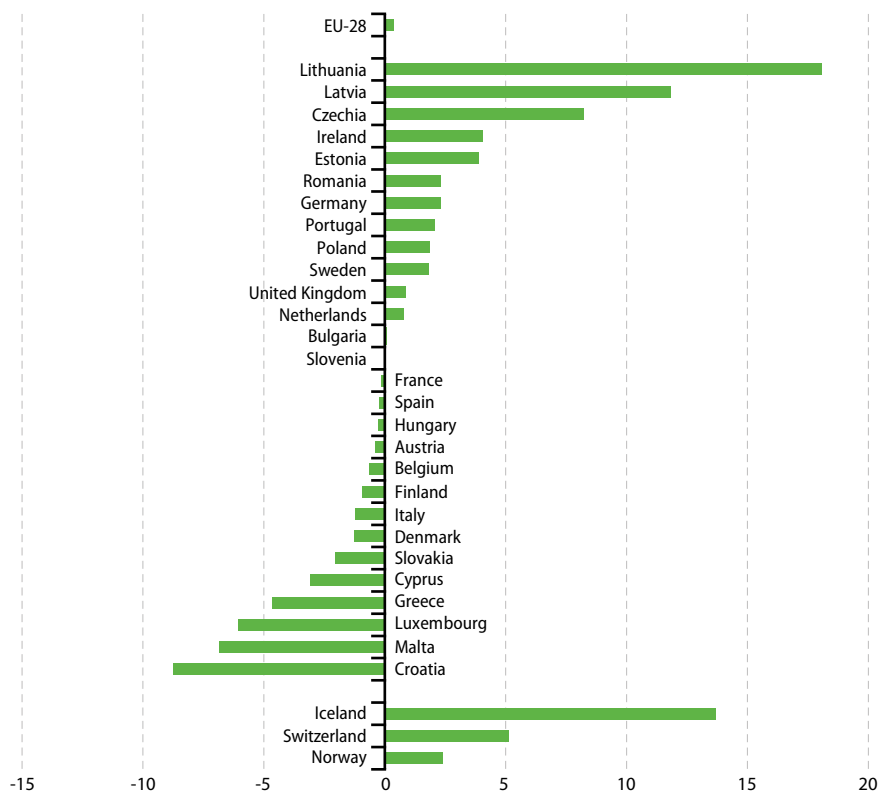
The level of investment in EU agriculture was very similar in 2017 to that in 2009, although there were some fluctuations in the intervening years. Among the Member States, there was particularly strong investment growth in Lithuania and Latvia (an average 18.1 % and 11.8 % per year respectively), although this should be seen as timing with relative lows in 2009. In contrast, there were strong contractions in Greece (-4.7 % per year on average), Luxembourg (-6.0 % per

year), Malta (-6.8 % per year on average) and Croatia (-8.7 % per year on average – see Figure 2.3.2).

Agricultural land prices and rents: huge variation between and within Member States

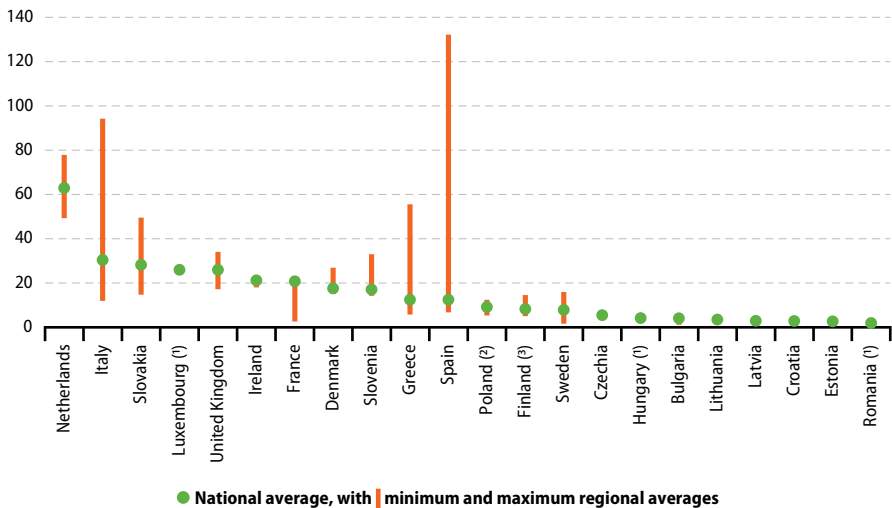
Each factor of production used in agriculture typically earns a type of income; labour receives a wage, entrepreneurs profit, capital an interest and land a rent. Understanding land prices and rents is also a key element for understanding future perspectives for agriculture.

Figure 2.3.2: GFCF in agriculture, 2009-2017
(annual average growth rates, %)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa01)

Figure 2.3.3: National and regional prices of arable land, 2016
(EUR 1 000 per hectare)



(1) Estimate.

(2) National average, 2015.

(3) Highest price region of Åland, 2015.

Note: data for Belgium, Germany, Cyprus, Malta, Austria and Portugal are not available. Regions are shown at the NUTS 2 level, with the exception of the Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Luxembourg (NUTS 1).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apri_lprc](#))

The level of land prices depends on a number of factors, whether they be national (laws), regional (climate, proximity to networks) and localised productivity factors (soil quality, slope, drainage etc.) as well as the market forces of supply and demand (including the influence of foreign ownership rules). Competition for land comes not only from farmers but also from others planning to use land for purposes other than agriculture. As such, it is interesting to see prices at a point in time and note the developments in prices for regions over time.

On average, the Netherlands recorded the most expensive purchase price of one hectare of arable land in the EU in 2016 (EUR 62 900). Indeed, the price of arable land in every region of the Netherlands was above all other available national averages in the EU (see Figure 2.3.3). However, among the EU regions for which data are available, the most expensive prices for arable

land were in the Canarias region of Spain (an average EUR 132 165 per hectare) and the Liguria of Italy (an average EUR 94 196 per hectare, driven up by the price of glasshouses for flowers). Arable land was cheapest in Romania, with a hectare costing an average EUR 1 958 in 2016. At the regional level, a hectare of arable land cost least in the Yugozapaden region of Bulgaria (an average EUR 1 166).

From the data available, the strongest growth in land prices of arable land between 2011 and 2016 was in France (nearly a four-fold increase), and then Czechia and Lithuania (about a three-fold increase), Estonia, Slovakia and Hungary (between a two and three-fold increase). Prices rose in other Member States too, albeit at much lower rates. The notable exceptions were Italy and Greece where the average price of arable land declined (by about -11 % and -19 % respectively).



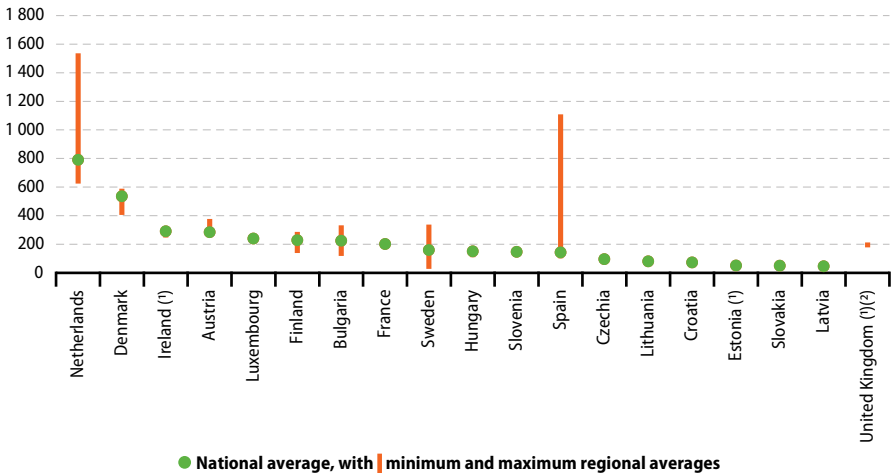
In almost all regions, buying arable land was more expensive than buying permanent grassland (as much as 20 times more expensive on the Greek islands of Voreio Aigaiio). Likewise, buying irrigable arable land was more expensive than non-irrigable arable land (as much as six times more expensive in the Spanish Región de Murcia).

Not all land is owned by the farmer working the land. Many farmers rent their land, as either a short- or long-term business decision. The cost of renting land is another factor that farmers have to absorb in their business. Mirroring the variation in arable land prices, annual rental prices of one hectare of agricultural land (arable or permanent grassland) also vary starkly between countries and regions within countries.

Renting one hectare of agricultural land was most expensive in the Netherlands (an average EUR 791 for the year), with the highest regional average in Flevoland (NL) being almost twice the national average (EUR 1 536 for the year). Renting agricultural land was cheapest on average in Latvia (EUR 46 per hectare per year), although the cheapest regions in the EU for renting were Mellersta Norrland and Övre Norrland in Sweden (both EUR 28 per hectare per year) – see Figure 2.3.4.

As with land prices, renting permanent grassland was cheaper than renting arable land.

Figure 2.3.4: National and regional agricultural land rent prices, 2016
(EUR per hectare)



(1) Estimate.

(2) No national average.

(Note that data for Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Malta, Poland, Portugal and Romania are not available. Regions are shown at the NUTS 2 level, with the exception of the Estonia, France, Latvia, Lithuania and Luxembourg (NUTS 1).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [agri_lprc](#))



Data sources and availability

Farm Structure Survey

Almost all of the statistics for farms and farmers were drawn from the Farm Structure Survey for 2016. The Farm Structure Survey (FSS) provides a wide range of information on agricultural holdings, including detailed data on farm labour force characteristics. The FSS is carried out in the form of an agricultural census every 10 years and in-between times as a sample survey every 3 or 4 years.

Agricultural capital

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in agriculture is an indicator (a so-called 'Context indicator') that reflects a trend that is likely to have an influence on the implementation, achievements and performance of the CAP. The data on agricultural capital are taken from the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA). GFCF excludes deductible VAT and is taken in basic price terms.

Agricultural land prices and rents

Agricultural land prices and rents are now being collected on an annual basis and a common methodology has been developed a basis for comparable statistics. These data sets were made available publically in 2018.

Agricultural land prices refer to the price of one hectare of free agricultural land during the reference period (a calendar year). Depending on the Member State, these prices can be collected from the owner of the agricultural land who is selling (selling prices) or from the physical person/legal person/legal entity who is purchasing the land for agricultural purposes (purchase prices).

Agricultural land rents refer to the price of renting one hectare of agricultural land during the reference period (a calendar year). The renting price should be collected from the agricultural holdings renting the land for agricultural purposes (renting price paid).

The prices and rents expressed in national currency are converted into Euro by using the corresponding annual exchange rate, to allow comparisons among Member States.

3

Farm production





Introduction

There is a diverse range of natural environments, climates and farming practices across the European Union (EU), reflected in the broad array of food and drink products that are made available for human consumption and animal feed, as well as a range of inputs for non-food processes. Indeed, agricultural products form a major part of the cultural identity of the EU's people and its regions.

Statistics on agricultural products may be used to analyse developments within agricultural markets in order to help distinguish between cycles and changing production patterns; they

can also be used to study how markets respond to policy actions. Agricultural product data also provide supply-side information, furthering understanding as regards price developments which are of particular interest to agricultural commodity traders and policy analysts.

This chapter presents statistics on crop production, livestock and meat production, milk and milk products in the European Union (EU), as well as data on agricultural prices available for single commodities and for larger aggregates in the form of price indices.



Did you know ...

In 2017 the EU produced...

45.2 million tonnes of meat, about half of which came from pigs
23.4 million tonnes

309.9 million tonnes of cereal grains

142.6 million tonnes of wheat

64.7 million tonnes of green maize and CCM

58.7 million tonnes of barley



170.1 million tonnes of raw milk



CEREALS WHEAT PIGS CATTLE POULTRY SHEEP AND GOATS MILK

Output volumes
(2017/2016)

+2.7%

+5.9%

-0.9%

0.0%

+0.5%

+1.7%

+1.1%

Deflated prices
(2017/2016)

+3.0%

+4.5%

+8.7%

+2.2%

+1.0%

-1.4%

+17.1%

Prices still about one third lower than for 2011 and 2012

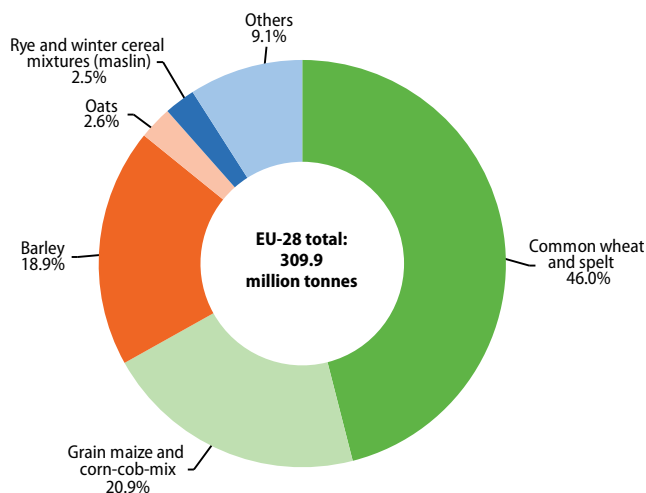
3.1 Crops

Crops can be broadly categorised into two groups, those that are non-perennial and those that are perennial. Non-perennial crops are those that do not last more than two growing seasons and typically only one. Perennial crops last for more than two growing seasons, either dying back after each season or growing continuously; these are also termed permanent crops.

Crop production is particularly sensitive to prevailing weather conditions at key times of the year. For example, depending on a crop's stage of development, heavy spring frosts can damage the growth of cereals and destroy fruit blossoms. Likewise, summer droughts can cause crops to wither or to scorch and strong winds and heavy rain can flatten crops, making them hard to harvest.

Meteorological and hydrological conditions therefore play an important role in levels of crop production but they also have a knock-on effect on prices through the causal effect of supply and demand. This is true for the EU, as it is across the globe. It is for this reason that production levels and prices are brought together in this chapter. Of course, with the European Union covering such a large area and including such diverse climates, adverse weather conditions in one region are often offset by optimum conditions in another. However, where the production of certain crops is concentrated in a few regions, EU production levels will be particularly susceptible to weather conditions as well as to pest attacks. Where known adverse weather conditions have impacted on crop levels this is mentioned.

Figure 3.1.1: Share of main cereals, EU-28, 2017
(% of EU-28 total cereals production)



Note: 'Total cereals' includes cereals for the production of grain (including seed). 'Others' includes rice, triticale, sorghum and buckwheat, millet, canary seed, etc.)

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro_cpnht](#))



Cereals

Cereal harvest in the EU higher in 2017 despite drought conditions in many areas of Central and Southern Europe and reduction in cultivated area

The harvested production of cereals (including rice) in the EU was 309.9 million tonnes in 2017 (see Figure 3.1.1), about 11.9 % of global production. This represented a rebound of +2.7 % or 8.2 million tonnes more than in 2016, despite drought conditions in many areas of Central and Southern Europe and a reduction in cultivated areas of 1.6 million hectares. To put this in some context, the EU's harvested production of cereals in 2017 remained some 23 million tonnes lower than the record harvest of 332.6 million tonnes recorded in 2014 (see Figure 3.1.2).

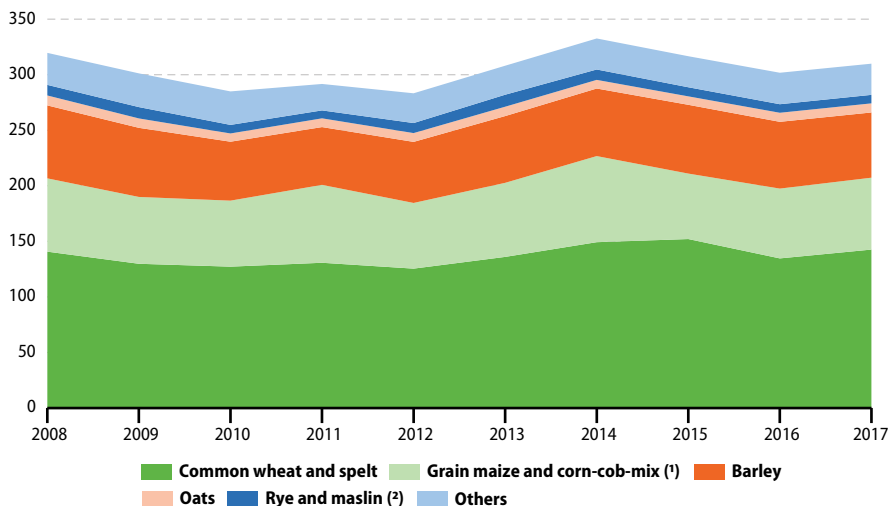
France harvested 68.5 million tonnes of cereals in 2017, a little more than one fifth (22.0 %) of

the EU's total production. Germany harvested 45.6 million tonnes (14.7 % of the EU total) and Poland harvested 31.9 million tonnes (10.3 %).

The overall increase in harvested production at the level of the EU was driven by the strong rebound (+26.4 %) in France, as well as in Poland (+7.0 %) but also Romania (+24.7 %). The higher production levels in France and Romania resulted from much higher yields, as the cultivated areas in both were lower in 2017 than in 2016 (-2.1 % and -5.4 % respectively). Higher production levels in some Member States offset, at the EU level, the lower harvested production levels in drought-hit Spain (-30.9 % on 2016, with cultivated areas only -3.6 % lower), Hungary (15.8 %, with cultivated areas -6.4 % lower in 2017), Italy (-11.1 %, with cultivated areas down -3.3 %) and smaller cereal-producing countries like Slovakia (-28.1 %), Croatia (-23.8 %), Greece (20.9 %), Austria (14.5 %), Slovenia (14.3 %) and Czechia (-13.3 %).

Figure 3.1.2: Production of main cereals, EU-28, 2008–2017

(million tonnes)



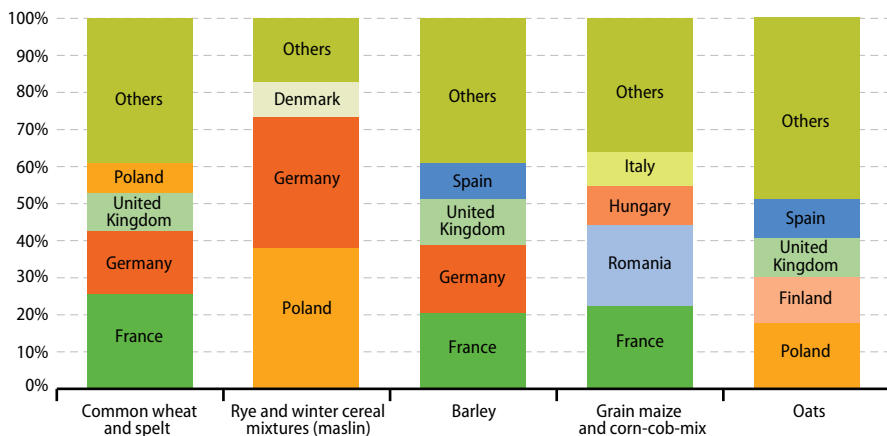
Note: 'Rye and maslin' includes mixture of rye with other winter sown cereals. 'Others' includes rice, triticale and sorghum.

(¹) Includes estimates for Denmark 2008-2009 and Sweden 2008.

(²) Includes estimate for Italy 2013.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro_cpnh1](#))

Figure 3.1.3: Production of cereals by main producing EU Member States, 2017
(% of EU-28 total cereals production)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro_cpn1](#))

Cereal harvest higher mainly due to sharp rise in wheat production but also grain maize

The EU harvested 142.6 million tonnes of common wheat and spelt in 2017, representing 46.0 % of all cereal grains harvested. This was 7.9 million tonnes more than in 2016, an increase of +5.9 %, despite cultivated areas being -3.6 % lower. The harvested production of grain maize and corn-cob-mix (CCM) in the EU was 64.7 million tonnes in 2017, up 1.9 million tonnes (or +3.0 %) on 2016, despite the cultivated area also being -3.4 % lower.

The harvested production of oats and spring cereal mixtures was 11.3 million tonnes across the EU in 2017, an increase of +4.0 %, reflecting a similar rate of increase in cultivated area. Most of this rise was due to higher yields for spring cereal mixtures, as the harvested production of oats remained broadly unchanged (+0.4 %) despite an increase of +2.5 % in the cultivated area.

To complete the picture, the harvested production of barley in 2017 was -2.3 % lower than in 2016 at 58.7 million tonnes.

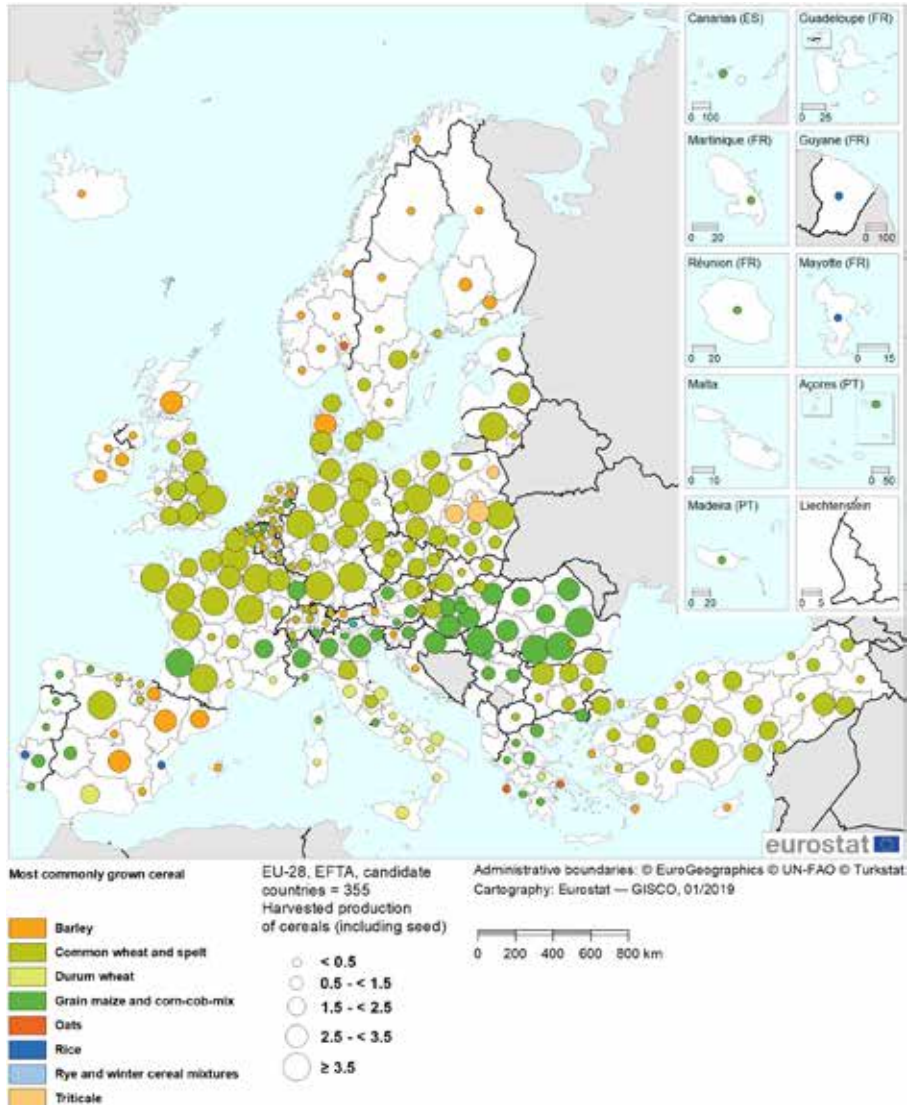
With the average apparent barley yield across the EU being similar in 2017 to that in 2016, the lower harvested production reflected the reduced cultivated area. The production of rye and winter cereal mixtures (-0.4 %) remained similar to the level in 2016 (see Figure 3.1.2).

Picardie and Centre – Val de Loire most important regions for wheat production, Bavaria for barley.

At a more detailed level, the EU regions with the largest production of wheat in 2017 were the two French regions of Centre – Val de Loire (3.3 % of the EU total) and Picardie (3.2 %). Other regions with considerable wheat production were the German regions of Bayern (2.7 %) and Niedersachsen (2.4 %), as well as the Lithuanian region Vidurio ir vakaru Lietuvos regionas (Central and West Lithuania) (2.6 %). The German region of Bayern (Bavaria), renowned for its beer production, was the EU region with the highest barley production in 2017 (3.9 % or the EU total). Other important regions for barley production were Centre - Val de Loire (3.4 %) and Champagne-Ardenne (3.1 %) in France and Castilla-la Mancha (3.2 %) in Spain.



Map 3.1.1: Harvested production of cereals (including seed) and most commonly grown cereals, by NUTS 2 regions, 2015-2017 (million tonnes)



Note: The map shows the harvested production of cereals (including seed) as proportional circles for each region, while the colour of each circle denotes the most commonly grown cereal in that region. Data collected in 2017, excepting for Norway and Turkey in 2016 and for Italy in 2015. For Germany and the United Kingdom data only available on NUTS 1 level.

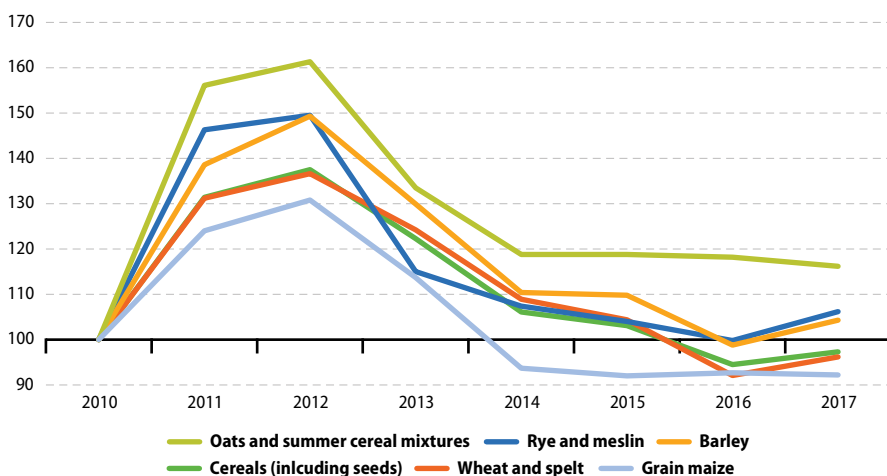
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro_cpnhr](#))

Prices for wheat, barley and rye bounced higher in 2017 but were still about 30% lower than the recent 2012 peak

The average price of cereals in 2017 bucked the downward trend of the previous four years, rising by +3.0 % in real terms. There were price rises for wheat (an average +4.5 % in real terms), barley (+5.6 %) and rye (+6.4 %). In contrast there were

further declines, albeit moderate, for grain maize (-1.7 %) and oats (-0.5 %). However, for all types of cereal, real terms prices remained about 30 % lower than the recent peak price levels of 2012 (see Figure 3.1.4). The downward pressure on cereal prices resulted from a series of successive global record harvests.

Figure 3.1.4: Deflated price indices for cereals, EU-28, 2010–2017
(2010 = 100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [agri_pi10_outa](#))

Potatoes and sugar beet

Two main root crops are grown in the EU; these are sugar beet, grown on 1.8 million hectares across the EU in 2017, and potatoes, grown on 1.7 million hectares. Other root crops like fodder beet, fodder kale, rutabaga, fodder carrot, turnips are specialist crops grown on a combined total of only 0.1 million hectares.

The EU is the world's leading producer of sugar beet, accounting for about one half of global production.

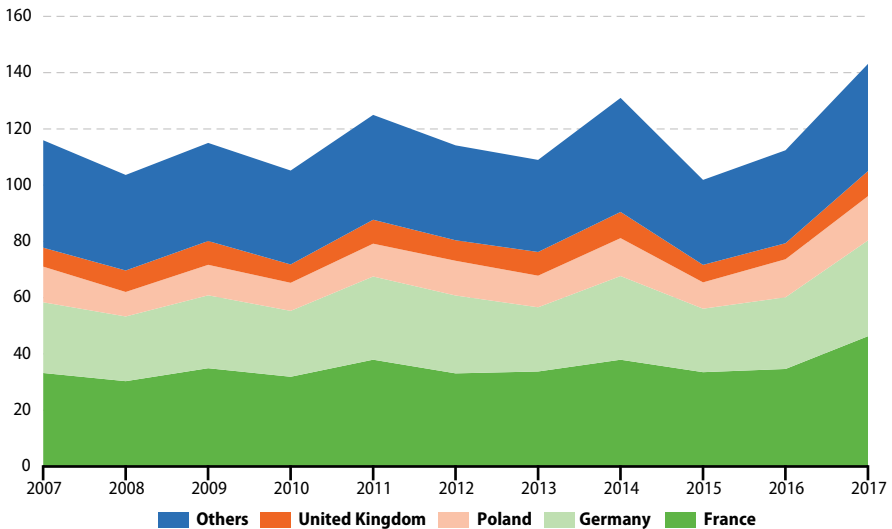
However, only 20 % of the world's sugar production comes from sugar beet, the other 80% being produced from sugar cane⁽¹²⁾.

The EU sugar market was regulated by production quotas until September 2017. The European Commission's DG for Agriculture and Rural development has set up a Sugar Market Observatory in order to provide the EU sugar sector with more transparency by means of disseminating market data and short-term analysis in a timely manner.

⁽¹²⁾ European Commission's Directorate- General of Agriculture and Rural Development: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sugar/index_en.htm



Figure 3.1.5: Production of sugar beet by main producing EU Member States, 2007–2017
(million tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro_cpnh1](#))

With the end of quotas, EU production of sugar beet jumped by one quarter in 2017.

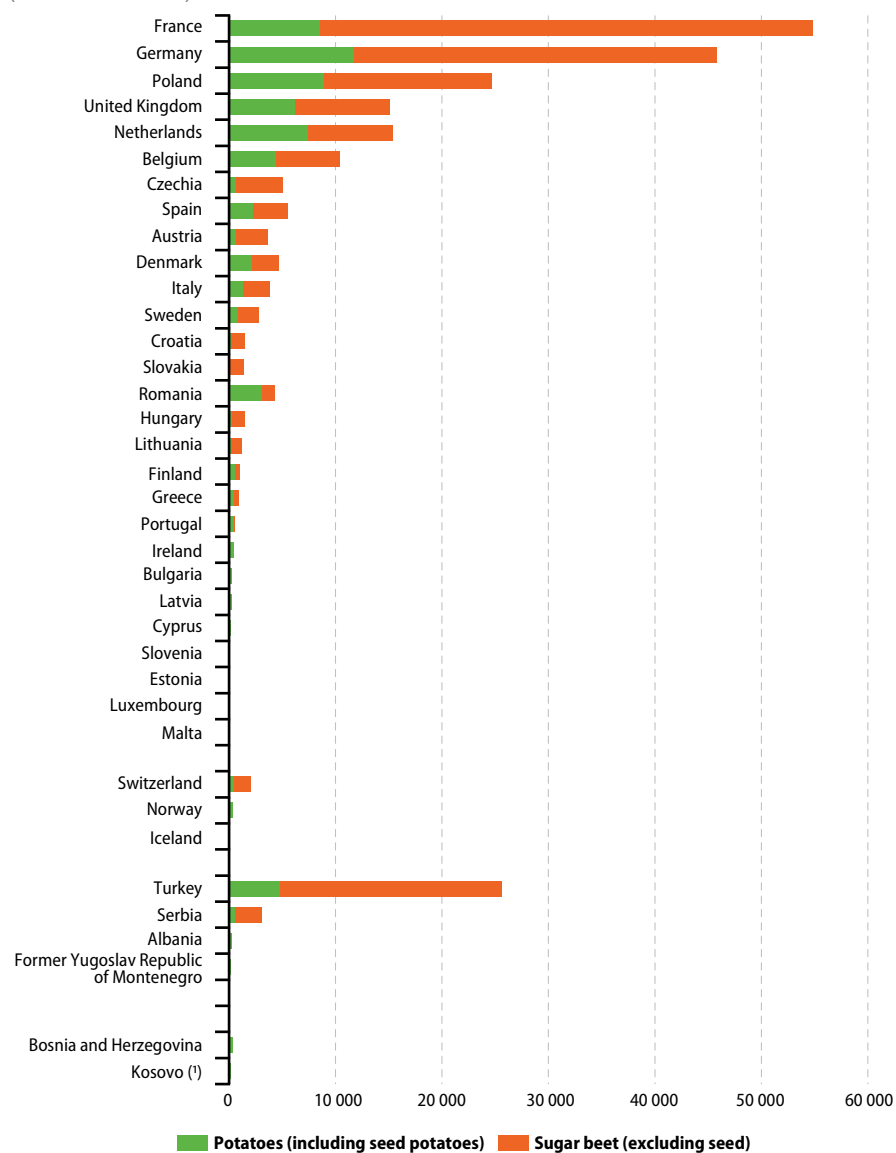
Following the decision to end production quotas, the EU sugar sector - supported by the CAP - underwent a series of deep reforms to prepare it more effectively for the new challenges and opportunities this would bring. EU farmers made the decision to sow more sugar beet, the cultivated area in 2017 being +17.2 % higher than in 2016. In 2017, the EU-28 produced 143.1 million tonnes of sugar beet (see Figure 3.1.5), a year-on-year increase of 30.7 million tonnes (or +27.3 %). More than one half of the EU's sugar beet production in 2017 came from France (32.4 %) and Germany (23.8 %), where production levels rose by one third (+33.6 % in each country, with cultivated areas each about one fifth higher) compared to 2016. Poland (11.0 %) and the United Kingdom (6.2 %) were the next largest producers and, here too, production levels rose

sharply (+16.3 % and +56.8 % respectively). Indeed, production levels rose considerably in a majority of Member States, notable exceptions being in Slovakia (-18.3 %) and Austria (-15.3 %).

The EU produced 62.0 million tonnes of potatoes in 2017, some 6.1 million tonnes more than in 2016 (an increase of +10.8 %). All of the main potato producing Member States had higher harvests, in large part due to favourable weather conditions: the 11.7 million tonnes produced by Germany in 2017 represented a year-on-year increase of +8.8 %; the 8.5 million tonnes in France, a jump of +22.8 %; the 9.0 million tonnes produced in Poland, a rise of +3.9 %; the 7.4 million tonnes in the Netherlands, a rise of +13.1 %; and there were also much higher harvested production levels in countries like the United Kingdom and Belgium.

Figure 3.1.6: Production of potatoes and sugar beet, 2017

(thousand tonnes)



(¹) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro_cpnh1](#))

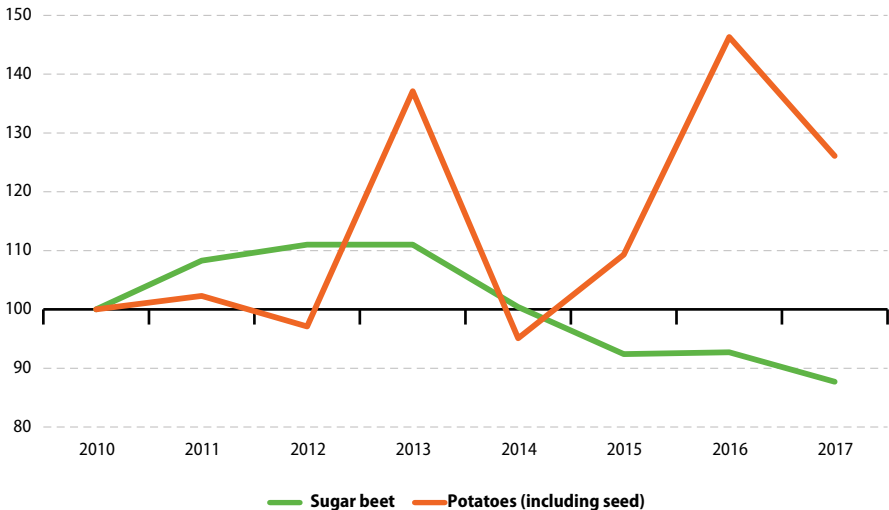


Higher production in 2017 and lower real terms prices for sugar beet and potatoes

The strong rises in production volumes of sugar beet and potatoes put downward pressure on prices in 2017; the price of sugar beet fell by an average -5.4 % in real terms compared to that in 2016, with the average price of potatoes declining by -13.8 % in real terms (see

Figure 3.1.7). The price decline for sugar beet continued the downward path noted since 2013, as the market anticipated the end of production quotas and alignment with the global market. The sharp fluctuations in potato prices reflect closely the annual fluctuations in harvested production levels, with poor harvests triggering price rises and vice versa.

Figure 3.1.7: Deflated price indices for potatoes and sugar beet, EU-28, 2010–2017 (2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apri_pi10_outa](#))

Oilseeds

Increased output of all three main oilseed crops in 2017

The EU cultivates three main types of oilseed crop; these are rape and turnip rape, sunflower and soya. The EU produced 35.1 million tonnes of oilseeds in 2017, which was close to the decade peak recorded in 2014. Oilseed production in 2017 was 3.8 million tonnes more than the level harvested in 2016, an increase of +12.0 %. There was a higher level of production of each of the three main types of oilseed (see Figure 3.1.8).

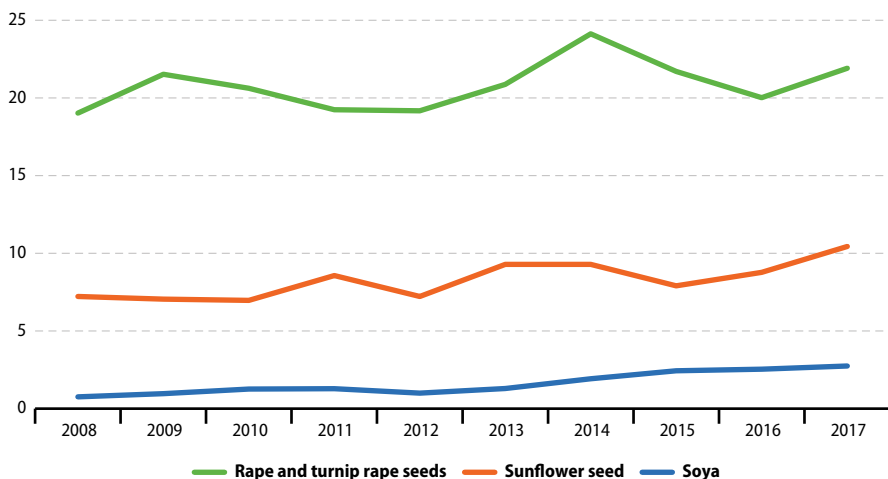
The harvested production of rape and turnip rape seeds in the EU was 21.9 million tonnes in 2017, bouncing back +9.5 % from the level in 2016. Production of sunflower seeds in 2017 reached a new peak of 10.4 million tonnes, a jump of +19.1 % on the previous year. Likewise,

the production of soya reached a new high of 2.7 million tonnes in 2017, representing a year-on-year increase of +7.8 %.

Higher real terms prices for rape and turnip rape seeds and soya in 2017, but further falls for sunflower seeds

From a peak in 2012, the prices of the different oilseed crops fell substantially through 2013 and 2014 and in the case of soya also in 2015. The bottoming out of those price falls for rape and turnip rape seeds and for soya was confirmed by increases in 2017; the average real terms price of rape and turnip rape seeds rose by +0.8 % compared to 2016 and that of soya increased by +3.4 %. The downward pressure on the price of sunflower seeds resumed in 2017; the average price in the EU declined by -9.2 % in real terms.

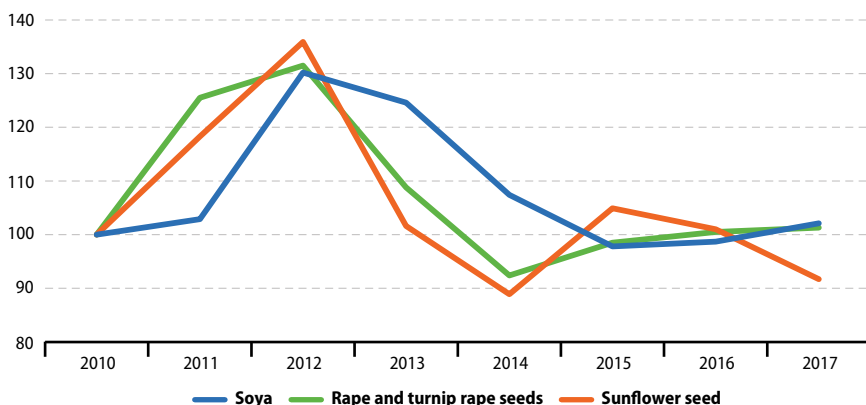
Figure 3.1.8: Production of rape and turnip rape seed, sunflower seeds and soya, EU-28, 2008–2017
(million tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro_acs_a](#))



Figure 3.1.9: Deflated price indices for oil seeds, EU-28, 2010–2017
(2010 = 100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apri_pi10_outa](#))

Fruit

The EU supports the fruit and vegetable sector through its market-management scheme, which has four broad goals:

- a more competitive and market-oriented sector;
- fewer crisis-related fluctuations in producers' income;
- greater consumption of fruit and vegetables in the EU; and
- increased use of eco-friendly cultivation and production techniques.

The EU produced around 32.6 million tonnes of fruit in 2017

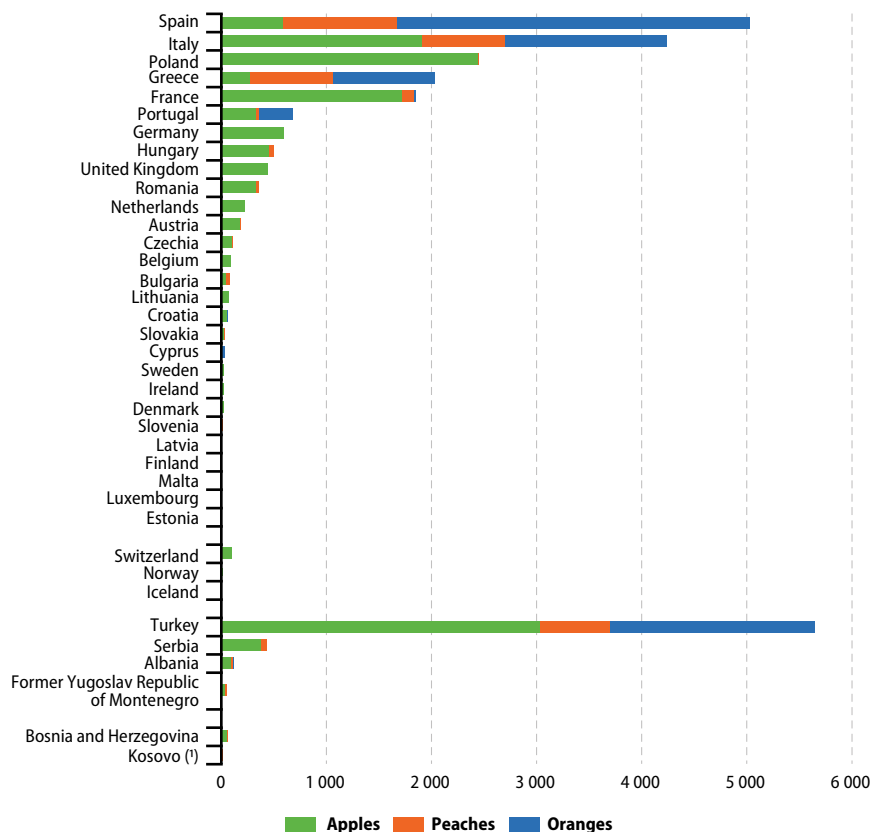
Total fruit production (excluding nuts and berries) in the EU was 32.6 million tonnes in 2017. Of this total, citrus fruit production was 10.7 million tonnes. Spain and Italy remained the main EU producers of fruit; Spain accounted for one third (32.9 %) of total EU fruit production and Italy one fifth (22.7 %). Nevertheless, for particular fruit other Member States were key producers.

