

# Milk Collection in the European Union, EU-25, 1999-2004

## Statistics in focus

### AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

25/2005

Authors

Garry Mahon,  
Alain Bisval,  
Anne-Claire Tissot

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In order to stem overproduction of milk, which results in high storage and marketing costs, milk production in the EU has been subject to a quota system since 1984. The purpose of the system is to maintain production within acceptable limits in terms of the quantities produced, and thus to restrict the amount of milk collected in the Union.

### COLLECTION OF COWS' MILK: STABILITY FOR EU-15 AND EU-25 BETWEEN 1999 AND 2004

Analysis of the data on cows' milk collection from 1999 to 2004 for all the countries of the Union shows that the tonnage collected changed little from year to year. The maximum amplitude seen is 1.7 million tonnes (i.e. less than 2%). This situation results directly from the apportioning (dairy quotas) of milk production. The accession to the Union of 10 new Member States in May 2004 increased total collection for the year by about 12%.

**Table 1.**  
*Trends in the collection of cows' milk from agricultural holdings between 1999 and 2004, EU-15, EU-25, 1000t*

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 *	Average 1999-2004	%
EU-25	129256.8	128946.0	130100.8	130032.3	130709.3	130011.3	129842.7	100.0
EU-15	114974.0	114458.2	114884.3	114585.9	115265.0	114294.9	114743.7	88.4
BE	3264.2	3124.5	3088.1	2894.7	2828.8	2858.7	3009.8	2.3
CZ	2454.2	2565.7	2584.9	2594.0	2599.2	2565.7	2560.6	2.0
DK	4456.0	4519.0	4417.8	4455.1	4523.8	4433.8	4467.6	3.4
DE	26783.1	26984.3	26882.6	26582.8	27320.4	27112.8	26944.3	20.8
EE	404.4	408.7	427.6	495.3	485.1	536.0	459.5	0.4
EL	655.8	669.5	706.0	678.1	684.5	646.9	673.5	0.5
ES	5664.2	5413.2	5763.0	5933.0	5874.2	5855.4	5750.5	4.4
FR	23109.0	23303.4	23222.1	23636.0	23115.5	22909.8	23215.9	17.9
IE	5121.0	5160.0	5338.1	5188.9	5354.7	5267.8	5238.4	4.0
IT	10325.4	10083.6	10005.8	9984.8	9991.8	10210.5	10100.3	7.8
CY	128.2	135.3	134.4	134.4	134.4	139.8	134.4	0.1
LV	389.6	398.1	403.0	385.0	435.6	478.2	414.9	0.3
LT	1048.1	947.0	982.4	970.3	1025.5	1138.6	1018.7	0.8
LU	257.7	255.7	260.8	261.2	256.7	257.9	258.3	0.2
HU	1767.3	1829.7	1960.3	1904.2	1717.4	1736.4	1819.2	1.4
MT	42.2	42.2	45.2	42.5	40.0	41.1	42.2	0.0
NL	10777.0	10721.0	10828.4	10357.1	10696.4	10531.8	10651.9	8.2
AT	2540.0	2660.8	2653.7	2648.9	2644.3	2618.0	2627.6	2.0
PL	6680.0	6780.6	7235.7	7436.0	7535.2	7640.0	7217.9	5.6
PT	1871.7	1892.9	1822.6	1932.2	1820.2	1875.2	1869.1	1.4
SI	439.4	450.6	462.4	482.3	498.7	503.3	472.8	0.4
SK	929.5	929.9	980.6	1002.4	973.2	937.2	958.8	0.7
FI	2394.3	2442.1	2449.3	2447.5	2393.0	2372.7	2416.5	1.9
SE	3299.0	3296.8	3290.3	3226.4	3206.4	3229.2	3258.0	2.5
UK	14455.6	13931.5	14155.7	14359.3	14554.3	14114.4	14261.8	11.0

\* The data for 2004 arise from the compilation of data sent monthly by the Member States – Table A, sample surveys – and the data for earlier years arise from Table B – complete surveys. A comparative analysis of these two surveys does not show significant differences (difference less than 2 per 1000).

*Italics: estimated data for CY (2001, 2002, 2003), MT (1999, 2000), PL (2004)*

Source: Eurostat NewCronos 01/04/2005.



