

Main stages in the meat food chain in Europe

The following publication aims at giving an overview of selected statistics and indicators linked to the meat production and consumption chain in the EU.

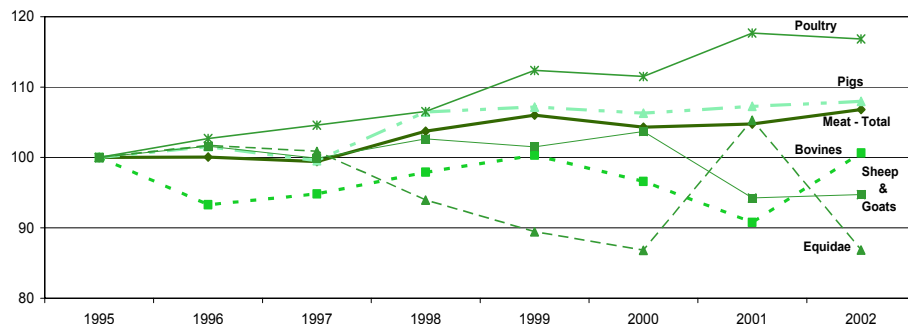
Highlights

- The overall availability of meat for human consumption in 2002 amounted to an average of 98 kg per person per year at the level of the EU-15, of which 43 kg was pork and 23 kg poultry.
- The highest meat availability for human consumption in 2003 was registered in Spain (131 kg per person per year), the lowest in Lithuania (52 kg)
- Price levels varied considerably between the EU Member States in 2004: whereas meat prices in Denmark were 31 % over the EU-15 average, those of Spain were 34 % under that value.
- The EU-15 is self sufficient regarding meat. Especially, in Denmark and Ireland – to a lesser degree in the Netherlands and Belgium – the production is well above what is required for human consumption.
- Imports of meat and meat preparations amounted to close to 1.5 million tonnes in 2004. More than one third of the total volume came from Brazil.
- The meat processing sector in the EU-25 generated a turnover close to EUR 161 billion in 2003, corresponding to one-fifth of the total registered in food and beverages manufacturing sector.

The final meat products put at the disposal of the EU consumers are the result of a long process chain that starts with the existence of a stock of live animals, either born and reared in the EU or imported from third countries. Part of these animals will be slaughtered for human consumption purposes and their carcasses processed in order to obtain the raw meat and meat products and preparations. These, together with meat products and preparations imported from third countries will finally be put at the disposal of the EU consumers through the distribution channels.

The structure of the publication follows the approach 'from farm to fork' in the inverse direction: what is available for human consumption is presented in the first place

Figure 1: Gross human apparent consumption of meat products, EU-15, 1995-2002 (1995=100)



Source: Eurostat: Supply balance sheets

There is a sustained growth of availability of meat for human consumption in the EU-15: 7% increase between 1995 and 2002. Figure 1 shows that the availability for human consumption of pork has increased at a regular pace from 1995, with a global rise of 8% between 1995 and 2002. As regards poultry meat, the global availability increased 17%.

Statistics in focus

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

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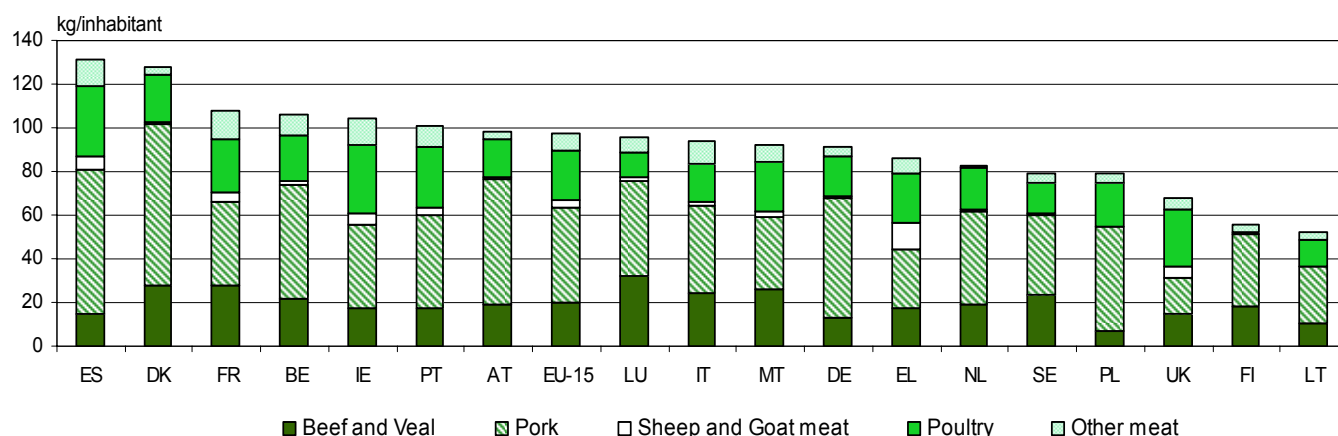
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Pork is the most available type of meat in the majority of Member States

Figure 2: Availability of meat products for human consumption, in kg per inhabitant, 2003