One quarter of EU apple production in Poland. One half of all EU oranges from Spain

Thanks to its varied climate, the EU produces a wide variety of fruit. In terms of weight, the main fruits harvested in the EU are apples, oranges and peaches. The EU had a harvested production of 10.0 million tonnes of apples in 2017, 6.2 million tonnes of oranges and 2.9 million tonnes of peaches.

There are thousands of varieties of apple grown worldwide, many of which have been created and selected to grow in varied climates. This has enabled commercial apple production to take place in almost all Member States. One quarter (24.4 %) of the EU's apple production came from Poland in 2017, the other main producing Member States being Italy (19.1 %) and France (17.2 %). In contrast, orange production and peach production are much more restricted by climatic conditions (see Figure 3.1.10); one half of the EU's 2017 orange production came from Spain (54.1 %), a further one quarter coming from Italy (24.7 %) and about 90 % of all peach production came from Spain (37.2 %), Italy (27.1 %) and Greece (26.9 %).

Figure 3.1.10: Production of fruit by type of fruit, 2017
(thousand tonnes)



(!) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro_cpnh1](#))

Vegetables

Spain and Italy produced over 60 % of the EU's tomatoes in 2017, the Netherlands and Spain almost half of onions

The EU's harvested production of fresh vegetables (including melons) was 64.8 million tonnes in 2017, a very similar level to that in 2016, of which 17.4 million tonnes were tomatoes, 6.7 million tonnes were onions and 5.8 million tonnes were carrots.

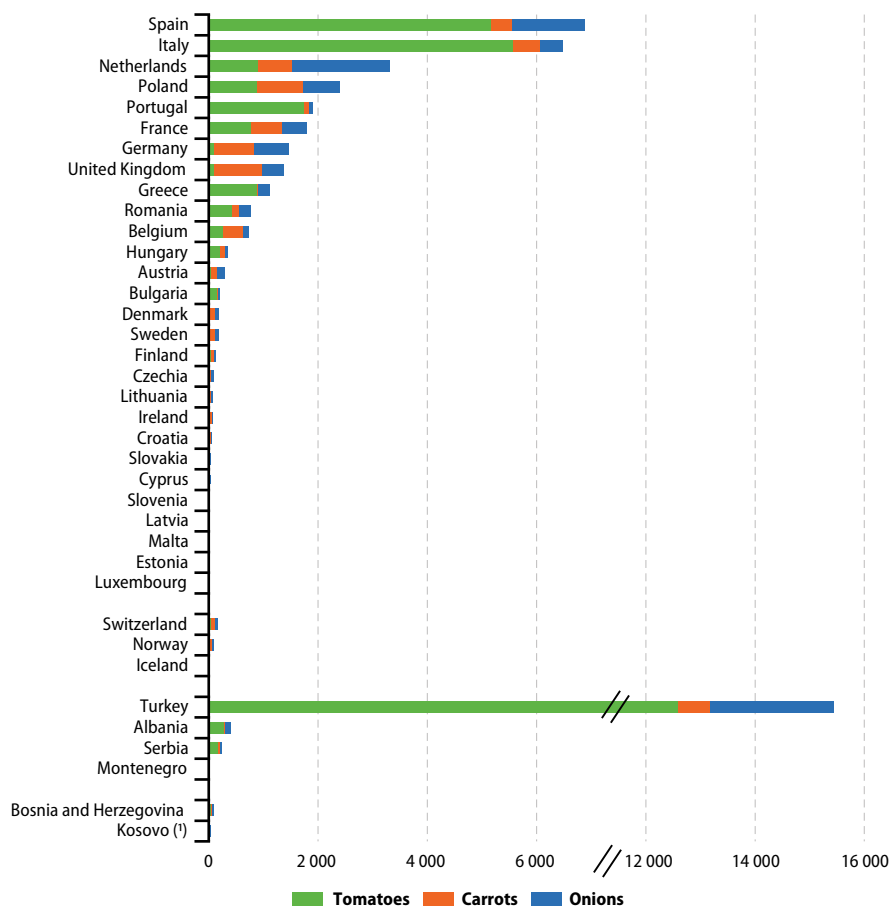
Italy produced 5.6 million tonnes of tomatoes in 2017, and Spain a further 5.2 million tonnes, the two Member States accounting for 61.6 % of the EU total. Harvested production levels in 2017, however, were lower than 2016 with falls in Italy (-7.0 %, in part as a result of another decline in area cultivated) and Spain (-1.4 %) only partially offset by the increases in Portugal (+3.2 % to 1.7 million tonnes), Poland and the Netherlands (+2.1 % and +2.2 % respectively to 0.9 million tonnes).



The United Kingdom was the largest carrot producer in the EU, with a harvested production of 0.9 million tonnes in 2017 (15.3 % of the EU total). Other key producer countries were Poland (14.3 % of the total), Germany (12.7 %) the Netherlands (10.8 %) and France (9.8 %).

The Netherlands and Spain were the EU's main onion producing Member States, together accounting for 46.0 % of EU-28 output in 2017.

Figure 3.1.11: Production of vegetables by type of vegetable, 2017
(thousand tonnes)



Note: Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: data not available.

(!) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro_cpnh1](#))



Grapes

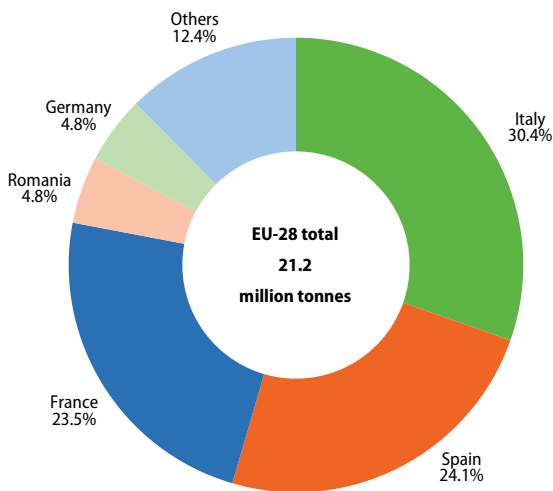
The EU is big player on the world's wine market; it accounted for 56 % of production by volume in 2017, 54 % of global consumption and 75 % of exports in global terms, having 44 % of wine-growing areas in the world.

Harvested production in the main grape-producing countries was sharply lower in 2017

The total production of grapes in the EU was 21.2 million tonnes in 2017. This represented

a sharp reduction (-9.3 %) on the harvested production level recorded in 2016. Lower grape harvests were recorded in each of the three main grape-producing Member States: harvested production in Italy fell -10.4 % to 6.4 million tonnes, in Spain by -12.0 % to 5.1 million tonnes and France by -16.4 % to 5.0 million tonnes in 2017. Of the smaller grape-producing countries, some higher production levels in 2017 were recorded, particularly in Romania (+46.2 %) and Portugal (+12.3 %).

Figure 3.1.12: Production of grapes for wine, 2017
(% of EU-28 total harvested production)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro_cpnh1](#))



Olives

The EU is the largest producer of olive oil in the world, accounting for around two-thirds of global production. Most of the world's production comes from Southern Europe, North Africa and the Near East, as 95% of the olive trees in the world are cultivated in the Mediterranean region. With production concentrated in a relatively small area, the effects of a disease outbreak can have significant implications. For this reason, swift steps have been taken as precautionary measures against the spread of the *Xylella fastidiosa* bacterium which arrived in Italy in 2013.

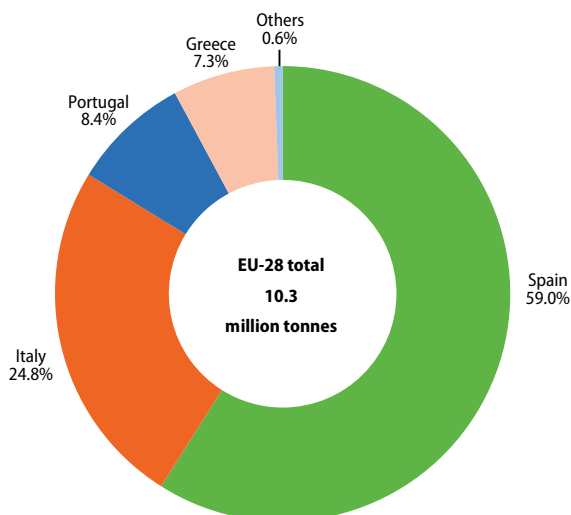
Spain by far the largest producer of olives for olive oil in the EU in 2017.

Olives often follow a two-year cycle, with a large crop followed by a smaller one. Sometimes the weather can make these cycles more pronounced. As individual countries can have cycles that run counter to one another, the overall crop at the level of the EU is somewhat balanced.

The total production of olives for olive oil in the EU was 10.3 million tonnes in 2017, an increase of +2.1 % on the level in 2016. Spain is by far the biggest olive producer in the EU, providing a majority (59.0 %) of total EU olive production. It produced 6.0 million tonnes of olives, but this was -8.2 % lower than in 2016. In contrast, there was a sharp upturn (+30.4 %) in the level of production in Italy to 2.5 million tonnes in 2017. Nevertheless, olive production in Italy remains below pre-2014 levels.

Most of the rest of the EU's production of olives for olive oil comes from Portugal and Greece (see Figure 3.1.13). The biennial production cycle in Portugal is particularly pronounced; there was a sharp increase (+80.3 %) in production to 0.9 million tonnes in 2017, which represents a relative high. In contrast, there was a further fall (-22.6 %) in the harvested production in Greece, confirming the pronounced downward trend noted since a harvest of 1.8 million tonnes was produced in 2012.

Figure 3.1.13: Production of olives for olive oil, 2017
(% of EU-28 total harvested production)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro_cpnh1](#))



3.2 Livestock and meat

Statistics on livestock and meat production (based on the slaughter of animals fit for human consumption) give some indication of supply-side developments and adjustments, which are important for monitoring the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

One of the objectives of the first CAP was to secure the availability of food supplies for the people of the then European Economic Community. Today's CAP has evolved, requiring more agricultural market transparency for all actors and EU citizens. Statistics for livestock and meat, as with other agricultural products, help provide feedback on market signals.

In order to limit uncertainty, EU institutions in charge of market support interpret the market

signals using livestock numbers for their forecasts. The number of breeders (for dairy or meat production) as well as animal stocks being grown and fattened, contribute to preparing measures that ensure a more stable—or at least more secure—market, which aims to benefit both EU consumers and farmers.

The European Commission has been active in harmonising animal health measures and systems of disease surveillance, diagnosis and control; it has also developed a legal framework for trade in live animals and animal products. Ensuring the high quality of food is one of the various challenges to be met in order to secure this food supply.



Livestock population

Majority of livestock populations concentrated in just a few countries

The EU has a substantial population of livestock: there were 88 million bovine animals, 150 million pigs, 100 million sheep and goats in 2017 (see Table 3.2.1).

However, the majority of livestock were held in just a few large Member States. One fifth (21.0 %) of the bovine population was found

in France, with a further one quarter in the combined populations of Germany (13.9 %) and the United Kingdom (11.1 %). One fifth (20.0 %) of pigs were found in Spain, with only a slightly smaller share in Germany (18.4 %), a further one third being found fairly equally between France, Denmark, the Netherlands and Poland. The United Kingdom and Spain accounted for a large proportion (about 45 %) of the EU's sheep, Greece and Spain for the majority of goats.

Table 3.2.1: Livestock population, 2017
(million heads)

| | Bovine animals | Pigs | Sheep | Goats |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| EU-28⁽¹⁾ | 88.4 | 150.0 | 86.8 | 12.7 |
| Belgium | 2.4 | 6.1 | : | : |
| Bulgaria | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| Czechia | 1.4 | 1.5 | : | : |
| Denmark | 1.6 | 12.8 | : | : |
| Germany | 12.3 | 27.6 | 1.6 | 0.1 |
| Estonia | 0.3 | 0.3 | : | : |
| Ireland | 6.7 | 1.6 | 3.9 | : |
| Greece | 0.6 | 0.7 | 8.6 | 3.8 |
| Spain | 6.5 | 30.0 | 16.0 | 3.1 |
| France | 18.6 | 13.1 | 6.9 | 1.2 |
| Croatia | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Italy | 6.3 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 1.0 |
| Cyprus | 0.1 | 0.4 | : | : |
| Latvia | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Lithuania | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Luxembourg | 0.2 | 0.1 | : | : |
| Hungary | 0.9 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 |
| Malta | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Netherlands | 4.0 | 12.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Austria | 1.9 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Poland | 6.0 | 11.9 | : | : |
| Portugal | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.3 |
| Romania | 2.0 | 4.4 | 10.0 | 1.5 |
| Slovenia | 0.5 | 0.3 | : | : |
| Slovakia | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Finland | 0.9 | 1.1 | : | : |
| Sweden | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.6 | : |
| United Kingdom | 9.8 | 4.7 | 23.3 | 0.1 |
| Switzerland | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.2 | : |
| Montenegro | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.1 |
| Albania | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.7 | : |
| Serbia | 0.9 | 2.9 | 33.7 | 0.2 |
| Turkey | 16.1 | : | 1.0 | 10.6 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 0.4 | 0.5 | : | 0.1 |
| Kosovo ⁽²⁾ | : | : | : | : |

(¹) EU-28 for sheep and goat, Eurostat estimate.

(²) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [apro_mt_lscat1](#), [apro_mt_lspig](#), [apro_mt_lsheep](#) and [apro_mt_lsgoat](#))

There have been divergent developments in livestock populations

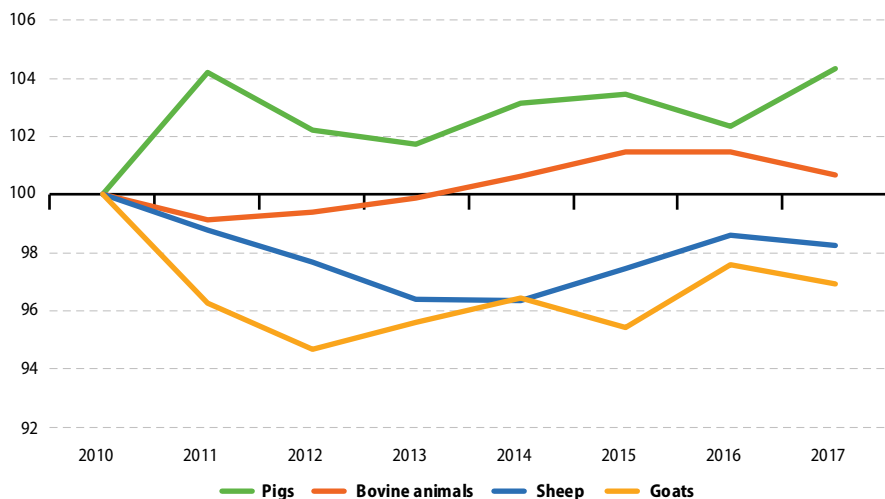
The pig population is relatively cyclical. The population in 2017 was back up to that of 2011 after fluctuating at lower levels in the intervening years (see Figure 3.2.1).

Between 2011 and 2015, the EU population of bovine animals grew steadily, then stabilised, and fell in 2017.

The population of sheep fell relatively steadily between 2010 and 2013, before stabilising and rebounding slightly. However, the population shrank again in 2017.

After some recovery from a relative low in 2012, the goat population declined in 2017 (-3.1 %).

Figure 3.2.1: Livestock population, EU-28, 2010-2017
(index 2010=100 based on heads)



Note: The EU-28 aggregates for sheep and goats correspond to the sum of the Member States for which data are available. This includes all Member States with a significant number of animals.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [apro_mt_lscat1](#), [apro_mt_lspig](#), [apro_mt_lsheep](#) and [apro_mt_lsgoat](#))



Meat production

Veal and beef

Beef is the meat from the slaughter of bovine animals of at least one year old. Certain cattle breeds are reared specifically for their beef, although beef can also come from dairy cattle.

Veal is considered in this article as the meat from bovine animals younger than one year (usually male calves and young cattle). Male calves from dairy cows are of no use for producing milk, and their growth potential for producing beef meat is not optimal.

Production of bovine meat in 2017 remained unchanged from that in 2016, but real-terms price of cattle increased

The EU produced 7.8 million tonnes of bovine meat (beef and veal) in 2017, the same quantity as in 2016. This should be seen in the context of

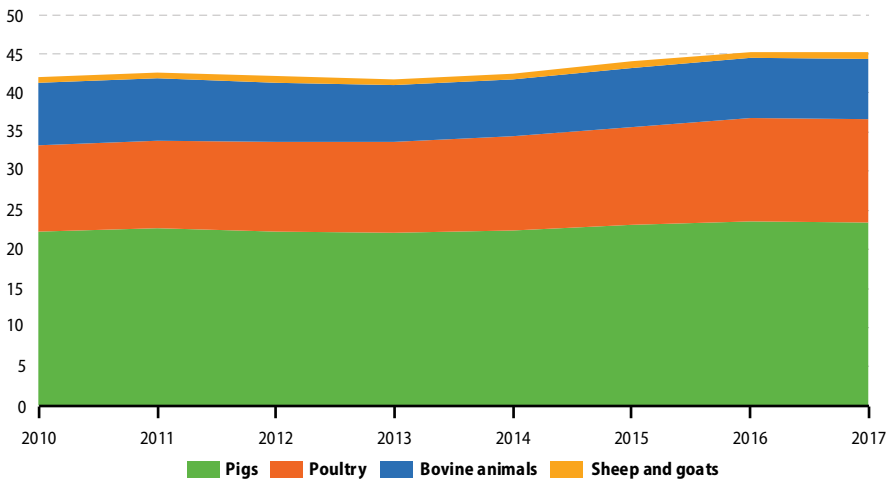
the end of milk quotas on 31 March 2015, as it led directly to increased cow slaughter, as some of the smallest farms abandoned dairy production. Before then, there had been a downward trend in bovine meat production through to 2013.

Almost one half of all the EU's beef production came from three Member States (see Figure 3.2.3); these were France (18.4 %), Germany (15.8 %) and the United Kingdom (13.2 %).

Two-thirds of veal meat was produced in three Member States; these were Spain (25.1 %), the Netherlands (23.0 %) and France (19.3 %).

The real-terms price for cattle was +2.2 % higher in 2017 than 2016 on average for the EU as a whole. Although this was still lower than the highs of 2012 and 2013, it was about 10 % higher than the average price in 2010 (see Figure 3.2.4).

Figure 3.2.2: Production of meat, by species, EU-28, 2010-2017
(million tonnes of carcass weight)



Note: The EU-28 aggregates for sheep and goats correspond to the sum of the Member States for which data are available. This includes all Member States with a significant number of animals.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro_mt_lscatl, apro_mt_lspig, apro_mt_lssheep and apro_mt_lsgoat)



Pig meat

Pig meat production in 2017 was a little lower than the relative peak in 2016, but the real-terms price of pigs jumped higher

The EU produced 23.4 million tonnes of pig meat in 2017, down -0.9 % on the relative peak level in 2016. This was, however, still at least 1.0 million tonnes more than in the years 2012 to 2013.

About one quarter (23.3 %, or 5.5 million tonnes) of the EU's pig meat came from Germany alone in 2017, with Spain providing a little less than one fifth (18.4 % or 4.3 million tonnes) of the total.

There was a further rebound (+8.3 %) in the real-terms price of pigs in 2017 from the relative low in 2015.

Sheep and goat meat

Moderate increase in sheep and goat meat production, but a moderate decline in real terms price

The EU produced 0.8 million tonnes of sheep and goat meat in 2017, the vast majority (92.5 %) of this being sheep meat. This represented a +1.7 % increase on the 2016 production level, although over the medium term it has been relatively stable.

The vast majority of the EU's sheep and goat meat production in 2017 came from five Member

States; these were the United Kingdom (39.0 % of the EU total), Spain (16.4 %), France (11.3 %), Greece (9.3 %) and Ireland (8.7 %).

The real-terms price of sheep and goats in 2017 was -1.4 % lower than in 2016, continuing the downward trend noted since 2011.

Poultry

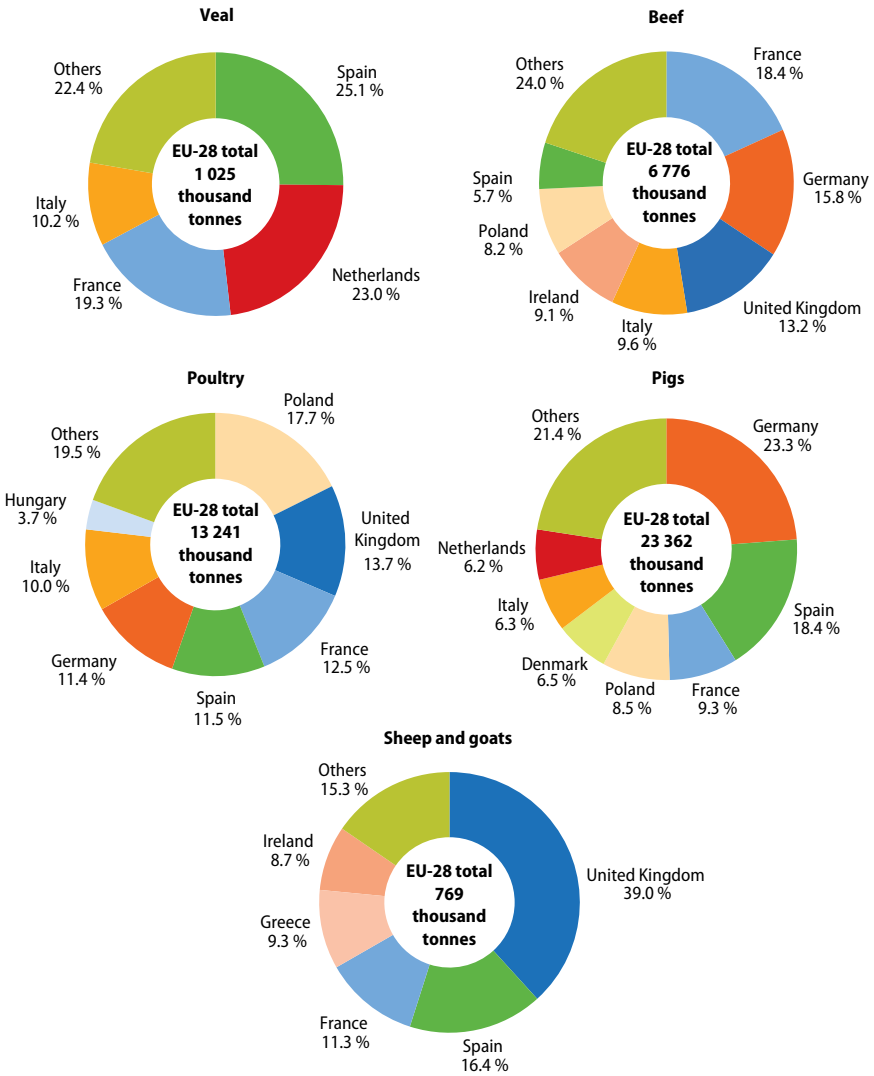
Poultry production in EU at new high in 2017. Average real terms price for chickens also higher than in 2016

The EU produced 13.2 million tonnes of poultry meat in 2017, a new high. This represented a +0.5% increase on the level in 2016, bringing the cumulative rise since 2010 to +20.7 %.

Three-quarters of the EU production of poultry was in five Member States; these were Poland (17.7 % in 2017), the United Kingdom (13.7 %), France (12.5 %), Spain (11.5 %), Germany (11.4 %) and Italy (10.0 %).

As poultry production levels increased sharply in the period between 2013 and 2016 when feed prices were also low, so the real-terms price for chickens decreased. However, this downward price pressure eased in 2017, with a small increase (+1.0 % in real terms).

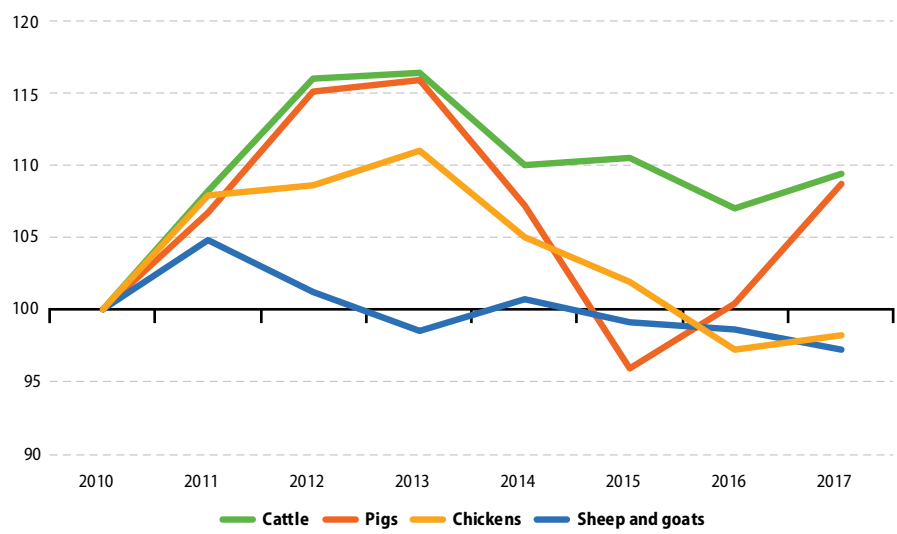
Figure 3.2.3: Production of meat, 2017
 (% share of EU-28 total, based on tonnes of carcass weight)



Note: The EU-28 aggregates correspond to the sum of the Member States for which data are available.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro_mt_pann](#))



Figure 3.2.4: Deflated price indices for selected animal outputs, EU-28, 2010–2017
(index 2010=100)



Note: Eurostat estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [agri_pi10_outa](#))



3.3 Milk

Until 1st April 2015, the EU dairy sector had operated within a framework of milk quotas that were introduced in 1984 to address the problem of surplus production. The abolition of quotas resulted in a restructuring and further modernisation of the sector, including a re-orientation towards the most productive herds.

There is no 'typical' European dairy cow breed, though the Friesian-Holstein is the most prevalent.

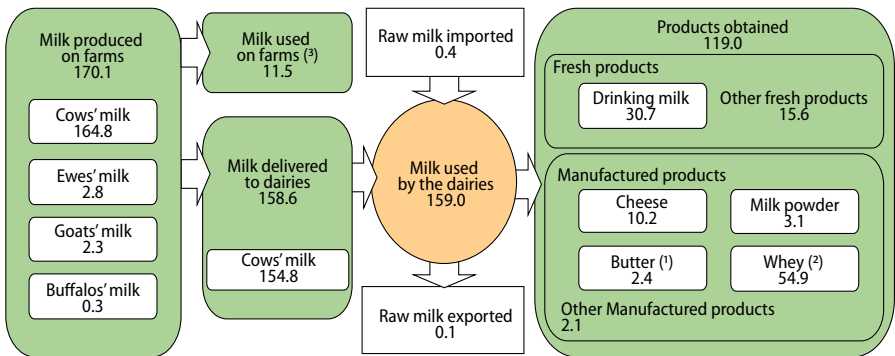
The production of raw milk on the EU's farms was a provisional 170.1 million tonnes in 2017, which represents a year-on-year increase of 1.9 million tonnes. The increase in production can be put in some context by looking at production levels in the run-up to the abolition of quotas; EU farms produced 164.8 million tonnes of raw milk in 2014 and 159.0 million tonnes in 2013.

The vast majority of raw milk is delivered to dairies; only 11.5 million tonnes was used on farms, either being consumed by the farmer and his family, sold directly to consumers, used as feed or processed directly.

Milk production

Another rise in raw milk production to 170.1 million tonnes in 2017, 97% of which was cows' milk

Figure 3.3.1: Production and use of milk, EU-28, 2017
(million tonnes)



(1) Includes other yellow fat dairy products; expressed in butter equivalent.

(2) In liquid whey equivalent.

(3) In whole milk equivalent.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [apro_mk_pobta](#) and [apro_mk_farm](#))

Of the 158.6 million tonnes of milk delivered to dairies, 154.8 million tonnes was cows' milk, the rest being a combination of ewes' milk, goats' milk and buffalos' milk (see Figure 3.3.1).

The average apparent milk yield per cow across the EU topped 7 000 kg in 2017

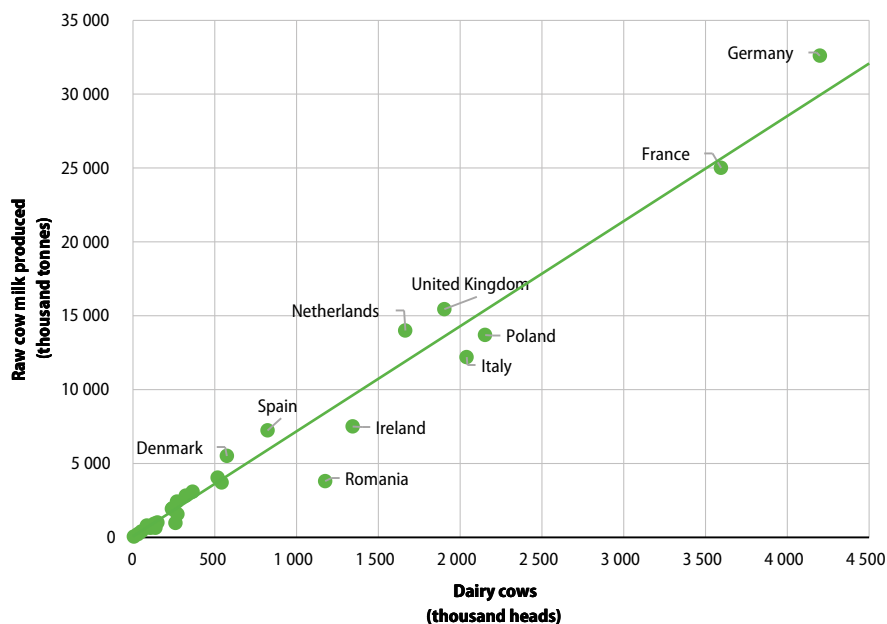
There are a number of factors that can affect milk yields beyond the breed of dairy cow. There are a number of management factors like the feed, water supply and the frequency of milking. Disease, particularly mastitis, can affect the secretory tissues. Weather plays a role; in a hot

drought, for example, grass growth, water supply and an animal's feed intake are all reduced.

The apparent milk yield in the EU topped 7 000 kg per cow in 2017. As a national average, apparent yields were highest in Denmark (9 569 kg per cow), Estonia (9 143 kg per cow) and Finland (8 889 kg per cow) and lowest in Romania (3 231 kg per cow) and Bulgaria (3 713 kg per cow). Among the main cows' milk producing Member States, apparent yields were well-above the EU average in Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (see Figure 3.3.2).

Figure 3.3.2: Apparent milk yield, 2017

(dairy cows in thousand heads; raw cows' milk in thousand tonnes)



Note: The line represents the average apparent milk yield across the EU, which was 7 067 kg per cow. Countries above the line had a higher apparent yield per cow than the EU average, and vice-versa.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [apro_mk_farm](#) and [apro_mt_lscat](#))



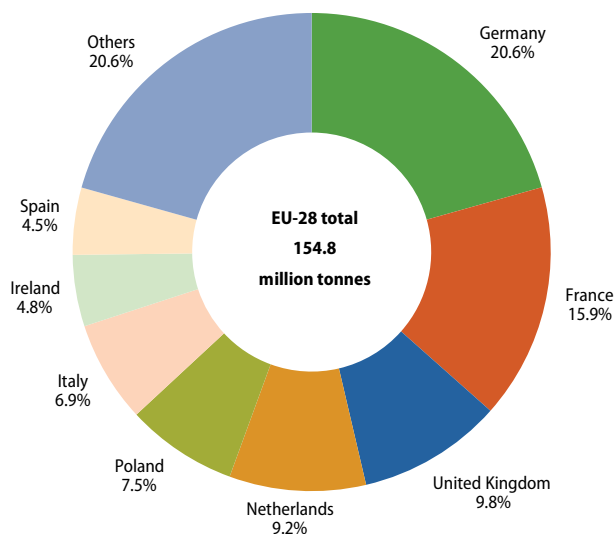
One fifth of all the EU's cows' milk collected by dairies in Germany

Traditionally, the microorganisms in milk have required that the collection of milk has been frequent and that the milk collected travels relatively short distances between farms and dairies. With technological advances and investments in cooling tanks and bigger milk tankers, the frequency of visits might begin to decline and the distance to dairies lengthened. Distinct 'national' markets were once the norm in the EU but now there is greater cross-border ownership of farms and processing. Nevertheless,

the biggest dairy farm producing countries still remain the main dairy processing countries.

Not only was one fifth of the EU's cows' milk produced on farms in Germany, but one fifth (20.6 %) was processed by dairies in 2017. Indeed, just as Germany, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Poland and Italy together provided a little over two-thirds (68.6 %) of the raw cows' milk produced on farms, so they also accounted for a little over two-thirds (69.9 %) of cows' milk collected by dairies (see Figure 3.3.3).

Figure 3.3.3: Collection of cows' milk by dairies, 2017
(% share of EU-28 total, tonnes)



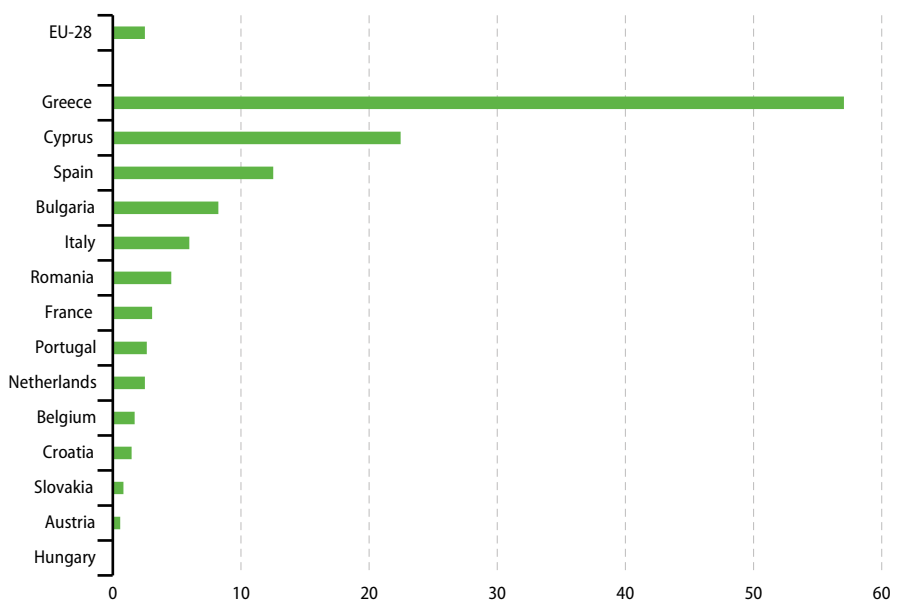
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro_mk_pobta](#))



Whilst cows' milk dominates the market for the milk used by dairies, there are parts of the EU where milk from other animals is collected and processed in relatively large quantities. Spain produced 1.0 million tonnes of milk from ewes and goats, with Greece and France both producing 0.8 million tonnes. Italy also produced 0.7 million tonnes of milk from animals other than cows and this included almost all of the EU's production of milk from buffalos.

Whereas milk collected from these other animals was dwarfed by that from cows in most of these countries, there were some exceptions. A majority (57.1 %) of the milk delivered to dairies in Greece came from ewes and goats in 2017 (see Figure 3.3.4). Between one fifth and one quarter (22.5 %) of milk delivered to dairies in Cyprus also came from ewes and goats.

Figure 3.3.4: Milk from animals other than cows, 2017
 (% share of total milk delivered to dairies)



Note: EU Member States not displayed do not have significant amounts of milk from animals other than cows.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apro_mk_pobta](#))

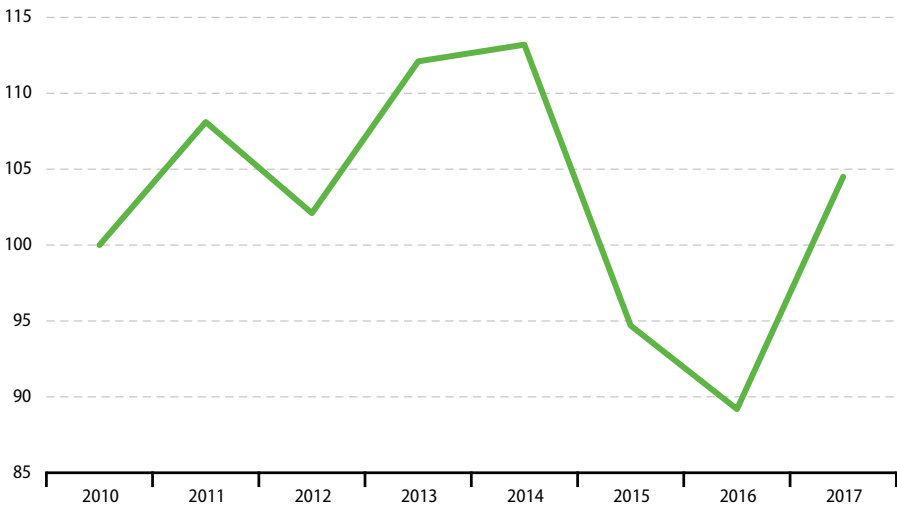


Partial rebound in real-terms price of milk after two years of falling prices

The real-terms price of milk across the EU rebounded strongly (an average +17.1 %) in 2017 after two years of strong falls. However, it still remained below the recent peak of 2014 (see Figure 3.3.5). Stronger than average price

rises were recorded in some of the biggest milk producing Member States; the real-terms increase in Germany was +31.7 %, in the United Kingdom +24.0 %, in Poland +23.6 % and in the Netherlands +22.2 %. In large part this reflected the steepness of the price reductions in the preceding two years.

Figure 3.3.5: Deflated price indices for milk, EU-28, 2010-2017
(2010 = 100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [apri_pi10_outa](#))

Milk products

Two thirds of all EU's milk delivered to dairies used to make cheese and butter

The milk delivered to dairies is processed into a number of fresh and manufactured products. Dairy products are recorded in terms of their weight. It is thus difficult to compare the various products (for example, fresh milk and milk powder). The volume of whole or skimmed milk used in the dairy processes provides more comparable figures⁽¹³⁾.

In 2017, 156.9 million tonnes (98.9 %) of the whole milk available to the EU's dairy sector was processed. This was 3.5 million tonnes more than in 2016.

The production of 2.4 million tonnes of butter and so-called 'yellow products' in 2017 required 46.0 million tonnes of whole milk (see Table 3.3.1). The production of butter and yellow products also generated 42.9 million tonnes of skimmed milk. Together with the 16.4 million tonnes generated through the fabrication of cream, this

skimmed milk was used for the processing of other dairy products.

Indeed, 17.4 million tonnes of skimmed milk together with 58.1 million tonnes of whole milk was used to produce 10.2 million tonnes of cheese in 2017. Together, the production of cheese and butter used two-thirds (66.3 %) of all the whole milk processed by dairies (see Figure 3.3.6).

The EU produced 30.7 million tonnes of drinking milk, 12.8 million tonnes of which was from skimmed milk and a further 17.5 million tonnes of whole milk. Drinking milk accounted for about one tenth (11.1 %) of all the whole milk processed by dairies in 2017.

A further 21.3 million tonnes of raw milk were dried into 3.1 million tonnes of milk powder.

The United Kingdom produced a little more than one fifth (22.5 % or 6.9 million tonnes) of the EU's drinking milk in 2017. Among the Member States, Germany produced the most cheese (2.2 million tonnes, 21.8 % of the EU total), closely followed by France (a provisional 1.9 million tonnes, 18.8 % of the EU total) and with Italy producing a little less still (1.3 million tonnes, 12.4 % of the EU total).

⁽¹³⁾ These three dimensions (quantity of products, quantities of whole and skimmed milk used) reflect the material balance of the valuable milk components, especially content of fat (in whole milk) and protein (in milk used).

Table 3.3.1: Utilisation of milk and dairy products, EU-28, 2017

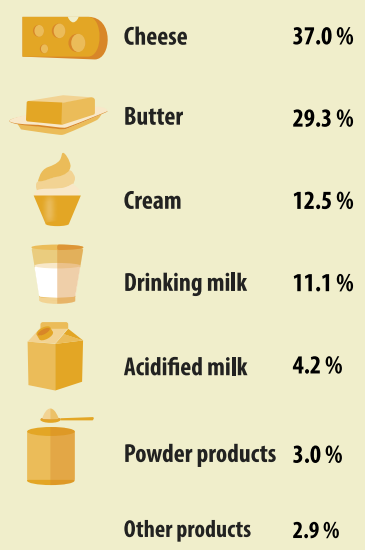
(million tonnes)

| | Utilisation of milk | | Product obtained |
|---|---------------------|------------|------------------|
| | Skimmed milk | Whole milk | |
| Total | 2.0 | 156.9 | - |
| Sub-total of processes generating skimmed milk | -59.3 | 65.6 | - |
| Butter and yellow products | -42.9 | 46.0 | 2.4 |
| Cream | -16.4 | 19.6 | 2.8 |
| Sub-total of processes consuming skimmed milk | 61.3 | 91.3 | |
| Drinking milk | 12.8 | 17.5 | 30.7 |
| Powder products | 21.3 | 4.7 | 3.1 |
| Concentrated milk | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| Acidified milk | 1.7 | 6.6 | 8.2 |
| Buttermilk | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| Cheese | 17.4 | 58.1 | 10.2 |
| Milk based drinks | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.7 |
| Caseins | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Other fresh products | 0.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 |

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [apro_mk_pobta](#) and [apro_mk_farm](#))

What is the milk in the EU used for?

Fabrication of:



Milk refers to whole milk which is processed (98.9 % of the available milk). The remains (1.1 %) is non-processed milk, which is delivered to the national non-dairy industry (agri-food, feedstuff industries etc.), returned to farms or lost.