For EU-15, the minor variations in collection from one year to the next are due to the differences relative to the fixed quotas (about 0.5%), variations in the proportion of milk collected or directly sold, and the distribution of collection within the marketing year (April of a year until March the next year).

Milk collection was slightly below the average recorded throughout the Member States since 1999, with 114 million tonnes collected in 2004 in EU-15 and 129 million tonnes in EU-25.

For EU-15, the collection of cows' milk showed a downward change compared with 2003 (one million tonnes less. This change was the result of the adverse weather conditions (heat wave) in 2003, which had caused problems for the availability of winter fodder in the southern countries of the EU.

This situation was not offset by animal feed supplements because of the prevailing economic circumstances: high cost of animal feed and low producer price for milk. This resulted in a greater reduction than usual in dairy herds in some Member

States (BE -2.76%, DK -4.87%, ES -2.58%, FR -3.23%, AU -5.01% and UK -2.72%). See Statistics in Focus, 2/2005, "Survey of EU cattle populations in Spring 2004 and production forecasts for 2005".

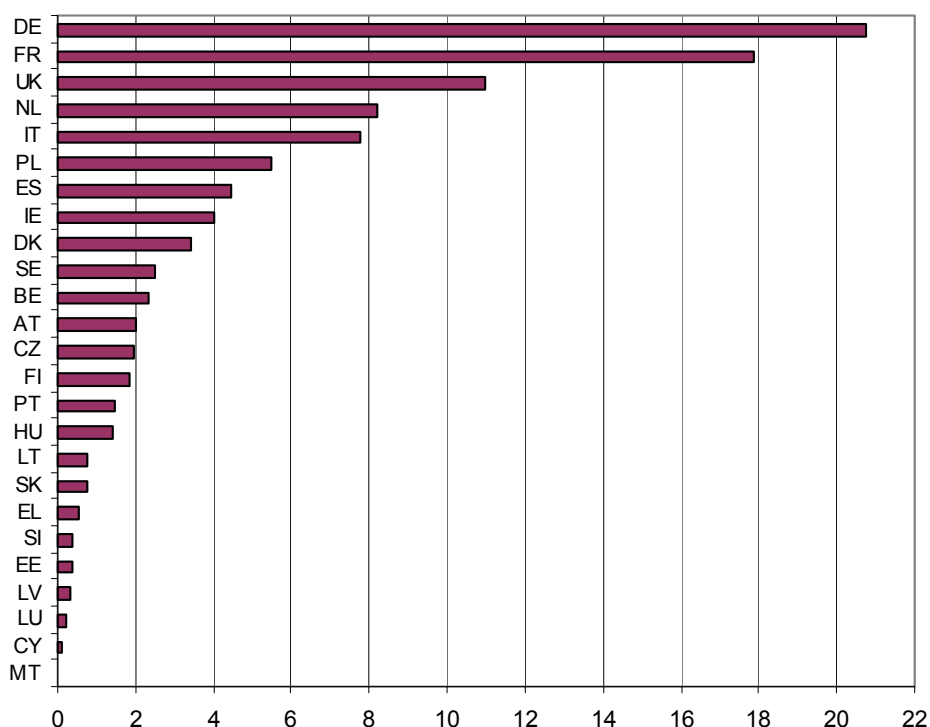
For the new Member States, which joined the Union on 1 May 2004, milk collection in 2004 is increasing relative to 2003 (+1.7%), which continues the trend seen since 1999, that is, +9.1% in total.

The monthly data for Poland are available from May 2004. These partial data suggest that the increase in the collection of cows' milk between 2003 and 2004, for this country, is similar to the rise observed between 2002 and 2003, i.e. +1.3%.

There has been a shift in the balance of the uses to which milk is put: self-consumption, farm processing and deliveries to dairies. There has been a steady introduction of health measures on holdings, coupled with an increasing demand for milk from dairies.

In addition, the milk industry in the new countries has invested heavily in modernising processing facilities.

**Figure 1.**  
**Relative importance of Member States in the collection of cows' milk from 1999 to 2004, in % (EU-25=100)**



Three Member States (DE, FR and UK) together contribute almost half of the cows' milk collected in EU-25. Furthermore, six Member States (NL, IT, PL, ES, IE and DK), each of which contributes between 3% and 9% of collection, together provide more than one third of the milk collected.