EU-15, BE, CZ, IE, LT, LU: 2002

Source: Eurostat: Supply balance sheets

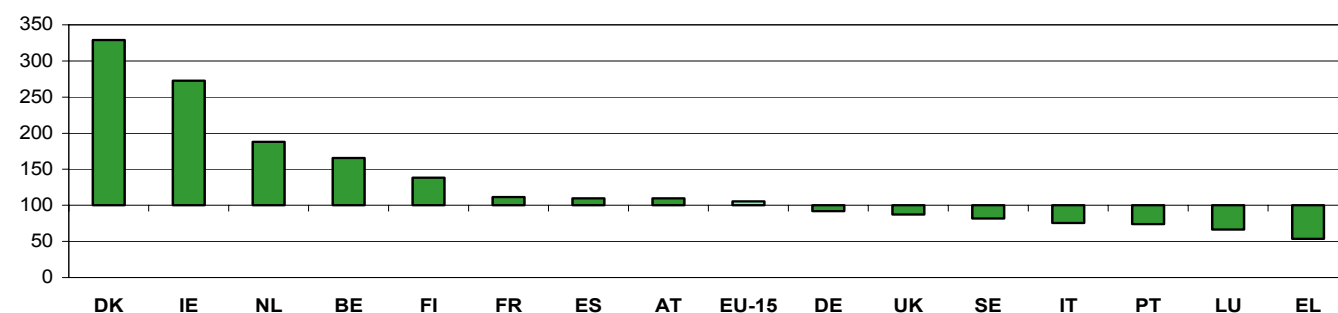
As outlined in Figure 2, there was on average (EU-15, 2002) more than twice as much pork (43 kg/person) available for human consumption than beef and veal (20 kg). Availability for human consumption at EU-15 level could be established at 23 kg/person (Figure 2).

In 2002 the EU-15 average overall meat availability for human consumption amounted to 98 kg per person. Spain and Denmark (respectively 131 and 128 kg/person in 2003) registered values far above this average.

Spain had the highest availability for human consumption of poultry in 2003 with 33 kg per person and the second highest of pork (66 kg/person) just behind Denmark (74 kg/person).

Apart from Denmark, global availability of meat for human consumption was lower in Northern countries: Finland recorded 72 kg per person in 2003, the United Kingdom 67 kg in 2003, 27 of which were poultry meat, as one of the highest in the EU, and Lithuania 52 kg in 2002.

Figure 3: Degree of self sufficiency of meat products, 2004 (%)



	EU-15	BE	DK	DE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	LU	NL	AT	PT	FI	SE	UK
All meat products	106	166	329	92	54	110	112	272	76	66	188	110	74	139	82	87
Cattle	101	143	100	123	27	98	114	819	64	109	114	142	57	100	67	75
Pigs	109	198	455	89	44	119	105	163	67	56	227	104	67	113	90	72
Sheep and goats	81	17	29	55	81	106	52	295	45	12	87	85	68	30	42	97
Poultry	107	147	180	71	67	97	139	100	107	0	161	78	93	103	85	99
Equidae	38	38	100	77	-	100	39	-	25	6	30	133	-	14	84	:

EU-15, BE, CZ, IE, LU: 2002

Source: Eurostat: Supply balance sheets

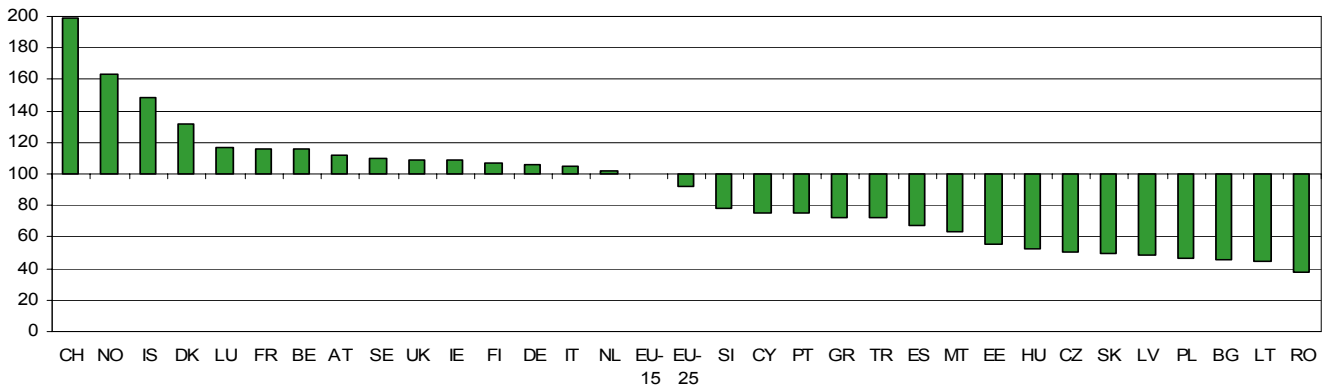
The EU-15 is self-sufficient in meat products, producing more than is required for EU use: its degree of self-sufficiency reached 106% in 2002; in other words: 6% more meat products were produced than were utilized for national uses. The degree of self-sufficiency is generally higher in the northern Member States.