Data for 2017.

Data sources and availability

Crop statistics

Statistics on crop products are collected under Regulation (EC) No 543/2009 and obtained by sample surveys, supplemented by administrative data and estimates based on expert observations. The sources vary from one EU Member State to another because of national conditions and statistical practices. National Statistical Institutes or Ministries of Agriculture are responsible for data collection in accordance with EU Regulations. The finalised data sent to Eurostat are as harmonised as possible. Eurostat is responsible for establishing EU aggregates. The statistics that are collected on agricultural products relate to more than 100 individual crop products. Information is collected for the area under cultivation (expressed in 1 000 hectares), the quantity harvested (expressed in 1 000 tonnes) and the yield (expressed in tonnes per hectare). For some products, data at a national level may be supplemented by regional statistics at NUTS 1 or 2 level.

Livestock and meat statistics

Livestock and meat statistics are collected by EU Member States under Regulation (EC) No 1165/2008, which covers bovine, pig, sheep and goat livestock; slaughtering statistics on bovine animals, pigs, sheep, goats and poultry; and production forecasts for beef, veal, pig meat, sheep meat and goat meat. Livestock surveys cover sufficient agricultural holdings to account for at least 95 % of the national livestock population, as determined by the last survey on the structure of agricultural holdings.

Bovine and pig livestock statistics are produced twice a year, with reference to a given day in May/ June and a given day in November/ December.

Those EU Member States whose bovine animal populations are below 1.5 million head or whose pig populations are below 3.0 million head may produce these statistics only once a year, with reference to a given day in November/ December. The November/ December results are available for all EU Member States and are used in this article. Sheep livestock statistics are only produced once a year, with reference to a given day in November/December, by those EU Member States whose sheep populations are 500 000 head or above; the same criteria and thresholds apply for statistics on goat populations.

Milk and milk product statistics

Milk and milk product statistics are collected under Decision 1997/80/EC and implementing Directive 1996/16/EC. They cover farm production and the utilisation of milk, as well as the description (structure), collection and production activity of dairies. Due to the small number of dairy enterprises, national data are often subject to statistical confidentiality. Thus, providing EU totals in this context is a challenge and some of the information presented in the analysis is based on partial data for the Member States (which may exclude several countries). On the one hand, statistics from these few enterprises provide early estimates on trends. On the other, a complete overview of the dairy sector requires detailed information from farms and this means that the final figures on milk production are only available at an EU level about one year after the reference year. Dairy products are recorded in terms of weight. It is thus difficult to compare the various products (for example, fresh milk and milk powder). The volume of whole or skimmed milk used in the dairy processes provides more comparable figures.



Agricultural price statistics

EU agricultural price statistics (APS) are based on voluntary agreements between Eurostat and the Member States. The National Statistical Institutes or Ministries of Agriculture are responsible for collecting absolute prices and calculating corresponding average prices for their country, as well as for calculating price indices and periodically updating the weights. Price indices are reported quarterly and annually. Absolute prices are reported annually. The agricultural prices expressed in national currency are converted into EURO by Eurostat using the fixed exchange rates or financial market exchange rates, in order to allow comparisons between the Member States. Eurostat is responsible for calculating indices for the EU.

4

Performance of the agricultural sector



Introduction

The performance of the agricultural sector is about how successful farming is in delivering primary agricultural products and services.

Why does performance matter? Well, two of the long-standing policy objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) relate to supporting farmers and improving agricultural productivity, thereby ensuring a reasonable living for them. As well as evaluating the performance of the agricultural sector towards these policy objectives, it is clear that any economic impact on farmers not only influences future farming business decisions but also wider ecological and environmental business decisions and behaviour.

One way of carrying out this evaluation could be to look at the economic performance of individual farms but with very different farm types (from the subsistent to big agricultural

enterprises) cross-country comparisons are difficult. However, the performance of the agricultural sector as a whole can be conducted by bringing the information about the volume and price changes for agricultural goods and services under the umbrella of an accounting structure. To this end, the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) provide a set of comparable data that provide an insight into:

- the economic viability of agriculture;
- the income generated by farming activity;
- the structure and composition of agricultural production and the inputs used in that production;
- the relationships between prices and quantities of both inputs and outputs.

Did you know ...

The EU's agricultural industry created (gross) value added of **EUR 188.5 billion** in 2017; this is a new high

Agriculture contributed **1.2%** to the EU's GDP in 2017

Agricultural income per AWU, expressed as an index, was +10.9% higher for the EU-28 in 2017 than the level in 2016 and +24.6% higher than the level in 2010, continuing the upward trend

4.1 Value of agricultural output

Agriculture contributed 1.2 % to the EU's GDP in 2017

Primary agricultural production in the EU (henceforth termed 'the agricultural industry') is big business, even without considering its importance as the key building block for the downstream food and beverages processing industry. The agricultural industry contributed EUR 183.0 billion towards the EU's overall GDP in 2017. To put this in some context, the contribution of the agricultural industry was slightly more than the GDP of Greece in 2017, the 17th largest economy among the Member States.

This contribution is the difference between the value of agricultural production and the value of various input costs built up in the production process, adjusted for taxes and subsidies on products. It is therefore interesting to look at the structure and composition of the value of this agricultural production and the various inputs used.

The agricultural industry created added value of EUR 188.5 billion in 2017

The gross value added by the EU's agricultural industry, which is the difference between the value of everything that the EU's agricultural industry produced in 2017 and the costs of the services and goods used up in the production process, was an estimated EUR 188.5 billion in 2017. For every 1 euro spent on the cost of goods and services used in the production process (known as intermediate consumption), the agricultural industry created added value of EUR 0.77.

The value of the output produced by the EU's agricultural industry was an estimated EUR 432.6 billion in 2017

The value of everything that the EU's agricultural industry produced in 2017 was an estimated EUR 432.6 billion; this includes the value of crops,

of animals, of agricultural services as well as of some goods and services that were not strictly agricultural but which could not be separately measured.

About one half (50.6 %) of the value of the total output of the EU's agricultural industry in 2017 came from crops (EUR 218.9 billion), within which vegetables and horticultural plants and cereals were the most valuable (see Figure 4.1.1). A further two-fifths (40.9 %) came from animals and animal products (EUR 176.9 billion), a majority coming from just milk and pigs. Agricultural services (EUR 20.4 billion) and inseparable non-agricultural activities (EUR 16.4 billion) contributed the rest (8.5 %).

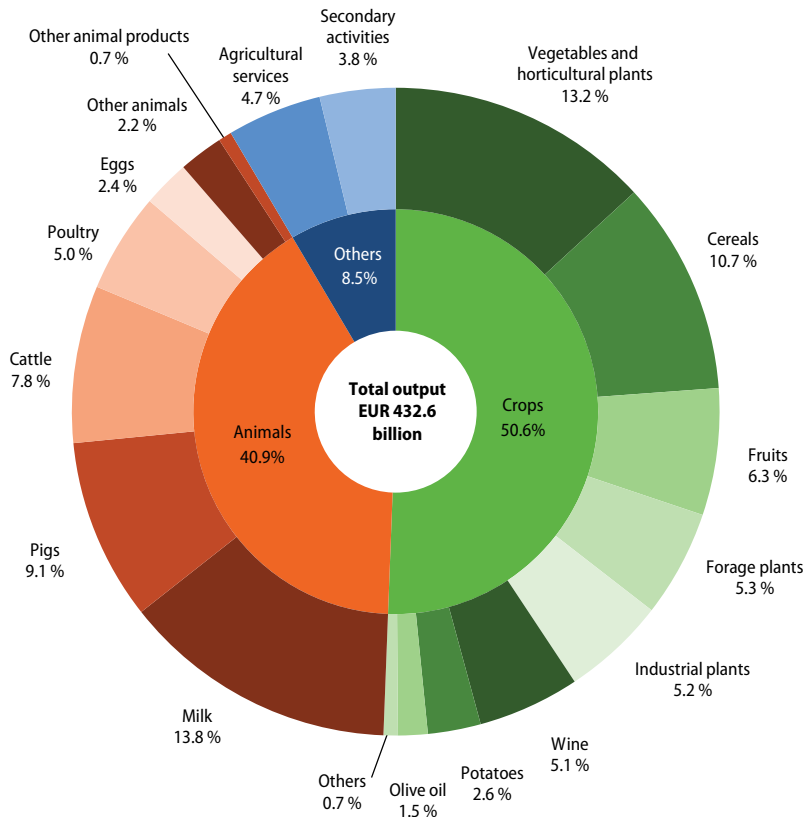
Contributions from Member States varied significantly, reflecting differences in volumes produced, prices received as well as the mix of crops grown, animals reared, animal products collected and services offered. A little more than one half (54.2 %) of the total output value of the EU's agricultural industry came from the 'big four' of France (EUR 72.6 billion), Germany (EUR 56.2 billion), Italy (EUR 55.1 billion) and Spain (EUR 50.6 billion). Another one quarter (23.9 %) came from the combined output of the United Kingdom (EUR 31.8 billion), the Netherlands (EUR 28.9 billion), Poland (EUR 24.9 billion) and Romania (EUR 17.5 billion). Three quarters (78.1 %) of the total value of the EU's agricultural industry in 2017 came from these eight Member States.

Intermediate consumption costs for the EU's agricultural industry were an estimated EUR 244.1 billion in 2017

Producing all this output incurred costs. Farmers had to make purchases of goods and services to be used as inputs in the production process; they bought things like seeds, fertilisers, animal feed and fuel for their tractors as well as veterinary services, among other things.



Figure 4.1.1: Output of the agricultural industry, EU-28, 2017
(% of total output)



Note: values at basic prices.

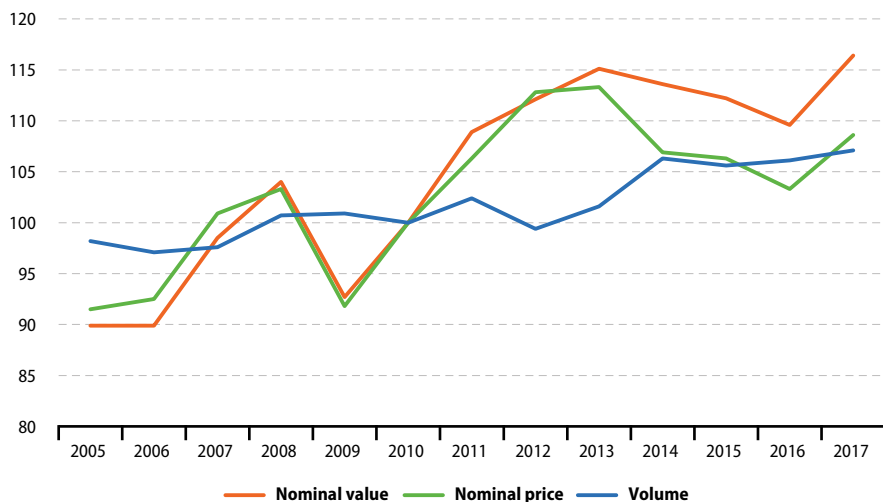
Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa01)

These input costs are termed 'intermediate consumption' in an accounting context. Intermediate consumption costs for the agricultural industry came to a total of EUR 244.1 billion for the EU as a whole in 2017. Some costs are associated with the farming of animals; they required feed, which accounted for one third (36.5 %) of total intermediate consumption costs, and veterinary services

(a further 2.7 %). Likewise, some costs are associated with crop farming; farmers required seeds and plants (5.3 % of total costs), many used plant protection products, herbicides, insecticides and pesticides (5.2 %) and fertilisers and soil improvers (7.0 %). Other costs are common to all types of farm, independent of whether specialist or mixed-type.

Figure 4.1.2: Value, volume and price of output produced by the agricultural industry, EU-28, 2005-2017

(2010 = 100)



Note: values at basic prices.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [aact_eaa05](#))

The value of the output produced by the EU's agricultural industry rebounded strongly in 2017

After three successive years of contraction, the total value of output produced by the EU's agricultural industry rebounded strongly in 2017 (+6.2 % higher than 2016) and moved above the previous peak value recorded in 2013 (see Figure 4.1.2). This rebound reflected an upturn in overall prices for agricultural goods and services as well as a further rise in the volume of output to a new peak.

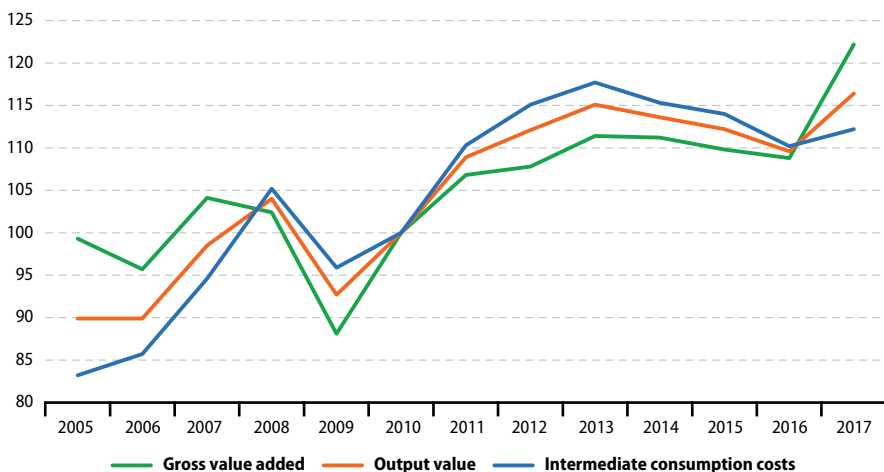
The output values of the agricultural industries in all of the 'big four' producers in the EU was

higher in 2017 than 2016. The sharpest rate of increase among this group was in Germany (+8.6 %). There was a similar development for the next four largest agricultural producers; the output values of the agricultural industries of Romania (+13.2 %), the United Kingdom (+12.6 %), Poland (+11.1 %) and the Netherlands (+6.3 %) all rose sharply too. Among other Member States, the steepest rates of increase were recorded in Estonia (+18.2 %), reflecting a bounce back from the decline in 2016, and Ireland (+13.6 %) where the value of agricultural output was EUR 772 million more than the value in the previous peak year of 2013.



Figure 4.1.3: Value of output, intermediate consumption costs and value added generated by the agricultural industry, EU-28, 2005-2017

(2010 = 100)



Note: values at basic prices and in nominal terms.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa05)

The gross value added generated by the EU's agricultural industry reached a new peak in 2017

The strong rebound in the output value of the EU's agricultural industry in 2017 laid the basis for a sharp rise (+12.4 %) in gross value added, with the cost of intermediate consumption goods and services rising only moderately by comparison (+1.8 %). The gross value added generated by the EU's agricultural industry reached a new peak in 2017, confirming the upward trend recorded since 2005 (see Figure 4.1.3).

4.2 Agricultural productivity

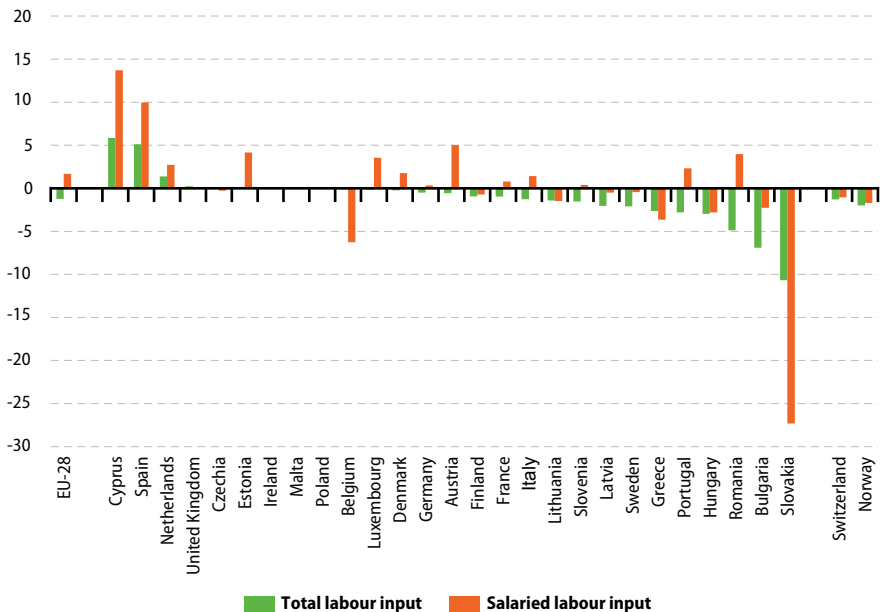
The performance of the agricultural industry can be measured in terms of net value added at factor cost, which is gross value added adjusted for the consumption of fixed capital, and subsidies and taxes on production. It is also known as factor income, as it is the remuneration available for all the factors of production.

Factor income in the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) can be expressed per full-time labour equivalent (measured in AWUs) as an index. As such, it is considered as a partial labour productivity measure; it is a measure of the net value added by the equivalent of each full-time worker in the agricultural industry. This indicator of performance is measured in real terms (adjusted for inflation) and expressed as an index.

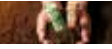
It should not be confused with the total income of farming households or the income of a person working in agriculture.

To understand the development of this agricultural productivity measure, it is first necessary to understand the development of the agricultural labour amongst which this remuneration is notionally shared. As detailed in Chapter 2, with so much part-time, seasonal and unsalaried labour input in agriculture, the amount of work actually carried out in farming activities is best described when using a unit called the Annual Work Unit (AWU). This unit expresses the volume of work carried out in full-time work equivalents.

Figure 4.2.1: Change in agricultural labour input, 2017/2016
(% change)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [aact_all02](#))



The volume of agricultural labour used across the EU in 2017 was 1.2 % less than in 2016

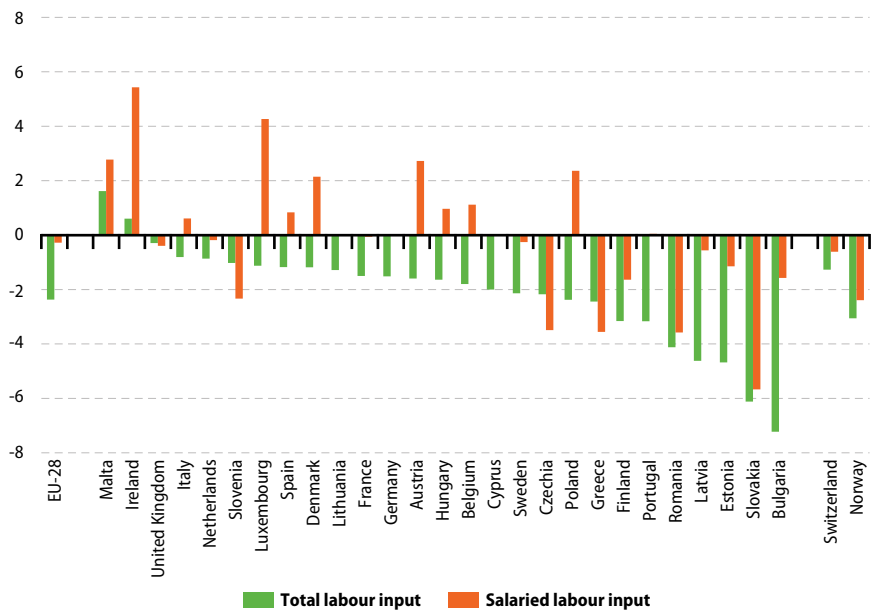
Agricultural labour input in the EU was the equivalent of 9.4 million full-time workers in 2017. These are the notional workers that are remunerated with agricultural income.

As detailed in Chapter 2, the number of people working in the primary agricultural sector has been in decline for many years; in the period between 2005 and 2016, the average rate of decline in the amount of agricultural labour used across the EU as a whole was -2.5 % per year. Although the downward trend continued in 2017, the rate of decline (-1.2 %) was slower. Among Member States, there were considerable

differences (see Figure 4.2.1); the volumes of labour used in Cyprus and Spain were sharply higher in 2017 (+5.8 % and +5.1 % respectively), which contrasted most with steep declines noted in Slovakia (-10.7 %) and Bulgaria (-6.9 %).

A majority of the total agricultural labour input was non-salaried labour; this was the equivalent of 6.9 million full-time workers in 2017. Salaried labour input was the equivalent of 2.4 million full-time workers in 2017. Changes in the volume of salaried labour input between 2016 and 2017 were generally more pronounced than non-salaried labour input, often reflecting the hiring requirements at seasonal peaks.

Figure 4.2.2: Change in agricultural labour input, 2005-2017
(average annual growth rate, % change)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_ali02)

Over the long-term, the volume of agricultural labour has been in steep and steady decline

The volume of total agricultural labour used by the agricultural industry contracted in almost all Member States during the period between 2005 and 2017 (see Figure 4.2.2); the sharpest declines were in Bulgaria (an average -7.2 % per year) and Slovakia (-6.1 % per year). This contraction in the agricultural labour force reflected both push and pull factors; there have been great strides in mechanisation and efficiency on the one hand and, on the other, a wider choice of attractive job opportunities in other sectors of the economy. The main exceptions to this general trend were Malta (an increase of +1.6 % per year on average) and Ireland (+0.6 % per year on average).

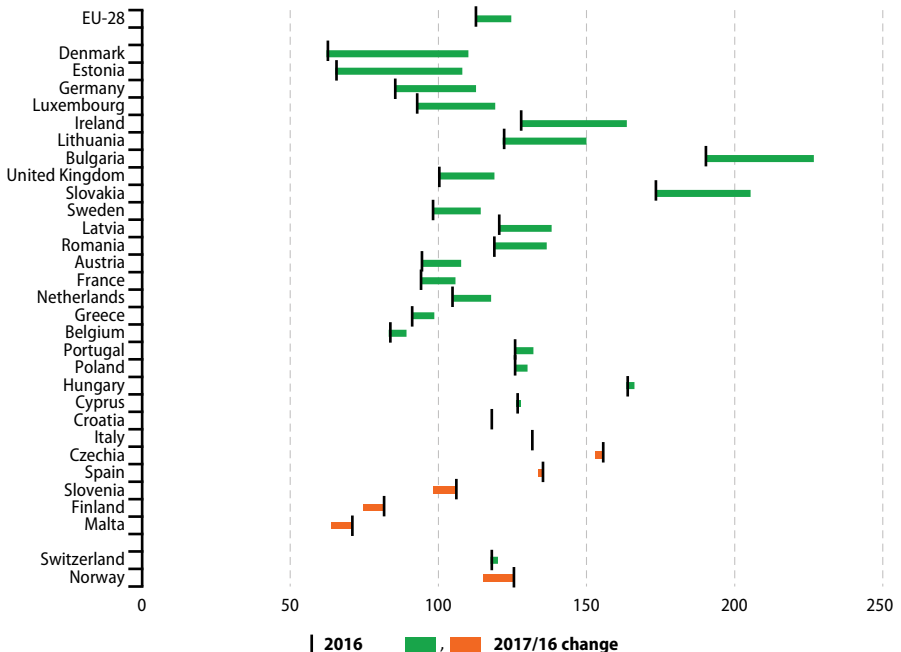
The reduction in the volume of non-salaried labour was more pronounced than for salaried

labour at the level of the EU as a whole (-3.2 % per year on average compared with -0.3 % per year). There were higher levels of salaried labour input in Ireland (+5.4 % per year on average), Luxembourg (+4.3 % per year) and Belgium (+3.7 % per year) among others, but sharp declines in Slovakia (-5.7 % per year on average), Greece and Romania (both -3.6 % per year) and the Czech Republic (-3.5 % per year).

Agricultural income as defined by factor income per AWU rose sharply for the EU-28 in 2017 (+10.9 %)

Agricultural income, as defined by deflated (real) factor income per total Annual Work Unit, for the EU as a whole was +10.9 % higher in 2017 than it was in 2016. This reflected a sharp increase in factor income (+9.6 % in real terms) being

Figure 4.2.3: Agricultural income per annual work unit (Indicator A), 2016-2017
(2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)



notionally shared amongst a reduced (-1.2 %) volume of agricultural labour.

There were particularly divergent developments in agricultural income among the Member States in 2017. The strongest rates of increase were in Denmark (+76.9 % higher than 2016) and Estonia (+67.6 %), reflecting rebounds from lows in 2015 and 2016 to levels that re-surpassed those of 2010 (see Figure 4.2.3).

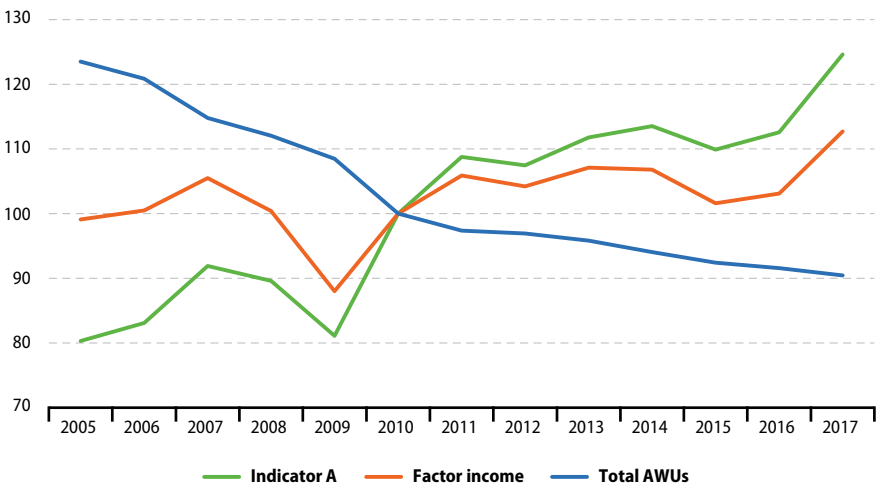
There were strong rises in the range of +20 % to +35 % in Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland and Lithuania, often to levels much higher than those in 2010 (the chosen base year). The further rise in agricultural income in Bulgaria (+19.1 % in 2017) means that it has doubled since 2010, although much of this was due to factor income being notionally shared amongst a much smaller agricultural workforce.

In contrast, agricultural income declined sharply in Malta (-9.4 % lower than in 2016), Finland (-9.2 %) and Slovenia (-7.3 %), with more moderate falls in another two Member States. The further fall in Malta means that agricultural income has collectively fallen by about one third since 2010. Similarly, the further decline in Finland means that agricultural income has fallen by about one quarter since 2010.

The upward trend in agricultural income per AWU continued for the EU-28

The 2017 figures for agricultural income for the EU as a whole continue the strong upward trend noted since 2005. Whilst much of this trend has been underlined by a shrinking labour input, the rises noted for 2016 and 2017 were more about the growth in factor income.

Figure 4.2.4: Agricultural income per annual work unit (indicator A) and key components, EU-28, 2005-2017
(2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [aact_eaa06](#), [aact_eaa05](#) and [aact_alli02](#))

Data sources and availability

The economic accounts for agriculture (EAA) are a satellite account of the European system of accounts (ESA 2010). They cover the agricultural products and services produced over the accounting period sold by agricultural units, held in stocks on farms, or used for further processing by agricultural producers. The concepts of the EAA are adapted to the particular nature of the agricultural industry: for example, the EAA includes not only the production of grapes and olives but also the production of wine and olive oil by agricultural producers. It includes information on intra unit consumption of crop products used in animal feed, as well as output accounted for by own account production of fixed capital goods and own final consumption of agricultural units.

The EAA comprises a production account, a generation of income account, an entrepreneurial income account and some elements of a capital account. For the production items, EU Member States transmit to Eurostat values at basic prices, as well as their components (values at producer prices, subsidies on products, and taxes on products).

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 sector 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; animal and crop output are the main product categories of agricultural output.

Three indicators are computed in relation to agricultural income:

- an index of real income of factors in agricultural activity per AWU (indicator A);
- an index of real net agricultural entrepreneurial income, per unpaid AWU (indicator B);
- and the net entrepreneurial income of agriculture (indicator C).

The information presented on agricultural income relates to indicator A (the real income of factors in agriculture per AWU). This indicator corresponds to the real (deflated) net value added at factor cost of agriculture per AWU. Net value added at factor cost is calculated by subtracting from the value of agricultural output at basic prices the value of intermediate consumption, the consumption of fixed capital, and adding the value of (other) subsidies less taxes on production.

As regards spatial comparisons, the structure of the weights with respect to products and means of production reflect the value of the sales and purchases in each country during the base year (currently 2010=100); the weights therefore differ from one country to another.

5

Trade in agricultural goods



Introduction

Agricultural trade is the action of buying and selling agricultural goods and services. Where countries can produce a surplus, this can be traded for other goods and services. Why trade agricultural goods? There are many possible reasons, reflecting the fact that no local alternatives exist (some crops are only grown in certain climates for example), or that some countries and regions can offer goods that are cheaper, of better quality, safe, sustainably produced and nutritious. In turn, this trade can help provide foreign currency, support employment in export industries, support industry incomes and provide consumers with quality goods at competitive prices on a more year-round basis.

Statistics on the trade in agricultural goods are fundamental to the evaluation and

understanding of issues related to political agendas such as trade negotiations, food security, cooperation and aid towards developing countries, and global sustainability. Data on the trade in agriculture goods is used for two of the common EU policies: the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and the common trade policy which manages trade relations with non-EU countries. These are major policy areas of the European Union on which decisions are taken at Community level.

This Chapter focuses on the trade between the European Union (EU) and all countries outside the EU (extra-EU) in agricultural goods only. These goods cover animals and animal products, crop products and foodstuffs.

Did you know ...

EU trade in agricultural goods doubled in 15 years to **EUR 275 billion**

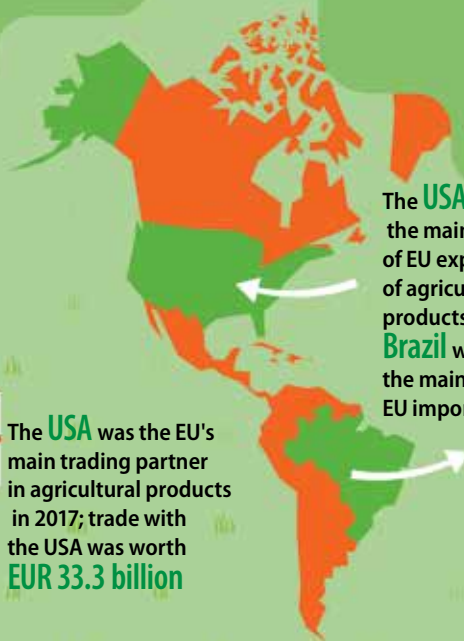


Trade in agricultural goods accounted for **7.4 %** of total EU international trade in goods in 2017



The **USA** was the main destination of EU exports (16.0 %) of agricultural products in 2017
Brazil was the main origin of EU imports (8.4 %)

The **USA** was the EU's main trading partner in agricultural products in 2017; trade with the USA was worth **EUR 33.3 billion**



5.1 EU trade in agricultural products as a whole

Trade in agricultural products accounted for 7.4 % of total EU international trade in 2017

The value of trade (imports plus exports) in agricultural goods between the EU and the rest of the world, which here includes fish and other aquatic organisms, was EUR 275 billion in 2017. This represented 7.4 % of total EU international trade in goods in 2017.

The value of trade was fairly evenly split between exports (EUR 137 billion and 49.8 % of trade) and imports (EUR 138 billion and 50.2 % of trade), resulting in only a small trade deficit of EUR 0.9 billion. Whilst the EU imported mainly raw, unprocessed agricultural goods, it principally exported processed food products.

Trade in agricultural goods doubled in 15 years to EUR 275 billion in 2017

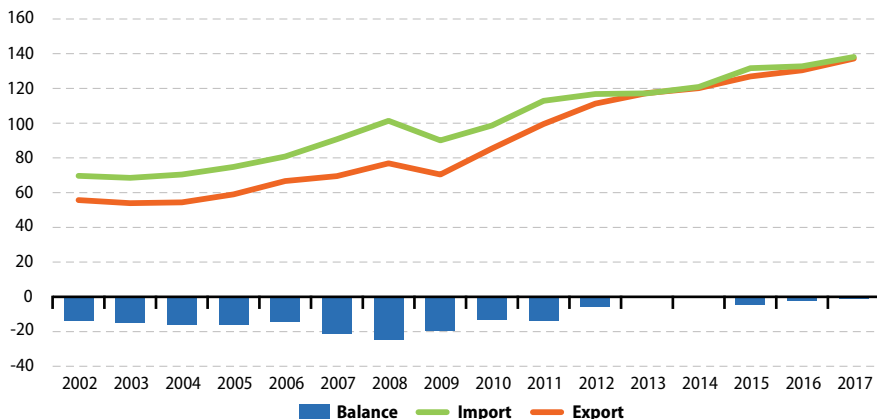
Between 2002 and 2017, the value of trade in agricultural goods more than doubled (see Figure 5.1.1). Both the value of exports and imports grew sharply; exports from the EU grew at an annual average rate of 6.2 %, faster than the annual average rate of 4.7 % in imports.

These valuations reflected the amount or weight of agricultural goods traded as well as their average price. Whilst the weight of EU exports was significantly lower than imports in 2017 (101 million tonnes compared with 143 million tonnes), the average price per kilogram of weight was higher (EUR 1.4 per kg compared with EUR 1.0 per kg). Nevertheless, the gaps have narrowed; the annual average rate of growth in the weight of exports between 2002 and 2017 was faster than that for imports (3.5 % compared with 1.2 %) but the annual average increase in prices for exports was lower than imports (2.6 % compared with 3.4 %). The ratio between export and import prices was reduced from 1.6 in 2002 to 1.4 in 2017 ⁽¹⁴⁾.

As a result of these developments, the trade deficit in agricultural goods narrowed sharply, although this was not a steady process. Between 2002 and 2006, the trade deficit remained in the range of EUR 14 – 16 billion. The deficit then widened to EUR 24.5 billion in 2008 before narrowing sharply. Indeed in 2013, there was even a EUR 144 million trade surplus.

⁽¹⁴⁾ For more details, see the Statistics Explained article on [Extra-EU trade in agricultural goods](#).

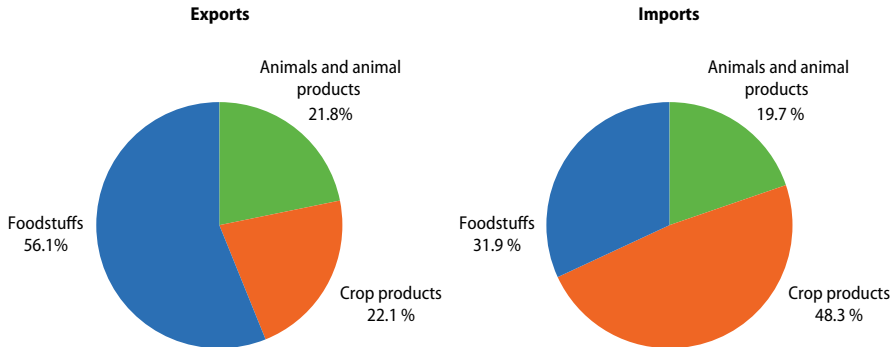
Figure 5.1.1: EU exports, imports and trade balance in agricultural goods, 2002-2017 (EUR billion)



Source: Eurostat (COMEXT data code: DS-016894)

5.2 EU trade in groups of agricultural products

Figure 5.2.1: EU exports and imports of agricultural goods, 2017



Source: Eurostat (COMEXT data code: DS-016894)

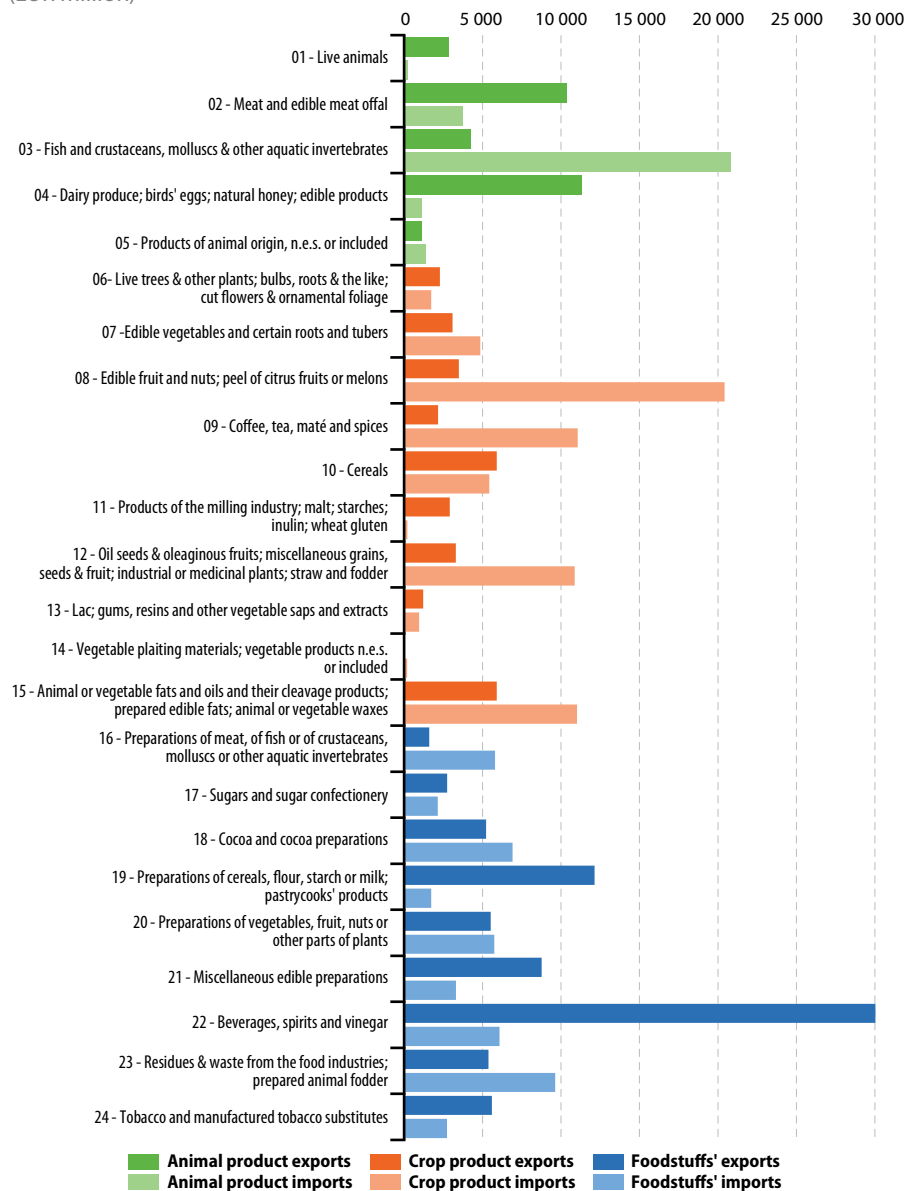
Agricultural products can be subdivided into three main groups: animals and animal products, crop products and foodstuffs.

Foodstuffs accounted for a majority (56.1 %) of the agricultural goods exported from the EU in 2017 and were valued at EUR 77.0 billion (see Figure 5.2.1). The value of crop and animal and animal product exports from the EU were very similar at about EUR 30 billion.

The composition of the EU's agricultural imports was rather different to its exports; foodstuffs accounted for one third (31.9 %) of the value of EU imports, crops nearer to one half (48.3 %) and animals and animal products about one fifth (19.7 %).

Each of these three groups can be further subdivided to the level of product category (see Figure 5.2.2).

Figure 5.2.2: EU exports and imports of agricultural goods, 2017
(EUR million)



Note: n.e.s.: not elsewhere specified.

Source: Eurostat (COMEXT data code: DS-016894)



The animals and animal products group consists of live animals, meat, fish, crustaceans and aquatic invertebrates, dairy produce, eggs, honey, and other products of animal origin. Within this category, the EU's export trade in 'dairy produce and birds' eggs', which includes cheeses, milk and yoghurts, and 'meat and edible meat offal' were the most valuable (worth EUR 11.3 billion and EUR 10.3 billion respectively). Imports were dominated by 'fish, crustaceans and aquatic invertebrates', the value of which was EUR 20.8 billion in 2017.

Crop products include cereals, vegetables, horticultural products, fruit, coffee and fats and oils. The value of the crop imports to the EU was much higher than the EU's crop exports. Within this category of crop products, the value of imports of 'edible fruit and nuts' were highest (EUR 20.4 billion in 2017). 'Cereals' and 'animal or vegetable fats' were the most valuable EU exports (each worth EUR 5.9 billion).

Foodstuffs consist of various types of processed goods derived from crop and animal products such as sugar, beverages, tobacco and prepared animal fodder. EU exports of 'beverages, spirits and vinegar' were by far the most valuable category, worth EUR 30.0 billion in 2017.

The EU imported products within the category 'residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder' to the value of EUR 9.6 billion in 2017, a higher level than any other category within this group.

How have the trade balances of these three categories of agricultural products changed in the last fifteen years?

In the period between 2002 and 2017, the EU's trade surplus in foodstuffs has grown, the deficit for crops has widened and for animals and animal products there has been an about-turn with a trade surplus since 2011.

The trade surplus in foodstuffs was EUR 32.9 billion in 2017, which represents strong growth from the surplus of between EUR 5 – 6 billion in the years between 2002 and 2004. In contrast, the trade deficit in crop products more than doubled in the years since 2002, reaching EUR 36.5 billion in 2017. There was a trade surplus of EUR 2.7 billion in animals and animal products in 2017. However, this represents a stark turnaround from the annual trade deficits in the period between 2002 and 2010, and particularly since the EUR 7.1 billion deficit recorded for 2006.

5.3 Main trading partners in agricultural products

The USA is the EU's main trading partner in agricultural products

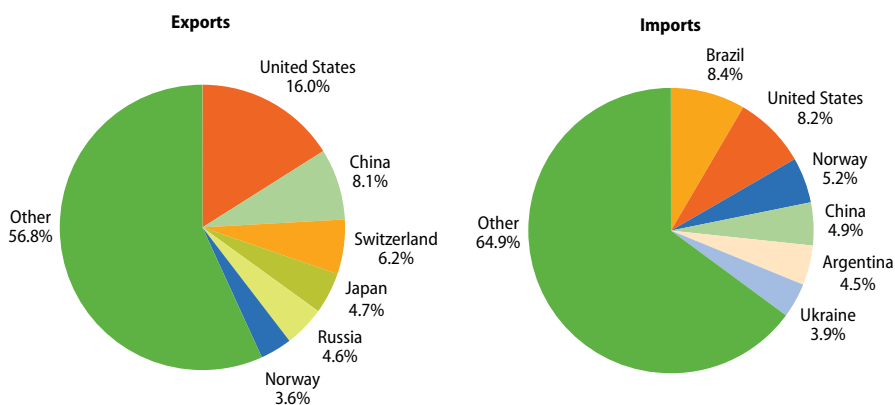
The United States of America (USA) was the EU's main trading partner in agricultural goods. The EU exported agricultural goods to the USA to the value of EUR 22.0 billion in 2017, accounting for 16.0 % of the total value of the EU's exports of agricultural goods, and imported agricultural goods to the value of EUR 11.4 billion, some 8.2 % of such imports (see Figure 5.3.1). The USA was the main export destination for foodstuffs (20 % of the value of all EU exports) and crop products (12 % of the value of all EU exports).