## COMPOSITION IN FAT AND PROTEIN

According to the data for 2003, the average fat content of cows' milk collected by dairies in the Union (EU-25) was 4.01%.

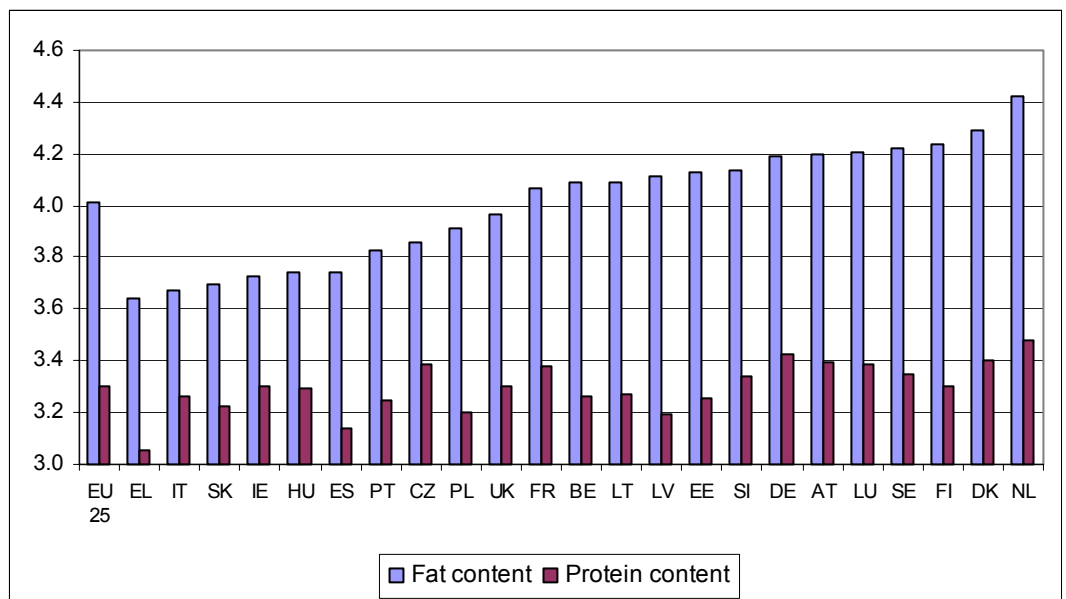
Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, Luxembourg and Austria reported an average milk fat content equal to or above 4.2%.

Germany, Slovenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belgium and France make up a group with milk containing between 4.0% and 4.2% fat. The other Member States report an average fat content ranging from 3.64% to 4.0%.

The fat content has changed little over five years; it was 40.7% for EU-15 in 1999 and 4.06% in 2003.

**Figure 2.**  
**Level of fat and protein in cows' milk collected, for 2003, in %**

	Fat	Protein
EU-25	4,01	3,30
EU-15	4,06	3,39
BE	4,09	3,26
CZ	3,86	3,39
DK	4,29	3,40
DE	4,19	3,43
EE	4,13	3,25
EL	3,64	3,05
ES	3,74	3,14
FR	4,07	3,38
IE	3,73	3,30
IT	3,67	3,26
CY	:	:
LV	4,11	3,19
LT	4,09	3,27
LU	4,20	3,38
HU	3,74	3,29
MT	:	:
NL	4,43	3,48
AT	4,20	3,39
PL	3,91	3,20
PT	3,83	3,25
SI	4,14	3,34
SK	3,69	3,23
FI	4,24	3,30
SE	4,22	3,35
UK	3,96	3,30



Source: Eurostat NewCronos 01/04/2005

The average protein content in 2003 was 3.30% for EU-25 and 3.39% for EU-15. The figures fluctuate relatively little from year to year or from Member State to Member State. Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands produce milk with a protein level of at least 3.40%. The lowest protein level is for Greece (3.05%).

Protein content currently represents a major factor (along with microbiological count) in the influence of milk quality on producer price.