Regarding the self-sufficiency among the different meat types, this is under 100% for sheep and goats (81%) and equidae (only 38%). However, average availability for human consumption of these types of meat is relatively low. (e.g. only reaches 3 kg for sheep and goat).

Turning to price indices, it can be noted that Spain reported price levels for meat products in 2004 33% under the EU-15 average, while prices were 31% over

the EU-15 average in Denmark (see Figure 4). Other countries such as Poland and Lithuania reported price levels close to 55% below the EU-15.

Figure 4: Relative price level indices of meat products, 2004 (EU-15=100)

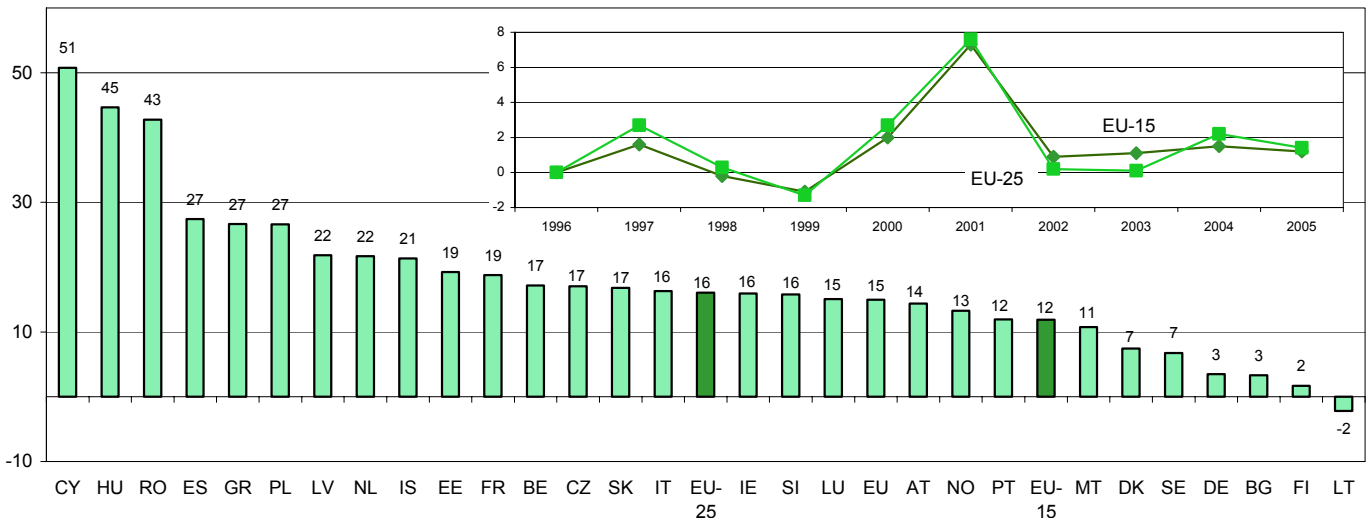


Source: Eurostat: Price statistics, Purchasing Power Parities

The harmonised index of consumer prices for meat products rose by 15.8% between 1996 and 2005 in the EU-25, equivalent to an average 1.8% per year (see Figure 5). This was very close to the rate recorded for the food and non-alcoholic beverages consumer price index, which increased by 15.6 % between 1996 and

2005. However, the consumer price index for meat products increased by almost 7.5 % between 2000 and 2001, which represents the highest year-on-year increase over the 1996-2005 period. Almost all Member States saw their prices of meat products go up during this period.

Figure 5: Consumer Prices of meat products: cumulative increase 1996-2005 and annual change rates (%)



Source: Eurostat: Price statistics, Harmonised indices of consumer prices (2005=100)

Meat imports and, retailers and processors

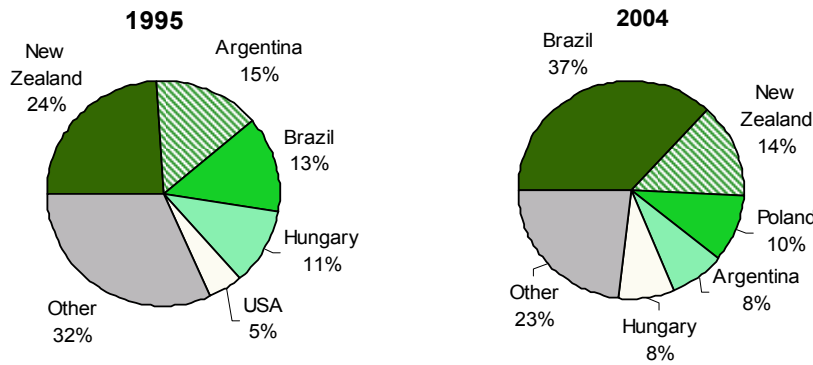
Imports of meat and meat preparations to the EU-15 from third countries increased from 910 thousand tonnes in 1995 to 1 481 thousand tonnes in 2004 (Figure 6).

In 1995, half of EU-15 imports came from New Zealand (24%), Argentina (15%) and Brazil (13%). In 2004, Brazil supplied more than one third of all EU-15 imports (37%), followed by New Zealand and Poland

which supplied 14% and 10% of EU-15 imports respectively.