China was the second largest trading partner with the EU in agricultural goods. The EU exported agricultural goods to China that were valued at EUR 11.1 billion in 2017, accounting for

8.1 % of the total value of the EU's exports of agricultural goods, and imported agricultural goods from China valued at EUR 6.7 billion, which accounted for 4.9 % of such imports. China was the main destination for the EU's exports of animal and animal products in 2017, accounting for 14.5 % of this market and EUR 4.3 billion in terms of value.

The value of agricultural goods imported by the EU from Brazil (EUR 11.6 billion) was higher than imports from any other country. One half (48.5 %) of these imports concerned crop products. Norway was by far the largest exporter of animals and animal products to the EU, supplying about one quarter (23.9 %) of the total in 2017. Almost all (99 %) of these imports concerned fish, which were valued at EUR 6.4 billion.

Figure 5.3.1: EU exports and imports of agricultural goods by main partner, 2017
(Shares and values)



Source: Eurostat (COMEXT data code: DS-016894)



Data sources and availability

The data source for EU trade data is Eurostat's COMEXT database. More specifically, COMEXT is the reference database for international trade in goods. It provides access not only to both recent and historical data from the EU Member States but also to statistics of a significant number of non-EU countries.

In this chapter, agricultural products are classified according to the sub-headings of the Combined Nomenclature (CN), based on the international classification known as the Harmonized commodity description and coding system (HS) administered by the World Customs Organization. The 24 chapters (2-digit codes) of agricultural products in the CN nomenclature are grouped into 3 major types: animal, vegetable and foodstuff products. In this analysis, the chapters are termed categories and the three groups are re-termed as in agricultural statistics, namely as animal and animal products, crops products and foodstuffs products. Chapter 15 (animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes) is included in vegetables.

EU data are compiled according to community guidelines and may, therefore, differ from national data published by Member States. Statistics on extra-EU trade are calculated as the

sum of trade of each of the 28 Member States with countries outside the EU. In other words, the EU is considered as a single trading entity and trade flows are measured into and out of the area, but not within it.

Classifications

In international trade statistics, several classifications are used. Apart from the harmonised commodity description and coding system (HS), managed by the World Customs Organization, data on trade is also available in the United Nations' Standard International Trade Classification (SITC revision 4) and in the Broad Economic Categories (BEC) classification, the latter using end-use categories more adapted to economic analysis.

Unit of measure

Trade values are expressed in millions (106) or in billions (109) of euros. They correspond to the statistical value, i.e. to the amount which would be invoiced in case of sale or purchase at the national border of the reporting country. It is called a FoB value (free on board) for exports and a CIF value (cost, insurance, freight) for imports.

6

Forestry activities



Introduction

Apart from the traditional production of wood and other products, forests are increasingly valued for their environmental functions, such as protecting the water quality of headwaters and rivers and regulating its quantity over time, preventing soil erosion, protecting human settlements from avalanches, filtering airborne pollutants, harbouring biodiversity and providing space for recreation. More recently, the absorption of carbon and its storage in trees and forest soils is recognised as essential for mitigating climate change, while at the same time, timber is still the most used source of renewable energy in the EU. Both facts have led to an array of EU policies and initiatives with a bearing on forests, the most recent of them being the "LULUCF Regulation" on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry⁽¹⁵⁾.

With the intention of protecting all forests, the European Community and its Member States have been members of the International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA) since 1994. A new ITTA was concluded in 2006⁽¹⁶⁾. The EU forest strategy was adopted in 2013, in response to the increasing demands on forests and to significant societal and political changes that have affected forests over the last 15 years. The strategy is used to coordinate EU initiatives with the forest policies of the Member States.

Forests account for about 43% of the terrestrial area of the EU and the majority of them are managed. This makes forestry, along with farming, an important land use activity, and a basis for economic diversification in rural communities. Rural development policy is part of the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which is the main instrument for implementing forestry measures. It is estimated that spending on forest-related measures — through the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development — amounted to EUR 9-10 billion during the period 2007–2013. In the same period, an additional EUR 2.7 billion in state aid for forestry was spent by the Member States and the EU combined, while this joint spending amounts to EUR 1.7 billion⁽¹⁷⁾ just for the years 2014 - 2016.

The European Union (EU) holds approximately 5 % of the world's forests and, contrary to what is happening in many other parts of the world, its forest area is slowly increasing. Socio-economically, forests vary from small family holdings to state forests or to large estates owned by companies.

This chapter provides data on the EU's forest area, forest ownership and timber resources as well as economic and employment figures of the forestry sector. Indicators combining both the physical and the economic data, on the volume of roundwood⁽¹⁸⁾ and sawnwood⁽¹⁹⁾ production as well on the performance and employment of the EU's wood-based industries are presented.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU.

⁽¹⁶⁾ Council Decision 2007/648/EC of 26 September 2007 on the signing, on behalf of the European Community, and provisional application of the International Tropical Timber Agreement.

⁽¹⁷⁾ See Agriculture aid by objective, table [comp_ag_03](#).

⁽¹⁸⁾ Roundwood production (the term is also used as a synonym for removals in the context of forestry) comprises all quantities of wood removed from the forest and other wooded land, or other tree felling site during a defined period of time.

⁽¹⁹⁾ Sawnwood is wood that has been produced either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and, with a few exceptions, is greater than 6 millimetres (mm) in thickness.

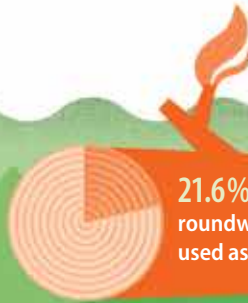


Did you know ...

With **30.5 million hectares**, Sweden has the largest wooded area in the EU



21.6% of the EU's roundwood production was used as fuelwood in 2016



In 2015, around **420 000 enterprises** were active in wood-based industries across the EU. This represented **20%** of all manufacturing enterprises



HALLO!

About **500 000 people** worked in the forestry and logging sector in the EU in 2015



6.1 Forests and other wooded land

43% of the EU's land area is covered by forests and other woodland

The EU-28 had close to 182 million hectares of forests and other wooded land, corresponding to 43 % of its land area (excluding lakes and large rivers; see Table 6.1.1). Wooded land covers a slightly greater proportion of the land than is used for agriculture (some 41 %). In seven EU Member States, more than half of the land area was wooded in 2015. Just over three quarters of the land area was wooded in Finland and Sweden, while Slovenia reported 63 %; the remaining four EU Member States, each with shares in the range of 54–56 %, were Estonia, Latvia, Spain and Portugal. In Greece the share of wooded area was 50 %.

Sweden has the largest wooded area in the EU

Sweden reported the largest wooded area in 2015 (30.5 million hectares), followed by Spain (27.6 million hectares), Finland (23.0 million hectares), France (17.6 million hectares), Germany (11.4 million hectares) and Italy (11.1 million hectares). Of the total area of the EU-28 covered by wooded land in 2015, Sweden accounted for 16.8 %. Spain (15.2 %) and Finland (12.7 %) were the only other EU Member States to record double-digit shares.

Not all data are available for both forests and other wooded land; ownership is one example.

Just 60.3 % of the EU-28's forests were privately owned in 2010. There were 10 EU Member States where the share of privately owned forests was above the EU-28 average, peaking at 97.0 % in Portugal. By contrast, the share of privately owned forests was below 20 % in Poland and Bulgaria (where the lowest proportion was recorded, at 12.1 %).

Timber resources increased most in Germany

The growing stock of timber in forests and other wooded land in the EU-28 totalled some 26.0 billion m³ (over bark) in 2015: Germany had the highest share (14.1 %), followed by Sweden (11.5 %) and France (10.0 %). Germany also had the largest growing stock in forests available for wood supply in 2015, some 3.5 billion m³, while Finland, Poland, Sweden and France each reported between 2.0 and 2.7 billion m³. The net annual increment – i.e. the average growth in volume of the stock of living trees available at the start of the year minus the average natural mortality of this stock – in forests available for wood supply was also highest in Germany, amounting to 119 million m³ (15.9 % of the total increase for the EU-28), while Sweden, France and Finland each accounted for between 10 % and 13 % of the net annual increment in the EU in 2010, the latest reference year available.

**Table 6.1.1: Forest area and ownership, 2010 and 2015**

| | 2010 | | Land area without inland water (²) | 2015 | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| | Forest ownership | | | Forest and other wooded land | Forest | Forest available for wood supply |
| | Public | Private (¹) | | | | |
| | (%) | | | (thousand hectares) | | |
| EU-28 | 39.7 | 60.3 | 424 694 | 181 918 | 160 931 | 134 486 |
| Belgium | 46.5 | 53.5 | 3 033 | 719 | 683 | 670 |
| Bulgaria | 87.9 | 12.1 | 10 840 | 3 845 | 3 823 | 2 213 |
| Czechia | 76.6 | 23.4 | 7 722 | 2 667 | 2 667 | 2 301 |
| Denmark | 23.7 | 76.3 | 4 292 | 658 | 612 | 572 |
| Germany | 52.0 | 48.0 | 34 877 | 11 419 | 11 419 | 10 888 |
| Estonia | 41.3 | 58.7 | 4 343 | 2 456 | 2 232 | 1 994 |
| Ireland | 53.2 | 46.8 | 6 839 | 801 | 754 | 632 |
| Greece | 77.5 | 22.5 | 13 082 | 6 539 | 3 903 | 3 595 |
| Spain | 29.2 | 70.8 | 50 229 | 27 627 | 18 418 | 14 711 |
| France | 24.7 | 75.3 | 55 010 | 17 579 | 16 989 | 16 018 |
| Croatia | 71.7 | 28.3 | 5 659 | 2 491 | 1 922 | 1 740 |
| Italy | 33.6 | 66.4 | 29 511 | 11 110 | 9 297 | 8 216 |
| Cyprus | 68.8 | 31.2 | 921 | 386 | 173 | 41 |
| Latvia | 52.3 | 47.7 | 6 221 | 3 468 | 3 356 | 3 151 |
| Lithuania | 61.4 | 38.6 | 6 265 | 2 284 | 2 180 | 1 924 |
| Luxembourg | 47.1 | 52.9 | 259 | 88 | 87 | 86 |
| Hungary | 57.6 | 42.4 | 8 961 | 2 190 | 2 069 | 1 779 |
| Malta | : | : | 32 | 0 | 0 | : |
| Netherlands | 48.5 | 51.5 | 3 369 | 376 | 376 | 301 |
| Austria | 25.8 | 74.2 | 8 241 | 4 022 | 3 869 | 3 339 |
| Poland | 81.9 | 18.1 | 30 619 | 9 435 | 9 435 | 8 234 |
| Portugal | 3.0 | 97.0 | 9 068 | 4 907 | 3 182 | 2 088 |
| Romania | 67.0 | 33.0 | 23 008 | 6 951 | 6 861 | 4 627 |
| Slovenia | 25.3 | 74.7 | 2 014 | 1 271 | 1 248 | 1 139 |
| Slovakia | 50.2 | 49.8 | 4 904 | 1 940 | 1 940 | 1 785 |
| Finland | 30.4 | 69.6 | 30 389 | 23 019 | 22 218 | 19 465 |
| Sweden | 24.3 | 75.7 | 40 734 | 30 505 | 28 073 | 19 832 |
| United Kingdom | 28.4 | 71.6 | 24 251 | 3 164 | 3 144 | 3 144 |
| Iceland | 33.3 | 66.7 | 10 024 | 193 | 49 | 26 |
| Liechtenstein | 85.7 | 14.3 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| Norway | 12.3 | 87.7 | 30 423 | 14 124 | 12 112 | 8 259 |
| Switzerland | 86.1 | 13.9 | 3 999 | 1 324 | 1 254 | 1 208 |
| Montenegro | 52.4 | 47.6 | 1 345 | 964 | 827 | 675 |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 91.6 | 8.4 | 2 491 | 1 131 | 988 | 804 |
| Serbia | 50.9 | 49.1 | 8 746 | 3 228 | 2 720 | 1 795 |
| Turkey | 99.9 | 0.1 | 76 960 | 21 862 | 11 943 | 8 183 |

(¹) Includes any other form of ownership.

(²) Latest available year; France: only covers the mainland.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_r_d3area](#) and [for_area](#)); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations:

— Global Forest Resources Assessment, 2015

— Forest Europe 2015, as published on UNECE database (http://w3.unece.org/PXWeb2015/pxweb/en/STAT/STAT__26-TMSTAT1/)

Table 6.1.2: Timber resources, 2010 and 2015
(thousand m³ over bark)

| | Forest available for wood supply | | Forest and other wooded land |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | Net annual increment | Growing stock | |
| | | 2010 | 2015 |
| EU-28 | 744 198 | 23 148 685 | 26 035 561 |
| Belgium (1) | 4 610 | 170 060 | 168 121 |
| Bulgaria | 14 361 | 492 000 | 699 000 |
| Czechia | 20 463 | 670 898 | 791 244 |
| Denmark | 6 263 | 115 701 | 125 697 |
| Germany | 118 590 | 3 492 665 | 3 663 000 |
| Estonia | 11 514 | 425 500 | 483 500 |
| Ireland (1) | 6 678 | 104 000 | 74 698 |
| Greece (1) (2) | 4 511 | 170 385 | 205 771 |
| Spain | 35 479 | 943 981 | 1 214 079 |
| France (1) | 82 871 | 2 697 000 | 2 596 749 |
| Croatia | 8 144 | 388 770 | 420 790 |
| Italy (1) | 32 543 | 1 285 958 | 1 448 300 |
| Cyprus (1) | 47 | 3 556 | 10 514 |
| Latvia | 19 680 | 616 100 | 666 900 |
| Lithuania | 11 030 | 418 000 | 518 100 |
| Luxembourg (1) | 650 | 25 756 | 25 961 |
| Hungary (1) | 9 775 | 330 680 | 355 709 |
| Malta (1) (2) | 0 | : | 80 |
| Netherlands | 2 738 | 64 700 | 80 900 |
| Austria | 25 136 | 1 121 000 | 1 155 000 |
| Poland | 62 300 | 2 190 000 | 2 540 000 |
| Portugal (1) (2) | 19 087 | 154 000 | 187 800 |
| Romania | 29 260 | 1 293 368 | 1 935 300 |
| Slovenia | 9 165 | 393 900 | 433 000 |
| Slovakia | 13 465 | 439 600 | 532 100 |
| Finland | 93 379 | 2 099 415 | 2 327 748 |
| Sweden | 79 347 | 2 389 692 | 2 995 500 |
| United Kingdom (1) | 23 113 | 652 000 | 380 000 |
| Iceland | 24 | 329 | 535 |
| Liechtenstein (1) | 25 | 1 399 | 1 754 |
| Norway | 25 750 | 1 033 000 | 1 164 980 |
| Switzerland | 9 001 | 426 000 | 442 690 |
| Montenegro | 2 192 | 105 000 | 964 000 |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 4 566 | 76 000 | 1 131 000 |
| Serbia | : | 353 000 | 3 228 000 |
| Turkey | 41 536 | 1 032 000 | 21 862 000 |

(1) Growing stock in forests and on other wooded land: 2010 data.

(2) Growing stock in forest available for wood supply: 2010 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [for_vol](#))



6.2 Primary wood products

More than one fifth of the EU's roundwood production is used as fuel

Among the EU Member States, Sweden produced the most roundwood (81 million m³) in 2016, followed by Finland, Germany and France (each producing between 51 and 61 million m³) (see Tables 6.2.1 and 6.2.2).

Slightly more than one fifth (21.6%) of the EU-28's roundwood production in 2016 was used as fuelwood, while the remainder was industrial roundwood used for sawnwood and veneers, or for pulp and paper production.

Table 6.2.1: Roundwood production, 2016
(thousand m³ over bark)

| | Total | Fuelwood | Industrial roundwood |
|---|---------|----------|----------------------|
| EU-28 | 458 165 | 99 035 | 359 130 |
| Belgium | : | : | : |
| Bulgaria | 6 410 | 2 928 | 3 481 |
| Czechia (1) | 16 163 | 2 336 | 13 827 |
| Denmark | 3 483 | 2 015 | 1 468 |
| Germany | 52 194 | 9 413 | 42 780 |
| Estonia | 9 735 | 3 161 | 6 574 |
| Ireland | 3 050 | 316 | 2 734 |
| Greece (2) | 1 217 | 894 | 323 |
| Spain | 17 848 | 4 523 | 13 325 |
| France | 51 131 | 25 859 | 25 272 |
| Croatia | 5 165 | 1 768 | 3 397 |
| Italy (1) | 5 052 | 3 004 | 2 048 |
| Cyprus | 16 | 13 | 3 |
| Latvia | 12 651 | 1 300 | 11 351 |
| Lithuania | 6 747 | 2 085 | 4 662 |
| Luxembourg | 332 | 66 | 266 |
| Hungary | 5 586 | 2 636 | 2 950 |
| Malta (1) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 2 271 | 1 397 | 874 |
| Austria | 16 763 | 4 590 | 12 173 |
| Poland | 42 137 | 5 295 | 36 841 |
| Portugal | 11 985 | 1 090 | 10 895 |
| Romania | 15 117 | 5 164 | 9 953 |
| Slovenia | 5 381 | 1 272 | 4 110 |
| Slovakia | 9 267 | 515 | 8 752 |
| Finland | 61 434 | 7 107 | 54 327 |
| Sweden | 80 959 | 7 214 | 73 745 |
| United Kingdom | 10 754 | 1 872 | 8 882 |
| Liechtenstein | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Norway | 12 028 | 1 724 | 10 304 |
| Switzerland | 4 263 | 1 591 | 2 672 |
| Montenegro (2) | 915 | 707 | 208 |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (2) | 691 | 577 | 114 |
| Turkey (2) | 22 835 | 4 300 | 18 535 |

(1) 2015 data used instead of 2016

(2) 2014 data used instead of 2016

Source: Eurostat (online data code: for_remov)

Table 6.2.2: Roundwood production, 2000–2016(thousand m³)

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| EU-28 | 411 764 | 447 502 | 428 784 | 426 204 | 432 889 | 444 043 | 450 573 | 458 165 |
| EA | 230 356 | 223 614 | 236 166 | 230 379 | 235 255 | 239 180 | 243 848 | 243 259 |
| Belgium | 4 510 | 4 950 | 4 827 | 6 663 | : | : | : | : |
| Bulgaria | 4 784 | 5 862 | 5 668 | 6 092 | 6 155 | 5 570 | 6 372 | 6 410 |
| Czechia | 14 441 | 15 510 | 16 736 | 15 061 | 15 331 | 15 476 | 16 163 | : |
| Denmark | 2 952 | 2 962 | 2 669 | : | 3 180 | 3 180 | 3 483 | 3 483 |
| Germany | 53 710 | 56 946 | 54 418 | 52 338 | 53 207 | 54 356 | 55 613 | 52 194 |
| Estonia | 8 910 | 5 500 | 7 200 | 7 290 | 7 655 | 8 000 | 9 515 | 9 735 |
| Ireland | 2 673 | 2 648 | 2 618 | 2 580 | 2 760 | 2 828 | 2 908 | 3 050 |
| Greece | 2 245 | 1 523 | 1 048 | : | 1 092 | 1 217 | : | : |
| Spain | 14 321 | 15 531 | 16 089 | 14 657 | 15 560 | 16 395 | 17 427 | 17 848 |
| France | 65 865 | 52 499 | 55 808 | 51 495 | 51 304 | 51 866 | 51 012 | 51 131 |
| Croatia | 3 669 | 4 018 | 4 477 | 5 714 | 5 436 | 5 926 | 5 178 | 5 165 |
| Italy | 9 329 | 8 691 | 7 844 | 7 744 | : | 5 759 | 5 052 | : |
| Cyprus | 21 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 16 |
| Latvia | 14 304 | 12 843 | 12 534 | 12 530 | 12 708 | 12 885 | 12 294 | 12 651 |
| Lithuania | 5 500 | 6 045 | 7 097 | 6 921 | 7 053 | 7 351 | 6 414 | 6 747 |
| Luxembourg | 260 | 249 | 275 | : | : | : | 381 | 332 |
| Hungary | 5 902 | 5 940 | 5 740 | 5 946 | 6 027 | 5 798 | 5 744 | 5 586 |
| Malta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | : |
| Netherlands | 1 039 | 1 110 | 1 081 | 955 | 1 022 | 1 251 | 2 246 | 2 271 |
| Austria | 13 276 | 16 471 | 17 831 | 18 021 | 17 390 | 17 089 | 17 550 | 16 763 |
| Poland | 26 025 | 31 945 | 35 467 | 38 015 | 38 940 | 40 862 | 41 375 | 42 137 |
| Portugal | 10 831 | 10 746 | 9 648 | 10 711 | 10 610 | 11 152 | 11 655 | 11 985 |
| Romania | 13 148 | 14 501 | 13 112 | 16 088 | 15 195 | 15 330 | 15 315 | 15 117 |
| Slovenia | 2 253 | 2 733 | 2 945 | 3 341 | 3 415 | 5 099 | 5 054 | 5 381 |
| Slovakia | 6 163 | 9 302 | 9 599 | 8 202 | 8 063 | 9 168 | 8 995 | 9 267 |
| Finland | 54 542 | 52 250 | 52 125 | 52 310 | 56 992 | 57 033 | 59 411 | 61 434 |
| Sweden | 63 300 | 98 200 | 72 200 | 69 499 | 69 600 | 73 300 | 74 300 | 80 959 |
| United Kingdom | 7 791 | 8 519 | 9 718 | 10 120 | 10 821 | 11 184 | 10 572 | 10 754 |
| Iceland | 0 | 0 | : | 4 | : | : | : | : |
| Liechtenstein | : | : | 25 | 23 | 19 | 12 | 8 | 8 |
| Norway | 8 156 | 9 667 | 10 443 | 10 572 | 11 598 | 11 376 | 11 876 | 12 028 |
| Switzerland | 9 238 | 5 285 | 4 938 | 4 466 | 4 577 | 4 709 | 4 357 | 4 263 |
| Montenegro | : | : | 915 | 915 | 915 | 915 | : | : |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 1 052 | 822 | 631 | 779 | 691 | 691 | : | : |
| Turkey | 15 939 | 16 185 | 20 597 | 21 959 | 20 858 | 22 835 | : | : |
| Brazil | 235 402 | 231 570 | 235 432 | 266 769 | 264 443 | 264 443 | : | : |
| Canada | 201 845 | 203 121 | 142 013 | 148 183 | 152 076 | 154 259 | : | : |
| China | 323 646 | 302 037 | 350 633 | 341 662 | 347 512 | 347 512 | : | : |
| India | 318 553 | 350 451 | 358 066 | 357 761 | 357 226 | 357 226 | : | : |
| Indonesia | 137 830 | 123 791 | 113 849 | 117 523 | 115 232 | 115 232 | : | : |
| Russia | 158 101 | 182 000 | 175 499 | 192 055 | 194 461 | 203 000 | : | : |
| United States | 466 549 | 467 347 | 376 572 | 387 512 | 396 818 | 398 693 | : | : |

Note: data not available have been estimated by Eurostat for the purpose of calculating EU-28 aggregates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: for_remove)



EU-28 roundwood production reached 458 million m³ in 2016

In 2016, three EU Member States (Slovakia, Sweden and Portugal) reported that over 90 % of their total roundwood production was industrial roundwood. In Cyprus, Greece (2014), the Netherlands, Italy (2015), Denmark and France, over half of the roundwood produced in 2016 was fuelwood. For Hungary, Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania and Estonia, the share of fuelwood varied between 32 and 47 % of the roundwood production. In many EU Member States, however, no estimates of fuelwood consumption by households are included in the numbers reported in the Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ) (see [Wood as a source of energy](#)).

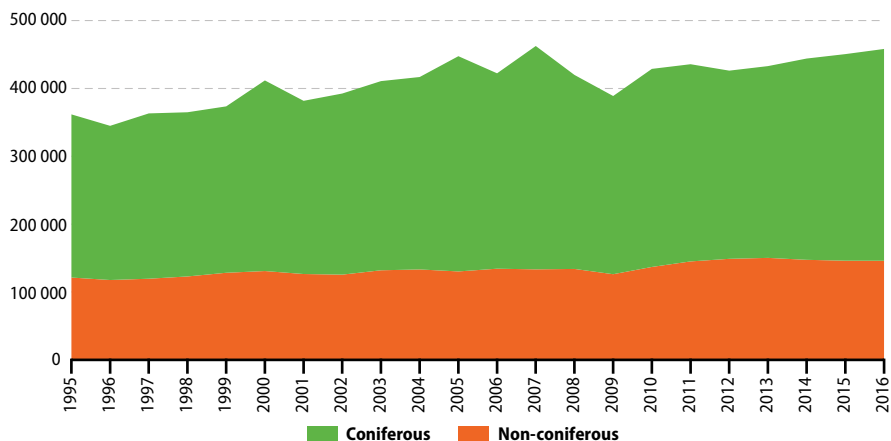
The overall level of EU-28 roundwood production reached an estimated 458 million m³ in 2016, only 4 million m³ (0.4 %) less than the peak output level recorded in 2007. Note that some of the peaks (most recently 2000, 2005 and 2007) in roundwood production were due to forestry and

logging having to cope with unplanned numbers of trees that were felled by severe storms.

Roundwood production remained stable in 2016

From 1996 to 2007, there was a steady increase in the level of roundwood production in the EU-28. While the output of non-coniferous (broadleaved or hardwood) species remained relatively stable, there were greater year-on-year differences for coniferous (softwood) species (see Figure 6.2.1). The effects of the financial and economic crisis led to a drop of the level of EU-28 coniferous production in 2008, a finding confirmed by a further reduction in 2009. The output has since returned to pre-crisis levels of approximately 312 million m³ per annum. Non-coniferous production increased relative to coniferous production ever since the crisis years. In 2010, EU-28 total roundwood production rebounded strongly by 10 % and continued to rise in 2011, levelled out in 2012 and 2013, and remained stable in 2016.

Figure 6.2.1: Annual production of roundwood, EU-28, 1995–2016
(thousand m³)



Note: data estimated by Eurostat.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [for_remov](#))

Germany and Sweden are the leading sawnwood producers

The total output of sawnwood across the EU-28 was approximately 100 (106 in 2016) million m³ per year from 2010 to 2016, some 5 % lower than in 2005. The situation has now returned

to the average production level of the years preceding the crisis. Germany and Sweden were the EU's leading sawnwood producers, regularly accounting for approximately 21 % and 17 % of the EU-28 total output over the past few years (see Table 6.2.3).

Table 6.2.3: Sawnwood production, 2000-2016
(thousand m³)

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| EU-28 | 100 706 | 108 706 | 100 815 | 98 948 | 99 691 | 103 705 | 104 094 | 105 994 |
| EA | 60 063 | 64 152 | 59 673 | 56 837 | 57 640 | 58 670 | 57 736 | 60 021 |
| Belgium | 1 150 | 1 285 | 1 383 | 1 342 | : | : | : | : |
| Bulgaria | 312 | 569 | 554 | 698 | 803 | 838 | 938 | : |
| Czechia | 4 106 | 4 003 | 4 744 | 4 259 | 4 037 | 3 861 | 4 150 | : |
| Denmark | 364 | 196 | 448 | : | 358 | 358 | 358 | 358 |
| Germany | 16 340 | 21 931 | 22 059 | 21 081 | 21 459 | 21 772 | 21 490 | 22 200 |
| Estonia | 1 436 | 2 063 | 1 771 | 1 491 | 1 558 | 1 554 | 1 770 | 2 000 |
| Ireland | 888 | 1 015 | 772 | 782 | 825 | 907 | 905 | 987 |
| Greece | 123 | 191 | 118 | : | 109 | 108 | : | : |
| Spain | 3 760 | 3 660 | 2 038 | 1 971 | 2 047 | 2 245 | 1 691 | 1 737 |
| France | 10 536 | 9 715 | 8 316 | 8 067 | 7 901 | 7 697 | 7 626 | 7 742 |
| Croatia | 642 | 624 | 677 | 851 | 1 192 | 1 294 | 1 488 | 1 434 |
| Italy | 1 630 | 1 590 | 1 200 | 1 370 | 1 360 | 1 430 | 1 470 | : |
| Cyprus | 9 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Latvia | 3 900 | 4 227 | 3 150 | 3 316 | 3 367 | 3 657 | 3 479 | 3 903 |
| Lithuania | 1 300 | 1 445 | 1 272 | 1 150 | 1 120 | 1 345 | 1 248 | 1 406 |
| Luxembourg | 133 | 133 | 94 | : | : | : | : | : |
| Hungary | 291 | 215 | 133 | 302 | 109 | 121 | 488 | 518 |
| Malta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | : |
| Netherlands | 389 | 279 | 231 | 190 | 211 | 228 | 185 | 184 |
| Austria | 10 390 | 11 074 | 9 603 | 8 952 | 8 534 | 8 460 | 8 731 | 9 216 |
| Poland | 4 262 | 3 360 | 4 220 | 4 249 | 4 321 | 4 725 | 4 835 | 4 911 |
| Portugal | 1 427 | 1 010 | 1 045 | 1 097 | 854 | 1 035 | 1 156 | 1 239 |
| Romania | 3 396 | 4 321 | 4 323 | 5 500 | 5 532 | 6 019 | 5 936 | 5 449 |
| Slovenia | 439 | 527 | 760 | 660 | 660 | 700 | 725 | 730 |
| Slovakia | 1 265 | 2 621 | 2 576 | 1 560 | 1 430 | 1 750 | 1 600 | 1 580 |
| Finland | 13 420 | 12 269 | 9 473 | 9 440 | 10 440 | 10 920 | 10 640 | 11 420 |
| Sweden | 16 176 | 17 600 | 16 750 | 16 492 | 16 074 | 17 500 | 18 174 | : |
| United Kingdom | 2 622 | 2 780 | 3 101 | 3 409 | 3 581 | 3 764 | 3 493 | 3 671 |
| Iceland | 0 | 0 | : | 0 | : | : | : | : |
| Liechtenstein | : | : | 4 | : | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | 2 280 | 2 326 | 2 118 | 2 289 | 2 206 | 2 407 | 2 444 | 2 533 |
| Switzerland | 1 625 | 1 591 | 1 457 | 1 135 | 1 044 | 1 140 | 1 122 | : |
| Montenegro | : | : | 52 | 53 | 53 | 53 | : | : |
| Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 36 | 18 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 4 | : | : |
| Turkey | 5 528 | 6 445 | 6 243 | 6 682 | 6 405 | 6 635 | : | : |
| Brazil | 21 300 | 23 557 | 17 452 | 15 167 | 15 397 | 15 397 | : | : |
| Canada | 50 465 | 60 187 | 38 667 | 40 564 | 42 813 | 43 351 | : | : |
| China | 6 675 | 17 960 | 37 231 | 55 740 | 63 040 | 68 440 | : | : |
| India | 7 900 | 14 789 | 6 889 | 6 889 | 6 889 | 6 889 | : | : |
| Indonesia | 6 500 | 4 330 | 4 169 | 4 169 | 4 169 | 4 169 | : | : |
| Russia | 20 000 | 23 913 | 28 870 | 32 230 | 33 500 | 33 900 | : | : |
| United States | 91 076 | 97 020 | 60 013 | 67 474 | 71 115 | 74 803 | : | : |

Note: data not available have been estimated by Eurostat for the purpose of calculating EU-28 aggregates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [for_swpan](#))



6.3 Forestry and logging: economic indicators and employment

Gross value added from forestry and logging in the EU was EUR 25.8 billion in 2015

A range of economic indicators are presented for forestry and logging activities across EU Member States in Table 6.3.1.

The data come from EU forest accounts. It shows that, in 2015, forestry and logging activities generated the greatest gross value added in Sweden, France and Germany among all EU Member States.

Table 6.3.1: Economic indicators for forestry and logging, 2005 and 2015

| | Total output at basic prices | | Gross value added at basic prices | | Gross fixed capital formation | | Gross value added/forest area available for wood supply | |
|----------------|------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|---|------|
| | (million EUR) | | | | | | | |
| | 2005 | 2015 | 2005 | 2015 | 2005 | 2015 (¹) | 2005 | 2015 |
| EU-28 | : | 50 101 | : | 25 836 | : | : | : | 192 |
| Belgium | : | 411 | : | 93 | : | : | : | 139 |
| Bulgaria | 266 | 741 | 84 | 256 | 11 | 2 | 33 | 116 |
| Czechia | 1 424 | 2 209 | 496 | 883 | 63 | 112 | 197 | 384 |
| Denmark | : | 622 | : | 310 | : | : | : | 542 |
| Germany | : | 8 854 | 1 738 | 3 344 | 168 | 292 | 160 | 307 |
| Estonia | : | 668 | : | 230 | : | : | : | 115 |
| Ireland | : | 418 | : | 8 | : | : | : | 13 |
| Greece | 71 | 94 | 54 | 73 | 4 | 2 | 16 | 20 |
| Spain | 1 582 | 1 344 | 787 | 1 092 | : | : | 57 | 74 |
| France | 5 531 | 6 816 | 2 968 | 3 387 | 472 | 221 | 195 | 211 |
| Croatia | : | 303 | : | 184 | : | 18 | : | 106 |
| Italy | 456 | 1 491 | 365 | 1 231 | 83 | 222 | 47 | 150 |
| Cyprus | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 38 | 62 |
| Latvia | : | 939 | : | 360 | : | : | : | 114 |
| Lithuania(²) | 172 | 1 609 | 102 | 696 | 10 | 133 | 55 | 362 |
| Luxembourg | 9 | 31 | 6 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 69 | 311 |
| Hungary | 339 | 488 | 132 | 214 | 24 | : | 79 | 120 |
| Malta | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Netherlands | 133 | 254 | 46 | 111 | 10 | 7 | 157 | 369 |
| Austria | 1 786 | 2 388 | 873 | 1 150 | 155 | 177 | 261 | 344 |
| Poland | 1 991 | 5 241 | 1 110 | 2 274 | 137 | 177 | 132 | 276 |
| Portugal | 1 066 | 1 241 | 810 | 893 | 93 | 89 | 367 | 428 |
| Romania | 531 | 1 930 | 314 | 641 | : | 81 | 62 | 139 |
| Slovenia | 195 | 402 | 115 | 219 | 8 | 15 | 99 | 193 |
| Slovakia | 624 | 786 | 259 | 319 | 33 | 39 | 148 | 179 |
| Finland | 3 235 | 4 616 | 2 422 | 3 318 | 388 | 442 | 121 | 170 |
| Sweden | : | 4 726 | : | 3 936 | : | 732 | : | 198 |
| United Kingdom | 791 | 1 477 | 357 | 582 | 20 | 254 | 118 | 185 |
| Norway | : | 1 115 | : | 562 | : | 66 | : | 68 |
| Switzerland | 570 | 926 | 175 | 333 | 83 | 152 | 158 | 276 |

(¹) 2013 data used instead of 2015 for Italy, the Netherlands, Finland and Norway.

(²) 2014 data used instead of 2015.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [for_eco_cp](#) and [for_area](#))

EU investments in forestry and logging: almost half comes from Sweden, Finland and Germany

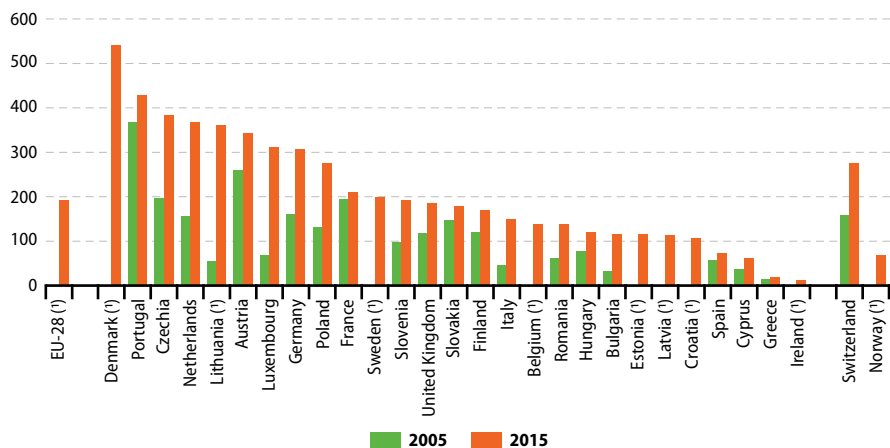
Gross fixed capital formation is an indicator of the level of investment in an industry and as such may show how competitive the industry is, in relation to its total gross value added. On the basis of the information that is available for 20 EU Member States, EUR 3.02 billion was invested in forestry and logging in 2015, amounting to 11.7 % of gross value added (EU-28 total). Almost half of the investment that took place in 2015 comes from Sweden, Finland and Germany. The highest proportions of gross fixed capital formation compared with value added were recorded in the United Kingdom (43.5 %) and Cyprus (31.4 %), although in the case of Cyprus the figures tended

to reflect low levels of added value rather than high levels of investment. They were followed by Lithuania (2014 data) (19.1 %), Sweden (18.6 %) and Italy (18.0 %).

High productivity of forestry activities in Denmark and Portugal

The ratio of value added generated within the forestry and logging sector compared with the forest area available for wood supply is an indicator that can be used to analyse the productivity of forestry activities across the EU (see Table 6.3.1 and Figure 6.3.1). The indicator shows that in 2015, the highest amounts of value added per forest area in the EU were in Denmark, Portugal, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands and Lithuania (2014 data).

Figure 6.3.1: Forestry and logging value added per forest area available for wood supply, 2005 and 2015
(EUR per hectare, current basic prices)



Note: ranked on 2015. Malta: not applicable.

(*) 2005: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [for_eco_cp](#) and [for_area](#))

**Table 6.3.2: Employment in forestry and logging, 2005 and 2015**

| | Persons employed | | Persons employed per forest area available for wood supply | | Apparent labour productivity | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|-------|--|------|--|----------|--|-------|
| | 2005 | 2015 | 2005 | 2015 | 2005 | 2015 (¹) | 2005 | 2015 |
| | (thousand annual working units) | | (persons employed per thousand hectares) | | (thousand m³ removals per person employed) | | (thousand EUR gross value added per person employed) | |
| EU-28 | 448.1 | 488.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | | 52.9 |
| Belgium | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 2.8 | : | 38.9 |
| Bulgaria | 13.3 | 14.0 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 6.3 | 18.3 |
| Czechia | 27.4 | 21.6 | 10.9 | 9.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 18.1 | 40.9 |
| Denmark | 5.0 | 6.0 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | : | 51.7 |
| Germany | 47.4 | 50.2 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 36.6 | 66.6 |
| Estonia | 6.0 | 7.1 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 1.3 | : | 32.4 |
| Ireland | 2.1 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | : | 4.1 |
| Greece | 4.7 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 13.0 |
| Spain | 31.5 | 21.9 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 25.0 | 49.9 |
| France | 30.8 | 28.5 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 96.4 | 118.8 |
| Croatia | : | 13.1 | : | 7.5 | : | 0.4 | : | 14.1 |
| Italy | 33.5 | 39.6 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 10.9 | 31.1 |
| Cyprus | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 13.2 | 23.2 |
| Latvia | 19.4 | 18.8 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | : | 19.1 |
| Lithuania | 18.7 | 13.8 | 10.2 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 5.4 | 50.6 |
| Luxembourg | 0.3 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 22.8 | 47.8 |
| Hungary | 8.7 | 19.7 | 5.2 | 11.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 15.2 | 10.9 |
| Malta | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Netherlands | 1.6 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 29.6 | 55.5 |
| Austria | 18.9 | 17.1 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 46.1 | 67.2 |
| Poland | 36.8 | 48.7 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 30.2 | 46.7 |
| Portugal | 13.3 | 13.0 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 61.2 | 68.9 |
| Romania | 45.8 | 46.7 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 6.9 | 13.7 |
| Slovenia | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 19.2 | 36.3 |
| Slovakia | 13.4 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 19.4 | 41.1 |
| Finland | 20.0 | 22.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 121.1 | 147.5 |
| Sweden | 29.0 | 42.9 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 1.7 | : | 91.8 |
| United Kingdom | 12.0 | 17.0 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 29.7 | 34.2 |
| Norway | 7.1 | 11.2 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.1 | : | 50.3 |
| Switzerland | 7.3 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 24.2 | 53.0 |

(¹) 2012 data used for Belgium, for removals

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nama_10_a64_e](#), [for_awu](#), [for_area](#), [for_remov](#) and [for_eco_cp](#))

High labour intensity of forestry sector in Hungary

Table 6.3.2 provides information on employment within the EU's forestry and logging sector, based mostly on the data from EU forest accounts (15 countries reported figures on employment in the Efa questionnaire for 2015), completed with some data from National Accounts. In the EU-28 about 488 500 persons worked in the forestry and logging sector in 2015. The largest workforce was recorded in Germany, with 50 200 persons employed in 2015. There were also relatively large workforces in Poland (48 700), Romania (46 700), Sweden (42 900) and Italy (39 600).

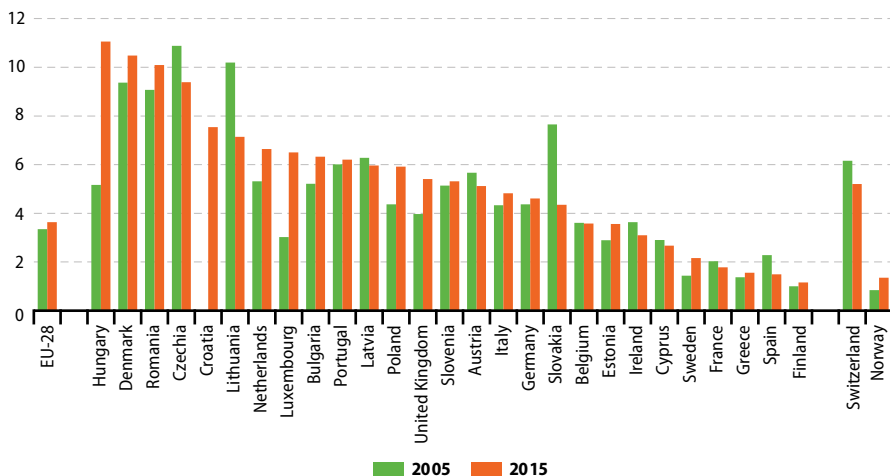
The ratio of labour input per area of exploited forest provides information on the labour intensity of the sector across the EU Member States. This indicator varies considerably between countries, ranging from a high of around 11.1 employed persons per 1 000 hectares in Hungary

to less than 2 employed persons per 1 000 hectares in Finland, Spain, Greece and France. Some of the differences across EU Member States may, at least in part, be explained by factors such as the density of the growing stock, the tree species and the local terrain in areas where forestry and logging takes place.