## COLLECTION OF GOAT, SHEEP AND BUFFALO MILK

Apart from cows' milk, the dairies in EU-15 collected 2.8 million tonnes of milk from other species. This represents only 2.4% of all milk collected in the Union (EU-15).

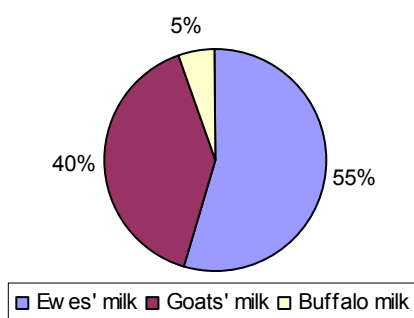
There has been a steady rise in the collection of these types of milk, since in most cases the products derived from such milk have a high value-added.

**Table 3**  
**Breakdown of other milks collected from agricultural holdings, EU-15, in 1000t**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Ewes' milk	1377.3	1444.5	1539.6	1514.2	1553.6
Goats' milk	893.7	969.5	1026.6	1110.5	1153.4
Buffalo milk	122.9	103.9	153.8	124.3	148.9
Total other milk	2393.9	2517.9	2720.0	2748.9	2855.9
Total milk collected (including cows' milk)	117367.9	116976.1	117604.2	117334.8	118120.9

Source: Eurostat NewCronos 01/04/2005.

### Other milks collected in 2003 for EU-15



Concerning the old Member States, Greece, Spain and France account for more than 95% of the collection of goats' milk. In the case of sheep's milk, adding Italy to these countries brings the figure up to 98%. Italy is the only Member State with significant buffalo milk production.

Among the new Member States, Hungary, Cyprus and Malta collect significant amounts of milk other than cows' milk.

## PRODUCTION OF FRESH PRODUCTS

### 1. LITTLE CHANGE IN DRINKING MILK

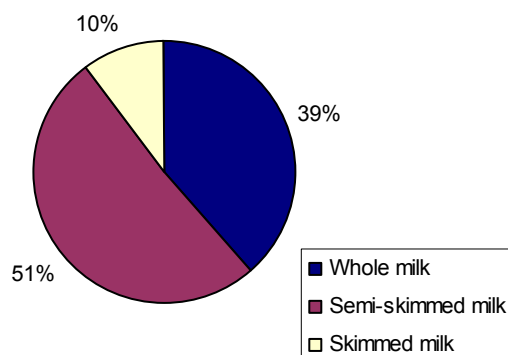
Overall there has been a certain stability in the production of drinking milk. It must be noted, however, that there is a decrease in the consumption of whole milk with a move to milks less rich in fat (skimmed and semi-skimmed milk). Certain milks are enriched with vitamins, minerals and other trace elements.

**Table 4.**  
**Drinking milk, EU-15, 1000t**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Drinking milk including:	29125.5	28802.6	29199.4	29005.3	29056.4
Raw milk	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.2
Whole milk	12200.6	11871.3	11908.1	11367.4	11246.9
Semi-skimmed milk	14310.6	14303.2	14324.5	14728.3	14833.7
Skimmed milk	2609.2	2626.4	2962.5	2904.6	2975.7

Source: Eurostat NewCronos 01/04/2005.

#### Breakdown of different drinking milks in 2003 for EU-15



Production of drinking milk remained stable at about 29 million tonnes for EU-15. There has been hardly any change in the figure since 1999.

For 2004, the data which have been transmitted to Eurostat show hardly any significant change relative to the previous data for the countries of EU-15. (The data for EU-25 will only be available in the second half of 2005.)

The United Kingdom is the leading producer of drinking milk in the Union, ahead of Germany, France, Spain, Italy and Poland.

### 2. INCREASE IN ACIDIFIED AND FERMENTED MILK PRODUCTS

Concerning the trend from 1999 to 2003, there has been a steady increase in the production of acidified or fermented milk products, with the figure for such products amounting to 6.9 million tonnes in 2003. The increases between 1999 and 2003 amounted to more than 100 000 tonnes for Germany and Spain and more than 200 000 tonnes in the case of France. The rate of increase is much more modest in the other Member States.

Acidified products represent one of the milk production

sectors where a great deal of innovation can be seen. The addition of various substances allows the range of products to be constantly expanded (sugars, fruit, lactic ferments, vitamins, mineral salts, etc). Products with additives account for 34% of all production of such milk products.