Meat and edible offal of poultry corresponded to the type of meat most imported from third countries into the EU-15, 337 thousand tonnes in 2004, having increased on average by about 10% per year between 1995 and 2004.

Figure 6: Main EU-15 partners for imports of meat and meat preparations (SITC-01), Top five countries, 1995-2004 (%)



		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
(1 000 t)											
Meat and meat preparations - SITC-01		910	968	1 035	973	1 038	1 124	1 315	1 333	1 484	1 481
Combined nomenclature	0201 Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled	70	75	91	82	103	104	87	132	151	204
	0202 Meat of bovine animals, frozen	92	95	112	95	99	99	97	120	118	128
	0203 Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen	14	37	46	37	48	41	46	41	54	61
	0204 Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen	207	218	220	216	215	222	222	223	224	217
	0205 Meat of equidae, fresh, chilled or frozen	74	79	72	68	65	59	71	61	58	60
	0207 Meat and edible offal, of poultry, fresh, chilled or frozen	145	171	211	182	183	183	211	216	339	337
	0210 Meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked	1	5	7	13	36	110	228	202	139	3

Source: Eurostat: External trade statistics

Looking at the distribution side, the specialised food retailers include fruit and vegetable shops, bakers, butchers and fishmongers. Table 1 shows that the

average size of such specialised food retailers ranged between 1 person employed per enterprise (Malta) and 12 persons employed per enterprise (Slovakia) in 2003.

Table 1: Structure of food retailers: Number of enterprises and employment in non-specialised and specialised stores on meat and meat products, 2003

	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU
Number of enterprises													
G 5211 Non-specialized stores with food beverages or tobacco	6,181	:	3,242	23,086	1,181	32,928	31,180	4,180	58,462	2,457	2,394	4,216	203
G 522 Food, beverages, tobacco in specialised stores	10,741	9,172	3,180	27,116	197	126,321	47,757	2,279	118,673	1,077	166	223	277
G 5222 Meat and meat products specialised stores	4,493	:	724	4,377	22	34,026	18,300	c	34,357	624	32	50	100
Number of persons employed													
G 5211 Non-specialized stores with food beverages or tobacco	83,494	:	68,658	657,072	18,076	355,988	600,703	64,895	383,033	4,835	34,807	48,212	6,849
G 522 Food, beverages, tobacco in specialised stores	30,012	27,445	11,720	140,897	1,350	252,382	104,131	11,207	219,267	1,678	1,383	1,382	1,290
G 5222 Meat and meat products specialised stores	17,061	:	3,590	36,480	265	69,030	49,710	c	61,199	796	397	384	809
Average number of persons employed per enterprise													
G 5211 Non-specialized stores with food beverages or tobacco	14	:	21	28	15	11	19	16	7	2	15	11	34
G 522 Food, beverages, tobacco in specialised stores	3	3	4	5	7	2	2	5	2	2	8	6	5
G 5222 Meat and meat products specialised stores	4	:	5	8	12	2	3	:	2	1	12	8	8
Number of enterprises													
G 5211 Non-specialized stores with food beverages or tobacco	20,672	825	3,050	3,719	85,745	18,638	1,240	227	3,535	6,068	27,300	23,959	59,785
G 522 Food, beverages, tobacco in specialised stores	9,110	1,198	9,965	5,377	33,300	26,594	581	268	1,193	6,566	36,200	8,811	9,496
G 5222 Meat and meat products specified stores	1,627	360	2,940	331	7,191	7,226	168	31	77	149	7,841	673	1,081
Number of persons employed													
G 5211 Non-specialized stores with food beverages or tobacco	111,396	2,003	200,744	81,445	373,028	90,437	23,600	25,329	45,580	76,714	1,060,540	74,353	179,360
G 522 Food, beverages, tobacco in specialised stores	20,723	1,670	54,170	23,689	115,242	42,284	1,824	3,287	3,935	17,883	224,213	21,955	34,249
G 5222 Meat and meat products specialised stores	5,158	467	17,411	5,187	22,525	16,295	715	831	180	c	40,434	2,780	5,749
Average number of persons employed per enterprise													
G 5211 Non-specialized stores with food beverages or tobacco	5	2	66	22	4	5	19	112	13	13	39	3	3
G 522 Food, beverages, tobacco in specialised stores	2	1	5	4	3	2	3	12	3	3	6	2	4
G 5222 Meat and meat products specialised stores	3	1	6	16	3	2	4	27	2	:	5	4	5

DE, MT, PL: 2002

Source: Eurostat: Structural Business Statistics

Within specialised meat and meat products retailing, the average number of persons employed per enterprise was generally higher than that observed in specialised food retailing for all products, except for Cyprus, Finland and the United Kingdom.

Further down the food production chain, table 2 gives an overview of selected meat products. This table shows the global production, measured as sold production, and imports and exports of some selected products.