Apparent labour productivity highest in Finland and then France

The labour productivity of the forestry and logging sector (calculated as gross value added per person employed) also varied substantially across EU Member States in 2015. Using this measure, the highest levels of labour productivity were recorded in Finland (EUR 147 500 per person employed) and France (EUR 118 800 per person employed), while at the other end of the range, Ireland recorded productivity levels that were below EUR 10 000 per person employed.

Figure 6.3.2: Employment per area of forest available for wood supply, 2005 and 2015 (persons employed per thousand hectares)



Note: ranked on 2015. EU Member States that are not shown are not available or not applicable.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: nama_10_a64_e_for_auw and for_area)

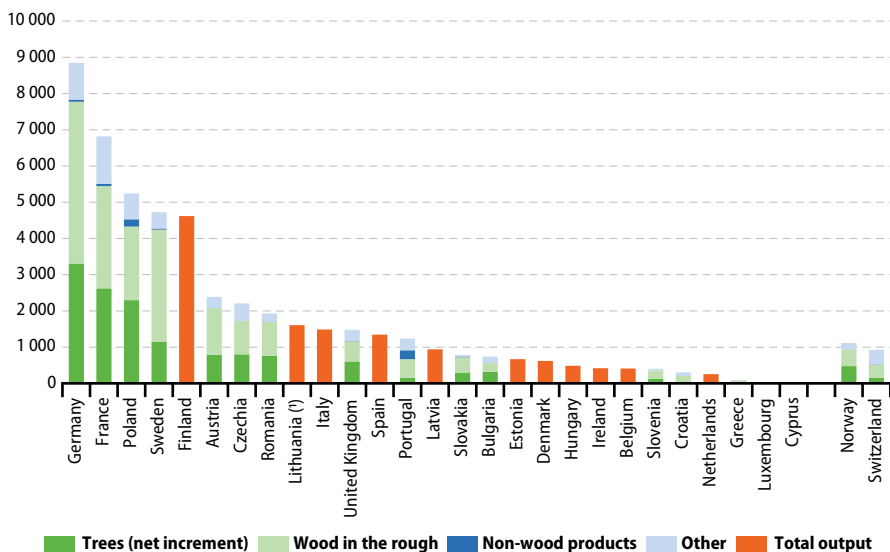


Germany: high output of logs and increase in forest trees in 2015

Figure 6.3.3 shows the output of the forestry and logging activity by type of output among the EU-28, Norway and Switzerland in 2015. From the data available, we see that the output of wood in the rough (logs) is highest in Germany, Sweden and France with respectively EUR 4 470, 3 090 and 2 820 million. The net increment of forest trees in managed forests is also highest in Germany (EUR 3 310 million),

followed by France (EUR 2 620 million) and Poland (EUR 2 300 million). On the other hand, the output on non-wood products varies from EUR 245 million in Portugal (the main producer of cork), EUR 202 million in Poland, EUR 55 million in France and in Germany to 0.8 million Euro in Bulgaria. The category "Other", which includes services, secondary activities and other products, shows the highest output in France (EUR 1 310 million) followed by Germany (EUR 1 020 million) and Poland (EUR 710 million).

Figure 6.3.3: Employment per area of forest available for wood supply, 2005 and 2015 (million EUR, current basic prices)



(*) 2014 data used instead of 2015

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [for_sup_cp](#))

6.4 Wood-based industries

Small and medium-sized enterprises dominate in wood-based industries

The EU's wood-based industries cover a range of downstream activities, including woodworking industries, large parts of the furniture industry, pulp and paper manufacturing and converting industries, and the printing industry. Together, some 420 000 enterprises were active in wood-based industries across the EU-28; they represented one in five (20.0 %) manufacturing enterprises across the EU-28, highlighting that - with the exception of pulp and paper manufacturing that is characterised by economies of scale - many wood-based industries had a relatively high number of small or medium-sized enterprises.

Pulp and paper production accounts for one third of the gross value added from wood-based industries

The economic weight of the wood-based industries in the EU-28 as measured by gross value added was equivalent to EUR 139 billion or 7.3 % of the manufacturing total in 2015. The distribution of value added across each of the four wood-based activities in 2015 is presented in Table 6.4.1. Within the EU-28's wood-based industries, the highest share was recorded for pulp, paper and paper products manufacturing (32.9 % or EUR 46 billion), while the other three sectors had nearly equal shares — printing and

service activities related to printing and the manufacture of furniture each amounted to 21-22 % of the gross value added of wood based industries, while the manufacturing of wood and wood products made up 24 %.

Strong fall in gross value added from printing and services over the last decade

Between 2005 and 2015 the overall added value generated within the EU-28's manufacturing industries increased nominally by 11 %, while the wood-based industries experienced a decrease in activity as gross value added fell by 10 %. Reductions in activity were recorded by three wood-based industries, with the largest decline in output recorded for printing and service activities related to printing (- 25.80 %). The added value generated by the EU-28's wood and wood products manufacturing enterprises fell by 7.8 % and for manufacture of furniture by 19.0 % between 2005 and 2014. Only the added value of pulp and paper production increased, by 14.1 %.

Employment in wood-based industries was 11 % of total employment in manufacturing in 2015

The wood-based industries employed 3.3 million persons across the EU-28 in 2015 or 11 % of the manufacturing total. There were 2.0 million persons employed within both the manufacture of wood and wood products and

Table 6.4.1: Main indicators for wood-based industries, EU-28, 2005 and 2015

| Activity (NACE Rev. 2) | Number of enterprises (thousand) | | Gross value added at factor cost (billion EUR) | | Number of persons employed (thousand) | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------|--|-------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| | 2005 | 2015 | 2005 | 2015 | 2005 | 2015 |
| Manufacturing (C) | 2 183 | 2 097 | 1 668 | 1 900 | 32 032 | 29 986 |
| Wood-based industries (16+17+18.1+31) | 470 | 420 | 153 | 139 | 3 959 | 3 325 |
| Manufacture of wood and wood products (16) | 188 | 170 | 36 | 33 | 1 105 | 976 |
| Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products (17) (1) | 20 | 19 | 40 | 46 | 730 | 644 |
| Printing and service activities related to printing (18.1) (1) | 133 | 110 | 41 | 30 | 978 | 706 |
| Manufacture of furniture (31) (1) (2) (3) | 130 | 120 | 36 | 29 | 1 147 | 1 000 |

Notes: 2005: EU-27.

(1) Definition of the number of enterprises differs between years.

(2) Definition for number of persons employed differs between years.

(3) Low reliability for 2005 figure on enterprises and 2015 figure on persons employed.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [sbs_na_ind_r2](#) and [sbs_na_2a_dade](#))



the manufacture of furniture, 644 000 persons were recorded for the activity of pulp, paper and paper products manufacturing, the lowest employment of the four activities.

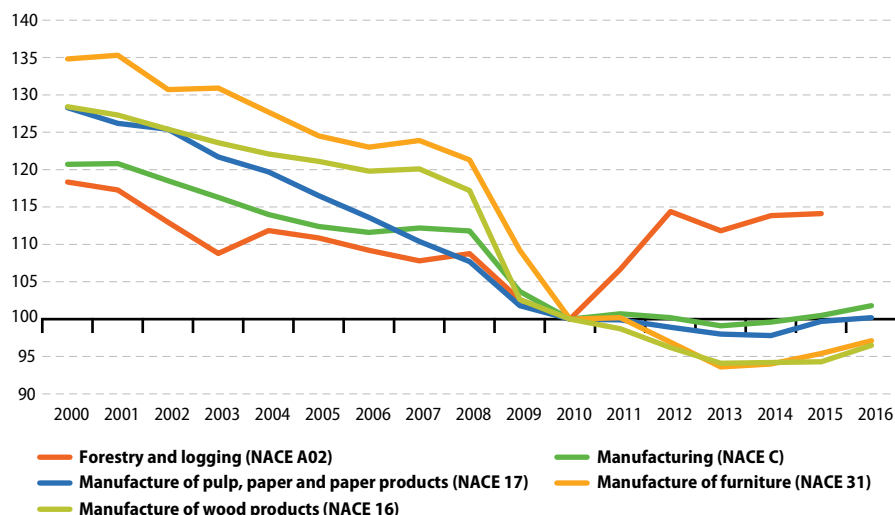
Employment in wood-based manufacturing has fallen strongly since 2000

A longer time series and fresher data are available for employment within three of the wood-based industries. Across the EU-28, manufacturing employment fell by 15.7 % during the 2000–16 period, while the largest losses among the three wood-based industries shown in Figure 6.4.1 were recorded for furniture manufacturing (28.0 % fewer persons employed). Pulp, paper and paper products was less affected (21.9 % reduction in employment during the 2000–16 period), while employment in manufacturing of wood products dropped by 24.8 %. The forestry and logging industry had an employment

decrease only of 3.6 % from 2004 to 2015. This may be explained by the ever-present need to manage forests and the increasing demand for fuelwood.

Each of the wood-based industries, in keeping with most manufacturing sectors, experienced a reduction in the number of persons employed during the 2000–15 period. The development of EU-28 employment for wood and wood products and furniture manufacturing closely followed the overall pattern for total manufacturing during the period 2000–08. Thereafter, with the onset of the global financial and economic crisis, job losses for these two wood-based industries accelerated at a faster pace than the manufacturing average. In contrast, employment in the upstream supply of timber to the wood-based industries presented a peak in 2008 (following the 2007 storms) and an increase from 2011 onward.

Figure 6.4.1: Employment in wood-based industries compared with total manufacturing, EU-28, 2000–2016
(2010 = 100)



Source: Eurostat (online data codes: sts_inlb_a and nama_10_a64_e)

Data sources and availability

Eurostat, the Timber Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), Forestry Section of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FaO) and the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) collect and collate statistics on the production and trade of wood through their Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ). Each partner collects data from a different part of the world; Eurostat is responsible for the data collection exercise pertaining to the EU Member States and EFTA countries.

Eurostat produces annual data on forestry using two questionnaires:

- The Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ) on production and trade in wood and wood products;
- European Forest Accounts (EFa), forming part of an environmental satellite accounts initiative that started in the late 1990s.

The JFSQ provides data for supply balances of timber used for wood products and for energy, and for estimating the carbon contained in harvested wood products.

The collection of forest accounts re-started in 2008 after a break of several years. As in the 1990s, it was known as Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting for Forests (IEEAF). In 2016, the questionnaire was reviewed and adapted to new needs, such as timber from all sources for material use, energy and the bio-economy, while continuing the time series on the economic viability of forestry and employment. The questionnaire was re-named European Forest Accounts (EFa). Note that the monetary values concern current basic prices (in other words, the analysis of time series is not adjusted for inflation).

7

Fisheries activities



Introduction

Fish are a renewable and mobile natural resource. Aside from aquaculture farming, fish are generally not owned until they have been caught. As such, fish stocks continue to be regarded as a common resource which needs to be managed collectively. This has led to a range of policies that regulate the amount of fishing at the EU level and more widely at sea basin level, as well as the types of fishing techniques and gear that can be used in fish capture.

The current common fisheries policy (CFP) of the EU ⁽²⁰⁾ aims at an environmentally, economically and socially sustainable use of the common

resource including aquaculture production. The CFP is a set of rules for managing EU fishing fleets and for conserving fish stocks. Designed to manage a common resource, it gives all EU fishing fleets equal access to EU waters and fishing grounds and allows fishermen to compete fairly. The current policy stipulates that between 2015 and 2020 catch limits should be set that are sustainable and maintain fish stocks in the long term. Based on EU legislation, Eurostat produces statistics on catches and landings of fisheries products, aquaculture and the EU fishing fleet.

⁽²⁰⁾ http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/index_en.htm



Did you know ...

The EU's fishing fleet getting smaller in number, capacity and power...

EU produced 6.3 million tonnes of fisheries products in 2016



... but EU catches still totalled 5.3 million tonnes in 2017 (up +6.0% on 2016)

1.3 million tonnes of aquatic organisms produced in 2016



178 000 people employed in fisheries industry



7.1 Total fisheries production and employment

The monitoring of catches and aquaculture production is an essential tool for securing fish stocks and sustaining the common resources available in Europe's large and rich fishing area.

Total fisheries production covers total catches in the seven regions covered by EU Statistical Regulations ⁽²¹⁾ as well as aquaculture production.

EU production of fisheries products 6.3 million tonnes in 2016

The EU's ⁽²²⁾ total production of fisheries products in 2016 was estimated to be about 6.3 million tonnes of live weight equivalent (the mass or weight when removed from water).

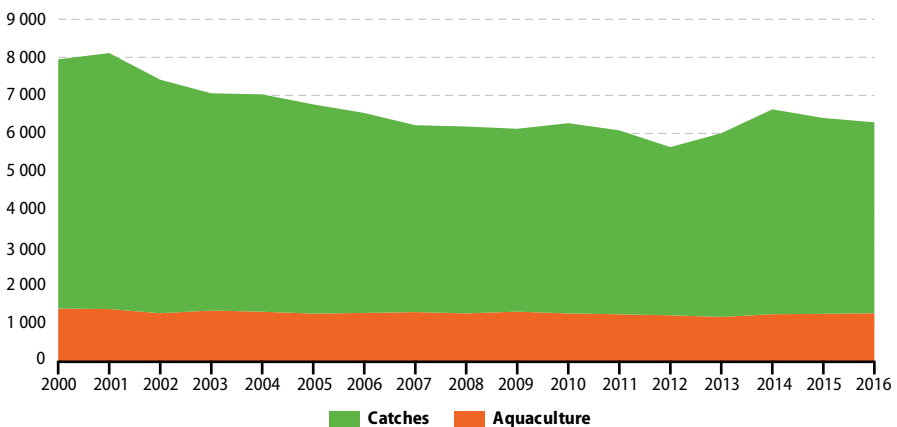
⁽²¹⁾ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) major areas 21, 27, 34, 37, 41, 47, 51 (see Map 7.3.1).

⁽²²⁾ Catches and landings figures for the EU exclude the EU's landlocked countries (Czechia, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria and Slovakia). Luxembourg does not collect aquaculture statistics.

Production was lower (-1.8 %) than the level in 2015 and, despite an upswing in 2013 and 2014, about one-fifth (-20.8 %) down on the corresponding level in 2000 (see Figure 7.1.1). The downward trend reflected lower catches, which account for four-fifths of total fisheries production, as the production of farmed aquatic organisms remained relatively stable.

A little over one half (54.6 %) of all EU fisheries production came from just four Member States; these were Spain (18.2 % in 2016), the United Kingdom (14.2 %), Denmark (11.2 %) and France (10.9 %). The overall decline in EU production in 2016, principally reflected lower production levels in Spain (-4.0 % on 2015 levels), the United Kingdom (-2.1 %), and Denmark (-22.1 %). In contrast, production levels in Lithuania (+43.5 %) and Latvia (+40.5 %) rebounded strongly from relative lows in 2015, although they remained about one third and one quarter less respectively than 2008 levels.

Figure 7.1.1: Total production of fisheries products, EU-28, 2000-2016
(thousand tonnes of live weight)



Note: 2015 aquaculture data have been used for France, Italy and Hungary and 2015 catch data for Greece (Mediterranean and Black Sea and Western Indian Ocean only).

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: fish_ca_main, fish_aq_q and fish_aq2a)



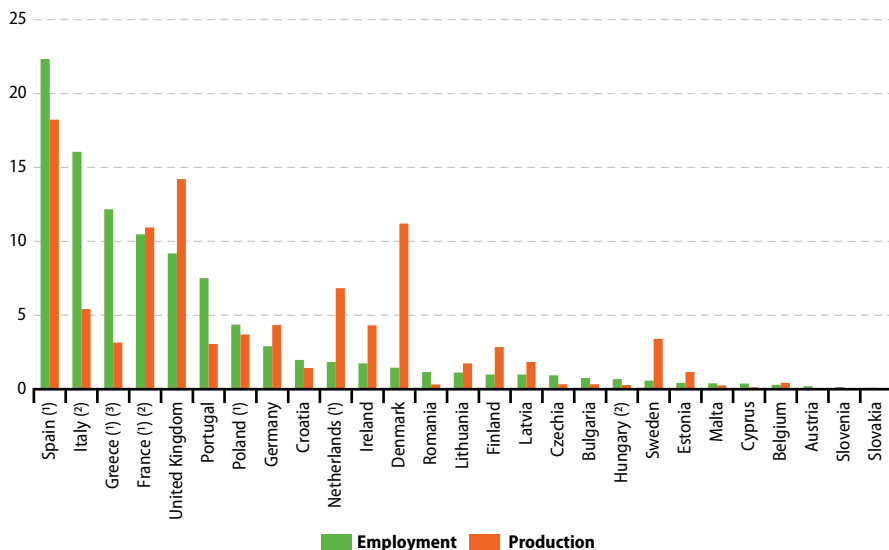
By way of comparison, it is interesting to note that total fisheries production in Norway (3.2 million tonnes of live weight) was about one half of that of the EU as a whole. Total production in Iceland (at 1.1 million tonnes) was as big as in Spain, the EU's biggest fisheries producer. In both countries though, production levels in 2016 were down sharply on those in 2015.

The fisheries industry provided jobs in the EU for about 178 000 people in 2016

A provisional 178 000 people were employed in the EU fisheries industry in 2016, of which about one third were employed in the aquaculture sub-sector.

Although Italy, Greece and Portugal only produced about a combined one-tenth (11.6 %) of EU fisheries production in 2016, they accounted for just over one-third (35.7 %) of employment. In contrast, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom accounted for much higher shares of EU fisheries production than shares of employment in the fisheries industry. These contrasts highlight the differences between the fishing industries of some countries with a relatively large number of small vessels and others with a relatively small number of large vessels (explored in detail in subchapter 7.5).

Figure 7.1.2: Production and employment in the EU fisheries industry, 2016
(% share of EU-28 totals)



(1) Provisional employment figures.

(2) Aquaculture data, 2015.

(3) Catch data for Mediterranean and Black Sea and Western Indian Ocean only, 2015.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nama_10_a64_e_fish_ca_main](#), [fish_aq_q](#) and [fish_aq2a](#))

7.2 Aquaculture statistics

Aquaculture is the production of fish and other aquatic organisms like molluscs and crustaceans under controlled conditions; it is an alternative to catching wild fish and takes place both inland and in marine areas. Aquaculture is a key component of both the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and the Blue Growth ⁽²³⁾ Agenda to support sustainable growth in the sector.

1.3 million tonnes of aquatic organisms produced in EU in 2016, worth EUR 4.4 billion

The EU produced an estimated 1.3 million tonnes of aquatic organisms in 2016, corresponding to one fifth of the output of European fisheries as a whole. In terms of output, the EU's aquaculture sector was the eighth largest worldwide, with a 1.2 % share of the volume of global output ⁽²⁴⁾.

⁽²³⁾ For more information see the Maritime Affairs of the European Commission.

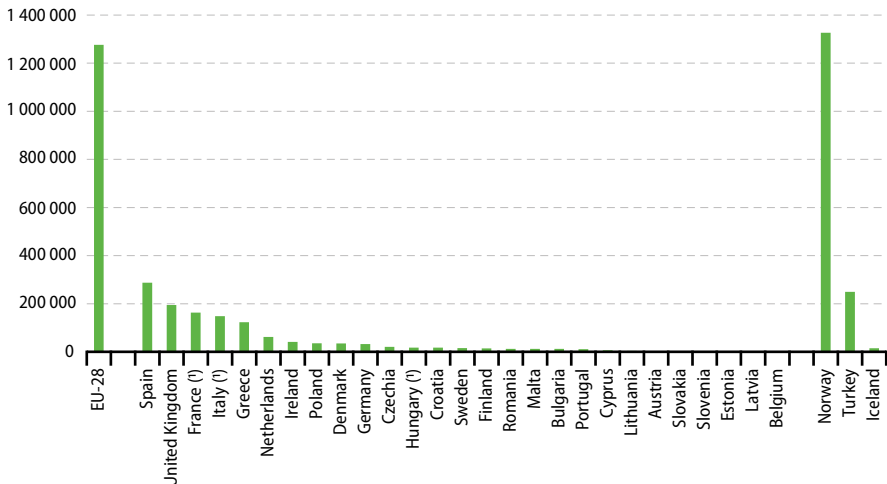
⁽²⁴⁾ The state of world fisheries and aquaculture, 2018 – FaO at <http://www.fao.org/state-of-fisheries-aquaculture/en/>

The value of the EU's aquaculture production was an estimated EUR 4.4 billion in 2016.

Five Member States were responsible for about three-quarters of the EU's aquaculture output volume and value

Five Member States were responsible for just under three-quarters (71.8 %) of the EU's total output of aquatic organisms in 2016 (see Figure 7.2.1); Spain provided just over one fifth of the total (22.5 %), followed by the United Kingdom (15.2 %), France (12.8 %), Italy (11.6 %) and Greece (9.7 %). In terms of value, however, the United Kingdom was the largest producer, accounting for a little less than one quarter (23.3 % or EUR 1.0 billion), of the value of the EU's aquaculture output, followed by France (14.2 % or EUR 0.6 billion), Spain (12.8 % or EUR 0.6 billion), Greece (12.0 % or EUR 0.5 billion) and Italy (10.0 % or EUR 0.4 billion).

Figure 7.2.1: Aquaculture production, 2016
(tonnes of live weight)



Note: Luxembourg does not collect aquaculture statistics.

(1) Aquaculture, 2015.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: fish_aq2a)



To put the EU's aquaculture industry in some perspective, the volume and value of aquaculture in Norway exceeded that of the whole of the EU; Norway produced 1.3 million tonnes of aquatic organisms (almost exclusively salmon), worth EUR 6.9 billion in 2016. Norway was the world's seventh largest producer in farmed fisheries in 2016, with a 1.7 % global share. It was also the world's second largest exporter of aquatic organisms, after China.

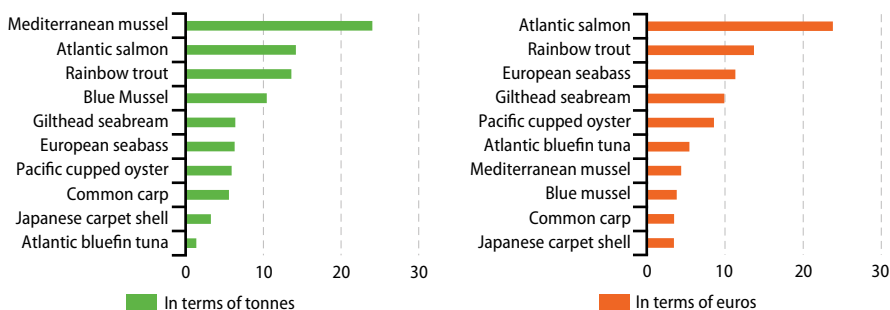
All fisheries production in the EU's landlocked countries (the Czech Republic, Hungary, Austria and Slovakia) comes from aquaculture. In the other EU countries the share of aquaculture ranges from 92.6 % of total fisheries in Slovenia to 0.2 % in Belgium. In general, aquaculture plays a major role in the countries around the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea, where sea-fishing is generally carried out using small-scale vessels with an average capacity lower than the EU average. This helps explain why aquaculture activity plays a relatively large role in the respective fisheries industries of Cyprus (accounting for 81.7 % of total fisheries production), Malta (77.8 %), Greece (65.7 %), Romania (63.7 %), Bulgaria (59.1 %) and Italy (43.5 %).

Finfish and molluscs dominate the EU's aquaculture production

Finfish (particularly, salmon, trout, seabass, carp and tuna) and molluscs (particularly, mussels, oysters and clams) together accounted for 98.5 % of all aquaculture production by weight in the EU in 2016.

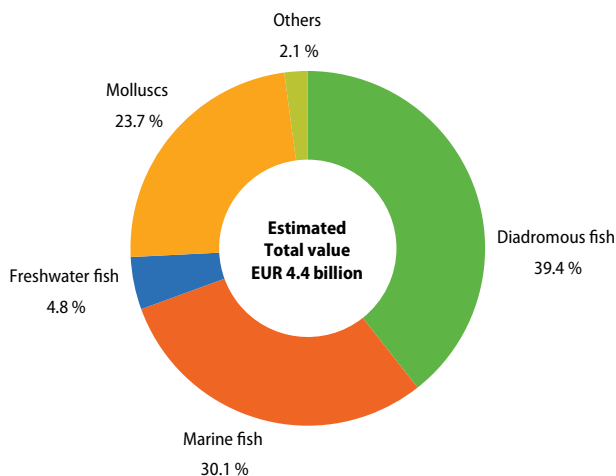
Some finfish live only in seawater, others in only freshwater and a third group can migrate between the two (these being diadromous fish like salmon, trout and eels). One half (51.9 %) of the EU's total aquaculture production volume in 2016 was finfish, and three-quarters (74.2 %) of the overall production value. Among finfish, the diadromous subgroup (mostly Atlantic salmon and rainbow trout) accounted for 28.5 % of the overall aquaculture production and 39.4 % of total aquaculture value. Molluscs (mussels, oysters and clams) accounted for 46.6 % of the overall EU aquaculture production, but only 23.7 % of value. It should be noted that the production weight corresponds to live weight including all shells and bones.

Figure 7.2.2: Main species in aquaculture production, EU-28, 2016
(% of total aquaculture production)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [fish_aq2a](#))

Figure 7.2.3: Aquaculture production value by main subgroups, EU-28, 2016
(% of total aquaculture production value)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: fish_aq2a)

A high degree of country specialisation within EU

Within the EU, the aquaculture sector is highly specialised at country level. The United Kingdom was the main producer of diadromous fish in the EU (about one half of the EU total) due to its salmon farms in Scotland. Indeed, the United Kingdom was responsible for just over 90 % of farmed salmon in the EU in 2016 (see Table 7.2.1). At world level, Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) was the 9th most produced finfish species and the EU contributed 8.1% to global production.

Spain produced seven in every ten tonnes of farmed Mediterranean mussel (*Mytilus galloprovincialis*), largely due to its rafts in the estuaries of Northern Spain using the 'off bottom' method. Blue mussels (*Mytilus edulis*) were farmed in the North East Atlantic by the Netherlands (39.9 % of the EU total in 2016), France (35.0 %) and Ireland (12.1 %). Both 'off bottom' (preferred in Ireland) and 'on-bottom' methods (preferred in the Netherlands) were used.

Greece produced almost one half of the EU's production of farmed marine fish in 2016, particularly gilthead seabream (*Sparus aurata*) and European seabass (*Dicentrarchus labrax*). Czechia and Poland were the leading EU producers of farmed freshwater fish, particularly common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), each producing about one fifth of the EU total. At world level, common carp was the third most farmed finfish species.

Within the EU, pacific cupped oysters (*Crassostrea gigas*) were produced mainly in France (85.1 %). Worldwide, one-third of all molluscs produced in 2016 were cupped oysters. The Japanese carpet shell (*Ruditapes philippinarum*) was mostly farmed in Italy (95.4 % of the EU total). At world level it was the second most produced species among the molluscs.



Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) was farmed in cages in only three Member States: Malta farmed a little over one half (57.4 %) of EU production, the rest being produced in similar quantities in Spain and Croatia.

While Malta and Croatia farmed Atlantic tuna in the Mediterranean Sea only, Spain also farmed a small proportion in the North East Atlantic.

The production of farmed rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) in the EU is something of

an exception to the general observation about country specialisation; rainbow trout were farmed in 24 EU countries. One half of the weight of rainbow trout produced in 2016 came from the combined output of Italy (17.6 %), Denmark (17.5 %) and France (13.5 %). Fish were farmed either in inland freshwater (84.2 % of the total) or in the saltwater of the North East Atlantic (15.8 %), and mainly in tanks (61.4 %).

Table 7.2.1: Ten major species by main production method and production country, EU-28, 2016

(% of total species production, tonnes live weight)

| Species | Main production method | Share (%) | Main production country | Share (%) |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Mediterranean mussel (MSM) | Off Bottom | 100.0 | Spain | 70.4 |
| Atlantic salmon (SAL) | Cages | 99.1 | United Kingdom | 90.1 |
| Rainbow trout (TRR) | Tanks | 61.4 | Italy | 17.6 |
| Blue mussel (MUS) | Off Bottom | 50.5 | Netherlands | 39.9 |
| Gilthead seabream (SBG) | Cages | 92.7 | Greece | 60.4 |
| European seabass (BSS) | Cages | 38.2 | Greece | 52.8 |
| Pacific cupped oyster (OYG) | Off Bottom | 72.9 | France | 85.1 |
| Common carp (FCP) | Ponds | 95.9 | Czechia | 25.8 |
| Japanese carpet shell (CLJ) | On Bottom | 100.0 | Italy | 95.4 |
| Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT) | Cages | 100.0 | Malta | 57.4 |

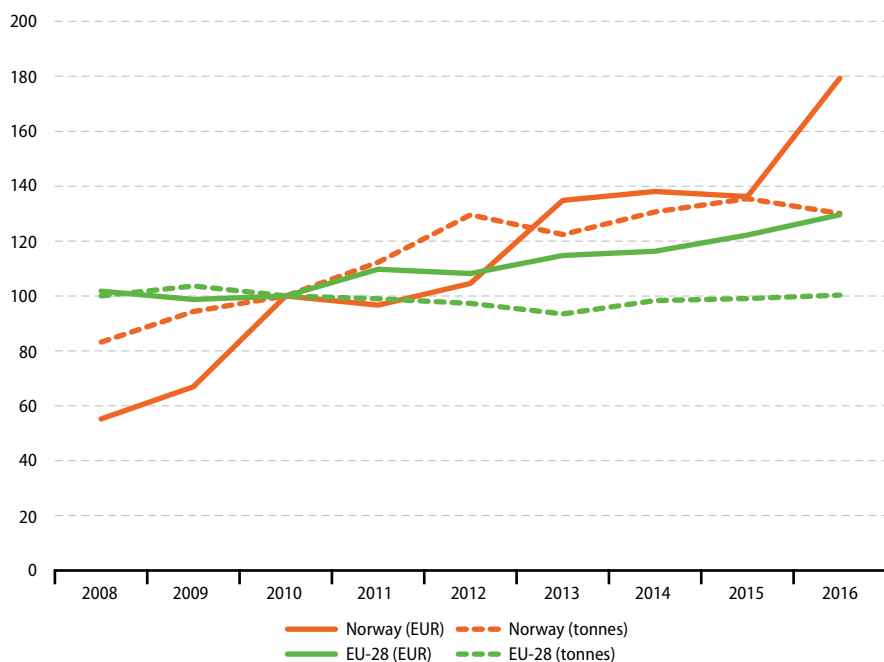
Source: Eurostat (online data code: fish_aq2a)

Stable level of EU aquaculture production volume but rising value

Between 2008 and 2016 the volume of EU aquaculture production remained relatively stable (see Figure 7.2.4). Nevertheless, the value of this output has increased relatively steadily and in 2016 was 6.0 % higher than the value in 2015.

During the same period, Norwegian aquaculture has enjoyed significant increases in volume and even higher growth in value. In 2016, aquaculture production in Norway declined (-4.0 %) due to a sea lice issue with salmon. However, higher prices boosted the value of aquaculture production (+31.6 %).

Figure 7.2.4: Aquaculture production and value, EU-28 and Norway, 2008-2016 (2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: fish_aq2a)



7.3 Catches

Fish catches cover fish, molluscs, crustaceans and other aquatic animals, residues and aquatic plants that are taken for all purposes, by all types and class of vessel, gear and fishermen, operated in all marine areas: high-sea fishing areas, offshore, inshore or brackish water areas. The production from aquaculture and catches in fresh water are excluded.

EU catches in 2017 totalled 5.3 million tonnes of live weight

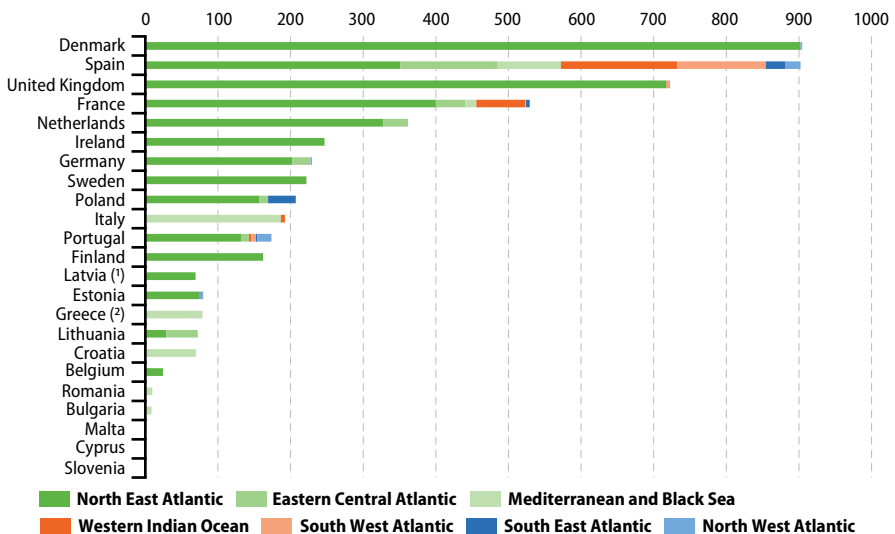
Although figures for the total production of fisheries products are only available for 2016, statistics on catches are available for 2017.

The total EU catch in 2017 was 5.3 million tonnes live weight. In the context of the longer-term downward trend described in subchapter 7.1, this

corresponded to a relatively sharp rise (+6.0 %) on the catch level in 2016. So although the EU catch in 2017 remained much lower than that at the turn of the Millennium (1.4 million tonnes less than the catch in 2001), it was 0.9 million tonnes higher than the low point in 2012.

The EU catch in 2017 was driven higher by the upswing in catches by the fishing fleets of Denmark (+34.9 %), Spain (+4.9 %) and the United Kingdom (+3.3 %). The fishing fleets of Denmark and Spain both caught 0.9 million tonnes live weight in 2017, the United Kingdom's catch being 0.7 million tonnes (see Figure 7.3.1). Spain and Portugal were the only Member States that took catches in all of the seven fishing areas covered by the EU catch statistics.

Figure 7.3.1: Catches by fishing area, 2017
(1 000 tonnes live weight)



(1) Region 34, 2015.

(2) Regions 34 and 51, 2015.

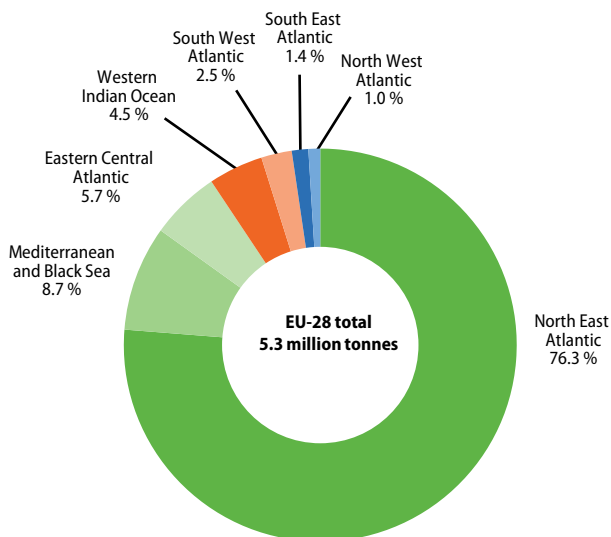
Source: Eurostat (online data code: fish_ca_main)

The vast majority of the EU catch is made in the North East Atlantic

Although the European fishing fleet operates worldwide, three-quarters (76.3 %) of all EU catches were taken in the North East Atlantic (see Figure 7.3.2 for data and Map 7.3.1 for an

overview of fishing areas). The key species caught in North East Atlantic were Atlantic herring (19.3 % of catches there), Atlantic mackerel (12.1 %), European sprat (9.1 %) and Blue whiting (also 9.1 %).

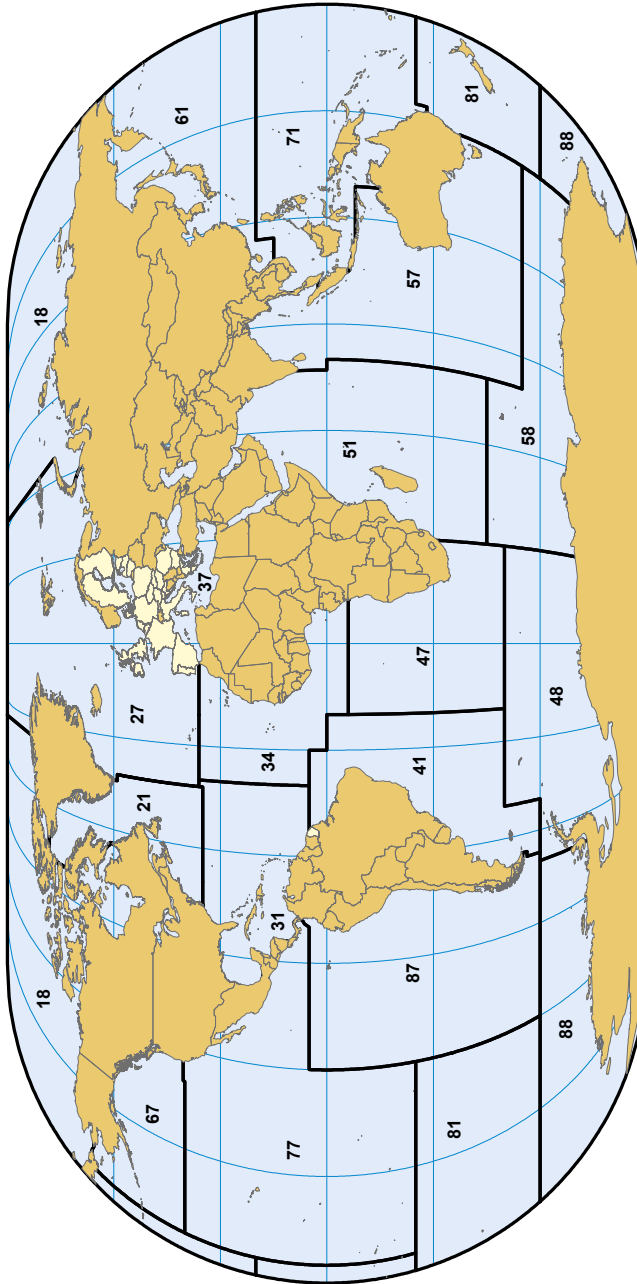
Figure 7.3.2: Catches by fishing area, EU-28, 2017
(% of total catches, thousand tonnes of live weight)



Note: EU-28, estimate.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [fish_ca_main](#))

Map 7.3.1: Fishing areas of the world



Area 18: Arctic Sea; Area 21: Atlantic, Northwest; Area 27: Atlantic, Northeast; Area 31: Atlantic, Western Central; Area 34: Atlantic, Eastern Central; Area 37: Mediterranean and Black Sea; Area 41: Atlantic, Southwest; Area 47: Atlantic, Southeast; Area 48: Atlantic, Antarctic; Area 51: Indian Ocean, Eastern; Area 57: Indian Ocean, Eastern; Area 58: Indian Ocean, Southern; Area 61: Pacific, Northwest; Area 67: Pacific, Northeast; Area 71: Pacific, Western Central; Area 77: Pacific, Eastern Central; Area 81: Pacific, Southeast; Area 87: Pacific, Southeast; Area 88: Pacific, Antarctic.

Source: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (UNFAO), Flanders Marine Institute (VLIZ), Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE)

7.4 Landings

Landings statistics relate to fisheries products (product weight and value) landed in a country regardless of the nationality of the vessel making the landings, but also to fisheries products landed by the country's vessels in non-EU ports and then imported into the EU. Landlocked EU countries without a marine fishing fleet are not included (Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria and Slovakia).

4.5 million tonnes (product weight) landed in EU in 2017

The amount of fish landed in the EU in 2017 was 4.0% higher than the level in 2016; 4.5 million tonnes product weight were landed in the EU in 2017. This represents a rebound from the relative low in 2012, almost back to the level recorded in 2008.

Denmark accounted for one fifth (20.1 % or 0.9 million tonnes) of the EU's landings, Spain another one fifth (19.1 %) and the Netherlands about one tenth (11.4 % or 0.5 million tonnes). The overall increase in the amount of landings at the EU-level in 2017 in large part reflected changes in these three Member States. There were higher landed quantities in Spain (+6.5 %) and the Netherlands (+23.3 %). These changes, as well as the higher landed quantities, albeit from lower levels, in other countries like Germany (+37.1 %) and Finland (+27.8 %) outweighed

lower landings in the United Kingdom (-5.2 %) and France (-4.9 %). Landings to ports in Norway (2.0 million tonnes in 2017) and Iceland (1.2 million tonnes) were also higher than in 2016 (+12.4 % and +5.4 % respectively).

Quantity of landings in EU higher in 2017 but value down to EUR 7.3 billion

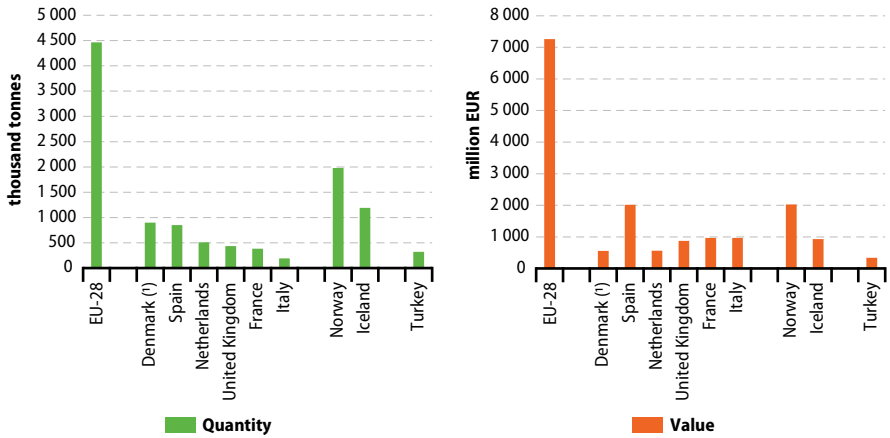
In contrast to the amount of fish landed, the value of total landings in the EU for 2017 declined (-2.8 % lower than in 2016) to EUR 7.3 billion in 2017.

Spain landed fish valued at EUR 2.0 billion, the highest among the Member States (see Figure 7.4.1). This reflects the high value attached to its landings of species like tuna, hake, swordfish, squid and pilchards. In contrast to the weight landed in Denmark, the value of landings represented only 7.7 % of the EU total value.