Germany (25%) and France (23%) together account for 48% of all EU production of acidified or fermented milk products.

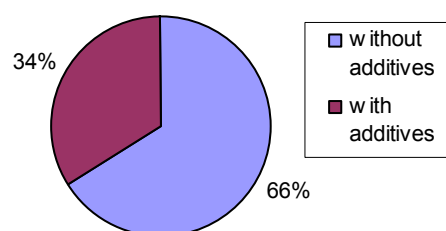
**Table 5.**  
**Acidified milks (yoghourts etc.) from 1999 to 2003, 1000t**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	EU-25 =100%
BE	209.4	229.9	254.1	261.5	298.0	4.3
CZ	:	:	:	105.3	111.7	1.6
DK	83.0	87.0	85.7	92.7	99.8	1.4
DE	1514.0	1567.1	1562.3	1593.6	1621.6	23.4
EE	24.7	22.2	24.8	27.0	28.2	0.4
EL	95.5	101.2	99.1	105.7	102.0	1.5
ES	550.8	565.9	588.7	585.3	683.5	9.9
FR	1283.0	1336.4	1389.3	1429.7	1500.3	21.6
IE	23.6	25.1	22.0	23.2	22.2	0.3
IT	281.4	275.9	271.9	264.4	258.3	3.7
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	41.7	44.6	51.1	51.0	54.0	0.8
LT	34.8	32.5	36.8	66.7	64.9	0.9
LU	:c	:c	:c	:c	:c	0.1
HU	:	:	:	1004.7	155.1	2.2
MT	:	:	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0
NL	331.0	326.0	325.3	341.8	343.7	5.0
AT	121.8	132.4	151.2	190.7	213.3	3.1
PL	:	:	417.0	439.3	447.9	6.5
PT	118.3	99.4	84.0	89.0	94.8	1.4
SI	32.4	39.4	43.0	41.1	39.5	0.6
SK	38.0	45.7	48.6	60.2	55.8	0.8
FI	203.7	207.2	207.1	211.2	212.7	3.1
SE	268.1	260.9	259.9	268.3	265.6	3.8
UK	255.4	243.1	277.4	314.6	254.2	3.7

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Source: Eurostat NewCronos 01/04/2005

**Acidified milks (with or without additives)  
in 2003 for EU-25**



### 3. LITTLE CHANGE IN CREAM PRODUCTION

The figures for annual cream production in EU-15 have remained stable at just under 2 million tonnes. As in the case of drinking milk, however, cream production is shifting to products with a lower fat content (light cream).

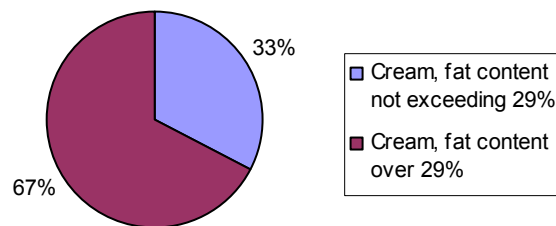
**Table 6.**  
**Cream from 1999 to 2003, EU-25, 1000t**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	EU-25 =100%
BE	90.2	95.9	98.2	102.2	105.0	4.6
CZ	:	:	:	39.0	36.5	1.6
DK	59.0	58.0	58.6	61.9	65.0	2.9
DE	669.1	671.4	691.9	658.6	660.4	29.1
EE	18.9	18.5	20.4	22.8	24.0	1.1
EL	11.0	9.5	9.0	8.5	9.0	0.4
ES	85.7	68.3	102.8	78.1	70.0	3.1
FR	309.0	325.2	335.1	347.4	350.4	15.4
IE	22.8	21.5	21.1	19.9	19.4	0.9
IT	126.9	118.9	96.6	119.6	113.2	5.0
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	2.6	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.7	0.1
LT	17.6	17.9	19.1	1.4	11.8	0.5
LU	:c	:c	:c	:c	:c	0.1
HU	:	:	:	46.1	10.7	0.5
MT	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
NL	48.0	58.0	52.2	42.4	46.0	2.0
AT	54.6	54.7	55.3	56.9	58.6	2.6
PL	:	:	205.3	210.3	217.4	9.6
PT	12.3	12.7	13.3	14.6	15.6	0.7
SI	12.2	13.1	12.8	13.8	14.5	0.6
SK	21.1	19.5	20.4	23.0	26.5	1.2
FI	38.0	29.9	30.2	30.1	30.5	1.3
SE	94.2	96.2	99.8	92.5	90.7	4.0
UK	274.9	269.5	290.0	289.8	289.2	12.7