Table 2: Sold production and external trade of selected meat products, 2004 (1 000 kg)

	Fresh or chilled cuts of beef and veal			Frozen pig meat			Sausages not of liver			Frozen cuts of chicken		
	Sold production	Imports	Exports	Sold production	Imports	Exports	Sold production	Imports	Exports	Sold production	Imports	Exports
EU-25	c	177 148	32 691	1320 195	54 397	876 884	c	17 579	102 542	846 860	345 637	502 753
EU-15	c	176 457	32 062	1248 754	29 443	858 586	c	14 322	93 646	c	219 002	484 510
BE	49 940	17 020	31 772	58 698	7 948	78 900	72 820	27 140	32 382	62 868	32 704	119 991
CZ	28 438	1 421	78	c	29 412	1 778	186 719	5 283	4 287	25 468	31 912	6 885
DK	84 434	32 541	23 727	495 463	8 857	482 213	73 868	7 239	32 867	84 415	9 549	71 743
DE	336 178	105 660	118 648	35 443	78 347	110 210	1385 409	39 289	88 221	124 645	101 870	117 800
EE	224	11	20	258	10 943	1 461	39 432	416	4 024	0	10 310	261
GR	2 750	20 827	70	1 315	21 198	261	46 263	8 841	690	3 908	13 039	2 031
ES	154 009	45 096	11 647	249 830	14 811	135 006	496 530	13 480	29 344	42 203	38 190	24 667
FR	576 520	102 070	48 518	208 248	65 320	160 878	372 190	27 132	41 111	100 147	75 845	67 981
IE	261 528	5 166	182 551	29 244	2 861	33 062	23 652	4 090	4 184	9 593	13 775	10 557
IT	114 635	85 473	16 896	42 857	60 345	36 204	205 340	10 426	33 206	20 213	10 764	20 921
CY	0	51	:	0	226	1 723	0	133	17	0	359	31
LV	2 088	767	1	c	3 749	18	37 857	3 284	1 042	1 294	13 546	444
LT	4 462	3	1 991	c	4 490	165	53 458	3 676	970	c	13 507	2 274
LU	c	2 144	946	0	219	22	c	2 037	243	0	177	30
HU	6 552	429	773	42 834	20 494	50 509	185 374	1 523	9 925	30 179	6 230	12 096
MT	0	30	:	0	1 598	:	0	1 609	0	0	2 103	:
NL	182 605	90 483	175 100	75 502	41 226	109 831	143 659	28 256	36 779	125 188	219 969	321 504
AT	36 144	7 352	19 188	8 361	10 098	39 935	148 562	12 128	20 931	c	11 247	2 491
PL	63 655	117	3 267	26 146	27 143	20 229	541 591	1 900	11 131	49 193	47 452	34 102
PT	15 326	19 228	18	6 512	14 987	1 112	30 033	8 906	15 285	2 994	2 964	275
SI	5 811	187	148	c	7 109	108	33 828	230	7 282	c	161	3 651
SK	3 572	20 174	27	0	8 500	9	10 105	1 821	76	14 912	11 516	474
FI	42 627	3 019	1 639	6 579	2 617	22 908	122 287	2 233	1 651	1 413	1 742	6 563
SE	c	33 441	960	6 553	13 447	15 791	:	11 243	1 499	23 879	23 747	4 013
UK	450 607	141 160	3 225	24 149	91 636	20 599	406 215	59 554	4 639	118 276	183 486	105 732
BG	3 910	150	10	287	14 219	113	61 042	690	72	14 140	8 577	1 742
HR	13 239	:	:	c	:	:	45 404	:	:	0	:	:
RO	6 862	115	43	472	86 616	82	174 221	382	38	41 205	108 816	2 813
NO	64 764	:	:	5 722	:	:	64 058	:	:	5 657	:	:

c confidential

: data not available

Source: Eurostat: PRODCOM and External Trade Statistics

Table 3: Number of enterprises, persons employed and turnover in the manufacture of meat products 2003

	DA 151 Manufacture of meat products						
	Number of enterprises		Number of persons employed			Turnover (Mio EUR)	
	Total	Share in DA 15 ⁽¹⁾	Total	Average number per enterprise	Share in DA 15 ⁽¹⁾	Total	Share in DA 15 ⁽¹⁾
EU-25	:	:	995 700	:	22.6	160 578	20.1
BE	764	9.7	14 853	19	15.1	4 584	15.6
CZ	1 145	17.6	29 470	26	:	2 003	:
DK	162	9.2	23 073	142	:	5 281	:
DE	14 015	39.6	218 196	16	25.5	29 604	20.2
EE	58	12.8	2 750	47	14.8	140	15.5
ES	4 342	14.5	77 163	18	20.5	14 776	19.3
FR	12 099	17.6	170 219	14	26.2	33 757	23.6
IE	147	21.9	14 732	100	29.8	3 823	17.5
IT	3 769	5.4	59 887	16	:	17 914	:
CY	84	:	1 349	16	:	220	:
LV	154	17.9	5 993	39	17.0	191	:
LT	312	:	9 878	32	:	258	:
LU	29	14.5	915	32	:	86	:
HU	699	9.6	37 778	54	27.2	2 383	24.3
MT	24	:	367	15	:	43	:
NL	815	17.1	22 240	27	17.1	7 609	16.0
AT	1 214	27.7	17 588	14	:	2 628	:
PL	4 271	:	115 955	27	:	6 871	:
PT	455	5.3	15 345	34	14.6	1 481	13.3
SI	131	16.4	5 864	45	:	460	:
SK	106	:	8 773	83	:	477	:
FI	231	12.1	10 914	47	27.3	2 392	26.6
SE	498	16.7	15 128	30	:	3 297	:
UK	1 028	14.1	117 502	114	24.3	18 862	18.8
BG	640	10.0	14 427	23	14.1	368	17.3
RO	1 193	11.2	30 134	25	15.0	869	16.6
NO	194	15.2	13 896	72	:	4 154	:

MT, PL, SE: 2002; EU-25 (Eurostat estimated)

Source: Eurostat: Structural business statistics

⁽¹⁾ DA 15: Manufacture of food products and beverages

In 2003 the meat processing sector generated a turnover of EUR 160.6 billion in the EU-25 (see Table 3), corresponding to one fifth of the total recorded for food and beverages manufacturing (NACE Division 15).

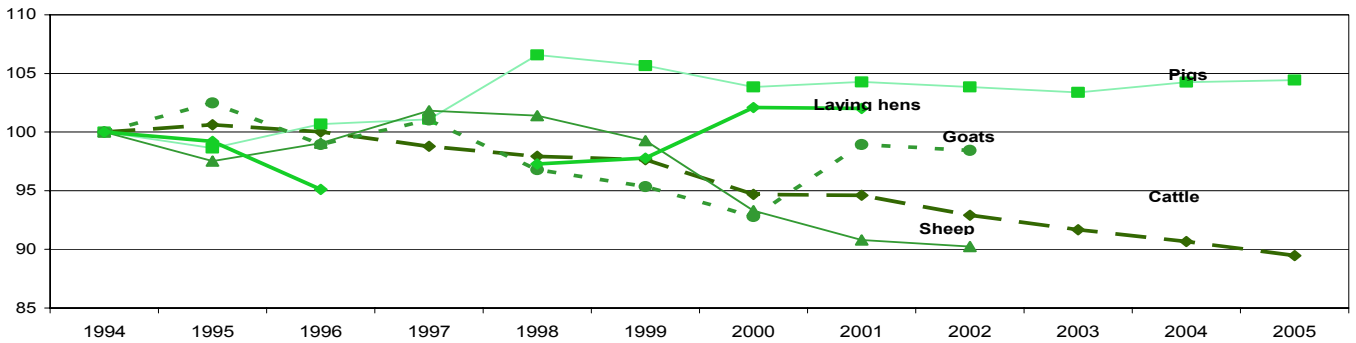
The labour intense production process is shown by the even higher weight of the meat processing sector in terms of employment in comparison to the global food and beverage sector. Indeed, almost 23% of the food and beverages workforce in the EU-25 in 2003 was employed in the processing of meat.

Livestock, imports and intermediate consumption

Turning to the primary production, table 4 shows that for all livestock species more than 80% originates in the EU-15.

There was a slight increase in the numbers of laying hens in the EU-15 over the 1994-2001 period (+ 2%) despite a significant decrease of almost 5% between 1994 and 1996. Compared to 1994, the number of pigs in the EU-15 in 2005 rose by nearly 5%; however an increase of almost 8% was seen between 1995 and 1998.

Figure 7: Livestock in the EU-15, 1994-2005 (1994=100)



Source: Eurostat: Livestock statistics

Sheep numbers in the EU-15 dropped by almost 10% between 1994 and 2002 whereas the number of goats, after a marked decline between 1997 and 2000 reached a level again close to that of 1994. The number of goats in Greece represented 43% of this

species in EU-25. Cattle breeding experienced a rather constant decline throughout the period observed. In 2005, the number of cattle was 10% below that of 1994.