Among the main landing countries, values were lower in the United Kingdom (-6.4 %) and the Netherlands (-3.9 %). In contrast, there was a rise in the value of landings in France (+1.3 %) and Italy (+4.7 %). However, it was the decline in the value of landings in Ireland (-27.4 %, equivalent to a reduction of EUR 133 million) that had the biggest overall impact at the level of the EU.



Figure 7.4.1: Landings in selected countries and EU-28, 2017



(*) 2016 data for species which were confidential in 2017.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: fish_ld_main)

7.5 Fishing fleet

Reducing the fleet capacity is an essential tool for achieving a sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources under the Common fisheries policy (CFP). The EU's fishing fleet has declined steadily since the early 1990's, in terms of both tonnage (an indicator of fish-holding capacity) and engine power (an indicator of the power available for fishing gear).

The EU's fishing fleet getting smaller in number, capacity and power

The EU fishing fleet numbered 82 737 vessels in 2017, with a combined capacity of 1.6 million gross tonnes and a total engine power of 6.2 million kilowatts (see Table 7.5.1). The EU's fishing fleet continued to shrink; compared to 2008, the number of vessels was down -3.2 %, the overall gross tonnage was down -16.0 % and engine power was down -8.6 %.

The EU fishing fleet is diverse; Spain has the highest gross tonnage, Italy most power and Greece most vessels

The EU fleet is very diverse, with the vast majority of boats being no more than 12 metres long, and a small number of vessels exceeding 40 meters in length. The average size of an EU fishing boat in 2017 was 19 gross tonnes and an average engine power of 75.4 kw.

When measured by gross tonnage, Spain had by far the largest fishing fleet among Member States (21.3 % of the EU total). The fleets of the United Kingdom and France, the next largest, were almost half the size of that in Spain. When measured by engine power, the largest fleet was that in Italy (15.8 % of the EU total), followed by France (15.5 %) and Spain (12.6%).

When measured by the number of vessels, the largest fleet in the EU was in Greece (18.1 % of all vessels), followed by Italy (14.8 %) and Spain (11.1 %). Greek vessels were small on average, however, with an average size of 4.7 gross tonnes, and an average engine power of 28.5 kilowatts in 2017.

In Norway, the overall holding capacity of 392 thousand gross tonnes in 2017 was the largest in Europe. The Norwegian fishing fleet was also considerably more powerful than that of any EU Member State. In the case of Iceland, despite having a much smaller fleet than France and Italy in terms of number of vessels, the overall holding capacity (gross tonnage) was very similar.

**Table 7.5.1: Fishing fleet, 2008 and 2017**

| | Vessels | | | Total gross tonnage | | | Engine power | | |
|----------------|---------|--------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | Number | | Share of EU-28 (%) | Thousand tonnes | | Share of EU-28 (%) | Thousand kilowatts | | Share of EU-28 (%) |
| | 2008 | 2017 | 2017 | 2008 | 2017 | 2017 | 2008 | 2017 | 2017 |
| EU-28 | 85 441 | 82 737 | 100.0 | 1 872 | 1 572 | 100.0 | 6 824 | 6 238 | 100.0 |
| Belgium | 100 | 71 | 0.1 | 19 | 14 | 0.9 | 61 | 45 | 0.7 |
| Bulgaria | 2 548 | 1 881 | 2.3 | 8 | 6 | 0.4 | 66 | 55 | 0.9 |
| Denmark | 2 886 | 2 205 | 2.7 | 73 | 69 | 4.4 | 263 | 206 | 3.3 |
| Germany | 1 825 | 1 382 | 1.7 | 69 | 66 | 4.2 | 161 | 139 | 2.2 |
| Estonia | 965 | 1 595 | 1.9 | 18 | 14 | 0.9 | 46 | 45 | 0.7 |
| Ireland | 2 022 | 2 022 | 2.4 | 70 | 64 | 4.0 | 193 | 189 | 3.0 |
| Greece | 17 138 | 14 977 | 18.1 | 89 | 71 | 4.5 | 507 | 427 | 6.8 |
| Spain | 11 424 | 9 147 | 11.1 | 460 | 335 | 21.3 | 1 030 | 784 | 12.6 |
| France | 7 373 | 6 512 | 7.9 | 193 | 174 | 11.1 | 1 027 | 970 | 15.5 |
| Croatia | : | 7 559 | 9.1 | : | 46 | 2.9 | : | 356 | 5.7 |
| Italy | 13 613 | 12 250 | 14.8 | 196 | 157 | 10.0 | 1 142 | 983 | 15.8 |
| Cyprus | 1 179 | 804 | 1.0 | 5 | 3 | 0.2 | 50 | 37 | 0.6 |
| Latvia | 841 | 675 | 0.8 | 38 | 27 | 1.7 | 61 | 48 | 0.8 |
| Lithuania | 218 | 144 | 0.2 | 50 | 40 | 2.6 | 60 | 46 | 0.7 |
| Malta | 1 125 | 929 | 1.1 | 11 | 6 | 0.4 | 85 | 71 | 1.1 |
| Netherlands | 822 | 849 | 1.0 | 156 | 133 | 8.5 | 351 | 316 | 5.1 |
| Poland | 832 | 834 | 1.0 | 41 | 28 | 1.8 | 99 | 76 | 1.2 |
| Portugal | 8 571 | 7 921 | 9.6 | 106 | 88 | 5.6 | 385 | 345 | 5.5 |
| Romania | 437 | 155 | 0.2 | 2 | 1 | 0.1 | 6 | 6 | 0.1 |
| Slovenia | 181 | 170 | 0.2 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | 11 | 9 | 0.1 |
| Finland | 3 242 | 3 224 | 3.9 | 16 | 16 | 1.0 | 170 | 175 | 2.8 |
| Sweden | 1 471 | 1 232 | 1.5 | 42 | 25 | 1.6 | 208 | 148 | 2.4 |
| United Kingdom | 6 628 | 6 199 | 7.5 | 208 | 187 | 11.9 | 842 | 762 | 12.2 |
| Iceland | 1 529 | 1 621 | - | 160 | 158 | - | 471 | 453 | - |
| Norway | 6 785 | 6 134 | - | 363 | 392 | - | 1 240 | 1 305 | - |

Note: Landlocked countries without a marine fishing fleet are not showed in this table (Czechia, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria and Slovakia).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: fish_fleet_alt)

Data sources and availability

Fisheries statistics are collected by Eurostat from official national sources for the EU Member States and members of the European Economic Area (EEA). The statistics are collected using internationally agreed concepts and definitions developed by the Coordinating Working Party (CWP), comprising Eurostat and several other international organisations with responsibilities in fisheries statistics.

The European fisheries production statistics include production from catches and aquaculture. Catches refer to fisheries products taken for all purposes (commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence) by all types and classes of fishing units (including fishermen, vessels, gear, etc.). The flag of the fishing vessel is used as the primary indication of the nationality of the catch. In addition to catches, Eurostat also collects statistics on landings which relate to all fisheries products (expressed as product weight) landed in the reporting country, regardless of the nationality of the vessel making the landings. Landings by vessels of the reporting country in non-EU ports and imported into the EU are to be included as well. Aquaculture production refers to the farming of aquatic (freshwater or saltwater) organisms, under controlled conditions. Aquaculture implies some form of intervention in the natural rearing process such as regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of the stock being cultivated.

Catch statistics are submitted to Eurostat by EEA member countries in compliance with the following EU legislation:

- Regulation (EC) No 218/2009 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in the North East Atlantic;
- Regulation (EC) No 217/2009 on the submission of catch and activity statistics by Member States fishing in the North-West Atlantic;
- Regulation (EC) No 216/2009 on the submission of nominal catch statistics by Member States fishing in certain areas other than those of the North Atlantic.

The statistics are reported as the live weight equivalent of the landings (in other words, the landed weight of a product to which an appropriate conversion factor has been applied). Therefore excluded are quantities of fisheries products which are caught but not landed. For the landings statistics, each country reports annual data on the quantities and values of fisheries products landed in its ports under the terms of Regulation (EC) No 1921/2006 on the submission of statistical data on landings of fisheries products. For aquaculture statistics, the national authorities submit aquaculture production statistics to Eurostat under the terms of Regulation (EC) No 762/2008 on aquaculture.

Concerning the fishing fleet, statistics for the EU Member States are derived from the Community Fishing Fleet Register maintained by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. Statistics for Iceland and Norway are compiled from fleet files submitted by the national authorities.

8

Agriculture, forestry and fishing at a glance



EU-28



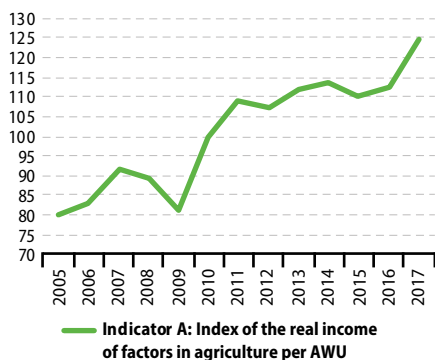
Key information:

| | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 4 346 347 | km ² |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 39.8 % | share of total land area |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 15 373.6 | EUR billion |
| Population | 2017 | 511.5 | million |

Did you know that ...

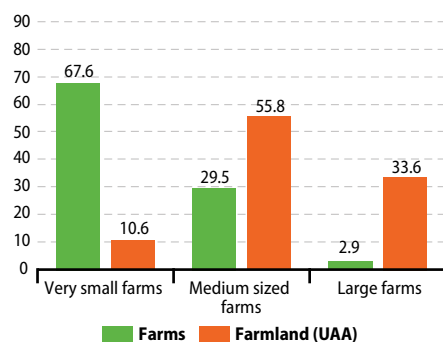
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit increased by +10.9 % to a new high in 2017.
- The value of agricultural output was EUR 432.6 billion in 2017, a year-on-year increase of +6.2 %.
- The EU produced 45.2 million tonnes of meat in 2017, one half of which (51.8 %) was from pigs. It also produced 170.1 million tonnes of raw milk.
- Output volumes of many of the EU's main agricultural products were higher in 2017: there was a +2.8 % rise in cereal output, an increase of +1.7 % in sheep and goats output, a rise of +1.1 % in milk output, and a +0.5 % rise in poultry meat output. There was no change in bovine meat output, but there was a decline (-0.9 %) in the output volume of pig meat.
- Real terms (deflated) prices for most of the main products were also higher in 2017: the average milk price jumped +17.1 %, the average for pigs was up +8.7 %, for cereals was +3.0 % higher, for cattle was up +2.2 % and for poultry was also +1.0 % higher. In contrast, the real terms price of sheep and goats continued to decline (-1.4 %) in 2017.

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(%)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: EU-28**

| Farms and farmland | | | |
|--|-------------|------------|----------------------------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 172 967 | thousand hectares |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 10 467 760 | number |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 67.6 % | share of all farms |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 94.7 % | share of all farms |
| Farmers | | | |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 4.2 % | share of total employment |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 9 720 600 | number |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 10.6 % | share of all farm managers |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 28.5 % | share of all farm managers |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 9.1 % | share of all farm managers |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 1.2 % | share of GDP |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 188 460 | EUR million |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 432 602 | EUR million |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 218 918 | EUR million |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 176 883 | EUR million |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +10.9 % | change 2017/2016 |
| Agricultural production | | | |
| Cereals | 2017 | 310 058 | thousand tonnes |
| Root crops | 2017 | : | thousand tonnes |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 64 827 | thousand tonnes |
| Fresh vegetables | 2016 | 72 879 | thousand tonnes |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 170 120 | thousand tonnes |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 7 803 | thousand tonnes |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 23 362 | thousand tonnes |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | c | thousand tonnes |
| Forestry | | | |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 181 918 | thousand hectares |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 488 530 | working units |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2014 | 25 836 | EUR million |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 458 165 | thousand cubic metres |
| Fisheries | | | |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 1 571 784 | gross tonnage |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | : | number |
| Total catches | 2015 | 5 145 542 | tonnes live weight |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2015 | 1 259 833 | tonnes live weight |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2015 | 4 128 | EUR million |

Belgium



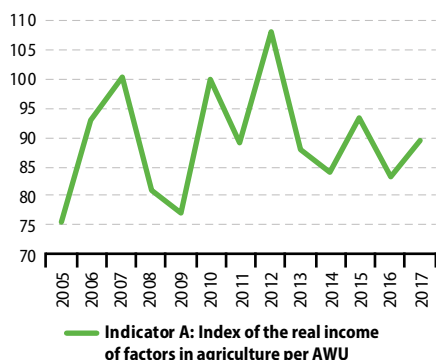
Key information:

| | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|---|-------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 30 450 | km ² | 0.7 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 44.5 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 439.1 | EUR billion | 2.9 % |
| Population | 2017 | 11.4 | million | 2.2 % |

Did you know that ...

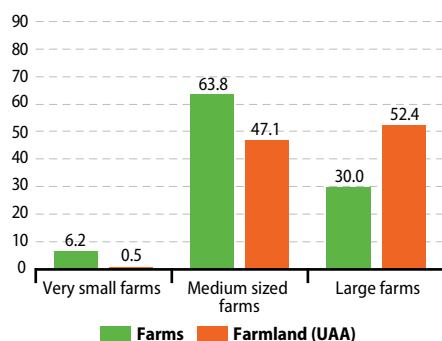
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit for 2017 was an estimated +7.4 % higher than in 2016, although it remained down on peak levels.
- The value of the output of the agricultural industry was EUR 8.4 billion in 2017, which represented a year-on-year increase of +5.1 %. This was driven by the increases in output value of milk (+32.5 %) and of pigs (+8.3 %).
- Production of milk topped 4.0 million tonnes (an increase of +3.7 %) in 2017. As elsewhere, there was also strong, partial rebound in the average real terms price of milk (+28.9 %). The production of pig meat declined further (-1.5 %) to 1.0 million tonnes but bovine meat production increased (+1.1 %). The average real terms price of pigs rebounded (+8.2 %) back towards the average price achieved in 2014, but that of cattle continued to decline (-1.1 %).
- Production of fresh vegetables increased to 2.1 million tonnes in 2017 (+4.6 %) but the average real terms price declined sharply (-5.8 %). Despite decisions taken to reduce the cultivated area of cereals in 2017 (down -9.4 %), the harvested production rebounded sharply (+18.6 %) from the low in 2016. The average real terms price of cereals also climbed (+4.5 %) from the low in 2016.

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [aact_eaa06](#))

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



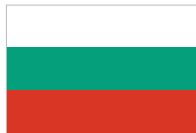
Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ef_m_farmleg](#))

**Table 8.1: Belgium**

| Farms and farmland | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|--|-------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 1 354 | thousand hectares | 0.8 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 36 890 | number | 0.4 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 6.2 % | share of all farms | |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 83.8 % | share of all farms | |
| Farmers | | | EU-28 average | |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 1.2 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 56 400 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 10.2 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 14.5 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 21.3 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 0.5 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 2 385 | EUR million | 1.3 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 8 385 | EUR million | 1.9 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 3 576 | EUR million | 1.6 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 4 733 | EUR million | 2.7 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +7.4 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Cereals | 2017 | 2 642 | thousand tonnes | 0.9 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 10 826 | thousand tonnes | 5.4 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 2 105 | thousand tonnes | 3.2 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 396 | thousand tonnes | 0.6 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 4 065 | thousand tonnes | 2.4 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 282 | thousand tonnes | 3.6 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 1 045 | thousand tonnes | 4.5 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 463 | thousand tonnes | 3.2 % |
| Forestry | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 719 | thousand hectares | 0.4 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 2 400 | working units | 0.4 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 93 | EUR million | 0.4 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | : | thousand cubic metres | : |
| Fisheries | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 13 712 | gross tonnage | 0.9 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 500 | number | 0.3 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 24 366 | tonnes live weight | 0.5 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 44 | tonnes live weight | 0.0 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 0.5 | EUR million | 0.0 % |

Bulgaria

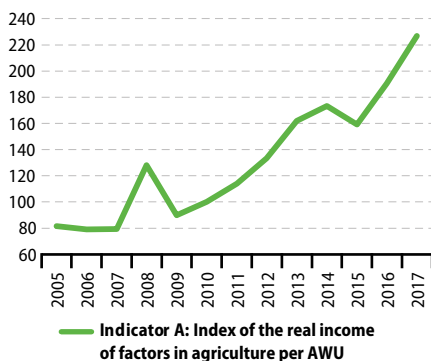


| Key information: | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|---|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 110 001 km ² | 2.5 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 40.6 % | share of total land area - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 51.7 EUR billion | 0.3 % |
| Population | 2017 | 7.1 million | 1.4 % |

Did you know that ...

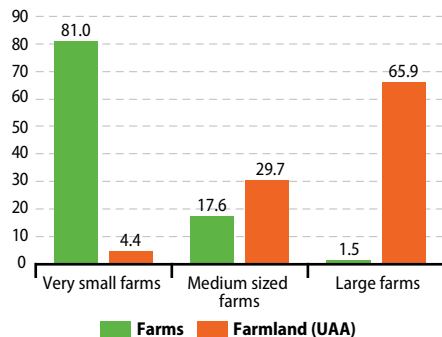
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit for 2017 continued to rise sharply (+19.1 %), reaching a new peak and almost trebling in the period since 2005. This factor income has been notionally shared among a rapidly shrinking volume of agricultural labour; total AWUs declined by two thirds in the period between 2005 and 2017.
- The value of agricultural industry output was EUR 4.2 billion in 2017, an increase of +5.2 %. One half of this total output value came from cereals and industrial crops, the values of both rising moderately in 2017 (+3.9 % and +1.9 % respectively).
- Although the cultivated area of cereals in 2017 was lower (-4.8 %) than 2016, the production of cereals rose strongly (+8.9 %). Cultivated areas of oilseeds increased (+5.7 %) in 2017, particularly for sunflowers (+9.9 %), which provided the platform for the rise in production (+8.2 %).
- The average real terms price of cereals in 2017 remained unchanged (-0.2 %) but that of oilseeds fell sharply (-11.3 %).
- Milk production was down 5.0 % to 1.1 million tonnes in 2017, but the average real terms price rebounded strongly (+14.9 %).

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Bulgaria**

| Farms and farmland | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|--|-------------|---------|------------------------------|--------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 4 469 | thousand hectares | 2.6 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 202 720 | number | 1.9 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 81.0 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 95.4 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | EU-28 average | |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 17.5 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 601 750 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 14.0 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 24.8 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 6.5 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 3.2 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 1 923 | EUR million | 1.0 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 4 213 | EUR million | 1.0 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 2 846 | EUR million | 1.3 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 1 012 | EUR million | 0.6 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +19.1 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Cereals | 2017 | 9 737 | thousand tonnes | 3.1 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 228 | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 555 | thousand tonnes | 0.9 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 422 | thousand tonnes | 0.6 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 1 091 | thousand tonnes | 0.6 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 7 | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 71 | thousand tonnes | 0.3 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 104 | thousand tonnes | 0.7 % |
| Forestry | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 3 845 | thousand hectares | 2.1 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 13 990 | working units | 4.0 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 256 | EUR million | 1.0 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2015 | 6 410 | thousand cubic metres | 1.4 % |
| Fisheries | | | Share of EU-28 toStal | |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 6 083 | gross tonnage | 0.4 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 1 450 | number | 0.8 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 8 507 | tonnes live weight | 0.2 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 12 445 | tonnes live weight | 0.8 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 26 | EUR million | 0.6 % |

Czechia



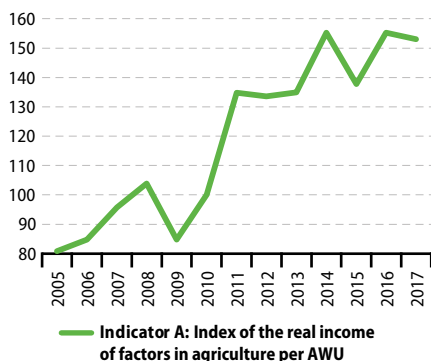
Key information:

| | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|---|-------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 77 212 km ² | 1.8 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 44.8 % share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 191.6 EUR billion | 1.2 % |
| Population | 2017 | 10.6 million | 2.1 % |

Did you know that ...

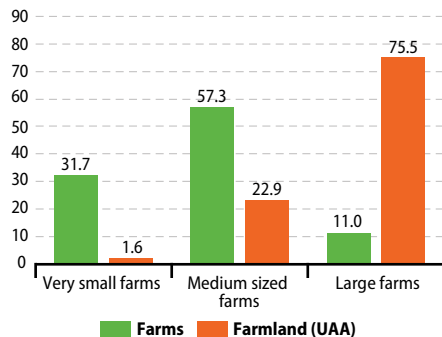
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit declined slightly in 2017 (-1.4 %), although remained close to its peak at nearly double the level of 2005.
- The output value of the agricultural industry remained little changed at EUR 4.9 billion in 2017. About two-thirds of this value came from cereals, milk, industrial crops and forage plants.
- Adverse weather conditions had a stark impact on some crop production levels; the harvested production of cereals was down sharply (-13.3 %) in 2017 (with wheat down -13.5 %, barley -7.2 %, and grain maize -30.5 %). Likewise, the production of oilseeds fell sharply (-14.0 %) even though there was a small rise (+2.0 %) in the cultivated area.
- Milk production remained little changed at 3.1 million tonnes in 2017. Meat production was down -2.5 % in 2016. The restructuring of the pig sector continued, with pig meat production declining further (-4.2 %).
- The average real terms price of cereals in 2017 was lower (0.9 %) than 2016, continuing the downward trend; barley prices (-2.2 %) fell for the fourth consecutive year. The price of milk partially recovered after recent falls (+22.8 %) as did that for pigs (+8.7 %).

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Czechia**

| Farms and farmland | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|--|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 3 455 | thousand hectares | 2.0 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 26 530 | number | 0.3 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 31.7 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 86.0 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | EU-28 average | |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 2.7 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 137 860 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 10.2 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 12.1 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 38.7 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 0.8 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 1 633 | EUR million | 0.9 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 4 937 | EUR million | 1.1 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 2 744 | EUR million | 1.3 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 1 902 | EUR million | 1.1 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | -1.4 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Cereals | 2017 | 7 457 | thousand tonnes | 2.4 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 5 104 | thousand tonnes | 2.6 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 242 | thousand tonnes | 0.4 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 202 | thousand tonnes | 0.3 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 3 079 | thousand tonnes | 1.8 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 68 | thousand tonnes | 0.9 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 211 | thousand tonnes | 0.9 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 159 | thousand tonnes | 1.1 % |
| Forestry | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 2 667 | thousand hectares | 1.5 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 21 600 | working units | 4.1 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 883 | EUR million | 3.4 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2015 | 16 163 | thousand cubic metres | 3.6 % |
| Fisheries | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | - | gross tonnage | - |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 1 270 | number | 0.7 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | - | tonnes live weight | - |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 20 950 | tonnes live weight | 1.6 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 47 | EUR million | 0.8 % |

Denmark



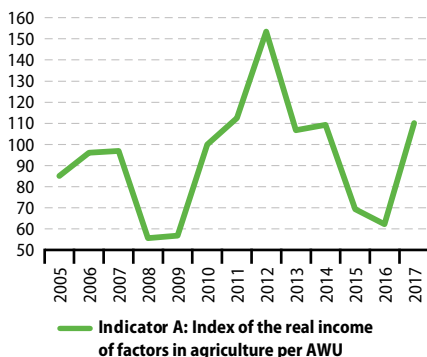
Key information:

| | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|---|-------------|--------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 41 987 | km ² | 1.0 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 62.3 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 292.8 | EUR billion | 1.9 % |
| Population | 2017 | 5.7 | million | 1.1 % |

Did you know that ...

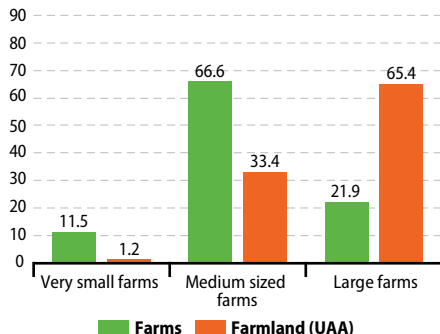
- After a sharp fall back from the peak in 2012, agricultural factor income per annual work unit partially rebounded (+76.9 %) in 2017.
- The output value of the agricultural industry was EUR 11.1 billion in 2017, representing a year-on-year increase of +10.7 %. About 60 % of this total output value was from pigs, milk and cereals; the output values of each of these rose sharply in 2017 (+9.9 %, +27.1 % and +18.5 % respectively).
- Production of pig meat continued to decline (-2.3 %) away from the recent high in 2011. The real terms price of pigs rose strongly (+7.1 %).
- The production of milk was 5.5 million tonnes in 2017 (up +1.2 %); the national dairy herd was also moderately higher (+1.8 %) in 2017. The average real terms price of milk bounced back towards the level of 2014 (+26.3 %).
- The cultivated area of cereals in 2017 was slightly lower (-1.5 %) than in 2016, but harvested production increased sharply (+9.5 %), mainly due to wheat (+15.1 %) but also rye (+25.3 %, with the cultivated area up +11.8 %). The production of rye was the third highest in the EU. There were higher real terms prices for wheat (+7.2 %) and rye (+7.9 %) in 2017, breaking the recent downward trend.

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Denmark**

| Farms and farmland | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|--|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 2 615 | thousand hectares | 1.5 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 35 050 | number | 0.3 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 11.5 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | : | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | EU-28 average | |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 2.2 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 62 000 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 6.6 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 7.7 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 6.7 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 1.1 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 3 167 | EUR million | 1.7 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 11 127 | EUR million | 2.6 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 3 606 | EUR million | 1.6 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 6 734 | EUR million | 3.8 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +76.9 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Cereals | 2017 | 9 883 | thousand tonnes | 3.2 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 4 920 | thousand tonnes | 2.5 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 333 | thousand tonnes | 0.5 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 33 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 5 502 | thousand tonnes | 3.2 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 124 | thousand tonnes | 1.6 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 1 530 | thousand tonnes | 6.5 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 148 | thousand tonnes | 1.0 % |
| Forestry | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 658 | thousand hectares | 0.4 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 6 000 | working units | 0.9 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 310 | EUR million | 1.2 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 3 483 | thousand cubic metres | 0.8 % |
| Fisheries | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 68 567 | gross tonnage | 4.4 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 2 000 | number | 1.1 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 904 450 | tonnes live weight | 16.9 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 34 770 | tonnes live weight | 2.9 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 116 | EUR million | 2.7 % |

Germany



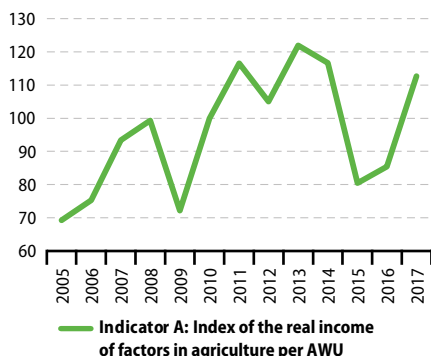
Key information:

| | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|---|-------------|---------|--------------------------|--------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 353 292 | km ² | 8.1 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 47.3 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 3 277.3 | EUR billion | 21.3 % |
| Population | 2017 | 82.5 | million | 16.1 % |

Did you know that ...

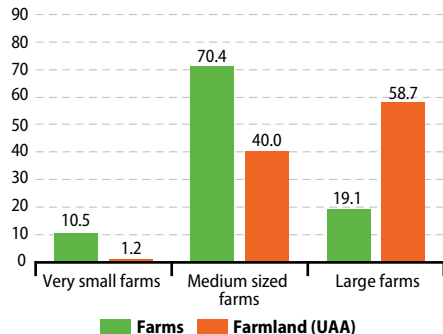
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit rebounded strongly in 2017 (+32.0 %), although it remained below the 2013 peak.
- The output value of the agricultural industry was EUR 56.2 billion in 2017, the second highest in the EU. This represented an increase of +8.6 % on the value recorded for 2016. Just under three-quarters of the value of output in 2017 came from six types of product; these were milk (the value of which increased +30.1 %), pigs (+8.8 %), cereals (+17.9 %), vegetables and horticultural products (+10.5 %), industrial crops (-3.7 %) and forage plants (-10.6 %).
- The production of cereals was little changed in 2017 (+0.4 %) at 45.6 million tonnes. The decision to plant more sugar beet (cultivated areas up +21.6 %) drove production much higher (+33.6 %) to 34.1 million tonnes, which was the second highest level in the EU.
- The production of pig meat (-2.2 %), poultry meat (-0.7 %) and bovine meat (-2.1 %) were all lower in 2017. Milk production remained little changed (-0.2 %).
- There were strong average real terms price rises for a number of the main agricultural products: milk (+31.7 %), pigs (+7.2 %) and cereals (+5.1 %). The average real terms price of oilseeds was unchanged (-0.3 %).

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Germany**

| Farms and farmland | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|--|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 16 715 | thousand hectares | 9.7 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 276 120 | number | 2.6 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 10.5 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 94.4 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | EU-28 average | |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 1.3 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 576 000 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 14.7 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 9.6 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 17.0 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 0.6 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 20 882 | EUR million | 11.1 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 56 249 | EUR million | 13.0 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 25 904 | EUR million | 11.8 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 27 085 | EUR million | 15.3 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +32.0 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Cereals | 2017 | 45 593 | thousand tonnes | 14.7 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 46 232 | thousand tonnes | 23.1 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 3 952 | thousand tonnes | 6.1 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 1 728 | thousand tonnes | 2.5 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 32 614 | thousand tonnes | 19.2 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 1 124 | thousand tonnes | 14.4 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 5 455 | thousand tonnes | 23.3 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 1 514 | thousand tonnes | 10.4 % |
| Forestry | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 11 419 | thousand hectares | 6.3 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 50 210 | working units | 7.0 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 3 344 | EUR million | 13.0 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 52 194 | thousand cubic metres | 11.4 % |
| Fisheries | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 65 753 | gross tonnage | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2016 | 5 000 | number | 2.9 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 229 406 | tonnes live weight | 4.9 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 32 336 | tonnes live weight | 2.1 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 119 | EUR million | 2.6 % |

Estonia



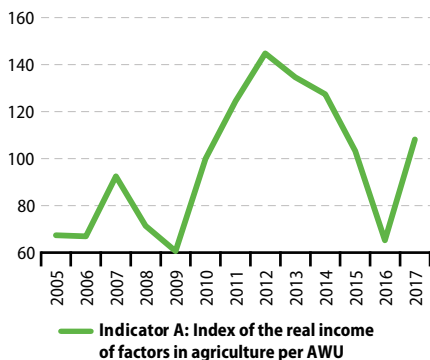
Key information:

| | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|---|-------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 43 465 | km ² | 1.0 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 22.9 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 23.6 | EUR billion | 0.2 % |
| Population | 2017 | 1.3 | million | 0.3 % |

Did you know that ...

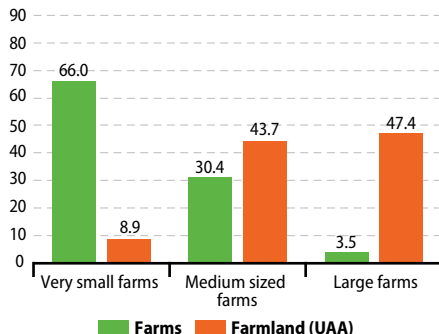
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit rebounded strongly in 2017 (+67.6 %), mirroring the fall in 2016.
- The output value of the agricultural industry was EUR 0.9 billion in 2017. About 70 % of this output value came from just five types of product; these were milk, cereals, oilseeds, cattle and pigs, the values of which all rose sharply in 2017 (+41.0 %, +57.5 %, +62.7 %, +27.7 % and +4.2 % respectively).
- Despite a reduction in the cultivated area of cereals (-5.9 %), the production of cereals recovered (+40.4 %) from the poor harvest in 2016. Likewise the production of oilseeds recovered strongly (+61.1 %) from a poor 2016 harvest.
- Milk production remained little changed in 2017 (+0.9 %). Bovine meat production and pig meat production were both lower in 2017 than in 2016 (-4.6 % and -2.5 % respectively).

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Estonia**

| Farms and farmland | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|--|-------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 995 | thousand hectares | 0.6 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 16 700 | number | 0.2 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 66.0 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 79.0 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | | EU-28 average |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 2.7 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 16 960 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 15.5 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 33.1 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 28.6 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 1.1 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 278 | EUR million | 0.1 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 886 | EUR million | 0.2 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 370 | EUR million | 0.2 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 438 | EUR million | 0.2 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +67.6 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Cereals | 2017 | 1 312 | thousand tonnes | 0.4 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 64 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 36 | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 2 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 791 | thousand tonnes | 0.5 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 9 | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 42 | thousand tonnes | 0.2 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | c | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Forestry | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 2 456 | thousand hectares | 1.3 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 7 100 | working units | 1.0 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 230 | EUR million | 0.9 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 9 735 | thousand cubic metres | 2.1 % |
| Fisheries | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 14 086 | gross tonnage | 0.9 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 820 | number | 0.5 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 79 647 | tonnes live weight | 1.4 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 868 | tonnes live weight | 0.1 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 4 | EUR million | 0.1 % |

Ireland



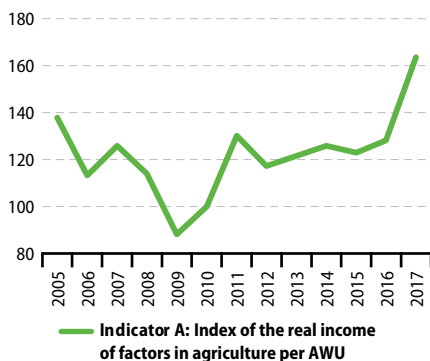
Key information:

| | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|---|-------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 68 655 km ² | 1.6 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 71.1 % share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 294.1 EUR billion | 1.9 % |
| Population | 2017 | 4.8 million | 0.9 % |

Did you know that ...

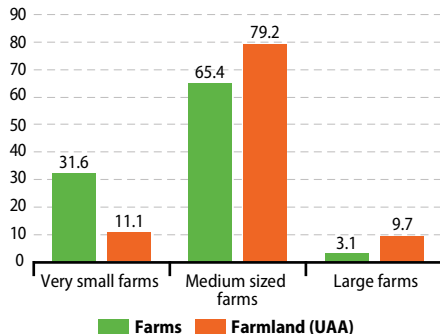
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit in 2017 rose strongly (+25.8 %) to a new high.
- The output value of the agricultural industry increase to EUR 8.4 billion in 2017, a sharp increase (+13.6 %) on 2016. The agricultural industry is focused on cattle activities; the output value of milk (EUR 2.6 billion), cattle (EUR 2.4 billion) and forage plants (EUR 1.0 billion) alone accounted for 70 % of the value of the agricultural industry in 2017.
- The production of milk again rose sharply in 2017 (+9.1 %) to 7.5 million tonnes, in part due to an increase of +3.7 % in the size of the dairy herd. There was also a strong rebound in the average real terms price for milk (+32.1 %), back towards the level of 2014.
- The production of beef rose again in 2017 (+4.8 %) to the highest level since 1999. The real terms price for cattle was also higher (+1.2 %).
- Helping feed cattle, the production of green maize also rebounded (+14.5 %) if only partially after three relatively poor harvests.

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Ireland**

| Farms and farmland | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|--|-------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 4 884 | thousand hectares | 2.8 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 137 560 | number | 1.3 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 31.6 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 99.2 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | | EU-28 average |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 5.4 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 108 060 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 8.5 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 10.8 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 25.2 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 1.1 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 3 191 | EUR million | 1.7 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 8 444 | EUR million | 2.0 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 1 800 | EUR million | 0.8 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 6 268 | EUR million | 3.5 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +25.8 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Cereals | 2017 | 2 260 | thousand tonnes | 0.7 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | : | thousand tonnes | : |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 141 | thousand tonnes | 0.2 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 22 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 7 499 | thousand tonnes | 4.4 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 617 | thousand tonnes | 7.9 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 294 | thousand tonnes | 1.3 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 152 | thousand tonnes | 1.0 % |
| Forestry | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 801 | thousand hectares | 0.4 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 1 960 | working units | 0.6 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 8 | EUR million | 0.0 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 3 050 | thousand cubic metres | 0.7 % |
| Fisheries | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 63 615 | gross tonnage | 4.0 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 3 000 | number | 1.7 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 246 760 | tonnes live weight | 4.6 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 41 260 | tonnes live weight | 3.0 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 138 | EUR million | 3.3 % |

Greece



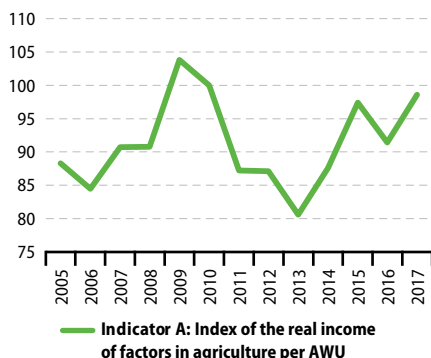
Key information:

| | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|---|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 130 051 km ² | 3.0 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 35.0 % | share of total land area - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 180.2 EUR billion | 1.2 % |
| Population | 2017 | 10.8 million | 2.1 % |

Did you know that ...

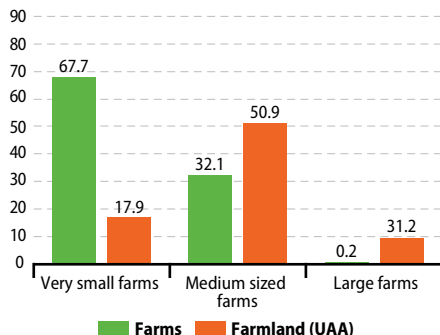
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit in 2017 was higher (+9.3 %) than 2016, climbing back towards the relative peak recorded in 2009.
- The output value of the agricultural industry reached EUR 11.3 billion in 2017, an increase of +5.0 %. Five types of crop product accounted for 60 % of total output value; these were fruit (19.7 %), vegetables (14.9 %), olive oil (10.6 %), industrial crops (8.0 %) and cereals (6.5 %).
- There were contrasts in the harvested production levels of key crops; there was a strong increase in the production of peaches (+23.7 %) but olives production was down one fifth (-21.1 %), cereals one fifth (-20.9 %), and tomatoes one seventh (-15.4 %).
- The average real term price of fresh vegetables remained little changed (+0.3 %) in 2017, that of fruits was slightly down (-1.2 %), whilst that of olives increased (+6.4 %).
- Milk production in 2017 declined (-4.7 %) and the average real terms price was also lower (-2.0 %).

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Greece**

| Farms and farmland | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|--|-------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 4 554 | thousand hectares | 2.6 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 684 950 | number | 6.5 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 67.7 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 99.3 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | | EU-28 average |
| Employment in agriculture | 2015 | 10.7 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 436 200 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 8.3 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 27.5 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 0.6 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 3.0 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 5 807 | EUR million | 3.1 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 11 272 | EUR million | 2.6 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 7 850 | EUR million | 3.6 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 2 561 | EUR million | 1.4 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +9.3 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Cereals | 2017 | 3 155 | thousand tonnes | 1.0 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 920 | thousand tonnes | 0.5 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 2 794 | thousand tonnes | 4.3 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 5 125 | thousand tonnes | 7.3 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 1 807 | thousand tonnes | 1.1 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 44 | thousand tonnes | 0.6 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 81 | thousand tonnes | 0.3 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 214 | thousand tonnes | 1.5 % |
| Forestry | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 6539 | thousand hectares | 3.6 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 5 600 | working units | 0.7 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 73 | EUR million | 0.3 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2014 | 1217 | thousand cubic metres | : |
| Fisheries | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 71 100 | gross tonnage | 4.5 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 20 850 | number | 11.9 % |
| Total catches | 2015 | 64 431 | tonnes live weight | 1.3 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 123 324 | tonnes live weight | 8.4 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 525.5 | EUR million | 11.2 % |

Spain



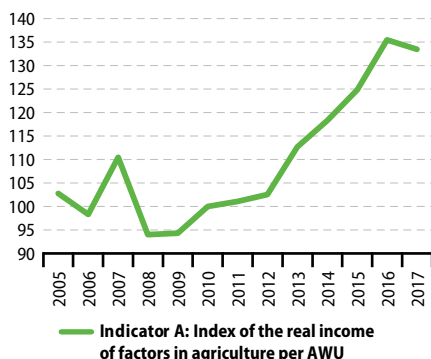
Key information:

| | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|---|-------------|---------|--------------------------|--------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 502 653 | km ² | 11.6 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 46.2 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 1 166.3 | EUR billion | 7.6 % |
| Population | 2017 | 46.5 | million | 9.1 % |

Did you know that ...

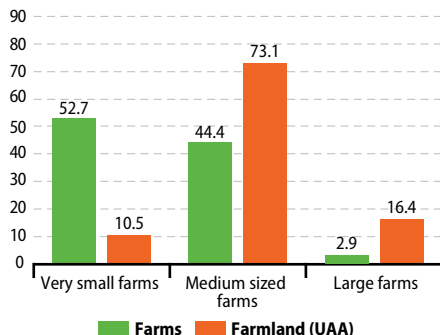
- The marked upward trend in agricultural factor income per annual work unit that had been recorded since 2009, faltered in 2017 with a slight downturn (-1.5 %).
- The value of the output of the agricultural industry was EUR 50.6 billion in 2017, which represented an increase on 2016 of +4.5 %. The value of total agricultural output was the fourth highest in the EU.
- The value of fruit and fresh vegetables in 2017 accounted for about one third of the total for the agricultural industry. The values of both increased sharply in 2017 (+5.6 % and +10.0 % respectively). Production of fresh vegetables was little changed (+0.2 %) at 15.0 million tonnes in 2017 but that of permanent crops fell slightly (-2.4 %) to 23.2 million tonnes.
- Dry conditions during the growing season affected cereals production in 2017, with wheat production tumbling (-44.7 %) to 3.8 million tonnes and barley (-36.9 %) to 5.8 million tonnes.
- Pig meat production increased +2.8 % in 2017 and raw milk production was also slightly higher (+1.0 %).
- Real terms prices were higher, among others, for wheat (+6.9 %), barley (+7.0 %), fruits (+1.6 %) and fresh vegetables (+8.9 %). Prices also increased for pigs (+7.8 %) and milk (+1.6 %).