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Source: Eurostat NewCronos 01/04/2005

#### Production of cream in 2003 for EU-15



## PRODUCTION OF PROCESSED PRODUCTS

### 1. LITTLE CHANGE IN BUTTER PRODUCTION

Stability is also the feature of butter production in Europe. Together, Germany and France account for nearly 40% of all European production, with production tending to rise in Germany and to fall in France. Of particular note is the increased production in Spain (+30% between 1999 and 2003) and Poland (+12 %).

For the EU as a whole, eight countries account for nearly 80% of total butter production.

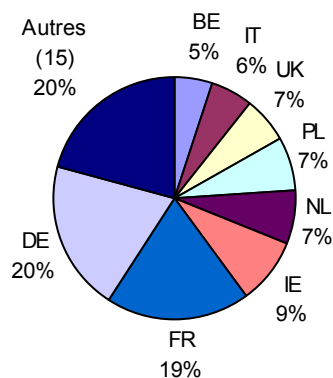
**Table 7.**  
**Butter and other yellow fat products from 1999 to 2003, EU-25, 1000t**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	EU-25 =100%
BE	112.5	121.3	99.1	100.2	113.6	5.0
CZ	65.4	59.8	57.8	54.0	53.8	2.4
DK	93.0	93.0	95.6	102.3	106.2	4.7
DE	427.0	424.9	420.2	434.1	451.8	20.0
EE	9.9	8.7	6.7	8.3	12.5	0.6
EL	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.6	0.1
ES	35.9	38.6	31.9	55.7	52.2	2.3
FR	452.0	447.0	449.4	452.8	435.3	19.3
IE	205.2	207.9	: c	196.1	201.0	8.9
IT	147.4	133.0	121.8	124.1	124.5	5.5
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	7.6	7.4	7.3	5.8	6.6	0.3
LT	26.3	19.4	18.3	17.5	17.6	0.8
LU	:c	:c	:c	:c	:c	0.1
HU	:	:	:	24.0	13.7	0.6
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	163.0	146.0	174.9	163.4	164.3	7.3
AT	33.9	35.2	35.4	31.7	31.7	1.4
PL	135.0	139.1	154.3	157.9	151.0	6.7
PT	24.7	24.6	24.5	27.4	26.3	1.2
SI	4.6	3.5	4.0	4.2	:c	0.2
SK	16.1	16.1	17.0	14.9	15.4	0.7
FI	60.1	70.4	69.5	68.9	74.7	3.3
SE	48.1	50.3	50.5	47.5	49.3	2.2
UK	141.3	131.7	126.2	135.9	147.6	6.5

:c confidential data

Source: Eurostat NewCronos 01/04/2005

### The main butter producing countries in 2003





## 2. DECREASE IN THE PRODUCTION OF POWDERED MILK

Although powdered milk production remained fairly stable between 1999 and 2003, it should be noted that as a result of the heat wave the figures for 2004 showed a decline in production in some Member States. This reduced production, coupled with high prices for powdered milk, prompted the release of a fair amount of intervention stocks.

The production and marketing of powdered milk products depend to a large extent to demand from the animal feed market and from the international market.