Table 4: Livestock, 2005

	Cattle			Pigs			Sheep			Goats			Laying hens ⁽²⁾		
	1000 Hd	Share in EU-25	Average number per holding	1000 Hd	Share in EU-25	Average number per holding	1000 Hd	Share in EU-25	Average number per holding	1000 Hd	Share in EU-25	Average number per holding	1000 Hd	Share in EU-25	Average number per holding
EU-25	85 800	100.0	32	151 717	100.0	69	87 821	100.0	:	12 043	100.0	:	460 810	100.0	153
EU-15	75 860	88.4	58	122 366	80.7	183	85 057	96.9	:	11 512	95.6	:	369 130	80.1	303
BE ⁽¹⁾	2 604	3.0	79	6 253	4.1	730	146	0.2	:	25	0.2	:	13 070	2.8	2 604
CZ	1 352	1.6	77	2 719	1.8	163	189	0.2	31	18	0.1	4	10 490	2.3	478
DK	1 572	1.8	84	12 604	8.3	1 207	84	0.1	30	0	:	:	4 900	1.1	1 286
DE	12 919	15.1	66	26 989	17.8	258	2 036	2.3	70	170	1.4	:	55 690	12.1	630
EE	252	0.3	17	352	0.2	46	49	0.1	13	3	0.0	3	1 230	0.3	82
EL	707	0.8	26	1 042	0.7	24	9 176	10.4	69	5 250	43.6	41	11 380	2.5	35
ES	6 467	7.5	44	24 889	16.4	190	22 514	25.6	249	2 835	23.5	70	59 510	12.9	322
FR	18 930	22.1	73	15 117	10.0	286	8 760	10.0	109	1 252	10.4	47	73 850	16.0	454
IE	6 192	7.2	53	1 678	1.1	1 583	4 257	4.8	118	8	0.1	5	2 110	0.5	282
IT	6 460	7.5	44	9 200	6.1	72	7 954	9.1	103	945	7.8	31	35 390	7.7	275
CY	58	0.1	188	430	0.3	535	268	0.3	146	329	2.7	116	760	0.2	87
LV	385	0.4	6	428	0.3	9	42	0.0	7	15	0.1	3	2 550	0.6	39
LT	800	0.9	4	1 131	0.7	6	29	0.0	5	22	0.2	1	4 020	0.9	22
LU	182	0.2	114	85	0.1	335	9	0.0	35	3	0.0	32	60	0.0	91
HU	708	0.8	22	3 853	2.5	9	1 405	1.6	66	79	0.7	4	14 360	3.1	35
MT	20	0.0	55	73	0.0	512	15	0.0	15	0	0.0	11	510	0.1	554
NL	3 746	4.4	96	11 000	7.3	1 038	1 725	2.0	98	310	2.6	64	36 950	8.0	21 994
AT	2 011	2.3	23	3 170	2.1	51	326	0.4	22	55	0.5	5	6 050	1.3	94
PL	5 385	6.3	6	18 711	12.3	23	318	0.4	17	:	:	:	51 760	11.2	52
PT	1 439	1.7	17	2 344	1.5	22	3 580	4.1	57	551	4.6	12	11 530	2.5	56
SI	453	0.5	10	547	0.4	14	129	0.1	23	25	0.2	6	1 390	0.3	29
SK	528	0.6	28	1 108	0.7	24	320	0.4	134	40	0.3	11	4 610	1.0	99
FI	945	1.1	39	1 440	0.9	395	85	0.1	38	7	0.1	9	4 300	0.9	2 275
SE	1 533	1.8	56	1 797	1.2	522	480	0.5	60	6	0.0	11	6 010	1.3	1 087
UK	10 154	11.8	94	4 758	3.1	441	23 925	27.2	292	96	0.8	9	48 330	10.5	1 446
BG	630	:	3	933	:	3	1 602	:	7	608	:	3	8 980	:	19
RO	2 774	:	2	6 341	:	2	7 544	:	12	682	:	3	40 810	:	14
NO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4 470	:	1 451

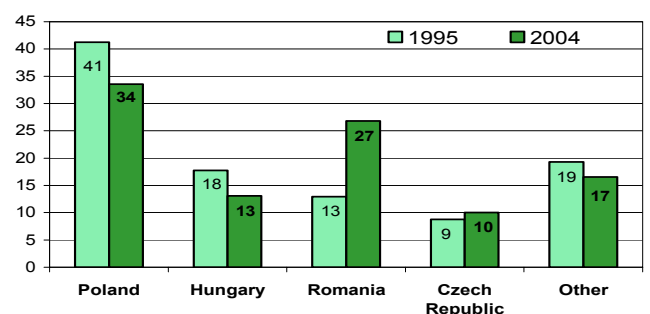
⁽¹⁾ Data for sheep and goats refer to 2002.

⁽²⁾ Data refer to the Farm Structure Survey 2003.

Source: Eurostat: Livestock statistics and Farm Structure Survey

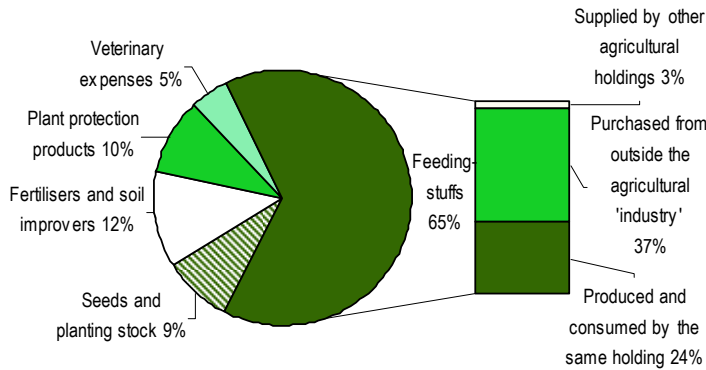
Regarding EU-15 imports of live animals, its main partners have been Poland, Hungary, Romania and the Czech Republic since 1995 (see Figure 8). The importance of imports of live animals from Poland can be explained by the relative importance of the breeding of pigs, laying hens and cattle in this country, in spite of the small average size of holdings: in 2004 they accounted for 12%, 11% and 6% respectively of EU-25 livestock, considerably ahead of the other new Member States. Romania is a particularly important partner for the imports of laying hens and sheep.