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Spain**

| Farms and farmland | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|--|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 23 230 | thousand hectares | 13.4 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 945 020 | number | 9.0 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 52.7 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 88.5 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | EU-28 average | |
| Employment in agriculture | 2015 | 3.8 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 702 000 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 8.6 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 22.6 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 1.9 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 2.4 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 28 779 | EUR million | 15.3 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 50 614 | EUR million | 11.7 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 30 081 | EUR million | 13.7 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 18 800 | EUR million | 10.6 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | -1.5 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Cereals | 2017 | 17 188 | thousand tonnes | 5.5 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 5 768 | thousand tonnes | 2.9 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 15 040 | thousand tonnes | 23.2 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 23 238 | thousand tonnes | 33.3 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 8 301 | thousand tonnes | 4.9 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 644 | thousand tonnes | 8.3 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 4 299 | thousand tonnes | 18.4 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 1 529 | thousand tonnes | 10.5 % |
| Forestry | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 27 627 | thousand hectares | 15.2 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 21 900 | working units | 4.1 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 1 092 | EUR million | 4.2 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 17 848 | thousand cubic metres | 3.9 % |
| Fisheries | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 334 699 | gross tonnage | 21.3 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 38 000 | number | 21.7 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 902 163 | tonnes live weight | 17.5 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 287 282 | tonnes live weight | 23.3 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 559.2 | EUR million | 12.4 % |

France



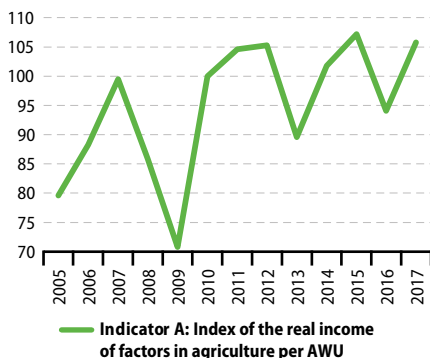
Key information:

| | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|---|-------------|---------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 633 886 | km ² | 14.6 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 43.9 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 2 291.7 | EUR billion | 14.9 % |
| Population | 2017 | 67.0 | million | 13.1 % |

Did you know that ...

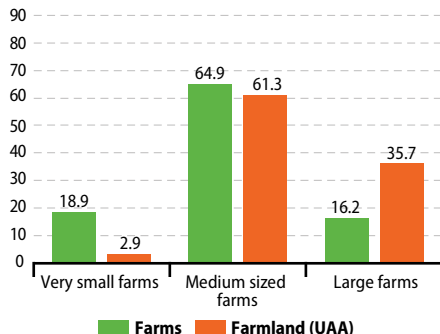
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit rebounded strongly (+12.3 %) in 2017, back towards upper-range levels.
- The output from the agricultural industry was valued at EUR 72.6 billion in 2017, an increase of +3.2 % on 2016.
- The value of cereals output rose sharply (+22.4 %) in 2017 to EUR 9.5 billion, that of milk also rising strongly (+11.7 %) to EUR 9.1 billion. In contrast, the value of wine output declined (-6.5 %) to EUR 9.6 billion and that of cattle remained stable at EUR 7.8 billion.
- Despite the cultivated area of cereals being lower in 2017 (-2.1 %), the harvested production jumped higher (+26.4 %). Nevertheless, the average real terms price of cereals also increased (+2.1 %). There was a sharp fall in the grape harvest for wine (-16.6 %).
- The production of raw milk remained little changed in 2017 (-0.5 %), but the real terms price increased (+5.8 %). The production of beef was down (-1.4 %) but the price of cattle rose (+1.8 %).

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: France**

| Farms and farmland | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|--|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 27 814 | thousand hectares | 16.1 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 456 520 | number | 4.4 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 18.9 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 72.3 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | EU-28 average | |
| Employment in agriculture | 2015 | 2.6 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 710 000 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 15.6 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 21.3 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 34.9 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 1.2 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 29 526 | EUR million | 15.7 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 72 642 | EUR million | 16.8 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 39 775 | EUR million | 18.2 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 26 126 | EUR million | 14.8 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +12.3 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Cereals | 2017 | 67 729 | thousand tonnes | 21.8 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 55 570 | thousand tonnes | 27.8 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 5 549 | thousand tonnes | 8.6 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 7 961 | thousand tonnes | 11.4 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 25 943 | thousand tonnes | 15.3 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 1 442 | thousand tonnes | 18.5 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 2 177 | thousand tonnes | 9.3 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 1 650 | thousand tonnes | 11.4 % |
| Forestry | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 17 579 | thousand hectares | 9.7 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 28 500 | working units | 5.4 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 3 387 | EUR million | 13.2 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 51 131 | thousand cubic metres | 11.2 % |
| Fisheries | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 174 387 | gross tonnage | 11.1 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2016 | 19 000 | number | 10.9 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 529 340 | tonnes live weight | 9.7 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2015 | 163 304 | tonnes live weight | 13.0 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2015 | 619.6 | EUR million | 15.0 % |

Croatia



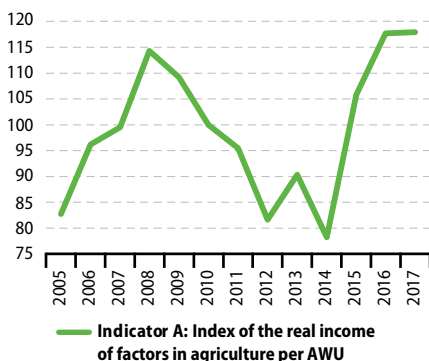
Key information:

| | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|---|-------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 55 896 | km ² | 1.3 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 28.0 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 49.0 | EUR billion | 0.3 % |
| Population | 2017 | 4.2 | million | 0.8 % |

Did you know that ...

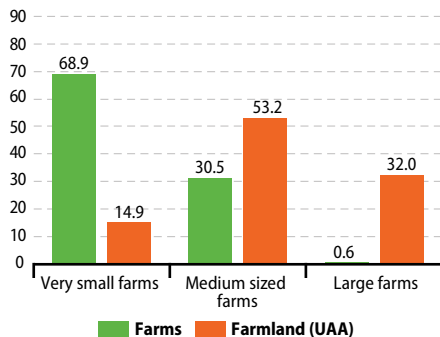
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit remained almost unchanged (+0.2 %) in 2017, but maintained the relative high of a year earlier.
- The value of output from the agricultural industry was unchanged at EUR 2.2 billion in 2017.
- Farmers reduced the cultivated area of cereals in 2017 (down -9.3 %), which together with a dry growing season caused a sharp fall in harvested production (-22.9 %), the decline for maize being particularly significant (-27.6 %). In view of the lower harvests, the average real terms price of cereals increased (+10.4 %).
- The production of both bovine meats and pig meats declined sharply in 2017 (-5.0 % and -10.6 % respectively). The price of cattle remained unchanged in real terms but that for pigs rose (+7.9 %). Raw milk production also declined (-3.0 %), but the average real terms price of milk increased (+3.3 %).

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Croatia**

| Farms and farmland | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|--|-------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 1 563 | thousand hectares | 0.9 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 134 460 | number | 1.3 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 68.9 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 96.8 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | | EU-28 average |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 6.3 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 100 660 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 10.5 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 26.0 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 2.4 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 1.8 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 966 | EUR million | 0.5 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 2 183 | EUR million | 0.5 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 1 237 | EUR million | 0.6 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 788 | EUR million | 0.4 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +0.2 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Cereals | 2017 | 2 679 | thousand tonnes | 0.9 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 1 456 | thousand tonnes | 0.7 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 179 | thousand tonnes | 0.3 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 252 | thousand tonnes | 0.4 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 668 | thousand tonnes | 0.4 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 42 | thousand tonnes | 0.5 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 71 | thousand tonnes | 0.3 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 65 | thousand tonnes | 0.4 % |
| Forestry | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 2 491 | thousand hectares | 1.4 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 13 120 | working units | 3.2 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 184 | EUR million | 0.7 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 5 165 | thousand cubic metres | 1.1 % |
| Fisheries | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 45 601 | gross tonnage | 2.9 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 3 390 | number | 1.9 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 69 561 | tonnes live weight | 1.4 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 17 269 | tonnes live weight | 1.3 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 108.8 | EUR million | 2.5 % |

Italy



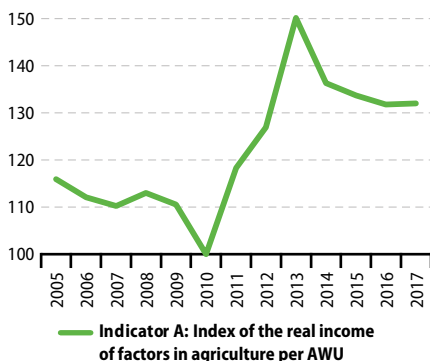
Key information:

| | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|---|-------------|---------|--------------------------|--------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 297 736 | km ² | 6.9 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 42.3 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 1 725.0 | EUR billion | 11.2 % |
| Population | 2017 | 60.6 | million | 11.8 % |

Did you know that ...

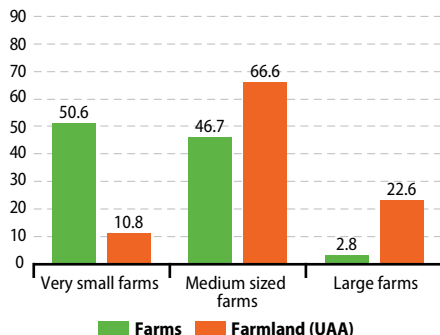
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit in 2017 remained very similar (+0.6 %) to that in 2016 and therefore about a tenth off the peak in 2013.
- The value of output from the agricultural industry rose (+2.2 %) to EUR 55.1 billion in 2017. The rise in value came from the higher value (+7.2 %) of animal output.
- The cultivated area of fresh vegetables was reduced by -9.1 % in 2017, particularly for leafy and stalked vegetables (except brassicas). This was the main driver of the fall (-5.9 %) in harvested production. However, the average real terms price of fresh vegetables rose sharply (+8.9 %).
- The dry growing season led to poor harvests of cereals, with wheat (-13.3 %) and grain maize (-11.6 %) both down sharply. In comparison, the real terms prices changed little, with that for wheat down -1.1 % but that for grain maize +1.2 % higher.
- Production of raw milk increased in 2017 (+2.5 %) with the average real terms price also higher (+5.0 %). In contrast, production of meat from pigs (-5.0 %), poultry (-2.9 %) and bovines (-6.6 %) were all down on 2016. Prices for pigs (+13.5 %) and poultry (+7.6 %), however, rose sharply.

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Italy**

| Farms and farmland | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|--|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 12 598 | thousand hectares | 7.3 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 1 145 710 | number | 10.9 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 50.6 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | : | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | EU-28 average | |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 3.5 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 852 100 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 7.9 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 31.5 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 6.1 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 1.8 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 31 868 | EUR million | 16.9 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 55 098 | EUR million | 12.7 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 29 348 | EUR million | 13.4 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 16 189 | EUR million | 9.2 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +0.6 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Cereals | 2017 | 16 492 | thousand tonnes | 5.3 % |
| Root crops | 2016 | 3 429 | thousand tonnes | 1.7 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 11 890 | thousand tonnes | 18.3 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2016 | 18 972 | thousand tonnes | 27.2 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 12 983 | thousand tonnes | 7.6 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 756 | thousand tonnes | 9.7 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 1 467 | thousand tonnes | 6.3 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 1 327 | thousand tonnes | 9.2 % |
| Forestry | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 11 110 | thousand hectares | 6.1 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 39 600 | working units | 7.4 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 1 231 | EUR million | 4.8 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2015 | 5 052 | thousand cubic metres | 1.1 % |
| Fisheries | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 157 022 | gross tonnage | 10.0 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2016 | 28 000 | number | 16.0 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 192 203 | thousand tonnes live weight | 3.7 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2015 | 148 139 | tonnes live weight | 11.8 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2015 | 437.2 | EUR million | 10.6 % |

Cyprus

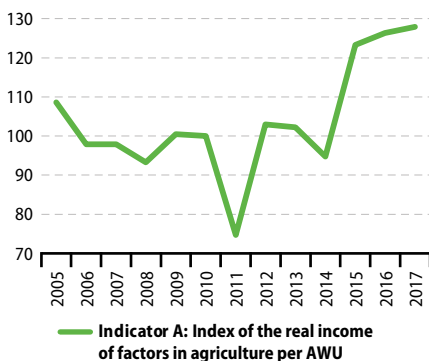


| Key information: | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|---|-------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 9 213 | km ² | 0.2 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 12.1 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 19.6 | EUR billion | 0.1 % |
| Population | 2017 | 0.9 | million | 0.2 % |

Did you know that ...

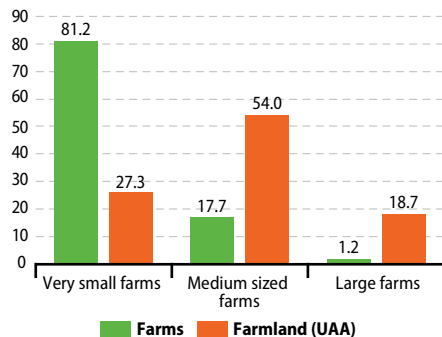
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit for 2017 was +1.1 % higher than in 2016; it was at its highest level since at least 2001 (when data are first available).
- The output value of the agricultural industry in 2017 was EUR 0.7 billion in, an increase of +8.8 % compared to 2016.
- Over one third of the value of total agricultural output came from milk and pigs in 2017. The value of milk output rose sharply (+16.2 %) as did the value of pigs in 2017 (+8.8 %).
- Raw milk production surged (+17.4 %), supported by a rise in the number of dairy cows (+6.2 %). In contrast, pig meat production was little changed (-0.7 %). The average real terms price of milk was unchanged in 2017 but that of pigs increased steeply (+11.0 %).
- About one fifth of the value of total agricultural output came from fresh vegetables and fruit in 2017. The output value of fresh vegetables increased sharply (+12.4 %) in 2017, in contrast to fruit (-1.1 %).
- The harvested production of fresh vegetables rose strongly in 2017 (+11.8 %), driven by an increase in the area cultivated (+6.8 %).

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Cyprus**

| Farms and farmland | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|--|-------------|--------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 112 | thousand hectares | 0.1 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 34 940 | number | 0.3 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 81.2 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 97.6 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | | EU-28 average |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 3.9 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 14 320 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 3.3 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 22.6 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 0.6 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 1.7 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 339 | EUR million | 0.2 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 728 | EUR million | 0.2 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 267 | EUR million | 0.1 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 415 | EUR million | 0.2 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +1.1 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Cereals | 2017 | 35 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 111 | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 108 | thousand tonnes | 0.2 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 146 | thousand tonnes | 0.2 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 279 | thousand tonnes | 0.2 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 8 | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 44 | thousand tonnes | 0.2 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 25 | thousand tonnes | 0.2 % |
| Forestry | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 386 | thousand hectares | 0.2 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 110 | working units | 0.1 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 3 | EUR million | 0.0 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 16 | thousand cubic metres | 0.0 % |
| Fisheries | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 3 483 | gross tonnage | 0.2 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 610 | number | 0.3 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 1 736 | tonnes live weight | 0.0 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 6 625 | tonnes live weight | 0.4 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 36.2 | EUR million | 0.8 % |

Latvia



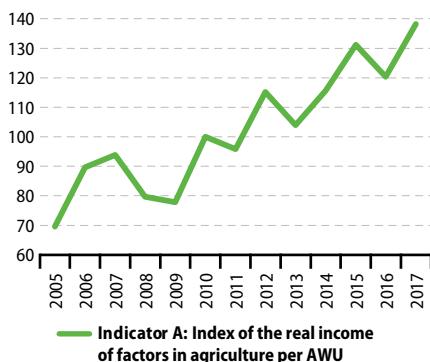
Key information:

| | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|---|-------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 63 290 | km ² | 1.5 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 30.5 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 27.0 | EUR billion | 0.2 % |
| Population | 2017 | 2.0 | million | 0.4 % |

Did you know that ...

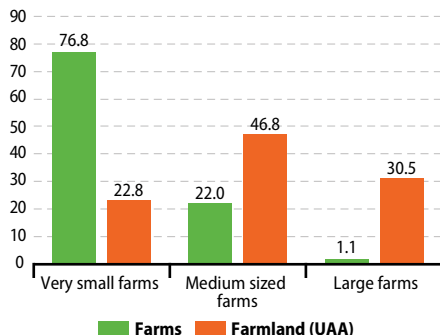
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit increased sharply again in 2017 (+15.5 %), after a dip in 2016, reaching a new high. It almost doubled in the period between 2005 and 2017.
- The total agricultural output of the agricultural industry was EUR 1.4 billion in 2017, representing an upswing of +8.1 %. A majority of this output value came from just three types of product, cereals, oilseeds and milk, the values of all three rising sharply in 2017 (+8.1 %, +12.3 % and +27.8 % respectively).
- Despite a reduction in the cultivated area of cereals (-10.3 %), the production of cereals in 2017 was little changed (-0.4 %). The area of oilseeds cultivated did increase (+12.9 %) and this drove the sharp rise in production (+14.3 %) in 2017.
- The production of raw milk on farms was a little higher in 2017 (+1.4 %), despite the number of dairy cows falling (-2.4 %).
- The average real terms price for cereals was +7.7 % higher in 2017 but was lower for oilseeds (-5.2 %). The real terms price of milk rebounded strongly (+38.7 %), back to the level of 2014.

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Latvia**

| Farms and farmland | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|--|-------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 1 931 | thousand hectares | 1.1 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 69 930 | number | 0.7 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 76.8 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 97.9 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | | EU-28 average |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 5.4 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 47 950 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 9.5 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 44.9 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 31.3 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 1.3 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 389 | EUR million | 0.2 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 1 422 | EUR million | 0.3 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 738 | EUR million | 0.3 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 540 | EUR million | 0.3 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +15.5 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Cereals | 2017 | 2 693 | thousand tonnes | 0.9 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 214 | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 61 | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 10 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 1 000 | thousand tonnes | 0.6 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 17 | thousand tonnes | 0.2 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 33 | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 34 | thousand tonnes | 0.2 % |
| Forestry | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 3 468 | thousand hectares | 1.9 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 18 800 | working units | 3.3 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 360 | EUR million | 1.4 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 12 651 | thousand cubic metres | 2.8 % |
| Fisheries | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 27 392 | gross tonnage | 1.7 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2016 | 1 640 | number | 0.9 % |
| Total catches | 2016 | 114 655 | tonnes live weight | 1.6 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 779 | tonnes live weight | 0.1 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 2.0 | EUR million | 0.1 % |

Lithuania



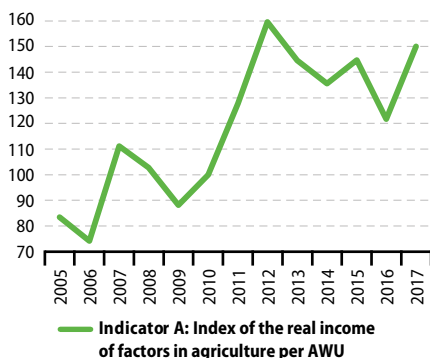
Key information:

| | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|---|-------------|--------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 62 650 | km ² | 1.4 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 46.7 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 42.2 | EUR billion | 0.3 % |
| Population | 2017 | 2.8 | million | 0.6 % |

Did you know that ...

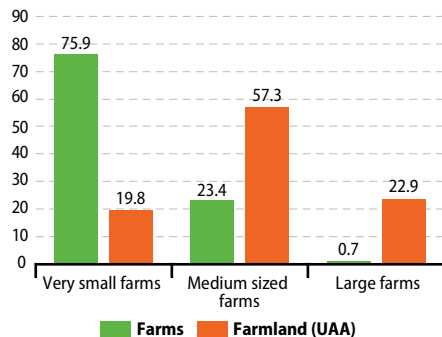
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit rebounded strongly (+23.8 %) in 2017, back towards the peak level recorded in 2012.
- The value of agricultural output increased by +10.8 % to EUR 3.1 billion in 2017. A majority of this output value came from just three types of product, cereals, industrial crops and milk, the values of all three rising sharply in 2017 (+8.7 %, +12.9 % and +32.3 % respectively).
- Despite a reduction in the cultivated area of cereals (-9.6 %), the production of cereals in 2017 was little changed (-0.9 %). The area of oilseeds cultivated did increase (+17.4 %) and this drove the sharp rise in production (+35.8 %) in 2017.
- The production of raw milk on farms decreased by -3.5 % in 2017, the number of dairy cows falling at a slightly faster rate (-4.5 %).
- The average real terms price for cereals was +7.3 % higher in 2017 but was lower for oilseeds (-1.7 %). The real terms price of milk rebounded strongly (+32.7 %) back to the level of 2014.

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Lithuania**

| Farms and farmland | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|--|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 2 925 | thousand hectares | 1.7 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 150 320 | number | 1.4 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 75.9 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 98.3 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | EU-28 average | |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 7.0 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 93 920 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 12.3 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 44.9 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 16.4 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 2.2 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 1 241 | EUR million | 0.7 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 3 142 | EUR million | 0.7 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 1 752 | EUR million | 0.8 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 987 | EUR million | 0.6 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +23.8 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Cereals | 2017 | 5 074 | thousand tonnes | 1.6 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 1 202 | thousand tonnes | 0.6 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 176 | thousand tonnes | 0.3 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 84 | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 1 571 | thousand tonnes | 0.9 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 41 | thousand tonnes | 0.5 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 61 | thousand tonnes | 0.3 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 111 | thousand tonnes | 0.8 % |
| Forestry | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 2 284 | thousand hectares | 1.3 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 13 750 | working units | 2.4 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2014 | 696 | EUR million | 2.7 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 6 747 | thousand cubic metres | 1.5 % |
| Fisheries | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 40 210 | gross tonnage | 2.6 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2016 | 1 810 | number | 1.0 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 72 145 | tonnes live weight | 1.4 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 4 099 | tonnes live weight | 0.3 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 10.9 | EUR million | 0.2 % |

Luxembourg

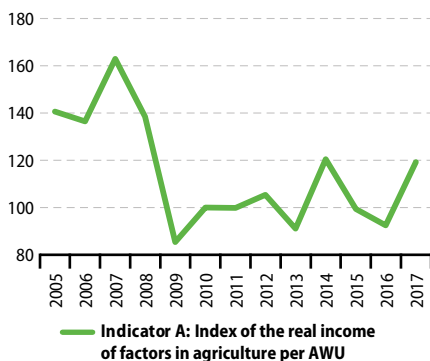


| Key information: | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|---|-------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 2 586 | km ² | 0.1 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 50.5 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 55.3 | EUR billion | 0.4 % |
| Population | 2017 | 0.6 | million | 0.1 % |

Did you know that ...

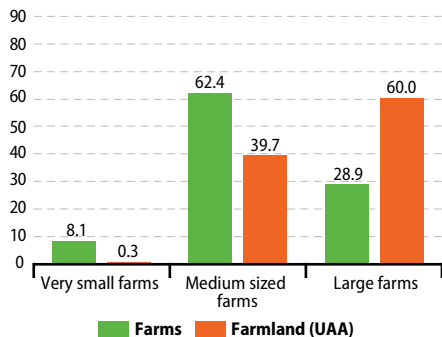
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit rebounded strongly in 2017 (an estimated +30.8 %), almost matching the level reached in 2014 but still way down on the relative peak in 2007.
- The value of output from the agricultural industry was EUR 0.4 million in 2017, a +5.6 % rise on 2016.
- The agricultural industry is heavily based around cattle; there were higher production levels in 2017 of raw milk (+2.9 %), beef meat (+1.5 %) and green maize (+34.3 %).
- There was a rebound (+23.8 %) in real-terms price for raw milk on farms, after strong falls in the previous two years. In contrast, there was a moderate decline in the price of cattle (-2.3 %).

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Luxembourg**

| Farms and farmland | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|--|-------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 131 | thousand hectares | 0.1 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 1 970 | number | 0.0 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 8.1 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 92.9 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | | EU-28 average |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 0.8 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 3 360 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 15.2 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 17.3 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 52.5 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 0.2 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 126 | EUR million | 0.1 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 429 | EUR million | 0.1 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 154 | EUR million | 0.1 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 236 | EUR million | 0.1 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +30.8 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Cereals | 2017 | 150 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 22 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 2 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 12 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 390 | thousand tonnes | 0.2 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 10 | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 13 | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 0 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Forestry | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 88 | thousand hectares | 0.0 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 560 | working units | 0.1 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 27 | EUR million | 0.1 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 332 | thousand cubic metres | 0.1 % |
| Fisheries | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | - | gross tonnage | - |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 0 | number | 0.0 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | - | tonnes live weight | - |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | - | tonnes live weight | - |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | - | EUR million | - |

Hungary

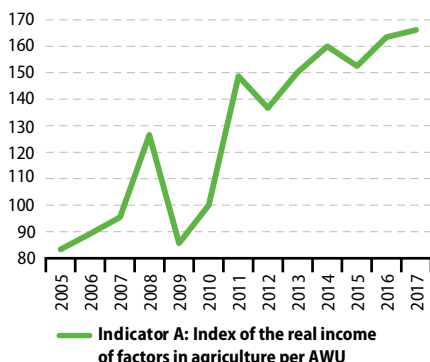


| Key information: | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|---|-------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 91 249 | km ² | 2.1 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 51.2 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 124.1 | EUR billion | 0.8 % |
| Population | 2017 | 9.8 | million | 1.9 % |

Did you know that ...

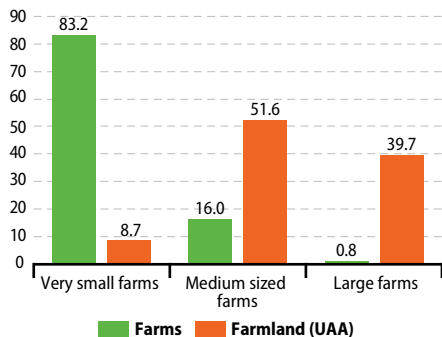
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit nudged +1.7 % higher in 2017, reaching a new peak and doubling in the period since 2005.
- The value of output from the agricultural industry remained little changed (+0.3 %) at EUR 8.3 billion in 2017.
- Farmers cultivated a sharply lower area of cereals in 2017 (-6.4 %), with areas of wheat being particularly down (-7.5 %). Together with adverse weather conditions, the production of cereals dropped sharply (-15.8 %). Grain maize production was down by just over one fifth, but the production of 6.7 million tonnes remained the third highest level in the EU.
- Production of poultry meat in 2017 was down (-4.5 %) in 2017 and production of pig meat remained little changed (+0.7 %). Raw milk produced on farms was higher (+2.6 %) at 2.0 million tonnes.
- With lower production of cereals, the average real terms price increased by +2.9 %, with that of grain maize up +3.0 % and wheat up +4.4 %. There was a rebound in the real price of raw milk (+20.9 %) after the strong falls noted in the previous two years, with prices for pigs also higher (+8.7 %).

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Hungary**

| Farms and farmland | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|--|-------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 4 671 | thousand hectares | 2.7 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 430 000 | number | 4.1 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 83.2 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 97.5 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | | EU-28 average |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 5.7 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 247 280 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 12.6 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 27.3 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 4.4 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 2.6 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 3 538 | EUR million | 1.9 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 8 331 | EUR million | 1.9 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 4 831 | EUR million | 2.2 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 2 918 | EUR million | 1.6 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +1.7 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Cereals | 2017 | 13 979 | thousand tonnes | 4.5 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 1 527 | thousand tonnes | 0.8 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 1 458 | thousand tonnes | 2.2 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2016 | 1 192 | thousand tonnes | 1.7 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 1 973 | thousand tonnes | 1.2 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 27 | thousand tonnes | 0.3 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 435 | thousand tonnes | 1.9 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 485 | thousand tonnes | 3.3 % |
| Forestry | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 2 190 | thousand hectares | 1.2 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 19 660 | working units | 3.8 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 214 | EUR million | 0.8 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 5 586 | thousand cubic metres | 1.2 % |
| Fisheries | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | - | gross tonnage | - |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 1 380 | number | 0.8 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | - | tonnes live weight | - |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2015 | 17 337 | tonnes live weight | 1.4 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2015 | 30.6 | EUR million | 0.7 % |

Malta



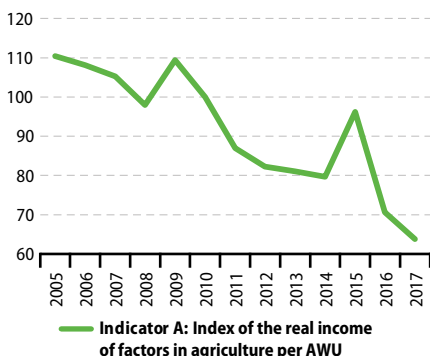
Key information:

| | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|---|-------------|--------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 314 | km ² | 0.0 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 35.4 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 11.1 | EUR billion | 0.1 % |
| Population | 2017 | 0.5 | million | 0.1 % |

Did you know that ...

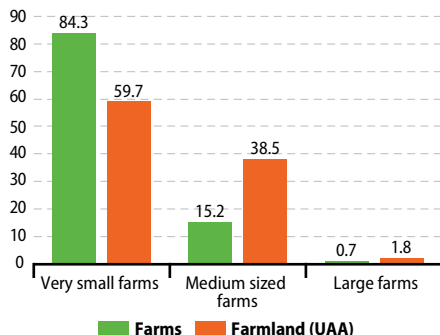
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit continued to decline in 2017 (-9.4 %), falling to a new low that was a little over 40 % less than in 2005.
- The value of output from the agricultural industry was EUR 122 million in 2017, which represents a -3.1 % decline on the level in 2016.
- The production of fresh vegetables in 2017 fell sharply (-8.2 %). In contrast, there was a strong rebound (+60.0 %) in production of plants harvested green from arable land.
- About one half of the meat produced in 2017 was pig meat. However, the production of pig meat was -4.5 % lower in 2017 than 2016. Production of poultry meat was also lower (-3.9 %) as was raw milk (-8.2 %).
- Despite the fall in harvested production of fresh vegetables, the average real terms price was also down sharply (-12.4 %) in 2017. The higher production of fodder weighed on prices (-1.3 %). There was a partial rebound of +3.8 % in the average price of raw milk on farms after falling since 2014.

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Malta**

| Farms and farmland | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|--|-------------|--------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 11 | thousand hectares | 0.0 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 9 210 | number | 0.1 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 84.3 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 98.5 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | | EU-28 average |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 1.2 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 2 390 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 7.1 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 6.0 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 1.6 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 0.5 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 60 | EUR million | 0.0 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 122 | EUR million | 0.0 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 49 | EUR million | 0.0 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 67 | EUR million | 0.0 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | -9.4 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Cereals | 2017 | 0 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 9 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 56 | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 6 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 42 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 1 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 5 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 4 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Forestry | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 0 | thousand hectares | 0.0 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 0 | working units | 0.0 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | : | EUR million | : |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 0 | thousand cubic metres | 0 |
| Fisheries | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 6 268 | gross tonnage | 0.4 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 670 | number | 0.4 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 2 223 | tonnes live weight | 0.0 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 12 466 | tonnes live weight | 0.9 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 144.9 | EUR million | 3.1 % |

Netherlands



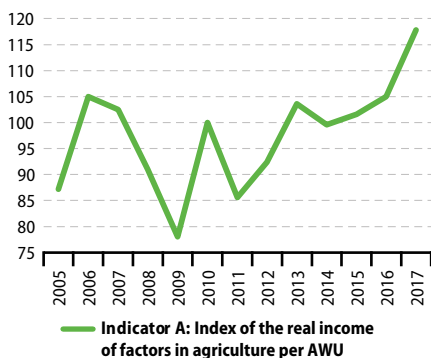
Key information:

| | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|---|-------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 34 185 | km ² | 0.8 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 52.5 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 737.0 | EUR billion | 4.8 % |
| Population | 2017 | 17.1 | million | 3.3 % |

Did you know that ...

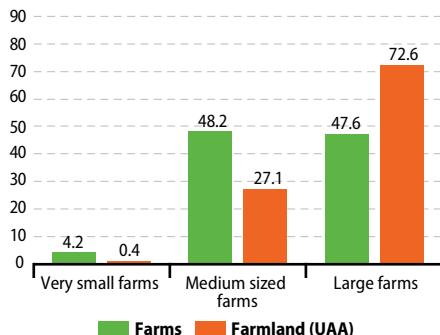
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit continued to rise in 2017 (up +12.0 %), reaching a relative peak (data available since 2001).
- The value of output from the agricultural industry was EUR 28.9 billion in 2017 (a year-on-year increase of +6.3 %), also reaching a new relative peak (since at least 1986).
- The value of plants and flowers rose (+3.4 %) to EUR 7.0 billion in 2017, almost one quarter of the value of total agricultural output. The value of milk production also rose strongly (+19.8 %) to EUR 5.5 billion in 2017.
- The production of raw milk was little changed in 2017 (+0.5 %) at 14.4 million tonnes, but the average real terms price rebounded strongly (+22.2 %). The production of pig meat remained little changed at 1.5 million tonnes (+0.2 %), but there here too there was a further upswing in the real terms price (+12.8 %).

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Netherlands**

| Farms and farmland | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|--|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 1 796 | thousand hectares | 1.0 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 55 680 | number | 0.5 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 4.2 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 91.2 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | EU-28 average | |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 2.2 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 190 000 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 8.7 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 5.2 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 9.4 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 1.6 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 11 769 | EUR million | 6.2 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 28 949 | EUR million | 6.7 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 13 840 | EUR million | 6.3 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 11 619 | EUR million | 6.6 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +12.0 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Cereals | 2017 | 1 371 | thousand tonnes | 0.4 % |
| Root crops | 2015 | 11 520 | thousand tonnes | 5.8 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 5 339 | thousand tonnes | 8.2 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 595 | thousand tonnes | 0.9 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 14 372 | thousand tonnes | 8.4 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 439 | thousand tonnes | 5.6 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 1 456 | thousand tonnes | 6.2 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | c | thousand tonnes | 8.0 % |
| Forestry | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 376 | thousand hectares | 0.2 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 2 000 | working units | 0.4 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 111 | EUR million | 0.4 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 2 271 | thousand cubic metres | 0.5 % |
| Fisheries | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 133 431 | gross tonnage | 8.5 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 3 000 | number | 1.7 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 361 841 | tonnes live weight | 7.1 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 61 763 | tonnes live weight | 4.9 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 85.5 | EUR million | 2.3 % |

Austria



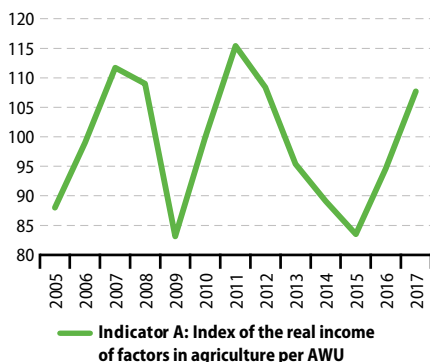
Key information:

| | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|---|-------------|--------|--------------------------|-------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 82 515 | km ² | 1.9 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 32.4 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 369.9 | EUR billion | 2.4 % |
| Population | 2017 | 8.8 | million | 1.7 % |

Did you know that ...

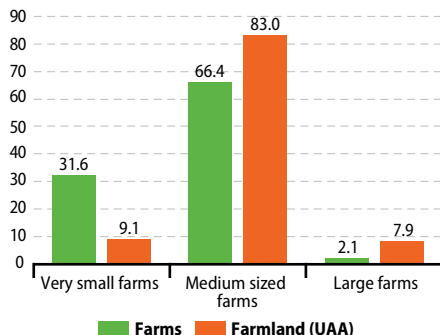
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit in 2017 rose sharply (+14.3 %), bouncing back towards a level previously reached in 2012.
- The value of output from the agricultural industry in 2017 was EUR 7.3 billion, a year-on-year increase of +5.8 % to a new peak (data available since 1990).
- The value of milk output jumped in 2017 (+23.3 %) to EUR 1.3 billion, almost one fifth (18.0 %) of the value of total output in 2017. The value of cattle output was also higher (+4.9 %) at EUR 0.9 billion.
- Drought conditions affected the production of cereals in 2017 (down -14.5 %), particularly wheat (-27.1 %), as well as root crops (-15.2 % lower). As a result, the average real terms price for cereals rose (+7.0 %), as did the price for potatoes (+19.8 %).
- The production of raw milk produced on farms rose by +2.3 % to 3.7 million tonnes. Nevertheless, the real terms price of milk rebounded (+16.3 %) after falling in the preceding two years. The production of bovine meat decreased slightly in 2017 (-0.6 %). The average real terms price of cattle increased (+3.7 %).

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Austria**

| Farms and farmland | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|--|-------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 2 670 | thousand hectares | 1.5 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 132 500 | number | 1.3 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 31.6 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | : | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | | EU-28 average |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 3.5 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 148 560 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 22.2 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 31.6 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 23.4 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 0.9 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 3 218 | EUR million | 1.7 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 7 301 | EUR million | 1.7 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 3 038 | EUR million | 1.4 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 3 596 | EUR million | 2.0 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +14.3 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Cereals | 2017 | 4 847 | thousand tonnes | 1.6 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 3 655 | thousand tonnes | 1.8 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 598 | thousand tonnes | 0.9 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 605 | thousand tonnes | 0.9 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 3 748 | thousand tonnes | 2.2 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 226 | thousand tonnes | 2.9 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 505 | thousand tonnes | 2.2 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | c | thousand tonnes | 1.0 % |
| Forestry | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 4 022 | thousand hectares | 2.2 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 17 110 | working units | 4.1 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 1 150 | EUR million | 4.5 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 16 763 | thousand cubic metres | 3.7 % |
| Fisheries | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | - | gross tonnage | - |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 350 | number | 0.2 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | - | tonnes live weight | - |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 3 486 | tonnes live weight | 0.3 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 20.5 | EUR million | 0.5 % |

Poland

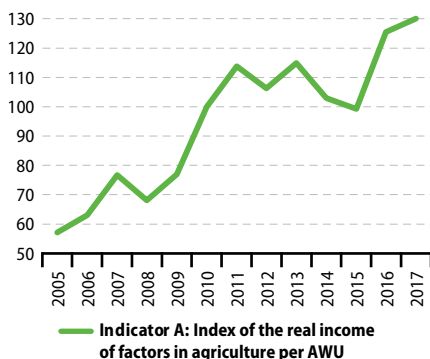


| Key information: | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|---|-------------|---------|--------------------------|-------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 307 241 | km ² | 7.1 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 46.9 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 467.2 | EUR billion | 3.0 % |
| Population | 2017 | 38.0 | million | 7.4 % |

Did you know that ...

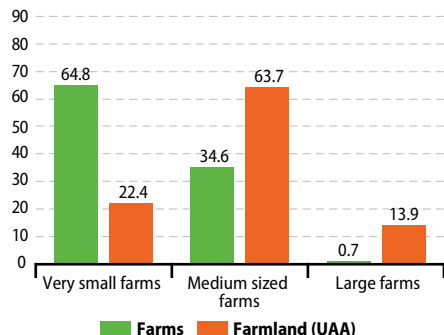
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit continued to rise in 2017 (+3.5 %), reaching a relative peak (data available since 2001) and doubling in the period since 2006.
- The value of output from the agricultural industry in 2017 was EUR 24.9 billion, an annual increase of +11.1 % to a new peak (data available since 1998).
- The value of milk output jumped in 2017 (+28.6 %) to EUR 3.9 billion, as did the value of pig output (+20.6 %) to EUR 3.1 billion and cereals (+11.4 %) to EUR 3.9 billion.
- Farmers increased the area devoted to cereals in 2017 (+2.7 %) and production rose sharply (+7.0 %). Despite higher supplies, the average real terms price of cereals also increased (+3.3 %). Poland produces more rye and oats than any other Member State.
- Raw milk produced on farms reached 13.7 million tonnes in 2017 (up +3.4 %). As elsewhere, there was also a strong rebound in the average real terms price of milk (+23.6 %) following two years of falling prices. The production of pig meat rose (+1.4 %) to 2.0 million tonnes and the average real terms price for pigs was also higher (+6.2 %).

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Poland**

| Farms and farmland | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|--|-------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 14 406 | thousand hectares | 8.3 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 1 410 700 | number | 13.5 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 64.8 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 99.3 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | | EU-28 average |
| Employment in agriculture | 2015 | 10.1 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 1 608 800 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 20.3 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 29.4 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 27.4 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 2.2 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 10 273 | EUR million | 5.5 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 24 938 | EUR million | 5.8 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 11 244 | EUR million | 5.1 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 13 071 | EUR million | 7.4 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +3.5 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Cereals | 2017 | 31 331 | thousand tonnes | 10.1 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 25 042 | thousand tonnes | 12.5 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 5 734 | thousand tonnes | 8.8 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 2 973 | thousand tonnes | 4.3 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 13 702 | thousand tonnes | 8.1 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 559 | thousand tonnes | 7.2 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 1 990 | thousand tonnes | 8.5 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 2 344 | thousand tonnes | 16.2 % |
| Forestry | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 9 435 | thousand hectares | 5.2 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 48 700 | working units | 14.2 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 2 274 | EUR million | 8.8 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 42 137 | thousand cubic metres | 9.2 % |
| Fisheries | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 27 559 | gross tonnage | 1.8 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2016 | 9 300 | number | 5.3 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 207 139 | tonnes live weight | 3.6 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 35 452 | tonnes live weight | 2.7 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 91.5 | EUR million | 2.1 % |

Portugal

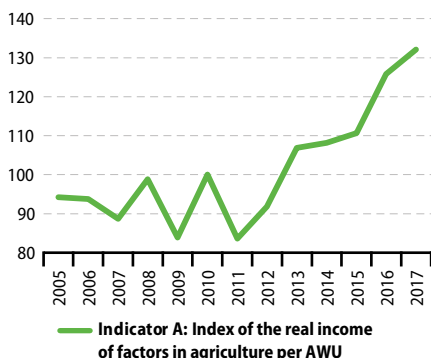


| Key information: | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|---|-------------|--------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 90 996 | km ² | 2.1 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 40.0 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 194.6 | EUR billion | 1.3 % |
| Population | 2017 | 10.3 | million | 2.0 % |

Did you know that ...

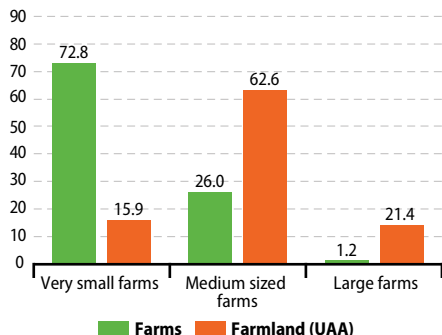
- The upward trend in agricultural factor income per annual work unit noted since 2011 continued in 2017, with a year-on-year increase of +5.4 % in 2017 to a new relative peak.
- Favourable weather conditions in 2017 led to higher harvests of olives for olive oil (+80.3 %), grapes for wine (+12.3 %), pears (+46.8 %), apples (+29.5 %) and citrus fruit (+5.7 %).
- Production of milk on farms was unchanged in 2017 (-0.1 %). The production of poultry meats was higher (+4.4 %) but that of pig meats was down (-5.1 %).
- Despite higher harvests, real-terms prices for many crops rose; these included grapes (+3.1 %), olives (+23.6 %) and dessert apples (+8.1 %). However, the average price of fresh vegetables fell sharply (-10.4 %). Milk prices rebounded (+5.3 %) after falling in the previous two years.