**Table 8.**  
**Powdered milk products, EU-25, 1000t**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	%
BE	153.7	151.1	153.6	172.7	168.9	7.5
CZ	:	:	:	64.1	81.5	3.6
DK	136.0	139.0	131.7	127.0	129.8	5.8
DE	542.7	520.5	472.9	476.5	477.2	21.2
EE	11.5	22.6	23.9	25.3	17.0	0.8
EL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ES	20.2	16.4	22.1	34.7	32.7	1.5
FR	520.0	493.5	440.6	497.5	433.3	19.3
IE	129.1	121.2	120.3	124.2	111.4	5.0
IT	0.2	:c	:c	0.0	:c	0.0
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	13.0	3.7	2.8	:c	1.9	0.1
LT	22.7	12.3	9.8	8.0	15.1	0.7
LU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HU	:	:	:	27.0	16.2	0.7
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	257.0	224.0	215.0	222.2	252.7	11.2
AT	16.5	16.4	9.3	10.4	9.4	0.4
PL	144.6	169.2	196.9	178.2	162.7	7.2
PT	20.7	19.9	17.0	21.4	18.7	0.8
SI	:	:	:	:	6.0	0.3
SK	16.0	14.0	:	12.9	14.2	0.6
FI	55.8	45.4	37.1	38.9	35.6	1.6
SE	42.1	48.8	46.9	40.4	43.0	1.9
UK	212.7	193.7	164.0	197.2	219.1	9.8

:c confidential data

Source: Eurostat NewCronos 01/04/2005.

### 3. INCREASE IN CHEESE PRODUCTION

In 2003 cheese production (all cheeses) amounted to more than 8 million tonnes for EU-25, with the old Member States (EU-15) accounting for 7 million tonnes. The figures for EU-15 showed an increase of 8.5% compared with 1999. Cheese made from goat, sheep or buffalo milk, or mixed with cows' milk, accounted for 7% of total EU-15 cheese production.

Apart from cheeses with a registered designation of origin, for which there are well established rules governing production and special protection, cheese along with fresh products is subject to constant

innovation. There are many new cheese products which are attracting target consumers (especially children) or packaged for easy use, such as grated cheese. New products tend to be derived from fresh or pressed cheese.

EU cheese production is primarily concentrated in seven Member States, which together produce 80% of all the cheese produced in EU-25.

Together, Germany and France account for 45% of total EU production. Among the new Member States, Poland accounts for 5.9% of the EU-25 total.

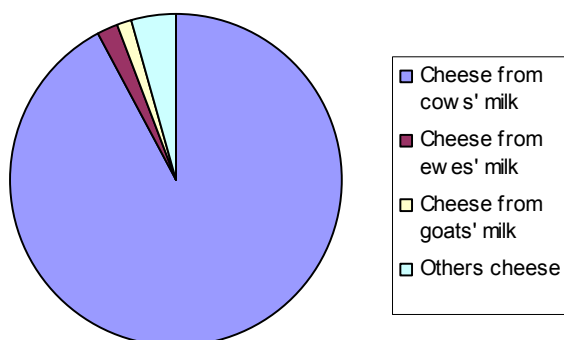
**Table 9.1.**  
**Production of cheese by type of milk in 2003, EU-25, 1000t**

	Cheese	%	Cheese from cows'milk	Cheese from ewes'milk	Cheese from goats'milk	Others cheese
EU-25	8008.7	100.0	:	:	:	:
EU-15	7082.7	88.4	6539.2	141.6	91.8	315.8
BE	60.5	0.8	58.9	:c	:c	0.0
CZ	123.0	1.5	123.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DK	326.1	4.1	326.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
DE	1816.4	22.7	1816.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
EE	23.9	0.3	23.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
EL	155.0	1.9	21.1	0.0	0.0	133.9
ES	292.0	3.6	132.0	36.9	10.9	112.2
FR	1803.3	22.5	1675.0	24.4	69.8	34.1
IE	112.0	1.4	112.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IT	1097.4	13.7	986.7	77.2	2.5	30.9
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	28.5	0.4	:	:	:	:
LT	54.8	0.7	54.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
LU	:c	0.0	:c	0.0	0.0	0.0
HU	158.2	2.0	90.7	0.2	:	:
MT	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.0
NL	663.4	8.3	657.9	0.0	5.5	0.0
AT	143.8	1.8	142.9	0.4	0.3	0.2
PL	472.2	5.9	:	:	:	:
PT	66.4	0.8	58.3	2.7	0.9	4.5
SI	24.4	0.3	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
SK	38.6	0.5	36.2	0.2	0.0	2.2
FI	103.0	1.3	102.7	0.0	0.3	0.0
SE	125.0	1.6	125.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UK	321.1	4.0	321.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