Figure 8: Main EU-15 partners for imports of live animals (SITC-00), 1995-2004 (%)



Source: Eurostat: External trade statistics

Figure 9: Value of direct intermediate consumption (basic prices) in agriculture in the EU-25, 2004 (%)

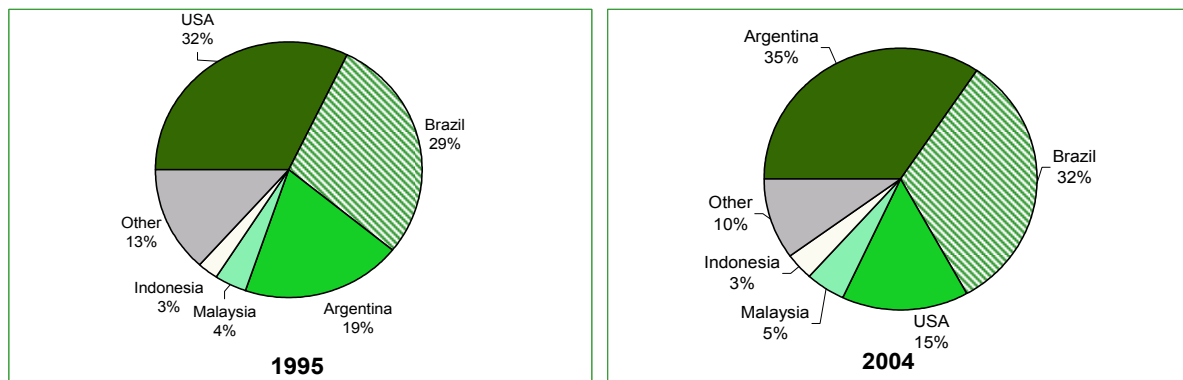


Source: Economic accounts of agriculture

Feedingstuffs accounted for almost two thirds of direct intermediate consumption in 2004 (see Figure 9), while only 5% was dedicated to veterinary expenses. Among the 65% intermediate inputs of feedingstuffs consumed, the largest share was purchased outside the agricultural industry.

As regards EU-15 imports of feedingstuffs in 2004, more than 80% of the total came from three countries: Argentina (share of 35% in the total), Brazil (32%) and the USA (15%) (see Figure 11). Although still supplying almost one third of the EU-15 imports in 1995, the USA has been relegated to third place in 2004 to the advantage of Argentina.

Figure 10: Main EU-15 partners for imports of feedingstuffs (SITC-08), Top five countries, 1995-2004 (%)



Source: Eurostat, External trade statistics

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

The information presented comes from Eurostat's database 'Food', which provides access to various sets of statistics related to food products collected from different statistical sources and covering "from farm to fork".

The source of all figures presented in this publication is available at Eurostat and reflects the state of data availability in Eurostat's reference database NewCronos as of February 2006. As frequency of reporting depends on the topic, and time is needed for data harmonisation and aggregation, the reference periods for the various datasets in this publication are not always the same.

Abbreviations

EU-25: European Union, including EU-15 and 10 additional Member States (enlargement of May 2004): Czech Republic (CZ), Estonia (EE), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), Poland (PL), Slovenia (SI), Slovak Republic (SK).

EU-15: European Union, Belgium (BE), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Luxembourg (LU), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Portugal (PT), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE), the United Kingdom (UK).

Bulgaria (BG) Romania (RO) Norway (NO)

Symbols

“.” non available, “c” confidential, “e” estimate

Terminology

Degree of self sufficiency:

The degree of self-sufficiency of a given region indicates up to which extent "domestic production" (from a domestic raw material) of this region is in a position to cover all the needs or "domestic use" (total use for humans,

animals and industry) of this region. With regard to the balance sheets, the degree of self-sufficiency is calculated by Eurostat as

$$\frac{\text{"Domestic production"} \times 100}{\text{"Domestic use"}}$$

Harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs):

Harmonized Indices of Consumer Prices are designed for international comparisons of consumer price inflation. They are used in the assessment of inflation convergence as required under Article 121 of the Treaty of Amsterdam (Article 109j) of the Treaty on European Union).

Price Level Indices (PLI) (EU 15/25=100):

Price Level Indices are calculated as a ratio between PPPs (Purchasing Power Parities) and exchange rates for each country, in relation to the EU average. They provide a comparison of the countries' price levels with respect to the European Union average. If the price level index is higher than 100, the country concerned is relatively expensive compared to the EU average and vice versa.

Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

The SITC is a statistical classification of the commodities entering external trade designed to provide the commodity aggregates needed for purposes of economic analysis and to facilitate the comparison of trade-by-commodity data. For more details regarding the classifications and codes used in this publication, please refer to RAMON, Eurostat's Classification Server. (<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon>)

Gross human apparent consumption:

Apparent Consumption = (commercial production + estimated own account production for self consumption + import + opening stocks) - (exports + usage input for processed food + feed + non-food usage + wastage + closing stocks).

Further information:

Data: [EUROSTAT Web site/Home page/Agriculture and fisheries/Data](#)


Agriculture, forestry and fisheries


 Agriculture


 Forestry

 Fisheries

Food : From farm to fork statistics

 From consumption to health

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

 Inputs to the food chain

 Actors involved in the food chain

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