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Portugal**

| Farms and farmland | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|--|-------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 3 642 | thousand hectares | 2.1 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 258 980 | number | 2.5 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 72.8 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 93.9 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | | EU-28 average |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 9.0 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 412 780 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 4.2 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 30.0 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 2.5 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 1.4 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 2 871 | EUR million | 1.5 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 7 451 | EUR million | 1.7 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 4 267 | EUR million | 1.9 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 2 816 | EUR million | 1.6 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +5.4 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Cereals | 2017 | 1 129 | thousand tonnes | 0.4 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 522 | thousand tonnes | 0.3 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 2 577 | thousand tonnes | 4.0 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 2 935 | thousand tonnes | 4.2 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 2 021 | thousand tonnes | 1.2 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 91 | thousand tonnes | 1.2 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 356 | thousand tonnes | 1.5 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 341 | thousand tonnes | 2.4 % |
| Forestry | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 4 907 | thousand hectares | 2.7 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 12 960 | working units | 2.6 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 893 | EUR million | 3.5 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 11 985 | thousand cubic metres | 2.6 % |
| Fisheries | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 87 670 | gross tonnage | 5.6 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2016 | 14 430 | number | 8.2 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 173 601 | tonnes live weight | 3.6 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 11 263 | tonnes live weight | 0.8 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 75.3 | EUR million | 1.3 % |

Romania



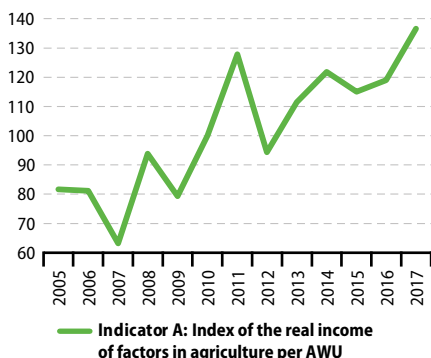
Key information:

| | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|---|-------------|---------|----------------------------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 234 272 | km ² 5.4 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 53.4 % | share of total land area - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 187.9 | EUR billion 1.2 % |
| Population | 2017 | 19.6 | million 3.8 % |

Did you know that ...

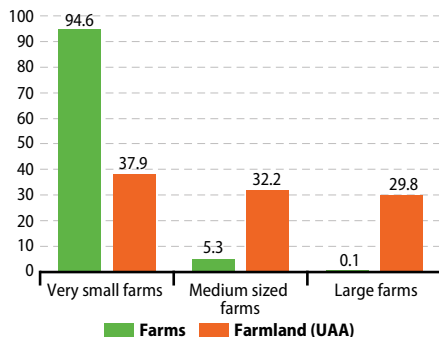
- There was a further strong rise (+13.4 %) in agricultural factor income per annual work unit in 2017. This is the notional income shared amongst agricultural labour, which despite annual fluctuations has declined sharply over the long-term and fell again in 2017 (-4.9 % fewer total AWUs).
- The value of the output of the agricultural industry was EUR 17.5 billion in 2017, a rise of +13.2 % compared to 2016, the highest level since 2013. Two-thirds of the value of this output came from crop products.
- Despite the decision to plant less cereals (a -5.4 % fall in cultivated area) and fresh vegetables (-1.7 %), harvested production levels were much higher (+24.7 % and +8.5 % respectively). Grain maize was the second highest in the EU at 14.3 million tonnes in 2017.
- Milk production on farms fell by -3.5 % in 2017 and the production of pig meats was also lower (-2.7 %).
- Despite the strong rise in cereals output, the average real-terms price fell only moderately in 2017 (-2.5 %, although a stronger -5.7 % for grain maize). It even rose for fresh vegetables (+4.9 %). Prices for pigs (+14.1 %) and chickens (+9.6 %) increased in 2017, and milk prices rebounded (+4.1 %) after falling somewhat in the previous two years.

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Romania**

| Farms and farmland | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|--|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 12 503 | thousand hectares | 7.2 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 3 422 030 | number | 32.7 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 94.6 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 99.3 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | EU-28 average | |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 23.0 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 1 960 300 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 7.4 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 33.6 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 0.4 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 4.1 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 7 845 | EUR million | 4.2 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 17 480 | EUR million | 4.0 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 11 851 | EUR million | 5.4 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 4 113 | EUR million | 2.3 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +13.4 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Cereals | 2017 | 27 139 | thousand tonnes | 8.8 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 4 584 | thousand tonnes | 2.3 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 2 471 | thousand tonnes | 3.8 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 2 065 | thousand tonnes | 3.0 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 4 439 | thousand tonnes | 2.6 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 59 | thousand tonnes | 0.8 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 328 | thousand tonnes | 1.4 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 405 | thousand tonnes | 2.8 % |
| Forestry | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 6 951 | thousand hectares | 3.8 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 46 690 | working units | 8.8 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 641 | EUR million | 2.5 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 15 117 | thousand cubic metres | 3.3 % |
| Fisheries | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 1 407 | gross tonnage | 0.1 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2016 | 2 000 | number | 1.1 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 9 553 | tonnes live weight | 0.1 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 12 585 | tonnes live weight | 0.9 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 35.7 | EUR million | 0.5 % |

Slovenia

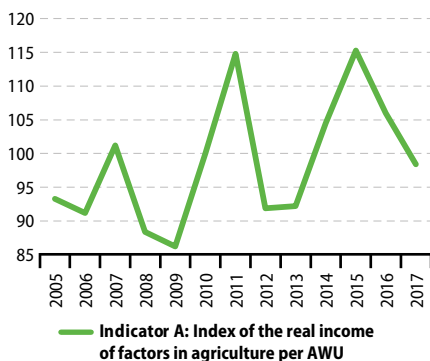


| Key information: | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|---|-------------|--------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 20 145 | km ² | 0.5 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 24.2 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 43.0 | EUR billion | 0.3 % |
| Population | 2017 | 2.1 | million | 0.4 % |

Did you know that ...

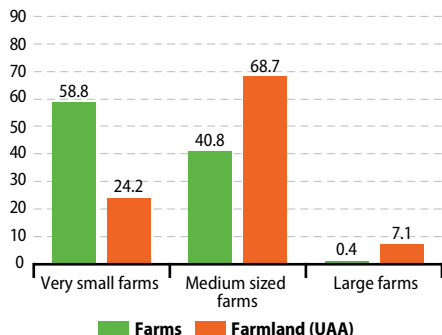
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit in 2017 fell (-7.3 %) further back from the relative peak in 2015.
- The value of output from the agricultural industry in 2017 was EUR 1.2 billion, a year-on-year decrease of -4.7 %. This output value was evenly split between the value of crop and animal output.
- Drought conditions affected cereals production; the harvested production in 2017 was -14.3 % lower than in 2016, particularly due to the impact on the common wheat and grain maize harvests.
- A majority (by weight) of the meat produced in 2017 was poultry meat. There was further strong growth in chicken meat production in 2017 (+7.4 %).
- The drought had a knock-on effect on some prices; the average real terms price for cereals in 2017 was +9.8 % higher than in 2016. Milk prices rebounded strongly (+18.4 %) after falling substantially in 2016.

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Slovenia**

| Farms and farmland | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|--|-------------|--------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 488 | thousand hectares | 0.3 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 69 900 | number | 0.7 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 58.8 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 99.6 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | | EU-28 average |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 7.2 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 67 450 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 9.1 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 20.2 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 14.5 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 1.0 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 439 | EUR million | 0.2 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 1 161 | EUR million | 0.3 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 583 | EUR million | 0.3 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 561 | EUR million | 0.3 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | -7.3 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Cereals | 2017 | 547 | thousand tonnes | 0.2 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 94 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 96 | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 114 | thousand tonnes | 0.2 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 650 | thousand tonnes | 0.4 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 36 | thousand tonnes | 0.5 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 22 | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 69 | thousand tonnes | 0.5 % |
| Forestry | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 1 271 | thousand hectares | 0.7 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 6 050 | working units | 1.4 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 219 | EUR million | 0.9 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 5 381 | thousand cubic metres | 1.2 % |
| Fisheries | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 590 | gross tonnage | 0.0 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 230 | number | 0.1 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 124 | tonnes live weight | 0.0 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 1 826 | tonnes live weight | 0.1 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 5.0 | EUR million | 0.1 % |

Slovakia

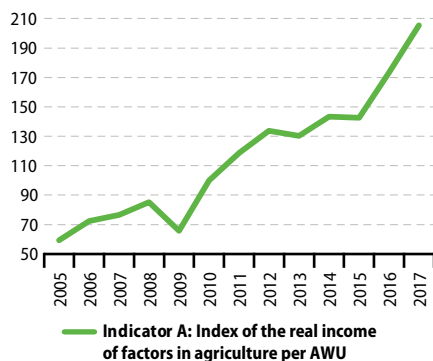


| Key information: | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|---|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 48 702 km ² | | 1.1 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 38.8 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 84.9 EUR billion | | 0.6 % |
| Population | 2017 | 5.4 million | | 1.1 % |

Did you know that ...

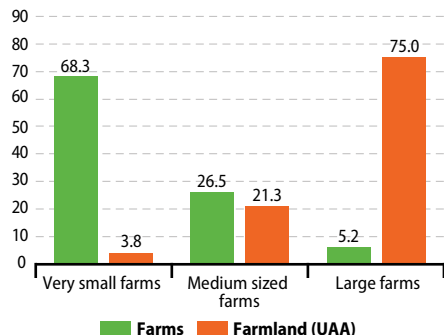
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit continued to grow strongly (+18.6 %) in 2017. This represents a doubling of the index since 2010 and more than a trebling since 2005.
- The agricultural labour, amongst which this income is notionally shared, more than halved in less than a decade; total AWUs fell at an average annual rate of -7.8 % per year between 2008 and 2017.
- The value of output from the agricultural industry was EUR 2.4 billion in 2017, a level that has, by and large, remained remarkably consistent since 2011.
- The production of cereals in 2017 was more than one quarter (-28.1 %) less than the record harvest in 2016. Apparent yields were sharply lower and there was a reduction in cultivated areas of cereals (-4.8 %).
- Meat production is dominated by pig meat production. There was a year-on-year increase of +2.3 % in pig meat production in 2017 which seems to confirm that the pig meat sector may have come through its 15 year-long restructuring.
- There were higher real terms prices for cereals (+5.9 %) in 2017, driven by the increase for wheat (+9.6 %). There was a rebound in prices for pigs (+6.4 %) after falling the three previous years, but it was still lower than in 2010. Milk prices also rebounded (+9.3 %).

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Slovakia**

| Farms and farmland | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|--|-------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 1 890 | thousand hectares | 1.1 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 25 660 | number | 0.2 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 68.3 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 87.0 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | | EU-28 average |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 2.1 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 46 740 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 19.0 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 19.2 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 9.2 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 0.7 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 652 | EUR million | 0.3 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 2 390 | EUR million | 0.6 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 1 272 | EUR million | 0.6 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 860 | EUR million | 0.5 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +18.6 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Cereals | 2017 | 3 484 | thousand tonnes | 1.1 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 1 385 | thousand tonnes | 0.7 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 96 | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 83 | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 923 | thousand tonnes | 0.5 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 8 | thousand tonnes | 0.1 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 49 | thousand tonnes | 0.2 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | c | thousand tonnes | 0.4 % |
| Forestry | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 1 940 | thousand hectares | 1.1 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 7 760 | working units | 4.7 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 319 | EUR million | 1.2 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 9 267 | thousand cubic metres | 2.0 % |
| Fisheries | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | - | gross tonnage | - |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 230 | number | 0.1 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | - | tonnes live weight | - |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 1 957 | tonnes live weight | 0.1 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 4.9 | EUR million | 0.1 % |

Finland



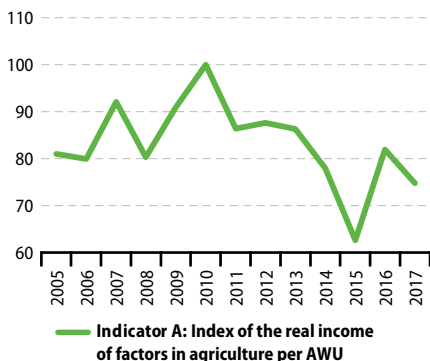
Key information:

| | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|---|-------------|---------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 303 892 | km ² | 7.0 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 7.2 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 223.8 | EUR billion | 1.5 % |
| Population | 2017 | 5.5 | million | 1.1 % |

Did you know that ...

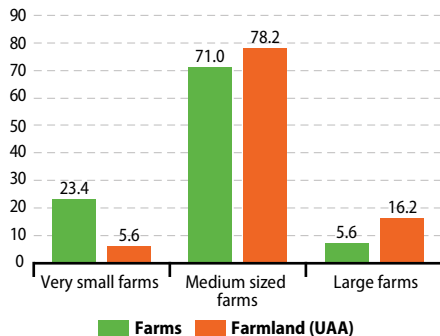
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit fell by -9.2 % in 2017, to the second lowest level in the last decade.
- The value of the output from the agricultural sector remained unchanged at EUR 4.3 billion in 2017.
- The area of cereals grown contracted sharply (-13.4 %) in 2017, driven mainly by the decision to plant less barley (-17.8 %) and oats (-11.6 %). This was the main trigger for a decline in the production of cereals (-4.1 % on 2016 levels). Oats production remained the second highest in the EU, although production was -2.0 % lower at 1.0 million tonnes.
- Pig meat production in 2017 was -5.7 % lower than in 2016, although poultry meat production was higher (+2.7 %). The amount of cows' milk produced on farms declined by -1.0 % to 2.4 million tonnes, largely as a result of a -1.7 % fall in cow numbers.
- There were higher real terms prices for cereals (+3.3 %) in 2017, including for wheat (+5.7 %), barley (+2.8 %) and oats (+2.7 %), although this followed on from strong falls from relative highs in 2012. Milk prices stabilised (a provisional +0.4 %) after falling a cumulative -23.1 % during the preceding three years. For meats, real terms prices were higher for cattle (+3.9 %) and pigs (+5.0 %), but lower for chickens (-2.3 %).

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Finland**

| Farms and farmland | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|--|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 2 194 | thousand hectares | 1.3 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 49 710 | number | 0.5 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 23.4 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | : | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | EU-28 average | |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 3.2 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 80 900 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 8.8 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 11.9 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 11.5 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 0.3 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 1 086 | EUR million | 0.6 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 4 302 | EUR million | 1.0 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 1 365 | EUR million | 0.6 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 2 271 | EUR million | 1.3 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | -9.2 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Cereals | 2017 | 3 462 | thousand tonnes | 1.1 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 1 042 | thousand tonnes | 0.5 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 267 | thousand tonnes | 0.4 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 10 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 2 406 | thousand tonnes | 1.4 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 85 | thousand tonnes | 1.1 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 179 | thousand tonnes | 0.8 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 129 | thousand tonnes | 0.9 % |
| Forestry | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 23 019 | thousand hectares | 12.7 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 22 500 | working units | 4.1 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 3 318 | EUR million | 12.9 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 61 434 | thousand cubic metres | 13.4 % |
| Fisheries | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 16 454 | gross tonnage | 1.0 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 1 700 | number | 1.0 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 162 017 | tonnes live weight | 3.0 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 14 413 | tonnes live weight | 1.2 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 62.7 | EUR million | 1.2 % |

Sweden



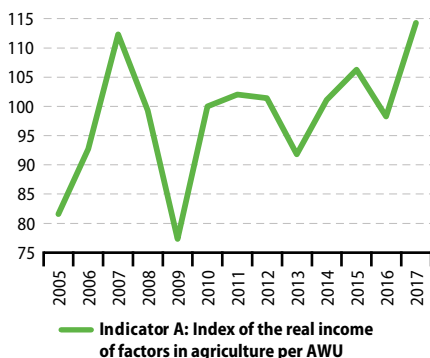
Key information:

| | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|---|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 407 300 km ² | 9.4 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 7.4 % share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 475.2 EUR billion | 3.1 % |
| Population | 2017 | 10.0 million | 2.0 % |

Did you know that ...

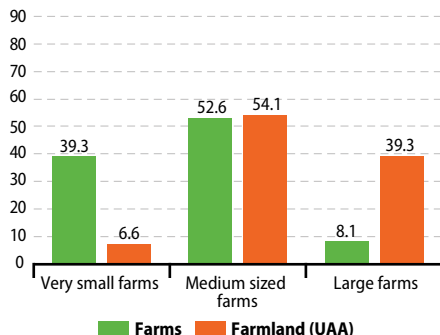
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit in 2017 was +16.4 % higher than 2016 and was at its highest since at least 2001 (when data for the 2010 index are first available).
- Output from the agricultural sector reached EUR 6.6 billion in 2017, an increase of +9.9 % on 2016. The value of crop output (+11.4 %) and animal output (+8.9 %) were almost identical at EUR 2.9 billion.
- Harvest of production of cereals was 6.0 million tonnes in 2017 (up +8.7 %) despite the cultivated area declining (-1.2 %). The production of temporary grasses and grazings was also higher (+3.2 % to 4.9 million tonnes).
- Pig meat accounted for almost one half (45 %) of all meat production in 2017. Pig meat production was +2.5 % higher in 2017 at 240 thousand tonnes. The production of beef and poultry meat remained little changed from 2016 levels. Raw milk output declined by 1.6 % to 2.8 million tonnes.
- There were higher real terms prices, among others, for cereals (+1.8 %, although still a fifth down on 2013 levels), forage plants (+13.9 %) and milk (+21.6 %). There were lower prices, among others, for pigs (-4.5 %), cattle (-2.0 %).

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: Sweden**

| Farms and farmland | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|--|-------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 3 021 | thousand hectares | 1.7 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 62 940 | number | 0.6 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 39.3 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 30.5 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | | EU-28 average |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 1.3 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 62 000 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 10.1 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 15.5 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 21.7 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 0.4 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 1 953 | EUR million | 1.0 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 6 576 | EUR million | 1.5 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 2 927 | EUR million | 1.3 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 2 921 | EUR million | 1.7 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +16.4 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Cereals | 2017 | 5 958 | thousand tonnes | 1.9 % |
| Root crops | 2017 | 2 816 | thousand tonnes | 7.4 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 340 | thousand tonnes | 0.5 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 25 | thousand tonnes | 0.0 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 2 817 | thousand tonnes | 1.7 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 132 | thousand tonnes | 1.7 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 240 | thousand tonnes | 1.0 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 159 | thousand tonnes | 7.1 % |
| Forestry | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 30 505 | thousand hectares | 16.8 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 42 900 | working units | 7.6 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 3 936 | EUR million | 15.3 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 80 959 | thousand cubic metres | 17.7 % |
| Fisheries | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 25 381 | gross tonnage | 1.6 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2016 | 1 000 | number | 0.6 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 221 823 | tonnes live weight | 3.9 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 15 747 | tonnes live weight | 1.0 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 51.1 | EUR million | 1.0 % |

United Kingdom



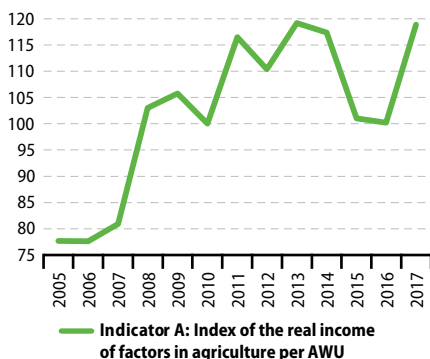
Key information:

| | | | Share of EU-28 total | |
|---|-------------|---------|--------------------------|--------|
| Total land area | 2016 | 242 513 | km ² | 5.6 % |
| Share of farmland in total land area | 2016 | 67.3 % | share of total land area | - |
| Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 2 332.1 | EUR billion | 15.2 % |
| Population | 2017 | 65.8 | million | 12.9 % |

Did you know that ...

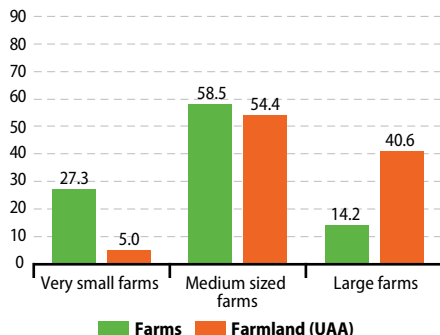
- Agricultural factor income per annual work unit rebounded by +18.6 % in 2017, reaching a relative peak.
- The value of agricultural output jumped +12.6 % to EUR 31.8 billion in 2017.
- The cultivated area of cereals in 2017 was higher (+1.7 %) than in 2016, and harvested production rose (+4.7 %) to 23.0 million tonnes. Apparent yields reached a provisional 8.3 tonnes per ha on average for wheat and 6.1 tonnes per ha on average for barley.
- Poultry meat production reached 1.8 million tonnes in 2017 (up +1.2 %). Production of beef was slightly lower (-0.7 %). Production of pigs meats was also lower (-1.8 %), but sheep meat was higher (+3.4 %). Raw milk produced on farms also rose (+3.4 %). Production of meat remained stable at 3.9 million tonnes in 2017; poultry meats made up almost half of this (46 %).
- There were higher real terms prices for a number of key products in 2017, including cereals (a rebound of +15.2 %, with similarly strong rises for wheat and barley), oilseeds (+11.7 %), pigs (+18.6 %), cattle (+4.5 %) and milk (+24.0 %).

Figure 1: Agricultural factor income per annual work unit, 2005-2017
(index 2010=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: aact_eaa06)

Figure 2: Farms and farmland, by farm size in standard output, 2016
(% share of national totals)



Note: Very small farms: less than EUR 8 000; medium sized farms: EUR 8 000 to EUR 249 999; large farms: EUR 250 000 or more.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ef_m_farmleg)

**Table 8.1: United Kingdom**

| Farms and farmland | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
|--|-------------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Farmland (utilised agricultural area) | 2016 | 16 332 | thousand hectares | 9.6 % |
| Farms (agricultural holdings) | 2016 | 185 060 | number | 1.8 % |
| Very small farms (with < EUR 8 000 of standard output) | 2016 | 27.3 % | share of all farms | - |
| Family farms (with > 50 % of regular labour from family members) | 2016 | 56.9 % | share of all farms | - |
| Farmers | | | | EU-28 average |
| Employment in agriculture | 2016 | 1.2 % | share of total employment | 4.2 % |
| Persons employed in agriculture | 2016 | 373 860 | number | - |
| Young farmers (under 40 years old) | 2016 | 5.3 % | share of all farm managers | 10.6 % |
| Female farmers | 2016 | 15.2 % | share of all farm managers | 28.5 % |
| Farmers with full agricultural training | 2016 | 17.3 % | share of all farm managers | 9.1 % |
| Economic performance of agriculture | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Contribution of agriculture to Gross Domestic Product | 2017 | 0.5 % | share of GDP | - |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2017 | 12 255 | EUR million | 6.5 % |
| Value of agricultural output (production value at basic prices) | 2017 | 31 829 | EUR million | 7.4 % |
| Value of crop output | 2017 | 11 603 | EUR million | 5.3 % |
| Value of animal output | 2017 | 17 257 | EUR million | 9.8 % |
| Agricultural factor income per annual work unit (Indicator A) | 2017 | +18.6 % | change 2017/2016 | - |
| Agricultural production | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Cereals | 2017 | 22 734 | thousand tonnes | 7.3 % |
| Root crops | 2015 | 11 806 | thousand tonnes | 5.9 % |
| Permanent crops | 2017 | 2 631 | thousand tonnes | 4.1 % |
| Fresh vegetables | 2017 | 533 | thousand tonnes | 0.8 % |
| Raw milk | 2017 | 15 443 | thousand tonnes | 9.1 % |
| Bovine meat | 2017 | 905 | thousand tonnes | 11.6 % |
| Pig meat | 2017 | 903 | thousand tonnes | 3.9 % |
| Poultry meat | 2017 | 1 812 | thousand tonnes | 12.5 % |
| Forestry | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Forest and other wooded land | 2015 | 3 164 | thousand hectares | 1.7 % |
| Persons employed in forestry and logging | 2015 | 17 000 | working units | 3.5 % |
| Gross value added (at basic prices) | 2015 | 582 | EUR million | 2.3 % |
| Roundwood (in the rough) | 2016 | 10 754 | thousand cubic metres | 2.3 % |
| Fisheries | | | | Share of EU-28 total |
| Fishing fleet | 2017 | 187 314 | gross tonnage | 11.9 % |
| Persons employed in fishing and aquaculture | 2017 | 13 310 | number | 7.6 % |
| Total catches | 2017 | 722 691 | tonnes live weight | 13.6 % |
| Total aquaculture production (volume) | 2016 | 194 275 | tonnes live weight | 16.8 % |
| Total aquaculture production (value) | 2016 | 1 019.1 | EUR million | 24.1 % |

Annexes



Data coverage

Eurostat online databases contain a large amount of metadata that provides information on the status of particular values or data series. In order to improve the readability of this statistical book, only the most significant meta-information has been included under the tables and figures. The following symbols are used, where necessary:

- Italic* data value is forecasted, provisional or estimated and is likely to change;
- : Data not available, confidential or unreliable value;
- not applicable.

This publication generally presents information for the EU-28 (the aggregate for the 28 Member States of the EU), as well as the individual EU Member States. The order of the Member States in tables generally follows their order of protocol; in other words, the alphabetical order of the countries' names in their respective original languages. In a number of the figures, the countries are ranked according to the values of a particular indicator.

The EU-28 aggregate is provided when information for all of the countries is available, or if an estimate has been made for missing information. Any incomplete totals that are created are footnoted systematically.

When available, information is also presented for EFTA countries, candidate and potential candidate countries. In the event that data for any of these non-member countries are not available, they have been excluded from the tables and figures presented.

If data are not available for a particular country, then efforts have been made to fill tables and figures with data for previous reference periods (these exceptions are footnoted); generally, an effort has been made to go back at least two years, for example showing data for 2015 and 2016 if data for 2017 are not yet available..



Glossary

Agricultural holding

This is a single unit, in both technical and economic terms, operating under a single management, which undertakes agricultural activities within the economic territory of the European Union (EU), either as its primary or secondary activity. Other supplementary (non-agricultural) products and services may also be provided by the holding.

Agricultural income per AWU

The main indicator for agricultural income is 'factor income per annual work unit', which is expressed as an index.

Animal output

Animal output comprises the sales, changes in stock levels, and the products used for processing and own final use by producers.

Annual work unit (AWU)

One annual work unit 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 relevant national provisions governing contracts of employment. If the national provisions do not indicate the number of hours, then 1 800 hours are taken to be the minimum annual working hours: equivalent to 225 working days of eight hours each.

Aquaculture

Aquaculture, also known as aquafarming, refers to the farming of aquatic (freshwater or saltwater) organisms, such as fish, molluscs, crustaceans and plants for human use or consumption, under controlled conditions. Aquaculture implies some form of intervention in the natural rearing process to enhance

production, including regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators. Farming also implies individual or corporate ownership of, or contractual rights to, the stock being cultivated.

Arable land

Arable land is land worked (ploughed or tilled) regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation.

Basic price

The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, by the producer as a consequence of its production or sale.

Bovine

A bovine refers to a domestic animal of the species *Bos taurus* (cattle) or *Bubalus bubalis* (water buffalo), and also includes hybrids like Beefalo.

A distinction can be made by the age of the animal (less than one year old, aged between one and two years, and two years and over), with a further division between male and female bovines.

Carcass weight

The definition of carcass weight depends on the animal species under consideration:

- for pigs, 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;
- for cattle, 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, it is the weight of 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 in the carcass weight;
- for poultry, it is the weight of the cold body of the slaughtered farmyard poultry after being bled, plucked and eviscerated; the weight includes poultry offal, with the exception of foie gras.

For other species, 'carcass weight' is considered to be the weight of the slaughtered animal's cold body.

Cattle

Cattle refer to domestic animals of the species *Bos taurus* (cattle) and *Bubalus bubalis* (water buffalo); together are called bovines.

Cereals

Cereals include wheat (common wheat and spelt and durum wheat), rye, maslin, barley, oats, mixed grain other than maslin, grain maize and corn cob mix, sorghum, triticale, rice and other cereal crops such as buckwheat, millet and canary seed.

Common agricultural policy

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is the EU's agricultural policy. CAP is an area in which competence is shared between the EU and its Member States. Under Article 33 of the Treaty establishing the European Community, its aims are to 'ensure reasonable prices for Europe's consumers and fair incomes for farmers, in particular through the common organisation of agricultural markets and by enforcing compliance with the principles adopted at the

Stresa Conference in 1958, namely single prices, financial solidarity and Community preference'.

The CAP is one of the most important EU policies from a budget point of view. Qualified majority voting in the Council and consultation with the European Parliament decide policy. The CAP has fulfilled its main goal of food self-sufficiency in the EU. Major policy changes, however, proved necessary in order to correct imbalances and overproduction resulting from the CAP. Therefore, its aims have changed in the course of time, and the instruments used have also evolved as a result of successive reforms.

Common fisheries policy

The Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) is the EU's policy for managing fisheries in the waters of the EU Member States. Its objectives are to:

- increase productivity;
- stabilise markets;
- ensure security of supply and reasonable prices to the consumer.

Although a CFP was already provided for in the Treaty of Rome in 1957, it did not become a common policy in the full sense of the term until 1983. The CFP has the same legal basis (Articles 32 to 38 of the EC Treaty) as the Common agricultural policy and shares the same aims mentioned above. Like the CAP, the CFP is a shared responsibility of the EU and its Member States. Successive reforms of the CFP have added new aims to its initial goals, namely:

- sustainable exploitation of resources;
- protection of the environment;
- safeguards for a high level of human health protection;
- contributing to economic and social cohesion.

Protection of fish stocks and the marine environment are key issues for the CFP given the threat posed by resource depletion.



Cow

A cow is a female bovine that has calved (including any aged less than 2 years). A dairy cow is a cow kept exclusively or principally for the production of milk for human consumption and/or other dairy produce.

Crop output

Crop output comprises sales, changes in stock levels, and crop products used as animal feedstuffs, or for processing and own final use by the producers.

Family labour force

The family labour force of the agricultural holding in the context of the farm structure survey (FSS) refers to persons who carry out farm work on the holding and are classified either as a holder or the members of the sole holder's family. The term family workers is also used with the same meaning.

Farm labour force

The farm labour force of the holding includes all persons having completed their compulsory education (having reached school-leaving age) who carried out farm work on the holding during the 12 months ending on the reference day of the survey. All persons of retirement age who continue to work on the holding are included in the farm labour force.

Farm manager

A farm manager or manager of the agricultural holding is the natural person responsible for the normal daily financial and production routines of running the holding concerned. There can be only one manager on the holding.

Farm structure survey

The Farm Structure Survey (FSS), also known as Survey on the structure of agricultural holdings, is carried out by all EU Member States. The FSS

are conducted consistently throughout the EU with a common methodology at a regular base and provides therefore comparable and representative statistics across countries and time, at regional levels (down to NUTS 3 level). Every 3 or 4 years the FSS is carried out as a sample survey, and once in ten years as a census.

Feed

Feed (or feeding stuff) is any substance or product, including additives, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be used for oral feeding to animals.

Fertiliser

A fertiliser is a substance used in agriculture to provide crops with vital nutrients to grow (such as nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K)). Fertilisers can be divided into inorganic fertilisers (also called mineral, synthetic or manufactured) and organic fertilisers. Organic fertilisers include manure, compost, sewage sludge and industrial waste.

Fishing area

Geographical fishing areas in the EU's Common Fisheries Policy 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 the Food and Agriculture Organization Major Fishing Area 37, comprises the Mediterranean Sea and the adjacent Black Sea.

Fish catch

Fish catch (or simply catch) refers to catches of fishery products including fish, molluscs, crustaceans and other aquatic animals, residues and aquatic plants that are:

- taken for all purposes (commercial, industrial, recreational and subsistence);
- taken by all types and classes of fishing units (including fishermen, vessels, gear, and so on);
- operated in 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 actual landed or product weight. Up to 2014, catch statistics exclude quantities of fishery products which are caught but which, for a variety of reasons, are not landed. As a result of the landing obligation foreseen in the renewed CFP and to be gradually introduced as from 2015, all catches should be kept on board, landed and counted. Production from aquaculture is excluded from catch statistics.

Fishing fleet

The data on the number of fishing vessels, the fishing fleet, in general refer to the fleet size as recorded on 31 December of the specified reference year. The data are derived from the national registers of fishing vessels which are maintained according to Commission Regulation (EC) No 26/2004 which specifies the information on vessel characteristics to be recorded in the registers.

Forest

Forest is defined as land with tree crown cover (meaning all parts of the tree above ground level including its leaves, branches and so on), or equivalent stocking level, of more than 10 % and with an area of more than 0.5 hectares (ha). The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of five metres at maturity in situ.

Goats

A goat is a domestic animal of the subspecies *Capra aegagrus hircus*.

Grazed area

The grazed area is the total area of pastures owned, rented or otherwise allocated to the agricultural holding on which animals are kept for grazing during the reference year. The grazed area can also be harvested by mowing or other means. It includes all grasslands that are grazed, independent of whether they are temporary or permanent in nature. Permanent grasslands no longer used for production purposes are however excluded, as well as common lands not allotted to individual holdings.

Gross value added (GVA)

Gross value added (GVA) is output at market prices minus intermediate consumption at purchaser prices; it is a balancing item of the national accounts' production account:

- GVA at producer prices is output at producer prices minus intermediate consumption at purchaser prices — the producer price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a product minus value added tax (VAT), or similar deductible tax, invoiced to the purchaser.
- GVA at basic prices is output at basic prices minus intermediate consumption at purchaser prices — the basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a product minus any tax on the product plus any subsidy on the product.
- GVA at factor cost is not a concept explicitly used in national accounts. It can be derived by subtracting other taxes on production from GVA at basic prices and adding other subsidies on production.



Joint forest sector questionnaire

The joint forest sector questionnaire (JFSQ) is an initiative of the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FaO) and Eurostat to collect statistics on the world timber situation. Each agency collects data from the countries for which it is responsible, with Eurostat compiling information from the EU Member States and EFTA countries.

Kitchen gardens

Kitchen gardens are areas of an agricultural holding devoted to the cultivation of agricultural products not intended for selling but for consumption by the farm holder and his household.

Land use

Land use refers to the socioeconomic purpose of the land. Areas of land can be used for residential, industrial, agricultural, forestry, recreational, transport purposes and so on.

Live weight of fishery products

Live weight of fishery products is derived from the landed or product weight by the application of certain factors and is designed to represent the actual weight of the fishery product as it was taken from the water and before being subjected to any processing or other operations.

Livestock survey

The livestock survey provides information about the livestock population in the EU, as well as information at a national and regional level — it is more detailed than the farm structure survey (FSS), proving more animal categories in its classification of livestock. It is conducted once a year, in December, in all of the EU Member States

and in May/June for bovine animals and pigs in the Member States with the largest herds.

Livestock unit (LSU)

The livestock unit is a reference unit which facilitates the aggregation of livestock from various species and age as per convention, via the use of specific coefficients established initially on the basis of the nutritional or feed requirement of each type of animal. The reference unit used for the calculation of livestock units (= 1 LSU) is the grazing equivalent of one adult dairy cow producing 3 000 kg of milk annually, without additional concentrated foodstuffs.

Meat production

Meat production refers to the slaughter, in agreed slaughterhouses, of animals whose carcass weight is declared fit for human consumption; the definition applies to bovine animals, pigs, sheep, goats and poultry.

Milk

Milk is produced by the secretion of the mammary glands of one or more cows, ewes, goats or buffaloes. Farms produce milk for two distinct purposes: to distribute to dairies as well as for domestic consumption, direct sale and cattle feed.

Non-family labour

The non-family labour force of the agricultural holding in the context of the farm structure survey (FSS) refers to persons directly employed by the holding. They can be classified as:

- non-family labour regularly employed — all persons other than the holder and members of his family doing farm work and receiving any kind of remuneration (salary, wages, profits or other payments including payment in kind) from the agricultural holding;

- non-family labour employed on a non-regular basis — all persons other than the holder and members of his family doing farm work and receiving any kind of remuneration from the agricultural holding who did not work each week on the agricultural holding in the 12 months ending on the reference day of the survey; this category usually covers seasonal workers.

Permanent crops

Permanent crops are tree/shrub crops not grown in rotation, but occupying the soil and yielding harvests for several (usually more than five) consecutive years. Permanent crops mainly consist of fruit and berry trees, bushes, vines and olive trees.

Permanent grassland and meadow

Permanent grassland and meadow is land used permanently (for several — usually more than five — consecutive years) to grow herbaceous forage crops, through cultivation (sown) or naturally (self-seeded); it is not, therefore, included in the crop rotation scheme on the agricultural holding. Permanent grassland and meadow can be either used for grazing by livestock, or mowed for hay or silage (stocking in a silo).

Pig

A pig is a domesticated animal of the species *Sus*. A distinction is made between pigs, piglets, fattening pigs and breeding pigs.

Poultry

Poultry refers to domestic birds of the following species: *Gallus gallus* (hens and chickens); *Meleagris* spp. (turkeys); *Anas* spp. and *Cairina moschata* (ducks); *Anser anser* dom. (geese); *Coturnix* spp. (quail); *Phasianus* spp. (pheasants); *Numida meleagris* dom. (guinea fowl);

Columbinae spp. (pigeons); *Struthio camelus* (ostriches). It excludes, however, birds raised in confinement for hunting purposes and not for meat production.

Regular agricultural labour force

A regularly employed labour force of the agricultural holding in the context of the farm structure survey (FSS) refers to the directly employed persons who carried out farm work every week on the holding during the 12 months ending on the reference day of the survey, irrespective of length of the working week. Regularly employed labour force may be classified either as a family labour or the nonfamily labour regularly employed.

Roundwood production

Roundwood production (the term is also used as a synonym for removals in the context of forestry) comprises all quantities of wood removed from the forest and other wooded land, or other tree felling site during a defined period of time.

Sawnwood

Sawnwood is wood that has been produced either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and, with a few exceptions, is greater than 6 millimetres (mm) in thickness.

Sheep

Sheep are domesticated animals of the species *Ovis aries* kept in flocks mainly for their wool or meat.

Slaughterhouse

A slaughterhouse is an officially registered and approved establishment used for slaughtering and dressing animals whose meat is intended for human consumption.



Slaughtering and meat production

Data on slaughtering and meat production are collected on a monthly basis. They refer to the activity of slaughterhouses, while the share of domestic slaughtering (in other words, outside officially recognised slaughterhouses) is explicitly left out of the statistics in order to improve comparability of the results across EU Member States.

Standard output (SO)

The standard output of an agricultural product (crop or livestock) is the average monetary value of the agricultural output at farm-gate price, in euro per hectare or per head of livestock. A regional coefficient for each product is applied, as an average value over a reference period (five years). The sum of all the standard outputs per hectare of crop and per head of livestock for a farm is a measure of its overall economic size, expressed in euro.

Utilised agricultural area (UAA)

The utilised agricultural area (UAA) describes the area used for farming. It includes the land categories: arable land; permanent grassland; permanent crops, and; other agricultural land such as kitchen gardens (even if they only represent small share of the total UAA). The term does not include unused agricultural land, woodland and land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, and so on.

Abbreviations

GEOGRAPHICAL AGGREGATES AND COUNTRY CODES

| | | | |
|-------|---|------|---------------------------------|
| EU-28 | The 28 Member States of the European Union from 1 July 2013 (EU-27 and Croatia) | LT | Lithuania |
| EU-27 | The 27 Member States of the European Union from 1 January 2007 to 30 June 2013 (EU-15, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria and Romania) | LU | Luxembourg |
| EU-15 | The 15 Member States of the European Union from 1 January 1995 to 30 April 2004 (Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany [West Germany], Denmark, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland and Sweden) | HU | Hungary |
| EU | European Union | MT | Malta |
| BE | Belgium | NL | Netherlands |
| BG | Bulgaria | AT | Austria |
| CZ | Czechia | PL | Poland |
| DK | Denmark | PT | Portugal |
| DE | Germany | RO | Romania |
| EE | Estonia | SI | Slovenia |
| IE | Ireland | SK | Slovakia |
| EL | Greece | Fi | Finland |
| ES | Spain | SE | Sweden |
| FR | France | UK | United Kingdom |
| HR | Croatia | EFTA | European Free Trade Association |
| IT | Italy | IS | Iceland |
| CY | Cyprus | LI | Liechtenstein |
| LV | Latvia | NO | Norway |
| | | CH | Switzerland |

EU CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| AL | Albania |
| ME | Montenegro |
| MK ⁽²⁵⁾ | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia |
| RS | Serbia |
| TR | Turkey |

⁽²⁵⁾ Provisional ISO code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which is to be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.



POTENTIAL CANDIDATES

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| BA | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| XK ⁽²⁶⁾ | Kosovo |

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| % | per cent |
| AWU | annual work unit |
| EUR | euro |
| ha | hectare |
| kg | kilogram |
| km ² | square kilometre |
| kW | kilowatt |
| LSU | livestock unit |
| m ³ | cubic metre |
| toe | tonne of oil equivalent |
| tonne | 1 000 kg |
| TLW | tonnes live weight |

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| AEI | agri-environmental indicators |
| CAP | Common agricultural policy |
| CCM | corn cob mix |
| CFP | Common fisheries policy |
| CLRTAP | Convention on Long-range transboundary air pollutants |
| COM | Communication |
| CO ₂ | carbon dioxide |
| CMO | Common Market Organisation |
| EAA | economic accounts for agriculture |
| EC | 1. European Community 2. European Commission |

| | |
|----------|---|
| EEA | European Environment Agency |
| EEC | European Economic Community |
| EMEP | European Monitoring and Evaluation Programme |
| Eurostat | statistical office of the European Union |
| FIEGT | forest law enforcement, governance and trade |
| FSS | farm structure survey |
| HICP | harmonised index of consumer prices |
| ICT | information and communication technologies |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental panel on climate change |
| ISCED | International standard classification of education |
| K | potassium |
| LFS | labour force survey |
| LULUCF | land-use, land change and forestry |
| N | nitrogen |
| NUTS | classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3) |
| P | phosphorus |
| PDO | protected designation of origin |
| PGI | protected geographical indication |
| SILC | statistics on income and living conditions |
| UAA | utilised agricultural area |
| UNECE | United Nations Economic Commission for Europe |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |

⁽²⁶⁾ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

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Open data from the EU

The EU Open Data Portal (<http://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data>) provides access to datasets from the EU. Data can be downloaded and reused for free, both for commercial and non-commercial purposes.

Agriculture, forestry and fishery statistics

This publication presents a selection of topical data. Most data cover the European Union and its Member States, while some indicators are provided for other countries, such as members of EFTA, and candidate countries and potential candidates to the European Union.

This publication may be viewed as an introduction to European statistics and provides a starting point for those who wish to explore the wide range of data that is freely available on Eurostat's website at

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/>