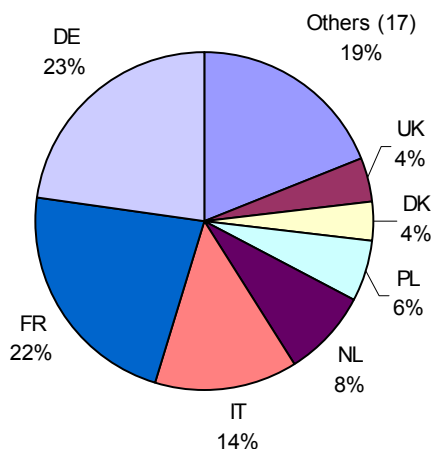
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Source: Eurostat NewCronos 01/04/2005.

**Figure 9.1**  
Production of cheese by type of milk in 2003, EU-15, 1000t



**Figure 9.2.**  
The main cheese producing countries, EU-25, 1000t



## 6. WHEY

The milk used for the manufacture of cheese is found, after processing at 85% in the form of whey. This was long considered a by-product of the cheese industry and was only used as pig feed. Surplus product was dumped.

Currently whey is filtered and centrifuged to recover particles of curd and fat which are returned to the

industrial circuit. Whey is then dried and used in many ways because of its residual components (protein and minerals).

From 1999 to 2003, the quantities produced have directly followed the increase in cheese production. Germany and the Netherlands together produce 53% of the total production of the Union.

**Table 10.**  
Whey from 1999 to 2003, EU-25, 1000t

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	%
BE	567.3	659.5	668.8	701.2	663.1	2.0
CZ	:	:	:	1047.5	908.0	2.8
DK	1877.0	1966.0	1994.5	1935.3	1959.4	6.0
DE	8787.3	9062.2	9519.3	9361.0	9654.0	29.7
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	1169.4	1318.8	1316.6	1373.7	1337.7	4.1
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	176.7	176.7	176.7	176.7	176.7	0.5
IT	4867.3	5579.7	6022.0	3514.2	3800.6	11.7
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	18.4	13.5	:c	:c	:c	:
LT	3.9	5.9	7.8	7.7	28.9	0.1
LU	:c	:c	:c	:c	:c	:
HU	:	:	:	456.6	311.5	1.0
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	6816.0	8002.0	7486.5	7283.5	7691.1	23.7
AT	803.7	882.8	970.4	993.9	1111.4	3.4
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	53.4	77.3	25.4	37.1	32.4	0.1
SI	:	:	:	:	2.5	0.0
SK	:	:	:	273.2	257.8	0.8
FI	835.3	93.4	102.6	113.9	115.0	0.4
SE	1436.7	1442.9	1422.1	1417.0	1359.7	4.2
UK	2961.0	2718.2	3216.4	3115.4	3106.7	9.6

:c confidential data

Source: Eurostat NewCronos 01/04/2005.

## ➤ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

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**Legal texts:** essentially Council Directive 96/16/EC (OJ L 78 of 28 March 1996) and Council Directive 2003/107/EC (OJ L7 of 13 January 2004) and Commission Decision 97/80/EC (OJ L 24 of 25 January 1997).

**Data in question:** These figures concern the collection of cows' milk by dairies and creameries from farms, and not the production of cows' milk on farms: Monthly milk collection and processing by dairies (surveys conducted by representative sampling) ; Annual milk collection and processing by dairies (exhaustive surveys).

**Products and survey units concerned:** statistical surveys of cows', ewe's, goat's and buffalo milk and of some 60 processed dairy products and by-products defined in detail in the above-mentioned legal texts.

It should, however, be pointed out that the candidate countries do not transmit information in respect of all products. This is because the corresponding statistics are not yet available or certain by-products do not exist.

The survey units are milk production, collection and processing enterprises and/or local production, collection and processing units.

**Codes used for the Member States:** Belgium (BE), Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE), the United Kingdom (UK).

### *Further information:*

#### ➤ Reference publications

Title            Agricultural statistics – Quarterly bulletin 3/2004  
Catalogue No            KS-NT-04-003-3A-C            Price    EUR 40

#### ➤ Databases

[EUROSTAT Website/Agriculture and fisheries/Agriculture/Agricultural products/Milk and milk products](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/agriculture/)

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